



Colour Theory

----*Colour Insight*----

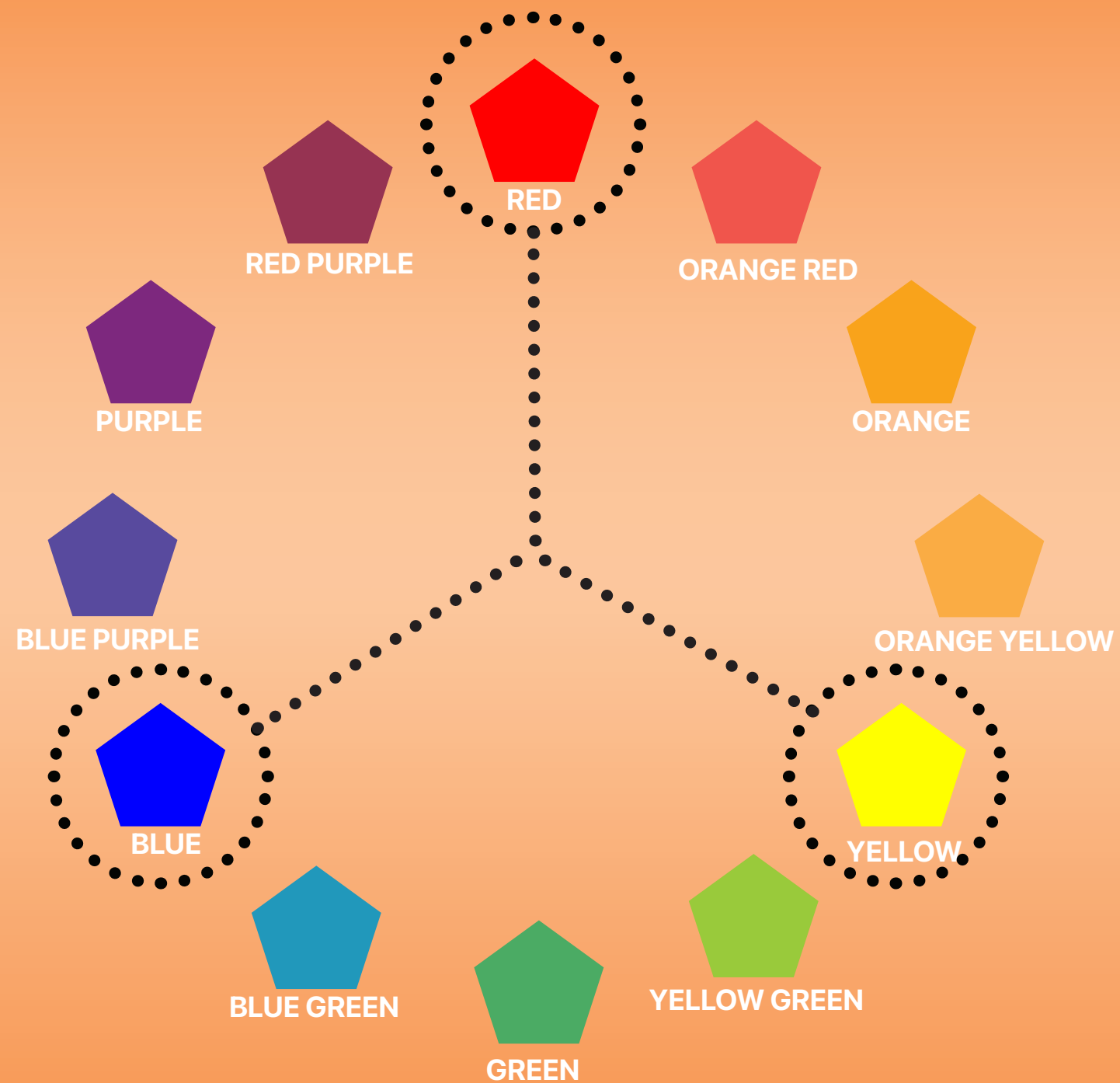




Color Wheel

The color wheel is a circular diagram of colors arranged by their chromatic relationship.

