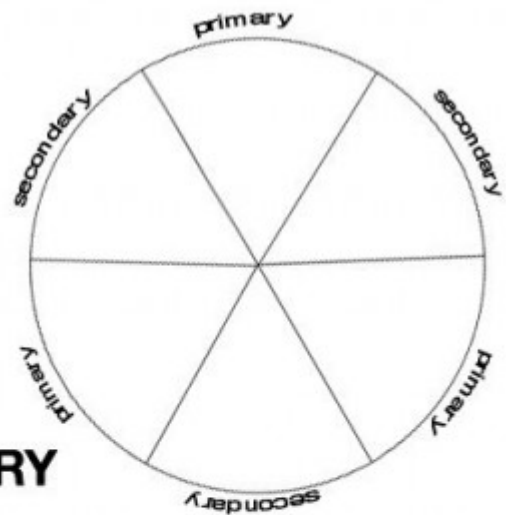
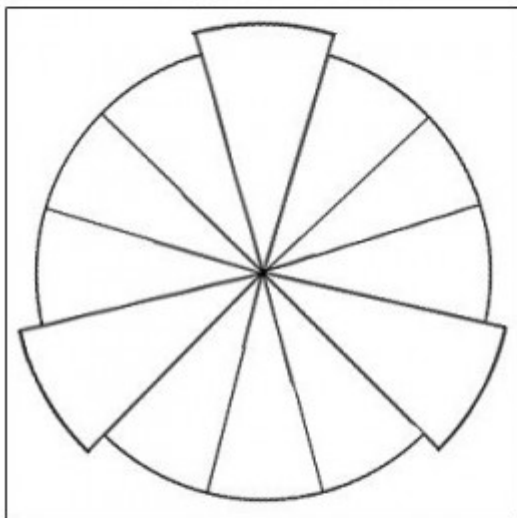


PRIMARY COLORS
Red, yellow and blue



SECONDARY COLORS
Green, orange and purple



TERTIARY COLORS
Yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green and yellow-green.

COLOR THEORY

COLOR HARMONY

COMPLIMENTARY COLORS: Complementary colors are any two colors which are directly opposite each other, such as red and green and red-purple and yellow-green.



3 examples of
complimentary colors



ANALAGOUS COLORS: any three colors which are side by side on a 12 part color wheel, such as yellow-green, yellow, and yellow-orange.

3 analogous color schemes



cool analogous color scheme



warm analogous color scheme

Warm Colors: Colors such as red, yellow, and orange. These colors evoke warmth because they remind us of things like the sun or fire.

Cool Colors: Colors like blue, green, and purple (violet). These colors evoke a cool feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass.

Neutral Colors: Gray, Brown. These aren't on most color wheels, but they're considered neutral because they don't contrast with much of anything. They're dull and uneventful.

Value: Usually refers to the amount of black in a color. The more black a color has, the darker its value.

Brightness: Refers to the amount of white in a color. The more white a color has, the brighter it is.

Saturation: Refers to the amount of a color used. When a color is at full saturation, it is extremely vibrant. When a color is "desaturated," a large amount of color has been removed. Desaturated colors tend to be close to being neutral because there is so much gray in them.