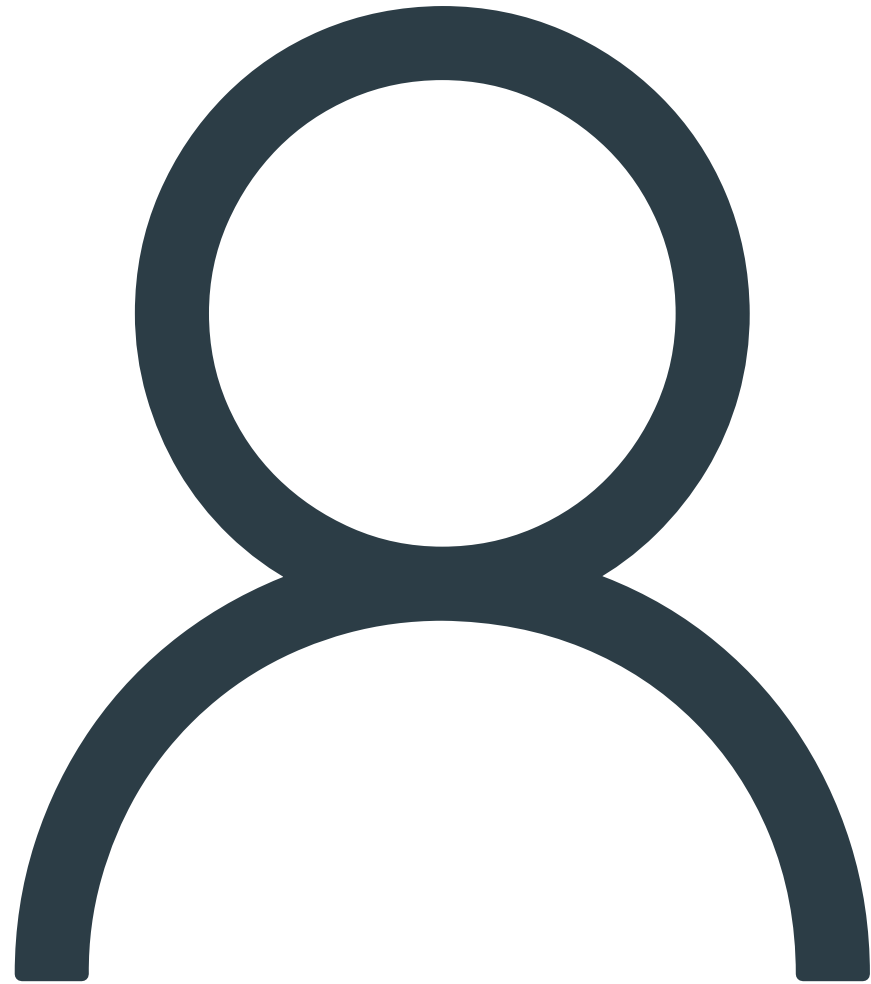
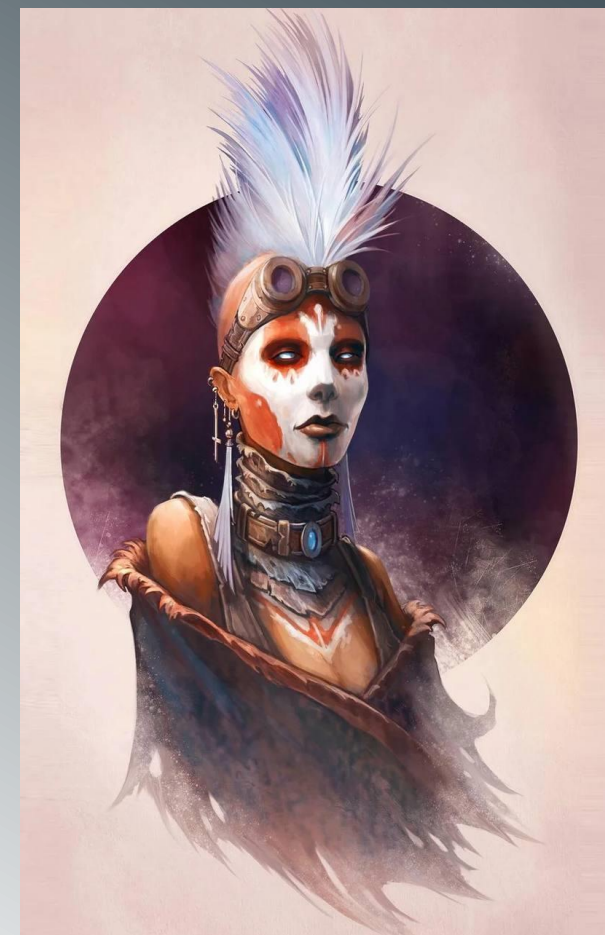
