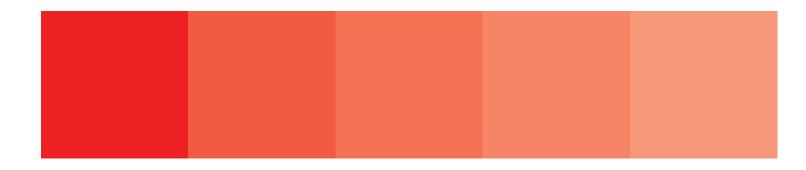


Color has 3 properties:

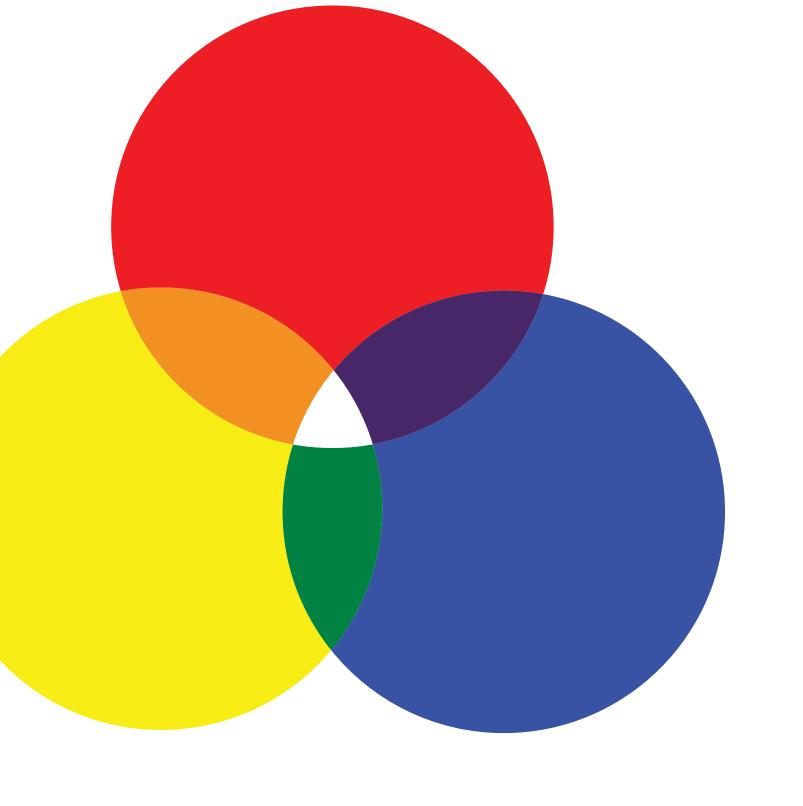
*hue:* the spectral name of the color (the pure color)



