

The Elements of Art The: المادة

The structure of color: الموضوع

الأسبوع: الثاني

الشهر: تشرين الثاني

White light is a mixture of all spectral colors, can be separated into its components by directing it to pass through a glass prism. The phenomenon is reversed by recomposing or adding together the colored rays producing mixture of spectral lights and ultimately obtaining light which appears white to the eye

If carefully selected, it is found that white light can be obtained by using only three spectral lights which can be mixed to obtain white are orange-red, green and blue-violet, which are named the primary colors of light or the additive colors

The result of superimposition is readily observed, where the orange-red and blue-violet beams overlap producing magenta, where the green and blue-violet beams overlap an area of sky-blue, which is known as cyan, where orange-red and green are mixed to produce yellow light. Where the orange-red, green and blue-violet lights all overlap producing white light

The colors magenta, cyan, and yellow are called the primary color of pigments or the subtractive. Those combine together producing pigment which appears black

We will find also that the mixing of red and yellow is orange. The mixing of yellow and blue is producing green. The mixing of red and violet we will have a color not in the spectrum which is purple

Artists have long referred to yellow orange and red as warm colors and green, blue and violet as cool colors. The purples and red purples do not exist in the solar spectrum but are made by mixing the extremes, red and violet as we have mentioned above

Matisse found that the warm colors built heavy sharp and solid forms, which push themselves to the foreground of the painting. While the cool colors built light soft forms, which look like to be all the way back to the background of the

painting. and by using the mechanism of warm and cool colors artist can obtain the aerial perspective