



Painting The Color Of Light

Color Tips For The Impressionist Painter

Your Start To More Expressive Paintings

Thank you for your interest in Painting The Color Of Light. I, like some of you, started out painting on my own but wanted to be more than a copier. I never felt I was very creative but it didn't stop me from finding a way. Then I discovered this unique approach to painting that really wasn't all that unique after all since Monet took to learning and seeing in a new light from the painters of his day. Others who followed added their spin and now there are many today painting who use these techniques to create in their own voice.

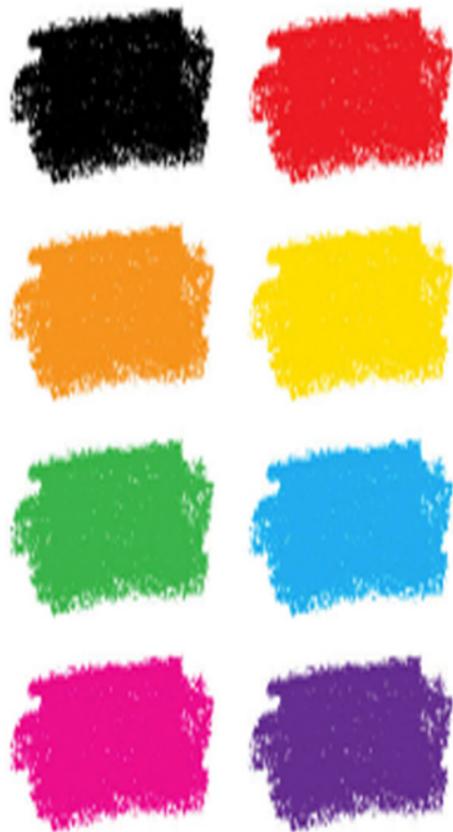
Now, I want to share this unique way of seeing the world with you. This PDF, whether you are advanced or just starting your painting journey, this will be a start to a whole new way to see!

Thanks For Being Here
Julie

[Click For Color Mini Course](#)

The Four Components Of Color, What Are They?

1. Hue/Color
2. Value
3. Temperature
4. Saturation



Hue/Color

Hue or Color is simply the color of an object or the color name.

For example, Blue Sky, Green Grass, Red Boat.

Knowing your colors attributes are important since color is what a colorist and impressionist painter is all about.

Value



All colors have value.

Value is the lightness or darkness of something. Values on a grayscale are a mixture of black and white in an endless number of grays in varying degrees. Colors can be compared by lightness or darkness to this grayscale.

Compositions can be composed using value. John singer Sargent as did others felt that too many values would be distracting as does too much detail.

Compare any Yellow to Blue or Red.



Which is the lightest?

How would you place Red to Blue on the value scale?

Correct, Red is Lighter.

When going into secondary colors, Green, Orange and Purple your colors are affected by the value of the primary colors mixed.

Temperature



Temperature is the warmness or coolness of a color.

This can be interpreted differently in some cases but for the most part we associate Reds and Yellows along with its equal mixture creating orange as warm.

Sun being associated with yellow, fire being associated with Reds and Oranges.

Blues and Purples are associated with being cool.

We associate cold water, ice in shadow or shadows in general due to lack of sun as cold.

Just as with values there is a wide variety of temperatures in between.

Monet used exaggerated color to create an atmospheric light effect. On a summer day the light effect will usually be warmer than one on a gray or overcast day.

Saturation



Saturated

Saturation refers to how much pigment there is of a color.

Other words associated with Saturation are chroma, brightness and intensity.

Saturation can be tricky and fool the eye especially when you are also discerning value.



Less Saturated

Bright objects or objects close up can appear darker when in reality they may be as "light" as the medium to lightest object in the scene.

White, black or complimentary colors added to a color will desaturate that color.



Saturated versus Desaturated

Understanding How Colors Mix



A colorist understands how their colors interact.

