Inside front cover
The purest and most thoughtful minds are those which love the most.

JOHN RUSKIN (1819-1900)
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Any attempt to define any particular colour merely by means of words is doomed to failure. We can illustrate the general nature of any particular colour by reference to an object having the same quality (which begs the question) or by reference to its wavelength (which is of interest only as a matter of physics) or by reference to another colour (which becomes circular). For example, ‘Purple’ is defined in the new Oxford Dictionary as ‘a colour intermediate between red and blue’. Blue is defined as ‘a colour intermediate between green and violet’ and violet is ‘a bluish-purple colour’.

This work variously employs each of the above methods, but not with a view to providing definitions of colours. The vocabulary of colour is far too imprecise to make that objective a realistic one. The best way to indicate the ‘meaning’ of a particular colour word is to display its actual colour. Many works have embarked on that task including, in particular, Maerz and Paul (A. Maerz and M. R. Paul, A Dictionary of Color 3rd Edition, New York, McGraw Hill, 1953). However, there is an infinite number of colours and shades, hues and tints (some suggest as many as 16 million) so that it would obviously not be possible to provide each of them with a distinct name. Furthermore, those colour descriptions which do exist do not have a sufficiently exact meaning to enable any colour to be determined with precision. No colour description in word form can convey the information necessary to enable the precise shade and tone to be identified. Indeed, some colour names included in this Dictionary have several different (and sometimes conflicting) meanings. This is only partly due to the fact that our language is in a constant state of flux. It is also as a result of the fact that the perception of colour is a highly subjective matter. Colour is nothing without sight and sight is the only sense by which we can experience colour. We experience most other stimuli through two or more senses each corroborating the other. We can, for example, both hear and feel sound and we can see, feel and smell heat. We do not have that support system with colour. Furthermore, what I interpret as being green in colour may occur to you as blue.

Rather, the purpose of this work is to provide a treasury of words of, or concerning colour, and to do so in a way which is inviting enough to encourage readers to dabble.
Single subject dictionaries are grossly under-utilised, particularly as an introduction to the subject. All too frequently this powerful resource is dusted down and used in a one-off search for a definition after which it is immediately returned to its place on the shelf. A good dictionary should be regarded as a foreign land calling out for exploration and to which each visit is a journey of discovery, each dictionary entry drawing one onto the next, sucking in the reader and making it difficult for him to leave. I hope that this work might serve just such a purpose and will attract visitors to stay and explore rather than merely to pay a flying visit.

I would hope that this Dictionary, touching on the whole spectrum of colour relevance, will serve as an invaluable resource for art students and students of colour, although it is neither a technical exposition of the many facets of colour nor a guide on how to use colour.

Much of what colour has to offer might appear to some of us as superficial and even banal. It might be thought that colour merely constitutes an alternative to black and white. Colour may merely be associated with fripperies such as cosmetics and fashion or with football shirts, the colour of the car or decorating the hall. Does colour really matter? Does it really deserve study and attention?

Well, yes it does. Not only is colour the stuff of art and a vital constituent of our everyday lives, but without it the most important discoveries and advancements of the 20th century would not have been possible. As Leonard Shlain in Art & Physics, New York, Morrow, 1991 explains, colour has provided the key which has made it possible for scientists to determine the elements of distant stars; to verify that our universe is expanding; to understand electro-magnetic fields; to penetrate the complexities of quantum mechanics and to work out the composition of the atom.

Dabbling in this Dictionary will immediately indicate the important role which colour performs in our everyday lives. Colour is used not merely to decorate or to adorn. It provides us with a means of distinction. Colour is nature’s way of helping animals to avoid predators; to attract mates; of showing when fruit is ripe to eat or when it is rotten. Colours serve the everyday function of giving us instructions in an effective and simple way – such as with traffic lights. Colours provide a simple and immediate way to convey the degree or seriousness of situations such as flood warnings, traffic congestion, danger and security alerts, to highlight differences and to make it easier to assimilate information whether in written form or on a computer or monitor. Colour is used as a means of diagnosing illness or indicating the seriousness of a particular medical condition. Doctors have, for example, recently discovered that the colour of the spit of patients can show the severity of their lung disease.
In advertising and marketing, colour is used to grab our attention and to stimulate us by reference to the many psychological and physiological responses to colour, as well as the appeal which colour provides for our emotions. We all instinctively appreciate the dimension which colour can bring to product packaging and which it is difficult to create by any other means. Colour can serve to reinforce the identity of products, trademarks, logos and brand images and to create pleasing or favourable associations in the minds of consumers.

