

COMPETENCIES #6, 7: Understand the color vocabulary words; hue value, intensity, tint, shade, primary colors, secondary colors, and intermediate to tertiary colors, warm and cool colors.

Identify color schemes: analogous, complementary, monochromatic and accented neutral.

VOCABULARY:

HUE refers to a color's name

VALUE describes the lightness or darkness of a color.

INTENSITY describes the amount of color present.

TINT is a color that has had white added to it.

SHADE is a color that has had black added to it.

PRIMARY COLORS are pure colors that cannot be produced by mixing other colors together. Green is sometimes added as a primary color, but by definition, only red, blue and yellow are the only true, pure primary colors.

SECONDARY COLORS are created by mixing equal parts of two primary colors. They are green, orange and purple. Green is made of equal parts of yellow and blue, orange is made of equal parts of yellow and red. Purple is a result of mixing equal parts of red and blue.

TERTIARY OR INTERMEDIATE COLORS are the result of mixing equal parts of a primary color and its closest secondary color. They are blue-green, yellow-green, yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, and blue-purple. The names indicate the colors from which they are derived.

WARM AND COOL COLORS have been discussed on the previous page.

ANALOGOUS (or related) color scheme is one that consists of hues that are side by side on the color wheel. Such as yellow-green, green, blue-green. This is one of the easier to use and to identify in fashion.

COMPLEMENTARY colors are exact opposites on the color wheel. They are in complete contrast. One of the colors is dominant while the other is used for accents. This scheme involves both warm and cool colors in a mutually flattering way. The contrasts are dramatic and usually lively and exciting. Examples of common use of complementary colors are: holiday colors i.e. green and red at Christmas, yellow and purple for Easter.

MONOCHROMATIC means "one color". It is used in a range of shades and tints (or values) and intensities when coupled with neutral blacks or whites. Example: denim blue pants, light blue shirt, navy blue socks and shoes. This is usually a restful color scheme.

ACCENTED NEUTRAL uses a bright accent to liven up a neutral. Black and white with small amounts of red or hot pink. Browns and tans accented with rust, yellow orange or turquoise. Neutral colors in fashion (such as taupe, beige, brown, etc.) are not true neutrals in that they do contain some color pigment. The following colors are considered fashion neutrals: white, black, grey, brown, tan, beige and sometimes navy and burgundy.

LECTURE/DISCUSSION

Discuss each of the vocabulary words with the students. Make transparencies as possible to use with this lecture.

ASSIGNMENT

Students can find examples of all or part of the vocabulary list as they are found and apply in fashions.

All pictures can be mounted and compiled in a folder to hand in separately or with the unit assignment.

NOTE: Assignment sheet attached.

BULLETIN BOARD IDEA:

Students can work in groups to find pictures of one or more of the color concepts discussed in class. Mount pictures on colored paper and display on bulletin board.