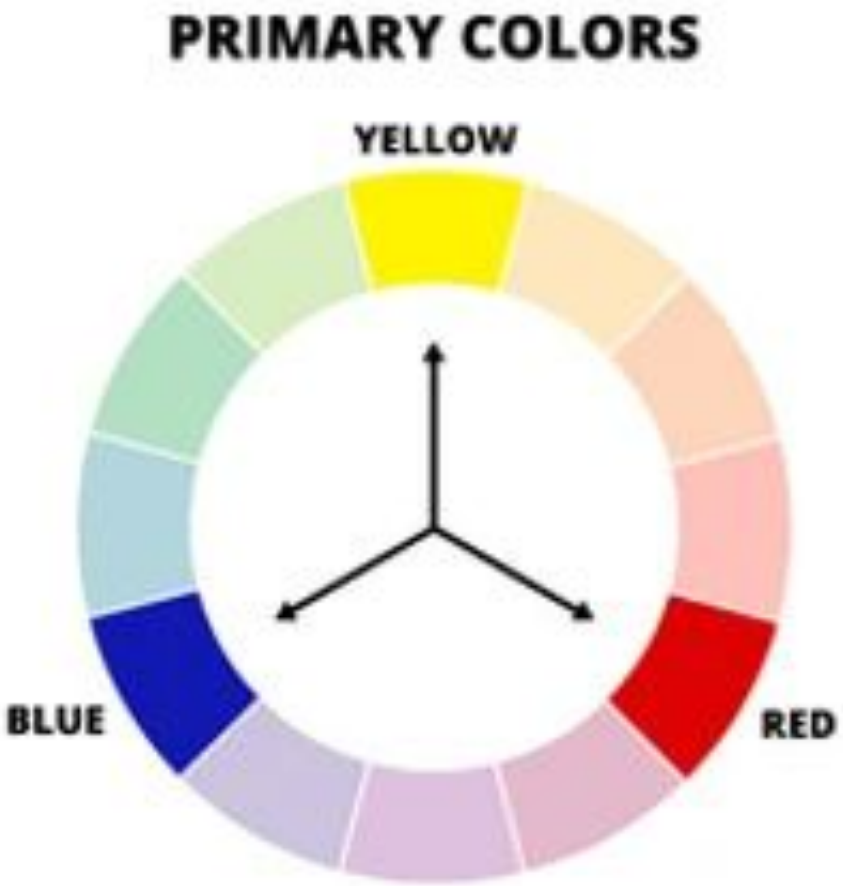
# Primary Colors

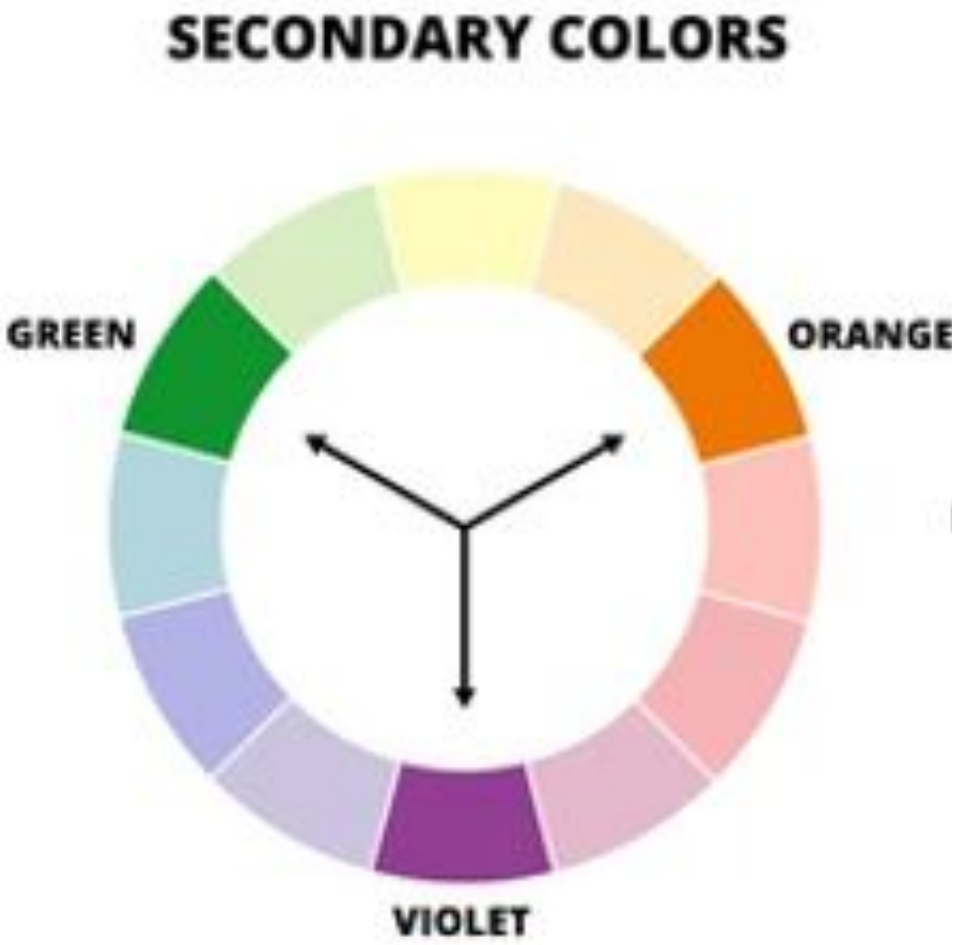



Primary colors:

