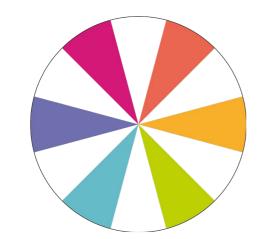
Contrast and Complement

A colour wheel is a diagram that organises colour hues around a circle. The colour wheel helps us to see the relationships between colours.

Tertiary colours

A tertiary colour is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour. On the colour wheel, they sit between the primary and secondary colours from which they are made.



There are six tertiary colours.



red-orange, made by mixing red and orange

red-purple, made by mixing red and purple

blue-purple, made by mixing blue and purple

blue-green, made by mixing blue and green

yellow-green, made by mixing yellow and green

yellow-orange, made by mixing yellow and orange

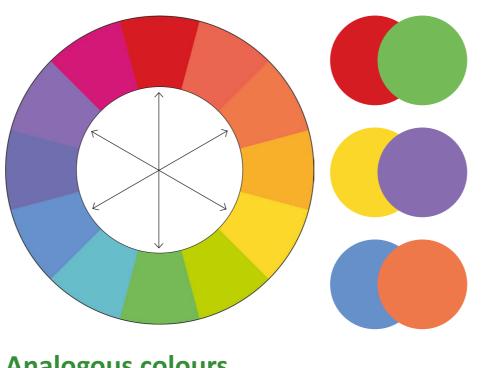
When we say or write the tertiary colour names, we start with the primary colour first and the secondary colour second.

Complementary colours

Complementary colours are on opposite sides of the colour wheel. When used together in a painting, they give the greatest contrast. They include red and green, yellow and purple and blue and orange.

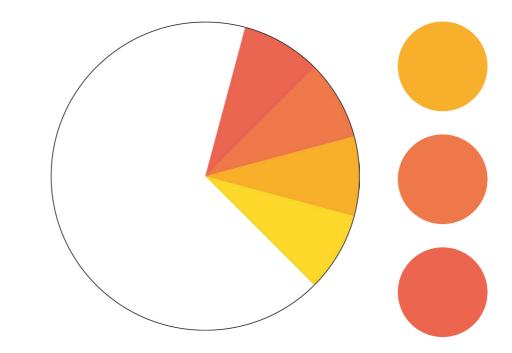
Warm and cool colours

The colour wheel can be divided into warm and cool colours. Warm colours can symbolise the sun or fire. Cool colours can symbolise ice, water or sky.



Analogous colours

Analogous colours sit next to each other on the colour wheel. Using analogous colours together creates a harmonious effect.



Glossary

analogous

harmonious

hue

primary colour

secondary colour

tertiary colour





To be similar to something else.

complementary Something that enhances something else.

Working well together.

A version of a colour.

A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours.

> A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours.

A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and secondary colour.