value: the lightness or darkness of the color

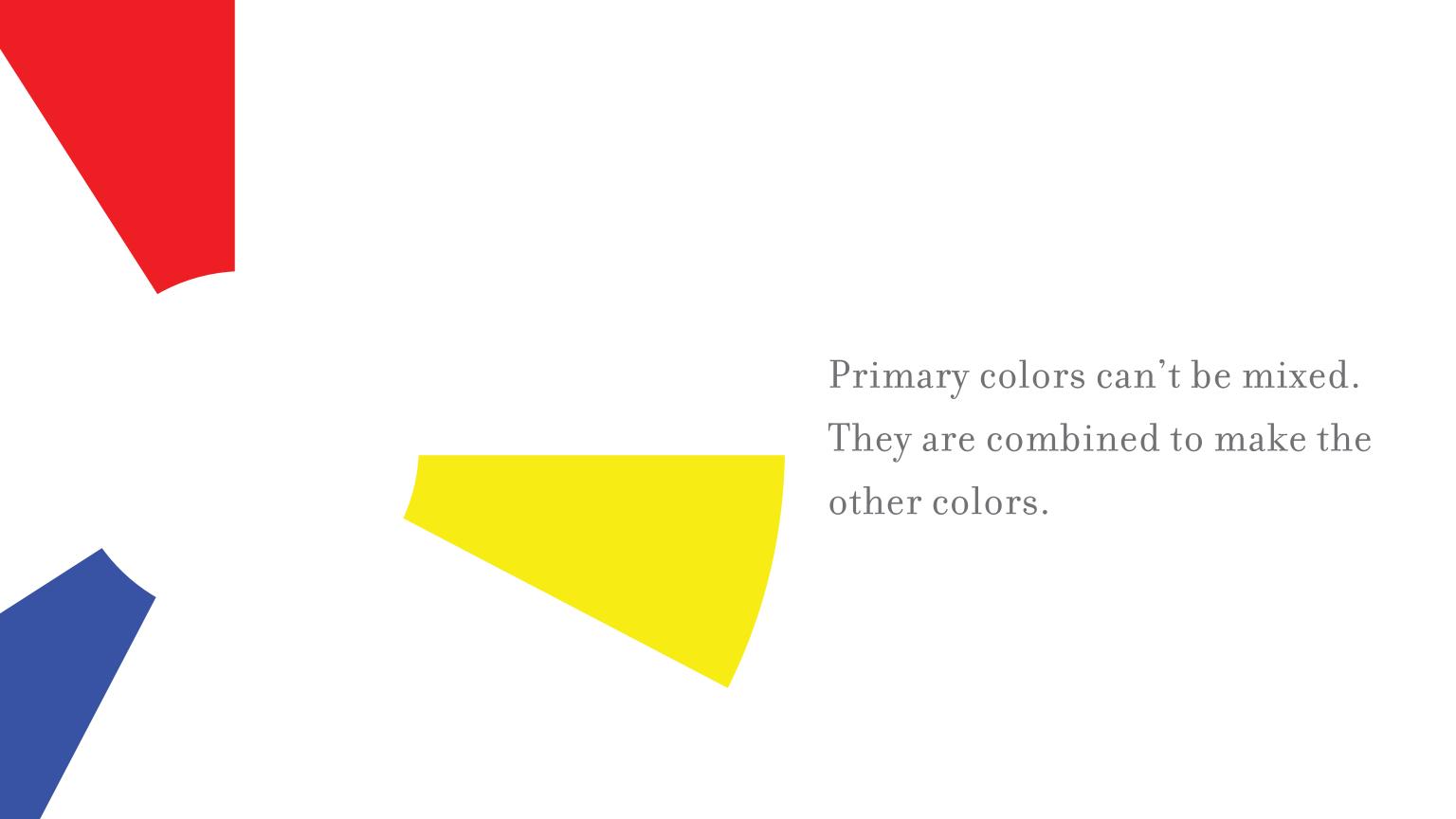


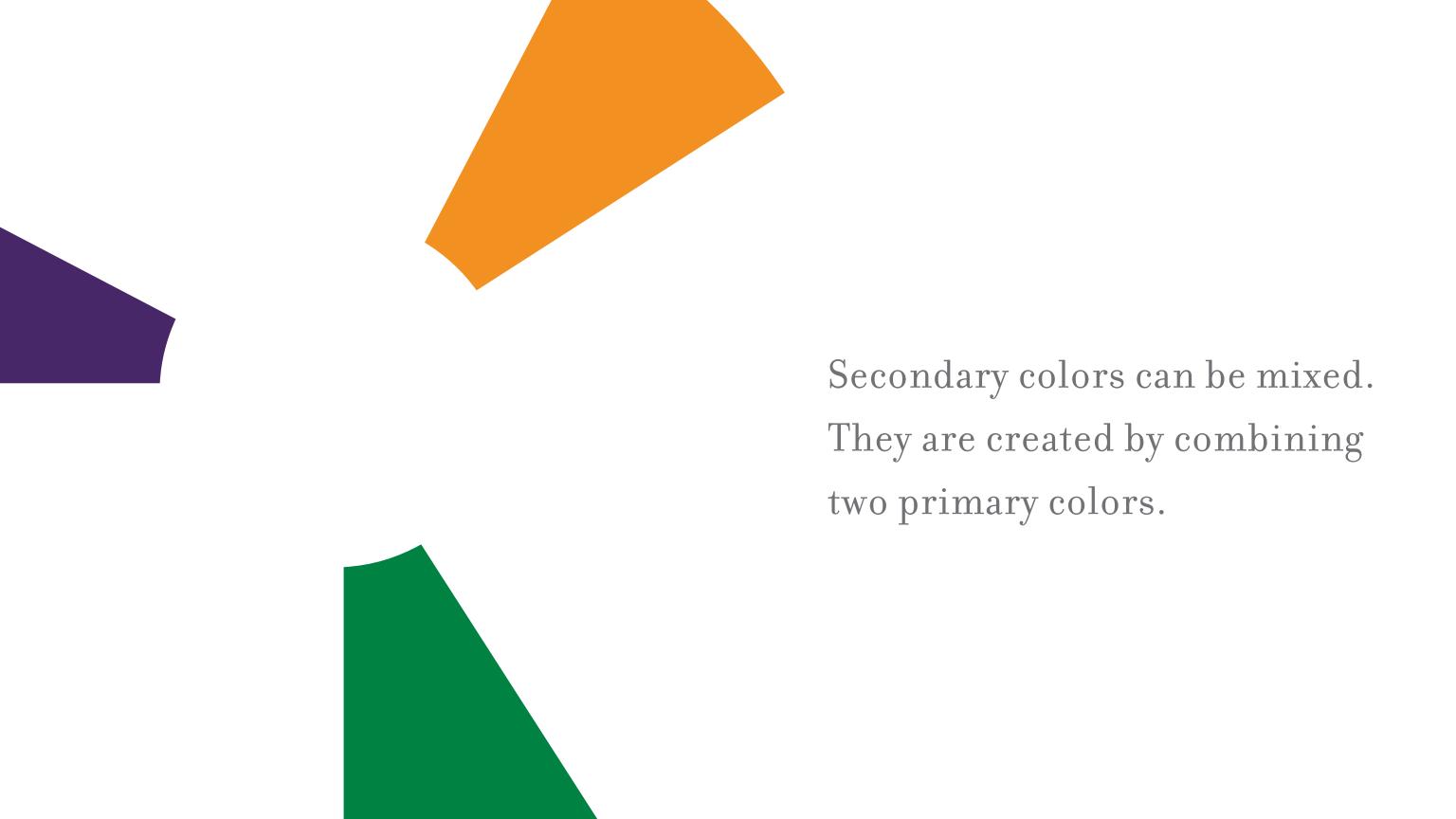
intensity: the saturation or purity of a color

