Specified vs. Perceived Colour

Strategies to manage factors that impact interior and exterior colour

Zena O'Connor





Specified Colour vs. Perceived Colour

Colour scheme specification can be problematic

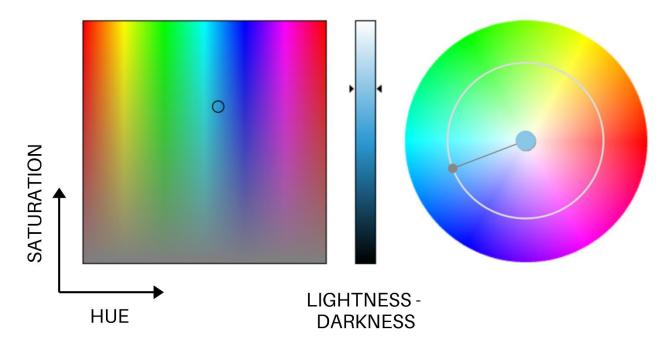
There are many factors that impact colour in the built environment



Colour is a complex phenomenon

Colour attributes: Hue, saturation, and tonal value

We can perceive between 1.8m-10m colour nuances

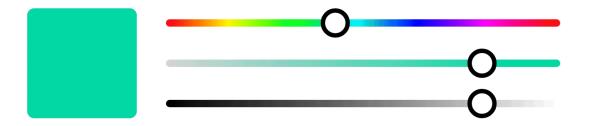


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Colour specification for the built environment

The process of colour scheme development can become complicated

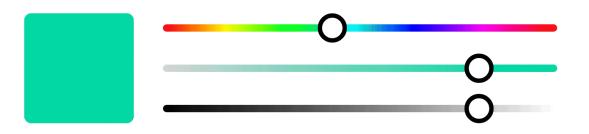
• Complexity of colour

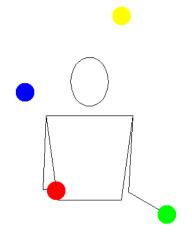


Colour specification for the built environment

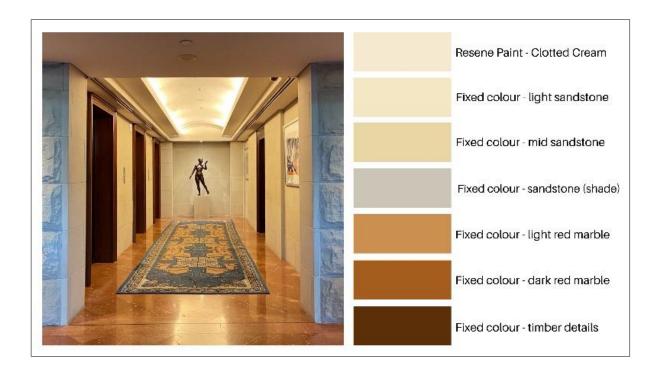
The process of colour scheme development can become complicated

- Complexity of colour
- Specified colour options
- Factors that impact perceived colour
- Client aims and agenda





This process documents the existing fixed colours as well as the variable colours – painted surfaces.



An example of the complexity of developing façade colour options is a recent project in Sydney.



Colour mapping – a starting point when aiming for differentiation and distinction using façade colour.



Façade colour specification needs to address paint colour undertone and contextual simultaneous contrast as these will impact Perceived Colour



Undertone

Paint colour undertone is a key factor when specifying interior or exterior colour scheme options



Undertone

Whites invariably feature an undertone that may vary from warm colours through neutral to cool colours.



Resene Albescent White Warm colour undertone

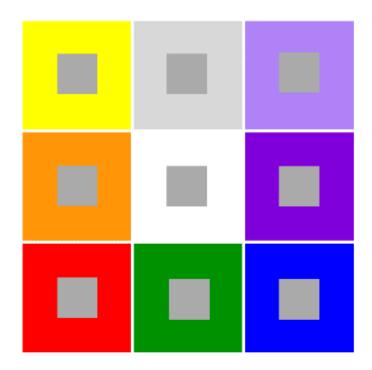




Resene Sea Fog, Half Sea Fog, Quarter Sea Fog Neutral colour undertone

Resene Rice Cake Cool colour undertone

Simultaneous contrast occurs when contextual colour impacts the perception of colour



