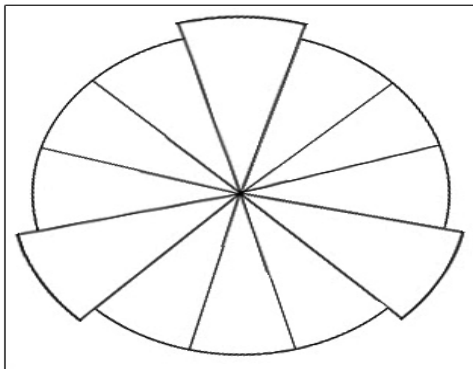
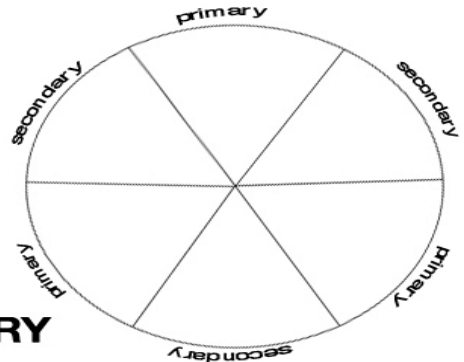


**PRIMARY COLORS**  
Red, yellow and blue



**TERTIARY COLORS**  
Yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green and yellow-green.

## COLOR THEORY



**SECONDARY COLORS**  
Green, orange and purple

### COLOR HARMONY

**COMPLIMENTARY COLORS:** Complementary colors are any two colors which are directly opposite each other, such as red and green and red-purple and yellow-green.

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3 examples of complimentary colors

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**ANALAGOUS COLORS:** any three colors which are side by side on a 12 part color wheel, such as yellow-green, yellow, and yellow-orange.

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**cool analogous color scheme**

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**warm analogous color scheme**

3 analogous color schemes

**Warm Colors:** Colors such as red, yellow, and orange. These colors evoke warmth because they remind us of things like the sun or fire.

**Cool Colors:** Colors like blue, green, and purple (violet). These colors evoke a cool feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass.

**Neutral Colors:** Gray, Brown. These aren't on most color wheels, but they're considered neutral because they don't contrast with much of anything. They're dull and uneventful.

**Value:** Usually refers to the amount of black in a color. The more black a color has, the darker its value.

**Brightness:** Refers to the amount of white in a color. The more white a color has, the brighter it is.

**Saturation:** Refers to the amount of a color used. When a color is at full saturation, it is extremely vibrant. When a color is "desaturated," a large amount of color has been removed. Desaturated colors tend to be close to being neutral because there is so much gray in them.