

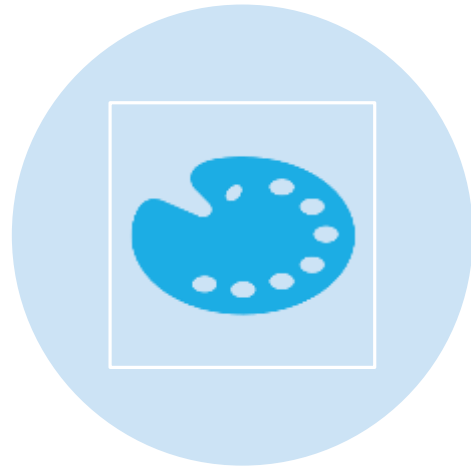
HISTORY OF COLOUR AND COLOUR WHEEL

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History of Colour



COLORS ARE OFTEN SYMBOLIC.



LET'S TALK ABOUT WHAT ROLE COLOR HAS
PLAYED IN DIFFERENT TIMES IN HISTORY

In Greece and Rome....

- ❖ Red was believed to have protective powers.
- ❖ Purple was restricted to use by nobility.



The Egyptians

Adorned walls of tombs and temples with brilliant colors of blue, tangerine, and green.



In China...

Yellow has religious significance and is still the Imperial color today!



In the Italian Renaissance...

Colors were vibrant reds, greens, golds and blues.



In 18th Century England...

There was great elegance. Colors were rich, showing a strong Chinese influence in the use of red and gold.



During the Victorian era...

There was great Eclecticism known for its abundance of “things”.

Colors were mostly dull reds, greens, browns, and mauves.





In the Early 20th Century...

- Colors were Monochromatic.
- There were sleek surfaces and strong contrasts with black, gray, silver, brown, beige and white.

In the 1920's...

All-white interiors became popular which gave way to delicate pastels with bright accents.



In the 1950's..

- Light colors were preferred.
- However, American interest turned to Mexico and a shift to bright colors with bright contrasts.



And in the 1990's...

- Regal gold, blue, and red were used. Southwestern remained popular and Victorian was being revived.
- Ivy league also becomes popular with forest greens and cranberry reds.



Where does color come from?

A ray of light is the source of all color.

Without light, color does not exist.

Light is broken down into colors of the spectrum. You can often see a variety of colors in a bright beam when you look at something like a rainbow.





Colour

- Color can alter the appearance of form and space.
- Color can affect our performance abilities and change our moods.



