

DES 282 Introduction to Interior Design

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Assignment 4 – Color Wheel – Due March 2nd.

Complete this series of assignments for

Working together is recommended – yet develop your own answers.

Reading – required.

Submit a sheet with a typical homework assignment heading, the questions (# 1 - 20), and your answers.

This is a pledged assignment – sign the sheet, next to your name, indicating you did the reading and answered the questions by yourself – with no help.

Additional info – see the Color Presentation P. 107 - 115

Pages 115-121. Reading Questions

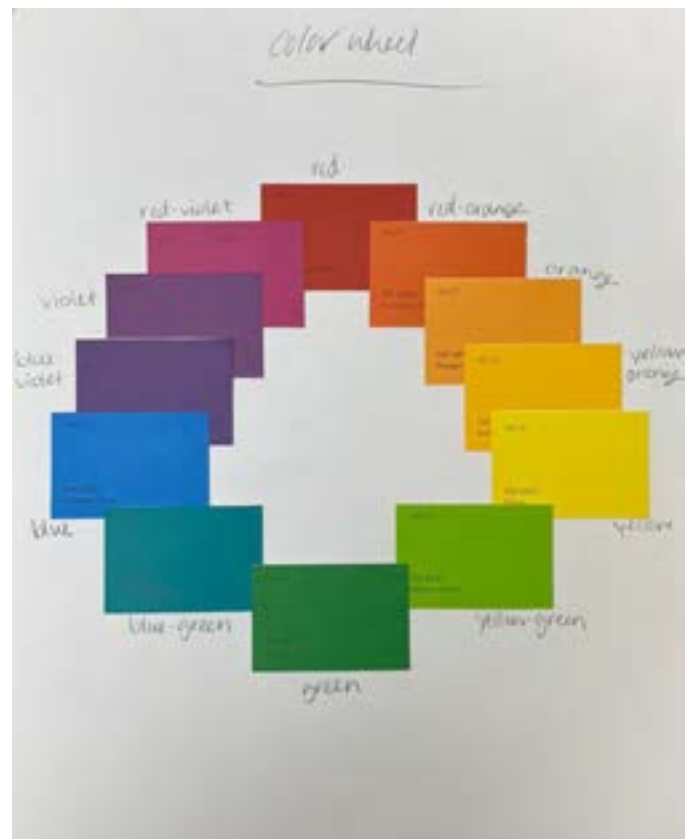
1. Do we see absorbed or reflected light? *Our eyes see the color of the reflected light.*
2. What 3 items contain pigments? *Paints, stains, and dyes.*
3. For the additive color theory – used when determining color produced by light (like what you see in your monitor) what are the 3 primary colors? *Red, green, and blue.*
What are the 3 secondary colors? *Cyan, magenta, and yellow.*
4. What are the primary hues on the Brewster/Prang color wheel? *Red, yellow, and blue.*
5. What are the secondary hues? *Orange, green, and violet.*
6. What are tertiary hues? *Red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-violet, and red-violet.*

Assignment 1 – in your Sketchbook

Using the Brewster/Prang color wheel on page 117, make a color wheel – use only this reference for the colors.

For the colors – select the closest matching colors from your **fan deck** –

- cut them out.
- arrange them in a circle with red on the top of the wheel.
- plan ahead so all the colors fit on the page and
- label them with their color wheel names.
- be very neat!



Pages 120

7. How are tints created? *Adding white to the hue.*
8. How are shades created? *Adding black to the hue.*
9. What are the two ways a tone is created? *By mixing gray with the hue or by adding the complimentary color to the hue.*

Assignment 2 – in your Sketchbook.

Create a color wheel of tints using your fan deck.

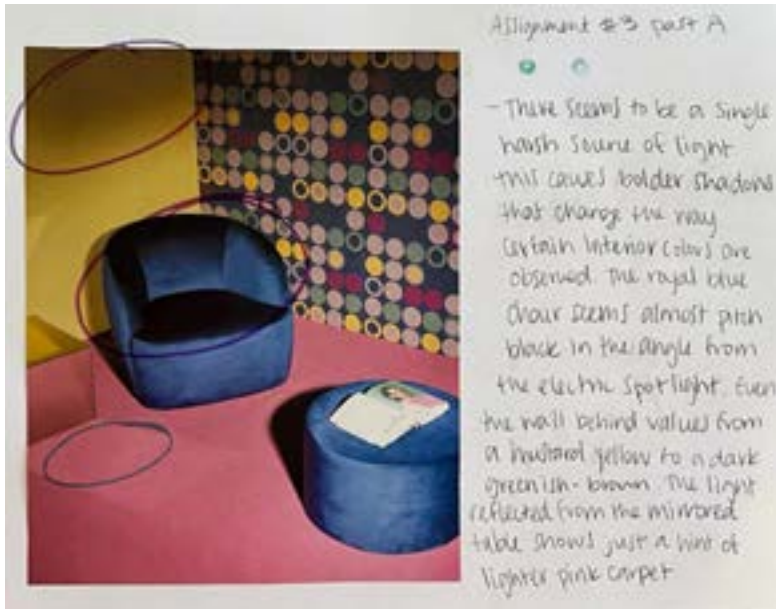
Follow the directions for Assignment 1 - but label them names that you think are appropriate – names that other people would understand.



