

Zara's Vibrant Guide to Colour Theory

Unleash your inner artist and paint the world with purpose!

- What are the three primary colours that cannot be created by mixing any other pigments together?
- How are secondary colours formed by combining two primary colours on the wheel?
- Why do artists use complementary colours, situated directly opposite each other on the wheel, to create high-contrast focal points?
- What is the difference between a tint (adding white) and a shade (adding black) when adjusting a colour's saturation?
- How can an artist use a limited palette of warm or cool colours to evoke specific moods or atmospheres in a landscape painting?

Did you know? Did you know? In the 17th century, Sir Isaac Newton created the very first colour wheel by splitting white light through a glass prism, revealing the continuous spectrum of colours that we see in a rainbow!

Key vocabulary: Primary · Secondary · Tertiary · Complementary · Hue · Saturation · Pigment