



Colour Mixing Chart Printable

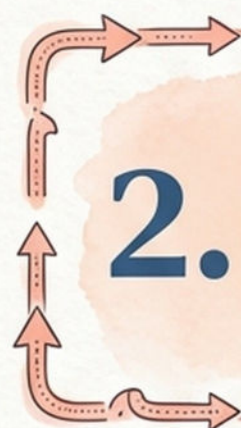
Free Printable by Artsydee.com



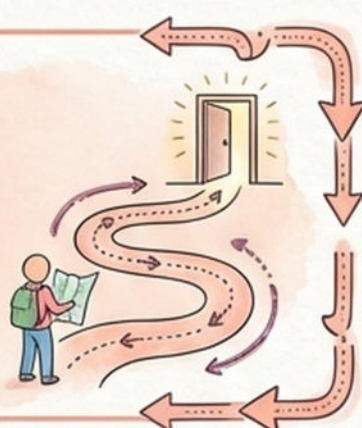
How to Use This Guide



- 1. START HERE:**
Read the Introduction.
Begin by understanding the guide's purpose, scope, and overall structure to set a foundation for your learning journey.



- 2. FOLLOW THE PATH:**
Navigate Sequentially.
Work through the sections in order, as each builds upon the previous one. Don't skip ahead, to ensure comprehensive understanding.



- 3. ENGAGE ACTIVELY:**
Complete Exercises.
Pause at each activity or question. Apply the concepts you've learned through practice to reinforce your knowledge.



- 4. UTILIZE RESOURCES:**
Reference Materials.
Make use of the glossary, index, and additional online resources provided for deeper exploration and support.



PRIMARY COLOUR MIXING CHART

REDS (Mixing with Blue & Yellow)

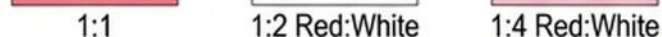
Red + Blue (Purple)



Red + Yellow (Orange)

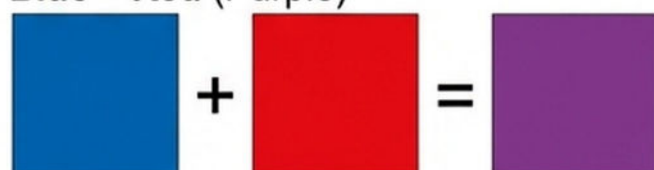


Red + White (Tint - Pink)

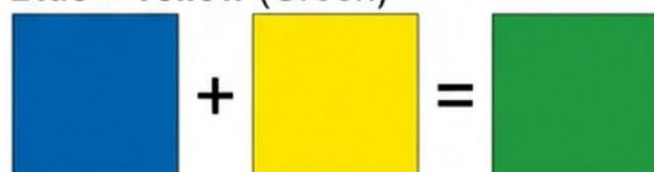


BLUES (Mixing with Red & Yellow)

Blue + Red (Purple)



Blue + Yellow (Green)



Blue + White (Tint - Light Blue)



YELLOWS (Mixing with Red & Blue)

Yellow + Red (Orange)



Yellow + Blue (Green)

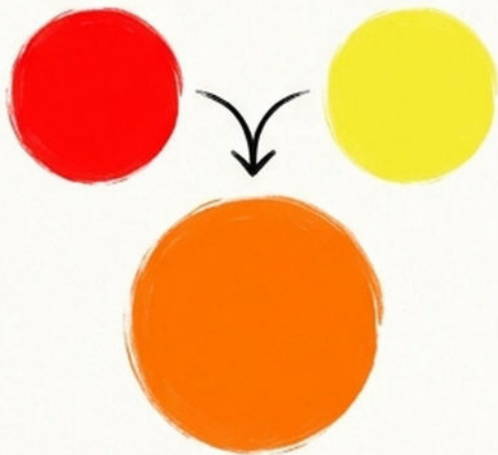


Yellow + White (Tint - Light Yellow)



COLOUR MIXING CHART: SECONDARY COMBINATIONS

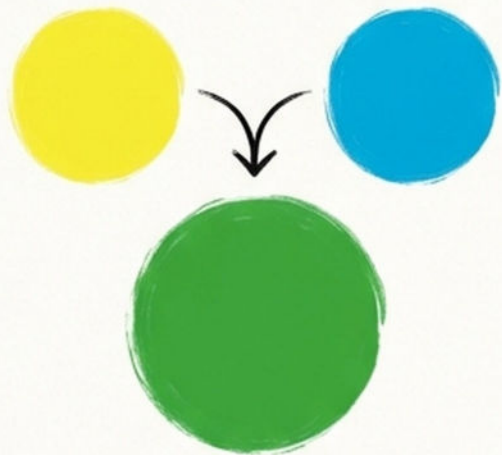
ORANGES (RED + YELLOW)