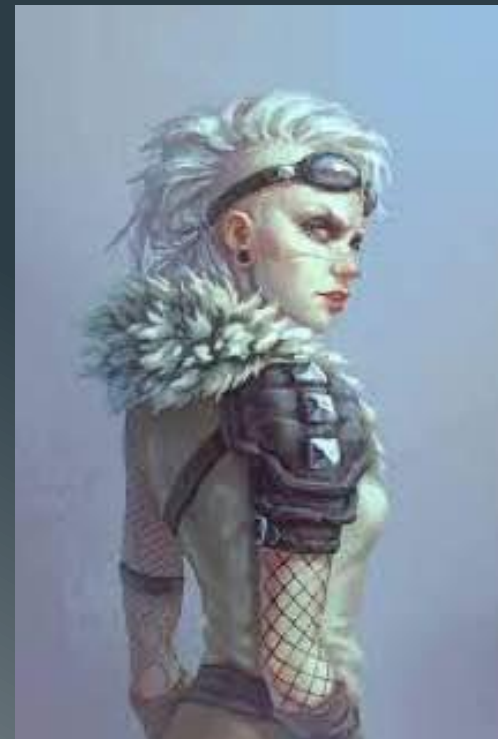
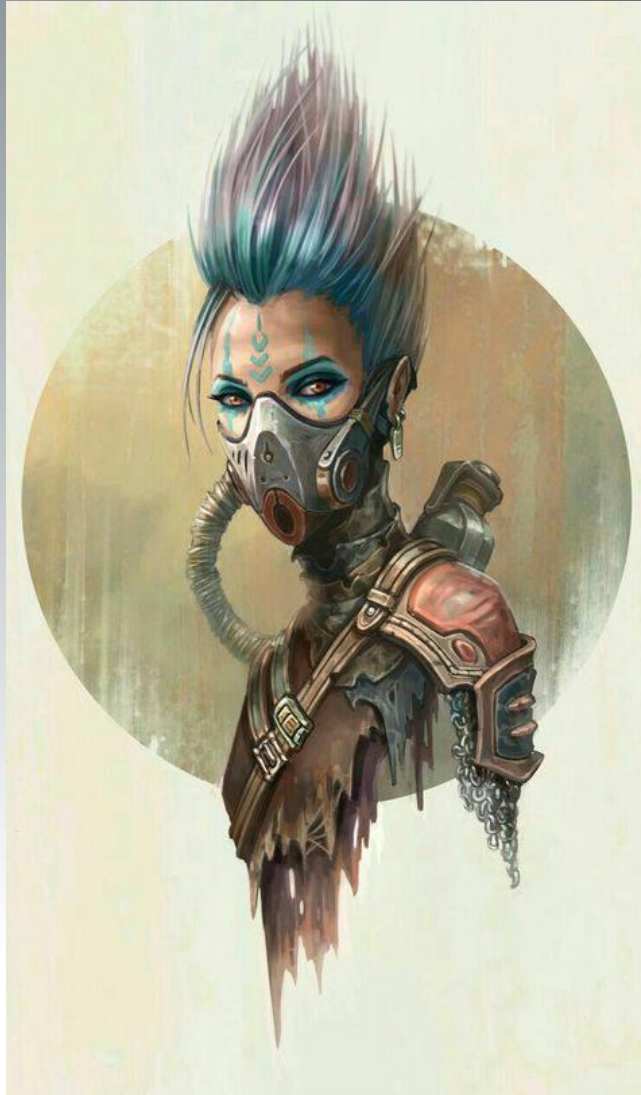


