

Primary Colours
Red, Yellow, Blue

Secondary Colours
Mixed from adjacent
Primary colours
eg Red and Yellow =
Orange

Outer Circle
**Tints - Mixed by
adding White**

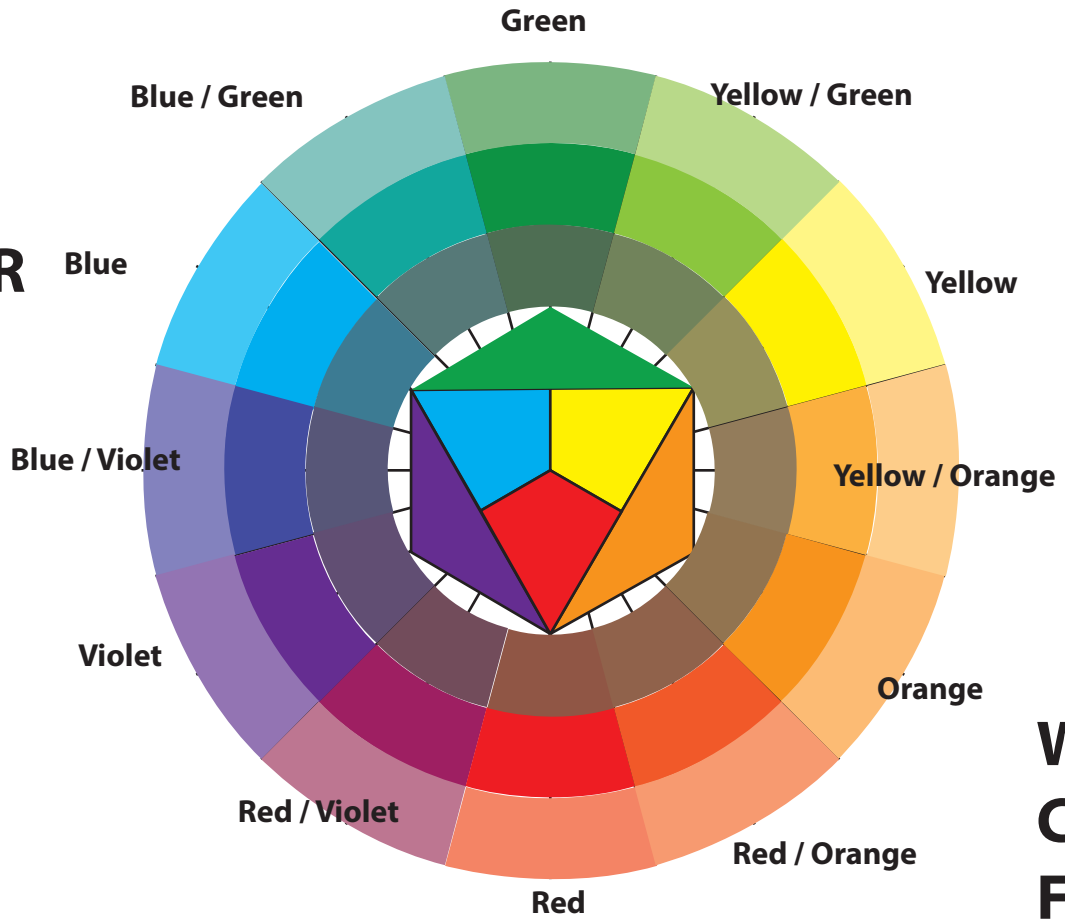
Inner Circle
**Shades - Mixed by
adding Black**

