



COLOUR IS ARGUABLY THE MOST POWERFUL ELEMENT IN A DESIGN

scheme. I've studied colour and its psychological affects in much detail. The advertising industry, out of necessity, has championed the topic. Perusing any number of articles on the subject helps add a bit of science behind the selection process. Remarkably, 90 per cent of an assessment for trying out a product is made by colour alone. Imagine how that notion is translated into interior design.

Whether my clients fancy a trendy colour scheme or timeless palette, I pull it together with the same arsenal of information. I promise finding the perfect white is not the elusive unicorn us pros claim it to be. Here are my top tips and kernels of advice for to help you venture to the paint wand with confidence.

1. Understanding the effects by colour

Red (warm) - Has a physical effect, raising blood pressure and respiration rates.

► Enhances human metabolism which is why we often see it used in dining spaces.

Brighter: more energetic

Darker shades: powerful and elegant.

Orange (warm) - Vibrant and energetic, friendly, inviting

- Muted forms are associated with the earth and with autumn.
- Association with changing seasons: can represent change and movement in general.
- Associated with the fruit: health and vitality.

Yellow (warm)- Brightest, most energizing of the warm colours. *Bright yellow:* sense of happiness and cheerfulness.

Light yellows: more calm feeling of happiness than bright yellows. *Dark & gold-hued:* can look antique, have sense of permanence.

Blue (cool) - Light: relaxed and calming.

Bright: energizing and refreshing. Dark: strength and reliability

Green (cool) - Easiest colour for the eye to look at. Has a

balancing, harmonizing effect. *Brighter:* energizing, vibrant

Dark: most stable representative of affluence.

Purple (cool) - Associated with royalty, creativity & imagination.

Attributes of both red and blue. *Dark:* sense wealth and luxury.

Light: softer associated with spring and romance.

2. Undertones and Mass Tones

What you see at first glance is the colour's mass tone, but what is less obvious is the colour's undertone. Use undertone to skillfully emphasize or downplay elements within a home. For example, a beige with a red undertone will create a harmonious palette when used with other warm and red tones, but will highlight those with cool undertones like greens and blues when used together.



3. Palette Messaging

Historic and Neutral Palettes

- Muted, rich, and muddied tones.
- Depth and strength that speak to permanence.
- ► Association with a history of success.
- Offer a feeling of trust and comfort in consistency.

White and Grey

- Clean white or grey palettes feel orderly.
- Very peaceful like that of an art gallery.
- Nothing can be concealed and the space must be used efficiently to maintain and guest will relate to that message.

Pop of Colour

- Obvious colour applications apply a definitive date stamp.
- In motion, change and evolve: reinforce with use of current colours.
- ▶ Youth gravitate toward the most current of everything, colour is a powerful way to demonstrate that.



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