

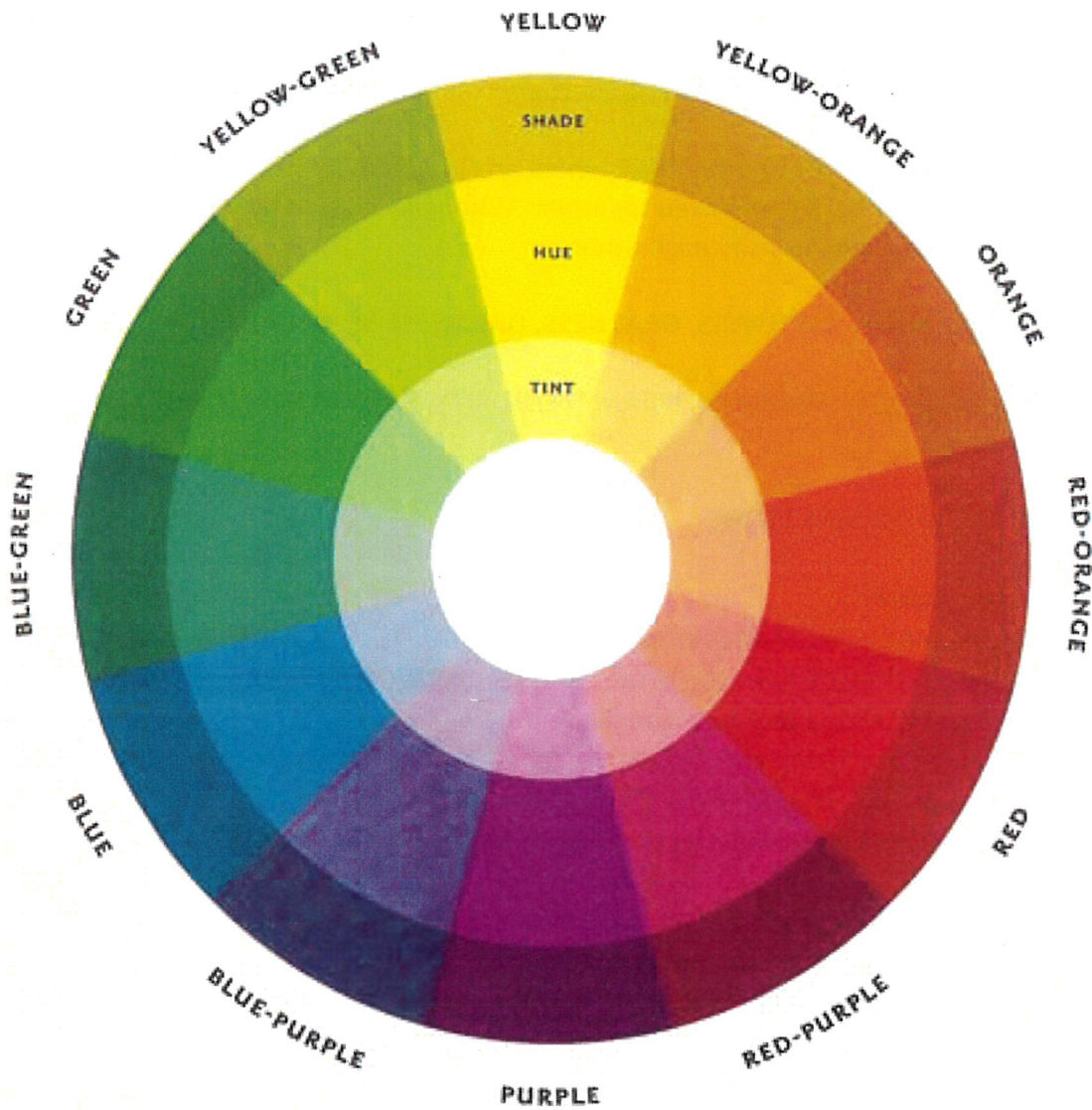
Color Wheel
Painting Practices / Murphy

Primary Colors: colors that cannot be created from other colors and from which all other colors can be mixed.

Red, Yellow, Blue

Secondary Colors: a primary color mixed with an adjacent color yields a secondary color.
Orange, Green, Purple

Tertiary Colors: A secondary color mixed with the adjacent primary yields a tertiary.
Red purple, Red orange, Yellow Orange, yellow green, Blue Green, Blue Purple



Chromatic Black Recipes:

Phthalto Green + Quinacridone Red

Pthalocyanine green + alizarin

Ultramarine blue + an earth color (burnt sienna, burnt umber, raw sienna, or raw umber)

Prussian blue + alizarin + earth

Alizarin + ultramarine

Red + yellow + blue

Complimentary gray scale

Neutral gray scale

Painting Terms and Glossary

Primary Colors: Pure hues that cannot be created from other colors and from which all other colors can be mixed. **Red, Yellow, Blue**

Secondary Colors: a primary color mixed with an adjacent color yields a secondary color. **Orange, Green, Purple**

Tertiary Colors: A secondary color mixed with the adjacent primary yields a tertiary. **Red purple, Red orange, Yellow Orange, yellow green, Blue Green, Blue Purple**

Complementary-opposite each other on the color wheel such as **violet & yellow, red & green, blue & orange**. When placed side by side they will intensify each other, when mixed with each other they will gray down.

Split Complements: A color combination whereby a hue is used with hues lying to either side of its direct complementary.

Analogous- Hues that lie next to each other on the color chart.

Shades: these are pure hues or tones mixed with black to lower its value not changing the tone.

Tint: A pure hue or tone mixed with white to change its value not its tone.

Hue: Located on the perimeter of the color wheel, mixed left to right and vice versa they remain pure.

Saturation: Colors which have the greatest intensity or purity of a color neither tinted or grayed.