COLOUR SCHEMES

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THE COLOUR WHEEL
• Colour scheme means preparing such combinations as are interesting, attractive, comfortable, according to season, occasion and are becoming to the wearer.

• Colour scheme can be of three categories:-
  ➢ Related Colour Schemes.
  ➢ Contrasting Colour Schemes.
  ➢ Triad Colour Scheme.
RELATED COLOUR SCHEMES

• Related colour schemes have one dominating colour as adjoining colours are used. These schemes are quite harmonious.

• These colour schemes are of three types:
  1. Monochromic Colour Scheme.
  2. Analogous Colour Scheme.
  3. Accented Neutral Colour Scheme.
Monochromatic Colour Scheme

• This Scheme has only one colour. It is used in various tints, shades and intensities, e.g. different shades of blue—from sky blue to navy blue.

• Such colour schemes are used in men’s wear and in clothing for the elderly.

• This colour scheme is easy to create but can become monotonous.
BLUE MONOCHROMATIC
Analogous Colour Scheme

• In this scheme three neighboring colours on the colour wheel are selected. One primary or one secondary colour along with its neighbour on each side form the scheme, e.g. red, red orange & orange.

• It is quite attractive and pleasant but the colour scheme can become very warm or very cool.
ANALOGOUS COLOUR SCHEMES
ACCENTED NEUTRAL COLOUR SCHEME

• In this one or two bright shades of colour are used as accents with neutral colours like white, black, grey or beige. For eg. red with grey, navy blue with white.

• It is often used for uniforms.
CONTRASTING COLOUR SCHEMES

• In such colour schemes colours far off from each other in the colour wheel are used. Various such colour schemes are:
  1. Complementary colour scheme.
  2. Split complementary colour scheme.
  3. Double split complementary colour scheme.
COMPLEMENTARY COLOUR SCHEME

• In this scheme colours exactly opposite to each other in the colour wheel are used, e.g. red with green, blue-purple with yellow-orange etc.

• This colour scheme is very interesting; one colour is dominating and the other subdued.

• Pure primary and secondary colours need not be used.
COMPLEMENTARY COLOUR SCHEMES
SPLIT COMPLEMENTARY COLOUR SCHEME

• In this colour scheme, with a particular colour, the adjoining colours on both sides of its complementary colour in the colour wheel are used, for e.g. yellow-orange and yellow-green with purple.
• This combination makes a shape of Y in the colour wheel.
• Inclusion of more colours and shades make it more interesting then complementary colour scheme.
DOUBLE SPLIT COMPLEMENTARY COLOUR SCHEME

• This colour scheme forms the shape of X in the colour wheel as adjoining colours of complementary colours are taken, e.g. yellow-orange and yellow-green along with red-purple and blue-purple.
• This colour scheme is challenging but with right choice of colours can be well balanced, exciting and most interesting.
• Suitable for children’s clothing and young girls’ dresses.
DOUBLE SPLIT COMPLIMENTARY
TRIAD COLOUR SCHEME

- In this scheme, three equidistant colours in the colour wheel are taken, e.g. red, blue & yellow.
- Intermediate colours or lighter shades of selected colours can make it more interesting.
RIGHT SELECTION OF COLOUR SCHEME

• Various factors affecting the right selection of colour schemes are light, season, texture, size, age, gender, personality & complexion of the wearer and occasion.

• **Light:** Colours show differently in day light and artificial light- brighter in day light. So subdued colours are suitable for daywear and bright colours for night.

• **Season:** White and pastel shades are cool quiet and soothing are suitable for summers, purple, navy blue, black, maroon feel warm and vivid. Hence are suitable for winters.

• **Texture:** Colours look brighter in smooth textures and darker and dull in rough textures.
• **Size of the wearer:** Bright colour accentuate the figure. So fat people should use colour of low value. Lean persons look nice in pale tints or bright colours but stout people with poor figure should wear light and dull colours.

• Contrasting plane colour divide the figure horizontally giving a broader look. Stout persons should avoid contrast and use one colour for a tall and slim look.

• Short and thin persons should not use contrasting colours.

• Tall and thin persons look proportionate in contrasting colour.

• For a bottom heavy figure, light colour should be used for top and dark for skirt.

• For heavy shoulders full chest and slim hips used dark colours for upper part and light for the lower.
• **Age:** Old women should not use brilliant colours for example orange, sharp blue or vivid purple as they make them look more old. Dull, warm hues will give warm and lively look to her face. Grey and blue grey go well with grey hair.

• **Gender:** Monochromatic and analogous colour schemes are suitable for men, while contrasting colour schemes are for women. Colours, such as brown, blue, grey, maroon & some shades of green are suitable for men while soft colours like yellow, pink, turquoise are for women.

• **Complexion:** Dark values take away the skin colour and very light values add colour. People with pale complexion should avoid black, tan, grey and complementary colours of yellow, i.e. purple and blue. They should use pink or green.

• People with dark skin and dark hair should choose darker and stronger colours with bold contrast.

• Skin eruptions seem more prominent with red, green or any bright colour. They should use neutral or dull colours.
• Blue eyes look more prominent when blue colour is worn in dress.

• When the colour of eyes is repeated in the dress, the wearer looks broader.

• **Personality:** Colour should complement your personality, not dominate it. A lively and vivacious person can carry vivid colours, a quite person should use them only in small quantities, she should also not wear very dull colours as that will make her look colourless. Bright colours should only be used by people having very striking personality.

• **Occasion:** Bright colours such as red, magenta, purple are suitable for informal evening parties and gay occasions while soft pale dark and dainty colours are preferred for a formal and social get togethers.
SOME POINTS FOR USING COLOURS IN A COLOUR SCHEME.

• Subdued colours should be used over a large area and striking contrast should cover small areas to get a feeling of balance.

• In dark and light combination, some part of the darker colour should be used in lighter garments also.

• In contrasting colour schemes follow the rule – larger the area, duller the colour.

• Warm colours go well with warm colours and cool colours with cool ones. A colour scheme should be mainly warm or mainly cool, the other colour should be added in a small quantity.

• Bright colours should be used to bring a specific part in focus for e.g. a slim waist, good face.

• To achieve rhythmic distribution of colours in address, repetition or gradation in hue value, and intensity of a colour should be used.
THANK YOU