

## The Colour Wheel

The colour wheel shows the primary, secondary and tertiary colours.

In this example, the colours lose saturation as they go towards the centre. Adding grey to a colour helps it “communicate” with complimentary colours.

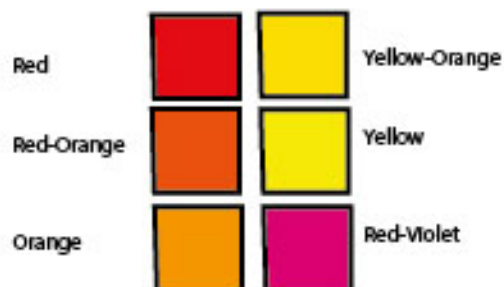
Complimentary colours are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel e.g. Red and Green or Yellow and Violet.

You can split the colour wheel in two and separate the colours into “warms” and “cools” as outlined below. Warm colours evoke warmth and cool colours evoke cold.

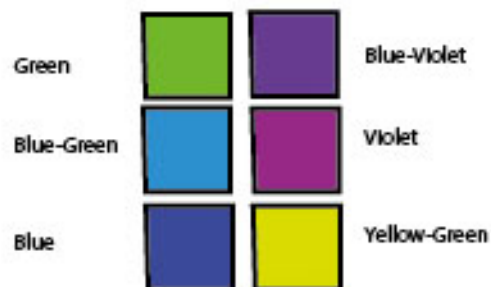
A key when using colour is to balance “warm” and “cool” colours. A useful way to think of this is by using “warm” colours for the lights and “cool” colours for the shadows (or vice-versa). You can also use “warm” colours to dominate a piece and then use “cool” colours to compliment them.

Colour combinations are infinite, however, and what you use is up to you!

### Warm Colours



### Cool Colours



### Values



Values determine light, or a lack of light. A value range is the range from black, through grey, to white.

Values determine how light or dark a colour is and is the key in creating harmony between colour.

A grey, or light, red can communicate with a grey/light green more easily than a full red or green.