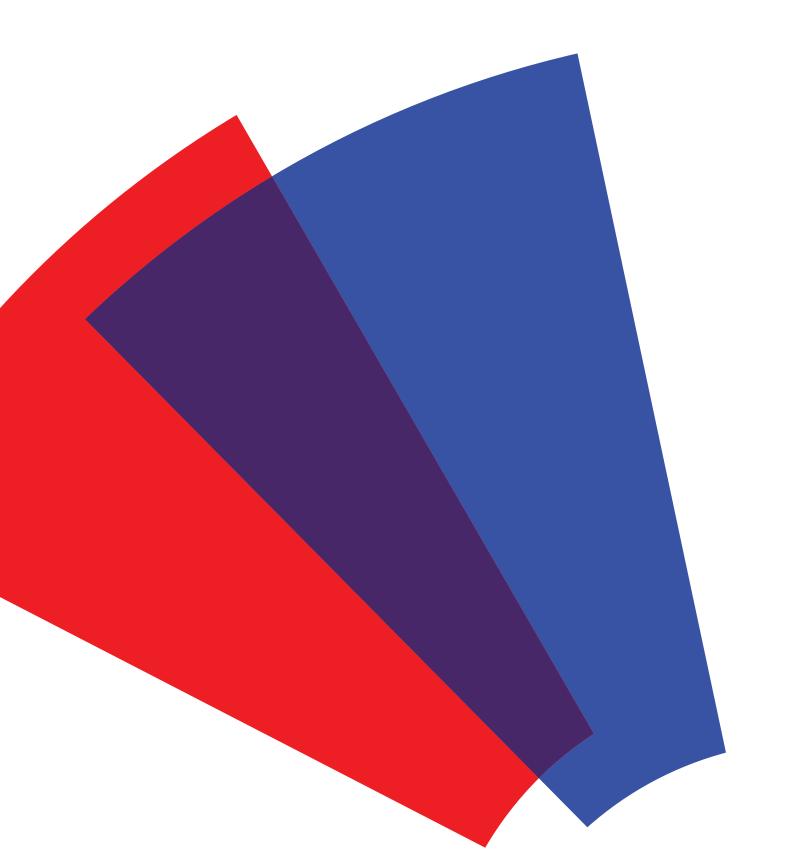




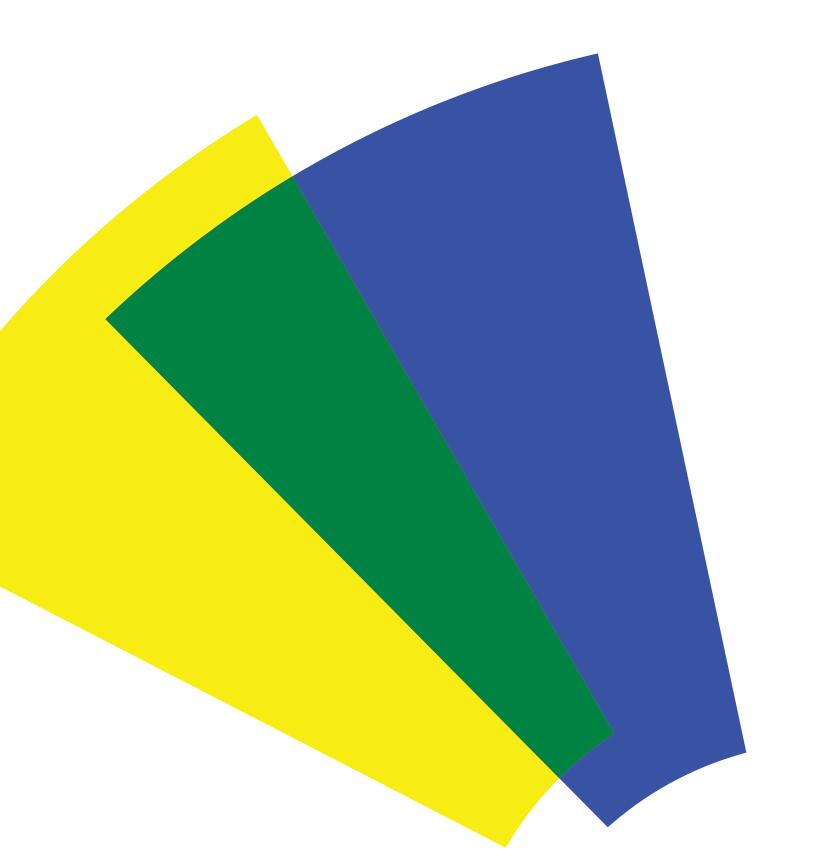
A color wheel shows the relationship between colors.







red + blue = violet



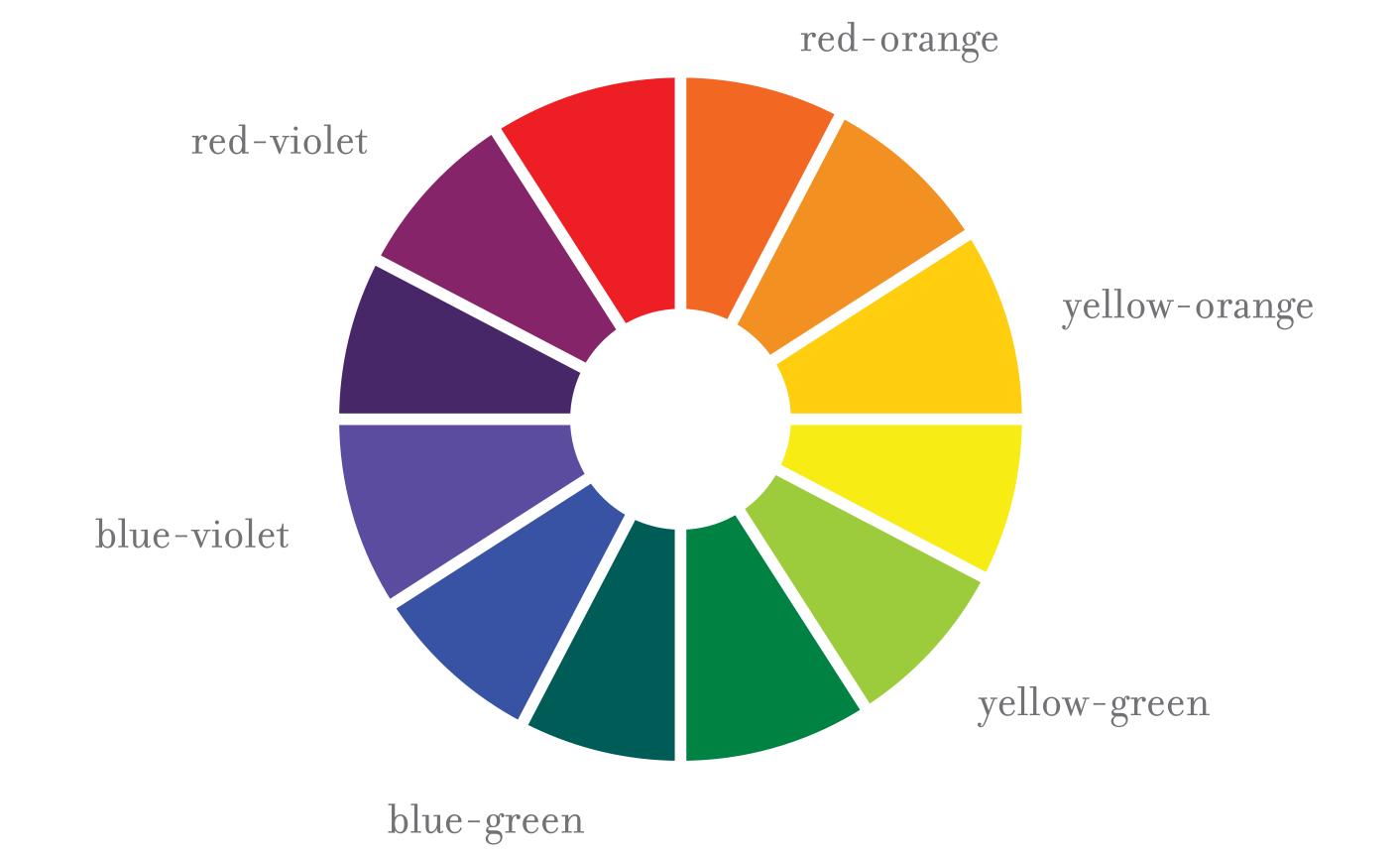
yellow + blue = green



red + yellow = orange

## TERTIARY COLORS

Colors made from mixing a primary and a secondary color.



