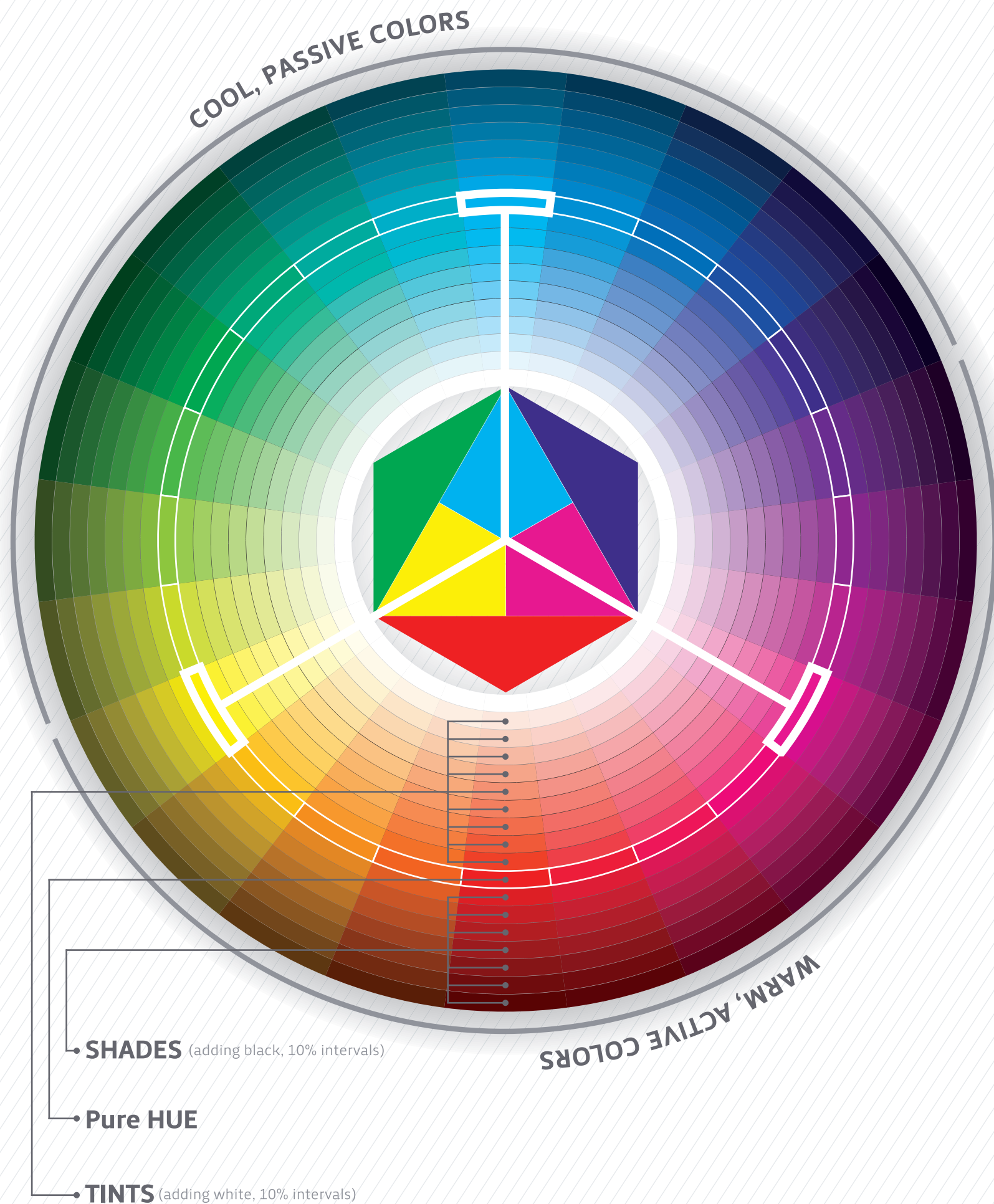
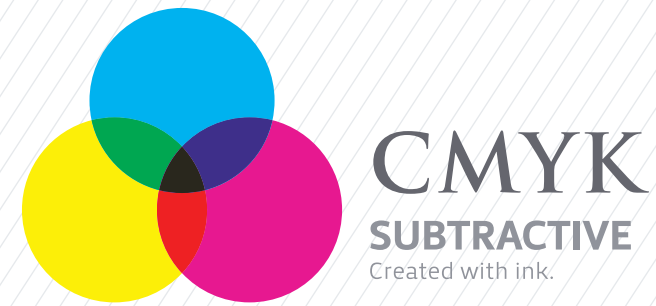


