## Anyde Giralitez



## Learn how to Mix colors, Primary, secundary and tertiary

In the miniature painting world, color is key to tell a story, create an atmosphere, put into context and catch someone's eye. Through color theory and color circle we can learn to create hue and achieve specific effects, transfer ideas or create a color scheme. There are a lot of examples of color theory, such as:

- Use of complementary colors: colors that sit directly across from each other on the color wheel. This combination creates a high contrast which could effectively catch someone's eye.
- Use of analogous colors: colors that sit directly next to one another on the color wheel. These combinations generate a harmonious effect, which could be so effective to transmit a balance sensation.

Therefore, if you are a beginner and want to learn to mix colors, add context, attract attention to a specific part of your figure or even create your own colors with primary colors, white and black, this masterclass will be your main guide to practice. Being patient you will be able to create a lot of perfectly useful colors for your figures and for the scene or ambience setting.

Shall we start with this special and also essential masterclass?

Let's prepare our wet palette or homemade one. Firstly, I moisturize the foam base of my Everlasting Wet Palette Painter V2 by Redgrass Games and then put the reusable membrane (or baking paper to homemade palettes).


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Next, we put on the wet palette the three PRIMARY COLORS:
red, blue and yellow. These colors will be the base colors for all our mixtures.

- Red, use SCARLET RED Ref. 72.106 from Vallejo Game Color.

- Yellow, SUN YELLOW Ref. 72.006 from Vallejo Game Color.

- Blue, MAGIC BLUE Ref. 72.021 from Vallejo Game Color.



3. 

The SECONDARY COLORS are made by mixing two primary colors. We will make these mixtures in a 1:1 ratio, in order to get a homogeneous and clear result:


- First, ORANGE mixing primary yellow and red.

- Second, GREEN mixing primary yellow and blue

- Third, VIOLET mixing primary red and blue.


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Finally, do not miss that TERTIARY COLORS are the result of mixing a PRIMARY color with a SECONDARY color (and adjacent: that is to say, colors next to each other on the color wheel).

As in the previous step, we will mix them in a $1: 1$ ratio.

TERTIARY COLORS MIXED WITH YELLOW:

- First one, yellow plus GREEN, we get GREENISH-YELLOW.
- Second, yellow plus ORANGE, we get ORANGISH-YELLOW.


TERTIARY COLORS MIXED WITH RED:

- First, red plus ORANGE, we get ORANGISH-RED
- Second, red plus VIOLETA, we get VIOLET-RED.



## TERTIARY COLORS MIXED WITH BLUE:

- First, blue plus VIOLET, we get VIOLET-BLUE.
- Second, blue plus GREEN, owe get AGREENISH-BLUE.



Finally, remember that practice makes perfect, and that even professional people keep learning every day. Make as many tests as possible and make your own mixtures, play with color schemes, set your own goals for yourself and master the temperature of color and the color wheel as well.

I hope you find this guide useful and you can use it in your painting sessions. The world of color is wide, but knowing the basics we will be able to better understand how it works.

GIRALDEZ



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## Painting hetter is possible.


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