

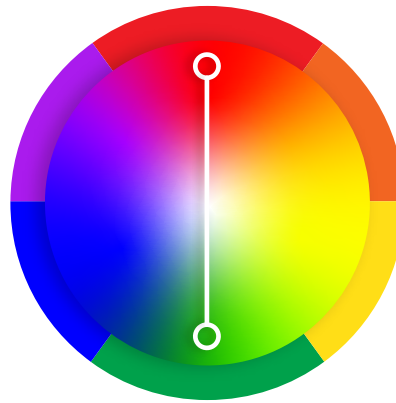
Color Harmony Cheat Sheet

ANALOGOUS



These colors are close to each other on the color wheel. There is little contrast between the colors, giving them a softer look. One of the most versatile color harmonies outside of monochromatic.

COMPLEMENTARY



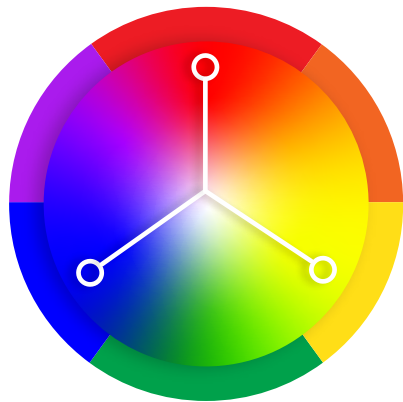
Complementary colors exist on opposite sides of the color wheel. They have the most contrast of any two colors, giving them a dramatic look.

SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY



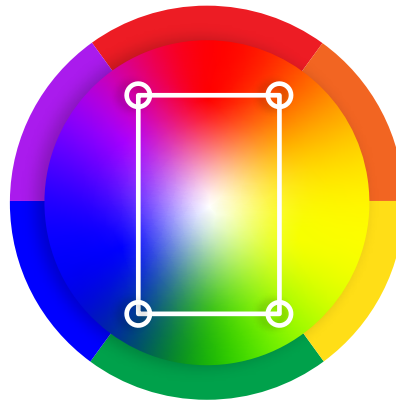
Split-complementary colors take the high contrast complementary colors and lessen the dramatic contrast by splitting the difference on the opposing side.

TRIADIC



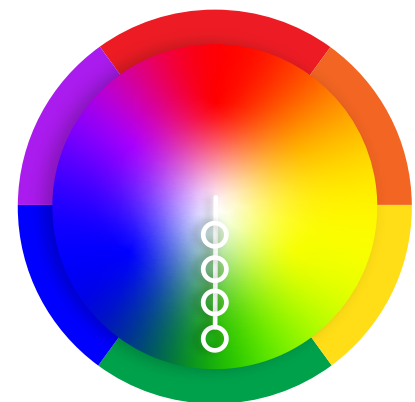
These colors are evenly spaced out along the color wheel in a triangle pattern. You may have noticed that the three primary colors are triadic colors, as well as the three secondary colors.

TETRADIC



A bit harder to use, tetradic forms a rectangle or square around the wheel to form a color palette that has no one dominant color. These are great for creating big pops of color that exist throughout your whole palette.

MONOCHROMATIC



Monochromatic colors are just variations of one single hue. These variations can be created by adding white, gray or black to the base hue to create a wide variety of different shades and tints. This one is the easiest color harmony to work with.