The Colour Wheel

The Colour Wheel was developed by Sir Isaac Newton in 1666. It is a circle of 12 colours arranged in a sequence of pure hues.

**Primary Colours** — cannot be mixed from other colours; all other colours are formed from them. The three primary colours are
- Red
- Yellow
- Blue

**Secondary Colours** — are formed by mixing equal proportions of two primary colours together.
- Orange comes from mixing red and yellow.
- Green comes from mixing blue and yellow.
- Purple comes from mixing blue and red.

**Analogous Colours** — are three colours found next to each other on the colour wheel. These colours create harmony when used together. Various shades of red through purple or of green through blue have pleasing effects when used together.

**Complementary Colours** — are colours located across from each other on the colour wheel. Complementary colours go well together and enhance each other.

**Shade** — is the modification of a pure color by the addition of black.
**Tint** — is the modification of a pure color by the addition of white.
**Tone** — is the modification of pure color by the addition of white & black.