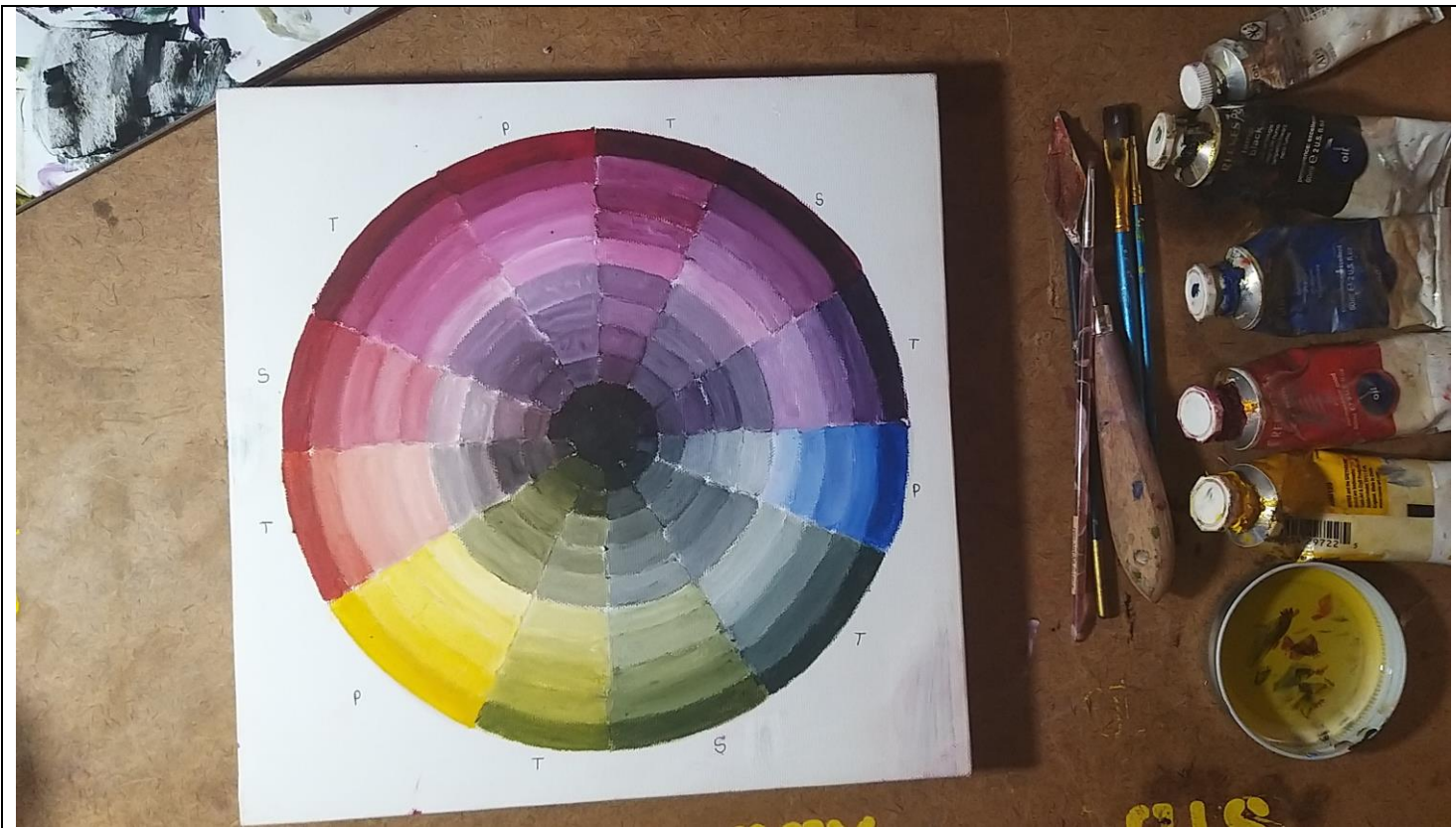# Advanced Colour wheel Oils

Detailed step-by-step tutorial from Artist Brush Art school
- *11 Steps with detailed descriptions, comments and advise from the author.*
- *Photos of the process.*

Advanced Colour wheel in oils

Colour is one of the most important parts of painting – if you don't understand colour – colour mixing and finding the right colours for your painting will take a lot of unnecessary time. This tutorial takes quite a bit of time but teaches you how to mix colours and what colours to mix on an advanced level. Once this tutorial is completed you will be able to really understand colours and therefore up your painting skills. This exercise is compulsory for all artist Brush Art students.