SHADE

HUE

TINT

**COOL
COLOUR
FAMILY**



Green

Blue / Green

Yellow / Green

Blue

Yellow

Blue / Violet

Yellow / Orange

Violet

Orange

Red / Violet

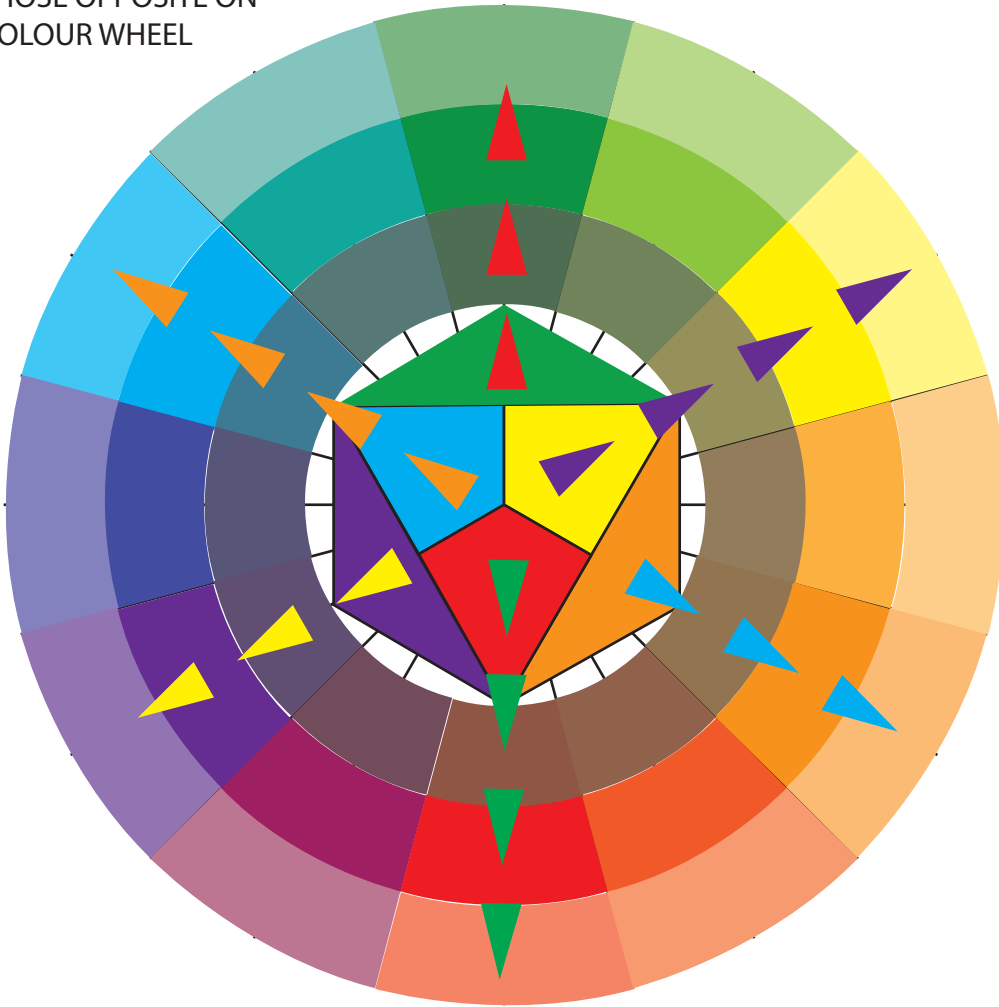
Red / Orange

Red

**WARM
COLOUR
FAMILY**

COMPLIMENTARY COLOURS

ARE THOSE OPPOSITE ON THE COLOUR WHEEL



Primary Colours

Red, Yellow, Blue

Secondary Colours

Mixed from adjacent Primary colours

Outer Circle

