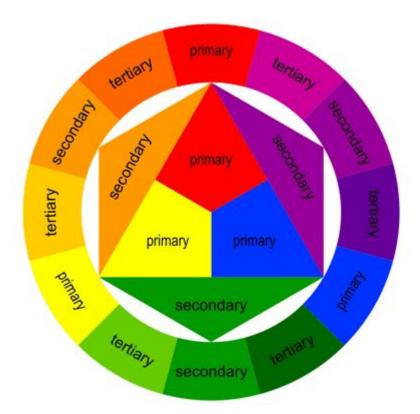
COLOUR & TYPOGRAPHY

Saveena Atwal, Michelle Jachna, Sarah Luu & Felicia Singh

Basic Colour Theory

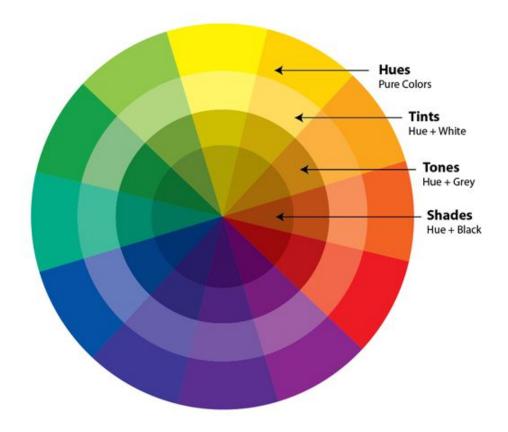
- Primary Colours
- Secondary Colours
- Tertiary Colours



Tints & Tones & Shades

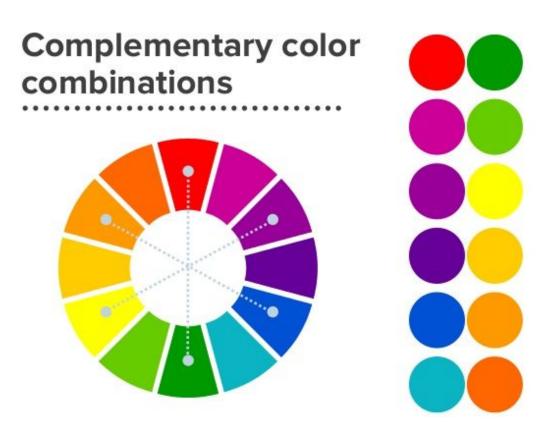
- Pure colour = hue
- Adding white to a hue = tint
- Adding grey to a hue = tone
- Adding black to a hue = shade





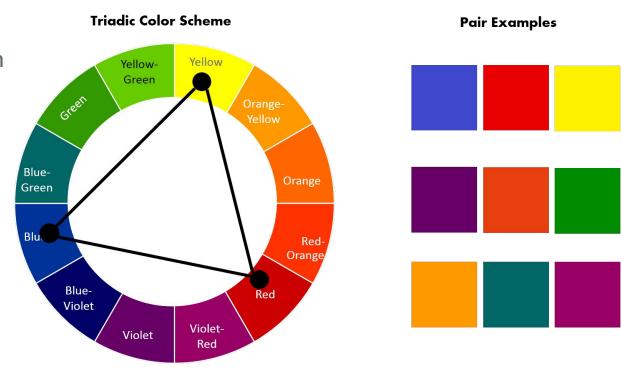
Complementary Colours

- Opposites on the colour wheel
- Works best when one is the main colour and the other is an accent



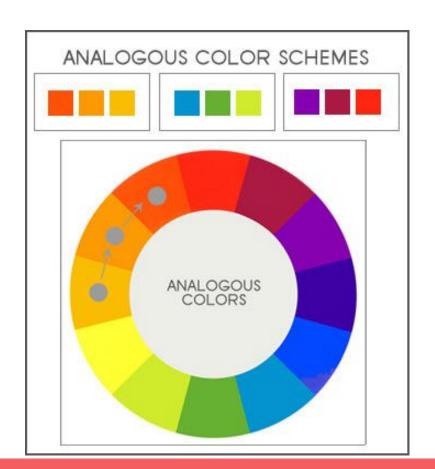
Triad Colours

 Set of three colours that equidistant from each other



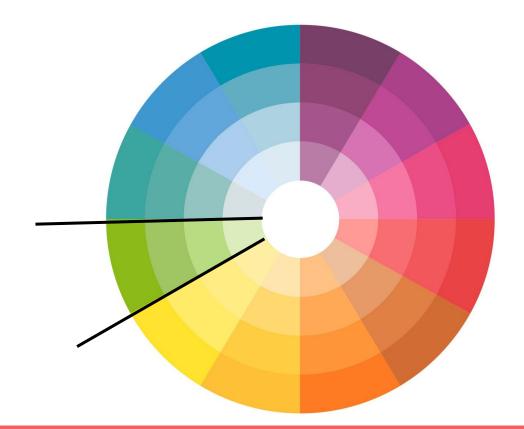
Analogous Colours

- Colours next to each other on the colour wheel
- No matter which two or three you combine, they all share an undertone of the same colour
- Helps create harmonious combination



