

Color Palette

Principle: Creating Color

Concept: Primary colors (red, blue, and yellow) can be mixed together to create secondary colors (violet, green, and orange).

Objective: Students learn the color wheel, become familiar with how to mix colors, and how colors can change by adding new colors to them.

Supplies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Two 11x17-inch piece of white drawing paper per student✓ Tempera paints in red, blue, and yellow✓ Paper towels (for wiping/blotting brush)✓ One round paint palette per student✓ Tempera paintbrushes✓ Pencils✓ Color Wheel in K art folder✓ Water containers
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Pre-Class Prep:	None
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Set-up:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cover tables with sheets or vinyl tablecloths.• Set out pencils for students to write their names on their papers.• Set out the white drawing paper, palettes, brushes, and paper towels for each student.• Give yourself the same supplies, adding paint to the palette.• Wait to dispense paint to the children until discussion and demonstration are completed.
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Prints: 70, 71, 72

Books: Mouse Paint by Ellen Stoll Walsh (In Kindergarten Sample Folder)

Samples: See Kindergarten Art Folder

Lesson: **Demonstration:** Read the book Mouse Paint by Ellen Stoll Walsh to the students.

Step 1 - Show the students the prints and ask them to point out all the different reds, blues, and yellows they can find. Ask them to look for areas where several colors are mixed together.

Step 2 - Explain that they will be learning to mix paint and make new colors. Show the class the three colors of paint that you have (red, blue, and yellow). Tell them these three colors are what they mix together to make new colors. Begin by painting two yellow shapes on your paper.

Then ask the children what to do if you want to change colors. Show them how to **wash, wipe, blot** (rinse the brush in water, then wipe/blot on paper towel, before starting with a new color).

Step 3 - Ask children what color will be made when blue is added to the yellow. Mix a small amount of blue with one of the yellow shapes on your paper, creating **green**. Next, ask the children what color will be made when red is added to the other yellow shape. Mix red with the yellow to make **orange**. Rinse your brush and mix red and blue to make **violet**.

Students: Have the children write their names on the back of their paper. Place **small** amounts of red, blue, and yellow paint onto their palettes. **Encourage the children to mix greens, oranges, and violets.** Ask them to fill one page with colored shapes. **Remind students to Wash, Wipe, Blot when changing colors. You will need to change out the rinse water frequently.** When mixing the different amounts of color, ask them to notice the results, such as **yellowish green** and **greenish blue**.

After children have mixed colors and filled one page with shapes, allow them to paint a picture of their choosing with the second piece of white drawing paper. Encourage them to mix the paint to create all the colors they want. These second paintings will make up their finished works. Have them title their art and write this on a label and stick to the back of the paper.

Instructions for Instructors

Vocabulary: **Primary Colors** - Red, blue, and yellow.
Secondary Colors - Violet, green, and orange.
Wash, wipe, blot - rinse the brush in water, then wipe/blot on paper towel, before starting with a new color).
Geometric Shapes- Circle, Square, triangle, rectangle, Oval, etc..

Additional Ideas: There are color wheels hanging in the art room that you can use to show how all colors start from primary colors. Reinforce the idea of primary colors by playing games with the children. Have a child stand up and ask the kids, "Is (Johnny) wearing a primary color or secondary color?" You may even want to dress in primary colors that day!
For another exciting visual demonstration you can bring in food coloring and show them what happens when you mix colors in water.

Important: A little bit of paint goes a LONG way. Students should be told this fact NOW because they need to know it for the rest of their art careers. Show them how to add water and thin the paint instead of just using it straight from the tube!