



3rd Year Architecture
2018/2019 First Semester

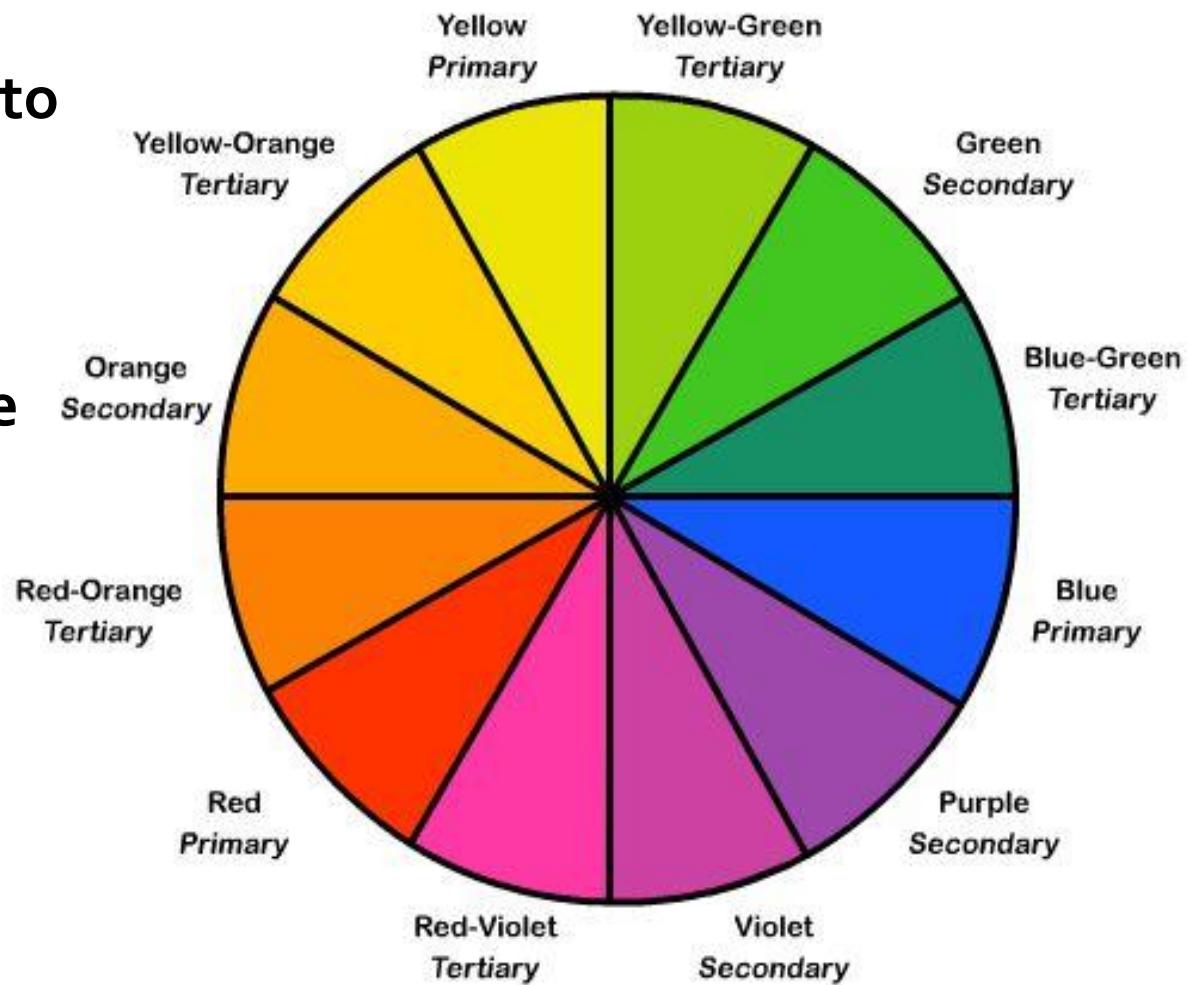


Lecture (4) : color schemes

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Color Schemes or harmonies -

- The result of turning color combinations in to a **set of rules** or to **create a mood** or **set a tone** for an interior or architecture palette.
- Based on the color theory (color wheel), the designer can creatively select and organize color in **harmonious combinations**.
- Color schemes are **ways** colors are put together in an **intelligent way**.



The basic color wheel with primary , secondary and tertiary colors

- There are eight "classic" combinations of color:
 1. Dominant color scheme .
 2. Monochromatic.
 3. Analogous.
 4. Complementary.
 5. Split – complementary.
 6. Triadic.
 7. Tetradic (rectangular and square) .
 8. Neutral colors(Archromatic) scheme .

