

Complementary Colours

Visible Spectrum

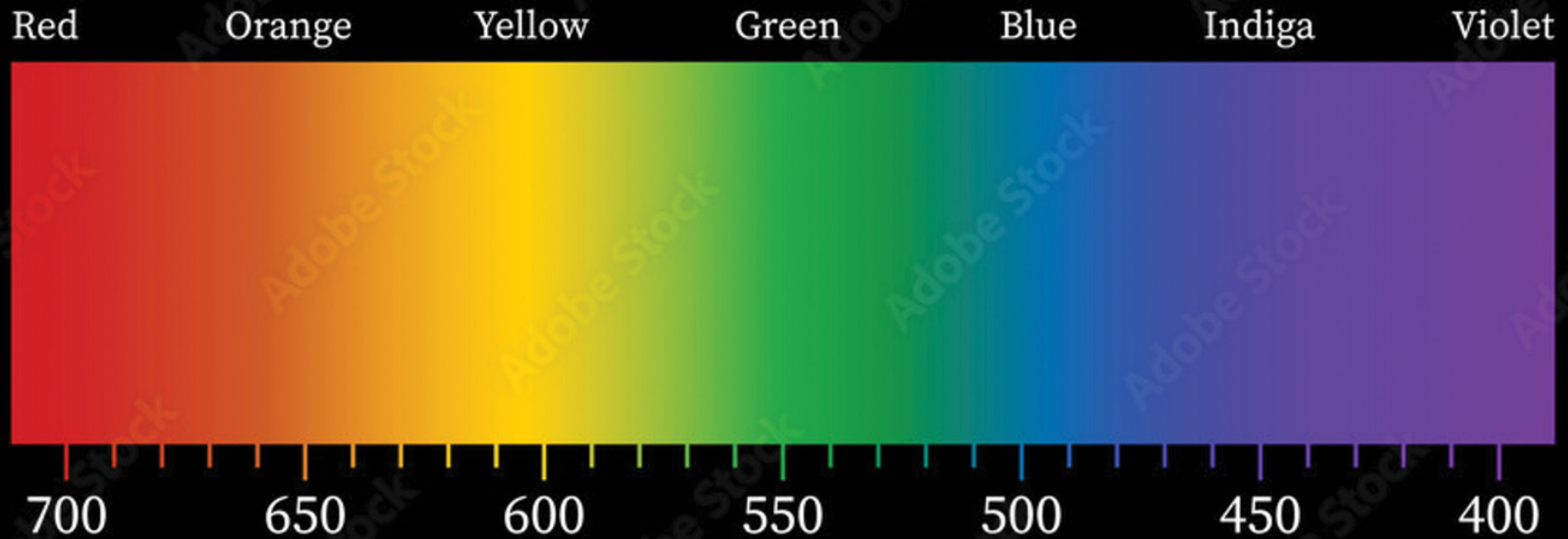
