COLOUR
&
COLOUR SCHEMES

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COLOUR

Color or colour is the visual perceptual property corresponding in humans to the categories called red, green, blue and others. Color derives from the spectrum of light (distribution of light power versus wavelength) interacting in the eye with the spectral sensitivities of the light receptors. Color categories and physical specifications of color are also associated with objects, materials, light sources, etc., based on their physical properties such as light absorption, reflection, or emission spectra. By defining a color space, colors can be identified numerically by their coordinates.

Because perception of color stems from the varying spectral sensitivity of different types of cone cells in the retina to different parts of the spectrum, colors may be defined and quantified by the degree to which they stimulate these cells. These physical or physiological quantifications of color, however, do not fully explain the perception of color appearance.
• Color is what the eye sees when sunlight or some other light bounces off an object.
• Hue refers to a color’s name, such as "red" or "blue." A hue can vary in value (lightness or darkness) and intensity (brightness or dullness).
• Colors express emotions and mood.
• Bright, light, warm colors can feel exciting, stimulating, friendly.
• Dull, dark, cool colors can feel cold, sad, and mysterious.
• The color wheel is made up of twelve colors organized in a circle.
Characteristics of Color

From the decoration point of view, colors are not only the seven parts split out of the light, but there are many new colors made from there combinations and have different characteristics i.e. some colors are light, some dark, some are bright, others are dull. Similarly, some are advancing while others are receding. Thus, the characteristics of color can be explained under three groups:

1) Based on Properties
2) Based on Quality or Effect
3) Based on Psychological Effects
Based on Properties
i) Hue
ii) Value – Shade, Tint, Tone, Neutrals
iii) Intensity

Based on Quality or Effect
i) Warm and cool colors
ii) Advancing and receding colors
iii) Heavy and light color colors
iv) Bright and dull colors
v) Neutral Colors

Based on Psychological Effects
i) Blue Color
ii) Green Color
iii) Yellow Color
iv) Red Color
v) Purple Color
vi) Orange Color
vii) Brown and Grey Color
viii) White Color
COLOUR WHEEL

A color wheel or color circle is an abstract illustrative organization of color hues around a circle that shows relationships between primary colors, secondary colors, complementary colors, etc.

As an illustrative model, artists typically use red, yellow, and blue primaries (RYB color model) arranged at three equally spaced points around their color wheel. Intermediate and interior points of color wheels and circles represent color mixtures. In a paint or subtractive color wheel, the "center of gravity" is usually (but not always) black, representing all colors of light being absorbed; in a color circle, on the other hand, the center is white or gray, indicating a mixture of different wavelengths of light (all wavelengths, or two complementary colors, for example).
Primary Colors: Yellow, Red, Blue
Secondary Colors: Orange, Purple, Green
Tertiary Colors: Yellow-Orange, Orange-Red, Red-Purple, Purple-Blue, Blue-Green and Green-Yellow

Primary Colors are the three colors that cannot be produced by mixing any other colors and which in different combinations form the basis of all other colors.

Secondary Colors can be obtained by mixing two primary colors.

Tertiary Colors are created by mixing a primary color with its adjacent Secondary color.
Color Schemes

Colors can be used together to create pleasing or interesting effects. This grouping of colors is called a **color scheme**.

Color Schemes can be discussed under two heads:

1) Related Color Scheme
   i) Monochromatic Color Scheme
   ii) Analogous Color Scheme
   iii) Accented Neutral Color Scheme

2) Contrasting Color Scheme
   i) Complementary Color Scheme
   ii) Split-Complementary Color Scheme
   iii) Double Split-Complementary Color Scheme
   iv) Triad Color Scheme
Factors Affecting the Color Scheme of a Room

The Color Scheme of a room is affected by the following factors:
1. Size and shape of the room
2. Amount of light in the room
3. Activities carried out in the room
4. Personal preference of the room
5. Current Fashion
6. Type of articles in the room
7. Season

Planning Color Schemes for various areas in House

Color Schemes Can be Prepared for various areas of house:
1. Exterior of the House
2. Entrance of the House
3. Drawing Room
4. Dining Room
5. Kitchen
6. Bedroom
7. Children Room
8. Guest Room
9. Bathroom