

## COLOR SCHEMES

(Show students the "COLOR SCHEMES" transparency.) Pleasing colors cost no more than depressing colors. When planning the color scheme you want, be certain to select colors you enjoy. There are basic color schemes that have worked well for many years:

1. **MONOCHROMATIC:** This term refers to a one-hue color scheme. Endless values are created by adding white or black to various hues. This type of color scheme produces a quiet and peaceful effect. Boredom within this color scheme can be avoided by using different forms, textures, and spatial relationships.
2. **ACHROMATIC (NEUTRAL):** This neutral color scheme utilizes only value variations, without intensity. This color scheme usually requires an accent color.
3. **ANALOGOUS:** This color scheme is based one or more hues which contain a common hue. (The hues are found next to each other on the color wheel.)
4. **COMPLEMENTARY:** Complementary color schemes are built by combining hues opposite each other on the color wheel. They tend to be livelier than other schemes. Values and intensities must be handled carefully. Examples of this color scheme are direct and triadic.
5. **TRIAD:** When three colors, evenly spaced from one another, are used.

There are many ideas that may be useful when trying to decide upon a color scheme:

1. Select your favorite color.
2. Add to an established color scheme which already exists.
3. Select colors based on the feelings or mood you wish to create.
4. Evaluate the parts of the room that cannot be changed, then consider color choices that will complement existing furnishings.
5. Select colors that complement a particular work of art (quilt, favorite picture, etc.)
6. Select colors that complement a chosen fabric or wallpaper.