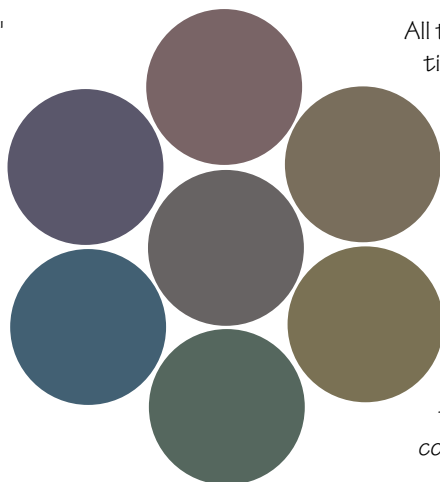


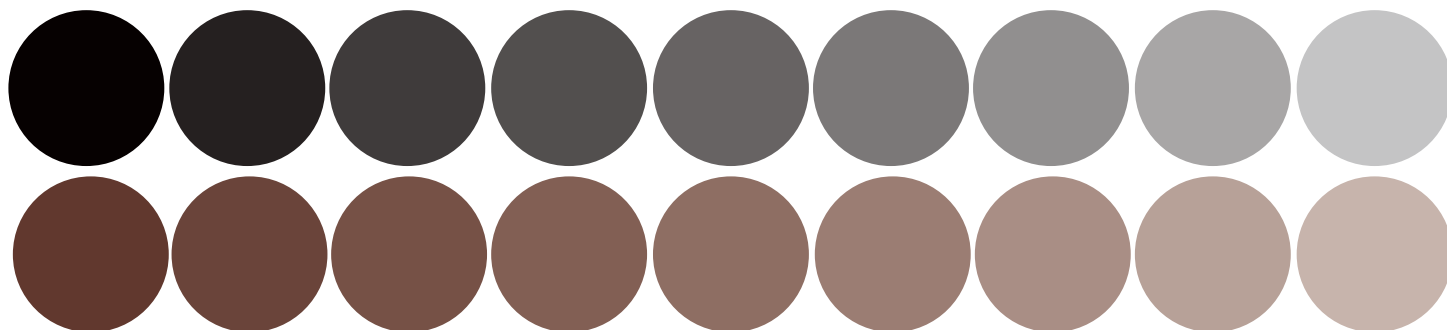
# SYLVIA COSH :: JAMES WALTERS :: CROCHET

## 5: Grey, Stone, Brown, Beige, Ochre & 'Natural' Colours

The words 'grey', 'brown', 'beige' and even 'natural' can easily catch us out! This is because all of them mean: 'consisting of some of each of the primary colours'. In order to handle them satisfactorily we need to observe which of the colours in the 'wheel' predominate. Are we, for instance, looking at 'blue'-grey or 'green'-grey (or 'warm' or 'cold'-grey)? What hues does this 'nut'-brown, 'rusty' or 'sandy' brown really have in it? To encourage your eye to learn to see truly, you may wish to experiment by mixing watercolour paints or yarn/fabric dyes and keeping labelled samples for reference.



All the colours on these worksheets are made of tiny dots of three pure colours - not the familiar red, yellow and blue, but the so-called cyan (yellowy-blue), magenta and yellow (rather acid/green) which are used in printing. Apart from simply assessing the colours as they appear in the normal way when the individual dots are invisible, you could look at them closely through a very strong magnifier (or linen count) and observe the actual proportions of the separate colours. Note that in the case of the shades, a fourth 'colour' - black - also comes into play.



Each of the larger discs below contains all three colours in the proportions indicated by the smaller discs above them, plus 25% black