Tints - Mixed by adding White

Inner Circle

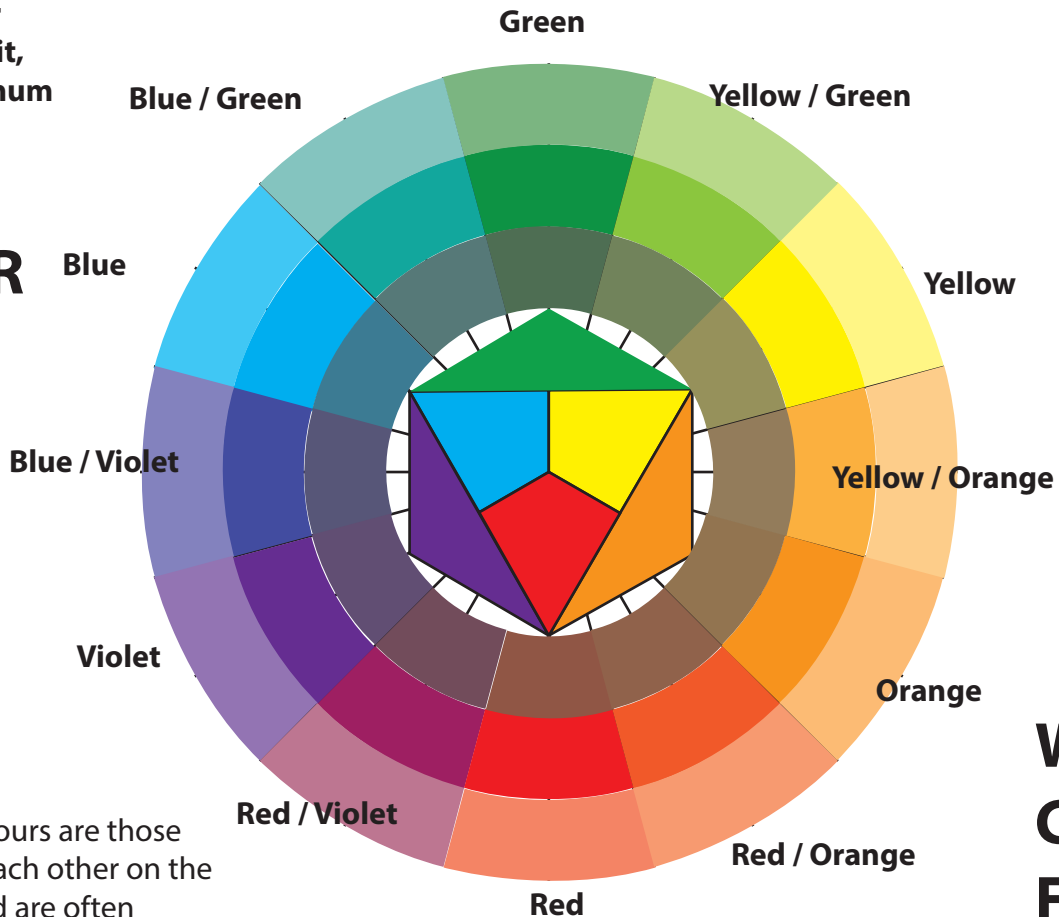
Shades - Mixed by adding Black

Mixing complimentary colours enables us to mix browns and greys. In essence mixing the primaries. Adding white to create tints and tones. (Generally we can use blues and reds to create the shades rather than using black.

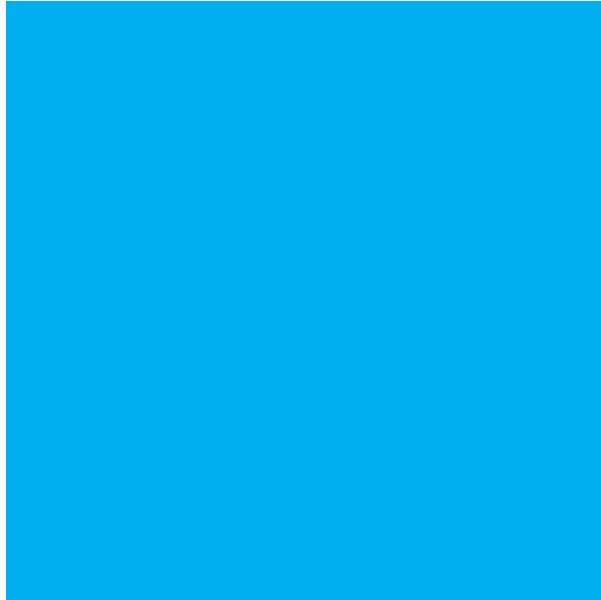
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonum

