

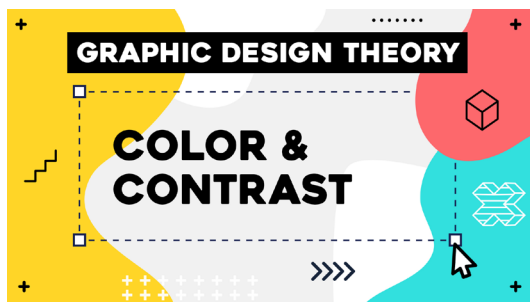


GLOSSARY OF TERMS



These are the terms covered in this topic in alphabetical order. You can find more information and examples on the corresponding Milanote boards. Use the Lesson Title column to find the relevant video lessons and boards.

Term	Definition	Lesson Title
Achromatic	Often used to create a clean, minimalist look, an achromatic color scheme exclusively uses black, white, and shades of grey.	<i>Color Harmonies</i>
Analogous	Analogous colors sit directly next to one another on the color wheel and can be very effective in creating a calm, serene feeling.	<i>Color Harmonies</i>
Chroma	Is the purity of a color (a high chroma has no added black, white or gray).	<i>Terms and Definitions</i>
Color blindness	Decreased ability to see color or differences in color.	<i>Color Blindness</i>
Color space	A color space is a specific organization of colors. In combination with color profiling supported by various physical devices, it supports reproducible representations of color -- whether such representation entails an analog or a digital representation.	<i>Color Spaces</i>
Complementary colors	Are two colors that sit directly across from each other on the color wheel.	<i>Color Harmonies</i>
Deuteranopia / Deuteranomoly	A type of red-green color blindness characterized by the inability to distinguish red and green pigments (around 5% of all males).	<i>Color Blindness</i>
High-key image	Image's dominant values are white and bright tints of colors.	<i>Key & Contrast</i>
Hue	The primary value of a color and how the color red, green, blue, purple, etc. is perceived through the eye.	<i>Terms and Definitions</i>
Key	Refers to the predominant values in an entire image.	<i>Key & Contrast</i>
Low-key image	Image's dominant values are black and dark shades of colors.	<i>Key & Contrast</i>
Mid-key image	Highlights and shadows are both balanced and neither is too much more dominant than the other.	<i>Key & Contrast</i>
Monochromatic	A monochromatic color scheme takes one hue and creates a design based on different tints, tones, and shares of the hue.	<i>Color Harmonies</i>



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Protanopia / Protanomaly	Blindness to red. A state in which the red cones are absent, leaving only the cones that absorb blue and green light (around 2.5% of all males).	<i>Color Blindness</i>
Saturation	A comparative measure for the intensity of a color (usually compared to the highest chroma, purest color).	<i>Terms and Definitions</i>
Shade (color property)	Created by adding black to a color, making it darker than the original.	<i>Terms and Definitions</i>
Split complementary	Split-complementary color scheme uses one base color and two additional colors that are adjacent to the base color's complement.	<i>Color Harmonies</i>
Tetradic	This rectangular color scheme uses four colors broken into two complementary pairs.	<i>Color Harmonies</i>
Tint	Created by adding white to a color, making it lighter than the original.	<i>Terms and Definitions</i>
Tone	Created by adding gray to a color, making it duller than the original.	<i>Terms and Definitions</i>
Triad	Draw a triangle on the wheel and you'll hit on three colors equally spaced apart. For instance, purple, orange, and green (the secondary colors).	<i>Color Harmonies</i>
Tritanopia	A condition where a person cannot distinguish between blue and yellow colors. Tritanopia: Less than 0.3% of women and men.	<i>Color Blindness</i>
Value	The lightness or darkness of overall colors schemes.	<i>Terms and Definitions</i>