

## Taste the Colors with Your Eyes

## Use of color can transform a page



- Color transmits feelings and can either enhance or confuse a message
- Color can create a sense of joy, a feeling of authority, or a sense of security


## Color is the Artist's Tool




## In 1666, it also became a Science

- The art community so strongly opposed Newton's scientific laws that it dismissed him entirely
- Now technology has put art and science together


## Rainbow of Light

## The Artist's Color space $\cap$,



## Bourges Divides Color info Four Parts

MAUVE, MAGENTA, CRIMSON, SCARLET, POSTER RED


Red is blood

- Represents highly charged personal feelings acts such as aggression, danger, bravery and love
- The most frequently used colors in creative arts
- The first colors to catch the eye by alerting us to pay attention



## Yellow is energy

- Represents uncertainty and restlessness
- Warm like fire
- Warns us to be cautious
- The color of ideas and dreams
- Stimulates those with creativity and ideas


## Each Group is Related to the Psyche

LIME, LEAF GREEN, SEA GREEN, EMERALD, TEAL


## Green is life

- Represents the eternal cycle of living, dying and being born again
- Steady and dependable like Mother Nature
- The color of trees, vegetables, and foliage: all natural and living things


Blue is peace

- Represents calm and tranquility, like the blue sky
- Distant and remote
- Respected as a sign of law, order and logic
- Made up of the colors most people like


## The Visible Color Spectrum



- Light reflected from an object can be measured and numerically described
- All visible colors can be defined and matched by colorimetry


## Color Goes Digital

The computer has taken over the world of color imaging


- Graphic systems now rely on sophisticated instrumentation to measure light reflected from a controlled source
- Colors are labeled digitally with specific, unchanging numbers
- Color standards are now in place for art and science to meet through the Bourges Color System








## All's Right with the World

## Position

- Sky blue, the second blue, contains a touch of magenta
- With magenta as a support, the rawness of cyan becomes somewhat mellowed


## Psychology

- Honest, true
- Good
- Calm, peaceful
- Clean


## Using Sky Blue

- Nearly always a good choice
- As comfortable and unpretentious as a faded denim work shirt




## Grays Create Shades

Grays increase the contrast between colors; when they are used to darken one area, other areas appear brighter


- Adding black/ gray to any color adds depth and dimension
- Using black/ gray allows us to create thousands of shades from the 20 colors and tints of the rainbow


## Shades are Shadows

They give the colors depth and dimension


100\% LIME


GRAY VALUES


100\% LIME
AND GRAY VALUES

## Different Grays Make Different Shades



## What are Complements?

Complements are any two colors that, when combined, block out all reflected light (create neutral black)

"A" Complements

"B" Complements

- Used next to each other, complements make each other appear brighter
- Simultaneous contrast each color is surrounded by a contrasting aura


## Complements Make Black





## Four Colors ARE Enough

Harmonious groups of colors to help navigate the process maze within a simple structure


Swatches from each of the four color groups are placed over each other

Use these sets as a base together with the tints, shades and blends

## Bourges Colors in a Circle

In 1918, Albert Bourges published his first process chart. 80 years lafer here is the new Bourges process color wheel.

HOW BOURGES WORKS




_- Compliments -=- Relared Hues

_- Compliments -=- Related Hues

| RED | 5 | Poster Red |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| YELLOW | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Yellow |
| GREEN | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | Teal |
| BLUE | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | Purple |



[^0]S3COD pup Sa3y


| 1 |  | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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| c 30 $M 100$ $Y$ |  |  | c ${ }_{\text {c }}$ - 100 $Y$ 50 | $\underset{\substack{c \\ M 100 \\ Y \\ 80}}{ }$ |
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| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} C & 21 \\ \text { M } 70 \\ \text { Y } \end{array}\right.$ | M 70 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { C } & \overline{4} \\ \text { Y } & 14 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{C} & \overline{2} \\ \mathrm{y} & 05 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & C \\ & \text { C } 70 \\ & \text { Y } 56 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} c & 18 \\ \text { M } & 60 \\ \text { r } \end{array}$ | M <br> Y <br> Y | $\begin{array}{ll} C \\ \text { C } \\ \text { Y } & \text { so } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{C} & - \\ \mathrm{M} \\ \mathrm{y} & 30 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { c } \\ \text { M } \\ \text { Y } & \text { 80 } \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{C} & 15 \\ \text { M } & 50 \\ \text { Y } & 1 \end{array}$ | c <br> M <br> Y | $\begin{array}{ll} C & - \\ M & 50 \\ Y & 10 \end{array}$ | cr $\begin{gathered}\text { C } \\ \text { M } \\ \text { Y } 25\end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll} C & 12 \\ \text { M } & 40 \\ \text { - } \end{array}$ | c <br> M <br> Y | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{C} & \overline{40} \\ \mathrm{y} & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & c \\ & \mathrm{c} \\ & \mathrm{y} \\ & \mathrm{y} \end{aligned} \mathbf{2 0}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} c \\ \mathrm{C} & 40 \\ \mathrm{y} & 32 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{C} & 9 \\ \mathrm{y} & 30 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} C & \bar{C} \\ \text { M } & 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{c} & - \\ \mathrm{M} 30 \\ \text { Y } & 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} C & \begin{array}{l} \text { M } \\ \text { Y } \end{array} 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
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| $\begin{array}{ll} C & 4 \\ \text { M } & 10 \\ \text { Y } \end{array}$ | c <br> y <br> y | $\begin{array}{ll} C \\ \text { M } & \overline{10} \\ \text { r } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C \\ & M \\ & \text { Y } \overline{10} \end{aligned}$ |  |
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YELLOWS and CODES