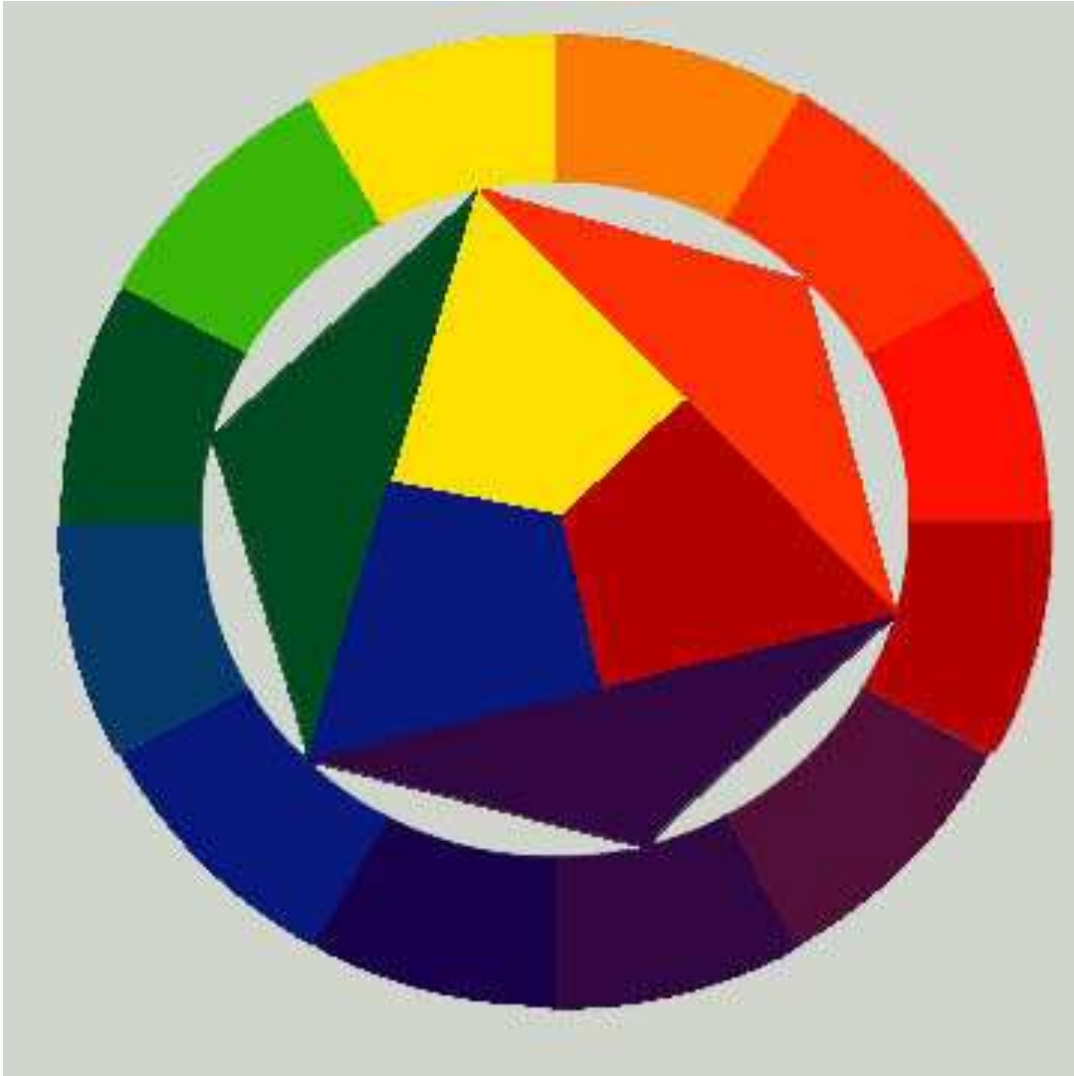
Pigments

- ❑ Pigments are substances that can be ground into fine powder and used for adding color to dyes and paints.
- ❑ Pigments were originally deriving from animal, mineral, and vegetable sources.

Examples:

- Purple from shellfish
- Red dye from the dried bodies of scale insects

To create our own color wheel, we will be mixing different pigments together to create all the colors in the color wheel.



The Color Wheel

- ∅ The color wheel is divided into three categories: primary, secondary, and tertiary.
- ∅ The three primary colors are red, yellow and blue.
- ∅ These colors are considered to be foundation colors because they are used to create all other colors.

Cont....

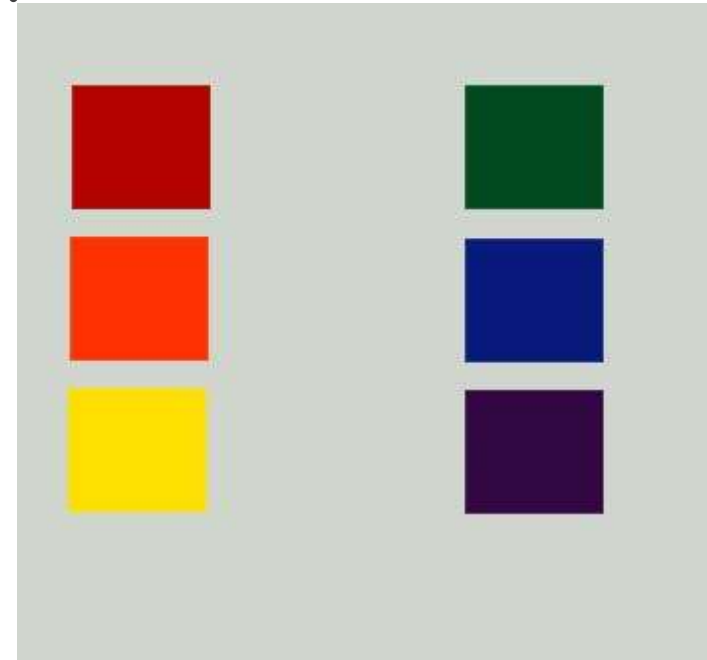
By combining two of the primary colors, three **secondary colors** are formed. They are orange, green and violet.

