

### Chapter 1 : About Your Privacy on this Site

*The color defined as green in the RGB color model, displayed on the right, is the brightest possible green that can be reproduced on a computer screen, and is the color named green in X It is one of the three primary colors used in the RGB color space along with red and blue.*

Pin It Share We all dream in color. Every design concept and sketch comes with some sort of color association. But what do those colors mean? What associations are we making just with that choice alone? Here we take a look at green's meanings, color pairings and sites that are doing it well. While green is most strongly associated with nature, it has other meanings as well. Green hues are tied to health, growth, freshness, money and safety. Shades of Green Green Infrastructure Inc dConstruct Green is one of the most natural, and neutral, colors you can use in a design project. The color has very negative associations unless it takes on a yellowish tone and is appealing to the eye because of its wavelength on the light spectrum. Green is used by companies looking to form a visual bond with nature, to promote wellness or health or safety, military applications and money and finance. While the color is often linked to stability, it can be associated with inexperience. All you have to do is to pick the elements you like best and combine them. Each slide has been carefully crafted to satisfy three key criteria: That way you know every element works together seamlessly while enhancing the impact of your content. Create a Website The darkest shades of green tend to have masculine associations, whereas lighter, most pastel tones are linked to feminine qualities. Darker shades of green are most commonly associated with money, especially in the United States where currency is printed on green paper. The tie to money has led dark green to also connect to greed, envy and ambition. The brightest green hues are hopeful and safe. Bright greens are often seen as the color for plants and in marketing for eco-friendly packaging and products. The more yellowish green the hue, the less positive the associations tend to be. Yellow-greens are often thought to represent illness or discord. Others tie to shade to jealousy. Olive greens are also representative of nature. Here you get dual representations of olive branches are a naturally-growing plant containing a color that is linked to peace. Cultural Considerations While green is often linked to money in the United States, it is also linked to advancement. Green has spiritual meanings in Islamic and Japanese cultures. In Islam, it is a sacred color and sign of respect; in Japan, it is the color of eternal life. On the other hand, in North Africa green represents corruption. Green is formed by mixing yellow and blue. Even more shades can be created with the additions of white or black. You can use the color wheel to create color schemes of multiple hues that can create a sense of harmony or chaos. Create a scheme using three side-by-side colors for an analogous scheme of yellow-green, green and aqua. A complementary scheme pairs green and magenta or fuchsia opposites on the wheel, while natural schemes can match green, yellow and blue because each color appears in nature. Other well-known associations with green include national militaries many of the uniforms are green, the Green Party political group and even the nation of Libya, which has a solid green national flag.

### Chapter 2 : BBC - Earth - Is green the most natural colour?

*Green, blue-green, and blue are sacred colors in Iran, where they symbolize paradise. As the emblematic color of Ireland, green represents the vast green hillsides, as well as Ireland's patron saint, St. Patrick.*