Monochromatic Colours

 One colour with any of its corresponding tints and shades



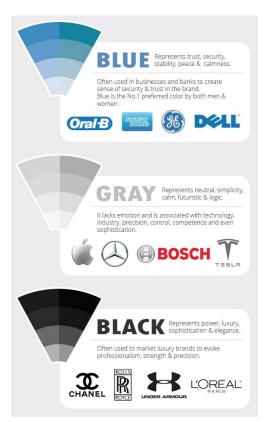
Colour & Theme

- Choose an appropriate set of colours to match your desired theme
 - Cool colours or warm colours?
 - Complementary or analogous?
- What emotion are you try to convey?
 - Bright and cheerful?
 - Dark and moody?
- Tips:
 - Warm colours come forward
 - Cool colours recede
 - Have enough contrast for legible and dynamic page
 - Contrast is very important for those with vision impairments
 - Have accent colours to stay consistent across pages
 - Experiment with tints and shades

Choosing the Correct Colour Palette







Choosing the Correct Colour Palette

- 1. Choose your dominant/main/base colour
 - This colour will help bring out certain emotions or a mood when people arrive on your website!
- 2. Choose your accent colours
 - They make your design more interesting (and professional), you need accent colours to highlight attention -worthy parts of your website. They colour contrast sets importance.
- 3. Choose your background colour (if applicable)
 - Keep people who are colour blind in mind and don't use overly bold/bright colours! Make your design accessible for all. Avoid low contrast for text.
- Tips:
 - Using fewer colours makes it easier to establish a unified design especially for a brand.
 - If using a background image, base your palette around that and your theme.
 - If having trouble, design in grayscale first.

Wrong Examples of Applying Colour to Web



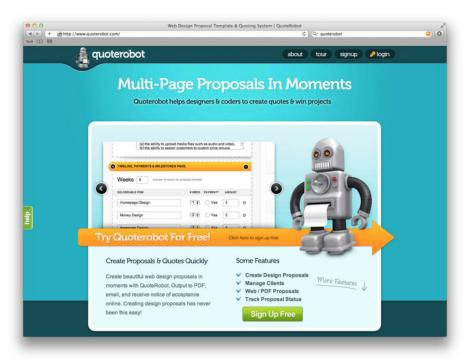


Wrong Examples Cont.





Correct Examples of Applying Colour to Web

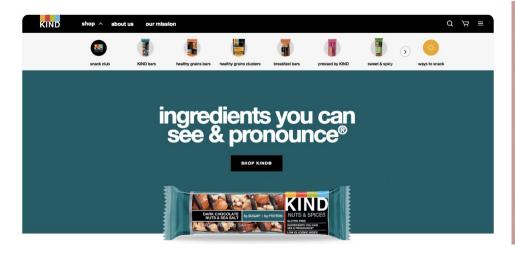


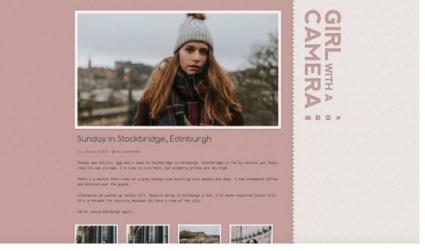


<u>Simplisafe's digital security quiz</u> makes use of a pastel like color palette. The muted background colors, while in large portions, never seem to overwhelm the viewer while still commanding a strong prescience.

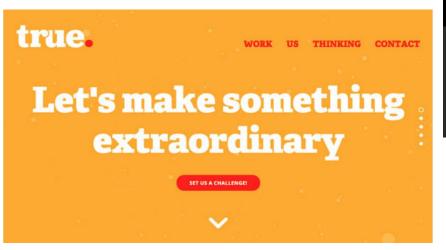
Quoterobot⁴ uses a simple complementary colour scheme with a dominant cyan background and an orange accent colour.

