

2QAQ March Colour Challenge – Priscilla Lawrence

RECAP OF LAST MONTH CHALLENGE

How did you go with your complementary colour challenge? Please post your photos on the 2QAQ FB page and check out the other photos posted.

Note: You may have found it hard to achieve a balance and have noticed that colours vary in their strength or 'power' - delving a bit deeper into the 'theory' you can read up on Goethe's color theory scale where each colour has been allocated a rating:

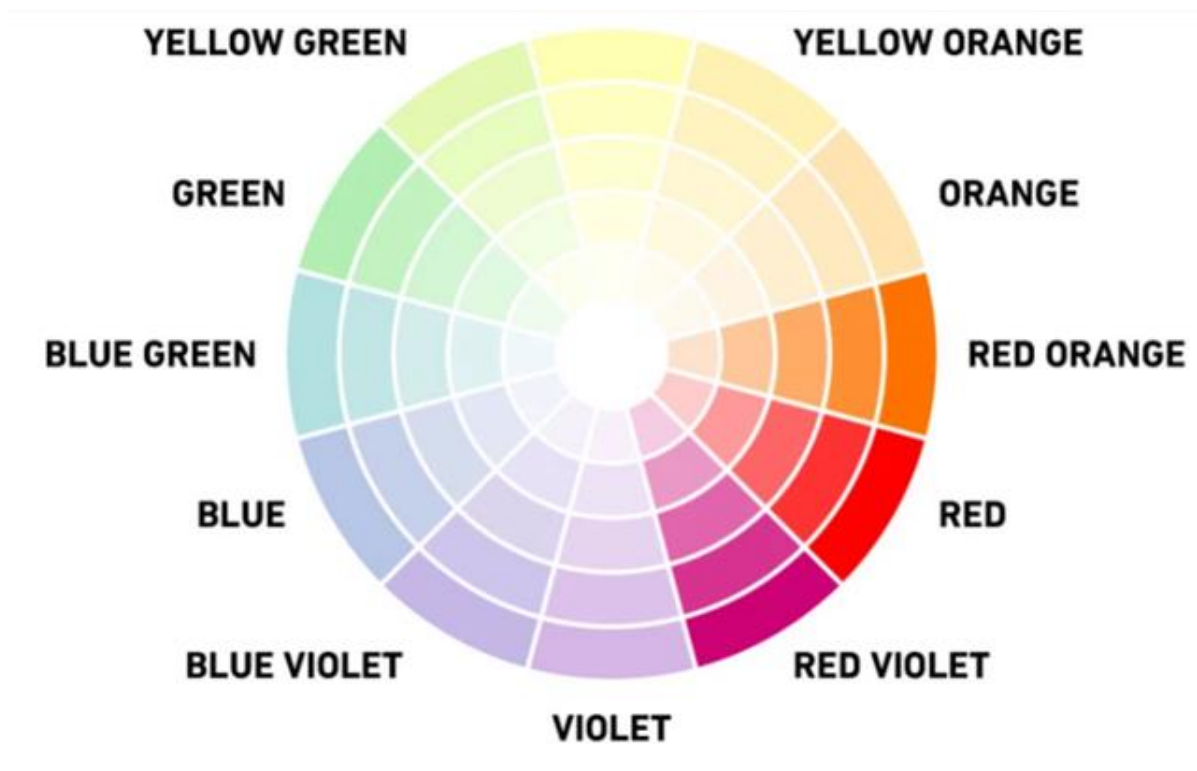
yellow	orange	red	green	blue	violet
9	8	6	6	4	3

<https://www.quiltingdaily.com/color-theory-fabric/>

Therefore, yellow is a very strong or dominant colour as it is rated a 9 whereas purple or violet is rated a 3 – according to this theory, to have a balance you need 3 times the amount of purple/violet to equal one amount of yellow. Orange is an 8 and blue is a 4 so therefore you need twice as much blue as orange but red and green are both rated 6 so are equal in strength see I am hearing some of you say 'Now you tell me' – yes I thought I'd let you play first 😊

THIS MONTH'S CHALLENGE

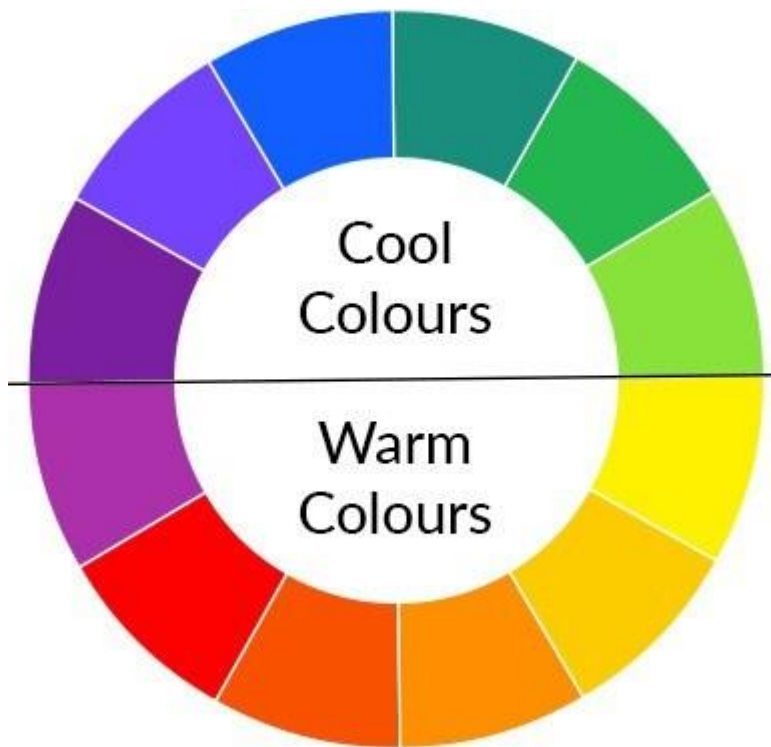
This month I have chosen an easier colour scheme – the **Analogous colour scheme** which is a group of colours that are all **adjacent to each other on the colour wheel** – usually 3 colours but can be up to 5. Analogous colour schemes are usually pleasing to the eye and easy to work with (just be careful they aren't boring). The below diagram shows one possible combination of colours: red/orange, red and red/violet.



<https://www.shutterstock.com/blog/color-scheme-definitions-types-examples>

I would also like to talk about colour temperature – ie whether a colour is cool or warm. Please note that though the colour wheel can be split into warm and cool, temperature like value is relative to the colours around it – green is

'warm' compared to blue, yellow/green is cool compared to orange. Cool colours are often more subdued than warm colours, (see their relative scores above) and cool colours tend to recede (appear further away) and warm colours appear closer to the viewer. (Temperature is also relevant to the emotions of colour but I'll leave that for another time!)



<http://blog.webdigitalads.com/understanding-colour-wheel-and-colour-theory-part-2-of-2/>

Why am I talking about colour temperature in the same challenge as analogous colours? Generally speaking, an analogous colour scheme will work better if you stick to EITHER warm or cool colours and don't mix them – not saying that it can't be done, it just takes more work to get it to look right eg a purple, red/purple and red colour scheme isn't easy (unless you WANT it to look like Barney the dinosaur bled to death...)

See I am being kind and giving you the 'extra' information BEFORE you start not leaving it til next month 😊 but feel free to cross the cool/warm divide if you wish...

YOUR CHALLENGE – TO USE 3-5 ANALOGOUS COLOURS IN A SMALL TEXTILE ARTWORK AND ONLY THOSE HUES!
(Tints, tones and shades of those colours are allowed of course)