

Lesson Number	Title of the Lesson	Skills	Activity
30B	Colour	Creative thinking Decision Making	Make a colour wheel showing all the colours
		Problem solving Critical Thinking	

## Summary

A world without colours would look very dull and boring. There are unlimited shades of colours. Each colour has a specific meaning and complements a particular season or the time of the day. Knowledge of colours is very helpful in embroidery. Since there are numerous colours, they have been classified to organise them and make their identification easy. Colours can be classified according to their origin or properties. The most familiar classification is 12 hue colour wheel.

## Principal Points

### Classification of Colours

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary colors	Warm & Cool Colors	Neutral colors	Metallic Colors
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## Build your understanding

### Salient Features of Colours

#### a. Primary Colours

- Red, yellow and Blue
- Form the basis from which other colours can be made

#### b. Secondary Colours

- Orange, green, purple
- Formed by mixing two primary colours in equal quantities

#### c. Tertiary Colors

- Yellow+orange = yellow orange
- Red+orange = red orange
- Red+purple = red purple
- Blue+green = blue green
- Yellow+green = yellow green

- Formed by mixing a primary and a secondary colour in equal quantities

#### d. Warm and Soft Colours

##### 1. Warm Colours

- Red, orange, yellow
- Have the element of fire
- Project a feeling of warmth
- Create a visual impact of reduced size and length
- Reflect encouragement, excitement, happiness
- Used in traditional Indian embroideries

##### 2. Cool Colors

- Blue, green, purple
- Elements of vegetation and water
- Project a cool feeling
- Give a feeling of rest and repose
- Create a visual impact of enhanced size and length
- Used to create embroidered pieces for summer
- Provide a balance to vibrant warm colours

##### f. Neutral colors

- White, black, grey, tan, beige, brown
- Form effective background for bright colours

##### g. Metallic Colors

- Gold, silver, bronze, copper
- Metal wires hammered to the fineness of yarns and used in embroidery
- Plain gold and silver called 'Badla'
- When wound around a thread called 'Kasab'
- Spangle of metal called 'Sitara'
- Tiny dots called 'Mukaish'

## What is Important to Know

### 1. Dimensions of Colour

Hue	Value	Intensity
Name of the color e.g. red, blue	Lightness & darkness of a hue	Brightness & dullness of a color
	Adding white to a hue, results in lighter color called 'tint'	To get a balanced look both dull & bright hues used in correct proportions
	Adding a darker color, results in dark color called a 'tone'	

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## 2. Colour Scheme

### a. Monochromatic Color Scheme

- Uses a single colour
- Tints and tones of the same colour used
- Restful and easy to make

### b. Analogous Color Scheme

- Called adjacent colour scheme
- Uses adjacent or neighbouring colours on a colour wheel
- They have one hue in common e.g. yellow flowers, yellow-green leaves and green stems

### c. Complementary Colour Scheme

- Two colour scheme
- Colours placed opposite each other in a colour wheel e.g. red and green, yellow and purple
- Suitable for children and happy occasions
- Can be used by the elderly and in summers by reducing the intensity

### d. Split Complementary Colour Scheme

- Three colour scheme
- Made by using any one colour and splitting its complementary colours into two parts e.g. yellow, red-purple, blue-purple
- By changing the value and intensity it can be made suitable for all types of ages, occasions, seasons.

### e. Triad Color Scheme

- Three colour scheme
- Any three colours forming an equilateral triangle on the colour wheel taken e.g. yellow, red, and blue

### f. Tetrad Color Scheme

- Four colour scheme
- Any four colours are chosen which form a square on the colour wheel
- Used in Kashida, Kantha and Chamba Rumaal e.g. green, yellow, orange, red and blue, purple

## Did you know

### 1. Impact of Contrast and Harmony

#### Contrast

- Created by using two colours together
- Light and dark colours together give a good contrast eg black and white
- Black and white lines used for outlining make each colour show up more

#### Harmony

- Colour from the same area of colour wheel go together
- Give a pleasing effect eg pale pink and purple

### 2. Factors Influencing the Use of Colours

- Age
- Sex
- Profession
- Occasion

- Season
- Type of garment
- Body structure

## **Extend your Horizon**

### **Significance of Colors in Daily life**

<b>Color</b>	<b>Effect</b>
Dark Red	Love, health, vitality
Bright Red	Passion, danger
Dark Grey Red	Evil
Pink	Femineity, festivity, delicacy, innocence
Orange	Ambition, enthusiasm
Brown	Utility, maturity
Yellow	Inspiration, wisdom, gaiety
Dark Gold	Luxury, riches
Light yellow, Green	Freshness, youth
Blue	Calmness, sincerity, idealism
Purple	Magnificence, royalty

## **Evaluate yourself**

- Name any two colours of your choice and give their effect on you
- Define Triad and Tetrad colour schemes and give examples

## **Maximise your marks**

- Attempt all the exercises given in the lesson
- What colours are usually used for the following: Children, Adult Male, Elderly. Give reason to support your answer