

The Elements of Design: Color Schemes

FLORAL DESIGN

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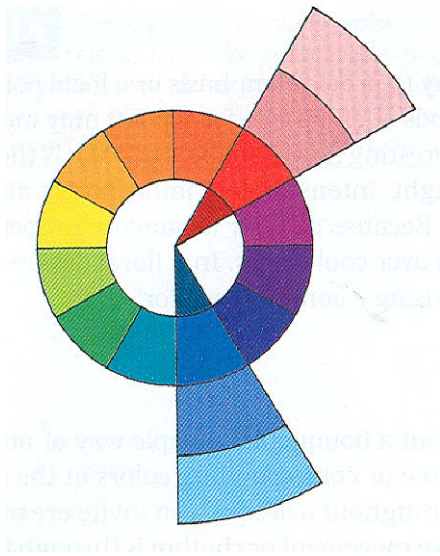


Color Schemes

What is a Color Scheme?

- Color Scheme is a plan for organizing colors according to their relationship on the color wheel.
- Possible Color Schemes include:
 - Monochromatic
 - Analogous
 - Complementary
 - Color Triads
 - Split Complements

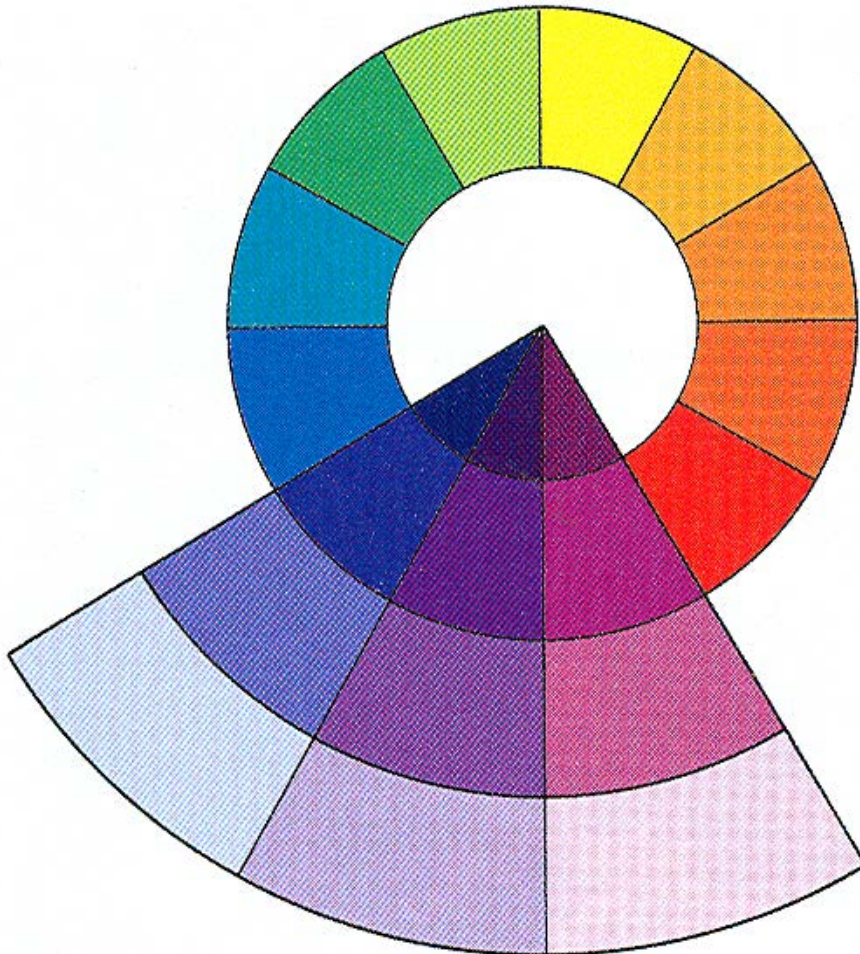
Monochromatic



Monochromatic means 1 color

- Designs use only one hue and the tints and shades of that hue.
- This creates a strong unifying effect, but can be boring.

