

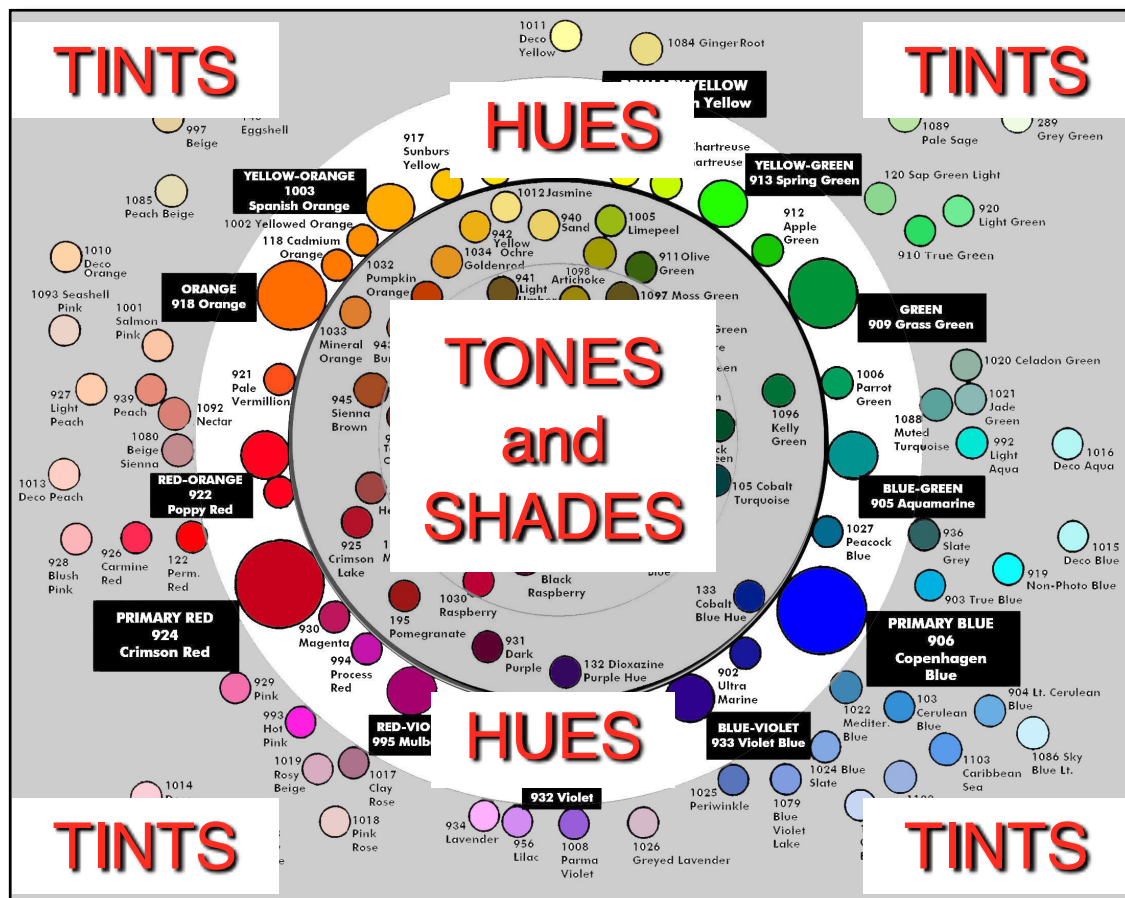
# The Prismacolor Color Wheel - By Mark Menendez

## Tints, Tones and Shades

After I excluded the *warm grays, cool greys, french greys, neons* and *metallics*, there remained 120 pencils identifying the **12 HUES** traditionally included on the general purpose color wheel, I identified other color pencils that are also *hues*, colors at their fullest **INTENSITY**. They are, however, incremental hues *between* specific hues of the twelve. These colors I attached to the main ring of the *Prismacolor Premier Color Pencil Color Wheel* to demonstrate their relationship to the twelve as *hues*. The size of the spheres of these colors are smaller than spheres of the primaries, secondaries and tertiaries.

Now there were 122 pencils remaining, either tints, tones or shades. But how might they be classified?

