

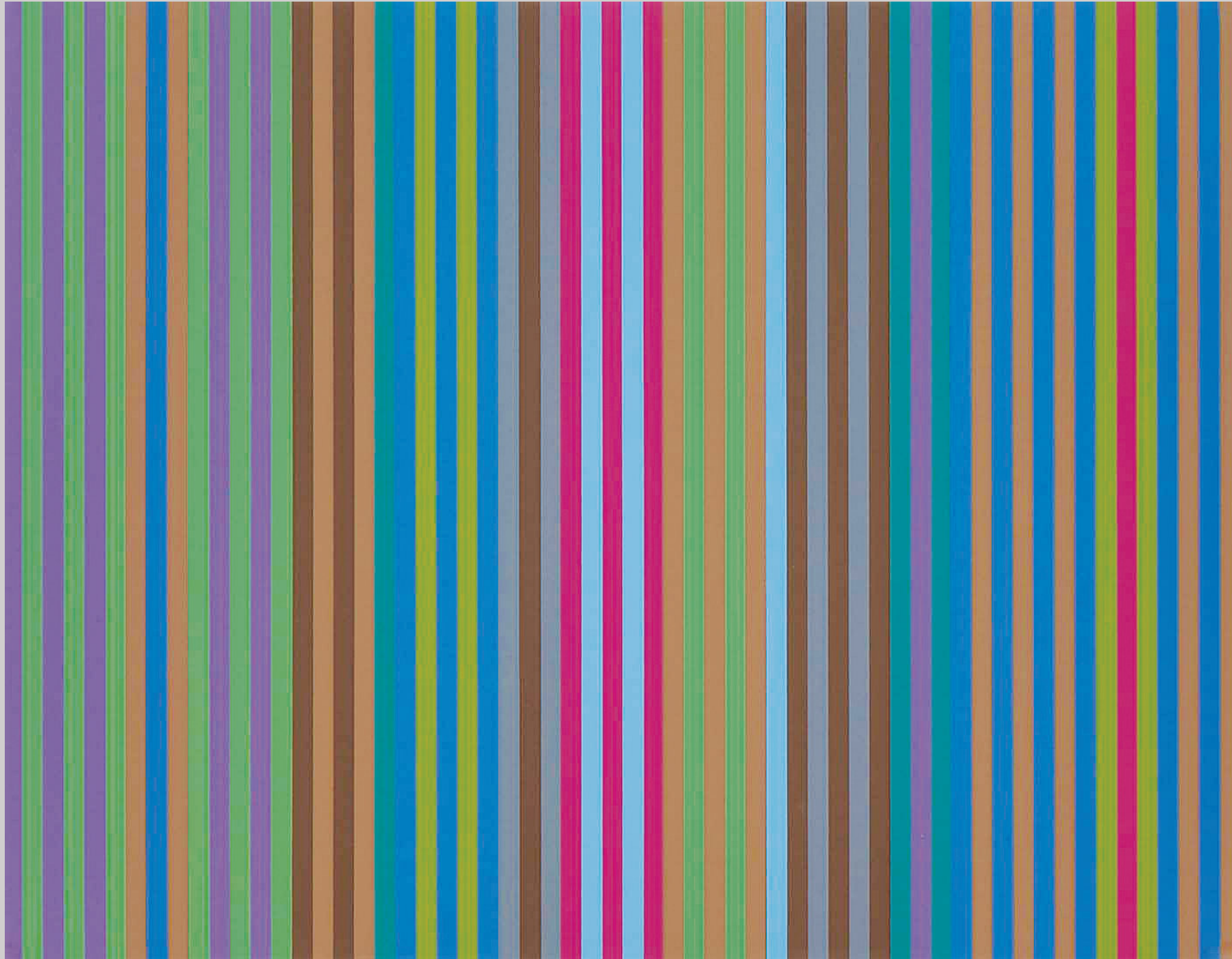
# Color Theory (and Practice) Week 5

Mary Fran Miklitsch

# **Washington (DC) Color School**

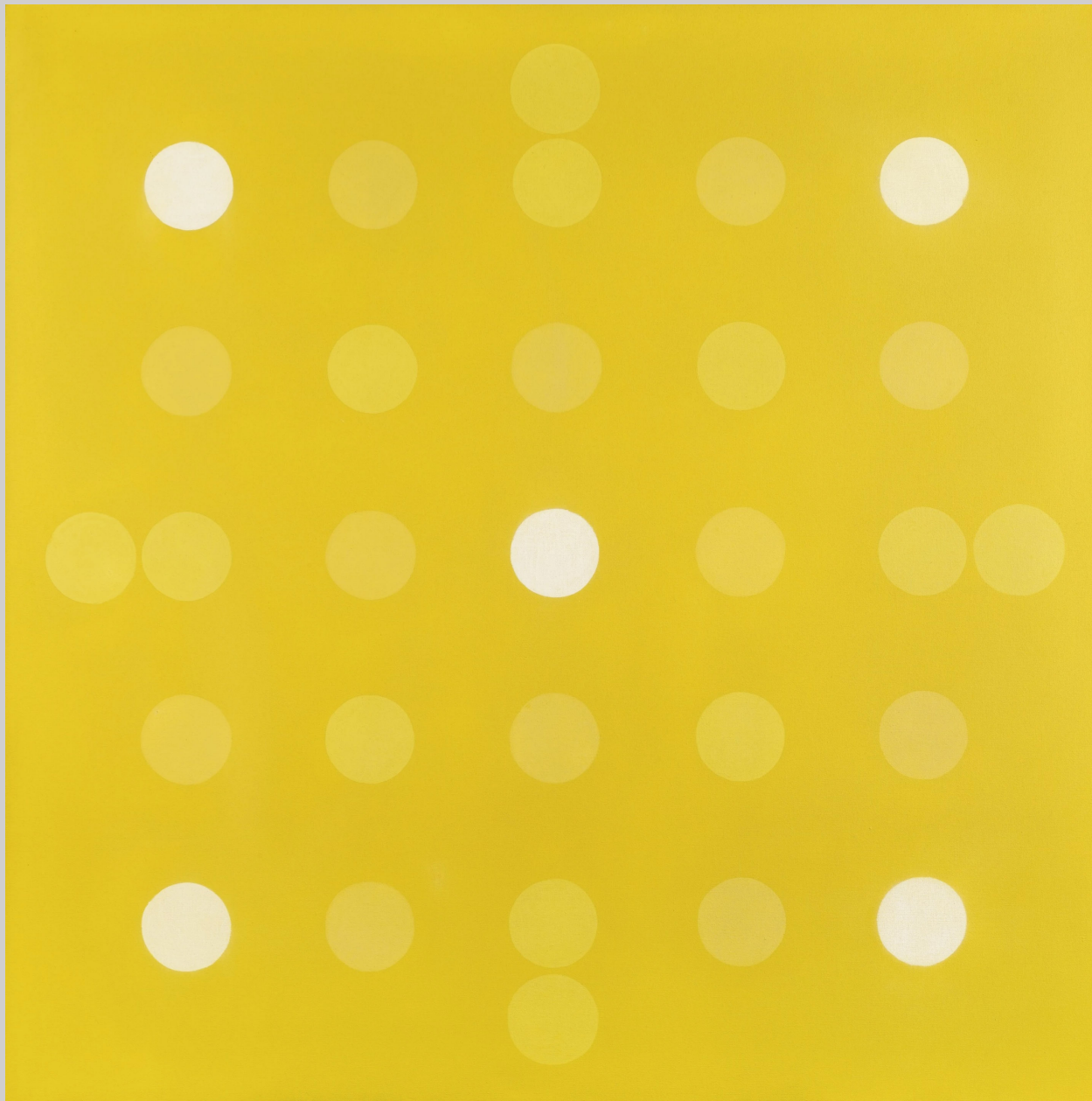


*Iris, Tulips, Jonquils, and Crocuses*, Alma Thomas. 1969.



