TINTS & SHADES
Before we begin:

Take a deep breath and look at this work by Marie Hull

Marie Hull
High Horizon
not dated
oil on canvas
42 x 36 in.
Gift of Virginia McGehee Friend
2006.059

What colors do you see?
Do you see the same color repeated multiple times?
How do you think the artist created those colors?
What do these colors have in common?
Cover your table with newspaper or a tablecloth for easy clean-up!

**MATERIALS**

- White paper
- Plate or palette
- Sharpened pencil and eraser
- Paint
- Cup of water
- Paintbrush(es)
- Scissors

**Pro Tip!**
Cover your table with newspaper or a tablecloth for easy clean-up!
**VOCABULARY TO KNOW:**

**Hue**
- The pure form of a color

**Shade**
- When black is added to a hue. Shades can be used to show the darkness of a color or a shadow.

**Tint**
- When white is added to a hue. Tints can be used to show the lightness of a color or a highlight.
STEP 1
With your pencil, lightly draw 8x7 wavy lines
SNEAK PEEK!
STEP 2

Using your primary colors (red, yellow, blue), mix tints (slowly adding white) and shades (slowly adding black) of each color.

Pro Tip!
Wash your brush between mixing colors with water and then blot your brush dry with a paper towel or old rag.

Your hues will change row by row. We like to have ours look like a rainbow!
Flip to the next image to mix secondary colors!
Hooray!
STEP 3

Using your secondary colors (purple, green, orange), mix tints (slowly adding white) and shades (slowly adding black)
Paint each box one at a time from light to dark. Your hue (original color) will be the middle box on each row.

Pro Tip!
In each box, paint over the pencil outline and fill the inside with brush strokes.
Share your results!

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