



LITTLE BOOK OF COLOURS

by Ildy



Content:

about me

about colours

- colour wheel
- warm and cold
- complementary colours
- muddy colours
- hue, value, intensity
- saturation
- tint, tone, shade
- contrast

tip for batik colour scheme





ILDIKÓ KARSAY

www.artbyildy.com

Ildy is an artist, graphic designer, artificer, calligrapher, decorator, parapsychologist, spiritual therapist. Educated at Art school in Budapest, working for movie networks as graphic designer for 15 years.

She is a Mom of 3 lovely children, Gege a boy age 22, he had a diabetes after getting a

mandatory vaccination at school 10 years ago, since then the life is hard but

art and love always helps to solve problems. Girls are Lucy age 18 and Panni

16. As She has 3 children -always find some interesting "craft" to do with them and with other children in workshops and in summer camps. Since 2018 she is running online workshops inspired by nature and participate in collaboration yearlong workshopss.

She is making art since her childhood and love to create and help people in person to find their inner voice.

She is an explorer, always seeking for new medium and materials.

Paints with acryl, oil, watercolour, silk.

Since 1993 she had numerous own exhibitions in Budapest.



'- According to the rush work of 15 years I always wanted to make paintings ready as soon as possible. In the past years I am learning to calm down and enjoy the process and leave my expectations of the results. This is what I use in healing therapy. - the vibrant colours appear along my way of art which comes deep from my soul.' -



How I use colours . . .

color theory briefly . . .

For 5 years now in summers I hold summer camp for children . . .

<http://artbyildy.com/camp/>

To those kids who are first in my camp I usually speak about

colour-wheel,

main colours,

secondary colours,

tertiary colours,

complementary colours,

cold-warm

light - dark shades

because I feel important to understand colours, this is the basis for every artistic creations and even kids should know about it.

Important to know how colour mixing works and which colours makes mud or 'earth colour' and it should happens not by mistake. First we paint a colour wheel and some mix of the colours.

Content on colors and colour theory could be fill in more encyclopedias.

The foundations of color theory can be found as far back as the 1400's. The writings of Leone Battista Alberti and Leonardo Di Vinci both contained studies of color. But, the traditional study of color did not begin until the 1700s when Sir Issac Newton created the first color wheel.

In a few words, I would like to mention the way I use the colors so that someone who has never heard of it has a little idea. They are writing a lot of web pages about color theory, even to boredom.

Now comes the basic knowledge and then some useful tips at the end.

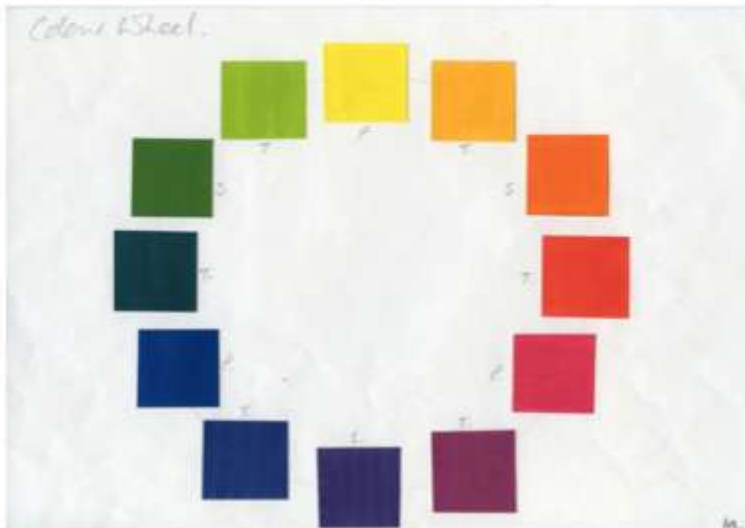
AND How to spend less money on paints!

Colour Theory

The Natural Order of Colour means that *yellow* is the lightest of colours and *violet* is the darkest.

