GOLOR

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.

Primary colors can't be mixed. They are combined to make the other colors.

Secondary colors can be mixed.
They are created by combining two primary colors.

## red + blue $=$ violet

## yellow + blue = green

red + yellow = orange

## TERTIARY GOLORS

Colors made from mixing a primary and a secondary color.

primary-secondary

red-violet
blue-violet
blue-green
yellow-green
yellow-orange
red-orange

## GOMPLEMENTARY GOLORS

## Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel are complementary colors.

blue \& orange
yellow \& violet
red \& green


The high contrast of complementary colors creates a vibrant look.



## TONE

Tone is a color muted by its complement.


## ANALOGOUS GOLORS

Analogous colors are next to each other on the color wheel.

One color is usually a primary or secondary color. The other two are on either side of it.

blue-violet, blue \& blue-green


TINTS \& SHADES

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





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MONOCHROMATIC

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

## ACHROMATIC

Values without color (gray scale).

# GOLOR TEMPERATURE 

Warmth or coolness of a color.


Warm colors: red, orange, yellow

cool colors: violet, blue, green


