

COLOR RESEARCH

GREEN

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SE17Z193

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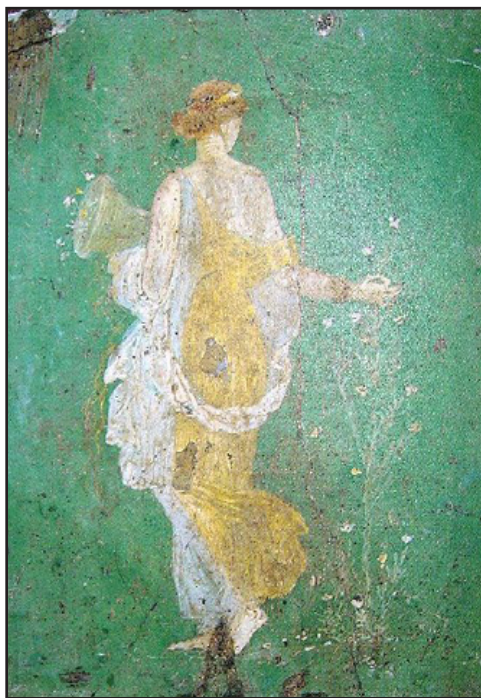
MEANING OF

GREEN

IN
BELIEF

Green can communicate
safety to proceed

Green is the color most commonly
associated with nature, vivacity, and
life, springtime, freshness, and hope.

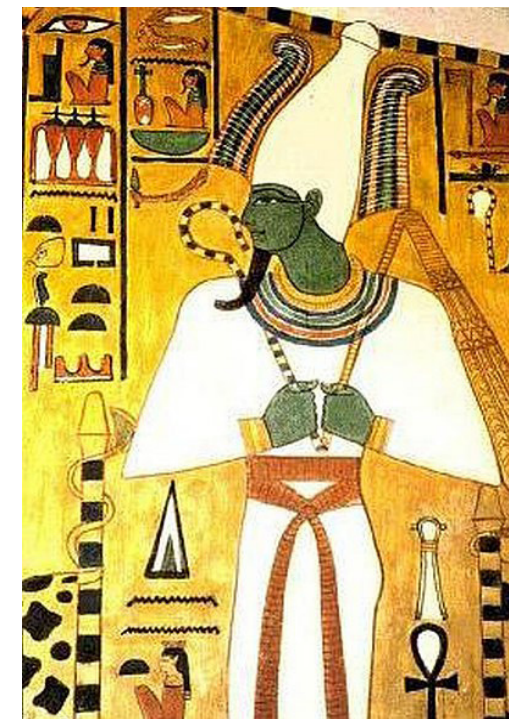


Ancient Roman fresco of Flora, or Spring, from Stabiae (2nd century AD)