*Bullet Proof*, Gene Davis. 1970.





*Sun Line Two*, Thomas Downing. 1971.



*Untitled*, Howard Mehring. 1970.



*Kenneth Noland, Breath. 1959.*





*Point of Tranquility*, Morris Louis. 1959-60.





*Light Depth*, Sam Gilliam. 1969.

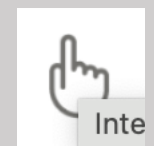
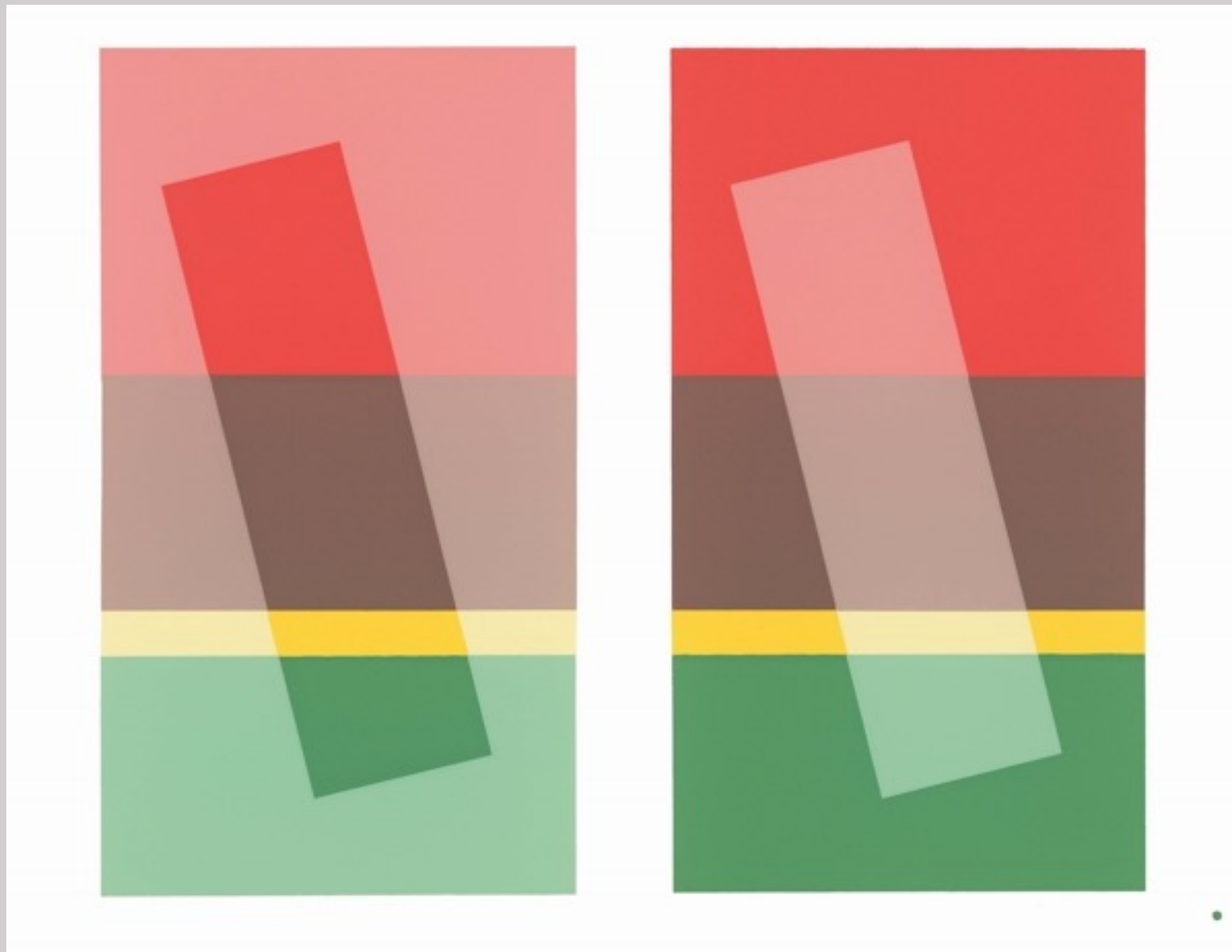
# **Color in the Real World**



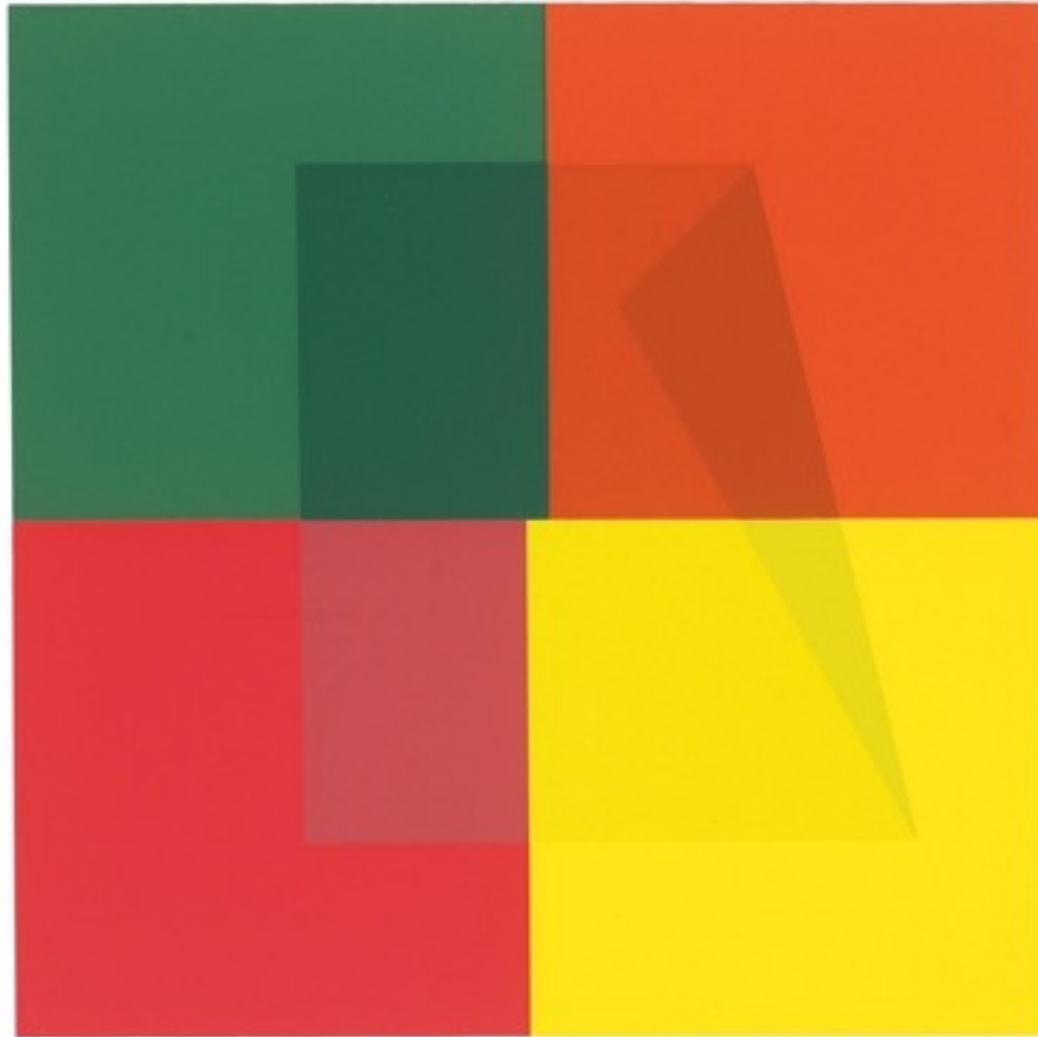
## How Do Chameleons Change Color?