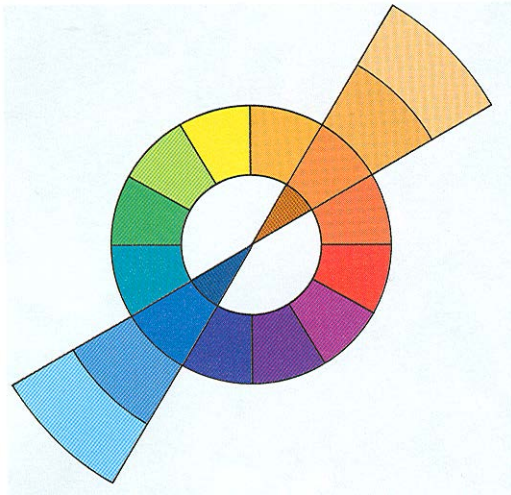
Analogous



Analogous means related.

- Designs use colors that sit side by side on the color wheel and have a common hue between them.
- Example: red- violet, violet, and blue-violet.

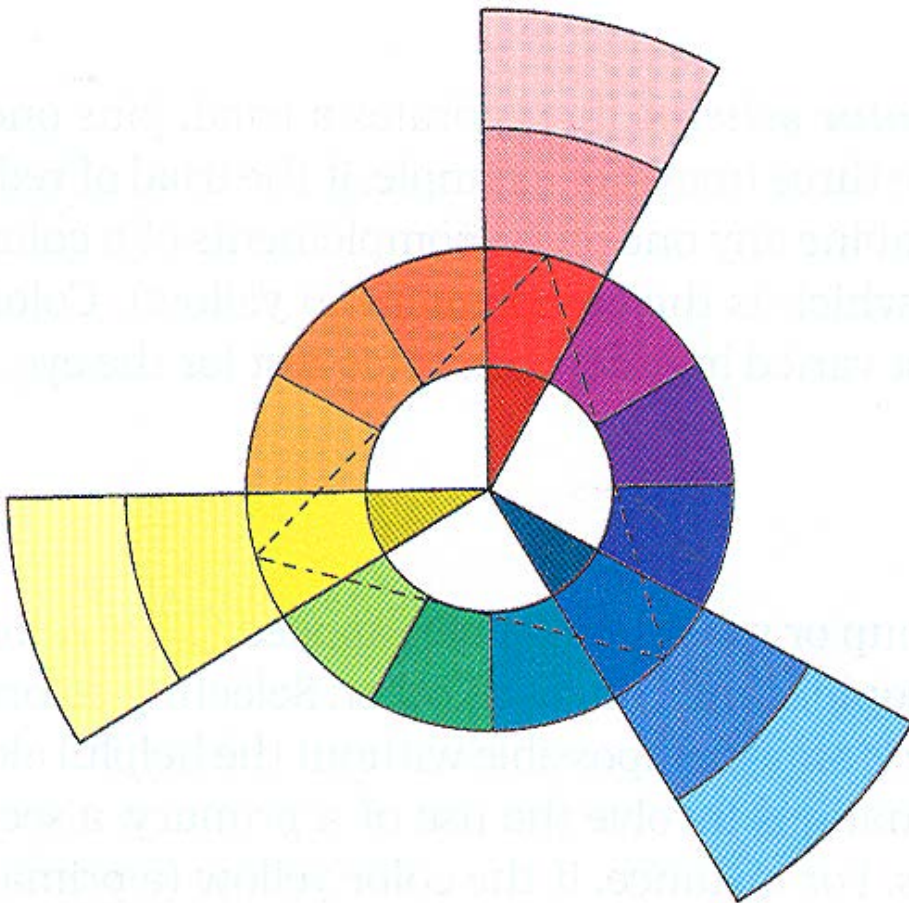
Complementary



Complementary means opposites.

- This combination uses the strongest contrasting colors, opposites on the color wheel.
- The combinations are very contrasting and grab your attention.

Color Triads



Color Triads uses 3 colors.

- This design uses 3 spaced equally apart around the color wheel.
- A primary color triad would be with blue, red, and yellow.

Split Complementary



Split complementary means using a combination of hues.

- This design uses the combination of 1 hue with the 2 hues on each side of its complementary match. Example: Green would be paired with red-violet and red-orange.