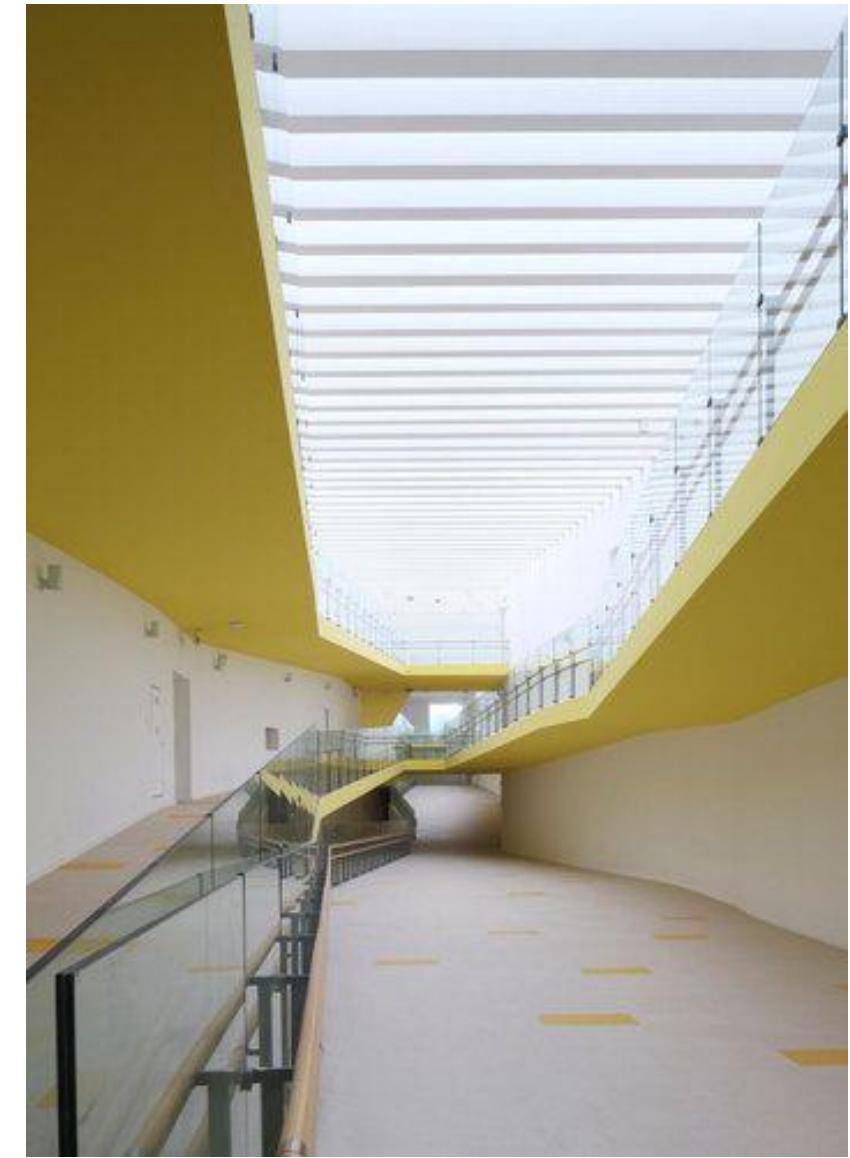


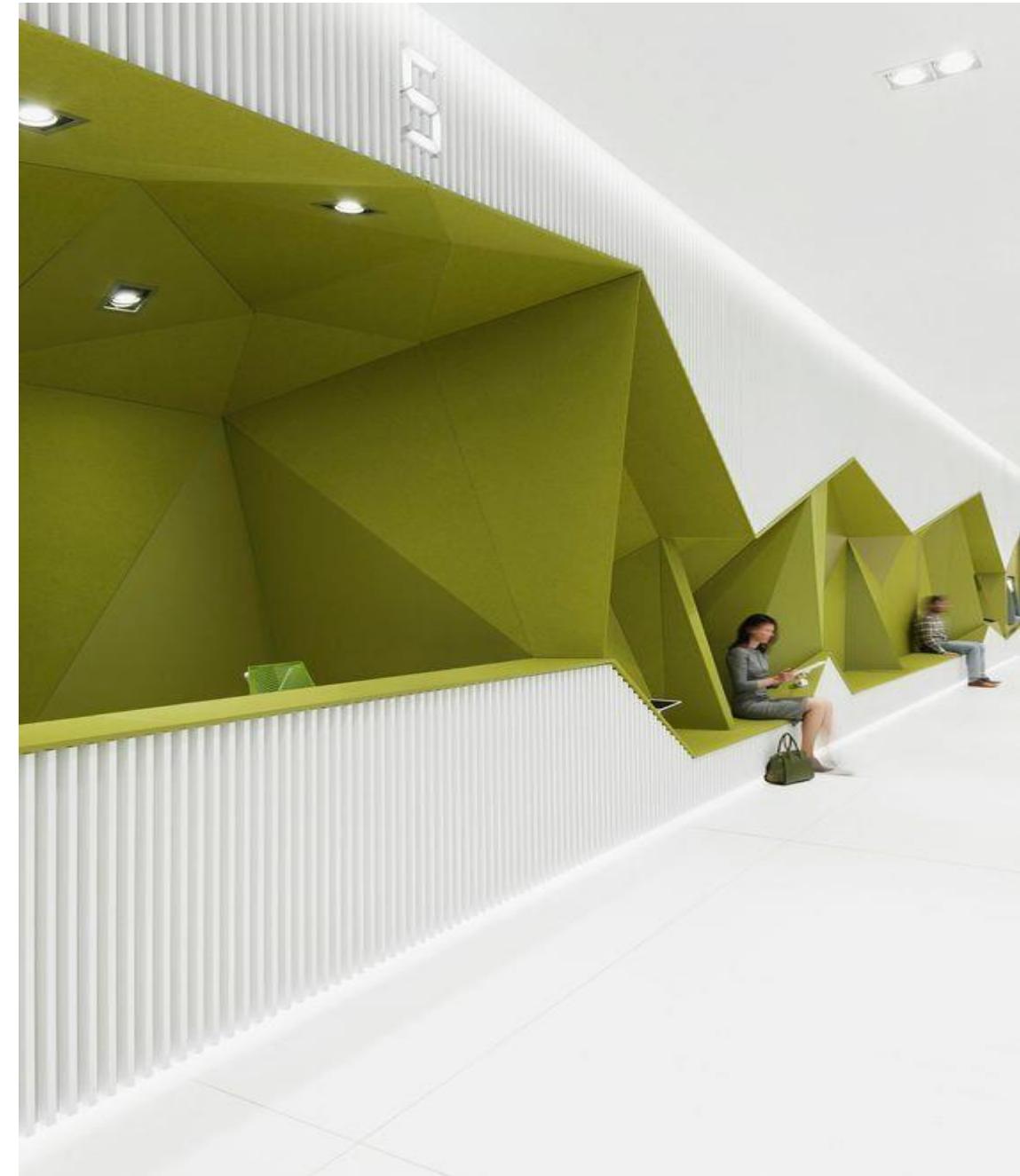
1. Dominant color scheme :

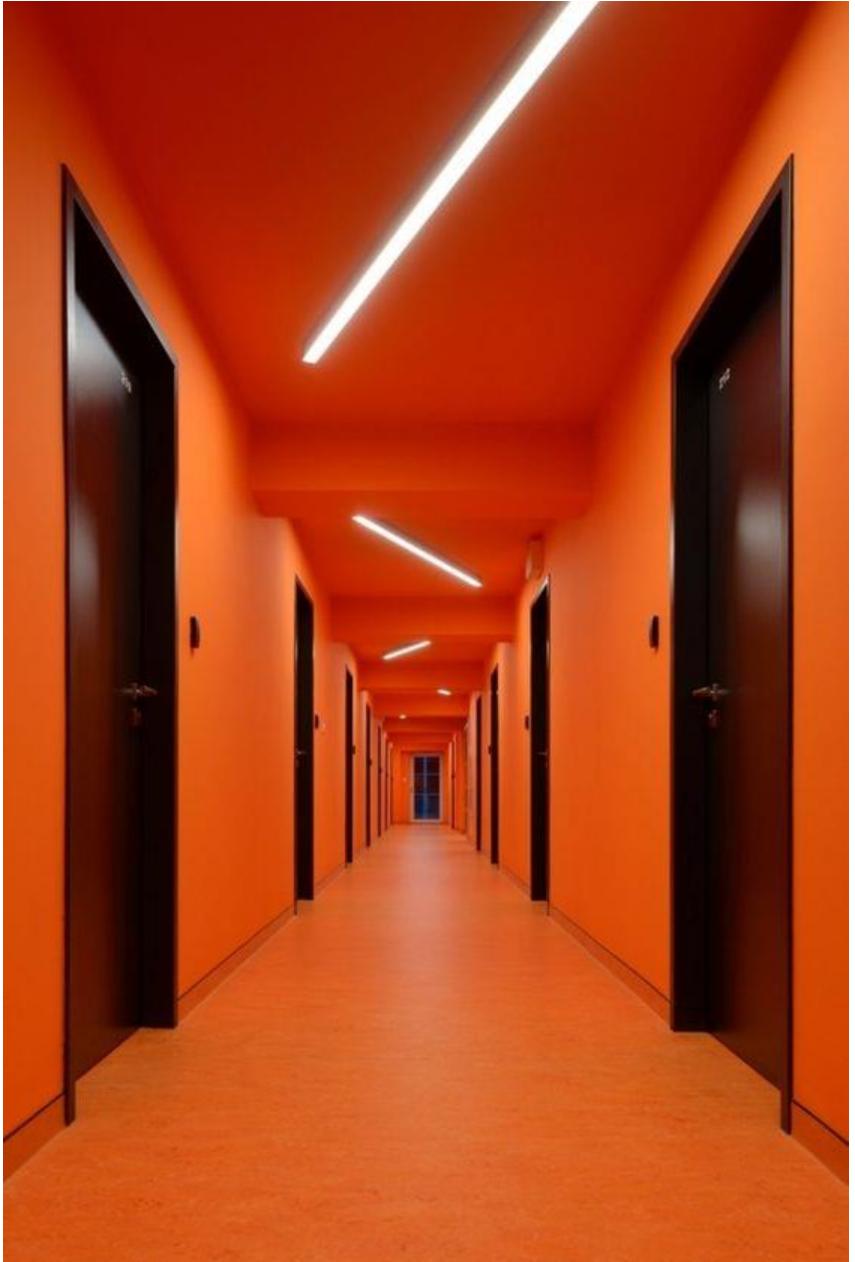
- One easy way to design a color scheme is to use **black** and **white**, plus a single "**key color**" to highlight important information such as headings, or emphasized text, or to include graphical elements like rules or background shading.
- A color key , or dominant color, can **heighten psychological** as well as composition impact.











- Perhaps the most daring employment of color in architecture and design is the **overwhelming use of a single color** , allowing that color to **protagonize** and at times **dominate** the space .
- But it is one that requires careful attention to how **form** , **texture** and **proportion** interplay with the color to create a space with the desired ambiance.
- Different **protagonizing** color have vastly different effect on a room .
- With red and pink generally warming it and creating a **cozy atmosphere** , green adding a cool design-focused edge and overwhelming , blue a futuristic aspect.

