



# COLOR

*The fifth element*

# Color

a property of light seen on a spectrum, a hue



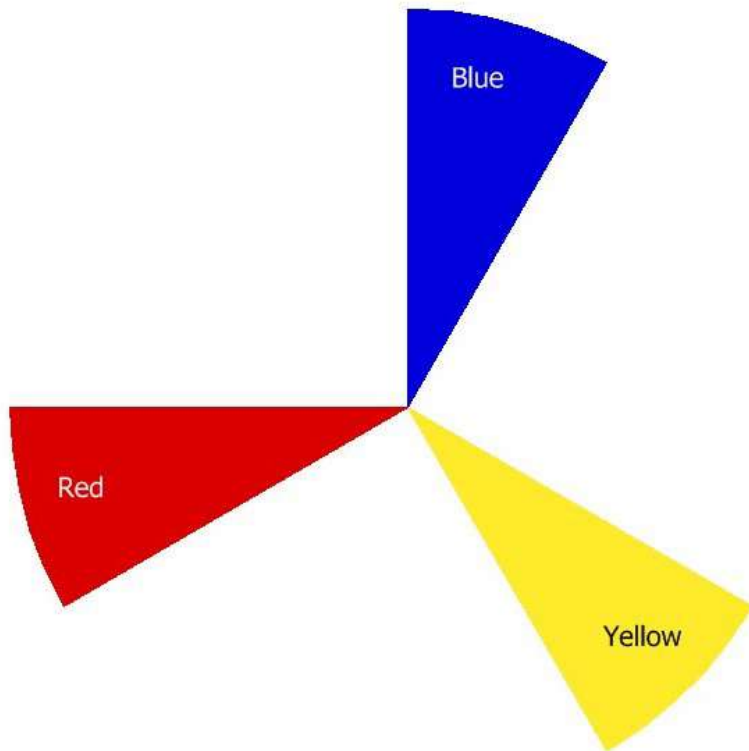
## Color Wheel

created by Sir Isaac Newton

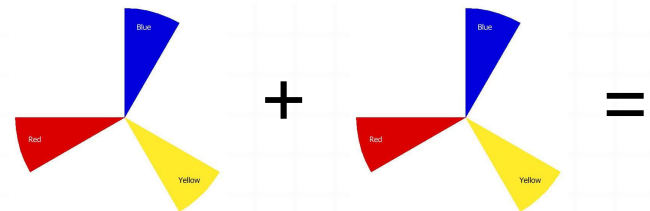
A round spectrum used to show the relationship between color families