The six **tertiary colors** are made by combining a primary and an adjacent secondary color. These colors are red-orange, red-violet, yellow-green, yellow-orange, blue-green and blue-violet.

Cool and Warm Colors

Colors are also divided into cool and warm categories.

Warm colors are red, orange and yellow.



The cool colors are green, blue and violet.

Color Terms

Color Harmony:
using colors in a
pleasing way.

Color Scheme:
the make up of
colors

Hue: color, any
color

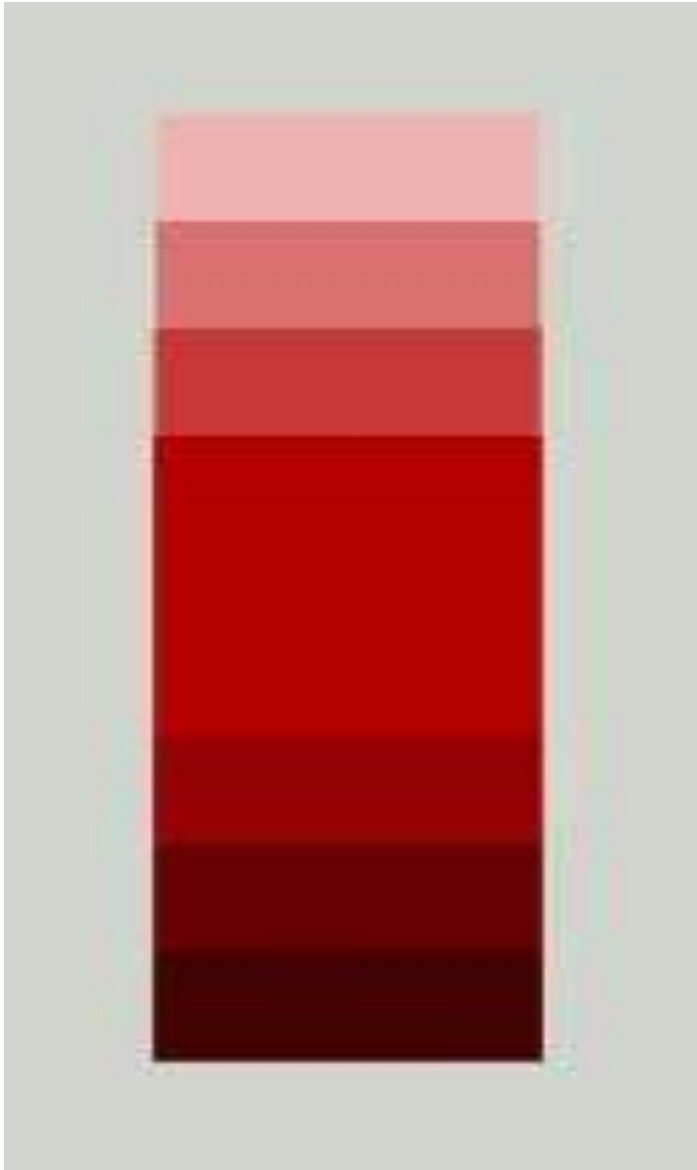
Intensity: the
brightness and
dullness of a color

Value: the
lightness or
darkness of a
color.

Value

- A tint of a color is made by adding white.
- A shade is made by adding black.
- Toning is made by adding grey.





Color Schemes

Monochromatic - This color scheme uses a single hue. (example: red and its varying tints and shades)

Accented Neutral – using tint, tone and shade of a single hue with a neutral background.

