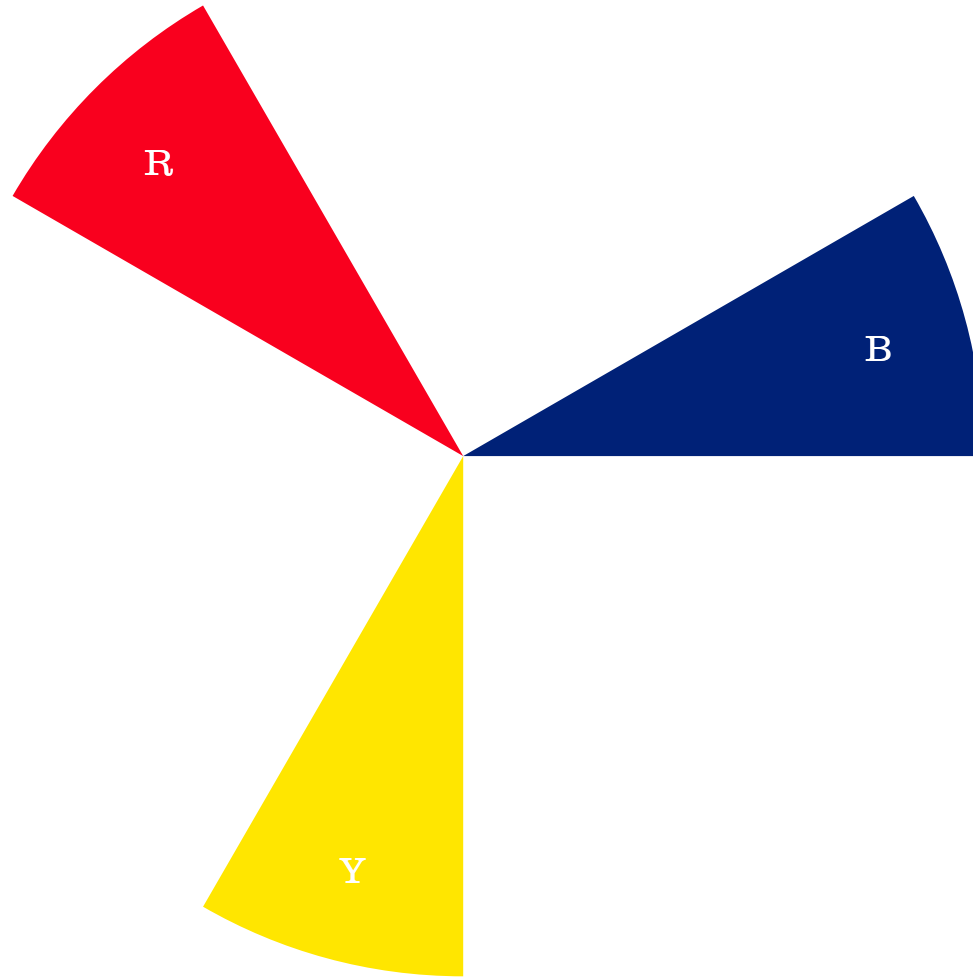


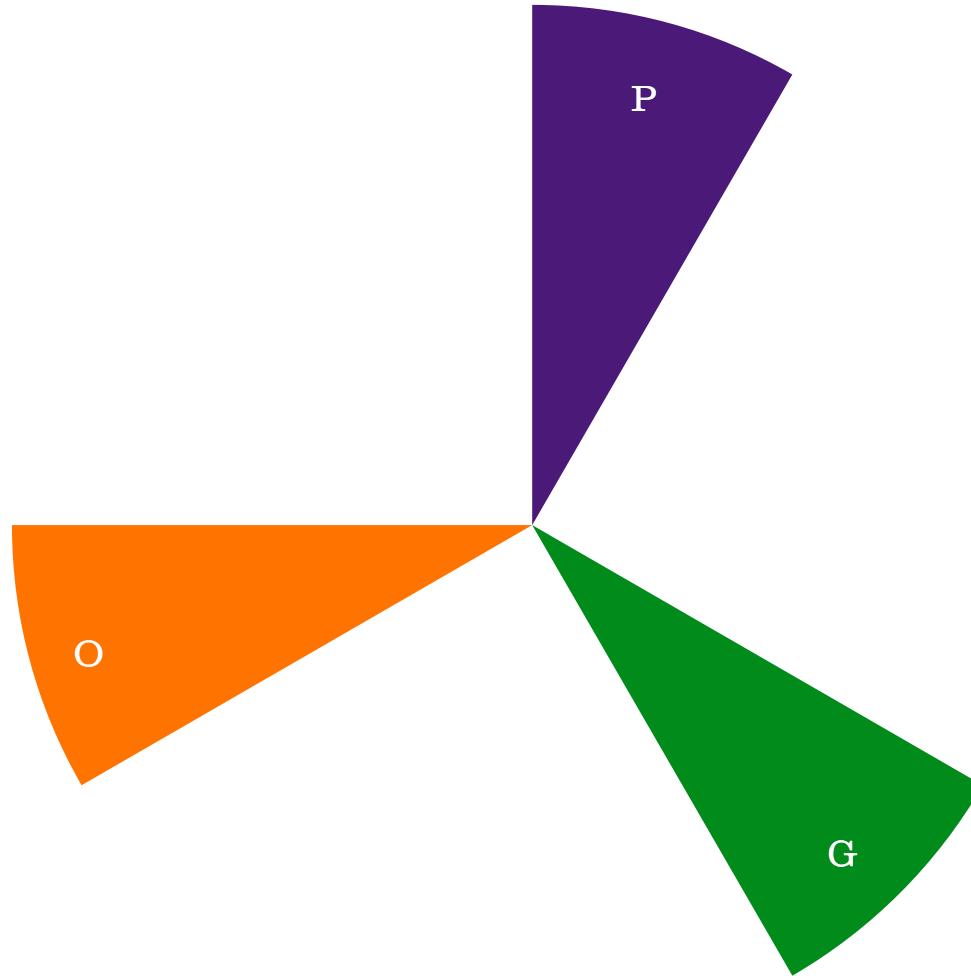
## PRIMARY COLORS · **RED** / **YELLOW** / **BLUE**

These three colors are original and