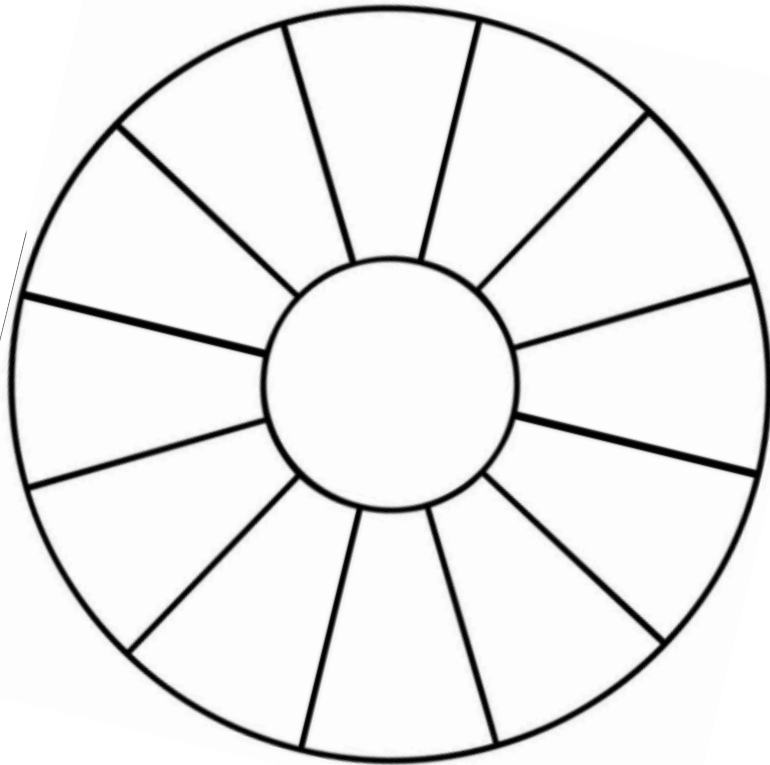


Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ A/B \_\_\_\_\_

## Color Theory Notes



The Three **PRIMARY** colors are

\_\_\_\_\_

The Three **SECONDARY** colors are

\_\_\_\_\_

**Intermediate colors** are found  
\_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ color and a  
\_\_\_\_\_ color on the color wheel.

The Intermediate colors are

\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_

**COMPLEMENTARY COLORS** are found \_\_\_\_\_ each other on the color wheel.

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**ANALOGOUS COLORS** are groups of 3 colors found \_\_\_\_\_ each other on the color wheel.

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The three main **warm colors** are \_\_\_\_\_

The three main **cool colors** are \_\_\_\_\_

Brown & Gray are considered "Neutral Colors" Colors.

Brown is created by mixing together any 2 \_\_\_\_\_ colors

Gray is created by mixing together the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ colors

Creating **VALUE**: the lightness or darkness of a color

A **tint** is a \_\_\_\_\_ version of a color

A **shade** is a \_\_\_\_\_ version of a color

Demonstrate 3 values of a single "**Monochromatic**" color:

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Light

Medium

Dark