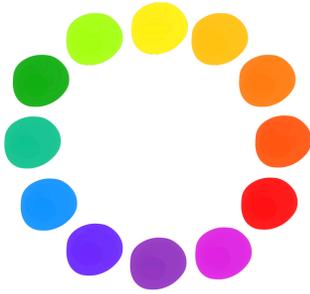


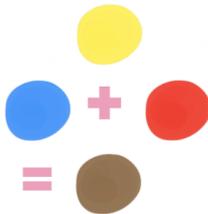


Color Theory:



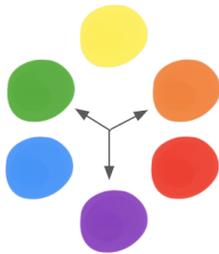
Color Wheel:

Understanding the color wheel is an essential part of your art. By understanding this wheel, your coloring method and your coloring theory will deepen and make your art much more successful.



Primary colors:

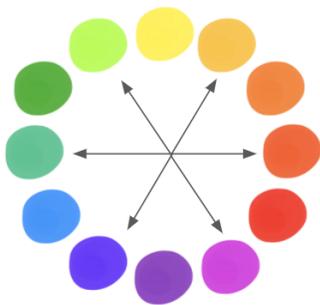
Red, yellow, and blue are considered primary colors. If you mix all of the primary colors together, brown will form.



Secondary colors:

Orange, purple, and green are considered secondary colors. It is formed by mixing two of the primary colors together.

- red + yellow = orange
- yellow + blue = green
- blue + red = purple

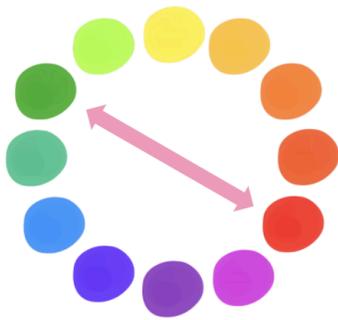


Tertiary colors:

red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-violet, and red-violet are considered tertiary colors.

It is formed by mixing two of the secondary colors together.

- red + orange = red-orange
- orange + yellow = orange-yellow
- yellow + green = yellow-green
- green + blue = blue-green



- blue + violet = blue-violet
- violet + red = red-violet

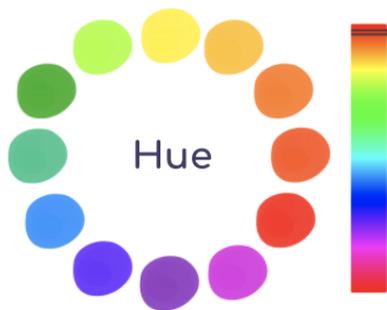
Complimentary colors:

It is the colors that are facing each other from the color wheel.

- red ↔ green
- orange ↔ blue

4 Qualities From The Color Wheel:

Hue, Value (Tint, Tone, Shade), Saturation, Temperature



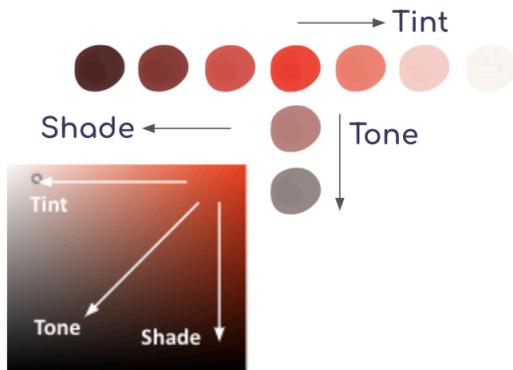
Hue:

A pure pigment of color where there is no tint or shade. It is the brightest and purist version of each color. In the color wheel there are 12 hues, but in the color bar there are so many colors in between that consist of hues.



Value:

It can tell how bright or dark a color can become. When you add a hue (like red below) into the values, it becomes more visible of the various colors within a hue.



Tint:

By adding *white* in the value, it becomes bright.

Shade:

By adding *black* in the values, it becomes dark.

Tone:

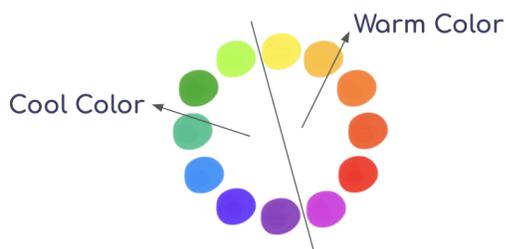
By adding *grey* in the values, it becomes muted.





Saturation:

It is also known as intensity or chroma. It tells us how bright, vibrant, and intense a color can be. When you tone your colors down by adding grey, black, or white, your colors become desaturated.



Temperature: Warm & Cool colors

As like what the word says, warm colors are the colors that are considered warm in temperature (more yellow and red). Cool colors are the colors that are considered cool in temperature (more blue). If you split the color wheel in half like the color wheel on the left, you will find a distinct color temperature difference.

Color Harmony:

In color theory, color harmony refers to a property of colors that combine to create aesthetically pleasing color combinations to our eyes.



Monochromatic color:

You would choose one hue from the color wheel and use the tint, shade and tone to create a group of colors. It is the easiest way to choose colors to look simple, clean, and nice.



Complementary color:

You would choose colors that are at the opposite from the color wheel such as red and green, yellow and purple. This is a great way to show strong contrast in your art.





Split complementary color:

You would choose one color from the color wheel and you'll choose the two colors that are on either side of the complementary color you have chosen. It has the similar quality of the complementary color, but it gives more color variety.



Triadic color:

You would choose one color from the color wheel that splits the colors into $\frac{1}{3}$ like a triangular. They are usually bright and vibrant colors.



Analogous color:

You would choose one color from the color wheel and the colors that are right next to it.



Make your own Color!:

Play around with the 5 color harmony formulas:

- monochromatic color
- complementary color
- split complementary color
- triadic color
- analogous color

and with their tint, shade, value, and saturation. Then, there would be infinite color that you can use in your art.

Illustration provided by the illustrator Ge Park