COOL COLOUR FAMILY

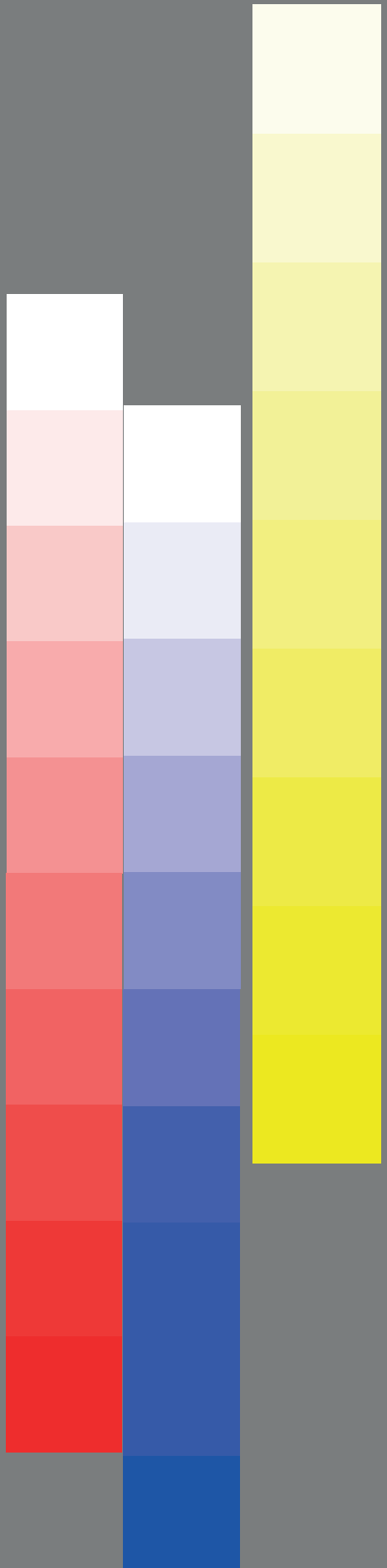
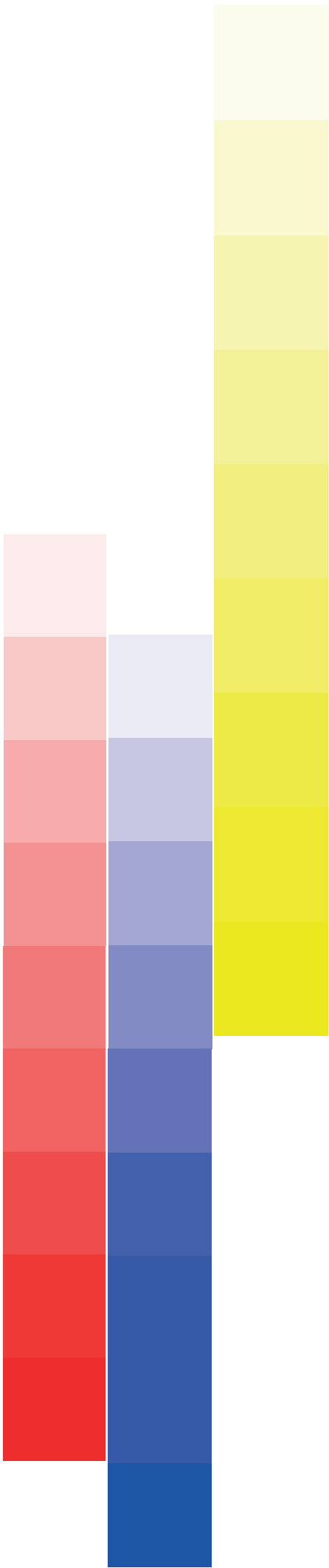
Harmonising Colours are those colours next to each other on the colour wheel, and are often named as warm or cool families.