Colours are used to indicate those prisoners who are considered prone to escape; to differentiate one team from another in all manner of sporting activities; to enable us to play snooker and card games. Colour is used as a means of indicating status – for example, purple for nobility – and colour has throughout time served as a potent source of symbolism in all cultures.

In short, colour is a powerful shorthand for conveying ideas and information.

In deciding on the parameters of this work it soon became apparent to me that I could not limit myself merely to words which indicate or touch upon colour. Colour cannot exist without light. Hence, I have incorporated all the words I can find which refer to light or illumination. That, of course, naturally leads onto words of darkness and to words of shadow and obscurity, and thence to words indicating markings or patterns, all of which I have sought to include. I have, however, stopped short of including entries for animals, plants and flowers whose names include a colour since there are too many of these. I have also held back from including the plethora of fancy names created by paint manufacturers and others. Almost all the colours in this vocabulary can be found in English dictionaries.

The extent to which colour occupies and influences us can be illustrated by reference to the large number of common phrases referring to colour used in daily speech, many of which are included in Appendix one.

I would hope that this work might also be used as a resource for wordsmiths, crossword addicts and word game aficionados for whom Appendix two and Appendix three with their lists of colours may prove useful. The Times Crossword of Friday 22 October 1999, for example, had two consecutive clues:

- ‘Earthy colour of old church attracting note’; and
- ‘Red pigment in drops sprayed around house’.

Even the recognition that these clues indicate colourwords would not make it easy to find the answers (ochre and rhodopsin).
This work also serves as an observer of the way colourwords are used in syntax.

Writers always need ideas and refreshment and it is hoped that this Dictionary might help to provide that elusive spark of inspiration vital to keep the creative process going, particularly for those writing on subjects such as art, design, fashion, furnishings, make-up or gardening. Finding the precise colour adjective where there are so many nuances, might be made easier by referring to the list in **Appendix three**.

Colour is involved in everything we do during our working hours and even invades our dreams. But what is colour? There have been many theories over the centuries as to the exact nature of colour but none of them is adequate to explain all aspects of what colour is. The position is further complicated by the fact that the dynamics of surface colour are very different from those principles governing coloured light.

Colour is the sensation resulting from the light of different wavelengths reaching our eyes. The colour of any object is determined by the extent of the absorption of photons by its atoms. A black object absorbs nearly all the light directed onto it whereas a white object reflects most of that light. A coloured object reacts selectively to light energy – it absorbs photons of some wavelengths and reflects others. An object which is green in colour, for example, will absorb photons from the red to yellow range of the spectrum and reflect (thus enabling us to detect them) photons on the green to violet range. The selection process will depend on the particular pigments contained in that object. Carotenoids, for example, reflect long wavelengths and absorb short wavelengths, so as to produce an orange or pinkish colour. Haemoglobin produces red. Anthocyanin produces the colour of rhubarb and beetroot. Dyes and paints are based on this idea. Some dyes form a new compound with the molecules of the subject matter they are being used to colour.

It is my intention that this work with its panoply of colourwords will provide both an instructive and an entertaining opportunity to appreciate the richness of colour and its many diverse applications through the ages and across the disciplines. The study of colour and colour theory involves reference to many fields of study. A thorough investigation of the subject will involve an understanding of physics and chemistry, biology, medicine, the art of healing, computer sciences, mathematics, psychology, physiology, philosophy, literature, art; the history of art, aesthetics, heraldry, lexicography and language. This short work refers in some measure to each of these disciplines and many more, but concentrates on the last of them in celebration of our magnificent language.
I owe a debt of gratitude to my wife Linda for her unswerving encouragement and for indulging my obsession to write this Dictionary. My thanks also to Mark, Emma and Odette Paterson, Robert Glick, Amanda Blakeley, Eddie Cohen and Neill Ross for their enthusiasm and additional ideas.