HAVE FUN with this project!

New terms:

Primary Colours
any of a group of colours from which all other colours can be obtained by mixing.

Colours
- Red
- Blue
- Yellow

Secondary Colours
a colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours.

Colours
- Purple
- Orange
- Green

Tertiary Colours
a colour made by mixing full saturation of one primary colour with half saturation of another primary colour and none of a third primary colour

Colours
- Yellow orange
- Red orange
- Red violet
- Blue violet
- Blue green
- Yellow green

Primary Colors   Primary and   Primary,
                        Secondary Colors   Secondary, and
                                                   Tertiary Colors

Tips:

- Remember to keep your brush clean between colours.
- Keep the colour wheel as neat as possible.
- Dry your brush with the paper towel/cloth after you cleaned it in turpentine.
- Remember to wear an apron.
- HAVE FUN!!

FAQS:

Why do we use linseed oil?

We use linseed oil to make our paint more flowy and wet – be careful if you use to much linseed oil your paint will be transparent and will take a long time to dry.

What do we use turpentine for?

- To clean our brushes

- Whenever made a mistake and want to remove something from our art piece.

- For the pink wash or other washes.

Supply list
Colours (Choose between Hot/Cold Colour wheel) **Warm Colour wheel:** - Lemon Yellow - Cerulean Blue - Briliant/cadmium red - Lamb black - Titanium white **Cold Colour wheel:** - Cadmium/Medium Yellow - French Ultramarine - Alizarin crimson - Lamp Black - Titanium White **Brushes** - Small Flat brush. **Other materials** - Canvas – stretched or panel (portrait orientation) - B pencil (graphite) - Sharpener - Eraser - long ruler - Compass - paper towel and/or cloth - mixing palette - palette knife - Linseed oil in container/lid - Turpentine in container that can close - Apron

Light & Shade Basics:

To make the objects look realistic in the drawing, you will need to correctly size them.

We perceive the shape and volume of objects only when they are illuminated, meaning that we see them with the help of the fact that light is reflected from surfaces with different intensity. In order to convey the size, volume and position of objects in space, one should learn to depict "chiaroscuro" (or the treatment of light and shade), which includes:

Light - The illuminated, bright part of the subject;

Highlight - The lightest part on the subject as a reflection of bright light. If you colour a still life of several objects, each of them may have light reflecting from them in different intensity, or maybe none at all depending on the lighting and materials (example: a shiny apple vs. shaded black velvet);

Mid-Tones - Transition from light to shade;
Object's Own Shadow - the darkest part of the subject;

Reflected Light - Light and shades cast by nearby objects. As a rule, reflected light is always darker than a mid-tone, but at the same time it's lighter than shadow;

Object's Cast Shadow - The shadow cast onto other items and surfaces from the object. If the shadow is closer to the object from which it originates, then it will be darker than it is when stretching farther away from it.
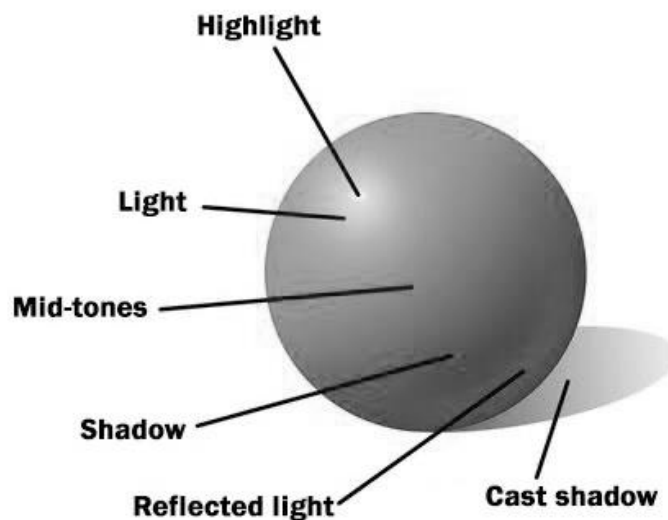
Step 1

