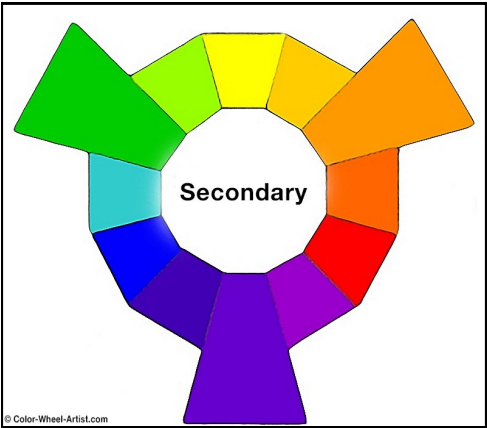
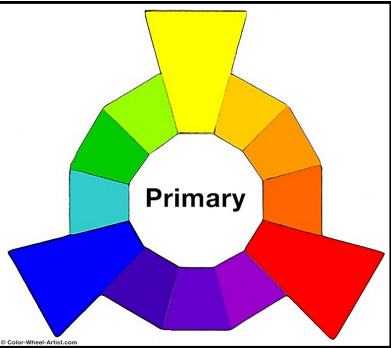


**Year 7 Autumn Term 1**  
**Knowledge Organiser Page 1**

The **primary** colours are **red**, **yellow** and **blue**.

They cannot be made by mixing other colours together. The primary colours sit equal distances apart on the colour wheel.

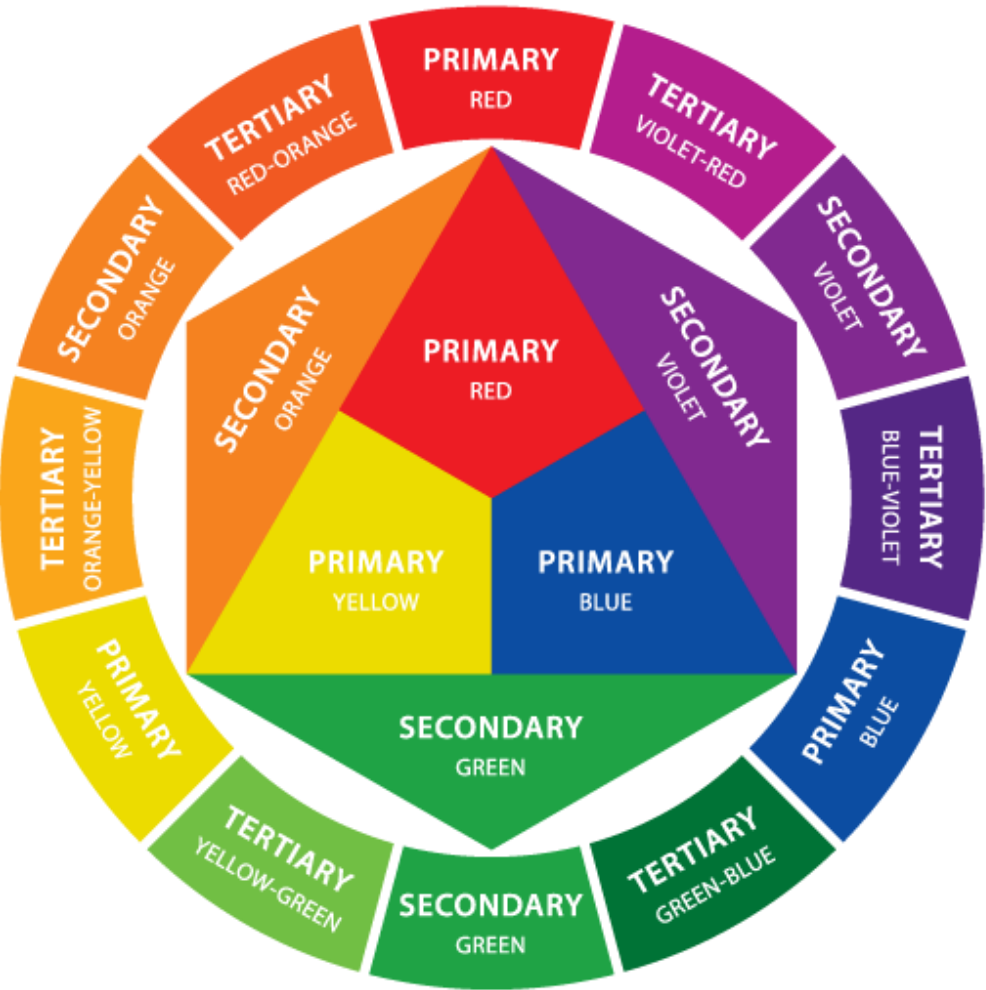
All other colours can be mixed from red, yellow and blue.