Ian Paterson, April 2003

JOSEPH ADDISON (1672-1719)
## References and abbreviations

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Blank
n  **aal**  
A red dye from the plant of the same name related to the **madder** plant (and a useful word for word game players).

n  **abaiser**  
Ivory black.

n  **abozzo, abbozzo**  
An **underpainting** in one colour; a sketch.

c  **absinthe, absinth**  
The light green colour of the potent liqueur of the same name which was banned in France in 1915 because of its effect on health and the performance of French troops at the beginning of WW1. It continues to be banned in France and in the US but is allowed in the UK where it has been imported since 1998. The liqueur takes on a milky colour when water is added.

c  **acacia**  
A greyish or greenish yellow colour.

c  **academy blue**  
A mixture of **viridian** and **ultramarine**; a greenish blue.
c **acajou**
A reddish-brown from the mahogany of the same name.

n **accent colours**
Highlights; sharp colours.

n **accessory pigments**
Those pigments in blue-green algae which in photosynthesis transfer their energy to chlorophyll.

n **accidental colour**
The after-image temporarily fixed on the retina also referred to as ‘subjective colour’. When the eye concentrates on one colour and looks away the complementary colour often appears as a false or accidental colour.

n **accidental light**
A term used in painting to indicate any light source other than sunlight.

n **acetate dye**
A type of dye (also called disperse) developed for acrylic fabrics.

a **acherontic**
Gloomy or dark. Derived from Acheron which according to Homer was one of the rivers of Hell – its waters having a deathly foreboding appearance. ‘Stygian’ (in reference to the infernal River Styx of Greek mythology) has a similar meaning.

a **achlorophyllaceous**
Colourless.

n **achrooglobin**
A colourless pigment in some molluscs.

n **achromate**
A person who is unable to detect colour.

a **achromatic**
Free from colour, uncoloured, colourless. From the Greek a- without and chroma-colour.
n **achromatic colour**
A colour, such as white, black or grey, which lacks hue. White, black and grey are technically not regarded as colours having regard to the absence of hue.

a **achromatistous**
Colourless.

n **achromatopsia, achromatopsy**
The inability to see colours: a severe form of colour-blindness.

a **achromic**
Free from colour; without normal pigmentation. See achromatic.

a **achromous**
Colourless.

a **achroous**
Colourless – why should there be so many words to describe such a nondescript condition when the English language is so impoverished in the variety of words which describe colours?

n **acid colours**
Colorants such as chromotrope, chrome brown, chromogen, acid green and alizarin yellow used as dyestuffs.

c **acid-drop yellow**
A medium yellow.

c **acid green**
A bright green.

a **acid-washed**
Describing fabric which has been bleached to give the appearance of being worn or faded; particularly denim used for jeans – referred to as ‘distressed denim’. Similar results can be obtained by other processes to produce fashion items referred to as ‘stonewashed’, ‘bleached’, ‘prewashed’ or having an ‘antique look’.

c **acid yellow**
A medium yellow.
acier
Steel-coloured; grey.

Ackermann’s Green
A yellowish green.

acorn brown
The brown colour of the acorn; also simply referred to as ‘acorn’.

acridine yellow
A yellow coal-tar dye also used as an anti-bacterial agent.

acritochromacy
Colour-blindness.

acronichal
Occurring at sunset or twilight.

acrylic
Water-based paint consisting of an emulsion with particles of plastic resin suspended in water and pigment to provide colour. Acrylic paint dries rapidly and is very durable. An alternative to watercolour and oil paint but less popular than it was in the 1960’s and 70’s. The word derives from ACRYLate resIN which is the binder used to hold the pigment together. Almost all acrylic paints are synthetic. They include colours such as benzimidazolone orange, dioxazine purple, indanthrene blue and quinacridone red.

acyanoblepsia
The inability to see the colour blue.