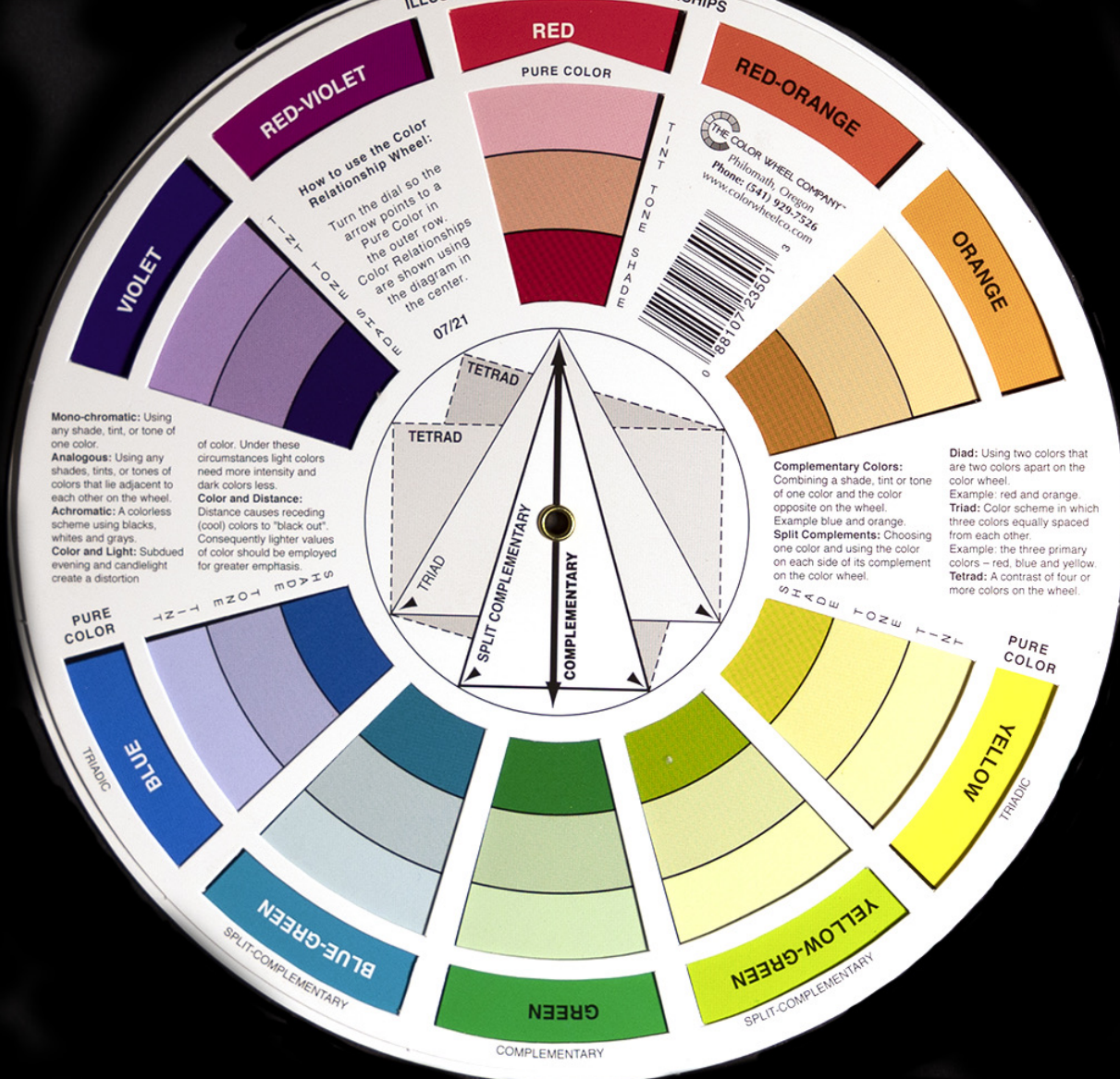


