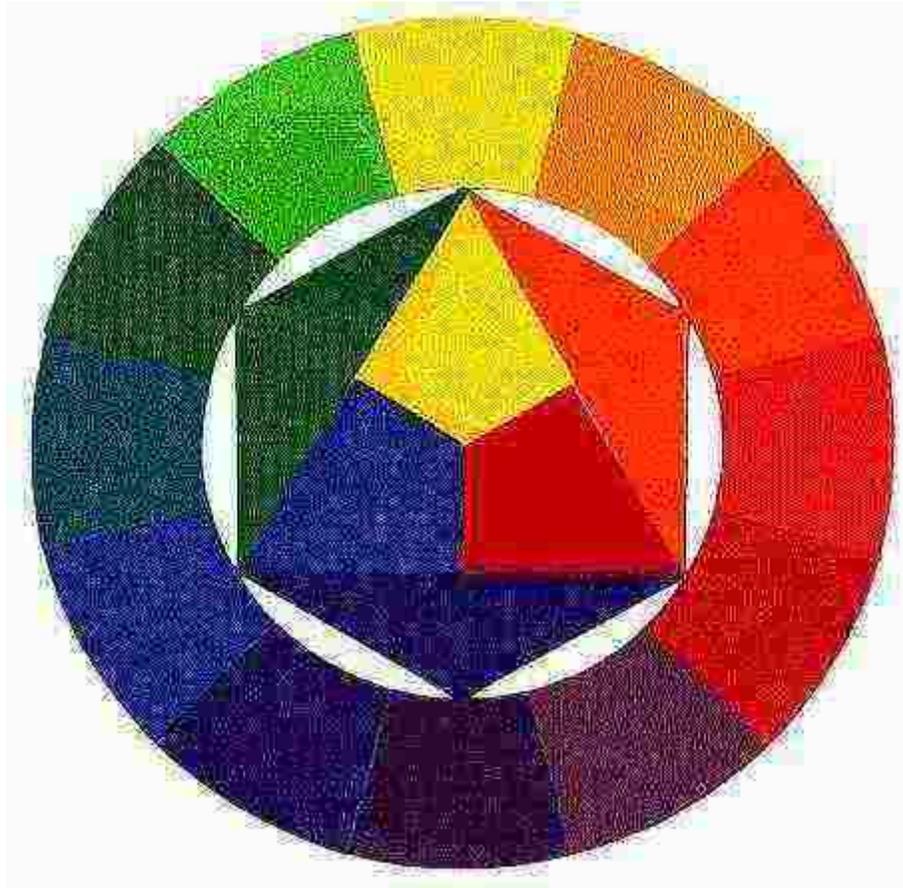




# Color Mixing

## Charts and Guide

By Deborah Dolen



[WWW.DEBORAH-DOLEN.COM](http://WWW.DEBORAH-DOLEN.COM)





## The Color Wheel:

The Color Wheel shows how the three primary colors (and the other colors) relate to each other. The primary colors are red, yellow, and blue; they are the only colors that cannot be made by mixing two other colors. The three secondary colors are green, orange, and violet; they are each a mixture of two primary colors. Their hue is halfway between the two primary colors that were used to mix them.

Colors opposite on the color wheel are complementary colors. For example, violet and yellow are complementary colors.

The warm colors include reds and yellows; the cool colors include blues and violets. The neutral colors are black, white, and grays.

Here are the basics to the color wheel. Start with the primary colors:

Primary Colors: Red \* Yellow \* Blue

The primary colors will be combined to create secondary colors:

Red + Yellow = Orange

Yellow + Blue = Green

Blue + Red = Violet

Secondary Colors: Orange \* Green \* Violet





The completed color wheel would be...

Red \* Orange \* Yellow \* Green \* Blue \* Violet

Mixing the primary colors with the secondary colors can expand the color wheel further.

Red-Violet \* Red \* Red-Orange \* Orange \* Yellow-Orange \* Yellow \* Yellow-Green \* Green \* Blue-Green \* Blue \* Blue-Violet \* Violet

Black and White are separate from the color wheel.

Black: The absence of all colors.

By adding black to a color, the color will become darker not more intense.

White: The presence of all colors.

By adding white to a color, the color will become dusty or washed out but not lighter.

To make colors more intense, add more dye to the medium. Mediums are used as the base. Mediums are the latex or oil base for the paint. The dye is added to the medium.

To make colors lighter, add more medium and less dye. If the medium isn't clear, the color of your medium will affect the color. If the medium is white, look for a lighter shade of the dye to get pastel colors.

