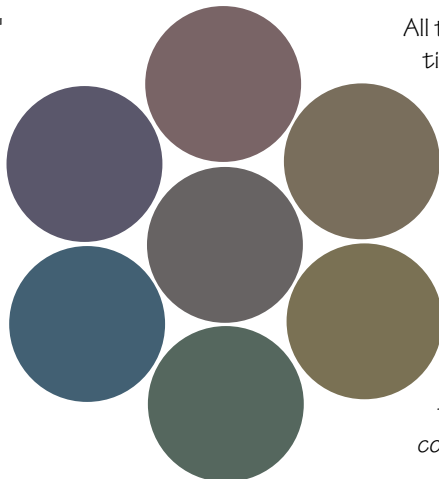


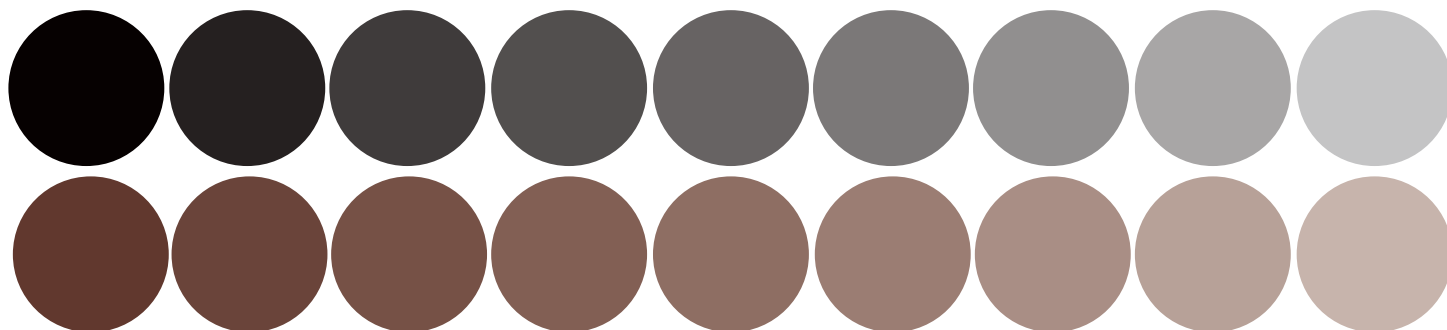
SYLVIA COSH :: JAMES WALTERS :: CROCHET

5: Grey, Stone, Brown, Beige, Ochre & 'Natural' colors

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 colors'. In order to handle them satisfactorily we need to observe which of the colors 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 watercolor paints or yarn/fabric dyes and keeping labelled samples for reference.



All the colors on these worksheets are made of tiny dots of three pure colors - 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 colors 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 colors. Note that in the case of the shades, a fourth 'color' - black - also comes into play.



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