## **Film Color and Volume Color—2 Natural Effects**

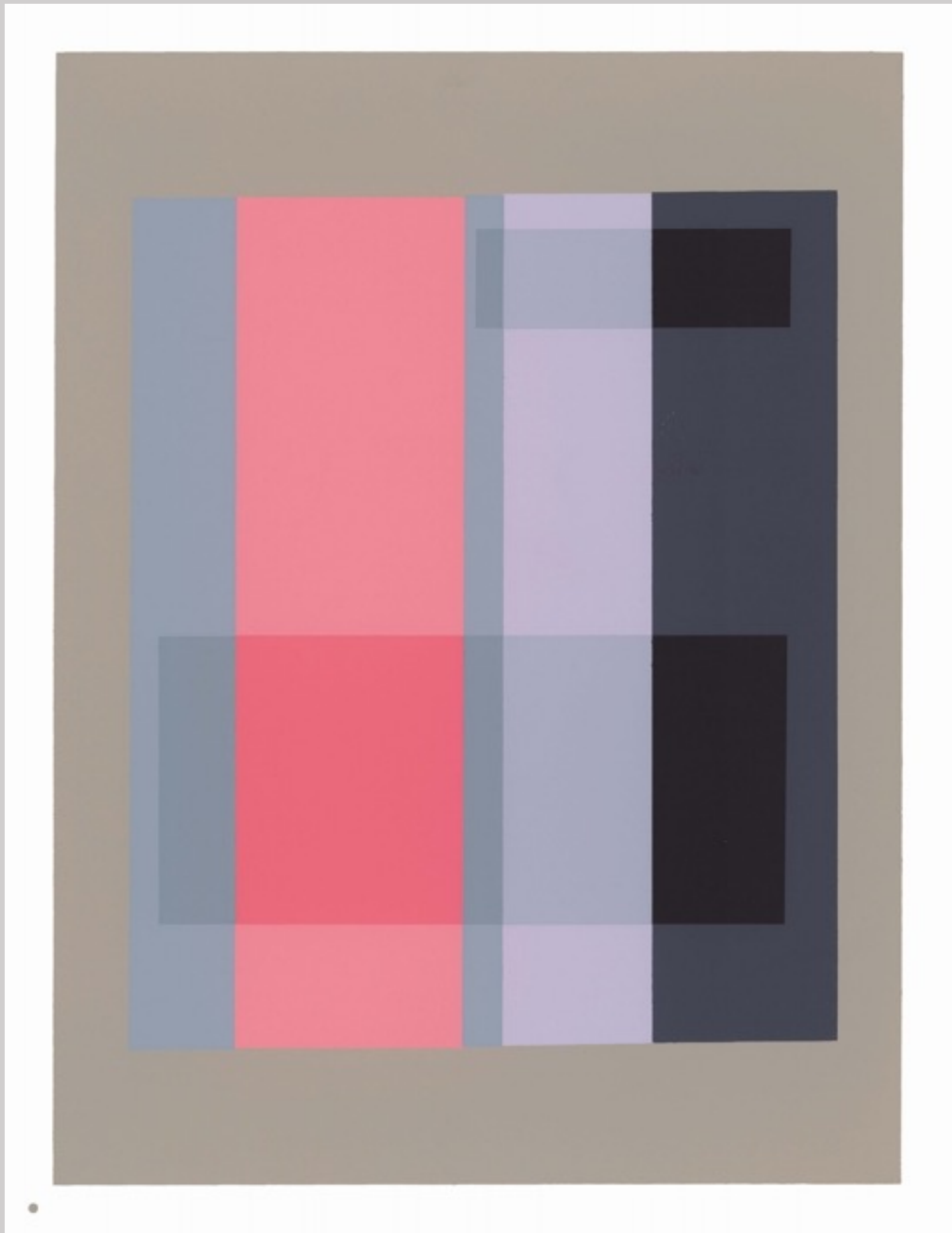


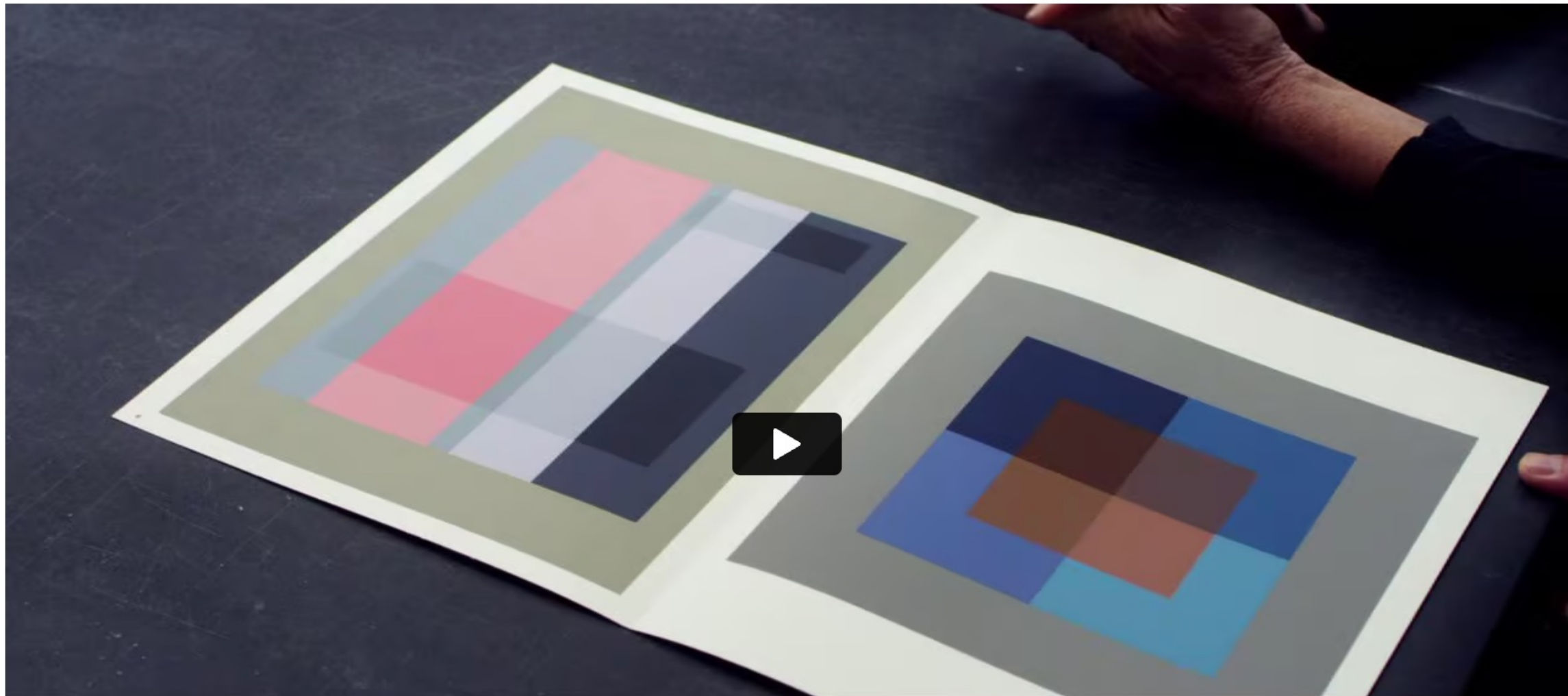


*Left: A shadow is cast over 4 light colors, “tints,” creating a lower key in the angled rectangle. Right: A light is cast across the darker colors, “tones,” creating a higher key in the angled rectangle. Both are illusions made with opaque colors.*