Adam blue
A greeny blue.

additive colour
The result of mixing coloured light (as opposed to pigments such as paint and ink) so that, for example, mixing red, green and blue (called ‘additive primaries’ or additive primary colours) in colour television broadcasting or on a colour monitor will produce white light by the additive process. The process of mixing light of two different colours always produces a result which is lighter than its two forebears. See subtractive process.
**additive primary colours**
Red, green and blue. See primary colours.

**adjacent colours**
Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel or on a painting or design etc. The placement of two colours next to each other often results in both hues taking on a different appearance so that, to take one example, red next to yellow makes the red turn towards purple and the yellow appear green.

**adobe**
Pinkish-red; probably so called after the sun-dried bricks of the same name used in Latin American countries; also ‘adobe red’.

**adorn; to**
To decorate or beautify something often by means of colour. Synonyms include decorate, beautify, grace, emblazon, embellish, ornament, deck, bedeck, enhance, enrich, festoon, elaborate, dress, bedaub, beset, deck out, bedizen, trim, gild, trap out, accoutre, prettify, spruce up, rig out, trick out, garnish, crown, paint, colour.

**Adrianople red**
A red colour also called Turkey red.

**adularescent**
Bluish. According to Stormonth’s English Dictionary 1884 – having the whitish sheen of moonstone found on Mount Adula in Switzerland.

**adumbral**
Shadowy.

**adumbration**
Shading.

**adust**
A scorched brown colour.

**advancing colours**
Colours in the range of yellow to red which when applied to a surface make it appear more prominent or as if it is advancing towards the viewer. See also receding colours.
**aene-** (L)
Bronze.

**aeneous**
Having the colour or lustre of brass.

**aeruginous**
Having the colour of *verdigris* or copper-rust.

**aethio, aetho, aethrio** (G)
Bright, fiery.

**african violet**
The pinkish violet of the flower of the same name.

**after dark**
An ambiguous expression meaning after it has become dark rather than after it has ceased to be dark.

**afterglow**
The glow remaining after the disappearance of light, in particular, in the sky after sunset.

**after-image**
The sensation of colour remaining after the stimulus has ceased where, for example, one stares at an image or object and then looks away to a white surface. The shape remains fixed for a while. Often, the colour of the original image is found to be complementary to the after-image. See also complementary colours and accidental colour.

**Agent Orange**
The extremely toxic defoliant used by the US during the Vietnam war. Named not by virtue of the colour of the substance but in reference to the orange stripe on its container.

**aglao-** (G)
Bright.
adv  **aglow**  
In the glow of a warm colour.

c  **Air Force blue**  

c  **air-blue**  
Used to describe the light blue of the thrush egg.

n  **airbrush colours**  
Pigments suitable for use in airbrushes, that is, instruments employing compressed air to spray paint.

pr  **aitho, (G)**  
Burnt brown.

a  **aithochrous**  
Reddish-brown.

a  **alabaster**  
Akin to alabaster in its whiteness and the smoothness of its texture. Shakespeare’s *Richard III*, Act 4 Scene 3 ‘Gentle babes girdling one another Within their alabaster innocent arms’.

n  **alacktaka**  
A red lacquer used in India as a *cosmetic* for the lips.

pr  **alb- (L)**  
White.

n  **albatross**  
The path by which many English words have journeyed to the current vernacular, with their multifarious mutations and transformations, is a fascinating study. Albatross is probably a mistaken version of ‘Alcatraz’ a Portuguese word for the sea-fowl (and the origin of the the name of the prison island off San Francisco). Curiously, although the Alcatraz was black in colour the word mutated to ‘albatross’ to describe the white petrel of Coleridge’s *Ancient Mariner* gaining credibility on its journey from the ‘alb’ prefix meaning white.
n  **albedo**  
Whiteness especially in astronomy in reference to the reflection of light emanating from a planet.

n  **albescence**  
A medical condition where the skin goes white through being kept in the dark for a sustained period.

a  **albescent**  
Becoming white.

a  **albicant**  
Growing white.

