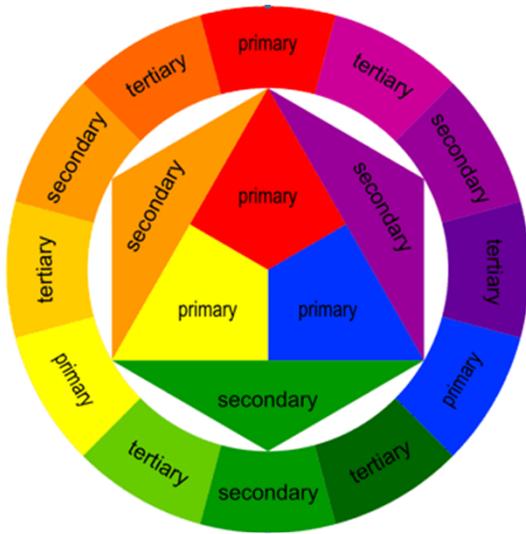


Colour Theory

This is a colour wheel. It shows you how colours are mixed and how they relate to each other. The first circular diagram was designed by Sir Isaac Newton in 1666.



"I found I could say things with colour and shapes that I couldn't say any other way - things I had no words for". - Georgia O'Keeffe.

Primary colours (First) - red, yellow and blue are 3 primary colours. They cannot be mixed from any other colours.

Secondary colours (Second) - orange, green and purple are the 3 secondary colours. They are made by mixing together 2 primary colours in equal amounts.

Red + Yellow = Orange

Blue + Red = Purple

Yellow + Blue = Green

Tertiary colours (Third)

Tertiary colours are made by mixing together a primary colour and a secondary colour.

Red (primary) + Purple (secondary) = Red/Purple (Tertiary)

Blue (primary) + Green (secondary) = Blue/Green (Tertiary)

Yellow (primary) + Orange (secondary) = Yellow/Orange (Tertiary)

Complementary Colours - Complementary colours are any 2 colours which are directly opposite each other on the colour wheel.

Red and Green , Blue and Orange, Red/Purple and Yellow/Green are some of them.

These 'opposite' colours create the biggest contrast. If you mix 2 complementary colours together and add white it makes grey.

These greys are more interesting than using black and white.

Analogous (Harmonious) colours - Analogous colours are any three colours which are side by side on the colour wheel such as yellow, yellow/orange and orange. Often one of these colours dominates.

Warm and cool colours - Warm colours - such as red, yellow and orange evoke warmth. They remind us of things like the sun or fire.

They 'advance' space towards the eye.

Cool colours - such as blue, green and purple evoke a cool feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass.

They recede away from the eye.

Black and white

Black and white are not included on an artists colour wheel as they are thought of as 'tones' or tints and shades.



Pattern - When shapes, colours or lines are repeated or gathered together.	
Texture - How the surface of something feels.	
Colour - There are 3 primary colours: Red, Yellow & Blue. By mixing any 2 primary colours together we get a secondary colour e.g. Yellow & Blue = Green.	
Line - A single long mark made by an implement.	
Tone - Different degrees of lightness and darkness. You can use a pencil to shade or make colours lighter or darker. This makes objects look real and solid.	
Shape - The outline or form of something.	
Form - The 3 dimensional shape.	