*Very slightly darker opaque colors (tones) are set against lighter versions to create the illusion of a piece of acetate.*





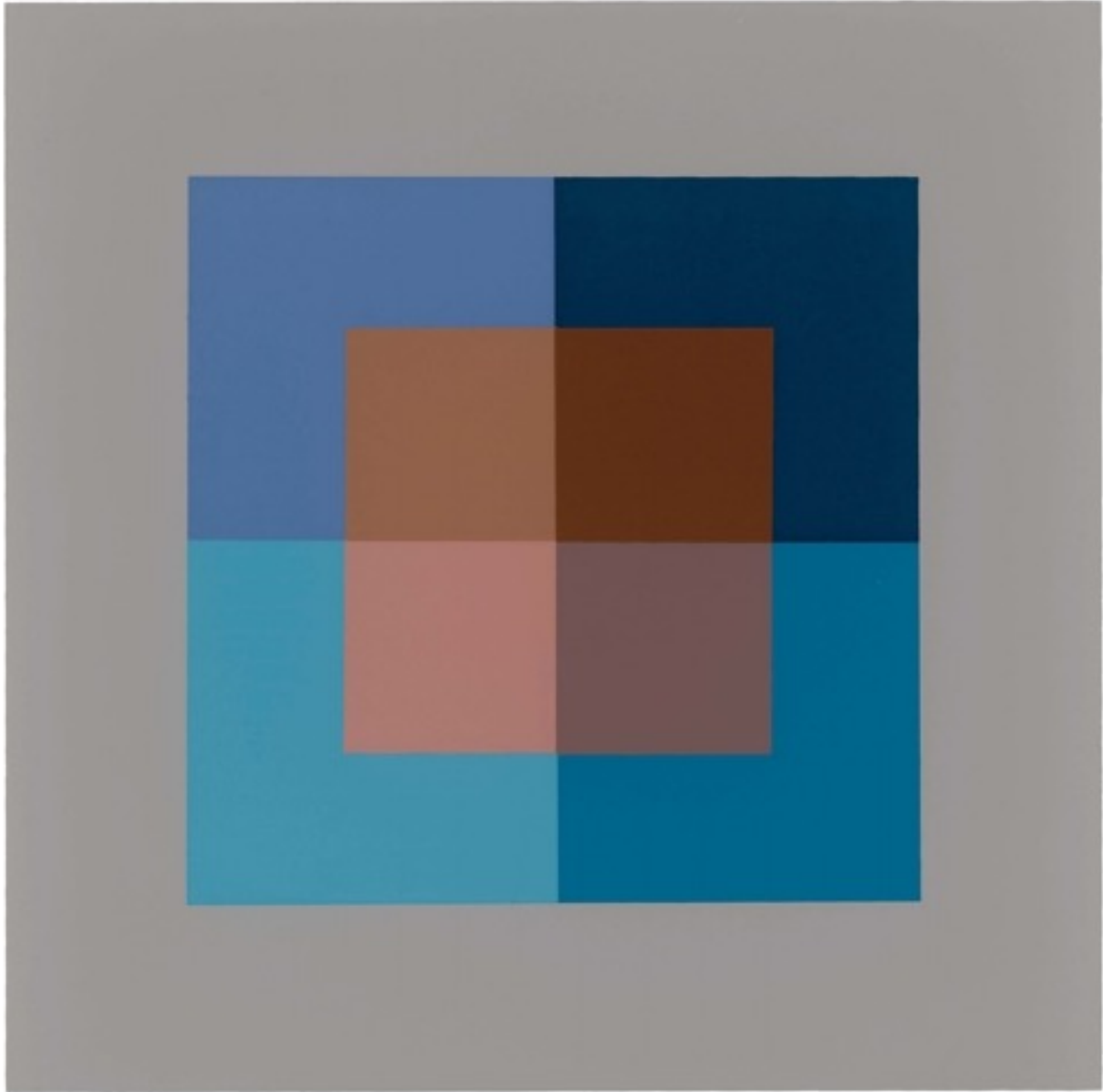
## Plate XVII-2: Film and volume color

Brenda Danilowitz, chief curator, The Josef and Anni Albers Foundation  
Frederick A. Horowitz, professor of art and former student of Josef Albers



