**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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

**PART ONE: Color Terminology**

1. **Color:** Color results when\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is reflected off an object. As the light hitsan object, some of the light wave is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the object. A portion of the light wave is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back to your eyes.
2. Color results depend on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the light wave that is reflected from the object.
3. **Primary colors**:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These areconsidered the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colors.
4. All other colors can be created by using a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of any of these three colors.
5. **Tints:** Created by adding\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to a color. **Shades:** Created by adding

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Shades**: Created by adding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a color.
2. **Secondary colors**:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, \_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Created

by mixing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ primary colors.

1. **Tertiary colors**: These colors can be created by mixing a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_color withan adjacent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ color. OR they can be made by mixing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

amounts of two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colors.

1. **Neutral colors**:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**,** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Color Wheel**: If we arrange the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colors in a circle, next to the colors that are mixed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

we get a color wheel.

**Color Schemes**

1. **Complementary colors**: Any two colors that are exactly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_onthe color wheel.
2. **Split-complement colors**: Have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_colors. Pick a color; find the two

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colors of its complementary color.

1. **Harmonious Pairs**: Have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_colors that are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

of each other.

Find a complementary pair - locate the two adjacent colors for the original pair.

1. **Analogous colors**: Any\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_colors that are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on thecolor wheel.
2. **Triad colors**: Have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_colors that are equally\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fromeach other on the color wheel. Most basic triad color scheme is the 3

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colors.

1. **Tetrad colors**: Have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_colors that are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of each otheron the color wheel.

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

1. Computer Monitors use light in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create images on the screen. Monitors use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ color. This is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Setting RGB values**: Click on the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_button > Choose the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ option > Click on the Custom tab.

1. **Setting RGB values**: A color is defined by three values of Red, Green, and Blueand must be within the number range of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Equal values of Red and Green create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Setting RGB Values**: When all RGB values are 0, it creates\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. When all values are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it creates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.