Looking at a constructed colour circle, you can see that *yellow* can travel to *violet* either via *red* or via *blue*. It follows therefore that the natural order is for *orange* to be deeper than *yellow*, *red* deeper than *orange*, and so on.

Colour Wheel



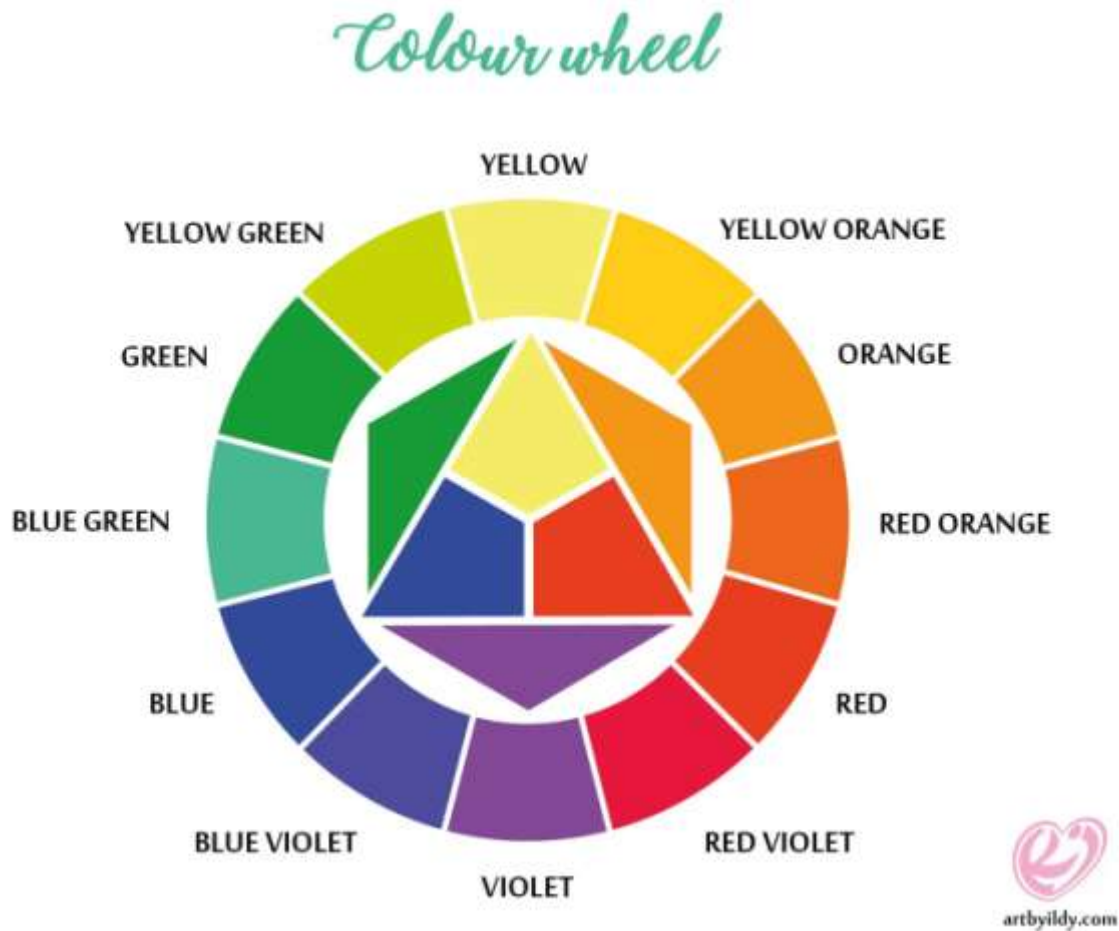
There are 3 main essential characteristics of colour, TONE, HUE & CHROMA

TONE – Artistic context referring to light and dark

HUE – Refers to a pure pigment/quality which distinguishes one colour from another e.g red from orange

CHROMA – Quality of saturation, the measure of the colour content.