11

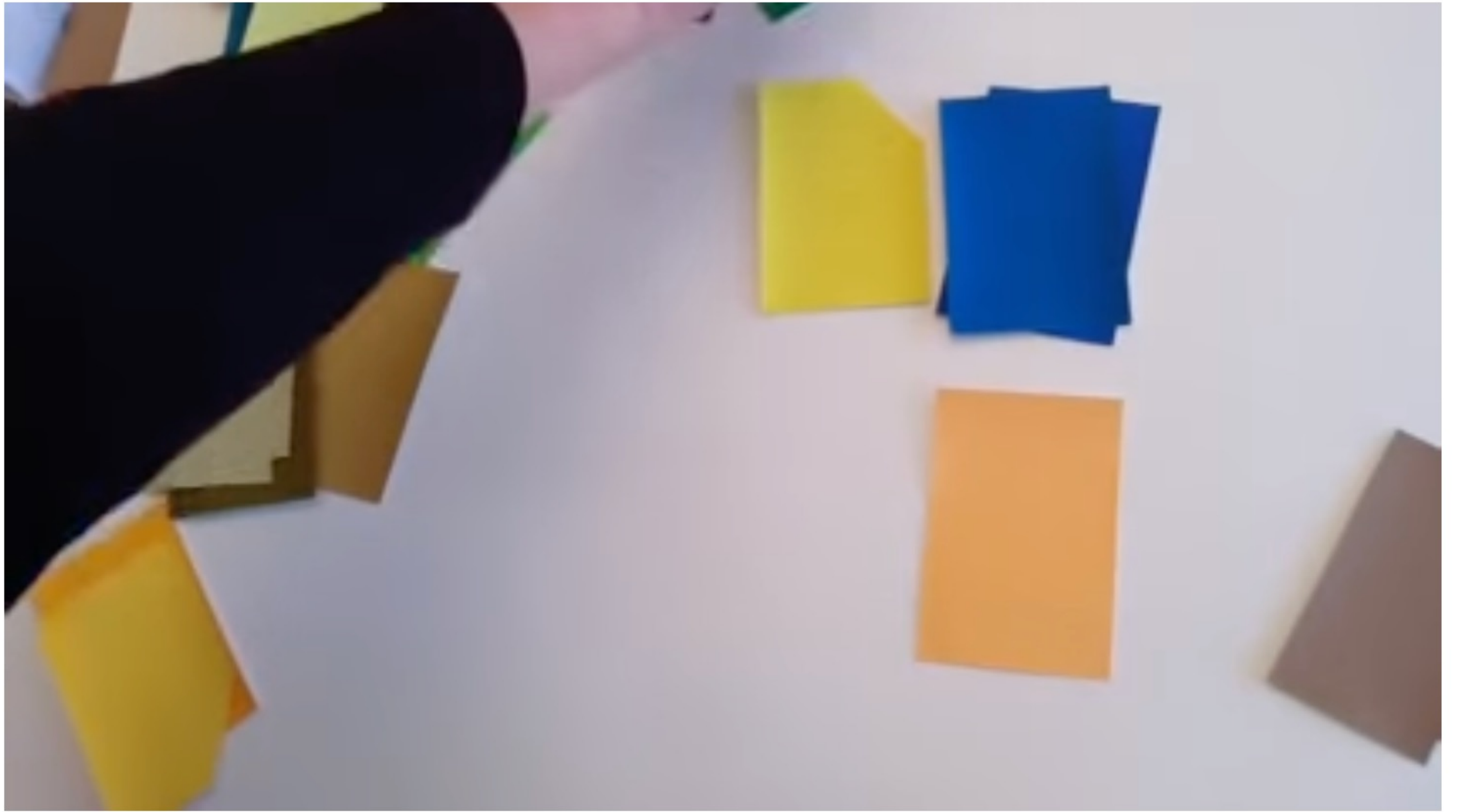


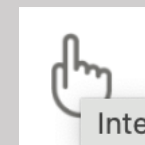


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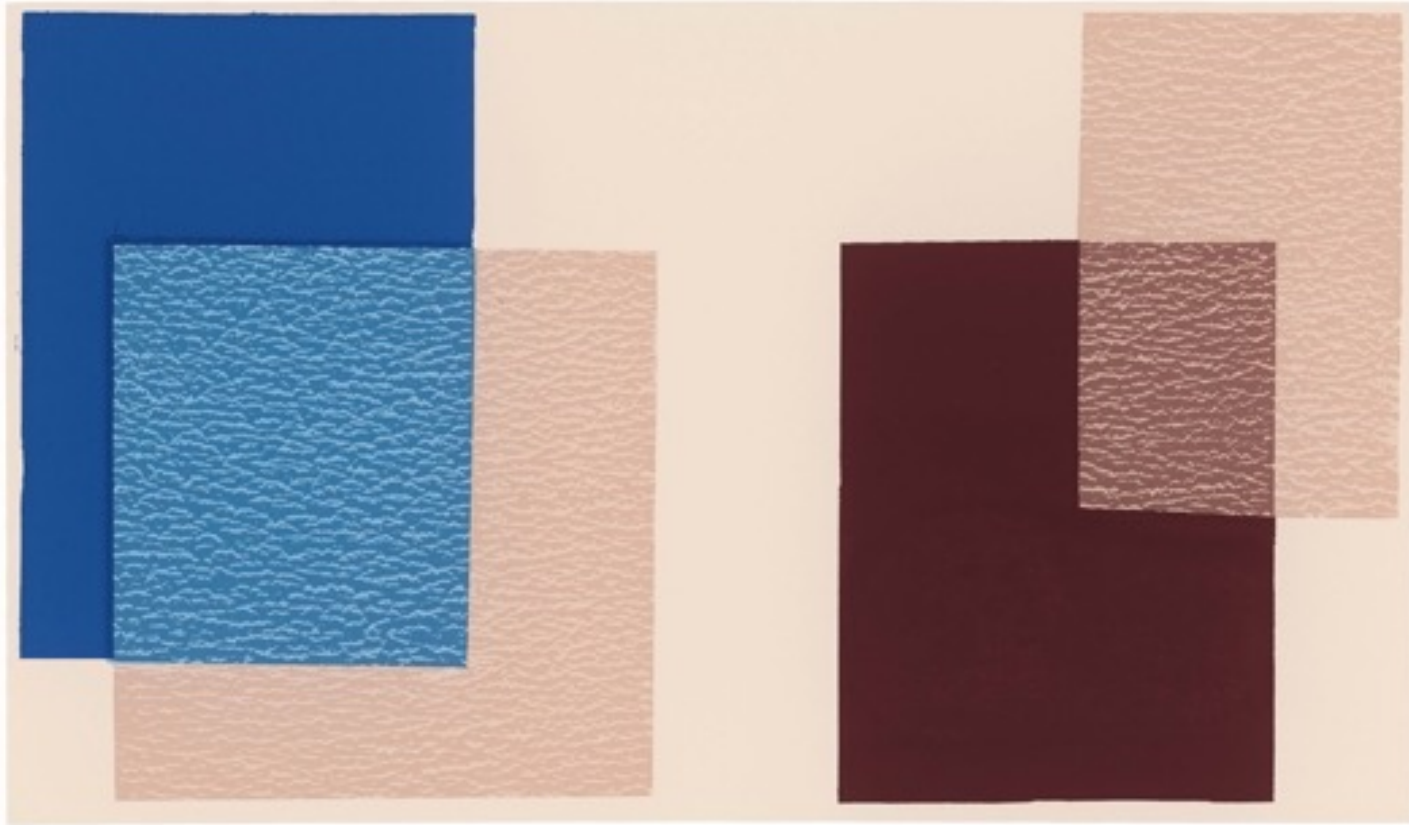
# **Color Mixture, Transparency, and Space Illusion**