Using a compass draw 11 circles 1 cm apart from each other. Draw your 6th circle seemingly darker than the rest of the circles.
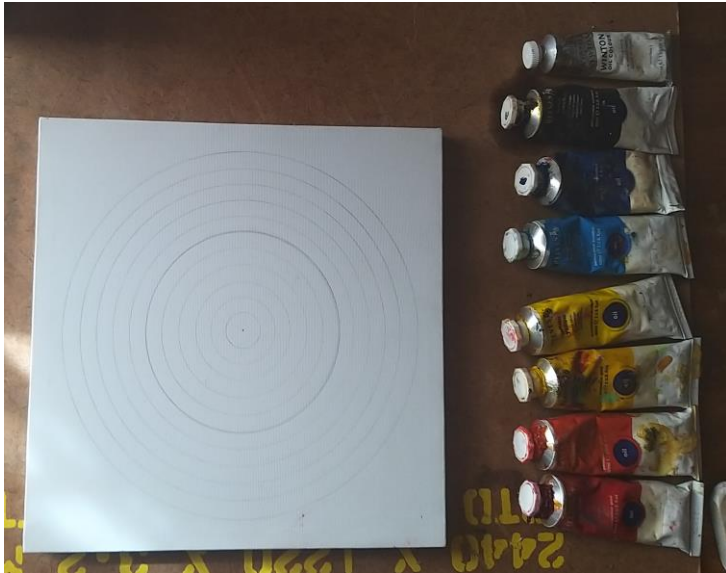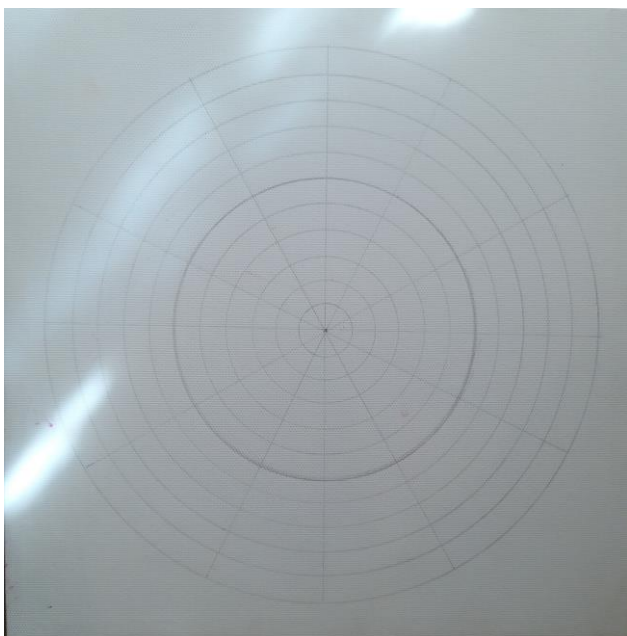

Notes:
- Using a square canvas and determining the center of the canvas before you start drawing the circles helps to make sure that you fit all your circles onto your canvas.

