**COLOR TERMS-**

**Primary Color** - Colors that can’t be broken down or reduced into component

colors. (Example- Red, Yellow and Blue cannot be created by the mixing of

other colors

**Secondary Color** - a color made by the mixture of two primary colors. (Example-

Red and Blue make Violet, Yellow and Blue make Green)

**Tertiary color** - a color made from the mixture of a primary and a

secondary color (Example- Red (a primary) mixed with violet (a secondary)

**Analogous colors** - colors that are adjacent to each other on the color wheel

(Examples- Yellow, Yellow-Green and Green, all of this combination contains

some level of the same colors, yellow and blue.)

**Complementary Colors** - Two colors directly opposite each other on the color

Wheel. (Example Red is the complement of green,

Blue is the complementary of Orange.)

**Value** - the relative degree of light or dark in a color.

**Intensity** - The dullness vs. purity of a color. A vivid color is high intensity; a dull

color is of low intensity.

**Local Color** - The color as seen in the objective world without taking into the consideration the variations of within the color. (such as green grass, blue sky, red apple)

**Monochromatic**– a value range consisting of only one color. An image that is made up of a complete range of light and dark in blue would be an example of a

monochromatic image.

**Neutral Color** - a color altered by the addition of its complement so that the original

color appears less saturated or grayed.

**Split- complement** - a color and the two colors on either side of its complement

(Example- green and violet are the split complements of orange)

**Color Temperature** - The perceived warmth or coolness of a hue. Blues, Greens and Violets are generally consider cooler colors while Yellows, Oranges and Reds are considered warm.