

## Module 4: "Color Principles"

### Lecture 11: "Primary Colors"

The Lecture Contains:

- Primary Colors
- Color has movement
- Color has temperature
- Color can create identity

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## PRIMARY COLORS



Plate3 Primary Colors: Red, yellow and blue

(Read more: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary\\_color](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_color) ; May 30, 2012)

In traditional color theory, these are the 3 pigment colors that cannot be mixed or formed by any combination of other colors. All other hues are derived from these 3 primary hues.

## SECONDARY COLORS

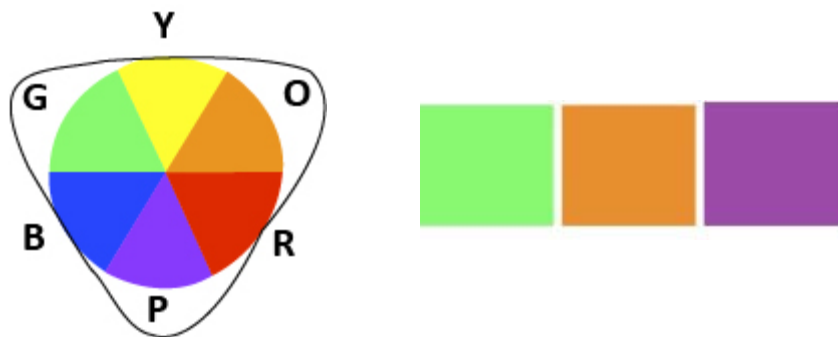


Plate4 Secondary Colors: Green, orange and purple

Secondary colors formed by mixing the primary colors.

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## TERTIARY COLORS

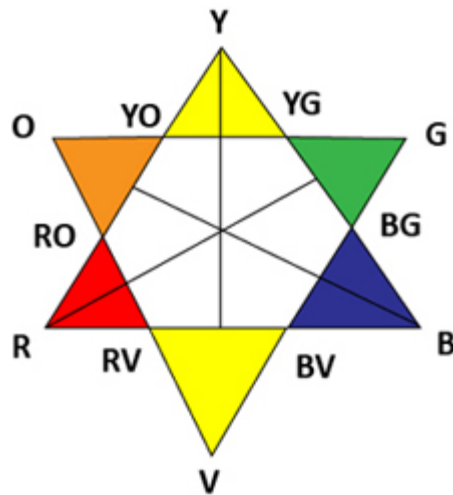


Plate5 Tertiary Colors

Tertiary Colors: Between a Primary Color and the Secondary zone is known as Tertiary Color. The above plate (plate 5) illustrating the zones of Tertiary Colors- Yellow-Orange (YO), Red-Orange (RO), Red-Violet (RV), Blue-Violet (BV), Blue-Green (BG) and Yellow-Green (YG).

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## Painters Primaries



Fig. 6 Painter's Primary Colors

Ref. plate.6: <http://char.txa.cornell.edu/language/element/color/color.htm> May 30, 2012)

Painters Primaries (Pigment) – Painters traditionally used **red, blue, and yellow** as the primary colors since these colors cannot be created by mixing any color. Two Primary Colors create a Secondary Color.

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## Light Primaries

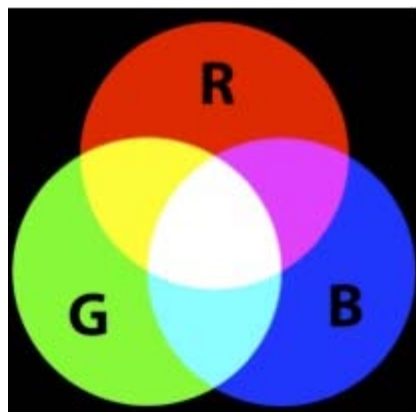


Plate7. Light Primary Colors

(Ref. plate.7: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary\\_color](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_color) ; May 30, 2012)

Light Primaries - **red, blue, green**. Mixing colored light as on a computer screen, or when theatrical spotlights overlap on a white wall. Its effects are less familiar than pigment mixture to most people. If all three primaries are mixed, the theoretical result is white light (Plate7). Therefore light mixture is sometimes referred to as additive mixture.

"The primary colors of light are defined as any three colors or frequencies of light that produce white light when combined in the correct intensity. The primary colors of light are Red, Green, and Blue. When these wavelengths are combined properly they produce white light...secondary colors of light result from combinations at the correct frequencies of primary colors of light. These include Yellow, Magenta, and Cyan. This is depicted in the following figure. Yellow results from the combination of Red and Green light. Magenta results from the combination of Red and Blue light. Cyan results from the combination of Green and Blue light. The primary and secondary colors of light are depicted below (plate8)."



Plate8. Secondary Colors in Light Spectrum

(Ref. [http://www.forhair.com/Articles/Primary\\_and\\_Secondary\\_Colors\\_of\\_Light.htm](http://www.forhair.com/Articles/Primary_and_Secondary_Colors_of_Light.htm) ; May 31, 2012)

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## Analogous Color

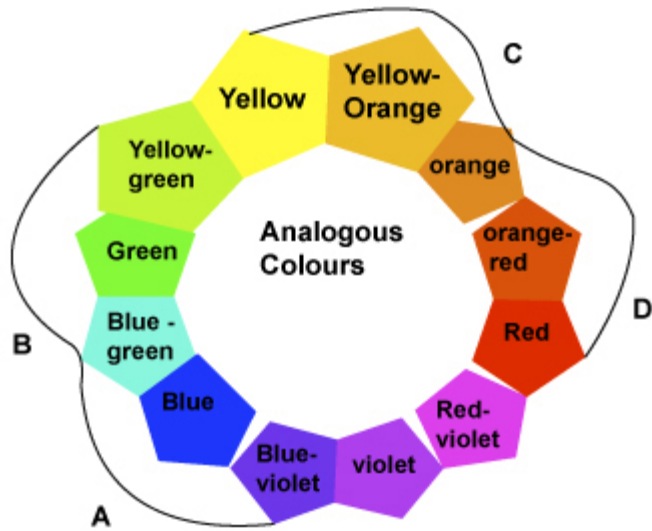


Plate9. A&amp;B Analogous

(Ref. Plate8: [http://www.google.co.in/search?hl=en&pq=dedife+relative+colors&cp=15&gs\\_id=1tx&xhr=t&q=analogous+colors&bav=on.2.or.r\\_gc.r\\_pw.r\\_qf..cf.osb&biw=1350&bih=555&um=1&ie=UTF8&tbn=isch&source=og&sa=N&tab=wi&ei=jBTHT5uGAcTUrQe1qf3iDg](http://www.google.co.in/search?hl=en&pq=dedife+relative+colors&cp=15&gs_id=1tx&xhr=t&q=analogous+colors&bav=on.2.or.r_gc.r_pw.r_qf..cf.osb&biw=1350&bih=555&um=1&ie=UTF8&tbn=isch&source=og&sa=N&tab=wi&ei=jBTHT5uGAcTUrQe1qf3iDg) ; May 31, 2012)

Analogous colors are any 3 colors (plate9) which are side-by-side (A, B, C & D) on the color wheel, such as blue-green, blue and blue violet. In this analogous scheme, Blue is the ruling colour.