



## COLOR BOOK – WHAT COLOR DOES Study in Light & Shadow

### LESSON TWO

In lesson one you began to see color in new places and hopefully you discovered that by looking around there are examples for almost any combination of color we can think of occurring around us. In this lesson we will take a closer look and begin to identify not only color, but value.

The titles, Monochromatic, Analogous and Complimentary are probably familiar to you, for they are the basic combinations of hues. When applied while selecting and using your fabrics they will work to create certain consistent effects and are known as 'schemes'. Color is used to create mood and express emotion. By selecting your fabric colors based on these schemes you will easily be able to create and express a precise mood in your quilts.

The **Monochromatic** scheme uses one color and any tint or shade of the selected color. This generally creates a serene feeling, but don't rule out drama. '**Tints**' are created by adding white to a selected hue and, '**shades**' are created by adding black. By selectively using black and/or white in this scheme, it helps add excitement like what you might see created in the dark shadows of a doorway, or by the bright highlights you may see on a sunny afternoon.

As you continue to build your color book it is important to learn how tints and shades of any color can be used. Below are a few exercises that will help you identify and appreciate the use of tints and shades and how these may be used in a monochromatic color scheme.

**EXERCISE #1** – Monochromatic color schemes give us the best opportunity to study value. Get a small bottle or tube of white, black and one primary color acrylic paint. In your book make a value chart as pictured. Begin using the white paint and add small amounts of black as you move through the nine steps.



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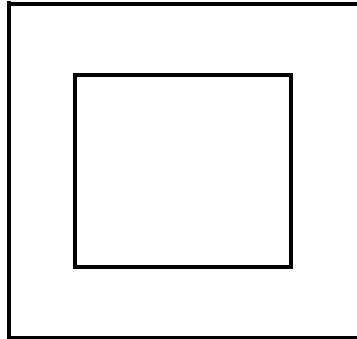
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Now, create a value chart using the one color of paint chosen.



**EXERCISE #2** – Seeing tints and shades is important. Make yourself a cardboard viewer by cutting a 2”x 2” square out of a piece of cardboard, or use an empty slide protector.



Gather new pictures, or looking through the pictures you have begun to collect. View the various sections of these and identify all the colors that you see occur in specific dark or light portions. Note the colors and try to determine what the hue might be and what was added to create the variation.



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