

## Week Four: Color Interaction Study Notes:

**Actual Color Transparency** - The perception or use of transparent materials. When we perceive a transparent object, the light is transmitted; that is, it is allowed to go through the object to create a color sensation.

**Bezold Effect** - The effect of changing the dominant color of a given design and the subsequent varying of all the other colors.

**Color Interactions** - A color illusion that occurs in our perception of color due to the interconnected relationships of colors. Also called relative color.

**Complementary Vibrations** - Complementary vibration of hues went to full saturation complementary hues are used in close proximity. When these conditions exist, the colors will generate an illusion of movement.

**Optical Mixtures** - Colors that use tiny amounts of two or more colors that visually blend create another color. An optical mixture can visually combine either pigmented materials or light.

**Simultaneous Contrast** - Refers to colors that interact and affect each other, which can give them a different or varied appearance. Also refers to when the eye simultaneously "wants" to see the complement of any given hue, affecting our perception of color and relationships.

**Simultaneous Transparency** - A color illusion in which opaque media is used to create an illusion of transparency.

**Successive Contrast** - A spontaneous color image produced in direct succession to the eyes over exposure to a single full-saturation color, also called *afterimage*.