COLOR THEORY

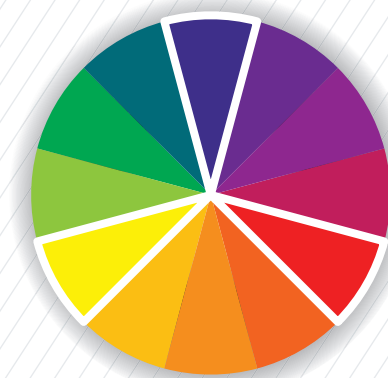
CMYK/RGB COLOR WHEEL



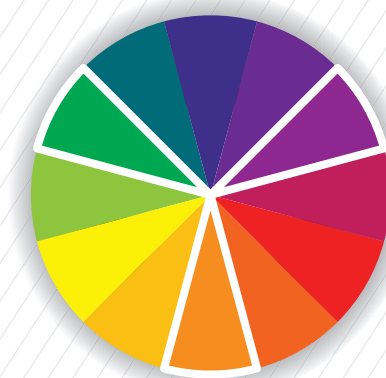
COLOR SYSTEMS



COLOR TYPES



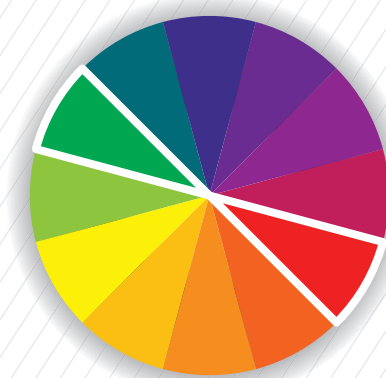
Primary
RED, YELLOW, BLUE
Colors that can not be mixed. All other colors are derived from these 3 hues.



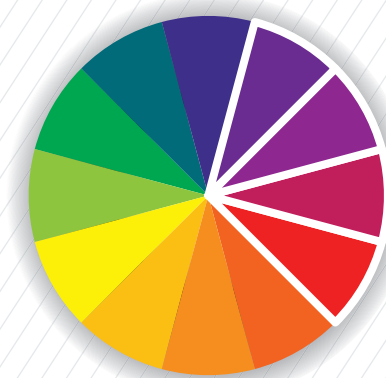
Secondary
GREEN, ORANGE, PURPLE
Colors formed by mixing the primary colors.



Tertiary
YELLOW-ORANGE, RED-ORANGE, RED-PURPLE, BLUE-PURPLE, BLUE-GREEN, YELLOW-GREEN
Colors formed by mixing a primary and a secondary color.



Complementary
Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel.

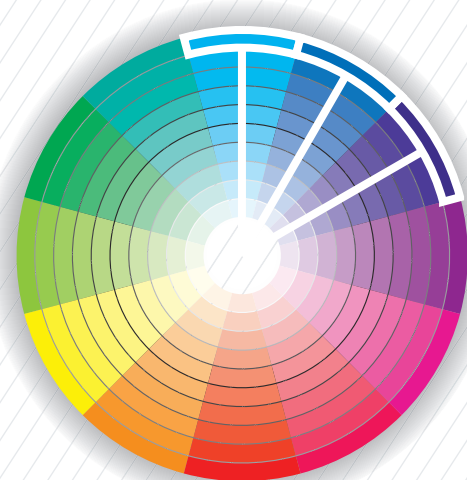


Analogous
Analogous color schemes use colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.

CLASSIC COLOR SCHEMES



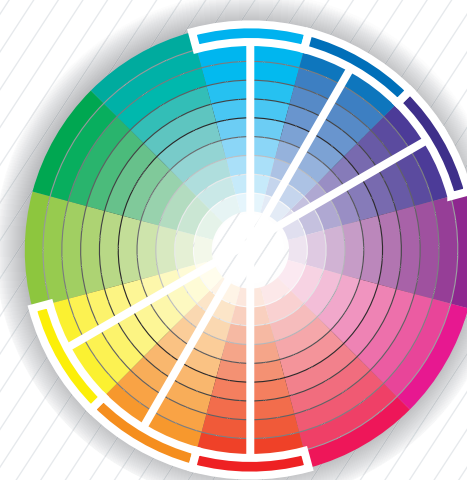
Monochromatic
The monochromatic color scheme uses variations in lightness and saturation of a single color.



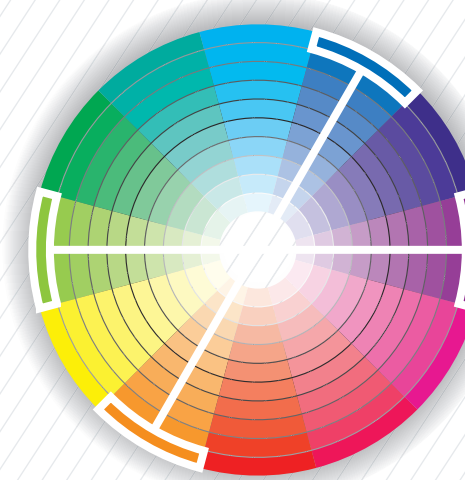
Analogous
The analogous color schemes use colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



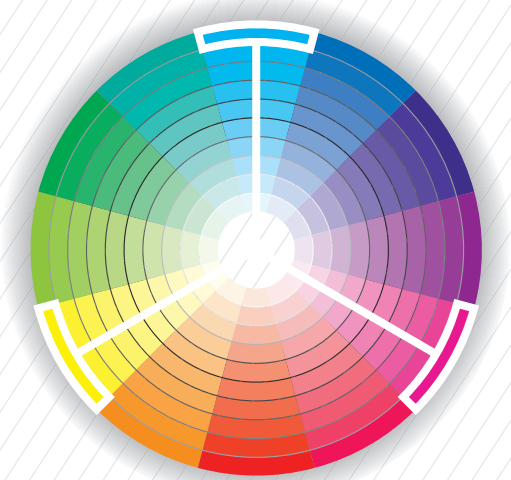
Complementary
The complementary color scheme uses colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel.



Split complementary
The split-complementary color scheme is a variation of the complementary color scheme. In addition to the base color, it uses the two colors adjacent to its complement.



Double-Complementary
The rectangle or tetradic color scheme uses four colors arranged into two complementary pairs.



Triadic
The triadic color scheme uses colors that are evenly spaced around the color wheel.