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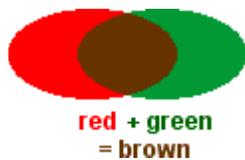
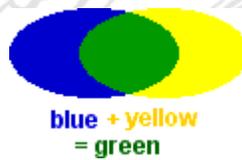
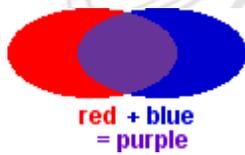




Analogous Colors: Colors next to each other like red, orange & yellow or green, blue, violet. Analogous colors provide a smooth look. They are great for painting multi colored borders.

Complimentary Colors: Colors opposite on the wheel like blue & orange or yellow & violet. Complimentary colors provide a noticeable accent like school colors. Several schools have yellow and violet as their colors. These colors compliment each other for a striking look. But if complimentary colors are mixed, they will become muddy and brown will be the end result.

### Mixing the Primary Colors

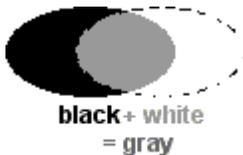




## Making Colors Lighter or Darker



To make a color lighter, add white. The more white you add, the lighter the color will get.



To make a color darker, add a small amount of black. If you add too much black, your color will be almost black.

Another way to darken a color is to mix in some of the complementary color (the opposite color on a color wheel - see below). This produces a rich, dark color (richer than just adding black). Some pairs of complementary colors are: blue/orange, green/red, yellow/purple, black/white.

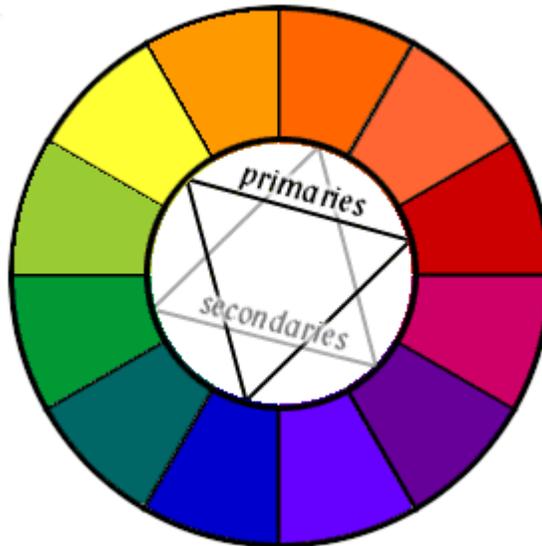


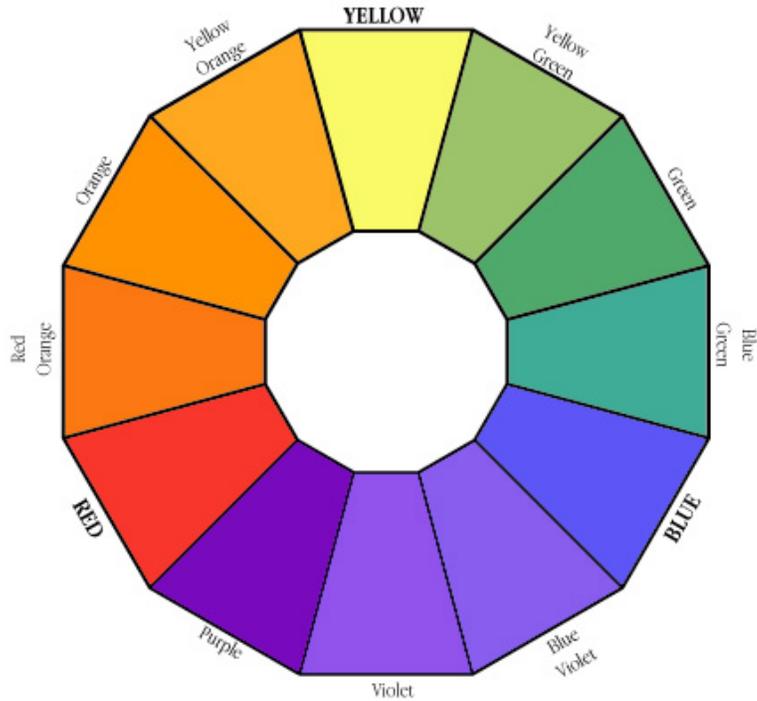


## Mixing:

- yellow
- yellow orange (2 parts yellow + 1 part red)
- orange (1 part yellow + 1 part red)
- orange red (2 parts red + 1 part yellow)
- red
- red violet (2 parts red + 1 part blue)
- violet (1 part red + 1 part blue)
- blue violet (1 part red + 2 parts blue)
- blue
- blue green (2 parts blue + 1 part yellow)
- yellow green (1 part blue + 2 parts yellow) - and you're back to yellow