# Color Wheel Families

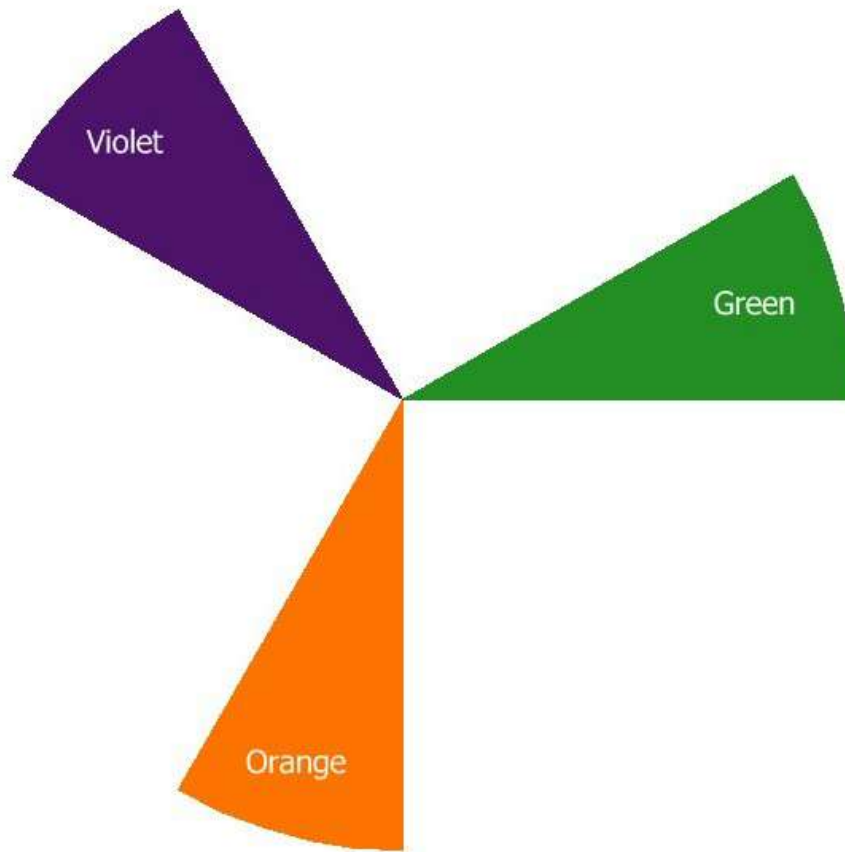
Primary Colors



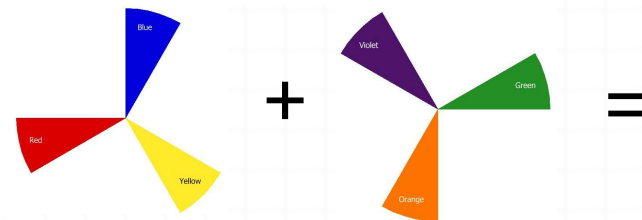
- Red, Yellow, Blue
- Basic colors from which all colors are produced from
- You cannot make these with any other colors
- When you mix a PRIMARY with a PRIMARY you will get...



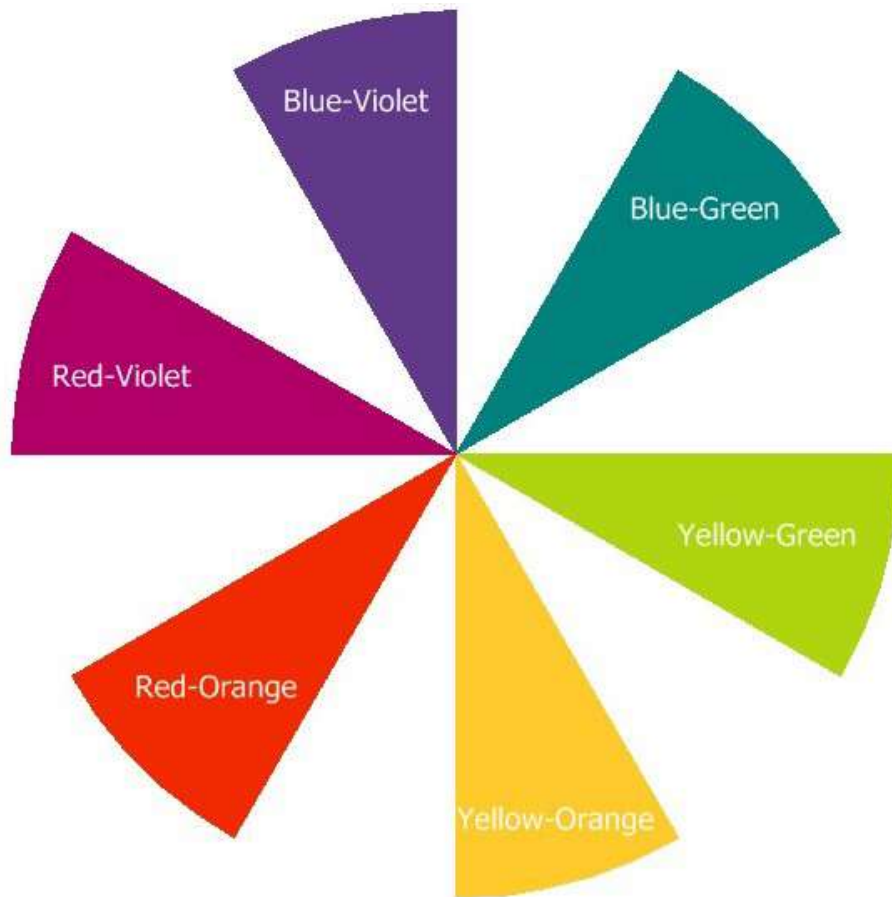
# Secondary Colors



- Violet, Green, Orange
- The result of mixing two equal parts of primary colors
- When mixing a PRIMARY and a SECONDARY color you will get...

