FOUNDATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY SKILLS LESSON 3

UNSHUTTERED COLOR SHEET

**Complementary colors** Located opposite of one another on the color wheel, these colors create the strongest contrast. For example, red and green, yellow and purple, and orange and blue.

**Warm Colors** Reds, oranges, and yellows. Warm colors tend to be more active and emotionally charged. These colors tend to jump out at the viewer, attracting attention and drawing the viewer’s eye.

**Cool Colors** Greens, blues, and violets. Cool colors are more subdued and gentle, and are more likely to be soothing or calm. Though these colors are quieter, this doesn’t make them less powerful. Often when used with warm colors, cool colors can provide an interesting balance in a photograph.

**Soft Light** A type of light in photography that creates minimal hard shadows. Soft lighting typically has more of a fuzzy gradiance with no defined lines and much smoother transitions than light variations from hard light.

**Hard Light** A type of bright light in photography that casts harsh, sharply defined shadows and typically draws the viewer’s attention to a specific area.

**Atmospheric perspective** A method of creating the illusion of depth in a painting, drawing or photograph. This effect influences how we see objects as they disappear into the distance often by controlling color to simulate changes affected by the atmosphere. For example, objects closer to the viewer’s eyes often appear brighter, but objects further away are lighter or dimmer in color.

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