The above 2 schemes in to go into a room that is “busy”

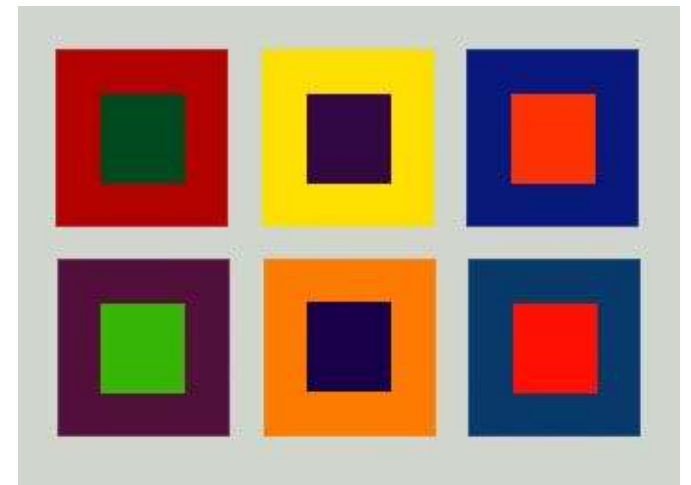
Analogous - This scheme

uses adjacent hues.

(example: red, red-orange,
and red-violet)

Complementary Colors

- If two hues are opposite each other on the color wheel they are complementary colors.
- When used together in a design they make each other seem brighter and more intense. For example: red and green mixed together makes brown