naturally occurring... they cannot be created by mixing other colors.



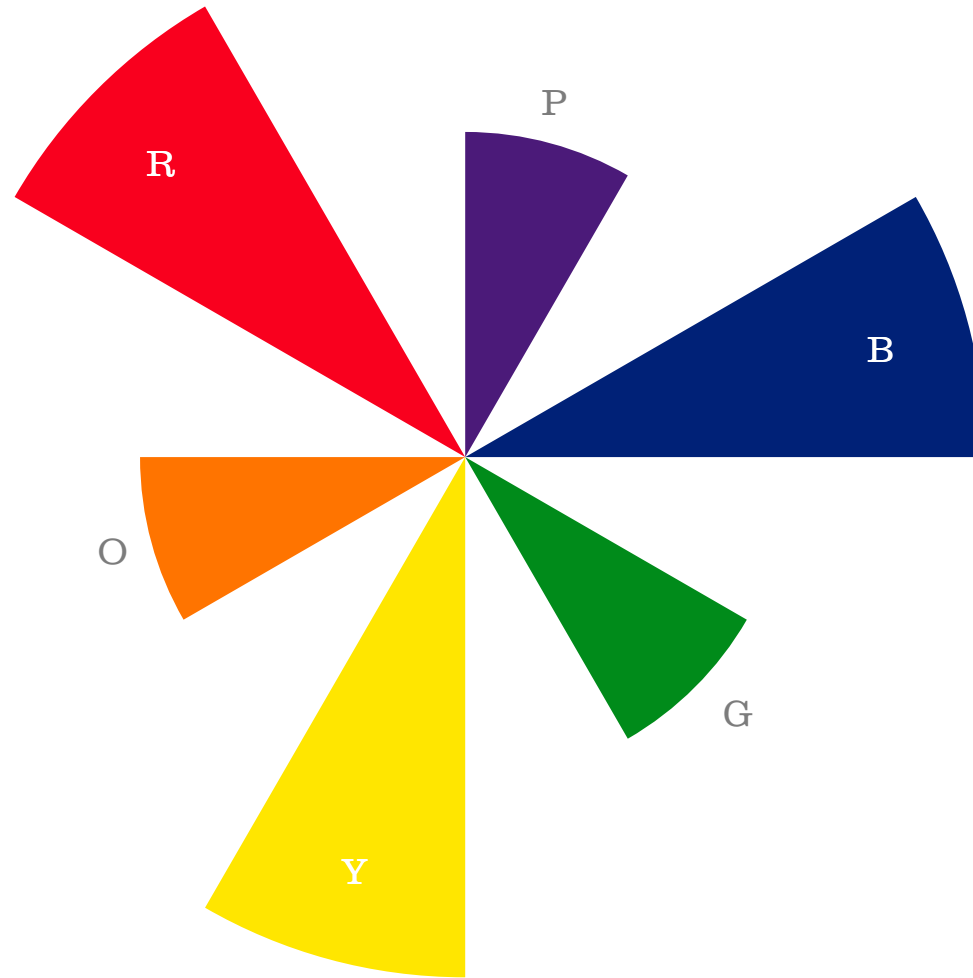
## SECONDARY COLORS · **ORANGE** / **GREEN** / **PURPLE**