*Mabel White*





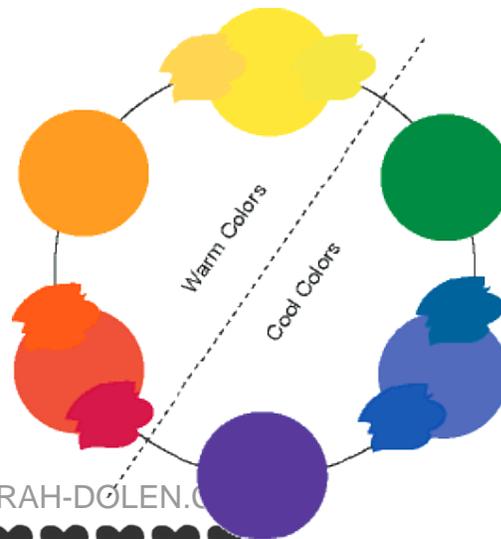
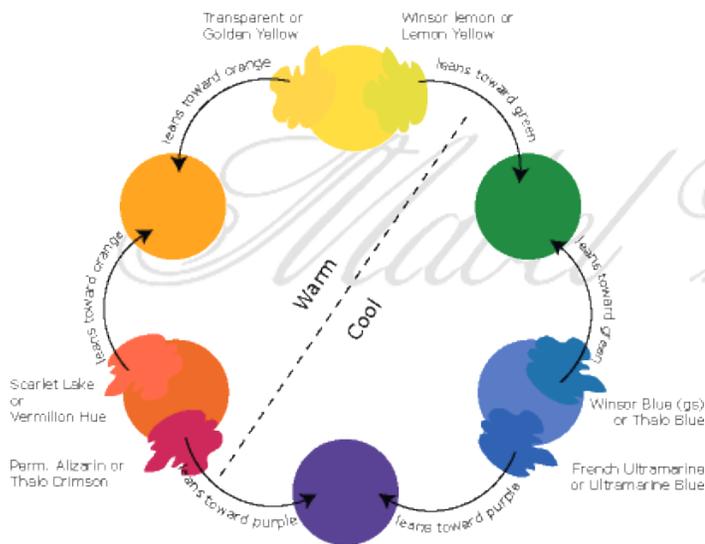
Color mixing isn't complicated if you stop and think first about what color you want to end up with. For example, if you want a "pure" vibrant purple, mix it from a red and blue that both share or "lean toward" purple—permanent alizarin or thalo crimson and french ultramarine or ultramarine (permanent blue). If you want a less pure, less intense purple, use the orange-leaning red (bright red or vermilion hue) and the ultramarine blue. If you want a *very greyed* purple (hardly purple at all!) use the bright red or vermilion hue with the winsor blue or thalo blue.

This same theory applies to all your other hues. **The purest, most intense mixtures come from combining two primary colors that lean toward the same secondary color.**





The more colors you mix together, the grayer (duller) and less pure your mixtures will become. Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel (like red and green, for example) will also neutralize each other when mixed, and make a grayish, brownish color. Try always to mix the color you want using no more than three colors. Start with the lightest of the two colors, and add the darker one to it, a little at a time, until you get the result you want. Remember that watercolor dries lighter, so what you see in your palette should be a deeper, more saturated mix to compensate for this.



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## Make Your Own Edible Color Wheel!

### Materials:

Vanilla wafers

Pillsbury Vanilla Frosting

Package of food coloring

Styrofoam bowls/plates

Napkins/paper towels

Plastic knives/craft sticks/spoons



### Procedure:

*Mabel White*

1. Scoop frosting into three bowls and use food coloring to dye one each red, yellow, and blue. Cover (hide) and set aside.
2. As students come into room, have them sit in groups of three or four.
3. Begin introduction or review of color theory by asking them to name the three primary colors. Once they have correctly identified these, uncover the bowls.
4. Using a spoon, scoop frosting of each color onto a Styrofoam plate, one for each group of students. While doing this, continue to ask students questions (i.e. "what are the secondary colors and how do you mix them?" etc. Adapt questions according to age group and prior exposure to color theory concepts.)





5. Pass out plastic knives or craft sticks, one per person. Ask MORE questions about color theory (i.e. "what are complementary colors and what is their relative position on the color wheel?" etc.) Give each group a plate with frosting on it, and either a second empty plate or a large paper towel.
6. Produce a box of Vanilla wafers from a bag, and pass out at least 13 cookies to each group, placing cookies on empty plate or paper towel.
7. At this point, the light will probably begin to dawn for the students and they will understand what they are to do! Explain that they will be working as a team to produce a color wheel, using Vanilla wafers and frosting to create primary, secondary and tertiary colors, as well as a neutral.
8. Remind students to wipe off the stick (DON'T LICK IT!) in between colors so as not to contaminate the purity of the primary colors.
9. Once the color wheels have been finished and have been checked for color accuracy and correct placement, students may eat their work!