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| $\begin{aligned} & C \quad \bar{c} \\ & \text { M } 70 \\ & \text { Y } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & C \\ & \text { C } \\ & \text { Y } 78 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C- } \\ & \underset{Y}{7} \end{aligned}$ |
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| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { C } \\ \text { M } 50 \\ \text { Y } 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C }-\overline{4} \\ & \text { M } 35 \\ & \text { Y } 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{C} & - \\ \text { M } & 20 \\ \mathrm{y} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} c & - \\ M & 10 \\ \text { Y } 50 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\text { c }}{\text { c }}$ - - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{M} \\ & \mathrm{y} 40 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C \\ & \text { M } 28 \\ & \text { Y } 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} c \\ \text { M } \\ \text { y } & 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & c \\ & M \\ & \text { Y } \\ & \text { Y } 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { c }}{\text { c }}$ - - |
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GREENS and CODES


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|  | c  <br> M  <br> Y 90 | c <br> M <br> ¢ | c  <br> Y 90 | c  <br> M 90 <br>  18 |
| c <br> c <br> y | C  <br> M  <br> Y 80 |  | C <br> Y | $C$ 80 <br> $M$  <br>  16 |
| c  <br> M  <br> y 79 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { C } & 70 \\ M & \\ Y & 70\end{array}$ | C  <br> $M$  <br> $Y$ 70 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { c } \\ M & 70 \\ \mathrm{y} & 35\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { c } & 70 \\ M \\ \text { Y } & 14\end{array}$ |
| c  <br> ¢  <br> y 42 <br> 00  |  | c  <br> c  <br> Y 60 <br> 8  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { c } \\ \text { M } & 60 \\ \text { ¢ } & 30\end{array}$ | c 60 <br> $M$  <br> Y 12 |
| C <br> M <br> y | C  <br> M  <br> Y 50 |  | c 50 <br> Y 25 |  50 <br> $M$ 50 <br> Y 10 |
| C | C 40 <br> $M$  | $C$  <br> $M$ 40 <br> $Y$ 32 | c 40 <br> Y 20 | $$ |
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| $\begin{gathered} C \\ M \\ M \end{gathered} \frac{7}{10}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} c \\ \underset{c}{c} & 10 \\ y & \frac{10}{10} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} C & 10 \\ \text { M } & \frac{8}{8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} C & 10 \\ \underset{y}{\mathrm{y}} & \frac{1}{5} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} C & 10 \\ \text { M } & \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$ |
| $\underset{y}{C} \underset{y}{M}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { c } \\ \underset{y}{c} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { M } \\ \text { Y } \end{gathered} \frac{5}{4}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \underset{Y}{M} & \frac{5}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{y} \\ \mathrm{y} \end{gathered} \frac{5}{2}$ |



| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
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## Extrapolafe any area



Create more colors

## Bourges Mosaic for Every Basic Color

11 LIME


## Blends Are the Muted Colors

11 LIME


- All Bourges master colors consist of only two process colors
- Sophisticated, muted colors are created by blending a flat tint of the missing process color with the master hue
- Since lime is made up of cyan and yellow, for blends the missing process color is magenta


## Full Bourges Mosaic

11 LIME=CYAN/YELLOW
MAGENTA
FULL MOSAIC


## Defective Color Vision



One of the most important factors about color is how we perceive it


- Human perception of color is more elusive than scientific
- Gender, age and illness are factors in color vision



## Colors appear to change when different backgrounds are used



White Background


50\% Gray Background


Black Background


Color Background Sky Blue

## CMY Process Colors-SWOP Standards




## Process Palette



## Spider Chart

This shows the CIELAB
plots for the full tonal scale of each Bourges color. These colors were selected from a half century of art material sales.

## Original Bourges Color Concept

FULL SPECTRUM

"A" COMPLEMENTS
"B" COMPLEMENTS


## Bourges Master Color Chart


(16) $17 \quad 18 \quad 19 \quad 20$


Create with Colors You Know will Print


Not the end．．． just the beginning圖回圖固



[^0]:    -Compliments --- Related Hues

