Analysis of Innovative Color Pairing Applications in Interior Environmental Art Design

Kaili Zhang
School of Design, Hainan Vocational University of Science and Technology, Haikou 571126, Hainan, China

Abstract: Nowadays, interior environmental art design no longer merely satisfies basic functional requirements but increasingly emphasizes emotional expression and personalized experiences in space. As the most expressive and influential element in design, innovative color pairing plays a crucial role in shaping spatial ambiance and influencing users' psychology and behavior. This paper delves into the innovative applications of color coordination in interior environmental art design, based on its fundamental principles, aiming to provide valuable insights for designers.
***Keywords*:** color, indoor environment, art and design, innovative matching

1. Introduction

In the contemporary social and cultural context, people pursue more distinctive, emotional, and artistic living and working spaces, which requires designers to go beyond conventions and explore and experiment with colors like never before. From high saturation contrasting colors to highly dynamic gradient transitions, from imitating natural colors to drawing inspiration from digital virtual colors, innovative color combinations are constantly expanding the boundaries of interior design.

2. The application principles of color matching in indoor environmental art design

2.1 The principle of harmonious unity

In the field of color matching art, the principle of harmony and unity is a key criterion for designers to create visual aesthetics. This principle requires creators to have a professional understanding of color attributes and cultivate a keen sense of overall tone rhythm. When faced with numerous color choices, designers need to deeply understand the emotional language behind each color, such as the calm and distant feeling brought by cool tones and the vitality and affinity conveyed by warm tones, as well as the light and transparent state of high brightness colors and the heavy and profound appearance of low brightness colors. These subtle differences will directly affect the psychological experience and emotional resonance of viewers.

True harmony is not simply about avoiding conflicts, but about building a delicate balance within seemingly opposing color relationships. Just like in a symphony, the timbres of different instruments need to be carefully tuned to create a harmonious movement. Designers achieve this balance by controlling the subtle changes in the three elements of color, such as adjusting brightness to create spatial hierarchy, changing saturation to control visual intensity, or using the primary and secondary distribution of color area to guide visual flow[1].

2.2 Comparison and Harmony Principle

In the art of color matching, the principles of contrast and harmony are like complementary aesthetic principles, jointly constructing the rhythm and tension of visual space. Based on the application of contrast and harmony principles, it not only endows the space with vivid layers and three-dimensional depth, but also finds a perfect balance between conflict and harmony, creating a pleasant visual rhythm.

The principle of contrast can accurately outline the visual focus of a space through the collision of light and dark colors, the interweaving of warmth and coldness, and the strong contrast of saturation. Imagine a modern living room with pure white as the main theme. When the designer paints a deep ocean blue on one of the main walls, this vivid color contrast immediately creates a strong visual attraction in the space. The purity of white and the calmness of blue complement each other, highlighting the artistic quality of the walls and giving the entire space a dramatic three-dimensional effect. The principle of harmony is like a gentle adhesive, cleverly integrating various contrasting elements through the transition and resonance between colors to ensure the overall harmony of the space.

2.3 Functional and Emotional Principles

In spatial design, the use of color is not simply a visual decoration, but an artistic creation behavior that requires designers to carefully adjust based on the functional attributes of different spaces and the psychological needs of users with delicate insight. Each space has unique usage scenarios and emotional expectations, which requires color matching to not only meet aesthetic needs but also the psychological feelings of users.

Taking the bedroom as an example, it is a harbor for people to relieve fatigue and seek relaxation. Its color matching should mainly choose warm and peaceful tones, such as light blue and light pink. These low saturation soft tones can reduce visual stimulation and create a sense of security and belonging from a psychological level, allowing residents to unconsciously relieve stress and enter a state of deep relaxation. In contrast, the study room is a place for thinking and creation, and the color matching should mainly be bright and fresh tones, such as white, light green, etc. This bright but not dazzling color combination can effectively prolong the focus time, enhance the activity of thinking, and allow users to enjoy the pleasure of thinking while maintaining clear mind[2].

3. Innovative Application of Color Matching in Indoor Environmental Art Design

3.1 Reflecting character traits through environmental art colors

In the current era of rapid economic development, people's pursuit of quality of life is constantly increasing. Interior space design is no longer limited to functionality and practicality, but more contains the personalized needs and emotional expression of homeowners. With the development of diversified lifestyles and the awakening of aesthetic consciousness, homeowners expect to use unique interior environment design to present their personality, personal taste, and life attitude. When planning indoor spaces, designers should fully understand the preferences, personalities, and lifestyles of the owners, and cleverly integrate personalized design elements.

