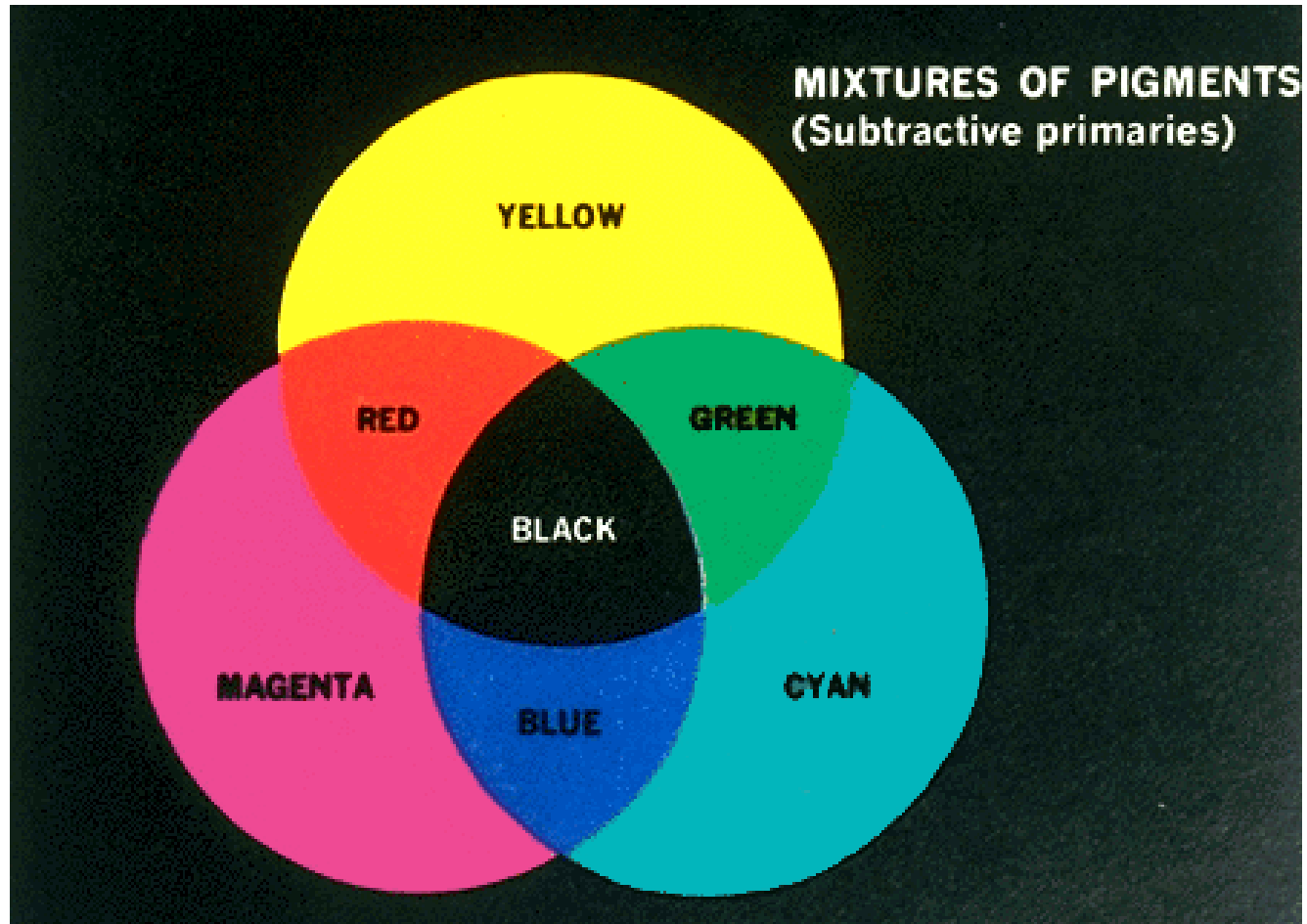


COLOR

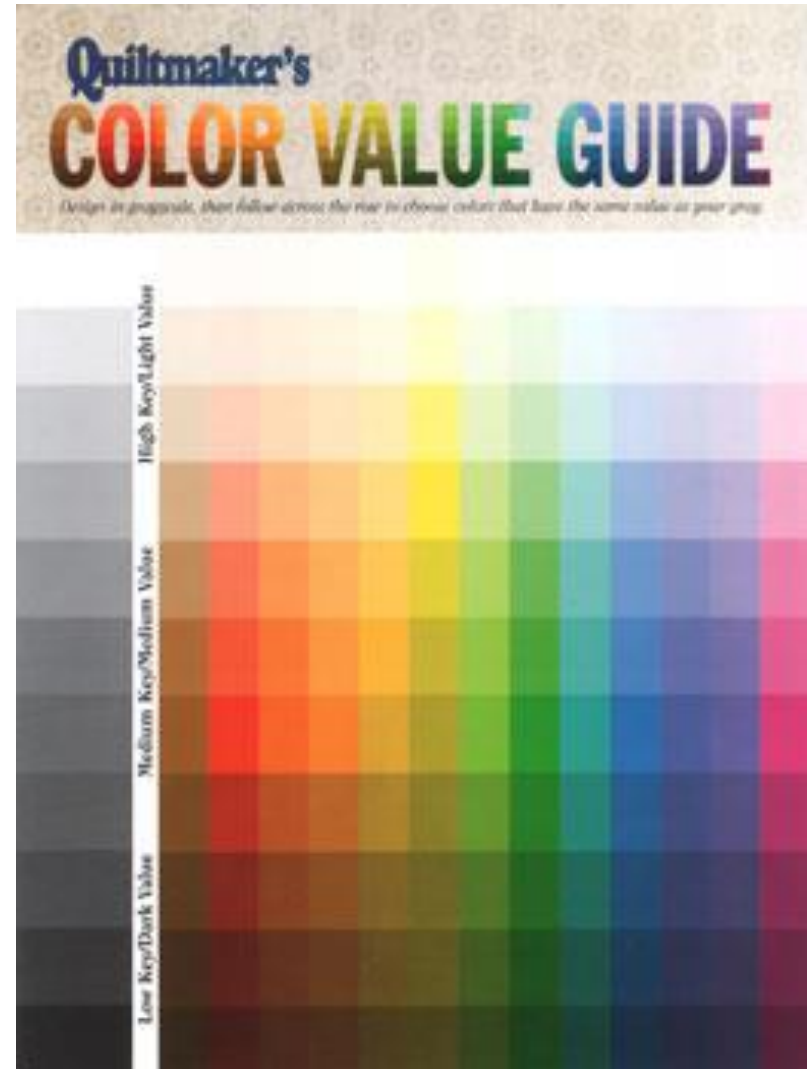
HUE

Another name for color.



VALUE

Lightness or darkness of a color.



INTENSITY

Brightness or dullness of a color.



