



COLOURS

(PART-1)

B. Sc. Home Science 2nd Semester

Subject: Introduction to Resource Management II

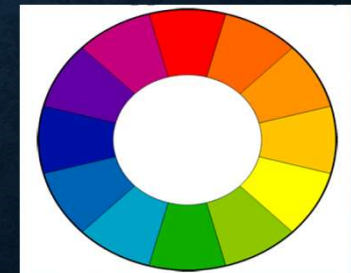
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SOURCE OF COLOURS

Colour is a phenomenon of light . It is an inherent visual property of all forms. The colours we attributes to objects, however, find their source in the light that illuminates and reveals form and space. Without light, colour does not exist.

When white light falls on an opaque object, selective absorption occurs. The surface of the object absorbs certain wavelengths of light and reflect others. For example:

- A red surface appears red because it absorbs most of the blue and green light falling on it and reflects the red part of the spectrum
- A black surface absorbs the entire spectrum
- A white surface reflects all of it.



CLASSIFICATION OF COLOURS

- Primary colours : **Yellow** , **Red** and **Blue**
- Secondary colours : They are obtained by mixing two primary colours in equal quantity .

They are - **Orange**(red+yellow) , **Violet**(red+blue) and **Green**(blue+yellow)

- Tertiary colours : They are obtained by mixing a primary and neighbouring secondary colour.

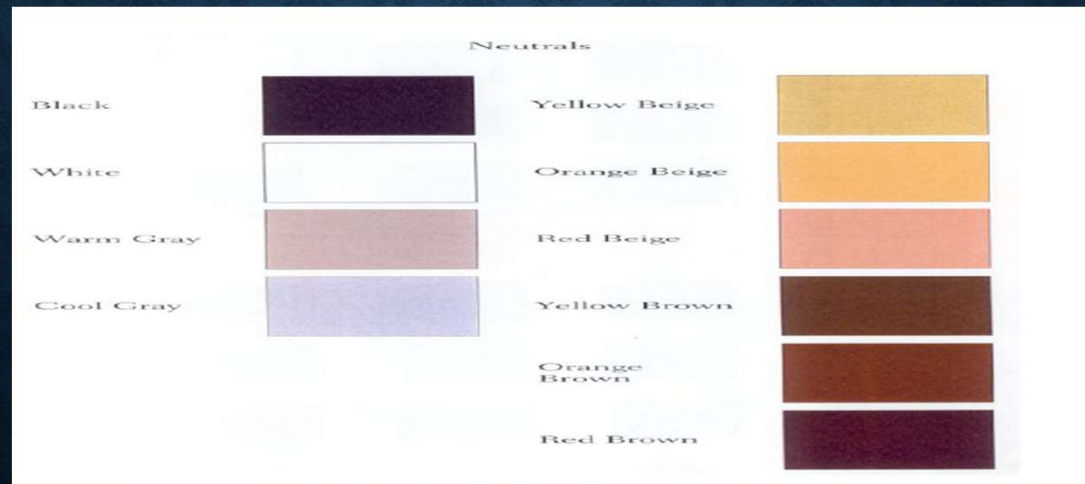
These are- **yellow-orange** , **red -orange**, **red-purple** , **blue-purple** , **blue-green**, **green-yellow**.



CLASSIFICATION OF COLOURS(contd.)

Neutral colours are black, white and grey along with all the tans, beiges, sand colours, natural wood colour, and brown which have no definite colours of their own.

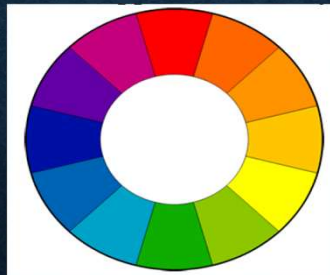
- They are most valuable in home furnishings and large background areas.
- The true neutrals are cool in effect.



PROPERTIES OF COLOURS

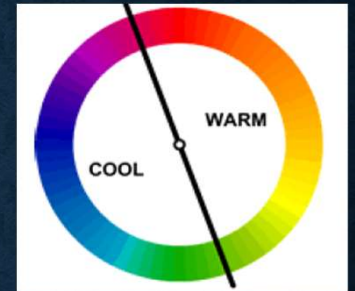
There are three basic properties or qualities of colours which may be called as 'dimensions of colour'. These are:

- Hue- refers to the name of a colour
- Value-is the degree of lightness and darkness of the colour
- Intensity/ chroma-refers to the degree of purity or saturation of colour or brightness/ dullness of a colour.



HUE AND ITS EFFECTS

- It is practically synonym with the term colour itself such as red, yellow, blue, green, purple etc.
- The hues fall into two large groups: hues near blues are the cool hues, hues around red and orange are the warm.



