Color Theory Training for Color Consultants.
Design Document: E-learning module for XYZ Paint Center.

Business Purpose	A basic understanding of color theory is necessary in order to select and combine paint colors that meet the customer's vision for their interior decorating projects. This course will ensure that all design consultants at XYZ Paint Center (imaginary company) have the baseline knowledge about color mixing, and color concepts to effectively guide customers in selecting paint colors for their homes and other projects.
Target Audience	Design consultants at XYZ Paint Center.
Training Time	20-25 minutes
Training Recommendation	- Design consultants will complete one e-learning course as part of their new-hire training. - Instruction and interactions relating to introductory concepts in color theory. - Define relevant vocabulary associated with color theory. - Practice applying color theory in realistic scenarios. - Complete 3 knowledge checks as the e-learning course progresses. - Complete an assessment at the end of the e-learning course, and review as needed, particularly if the learner did not pass the assessment on the first attempt. - E-learning is recommended in this case because it will allow the learner to quickly obtain the background knowledge needed to guide customers in selecting the paint colors to suit their unique vision.
Deliverables	1 e-Learning course - Developed in Articulate RISE - Includes custom graphics. - Includes objectives-focused scenario. - Includes objectives-focused interactions. 3 knowledges checks. - Final assessment
Learning Objectives	- Define the different types of colors on the color wheel. - Apply the rules of color theory in various scenarios. - Distinguish between warm and cool colors, and tints and shades.
Training Outline	- Introduction - Welcome - Objectives - The Color Wheel - Location of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary colors on the color wheel. - Primary Colors - Red, Yellow, and Blue. - Colors from which all other colors are mixed. - Cannot be made by mixing other colors. - Summary. - Secondary Colors - Made by mixing equal amounts of any two Primary Colors. - Located between Primary Colors on the Color Wheel. - Orange, Purple, and Green.

- ▪ Red + Yellow = Orange, Yellow + Blue = Green, Blue + Red = Purple.
- ▪ Summary.
  - o Tertiary Colors
    - ▪ Made by mixing equal parts of a Primary Color with the Secondary Color, adjacent on the Color Wheel.
    - ▪ Located between the corresponding Primary and Secondary Colors on the Color Wheel.
    - ▪ Red + Orange = Red Orange, Red + Purple = Red Purple, Yellow + Green = Yellow Green, Yellow + Orange = Yellow Orange, Blue + Purple = Blue Purple, Blue + Green = Blue Green.
    - ▪ Tertiary Color naming convention is Primary Color, followed by Secondary Color.
    - ▪ Summary
  - o Color Mixing Scenario
    - ▪ Help an artist mix Secondary and Tertiary colors of paint.
  - o Review
    - ▪ Labeled Graphic Interaction
      - Learner reviews relationship of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary colors to the Color Wheel.
  - o Knowledge Check
    - ▪ Learner Completes three multiple choice questions relating to Color Wheel concepts.
- ● Value
  - o Introduction
  - o Flashcard Grid Interaction
    - ▪ Learner flips 3 flashcards to reveal the definitions, and examples of: Value, Tint, and Shade.
      - Value: The lightness or darkness of a color
      - Tint: Any color mixed with white.
      - Shade: Any color mixed with black.
  - o Tabs Interaction
    - ▪ Learner clicks through 3 tabs, each revealing additional information about Value, Tint, and Shade, and their function in art and design.
    - ▪ Each tab contains an image or a graphic to support the content.
  - o Accordion Interaction
    - ▪ Learner clicks through 3 accordion tabs, each revealing progressively scaffolded content relating to Value Scales.
      1. Value Scale: a visual system for organizing the Values of a color.
      2. Standard Value Scale: A row of 9 boxes showing a range of Values from lightest to darkest.
         - Visual examples of Standard Value Scales.
      3. Variations on the Standard Value Scale
         - Examples on Non-Standard Value Scales.
  - o Labeled Graphic Interaction
    - ▪ Learner clicks different areas of an image containing a wide range of Values and compares each area to its corresponding location on a Standard Value Scale.
  - o Knowledge Check
    - ▪ Learner completes two True/False questions, and one multiple choice question relating to the Value concepts.

- Warm and Cool Colors
    - o Introduction
    - o Accordion Interaction
        - ▪ Learner Clicks through 4 accordion tabs, each revealing information relating to Warm and Cool Colors.
            1. Warm Colors: red, yellow, and orange, and *most* combinations thereof.
            2. Cool Colors: blue, green, and purple, and *most* combinations thereof.
            3. Warm/Cool colors on the Color Wheel: Graphic of Color Wheel, showing division between Warm and Cool Colors.
            4. Warm/Cool Wiggle Room: Some colors that we associate with warmth "feel" cool, and some colors we associate with cool, "feel" warmer.
                - Image of blue flames.
        - ▪ 3 Column Grid showing a Cool image, a Warm image, and an image with ambiguous Cool and Warm colors.
        - ▪ Learner is asked to consider whether the images contain cool or warm colors.
    - o Knowledge Check
        - ▪ Learner completes 2 multiple choice questions relating to Cool / Warm color concepts.
- Final Assessment
- Summary
    - o Timeline with 3 pages, one each for The Color Wheel, Value, and Warm and Cool Colors.
        - ▪ The Color Wheel
            - Color Wheel graphic with Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Colors labeled.
            - Color Wheel definition.
            - Primary Colors definition.
            - Secondary Colors definition.
            - Tertiary Colors definition.
        - ▪ Value
            - Graphics showing a Value Scale, Tint, and Shade.
            - Value definition.
            - Value Scale definition.
            - Tint definition.
            - Shade definition.
        - ▪ Warm and Cool Colors
            - Color Wheel graphic delineating Warm and Cool colors.
            - Warm Colors definition.
            - Cool Colors definition.
- Congratulations!

Assessment Plan	5 assessment questions, specifically targeting the learning objectives. - Learner must score 80% (4-out-of-5 correct) or higher in order to pass. - If learner does not pass, they must retake the assessment. - Learner may retake assessment as many times as necessary, until they pass.