

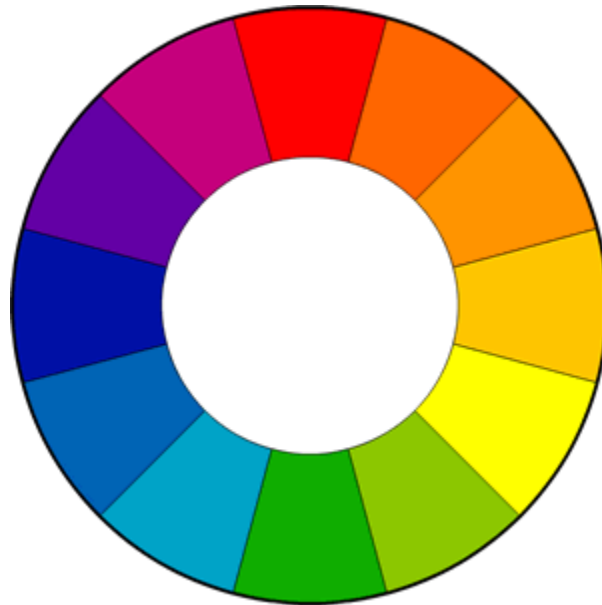
Basic Color Schemes

Introduction to Color Theory

With colors you can set a mood, attract attention, or make a statement. You can use color to energize, or to cool down. By selecting the right color scheme, you can create an ambiance of elegance, warmth or tranquility, or you can convey an image of playful youthfulness. Color can be your most powerful design element if you learn to use it effectively.

Colors affect us in numerous ways, both mentally and physically. A strong red color has been shown to raise the blood pressure, while a blue color has a calming effect. Being able to use colors consciously and harmoniously can help you create spectacular results

The Color Wheel:



The **color wheel** or **color circle** is the basic tool for combining colors. The first circular color diagram was designed by Sir Isaac Newton in 1666. The color wheel is designed so that virtually any colors you pick from it will look good together. Over the years, many variations of the basic design have been made, but the most common version is a wheel of 12 colors based on the RYB (or artistic) color model.

Traditionally, there are a number of color combinations that are considered especially pleasing. These are called **color harmonies** or **color chords** and they consist of two or more colors with a fixed relation in the color wheel. Color Impact is designed to dynamically create a color wheel to match your base color.

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Colors

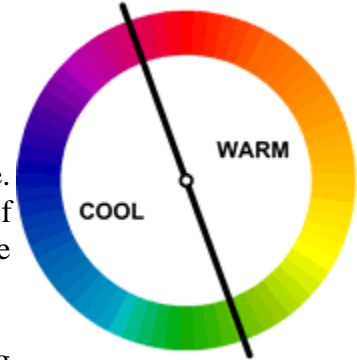
In the RYB (or subtractive) color model, the **primary colors** are red, yellow and blue.

The three **secondary colors** (green, orange and purple) are created by mixing two primary colors in equal amount. Another six **tertiary colors** are created by mixing primary and secondary colors. The above illustration shows the color circle with the primary, secondary and tertiary colors.

Warm and cool colors:

The color circle can be divided into warm and cool colors.

Warm colors are vivid and energetic, and tend to advance in space. Colors associated with sun are considered as warm colors. Use of warm colors generally avoided in museums unless we have to give emphases on some object. **Examples:** Red, Orange and Yellow



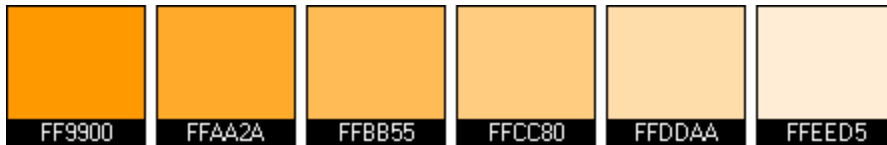
Cool colors give an impression of calm, and create a soothing impression. Usually colors associated with water and sky are considered cool colors. Cool colors are always preferred in different color schemes of museum display due to its pleasant feelings. **Examples:** Blue, Green and Purple

White, black and gray are considered to be **neutral**. They are not of decisive character.

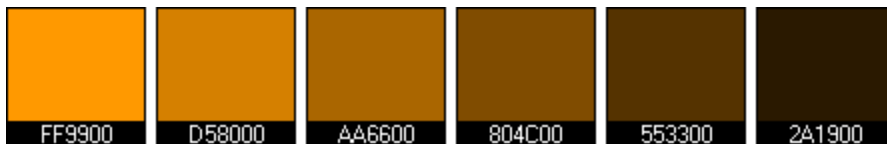
Tints, Shades, and Tones:

These terms are often used incorrectly, although they describe fairly simple color concepts. If a color is made lighter by adding white, the result is called a **tint**. If black is added, the darker version is called a **shade**. And if gray is added, the result is a different **tone**.

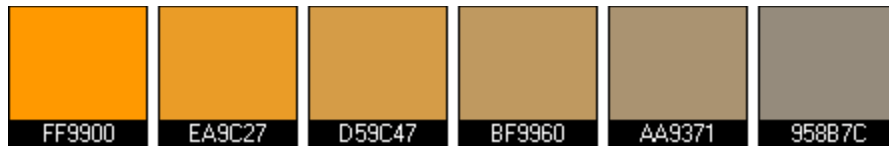
Tints - adding white to a pure hue:



Shades - adding black to a pure hue:



Tones - adding gray to a pure hue:

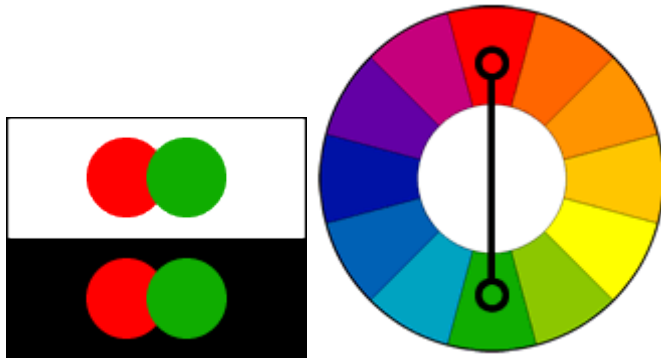


Color Harmonies **- basic techniques for creating color schemes**

Below are shown the basic color chords based on the **color wheel**.