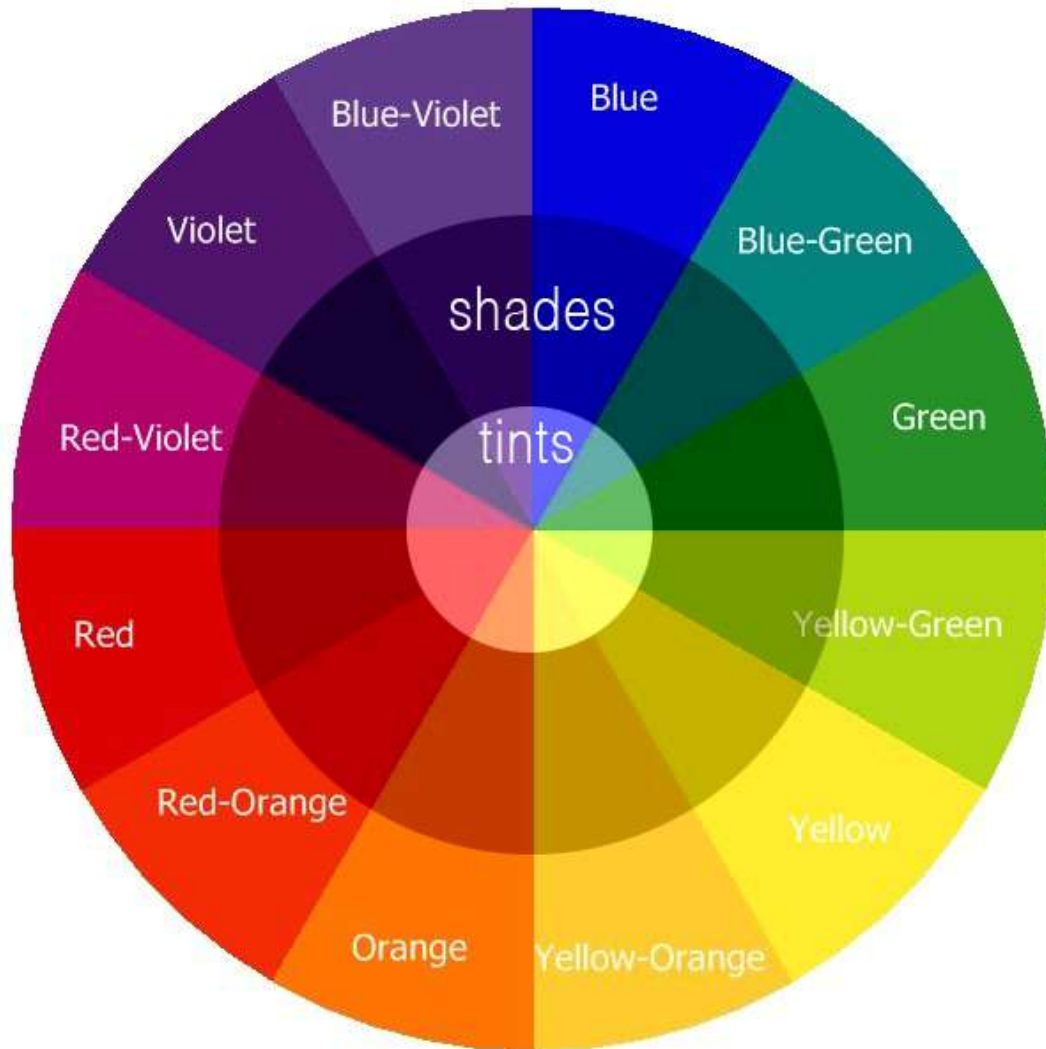


# Intermediate or Tertiary Colors



- Blue-Violet, Blue-Green, Yellow-Green, Yellow-Orange, Red-Orange, Red-Violet
- The name of the PRIMARY color is listed first
- These colors are a good starting point on what I like to call a “sophisticated” color palette