4:1:1

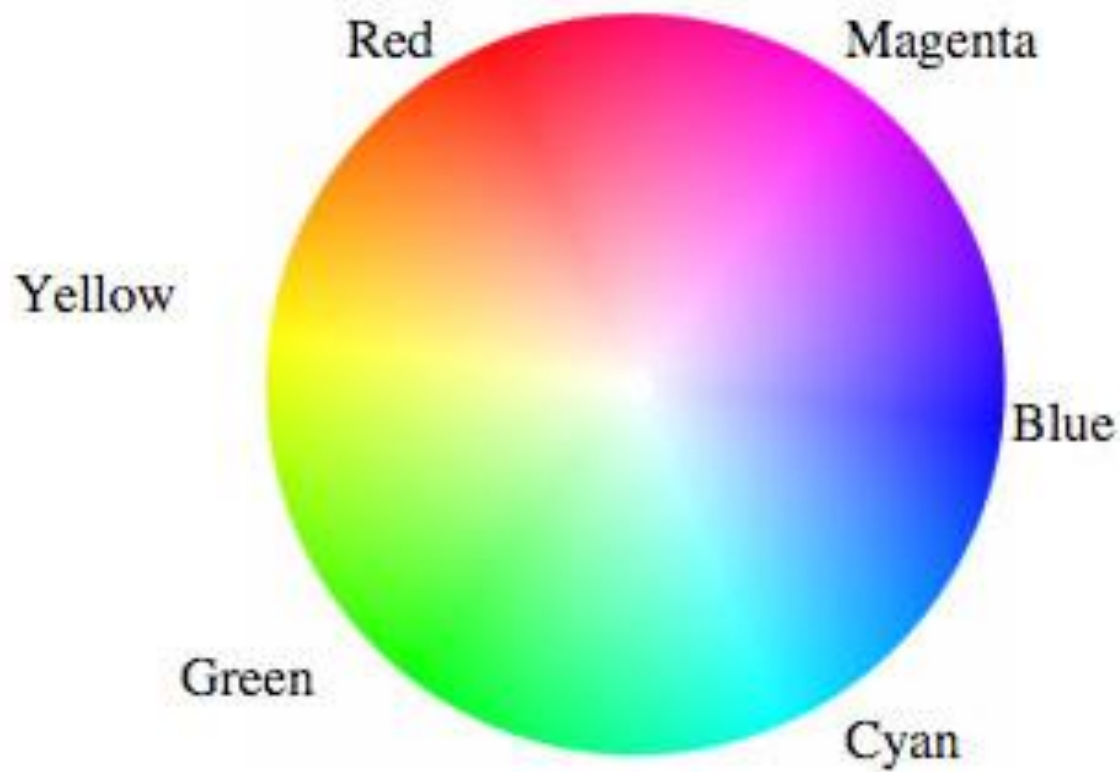


4:2:2

Twice color resolution

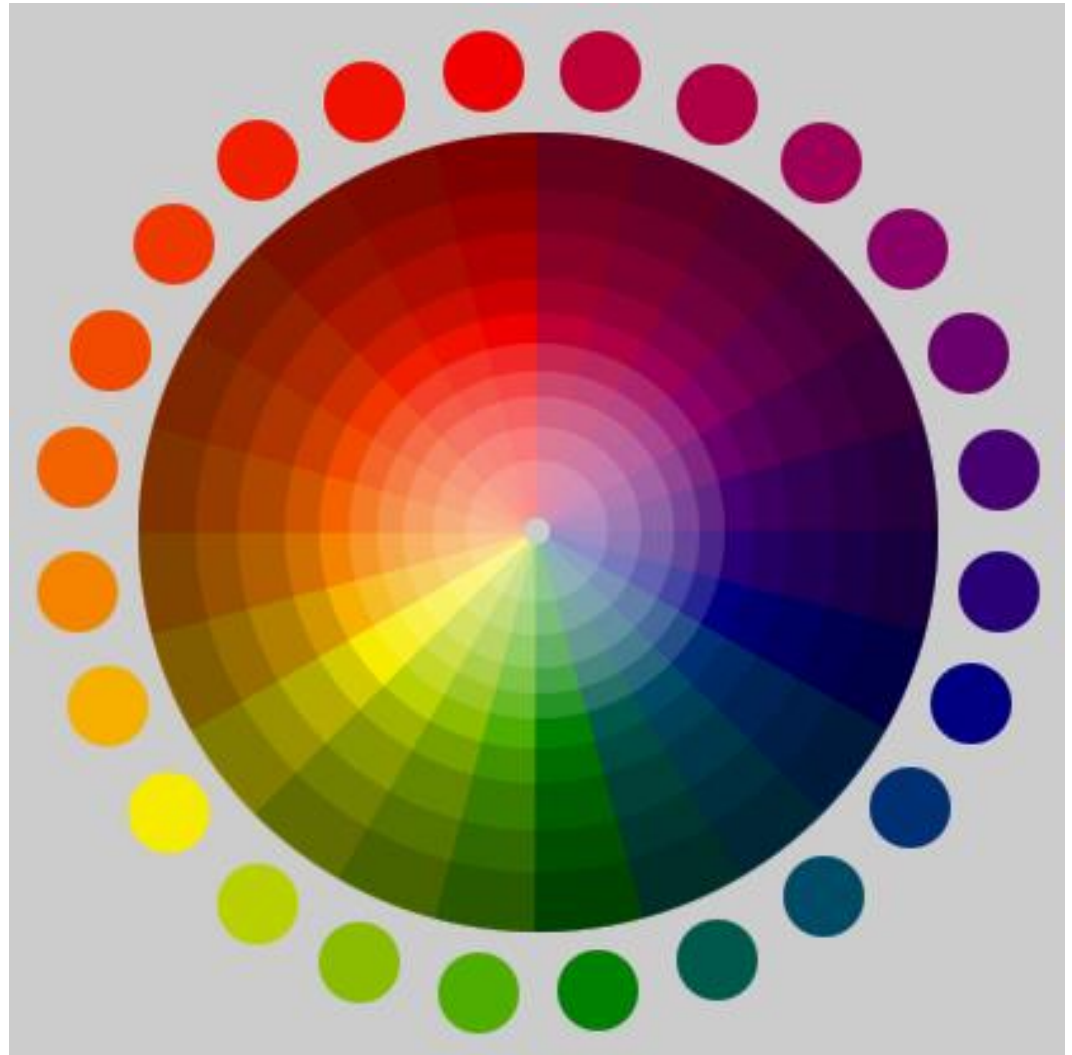
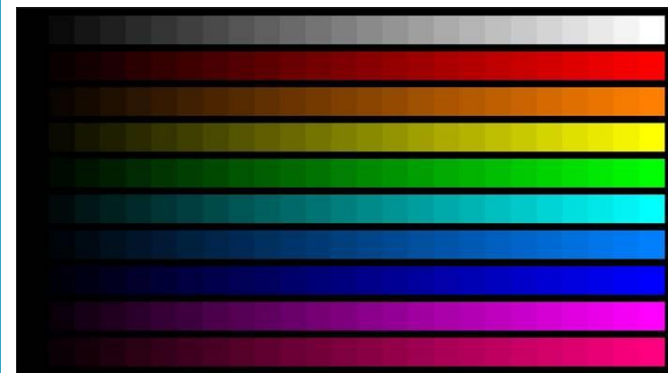
TINT

Color with white added to it.



SHADE

Color with black added to it.



