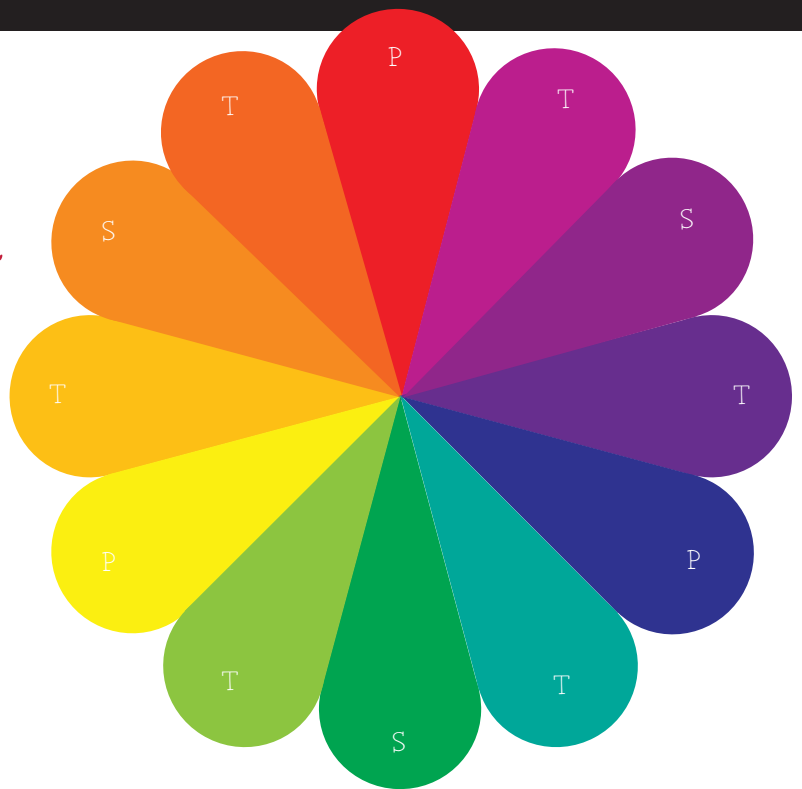


THE COLOR WHEEL

It never hurts to brush up on color theory! The color wheel divides different shades into four categories: primary colors, secondary colors, tertiary colors, and complementary colors. Mathematical genius Sir Isaac Newton invented the color wheel to illustrate the spectrum of colored light found in white sunlight. The colors were put into a wheel form and were based off the colors shown when white sunlight was put through a prism.



PRIMARY COLORS (P)



Pure pigments that cannot be made by mixing any colors together. These colors actually make up all the colors in the spectrum. Various mixes make the different shades, along with elements of black and white. The primary colors are **red**, **yellow**, and **blue**.

SECONDARY COLORS (S)



Colors that are made by mixing equal parts of any two primary colors together. They are made up of **orange** (1:1 red and yellow), **green** (1:1 yellow and blue), and **violet** (1:1 blue and red).

TERTIARY COLORS (T)



Colors made from mixing equal parts of one primary color with one of its closest secondary colors. These are somewhat intermediate colors, and are made up of **red-orange**, **orange-yellow**, **yellow-green**, **green-blue**, **blue-violet**, and **violet-red**.

COMPLEMENTARY COLORS



Colors located directly opposite each other on the color wheel. The wheel shows what the colors look like if the two are mixed. If they are mixed evenly, they appear closer to the center and are a brownish, more neutral color. If one is mixed in a higher ratio, than the more abundant color will be dominant. This is shown in the color wheel as the shades move toward the outer edge. 