Two primary colors must be mixed together to make a secondary.



## SECONDARY COLORS · **ORANGE** / **GREEN** / **PURPLE**

red + yellow = orange   yellow + blue = green   blue + red = purple



## TERTIARY COLORS · **FUCSHIA / RED-ORANGE / MARIGOLD / LIME / TEAL / INDIGO**

Also called “jewel tones”, these result from mixing one primary and one secondary color.



# COLOR WHEEL

A segmented circle showing the relationship between colors



## WARM COLORS · MOSTLY RED AND YELLOW TONES

Like sunlight or fire, warm colors attract the eye, and add energy



## COOL COLORS · **MOSTLY BLUE AND DARKER TONES**

Like water or afternoon shade, cool colors are refreshing to eyes

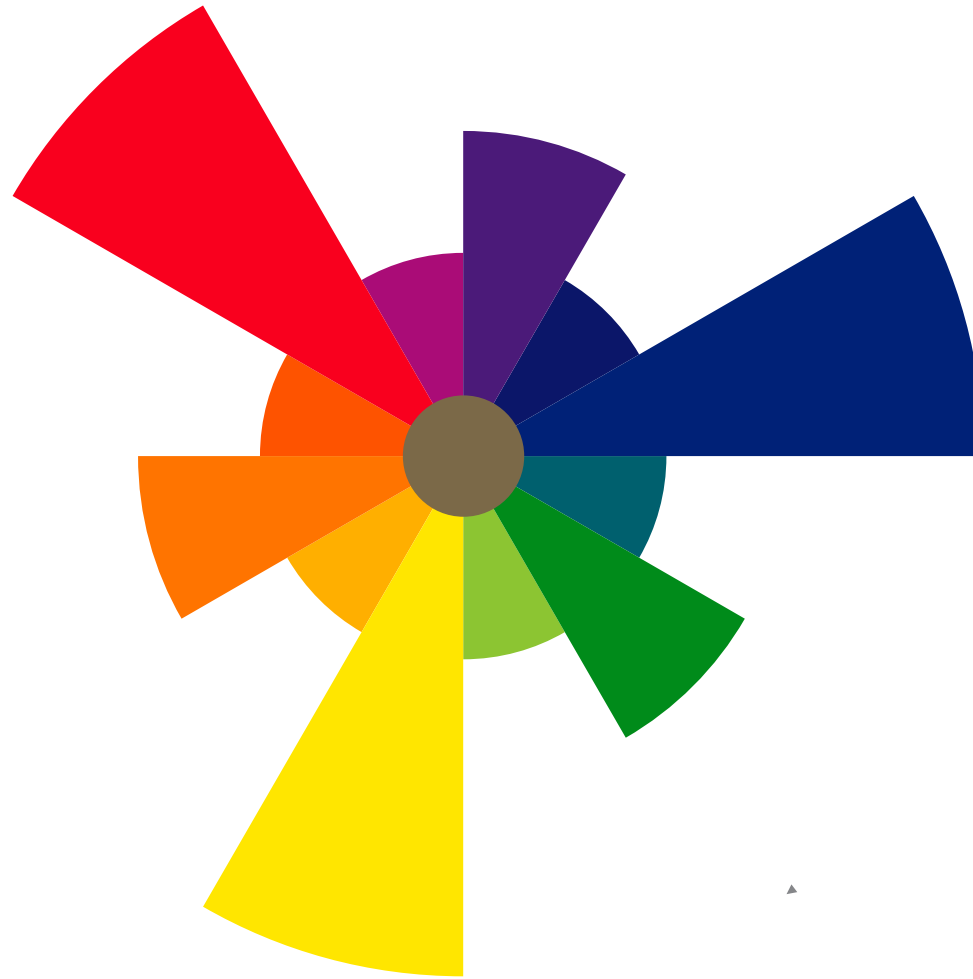


ANALOGOUS COLORS are side-by-side or in the same “family”