PRIMARY COLORS

▶ Red



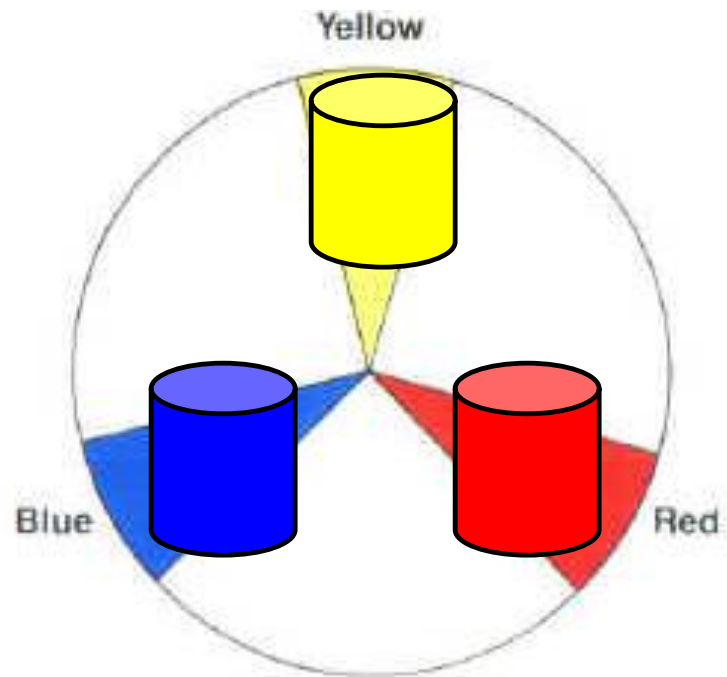
▶ Yellow



▶ Blue

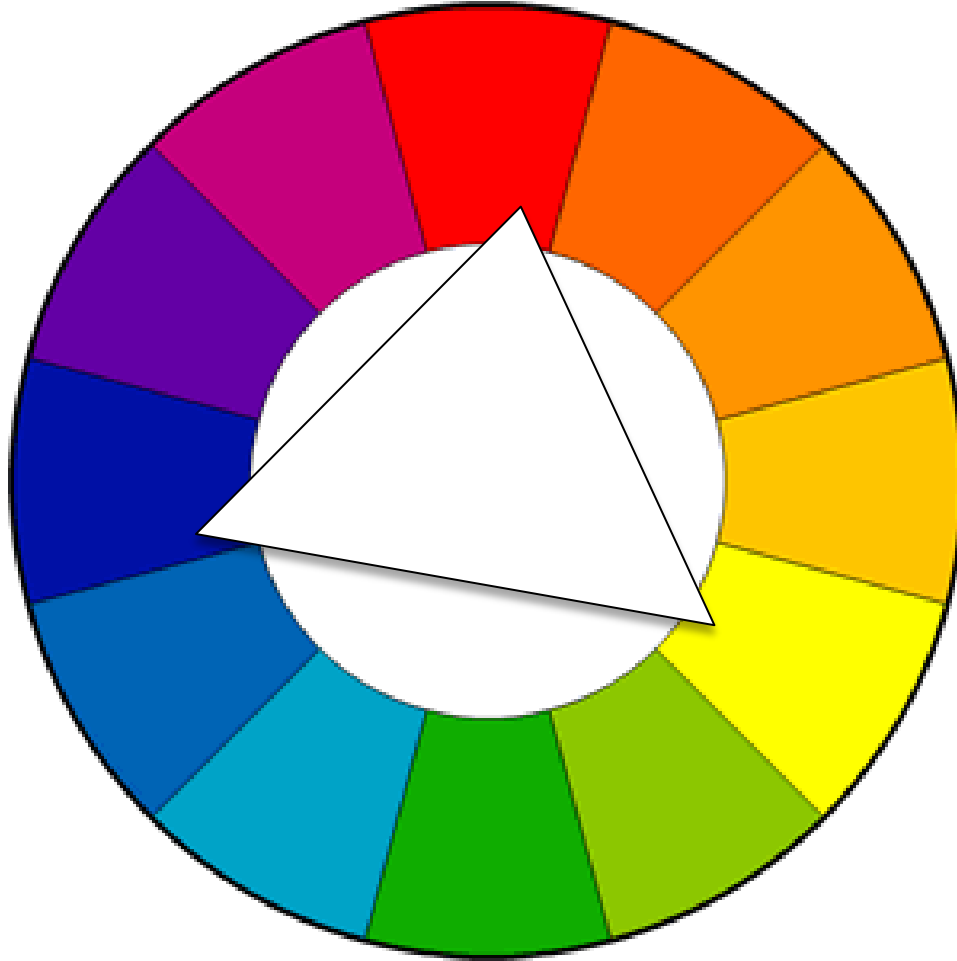


PRIMARY COLORS



Now it's your turn!

- ▶ On your color wheel, draw a triangle connecting the primary colors..



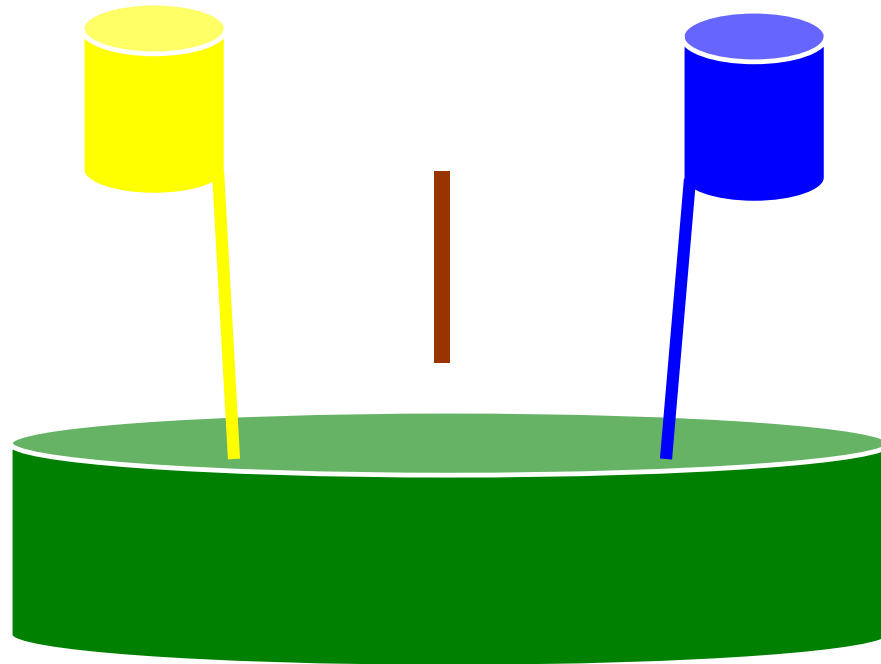
SECONDARY COLORS

- ▶ When you mix primary colors together, you get secondary colors.



