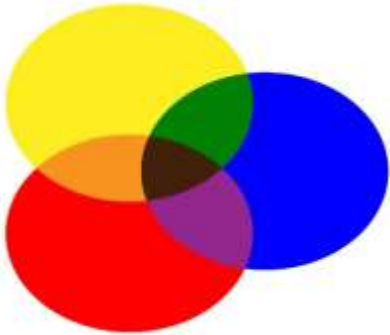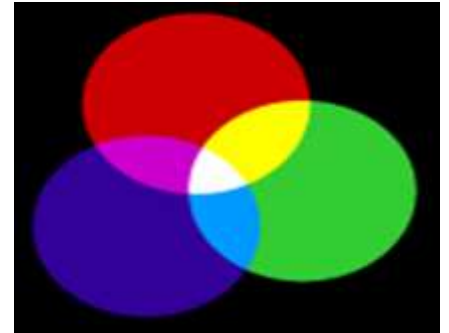# Colour

Subtractive colour mixing in equal amounts produces black, because shared wavelengths get absorbed and we are left seeing only those that are reflected.
Used for inks, paints, dyes, or pigments.

CYMK colours comes from mixing cyan, yellow, magenta and black toner or ink as used in printers and printing presses.
The colours are applied in four stages from light to dark to produce all the tones and values needed for the image.

Additive colour mixing combines different wavelengths to create new colours.
It overlaps red, green and blue light to get white light.
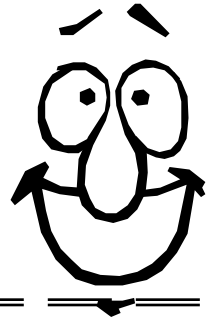RGB colours are found in stage-lighting, and colour screens.
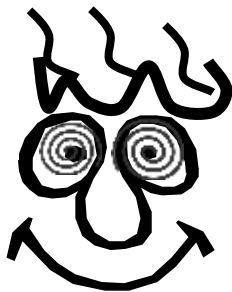
| ANGRY | CONFUSED | SAD | HAPPY | EXCITED |

Which colours would you choose to show these emotions?
Colour the boxes to show your choice.

YELLOW   ORANGE   RED are **warm** colours.

VIOLET   GREEN   BLUE are **cool** colours.

BROWN   BEIGE   TAN are **neutral** colours.

Tints and shades of a colour affect the colour value. How dark, light, bright or dull a colour is can <u>defuse</u> or <u>intensify</u> its effect.

Tints are lighter [ ] + **GREEN** = Pale Green

Shades are darker [ ] + **BLUE** = Navy Blue

Traditionally brides from western cultures wear [ ]

while brides in the east wear [ ]

In some cultures, [ ] is a "happy" or "lucky" colour, but in others it symbolises mourning.

Describe the **symbolic meaning** of the three colours on a traffic light.

Red _____DANGER / STOP / NO ENTRY_____

Amber _____CAUTION / SLOW DOWN _____

Green _____GO / SAFE / ENTER _____

RED		Love, Blood, Passion, Anger, War
YELLOW		Sun, Light, Warmth, Hope, Cowardice
BLUE		Sky, Sea, Productivity, Spirituality, Depression
GREEN		Fertility, Growth, Creativity, Calm, Jealousy
PURPLE		Royalty, Wealth, Authority, Fantasy, Resurrection
ORANGE		Ambition, Energy, Autumn, Sacredness, Religious Freedom
BROWN		Masculinity, Soil, Roots, Dirt, New Beginnings
BLACK		Fortune, Formality, Mourning, Mystery, Evil
WHITE		Purity, Peace, Cleanliness, Dependable, Innocence
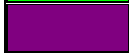
WARM ON COOL WARM ON COOL WARM ON COOL

Warm colours advance, so the image appears to be closer.

COOL ON WARM COOL ON WARM COOL ON WARM

Cool colours recede, and may appear further away.
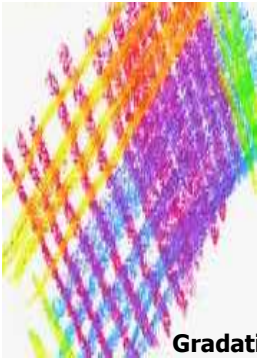
Gradation using varying pressure create tones of the same hue.

Gradation using varying pressure create values of the same hue.

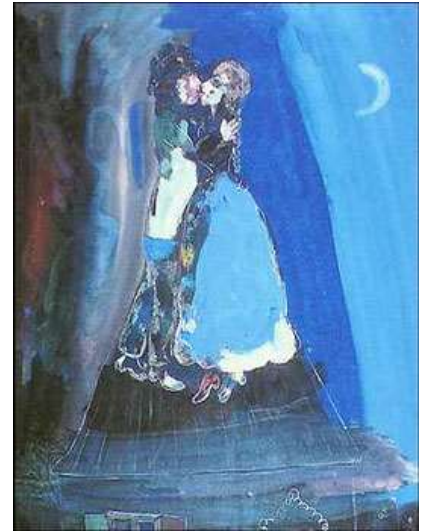**Gradation using hatching and cross hatching techniques to create values of the same hue.**

Weeping Woman Pablo Picasso (1937)

Woman with the Hat Paris
Henri Matisse (1905)

Les Amants Sur Le Toit
Marc Chagall (1927)

La Montage Saint Victoire Paul Cezanne (1886-88)

Femme Allongée Lisant (Marie-Thérèse)
Pablo Picasso (1939)

Impression Sunrise Claude Monet (1872)