Page 121

Assignment 3 – in your Sketchbook

- A. Find an interior in a magazine (do not use a printed digital source) where the color is obviously different due to the lighting – there should be areas of color that you use as the “standard” then areas where that color has been changed.
 - Paste or tape the image into your Sketchbook.
 - Describe what changed (review reading) and circle it in the image. Indicate if the light is daylight or electric light.
- B. Find another interior...that shows an obvious difference in the amount of light: strong, medium and low.
 - Paste or tape the image into your Sketchbook.
 - Circle the different areas and label for strong, medium, and low illumination.

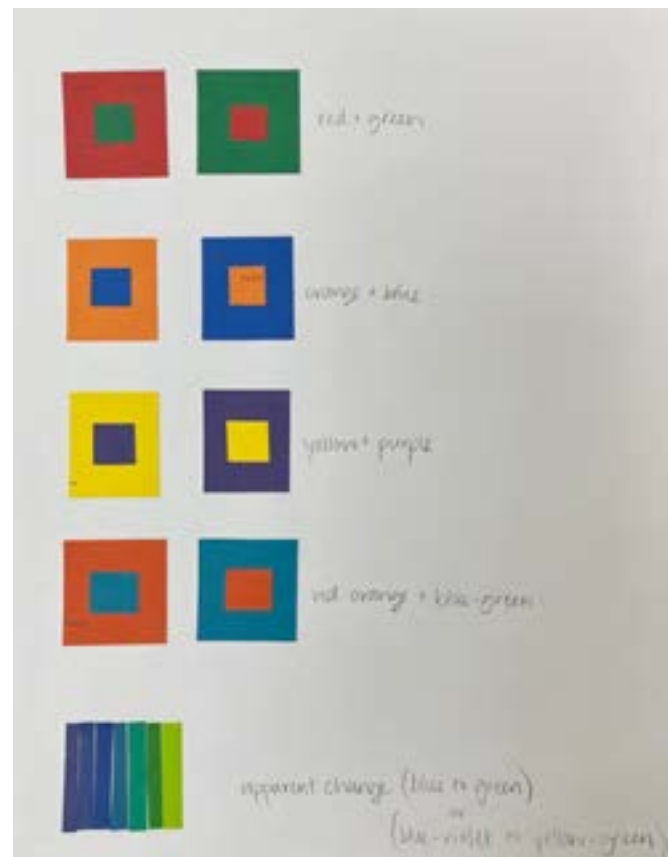


Pages 122 and 123

- List the 6 "pairs" of complementary colors – use their color wheel names. Red and green, yellow and violet, blue and orange, yellow-green and red-purple, red-orange and blue-green.
- How is simultaneous contrast created? When two adjacent colors influence each other.
- When is this most easily perceived? When two colors are fairly uniform in value.
- Simultaneous contrast affects values when they are contrasted by? A lighter or darker background.
- Analogous colors are next to each other in the color wheel – list 3 sets of 3 analogous colors. Red, red-orange, and orange, blue, blue-violet, and violet, yellow, yellow-green, green.

Assignment 4 – in your Sketchbook these are really fun!

- Similar to the images in the book and using the black boxes of color samples. Using the complements (not blue and orange) assemble 3 pairs of complements to illustrate simultaneous contrast.
- Like the slides 30 - 32 in the PPT Color Presentation and using your fan deck. Using small strips of a color – place them in the center to a range of 4 other colors to create an apparent change.