SECONDARY COLORS

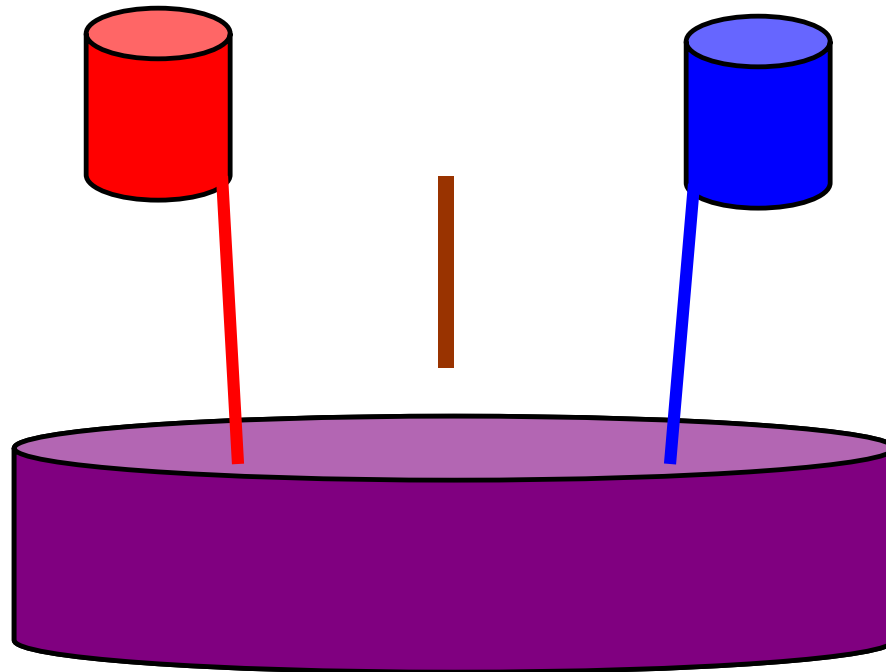
YELLOW + **BLUE**



GREEN

SECONDARY COLORS

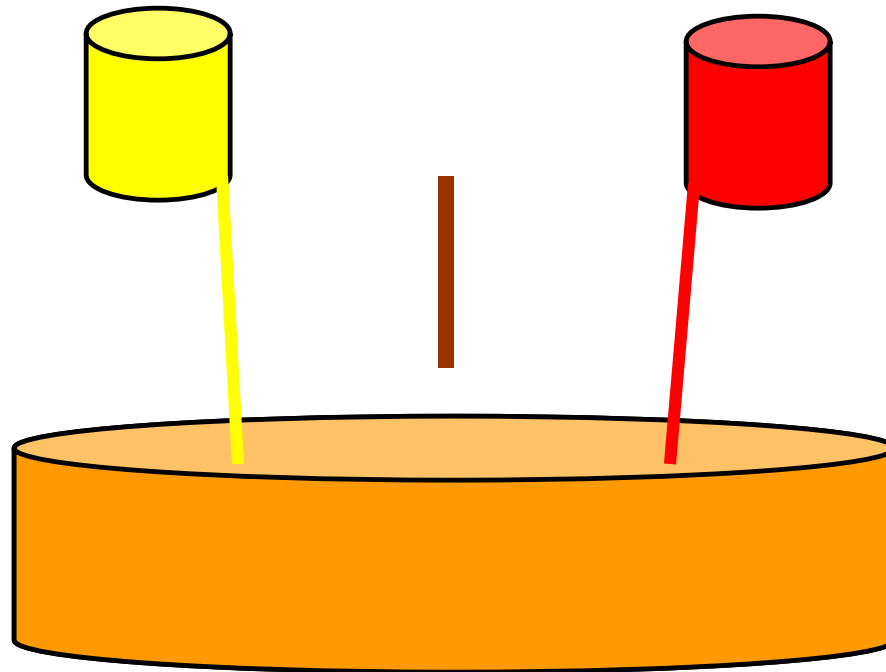
RED + **BLUE**



VIOLET

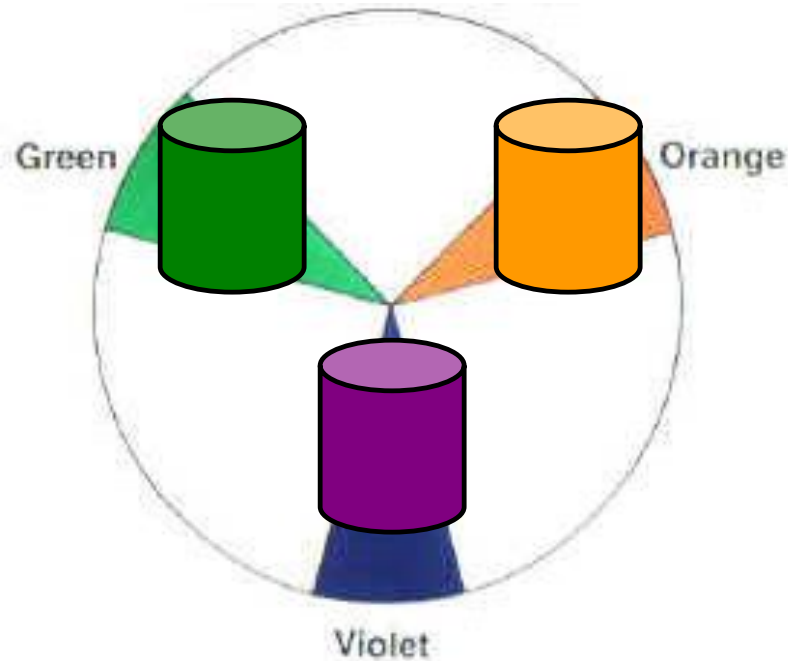
SECONDARY COLORS

YELLOW + **RED**



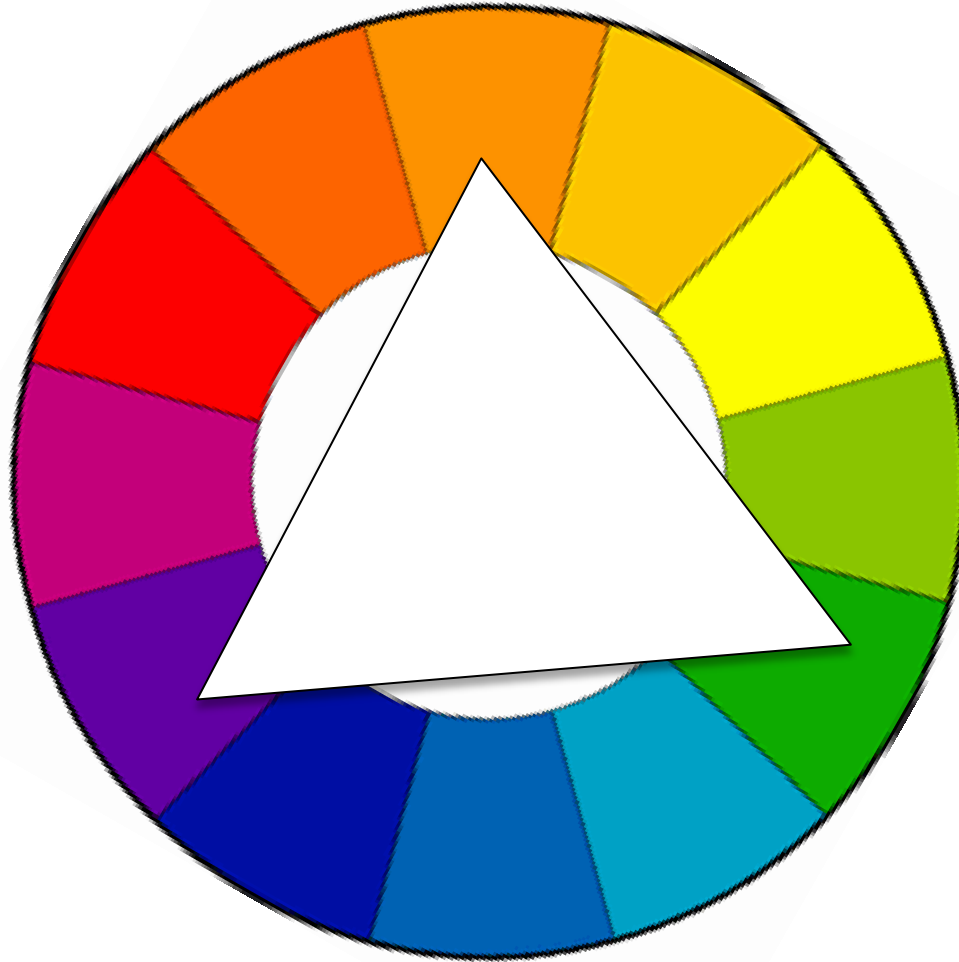
ORANGE

SECONDARY COLORS

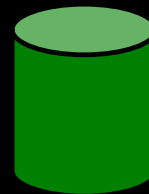
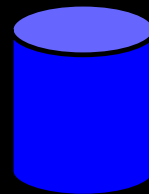
