

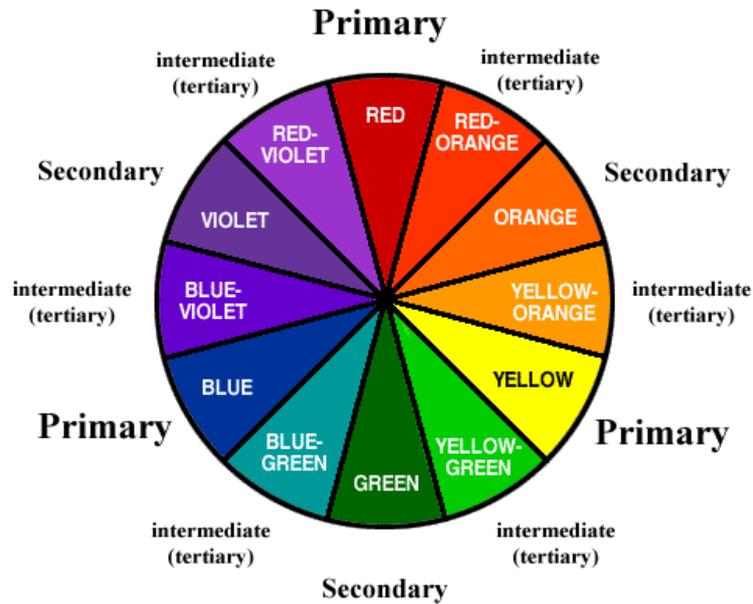
Vauxhall High School
Ms. L. Foster
Fashion, Clothing and Textiles
Grade 10
Textiles Colouring and Finishing

Sub-Topic: Colours

Definition of terms related to colour

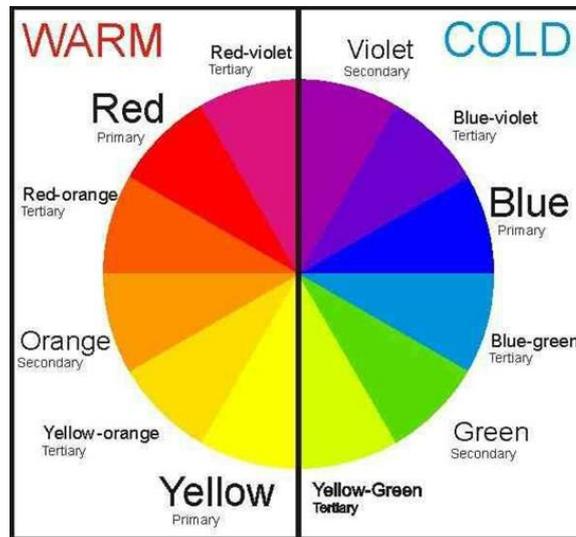
1. **Colorimeter:** an instrument for measuring the intensity of colour.
2. **Prism:** is a piece of glass or plastic in the shape of a triangle that is use to see all the colours separately. A prism works because the different colour of light travel at different speeds inside the glass.
3. **Value** is the lightness or darkness of a colour.
4. **Intensity** is the brightness or dullness of a colour.
5. **Hue:** green, orange, yellow, and blue — each of these is a **hue**, a **colour** or a shade that's true. A rainbow shows the melting of one **hue** into another, from red to violet, and all shades in between.
6. **Saturation:** refers to the intensity of **colour** in an image. ... Primary **colours** red, blue and yellow are considered truest version **colour** as they are fully saturated. As the **saturation** increases, the **colours** appear to be more pure. As the **saturation** decreases, the **colours** appear to be more washed-out or pale.
7. **Neutrals** colour don't usually show up on the **colour** wheel. **Neutral colours** include black, white, grey, and sometimes brown and beige. They are sometimes called “earth tones.”
8. **Shade:** a shade is when black is added to a colour. Example Maroon is a shade of red.
9. **Tint:** a tint is when white is added to a colour. Example Pink is a tint of red.
10. **Pastels:** (which are also known as “tints”) are pale tones of **colours** made by mixing a significant amount of white into the original shade (so, for example, a **pastel** yellow would be a paler shade of yellow).