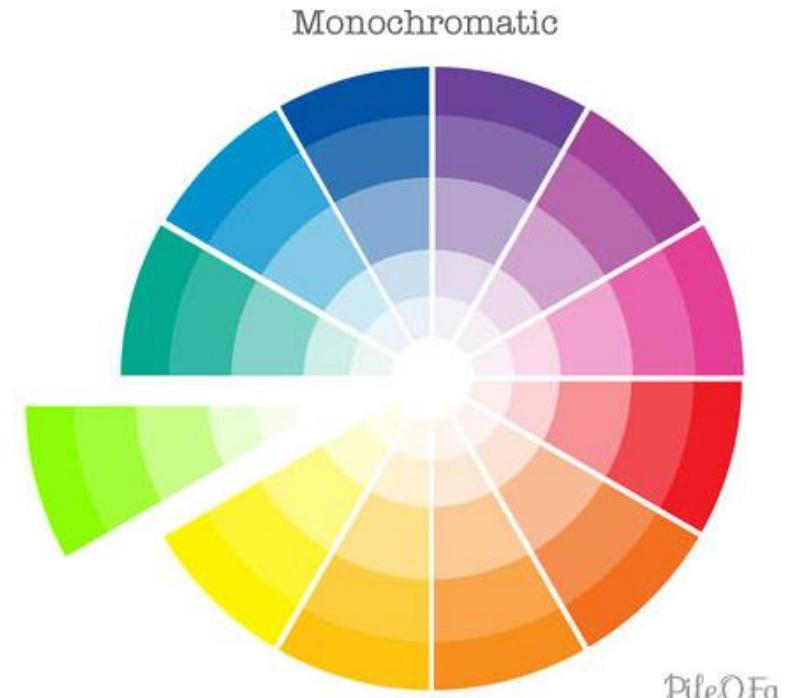


2. Monochromatic:

- The monochromatic is perhaps **the simplest** and most basic of the color schemes , after dominant scheme .
- Composition using tints and shades of only one hue.
- Easiest scheme to **balance visually**, however but lacks high impact of other more contrasting and complicated schemes.



Monochromatic colors



- have a soothing effect; but they can become boring.
- Monochromatic schemes can make a room appear larger or smaller.

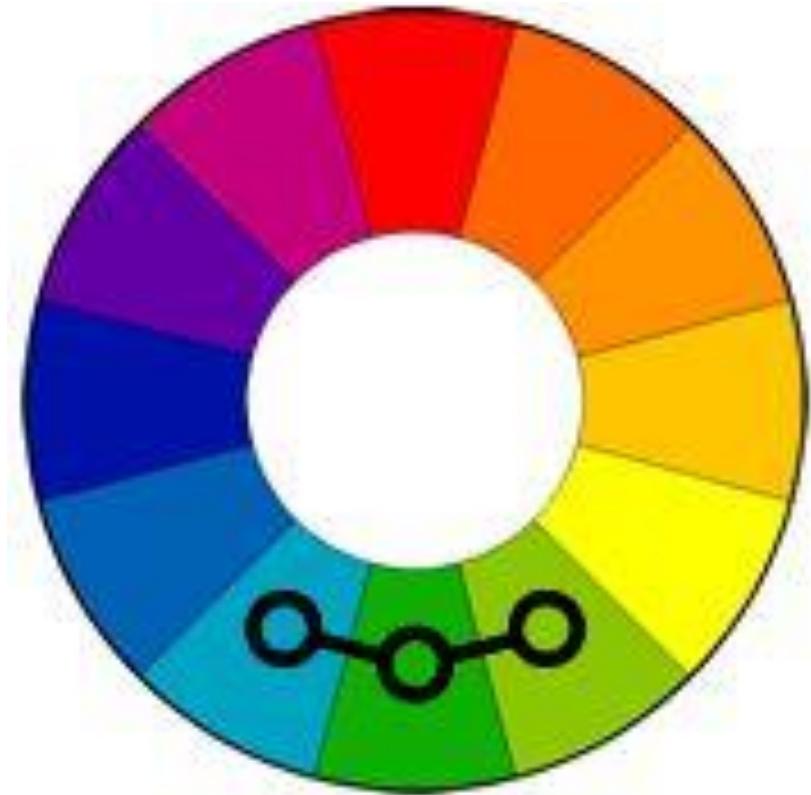
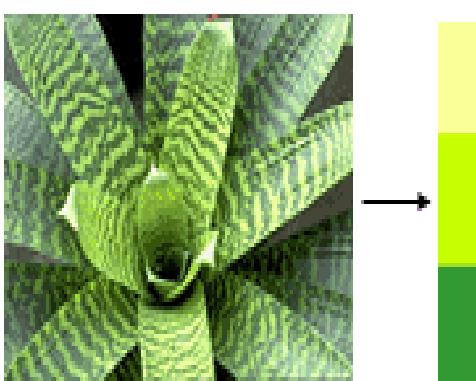


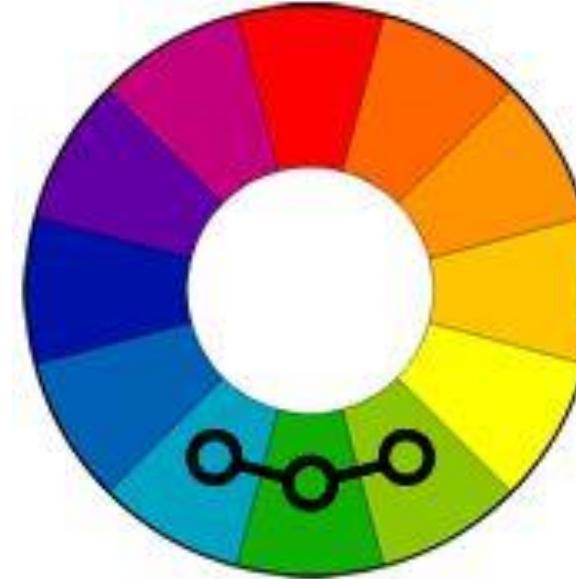


Viver l'intérieur

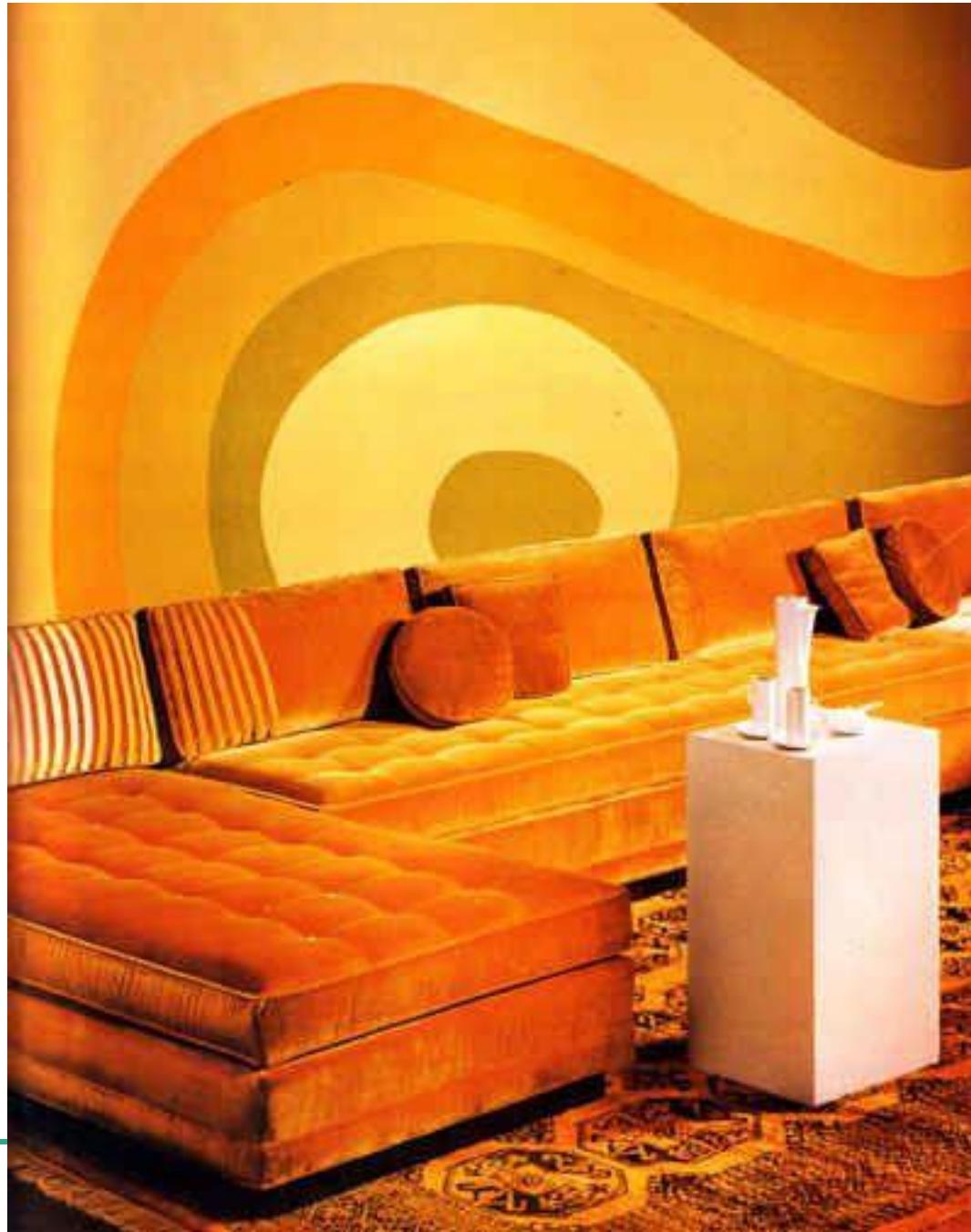
3. Analogues colors :