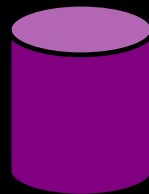
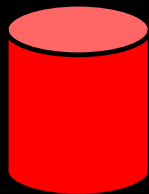
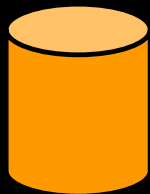
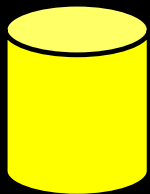
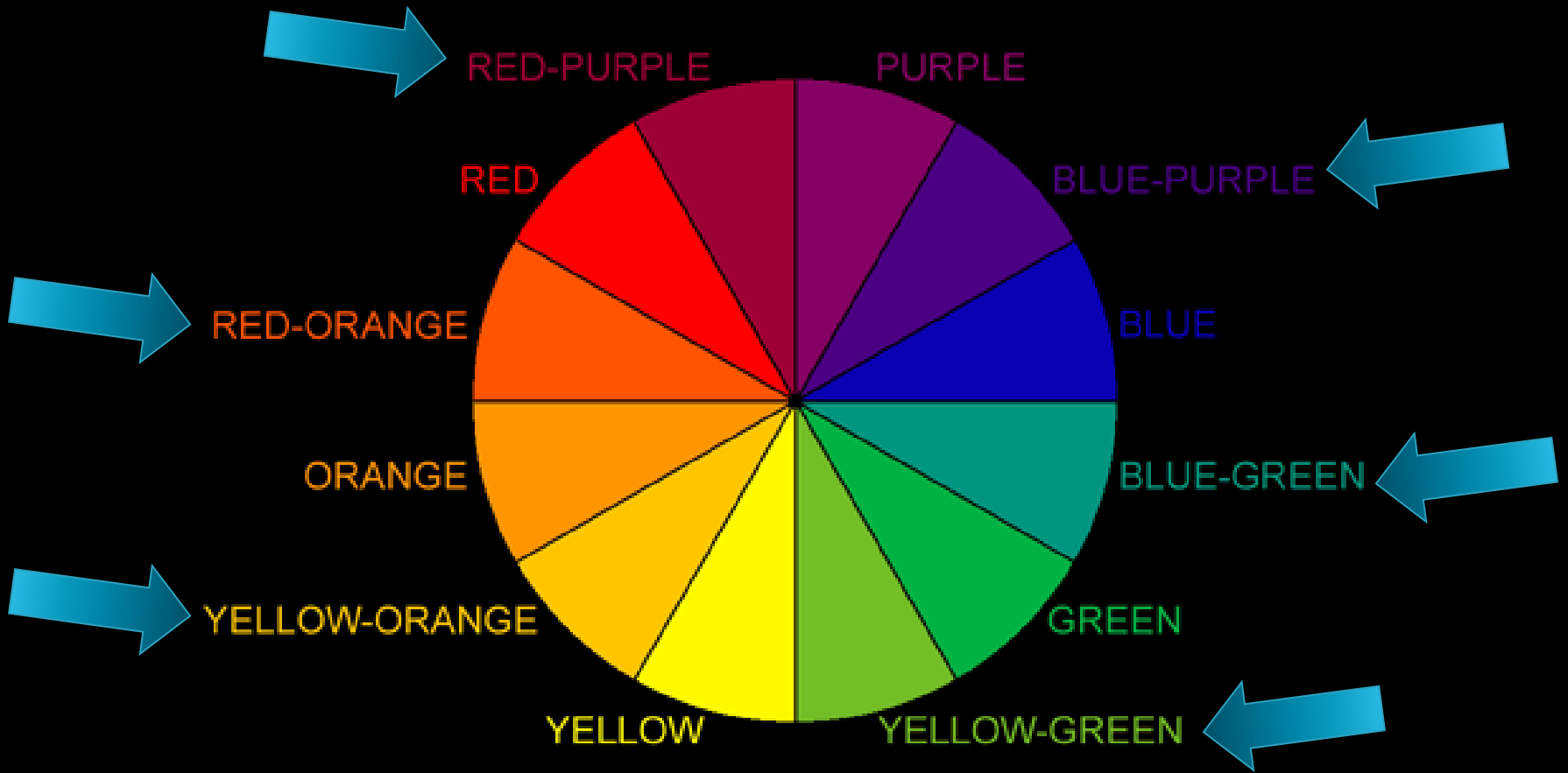


Now it's your turn!

- ▶ On your color wheel, draw a triangle connecting the secondary colors..

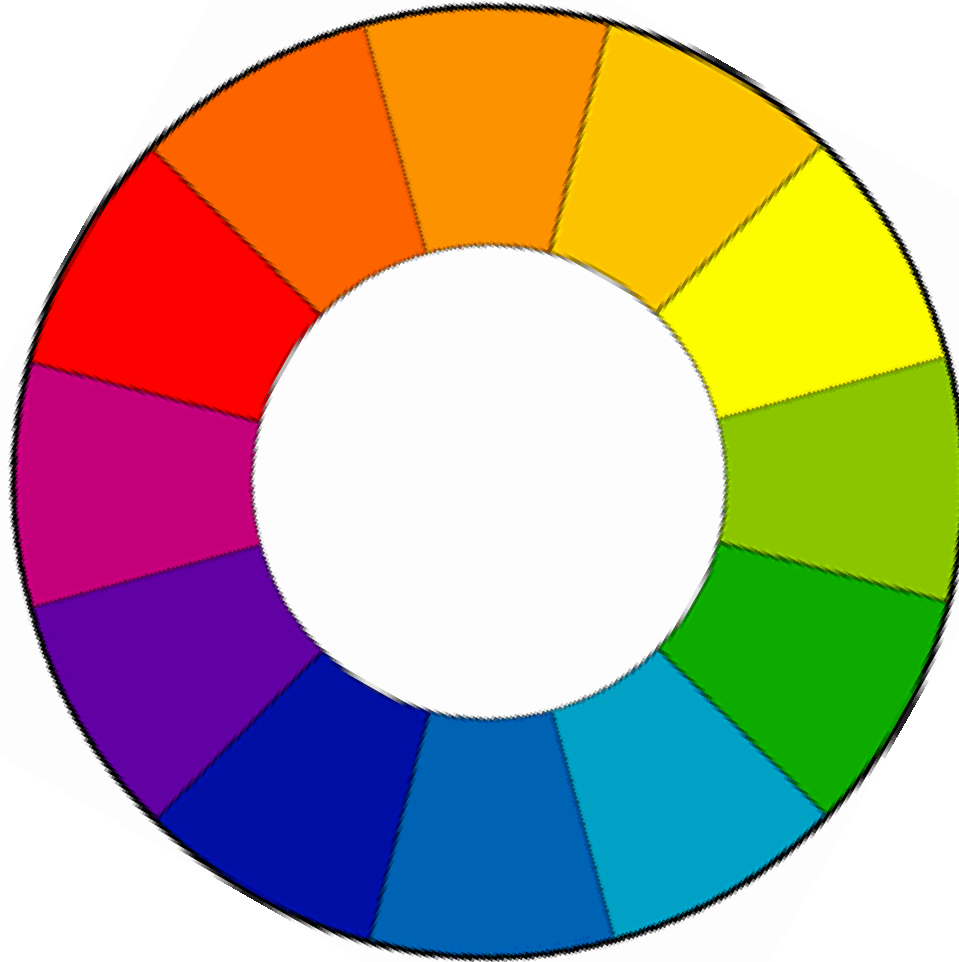


TERTIARY COLORS



Now it's your turn!

