The primary colors are **yellow**, **red**, and **blue**. Secondary colors are created when equal amounts of any two primary colors are mixed together. The secondary colors **orange**, **violet**, and **green** are located on the sides of the color triangle.

### Analogous Colours

The term analogous means “‘like’” or “‘similar.’” Analogous color can be used to create subtle differences in an image or design. These subtle differences create a peaceful and more harmonious feeling from an image.

### Complementary Colours

Find a primary color on the color triangle. Draw a line directly opposite the color and you have discovered the **complementary color**. As opposites on the color triangle, the colors react off one another visually when placed alongside each other. This effect has been described as creating energy, or a visual **vibration**, that can be used if those results are desired.
A **split complement color** scheme is created by combining a color on one side of the color wheel with two colors on either side of its direct complement. An example would be blue with yellow-orange and red-orange. These colors contrast less than the direct complement. This adds interest and variety.

**Pros:** This scheme has more variety than a simple complementary color scheme.

**Cons:** It is less vibrant and eye-catching. It is difficult to harmonize the colors.

**Tints and Shades**

When white is added to a color, the color is diluted and produces a **tint** (also referred to as pastels). A **shade** is created when a color is mixed with black.

**Brilliance** and **luminosity** are terms used to describe the amount of black mixed with the color to create the shade. Zero brilliance or zero luminosity is black. Whenever a color is diluted by mixing white or black into it, the color loses **saturation**. The color pink is created by mixing red with white. Technically the color pink can be described as a tint of red or low-saturation red.