primary-secondary



red-violet

blue-violet

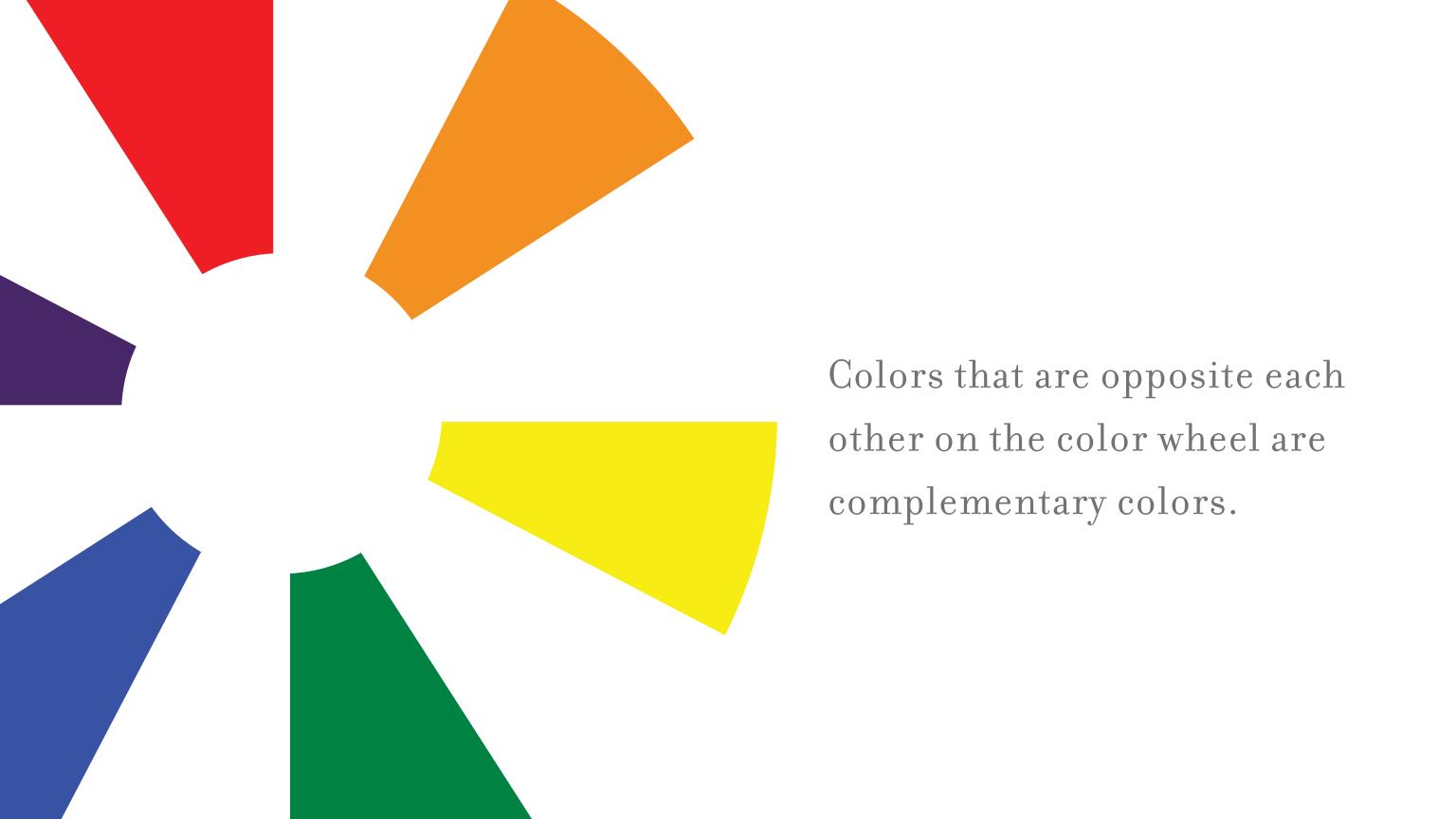
blue-green

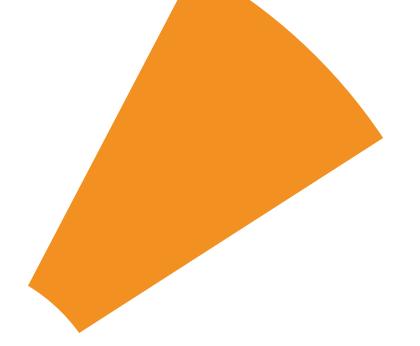
yellow-green

yellow-orange

