

Psychological Influence of Colors in The Interior: Can Colors Achieve a Higher Quality of Living Space

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ABSTRACT

The global epidemic has led to an increase in remote working, resulting in 62% of people staying indoors, increasing the demand for interior design. The psychology of colors is vital in interior decoration as it impacts the well-being of the surroundings and the psychological condition of individuals. This essay deals with understanding the psychological properties of colors and explains their importance for the interior design of living space. Warm shades evoke liveliness, and cold shades evoke peace. Colors affect the overall atmosphere and evoke emotions, with warm shades creating comfort and cool shades relaxing. Designers can manipulate emotional responses and enhance the experience by choosing and mixing colors. Color harmony and balance are key to creating a visually appealing atmosphere, considering elements such as temperature, intensity, and complementary schemes. The analog color composition allows for a wide range of options, including tonal fluctuations through brightness. Contrasting tones, such as primary and secondary colors, can create vivid experiences and enhance the visual impression. Harmonization of vital elements in each living space is essential for a visually and functionally pleasing apartment.

Keywords: color; interior design; living space.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Amidst and following the global epidemic, there has been a growing trend of individuals opting to carry out their daily responsibilities remotely, within the confines of their own homes. An increasing number of activities now allow us to purchase various commodities, settle debts, study, and work from the comfort of our homes. As a result, the proportion of individuals remaining indoors has risen to 62% of their total waking hours. (Yau,2020) Consequently, there has been a general increase in awareness and demand for interior decoration in living spaces.

Every day, individuals seek guidance from professionals such as interior designers and architects for the goal of interior decoration. However, some more daring individuals opt to decorate their homes independently, utilizing resources such as the Internet and publications. The interior design of the living environment is a synthesis of art and science, aiming to integrate diverse functional and aesthetic elements into a cohesive whole, tailored particularly to the user's requirements.

Color is a crucial element in the interior design of living spaces. It has the potential to alter the overall well-being of the environment and impact the psychological condition of the individual. They exert a potent influence on human behavior and have the ability to elicit emotions, memories, and other stimuli that transcend the visual sense. Color in interior design has a purpose beyond visual appeal; it has the ability to cultivate atmospheres that enhance mood, enhance cognitive abilities, and foster overall well-being. The concept that colors possess psychological attributes has been extensively researched throughout the years. As our understanding of color psychology deepens, its use in interior design also expands.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

In this research, we will examine the intricate domain of color psychology in the subsequent sections, analyzing the impact of warm, cool, and neutral colors on human emotions. By conducting a comprehensive analysis of existing research, our objective is to elucidate the intricate correlation between color and the overall quality of a living environment.

- To investigate the correlation between color and mood inside indoor environments;
- To examine the significance of colors in interior design;
- To analyze, juxtapose, and integrate how various colors evoke distinct feelings.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The fundamentals of interior design and color will be discussed in the literature review that we are going to conduct. There will be a discussion of the various connotations associated with each color. In this section, we will investigate the feelings and consequences that they have on the interior of the living arrangement. When we talk about colors, we will emphasize how significant they are for an individual and how they have the power to control him.

2.1. Interior Design

Interior design is a discipline that involves the strategic planning and aesthetic arrangement of human-made spaces, which is strongly interconnected with the area of architecture. While the aspiration to establish a pleasing atmosphere has existed since the dawn of civilization, the field of interior design is comparatively recent. Interior design encompasses a wide range of activities and is considered a professional field, with several European countries even referring to it as interior architecture. Environmental design encompasses the entirety of the discipline focused on the various components that shape artificial settings (Friedmann et al.,2023).

