Exploring Mixed Colours: 3D Square Tower Colour Scheme Designs   Name:_____

STEP ONE: TRACE the attached 3D Square Tower outline on white paper.

STEP TWO: PAINT each of the **4** different 3D Square Towers according to the following colour schemes.

1) Monochromatic Colour Scheme (1 colour different shades & tints)

2) Analogous Colour Scheme (Beside each other on Colour Wheel-use different shades & tints)

3) Complimentary Colour Scheme (Made of 2 colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel-use different shades and tints)

4) Split Complementary Colour Scheme (Made of a color and the 2 colours adjacent to its complementary)
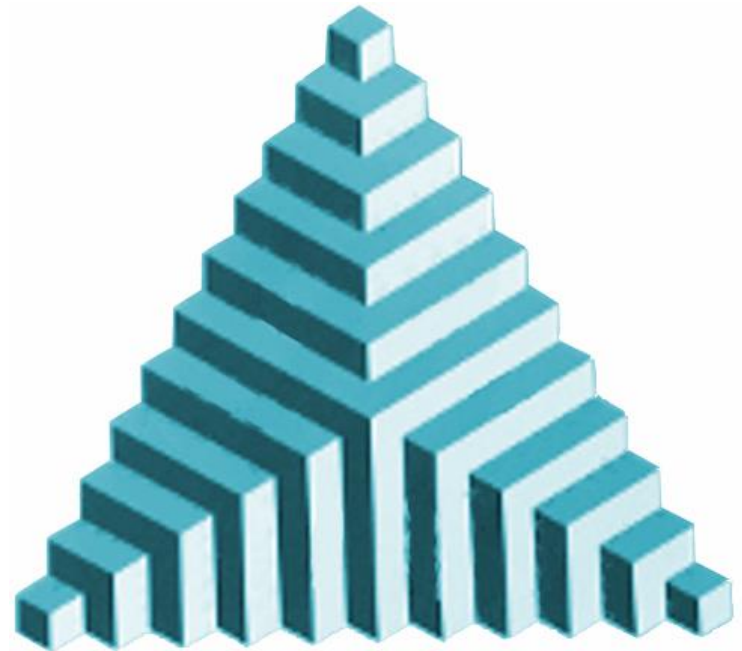
Monochromatic Colour Scheme (Clean & Elegant)

The **monochromatic scheme** uses variations in lightness and saturation of a single colour. This scheme looks clean and elegant. **Monochromatic colours** go well together, producing a soothing effect. The monochromatic scheme is very easy on the eyes, especially with blue or green hues. The primary colour can be integrated with neutral colours such as black, white or gray.
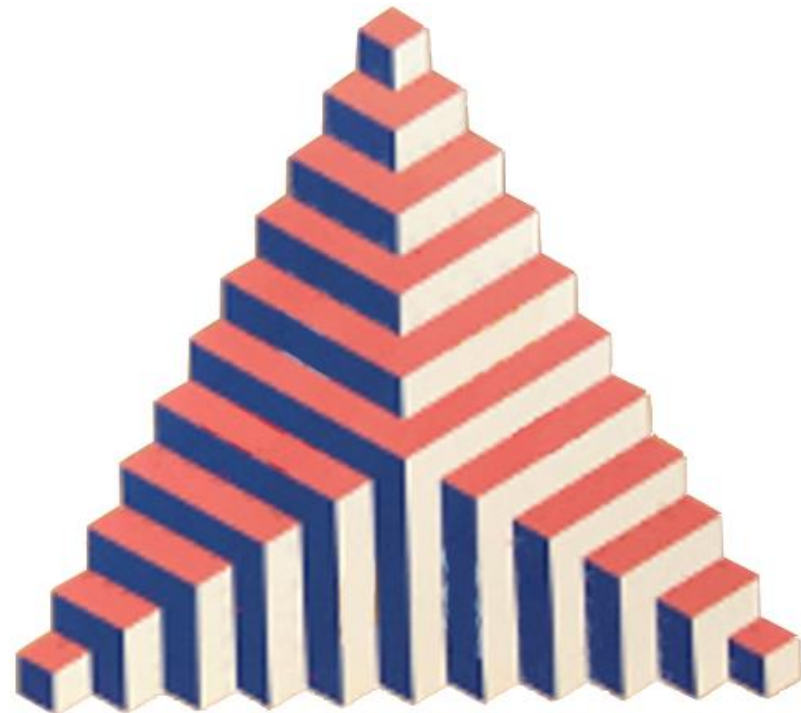
Pros: This scheme is easy to manage, and always looks balanced and visually appealing.

Cons: This scheme lacks colour contrast. It is not as vibrant as the complementary colour scheme.

Tips: 1. Use tints, shades, and tones of the key colour to enhance the scheme.
2. Try the **analogous scheme;** it offers more nuances while retaining the simplicity and elegance of the **monochromatic scheme.**

Monochromatic Colour Scheme: Blue 3D Square Tower

Analogous Colour Scheme: 3D Square Tower

Analogous Colour Scheme (Lacks Colour Contrast)

The Analogous colour scheme uses colours that are adjacent to each other on the colour wheel. One Colour is used as a dominant colour while others are used to enrich the scheme.

Pros: This scheme is easy to create as the **monochromatic,** but looks richer.

Cons: This scheme lacks colour contrast. It is not as vibrant as the complementary scheme.

Tips: 1. Avoid using too many hues in the **Analogous colour scheme**, because this may ruin the harmony.

   2. Avoid combing warm and cool colours in this scheme.

Complementary Colour Scheme (High Contrast)

The **complementary colour scheme** is made of two colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel. This scheme looks best when you put a warm colour against a cool colour, for example red versus green-blue. The **complementary scheme** is intrinsically high-contrast. When using the **complementary scheme**, it is important to choose a dominant colour and use its complementary colour for accents.

Pros: This scheme offers stronger contrast and draws maximum attention.

Cons: This scheme is harder to balance than monochromatic and analogous schemes.

Tips: 1. For best results, place cool colours against warm ones, for example, blue versus orange.

Split Complementary Scheme (High Contrast & Strong Tension)

The **split complementary scheme** is a variation of the standard complementary scheme. It uses a colour and two colours adjacent to its complementary. This provides high contrast without the strong tension of the **complementary scheme.**

Pros: The **split complementary scheme** offers more nuances than the **complementary scheme** while retaining srong visual contrast.

Cons: The split complementary scheme is harder to balance than monochromatic and analogous colour schemes.

Tips: 1. Use a single warm colour against a range of cool colours to put an emphasis on the warm colour (red versus blues and blue-greens, or orange versus blue and blue-violets).

2. Avoid using desaturated warm colours (eg. Brown or dull yellows), because this may ruin the scheme.

STEP THREE: REFLECT: 1. What part of your finished work did you find most successful and why?

2. What part of this project did you find least successful and why?

3. If you had to do this project again, what would you have done differently and why?