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NATURAL COLOUR SYSTEM。

## 4.1

## HUE SIMILARITY

## HUE

Arrange the colour samples in three groups differing in hue. In each group the colours should have the same hue - i.e. the relation between the two chromatic elementary attributes should be constant (in this case redness-blueness). Mount the samples in groups in the squares and indicate the hue with a line in the colour circle, radiating from the centre of the colour triangle.

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## 4.1

NUANCE SIMILARITY

NUANCE
Arrange the colour samples in three groups that differ in nuances. In each group the colours should have the same whiteness, blackness and chromaticness. In each group the nuances are therefore similar. This is illustrated by a dot in the colour triangle. Indicate the nuance in the three groups with a dot in the colour triangles and the different hues in the colour circles.


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## 4.2 <br> BLACKNESS SIMILARITY

## BLACKNESS

Arrange the colour samples in three groups differing in degree of blackness (high, medium, low). In each group the colours should have similar blackness. Mount the samples in groups in the squares and indicate the degree of blackness with a line through each colour triangle.


B


CHROMATICNESS
Arrange the colour samples in three groups differing in degree of chromaticness (high, medium, low). In each group the colours should have similar chromaticness. Mount the samples in groups in the squares and indicate the degree of chromaticness with a line through each colour triangle.


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4.2W

WHITENESS SIMILARITY

## WHITENESS

Arrange the colour samples in three groups differing in degree of whiteness (high, medium, low). In each group the colours should have similar whiteness. Mount the samples in groups in the squares and indicate the degree of whiteness with a line through each colour triangle.