→ red, blue, and yellow

→ it is the base of all colors, and cannot be created by mixing other colors

# Secondary Colors

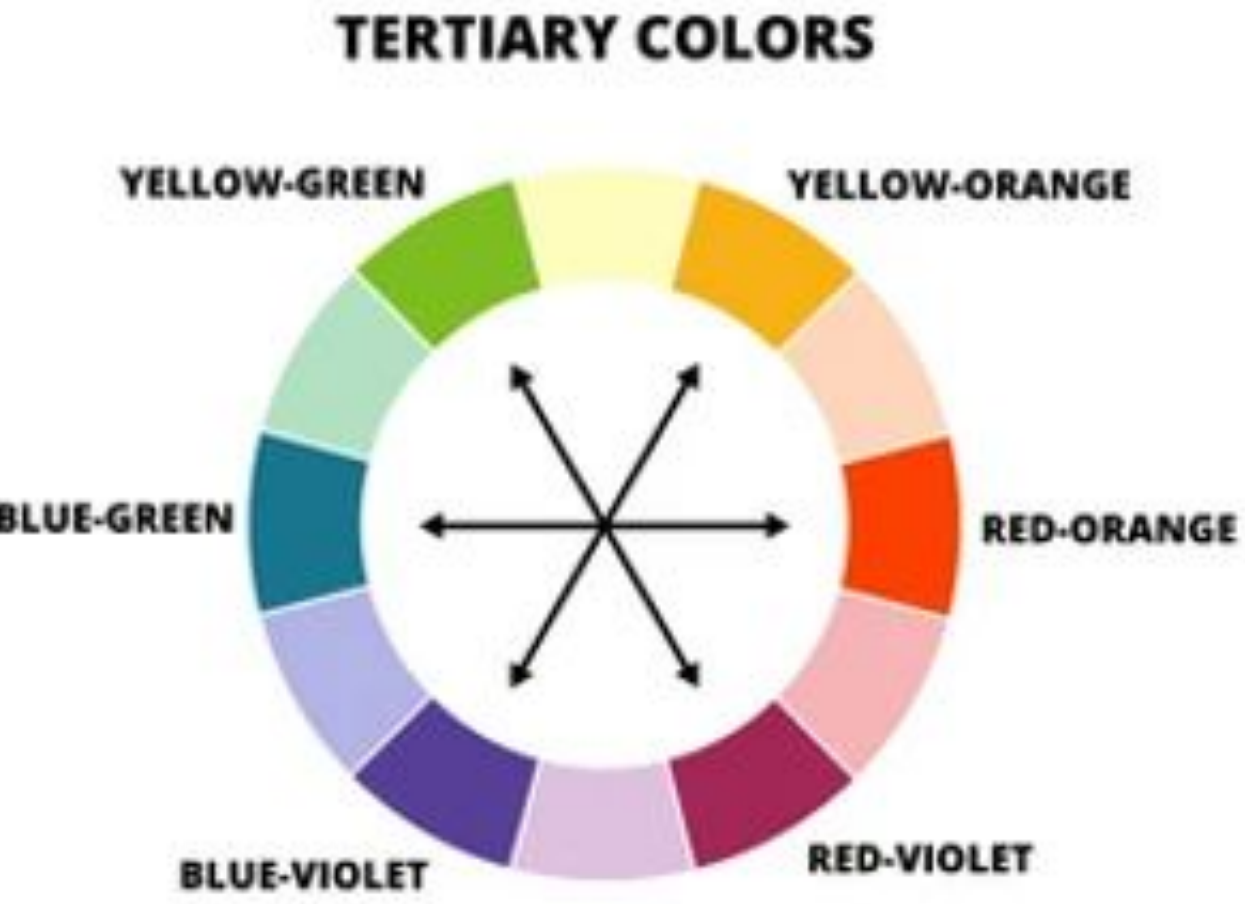



Secondary colors:

→ orange, green, and purple

→ it is created by mixing TWO primary colors

# Tertiary Colors



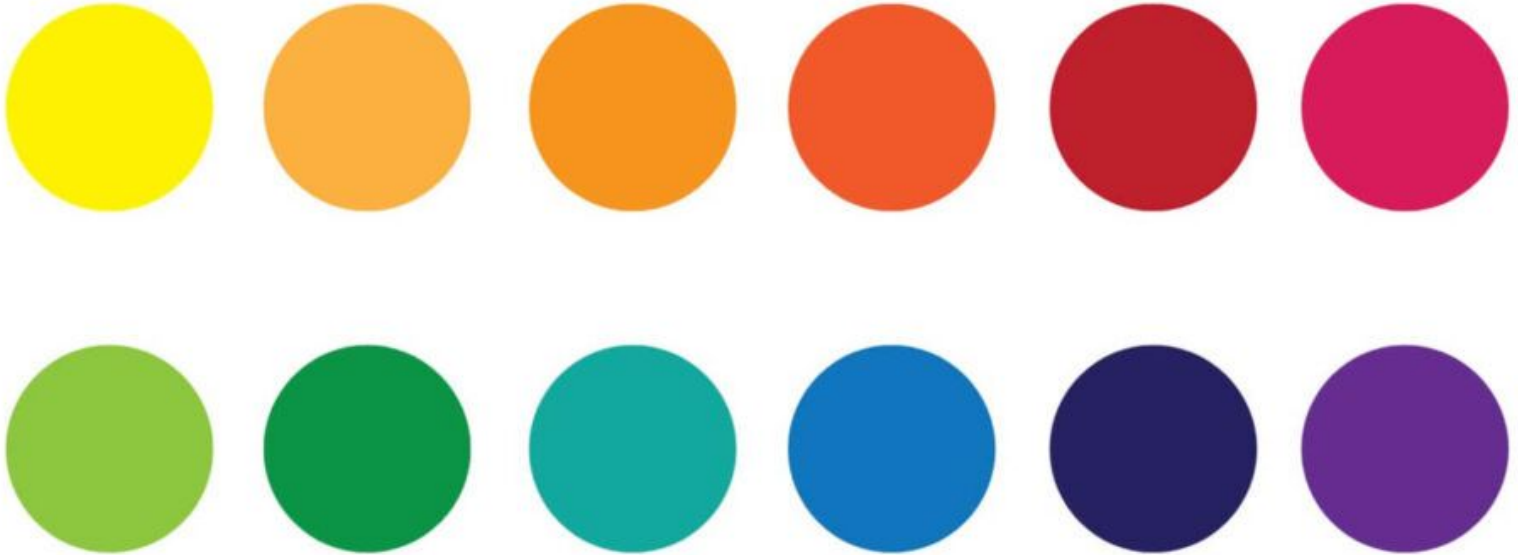

Tertiary colors:

→ yellow-green, red-orange, etc.