# Tints & Shades



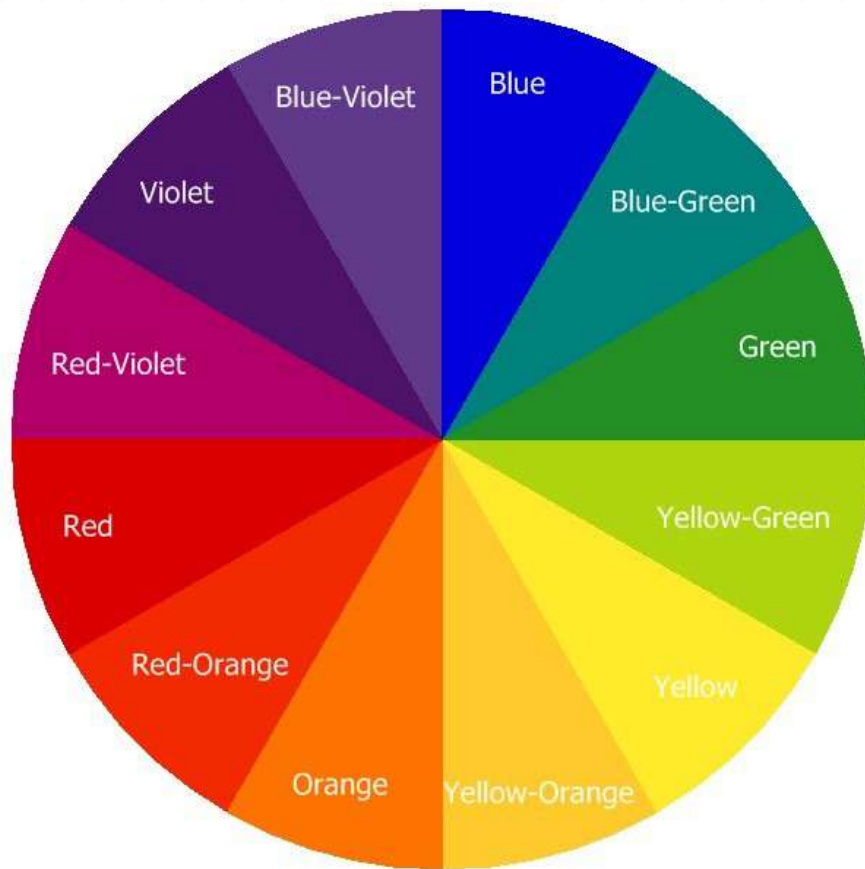
Adding BLACK to  
a color creates a  
**SHADE**



Adding WHITE to  
a color creates a  
**TINT**



# Warm & Cool



Warm and Cool colors are determined by splitting the color wheel in half.

The blues, violets and greens are considered cool.

The reds, oranges, and yellows are called warm.



# COOL Colors



Blues, Greens, and Violets can be calming and nurturing but can also appear cold and sad. It may also make you think of nature.

Gray and White can be considered **NEUTRALS** but can also be cool.



