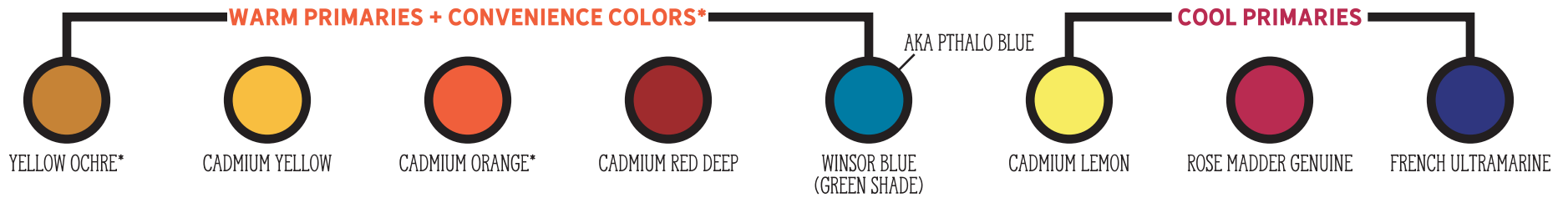


15 PALETTE AND MIXING EXERCISES



1.) Make the darkest purple you can from French Ultramarine and Cadmium Red Deep that favors neither color (not too red nor blue)	2.) Make three tints by adding Permalba white to the dark purple	3.) Make a warmer version of the dark purple by adding some Cadmium Orange	4.) Make a more neutral version of the dark purple by adding some Yellow Ochre	5.) Make a variety of tints of the previous neutralized dark purple by adding Permalba White
6.) Make a cool purple from Rose Madder Genuine and French Ultramarine	7.) Make three tints by adding Permalba white to the cool purple	8.) Make a neutralized version of the cool purple by adding a slight amount of Cadmium Lemon	9.) Make a redder version of the cool purple by adding more Rose Madder Genuine	10.) Make an oranger version of the previous by adding more Cadmium Lemon
11.) Make a warm green from Winsor Blue and Cadmium Yellow	12.) Make three tints by adding Permalba white to the warm green	13.) Make a cool green from Cadmium Lemon and French Ultramarine	14.) Modify the cool green with some Cadmium Red Deep	15.) Make a cool gray and a warm gray (note the paints used for future reference)

Color Properties

Value: light versus dark

Chroma: saturation or intensity

Hue: color

Temperature: warm versus cool

A distinct advantage for using the Gruppé palette is the simplicity! Great painting is in the relationships of strokes of paint with mastery of color properties. Practice contributes towards developing instincts and seeing colors in nature!



Color Principles

- When painted, warm colors come forward; cool colors recede
- Because of atmosphere (moisture in the air), objects in the distance are cooler, lighter and grayer
- Objects that are white are the opposite of above, and get warmer as they recede and cooler as they move forward
- Creating the illusion of three dimensions on a two-dimensional plane (your canvas) is best done by the exploitation of these principles!