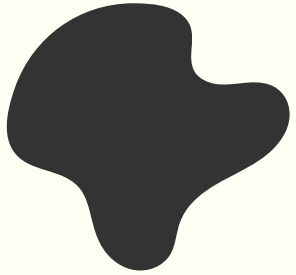




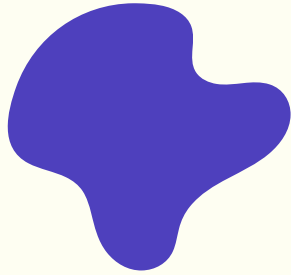
A GUIDE TO
COLORS IN SPANISH
EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW



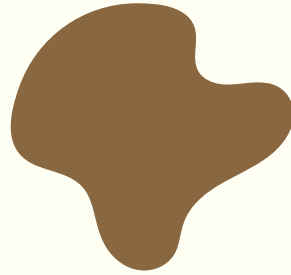
COLORS IN SPANISH



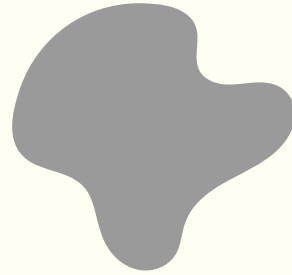
Negro



Azul



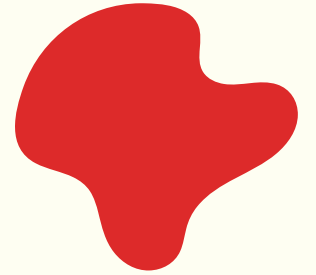
Café



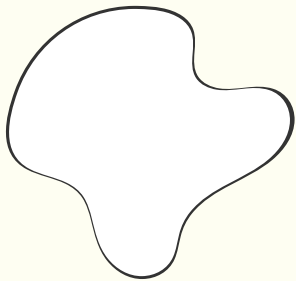
Gris



Naranja



Rojo



Blanco



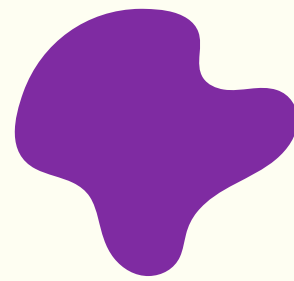
Verde



Amarillo



Rosa



Morado

DESCRIBING THINGS & PREFERENCES WITH COLORS IN SPANISH

(Determiner) + [color] + [complement]

A mí no me gusta el amarillo.

I don't like yellow.

El rosa y el azul son mis colores favoritos.

Pink and blue are my favorite colors.

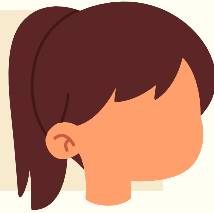
Mi camisa es blanca y mis zapatos son negros.

My shirt is white and my shoes are black.

DESCRIBING PEOPLE:

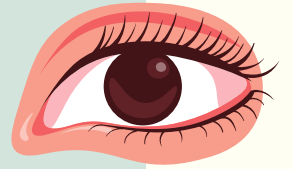
HAIR & EYE COLORS IN SPANISH

HAIR COLORS



- Canoso – Grey-haired
- Castaño – Chestnut / Brown / Brunette
- Rubio – Blond
- Güero – Blond (Mexican slang)
- Negro – Black
- Pelirrojo – Redheaded
- Rojo – Red

EYE COLORS

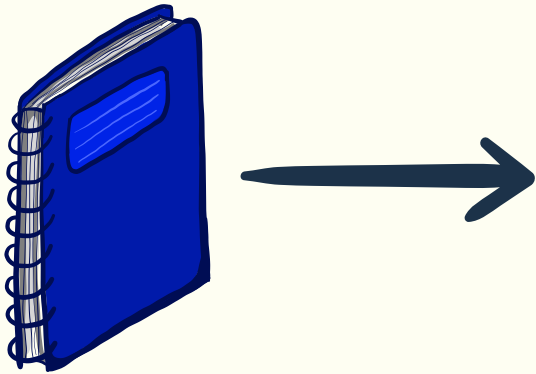


- Azules - Blue
- Cafés / Castaños - Brown
- Grises - Grey
- Miel / Avellana - Hazel
- Negros - Black
- Verdes - Green

GRAMMAR RULES FOR COLORS IN SPANISH

PLACEMENT

After a noun unless used to express surprise.



Ese cuaderno es azul.
That notebook is blue.

GENDER OF COLORS

Masculine as nouns. Matches gender as adjectives.



El rojo no es mi color favorito.
Red is not my favorite color.

PLURAL FORMS

Must match the object(s) when used as adjectives.



Su camisa es azul con rayas rosas.
His shirt is blue with pink stripes.

DESCRIBING COLORS IN SPANISH

DESCRIPTIVE WORDS

- Bajito – Soft.
- Brillante – Shining.
- Cielo – Sky or baby (only used with azul).
- Claro – Light / Pale.
- Fuerte – Intense / Dark.
- Oscuro – Dark.
- Pálido – Pale / Light.
- Pastel – Pastel.



Tu bolsa es **café oscuro**.

Your bag is **dark brown**.

El cuarto de mi hermano es **azul cielo**.

My brother's room is **sky blue**.

KEY POINTS: COLORS IN SPANISH

- If working as a noun, a color in Spanish is always **masculine**.
- A color working as a noun is preceded by Spanish **definite articles** or **demonstrative adjectives**.
- When describing an object, colors need to match the **gender** and **number** of the object.
- Colors that already end with 'e', **consonants** or 'a' do not change their gender.
- As adjectives, colors are placed **before** the noun that they're describing.
- To describe different shades or the intensity of a color, we use **adjectives**. In this case, the color will always remain **singular**.

LINK TO THIS GUIDE



[A Guide to Colors in Spanish | Everything You Need to Know](#)

RELATED GUIDES & RESOURCES TO CHECK OUT

[List of Spanish Adjectives: 100+ Common Spanish Adjectives](#)

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