red-orange

## COMPLEMENTARY COLORS

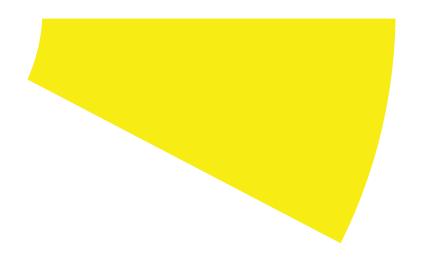




blue & orange



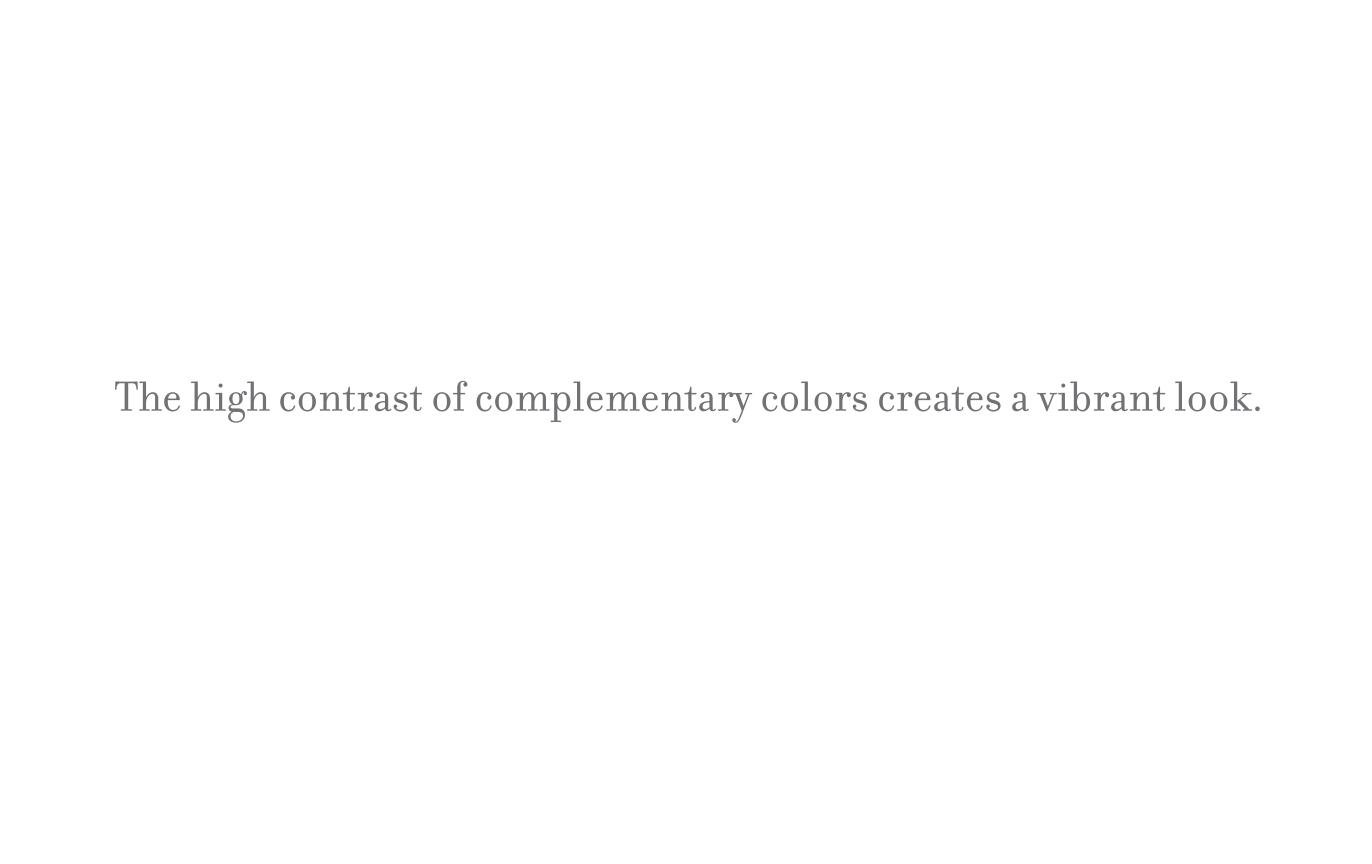
yellow & violet