COLOUR WHEEL



The **primary** colors are:

RED YELLOW BLUE

(they are the basic colours, not able to reproduce)

All other colors can be mix from these basic colours. The basic colors, on the other hand, can not be mixed with combinations of other colors.

If we mix the primary colours we get muddy colours or earth colours

brownish, greyish colours!

Secondary colors can mix from 2 basic colours:

ORANGE GREEN PURPLE

Primary + Primary = Secondary		
	+	
YELLOW		RED
	+	
BLUE		YELLOW
	+	
RED		BLUE

Tertiary colours are the mixture of the secondary colours:

Tertiary Colours mixture of the secondary colours and they are between the primary and secondary colours these shades have double names like

reddish-orange,

yellow-orange,

yellow-green,

bluish-green,

bluish-violet,

reddish-violet,



Primary colours



Secondary colours



Tertiary colours



WARM AND COOL

On the colour wheel according to mood you can find warm and cool colors.

Warm colours – red, yellow orange – vibrant and energetic



Warm Colors

Warm colors, the opposite of cool colors, are based around hues of reds, oranges, yellows, and so on. Warm colors look best on warmer skin tones and with gold jewelry.

They are the colours of energy and passion and fire, sunset and sunrise.

There are two of the primary colours in it, the red and yellow. the third, the orange is the secondary colour from yellow and red.

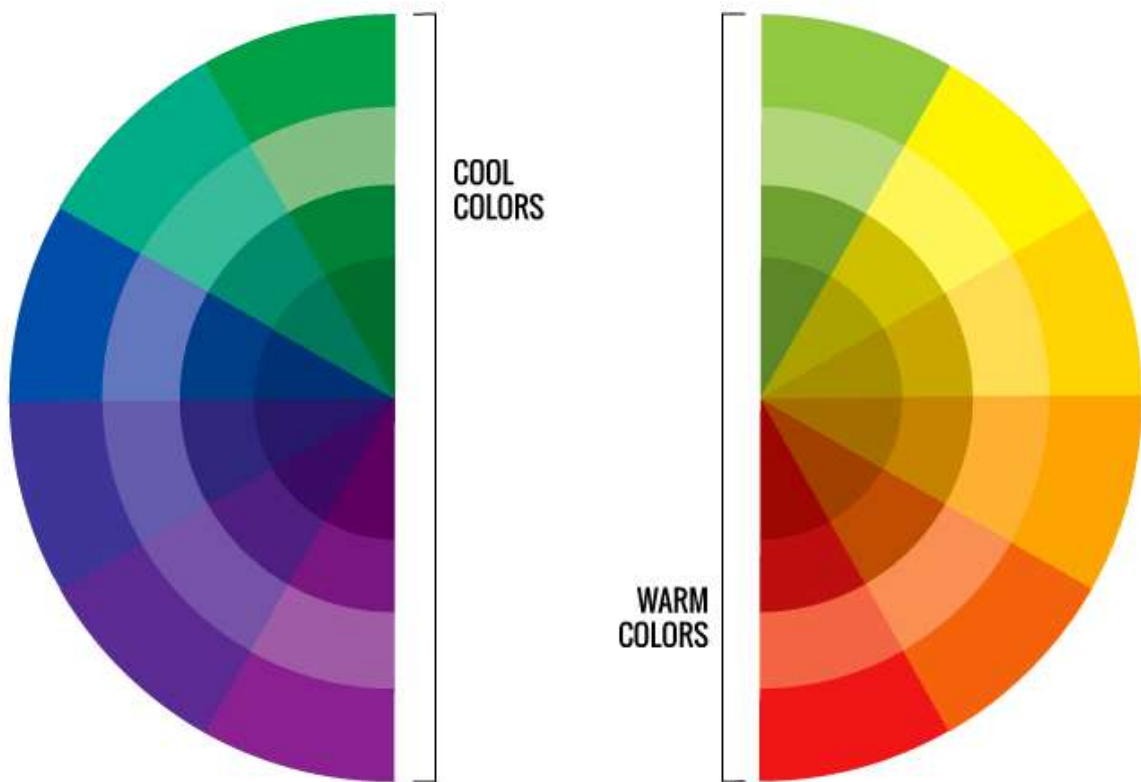
Cool colours – green, blue, violet – feeling of calmness.