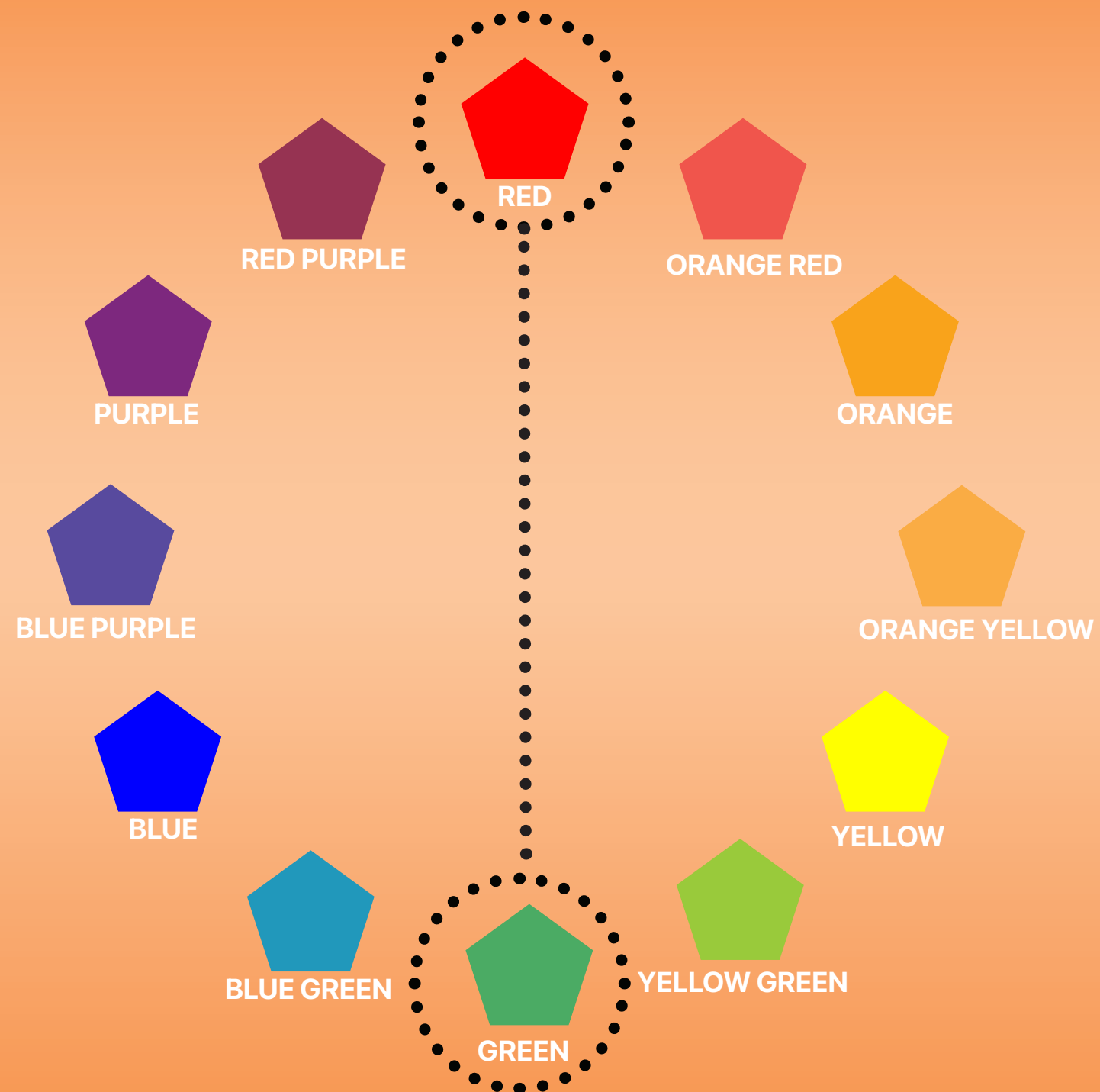
It typically consists of **primary colors** (red, blue, and yellow), **secondary colors** (green, orange, and purple), and **tertiary colors** (created by mixing a primary color with a secondary color).





Complementary Colors

These are pairs of colors that, when combined, create a neutral color (such as gray or white). Complementary colors are opposite each other on the color wheel, like red and green, blue and orange, or yellow and purple.