All the colors you see on your computer screen are made by mixing them in different intensities. Light which triggers this greenness response more than the yellowness or blueness of the other color opponent mechanism is called green. In some cases, one is missing or faulty, which can cause color blindness, including the common inability to distinguish red and yellow from green, known as deuteranopia or red-green color blindness. Studies show that a green environment can reduce fatigue. On the HSV color wheel, also known as the RGB color wheel, the complement of green is magenta; that is, a color corresponding to an equal mixture of red and blue light one of the purples. On a traditional color wheel, based on subtractive color, the complementary color to green is considered to be red. A unique green appearing neither yellowish nor bluish is produced on such a device by mixing light from the green primary with some light from the blue primary. Lasers emitting in the green part of the spectrum are widely available to the general public in a wide range of output powers. The most common green lasers use diode pumped solid state DPSS technology to create the green light. YVO<sub>4</sub> or neodymium-doped yttrium aluminium garnet Nd:YAG and induces it to emit. This deeper infrared light is then passed through another crystal containing potassium, titanium and phosphorus KTP, whose non-linear properties generate light at a frequency that is twice that of the incident beam. Green lasers have a wide variety of applications, including pointing, illumination, surgery, laser light shows, spectroscopy, interferometry, fluorescence, holography, machine vision, non-lethal weapons and bird control. Pigments, food coloring and fireworks. The Chicago River is dyed green every year to mark St. Patrick's Day. Pigments, in this case, are minerals which reflect the color green, rather than emitting it through luminescent or phosphorescent qualities. The large number of green pigments makes it impossible to mention them all. Among the more notable green minerals, however is the emerald, which is colored green by trace amounts of chromium and sometimes vanadium. Widely thought to have been due to copper because copper compounds often have blue and green colors, the blue-green color is likely to be derived from small quantities of lead and water in the feldspar. The process of making verdigris was described in ancient times by Pliny. It was used by the Romans in the murals of Pompeii, and in Celtic medieval manuscripts as early as the 5th century AD. It produced a blue-green which no other pigment could imitate, but it had drawbacks; it was unstable, it could not resist dampness, it did not mix well with other colors, it could ruin other colors with which it came into contact. Leonardo da Vinci, in his treatise on painting, warned artists not to use it. It was widely used in miniature paintings in Europe and Persia in the 16th and 17th centuries. Its use largely ended in the late 19th century, when it was replaced by the safer and more stable chrome green. It became popular with painters, since, unlike other synthetic greens, it was stable and not toxic. Vincent van Gogh used it, along with Prussian blue, to create a dark blue sky with a greenish tint in his painting *Cafe terrace at night*. It is composed of clay colored by iron oxide, magnesium, aluminum silicate, or potassium. The clay was crushed, washed to remove impurities, then powdered. It was sometimes called Green of Verona. Sven Rinman, a Swedish chemist, discovered this compound in 1809. Emerald green was a synthetic deep green made in the 19th century by hydrating chrome oxide. It was also known as Guignet green. Chlorophyll, the E numbers E1 and E2, is the most common green chemical found in nature, and only allowed in certain medicines and cosmetic materials. Frogs often appear green because light reflects off of a blue underlayer through a yellow upperlayer, filtering the light to be primarily green. Chlorophyll absorbs the long wavelengths of light red and short wavelengths of light blue much more efficiently than the wavelengths that appear green to the human eye, so light reflected by plants is enriched in green. Their purple color arose because they extracted energy in the green portion of the spectrum using bacteriorhodopsin. The new organisms that then later came to dominate the extraction of light were selected to exploit those portions of the spectrum not used by the halobacteria. Most fish, reptiles, amphibians, and birds appear green because of a reflection of blue light coming through an over-layer of yellow pigment. Perception of color can also be affected by the surrounding environment. For example,