**Frosting Color Key [Top Going Clockwise] based on 8 ounces**

- |                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Red = 3 red                | Robins Egg Blue = 2 blue 1 yellow |
| Orange = 1 red 2 yellow    | Blue = 3 parts blue               |
| Tangerine = 2 red 6 yellow | PeriWinkle = 1 red 2 blue         |
| Gold = 3 red 6 yellow      | Lavender = 2 red 2 blue           |
| Yellow = 3 parts yellow    | Brown = 6 red, 6 yellow, 4 blue   |
| Lime = 3 yellow 1 blue     | *Purple = 6 red and 4 blue        |
| Green = 2 Yellow 1 blue    | *Sunset Orange = 5 yellow 1 red   |
| Aqua = 2 green 4 blue      | *Teal 6 Yellow 4 blue             |





## The Neon's and Fluorescents'

Source McCormick Food Colors

NEON Food Color	White Cake Mix (1 pkg.)	White Icing 1 can (16 oz.)	Egg Dyeing
NEON Purple	15	30	25
NEON Green	15	30	10
NEON Pink	10	20	10
NEON Blue	10	20	10
Deep Purple	10 Blue + 15 Pink	25 Blue + 35 Pink	7 Blue + 3 Pink
Green Apple	25 Green + 2 Blue	50 Green + 4 Blue	20 Green + 2 Blue
Apricot	8 Green + 3 Pink	16 Green + 6 Pink	4 Green + 1 Pink
Turquoise	10 Blue + 3 Green	20 Blue + 6 Green	5 Blue + 2 Green
Raspberry	6 Pink + 1 Blue	12 Pink + 2 Blue	6 Pink + 1 Blue
Stormy Blue	12 Blue + 6 Purple + 2 Green	24 Blue + 12 Purple + 4 Green	9 Blue + 1 Purple + 2 Green





# Mabel White

**White=Zinc**

Oatmeal, Honey, Cinnamon Powder, Clay, Ground Almonds, A Touch of Coffee

**Ingredients:**

- Saffron
- Bee Pollen
- Annato
- Carrot
- Beet
- Red Pepper
- Calamine
- Pink Clay
- Ultra Marine
- Grape Powder
- Paprika
- Orange Henna
- Paprika
- Red Clay
- Curry
- Comfrey
- Lemon Oil
- Carmine
- Iodine
- Nutmeg
- Tomato Powder
- Rose Petal Powder
- Chives
- Dill
- Alkanet Root
- Crushed Pansies
- Alknet Root
- Hybiscus Powder
- Nettle
- Green Clay
- Hemp
- Charcol
- Black Tea
- Coffee
- Nutmeg
- Henna
- Cinnamon
- Carrot
- Tangerine
- Aloe
- Spinich

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## About Deborah Dolen Author

Deborah Dolen is a resident of Bradenton, Florida and author of [28 DIY books](#) teaching topics such as soap, making candles, floral design, making natural bath and body products and even making melt and pour chocolate. Deborah Dolen's initial pen name was [Mabel White](#), a nick name assigned to her by her late husband who was from Sarasota, Florida. In late 2007 Author Deborah Dolen was a resident of Houston Texas for a brief period of time, and moved back to Florida after being directly affected by Hurricane Ike in Galveston autumn of 2008. Ironically Deborah Dolen was in Texas that year to avoid Florida's hurricane season.

Deborah Dolen Mobile – In late 2011 all of Deborah Dolen's work became exclusively available on Amazon's Whispernet mobile platforms such as Amazon Kindle. Deborah Dolen also agreed to allow Amazon to be an exclusive merchant for her 7 DIY vocational films on Amazon's Instant Video download division. Deborah Dolen's kindle books are available on the Amazon Kindle platform under Deborah [Dolen Amazon](#) and [Mabel White Amazon](#). Deborah Dolen is very active on the mobile platforms [Twitter Deborah Dolen](#), Facebook, and [Deborah Dolen's Blog](#).

Starting the New Year 2012 Deborah Dolen's books and films became available on [Amazon UK](#) and [Amazon France](#). The Bradenton, FL author was very happy about that and by the end of 2012 Deborah Dolen's work will be available on Amazon Italy, Amazon Germany and Amazon Spain. Deborah Dolen loves Twitter so much her dog [Ringo](#) has his own Twitter page! For more [about Deborah Dolen](#) author click here.

Currently [Deborah Dolen](#) is offering a [free Aromatherapy Curriculum](#) on her Blog as a promotion for her Amazon Kindle Books and Amazon Prime offer. [Deborah Dolen's books can be found on Amazon by clicking this link](#). Deborah Dolen is actively involved in [Writer's Digest](#) and the [Christian Authors Guild](#).

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