- Analogous colors scheme is 3-5 colors sit next to each other on the color wheel.
- This combination of colors creates **unity** and **harmony** , tend to look **pleasant** together because they are closely related.
- 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.





- The analogous color scheme here (blue, green, and blue green) make up this space. The large furniture, dark hues, and low intensity make this room feel cool and small.



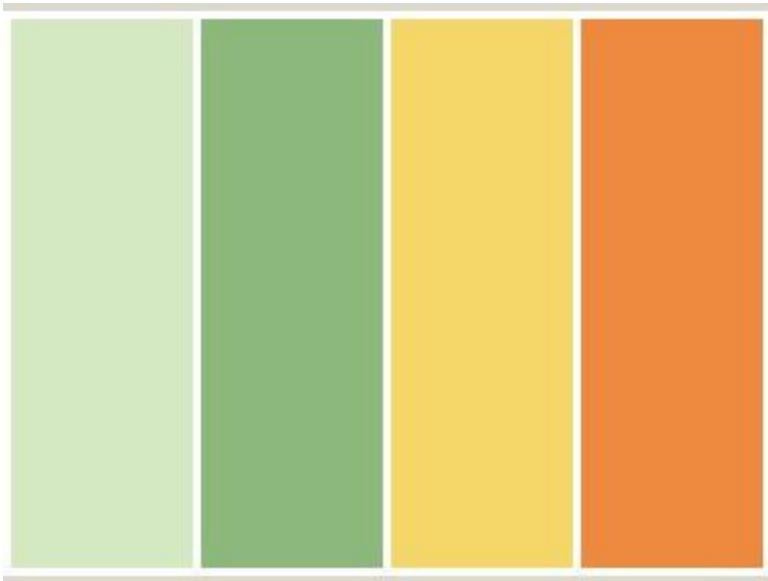
- Orange, yellow-orange, and yellow are an example of analogous colors .
- The bold, rich colors of this sitting area create a total environment. The whole space becomes one large furniture piece.



Analogous colors

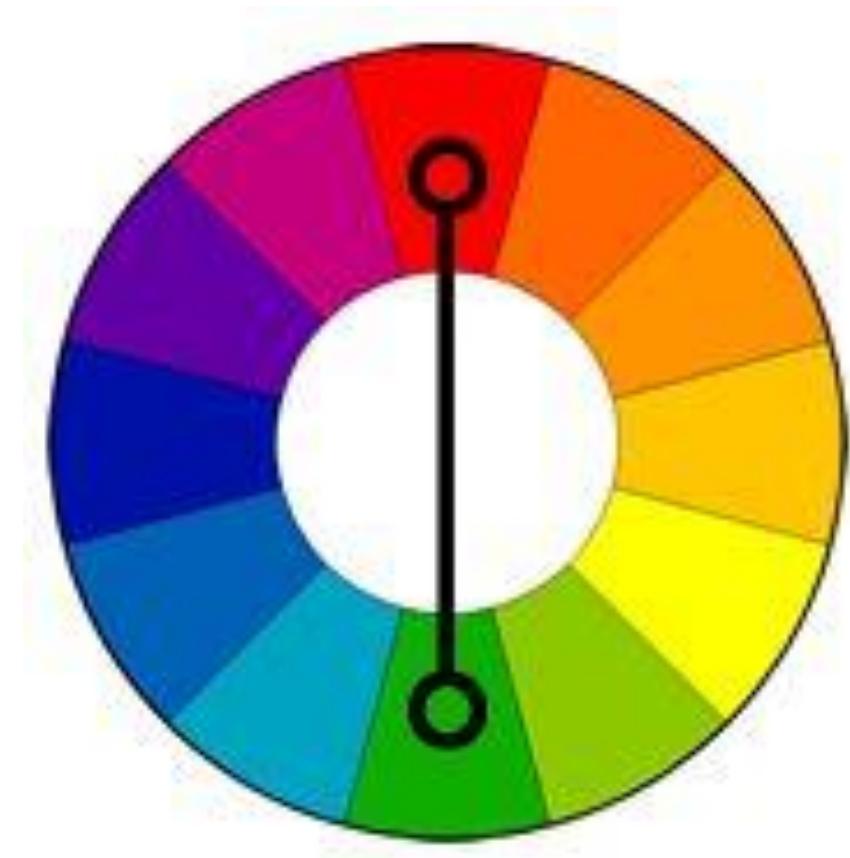
- The bright, contrasting colors create a lively layered effect in this interior.

The progression from yellow-green to yellow to red-orange heightens the sense layering.



4. Complementary Colors:

- Colors that are opposites on the color wheel that, when combined , it will neutralize (or reduce the Chroma (brightness or intensity)) of its opposite .
- Because they are opposites, they tend to look especially lively when used together.
- When complementary colors put together, each color looks more **noticeable**.
- Scheme provides **strong visual contrast** and **demands attention**. For best use, de-saturate the cool colors rather than the warm ones.
- Red and green are an example of complementary colors .



Complementary colors

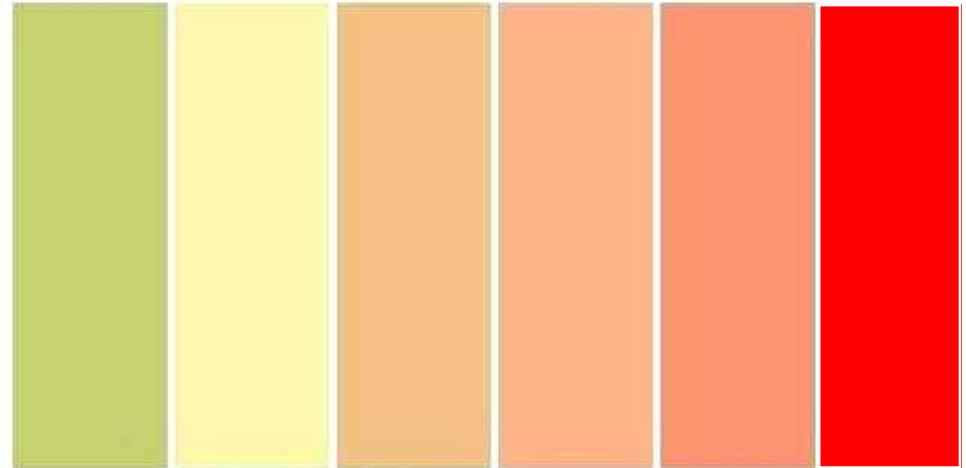
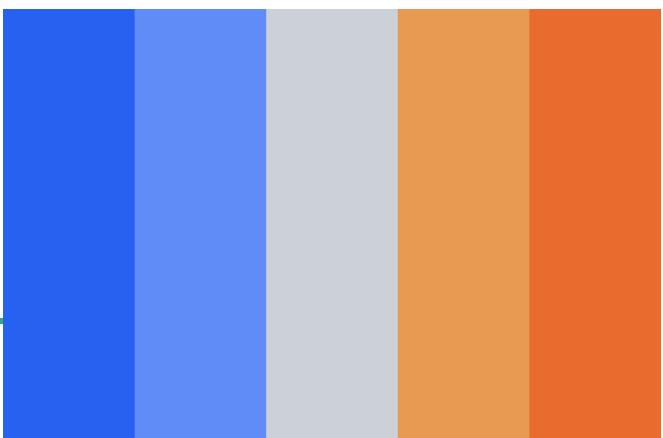