- ▶ On your color wheel, outline all of the tertiary colors...



COLOR SCHEMES

A combination of colors selected for a room design in order to create a mood or set a tone.

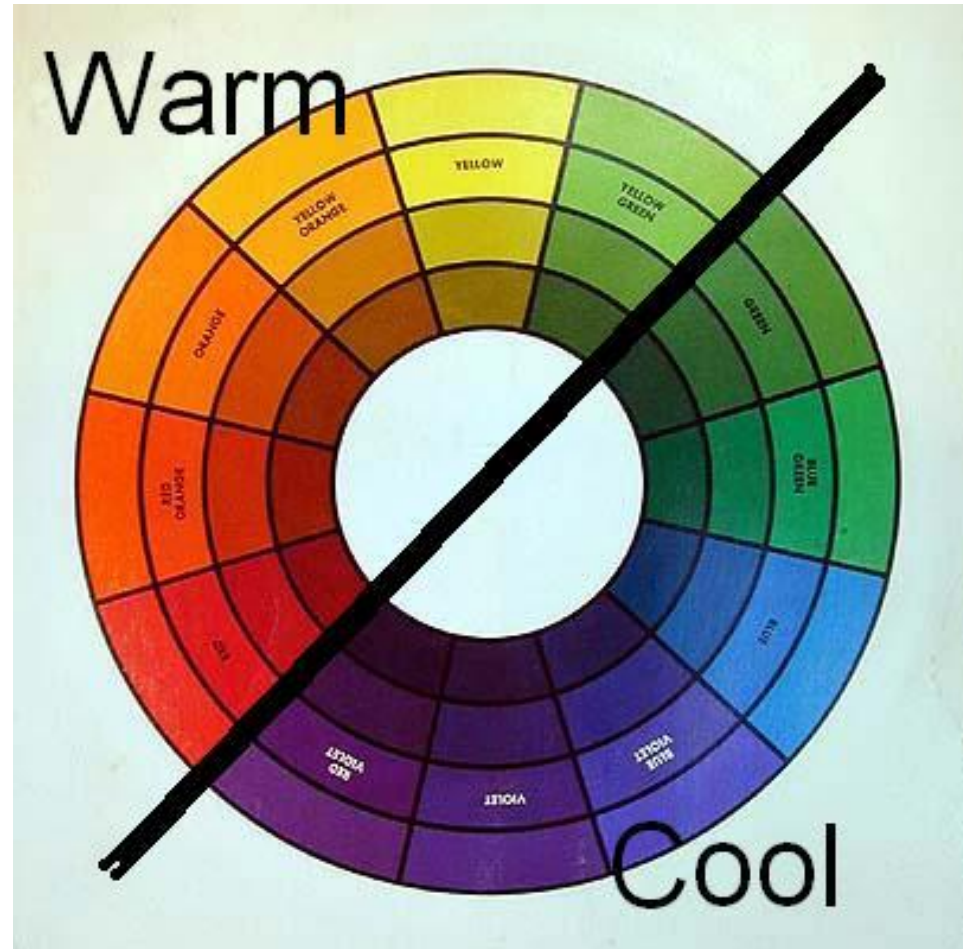
Cool Colors

- Cool colors are based on blues, greens, purples, blue-greens, magentas, and blue-based reds.
- Because these colors have a tendency to feel like they are receding (or backing away from you), cool tones are often used to paint the walls of a small room to make the room appear larger.



Now it's your turn!

- ▶ Split your color wheel into cool and warm colors then label.



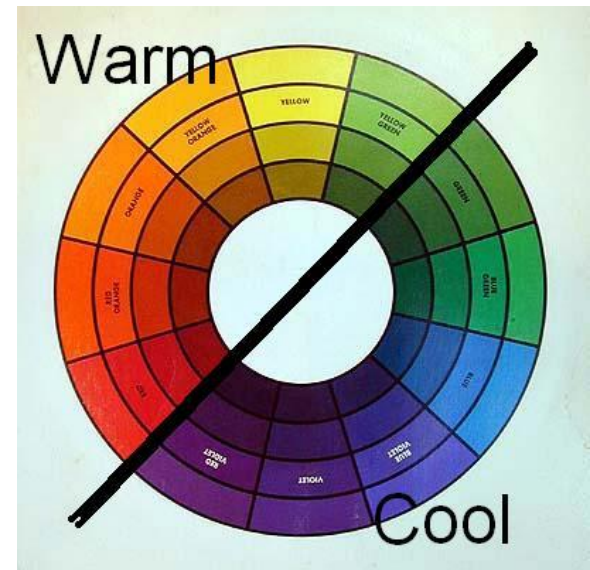






Warm Colors

- ▶ Warm colors are based on yellows, oranges, browns, yellowish greens, orangish reds.
- ▶ The warmth that these colors radiate tends to make them seem warm, cozy, and inviting and they draw attention very easily.
- ▶ Warm colors are associated with happiness and comfort.









Monochromatic

- ▶ A one-hue color scheme – using tints and shades
- ▶ Quiet and peaceful effect

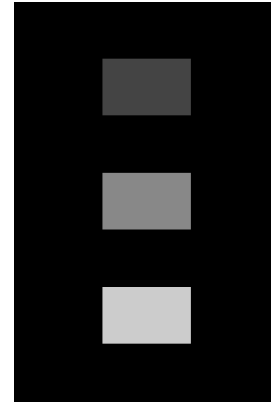




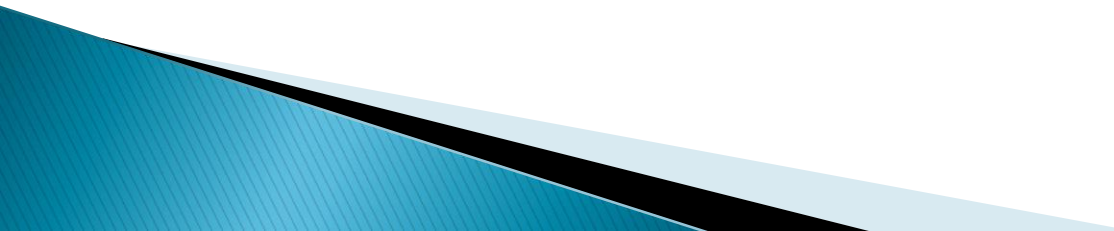


Neutral (Achromatic)

- ▶ Uses no hue
- ▶ Neutral colors like white, grey, and black are achromatic.
- ▶ Utilizes only value variations, without intensity
- ▶ Usually requires an accent color



- easier to live with than with vibrant color schemes.
- Often used as background colors in rooms because they blend well with other colors
- Touches of accent colors are usually added for interest