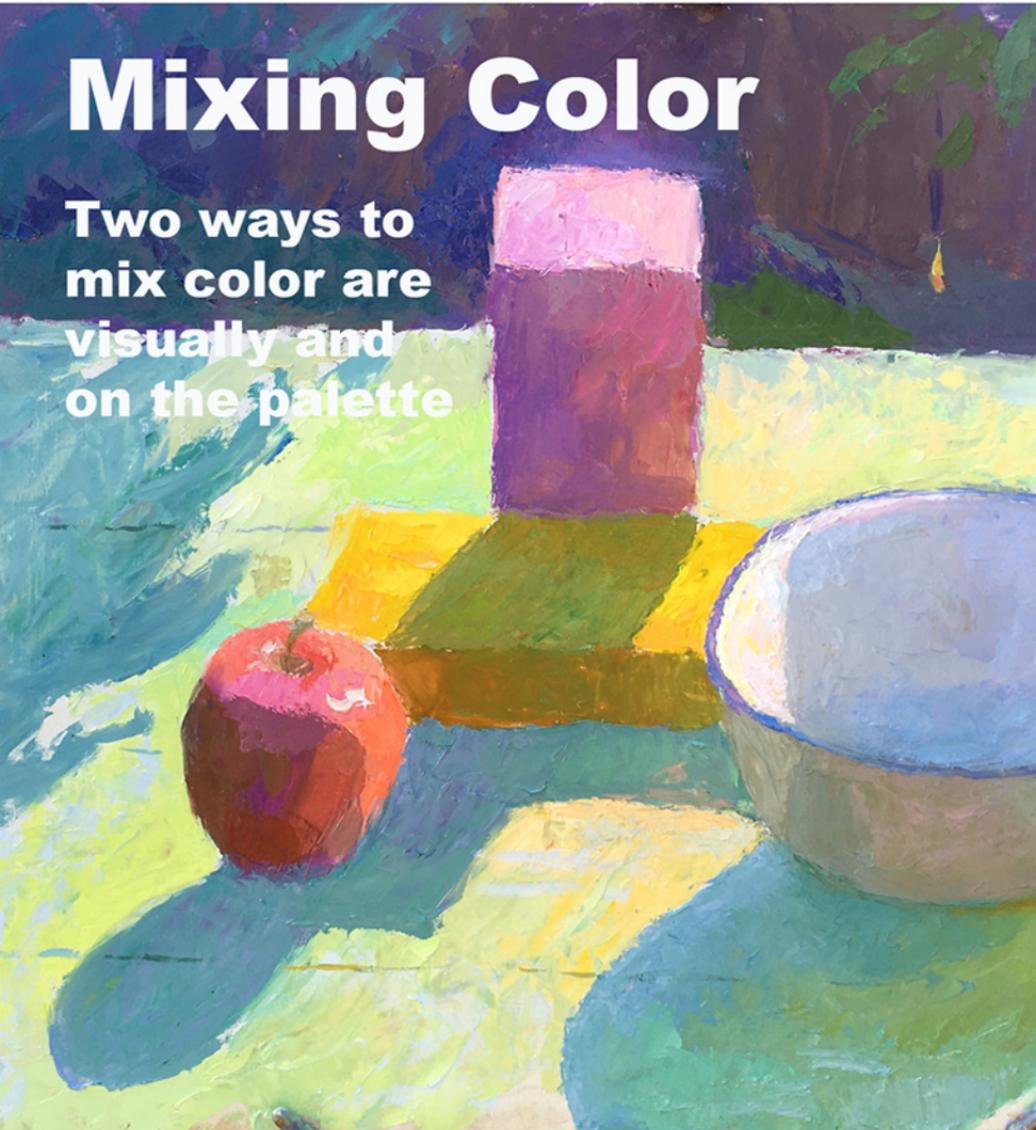
Things they know:

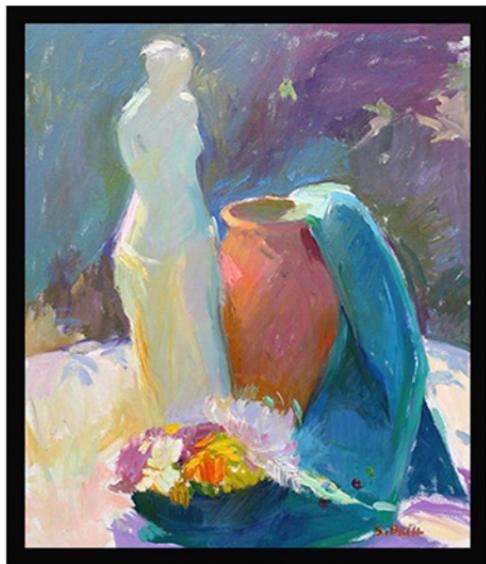
1. Black is the absence of color
2. What Complimentary colors are
Primaries side by side around the color wheel when mixed make Orange, Purple and Green
3. What Tertiary Colors Are
Colors mixed between a secondary color and a primary
4. White Desaturates Color

Why are these Important to know?

Mixing Color

Two ways to mix color are visually and on the palette





Mixing Compliments

The example below shows what happens when you mix compliments on the color wheel

Compliments being,
Red to Green,
Blue to Orange,
Yellow To Purple

You get Neutrals, Grays,
Browns or colorful Blacks





A Colorists, impressionist painters, main goal is to capture how light affects color. Monet painted the same subject under different light conditions to capture how light affects the color of objects. The color of objects are known as the “Local Color”

A colorist looks only at the color on the object not the color of the object. Painting Color side by side along with mixing color with a depth of understanding is how a colorist achieves this.

Learn more in this video series mini course.