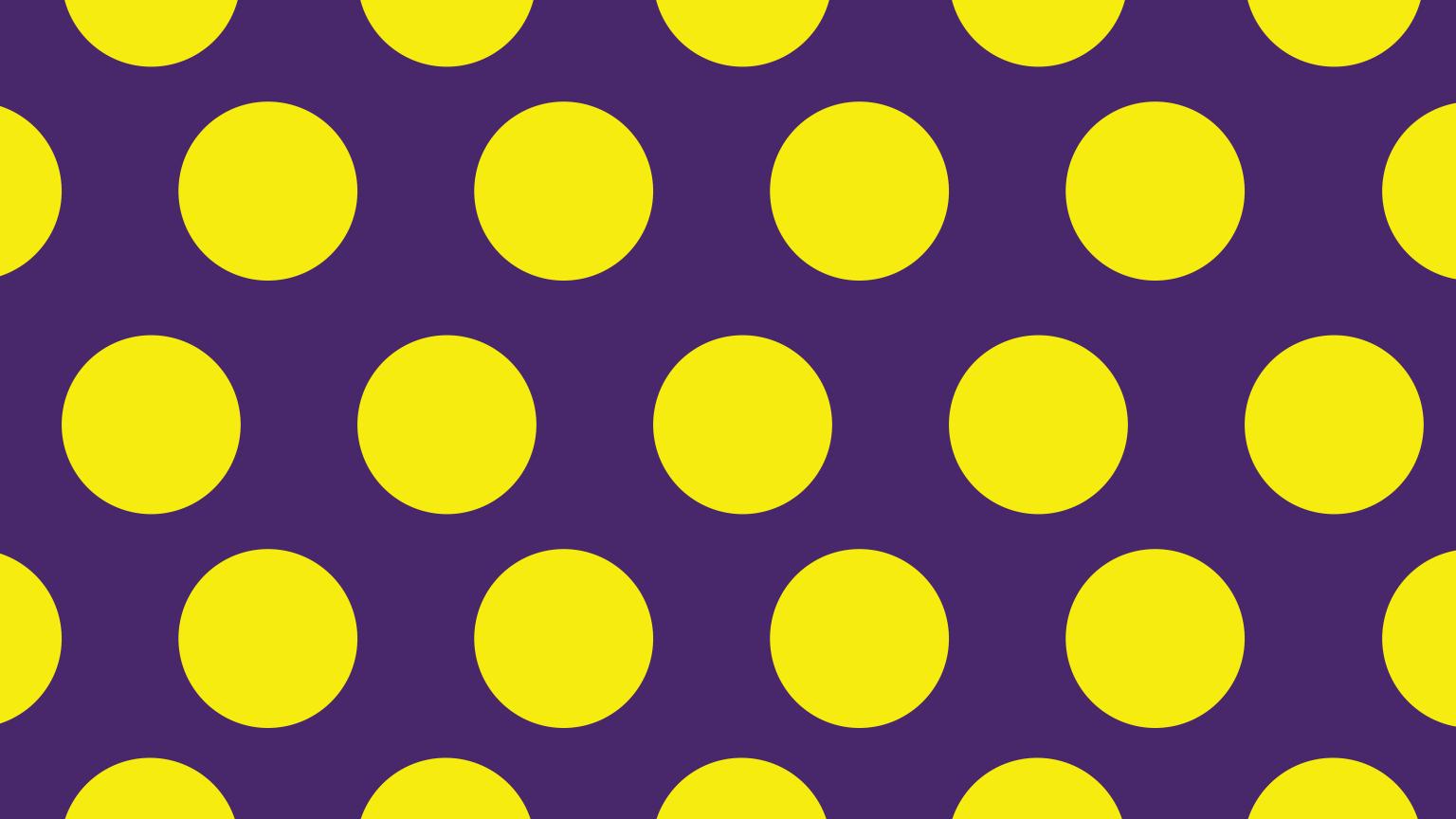


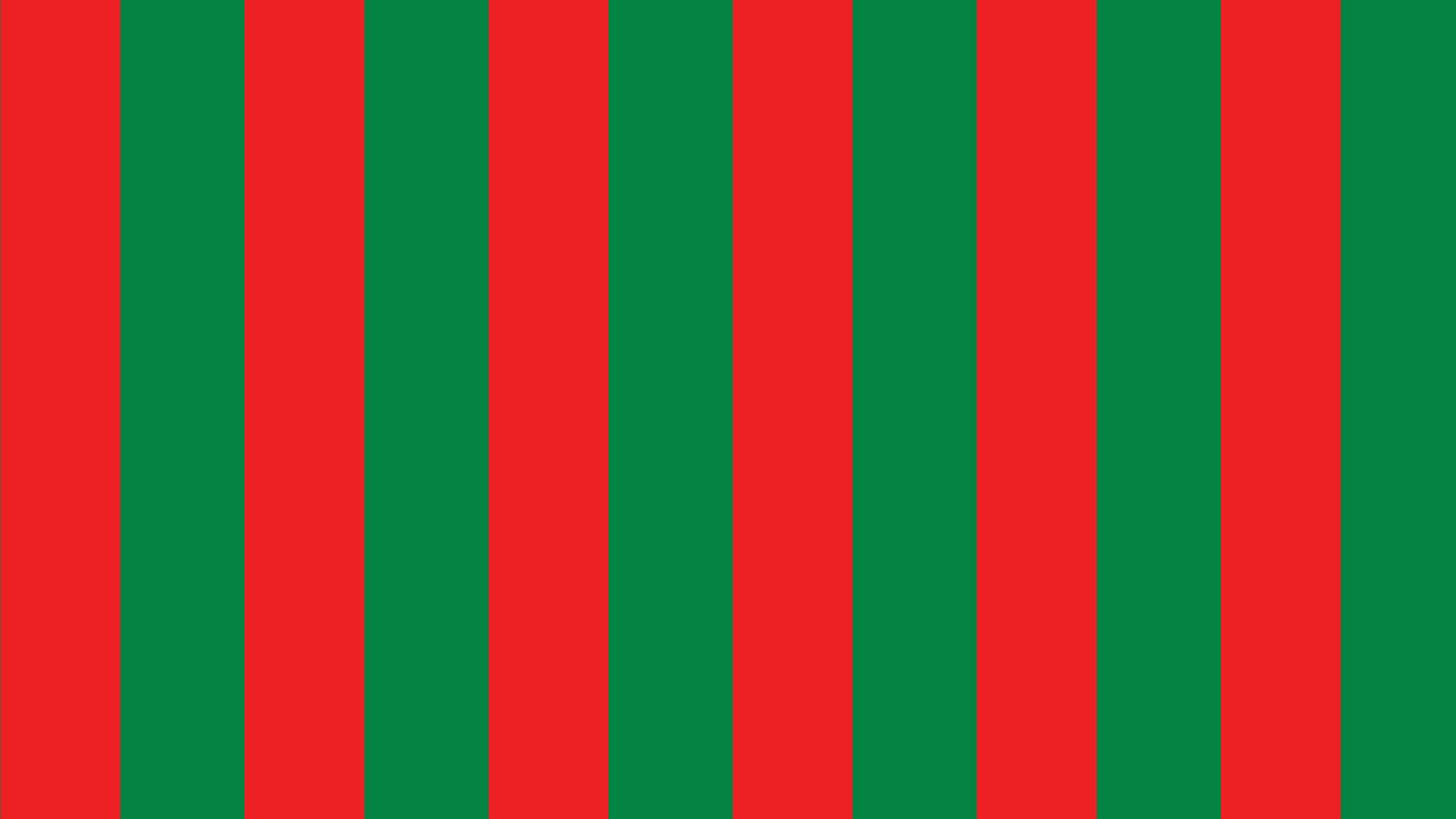


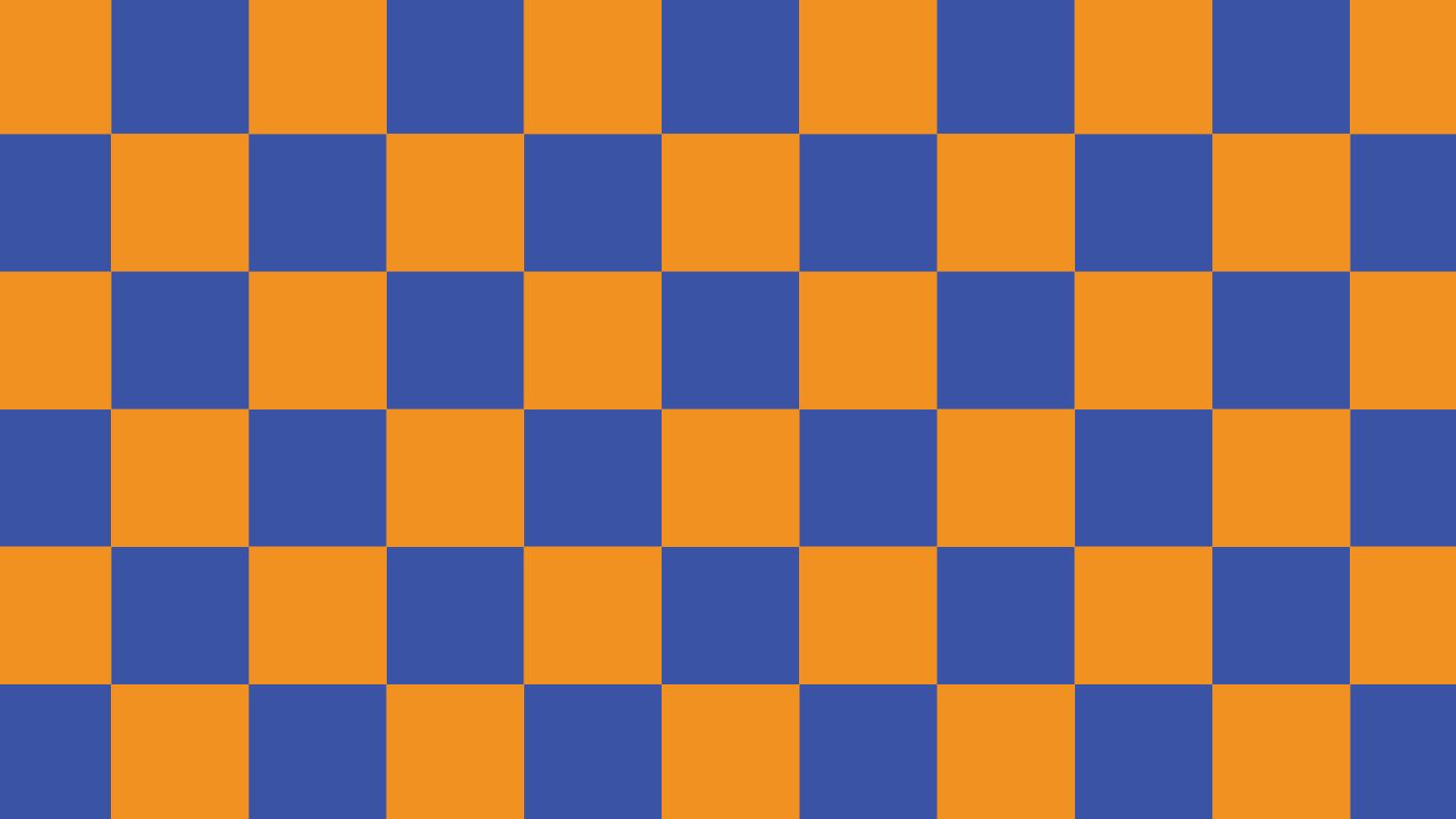
red & green









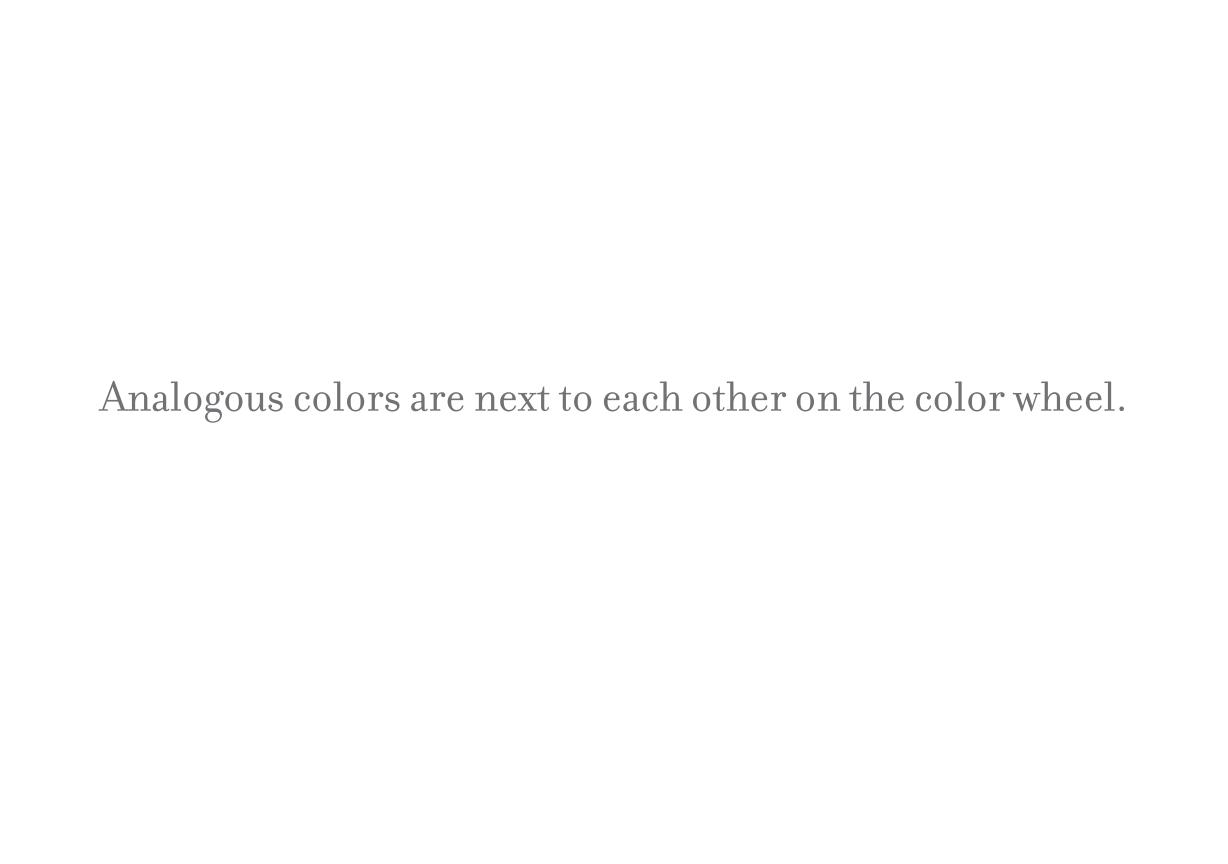