Correct Examples Cont.

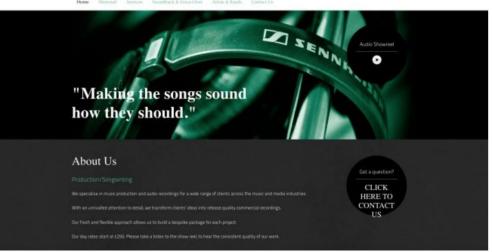




Correct Examples Cont.

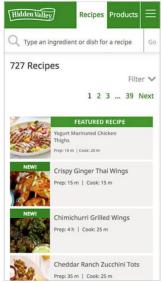






Correct Examples Cont.









Typefaces vs. Fonts

- Typeface
 - A particular design of type, usually gathers many fonts
 - Refers to a font family at large
- Font
 - A type in a particular size and weight
 - Refers to the particular files available for that font family

Typeface = the design

Font = the file

Font Family = the collection of files

Serif

- Has a line finishing off the stroke of a letter in certain typefaces
 - Example: Times New Roman



Sans-serif

- A style of type without serifs
 - Example: Calibri

- SAUL BASS

Script

- Based on the fluid stroke created by handwriting
 - Example: Pinyon Script

Angel Family Peace Faith Sweet Happy Free Beautiful Saved Princess Fearless Fighter Believe Blessed Dream Breathe Lucky

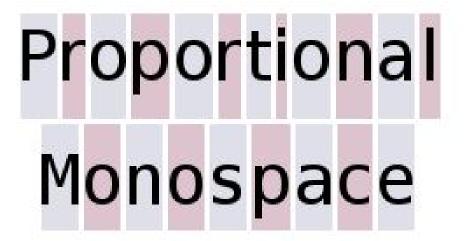
Decorative

- Used for ornamental or decorative purposes (NOT body text)
 - Example: **PERMANENT MARKER**



Monospace

- All letters and characters occupy the same amount of horizontal space
 - Example: Roboto Mono



Applying Fonts To Web: Key Factors

- Font Choice
 - What feeling are you evoking in your webpage?
- Font Weights
 - Weight helps create hierarchy in the elements of your webpage
 - Our eyes are drawn to heavier fonts
- Font Size
 - Size also creates hierarchy
 - We're drawn to larger fonts.
- Consistency
 - No matter what you choose, Keep It Consistent!

Choosing Fonts For Websites

- Start off small: two fonts
 - Pair typefaces by similarities or contrasts
- Consider readability
 - Don't use script/decorative fonts for body copy
- Keep consistency in mind
- Play with styles
 - Instead of choosing another font, use a different *style* for the font.
 - Think about italic, bold, thin weight, thicker weight, etc...

Playing with Typography

- Pay attention to flow.
 - Long lines are harder to read
 - Don't ignore line height
- Think about visual hierarchy
 - Helps with readability
- Accessibility
 - Is the contrast high enough between background and font colour?
 - Coding: is text able to be read top-to-bottom by screen readers successfully?
- Consider your website's purpose
 - Does text require to be easy to read?
 - Are your users expected to read long paragraphs of text?
 - Is the typography more of a graphic design element or en element meant to be accessed and read easily?

How Not To Apply Typography to Web



Bad Examples Cont.



BEST RATES IN THI

The John Collins Family would like to take this opportunity to tell you about our sparkling clean, beautifully decorated, 2 to 6 bedroom, 3 bath homes. Owner-operated for affordability, and located next to the spectacularly scenic Wasatch Mountains, ski resorts and city amenities, the homes can be rented on a DAILY, WEEKLY & monthly basis.

MEMBER OF SALT LAKE VISITORS & CONVENTION & UTAH LODGING ASSOCIATION.

MASATCH SKI

COTTONWOOD

FT. UNION



Good Examples

Finland who works with the wonderful

web sites for over a decade.

View about

people at Kisko Labs. I've been designing



techniques and how to make sure that the

text content is visible to search engines

and screen readers.

View blog



MISSION & PHILOSOPHY

WE BELLEVE

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Tasks

Practice Task

- Together we'll create palettes using the adobe color website
- We will also look for fonts that match the types we learned about today.

- Final Task

- A final portfolio-worthy task to be work on for the rest of the class.
- Go to michelle's page: https://chell-github.github.io/ for the instructions on this task.

Notes:

- Both tasks must be handed in!
- Practice task will be a completion mark.
- Rubrics for both tasks will be found on the instructions page.