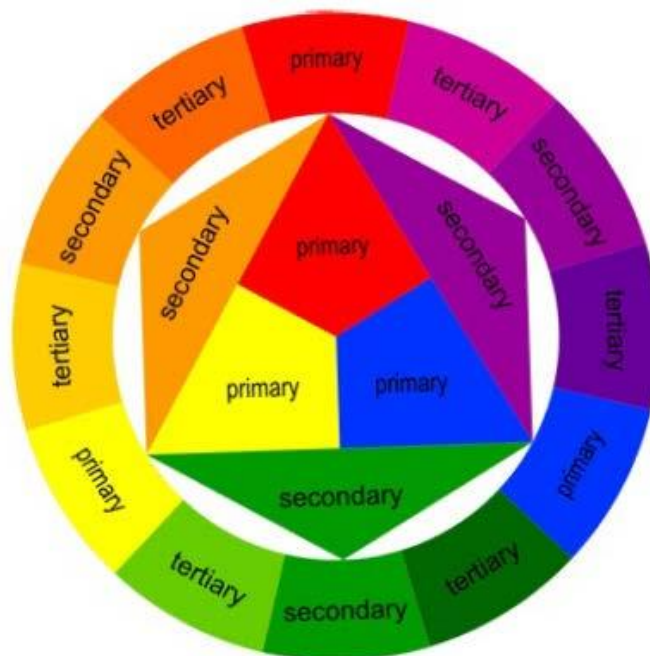# SUMMARY UNIT 1 – 5º E.PRIMARIA

Colour

As well as communicating information, colours affect our emotions.

Primary and secondary colours

The colour wheel shows how the three primary colours make the secondary colours. The three primary colours cannot be made by mixing other colours. Cyan, magenta and yellow are the primary colours. Secondary colours are made with primary colours. Orange, green and violet are the secondary colours.
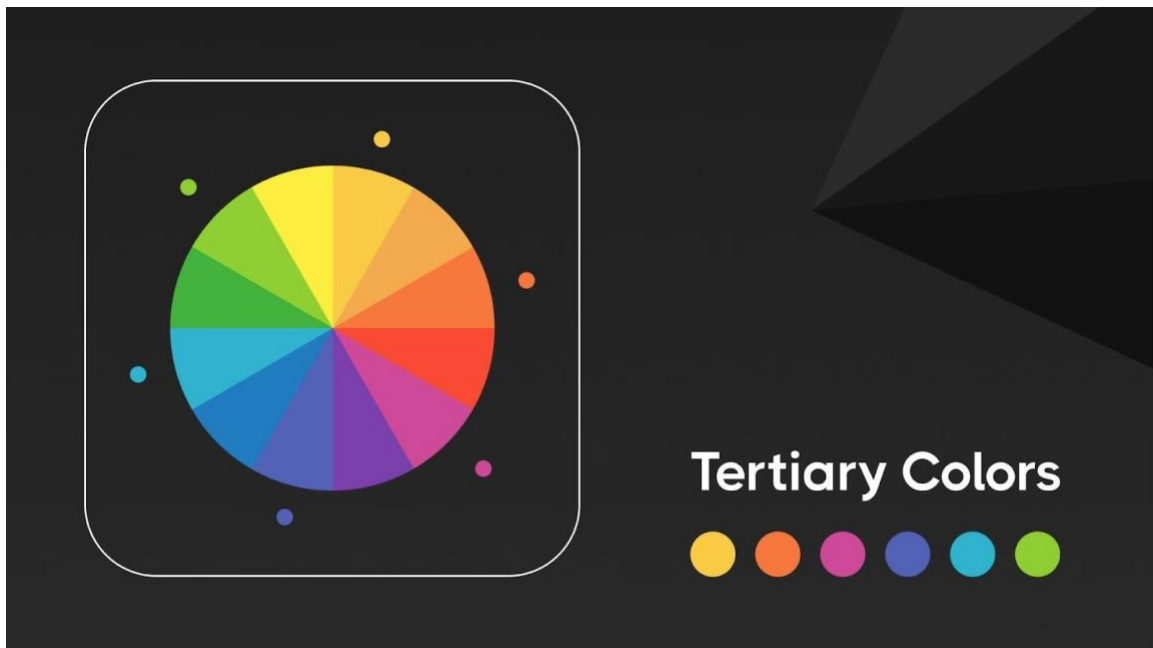
Tertiary colors are created by mixing a primary color with a secondary color. In color theory, the primary colors are red, blue, and yellow, while the secondary colors are green, orange, and purple. There are six tertiary colors, each a combination of a primary and a secondary color adjacent to it on the color wheel. The tertiary colors are:

1. Red-Orange (mix of red and orange)

2. Yellow-Orange (mix of yellow and orange)

3. Yellow-Green (mix of yellow and green)

4. Blue-Green (mix of blue and green)

5. Blue-Violet (mix of blue and violet)

6. *Red-Violet (mix of red and violet)

These colors add depth and variety to the color palette, allowing for more nuanced and sophisticated designs and artworks.
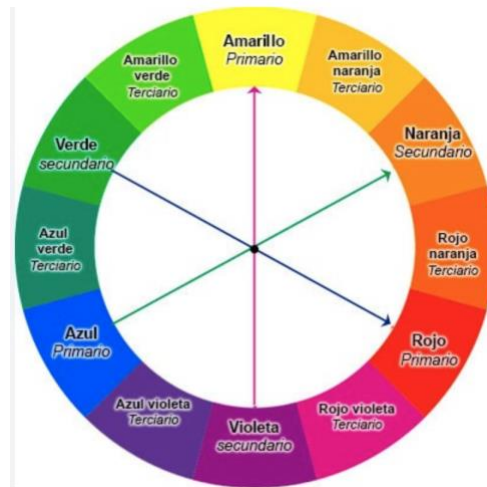

Tertiary Colors

Complementary colours

Complementary colors are pairs of colors that, when combined, produce a gray or white color. These pairs of colors are located on opposite sides of the color wheel.
Examples of complementary colors are:

- Red and green
- Blue and orange
- Yellow and violet

Color Qualities: Hue, Saturation, and Brightness

1. Hue: Hue refers to the color family that a specific color belongs to, such as red, blue, green, etc. It is the characteristic that is most easily associated with color and determines its name.

2. Saturation: Saturation describes the intensity or purity of a color. A highly saturated color is bright, while a color with low saturation appears duller or grayish. Saturation can be decreased by adding gray to the color.

3. Brightness: Brightness, also known as luminosity, refers to how light or dark a color is. A color can be lighter by adding white (creating a tint) or darker by adding black (creating a hue).