

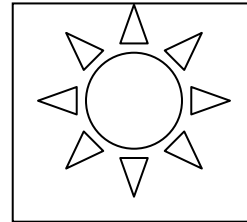
RE-DESIGNING THE WHEEL

Learning goals:

1. Understand and use symbols to create meaning in a work of art.
2. Recognize the relationships between twelve different colors around a color wheel and to be able to accurately mix them from the primary colors.
3. To construct a clean, attractive color wheel exercising careful and well thought out techniques in a unique and imaginative way.

The Assignment: To design a unique and interesting *twelve step color-wheel* that displays an understanding of the use of symbolic imagery.

- **Color Wheel-** A radial design (*round*) that displays colors in order.
- **Primary Colors** - Those colors that can not be made by mixing together any other colors. For this class these are: red, yellow, and blue.
- **Secondary Colors** - Those colors made by mixing together two primary colors. They are: orange, violet, and green.
- **Tertiary Colors** - Those colors created by mixing primary colors with a secondary color. This creates: red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, etc. (6 in all)
- **Hue** - Another word for color.
- **Palette** - The board or tray an artist mixes his/her paints in or on (it may also be the group of colors an artist uses in a painting)
- **Complimentary Colors** - Hues or colors opposite each other on the color wheel.
- **Analogous Colors** - Hues or colors that are close to each other on the color wheel and are related. (About 1/3 of the color wheel is considered analogous.)
- **Warm Colors-** Colors on one half of the color wheel with orange at the top and the warmest of all colors. Warm colors advance (appear to move toward you, the viewer).
- **Cool Colors-** Colors on one half of the color wheel with blue at the bottom and coolest of the colors. Cool colors recede (appear to move away from you).
- **Symbol-**Something that represents something else by association, resemblance, or convention, especially a material object used to represent something invisible. (Example: ♥=Love)



There are a few basic steps to follow in this assignment.

They are:

1. Chose 3 Symbols from the “Symbols List” (or some you develop personally) and draw them on newsprint. Then label each symbol, write down its meaning and why you chose it.
2. Take out a clean sheet of newsprint paper, pencil, compass, ruler, and protractor. Set your compass at four inches. Draw a circle in the middle of your drawing paper using your compass. Your circle should be approximately eight inches in diameter.
3. Divide your circle into twelve equal sections using your protractor and marking a dot at every 30-degree increment with your pencil. Place your protractor in the middle of the circle you have drawn. The arrow or dot marking the middle on the flat edge of the protractor should be lined up on the point in the center of your circle. This center point was made by the compass when it pressed into the paper. Hold the protractor in position and make a pencil dot next to the following degrees on your protractor: zero, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180. When you finish, turn the protractor upside down. Again, center the middle of the protractor with the point in the middle of the circle. Line up the zero and 180 degrees marked on the protractor with the two pencil dots you just marked on your paper for the zero and 180 degrees. To complete marking your dots for your twelve division circle, you need only mark 30, 60, 90, 120, and 150 degrees, since you already marked the zero and 180. Using your ruler, draw a pencil line from each dot to the center of the circle. The line should begin at the circle's edge and run through the dot mark ending in the center dot of the circle. When you finish, your circle should be divided in twelve equal sections.
4. Using the 3 symbols chosen and drawn out on newsprint, design your color wheel to accommodate 12 different hues or colors.
5. Transfer the large drawing to a 12” X 18” sheet of white tagboard paper using the transfer paper provided.
6. On a sheet of white sulfite paper, paint many (More than 12) 2” X 3” color *swatches* ranging across the colors of the spectrum. (*A swatch is a piece cut from a material, for example, fabric or carpeting, used as a sample.*)
7. Cut the swatches into the shapes or symbols you intend to use for the twelve steps of color around your color wheel and glue them in place.
8. Using colored pencils, decorate your design to improve its appearance.
9. Finish the work by redrawing the lines with a fin point Sharpie© permanent marker.
10. Turn the finished work in to you teacher for evaluation.

Evaluation: This project will be evaluated upon the student’s successful demonstration of the learning goals listed at the beginning of the project.