**UNDERSTANDING COLOR SCHEMES**

[**http://www.tigercolor.com/color-lab/color-theory/color-harmonies.htm**](http://www.tigercolor.com/color-lab/color-theory/color-harmonies.htm)

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| A picture containing device, drawing  Description automatically generated | **Analogous**  **- Analogous color schemes use colors that are next to each other on the color wheel. They usually match well and create serene and comfortable designs.**  **- Analogous color schemes are often found in nature and are harmonious and pleasing to the eye.**  **- Make sure you have enough contrast when choosing an analogous color scheme.**  **- Choose one color to dominate, a second to support. The third color is used (along with black, white or gray) as an accent.** |

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| Diagram  Description automatically generated | **Complementary**  **- Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel are considered to be complementary colors (example: red and green).**  **- The high contrast of complementary colors creates a vibrant look, especially when used at full saturation. This color scheme must be managed well so it is not jarring.**  **- Complementary colors are tricky to use in large doses but work well when you want something to stand out.**  **- Complementary colors are really bad for text.** |

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| A picture containing drawing  Description automatically generated | **Triad**  **- A triadic color scheme uses colors that are evenly spaced around the color wheel.**  **- Triadic color harmonies tend to be quite vibrant, even if you use pale or unsaturated versions of your hues.**  **- To use a triadic harmony successfully, the colors should be carefully balanced - let one color dominate and use the two others for accent** |