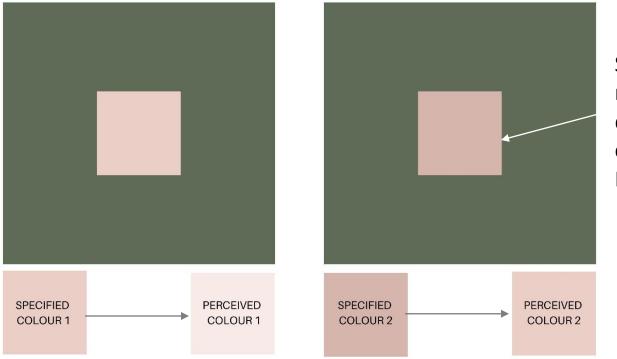
Simultaneous contrast can occur in interior spaces – impacting the appearance of Specified colour



Simultaneous contrast can occur with building façade colour – impacting the appearance of Specified colour



Variations between Specified and Perceived Colours



Specified Colour needed to be slightly darker to achieve client's preferred Perceived Colour

Light Reflectance Values

All paint colours have an inherent Light Reflectance Value – lighter colours have a higher LRV and darker colours and black have a low LRV



Light Reflectance Values

Resene have developed CoolColour technology to address this issue – paint that absorbs less heat



Light Reflectance Values

Changes the ambience and increases or reduces the amount of reflected light

Lightens or darkens the appearance of other surfaces





Reflected Colour

The impact on interior spaces – changes the ambience and imbues an interior with a colour 'wash'





Texture and Paint Gloss Levels

Any variation of rough surface will cause even the slightest of shadows to occur and these will darken the appearance of Specified Colour



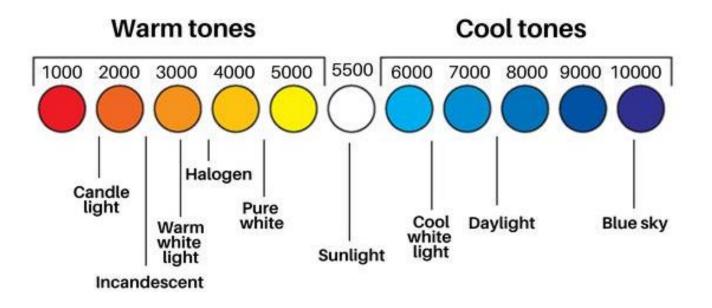
Texture and Paint Gloss Levels

Variations in gloss level will inevitably reflect both artificial and natural light – causing changes in the appearance of Specified Colour.





Natural and artificial lighting varies in colour tone, impacting the appearance of Specified Colour

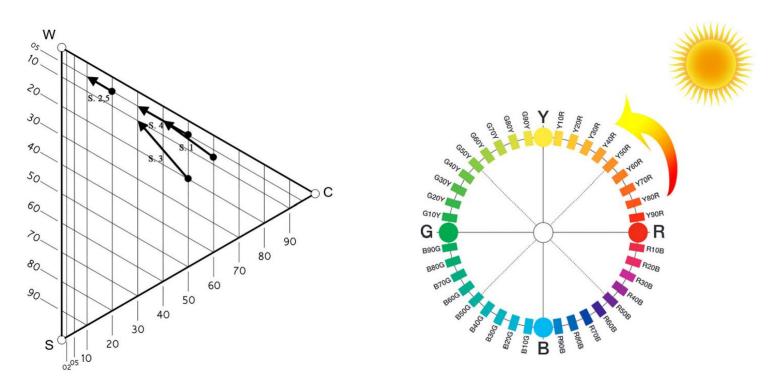


Different colour tones of artificial lighting not only change the appearance of Specified Colour but also change the ambience of interior spaces

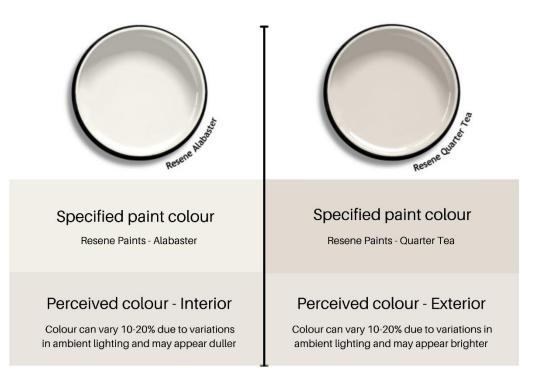




Direct sunlight has a strong impact on Specified Colour making it appear 20-25% more whiteish and making a pale colour appear up to 20% more yellow



Adjust Specified Colour to allow for potential variations in interior and exterior ambient lighting





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