Munsell's color principles

illustration									principle	when to use
4	3	2	1	n	1	2	3	4	Balance two opposite hues with the same value by taking equal <i>chroma</i> steps away from neutral	associate, distinguish, divergent, bivariate
2	1	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	Balance two opposite hues with different values and chroma strength by using the formula: Areal Weight = Chroma * Value	associate, distinguish, divergent, bivariate
n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Combine colors of a single hue with: 1. Low Value/High Value 2. Weak Chroma/Strong Chroma 3. Low Value + Weak Chroma/High Value + Strong Chroma	associate, order/rank, sequential, raw
	blue			green			red		Combine three colors by selecting two close hues, then including the opposite hue directly accross	distinguish
									Combine two hues by selecting complimentary colors	associate, dissociate, order/rank, bivariate

red and green

yellow and purple