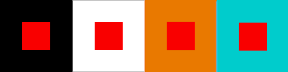
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Colour context: This is how colour behaves in relation to other colours and shapes is a complex area of colour theory. Compare the contrast effects of different colour backgrounds for the same red square.



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 colours.

Complementary colours are pairs of colours which, when combined or mixed, cancel each other out (lose hue) by producing a grayscale colour like white or black. When placed next to each other, they create the strongest contrast for those two Colours . Complementary Colours may also be called "opposite Colours ." Complementary colours are opposite one another on the colour wheel. They are also referred to as “key colours”. They consist of one primary colour and one secondary colour made up of the other two primary colours. For instance, Red and Green are complementary colours. Red is a primary colour and Green is made up of Yellow and Blue, the other two primary colours. Once you understand the concept for primary and secondary colours, you can see that this works for the other colours between them on the colour wheel as well.

Analogous Colours are Colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. For example, yellow, green-yellow, and green are categorized as analogous Colours . The word ‘analogous’ is defined as two things with a similar function or feature that are comparable to one another. In this case, the two colours green and yellow are relatable to one another because they are neighbors on the colour wheel. If you mix these two Colours , you create a new colour, yellow–green, that has attributes of both. Thus, the three colour are analogous because of their close relationship to one another. Interior designers often use analogous Colours to decorate a room because it gives it a sense of harmony. Analogous Colours are like best friends who sit really close to each other on the colour wheel. In design, the pairing creates a seamless flow that’s easy on the eyes.

Natural Harmony- it is a sense of accord and balance among colours in a visual composition or design, resulting in a positive affective response and/or cognitive judgment about colour combination.. These combinations can be of complementary colours, split-complementary colours, colour triads, or analogous colours. Colour harmony has been a topic of extensive study throughout history, but only since the Renaissance and the Scientific Revolution has it seen extensive codification. Artists and designers make use of these harmonies in order to achieve certain moods or aesthetics.