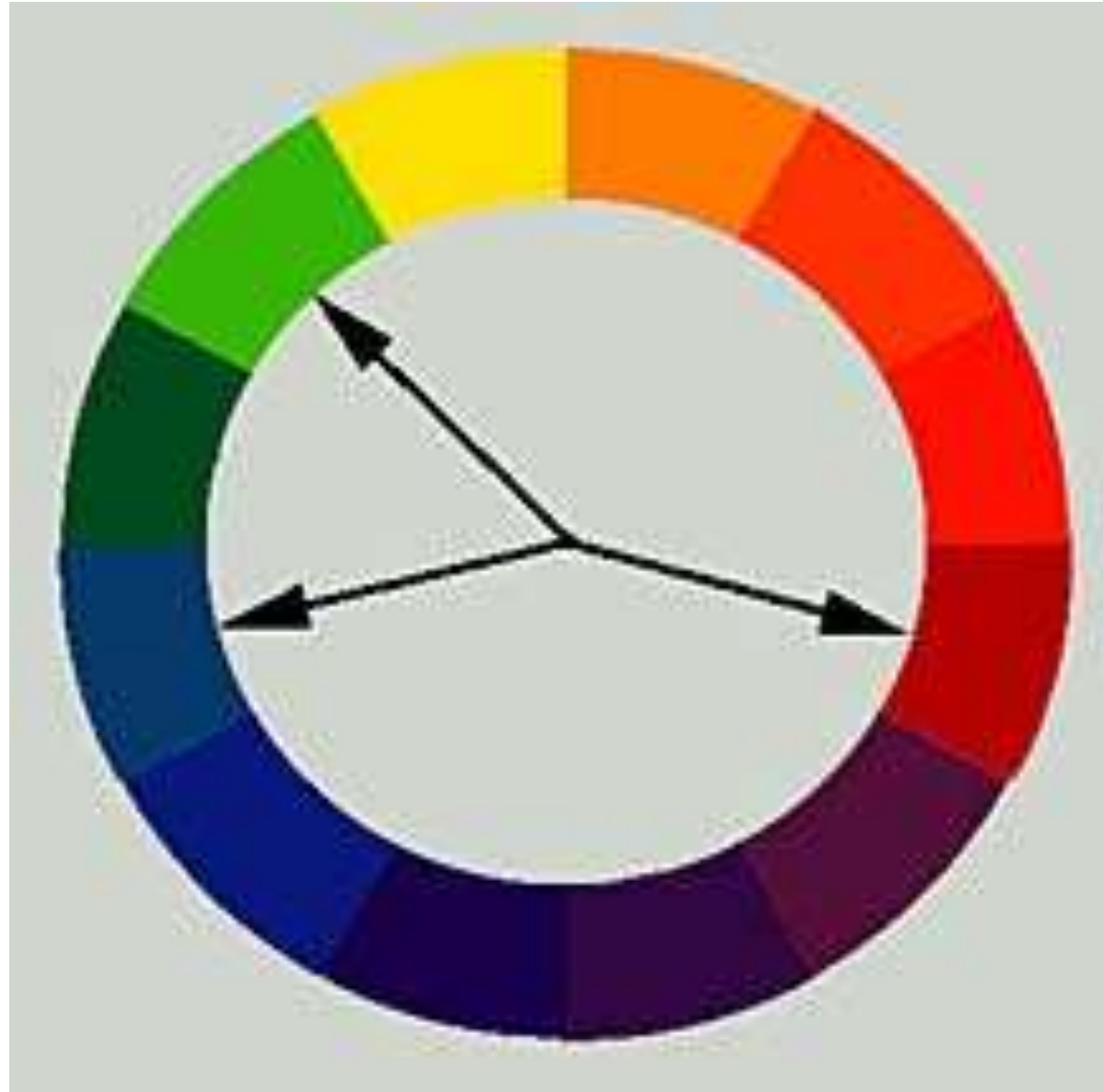
Split Complementa ry

This color scheme uses three colors: any hue and the two adjacent to its complement.

(example: red,

yellow-green,

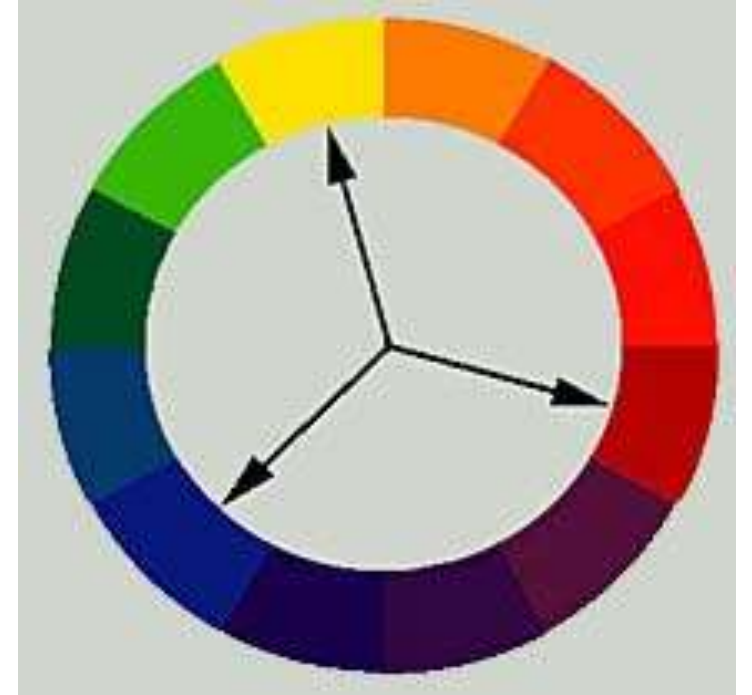
and blue-green)



Triadic

This scheme also uses three colors. They are evenly spaced from each other.

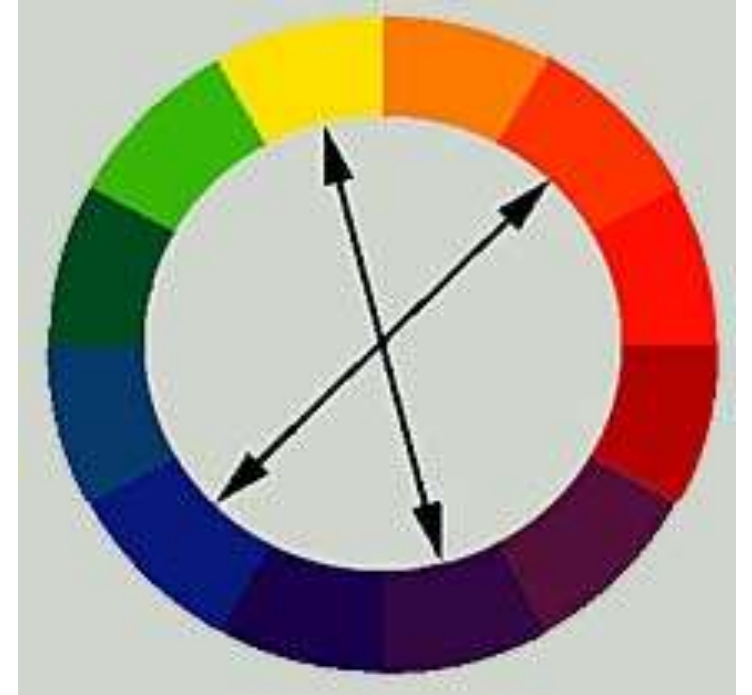
(example: red, yellow, and blue)



Double Complement

Made of colors that are adjacent to both direct complements.

