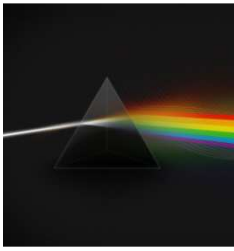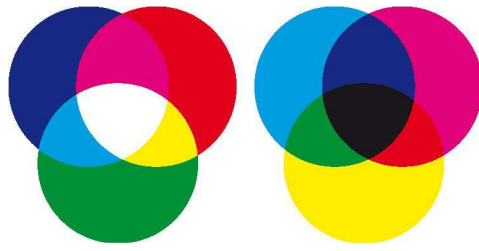# COLOUR

White light through a prism

Additive and subtractive synthesis

Pigments - Photo by Ivan Hafizov

Four color printing process

Colour foundations

Three basic elements are required for an appreciation of color : a light source, an object, and a viewer.

An artist can choose to use local, optical or arbitrary color.

The science and psychology of colour have facinated thinkers for centuries (Leonardo da Vinci, Sir Isaac Newton, Josef Albers…)

We can speak about colour in different ways : additive and subtractive colour mixing, dyes, binders, four-colour printing process, photography…

Dimensions of colour

Every colour has four dimensions : hue[1], value, intensity and temperature.

Artists, architects, and designers must develop each of these dimensions for their own individual purposes.

Colours in compositions

Colour can reflect mood, emotion, time frame…

The influences of colour

Colour's most important functions are to provide visual and psychological information, and to generate reactions from a viewer.

The artist, architect, or designer can provoke various responses and so become the controller of what that viewer perceives.
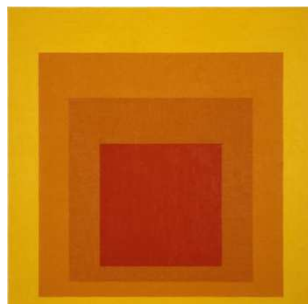
Technological progress has accustomed us to superior colour imagery wherever we look.

We want to like what we see and technological breakthroughs[2] have provided us with a visual utopia to match our dreams and desires.

Adapted from «Colour» by Edith Anderson Feisner,

Leonardo Da Vinci - Lady with an ermine (1490)

Joseph Albers - Homage to the Square: Glow (1966)

Book bindings

Christian Lacroix - Dress (2009)

Paul Bony - Stained glass (in the 60's)

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[1]*hue - teinte*

[2]*breakthroughs - percée, découverte majeure*