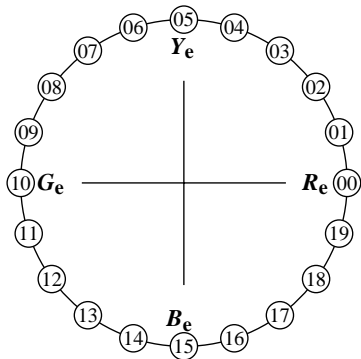


## Discriminability of colours with 20 hues (Yes/No decision)

Layout example: Discriminability of colours with 20 hues.



There are four elementary hues on each page:  
Red  $R_e$ , Yellow  $Y_e$ , Green  $G_e$ , and Blue  $B_e$ .

Input data 1 0 0 may produce: Red  $R_e$ .

Input data 0 1 0 may produce: Green  $G_e$ .

Input data 0 0 1 may produce: Blue  $B_e$ .

Input data 1 1 0 may produce: Yellow  $Y_e$ .

Four hue steps are between:

Red  $R_e$  and Yellow  $Y_e$ , Yellow  $Y_e$ , and Green  $G_e$ .

Green  $G_e$  and Blue  $B_e$ , Blue  $B_e$ , and Red  $R_e$ .

This test uses a hue circle with 20 hues.

All 20 hues should be distinguishable.

For this test it is **not** necessary:

1. All 20 differences are visually equal.
2. Elementary hues locate at 00, 05, 10, and 15.

**Are all 20 colours of the 20 hues distinguishable?**

underline: Yes/No

**Only in case of "No":**

The colours of the two hue steps no. (e. g. 00 and 01) .....are not distinguishable.

The colours of the two hue steps no. (e. g. 14 and 15) .....are not distinguishable.

The colours of the two hue steps no. (e. g. 15 and 16) .....are not distinguishable.

List other pairs: .....

**Result:** Of the 20 hue differences are (e.g. 18) ..... differences visible.