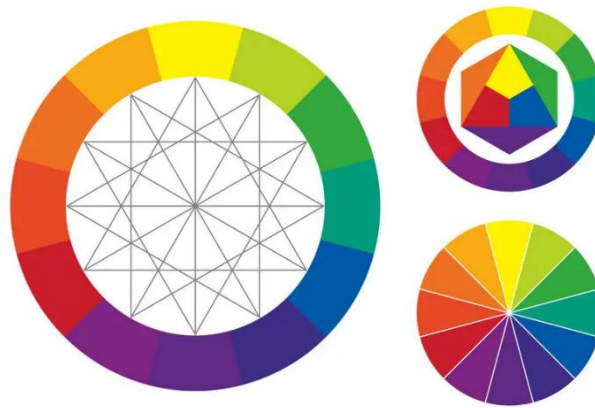
Interior designers utilize a range of abilities and technological expertise to design rooms that effectively suit human requirements and emotions. They collaborate with contractors, architects, engineers, craftspeople, furniture merchants, and business owners. Proficiency in textiles, materials, color theory, space planning, sustainability, and other related areas is essential. In addition, they utilize software packages for both two-dimensional and three-dimensional computer-aided design and building information modeling. An accomplished interior designer necessitates a comprehensive education and proficiency in diverse fields (nysid.edu, 2012).

Interior design integrates artistic and scientific elements to improve interior spaces, resulting in well-designed, useful, and visually attractive surroundings for the occupants.

2.2. Color

Color is a characteristic of an object that can be defined by its hue, brightness, and saturation. The phrase refers to electromagnetic radiation that falls within the visible spectrum, which includes a specific range of wavelengths that the human eye is capable of seeing. The perception of color is contingent upon visual perception, the presence of light, and the subjective interpretation of individuals. Colors are categorized based on their hue, saturation, and brightness within the range of visible electromagnetic radiation. The study of color physics involves examining how objects interact with light, whereas the study of color physiology focuses on the responses of the eye and brain to light and sensory information. The psychology of color is engaged when the mind analyzes visual data, juxtaposes it with memory information, and interprets it as color. Comprehending color encompasses the fields of physics, physiology, and psychology (Nassau, 2024).

Newton's discovery revealed that sunlight consists of seven fundamental hues that become visible when refracted via a prism: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The combination of different wavelengths of visible light is referred to as white light. White light striking a white object seems white to humans due to its complete absorption of color and equal reflection of all colors. When it encounters a colored item, the light of that particular color is reflected. A black item absorbs all wavelengths of light uniformly and does not reflect any, resulting in its appearance as black to our eyes. Artists perceive black as a color; however, scientists do not, as black is the complete absence of any color. A fundamental instrument used for the combination of colors is a color wheel or color circle (Figure 1). Sir Isaac Newton created the inaugural circle color diagram in 1666. The prevalent iteration consists of a circular arrangement of 12 hues derived from the RYB (or artistic) color model.



Source: Craumer (2022). Creative Ventures gallery

Figure 1. Different types of color wheel.

The fundamental colors found in nature are red, yellow, and blue. The combination of these three hues results in the creation of secondary colors. For instance, when blue and yellow are combined, the resulting color is green. Similarly, orange is the combination of red and yellow, while the combination of blue and red yields purple. By traversing the color wheel, one can observe the harmonious relationship between adjacent hues. Adjacent hues are referred to as harmonic colors. Colors positioned directly across from each other in a circular arrangement are referred to as complementary or opposing colors. Furthermore, the color wheel is partitioned into warm and cold hues (Pantone.com).

2.3. Color Psychology

Color psychology is an emerging discipline in color theory that examines the emotional and psychological associations between colors and emotions. Some of these meanings have global relevance as they affect the brain, while others are limited to certain cultures. Prior to embarking on a journey, it is recommended to thoroughly research the authorized and forbidden color options for any familial or cultural event you intend to participate in while visiting a foreign nation. An individual's color selection is typically influenced by childhood memories and the emotional associations created with different hues. It is improbable that yellow would become your preferred hue in adulthood if your mother compelled you to wear it on a specific day and your peers ridiculed you for it (London Image Institute, 2020).

The colors employed in interior design possess the capacity to evoke specific emotions, establish harmony, and manipulate the sense of spatial dimensions. They indeed exert influence over our emotions. Warm hues typically evoke vibrancy, joy, excitement, and action. Cool hues evoke a sense of tranquility, coziness, and serenity (Altınçekiç, 1994).

Gaining insight into the psychological attributes of various colors and their impact on individuals in a given area greatly benefits the interior designer (Figure 2). The influence of color, along with form, appearance, texture, and scale, are all crucial elements in design. This impact has the potential to significantly shape human existence. Understanding the psychological impact of colors is essential for individuals working in several fields of design, particularly interior architecture (Krstić; Radulović, 2013).