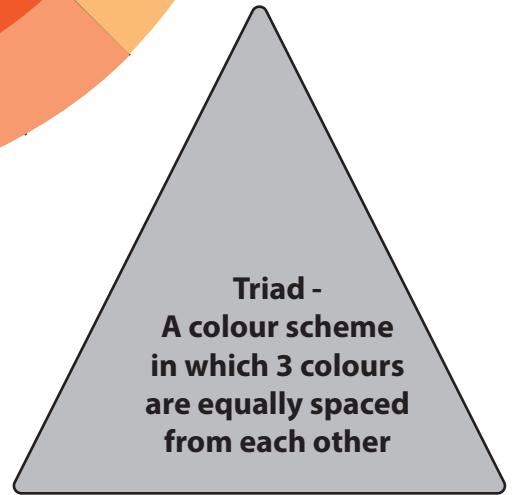
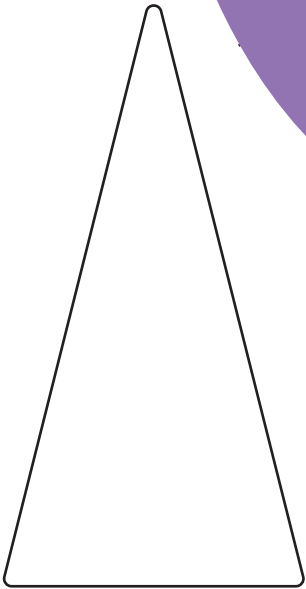
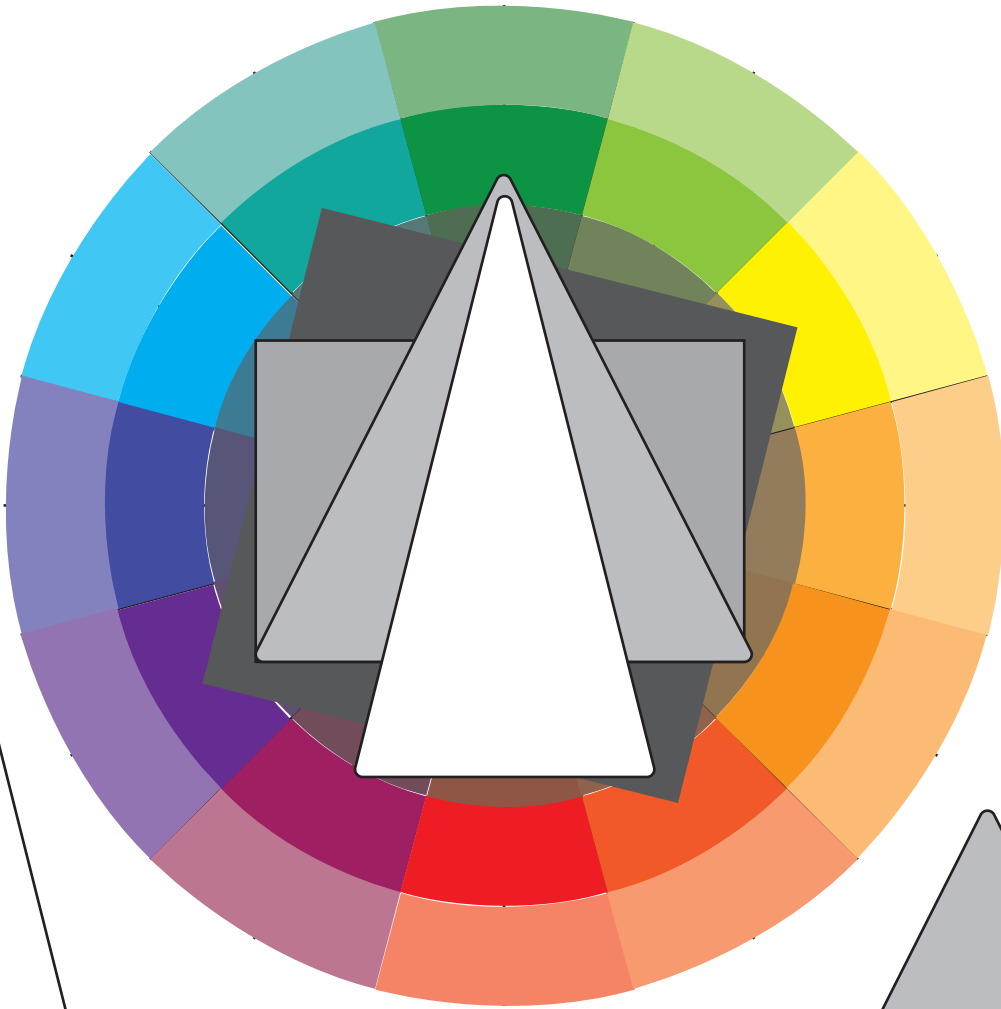


WARM COLOUR FAMILY

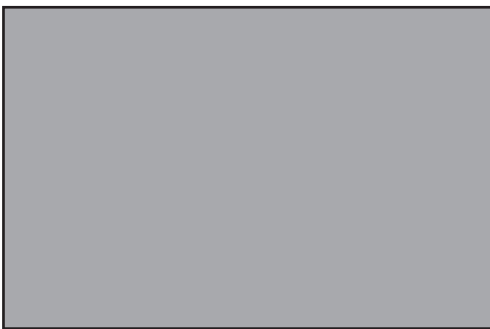


**STARE AT THE SQUARE FOR 30 SECS,
THEN LOOK AT A WHITE WALL OR PIECE OF PAPER. YOU RETAIN AN AFTER IMAGE OF
THE SQUARE - DO YOU SEE THAT THE COLOUR OF THE IMAGE IS ITS COMPLIMENTARY**





**Split Complimentary colours:
Choosing one colour and the colours either side of
the complimentary.**



**Tetrad:
A contrast of 4 or more
colours on the colour wheel**



TONAL VALUES

VALUE 10 WHITE

VALUE 9

VALUE 8

VALUE 7

VALUE 6

VALUE 5

VALUE 4

VALUE 3

VALUE 2

VALUE 1 BLACK