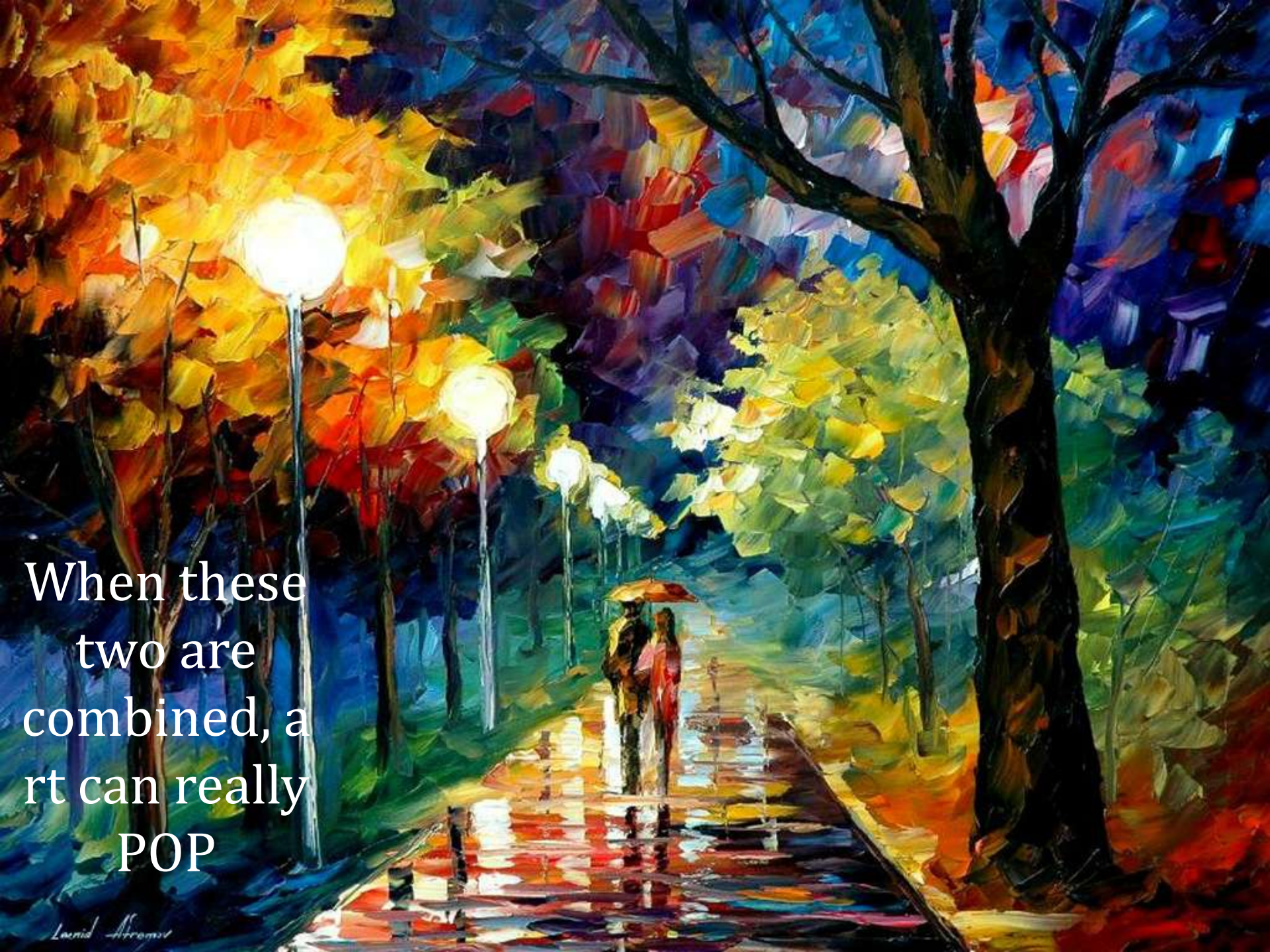
# WARM Colors



Reds, Oranges, and Yellows can show excitement and warmth. They can also express anger.

Brown and Black are **NEUTRALS** but can be considered warm as well.





When these  
two are  
combined, a  
rt can really  
POP

# More Color Schemes

**COMPLEMENTARY**: Across from each other on the color wheel. These two colors combined create **CONTRAST**. Blue & Orange as well as Red & Green are examples of complementary colors.



**ANALOGUS**: These colors are side by side on the color wheel, neighbor colors. When combined these colors flow and can be dynamic.



**MONOCHROMATIC**: This scheme utilizes ONE color and well as it's **TINTS** and **SHADES**. MONO means ONE, CHROMO means COLOR.



# REVIEW

**1) You achieve a intermediate color by mixing**

- a) two primaries    b) two secondaries    c) a primary and a secondary

**2) An example of a tint is**

- a) brown    b) pink    c) maroon

**3) Colors side by side on the color wheel are**

- a) complimentary    b) analogous    c) secondary

**4) The man who created the color wheel was**

- a) Benjamin Franklin    b) Pablo Picasso    c) Sir Isaac Newton

**5) Table Question! How many colors are on the color wheel?**