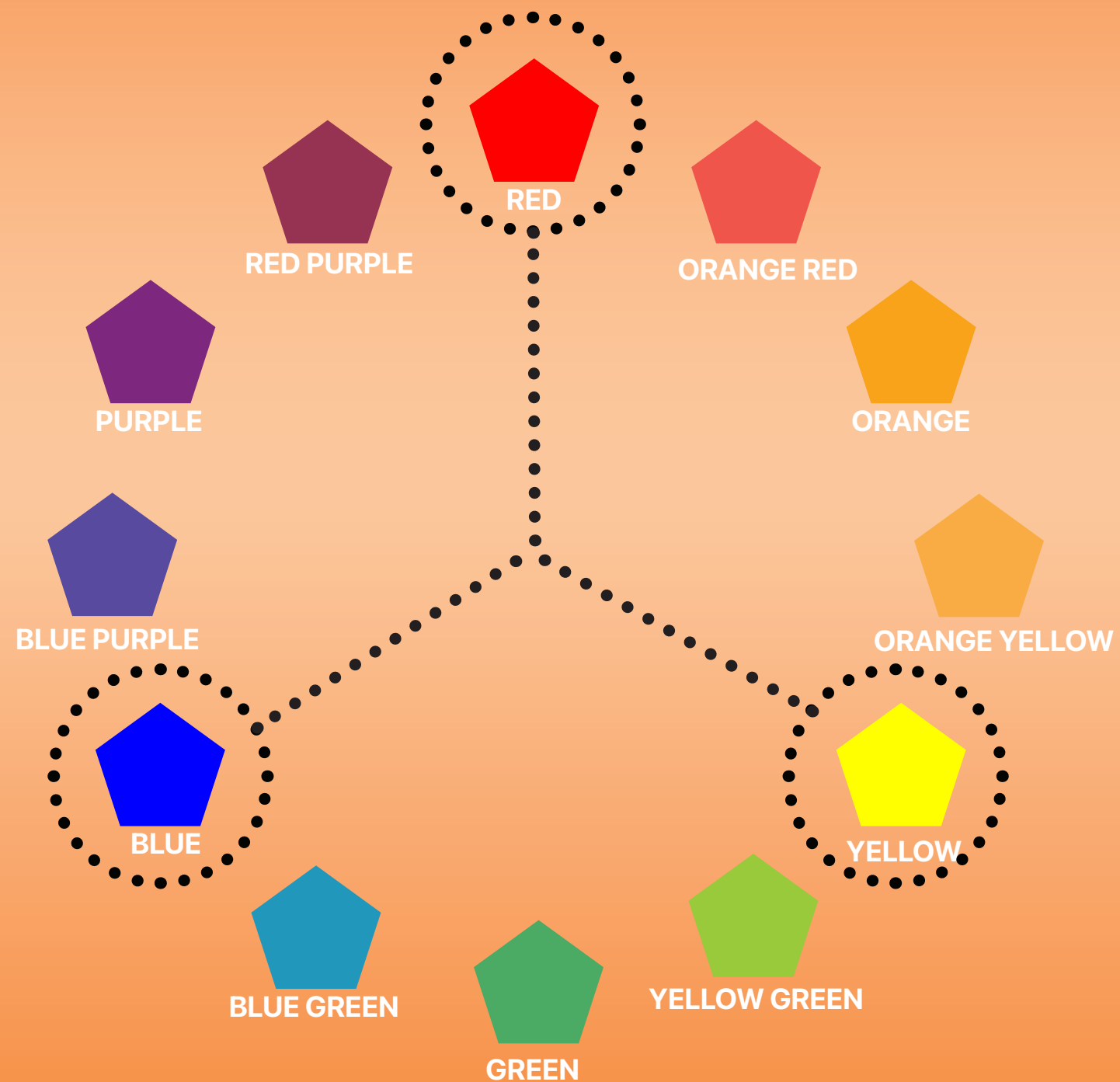
Analogous Colors

Analogous colors are located next to each other on the color wheel and share similar undertones. This color scheme often creates a harmonious and unified look.



