4.1
HUE
SIMILARITY

W

C

S

Y

G   R

B

W

C

S

Y

G   R

B

W

C

S

Y

G   R

B

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.

4.1
NUANCE
SIMILARITY
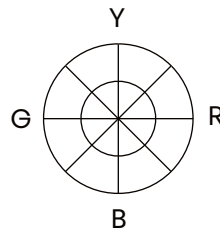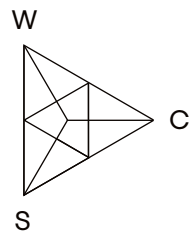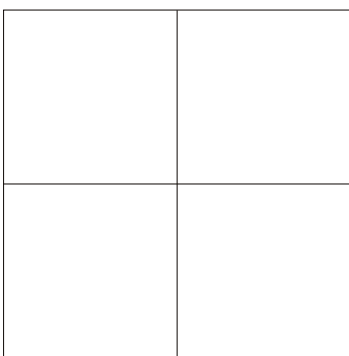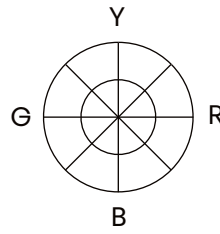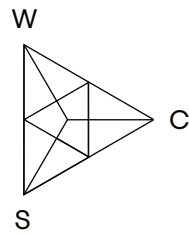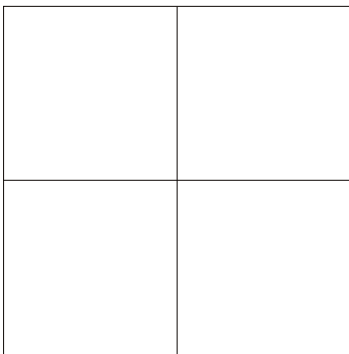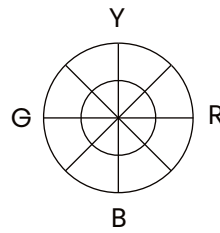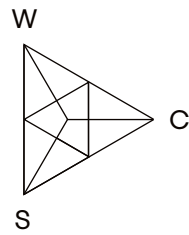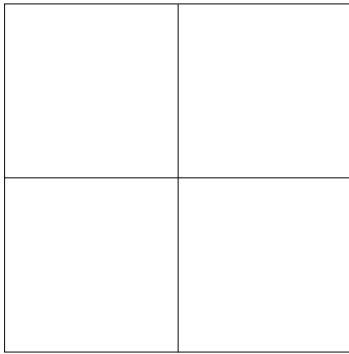
NUANCE
Arrange the colour samples in three groups that differ in nuances. In each group the colours should have the same whiteness, blackness and chromaticness. In each group the nuances are therefore similar. This is illustrated by a dot in the colour triangle. Indicate the nuance in the three groups with a dot in the colour triangles and the different hues in the colour circles.
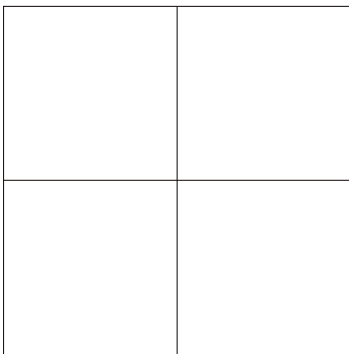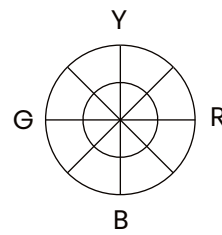
W

C

S

Y

G R

B

W

C

S

Y

G R

B

W

C

S

Y

G R

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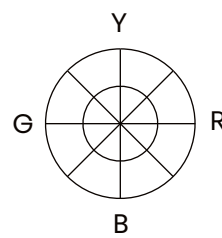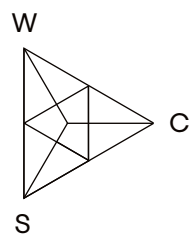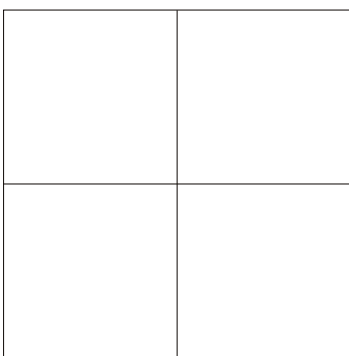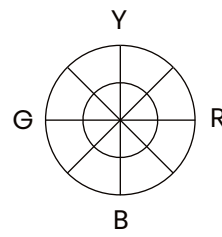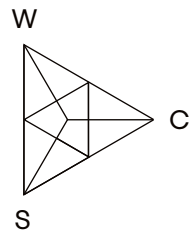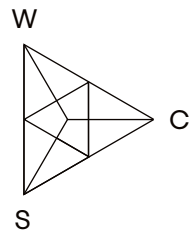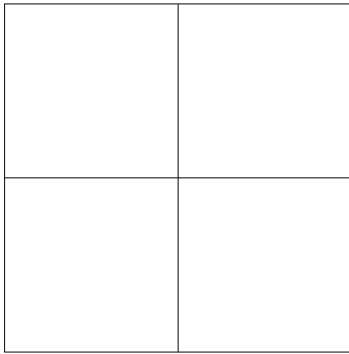
BLACKNESS
Arrange the colour samples
in three groups differing in
degree of blackness (high,
medium, low). In each group
the colours should have
similar blackness. Mount the
samples in groups in the
squares and indicate the
degree of blackness with a
line through each colour
triangle.