Cool Colors

Cool colors are all derived from shades of blue, also known as cool hues. The easiest way to remember what cool colors are, is to think of what colors would best illustrate a cool temperature such as greens, violets, light pinks, etcetera. Cool colors look wonderful on pale skin with pink undertones and with silver jewelry. they are calm mainly the colour of the water and night.

Here are the third primary colour, the blue. The green is the mixture of blue and yellow, and lila is the mixture of the blue and red. these are both secondary colour with the attributions of the yellow and red.

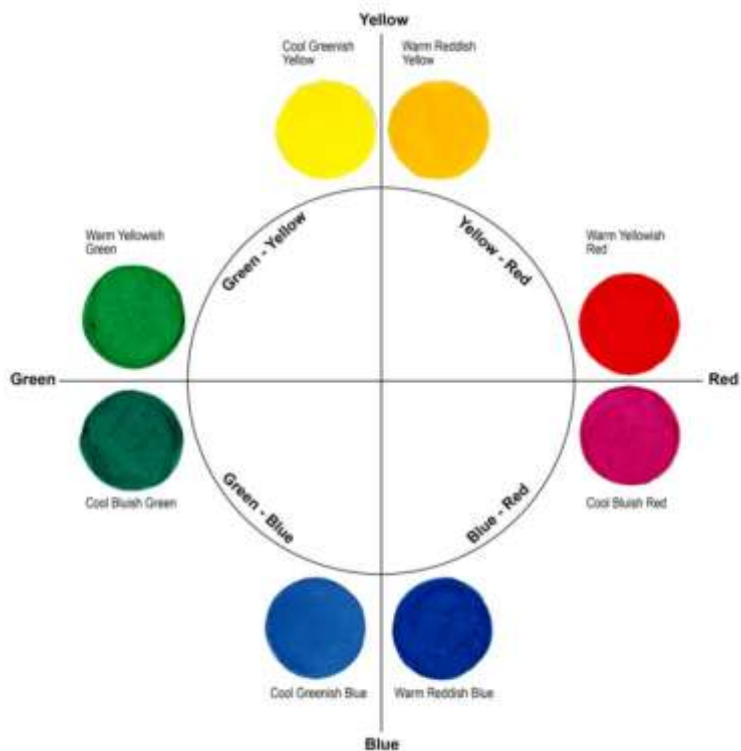


Cool colors are derived from shades of blue. Warm colors are derived from shades of red. It's pretty easy to see them if you split the color wheel down the center from green to red.

BUT the importance is the all the colour has warm and cool aspect, depends on what other colour is in it!!

(eg: in the yellow there is red or blue(green))

in the red there is blue or yellow



Cerulean Blue - Cool

Ultramarine Blue - Warm

Quinacridone Magenta - Cool

Cadmium Red Medium Hue - Warm

Cadmium Yellow Light Hue - Cool

Cadmium Yellow Medium Hue - Warm

THE MOST IMPORTANT IF YOU MIX PAINTS THAT YOU KNOW WHAT OTHER COLOUR IS IN THE TUBE!

COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

The opposite colours in the colour wheel are the complementary colours



The complementary pairs are the follows::

green-red, blue-orange, yellow-violet.