n  **albication**  
The process whereby white spots or bands develop in plant foliage.

a  **albiflorous**  
White-flowered.

n  **albino**  
A person or animal having no colouring pigment in the skin, hair or eyes; plants whose leaves do not develop chlorophyll. Hence, ‘albiness’, a female albino.

a  **albinotic**  
Having the characteristics of an albino.

n  **albocracy**  
Government by white people; see also chromatocracy.

n  **alcanna, alcana**  
The reddish orange body dye from the Oriental plant of the same name which is of the same family as the European alkanet plant.

n  **aldehyde green**  
A green dye also referred to as emeraldine.
c  **alesan**  
A light chestnut colour.

n  **alexandrite**  
A valuable gemstone named after Tsar Alexander II of Russia. Alexandrite is green in colour but appears columbine-red in artificial light. It has colour shifts from green to orange-yellow to red according to the crystal direction.

c  **Algerian**  
A yellowish brown.

c  **Alice blue**  
US term for a greenish-blue after Alice the wife of Theodore Roosevelt. As AliceBlue, one of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #F0F8FF.

n  **alizarin, alizarine**  
A synthetic red dye identified in 1820 and replacing the natural red dye from the root of the **madder** plant. It produces crimsons, greens and blues and other shades depending on the **mordant** used, in particular, **alizarin crimson**. Produced artificially since 1868 after which vineyards began to replace the redundant madder fields of Europe. This was the first natural pigment to be made synthetically. Alizarin dyes replaced aniline dyes but were themselves replaced in 1958 by **quinacridones** which have greater **lightfastness**.

c  **alizarin crimson**  
A bluish-red serving as a substitute for **rose madder**. See **alizarin**.

n  **alkali blue**  
A class of blue pigment with a very high tinting quality used in making printing inks.

n  **alkanet**  
An ancient red or orange dye from the roots of the Mediterranean plant of the same name and of the same genus as the **alcanna**. Also called ‘anchusa’. See **henna**.

n  **alkannin**  
A natural bronze-coloured pigment.
alkaptonuria
A rare inherited disease in which urine and ear wax when exposed to the air turn black or red depending on what food the subject has been consuming.

alkyd
The group of synthetic resins used in manufacturing paint and possessing good colour retention and durability; ALcohol+aCID= ALCID or ALKYD; hence ‘alkyd paints’.

alla prima
The method of painting where the work is finished at one session and without any preliminary underdrawing or underpainting.

allochorous, allochroous
Multicoloured or changing colour.

allochroic
Changing in colour.

allochromatic
Referring to a change of colour; as regards minerals, having no colour.

allura red AC
A red food additive used typically in cakes and biscuits (E129).

all-white
‘all’ is often used in conjunction with a particular colour to indicate an absence of any colour other than the one indicated.

almagra
Deep red ochre found in Spain.

almond
Pink or yellowish-brown as in almond blossom; sometimes the greyish-green colour of the underside of the leaves of the almond tree. Used to describe a variety of colours.

almond black
A black pigment.
c **almond green**
Greyish-green.

a **almost...**
As in ‘almost black’ (used in the description of certain flowers) and ‘almost white’.

n **alpenglow**
The purple gleam on alpine snow.

c **Alp green**
Yellow-green.

a **alpine**
Often used as a description of fresh colours redolent of the Alps.

n **alum**
A whitish mineral also called potassium alum used as a *mordant* in dyeing. See also *burnt alum*.

n **aluminium**
The name given to one of the E food additives (E173) which gives a metallic surface colour.

a **alutaceous**
Having the colour of white leather.

c **amadou brown**
A dark reddish-brown.

c **amaranth**
The reddish-purple or deep crimson colour of the leaves of the Amarantus. The words amarantin, amarantine and amaranthine, signifying ‘fadeless’, ‘immortal’ or ‘unwithering’, refer to Pliny’s imaginary and never fading amaranth flower. Also a purple food additive (E123).

pr **amauro-** *(L)*
Dark.
c **amber**
The clear yellow brown or reddish orange of the stone, amber; ‘*amber-colour’d raven*’ Shakespeare’s *Loves Labours Lost* Act4 Scene3. Amber as a stone varies in colour and the colour term embraces a wide variety of shades.

