Intensity refers to the brightness or dullness of a color. An example is bright red (or dull red).

Color Schemes (Color Harmonies):

Monochrome (meaning "one color") color harmonies include only one color in different value (the lightness and darkness of a color) and intensity (the brightness or dullness of a color). An example of a monochrome color scheme could include any color mixed with white, gray, or black. For example, red, rose and pink (red mixed with white) are monochrome.

Adjacent colors (also called analogous colors) uses colors that neighbor each other on the color wheel. An example is a color scheme that includes various values and intensities of reds and oranges.

Colors opposite each other on the color wheel are called complementary colors. For example, violet and yellow are complementary colors. So are red and green, and blue and orange.

A single split complement uses a primary color plus colors on either side of its complement. An example is a color scheme that includes various values and intensities of greens, violet-reds and red-oranges.

A triad uses colors at the points of an equilateral triangle (three colors spaced equally on the color wheel). These are sometimes called balanced colors. An example of a triadic scheme could be red, blue, and yellow; green, orange, and purple, etc.

A double split complement (also called tetradic) uses two pairs of complements, one apart on the color wheel. An example is red, green, orange, and blue.

Warm Colors and Cool Colors:

The warm colors include reds, oranges, and yellows; the cool colors include blues, greens and violets. The neutral colors are black, white, and grays.

Tone – made by tinting and shading – if you add both black and white

ADJACENT COLORS

COMPLEMENTARY COLORS

DOUBLE SPLIT COMPLEMENT

MONOCHROME

SINGLE SPLIT COMPLEMENT

TRIAD