W

C

S

Y

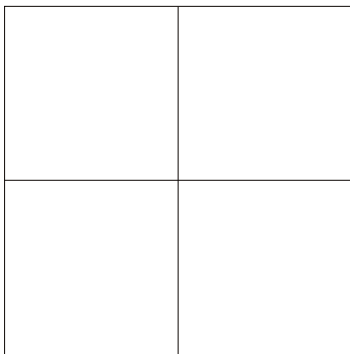G   R

B

W

C

S

Y

G   R

B

W

C

S

Y

G   R

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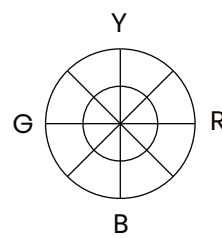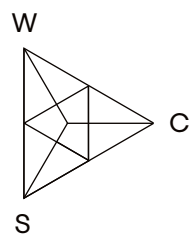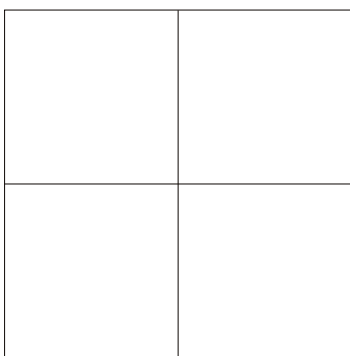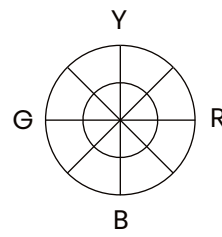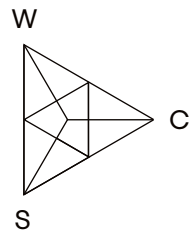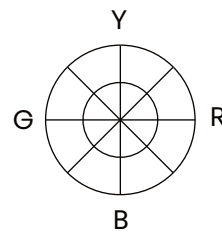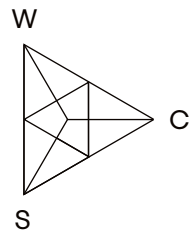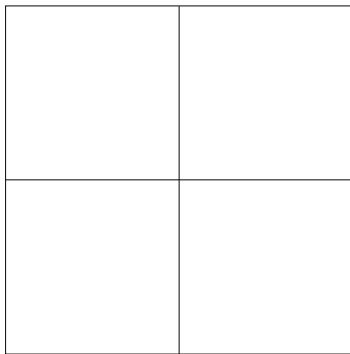
CHROMATICNESS
Arrange the colour samples
in three groups differing in
degree of chromaticness
(high, medium, low). In each
group the colours should
have similar chromaticness.
Mount the samples in groups
in the squares and indicate
the degree of chromaticness
with a line through each
colour triangle.

4.2W
WHITENESS
SIMILARITY

W

C

S

Y
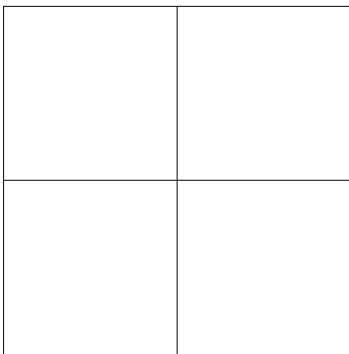
G   R
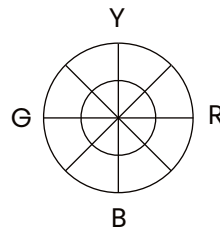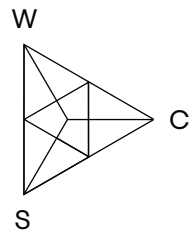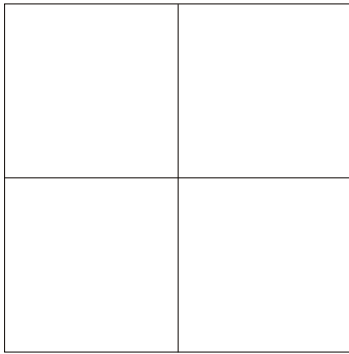
B

W

C

S

Y

G   R

B

W

C

S

Y

G   R

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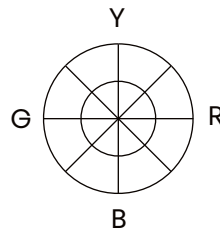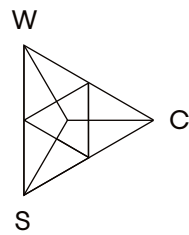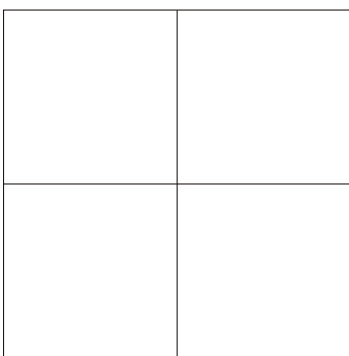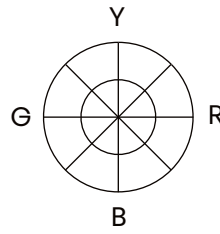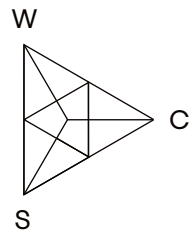
WHITENESS
Arrange the colour samples in three groups differing in degree of whiteness (high, medium, low). In each group the colours should have similar whiteness. Mount the samples in groups in the squares and indicate the degree of whiteness with a line through each colour triangle.