

# ART ACTIVITY

## 4 ACTIVITIES LEARNING ABOUT COLOR

### Complementary Colours

The Colour Wheel  
A colour wheel is a grouping of colours in a circle.  
On a colour wheel complementary colours are colours that fall across from each other.  
Complementary colours pop when placed next to each other.

RED & GREEN are COMPLEMENTARY colours

BLUE & ORANGE are COMPLEMENTARY colours

YELLOW & PURPLE are COMPLEMENTARY colours

Complementary colours are opposite a colour wheel. As you approach a specific wavelength, the other complementary colour is also present.

GUIDE: MOVE T colored both the inside and the outside of the wheel. This will show that complementary colours are opposite each other. The colored one painting using blue and orange complementary colours and one using red and green complementary colours. These complementary colors are used in art.

### Analogous Colors

The Color Wheel  
A color wheel is a grouping of colors in a circle.  
On a color wheel analogous colors are any three colors in a row.  
Analogous colors go well together and feel harmonious when used in art.

COLORS which are next to a COLOR are called analogous colors.

ANALOGOUS colors are colors that are next to each other on the color wheel. They are very harmonious.

### LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES

BY WHITNEY PANETTIA

### Warm and Cool Colours

The Color Wheel  
A color wheel is a grouping of colors in a circle.  
On a color wheel warm colors fall on one side of the wheel and cool colors fall on the other.

WARM COLOURS

COOL COLOURS

### Warm & Cool Colours

The Old Man with a Beard, 1505

The Windy Mill, 1804

### MARY CASSATT painted both of the paintings to the right. She was an American Impressionist painter that often focused on women and children in her paintings. She painted both paintings using an analogous color scheme. One painting uses purple, green, and blue-green and the other painting used red, orange, orange, and yellow.

Woman with a Fan, 1879

May Cassatt, Bath, 1879

INTRODUCE OR REVIEW THE ELEMENT OF ART, COLOR  
INFO ON THE FRONT, ACTIVITY OPTIONS ON THE BACK

# LEARNING COLOR SCHEMES



This art activity is geared towards elementary age students but can be used for lower middle school.



**Use as an introduction or review of the elements, early finisher, or sub plan activity.**



Information on the front, activities on the back.



**Color and colour spellings.**

# WHAT YOU GET

## Lesson pack includes:

- ✔ 2 warm & cool color handouts
- ✔ 1 complementary color handout
- ✔ 1 analogous color handout
- ✔ Color & colour spelling

# Warm & Cool Colors

**Pablo Picasso:** An artist from who lived from 1881-1973. Was born in Spain and worked in 2D and 3D art mediums. He work in many different styles, most famously in cubism. He also had "blue" and "rose" periods where he painted using mostly cool colors and mostly warm colors.



Garçon à la Pipe, 1905



The Blind Man's Meal, 1903



WARM COLORS



COOL COLORS

Warm colors include reds, yellows, and oranges. Warm colors give you a sense of warmth, comfort, and energy since they look like the sun or fire.

Cool colors include blues, greens, and purples. Cool colors feel cool, refreshing, and calming since they look like grass and water.

Warm and cool colors sit opposite from each other on the color wheel.



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# Warm & Cool Colors

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** You will put together different warm and cool colors and think about which combinations you like best. Read the instructions in each box carefully and complete every section.

Fill in the colors of the color wheel below. When you are finished, draw a line through the color wheel to split it into warm and cool colors.



Fill in the circles with the three main warm colors.

Fill in the circles with the three main cool colors.

Experiment with your own color combinations. Keep warm and cool colors together. But, try mixing other hues such as turquoise, coral, lime green, light orange, and similar. Give each of your color sets a unique name that fits with the feel of the colors.

# WARM & COOL:

COLOR, COLOUR, 2 PAGES

## Warm and Cool Colors

The Color Wheel

A color wheel is a grouping of colors in a circle.  
On a color wheel warm colors fall on one side of the wheel  
and cool colors fall on the other.



VINCENT VAN GOGH painted both the paintings on the left. The artist used cool colors in the landscape and warm colors in the sunflowers.

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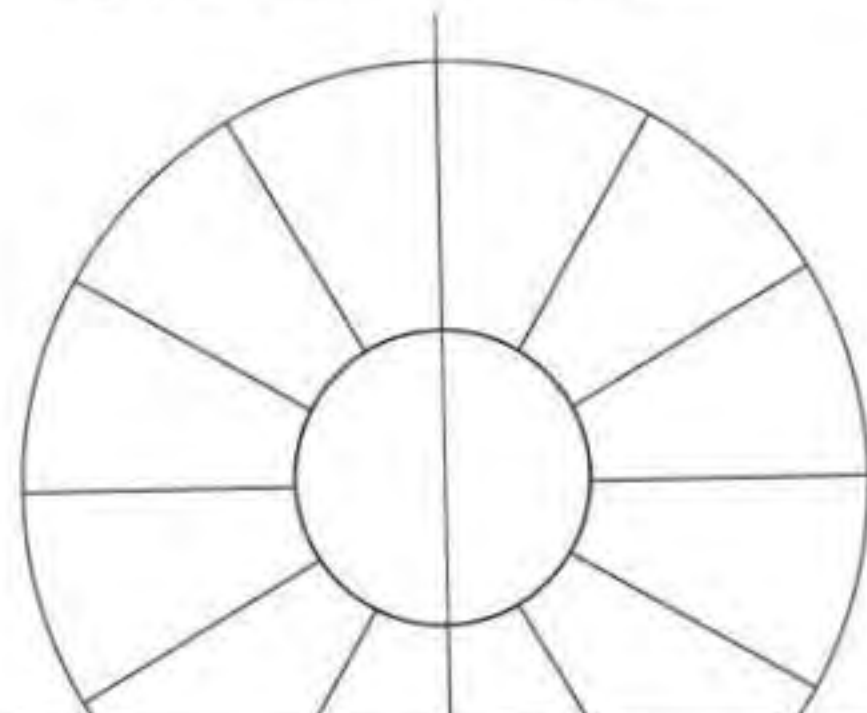


VINCENT VAN GOGH painted both the paintings on the left. The artist used cool colours in the landscape and warm colours in the sunflowers.

