



Australian Government

MSFID4001 Research, analyse and apply colour for interior spaces

Release: 1

MSFID4001 Research, analyse and apply colour for interior spaces

Modification History

Release 1 - New unit of competency

Application

This unit of competency covers researching, analysing and applying colour for interior decoration projects, including experimentation and application of colour in interior decoration projects in order to achieve desired effects using design tools, such as colour wheels and formulas.

No licensing, legislative or certification requirements apply to this unit at the time of publication.

Pre-requisite Unit

Competency Field

Unit Sector

Interior Decoration and Design

Elements and Performance Criteria

Elements describe the essential outcomes.

Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element.

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|---|--|-----|---|
| 1 | Assess colour requirements for the project | 1.1 | Project brief is reviewed and clarified with client to identify colour requirements |
| | | 1.2 | Parameters for the colour application are assessed and confirmed |
| | | 1.3 | Resources are selected appropriate to work requirements and checked for operational effectiveness |
| | | 1.4 | Communication with others is established and maintained |
| | | 1.5 | Applicable work health and safety (WHS), legislative and organisational requirements relevant to researching, analysing and applying colours are verified and complied with |

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|---|---|---|
| 2 | Research colour schemes for interior decoration | 2.1 Colour psychology is researched and analysed in accordance with the needs of the project |
| | | 2.2 Impact of colours upon an interior space are researched and information compiled |
| | | 2.3 Additive and subtractive colour mixing is researched for interior decoration applications |
| | | 2.4 Cultural and historical influences on colour use are examined |
| 3 | Explore colour schemes | 3.1 Colour wheels are used to mix and match alternative colour schemes in assisting with suitability of colours to a space |
| | | 3.2 Colour systems and colour combinations are explored for interior design application |
| | | 3.3 Relationship of colours juxtaposed are assessed for their suitability in the space and proportions |
| | | 3.4 Effect of light is assessed against the impact of colours being proposed for use in certain spaces |
| | | 3.5 Coordination and visual perception of colours is assessed in accordance with the project brief |
| | | 3.6 A range of colour mixing techniques are used to match samples |
| | | 3.7 Light sources are used to mix and throw coloured light onto a range of coloured surfaces to evaluate and record colour effect perceptions |
| | | 3.8 Contrast and harmony of colours are ascertained through selection of colours in accordance with the project brief |
| 4 | Present colour scheme | 4.1 Final selection of colours is compiled and verified based on the research and analysis and presented to the client |
| | | 4.2 Presentation of the colour information is made to the client and specifications recorded |
| | | 4.3 A range of rendering media is used to present colour schemes |
| | | 4.4 Colour application is critiqued to assess the effectiveness of the project brief to meet client needs |

Foundation Skills

Foundation skills essential to performance are explicit in the performance criteria of this unit of competency. Detail on appropriate performance levels for each furnishing unit of competency in reading, writing, oral communication and numeracy utilising the Australian Core Skills Framework (ACSF) are provided in the Furnishing Training Package Implementation Guide.

Range of Conditions

Specifies different work environments and conditions that may affect performance. Essential operating conditions that may be present (depending on the work situation, needs of the candidate, accessibility of the item, and local industry and regional contexts) are included. Range is restricted to essential operating conditions and any other variables essential to the work environment.

- Unit context includes:**
- WHS requirements, including legislation, building codes, material safety management systems, hazardous and dangerous goods codes, and local safe operating procedures or equivalent
 - work is carried out in accordance with legislative obligations, environmental legislation, relevant health regulations, manual handling procedures, Liveable and Accessible Housing Design guidelines, and organisation insurance requirements
 - work requires individual to demonstrate discretion, judgement and problem solving, plus self-management and learning skills
- Project brief includes:**
- client needs and objectives
 - client aims and objectives and criteria for evaluation
 - milestones
 - organisational or personal profiles and aims
 - image requirements and function
 - target market
 - budget
 - timeline
 - consultation requirements
 - colour requirements
- Clients include:**
- suppliers
 - manufacturers
 - private clients
 - colleagues
 - retailers
 - the public

Parameters include:

- scope of brief
- approval to make changes
- effect or feel trying to be achieved
- functionality (short and long term)
- budget restrictions
- established timelines

Resources include:

- computers
- computer software
- design software
- computer-aided design (CAD) software
- colour boards
- storyboards
- swatches
- product-based colour systems, such as Munsell or similar
- colour matching system, such as Pantone Matching System (PMS)
- journals (directions magazines)
- artistic equipment and products
- model making equipment

Colour psychology influences include:

- strength
- boldness
- excitement
- determination
- desire
- courage
- enthusiasm
- cheerfulness
- affordability
- stimulation
- creativity
- attention-grabbing
- comfort
- liveliness
- intellect
- happiness
- energy
- durability
- reliability
- safety
- honesty
- optimism
- harmony

- freshness
- depth
- stability
- professionalism
- loyalty
- reliability
- honour
- trust
- power
- nobility
- luxury
- mystery
- royalty
- elegance
- magic
- conservatism
- traditionalism
- intelligence
- seriousness
- endurance
- relaxing
- confident
- casual
- reassuring
- earthy
- elegance
- sophistication
- formality
- strength
- cleanliness
- purity
- newness
- virginity
- peace
- innocence
- simplicity
- colour principles
- psychology
- fundamentals
- coordination
- perception
- language

Colours include:

- tonal
- translucent
- contrast
- harmony
- effects on space
- formulas
- colour wheels
- hue
- chromaticity
- saturation
- value
- luminance
- tints
- tones
- shades
- complimentary
- primary
- secondary
- tertiary colours

Interior spaces include:

- commercial or domestic spaces
- rooms, such as:
 - bedrooms
 - bathrooms
 - kitchens
 - laundries
 - living spaces
 - multi-purpose rooms
 - storage rooms
 - studies
 - offices
 - garages
 - rumpus rooms
 - media rooms
 - toilets
 - pantries
 - entertainment areas
 - halls
- offices
- cafes
- shops
- restaurants

- Additive and subtractive colour mixing includes:**
- two types of colour mixing:
 - the mixing of lights or differently coloured beams projected onto a screen occurs according to the principle of additive colour mixing
 - the mixing of pigments or paints according to the principles of subtractive colour mixing
- Cultural issues include:**
- demography
 - geography (local, regional and national)
 - religious
 - climatic
 - societal
 - cultural
 - lifestyle
 - attitudinal
 - gratification
 - honour
 - living conditions
 - infrastructure
 - status
 - habitude
- Historical includes:**
- colour study of early civilisation, Berlin & Kay, Aristotle, Newton, Hippocrates, Leonardo Da Vinci, the Renaissance, Goethe's theory of colours, Chevreul and Bauhaus School
- Colour wheel includes:**
- that formed by colours in order around a wheel of 12 colours comprising:
 - three primary colours
 - three secondary colour (created by mixing primary colours)
 - six tertiary colours (created by mixing the primary and secondary colours)
 - electronic colour wheels have more colour options
- Effects of light include:**
- naturally occurring light caused by:
 - windows
 - doors
 - changes in space size
 - sky lights
 - artificial light using:
 - fluorescent
 - halogen or incandescing methods
 - reflective light
- Contrast includes:**
- opposing elements of colour which are suitably different yet

	work together
Harmony includes:	colours that work well together, that produce a colour scheme that looks attractive; the colour wheel can be used as a valuable tool for determining harmonious colours
Research includes:	- computer internet research - viewing swatches - studying the PMS - journals (directions magazines) - design shows - retail and wholesale outlets - trade fairs
Trends include:	- new directions resulting from events that are at times subtle and others significant - colour trends where experts gather information from around the world and study changing events and ideas to produce a comprehensive colour story, in the same way that designers seek unique styles and incorporate current philosophies into their work
Rendering media includes:	- dry media: - pencils - charcoal - pastels - spirit-based markers - wet media: - ink - water-based paints - CAD
Critique includes:	the process of undertaking a critical analysis of a colour, the process used to decide upon it, and the application methodology and final outcomes

Unit Mapping Information

Supersedes and is equivalent to LMFID4001A Research, analyse and apply colour for interior spaces.

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=0601ab95-583a-4e93-b2d4-cfb27b03ed73>

Assessment Requirements for MSFID4001 Research, analyse and apply colour for interior spaces

Modification History

Release 1 - New unit of competency

Performance Evidence

- Interpret work orders and locate and apply relevant information
- Identify materials used in the work process
- Research, analyse and apply colours to provide the client with cost-effective options which meet the project brief requirements for a minimum of two (2) projects, and effectively apply design elements and principles
- Visually present colour schemes to illustrate how ideas meet overall project requirements
- Use mathematical ideas and techniques to correctly complete measurements, calculate area/volume and estimate material requirements
- Communicate ideas and information to enable confirmation of work requirements and specifications, presentation of design/colour concepts, the reporting of work outcomes and problems
- Initiate new ideas and work techniques
- Avoid backtracking, work flow interruptions or wastage
- Work with others and in a team by recognising dependencies and using cooperative approaches to optimise work flow and productivity

Knowledge Evidence

- State or territory WHS legislation, regulations, standards and codes of practice relevant to the full range of processes for researching, analysing and applying colours
- Organisational and site standards, requirements, policies and procedures for researching, analysing and applying colours
- Elements and principles of design, including liveability and accessibility
- Creativity and artistic relevance
- Colour systems and theories
- Types of equipment and procedures for their safe use, operation and maintenance
- Characteristics of materials, products and defects
- Relevant computer programs
- Colours, furnishings and decorations
- Psychology of colours
- Procedures for the recording, reporting and maintenance of workplace records and information
- Appropriate mathematical procedures for estimation and measurement
- Relevant problem identification and resolution

Assessment Conditions

- Assessors must:
 - hold training and assessment competencies as determined by the National Skills Standards Council (NSSC) or its successors
 - have vocational competency in the furnishing industry at least to the level being assessed with broad industry knowledge and experience, usually combined with a relevant industry qualification
 - be familiar with the current skills and knowledge used and have relevant, current experience in the furnishing industry.
- Assessment methods must confirm consistency of performance over time rather than a single assessment event and in a range of workplace relevant contexts.
- Assessment must be by observation of relevant tasks with questioning on underpinning knowledge and, where applicable, multimedia evidence, supervisor's reports, projects and work samples.
- Assessment is to be conducted on single units of competency or in conjunction with other related units of competency. Foundation skills are integral to competent performance in the unit and should not be assessed separately.
- Assessment must occur on the job or in a workplace simulated facility with relevant process, equipment, materials, work instructions and deadlines.
- Access is required to materials, equipment, specifications and work instructions relevant to researching, analysing and applying colours.

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