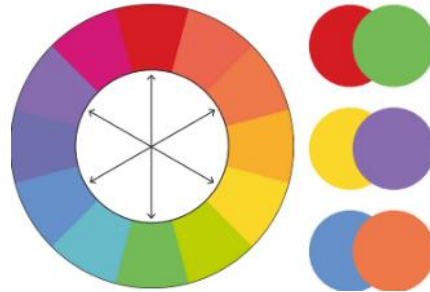




Key Knowledge

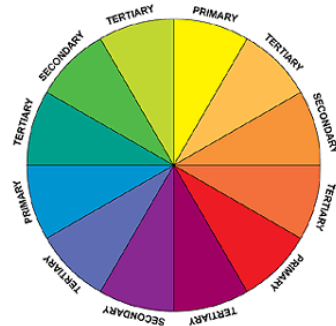
Complementary Colours

Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel. When used together in a painting, they give the greatest contrast. They include red and green, yellow and purple, blue and orange.



Tertiary Colours

Tertiary colours are created by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour. On the colour wheel, they sit between the primary and secondary colours from which they are made.



Analogous Colours

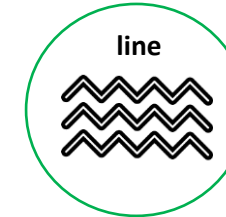
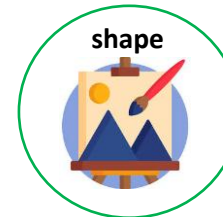
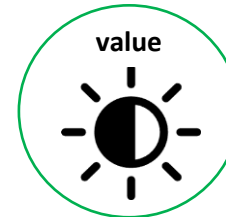
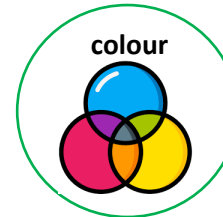
A group of 3-5 colours that sit next to each other on the colour wheel. Using analogous colours together creates a harmonious effect.



Warm and Cold Colours

The colour wheel can be divided into warm and cool colours. Warm colours can symbolise the sun or fire. Cool colours can symbolise ice, water or sky.

Warm and cold colours are used to create atmosphere, mood and reflect emotions in art.



Key Questions

What coloured paint is needed to make tertiary colours?

How many main tertiary colours are there?

Which artists have used tertiary colours in their artwork?

Find out more!

Key Vocabulary

Meaning

harmonious	working well together
contrast	opposites for example black and white or warm and cool
tones	different shades of the same colour for example, light blue, baby blue, navy blue
composition	how all the different parts of a piece of artwork are arranged and put together
translucency	a layer of material or paint that lets some light pass through it
colour wheel	a circular diagram that shows how different colours relate to each other

Did you know...



Life jackets and road cones are orange so that they **contrast** against the blue water and grey roads. This helps them to stand out!

Vincent van Gogh used **complementary colours** in his paintings.

