

COLOR

If colors were not so important to children, their clothing would be neutral; their toys, bland; and their paintings, subdued. Instead, most children wear brightly colored clothing and they paint with bright pure color. They haven't yet learned about "blue Monday," "green with envy," or "he had a yellow streak down his back." "Black for mourning" (in Western Culture) and "white for the bride" are still traditions, but the lines are becoming blurred on these color preferences also. The symbolism of color is more important to adults, and while the color symbolism used in Renaissance paintings would have been understood during that time, it is now mostly obscured. Young children are also far less concerned with "realism" in color.

Color Terms:

bright	dull	warm	cool
light	dark	grayed	intense
strong	weak	tranquil	disquieting
loud	quiet	stimulating	calming

Definitions:

- Hue.* the undiluted color in its purest intensity
- Value.* lightness and darkness of the hue
- Tint.* hue plus white
- Shade.* hue plus black
- Intensity.* brightness or dullness of a color
- Neutral colors.* white, black, gray, tan
- Primary colors in pigment.* red, blue, yellow
- Primary colors in the light spectrum.* magenta, cyan, yellow
- Cool colors.* (blue, violet, green) appear to recede
- Warm colors.* (red, yellow, orange) appear to advance

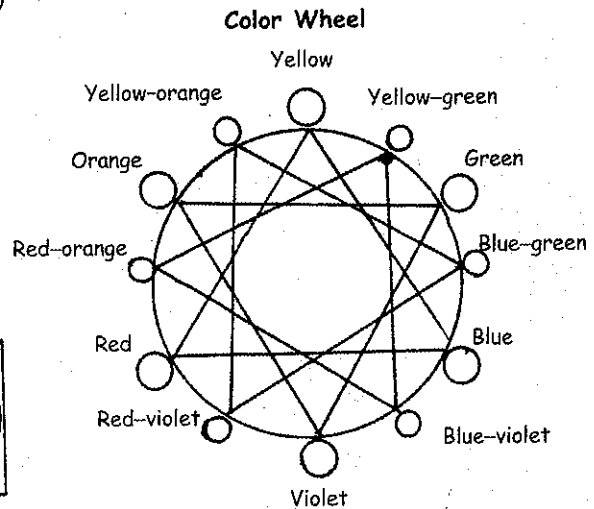
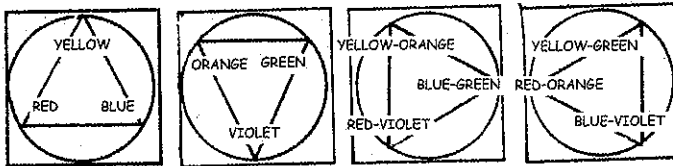


Drawn from *La Desserte Rouge*, 1908, Henri Matisse, The Hermitage, St. Petersburg, Russia

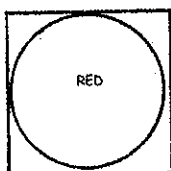
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Color schemes based on the color wheel

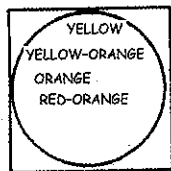
Primary Colors Red, Yellow, Blue	Secondary Colors Orange, Green, Violet	Intermediate Colors Red-orange, Red-violet, Blue-violet, Yellow-green, Blue-green
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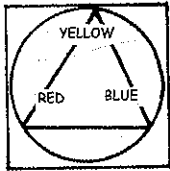
Monochromatic Colors



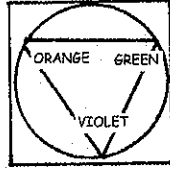
Analogous Colors



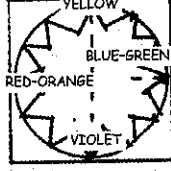
Triadic Colors



Triadic Colors



Complementary Colors



Split Complement Colors

