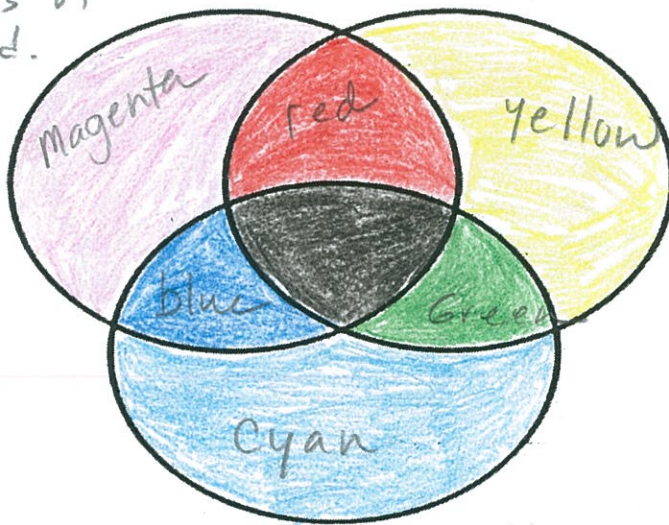


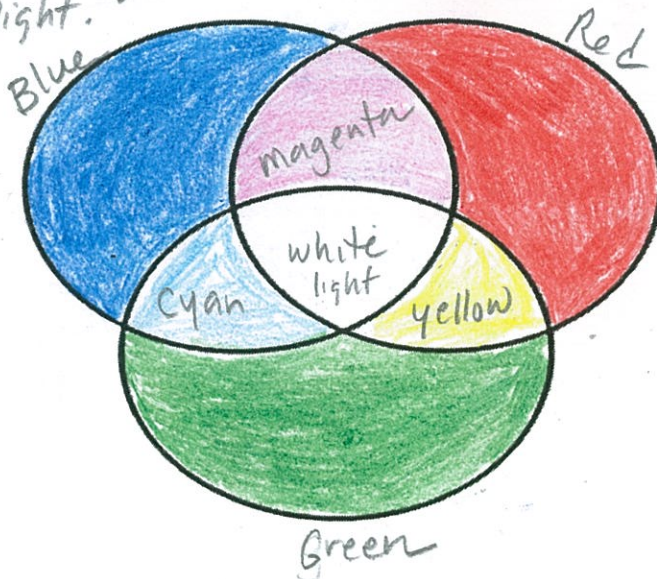
1. After reading about Subtractive Color Mixing and Additive Color Mixing, color the diagrams for each with the primary colors and secondary colors for pigments and for light.
2. Then explain subtractive color mixing and additive color mixing. In your explanation be sure to include: a.) what is being mixed or combined, b.) the names of the primary and secondary colors of each, c.) what happens when each new color is combined, and d.) what happens when the 3 primary colors are combined in equal amounts.

Subtractive Color Mixing: The combining of different colors of pigment. Each new color of pigment that is combined, subtracts more colors of light that is reflected back to our eye. The primary colors of pigment are yellow, magenta and cyan. When these primary colors are mixed in equal amounts you see black because no colors of light are reflected.



- Primary Colors - Y, M, C
- Secondary Colors R, G, B
- 3 Primary Colors combined equally \Rightarrow Black (no light)

Additive Color Mixing: The combining of different colors of light. Each new color of light that is combined adds to the total amount of light. The primary colors of light are red, green and blue. When mixed in various amounts all the different colors can be made. When the 3 primary colors of light are mixed in equal amounts we see white light.



- Primary Colors - R, G, B
- Secondary Colors Y, M, C
- 3 Primary Colors combined equally \Rightarrow White light