

Color Wheel Mobile

Student Handout

Materials:

12x18 80lb drawing paper (2)
Choice of Materials for adding color
Any color string or yarn
Scissors

Black marker
Circle templates such as paper
plates and blank CDs
Rulers

Single hole punchers
Color Theory Vocabulary Art Packet
Student Chromebook
Alexander Calder handout

Procedure Part 1:

Drawing the color wheel mobile designs (2 large and 6 small):

Step 1: Using 2 sheets of 12x18 drawing paper and a paper plate trace 2 large circles, one on each sheet of drawing paper (refer to diagrams A and B), place paper plate on one side of the paper leaving room on the other side of the paper for 3 small circles using CD disk.

Planning your color wheel designs are important!! (2 large and 6 small)

Think about how you want it to look, maybe you have a theme or just a basic design?

Step 2:

- The first large circle will show the color wheel, **12 colors:** Primary, Secondary and Intermediate.
- The second large circle should include the **6 basic colors:** Primary and Secondary and incorporates your bubble initials or name. You can use symbols.

Step 3: The 6 small circles (3 on each drawing paper, refer to diagrams A and B) will represent the **Color Schemes** (refer to your art packet, the Color Theory Vocabulary):

- 1: complementary (12)
- 2: analogous (3-5)
- 3: warm colors (6)
- 4: cool colors (6)
- 5: Monochromatic (Your choice of color) tints, tones and shades (5)
- 6: choice (your own color scheme)

**Think about how many spaces you'll need for the colors

Diagram A:

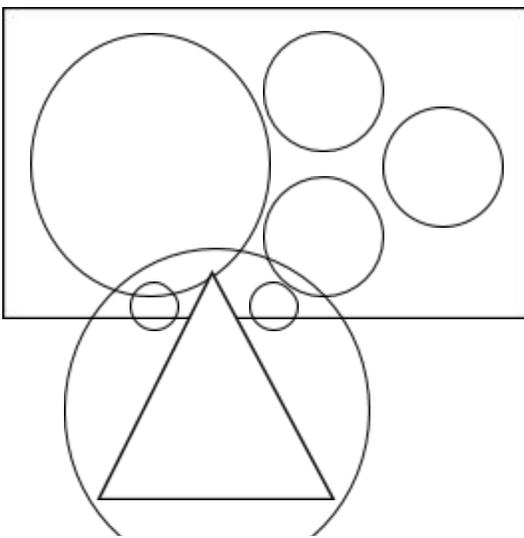
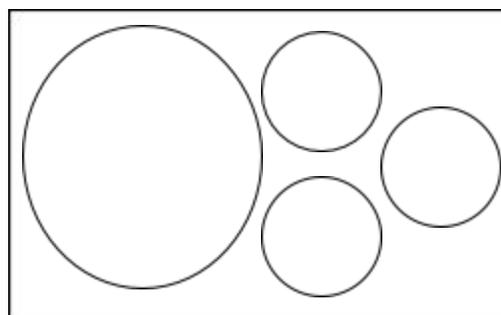
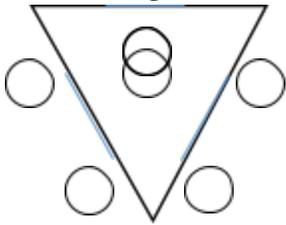


Diagram B:



Basic Design:



Primary colors are placed in the up triangle pointing up.
Secondary colors placed in the triangle pointing down.
Intermediate colors in-between the spaces around the triangles.
Two small circles in the middle are neutrals.

Refer to the **Color Theory Vocabulary** packet. Be creative with making your designs. Use geometric or organic shapes to divide the colors. Think about how much colors will be used to represent the **Color Schemes**. For example: There are 12 colors for Complementary colors, colors are placed next to each other, Why?

Procedure Part 2:

Adding Color to your designs

Step 4: Using your choice of materials you will add color to the 2 large and 6 small circle drawings. **Refer to the Color Theory Vocabulary Art Packet.**

Diagram A: large circle: 12 colors (Primary's, secondary's and Intermediates). 3 Small circles: 1-3 color schemes (Information from procedure 1).

Diagram B: Large circle: 6 colors (Primary and Secondary) with bubble initials (neutrals: white/gray/black). 3 Small circles: 4-6 color schemes (Information from procedure 1)

Step 5: Using a black marker outline all designs if needed. Using scissors and glue cut out the circular designs placing small dots of glue on the back of the designs. Place the 2 large designs back-to-back to make 1 large circle design. Place the 6 small circles back-to-back to make 3 small circle designs.

Procedure Part 3:

Making the color wheel mobile: Introduction to Alexander Calder

Step 6: Students will research information on the Artist Alexander Calder and write 5 facts about the artist life. How did Calder use balance when constructing his mobiles?

Step 7: Using scissors, yarn/string and a hole puncher: 1 large color wheels and 3 small circle color scheme designs you will make a mobile. The mobile has to show movement. **Additional materials are acceptable** (think about **balance** when constructing the mobile). Be creative.

Summative Assessment of Project *100pts (90%)

- *Design quality: 40pts
- *Use of Color: 20pts
- *Follow instructions: 20pts
- *Mobile balance: 20pts

Formative Assessment *100pts (10%):

Research of Alexander Calder and 5 facts:
100pts