Tone is a color muted by its complement.



## ANALOGOUS COLORS



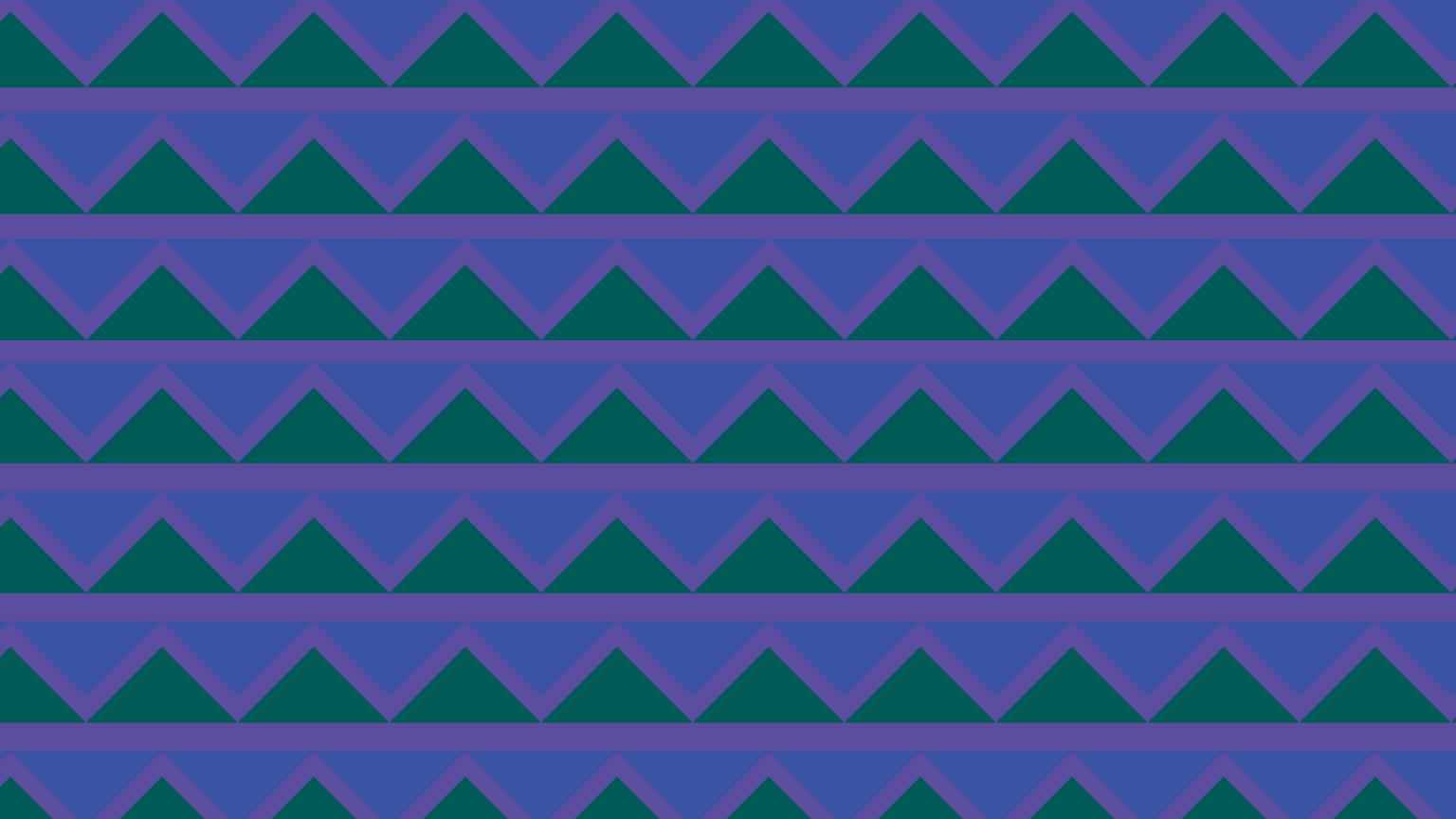
One color is usually a primary or secondary color.

