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Prof. Wilson

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## Research Findings

A) “The results showed that both US and Mexican participants chose lighter, yellower (warmer), and more saturated colors as going better with faster music in the major mode, but darker, bluer (cooler), and less saturated (grayer) colors as going better with slower music in the minor mode”.

- Palmer, S. E., Langlois, T. A., & Schloss, K. B. (2016). Music-to-color associations of single-line piano melodies" in non-synesthetes. *Multisensory Research*, 29(1-3), 157–193. <https://doi.org/10.1163/22134808-00002486>

B) “Young children, for example, have different color preferences than older children or adults (e.g. Gale, Granger, Staples & Walton cited in Kreitler & Kreitler, 1972; Rimerman, 1990; Amitay, 1985); adolescents attempt to vary the brightness value of a specific color; adults incline to create monochromatic drawings (Golomb, 1992). Others argue that laws with regard to color preference seem to turn up too many exceptions to the rules (e.g. Kreitler & Kreitler, 1972) and judgments of color preference are susceptible to changes by conditioning, mainly in children (e.g. Valentine, Staples & Walton cited in Kreitler & Kreitler, 1972).

- - Elkoshi, R. (2004, September 10). Is music “colorful”? A study of the effects of age and musical literacy on children’s notational color expressions. *International Journal of Education & the Arts*, 5(2).

\*\*\*These quotes from both papers have helped me determine that the color palettes of the major and minor chords in MIDI Colors are completely up to me, as long as I use dark or dim colors for minor chords (blues, grays, etc.) and bright (and/or bold) colors for the major chords.