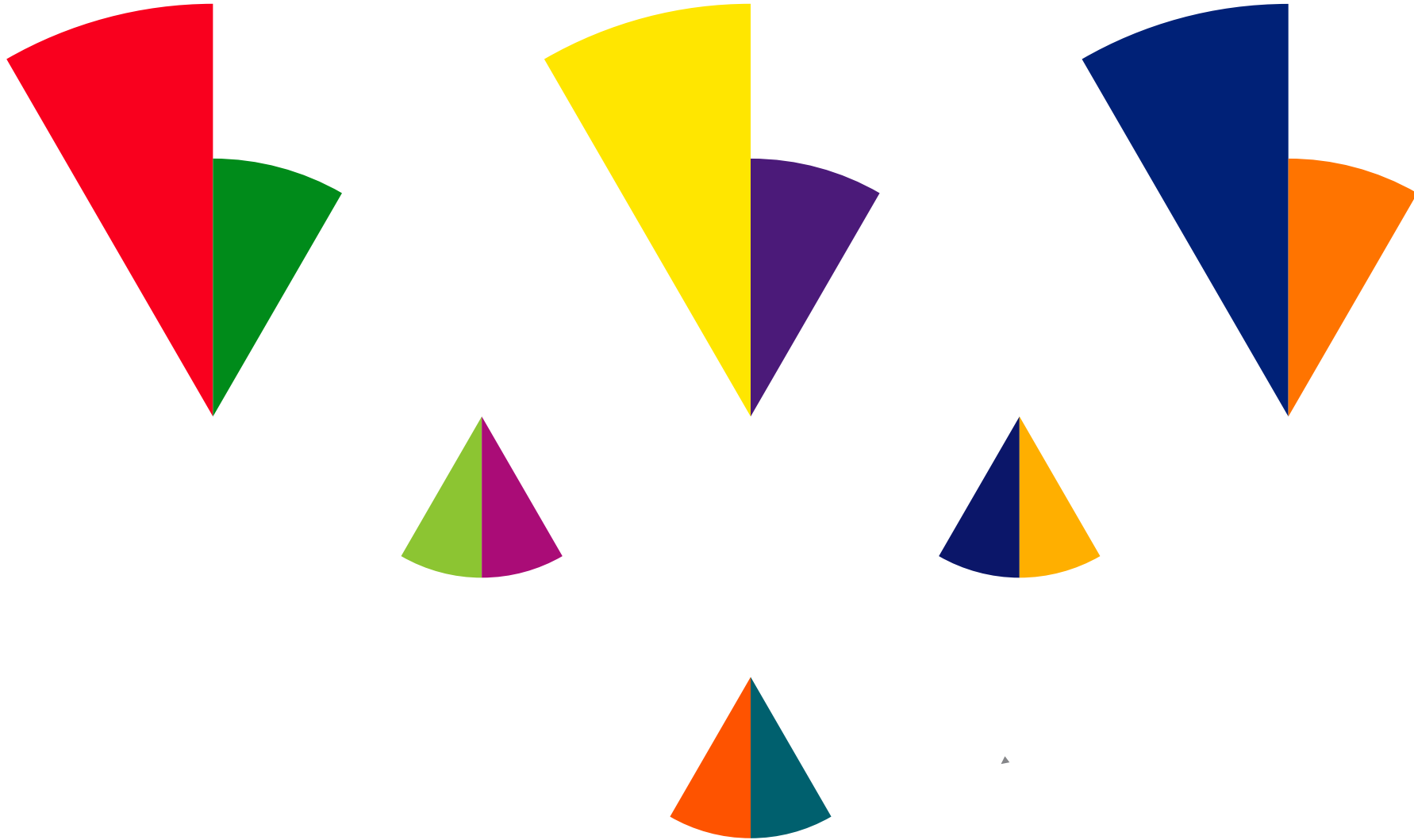




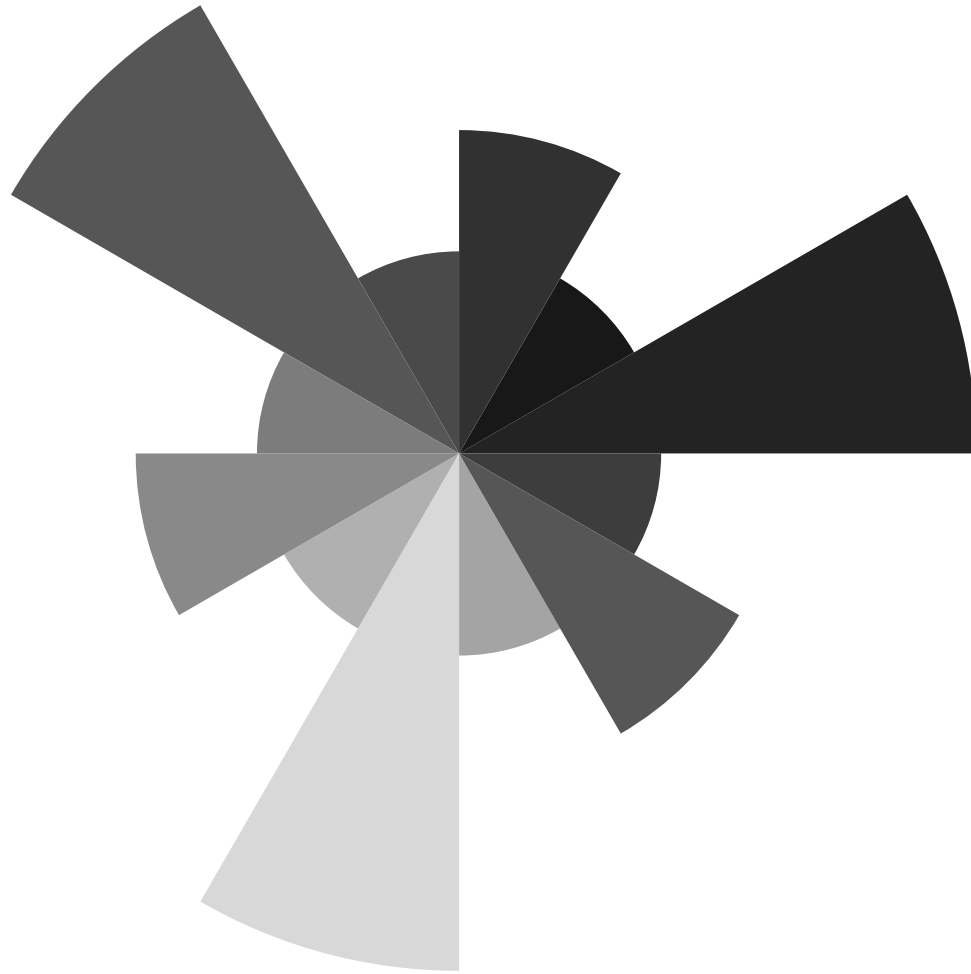
COMPLEMENTARY COLORS are exact opposites on color wheel  
When complements are mixed, they make brownish/grayish color.