Red Excitement Strength Love Energy	Orange Confidence Success Bravery Sociability	Yellow Creativity Happiness Warmth Cheer	Green Nature Healing Freshness Quality	Blue Trust Peace Loyalty Competence
Pink Compassion Sincerity Sophistication Sweet	Purple Royalty Luxury Spirituality Ambition	Brown Dependable Rugged Trustworthy Simple	Black Formality Dramatic Sophistication Security	White Clean Simplicity Innocence Honest

Source: London Image Institute (2020)

Figure 2. Meaning of Color

Orange is a vivid color that combines the intensity of red with the joyfulness of yellow. The topic pertains to foods that possess hydrating properties and their relationship with sunlight. Orange stimulates the heart and also enhances appetite while possessing depressive qualities. Green is a naturally occurring color that has both a relaxing and stimulating effect. Due to its strong healing properties, it is commonly used in hospital design. Greenlight has the ability to lower blood pressure, expand capillaries, trigger the release of hormones, and alleviate insomnia. The most serene tone is pale green. The combination of blue and red in this color scheme is commonly associated with compassion and ingenuity. Violet light waves sanitize, renew, and purify the brain. Moreover, it reduces appetite and controls metabolic processes. Indigo light waves are employed for the treatment of skin diseases and elevated body temperatures in Monochrome. The color black is the result of the absorption of several hues. Because of its assertive disposition, which can result in reductions in morale and fluctuations in mood, as well as foster an unfavorable atmosphere, it symbolizes power, enigma, and mortality. Conversely, white symbolizes veracity, virtue, and immaculateness. It fosters a tranquil atmosphere and is sanitary, pristine, and germ-free. White is a composite of all the colors in the spectrum, with each color being present in equal proportions. It represents both the benefits and drawbacks of any individual color. Each color possesses diverse connotations and symbolism, and it is crucial to consider these factors when incorporating colors into interior environments (Johnson 2007).

2.4. Color in Interior Design of Living Spaces

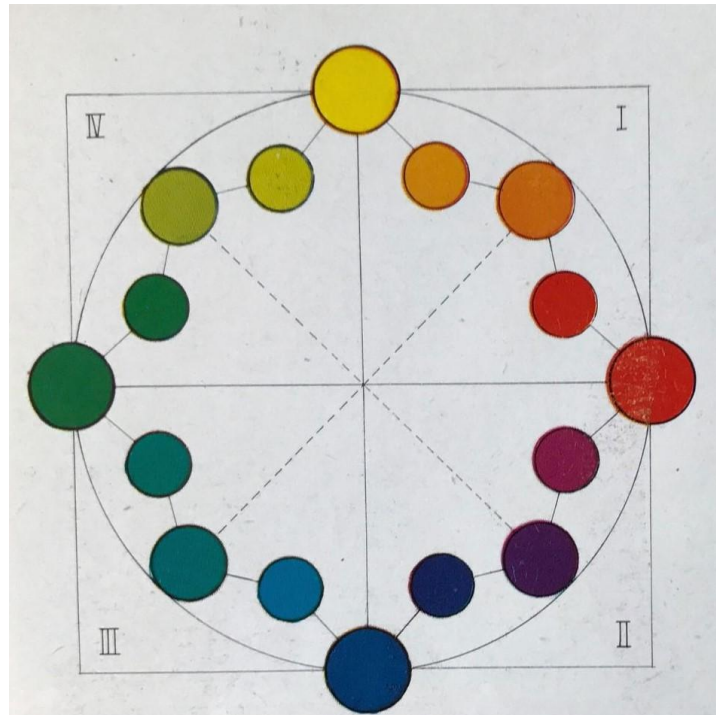
Interior designers utilize color as a technique to create more aesthetically pleasing, harmonious, and functional spaces. Living rooms and kitchens benefit most from warm colors like red, yellow, and orange, while rooms with cool hues like purple, green, and blue are great for resting and unwinding. Color theory is really important when it comes to creating the atmosphere and tone of a space. Designers have the power to manipulate people's emotions and improve their overall experience in a room via the strategic use of color. By using color theory, interior designers may highlight or conceal features in any room; for example, by painting the ceiling and walls a lighter shade, they can make a room seem larger (Cheng & Yang, 2019).

