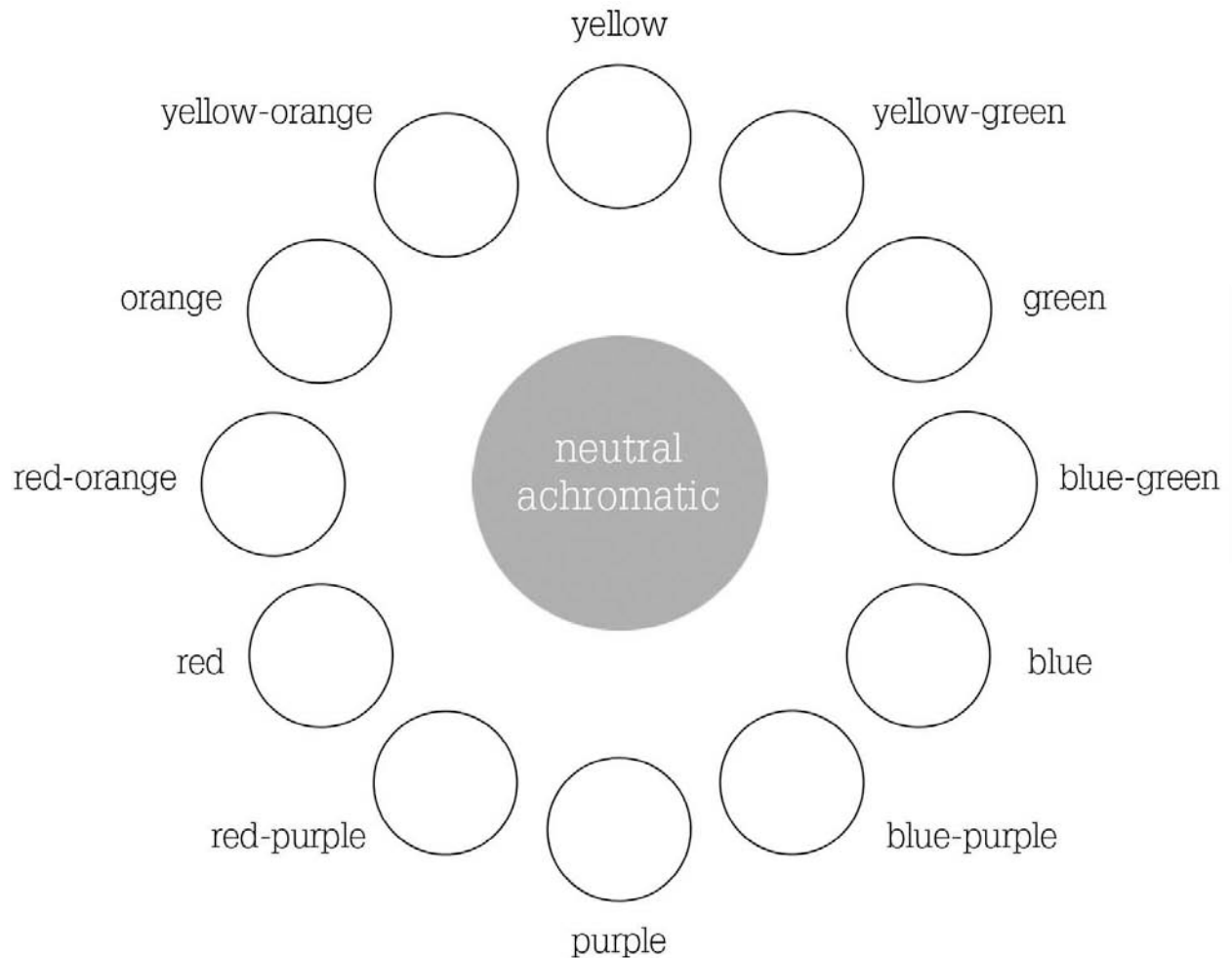


This is NOT a study guide.

Keep this handout in your portfolio at all times. It will help you with your assignments.

THE COLOR WHEEL



Primary Colors are:

.....

.....

Primary hues are the purest, most saturated, brightest colors. They cannot be created by mixing other colors.

Secondary Colors are:

.....

.....

Secondary colors are those colors achieved by mixing two primaries.

Example: RED + YELLOW = ORANGE

Tertiary Colors are:

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.....

.....

Colors achieved by MIXING primary and secondary hues.

Example: RED + ORANGE = RED-ORANGE

Neutral Colors are:

.....

.....

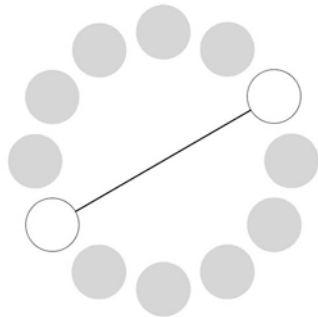
Neutral colors are called ACRHOMATIC because they have no color.

COLOR SCHEMES

Complementary colors.

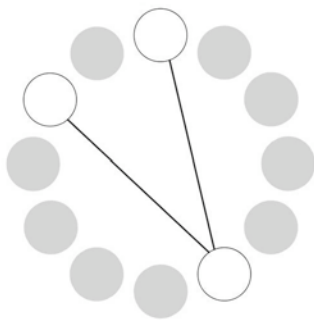
Those colors located opposite to each other on a color wheel.

The strongest contrast of a hue is produced by complementary colors.



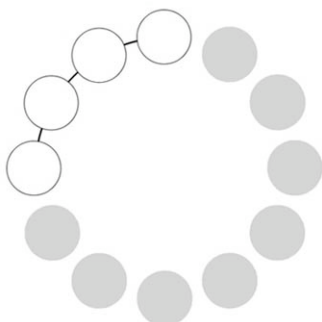
Split Complements

A split complement is the combination of one hue + the two hues on each side of its complement.



Analogous Colors

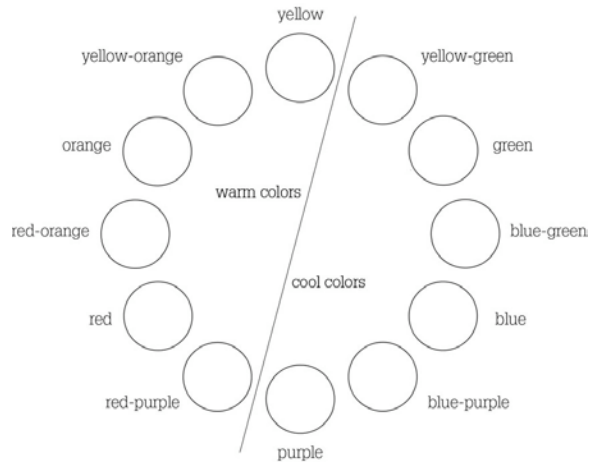
Those colors which sit side by side on a color wheel and have a common hue.



Warm & Cool Colors

Warm colors are associated with warm things, such as sunshine or fire. Cool colors are associated with cold things, such as ice, snow, water or grass.

Warm colors seem to move towards the viewer. Cool colors recede in space.



Monochromatic

Monochromatic means one color.

A monochromatic color scheme uses only one hue, and all the tints and shades of that hue..

Tints

Are created by adding WHITE to a hue.

Shades

Are created by adding BLACK to a hue.