Colour

Colour comes from light; if it weren't for light we would have no Colour. Light rays move in a straight path from a light source. Within this light rays are all the rays of Colours in the spectrum or rainbow. Shining a light into a prism will create a rainbow of Colours because it separates the Colour of the spectrum. When the light rays hits an object our eyes responds to the light that is bounced back and we see that Colour. For example a red ball reflects all the red light rays. As artist we use pigments in the form of powder or liquid paints to create Colour.

Categories of Colour

Colour Wheels a tool used to organize Colour. It is made up of:

- Primary Colours-Red, Yellow, Blue these Colour cannot be mixed, they must be bought in some form.
- Secondary Colours-Orange, Violet, Green, these Colours are created by mixing two
 primaries.
- Tertiary Colours- Red Orange, Yellow Green, Blue Violet, etc.; mixing a primary with a secondary creates these Colours.
- Complementary Colours- Colours that are opposite each other on the Colour wheel. When
 placed next to each other they look bright and when mixed together they neutralize each
 other.

Colour Harmonies

Colour Harmonies is when an artist uses certain combinations of Colours that create different looks or feelings.

- Analogous Colours are Colours that are next to each other on the Colour wheel for example red, red orange, and orange are analogous Colours.
- Triadic Harmony is where three equally spaced Colours on the Colour wheel are used for example, yellow, Red, Blue is a triadic harmony Colour scheme.
- Monochromatic is where one Colour is used but in different values and intensity.
- Warm Colours are on one side of the Colour wheel and they give the felling of warmth for example red, orange and yellow are the Colour of fire and feel warm.
- Cool Colours are on the other side of the Colour wheel and they give the feeling of coolness
 for example blue, violet, are the Colour of water, and green are the Colour of cool grass.