

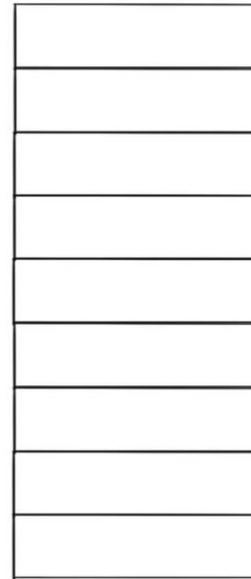
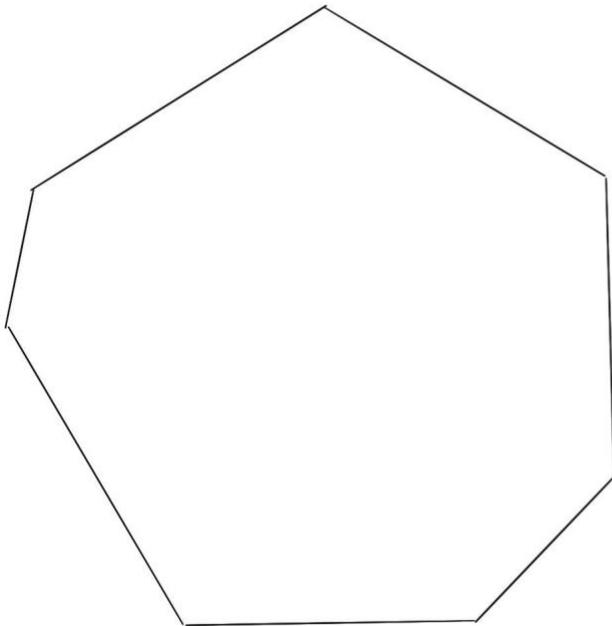
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Homework Assignment for Lesson Two

The Fletcher Color Wheel

This assignment will provide you with a hands-on introduction to the full range of considerations involved in preparing a palette. This assignment's execution will require all the normal levels of complexities encountered during the normal process of painting. Take your time, and apply what you have learned in previous lessons.

For all painting assignments, use masking tape to secure a sheet of canvas to a firm surface or drawing board (recommended.) This will hold it securely, and provide a clean edge around your work when you remove it.



Part One - Create a value step scale, composed of the neutral you mixed for the first layer of the homework. Your nine steps should be surrounded by a #5 value. Lightly draw the 9 steps on a sheet of canvas. Paint using consistent strokes with a small, flat brush.

Part Two - Fill a Fletcher color wheel diagram with small touches of color, on top of an underpainting that is a gradation in value from top to bottom. The purpose of this assignment is to

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refine your ability to assess accurately what temperature, value and intensity you need for a specific color point.

Begin by drawing an 8-inch circle with a compass, and subdivide the circumference into 12 parts. Copy the polygon shape formed by the seven hues from the Fletcher wheel in the key of RO-G-BV. Refer to student examples and video at [2:23:20].

Keep in mind that this is a technically demanding assignment. Take your time, and remember these tips:

- This assignment requires an underpainting: plan your work to allow for this.
- Add white to the outer point of darker colors, so you can observe the changes as you work towards the neutral center.
- Remember to first mix along the legs, from one key color to another; then, mix to fill the triangle by combining the colors from the opposite legs. If you need a refresher before you begin, review the demo at time stamp [1:00:00]
- You are mixing a medium-intensity palette, so strong cadmium colors are only necessary to increase the intensity of medium-range colors (e.g., adding cadmium yellow to yellow ocher).

First layer - underpainting

This layer needs time to dry before beginning the color portion, so plan ahead. Make the layer thin without bumps of pigment. Drying agents can be added to the neutrals for this under painting to speed up drying time, but try to avoid adding dryers to the top color mixes. You will need all the mixing time that oil paint can give you.

Paint the background around your polygon in a number 5 neutral gray; paint the interior of the polygon in a gradation of grays, carefully matching the value of your high- intensity yellow, and continue matching the values of the colors as you progress to the darker blues and violets.

Second layer - color

On your palette, produce each of the individual paint mixtures within one of the triad fields, then apply that paint to your un-stretched canvas in small touches. Be sure to match the second layer of paint to the initial value of the underpainting.

Your underpainting in neutral value is intended as a guide for you to keep within a medium-intensity range for all your colors. As you mix colors, compare them to the value of the underpainting in the general area that the color would be placed. If the color is too dark or light, adjust accordingly.