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Assignment 4

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1In color theory, color harmony refers to the property that certain aesthetically pleasing color combinations have. These combinations create pleasing contrasts and consonances that are said to be harmonious. Artists and designers make use of these harmonies in order to achieve certain moods or aesthetics.

2 Color and accessibility are indelibly linked to one another; bad color combinations create bad user environments. The right colors can show users that they are doing the right thing or the wrong thing. Color can be used as a grouping method or to draw attention to certain aspects of the system. There are several traditional color schemes known to enhance usability including but not limited to: monochromatic, analogous, complementary, triad and split complementary. Some common issues with color use are: too many colors, complementary colors placed too close together, exessive saturation, inadequate contrast and inadequate attention to color impairment. Color can be used to create images that appear 3-D and are one of the most effective tools a developer has in their arsenal.

3i) The 3 Key Components of Color: Hue, Value, and Saturation

Understanding hue, value, and saturation is critical for creating beautiful color harmonies. These are the basic three key characteristics of color.

Hue

Hue is what most people think of when using the term ‘color.’ It corresponds to its position in the spectrum. Examples of hues are: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet.

In scientific terms, hue is the spectral wavelength composition of a color that produces the perception of being red, yellow, blue, and so on.

II) Are [basic](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/basic) color’s that can be mixed [together](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/together) to produce other colours. They are usually [considered](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/consider) to be red, yellow, blue, and [sometimes](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/sometimes) green. Primary colors are everywhere when we take the time to notice. So are Secondary and Tertiary colors. As a creative person, you are likely inspired by the colors you see in the world. Without a doubt you might be moved to capture the brilliance in a painting.

Red,

Orange,

Yellow,

Green,

Blue,

Indigo,

Violet.

III) A color produced by mixing two additive primary colors in equal proportions. The secondary colors are cyan (a mixture of blue and green), magenta (a mixture of blue and red), and yellow (a mixture of green and red).

Orange, Purple and Green.

Iv) Tertiary colors, Tertiary colors are the resulting color formed when an equal amount of a primary and a secondary color are mixed. The primary and secondary color must be beside each other on the color wheel. For example, a mixture of 50-percent red and 50-percent magenta would result in the tertiary color of orange.

Yellow-Orange,

 Red-Orange,

Red-Purple,

Blue-Purple,

Blue-Green,

Yellow-Green.