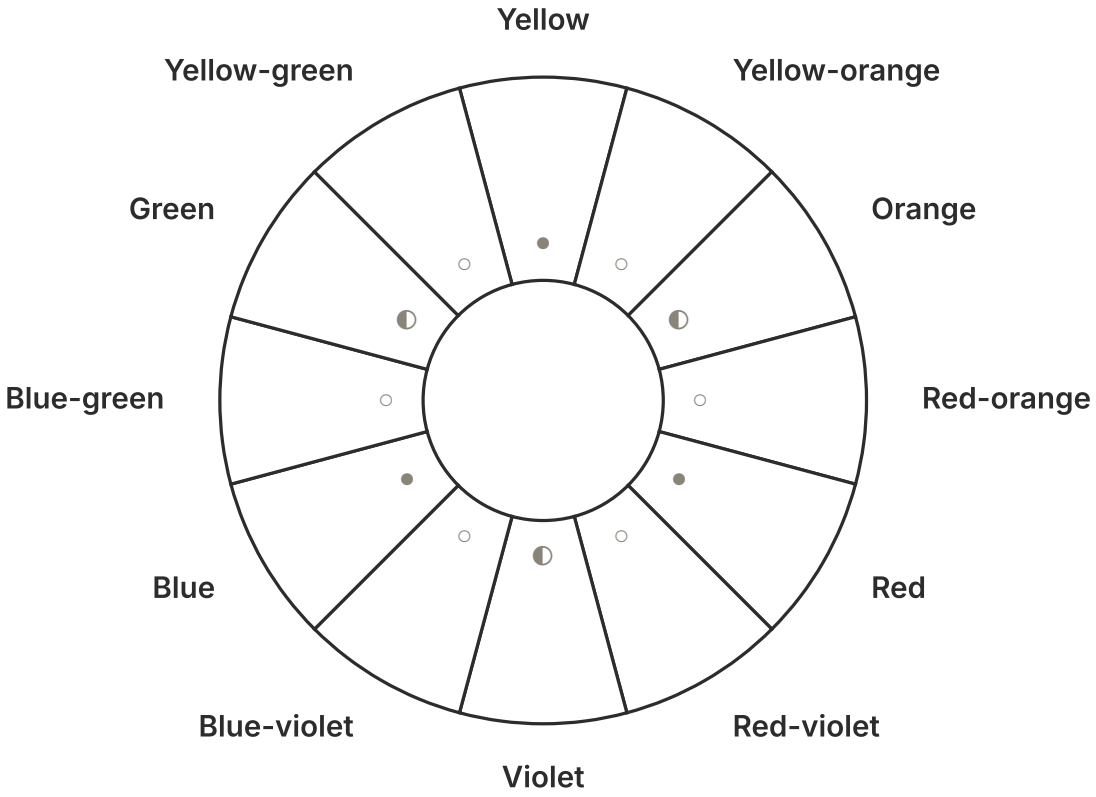
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My color wheel to color in

Use your own pencils, markers or paints: the only color wheel that is exactly right for your supplies.





● primary · ◐ secondary · ○ tertiary

In three steps

1. Color the 3 primary colors (marked ●): yellow, red and blue.
2. Mix two neighboring primaries for the 3 secondary colors (◐): orange, violet and green.
3. Mix each primary with the secondary next to it for the 6 tertiary colors (○).

The interactive color wheel and the full guide: **kolorii.com/en/blog/color-wheel/**

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The 6 color harmonies

They all start from orange: only the choice of the other colors changes.



Complementary

Two colors facing each other: the strongest contrast, best used with one color clearly in the lead.



Analogous

Three neighbors: a soft, natural look, like a sunset or a forest.



Triadic

Three evenly spaced colors: cheerful and balanced, perfect for a mandala.



Split complementary

Your color plus the two neighbors of its complement: contrast, with a softer touch.



Square

Four evenly spaced colors: very rich, as long as one of them takes the lead.



Monochromatic

One hue, from light to dark: elegant and easy on the eye, great for learning shading.

Complementary colors (facing each other on the wheel)

- Yellow ↔ violet
- Yellow-orange ↔ blue-violet
- Orange ↔ blue
- Red-orange ↔ blue-green
- Red ↔ green
- Red-violet ↔ yellow-green

Remember

- One color leads, a second supports it, a third adds the accent: 60%, 30%, 10%.
- Two complements side by side make each other glow; mixed together, they fade into brown or gray.
- Warm colors come forward, cool colors recede: perfect for adding depth to a landscape.

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