Step 2

Divide your circle into 12 sections – I usually draw a plus shape in the middle of the circle and then divide it further into more sections – refer to picture below.
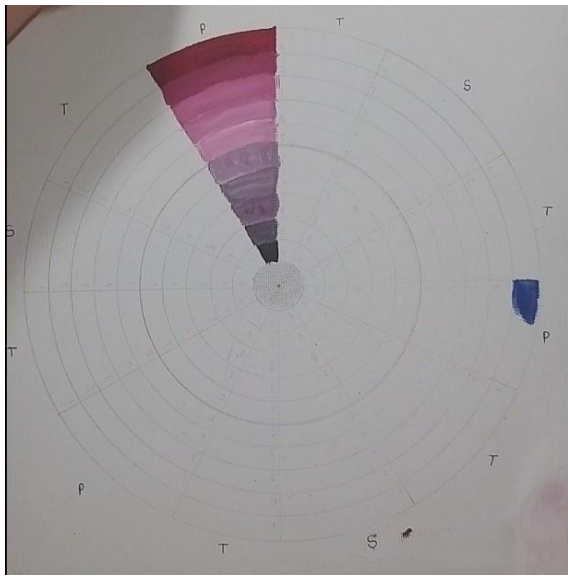

Notes:
- As long as the sections are more or less the same size you should be just fine.

Step 3

Mark segments with a P, S or T as seen in the picture below. Decide whether you will be doing a WARM or COLD colour wheel and use the colours mentioned in the supply list accordingly. The demonstration will be a cold colour wheel.

You will see that I also numbered my circles – this is just for demonstration purposes and you don't need to number your circles – if you do please ensure that this is VERY light. (You can hardly see it on the below picture simply start with the bigger circle as no 1 and then go downwards)
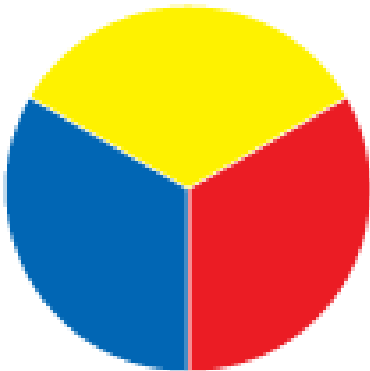

Notes:
- P stands for PRIMARY colours
- S stands for SECONDARY colours.
- T stands for TERTIARY colours.

For better understanding:
- ➢ P + P = S
- ➢ P + s = T
- ➢ Primary colours cannot be made with other colours.

Primary Colors

Primary and
Secondary Colors

Primary,
Secondary, and
Tertiary Colors

Primary Colours
Step 4 - (upper part of Colourwheel)

Start with your first primary colour on your colourwheel marked P – I am starting with Crimson.

Starting at number one I will only use my plain PRIMARY colour to fill this block. For number two I will be adding a little bit of white, for number 3 more white and for number for more white than number 3 and then lastly more white to number 5. Number 5 will be the lightest crimson we have.

Notes:
- If you are an advanced artist you can mix on your canvas – if you are a beginner I recommend that you mix on your mixing palette with your palette knife. You can aslo refer to my youtube video where I teach you how to mix on your canvas instead,

Primary Colours
any of a group of colours from which all other colours can be obtained by mixing.

Colours
- Crimson (RED)
- Ultramarine (BLUE)
- Medium Yellow (YELLOW)

Step 5 (lower part of Colour wheel)

For number 10 marked on the circles you will mix your primary colour and black – 50/50 going upwards to 9 you will be adding white to this mix, gong to 8 more white, 7 more white and finally 6 the lightest shade of this colour mixed with black.

Repeat this for all 3 primary colours on your colour wheel where marked with a P.

Notes:
- Linseed oil helps the paint to flow more – just be careful not to use too much as the paint will be transparent if too much linseed oil is used.

Secondary Colours
Step 6 (upper part of Colour wheel)

Start with your first Secondary colour on your colour wheel marked with a S by mixing two primary colours together. I started with CRIMSON and ULTRAMARINE which ultimately gave me Violet.

Starting at number one I will only use my SECONDARY colour to fill this block. For number two I will be adding a little bit of white, for number 3 more white and for number for more white than number 3 and then lastly more white to number 5. Number 5 will be the lightest shade we have.

Notes:
- **Primary + Primary = Secondary.**
- Make sure your brush is not overloaded with paint when painting – this way you have more control over what you do with your paint.

Secondary Colours
a colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours.

Colours
- Violet/Purple
- Orange
- Green

Step 7 (lower part of Colour wheel)

For number 10 marked on the circles you will mix your Secondary colour and black – 50/50 going upwards to 9 you will be adding white to this mix, gong to 8 more white, 7 more white and finally 6 the lightest shade of this colour mixed with black.

