

Color Wheel

Explore the vibrant world of color through the iconic color wheel. Twelve primary, secondary, and tertiary colors gracefully blend into a seamless spectrum of hues, inviting exploration and creativity. The title "Color Wheel" stands boldly against a backdrop of vibrant hues, guiding us through the intricacies of color theory. Discover harmonious relationships and dynamic contrasts within the wheel, inspiring your next creative endeavour.

Color Basics

Primary

Red, blue, and yellow are the primary colors. They form the basis of all other colors and cannot be created by mixing other colors.



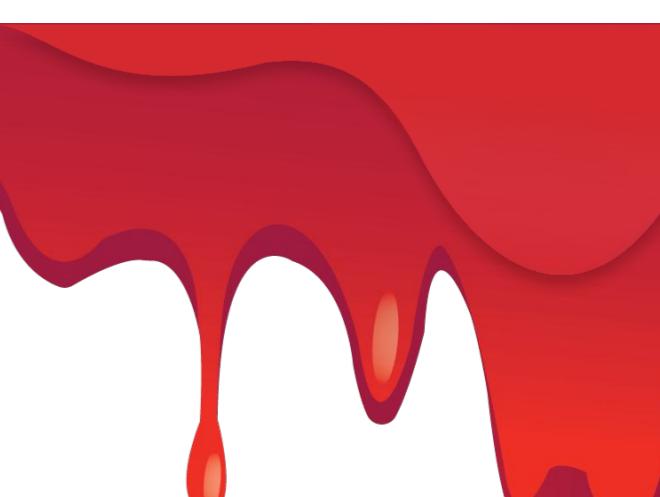
Secondary

Orange, green, and purple are the secondary colors. They are created by mixing equal parts of two primary colors together.



Tertiary

Tertiary colors are formed by mixing equal parts of a primary color with a neighbouring secondary color. They include red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-purple, and red-purple.



Color Variation

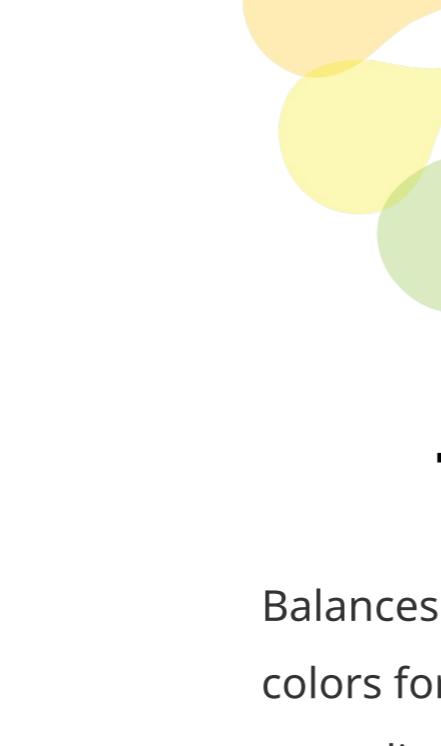
Hue

Hue refers to the purest form of a color, unaffected by the addition of black, white, or gray. It represents the color's identity on the color wheel, such as red, blue, or green.



Shade

A shade is created by adding black to a hue, resulting in a darker and deeper version of the original color. Shades add richness and intensity to a color palette.



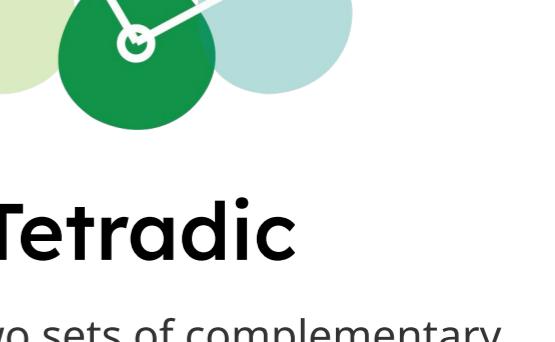
Tint

A tint is created by adding white to a hue, resulting in a lighter and softer version of the original color. Tints often convey a sense of brightness and purity.

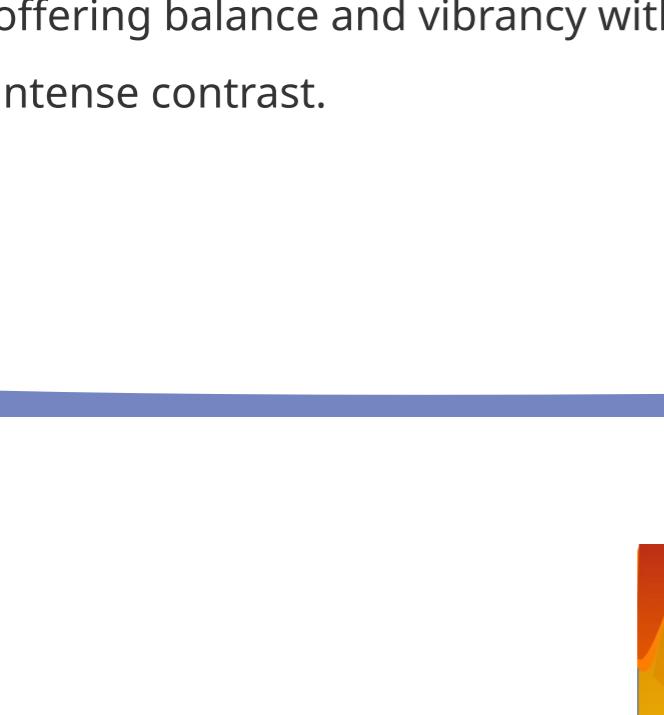


Tone

A tone is created by adding gray to a hue, resulting in a muted and desaturated version of the original color.

