



# Color Theory

# *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.



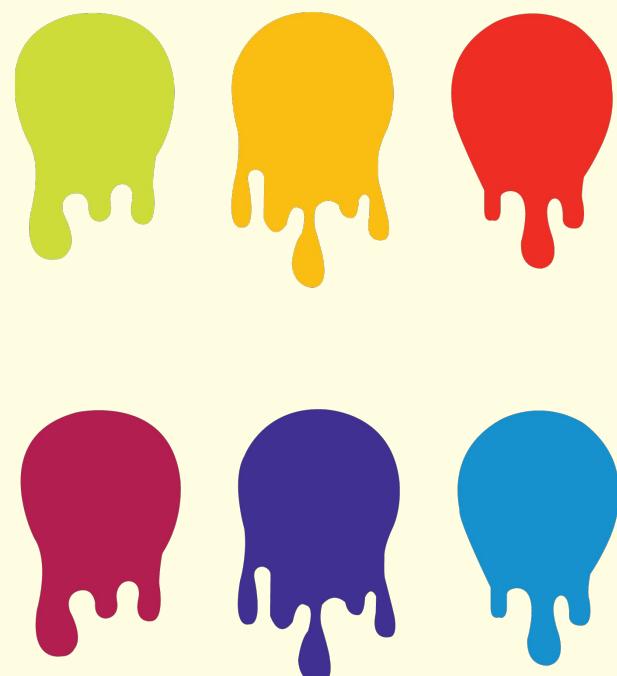
## Secondary

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



## Tertiary

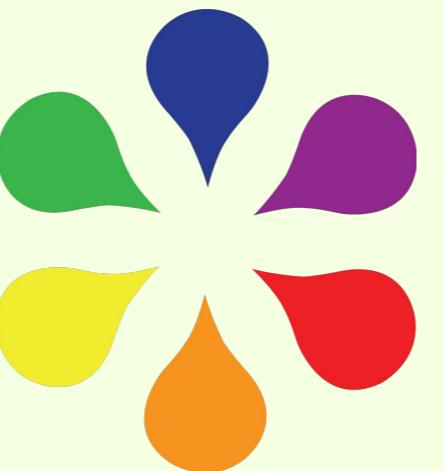
Tertiary colors are formed by mixing equal parts of a primary color with a neighbouring secondary color. They include red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-purple, and red-purple.



# *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.



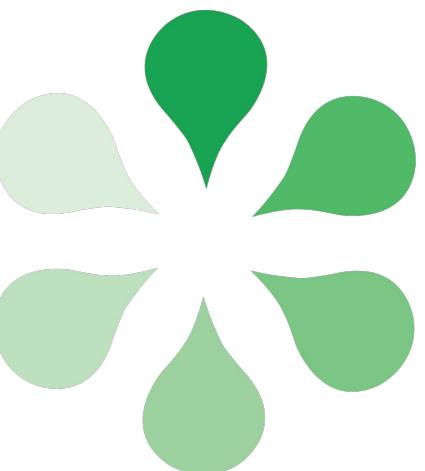
## **Shade**

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.



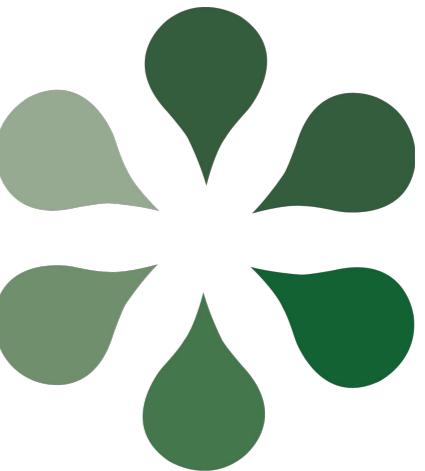
## **Tint**

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. Tones offer subtlety and sophistication to a color scheme.

