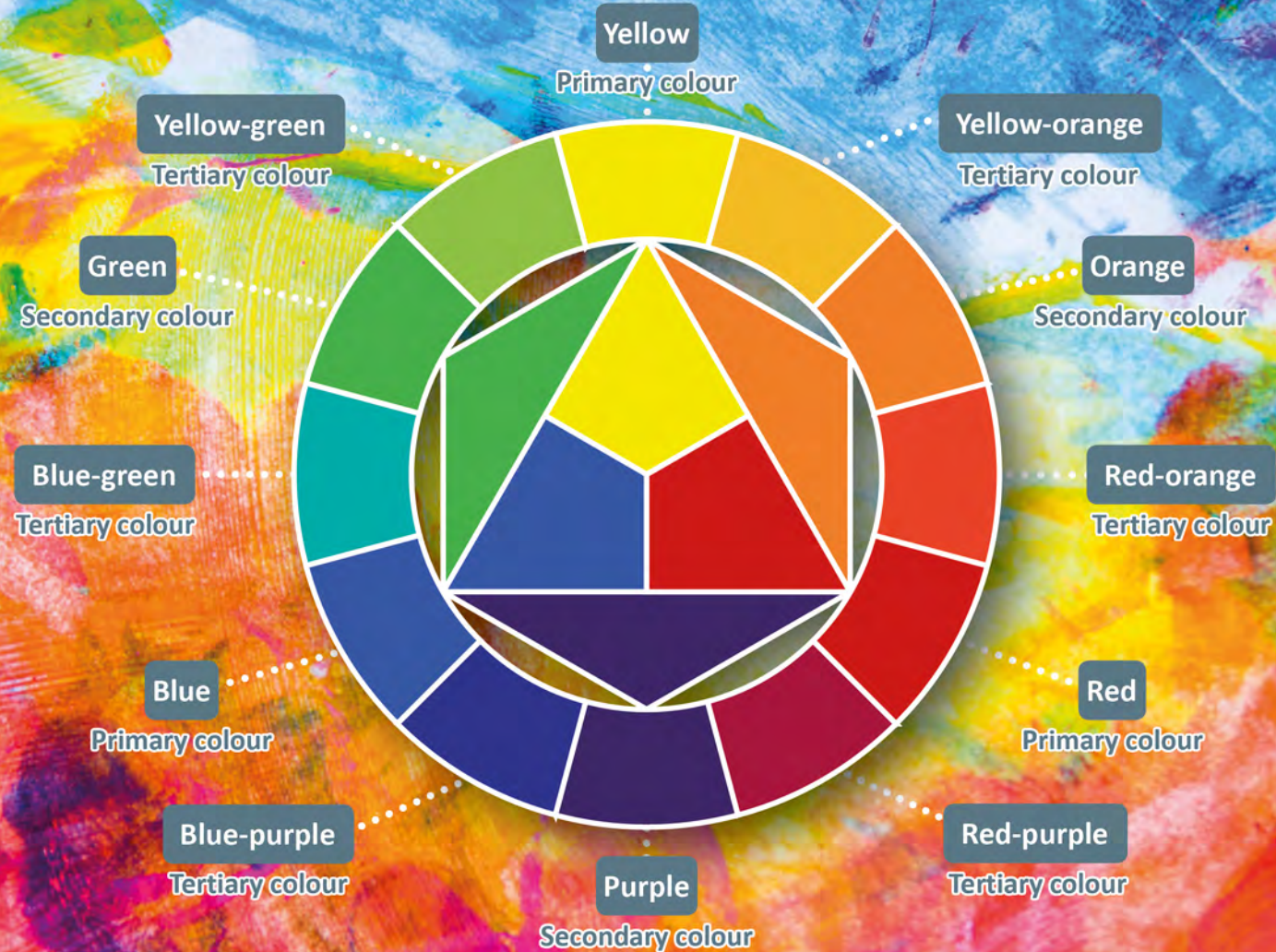


The colour wheel



The colour wheel

The colour wheel was originally designed by Sir Isaac Newton in 1666. It is divided equally into 12 sections, each displaying a different colour according to its pigment value. All colours are created from the three primary pigments – red, yellow and blue. The wheel shows the relationship between the primary, secondary, tertiary and complementary colours.



Primary colours

They are the three pigment colours that cannot be mixed or formed by any combination. All other colours come from these three pigments.



Red



Yellow



Blue

Secondary colours

The secondary colours are green, orange and purple. These are the colours formed by mixing two of the primary colours.



Green



Orange



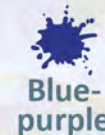
Purple

Tertiary colours

Tertiary colours are yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green and yellow-green. These colours are formed by mixing a primary and secondary colour.



Yellow-orange



Blue-purple



Red-orange



Blue-green



Red-purple



Yellow-green

Complementary colours

Complementary colours make each other seem brighter and more vibrant. They work well together in a painting or colour scheme.

