

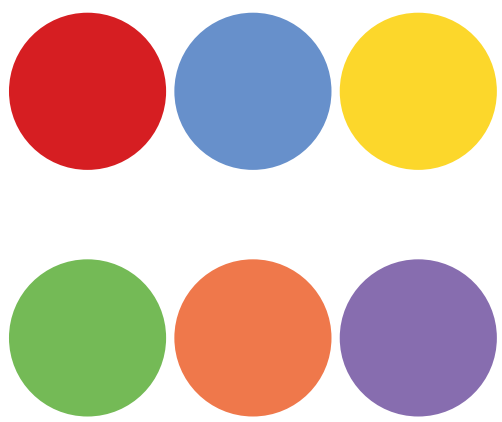
Colour Masters

A colour wheel is a diagram that organises colour hues around a circle. The colour wheel helps us to see the relationships between colours.

Primary and secondary colours

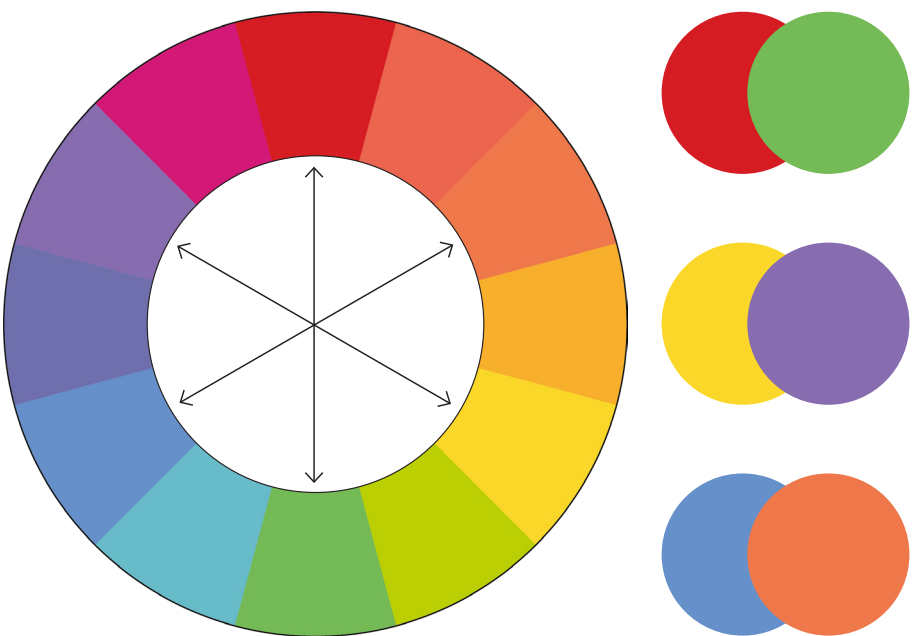
The primary colours are red, blue, and yellow. They cannot be made by mixing other colours.

The secondary colours are green, orange, and purple. They can be made by mixing two primary colours.