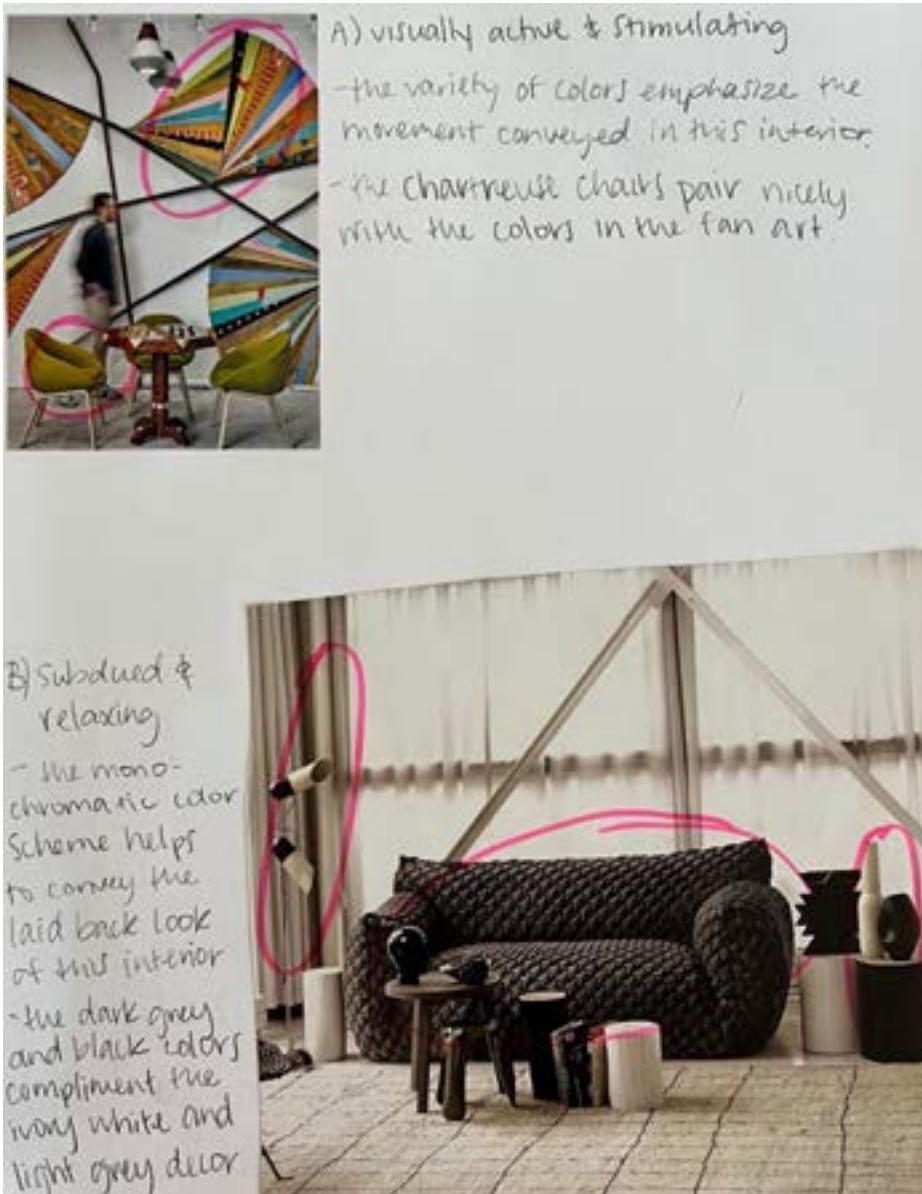
Pages 124-125

15. What color category advance and what color category recede? **Warm hues appear to advance, and cool hues recede.**
16. Describe colors that are visually active and stimulating. **Red, orange, yellow-green**
17. Describe colors that are more subdued and relaxing. **Blue-green, blue, blue-violet**
18. Describe colors that tend to be more cheerful, and those that are undemanding, and those that are somber. **Yellow is usually associated with cheerfulness; green is undemanding and blue reflects somber.**
19. What attracts our attention? **Vibrant colors attract our attention.**
20. What makes us aware of shapes and forms? **Value contrast aids in our perception of shape and form.**

Assignment 5 – in your Sketchbook

Find interior images in a magazine (do not use a printed digital source), that exhibit the following attributes:
Where the color/s

- A. Are more visually active and stimulating.
- B. Are more subdued and relaxing.
- C. Are more cheerful.
- D. Are somber.
- E. Attract our attention (this color should be on one or two objects/in one or two area of the interior)
 - A. Paste or tape the images into your Sketchbook.
 - B. Describe the condition and circle areas with the colors that produce the effect.





c) cheerful

- this whimsical interior filled with patterns, contrasting gold & silver, and the blue curtains complimenting the orange couch help transform the bright & bubbly interior.



d) somber

- the bareness and dark colors create an isolated effect. With only one source of natural light at a height too high to look out, this interior displays a dull living space.



E) Attention grabbing

- The layered colors found in this interior definitely draw the viewer's eye. Although on a more muted scale, the bold color scheme ties in together through the arched walls and decor.