- *Red and blue are on opposite ends of the color spectrum, creating bold contrast.*





Tints of Blue and Orange



Tints of Green and Red





#FF7700



#00AFB5

Safety Orange Colors - by Schi

Blue-Green, Red-Orange

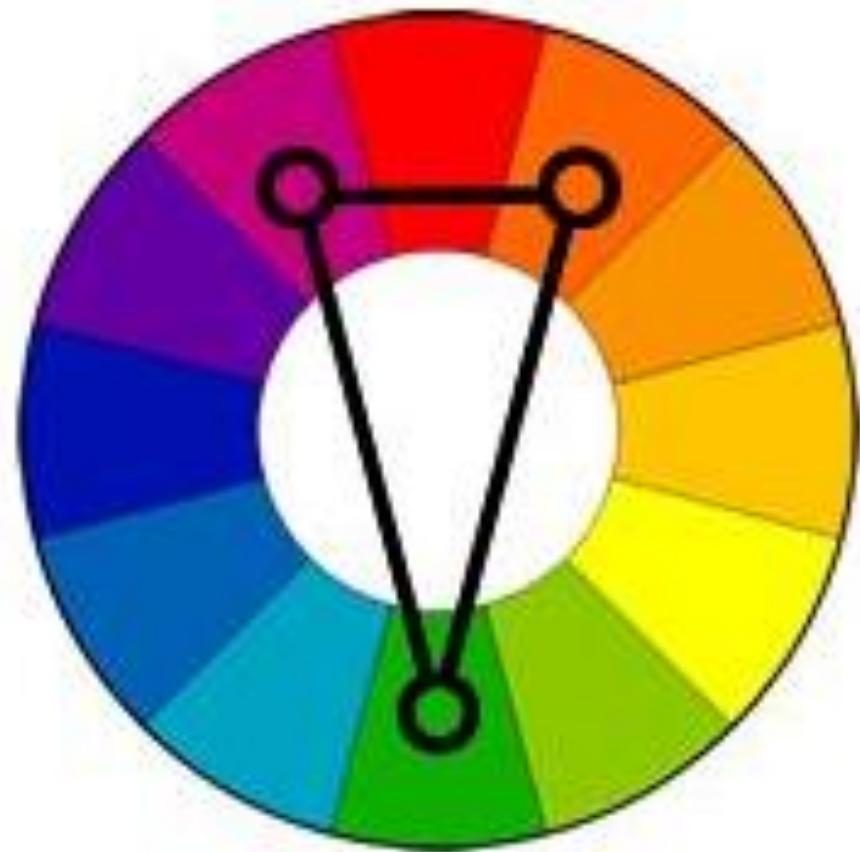


Violet and Yellow

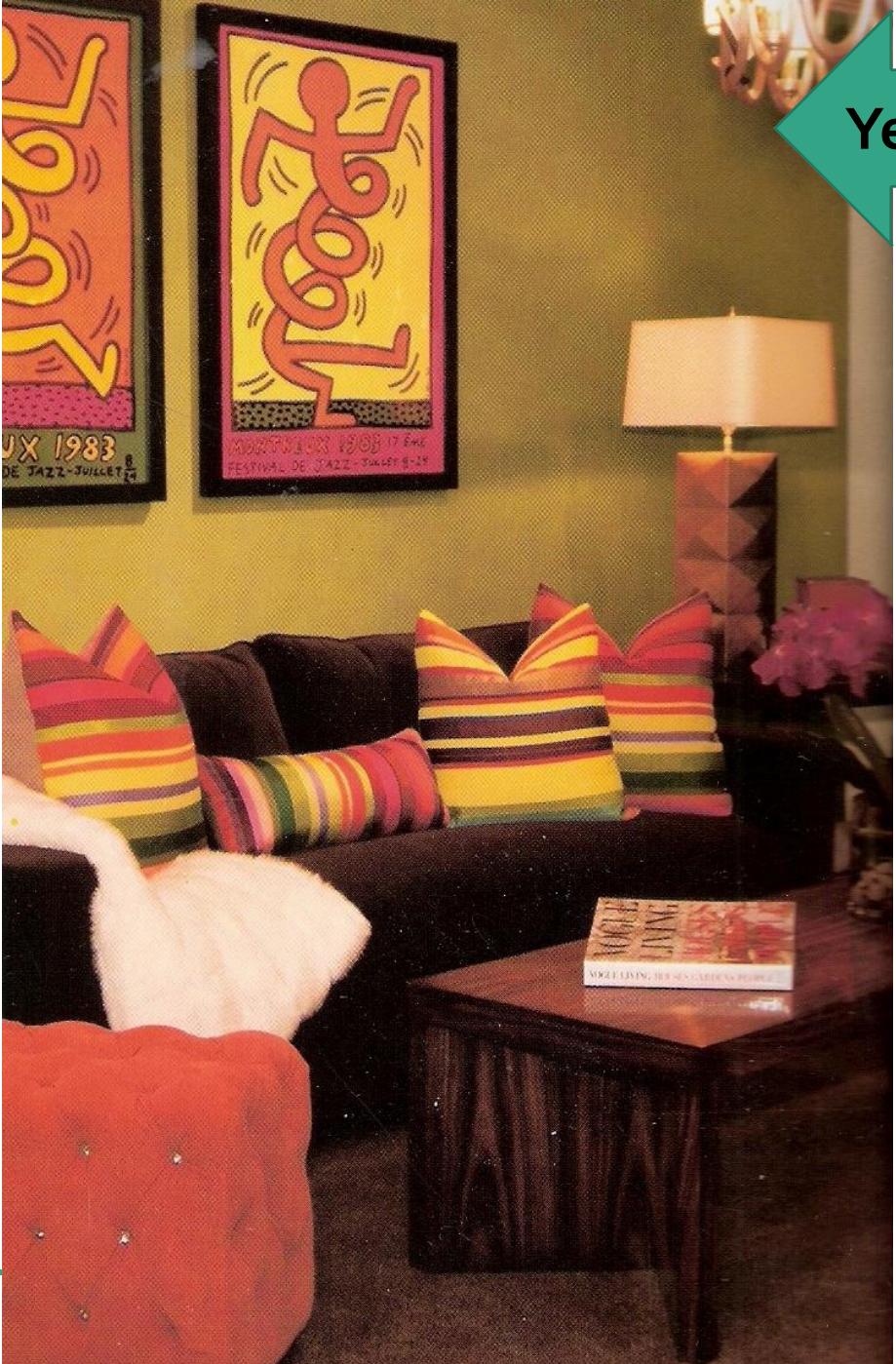


5. Split-complementary :

- Split –complementary is a variation of the complementary color scheme .
- This color scheme using a hue and the two colors that lay on the either side of its compliment on the color Wheel .
- Split complementary colors provides **high degree of contrast**. But are not as extreme as Complementary colors, which result in **greater harmony**.
- **Harder to balance** than monochromatic, analogous color schemes .
- For best results, use one warm color with a range of cool colors and avoid de-saturated warm colors .



Split complementary colors

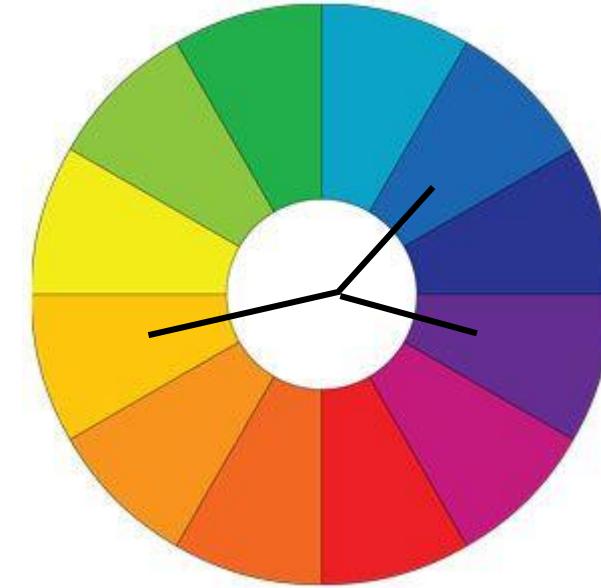


Yellow, Red-Violet, Blue-Violet



Green, Red-Orange, Red-Violet

Contemporary in overall design but unique and refreshing in the colors chosen, you can easily see how the tones compliment and play contrasting roles in this living room.