Ratios: 1 Red : 1 Yellow = Standard Orange

1 Red : 1 Yellow = Standard Orange 
1 Red : 2 Yellow = Yellow-Orange 
2 Red : 1 Yellow = Red-Orange 

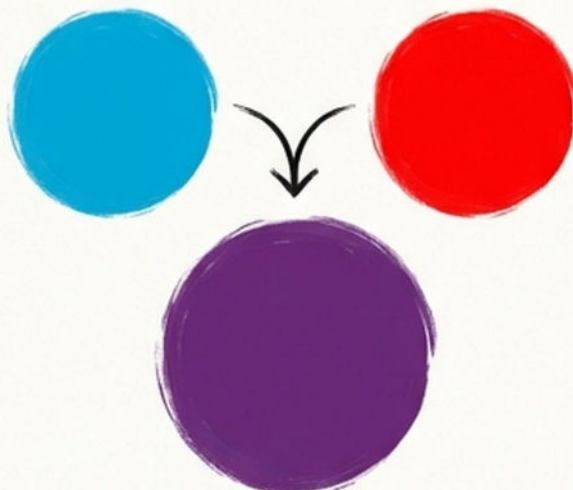
GREENS (YELLOW + BLUE)



Ratios: 1 Yellow : 1 Blue = Standard Green

1 Yellow : 1 Blue = Standard Green 
1 Yellow : 2 Blue = Blue-Green 
2 Yellow : 1 Blue = Yellow-Green 

PURPLES (BLUE + RED)

