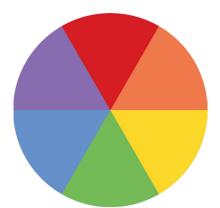
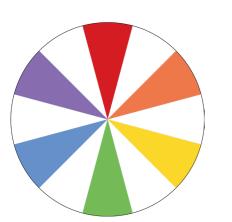
# **Colour and Style**

# **Colour theory**

- The primary colours are blue, red and yellow. They cannot be made by mixing other colours.
- The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. They are made by mixing equal amounts of primary colours.
- Tertiary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and a secondary colour, such as red-orange.
- Hues are versions of a colour made by mixing unequal amounts of colours.
- Complementary colours provide the greatest contrast when placed next to each other, such as yellow and purple.
- Analogous colours are neighbours on the colour wheel, such as orange and red.
- Warm colours are made using mostly reds and yellows and cool colours are made using mostly blues and yellows.
- A tint is a colour mixed with white.
- A shade is a colour mixed with black.
- A tone is a colour mixed with grey.



Primary and secondary colours



complementary colours

analogous colours

tertiary colours

### **Colour palettes**

The term 'colour palette' refers to the range of colours usually used by a particular artist or art movement. Different art movements are known for using colour in particular ways and having different colour palettes.

## **Impressionism**

Impressionists use soft, pale colours with tints to capture the feeling of light in their paintings. Their artwork is more about capturing the impression of a moment in time rather than exact details.



The Skiff (La Yole) by Pierre-Auguste Renoir, 1875

#### **Fauvism**

The Fauvists' colour palette consists of complementary colours to make their colours look brighter when used side by side. These non-naturalistic colours create an abstract style.



Charing Cross Bridge, London by André Derain, 1906

## **Expressionism**

Expressionists use non-naturalistic blocks of vivid colours instead of mixing different hues. Their artwork distorts reality to portray the artist's inner feelings or ideas.



Self-portrait 1 by Marianne von Werefkin, 1910

#### **Realism**

Realists use subtle tones and shades of natural colours. Their colour palette is largely browns, reds, black, greys and ivories.



The Gleaners by Jean-François Millet, 1857

# **Glossary**

abstract art	A modern art style that does not aim to represent recognisable images of the everyday world.
art movement	A style in art with a common goal that is followed by a group of artists over a period of time.
hue	A variation of a colour.
non-naturalistic	Unlike natural forms.