broadleaf forests typically have a yellow-green light about them as the trees filter the light. Turacoverdin is one chemical which can cause a green hue in birds, especially. This can cause their feces to look green as well. Other chemicals which generally contribute to greenness among organisms are flavins, lycochromes and hemanovadin. Green eyes Main article: Eye color There is no green pigment in green eyes; like the color of blue eyes, it is an optical illusion; its appearance is caused by the combination of an amber or light brown pigmentation of the stroma, given by a low or moderate concentration of melanin, with the blue tone imparted by the Rayleigh scattering of the reflected light. It was of very poor quality, more brown than green. Ceramics from ancient Mesopotamia show people wearing vivid green costumes, but it is not known how the colors were produced. Tomb painting of the gardens of Amon at the temple of Karnak, from the tomb of Nakh, the chief gardener. Early 14th century BC. The Ancient Egyptian god Osiris, ruler of the underworld and of rebirth and regeneration, was typically shown with a green face. For painting on the walls of tombs or on papyrus, Egyptian artists used finely ground malachite, mined in the west Sinai and the eastern desert; a paintbox with malachite pigment was found inside the tomb of King Tutankhamun. They also used less expensive green earth pigment, or mixed yellow ochre and blue azurite. To dye fabrics green, they first colored them yellow with dye made from saffron and then soaked them in blue dye from the roots of the woad plant. The hieroglyph for green represented a growing papyrus sprout, showing the close connection between green, vegetation, vigor and growth. In wall paintings, the ruler of the underworld, Osiris, was typically portrayed with a green face, because green was the symbol of good health and rebirth. Palettes of green facial makeup, made with malachite, were found in tombs. It was worn by both the living and the dead, particularly around the eyes, to protect them from evil. Tombs also often contained small green amulets in the shape of scarab beetles made of malachite, which would protect and give vigor to the deceased. It also symbolized the sea, which was called the "Very Green. The philosopher Democritus described two different greens: Aristotle considered that green was located midway between black, symbolizing the earth, and white, symbolizing water. However, green was not counted among the four classic colors of Greek painting – red, yellow, black and white – and is rarely found in Greek art. The Romans made a fine green earth pigment that was widely used in the wall paintings of Pompeii, Herculaneum, Lyon, Vaison-la-Romaine, and other Roman cities. They also used the pigment verdigris, made by soaking copper plates in fermenting wine. Duccio di Buoninsegna painted the faces in this painting with an undercoat of green earth pigment. The surface pink has faded, making the faces look green today. The green costume of the Mona Lisa shows she was from the gentry, not from the nobility. Poets such as Chaucer also drew connections between the color green and the devil. Red could only be worn by the nobility, brown and gray by peasants, and green by merchants, bankers and the gentry and their families. The Mona Lisa wears green in her portrait, as does the bride in the Arnolfini portrait by Jan van Eyck. Unfortunately for those who wanted or were required to wear green, there were no good vegetal green dyes which resisted washing and sunlight. Green dyes were made out of the fern, plantain, buckthorn berries, the juice of nettles and of leeks, the digitalis plant, the broom plant, the leaves of the fraxinus, or ash tree, and the bark of the alder tree, but they rapidly faded or changed color. Only in the 16th century was a good green dye produced, by first dyeing the cloth blue with woad, and then yellow with Reseda luteola, also known as yellow-weed. They also used finely-ground malachite, which made a luminous green. They used green earth colors for backgrounds. During the early Renaissance, painters such as Duccio di Buoninsegna learned to paint faces first with a green undercoat, then with pink, which gave the faces a more realistic hue. Over the centuries the pink has faded, making some of the faces look green. The paintings of Constable romanticized the vivid green landscapes of England. In the paintings of Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot, the green of trees and nature became the central element of the painting, with the people secondary.

### Chapter 3 : Green - Wikipedia

*The color green promotes love of nature, family, friends, pets and home. It is the color of people who love being in the garden, at home, or being a good host. But green color meaning can also be associated with being new or inexperienced.*

Remember most of those are artificially colored. Instead, you get the soft to deep muted tones that nature intended. While some give you only color, some natural colorants give you more, such as exfoliation, antioxidants or other benefits. You can see that many of the natural items used in soap making are similar to if not the same as those used in coloring fabrics or naturally coloring hair. In short, that means it changes things. In the case of fresh foods, lye will usually rot them, creating an ugly mess and a ruined batch of soap. Many of the mints will turn bright green, then after a few weeks will turn brown. Rose petals usually turn brown in a matter of days. Lavender will stay purple for a few days, then turn green, finally ending at brown. So what can you do to get around that? You can try soaking the dried herbs in Vitamin E oil , a natural preservative of sorts. What do I do? I use what I know works. Calendula for yellow, kelp for green, and coffee and chocolate for brown. It has a natural earthy scent, stays a grayish brown and acts as a loofa in the shower. I use strawberry jam and get the added benefit of the small amount of sugar, which serves as a mild chemical peel due to the alpha hydroxy-like ingredients. I also add some heavy whipping cream to my Strawberries and Cream soap. I put a tablespoon or so in after trace has been reached. Another favorite during fall is my Autumn Soap. It has canned pumpkin, heavy cream, turbinado sugar and pumpkin pie spice. If you decide to deviate from the norm and experiment, do it with small batches. Always be sure to keep track of what you add and how much. That way I can keep each batch consistent or change things as I like. Have you used natural soap colorants in your handmade soap?