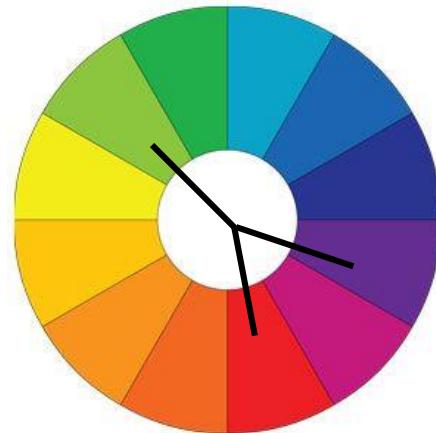


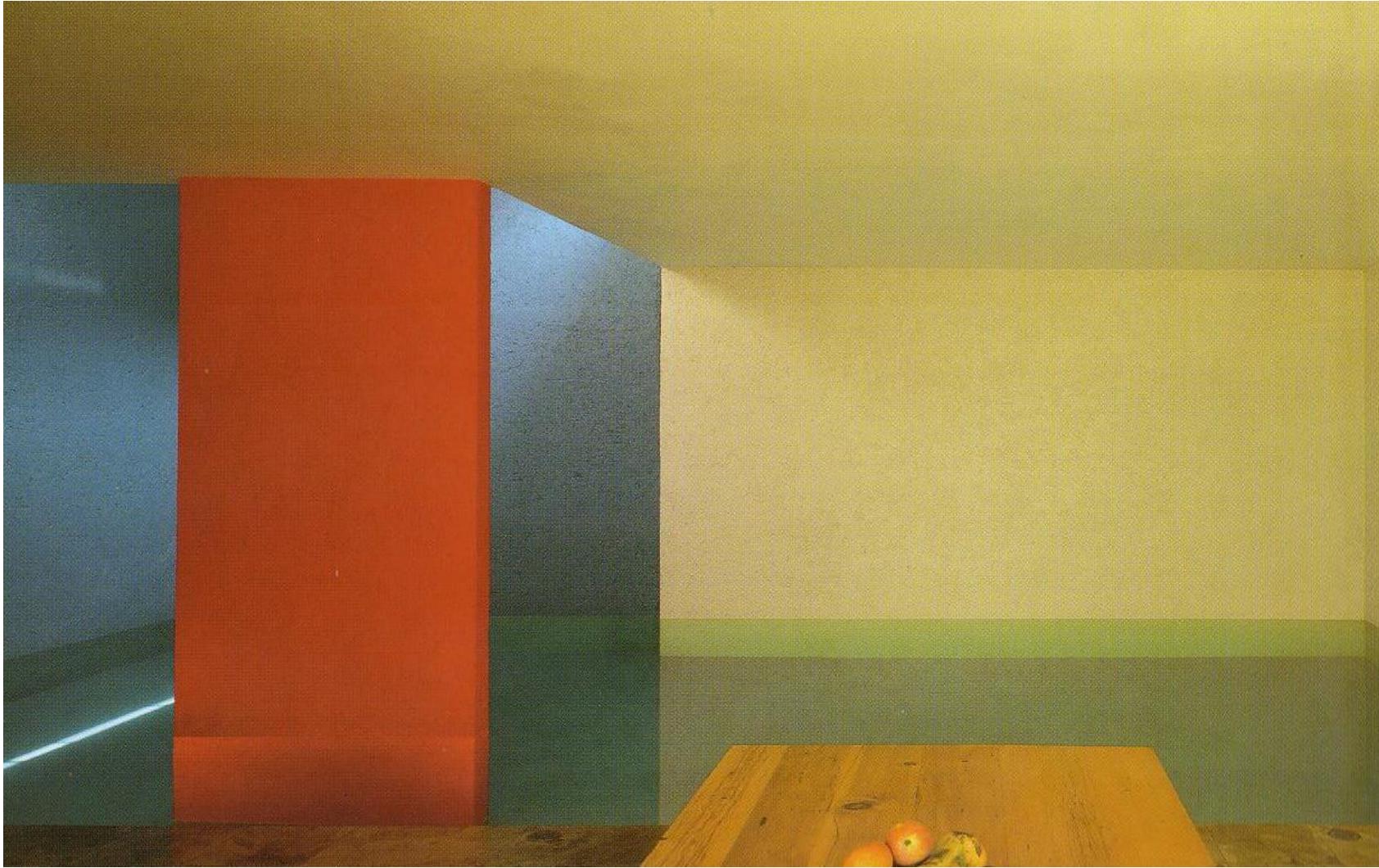
Yellow –orange , violet and blue .



Violet, red & Green

- We are loving the traditional and cozy value of this living room, but the wonderful color selection turns it up a notch and create a very personal twist on a classic, home style.





This powerful color scheme uses full intensity colors for ~~startling drama~~.

6. Triadic colours:

- A color scheme using three colors equally distance from each other on the color wheel .
- Triadic color schemes harmonies are tend to be are **quite vibrant** , even if you use pale or unsaturated versions of your hues.
- Provides **strong visual contrast** while adding balance and richness (retaining harmony).
- These combinations can produce some of the most diverse color schemes of all the systems.
- For best use, choose one color to be used in **larger amounts** than others ; experiment with color saturation and value .



Triad colors

- The primary colors red ,yellow and blue form the most common triad.
- Primary colors can be very stimulating in a child's environment as children respond to strong colors in their early stages of development.
- For an adult to live with nothing but primary colors for a long time could become tedious(boring).





- Vivacious, refreshing and clean, this color combination can turn a kid's bedroom or playroom into something so youthful and fun! The little ones with love the vibrancy and powerful look.



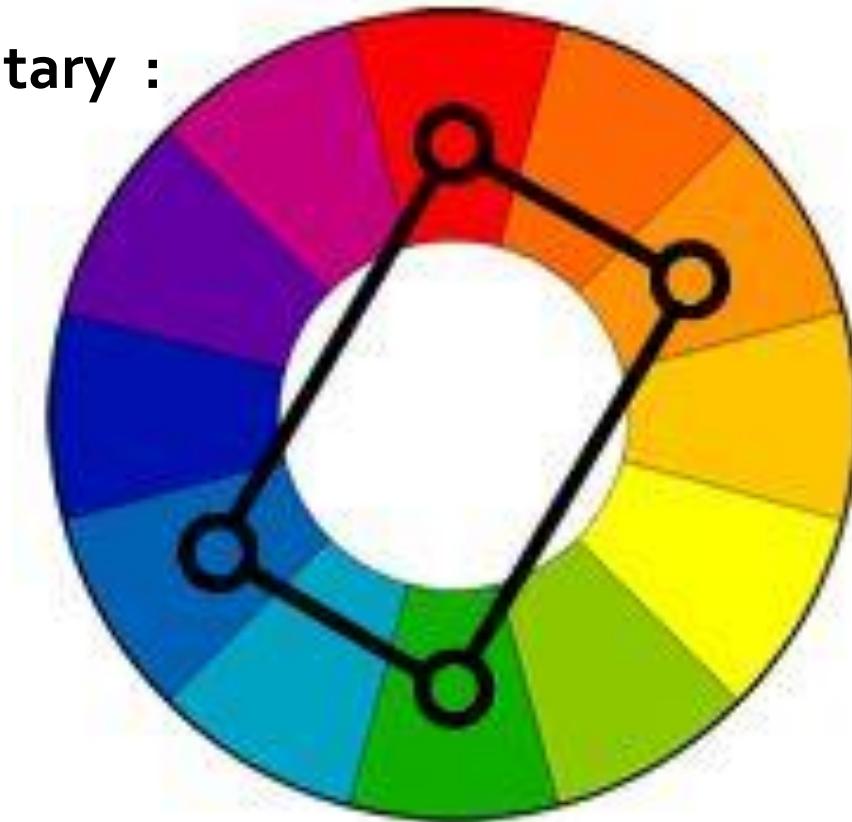




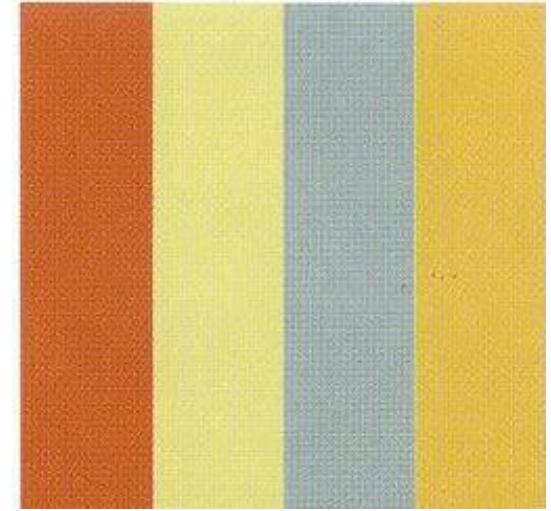
- A successful combination of triadic(red , blue and yellow) using tints and shades of them .

