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COURSE TITLE: HUMAN COMPUTER INTERACTION

QUESTION

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

ANSWERS

Colour context: 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.

1. Complementary colours: Complementary colours are two colours that are on opposite sides of the colour wheel. As an artist, knowing which colours are complementary to one another can help you make good colour decisions. For instance, complementary can make each other appear brighter, they can be mixed to create effective neutral hues, or they can be blended together for shadows. At the heart of colour theory, complementary colours are the opposite hues on the colour wheel. In their most basic form, they are one primary colour and the secondary colour that is created by mixing the other two primaries. the first set of complementary colours:
* yellow and purple
* blue and orange
* red and green
1. Natural harmony: In colour theory, natural harmony refers to the property that certain aesthetically pleasing colour combinations have. These combinations create pleasing contrasts and consonances that are said to be harmonious. 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.
2. Analogous colours: 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 neighbours 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 colours 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.