ILLUSTRATION OF COLOR RELATIONSHIPS



RED

PURE COLOR

RED-ORANGE

ORANGE

PURE COLOR

YELLOW

YELLOW-GREEN

GREEN

BLUE-GREEN

BLUE

PURE COLOR

RED-VIOLET

VIOLET

How to use the Color Relationship Wheel:
Turn the dial so the arrow points to a Pure Color in the outer row. Color Relationships are shown using the diagram in the center.

07/21

THE COLOR WHEEL COMPANY
Philomath, Oregon
Phone: (541) 929-7526
www.colorwheelco.com



Mono-chromatic: Using any shade, tint, or tone of one color.

Analogous: Using any shades, tints, or tones of colors that lie adjacent to each other on the wheel.

Achromatic: A colorless scheme using blacks, whites and grays.

Color and Light: Subdued evening and candlelight create a distortion

of color. Under these circumstances light colors need more intensity and dark colors less.

Color and Distance: Distance causes receding (cool) colors to "black out". Consequently lighter values of color should be employed for greater emphasis.

Complementary Colors: Combining a shade, tint or tone of one color and the color opposite on the wheel. Example blue and orange.

Split Complements: Choosing one color and using the color on each side of its complement on the color wheel.

Diad: Using two colors that are two colors apart on the color wheel. Example: red and orange.

Triad: Color scheme in which three colors equally spaced from each other. Example: the three primary colors - red, blue and yellow.

Tetrad: A contrast of four or more colors on the wheel.