**Secondary** colours are made by mixing equal amounts of primary colours together:

- **Blue** and **red** mixed together make **purple**
- **Yellow** and **red** mixed together make **orange**
- **Blue** and **yellow** mixed together make **green**

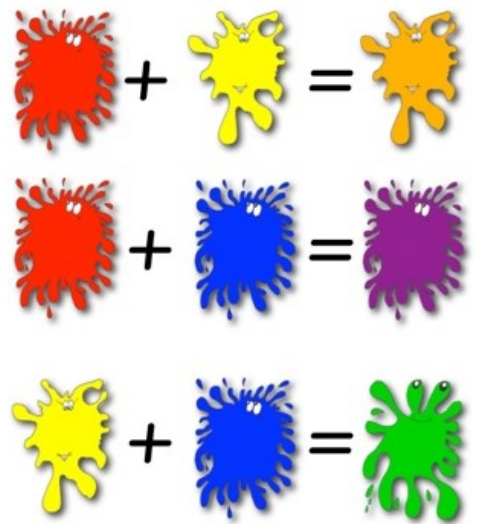
Purple, orange and green are **secondary** colours. On the colour wheel, each secondary colour sits halfway between the two primary colours it is mixed from.



Follow this QR code to learn more about colour theory on BBC Bitesize:



How Secondary Colours are mixed



<b>Week 1</b>	Learn the definitions for primary, secondary and tertiary. Also learn examples of colours for each of these.
<b>Week 2</b>	Learn the colour positions on the colour wheel (use the colour wheel above).
<b>Week 3</b>	Learn how to mix secondary and tertiary colours.
<b>Week 4</b>	Learn the definitions and different examples of harmonious and complimentary colours.
<b>Week 5</b>	Learn the cool and warm colour definitions and examples of which colours are warm and cool.
<b>Week 6</b>	Revise key facts from both pages of this knowledge organiser.

A **tertiary** colour is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour together.

There are six tertiary colours. On the colour wheel, they sit between the primary and secondary colour they are mixed from.

**Orange** and **yellow** mix to make **yellow-orange** (this may also be referred to as amber)

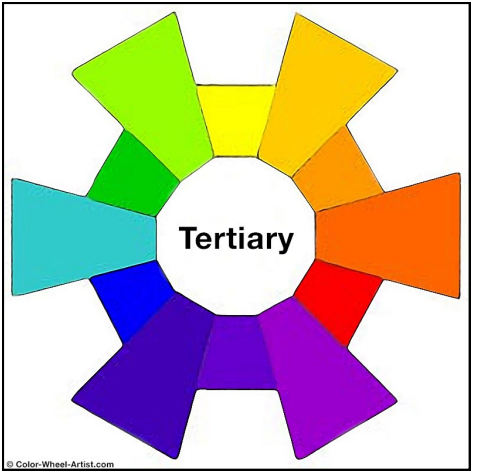
**Red** and **orange** mix to make **red-orange** (this may be referred to as vermillion)

**Purple** and **red** mix to make **red-purple** (this may also be referred to as magenta)

**Blue** and **purple** mix to make blue-purple (this may also be referred to as violet)

**Green** and **blue** mix to make blue-green (this may also be referred to as turquoise or teal)

**Yellow** and **green** mix to make yellow-green (this may also be referred to as chartreuse or spring green)



## Year 7 Autumn Term 1

### Knowledge Organiser Page 2

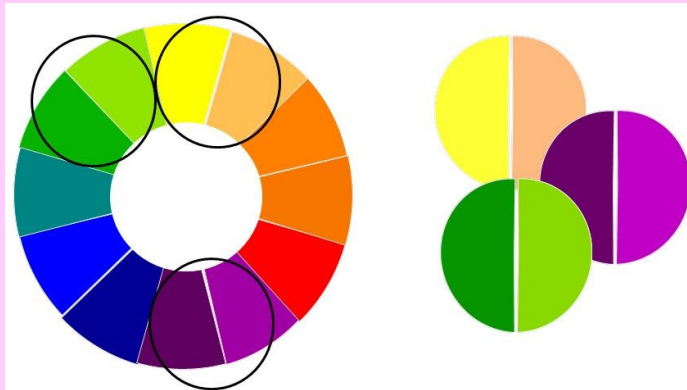
**Harmonious colours** sit beside each other on the colour wheel. These colours work well together and create an image which is pleasing to the eye. Harmonious colours may also be referred to as **analogous** colours. A harmonious colour scheme uses three to five colours that are beside each other on the colour wheel. For example:

Three-colour harmonious set:

- Yellow
- Green-yellow
- Green

Five-colour harmonious set:

- Blue-green
- Blue
- Blue-purple
- Purple
- Red-purple

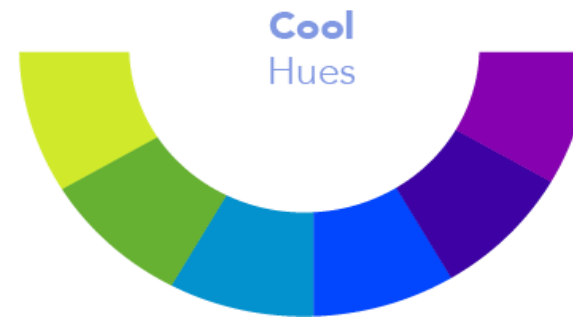
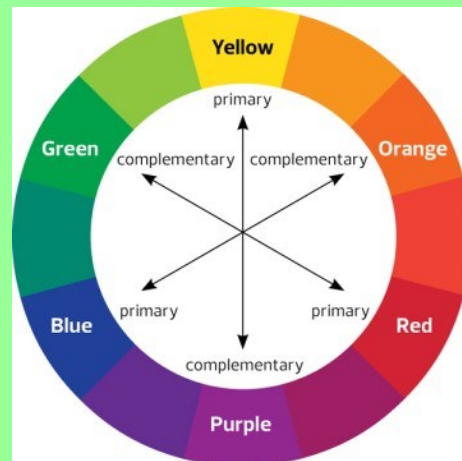


**Complementary colours** sit across from each other on the colour wheel.

These are often referred to as opposite colours and even contrasting colours. Don't be confused by the three different names, they all mean the same thing.

When complementary colours are placed next to each other, a very strong contrast is created. The colours appear more vivid and brighter. Some people say these colours clash when used next to each other and create very visually stimulating artwork. The complementary colours are:

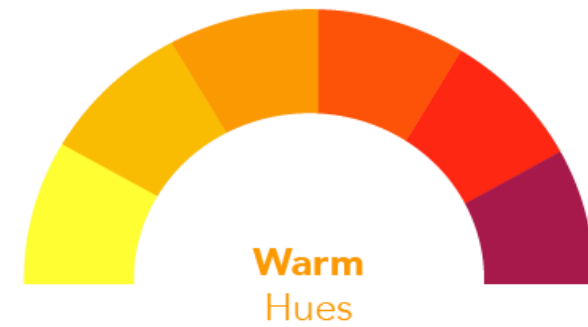
- Green and red
- Orange and blue
- Yellow and purple
- Yellow-green and red-purple
- Yellow-orange and blue-purple
- Red-orange and blue-green



**Cool** colours remind us of things associated with the absence of heat – such as winter, ice, water, etc. The cool colours are:

- Purple
- Blue-purple
- Blue
- Blue-green
- Green
- Yellow-green

Cool colours are said to recede into the background, meaning that they move away from the viewer. Cool colours can be calming and relaxing but can also be used to signify sadness.



**Warm** colours remind us of things associated with the concept of heat such as summer, beaches, the sun, fire etc. The warm colours are:

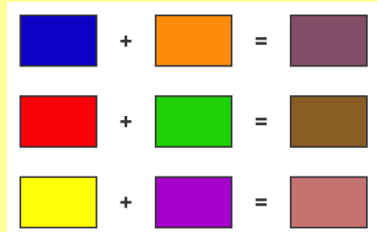
- Red-purple
- Red
- Red-orange
- Orange
- Yellow-orange
- Yellow

Warm colours

Warm colours are said to advance towards you as if they are jumping out of the painting. These colours can be exciting and energetic and will catch the viewer's attention by drawing their eye towards them.

Brown does not feature in a colour wheel. It is sometimes referred to as a **tertiary** or a **neutral colour**.

Brown can be made in a variety of different ways, however three basic brown colours can be made by mixing complementary colours with each other. For example:



- Blue + a small amount of orange = Grey-brown
- Red + a small amount of green = Red-brown
- Yellow + a small amount of purple = Yellow-brown

By varying the amounts of each of these colours it is possible to make a large range of browns.

**Monochrome** means one colour.

Artwork can be created that explores the **tone** and intensity of a selected colour.

You can change the tone of a colour by adding its

**complementary**

colour or by adding black or white to it.

Adding white to a colour creates a **tint**, and adding black creates a tone.

#### Extension Tasks for home learning

Practise mixing secondary and tertiary colours.

Experiment with making colours lighter and darker by adding white, black or more of the secondary colour used to mix it.

Try to identify the key colour combinations in different artworks.