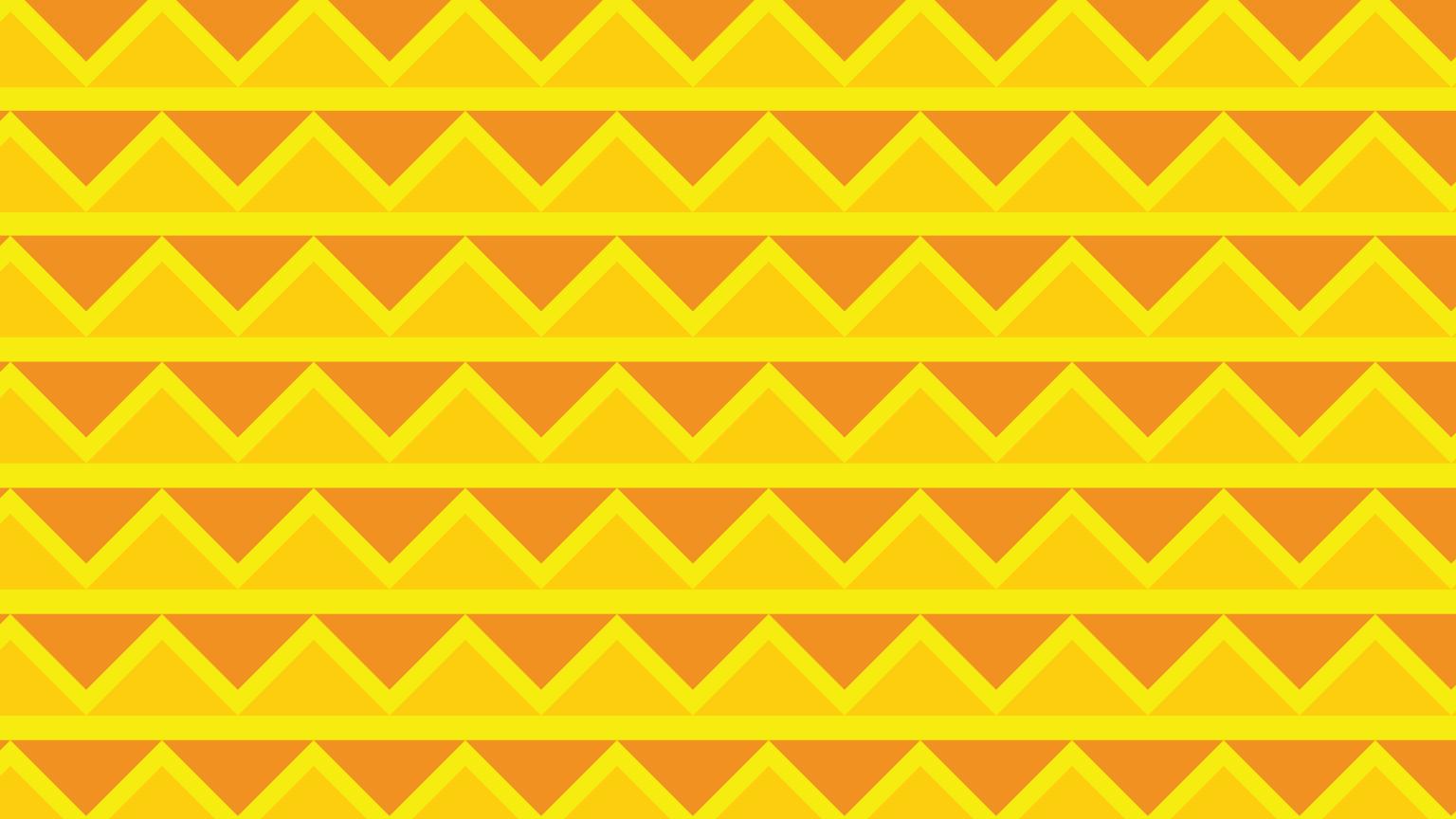
The other two are on either side of it.

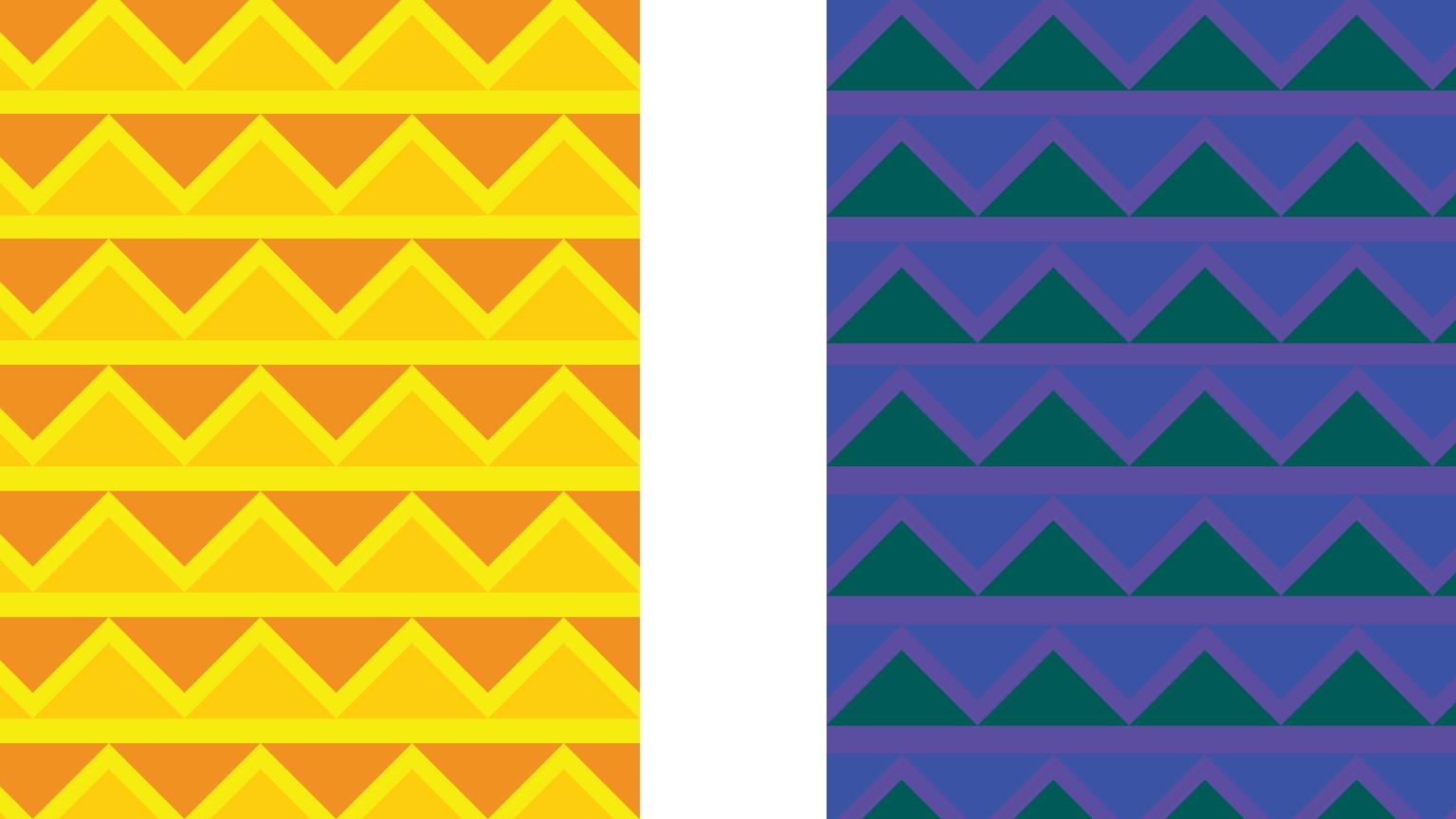


blue-violet, blue & blue-green

red-orange, orange & yellow-orange







## TINTS & SHADES



A tint is the mixture of a color with white.
This increases lightness.



A shade is the mixture of a color with black.
This decreases lightness.



## MONOCHROMATIC

One color with a full range of values (tints & shades).



## ACHROMATIC

Values without color (gray scale).



## COLOR TEMPERATURE

Warmth or coolness of a color.



Warm colors: red, orange, yellow





cool colors: violet, blue, green