7. Tetrads colours(rectangular) or double complementary :

- This **is the richest of all** the , because offers plenty of possibilities for variation ; utilizes four colors arranged into two complementary color pairs.
- Can be **hard to harmonize**; if all four colors are used in **equal amounts**,
- This scheme risks looking **unbalanced and chaotic** , so best if you let one color be dominant and be sure to pay attention to the balance Between warm and cool colors in your design .
- Tetrads are often used in fabric ,wallpaper ,or other decorative design where are the colors can be interlaced together for balance and harmony



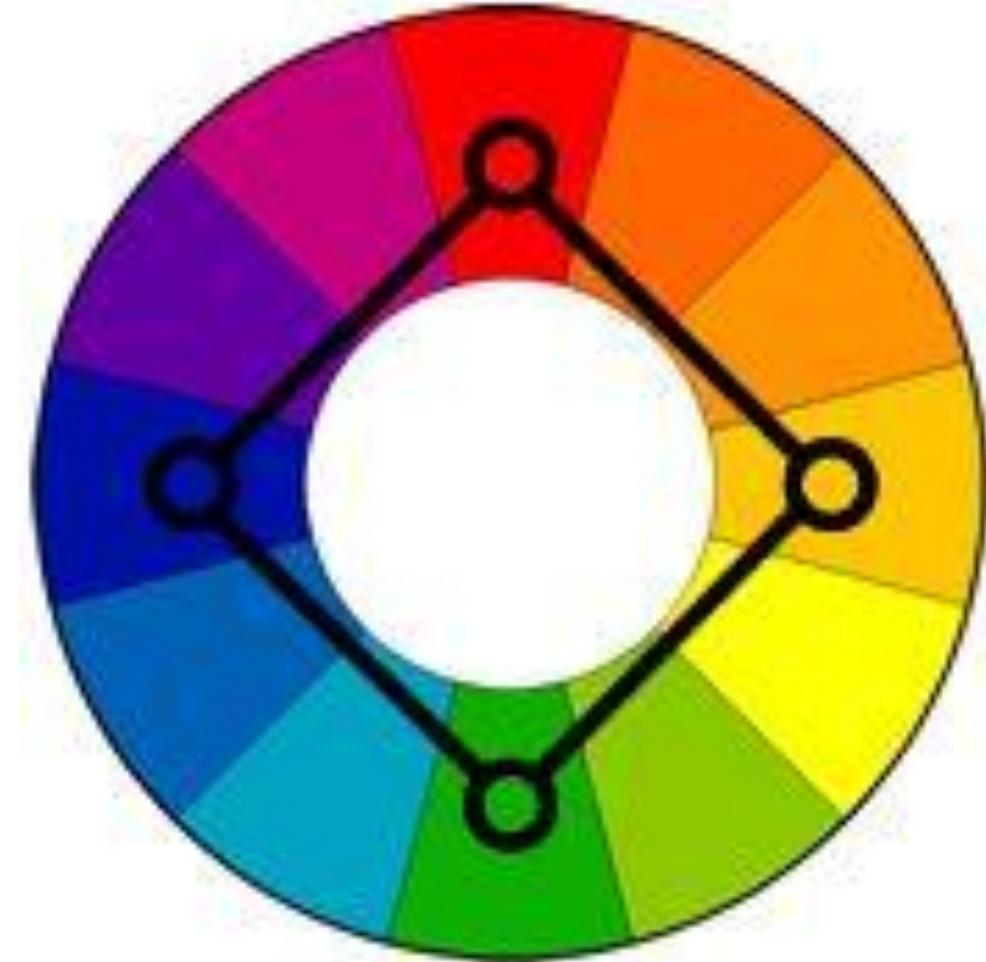
Tetradic colors



- This unusual color scheme combines **red** and **green** complements with **blue** and wood tone **orange** complements. The color of the furnishings is simple so that it does not compete with the other colors.

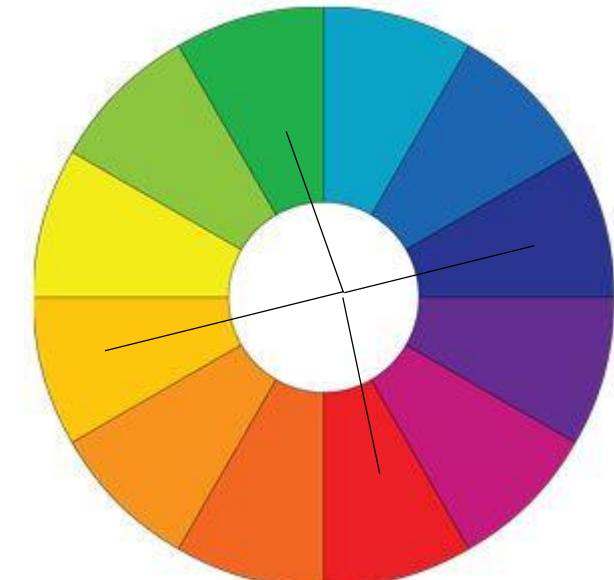
7. Tetrads colours (square)

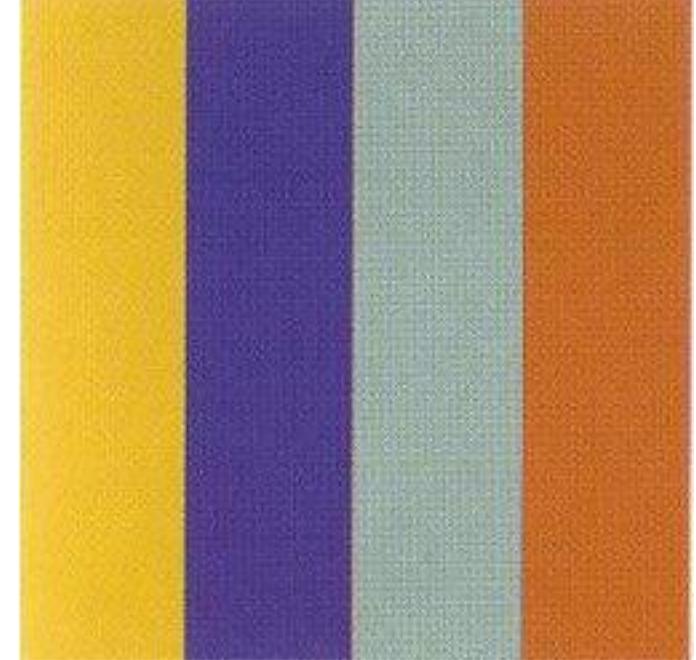
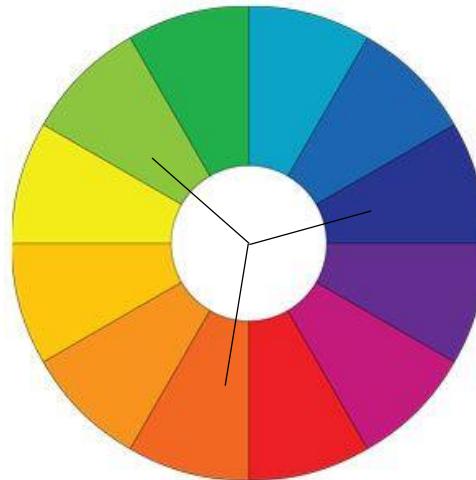
- The square color scheme is similar to the rectangular scheme, but with all four colors spaced evenly around the color circle.
- This scheme offers the greatest number of possible color combinations-which can be a problem .
- For good harmony. Be careful when using square color schemes.