MUDDY COLORS or EARTH COLOURS:

greys, natural browns (kind of mix of primary colours) it's shade and intensity depends on which colour is the dominant in the mixture (purple brown -blue and red is the dominant,, orange-brown yellow and red are the dominant)



If we mix the following colours we get earth colours

1 MIX THE 3 PRIMARY COLOURS

2 MIX COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

red + green (green= blue and yellow)

blue + orange (orange= yellow and red)

yellow + violet (violet= blue and red)

(just notice that 3 primary colours mixed together :)) the final colour depends on the amount of each colour

3 MIX THE SECONDARY COLOURS

These are the mixture of primary colours too!

orange - green

green - violet

violet - orange



If you would like to make a bit calm down or neutralize the colour just add a bit of the complement (like mixture of yellow and red is orange add a little blue you get the ochre yellow)

Neutralize a colour (lose the intensity) do the following:

- 1, add a little from the complementary colour
- 2, add white, you tint it became less intensive - there are pastel colours
- 3, Add black - shaded or darkened the colour

If we know how colour mixing works than never ever happen muddy colours by mistake!

You can use them or mix them directly for your painting.

HUE VALUE INTENSITY

Hue is the colour.

We can change a hue by changing its value,

There's 3 different ways we can change a value. We can add white, grey or black

When you add white you are tinting a colour

when you add grey you are adding tone and

when you add black you're adding shade.

and the third dimension of color space is intensity or chromaticity or chroma and that is the level of intensity of a color.

How far it moves out from the core which is neutral colours all the way to the outside which is its most super intense pure pigments

You can see if you tint a colour with white its like you change the opacity like you dulled the colour down it, never be able to back to that intense like in the tube.

So you lose the intensity of the colour.

If you add lots of white you get the pastel colour.

Contrast



On the left you can see an example of high contrast, in the center demonstrates a medium level of contrast. On the right has a low level of contrast.

HUE



SATURATION



VALUE



Hue

In color theory, a hue refers to a pure color, that is, one without tint or shade. A hue is an element of the color wheel.

Saturation

Saturation, not to be confused with any of the previously mentioned elements, refers to the intensity/vividness of the color. Colors that are highly saturated are bold and rich, while those that are desaturated lack vibrancy.

A fully desaturated color will be some tone of grey.

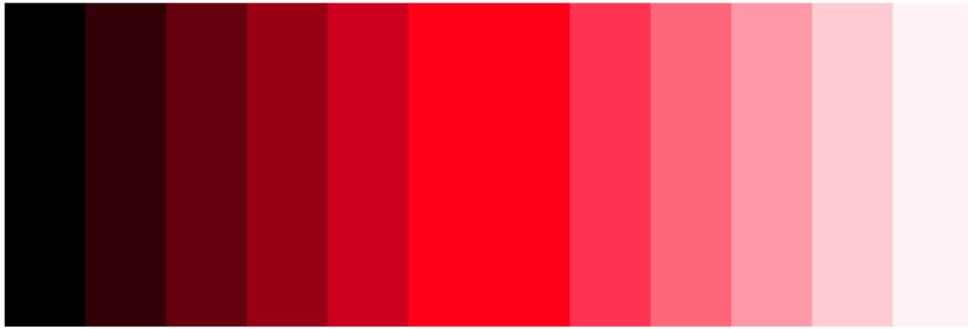
To desaturate a hue you must add some complementary colour.

If you mix black and white to desaturate your colours, the intensity just disappear.

If our goal with color theory is to create pleasing color schemes then the concepts of complementation, contrast and vibrancy are how we execute that goal.