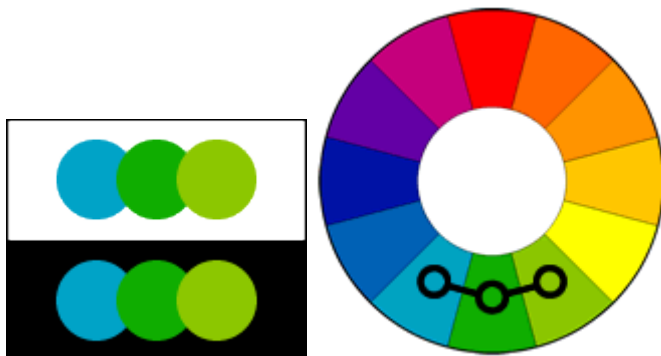
Complementary color scheme:

Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel are considered to be complementary colors (example: red and green). The high contrast of complementary colors creates a vibrant look especially when used at full saturation. This color scheme must be managed well so it is not jarring. Complementary color schemes are tricky to use in large doses, but work well when you want something to stand out. Complementary colors are really bad for text.



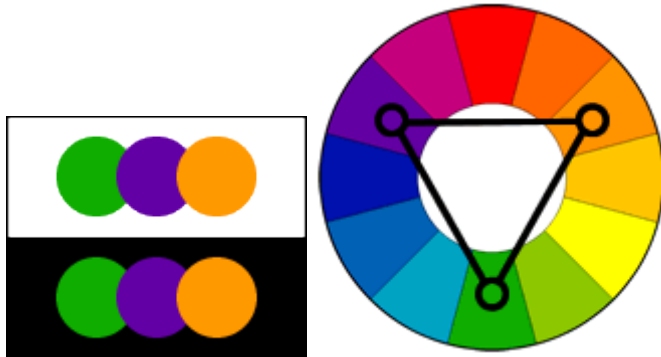
Analogous color scheme:

Analogous color schemes use colors that are next to each other on the color wheel. They usually match well and create serene and comfortable designs. Analogous color schemes are often found in nature and are harmonious and pleasing to the eye. Make sure you have enough contrast when choosing an analogous color scheme. Choose one color to dominate, a second to support. The third color is used (along with black, white or gray) as an accent.



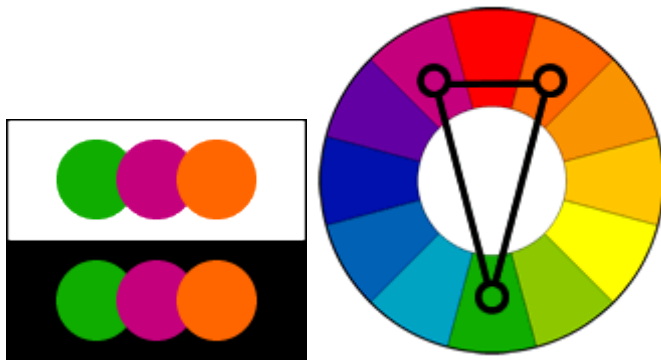
Triadic color scheme:

A triadic color scheme uses colors that are evenly spaced around the color wheel. Triadic color schemes tend to be quite vibrant, even if you use pale or unsaturated versions of your hues. To use a triadic harmony successfully, the colors should be carefully balanced - let one color dominate and use the two others for accent.



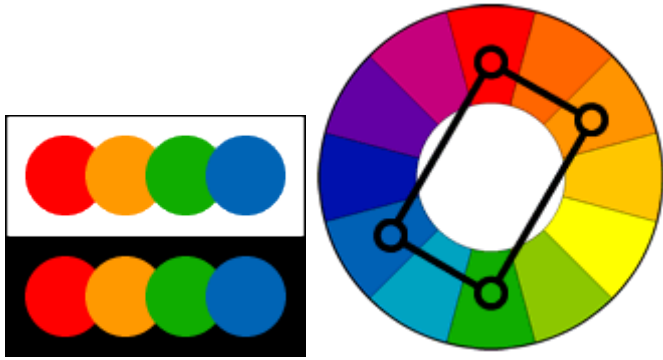
Split-Complementary color scheme:

The split-complementary color scheme is a variation of the complementary color scheme. In addition to the base color, it uses the two colors adjacent to its complement. This color scheme has the same strong visual contrast as the complementary color scheme, but has less tension. The split-complementary color scheme is often a good choice for beginners, because it is difficult to mess up.



Rectangle (tetradic) color scheme:

The rectangle or tetradic color scheme uses four colors arranged into two complementary pairs. This rich color scheme offers plenty of possibilities for variation. Tetradic color schemes work best if you let one color be dominant. You should also pay attention to the balance between warm and cool colors in your design.



Square color scheme:

The square color scheme is similar to the rectangle, but with all four colors spaced evenly around the color circle. Square color schemes works best if you let one color be dominant. You should also pay attention to the balance between warm and cool colors in your design.

