

Project glossary

analogous colours

Colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.

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art movement

A style in art with a common goal that is followed by a group of artists over a period of time.

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colour palette

The range of colours usually used by a particular artist or art movement.

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complementary colours

Colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel, such as red and green.

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cool colour

A colour that can make us feel cool, calm or sad, such as blue or green, and can make the object seem further away.

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Expressionism

An art movement characterised by distorted images of reality that express the artist's feelings and thoughts, using intense, non-naturalistic colours.

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Fauvism

An art movement that used bold, vivid, complementary colours.

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hue

A variation of a colour.

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Impressionism

An art movement that used soft, pale colours to capture the feeling of light in their paintings. Their artwork is more about capturing the impression of a moment in time rather than exact details.

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primary colour

A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.

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Realism

An art movement characterised by scenes from the everyday life of the working class, using natural colours with subtle tones.

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secondary colour

A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours. The secondary colours are green, orange and purple.

shade

A colour mixed with black to make it darker.

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tertiary colour

A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and secondary colour, such as red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, red-purple and blue-purple.

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tint

A colour mixed with white to make it lighter.

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tone

A colour mixed with grey to make it more subtle.

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warm colour

A colour that evokes a feeling of warmth, happiness and energy, such as red or yellow, and can make the object seem closer to the viewer.