What color combination does this arrangement show?

Monochromatic

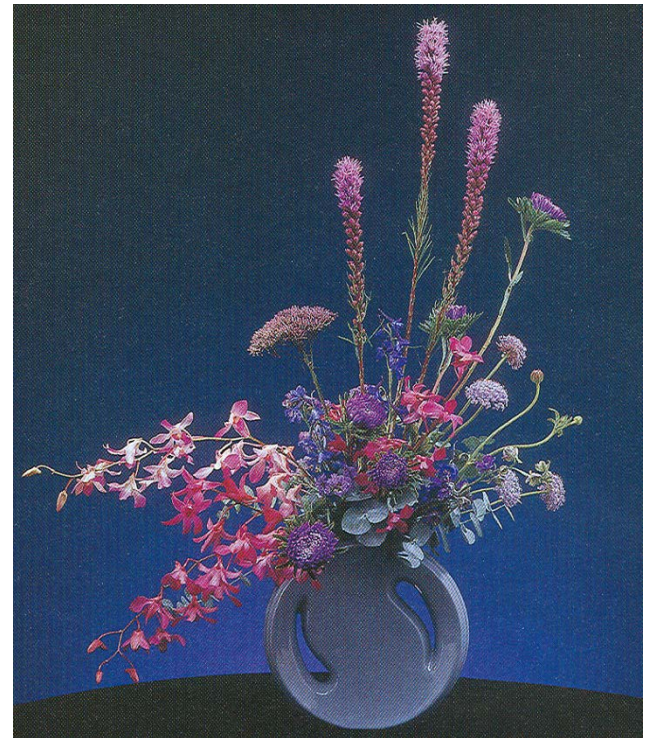
- Reds



What color combination does this arrangement show?

Analogous

- Violet, Red Violet & Blue Violet



What color combination
does this arrangement
show?

Complementary

- Blue & Orange



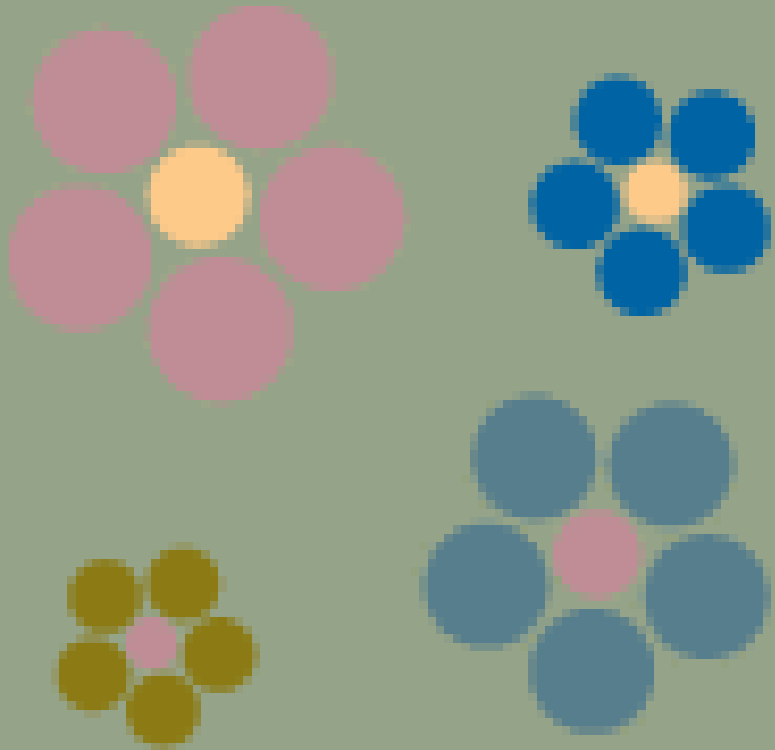
What color combination does this arrangement show?

Triad –

- Primary Colors



Activity



Draw 5 “generic” flower outlines, a center circle with 6 petals around it.

Color the petals on each flower to correspond to each color scheme.

Example: Color 1 purple petal, then 1 yellow, etc. until the flower is colored in.