The use of color may also improve a space's practicality and make certain tasks simpler. Green, among other colors, is known to induce feelings of serenity and satisfaction in commercial and study spaces. Meeting rooms and art studios benefit greatly from energetic and lively hues like orange and yellow since they inspire creativity and engagement. Interior designers need to think about color temperature, intensity, and complimentary or similar color schemes in order to create an aesthetically beautiful environment with a balanced color palette. When designing an interior space, it is crucial to use a color palette that is both harmonic and aesthetically beautiful (Pile, 2019).

2.5. Color Composition in The Residential Space

When selecting colors for particular rooms and the entire residence, it is important to consider the psychophysical impact of color. One tonality refers to a group of tones that create specific sensations and are suited for a particular residential purpose. By utilizing the Swedish natural color circle (NCS), divided into four quadrants representing different tones (yellow-red, red-blue, blue-green, and green-yellow), we can discover a

fascinating correlation between specific comparable color sequences and the desired atmospheres in the flat (Figure 3).



Source: Kapetanovic (1984), Color in apartment.

Figure 3. Swedish natural color circle

a. Similar Tones

A harmonious form of comparison or resemblance can create a variety of colors. These are the sequential colors found in the spectrum, often known as the color wheel. These colors are analogous, meaning they correspond to each other in partial likeness based on their position in the color circle. By incorporating tonal fluctuation of colors through brightness into the analog scheme, a wide array of options for widening the gamut can be achieved. Analogous color composition permits the utilization of hues such as yellow, green, and yellow-green, or red, orange, and red-orange. In order to achieve a great composition with these color relationships, it is imperative that one color take precedence and be applied to a larger area compared to the other colors. Utilizing a complimentary accent in an analog composition can result in a highly dynamic and cohesive whole (Kapetanović, 1984).

Rooms in the apartment where a consistent atmosphere is desired should be furnished with cold analog tones. Nevertheless, it is imperative to consider the additional psychophysical impacts of tones, particularly heat perception. Hence, the blue-green square's comparable hues will evoke a profound sense of tranquility, but the colors of the yellow-red square will elicit excitement and a heightened sense of liveliness. An appropriate choice for bigger wall surfaces in rooms intended for quiet repose, such as sleeping areas or spaces for old and sick individuals, would be colored from the same quadrant in cool and tranquil tones. Specifically, a range of blue-green hues with a calming tonality would be excellent. An analogous effect can be attained by applying neutral hues to the wall surfaces, such as shades of gray, particularly when white paint is used. By integrating these neutral tones with vibrant color accents, we may create a serene yet suitably energetic design (Kapetanović, 1984).

b. Contrasting Tones

When perceiving colors, if there is a noticeable variation in the chromatic effects, then it is directly related to the phenomenon of contrast. The perception and determination of colors heavily rely on color contrast. Empirical evidence has demonstrated that the complementary contrast between orange, red, and green is too provocative and fatiguing for visual perception. This is why the contrast is more aesthetically pleasing in monochromatic settings, where the same tone varies in brightness. In contrast, the contrast of color and achromatic surfaces (such as white, black, and gray) is less pleasing. Additionally, the contrast can also be expressed through quantity. Lastly, there is a contrast between the painted surface and the color of the material (such as wood, floor coverings, fabric, and others). The employment of harmoniously contrasting hues, including primary and

secondary colors, as well as colors that are far off on the color wheel, will create vivid and thrilling experiences. Additionally, incorporating complementary tones will further enhance the visual impact (Itten, 1973). The vibrant sensations arise from the dynamic interplay of colors and the profound impact of emotive tones, such as red and purple. They are appropriate for environments that do not necessitate a consistent and homogenous atmosphere, unlike the prior scenario. Vibrant hues enhance the communicative environment, providing areas for children and other younger members of the family to congregate and socialize. These spaces serve multiple purposes, including relaxation and play, as well as accommodating other daily activities, such as the living room. Thus, the potential for employing the compositional form of similarity or contrast is only perceptible on a broad scale. In order to achieve a visually and functionally appealing apartment, it is crucial to align several vital elements with each individual living area. It is important to note that no principle of color composition can be directly applied, as the needs and physiological-psychological reactions of the space's users, along with the various tonal possibilities, must also be considered. The significance of color arrangements crafted by nature in enhancing the perception of harmony should also be underscored (Kapetanović, 1984).

