

## **2<sup>ND</sup> WEEK NOTE**

**SUBJECT: VISUAL ARTS**

**CLASS: JSS 1**

**TOPIC: COLOUR II**

**TEACHER: Adedapo T. O.(Mrs)**

### **Types of colour**

1. **Primary colours:** These are natural colours, which can be obtained from natural substances like plant, etc. They can be otherwise called basic colours. Primary colours are colours that cannot be obtained by mixing any other colour together. They are red, yellow and blue
2. **Secondary colours:** These are gotten by mixing an equal part of two primary colours together. Another name for secondary colour is binary colour. They are orange, green and violet or purple.
3. **Tertiary colours:** These are colours gotten by mixing equal proportion of two secondary colours together. They are Citron, Olive and russet.
4. **Neutral colours:** These are colours without a particular hue. They are agents of modification to other colours. They are black and white.
5. **Intermediate colours:** They are the mixture of a primary and a neighbouring secondary colour. The primary colour usually appears dominant because of its double appearance. This is why such primary colour is written first when

writing the intermediate hue. Such as reddish violet, yellowish green, bluish green, etc.

6. **Complementary or contrasting colours:** When two primary colour are mixed, it becomes a complementary of the third. They are often referred to as opposite colours when describing them in reference to the colour wheel. E.g. violet is complementary to yellow, green is complementary to red, etc

**Other aspects of colour include;**

1. **Colour wheel:** This is the arrangement of colours in a wheel.
2. **Cool colours:** These are colours that depict calmness or quiet atmosphere. They as well show a receding effect. E.g blue, green, violet, etc
3. **Warm colours:** These are colours with great heat or light. They make painting to advance toward the viewer. Such as red, yellow, orange, etc
4. **Monochrome:** It is the use of a single colour with it's various times.
5. **Polychrome:** This is painting or design in more than one colour
6. **Tint:** This is adding white to a particular colour.
7. **Shade:** This is adding black to a colour.
8. **Triad:** These are colours that are equidistant to each other on the colour wheel. Example (red, yellow, blue) and ( purple, green, orange).

**Properties of colour include;**

1. Hue: The basic identity of any colour which has not been neutralized.
2. Value: It is the variation of colour tones in terms of lightness or darkness
3. Intensity or chroma: This is the brilliance of a colour without any neutralizing colour added to it

### **Importance of colour**

1. It is used for beautification or decoration
2. It is used for identification
3. It is used for communication
4. It can also be used for healing, etc

### **Exercise:**

1. Define Colour
2. What is the significance of each of these colour?
  - a. red
  - b. Black
  - c. White
  - d. Blue

### **Assignment:**

**Produce a colour wheel that contains primary and secondary colours**