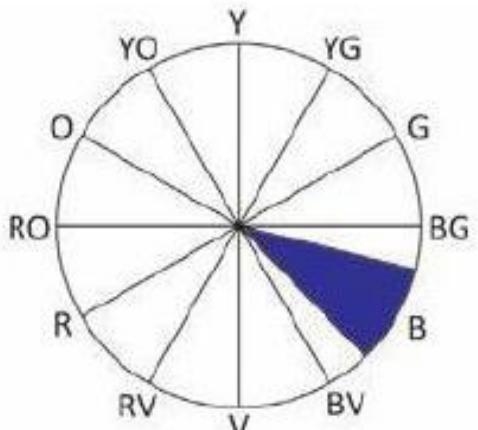


tetrad_color_scheme ,blue, yellow, green and red

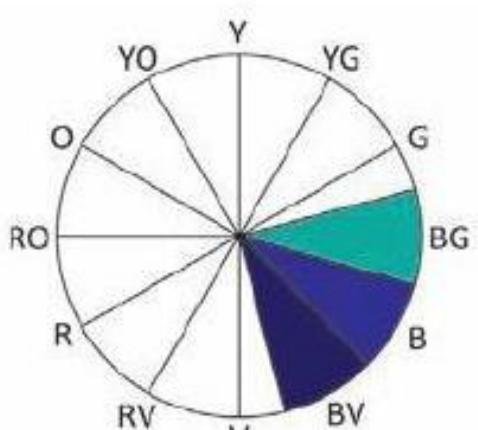




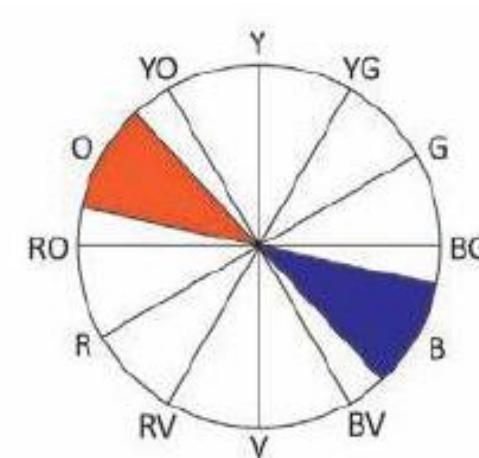
- The kitchen has a neutral background of **white** against which **orange** wood tones and **green** paint provide complementary contrast. The **blue** door and **orange** wood tones are also complementary hues.



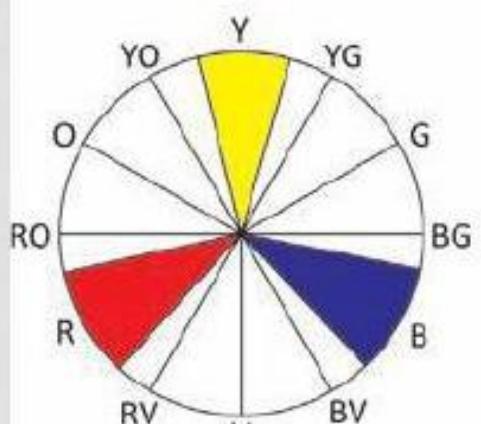
MONOCHROMATIC



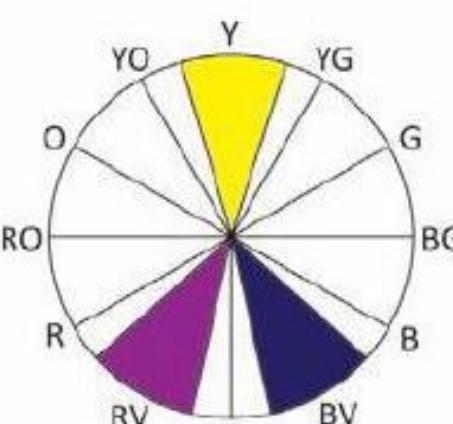
ANALOGOUS



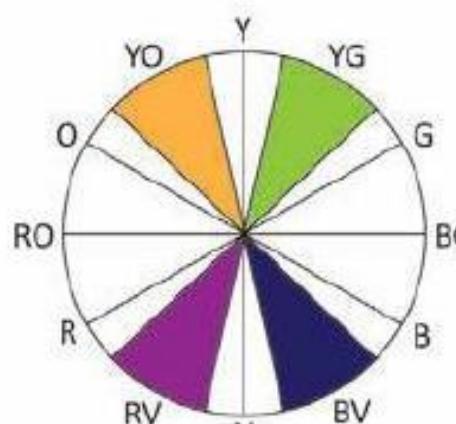
COMPLEMENTARY



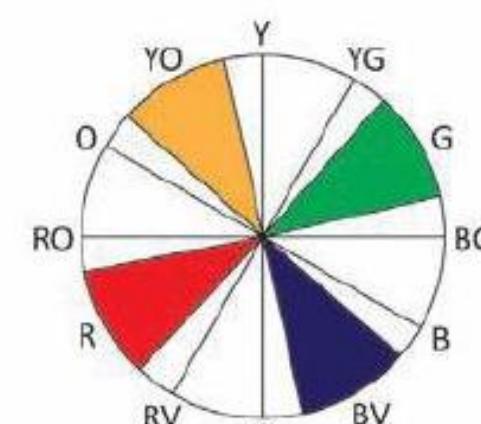
TRIARD



SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY



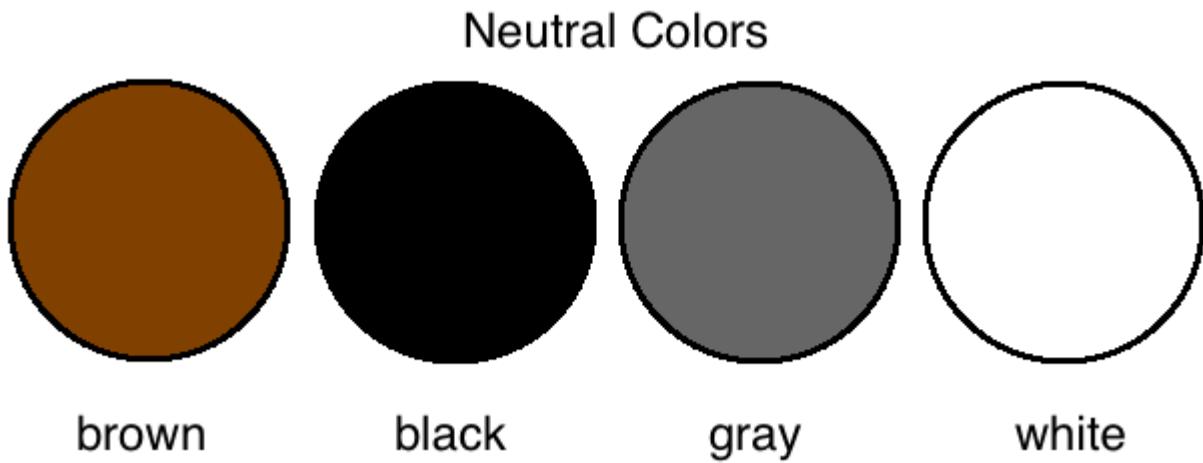
Tetrad(rectangular)



TETRAD

8. Neutral colors scheme (Achromatic) :

- A simple color scheme can be created by using black ,white, gray, off-white, beige , or brown ,They are sometimes called “earth tones.”
- Interiors with neutral schemes tend to **visually expand** a space and make good backgrounds for colorful furniture ,art work ,and accessories.



- Neutral backgrounds are advantageous in that they are flexible; it is easy to change color schemes through varying accent colors, rather than changing wall and floor colors.



- The building elements of this interior are done in an off-white color scheme, with color used as accents for furniture, carpets, and paint.

- Small amounts of color are sometimes added to neutral color schemes to give the room more **interest**
 - This scheme is called an **accented neutral**.
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Thank you