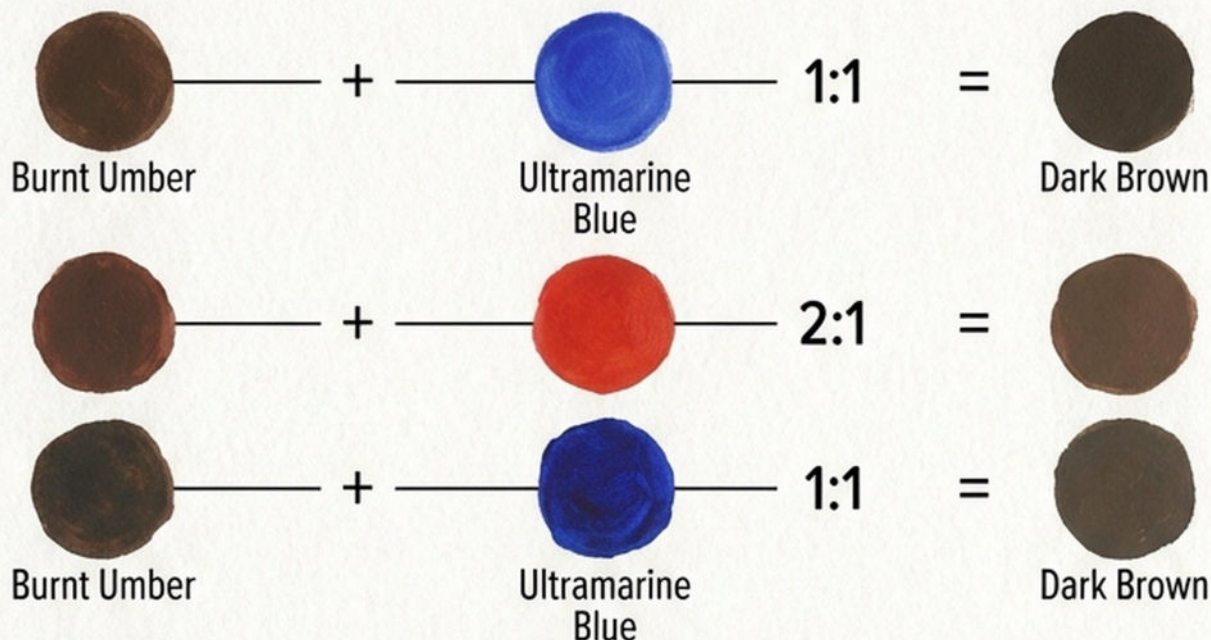


Ratios: 1 Blue : 1 Red = Standard Purple

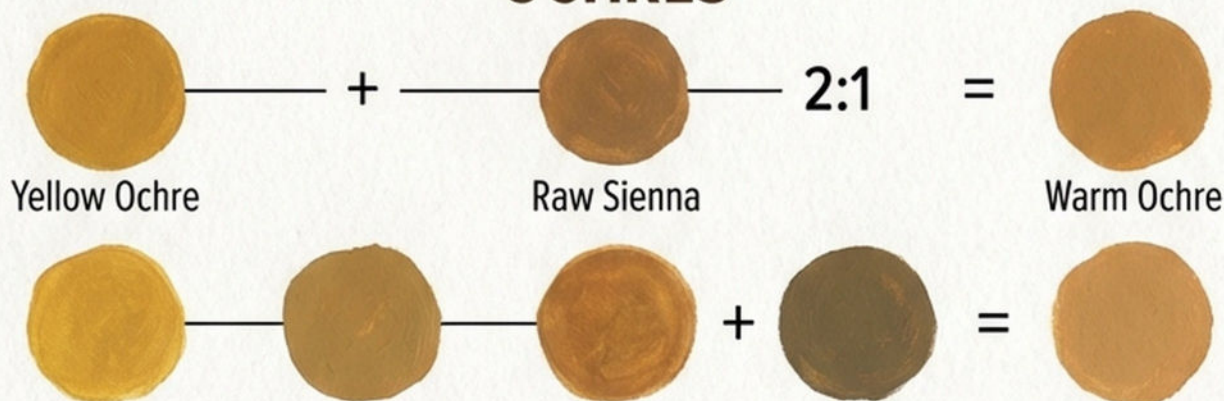
1 Blue : 1 Red = Standard Purple 
1 Blue : 2 Red = Red-Purple 
2 Blue : 1 Red = Blue-Purple 

EARTH TONE COLOR MIXING CHART: BROWNS, OCHRES & SIENNAS

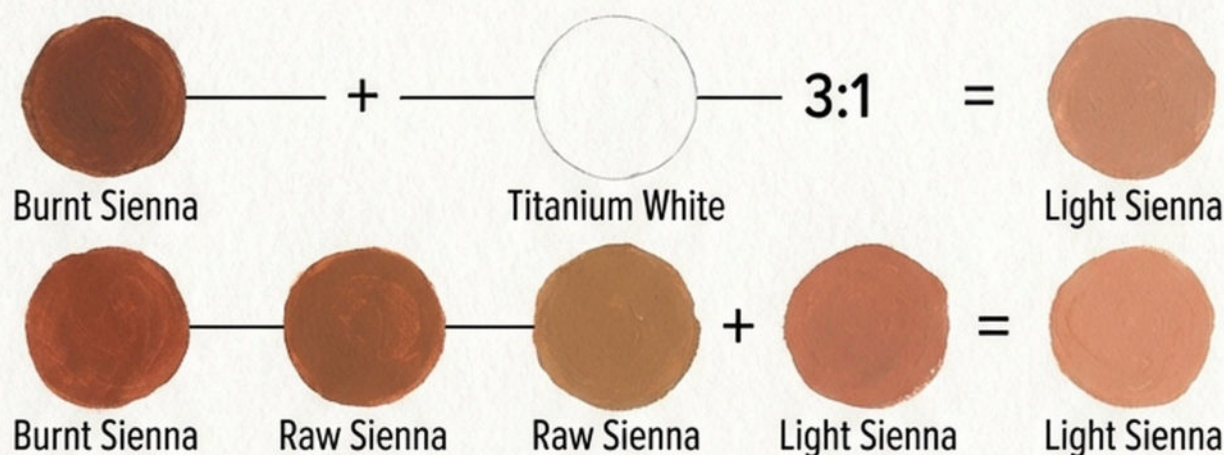
BROWNS



OCHRES

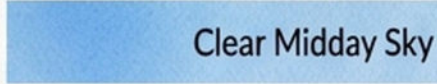
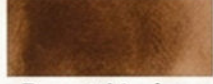
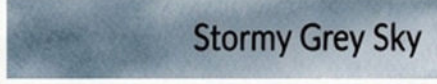
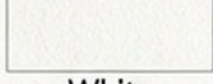
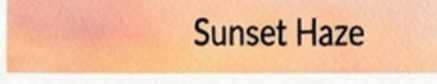


