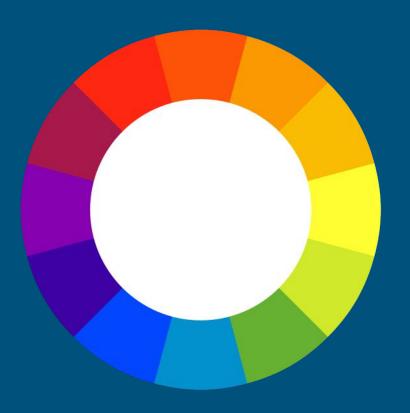
Colour Theory

Andres Rojas - A0193255B

What is Colour Theory?

- Good colour combinations follow various rules and guidelines. The field of Colour Theory describes these for use in design matters.
- It helps to choose the correct set of colours in both a visual and psychological level.
- Helps achieves harmonious design.



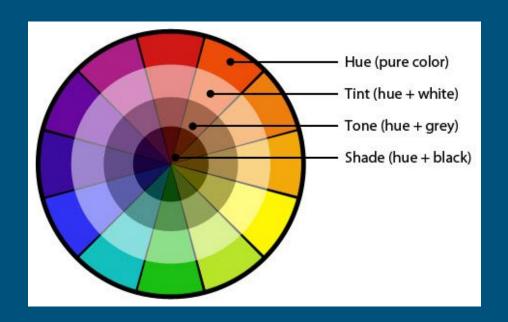
Why does it matter?

- Research suggest huge impact of colour in customer preference.
 - "subconscious judgment about a person, environment, or product within 90 seconds of initial viewing and that between 62% and 90% of that assessment is based on color alone" - CCICOLOR
- Colour is key to brand identity.
- Power of colours.





Describing Colours





Colour Temperature

Classic Colour Schemes - Monochromatic



 Monochromatic colours that are shade or tint variations of the same hue.



Example palette

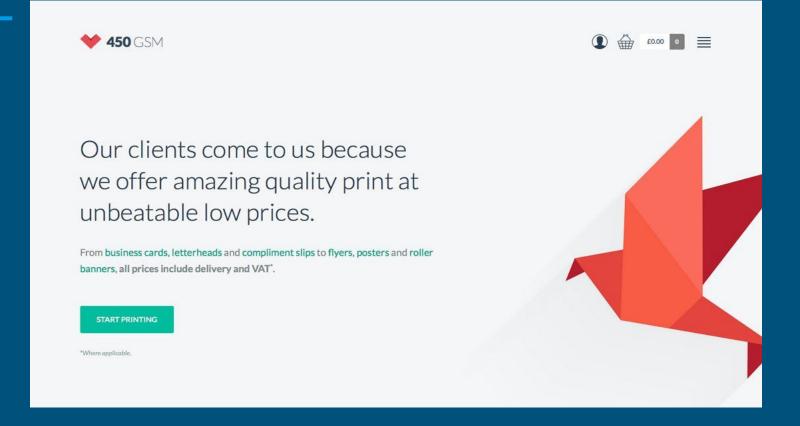
How to use monochromatic scheme

- Have palettes with sharp contrasts.
 - Avoids issue of "nothing standing out"
- Understand psychology behind main hue
 - o Red Bold
 - Green Health, Growth
 - Orange Cheerful
 - o Blue Trust
- Grab attention "calls to action" over a white / black background.

COLOR EMOTION GUIDE



Break the rules!



Classic Colour Schemes - Analogous



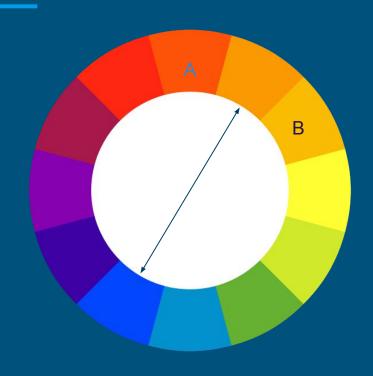
- Analogous colours are next to each other on the colour wheel.
- Common to choose one colour to dominate, second to support, third for accents.
- Must be applied with care as to not have colours overpower one another.

Analogous Scheme

- Creates vibrant designs.
- Good when the design requires no big contrasts
- Often used for designs with little user input.
- Very harmonious designs.
- Common to use tones of the hue.



Classic Colour Schemes - Complementary



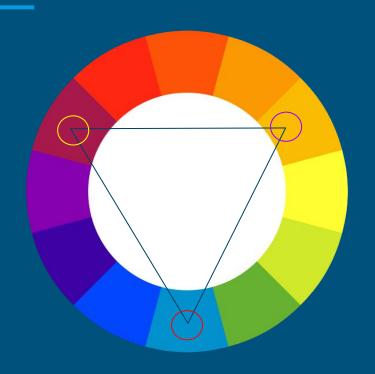
- Complementary colours are on the opposite side of the wheel.
- Similar to Analogous, creates vibrant designs, however colours don't overwhelm each other as much.
- Split complementary chose colours next to the opposite. (A,B)

Complementary Colours

- Middle point between monochromatic and analogous.
- Easier to implement than analogous.
- Works well to quickly signal contrast.



Classic Colour Schemes - Triadic



- Choose colours evenly spaced with one another.
- Choose one colour to dominate, other two to accent.
- Creates a harmonious look but without the slightly ombre or monochromatic styling, instead it's much more interesting and vivacious.

How to apply Triadic scheme

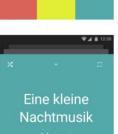
- Useful your primary colour (i.e. company colour) as the base of the triadic scheme.
- Useful when each colour has meaning.
- 60-20-20 rule.
- Much more common in apps.





























Choosing Colour

- Know the Users
 - Culture
 - What you want to convey
- Pick a scheme that fits your idea
 - Important user actions?
 - o Emphasis on vibrant design?
 - o Is the design text heavy?
- Learn from the best, don't reinvent the (colour) wheel!
 - Use popular colour palettes!



Mistakes to avoid

 Avoid using an overall very bright colour palette.



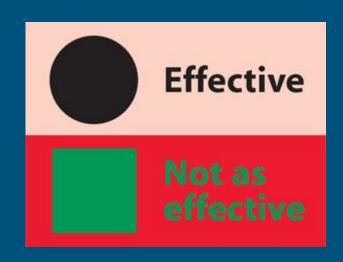
Mistakes to avoid

Make your text readable ALWAYS.

This is hard to read

This is easy to read

Also easy to read



Use colours to enhance designs!!



Resources





References

- https://www.interaction-design.org/literature/topics/color-theory
- https://uxplanet.org/how-color-can-effect-emotion-ccab0431b1d
- https://medium.muz.li/the-ultimate-ux-guide-to-color-design-4d0a18a706ed