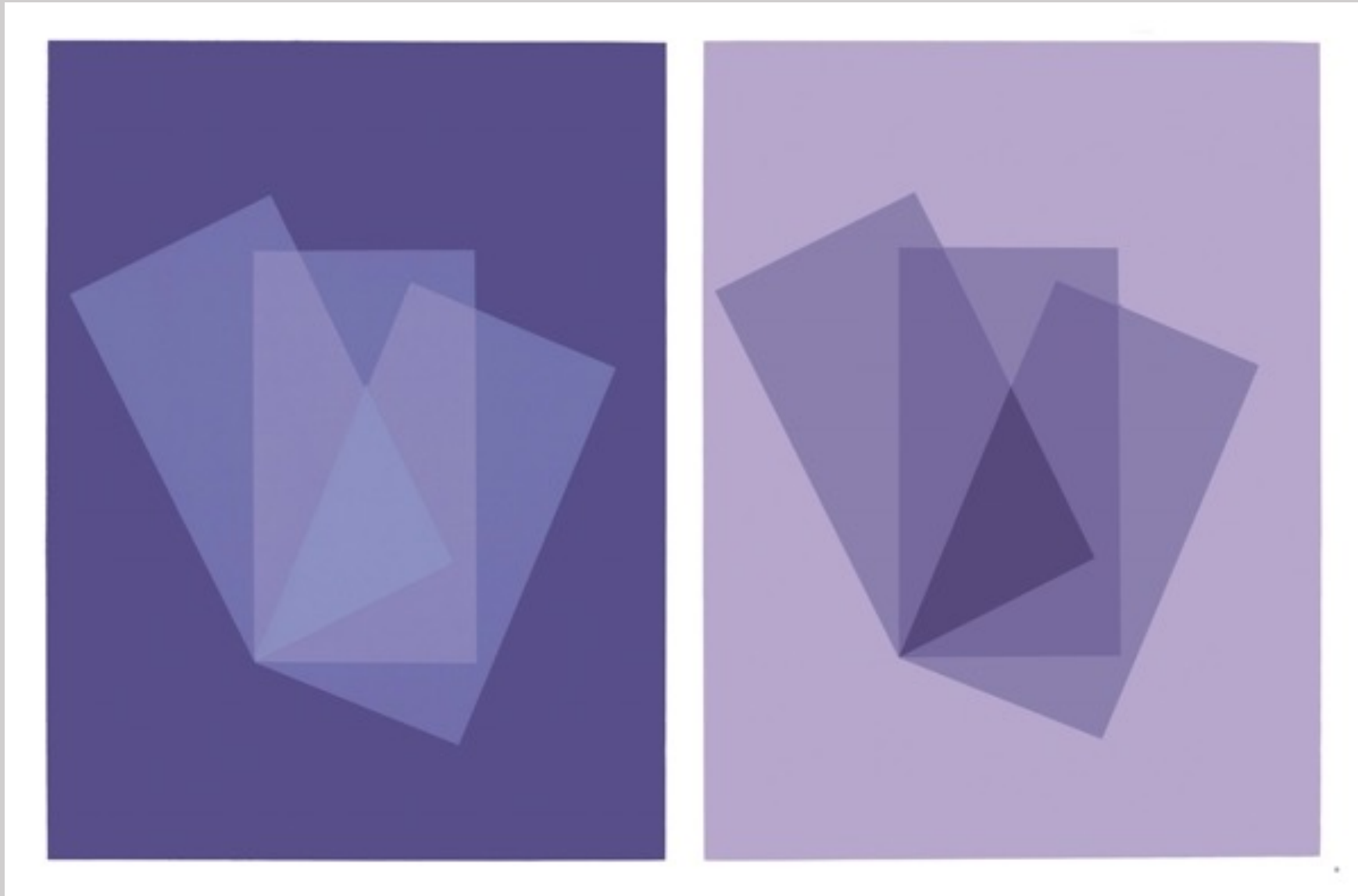


Illusion of transparency using opaque papers.

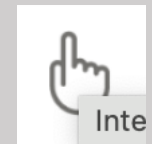
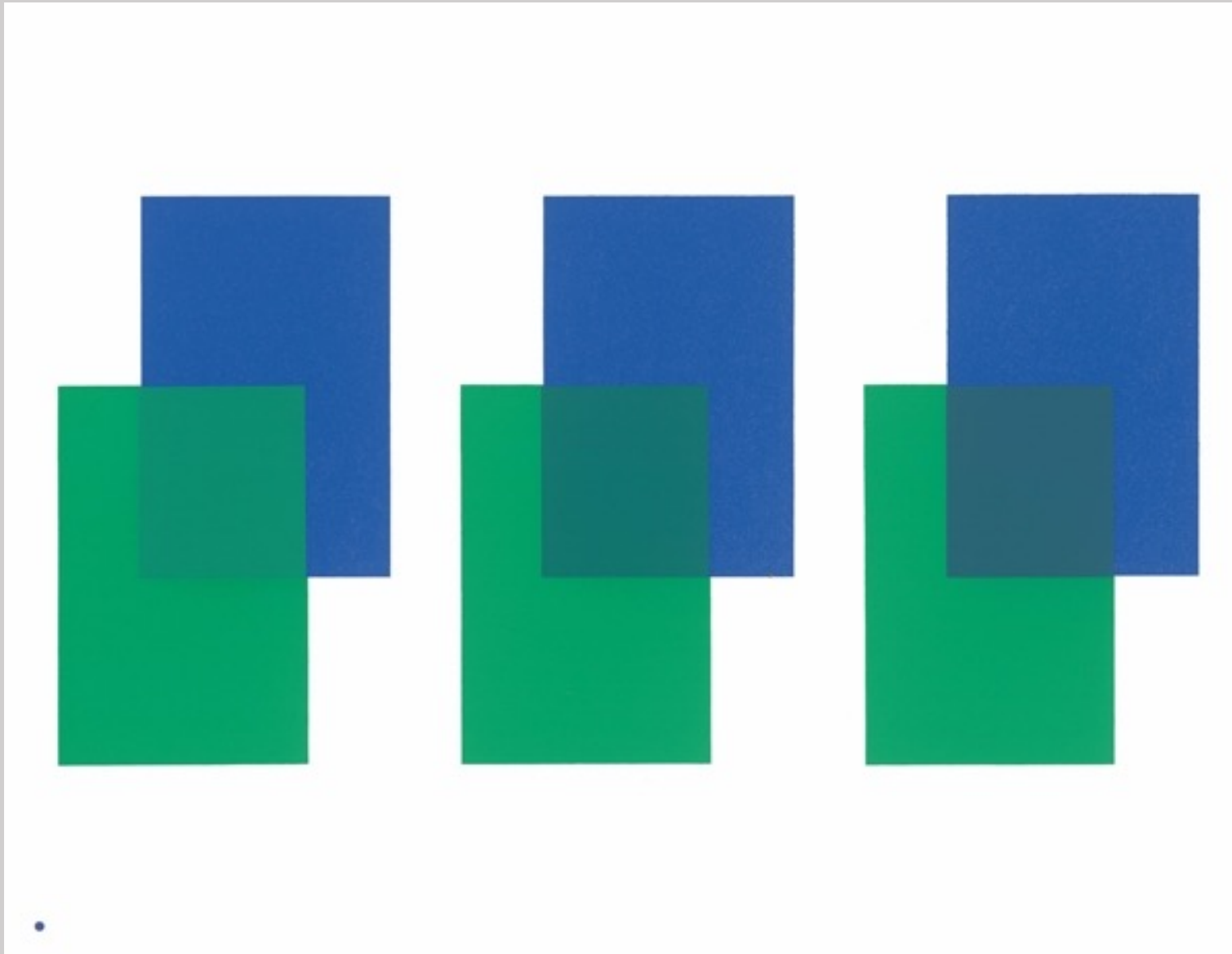




