**Color Theory** **Notes Organizer KEY**

**PART ONE: Color Terminology**

1. **Color:** Color results whenlightis reflected off an object. As the light hits anobject, some of the light wave is absorbed into the object. A portion of the light wave is reflected back to your eyes.
2. Color results depend on the LENGTH of the light wave that is reflected from the object.
3. **Primary colors**:Red,YellowandBlue.These are considered thebasiccolors.
4. All other colors can be created by using a mixture of any of these three colors.
5. **Tints:** Created by addingwhiteto a color
6. **Shades:** Created by addingblackto a color
7. **Secondary colors**:Orange, Green and VioletCreated by mixingequalamountof two primary colors.
8. **Tertiary colors**: These colors can be created by mixing aprimarycolor with anadjacent secondary color. OR they can be made by mixing unequal amounts of two primary colors.
9. **Neutral colors**:White Brown Black.
10. **Color Wheel**: If we arrange theprimary,secondaryandtertiarycolors in a circle,adjacent to the colors according to their mixture combinations we get a color wheel.

**Color Schemes**

1. **Complementary colors**: Any two colors that are exactlyoppositeon the colorwheel.
2. **Split-complement colors**: Havethreecolors. Pick a color; find the twoadjacentcolors of its complementary color.
3. **Harmonious Pairs**: Havefourcolors that aresplit-complementsof each other.Find a complementary pair; locate the two adjacent colors for the original pair.
4. **Analogous colors**: Anythreecolors that areside by sideon the color wheel.
5. **Triad colors**: Havethreecolors that are equallydistantfrom each other on thecolor wheel. Most basic triad color scheme is the 3 primary colors.
6. **Tetrad colors**: Havefourcolors that are equallydistantfrom each other on thecolor wheel.

**PART TWO: Electronic Color & RGB values**

1. Computer Monitors use light in 3 colors to create images on the screen. Monitors use RED, GREEN, and BLUE color. This is called RGB.
2. **Setting RGB values**: Click on theShape Fillbutton > Choose the*More Fill**Colors* option > Click on the Custom tab.
3. **Setting RGB values**: A color is defined by three values of Red, Green, and Blueand must be within the number range of 0-255.
4. Equal values of Red and Green create Yellow.
5. **Setting RGB values**: When all RGB values are 0 it createsblack.
6. When all values are 255 it creates white.

**PART THREE: Printed Color & CMYK values**

1. **Color Printers**: Use mixtures of4 colors. Printers useCYAN, YELLOW,MAGENTA and BLACK color. This is called CMYK.
2. The monitor screen displays color in RGB values, the printer will print that color in CMYK values. Sometimes, the translation causes the color on a printout to be different than that on the screen.
3. **Setting CMYK values**: In some programs, you can switch thecolor modefromRGB to CMYK.
4. **Setting CMYK values**: A color is defined by four values that must be within thenumber range of 0-100.