Triadic Colors

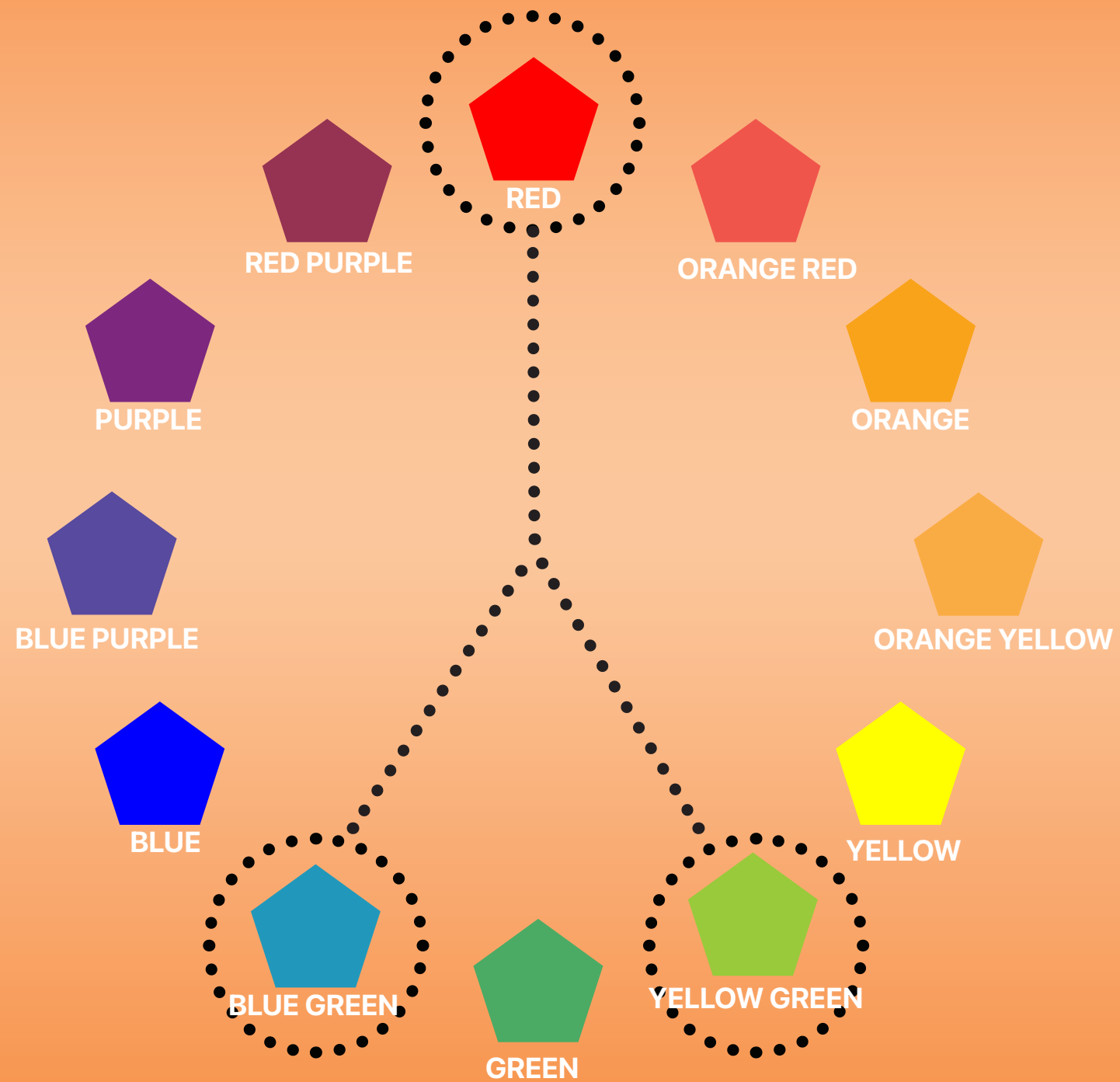
Triadic Colors: This color scheme involves using three colors evenly spaced around the color wheel. For example, the primary colors (red, blue, and yellow) form a triadic color scheme.

