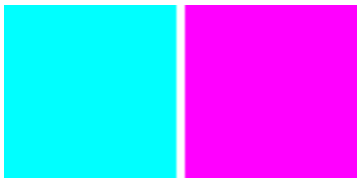
Vocabulary: Subtractive Colors

Vocabulary

- Absorb – to take in or soak up.
  - When light is absorbed by a substance, it is not reflected or transmitted through the substance.
- CMY value – the relative amounts of cyan, magenta, and yellow pigment in a color.
  - "CMY" stands for "cyan," "magenta," and "yellow."
  - CMY values range from 0 to 255. Black has a CMY value of 255, 255, 255. White has a CMY value of 0, 0, 0.
- Complementary color – a color that is the opposite of a given color.
  - When a pigment is combined with its complementary color, the result is black.
- Cyan – a greenish-blue color, similar to turquoise.
- Magenta – a pinkish-purple color.



Cyan **Magenta**

- Primary colors – a set of colors (usually three) that can be combined to produce all other colors.
  - The primary colors used in color printing are cyan, magenta, and yellow. (Black ink is also used.) This is known as the CMY or CMYK system.
  - Artists often use red, yellow, and blue as primary colors.
- Reflect – to bounce back from a surface.
- RGB value – the relative amounts of red, green, and blue light emitted from a light source such as a TV or computer screen.
  - "RGB" stands for "red," "green," and "blue."
  - RGB values range from 0 to 255. Black has an RGB value of 0, 0, 0. White has an RGB value of 255, 255, 255.
- Secondary color – a color obtained by mixing two primary colors.
  - When cyan, magenta, and yellow are used as primary colors of pigment, the secondary colors are red, green, and blue.
- Subtractive color – a color that is produced by the mixing of pigments.
- Transmit – allow to pass through.
  - Light can be transmitted through transparent substances like glass.