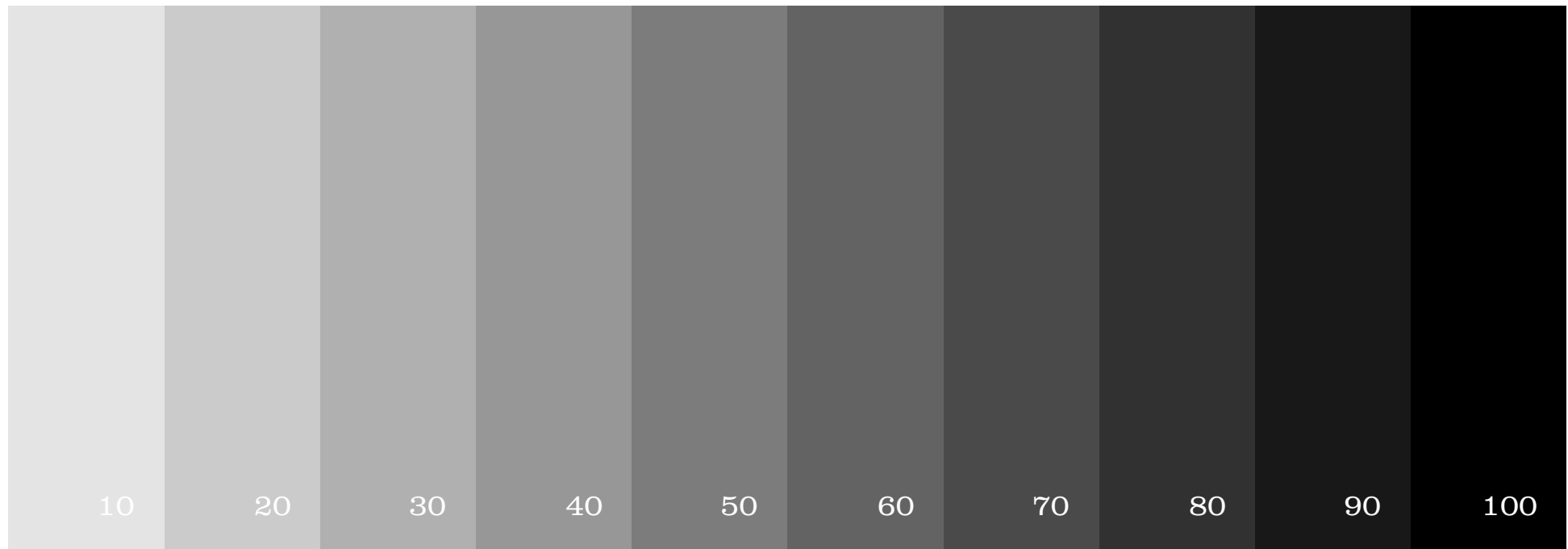
COMPLEMENTARY COLORS are exact opposites on color wheel  
When paired together, the contrast between complements makes colors “pop”



GRAYSCALE measures the value (lightness or darkness) of a color

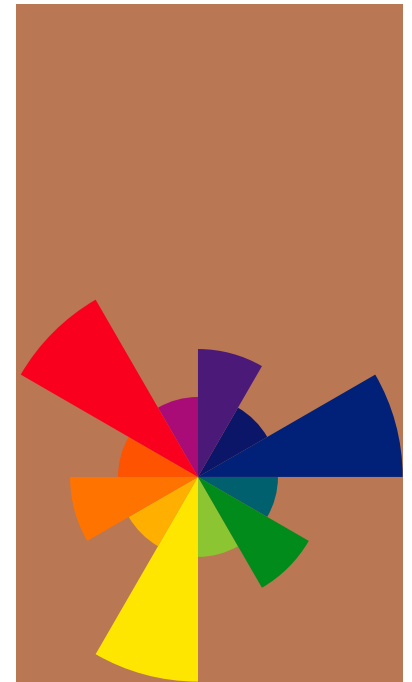
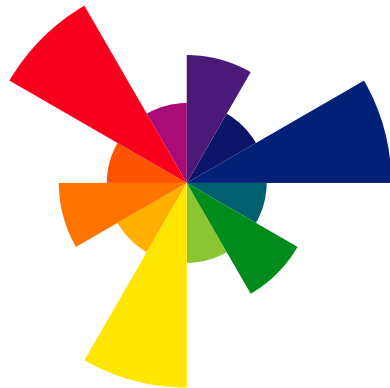


GRAYSCALE values range from 0% (white) to 100% (black)  
like primary colors, black and white can not be mixed



# NEUTRALS · **BLACK / WHITE / GRAY / BROWN**

are not considered “colors”, but work well with any color



# COLOR AND WOOD

Although most people think of wood as brown, woods naturally come in many colors



holly

maple

redheart



box  
elder

purpleheart



padauk



vera wood

bois d'arc



pine

yellowheart



pecan

b walnut

ebony