

## Unit 204 (CH4) Colour and Lighten Hair Activity 16

### The colour wheel

The colour wheel is important in hairdressing. It is a useful tool to help you identify neutralising tones or to identify tones that may need to be re-introduced into the hair.

The colour wheel is made up of the following:

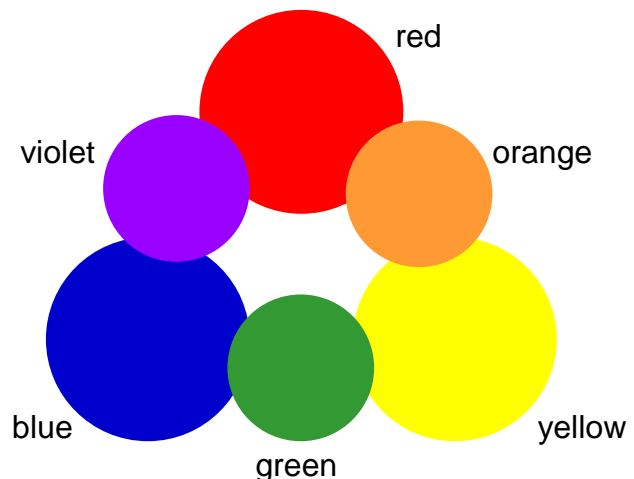
- *Primary tones* – RED, YELLOW and BLUE. When these tones are mixed together they produce:
- *Secondary tones* – ORANGE, GREEN and VIOLET.

The mnemonic 'Richard Of York Gave Battle in Vain' is an easy way to remember all six tones – the first letter of each word represents a colour, except for 'in' which stands for indigo (indigo is not used in colouring as it is too close to both blue and violet).

If you look at the colour wheel opposite, you can see that the colours can be split into two groups:

- warm colours
- cool colours.

The colour wheel is made up of the three primary colours (red, yellow and blue) and the three secondary colours (orange, green and purple).



Note: opposites on the colour wheel will neutralise/subdue each other.

- 1 Working individually or in a pair, decide which are the warm and which are the cool tones on the colour wheel. Write your answers in the spaces below.

*Warm colours:* .....

*Cool colours:* .....

Now look at the colour wheel and answer the following questions:

- 2 What tone will neutralise red in the hair?

.....

- 3 If the hair is too yellow, what tone would you need to introduce into the hair?

.....

- 4 The hair is too cool (blue ash) and needs some warmth, which tone would you use?

.....