



Endpoints for Art

Year 6 – Tints, Tones and Shade



We will continue our learning about colour theory through the exploration of mixing tints, shades and tones.

What I know and can explain

A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness.

A shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.

A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant.

Landscape paintings have a foreground, a middle ground and a background.

When drawing a landscape, the artist needs to consider where the horizon should be positioned. The horizon is where the sky meets the Earth's surface.

Tints

A tint is a colour mixed with white. The more white paint that is added to the original colour, the lighter the tint. A tint can range from slightly lighter than the original colour, to almost white. When mixing a tint, begin with the pure colour and add white paint a tiny bit at a time.



tints of red

Tones

A tone is a colour mixed with grey. Tones are less vibrant than the original colour. Using a tonal colour in a painting balances other intense colours and bright hues. When mixing a tone, begin with the pure colour and add grey paint a tiny bit at a time.



tones of red

Shades

A shade is a colour mixed with black. The more black paint that is added to the original colour, the darker the shade. A shade can range from slightly darker than the original colour, to nearly black. When mixing a shade, begin with the pure colour and add black paint a tiny bit at a time.



shades of red

Useful Vocabulary

Colour palette – The range of colours usually used by a particular artist or art movement

Horizon - The line at which the Earth's surface and the sky appear to meet

Hue - A version of a colour

Impressionists – A group of artists who emphasised the effects of light in their paintings

Perspective - A technique that enables artists to add depth to a painting or drawing

Scale – The size of objects in relation to each other