COMPLEMENTARY

SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY

SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY

TRIADIC

TRIADIC

TETRAD

TETRAD

TRIAD

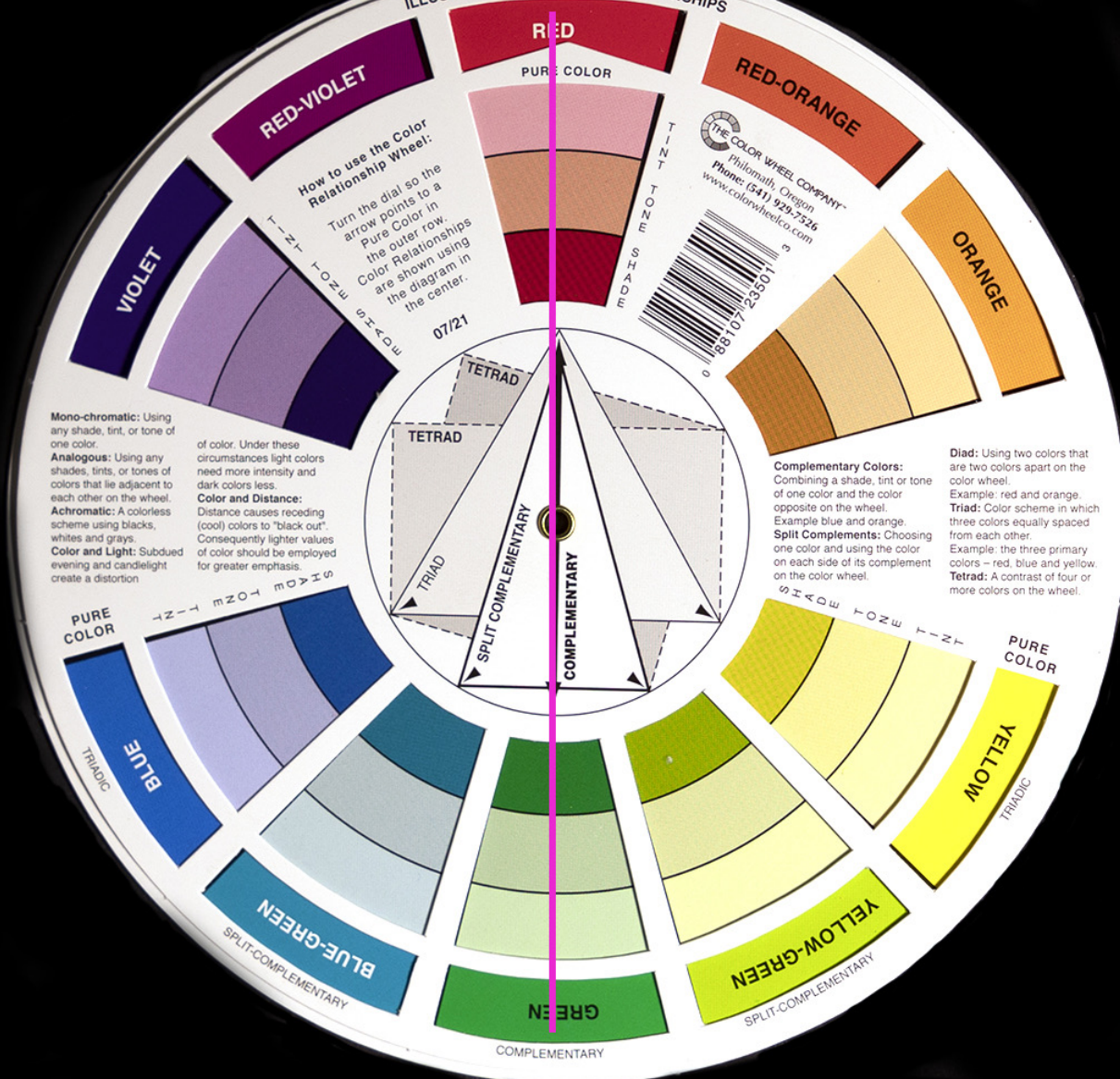
SPLIT COMPLEMENTARY

COMPLEMENTARY

TINT
TONE
SHADE



ILLUSTRATION OF COLOR RELATIONSHIPS



THE COLOR WHEEL COMPANY
 Philomath, Oregon
 Phone: (531) 929-7526
 www.colorwheelco.com



How to use the Color Relationship Wheel:
 Turn the dial so the arrow points to a Pure Color in the outer row. Color Relationships are shown using the diagram in the center.

07/21

Mono-chromatic: Using any shade, tint, or tone of one color.
Analogous: Using any shades, tints, or tones of colors that lie adjacent to each other on the wheel.
Achromatic: A colorless scheme using blacks, whites and grays.
Color and Light: Subdued evening and candlelight create a distortion

of color. Under these circumstances light colors need more intensity and dark colors less.
Color and Distance: Distance causes receding (cool) colors to "black out". Consequently lighter values of color should be employed for greater emphasis.

Complementary Colors: Combining a shade, tint or tone of one color and the color opposite on the wheel. Example blue and orange.
Split Complements: Choosing one color and using the color on each side of its complement on the color wheel.

Diad: Using two colors that are two colors apart on the color wheel. Example: red and orange.
Triad: Color scheme in which three colors equally spaced from each other. Example: the three primary colors - red, blue and yellow.
Tetrad: A contrast of four or more colors on the wheel.