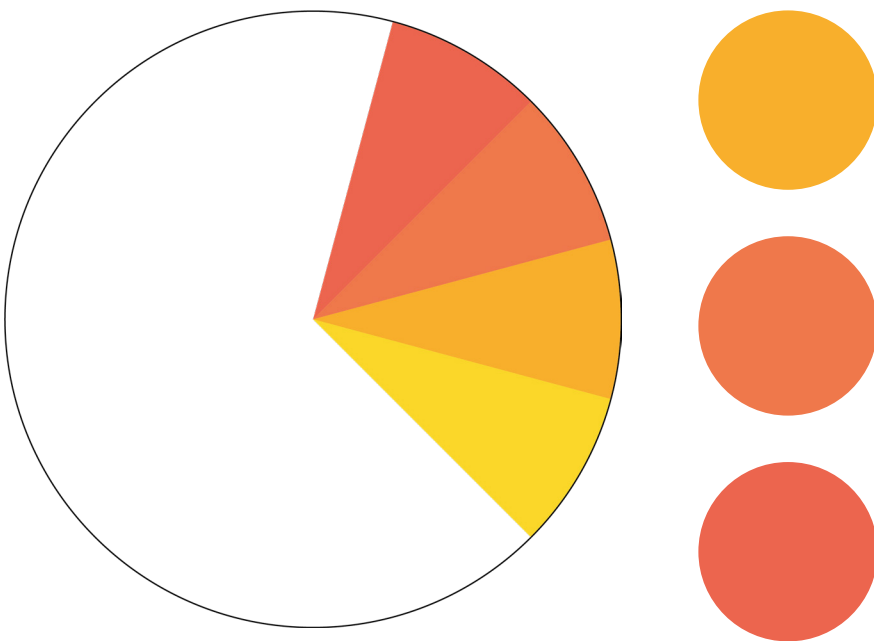
Complementary colours

Complementary colours are on opposite sides of the colour wheel. When used together in a painting, they give the greatest contrast. They include red and green, yellow and purple and blue and orange.



Analogous colours

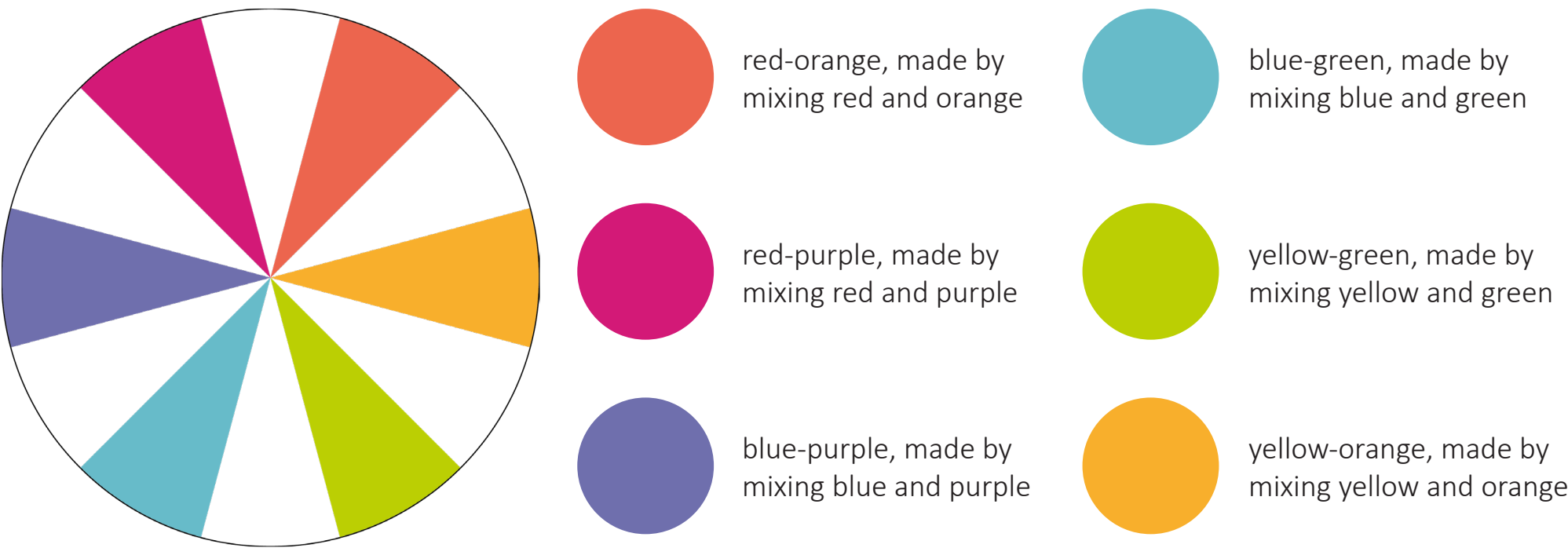
Analogous colours sit next to each other on the colour wheel. Using analogous colours together creates a harmonious effect.



Tertiary colours

A tertiary colour is 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 from which they are made.

There are six tertiary colours.



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 symbolise ice, water or sky.