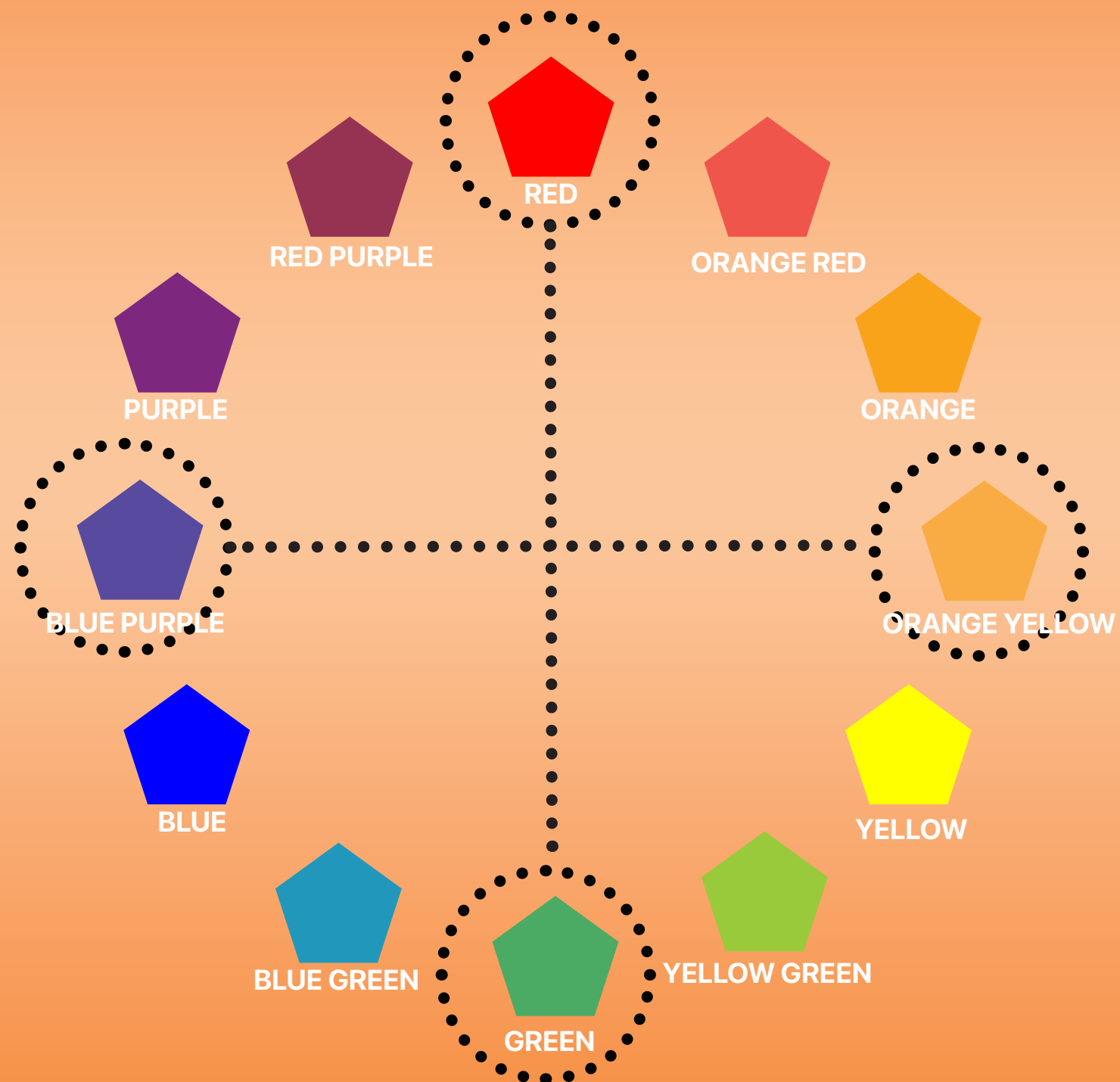




Split-Complementary Colors

This scheme is a variation of the complementary color scheme. It involves choosing a base color and using the two colors adjacent to its complementary color.





Tetradic Colors

Tetradic Colors: Also known as double-complementary colors, this scheme uses four colors together in the form of two complementary color pairs.



Monochromatic Colors

This color scheme involves using variations in lightness and saturation of a single color. It creates a simple and elegant look.