**amber yellow**
A rich ochre-coloured yellow.

n **amblyopia**
The condition of having defective vision.

**amethyst**
Violet-purple or purplish-blue (particularly in heraldry); from the Greek meaning ‘preventing intoxication’ a characteristic once ascribed to the stone of the same name.

a **amethystine**
Having the colour of amethyst.

n **ampelitis**
An ancient black pigment made from burnt vine branches.

a **amphichroic**
Having a dual effect when a colour test is applied.

**analogous colours**
Colours which appear close to or adjacent to each other on a colour wheel.

n **anchusa**
See anchusin and alkanet.

n **anchusin**
A red dye from the root of the alkanet which is also referred to as ‘anchusa’.

**anemone**
A pale violet.
Ångström
The unit of measurement of the wavelength of light named after the physicist A J Ångström (1814-1874) largely replaced by the nanometre.

anil
The blue dye now called indigo. ‘Anil’ comes from the Sanskrit word ‘nila’ meaning dark blue which is also the root of the word ‘lilac’.

aniline
The alcohol and coal-tar base of many different kinds of dyes, in particular, ‘aniline black’ and Perkin’s mauve which was one of the first synthetic dyes to be developed; descriptive of dyes and pigments made with aniline. Aniline dyes are not as fast as the azo dyes which succeeded them. Hence aniline red (1859), aniline violet (1860) and aniline blue (1862) the manufacture of which kickstarted the chemical industry and in particular the companies we now know as Bayer, Ciba-Geigy and BASF.

aniline leather
Leather which has been dyed with aniline dyestuff rather than by means of pigment and which, as a result, brings out the natural grain of the leather.

aniline red
See aniline, fuchsine and magenta.

anomaloscope
Testing equipment used to diagnose the existence of colour-blindness and to measure its severity.

anotta, anotto, anatto, anato, anatta, annatto, arnotto, arnatto, achiote, achote, notty
A natural orange-red dye from Central America; also used as a food additive for colouring cheese and margarine (annatto E160(b)).

antelope
The colour of the antelope. Having regard to the fact that there are so many different varieties of antelope and that they have a wide range of different colourings and markings this definition is not very helpful! Perhaps referring to a dusky brown beige or a pale bronze gold colour.
n **anthochlore**
A yellow pigment found in flowers.

n **anthocyanin(e) or anthocyan**
A group of pigments providing a large range of colours in flowers, plants and fruits including blues, purples, violets, maroons, reds and pinks – producing red when acid; blue when alkaline and violet when neutral. Anthocyanin is the name given to one of the E numbered red, violet or blue food additives (E163).

n **antholeucin(e)**
White colouring matter in plants.

n **anthoxanthin**
A yellow pigment in plants; also called *xanthophyll* and *phylloxanthin*.

n **anthracene**
Descriptive of any colour made from the hydrocarbon of the same name, for example, anthracene red and anthracene green.

n **anthraquinone**
A chemical compound related to anthracene and used to manufacture *alizarin* and colours such as alizarin blue.

n **anthraquinone colorants**
A class of dye made from *anthraquinone* used to dye textiles including anthraquinone blue.

n **antimony**
A bluish white pigment from the toxic metallic element of the same name once used as a *cosmetic* for the eyelids.

n **antimony vermilion**
A red pigment made from *antimony*.

c **antimony yellow**
See Naples yellow.
antique
As regards colouring, having the effect or intending to have the effect of making the object appear to be antique or to resemble an antique; used as a description of many colours including brass, bronze and gold.

antique bronze
A bronze colour imitative of that of very old objects; also ‘antique gold’, ‘antique green’ and ‘antique red’.

antique ivory
The yellowish white colour of old ivory.

Antique White
A yellowish white colour adopted as a colour name by Web page creators on the Internet with hex code #FAEBD7. See X11 Color Set.