III. LITERATURE FINDINGS

Color

Color is a property of an item that is determined by its hue, brightness, and saturation, which are affected by visible electromagnetic radiation. Perception is contingent upon visual perception, the existence of light, and subjective interpretation. Color physics investigates the way objects interact with light, whereas color physiology focuses on the reactions of the eye and brain. Psychology entails the examination and interpretation of visual input in terms of color.

According to the literature review, Newton identified that sunlight is composed of seven primary colors: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. White light, which is composed of several wavelengths, looks white to humans because it is fully absorbed and reflects equally. Scientists do not see black, which is the complete absence of color. Sir Isaac Newton devised the color wheel, often known as the color circle and It has 12 different colors.

The primary colors found in nature are red, yellow, and blue. Mixing these shades produces secondary colors such as green, orange, and purple. The color wheel illustrates the harmonic connections between neighboring colors, complementary or contrasting colors, and colors that are warm or cool.

Color Psychology

Color psychology investigates the emotional and psychological associations between colors and emotions, encompassing both universal meanings and culturally specific interpretations. Researching approved and prohibited color choices is essential for cultural events, as the choice of colors is frequently impacted by childhood recollections and emotional connections.

According to the literature review, The color orange is known for its vibrant nature and can excite the heart and enhance hunger. On the other hand, the color green is associated with healing powers and is often utilized in the design of hospitals. The color pale green is characterized by its calm quality and is commonly connected with feelings of compassion and cleverness. Violet light waves have sanitizing, rejuvenating, and purifying properties for the brain, whilst Indigo light waves are effective in addressing skin ailments. Black signifies authority, mystery, and death, whereas white denotes truthfulness, goodness, and purity. Every color possesses distinct emotional meanings and symbolic value, necessitating the consideration of these variables when integrating colors into interior settings.

Color in interior design of living spaces

Color has a key role in interior design, contributing to the creation of visually appealing, harmonious, and functional spaces. It has the ability to change the atmosphere, evoke emotions, and communicate ideas. Comprehending color principles is crucial for developing harmonious and successful design schemes.

Designers have the ability to improve the emotional impact and visual organization of a room by expertly selecting and harmonizing colors. Literature review results show that vibrant colors on accent walls draw attention, while lighter colors on walls and ceilings provide the impression of a larger space, boosting the perception of a smaller area.

Literature shows that when designing interior spaces, it is essential to prioritize color harmony and balance, taking into account factors such as temperature, intensity, and complementing schemes. An equilibrium of colors generates a visually captivating ambiance.

Synthesis and Reflections

The literature provides us with fundamental knowledge of the psychological impact that different colors might have on an individual. The text provides an explanation of the methods by which colors can be combined, along with an overview of their fundamental categorizations. Understanding color theory enables us to enhance the quality of interior design in living spaces. Architects and other professionals should utilize their understanding of the good and negative impacts of colors on humans to create higher-quality spaces. Based on the literature, the significance of the following colors may be categorized according to the intended use of the rooms as follows:

Blue

The physiological and psychological benefits of blue include a slowing of the pulse rate, breathing rate, hunger levels, and metabolic rate. Rooms like bedrooms and offices, which demand peace and quiet, are good candidates. Its gentle, pastel tones are said to evoke feelings of calm and are frequently connected to positive emotions like well-being, compassion, understanding, and gentleness.

Green

As a color that promotes equilibrium and harmony, green is frequently linked to nature and plenty. A variety of emotions, including desire, envy, ambition, and emotional healing, can be evoked by its tints. When combined with neutral colors like white or gray, green may provide the mood for a peaceful living room. A sense of nature and tranquility may be infused into interior spaces via the use of greenery.

Purple

In rooms with deep tones and rich tones, the sumptuous environment is enhanced by the use of purple, a color typically linked with monarchy and wealth. It promotes serenity, creativity, spirituality, and problem-solving. Purple is a dramatic, contemporary, strong, and mysterious color that interior designers employ to set the mood.

