Primaries: magenta, yellow, and cyan

This color system is called subtractive because:
- each primary color absorbs (subtracts) a certain part of the color spectrum.
- every time a color is added, less light is reflected.
- When you mix all three primaries together, the entire spectrum of color is absorbed, and we’re left with black.
Primaries: Red, Blue, Green
Additive color systems start without light (black).
Light sources combine to make a color.
As colors are added, the resulting color is brighter.
Colors

- We’ll be working with the additive color system.
- Mix various amounts of red, green, and blue to create a color.
- Colors can be represented by:
  - name
  - an rgb (dec, dec, dec) value
  - hexadecimal (# hx hx hx) value.
For RGB, each color is indicated by a number from 0-255
- \((0,0,0)\) = black
- \((255,255,255)\) = white

For Hexadecimal (hex), each color is indicated by 6 values from 0 – F
- \(#000000\) = black
- \(#FFFFFF\) = white
Hex...

- Each two letters/numbers represent red, green, or blue in that order.

  - Examples:
    - #FF0000 = red
    - #00FF00 = green
    - #0000FF = blue
Why Hexadecimal?

- How do computers store information?
- Bits 1 and 0
- Binary numbers are too hard to use
- Group them together in groups of 4
- That’s hexadecimal!
Color Shorthand

- Sometimes you will see colors as #123
- This is the same as #112233
- Why? Still a pretty broad range of colors

Helpful Color Links

- A list of color names
- colorpicker.com
Identifying Colors

- Eyedropper for Chrome
- Colorzilla for Firefox
- Colorpic