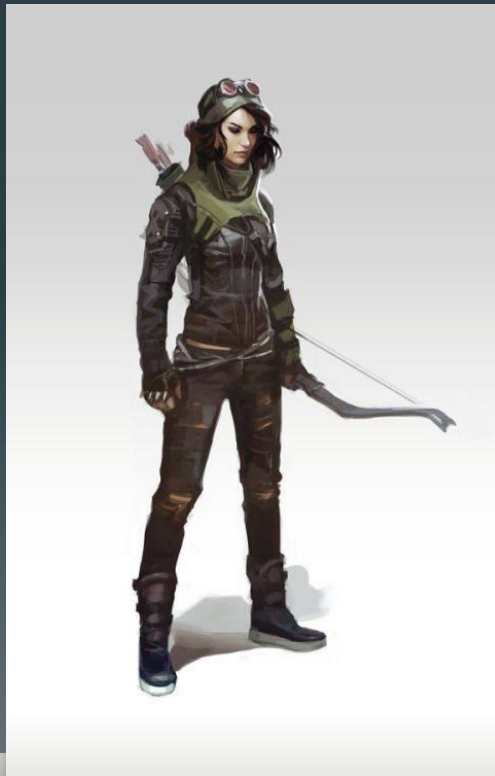
Concept

Focus/Lisibilité









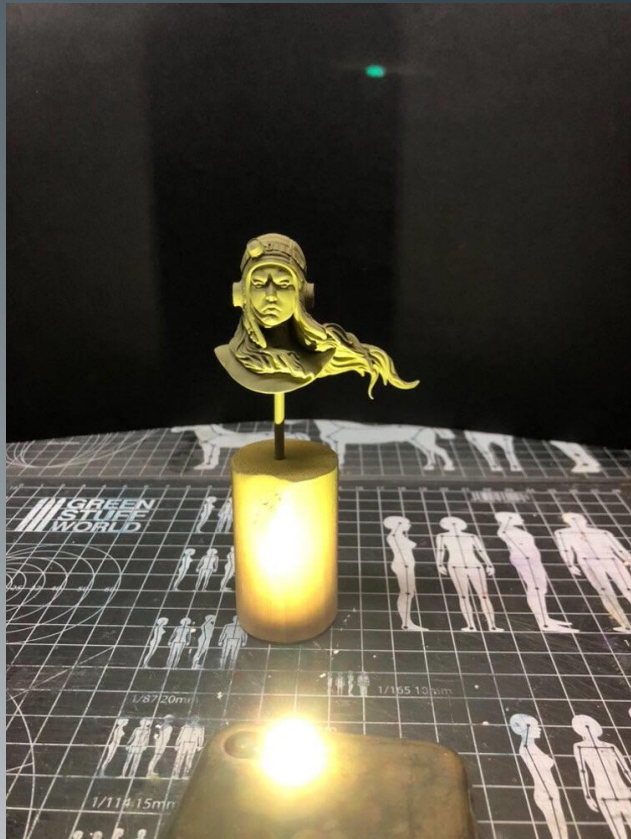


Histoire/Narration

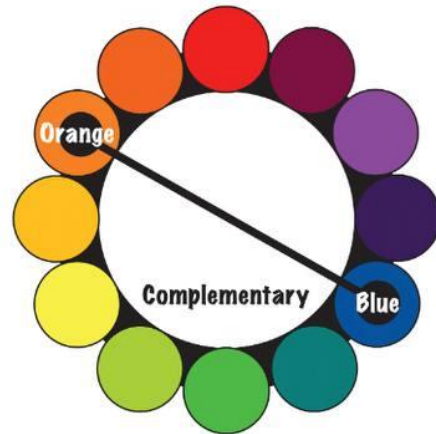
Lumière/Couleur





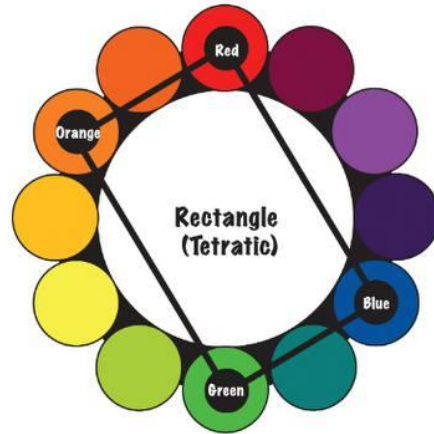


Color Schemes



Complementary color scheme
Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel are considered to be complementary colors.

(example: Orange and Blue).



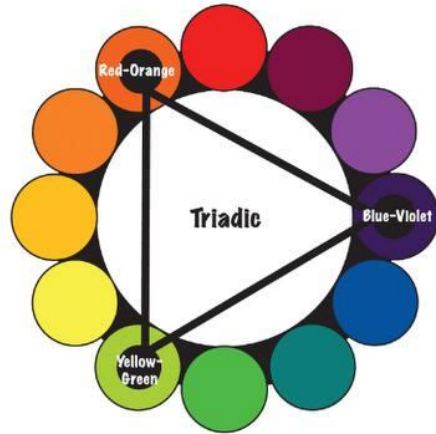
Rectangle (tetradic) color scheme
The rectangle or tetradic color scheme uses four colors arranged into two complementary pairs.

(example: Orange, Red, Blue and Green)

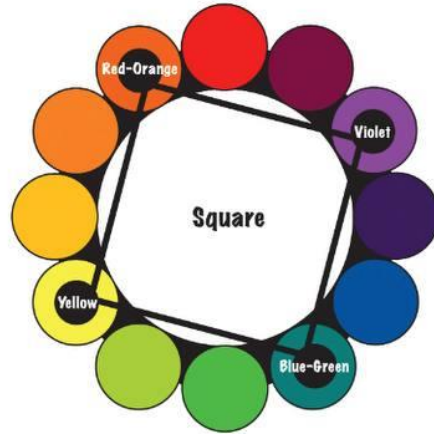


Analogous color scheme
Analogous color schemes use colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.

(example: Green, Blue-Green and Blue)



Triadic color scheme
A triadic color scheme uses colors that are evenly spaced around the color wheel.
(example: Yellow-Green, Red-Orange and Blue-Violet)



Square color scheme
The square color scheme is similar to the rectangle, but with all four colors spaced evenly around the color circle.
(example: Yellow, Red-Orange, Violet and Blue-Green)



Split-Complementary color scheme
The split-complementary color scheme is a variation of the complementary color scheme. In addition to the base color, it uses the two colors adjacent to its complement.
(example: Yellow, Red-Violet and Blue-Violet)

COLOR HARMONIES



MONOCHROME COLORS



COMPLEMENTARY COLORS



SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY COLORS



TRIADIC COLORS



TETRADIC COLORS



ANALOGOUS COLORS

GET THE PDF COLOR THEORY WORKBOOK AT
SARAHRENAECLARK.COM

Technique

Cohérence/Harmonie

Contraste

7 Types de contraste

Valeur

Saturation

Temperature

Complementaires

Analogues

Definition

Extension