Red

Kitchens and other spaces that demand energy and hunger are good candidates for the physiologically stimulating hue red, which may elevate heart rate, breathing, and appetite. In many people's minds, it represents intense feelings of danger and desire. Lighter tones are associated with happiness, pink with love, reddish-brown with harvest, and dark red with strength. Red is a popular accent color in interior design because of the way it warms and lights up rooms.

Orange

As a lively, optimistic, and joyful hue, orange is a great representation of these emotions. Among its beneficial physiological benefits are an increase in oxygenation and a boost to metabolic rate. Gyms, study rooms, children's rooms, workplaces, and living areas may all benefit from Orange's uplifting, productive, and energetic vibe when decorated with color.

Yellow

As a warm color, yellow boosts metabolism and is linked to positivity, intelligence, and vitality. You should apply it with caution, though, so as not to overload it. To keep it from becoming overbearing, picking the correct hue is essential. Adding yellow to a room might make people feel more upbeat and cheerful. Use it sparingly since it might trigger irritability; it's best left in the kitchen, dining area, or bathroom. Variegated hues imply several things, including intelligence, vitality, and vigilance.

Black

Contrasting with its positive connotations, black is typically linked to somberness, sophistication, opulence, and audacity. While it may provide dramatic depth and drama to interior design, too much of it can make a space feel gloomy and depressing. Black accents, when used strategically with warm or bright hues, may transform a room by drawing the eye and enhancing its depth, visual intrigue, and elegance.

White

White is a favorite color in interior design due to its basic style and association with youth and cleanliness. It opens up a space and makes it feel more airy and cool. Cooler colors of white with blue or gray overtones provide an air of formality, while warmer shades of white enhance coziness. In addition to its many other uses, white may be used as a balanced and harmonious backdrop, letting other colors and aspects shine. Its use in interior design can be especially useful in cramped or dimly lit spaces.

Gray

The timeless elegance of gray is a result of its versatility and refinement, which it brings to interior design. It is often seen as smart and disciplined, and it goes well with a wide range of colors. Mixing warm grayscales with other warm colors makes for a vibrant ambiance. The neutrality of gray makes it a great base color against which other colors may pop, making for an eye-catching and distinctive space.

IV. METHODOLOGY

This research is based on the description of the basic terms related to the topic. The concept of interior decoration, the concept of color, and its psychological influence on humans is described. The descriptive method describes the connection between the meaning of the psychological impact of color and the way colors are

combined. Its purpose is to describe the connection between the psychological impact of colors on people and how this knowledge is applied in the design of our living spaces.

4.1. Data Collection

Literature review

This study mainly relied on an exhaustive literature review as the main source of information. Relevant research was identified using academic publications, archives and research databases. Data on colors, their psychological impact on humans, the way they are used and their combination in the interior design of residential spaces were analyzed. The data collected in this way were used for the purpose of easier explanation of the conclusions of the reviewed literature.

Published works

In order to better understand the psychology of colors, we conducted a thorough research of the works of notable scientists and researchers such as Altınçekiç (1994), Krstić, Radulović and their colleagues (2013), as well as Johnson (2007). In order to clarify the influence of color psychology on the quality of living space, we conducted a thorough examination of the scientific contributions of Cheng and Yang (2019), as well as research conducted by Pile (2019). We have descriptively explained the conclusions of these studies with the aim of showing the relationship between the psychology of color and the way of applying the psychological influence of color in the interior of the living space.

4.2. Data Analysis

Thematic analysis

Thematic analysis was used to identify and find topics that are prevalent in the literature. The research concentrated on important themes such as the interior design of living spaces, color theory, the psychological effects of colors on individuals, and the impact of color combinations in living spaces.

Relation Content analysis

The analysis of the content relationship established the connection between the psychological influence of colors and the way in which this influence can be used when creating the interior of a living space. The material explains the connection between the psychological impact of color and how different color combinations can improve certain categories of rooms in a residential building.

4.3. Synthesis

During the synthesis phase, the findings of the review of the literature conclusions were consolidated and the correlations between colors and interior decoration of residential units were presented. The primary goal of this phase was to describe how, by deciphering the psychological influence of color on an individual within the interior, we can achieve a significantly improved quality of space for everyday life.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Color and Color psychology

The study of color psychology is a significant field that has applications in different aspects of life. In contemporary times, individuals endeavor to optimize the quality of human existence through many means. It is imperative to enhance understanding of the psychological influence that colors have on individuals, as modern humans are actively seeking to reach their utmost capabilities in all aspects of life.