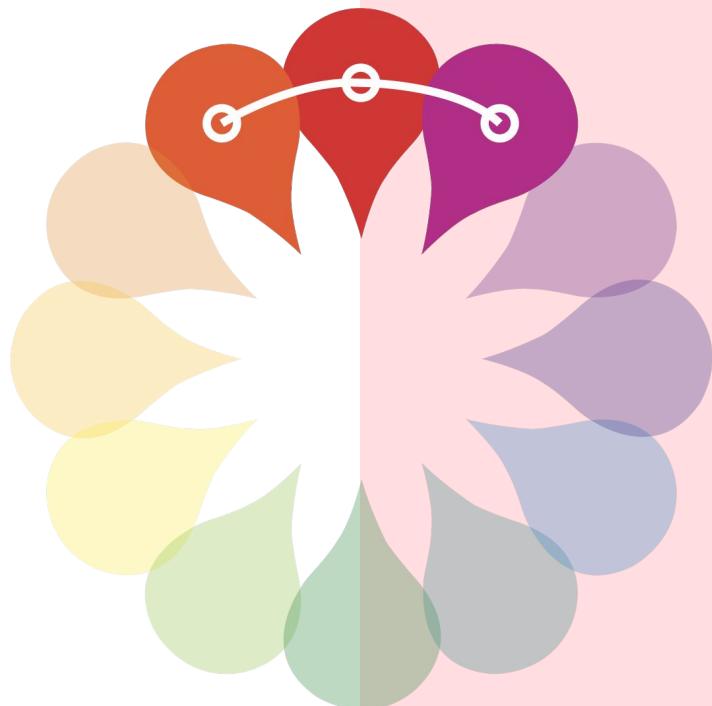


# *Color Harmony*



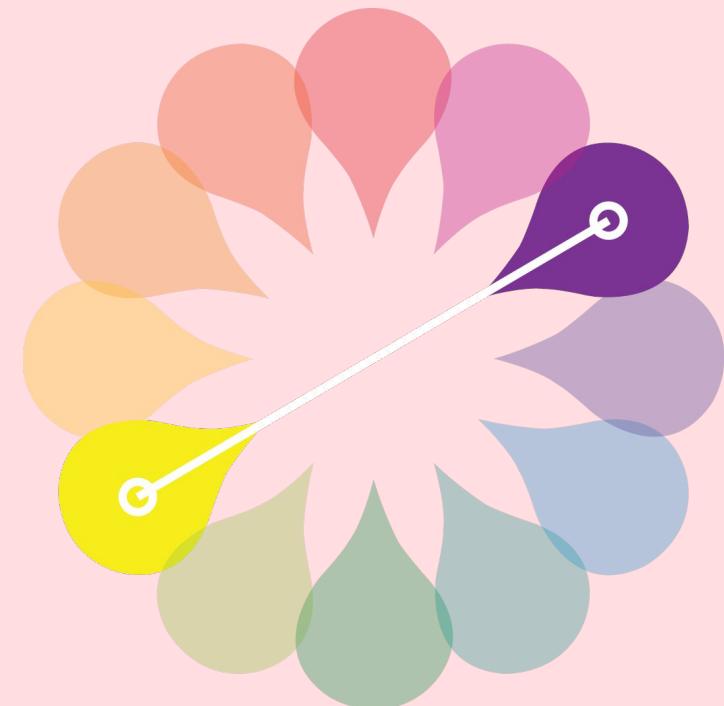
## **Monochromatic**

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



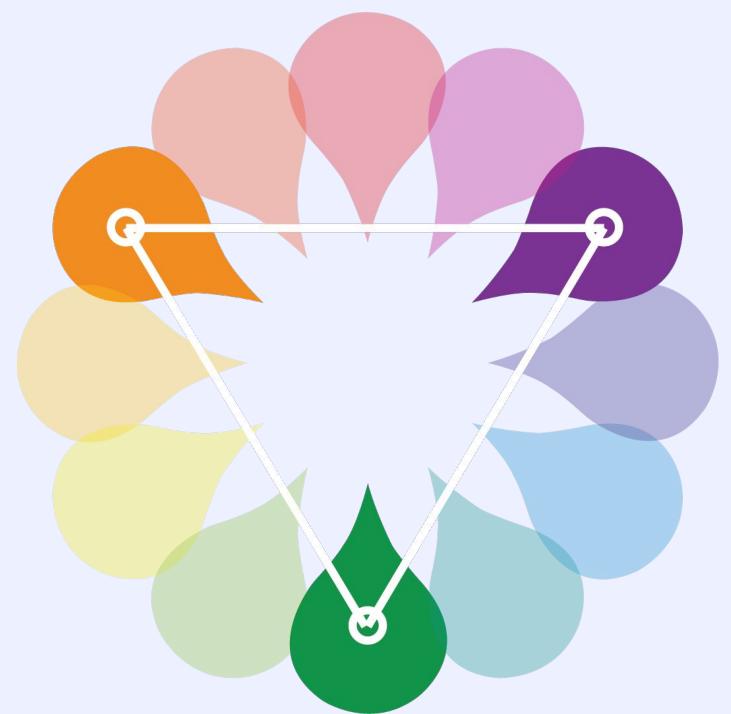
## **Analogous**

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



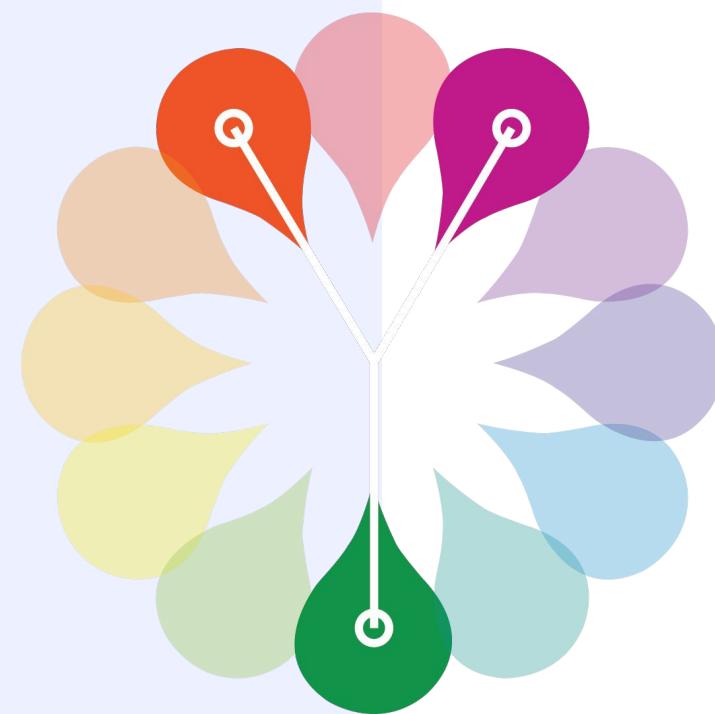
## **Complementary**

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



## Split-Complementary

Adds two adjacent tones to a base color, creating balance and vibrancy. This approach offers contrast with less intensity than a direct complementary scheme, ensuring harmonious interaction.



## 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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