

- **Colour Dimension**

Color dimension is basically a way to describe or measure the following:

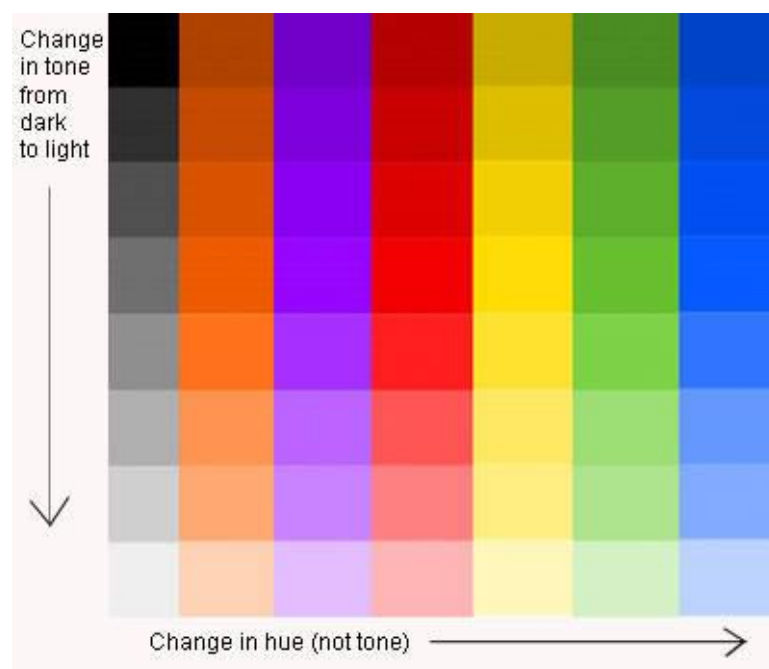
- i) The degree to which a stimulus can be as similar to or different from stimuli that are described as red, blue, green and yellow (THIS IS CALLED “HUE”)
- ii) Lightness or Darkness of a color (THIS IS CALLED “VALUE”)
- iii) Brightness or dullness of a color (THIS IS CALLED “INTENSITY”)

- **Hue**

Hue is the word used to describe a “Color Family”. For example, if “Burnt Orange” is a color we mean, we would say that burnt orange is an Orange “Hue” or belongs to the “Orange Family”. Basically Hue is generally used to describe the spectrum colors found on the color wheel.

Normally, colors with the same hue are distinguished with adjectives referring to their lightness and/or chroma, such as light blue, pastel blue, sky blue, vivid blue. Exceptions include brown which is a dark orange and pink which is a light red with reduced chroma.

The following picture clears our understanding on various color hues:

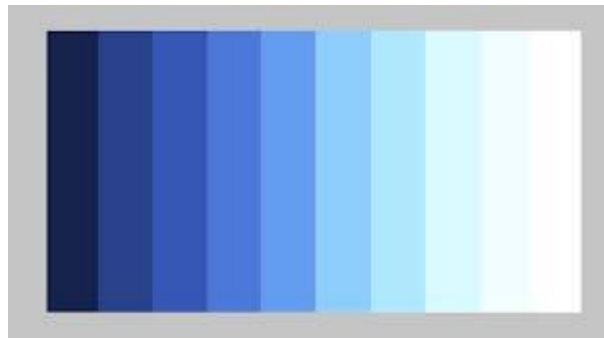


- **Value**

Value is the relative lightness or darkness of a color. All colors have value; some are lighter or darker than others. Value is normally measured on a scale of one to ten. “One” being the darker at black and “Ten”, being the lighter at white.

Value is one of the main properties of a color and the artists manage and control value in order to create form and dimension within an object.

The following picture gives a better understanding of a Blue Hue with color values from One to Ten with One being the darkest and Ten being the lightest.



- Intensity

Intensity is used to describe the brightness or dullness of a particular color. Artists describe the attributes of a color in a painting based on the amount of light than an object receives.



In the above picture, we can see that the colors become dull as they move into the centre of the circle. These colors have reduced intensity as compared to the colors on the outer rings of the circle.