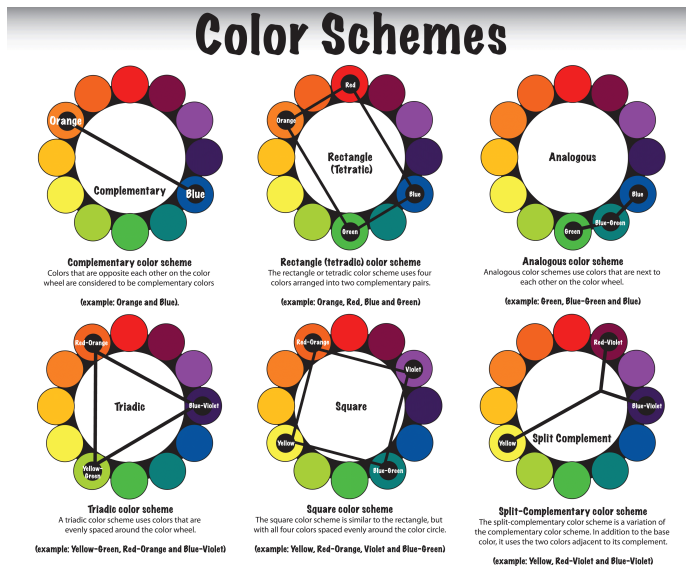


WEEK 10 *COLOR SCHEMES*

Critique of Assessment #8 (Monochromatic Marker Drawing)



Note: If you left early last week, you are expected to present your work today. However, if you stayed until the end of class last week and still were unable to complete the Assessment, you do not have to present today. You can use the markers at the end of class today to complete your Assessment, and present it next week, with no points deducted for being late.

Whether you present today or next week, remember to also show your reference photo and your color palette. When you are showing your work, be prepared to discuss your subject matter, the media you used, your composition, and your use of your monochromatic color palette. Also discuss how you feel about the assignment (the process), and the overall look of your finished piece. (Are you satisfied? What did you like/dislike? What did you learn?) The instructor and the class will provide feedback about the impression your drawing has made. Be open and receptive to this feedback if you are serious about improving your skills as an artist and designer. You have until **next week** to make any necessary changes or additions.

PRESENTATION: *Color Schemes*

As we have already seen the last few weeks, color is a very powerful element of art and design. We rarely see one color by itself. Usually colors are surrounded by other colors, and they interact with each other in very specific ways. As you know, your choice of colors is called your **color scheme**, and **should not be random**. Colors can combine to form **harmonies**, which means that they work together to create a pleasing palette. (You might remember that the Adobe Illustrator Color Guide drop-down menu uses the word “harmonies” to describe the types of color schemes.) This **relationship between hues** is important in art and design. Colors relate to each other differently depending on their locations on the **color wheel**. It’s important to understand these relationships when you are choosing colors. Here are some examples of color schemes; there are many more:

- **Monochromatic** color schemes are based on only one color, and are the simplest color schemes.
- **Analogous** color schemes use colors that are right next to each other on the color wheel, so they are usually easy to work with and pleasing to the eye.
- **Complementary** color schemes often have a lot of contrast, which makes the art or design more dynamic.
- **Triad** color schemes are created with three colors that are equidistant from each other on the color wheel.
- **Split Complementary** color schemes are often easier to work with than straight complementary color schemes. They offer more variety, and less contrast, which softens the art or design a little.
- **Double Complementary** color schemes use two colors next to each other with their corresponding complements. You should try to create color harmonies in your own work, using the color wheel as a guide. Whether or not you combine your colors “by the rules” outside this class, you should always be aware of the effects each color can have on the colors used with it. You want to actively choose colors that work for you, not against you.

Activity R Color Schemes in Illustrator

10 points

For this activity, we will use the computers in G141. You will use the Adobe Illustrator Color Guide to:

- **Create 3 different** color scheme palettes of your choice (other than “complementary” or “monochromatic” or “shades”).
- **Label** your color palettes with the 3 different types that you chose to create.
- **Print out the page of palettes in color** when you are finished, and tape it into your sketchbook.
- You will be **graded on all three** palettes for this Activity, but you must **choose only one** of the palettes to use for Assessment #9.
- **Indicate** your choice.

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Assessment #9 Color Scheme

Drawing 50 points

Note: For this Assessment, you can use colored pencils or colored markers, or any other color media you have at home, such as pastels or paint. You are also welcome to work on canvas or any other drawing paper you may have. **If you choose to use the colored markers, you will need to complete this Assessment in class because you cannot take the markers home. Remember we turn in sketchbooks next week.**

- **First**, select one of the photos you brought in to be your reference photo (or find a new photo). You may wish to combine more than one photo. You may work from black & white photos, or color photos (or both!) Remember, you don't have to copy your reference photos exactly; you just need to be influenced by them.

Make some **compositional decisions** about what to include/combine/crop out/omit. If your reference photo is at least 8x10", you have the option of **tracing** it. Using graphite, very lightly sketch your composition onto your sketchbook/canvas/marker paper. Don't worry about being exact, but you do need to fill your page as much as possible, so draw large.

- **Second**, colorize your drawing with your choice of media, trying to match the Color Palette you created in Activity R. The colors of your drawing do not need to match the colors of your reference photos, but they do need to match your color palette. Remember to avoid heavy outlining. Try to achieve a nice range of value, and don't forget to allow the white of the page to show through for highlights. You must include a background—more than just the same overall value. If you want a dark background, use dark greys or black mixed with color. No plain white backgrounds allowed!



Important notes: You can use any colors you want as long as the overall color scheme of your drawing looks like your chosen palette. Black, white, grey and (to some extent) brown are considered **neutral colors** and can be used in your drawing, even if they are not part of your palette. Try complementary color mixing to help achieve a nice range of value and create depth. Remember to consider value (and all the elements of chiaroscuro) or your forms will appear flat. Be sure to include your reference photo(s) in your sketchbook along with your finished drawing, as you will need to show them along with your Color Palette next week during the critique. You will be assessed on the following criteria:

- Assessment is complete at time of critique. (5 points)
- Reference photo(s) are included in your sketchbook. (5 points)
- Composition is considered and background is included. (10 points)
- Only colors that match the chosen color palette (from Activity R) are obvious in the drawing. (10 points)
- Drawing has a good range of value, and there is a sense of depth and light created through the effective use of color mixing. (10 points)
- Drawing has detail and looks as if care and consideration were taken in its execution. (10 points)

If you are using the markers today, please check to make sure you didn't leave any of your grey markers in the box by accident. Please return your marker box to the cabinet at the back of the room.

For Next Week:

- Be prepared to present Assessment #8 for critique (if you haven't already). You will need to show your color palette and reference photos too.
- Complete Assessment #9 for critique. You will need to show your color palette and reference photos too.
- Bring in a few reference photos to draw from, either your own photos or someone else's. You will be using them to create an Emotional Color Drawing.
- For your homework next week, you will have **your choice** of working with colored pencils, colored markers, or **any other color media** you have at home (such as pastels, acrylic paints, watercolor pencils, watercolor paints, or any combination.) You do not need to bring in any of this media.
- **Turn in Sketchbooks at the end of class next week! (All Activities and Assessments from Weeks 5-7 and 9-10 should be completed**

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and labeled. You can also re-submit work from Weeks 1-4.) Note: The colored markers will be available for use toward the end of class next week if you need them.

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