

Color wheel schemes

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Color wheel schemes are creatively developed from background knowledge of color and include monochromatic, complementary, analogous, triad, tetrad and neutral

Development of interior color environments

The basics of color environment development are essentially based on the

1. Personal taste of the client
2. Use of the space; commercial or residential; public or private
3. Character of the interior
4. Backgrounds
5. Orientation
6. Climate
7. Psychological effects of color

When these prerequisites are sets, you will choose environmental color plan suits your interior:

A monochromatic environmental color plan: is composed of one hue in many values and intensities. It is simple and works well with traditional and contemporary interiors. This plan can be sophisticated, elegant, unified and relaxing or it can be dull or monotonous. The key to success is irregularity in a way that the intervals between the values are definite and apparent and there are no equal areas of color. A complementary environmental color plan: is composed of two colors directly opposite each other on the color wheel. A split complementary environmental color plan: is a variation of the complementary plan. It utilizes one hue and the two hues on either side of its complement. The variation makes for interest and allows a more creative use of color. Split complementary color plans are less intense than complementary ones. A double complementary environmental color plan: is simply the use of two pairs of complements. Sometimes the colors are close on the color wheel and sometimes widely separated. An analogous environmental color plan: is one in which the hues used each contain some of one hue. A triadic environmental color plan: can be intense or subdued depending upon the intensity and values used. These are plans which are composed of colors which are equidistant from each other on the color wheel. A tetradic environmental color plan: is one in which four colors equidistant on the color wheel are used. A neutral environmental color plan: in one of which neutral or grayed colors are used. These interiors usually rely on art or accessories for interest. Neutral color plans are tranquil in feeling.

Selection of an environmental color plan

Color studies have shown that if individuals like a hue, they will generally like adjacent hues. Analogous color plans, therefore, are an obvious safe choice. Light values and low intensities will make a room appear larger and dark values and intensities will make it appear smaller, but the color does not appear to matter.

In designing a color plan for an entire house, you must relate colors from one room to another, although they need not be the same colors. Each room would have an element of color from the previous one so that all are related to one another. It should be obvious that all rooms that can be seen belong together and are not totally isolated from each other. But be aware in your color planning to make an environmental plan that is unified and not monotonous.