

Hi, this is Roopa Mulgaonker again with the interdesign subject. This is your general elective subject. Previously we have learned about different types of design, now we're coming to colors. Colour is one of the types of elements we have studied previously. We have seen the videos of the right principle of colors and elements of colors and components and everything really well. And today we're going to learn about color, which is a very important element in interior design which can create art and beauty or a painter or an interior designer can put in all his abilities and skills and knowledge and everything to create beauty in your life. That is interior designing.

Now what is the outline of this module? Outline of these module is color, color dimensions,color wheel, warm and cool colors, color, harmonies.

What are you going to learn and understand?

You will be able to explain what is color will be able to state and expanded. Color dimensions will be able to. You'll be knowing about color scheme color harmonies, able to differentiate between warm and cool colors.

Now what is a color wheel?

It is a chart representing the relationships between colours. Painters use it to identify colours to mix and designers use it to choose colours that go well together.

The classic colour wheel shows hues arranged in a circle, connected by lines or shapes.

The colours include Primary colours, Secondary colours, Tertiary colours.

Primary Colours: Red, yellow and blue

Primary colours are the 3 pigment colours that cannot be mixed or formed by any combination of other colours. All other colours are derived from these 3 hues.

Secondary Colours: Secondary colours are created by mixing primary colours. For example, mixing red and yellow creates orange; mixing yellow and blue creates green.

Tertiary Colours: Yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green & yellow-green

These are the colours formed by mixing a primary and a secondary colour. That's why the hue is a two word name, such as blue-green, red-violet, and yellow-orange.

Warm and cool colours

The colour wheel can be divided into warm and cool colours.

Warm colours are vivid and energetic, and tend to advance in space.

Cool colours give an impression of calm, and create a soothing impression.

White, black and grey are considered to be neutral.

The Dimensions of colors –

There are three properties or qualities which may be called the dimensions of colour, and which are just as distinct from one another as the length, breadth, and thickness of an object. These colour dimensions are: Hue, Value, Chroma or intensities

Hue:- Hue is the descriptive name of a colour such as red, orange, and violet. Hue also indicates the warmth or coolness of the colour. Red colour is a pure hue. It has many variations. Pink colour is a tint of red. Maroon is a shade of red. Pink and maroon colours are members of the red hue.

Value:- Value is the lightness or darkness of a hue by the addition of white, grey, or black. The grey scale is a guide for modifying the value of any colour. White added to a hue, creates a tint. Grey added to hue, creates a tone. Black added to hue creates a shade. For instance variations of the colour blue might

include baby blue (tint), colonial blue (tone), and navy blue (shade). The addition of white lightens or brightens and increases the value of a colour. It also increases the reflection of light. The addition of black darkens and decreases the value, creating shades of the colour and also more of visual weight.

Chroma or intensity: Chroma is the third quality or dimension of colour, which indicates the brightness or dullness of the colour. It refers to the degree of colour intensity, strength, saturation, or purity of a colour. The purity of a colour refers to its freedom from white, black, or grey.

#### Colour harmonies

It is the Basic techniques for creating colour schemes. Different types of colour harmonies are

Complementary, Analogous, Triadic, Split-Complementary, Rectangle (tetradic), Square

Complementary – Colours that are directly opposite each other (example: red and green).

These colours need not be used in their Pure form. Can be used in values and intensity. The high contrast of complementary colours creates a vibrant look especially when used at full saturation. This scheme offers strong contrast than any other colour scheme and draws maximum attention. This colour scheme must be managed well so it is not jarring. This schemes work well when you want something to stand out.

Analogous- Colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. (blue, blue violet and blue green) Usually match well and create serene and comfortable designs. Are often found in nature and are harmonious and pleasing to the eye. Make sure you have enough contrast when choosing an analogous colour scheme. Choose one colour to dominate, a second to support. The third colour is used as an accent.

Triadic- Uses colours that are evenly spaced around the color wheel. In a form of an equilateral triangle. Tends to be quite vibrant, even if you use pale or unsaturated versions of your hues. To use a triadic harmony successfully, the colours should be carefully balanced - let one colour dominate and use the two others for accent. Richest of all harmonies.

Split-Complementary- It is a variation of the complementary colour scheme. In addition to the base colour, it uses the two colours adjacent to its complement. This colour scheme has the same strong visual contrast as the complementary colour scheme, but has less tension. The split-complementary colour scheme is often a good choice for beginners, because it is difficult to mess up. e.g. yellow with red purple and blue purple, Yellow orange with blue and purple

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

Square- Is similar to the rectangle, but with all four colours spaced evenly around the colour circle.

Square colour schemes works best if you let one colour be dominant. You should also pay attention to the balance between warm and cool colours in your design.

This is all you are going to learn in this module.

Thank you.