The Colour Wheel



- **Primary colours** are red, yellow and blue. Each is a pure colour since no other colours can be combined to make them. They are placed at equal distances on the colour wheel.
- **Secondary colours** are orange, green and violet, they are made from mixing equal amounts of two primary colours. Red and yellow make orange, yellow and blue make green, and red and blue make violet.
- **Tertiary/Intermediate colours** are colours that can be made from combining equal amounts of a primary and a secondary colour. They are red-violet, blue-violet, blue-green, yellow-green, yellow-orange and red-orange.

Warm and cool colours

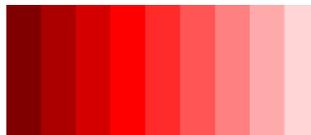


When one looks at the colour wheel, one notices that one side is cool, while the other side is warm. Red, orange and yellow are considered warm, while blue, green and purple are considered cool. Warm colours are bright and cheerful and full of activity, while the cool colours are restful, soothing, relaxing and serious

Colour schemes

Combination of colour make a colour scheme. There are several colour schemes.

- Monochromatic. This is one-colour scheme formed when several tints, shades and intensities of one colour are used together.



- Analogous. When adjacent colours on the colour wheel are used together.



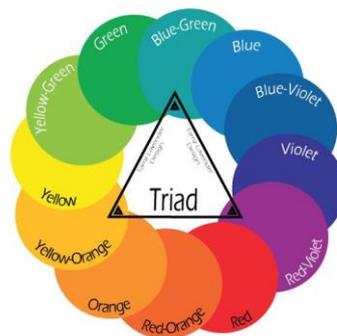
- Complementary colours are colours located opposite one another on the colour wheel. They look brightest when used together. Red and green are complementary colours



- Split complementary: A split complementary colour scheme combines one colour with the two colours on the sides of its opposite complement



- Triad: This scheme uses three colours that form an equal-sided triangle on the colour wheel

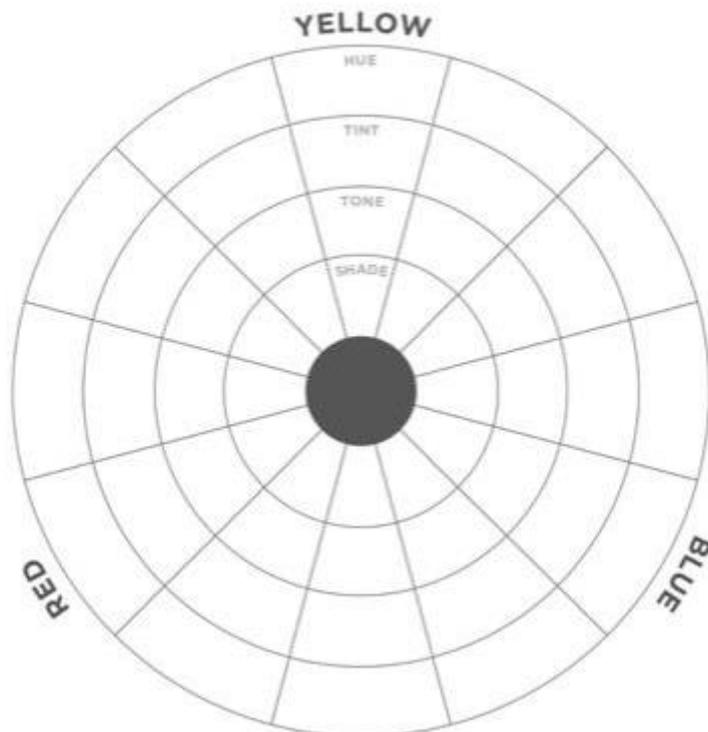


- Accented neutral: when a neutral colour is combined with a bright colour accent

Activity

Answer the following questions as it relates to the topic “Colour”

1. Define the term “Colour”
2. Name the colours that fall in each of these categories
 - Primary colour –
 - Secondary colour –
 - Tertiary colour-
3. Colours are said to have qualities. State the three qualities of colour
 - I. _____
 - II. _____
 - III. _____
4. Copy and complete the colour wheel by using crayons to input the appropriate colours. Label each colour.



5. What is added to a colour to make it:

a. A shade _____

b. A Tint _____

6. What colour scheme is made up of colours located:

a. Opposite to each other on the colour wheel. _____

b. Adjacent to each other on the colour wheel. _____

7. Make a sketch of a garment to show the monochromatic colour scheme