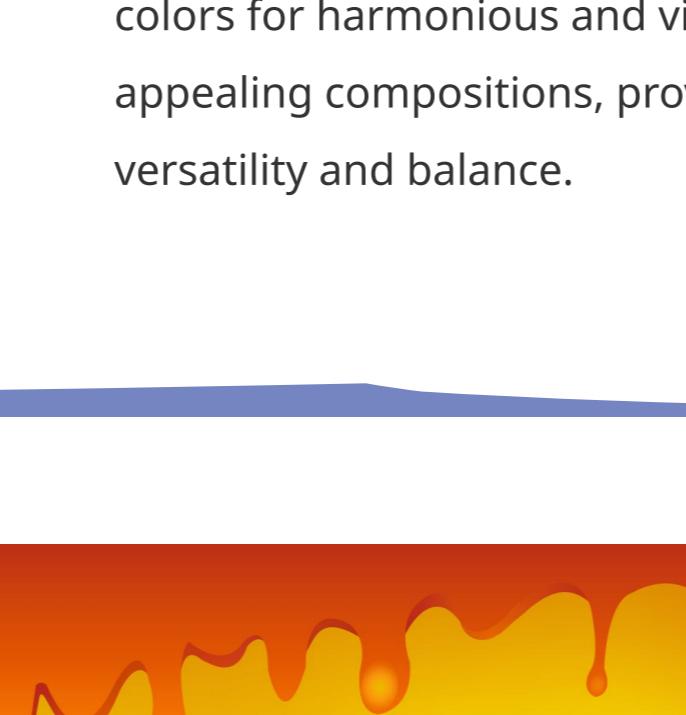


Color Harmony



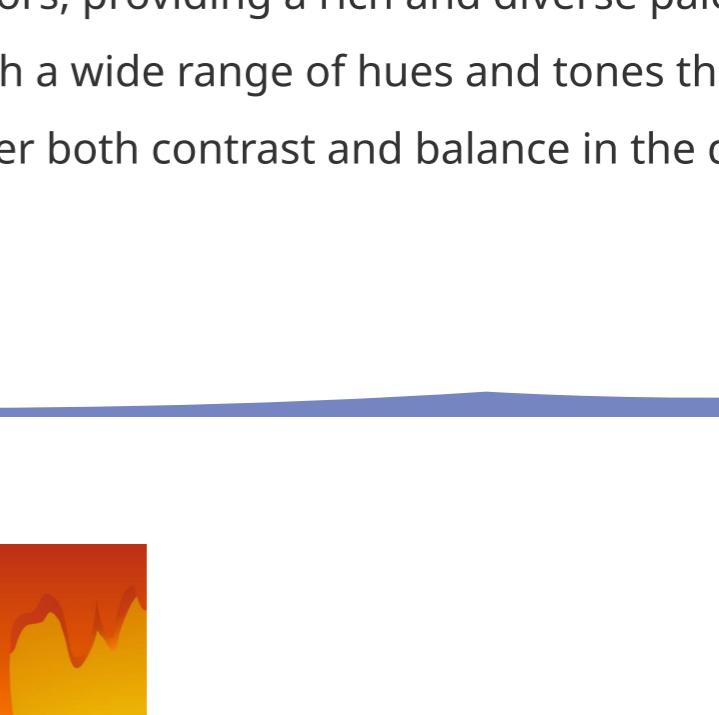
Monochromatic

Utilizes variations of a single color for a cohesive and harmonious palette, offering versatility and simplicity in design.



Analogous

Pairs neighboring colors for a natural and balanced harmony, creating smooth transitions and a unified look.



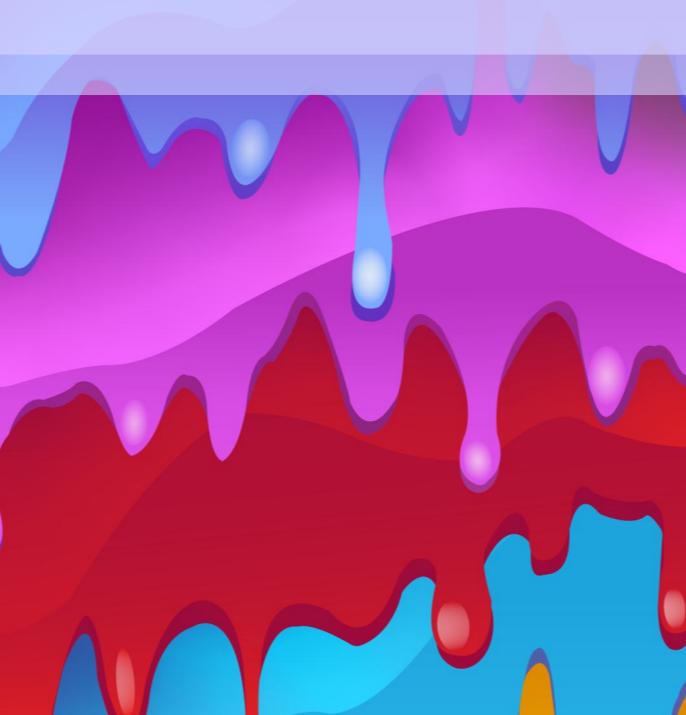
Complementary

Combines opposite colors for striking contrast and visual impact, ideal for creating dynamic compositions.



Split-Complementary

Adds two adjacent tones to a base color, offering balance and vibrancy with less intense contrast.



Triadic

Balances three evenly spaced colors for harmonious and visually appealing compositions, providing versatility and balance.



Tetradic

Incorporates two sets of complementary colors, providing a rich and diverse palette with a wide range of hues and tones that offer both contrast and balance in the design.

Designed by

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