PURE COLOR

TRADIC

BLUE

TRADIC

PURE COLOR

TRADIC

YELLOW

TRADIC

SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY

BLUE-GREEN

SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY

SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY

YELLOW-GREEN

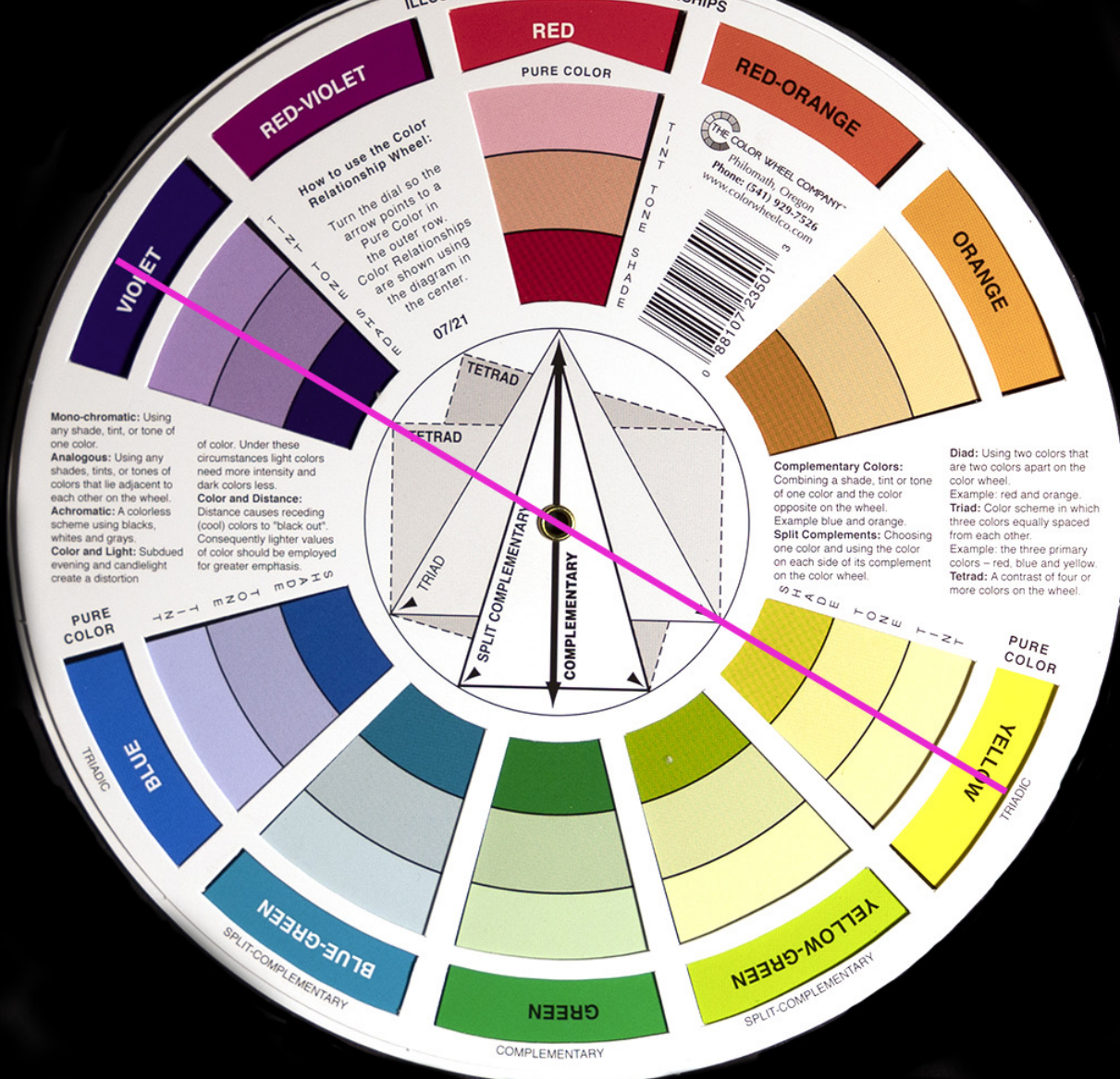
SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY

COMPLEMENTARY

GREEN

COMPLEMENTARY

ILLUSTRATION OF COLOR RELATIONSHIPS



RED

PURE COLOR

RED-ORANGE

ORANGE

PURE COLOR

YELLOW

YELLOW-GREEN

GREEN

BLUE-GREEN

BLUE

PURE COLOR

RED-VIOLET

VIOLET

How to use the Color Relationship Wheel:
Turn the dial so the arrow points to a Pure Color in the outer row. Color Relationships are shown using the diagram in the center.