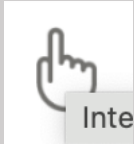
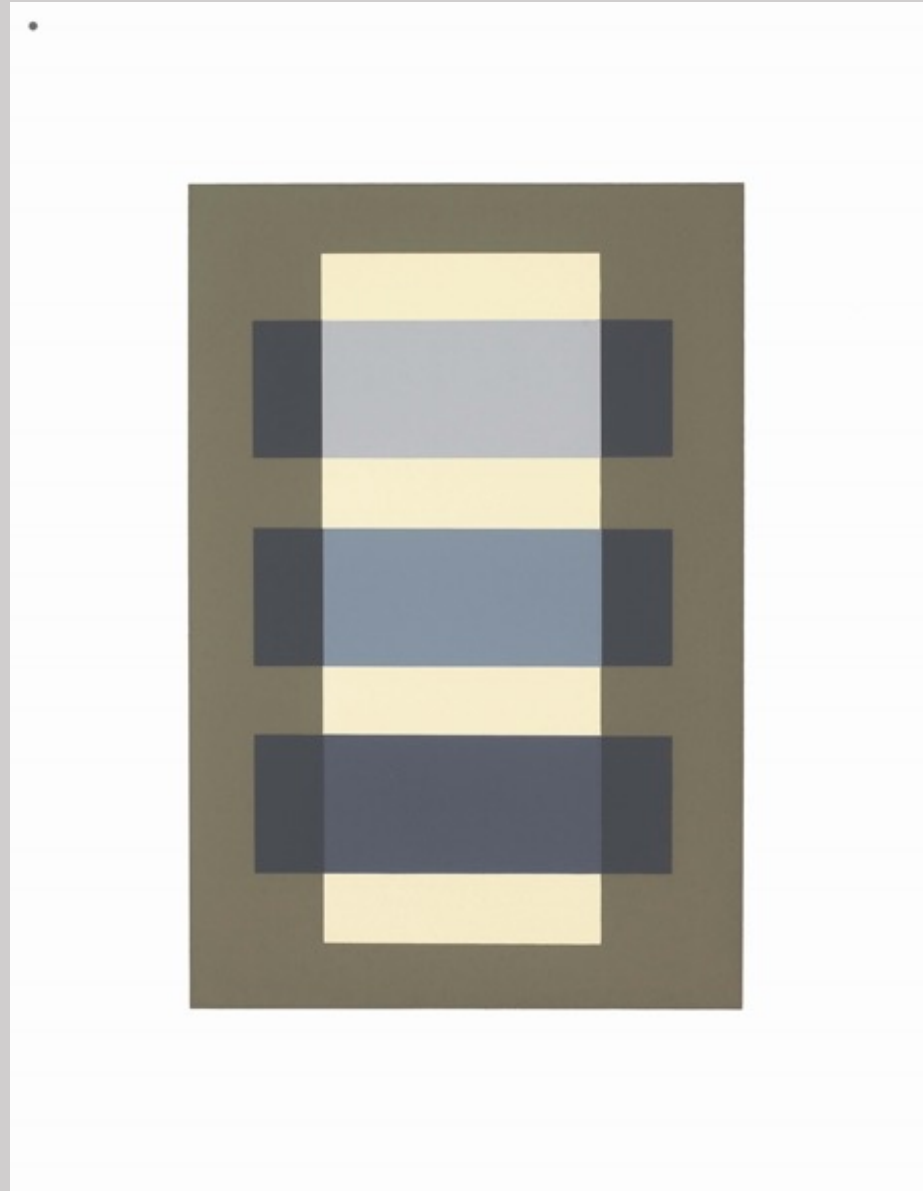
Even textures can appear mixed.



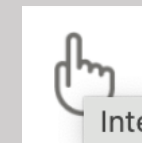
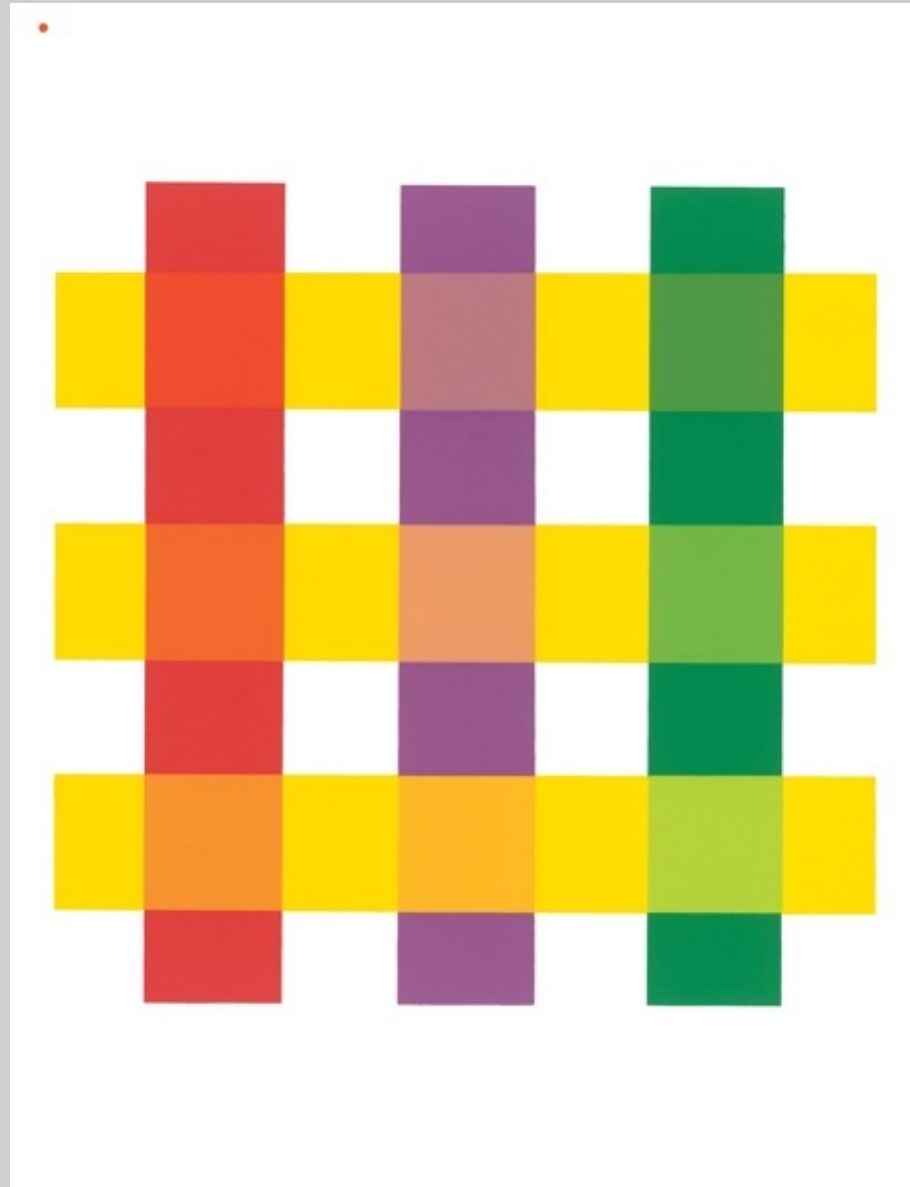
Transparence with additive color on left (illusion of mixing light) and subtractive color on right (illusion of mixing paint).