**Chapter 4 : Going Green: Color Connects with Nature - Designmodo**

*Nature, vivacity, and life. Green is the color most commonly associated in Europe and the U.S. with nature, vivacity and life. It is the color of many.*

**Physical Effects** What happens to your body in the presence of green? Your pituitary gland is stimulated. Your muscles are more relaxed, and your blood histamine levels increase, which leads to a decrease in allergy symptoms and dilated blood vessels, aiding in smoother muscle contractions. In short, green is calming, stress-relieving, and a bit paradoxically invigorating. **Symbolism** Green stands for balance, nature, spring, and rebirth. In Japanese culture, green is associated with eternal life, and it is the sacred color of Islam, representing respect and the prophet Muhammad. **Positive Associations** We associate green with vitality, fresh growth, and wealth. We generally think of it as a balanced, healthy, and youthful. We link green with envy and with greed, and even the Mr. Yuck sticker intended to warn children away from potentially hazardous chemicals is a bright, eye-catching green. **Color Morsels** In the 1990s, the US government printed new currency. One side of the bills were printed with green ink to prevent counterfeiting since cameras of the day could only take black and white photographs. The precious gemstone emerald is a member of the beryl family, and what makes a beryl an emerald is the presence of chromium the source of the brilliant green hue. This chakra is located at the center of the chest area and is linked to the heart, lungs, circulatory system, cardiac plexus, and the complete chest area. The Heart Chakra bridges the gap between the physical and spiritual worlds. Opening the Heart Chakra allows a person to love more, empathize, and feel compassion. Gemstones that will aid the Heart Chakra include jade and malachite. In several religions, green is the color associated with resurrection and regeneration. Green, blue-green, and blue are sacred colors in Iran, where they symbolize paradise. In Japan, green is regarded as the color of eternal life. In Aztec culture, green was considered to be royal because it was the colour of the quetzal plumes used by the Aztec chieftains. The solid green flag of Libya is currently the only national flag of a single color. In China, jade stones represent virtue and beauty. In Portugal, green is the color of hope because of its associations with spring. In the highlands of Scotland, people used to wear green as a mark of honor. There is a superstition that sewing with green thread on the eve of a fashion show brings bad luck to the design house. Green is the color of love associated with both Venus, the Roman goddess and Aphrodite, the Greek goddess. The prophet Mohammed wore a green cloak and turban. The God of fertility in Celtic myths was associated with green. Green is the color associated with Sunday in the Catholic church and the altar cloth is usually green for Sunday services. Green is the color that represents Irish-Catholics, while orange represents Irish-Protestants. **Political Associations** Of The Color Green Ecological supporters adopted green as the color to represent their movement. The color green signifies mystical or magical properties in the stories of King Arthur. This system quickly informs law enforcement agencies when intelligence indicates a change in the terrorist threat facing the United States. Green is the color used for night-vision goggles because the human eye is most sensitive to and able to discern the most shades of that color. Modern absinthe dates from 1805, when Dr. Pierre Ordinaire commercialised it as a cure-all. Then, Henri-Louis Pernod founded the Pernod Fils absinthe company in 1805, seeing its aperitif potential. The green belt in Judo symbolizes green trees. Just as a green tree is the tallest living thing, so should our own pursuit of knowledge be, aiming high and keeping the goal of our achievement top of the trees in high esteem. Reportedly, it began after an accident in Beverly Hills, California, that killed defending Indianapolis champion Gaston Chevrolet. It was the first known racing accident in the United States to kill two drivers, and Chevrolet reportedly was driving a green car. Green is now the primary color of cars driven by Mayfield, Marlin, and J.

### Chapter 5 : Green or Blue Colors in NATURE | Flickr

*Color Meaning: Meaning of The Color Green January 25, Jennifer Bourn This post is part of the Color Meaning Blog Series, detailing the meanings associated with colors such as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, grey, black, white, brown, pink, turquoise, gold, silver, and beige.*