→ it is created by mixing ONE primary color and ONE secondary color

# Warm & Cool Colors

Warm colors: reds, yellows, oranges



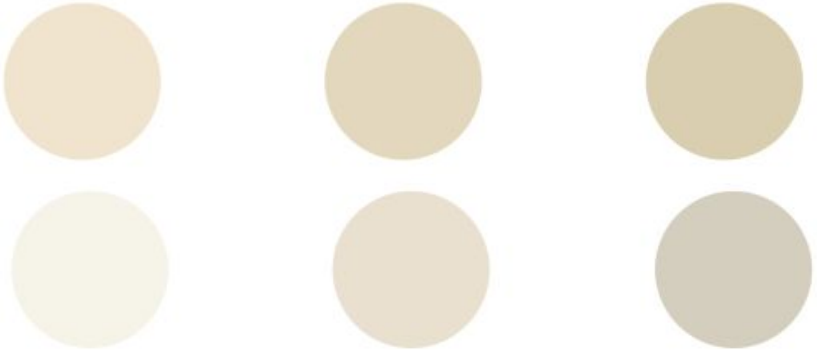
Cool colors: blues, greens, and purples

# Neutral Colors

Neutral colors:

→ these are **muted** colors that don't typically appear on the color wheel

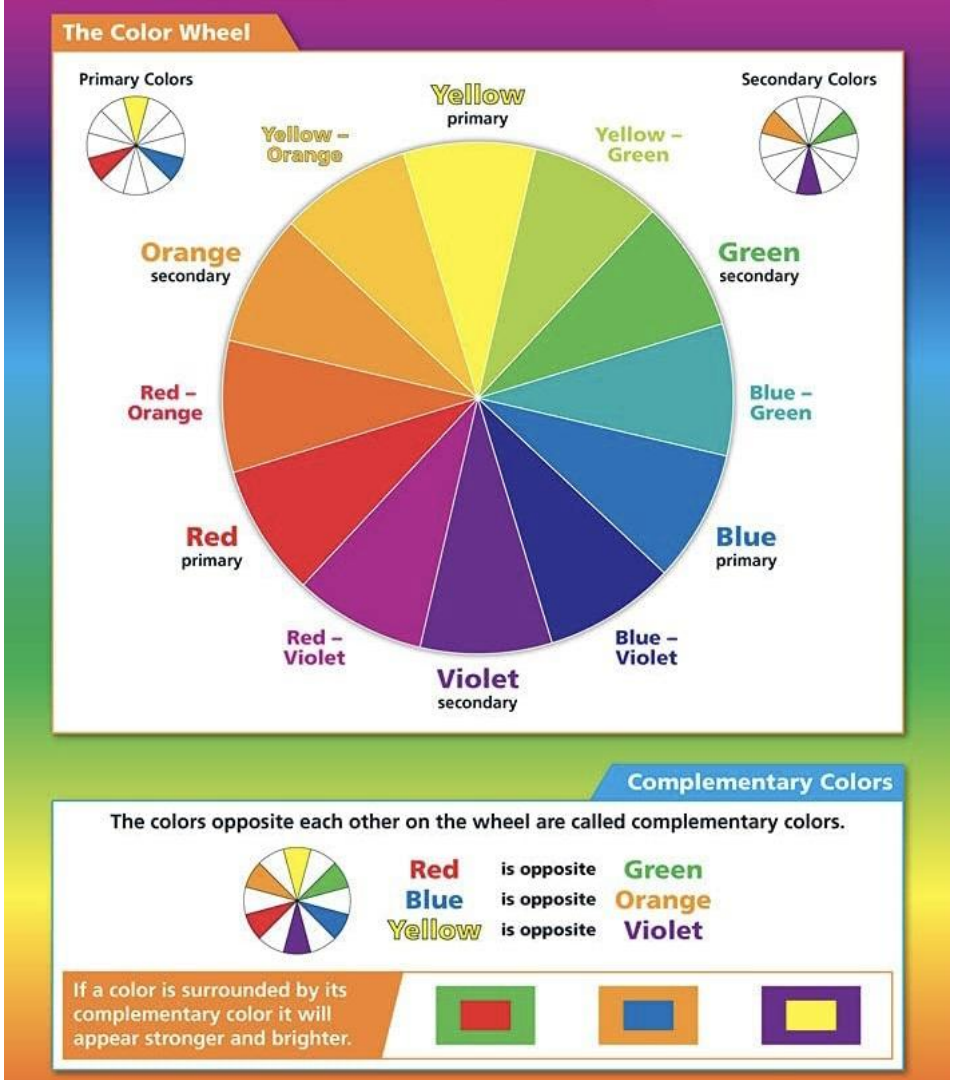
→ example: black, white, brown, gray



# Hue VS Color

# The Color Wheel →

Hue: a color in the purest form (= does not contain tints, tones, or shades)



Hue is a root color.

→ the most “basic” colors found in the rainbow

Colors are more specific and defined.

