AKERELE DEBORAH FADEKEMI

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**Color Context-** It refers to 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.

Explain the following-

1. **Complementary colors-** 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." The high contrast of complementary colours creates a vibrant look especially when used at full saturation. This colour scheme must be managed well so it is not jarring.

Complementary colours are tricky to use in large doses, but work well when you want something to stand out.

Complementary colours are really bad for text.

Some examples of complementary colours are:

* Red and Green
* Yellow and Purple (Violet)
* Blue and Orange
1. **Analogous colors-** Analogous colours are groups of three colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel, and a tertiary. Red, orange, and red-orange are examples.

The term analogous refers to having analogy, or corresponding to something in particular. An analogous colour scheme creates a rich, monochromatic look. It is best used with either warm or cool colours, creating a look that has a certain temperature as well as proper colour harmony. While this is true, the scheme also lacks contrast and is less vibrant than complementary schemes. For example, red and orange are analogous colours; orange and yellow are analogous colours; green and blue are analogous colours; blue and violet are analogous colours.

1. **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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complementary_colors), split-complementary colours, colour triads, or [analogous colours](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analogous_colors). Colour harmony has been a topic of extensive study throughout history, but only since the [Renaissance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renaissance) and the [Scientific Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_Revolution) has it seen extensive codification. Artists and designers make use of these harmonies in order to achieve certain moods or [aesthetics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aesthetics).