Value

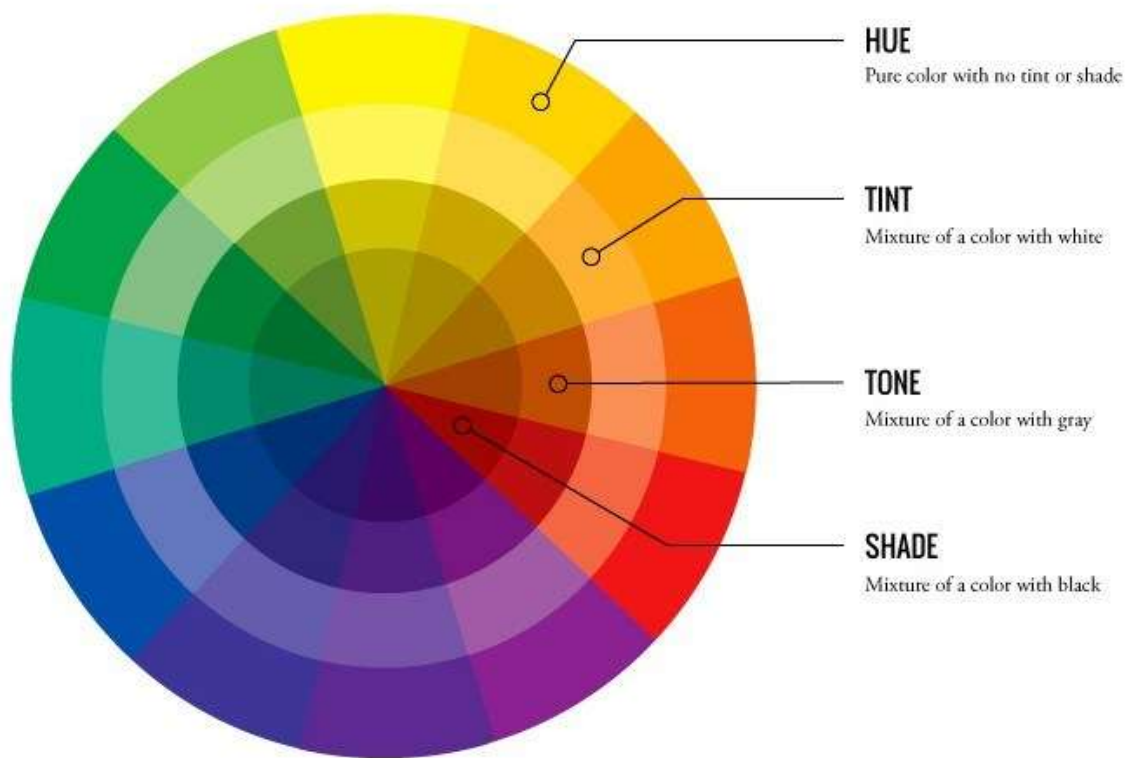
Value relates to how dark or light something is. This is generally defined by a gradient moving from black to white.



Chroma

Chroma is defined by how dark or light a specific hue is.

You can find the connection between hue, value and chroma at Munsell colour system in 3D.



Tint

A tint is the mixture of a color with white, which increases lightness. In the picture, this is the second ring of the circle.

Tone

A tone is produced either by the mixture of a color with gray, or by both tinting and shading. This is represented by the third ring of the circle.

Shade

Finally, a shade is the mixture of a color with black, which reduces lightness. Shade is represented by the innermost ring of the circle. Now supposing you're not in art class, the term "shade" can be generalized to encompass any varieties of a particular color, whether technically they are shades, tints, tones, or slightly different hues.

Mixing a color with any neutral color including black, gray and white reduces the colorfulness (aka chroma), while the hue remains unchanged.





FOR BATIK

How can we use this colour mixing knowledge into our batik painting?

What is color theory? Basically, it's guidance on the visual effects of color combinations. Categories of colors are used based on the color wheel: primary color (red, yellow & blue), complementary color (green, orange & purple) and analogous colors (yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green & yellow-green).

You have to try to think in upside-down.

Colours are added together, but at batik painting technik you have to think over the end result.

We always start with the lightest colour almost everything we use the colour of the cotton fabrik -white- first.

We block colours with wax to preserve in the batik painting.

We move from light to dark. Colours are added.

Our basic is WHITE.

We can move into 3 main directions:

Yellow, red, blue.

1, YELLOW PATH

- yellow, orange red, purple, brown
- yellow, green, bluish green
- yellow brown, dark brown

2, RED PATH

- light red (rose) red, lila
- light red (rose, red, brown, dark brown

3, BLUE PATH

- light blue, greens
- light blue, lila, purple, dark blue

Thank you to be with me, don't hesitate to contact me if you have any question

love and hug from Budapest 

Find me on social media (click on each icon)