How someone feels about a color or design is entirely up to the individual and there are no right or wrong answers. However the way we feel about color can often be attributed to our subconscious and history, as well as personal preference. Color meaning and psychology poster will be your most useful reference giving you detailed information that will enable you to quickly identify and select the most appropriate color for any project, occasion, or activity. For example early Native Americans used different colored paints to symbolize times of war and death, as well as for spiritual ceremonies and seasonal harvests. Steeped in history throughout many cultures, certain colors are associated with particular feelings and emotions that are still very relevant in modern design. Colors can affect how we feel subconsciously. This means that one may not even know they are being affected by the color of an environment or artwork. The feeling behind meaning of the colors sees hues grouped into two main groups commonly known as warm colors and cool colors. This color attracts the most attention and is associated with strong emotions such as love and anger. Red is the color used universally to signify danger, courage, strength, and power. Red is stimulating, vibrant and exciting. Red inspires desire with a strong link to sexuality and increased appetites. In Chinese culture red represents luck and prosperity. Use red when you want to get pulses racing and to inspire action. However, use carefully as red can evoke feelings of aggression and cause visual strain. Lovers of red are passionate with an enthusiasm for life. The combination of yellow and red makes orange convey excitement, warmth and enthusiasm. Social and inviting, this is the color of the extrovert, exuding happiness and joy, releasing inhibitions. Need to be inspired into action or have a positive outlook on life? Orange is a motivating and encouraging color. Orange is appealing to young people. It stimulates the appetite and is associated with healthy good. However, the negative connotations of orange include insincerity, exhibitionism and self indulgence. Yellow is a compelling color that conveys youthful, fresh energy. This color of sunshine is uplifting and illuminating and associated with success and confidence. Yellow stimulates the left side of the brain, helping with clear thinking and quick decision making. Yellow grabs attention because the eye sees yellow first. The downside of yellow is that it can induce anxiety and cause one to be over-critical. It also signifies cowardice. Pink has associations with tenderness and nurturing while conveying a sense of safety and even vulnerability. Blue, the shade of the sea and the sky, is thought to induce calm and convey tranquillity, serenity and peace. The popular color instils confidence and inspires feelings of trust, loyalty, integrity and responsibility. Cool blue is conservative and can also be perceived as aloof. Blue tends to suppress the appetite – there are not many foods associated with blue in nature. Think of nature and see green in all its glory expressing renewal and life. Green has a strong association as a refreshing and peaceful color. It evokes feeling of abundance and a plentiful environment while providing a restful and secure feeling. The prosperity signified by green can be negatively perceived as materialistic and possessive. The energy of red with the calm of blue combine to create violet, a color that inspires reflection and self awareness. It is the color of the sensitive, compassionate intuitive soul – the introvert. Also, violet has long been associated with royalty, and characteristics of quality and luxury. Overuse of violet can invoke irritability and arrogance. Stability and a solid foundation is the message that emanates from the color brown. This color relates to things that are natural and simple. Brown is thought to be dull, but is reliable and wholesome. Although frugal and stingy, brown is a color of safety and quiet confidence; warm and reassuring. Sadly, brown is among the least favourite colors, but conveys honesty and sincerity. On its own, brown seems unsophisticated, but when combined with others can become quite elegant. Grey is considered to be an unemotional, detached color seeking to avoid attention. It conveys gloom and depression. Very conservative, grey has a stabilizing effect as it is very neutral, but can also conjure up feelings of frustration. Grey is linked with maturity and protection, being reliable and practical. Grey would not be considered a glamorous colour, yet is still elegant. Black is actually the lack of colour. It covers, hides

and implies that there is a barrier. A strong and powerful color, black is formal and sophisticated, sexy and secretive. It is the color of things that are scary and evil. Black conveys pessimism and a lack of hope. While black has many negative associations, it is a colour that signifies power and control. It is considered unfriendly and intimidating, yet still refined, elegant and confident. Black is helpful to other colours, being a strong contrast and making them stand out more.

### Chapter 6 : Natural Soap Colorants: 44 Ways to Color Your Homemade Soap Naturally

*The Green or Blue Colors in NATURE group seeks only those photos that you, as the photographer, feel both meet the objectives of the group, and are unique or artful in some way.*

### Chapter 7 : Different Shades of Blue: A List With Color Names and Codes - Drawing Blog

*Every color of the visible spectrum is represented in nature as well as some that are outside of the range of human vision. This is the first of a nine part series that will explore the natural colors of our world.*

### Chapter 8 : Colours in nature - and how we see them - BBC News

*Green is the color of life, of nature. Explore meanings, palettes, and the language and symbolism of the color green. The words Shades of Green are synonymous with or represent various shades of the color green: apple, aquamarine, beryl, chartreuse, emerald, fir, forest, grass green, jade, kelly.*

### Chapter 9 : Green Rugs | Find The Perfect Green Color Rug Or Carpet

*Green is strongly associated with nature - green grass, green (or eco) friendly. Here we take a look at green - meanings, color pairings and sites that are doing it well. While green is most strong associated with nature, it has other meanings as well.*