07/21

THE COLOR WHEEL COMPANY
Philomath, Oregon
Phone: (531) 929-7326
www.colorwheelco.com



TINT
TONE
SHADE

Mono-chromatic: Using any shade, tint, or tone of one color.

Analogous: Using any shades, tints, or tones of colors that lie adjacent to each other on the wheel.

Achromatic: A colorless scheme using blacks, whites and grays.

Color and Light: Subdued evening and candlelight create a distortion

of color. Under these circumstances light colors need more intensity and dark colors less.

Color and Distance: Distance causes receding (cool) colors to "black out". Consequently lighter values of color should be employed for greater emphasis.

Complementary Colors: Combining a shade, tint or tone of one color and the color opposite on the wheel. Example blue and orange.

Split Complements: Choosing one color and using the color on each side of its complement on the color wheel.

Diad: Using two colors that are two colors apart on the color wheel.

Example: red and orange.
Triad: Color scheme in which three colors equally spaced from each other.

Example: the three primary colors - red, blue and yellow.

Tetrad: A contrast of four or more colors on the wheel.

TRIADIC

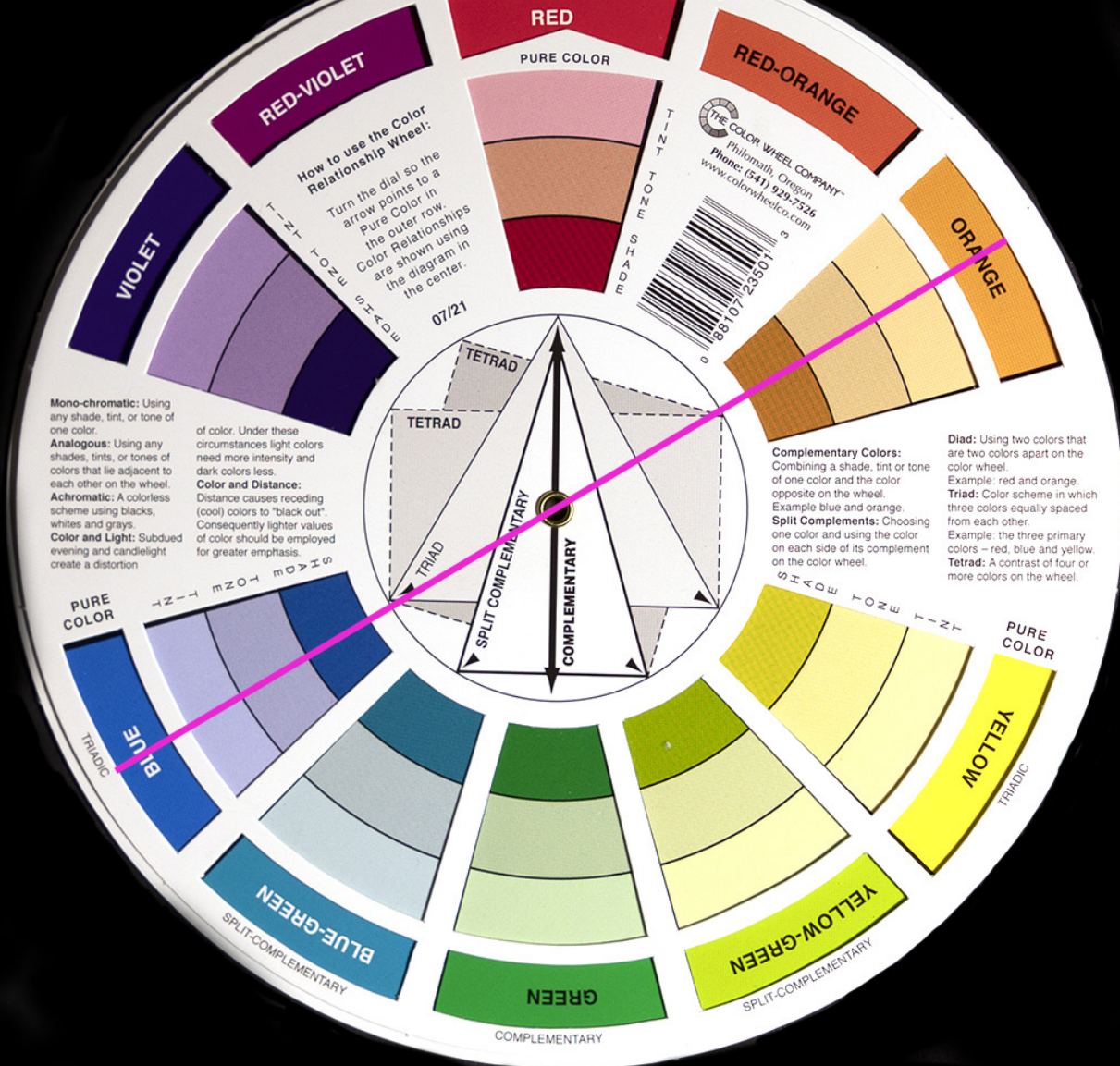
TRIADIC

SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY

SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY

COMPLEMENTARY

ILLUSTRATION OF COLOR RELATIONSHIPS



RED

PURE COLOR

RED-ORANGE

ORANGE

PURE COLOR

YELLOW

TRIADIC

YELLOW-GREEN

SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY

GREEN

COMPLEMENTARY

BLUE-GREEN

SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY

BLUE

PURE COLOR

TRIADIC

RED-VIOLET

VIOLET

How to use the Color Relationship Wheel:
Turn the dial so the arrow points to a Pure Color in the outer row. Color Relationships are shown using the diagram in the center.

07/21

THE COLOR WHEEL COMPANY
Philomath, Oregon
Phone: (541) 929-7226
www.colorwheelco.com



TINT
TONE
SHADE

Mono-chromatic: Using any shade, tint, or tone of one color.

Analogous: Using any shades, tints, or tones of colors that lie adjacent to each other on the wheel.

Achromatic: A colorless scheme using blacks, whites and grays.

Color and Light: Subdued evening and candlelight create a distortion

of color. Under these circumstances light colors need more intensity and dark colors less.

Color and Distance: Distance causes receding (cool) colors to "black out". Consequently lighter values of color should be employed for greater emphasis.

Complementary Colors: Combining a shade, tint or tone of one color and the color opposite on the wheel. Example blue and orange.

Split Complements: Choosing one color and using the color on each side of its complement on the color wheel.

Diad: Using two colors that are two colors apart on the color wheel. Example: red and orange.

Triad: Color scheme in which three colors equally spaced from each other. Example: the three primary colors - red, blue and yellow.

Tetrad: A contrast of four or more colors on the wheel.

