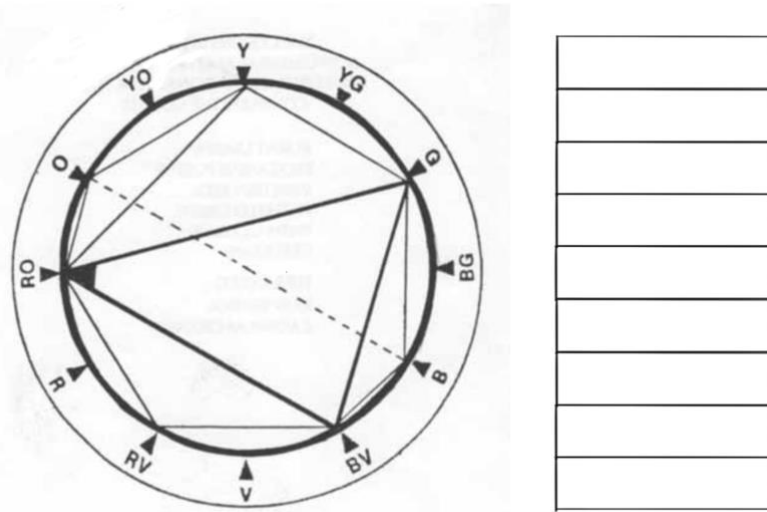


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Homework Assignment for Lesson One

Create a nine-block value step scale and experiment with the Fletcher color wheel



Part One: Mix a neutral by using the color key of RO-G-BV.

Use that neutral to make a 9-step value scale, making sure that the middle gray (number 5 value), sits halfway between white and black, which is your darkest gray from the triad mixture. In order to achieve the darkest possible neutral, use the darkest earth colors for mixtures of yellow or orange. Raw umber is the lowest intensity and darkest yellow. Burnt umber is the lowest intensity and darkest orange. It is not necessary to surround your step scale with a #5 grey, but it does aid in the observation of how a dark color next to a lighter one will make the light look lighter and the dark look darker (simultaneous contrast of value.)

To create a uniform value scale, use a ruler to draw a rectangle that is 2 inches wide by 9 inches long, then subdivide into 1-inch increments. Use a flat brush to carefully paint each block in a flat, uniform layer.

Part Two: Mix and document key color points of a Fletcher color key

On flat canvas, draw a RO-G-BV color wheel no larger than 8 inches. Mix a full Fletcher palette and its neutral using the same triad of colors from the previous assignment. After mixing the three key colors, create additional mixes along the main spokes to create variations of these two-color mixes. Place small touches of colors onto your canvas in their appropriate color positions. Continue to

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neutralize each color step further, working towards your full central neutral as the goal. Remember that when working within the main triad, you will only be mixing between the three colors of your Fletcher key, RO-G-BV.

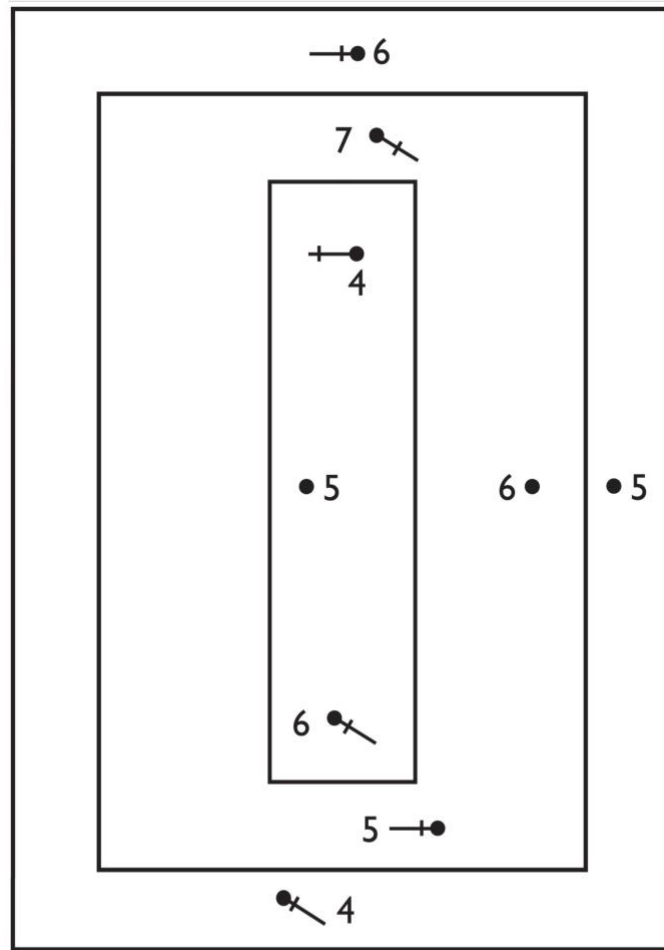
You will not introduce any of the other color hues from the Fletcher wheel until you are ready to develop color mixes in areas that fall outside of the center triad.

It is not necessary to fill the entire canvas with paint touches for this assignment (that comes in the next lesson). Your goal is to understand what takes place and how much of various colors are necessary for further mixing of a color.

As you work out from the main triad section, higher intensity colors may be placed in the wheel for the yellow and orange positions, allowing bolder colors to be formed in those outer triangles. Mix paints along the lines within the inner regions of the color wheel, making sure that you confine yourself to one triad area at a time.

At no time should you be introducing a 'fourth color' that originated outside that triad region.

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RO-G-BV

Part Three: Translate color notations into color (for homework review).

The goal of this assignment is to produce a consistent unity in the value and gradations you create, to demonstrate an understanding for the color notion language, how to mix neutrals and gradations and how to create small flat touches of paint with the palette knife.

Using the diagram above, transfer the drawing to flat canvas no larger than 6 inches wide. Identify on paper what each color notation represents, and mix those colors on your palette following the methods already described using a RO-G-BV color key. On your palette, carefully mix steps between any two colors to create the transistors across the diagram. When you believe you have individual

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colors right, place small touches of paint with a flat brush on the canvas in the appropriate area. Continue until the entire canvas is filled.

No underpainting is necessary for this assignment so the white of the canvas is expected to show through a bit between color touches but should not be excessive.