



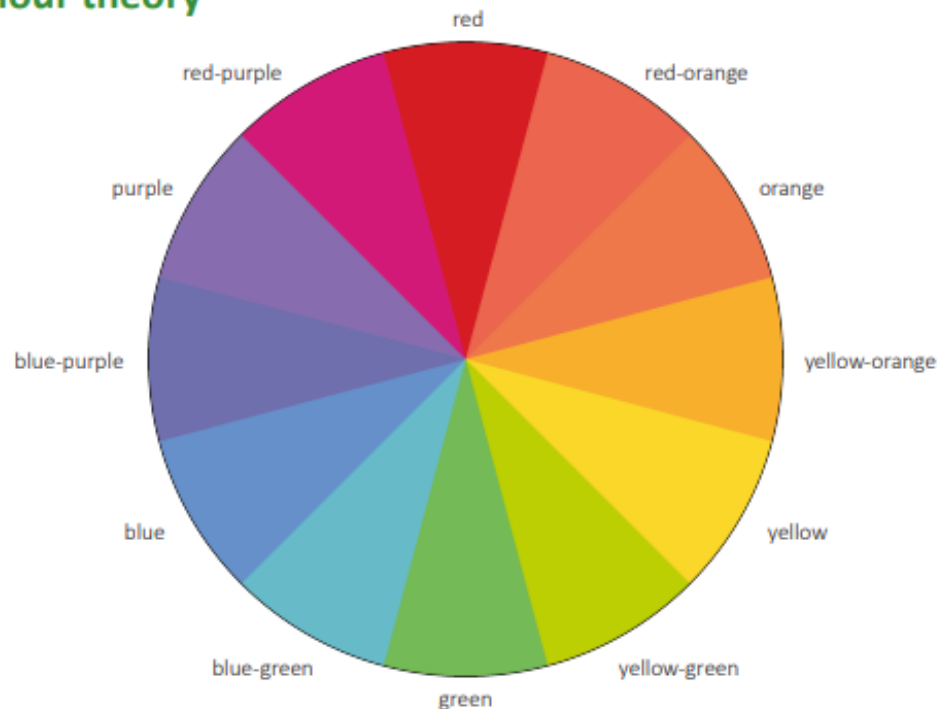
Art

Colour Mixing

Colour Wheel

A colour wheel helps us to see the relationship between colours.

Colour theory



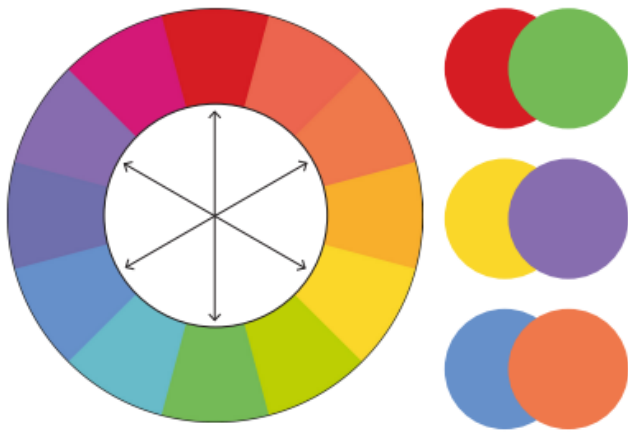
Warm and Cool Colours

The colour wheel can be divided into warm and cool colours. Warm colours can symbolise the sun or fire. Cool colours can symbolize ice, water or sky. They can also be used to represent moods and emotions.



Complementary Colours

They are on opposite sides of the colour wheel and give the greatest contrast when used together. Examples include: red and green, yellow and purple, and blue and orange.



Tertiary Colours

These are 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. Examples include: red-orange, blue-purple and yellow-green.

Glossary

analogous: to be similar to something else.

complementary: something that enhances something else.

harmonious: working well together.

primary colour: a colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours (red, yellow and blue).

secondary colour: a colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours.

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

Analogous Colours

These sit next to each other on the colour wheel. Using these colours together create a harmonious effect.