***Los colores***

Like other adjectives, names of the common colors when used in Spanish must agree with the nouns they describe in both [gender](http://spanish.about.com/od/nouns/g/definition_of_gender.htm) and number. However, names of some of the more unusual colors are treated differently in Spanish than they are in English. Also, in most cases, names of colors come [after the nouns](http://spanish.about.com/od/adjectives/a/adjectives_word_order.htm) they describe, not before as in English.

Here are some common colors:

* ***amarillo*** — yellow
* ***anaranjado, naranja*** — orange
* ***azul*** — blue
* ***blanco*** — white
* ***dorado*** — golden
* ***gris*** — gray
* ***marrón, café*** — brown
* ***negro*** — black
* ***morado,* púrpura** — purple
* ***rojo*** — red
* ***rosado,rosa*** — pink
* ***verde*** — green

Note that the form changes depending on the number and gender of what's being described: *Tengo un coche* ***amarillo***. (I have one **yellow** car.) *Tiene dos coches* ***amarillos****.* (He has two **yellow** cars.) *Tienes una flor* ***amarilla****.* (You have a **yellow** flower.) *Tenemos diez flores* ***amarillas****.* (We have ten **yellow** flowers.)

Colors in the two languages don't always match up exactly. "Brown," in particular, can also be expressed by *castaño*, *moreno* or *pardo*, depending on the shade and what is being described. *Morado* also is commonly used for "purple."

As does English, Spanish also allows numerous nouns to be used as colors. However, the way in which they are used as colors varies depending on the region and the preferences of the speaker. For example, the word *café* means "coffee" and, as in English, can be used to describe a shade of brown. Possible ways to describe a coffee-colored [shirt](http://spanish.about.com/od/wordlists/a/clothing.htm) include *camisa de color café*, *camisa color de café*, *camisa color café* and *camisa café*.