

# *Color Harmonies*



## MONOCHROMATIC

The monochromatic color scheme uses variations in lightness and saturation of a single color. The monochromatic scheme is very easy on the eyes, especially with blue or green hues. The primary color can be integrated with neutral colors such as black, white, or gray.



## ANALOGOUS

The analogous color scheme uses colors that are adjacent to each other on the color wheel. One color is used as a dominant color while others are used to enrich the scheme. The analogous scheme is similar to the monochromatic one, but offers more nuances.

## COMPLEMENTARY



The complementary color scheme is made of two colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel. The complementary scheme is intrinsically high-contrast.

When using the complementary scheme, it is important to choose a dominant color and use its complementary color for accents. Using one color for the background and its complementary color to highlight important elements, you will get color dominance combined with sharp color contrast.



### **SPLIT COMPLEMENTARY**

The split complementary scheme is a variation of the standard complementary scheme. It uses a color and the two colors adjacent to its complementary. This provides high contrast without the strong tension of the complementary scheme.



### **TRIADIC**

The triadic color scheme uses three colors equally spaced around the color wheel. This scheme is popular among artists because it offers strong visual contrast while retaining harmony and color richness.



### **TETRADIC (DOUBLE COMPLEMENTARY)**

The tetradic (double complementary) scheme is the most varied because it uses two complementary color pairs. This scheme is hard to harmonize; if all four hues are used in equal amounts, the scheme may look unbalanced, so you should choose a color to be dominant or subdue the colors.

**MONOCHROMATIC**



**COMPLEMENTARY**



**ANALOGOUS**



**SPLIT COMPLEMENTARY**



**TRIADIC**



**TETRADIC  
(DOUBLE  
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