→ defined by hue, value, and saturation

Red
*Hue*

Red Berry
*Color*

# Tint, Tone, Shade

Tint: adding white to a color → lighter

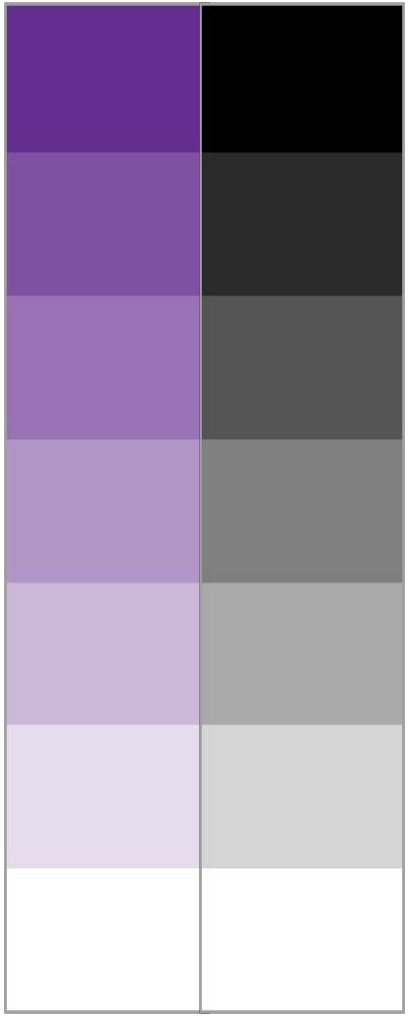
Tone: adding gray to a color → muted

Shade: adding black to a color → darker

# Value

# Value: the lightness or darkness of a color

Value scales →

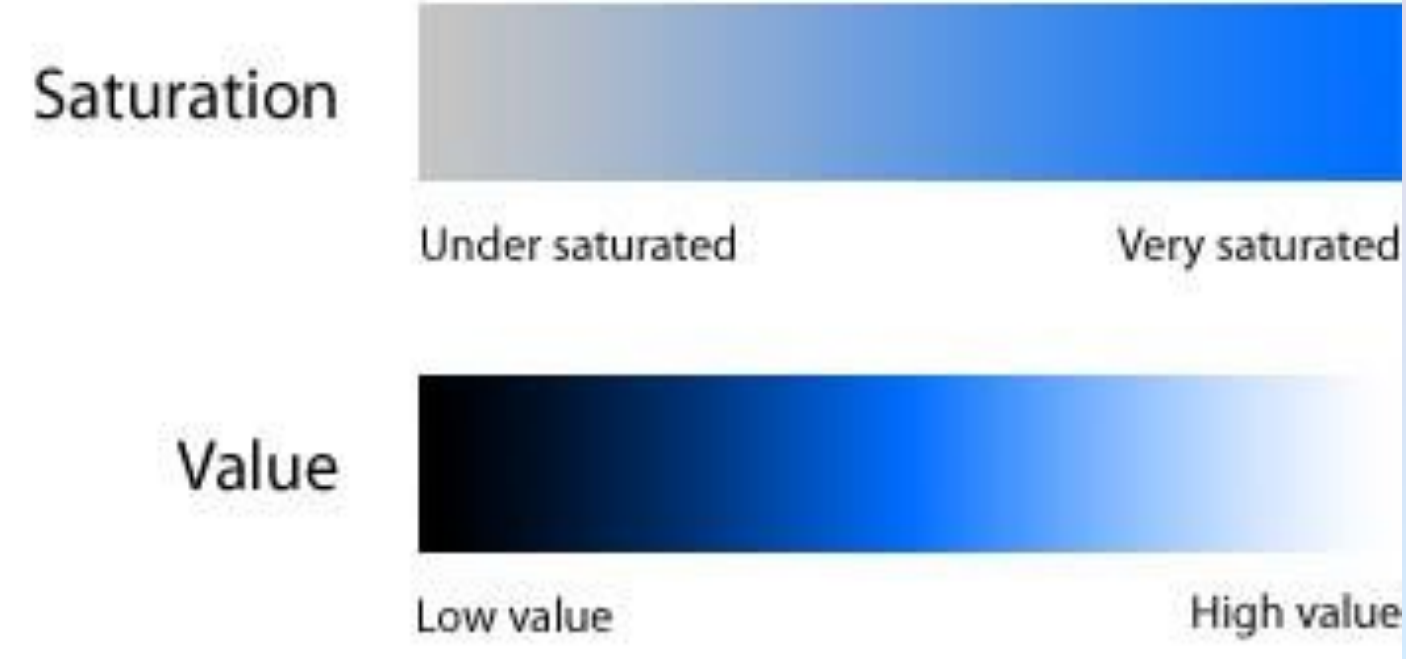


# Saturation

# Saturation: the intensity or vibrancy of a hue

**Low saturation** **Original** **High saturation**

# SATURATION AND VALUE ARE **NOT** THE SAME!!!



# SATURATION VS VALUE

# Color Schemes: Complementary

Complementary: pairs of colors that are OPPOSITE of each other on a color wheel