My goal was to create a wheel that reflected the **QUADRATONES** that we have been studying in this course. My next step was to organize the remaining pencils into the three categories: **TINTS**, **TONES**, and **SHADES**. Thus, when I created my *Prismacolor Premier Color Pencil Color Wheel*, I devised a plan to place the *darkest values tones and*



*shades* in the center of the wheel, and the *lightest value tones and tints outside of the wheel*. The position of the pencils to the color wheel would make color selection easier, by studying the *Prismacolor Premier Color Pencil Color Wheel*, and then selecting the **QUADRATONES** by color category and value. You could make the selections by either working from light to dark, or the reverse, from dark to light. The **QUADRATONES** may not necessarily fall in a straight line, but through observation of your subject, you may discern which four **QUADRATONES** to select, *as demonstrated on the next page*.

# The Prismacolor Color Wheel

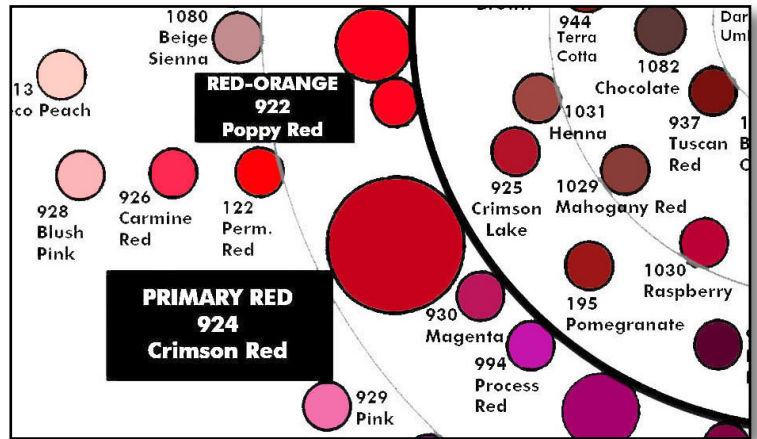
## Selecting Color Pencils by QUADRATONES

On my *Prismacolor Premier Color Pencil Color Wheel*, I devised a plan to place the *darkest value tones and shades* in the center of the wheel, and the *lightest value tones and shades* outside of the wheel. This *ordered positioning of the colors* would make color selection simpler. First, study your subject, then locate the four pencils on the *Color Pencil Wheel*. Select the **QUADRATONES** as they appear in a line according to *color category* and *value*: **HIGHLIGHT, LIGHT, SHADOW** and **DEEP SHADOW**. You could make the selections by either working from light to dark, or the reverse, from dark to light. The **QUADRATONES** may not necessarily fall in a straight line, but through observation of your subject, you may discern which four **QUADRATONES** to select.

*Below are examples of how to choose color pencils by QUADRATONES.*

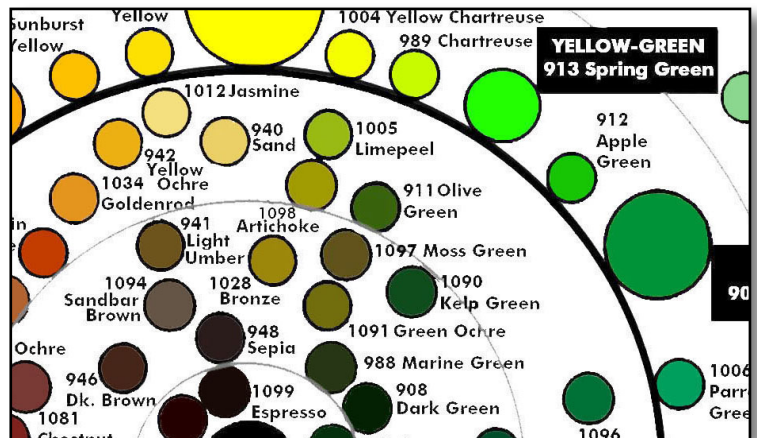
**1. RED.** This is the **QUADRATONE** we used earlier for creating the planes of the apple:

HIGHLIGHT	928 Blush Pink
LIGHT	922 Poppy Red
SHADOW	925 Crimson Lake
DEEP SHADOW	937 Tuscan Red



**2. GREEN.** This is the **QUADRATONE** we used earlier for creating the leaf on the apple:

HIGHLIGHT	1004 Yellow Chartreuse
LIGHT	989 Chartreuse
SHADOW	1005 Limepeel
DEEP SHADOW	908 Dark Green



**3. BLUE-GREEN.** This is an example of a fairly straight line in a **QUADRATONE**:

HIGHLIGHT	1015 Deco Aqua
LIGHT	992 Light Aqua
SHADOW	905 Aquamarine
DEEP SHADOW	105 Cobalt Turquoise