Complementary Colours

Warm Colours

Cool Colours

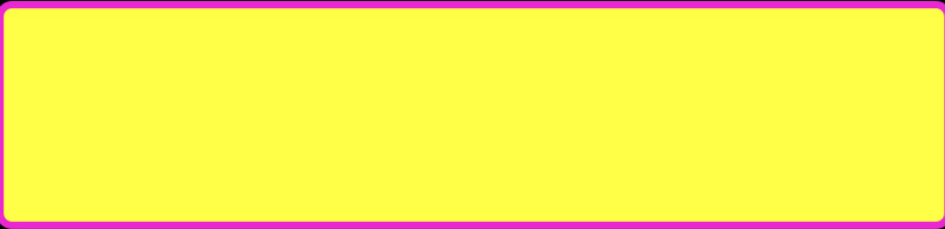












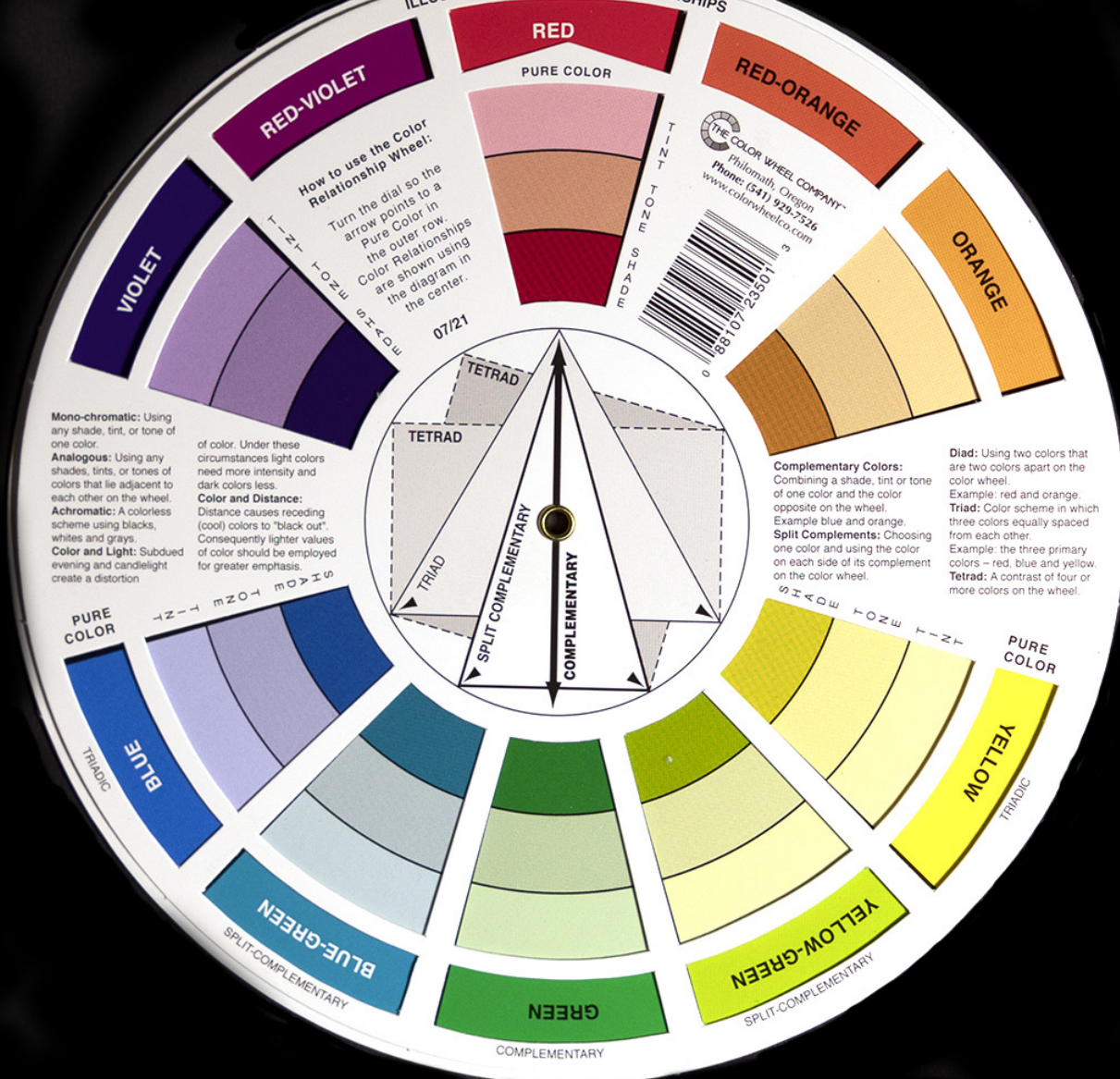








ILLUSTRATION OF COLOR RELATIONSHIPS



RED

PURE COLOR

RED-ORANGE

ORANGE

PURE COLOR

YELLOW

YELLOW-GREEN

GREEN

BLUE-GREEN

BLUE

PURE COLOR

RED-VIOLET

VIOLET

How to use the Color Relationship Wheel:
Turn the dial so the arrow points to a Pure Color in the outer row. Color Relationships are shown using the diagram in the center.

07/21

THE COLOR WHEEL COMPANY
Philomath, Oregon
Phone: (541) 929-7526
www.colorwheelco.com



Mono-chromatic: Using any shade, tint, or tone of one color.

Analogous: Using any shades, tints, or tones of colors that lie adjacent to each other on the wheel.

Achromatic: A colorless scheme using blacks, whites and grays.

Color and Light: Subdued evening and candlelight create a distortion

of color. Under these circumstances light colors need more intensity and dark colors less.

Color and Distance: Distance causes receding (cool) colors to "black out". Consequently lighter values of color should be employed for greater emphasis.

Complementary Colors: Combining a shade, tint or tone of one color and the color opposite on the wheel. Example blue and orange.

Split Complements: Choosing one color and using the color on each side of its complement on the color wheel.

Diad: Using two colors that are two colors apart on the color wheel.

Triad: Color scheme in which three colors equally spaced from each other.

Example: the three primary colors - red, blue and yellow.

Tetrad: A contrast of four or more colors on the wheel.