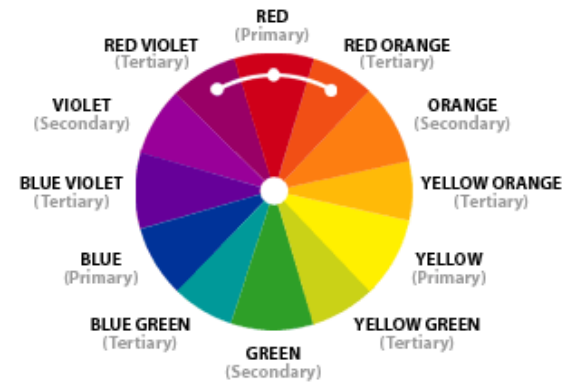




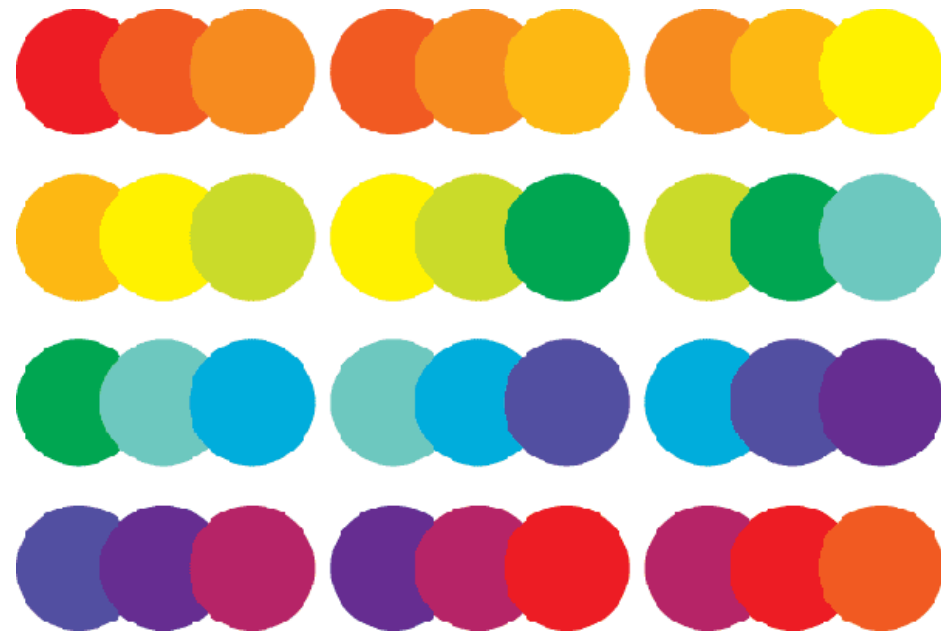




ANALOGOUS

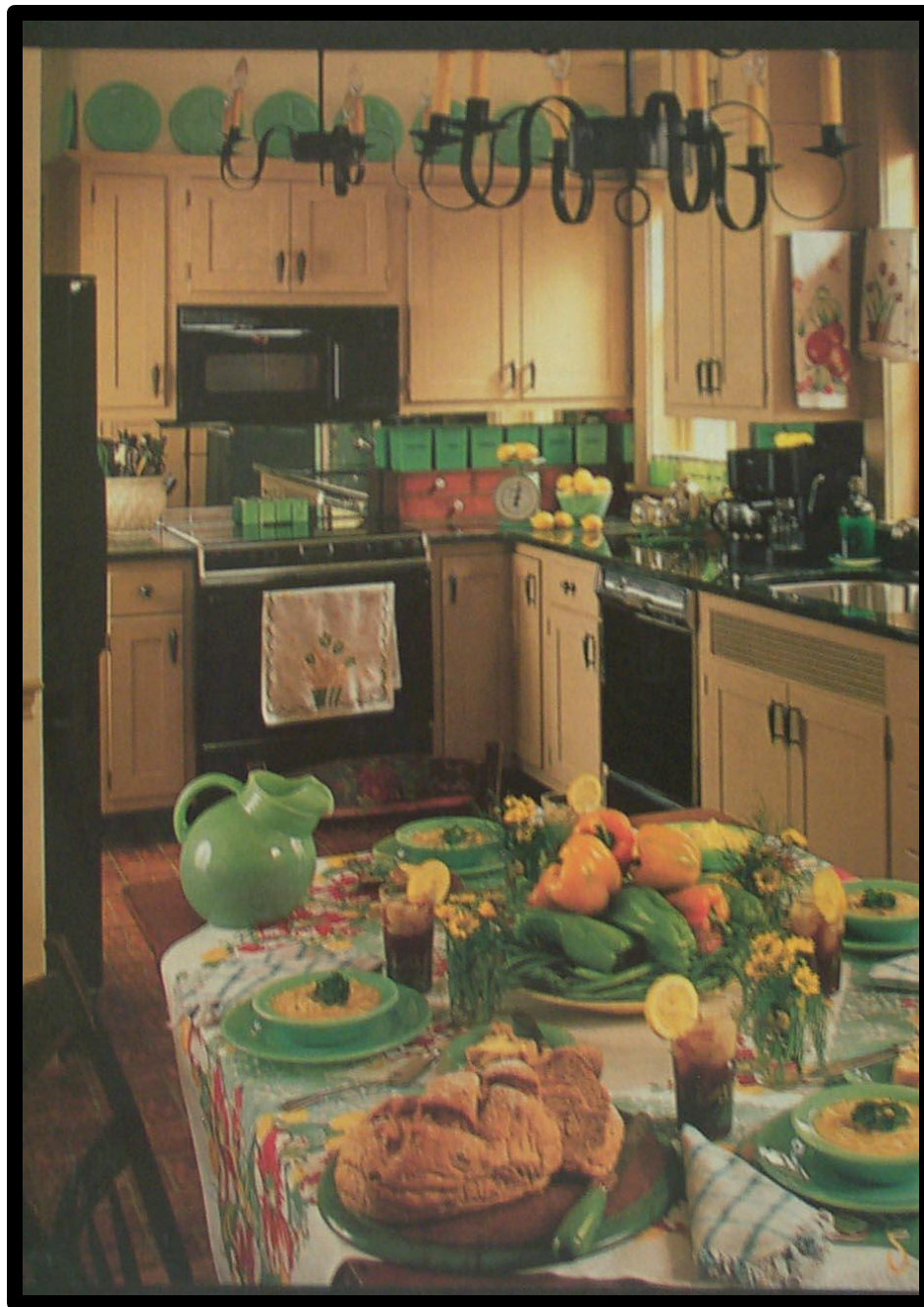


- ▶ Uses colors (3–5) that are adjacent to each other on the color wheel.
- ▶ One color is used as a dominant color while others are used to enrich the scheme





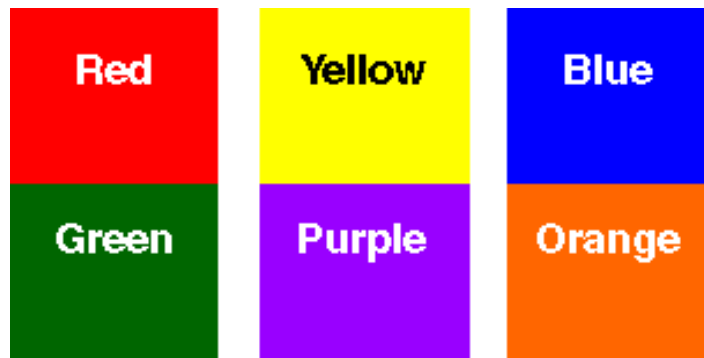
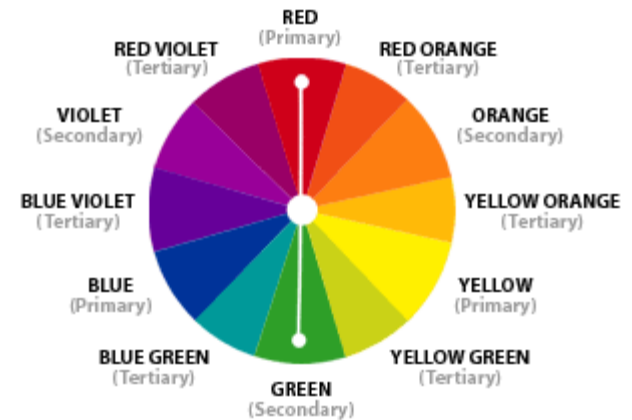


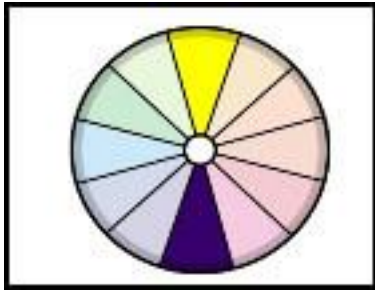




Complementary

- ▶ Built by combining hues opposite each other on the color wheel
- ▶ Tend to be livelier than other schemes









MUSEE - L'union Merveil

of the last
ry magnificence.