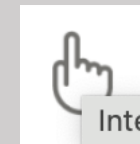
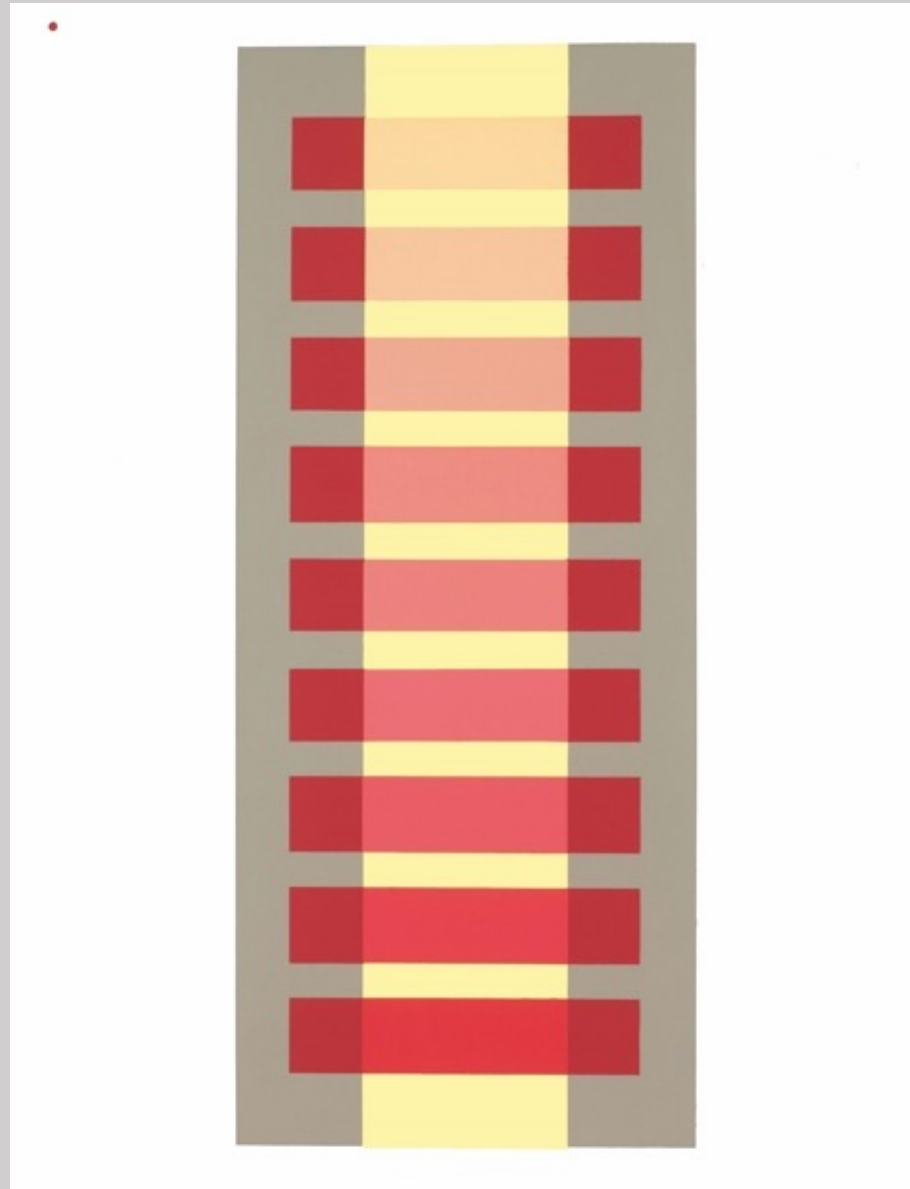
If the color in the middle appears closer to one of the color, it creates the illusion of that color being transparent, but on the top. If it's in the precise middle of the two colors, then it creates the illusion of being completely transparent.



The bottom, darkest bar appears on top of the cream color while the top bar appears beneath it. The harder, leading boundaries define the movement of the mixture, that is, the gray bars are moving from behind to in front of the cream.



The three upper mixtures are dominated by the three deep colors, so the mixtures appear beneath the horizontal bar. The three lowest mixtures are dominated by the same light color, so they appear on top of the the horizontal bar.



A more complex example of movement among mixtures. There are nine equidistant steps of red in the yellow area. The reds in the brown area are identical.

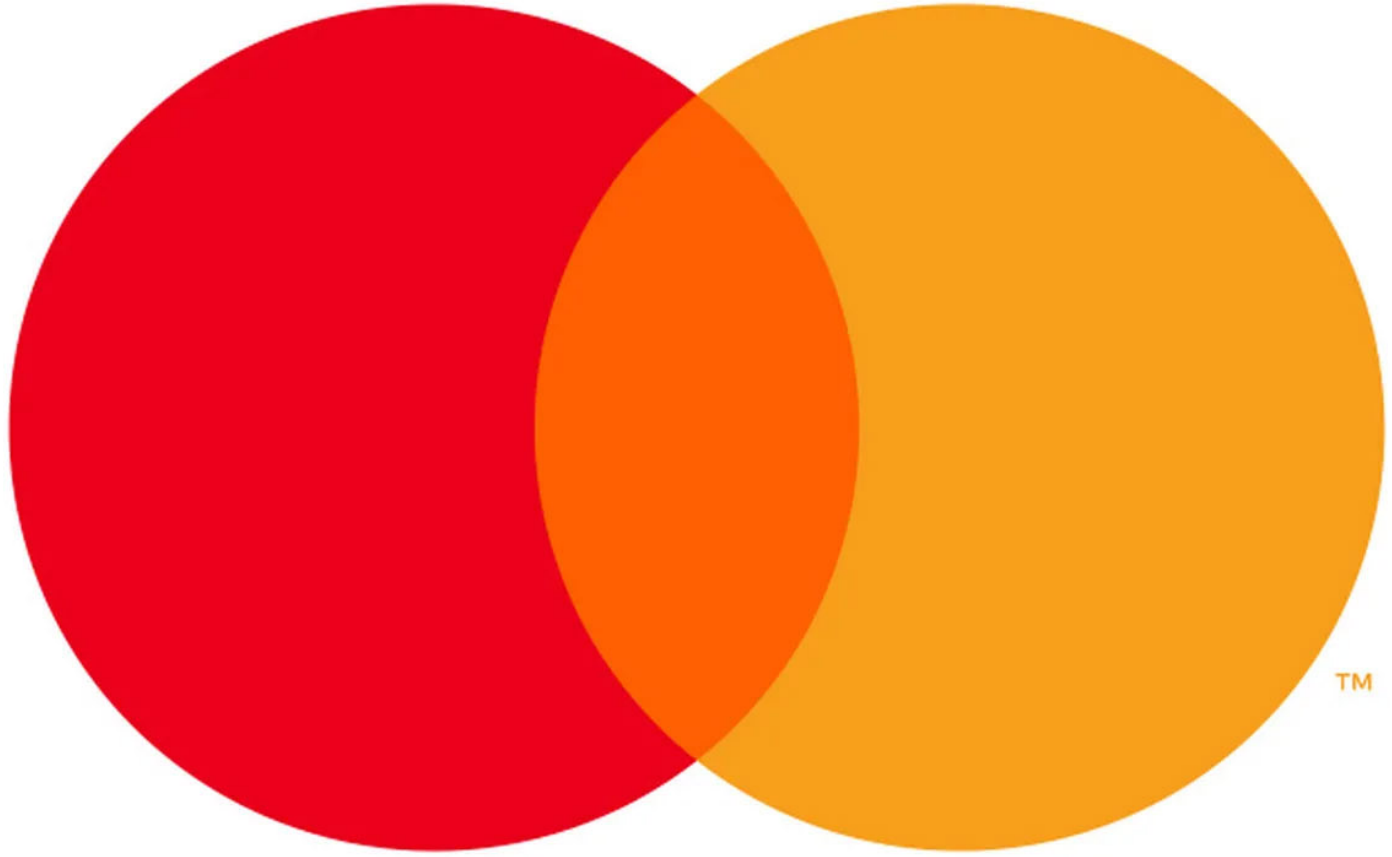




*Seasons*, Mary Fran Miklitsch.







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