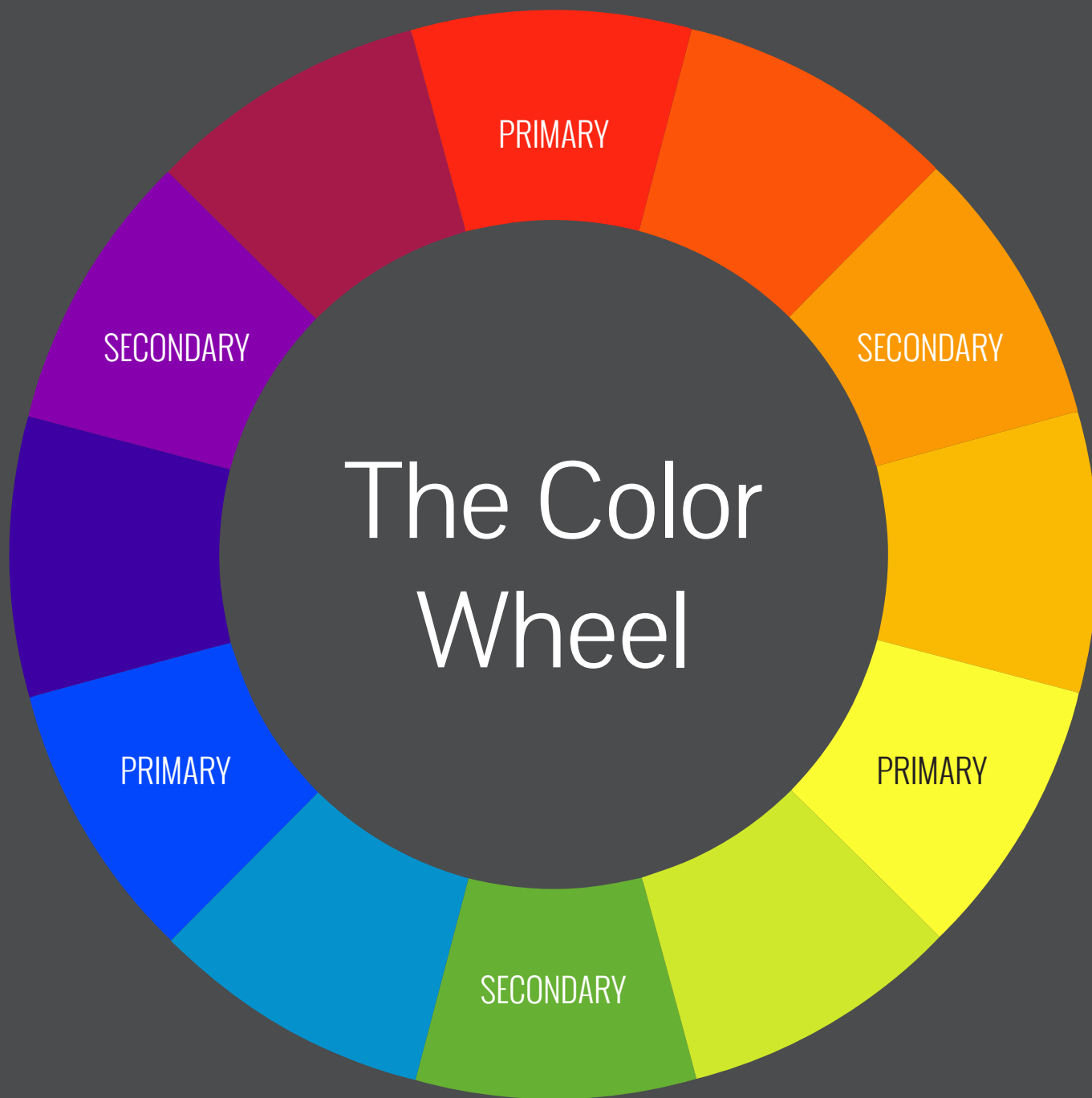




CIRCLE FURNITURE

Color Theory Guide





Primary Colors

Cannot be created by mixing other colors

- Red
- Yellow
- Blue

Secondary Colors

Combinations of two primary colors

- Green
- Orange
- Purple

Tertiary Colors

Combinations of primary and secondary colors

- Red-orange
- Yellow-orange
- Blue-green

Color Harmony

A color scheme is a pleasing arrangement of colors. It can be based on:

ANALOGOUS COLORS

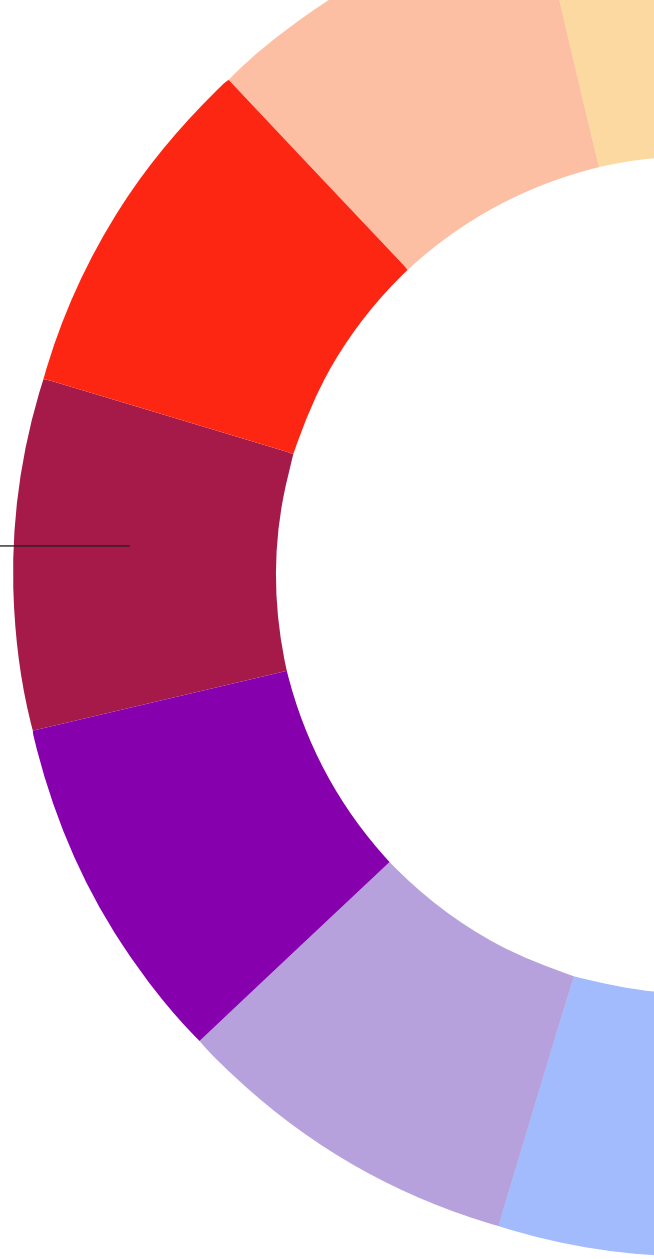
3 colors that are side by side on a 12-part color wheel

COMPLIMENTARY COLORS

Colors that are directly opposite from each other on the color wheel (e.g. red and green, blue and orange)

NATURE

Colors that are inspired by a forest, a garden, the ocean, etc.



The 60-30-10 Rule for designing homes

- 60% dominant color (e.g. wall color)
- 30% secondary color (e.g. upholstery color)
- 10% accent color (e.g. accent color)

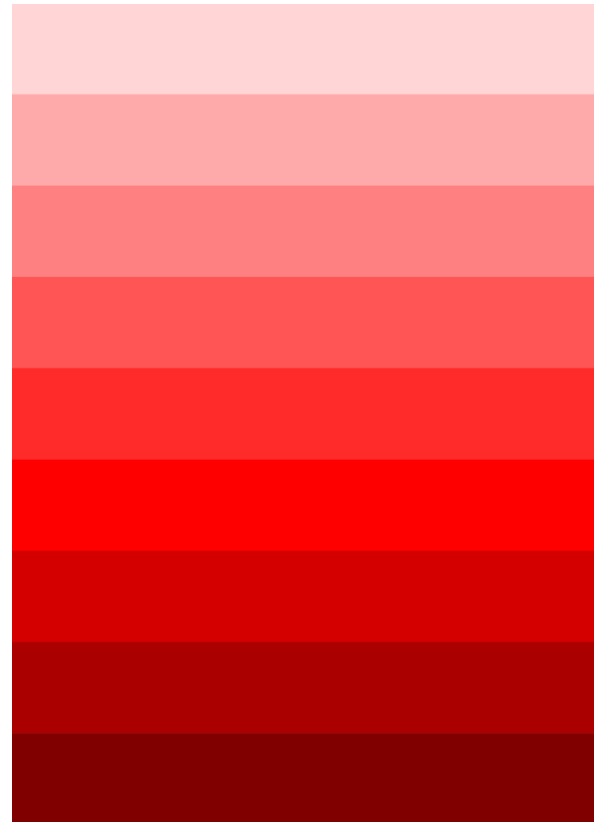
Monochromatic Colors

Take a single hue and add white, black, or gray to create various hues

- Add white it's a tint
- Add black it's a shade
- Add gray it's a tone

Create Contrast

Rooms that have contrasted elements tend to appear more defined. Contrast can be created with shade and light, varying depths of color, and combining warm and cool tones.



Warm Tones vs. Cool Tones

Warm tones, like red, yellow, and orange, have a warming cozy effect and can make rooms seem smaller or more intimate.

Cool tones, like purple, blue, and green, are said to have a calming and soothing effect. They appear to recede so they can make smaller rooms appear larger.