Effects of hues

- *Warm hues* :Red and orange are the warmest, they seems to advanced and suggest nearness and thus be most conspicuous. They are more cheerful and stimulating. Such hues are used in less sunlight receiving rooms(north or north east facing) to provide atmosphere of warmth.
- *Cool hues* :Blue and blue-purple are the coldest, they seems to recede and becomes inconspicuous. They increase apparent distance, therefore used to enhance the spaciousness of a room and counter the effect of high intensity sunlight in south west or west facing rooms.
- Green is between heat and cold, but gets warmer as it grows yellowish, and becomes cooler as it grows bluish

HUES AND SEASONS

Window decorations and advertisements may be made to suggest the seasons.

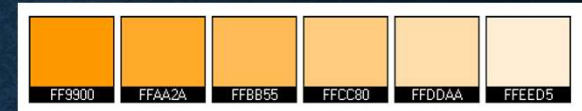
- Spring : Starting with blue, through blue-green to green
- Summer : Green , yellow-green and yellow, approaching a yellowish-orange towards the end of summer
- Autumn : Orange , red and red-purple
- Winter : Purple , blue-purple and blue

VALUE

Value of a colour refer to its lightness or darkness. White has the highest value. Black has the lowest value

- Tint –By adding white to a colour, lighter colour is obtained. It is called tint.

For example **pink** is a tint of **red**.

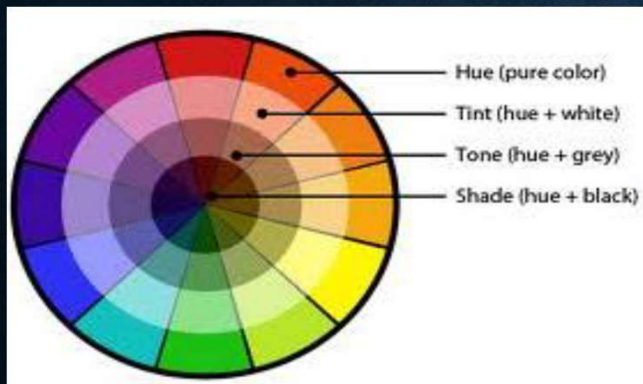
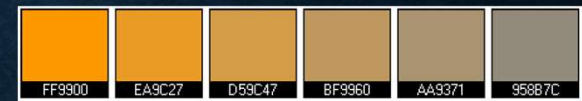


- Shade- By adding black to a colour, darker colour is obtained called as shade.

For example **maroon** is a shade of red.



- Tone- refers to a range of tints and shades of a colour. They are obtained by greying the colour.

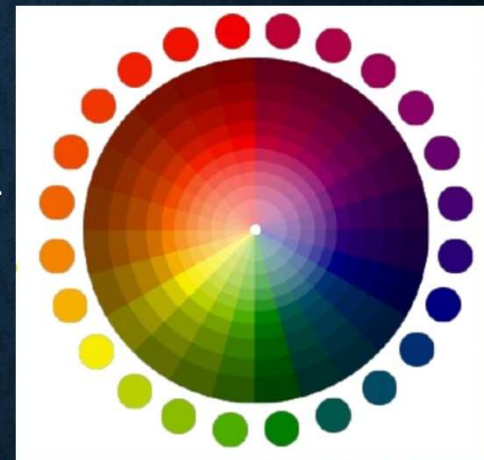


VALUE



INTENSITY OR CHROMA

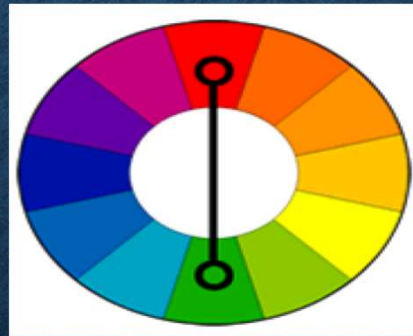
- It is the saturation or purity of a colour, i.e. it represents its brightness or dullness
- It shows the presence or absence of grey or dullness.
- A colour in its purest form has the greatest brilliance or intensity.
- *High intensity* colours are –very striking ,form brilliant and interesting effects, used in smaller areas, used for accessories.
- *Low intensity* colours are-more subtle, enjoyed in large areas, used in background colours.
- *Texture and intensity*-Rough surfaces dulls the intensity of colours while plain or shiny surfaces increases the intensity of colour



INTENSITY OR CHROMA (contd.)

Changing the intensity of colour

- It may be brought about by mixing the complementary colour which lies opposite on the colour chart



- When complementary colours are mixed, they neutralize each other and when mixed in certain proportions destroys each other and produce neutrality or grey.

TOPICS COVERED

- Introduction to colours
- Classification of colours
- Properties of colours

TO BE CONTINUED..