Antwerp blue
A greenish blue variety of Prussian blue; also Antwerp brown and Antwerp red.

apatetic
Camouflaged; in zoology, having colours similar to those of a different species. See cryptic colouring.

apheliotropism
The phenomenon as regards plants of bending away from the light. See heliotropism.

aphotic
Lacking light as, for example, at the depths of the ocean.

aplanatic
A term in optics applied to a lens indicating that it is without spherical aberration or divergence as regards light rays.

aposematic
Referring to the colouring and markings of various insects, reptiles and other animals which warn off their enemies by conveying the suggestion that the animal is dangerous or poisonous, for example, the Eyed Hawk-Moth which has markings on its wings which look like large eyes. See cryptic colouring.
c apple-green
A pale green; a colour used extensively in the making of Sèvres porcelain.

vb apricate; to
To expose to sunlight.

c apricot
The orange-yellow colour of the apricot fruit.

c Aqua
A light greenish-blue; a colour name adopted by Web page creators on the Internet with hex code #00FF. See X11 Color Set. The colour aqua was one of the many different colours in which lamp-posts in Notting Hill were painted for the 1999 Carnival.

c aqua blue
Light greenish blue.

c aquagreen
A light bluish green.

c aquamarine
Pale bluish green; sea-colour.

c Aquamarine
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #7FFFD4.

c aquarelle
A pale bluish-green. Also a technique of painting using thin transparent watercolours.

c aran
Beige.

n arc light
A lamp providing high-intensity light generated by a flow of electricity either between two rods through the air or between metal electrodes through gas; the light itself.
c  **arcadian green**
A pale yellow-tinged green colour.

n  **archil**
See orchil.

a  **ardent**
Gleaming like a fire.

n  **argaman**
An ancient purple dye made from the shellfish murex trunculus referred to in Judges viii:26 and rediscovered in 1998.

a  **argatate**
Silvery.

c  **argent**
Like silver; silvery-white colour; in heraldry a silver or white colour.

pr  **argent-** (L)
Silver.

c  **argental**
Having a silver content.

a  **argenteous**
Silvery.

a  **argentine**
Silvery; made of silver.

a  **argil**
The reddish-brown colour of clay – argil being potter’s clay.

pr  **argyr-** (G)
Silver.

a  **argyranthous**
Having silver-white flowers.
n  **argyria, argyris**m
Pigmentation of the skin caused by silver poisoning or taking medicine containing silver.

n  **art masking fluid**
A compound made from an easily removable rubber latex which can be applied to a particular area when painting a watercolour to enable that area to retain its background colour once the compound is removed.

c  **artichoke green**
The yellowish-green colour of the artichoke.

n  **artificial colours**
Colours produced by a chemical process and not found in nature, for example, **viridian**. Artificial pigments first came into commercial production in 1856. See pigment.

n  **artificial daylight or light**
Light produced by man.

c  **æruca**
A brilliant green made from acetate of copper.

n  **ærugo**
Verdigris. Similar to æruca, but derived from carbonate of copper.

c  **arylide yellow**
A light yellow mentioned in Louis de Berniere’s *Captain Corellis Mandolin* (also known as Hansa yellow and cadmium yellow). Arylide is an aromatic compound. Also diarylide yellow andazo.

n  **ASCII Purple**
The new supercomputer to be built by IBM capable of carrying out 100 thousand billion calculations each second. Its sister ‘Blue Gene/L’ will be even more powerful.

c  **ash**
Whitish grey or brownish grey.
c **ash-blond(e)**  
As regards hair, a light blonde colour; someone having this colour of hair.

c **ash-coloured**  
Having the colour of ash, namely, whitish grey or brownish grey.

a **ashen**  
Having the same colour as ash; having a very pale *complexion*; like ash, grey, pale; whitish grey.

c **ashes of roses**  
A pinkish-grey colour.

a **ashy**  
Grey; ash-coloured.

c **asparagus**  
The green colour of asparagus; also referred to as ‘asparagus-green’.

n **aspergillin**  
A black soluble pigment from the fungi *Aspergillus*.

c **asphalt**  
Having the brownish-black colour of asphalt; dark grey.

