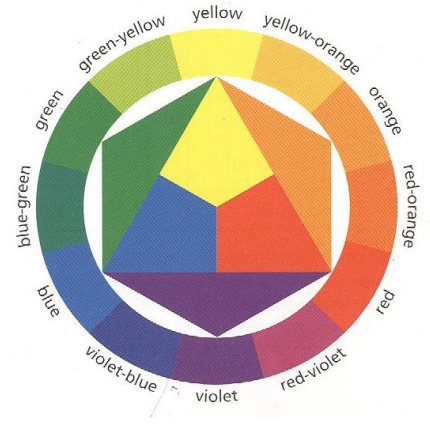## Colour Theory

The colour wheel shows the colour divided into their groups -
Primary Colours, Secondary Colours and Tertiary Colours.

Primary Colours

These are the colours in their simplest form. There are three
primary colours - Red, Yellow and Blue. They can be mixed to
produce other colours.

Secondary Colours

These are colours created by mixing together two primary colours in equal proportions. There are
three secondary colours - Orange (red & yellow), Green (blue & yellow) and Violet (blue & red).

Tertiary Colours

These are colours created by mixing a primary and secondary colour together. There are six
tertiary colours - Blue Green, Violet Blue, Red Violet, Red Orange, Yellow Orange and Green
Yellow.

Colours

Colours can be useful to help give an added reality or feel to a sketch or design.

Red	warm, exciting, vibrant, passionate, dangerous, aggressive
Orange	warm, happy, sunny, cheerful, appetising - full of flavour and energy
Yellow	warm, happy, sunny, lively, cheerful, glowing, sparkling, bright
Green	cool, restful, natural, calm, soothing, fresh, quiet, informal
Blue	cool, elegant, sophisticated, heavenly, formal, classy
Purple	rich, pompous, regal
Violet	cool, peaceful, solitary
Neutral Colours	calm, restful, elegant, natural
Black and White	dramatic, elegant, stylish, sophisticated, pure, opposing, contrasting

The colours used in a sketch or design can make a difference to your presentation. Graphic Designers and Architects do not produce colour sketches just because they look pretty. Colour is used to promote a concept.

Receding Colours Blue, violet and green appear to be further away as do pale tones of other colours

Advancing Colours Red, yellow and orange appear to be closer. Dark tones of other colours have the same effect

Harmony Harmony is created when colours close to each other on the colour wheel are used together. Harmony is easy on the eye. For example, harmonious colours are Blue & Violet or Red & Orange.

Contrast Contrast occurs when colours far apart on the colour wheel are used together. Contrast is eye-catching and makes objects stand out. Contrasting colours are Red & Blue or Red & Green.

Tone Is the quality of the colour and is created by applying weak and strong examples of the same colour. To reduce or enhance the impact of colour.

Tint To tint a colour means to make it paler or more delicate. This is done by adding white to a colour. Useful when you want to reduce the impact of a colour.

Shade To make an object appear more life like we have to represent the shadows cast upon it by its surroundings. This is done by adding black to the colour.