"swags and tassels,
that era, is one of
five woven jacquards.

children admire
m and superb quality
ly styled wing chair.

ever, to us,
to cuddle and read
tale classics
"Cinderella"
to our
nchildren.



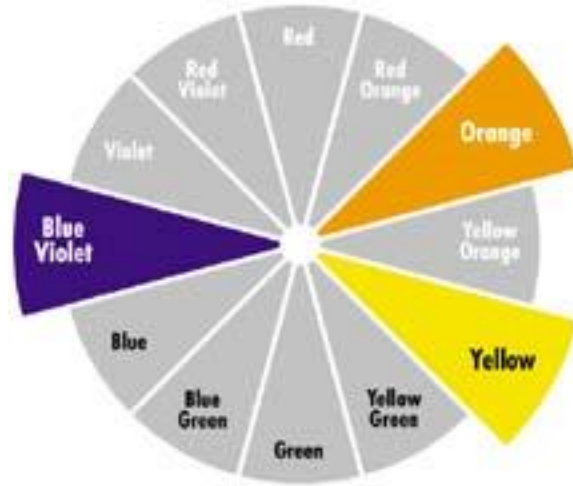


Split-Complementary

- ▶ A variation of the standard complementary scheme
- ▶ Uses a color and the two colors adjacent to its complementary
- ▶ Provides high contrast without the strong tension of the complementary scheme



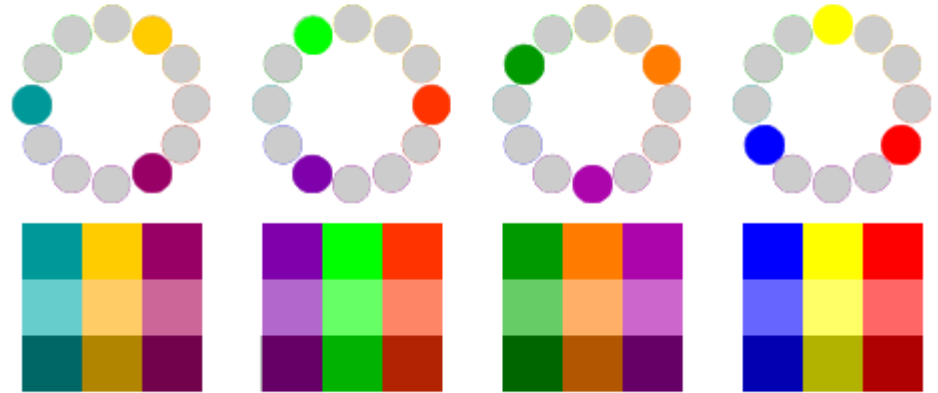
Split Complementary Theme
Involves on color and the two colors on each side of its complement.



Triadic

- When three colors, evenly spaced from one another, are used.
- The triadic scheme is not as contrasting as the complementary scheme, but it looks more balanced and harmonious

Triadic Harmonies











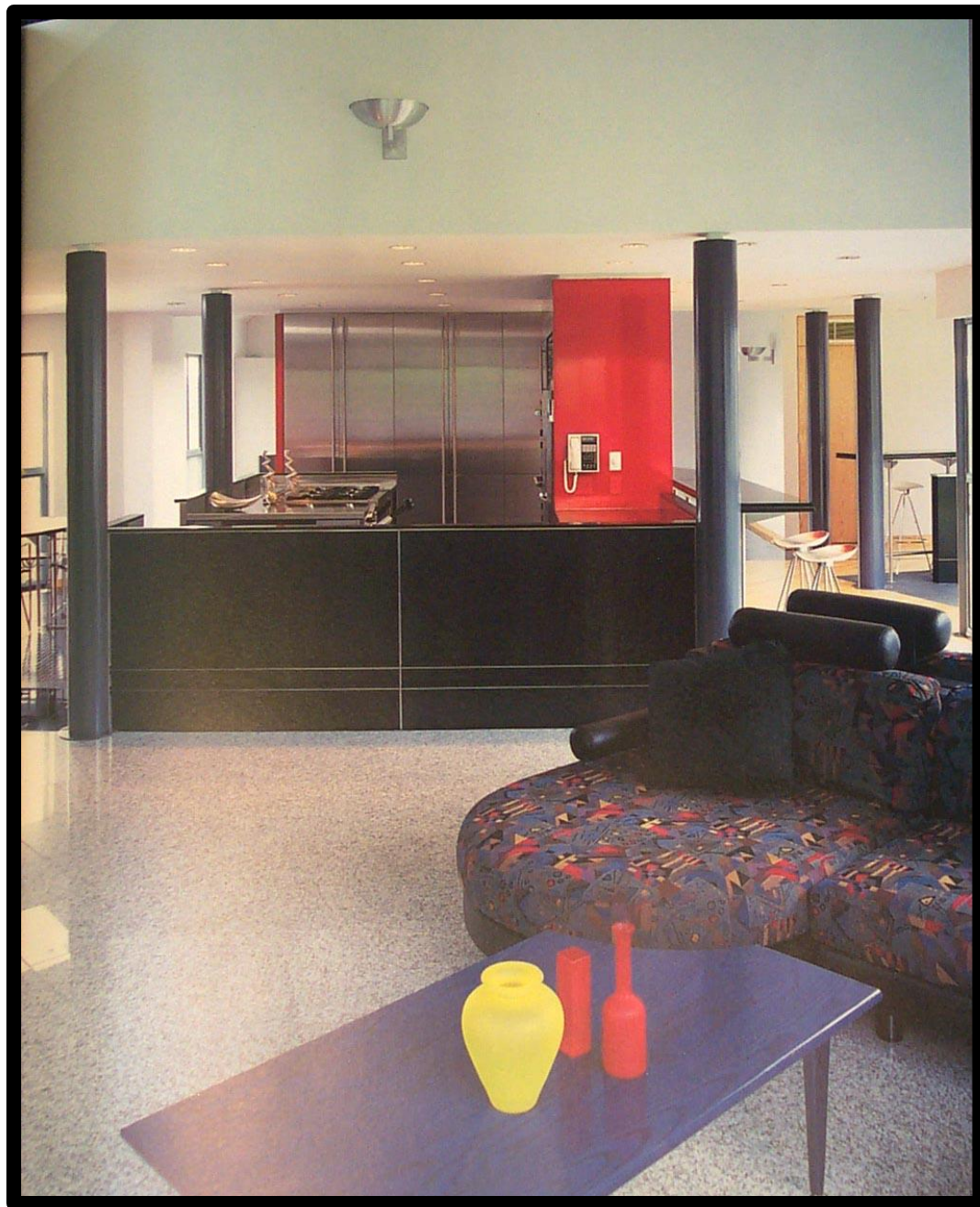












What happens if you
have no color scheme?