## Warm and Cool Colors

The Color Wheel

Fill in the blank spaces with warm and cool colors.  
One half of the color wheel should only have cool colors.  
The other half should only have warm colors.  
Label the halves with the words warm or cool colors when you are finished.



# WARM & COOL:

COLOR, COLOUR, 2 PAGES

## Complementary Colors

The Color Wheel

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On a color wheel complementary colors are colors that fall across from each other. Complementary colors pop when placed next to each other.



CLAUDE MONET painted both the painting below. He was not specific to just the color wheel. He painted the painting using the color wheel to help him choose the colors that he used. He used complementary colors to help him choose the colors that he used. He used complementary colors to help him choose the colors that he used.



RUE À ORANGE



RED & GREEN

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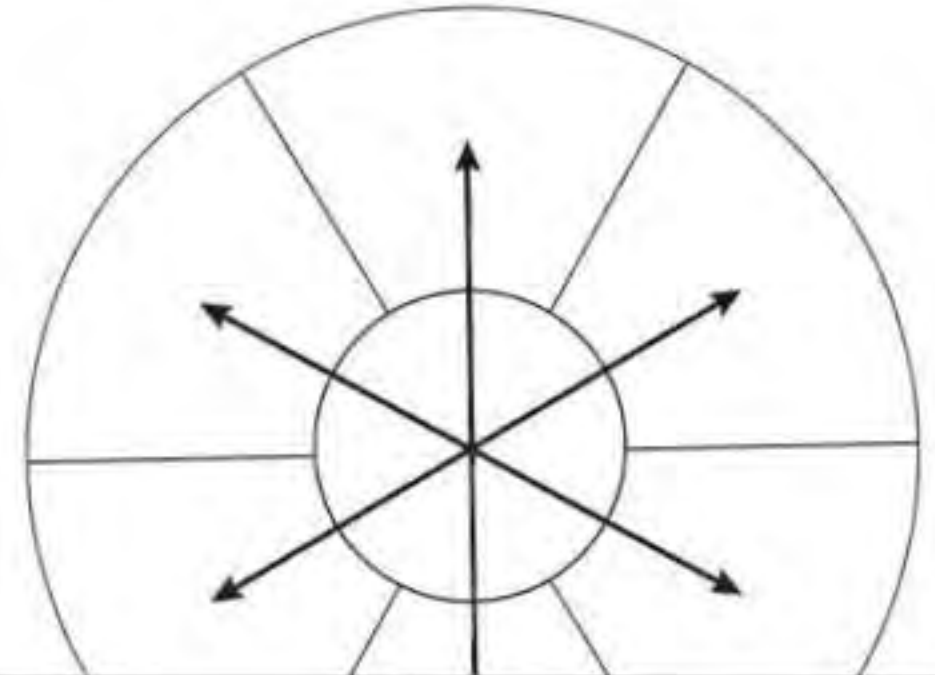


## Complementary Colors

The Color Wheel

Fill in the blank spaces with complementary colors.

Remember, complementary colors are across from each other on the color wheel. Label the colors when you are finished.



# COMPLEMENTARY:

COLOR, COLOUR, 2 PAGES

# Analogous Colors

The Color Wheel

A color wheel is a grouping of colors in a circle. On a color wheel analogous colors are any three colors in a row. Analogous colors go well together and feel harmonious when used in art.



MARY CASSATT painted both of the paintings to the left. She was an American Impressionist painter that often focused on mother and child in her paintings. She painted both paintings using an analogous color scheme. The painting with white, green, and blue goes with the painting with red, orange, and yellow.

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# Analogous Colors

The Color Wheel

Look at the color wheel on the front and fill in the blank spaces with analogous color schemes. Remember, analogous colors are next to each other on the color wheel. Label the colors when you are finished. TIP: If you don't have a red-purple or similar color, layer red and purple on top of each other to create it.


# ANALOGOUS:

COLOR, COLOUR, 2 PAGES

# TEACHERS LOVE THESE ART PRODUCTS:



"Used this resource with my Grade 3s as they LOVE art. Worksheets are fantastic and easy to follow. My students really enjoyed it!"



"This was super engaging for my kids! It was an independent work that they would complete in small groups. They had a blast!"



# CHECK OUT MORE PRODUCTS:



Check out more projects for elementary through high school students.

Grab early finishers for those quick artists or an entire curriculum so you can focus on teaching.

[VIEW MORE HERE](#)

# LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES

## BY WHITNEY PANETTA



I'm Whitney, a former art teacher turned art curriculum developer. I now focus on designing art lessons, resources, & full curriculums for elementary, middle, high school art teachers, homeschool parents, & general art enthusiasts.

I am so glad to still be connected to the world of art education and I love seeing my resources "in the wild" all over the globe. Reach out anytime with questions or comments at [whitneywpanetta@gmail.com](mailto:whitneywpanetta@gmail.com).