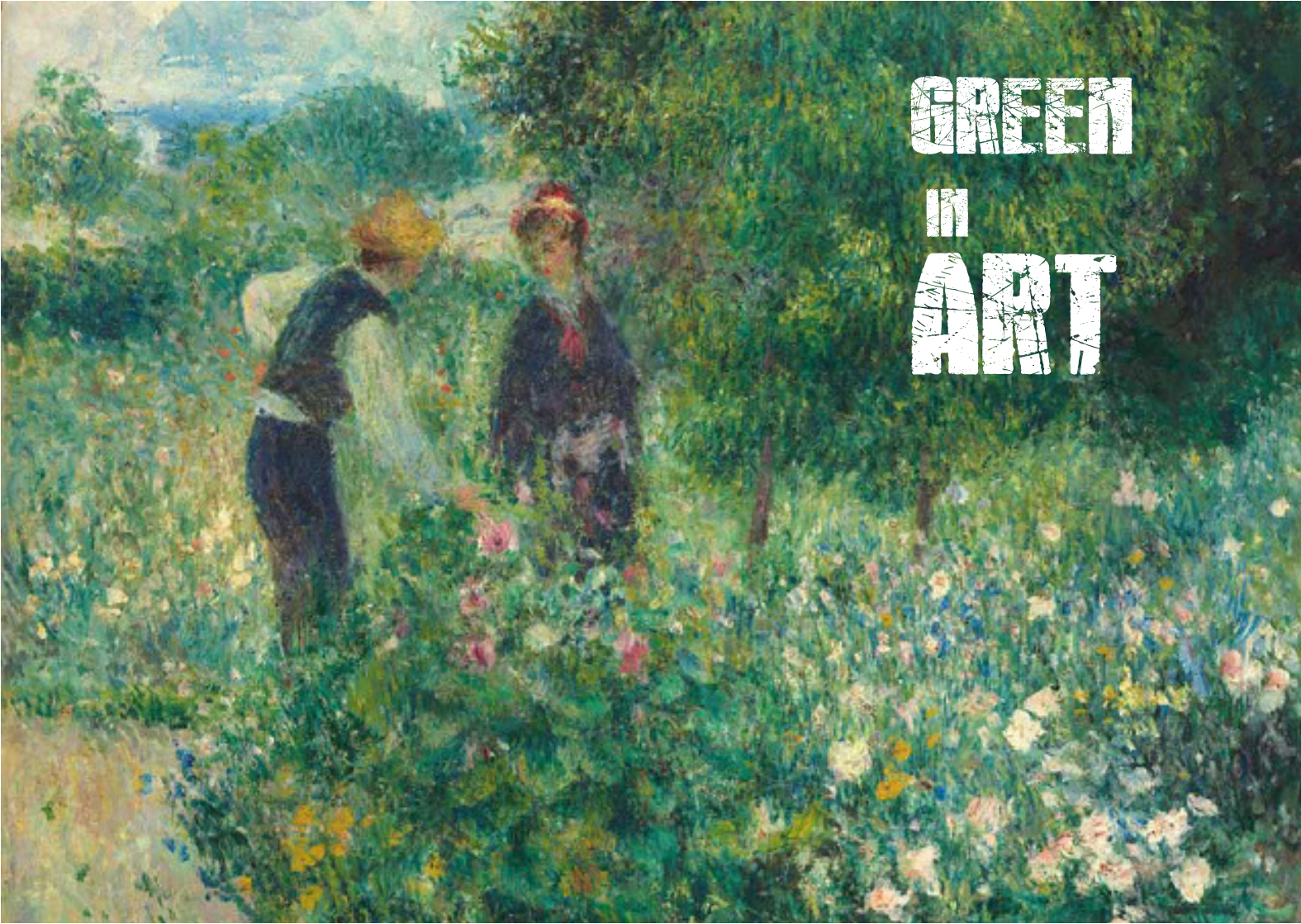
The Romans had a greater appreciation for the color green; it was the color of Venus, the goddess of gardens, vegetables and vineyards. The Romans made a fine green earth pigment that was widely used in the wall paintings of Pompeii, Herculaneum, Lyon, Vaison-la-Romaine, and other Roman cities. They also used the pigment verdigris, made by soaking copper plates in fermenting wine.

THE HISTORY OF

In Ancient Egypt, green was the symbol of regeneration and rebirth, and of the crops made possible by the annual flooding of the Nile. For the ancient Egyptians, green had very positive associations. 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.



The Ancient Egyptian god Osiris, ruler of the underworld and of rebirth and regeneration



There were no good vegetal green dyes which resisted washing and sunlight for those who wanted or were required to wear green. 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. The pigments available to painters were more varied; monks in monasteries used verdigris, made by soaking copper in fermenting wine, to color medieval manuscripts. They also used finely-ground malachite, which made a luminous green. They used green earth colors for backgrounds.



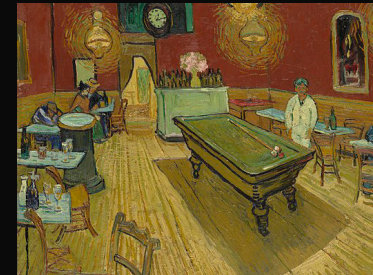
MONA LISA

The Mona Lisa or Monna Lisa is a half-length portrait painting by Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci. Considered an archetypal masterpiece of the Italian Renaissance, it has been described as “the best known, the most visited, the most written about, the most sung about, the most parodied work of art in the world”. The painting’s novel qualities include the subject’s enigmatic expression, the monumentality of the composition, the subtle modelling of forms, and the atmospheric illusionism. It is painted in oil on a white Lombardy poplar panel. Leonardo never gave the painting to the Giocondo family, and later it is believed he left it in his will to his favored apprentice Salai. It had been believed to have been painted between 1503 and 1506; however, Leonardo may have continued working on it as late as 1517. In the Middle Ages and Renaissance, the color of clothing showed a person’s social rank and profession. 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.