Repeat this for all 3 SECONDARY colours on your colour wheel where marked with a S.

Notes:
- When all your secondary colours are done you should only have yours sections marked with a T open a total of 6 segments.

Tertiary Colours
Step 8 (upper part of Colour wheel)

Start with your first TERTIARY colour on your colourwheel marked with an T by mixing two primary colours together. I started with VIOLET and CRIMSON which ultimately gave me RED VIOLET.

Starting at number one I will only use my MIXED TERTIARY colour to fill this block. For number two I will be adding a little bit of white, for number 3 more white and for number for more white than number 3 and then lastly more white to number 5. Number 5 will be the lightest shade we have.

Notes:
- **Secondary + Secondary = Tertiary**

Tertiary Colours
a colour made by mixing full saturation of one primary colour with half saturation of another primary colour and none of a third primary colour
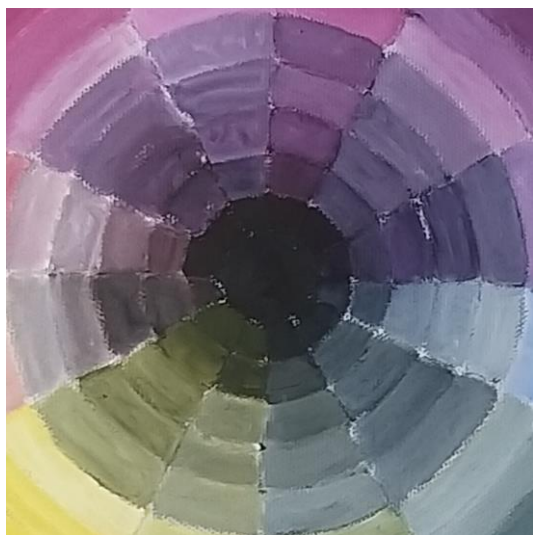
Colours
- Yellow orange
- Red orange
- Red violet
- Blue violet
- Blue green
- Yellow green

Step 9 (lower part of Colour wheel)

For number 10 marked on the circles you will mix your TERTIARY colour and black – 50/50 going upwards to 9 you will be adding white to this mix, gong to 8 more white, 7 more white and finally 6 the lightest shade of this colour mixed with black.

Repeat this for all 6 TERTIARY colours on your colour wheel where marked with a T.
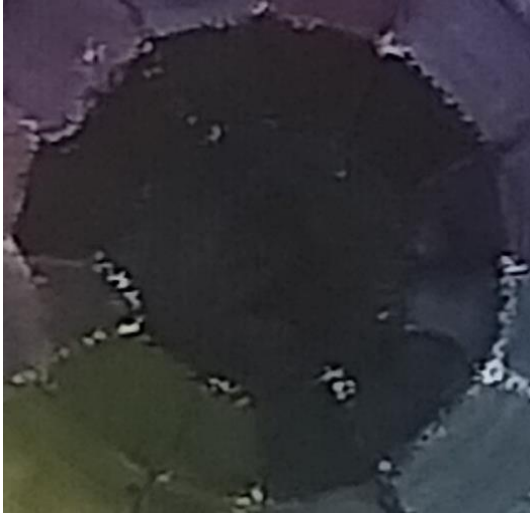

Notes:
- At this stage you might be a bit tired of colours but you will always be able to refer back to this colour wheel whenever you are unsure how to mix a colour – just push through – you can do this!

Step 10

Lastly you will paint the black circle in the middle plain black.

WELL DONE YOU ARE DONE!!

Notes:
- If you made a mess on your white area around the circle you can always paint it white with PVA or acrylic paint.

Step 11

- Clean all your brushes in turpentine and wipe gently with paper towel.
- Make sure your paint tubes are all clean and that all tubes/tubs are closed to prevent them from drying.
- Wipe your palette with a turpentine cloth or simply throw away if you are using the disposable sheets palettes.
- Remember to look after your art supplies and brushes they can last for years!