

## **THEORY OF COLOUR COMBINATION**

Combination of colours can be used to create desired impressions that may evoke either related or contrasting harmonies.

Related harmonies: implies combination of colours that blends harmoniously (in agreement) with each other. Examples are

Colour

Shade Tint

Tint

Black Grey White

Monochromatic colour harmony: uses variations or values of the same colour

Adjacent (Analogous) Harmony: Combines adjacent colour on the colour wheel e.g. yellows and oranges, blues and greens.

Accented neutral harmony consists of colour on a straight line of the colour triangle to form pleasant combination e.g. Red blends well with;

- its tint and white
- Shade and white  Its tone and grey
- A tint and a tone blends with black
- A Shade and a tone blends well with white

Contrasting Harmony: This involves agreement/harmonious blends of colours with contrasting features, example includes complimentary, split complementary and Triad harmonies

1. Complimentary harmonies consist of other colours that are directly opposite to one another on the colour wheel e.g. yellow and violet. This may be carefully achieved by higher-lower quantity blends of each colour. If equal quantities of complimentary colour is used, the resulting jarring or dashing must be relieved by quantities of neutral

tones e.g. bright yellow and red violet may be attractive on a shade or grey back ground.

2. Split complimentary harmony : Combination of a colour (Primary) with colours that lie on each side of its complements on the colour wheel e.g. red colour combined with yellow or blue green.

3. Triad harmony : Combination of colours that lies at equal distance from each other e.g. yellow, red and blue orange, green and violet (i.e. either all the primary or secondary colours).

#### Tips on the use of Colours

1. Bright colours should be used in small areas
2. Bright colours may be used as a relieve a monochromatic colour harmony background
3. Choice of colour should be consideration in relation to the lightening system of a premises
4. Colour distribution may be used to enter emphasize/accentuate or de-emphasize the design, furniture, fixtures and other features of the interior.

#### Style

As an element of art or design, it implies the mood created by the combination of all items in a premises. It also refers to the types/version of buildings, designs and furnishing used e.g. contemporary, traditional Victorian types architectural design and furnishing

Form. The shape and structural materials of a premises and the furnishing desired within the interior forms should harmonise well with one another unit with the premissis/environment and style.

#### Texture

Sensual perception about the surface appearance or feel of an item using the sence of touch and sight.