SIENNAS



NATURE COLOURS: SKY, FOLIAGE & WATER MIXING CHART

SKY TONES

				
Cerulean Blue	Ultramarine Blue	Titanium White		
	+		1:1	 Bright Sky Blue
Cerulean Blue		White		
	+		2:1	 Clear Midday Sky
Cerulean Blue		Ultramarine		
	+		+	 4:2:1  Stormy Grey Sky
Ultramarine		White		Burnt Umber
	+		+	 2:1:3  Sunset Haze
Cerulean		Yellow Ochre		White

FOLIAGE TONES

FOLIAGE TONES



+



Lemon Yellow

Viridian Green



+



Viridian Green

Burnt Sienna



+



Lemon Yellow

Payne's Grey



+



+



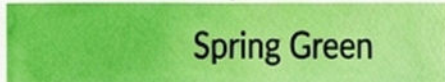
Viridian

Yellow Ochre

Burnt Sienna



1:1

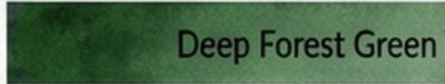


Burnt Sienna

Spring Green



2:1



Payne's Grey

Deep Forest Green



2:1

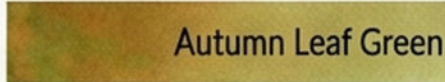


Payne's Grey

Olive Green



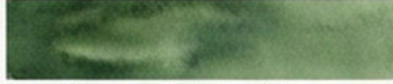
1:2:1



Burnt Sienna

Autumn Leaf Green

WATER TONES

WATER TONES		Cobalt Teal	Raw Umber	Ivory Black			
	+				1:1 =		
Phthalo Blue		Cobalt Teal				Clear Turquoise Water	
	+				2:1 =		
Cobalt Teal			Raw Umber			Murky River Water	
	+			+		3:1:2 =	
Phthalo Blue			Ivory Black		White		Deep Ocean Blue
	+					1:2 =	
Phthalo Blue			Burnt Sienna				Swamp Water Green

COLOUR MIXING: WARM VS COOL COMPARISON

WARM TONES & MIXING

CADMIUM RED
(Warm Primary)



GAMBoge YELLOW
(Warm Primary)



BURNT SIENNA
(Warm Earth)



YELLOW OCHRE
(Warm Earth)



RED + YELLOW
= ORANGE



CADMIUM
ORANGE

RED + SMALL
AMOUNT BLUE
= WARM PURPLE



ULTRAMARINE
VIOLET

TEMPERATURE MIXING TIPS (WARM)



To warm up a cool colour, add small amounts of a warm primary (e.g., Cadmium Red or Gamboge Yellow) or a warm earth tone (e.g., Burnt Sienna).



Warm colours tend to advance in a composition, appearing closer.



Mixing warm with warm creates harmonious, vibrant secondary and tertiary warm colours.



Adding white will tint a warm colour, making it lighter but potentially cooler if overdone.

COOL TONES & MIXING

ULTRAMARINE BLUE
(Cool Primary)



LEMON YELLOW
(Cool Primary)



PHTHALO GREEN
(Cool Secondary)



RAW UMBER
(Cool Earth)



BLUE + YELLOW
= GREEN



VIRIDIAN
GREEN

BLUE + SMALL
AMOUNT RED
= COOL PURPLE



DIOXAZINE
PURPLE

TEMPERATURE MIXING TIPS (COOL)



To cool down a warm colour, add small amounts of a cool primary (e.g., Ultramarine Blue or Lemon Yellow) or a cool earth tone (e.g., Raw Umber).



Cool colours tend to recede in a composition, appearing further away.

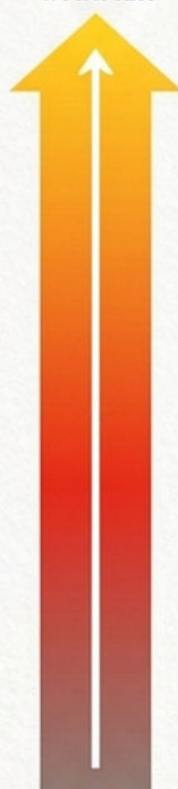


Mixing cool with cool creates harmonious, calm secondary and tertiary cool colours.



Adding black or a complementary cool colour will shade and cool down a tone, reducing saturation.

WARMER



NEUTRAL ZONE:
Mixing
Complementary
Warm & Cool
colours creates
desaturated
neutrals.

COOLER



You Did It!

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Happy creating!

Dee x

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