→ WHY? To make colors pop out

Complemetary

# Color Schemes: Analogous

Analogous: THREE or more colors next to each other on a color wheel

→ WHY? To make colors look calming and pleasing

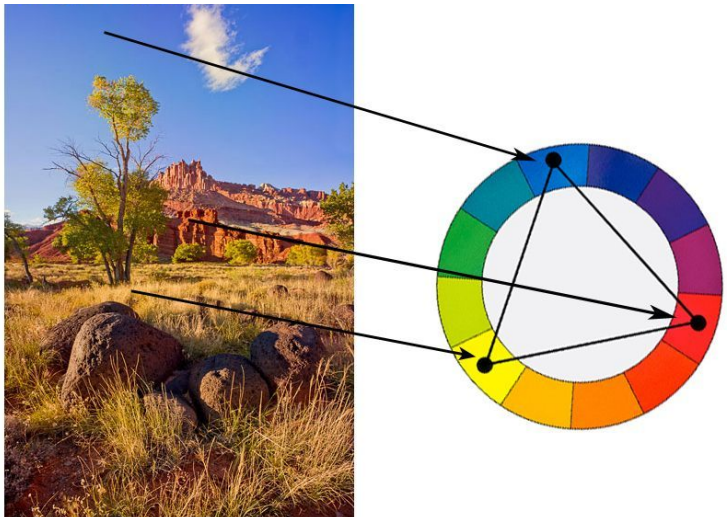
→ often found in nature

Analogous

# Color Schemes: Triadic

Triadic: THREE colors that are EVENLY spaced out on a color wheel

→ WHY? It can help create a balanced color scheme



Triadic

# Color Schemes: Monochromatic

Monochromatic: uses ONE hue in different variations (tints, tones, and shades)