Color in interior design of living spaces

A well-balanced, aesthetically beautiful, and functional space may be achieved via the strategic use of color in interior design. In an interior environment, it has the power to change the mood, evoke feelings, and communicate messages. Colors that are warm to the touch (yellow, red, orange) are uplifting and comforting, whereas those that are cool to the touch (blue, green, purple) are soothing. By carefully selecting and combining colors, designers may influence viewers' emotional reactions and enhance their overall experience.

Color has a role in how we see space and how we perceive visual hierarchy, drawing attention to or diminishing the significance of certain elements in a given area. With distinct psychological and physiological effects associated with various colors, it might enhance performance and make particular jobs easier in a specific location. Workplaces and study rooms benefit from green, which is connected with nature and promotes relaxation and well-being, while vibrant hues like orange and yellow encourage creativity and social engagement. It is crucial to think about color balance and harmony while designing interior spaces.

Improving the quality of living spaces by knowing the psychological properties of colors

This discourse examines the impact of colors in the discipline of interior design and their capacity to affect human emotions. Every color possesses distinct attributes and connections that might influence one's attitude, thinking, and physiological reactions.

Blue is known for its tranquilizing properties, whereas green is linked to nature, good fortune, and a sense of vitality. The color purple symbolizes opulence and ingenuity, enhancing the complexity and elegance of a design concept. The color red has a physically invigorating effect and represents both danger and passion. On the other hand, the color orange elicits feelings of excitement and inventiveness. The color yellow symbolizes feelings of happiness, intelligence, and vitality, nevertheless, it should be employed with caution. Black is linked to sophistication and audacity, enhancing the dimension of space when employed in moderation. Silver symbolizes affluence and opulence, but white evokes a sense of coolness and freshness often linked with youthfulness and cleanliness. Gray is a flexible and classy hue that harmonizes effectively with a wide range of hues, resulting in a timeless and refined atmosphere. Interior designers may make well-informed decisions on color schemes by comprehending the attributes and impacts of various hues.

This enables them to create rooms that accurately convey the intended mood, style, and personality. An optimal selection of colors may provide a remarkable and welcoming atmosphere, resulting in a long-lasting impact on both inhabitants and visitors.

VI. CONCLUSION

Color is an essential component in interior design, it has a key function in establishing visually attractive, harmonious, and functional spaces. It has the ability to change the atmosphere, evoke emotions, and convey messages in a closed space. By skillfully choosing and combining colors, designers can influence the emotional reactions of individuals. Therefore, they should not ignore how important it is for designers and other professionals to correctly interpret the knowledge they have about color psychology. People mostly choose colors for their homes according to some current decorating trends or personal preferences. However, this can sometimes unknowingly lead them to make their home uncomfortable to live in.

Color plays a crucial role in determining how we perceive space and the visual order of things. Designers can emphasize or downplay certain elements in a space through the strategic use of color. Vibrant and vibrant colors on feature walls can draw attention and create a focal point, while lighter shades on walls and ceilings can create the illusion of a larger space. When designing interior spaces, it is crucial to take care of color harmony and balance, including factors such as color temperature, intensity, and the use of complementary or analogous color schemes. Creating a well-balanced color palette ensures that the colors blend together and create a visually pleasing ambiance. When choosing colors for individual rooms and the entire house, it is crucial to take into account the psychophysical impact of color. One tonality denotes a set of tones that evoke different feelings and are well suited to a specific residential function. Analogous color composition allows the use of shades such as yellow, green and yellow-green or red, orange, and red-orange. To create a compelling composition using these color relationships, it's important to give one color a higher priority and apply it to a larger area than the other colors.

Color contrast is crucial in color perception, and the complementary contrast between orange, red and green can be too stimulating and taxing for visual perception. To create an apartment that is visually and operationally pleasant, it is necessary to harmonize many key features with each concrete living space. Using the principle of color composition is not simple because it requires consideration of user requirements and physiological-psychological responses to the space.

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