(example: yellow and violet, blue and orange)

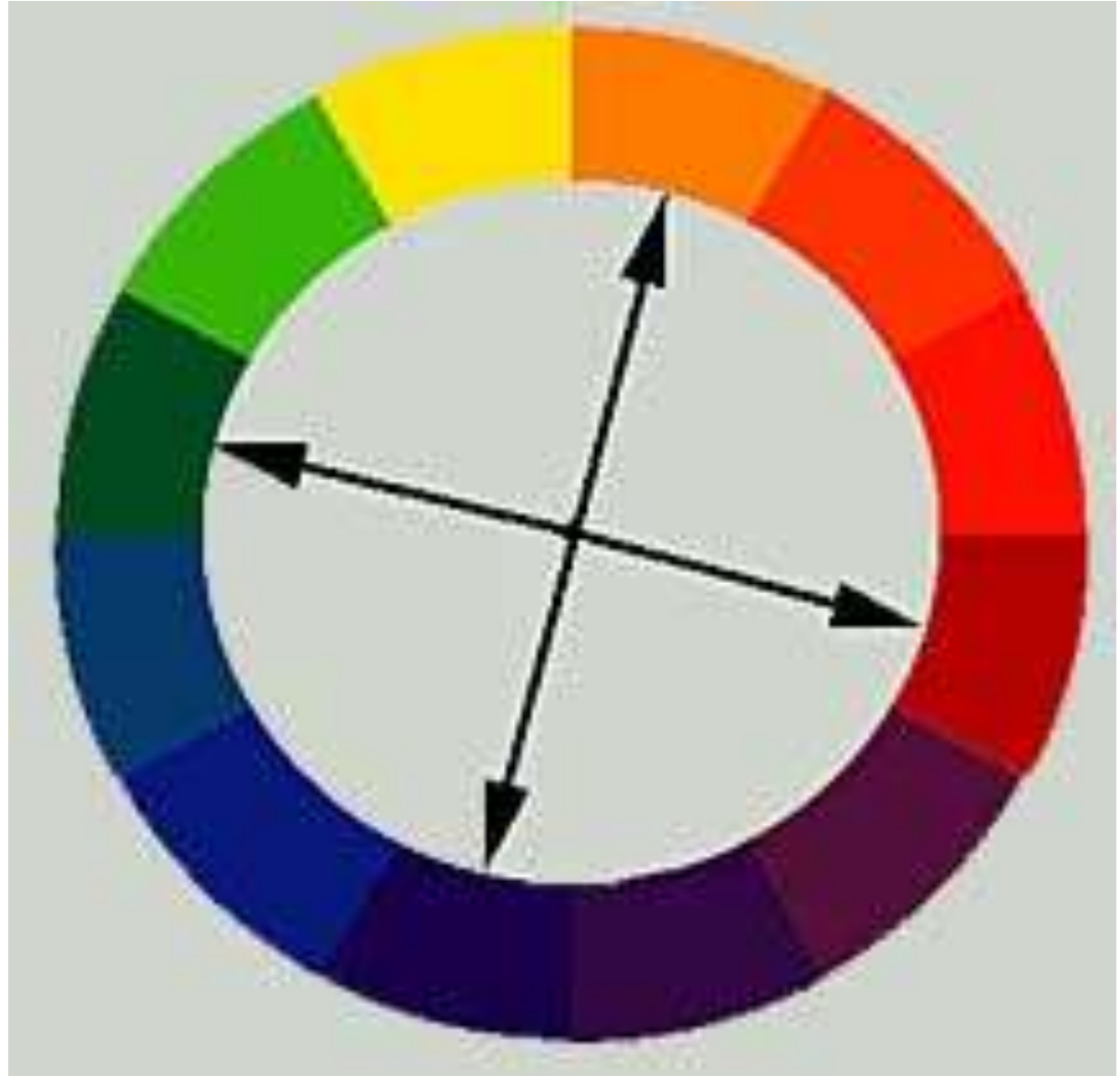


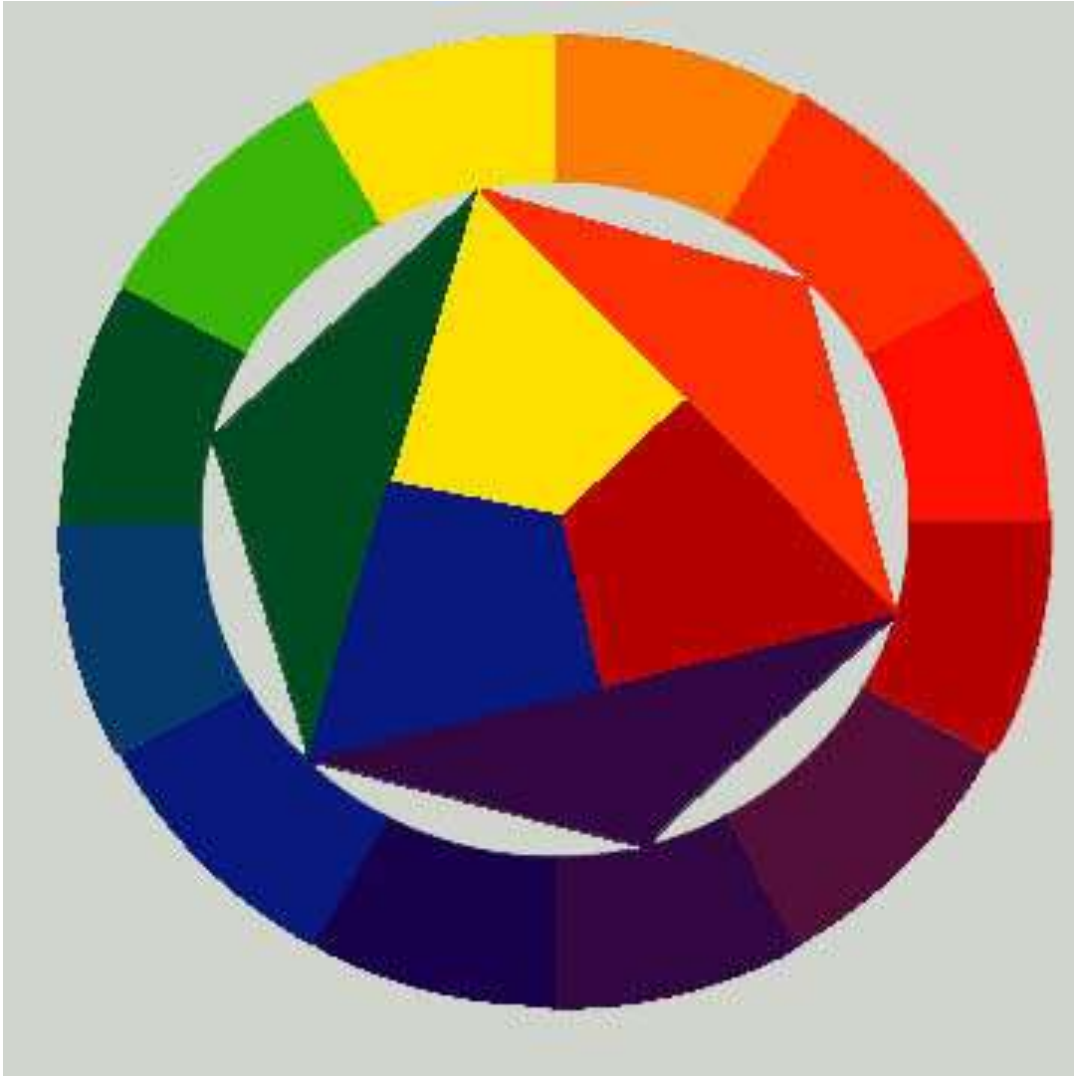
Tetrad

This scheme uses four colors evenly spaced on the color wheel.

A primary, secondary and two tertiary colors are used.

(example: red, green, yellow-orange, and blue-violet)





Polychromatic

Use any 4 or more colors from the colors wheel.





THANK YOU
