ODIA ANITA PRISCILLIA

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CSC 406

Explain the term Colour Context Write briefly on the following (1) Complementary Colours (ii) Natural Harmony (iii) Analogous Colours

COLOUR CONTEXT

How color behaves in relation to other colors and shapes is a complex area of color theory. Compare the contrast effects of different color backgrounds for the same red square.

Red appears more brilliant against a black background and somewhat duller against the white background. In contrast with orange, the red appears lifeless; in contrast with blue-green, it exhibits brilliance. Notice that the red square appears larger on black than on other background colors.

If your computer has sufficient color stability and gamma correction (link to [Is Your Computer Color Blind?](https://www.colormatters.com/color-blind-computers)) you will see that the small purple rectangle on the left appears to have a red-purple tinge when compared to the small purple rectangle on the right. They are both the same color as seen in the illustration below. This demonstrates how three colors can be perceived as four colors.

Observing the effects colors have on each other is the starting point for understanding the relativity of color. The relationship of values, saturations and the warmth or coolness of respective hues can cause noticeable differences in our perception of color.

COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

Complementary colours are pairs of [colours](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colour) which, when combined or [mixed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color_mixing), cancel each other out (lose [hue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hue)) by producing a [grayscale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grayscale) colour like [white](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White) or [black](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black).When placed next to each other, they create the strongest contrast for those two colours. Complementary colors may also be called "opposite colors." Which pairs of colors are considered complementary depends on the color theory one uses. The high contrast of complementary colors creates a vibrant look especially when used at full saturation. This color scheme must be managed well so it is not jarring. Complementary colors are tricky to use in large doses, but work well when you want something to stand out. Complementary colours are bad for text.

NATURAL HARMONY

In 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. Natural harmony are colours that are compartable of that match each other.

ANALOGOUS COLOURS   
Analogous color schemes use colors that are next to each other on the color wheel. They usually match well and create serene and comfortable designs. Analogous color schemes are often found in nature and are harmonious and pleasing to the eye. 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 simplest and most stable harmony is that of analogous colors. It is composed of a root color and two or more nearby colors. It forms the basis for a color scheme, and in practice many color schemes are a combination of analogous and complementary harmonies in order to achieve both visual interest through variety, chromatic stability, and tension through contrast.