In the paintings of Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot (1796–1875), the green of trees and nature became the central element of the painting, with the people secondary

Émile Bernard – Still life with green teapot, cup and fruit, 1890



In the paintings of Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot (1796–1875), the green of trees and nature became the central element of the painting, with the people secondary

GREEN IN LIFE

SCIENCE

FASHION

INTERIOR



LASER

Lasers emitting in the green part of the spectrum are widely available to the general public in a wide range of output powers. Green laser pointers outputting at 532 nm (563.5 THz) are relatively inexpensive compared to other wavelengths of the same power, and are very popular due to their good beam quality and very high apparent brightness. The most common green lasers use diode pumped solid state (DPSS) technology to create the green light. Green wavelengths are also available from gas lasers, including the helium-neon laser (543 nm), the Argon-ion laser (514 nm) and the Krypton-ion laser (521 nm and 531 nm), as well as liquid dye lasers. 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.





Gucci Spring 2016 Ready-to-Wear Collection

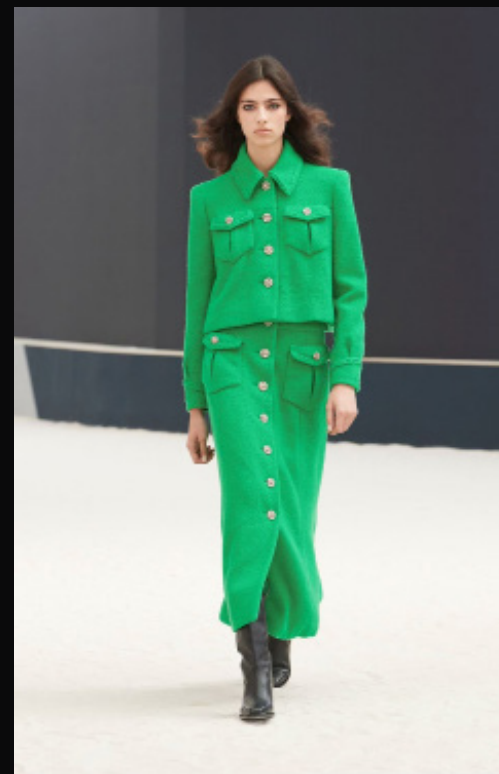


Saint Laurent's Spring 2022 Collection

FASHION

FASHION

FASHION



Dior's Spring/Summer 2022



Dior's Spring/Summer 2022

INTERIOR DESIGN



ABOUT

There are three fundamental principles to “green” interior design: energy efficiency, resource conservation, and health. When designing or remodeling an interior, optimizing the energy efficiency reduces pollution and saves resources for the entire lifetime of the interior. While maximizing energy efficiency is sometimes more expensive upfront, in the long term reducing energy consumption saves money and pays for itself.

Designing with resource conservation in mind requires mindful use of limited resources. Designing interiors with a long, adaptable lifetime or with eventual reuse in mind also conserves resources in the long term by reducing the need for remodels or reducing waste in future remodels. Additionally, “green” interior design protects the health of users by designing for wellbeing and the prevention of indoor air pollution. “Green” interior design is forward-thinking, enhancing the lives of users today and in the future, while protecting the environment for years to come.

The two terms are often used interchangeably, but the two words have slightly different connotations. In *The Green Studio Handbook*, Alison G. Kwok and Walter Grondzik note their preference for “green” as term with a definition established through its use in rating systems such as LEED. Through the guidelines for these rigorous rating systems, we know exactly what qualifies as “green” and what does not, giving us a practical, working definition for what is “green” today. Overtime, as environmentally conscious practices become mainstream, what is considered “green” changes.

GREEN