Color is an intuitive and emotionally expressive element in interior design. Designers need to develop innovative color schemes that are tailored to the specific needs of homeowners. For example, for homeowners who pursue a warm and cozy atmosphere, designers can use warm tones such as beige, light brown, and soft pink, combined with soft lighting and natural materials, to create a comfortable and pleasant living environment. For homeowners who prefer youthful vitality, high saturation bright colors such as bright yellow, grass green, and sky blue can be used, combined with modern furniture and decoration, to create a space full of vitality and dynamism. If the owner has a calm and introverted personality, designers can choose cool tones such as dark gray, navy blue, and dark green, paired with simple lines and low saturation soft furnishings, to create a peaceful and textured indoor atmosphere.

3.2 Divide the indoor functional layout

In the field of interior design, color is not only a key element in aesthetic expression, but also a scientific means to change spatial perception. Light is composed of different wavelengths of colored light, and different colors have significant differences in refractive index for light. For example, short wavelength cool tones have a relatively high refractive index, while long wavelength warm tones have a relatively low refractive index. These physical characteristics directly affect the human eye's judgment of spatial scale: cool tones with high refractive index will produce a visual backward shift effect, making the wall appear farther away, while warm tones with low refractive index will trigger a visual forward convex effect[3].

Designers can precisely control these optical characteristics to construct multidimensional visual layers in limited spaces. Using cool tones for background walls can extend the depth of field, and pairing with warm toned foreground furniture can create a three-dimensional contrast. The use of gradient color transitions can simulate the virtual and real changes of natural light and shadow. Decorating high reflective materials such as metal can create dynamic light and shadow refraction paths. This "color refraction design method" can break through physical space limitations, stimulate users' psychological perception through light and color interaction, bring a sense of openness with bright refraction effects, and create a warm atmosphere with soft diffuse reflection, ultimately achieving dual optimization of functionality and experience.

3.3 Reshaping the composition of light and shadow in space

The brightness of colors in interior design is closely related to their refractive power. Bright light colors such as white, light yellow, and light blue can reflect more light and improve the transparency of the space. Dark gray, dark green, and dark red absorb a large amount of light, making the environment appear more stable and introverted. Designers should flexibly use color optical properties to optimize the visual experience based on the actual lighting conditions and functional requirements of the space.

For example, in small-sized houses or basements with poor lighting conditions, using high brightness colors such as white and beige over a large area can improve the overall brightness. Multiple reflections of light can also be used to expand the visual boundaries of the space and reduce feelings of oppression; Combined with materials with high reflective properties in certain areas to enhance the refraction effect of light. For spaces with excessively strong light, the moderate use of dark or low brightness colors can absorb excess light and create a soft atmosphere. This color strategy based on optical principles can scientifically regulate the brightness and darkness of the space, and indirectly affect the user's emotions and behavior patterns through changes in the lighting environment, achieving the unity of functionality and psychological comfort.

3.4 Adjusting the brightness and atmosphere of light

In the field of interior art design, the selection of color tones plays a decisive role in the reflection effect of light. Different tones and colors will present different reflection characteristics. Designers can use scientific configuration of color elements to accurately control the ambient light intensity in various areas of the space. From an optical perspective, high saturation bright colors generally have stronger light reflectivity. Warm tones such as bright yellow and bright orange can reflect about 80% of incident light, while dark tones such as dark blue and dark purple can only reflect 15% -20%.

In spaces with insufficient natural lighting, high brightness tones such as pearl white and light champagne gold can be used as the main tone, combined with reflective materials such as mirrors and metals, which can increase the brightness of the space by more than 30%. In places such as commercial display areas that need to highlight visual impact, a combination of fluorescent color schemes and high gloss coatings can be used to improve the transparency of the space based on the principle of multiple reflections. The color reflection effect is affected by surface materials, and matte and glossy treatments can cause a 20% to 50% difference in light reflection in the same color scheme. It should be comprehensively considered in conjunction with spatial functional requirements.

4. Conclusion

Through the sorting and application analysis of the principles and innovative color matching in indoor environmental art design, this article hopes to reveal the development trend of contemporary indoor color design and provide theoretical basis and practical guidance for creating more infectious and vibrant indoor spaces.

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Author Bio

Kaili Zhang (born in August 1995), Han nationality, native of Datong, Shanxi Province. She holds a master's degree and works as a lecturer at the School of Design, Hainan Vocational University of Science and Technology. Her research focus is on regional cultural studies.