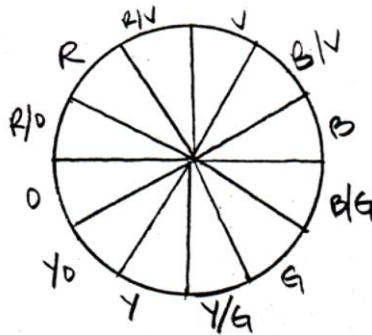# Complex Color Wheels

Step 1 – You will use 18x12 paper for your color wheel. Find the center of your paper following instructor directions. Make a small dot there.

Step 2- Adjust your compass so that the ends measure between 5 and 5.5 inches apart. Use your ruler for reference. Draw a circle centered on your page.

Step 3- Divide the circle into 12 equal parts using your protractor. This means 30 degree angles (30,60,90,120). Follow instructor through this.

Step 4- Label the colors. Your colors have to be in the correct order, or this will not work.
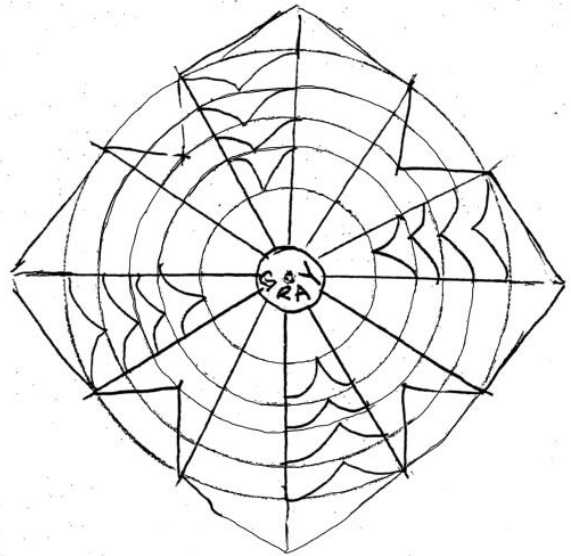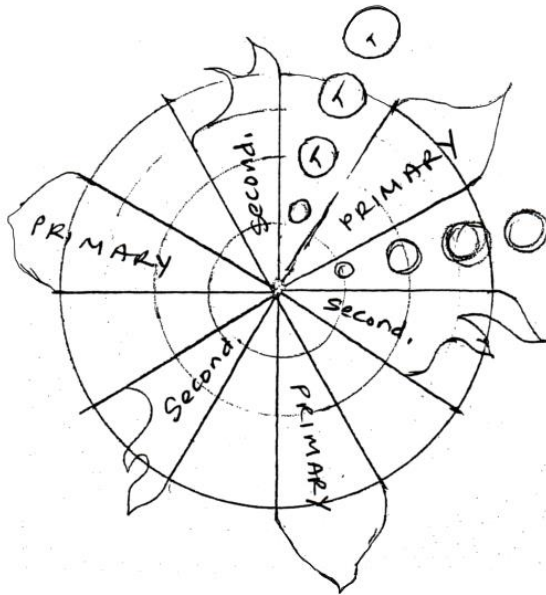

Step 5 – Now, using your compass, divide your circle into smaller circles (keep the same center point). They do not have to be evenly spaced if you don't want, but it makes it easier. A good number of divisions is 5, but you can adjust this during the creative design process.

Step 6 – Creative Design

a) Use the supplied template, or simply use regular paper. Devise an interesting and visually stimulating design for the overall color wheel.
b) You may want to use the same design for each of the 12 sections.
c) You may want to have a different shape for the **primary**, a new one for the **secondary**, and a different one for the **tertiary** colors.
d) You may do something different every other space.
e) Change lines so that they are not all circular or straight, but wavy or curved.

f) Overlap new shapes on top of the circle.

Step 7 – Each of the colors on the color wheel must show a progression of either tints (adding white) or shades (adding black)

Step 8 – Somewhere in the design of your color wheel you must incorporate neutral gray.

Step 9 – Depending on the complexity of your design, you may be asked to include a design element that shows complementary colors (opposites on the color wheel)

Step 10- Once you start painting, it is helpful to do **2 primary colors first** (ex. Red and Blue). Then mix even amounts of both to get pure Violet. After you have Violet, you can make your red/violet and your blue/violet, while slowly adding your black (shade) or white (tint).

   HINT: Paint a color, then do its tints or shades. **Don't** paint all the separate colors, then all the shade 1's, then 2's, then 3's.

Be flexible enough to change around your design, even when adding color. It looks intimidating, but they come out very cool in the end. Above all be imaginative within the guidelines and it can be a very creative assignment!