COMPLEMENTARY

SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY

SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY

TRIADIC

TRIADIC

TETRAD

TETRAD

TRIAD

SPLIT COMPLEMENTARY

COMPLEMENTARY

TINT
TONE
SHADE

1-2-3-4
5-6-7-8
9-10-11-12

1-2-3-4
5-6-7-8
9-10-11-12

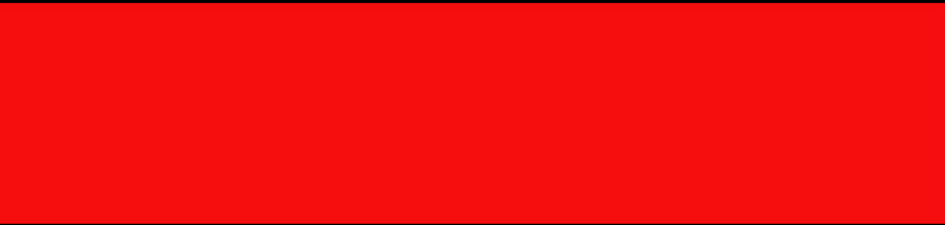
1-2-3-4
5-6-7-8
9-10-11-12



Red/Purple



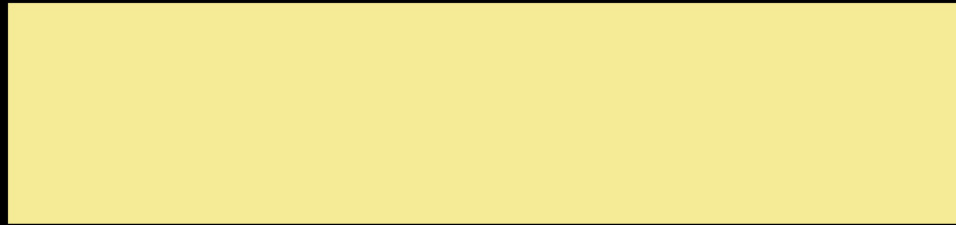
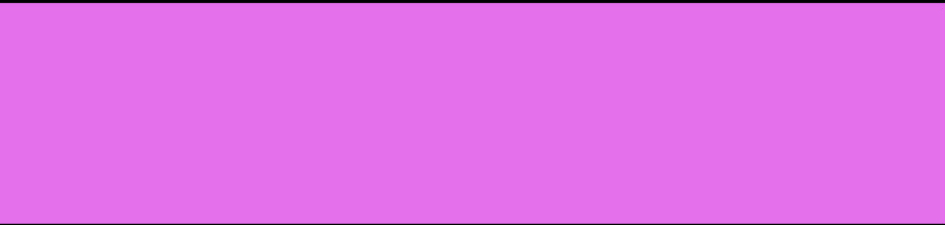
Green/Yellow



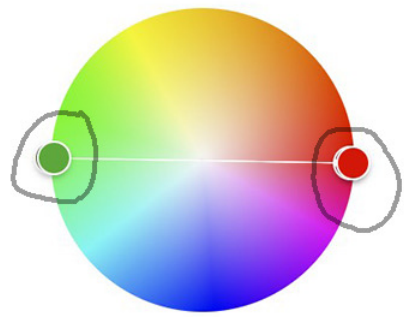
Red/Orange



Green/Blue



- Apply Color Harmony Rule
- Analogous
 - Monochromatic
 - Triad
 - Complementary
 - Split Complementary
 - Double Split Complementary
 - Square
 - Compound
 - Shades
 - Custom



Save to **Colours** +

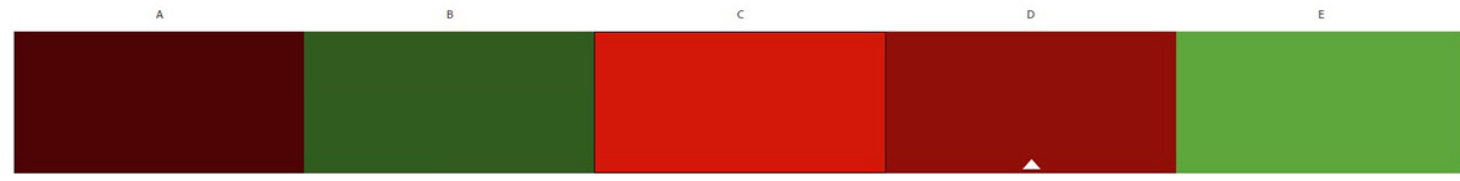
Name **My Color Theme**

Tags
Enter or Select from below

Publish to Color

Check for Accessibility

Save



	#5C0104	#005C18	#F50109	#A80309	#03A82F
R	92	0	245	168	3
G	1	92	1	3	168
B	4	24	9	9	47
Color Mode	36	36	96	66	66

<https://color.adobe.com>

Secrets of Color Grading in Photography by Joanna Kustra

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mC8oI2-V7Ck>