n **asphaltum**  
An ancient mixture of oil (or turpentine) and asphalt used by Rembrandt. Also referred to as ‘bitumen’.

c **asphodel**  
The rich yellow of the daffodil.

c **asphodel green**  
A yellowish green.

n **ASTM**  
The American Society for Testing and Materials founded in 1898 and now known as ASTM International providing standards in many applications in over 130 industries including artists’ colours which are coded according to their
lightfastness or permanence (Standard D4302-90). A colour with a 1 or 2 rating is the most permanent. See Blue Wool Scale.

pr atr-, atri-, atro- (L)
Black; from the Latin ater ‘black’. The words ‘atrocious’, ‘atrabilius’ (melancholy) and possibly ‘atrium’ (originally, says World Wide Words, the blackened walls of a hall where there was a central fire but no chimney) are also derived from this root.

n atrament, atramentum
Black ink. Any black colorant. A very dark brown pigment described by Pliny and produced from calcined bones. In the ancient world atramentum librarium was used as writing ink; atramentum sutorium for dyeing shoe leather and atramentum pictorium was used by artists as a varnish.

a atramentaceous, atramentous
Inky.

c atred
Black.

vb atrocify; to
To blacken.

n atromentin
A bronze-coloured pigment in fungus.

a atrorubent
Reddish-black.

a atrosanguineous
The dark red of blood.

a atrous
Jet-black in colour.

a au blanc
A dish cooked in white sauce.
a **au bleu**
A term applied to fish poached in stock made from root vegetables, vinegar or wine which gives it a blue tinge. For example, *truite au bleu.*

a **au brun**
A dish cooked in brown sauce.

a **au gratin**
Brown – as regards the surface of food. Describing, in particular, a dish which has been cooked with cheese until it has become brown. Also applied to food cooked with breadcrumbs or in a white sauce cooked until brown. From the French, *gratiner,* to brown.

a **au rouge**
Describing a dish cooked or served in a red sauce.

c **aubergine**
The purplish-blue of the vegetable, aubergine.

c **aubergine purple**
A shade of purple.

c **auburn**
A brownish-red or sometimes golden-brown colour especially as regards hair. Auburn derives from the Latin *albus* meaning ‘white’ and originally indicated a yellowish or brownish white colour. Its meaning changed during the 16th century when (perhaps because it was sometimes spelt ‘abrun’) it came to be associated with the colour brown.

n **audition colorée**
See *synæsthesia* and *colour hearing.*

pr **aur-, auri-, auro-, aurat-** (L)
Gold, golden.

n **auramine**
A yellow dye.
pr  auranti- (L)
   Orange.

n  aurantia
   Orange-yellow dye.

n  Aura-Soma
   A form of colour therapy involving the application to the skin of a mixture of
coloured oils and herbs chosen by the patient from a selection of bottles. See
colour therapy.

a  aureate
   Gold in colour, gilded; golden-yellow.

a  aureliam
   Golden in colour.

n  aureole, aureola
   In astronomy and in relation to early paintings, a halo of light.

n  aureolin
   A yellow pigment. See cobalt yellow.

n  auricome
   Golden hair; hence ‘auricomous’ – having or regarding golden hair. See also
aurocephalous.

a  auriferous, aurous
   Containing gold.

n  aurin
   A red pigment made from phenol, oxalic acid and sulphuric
acid.

n  auripetrum
   Imitation gold leaf made from tinfoil painted with saffron.
n  **auripigment**
A vivid yellow also called *King’s yellow* and *orpiment*.

a  **aurocephalous**
Blond; having a gold head.

c  **aurora**
The deep orange colour at sunrise; the dawn or first light of day.

n  **aurora australis**
The phenomenon consisting of streams of light (usually red, yellow, and green) moving across the sky at the South Pole. It is thought that the so-called Southern Lights and the Northern Lights (next mentioned) appear at the same time and are in some way connected.

n  **aurora borealis**
The phenomenon consisting of streams of light (usually red, yellow, and green) moving across the sky at the North Pole. See previous entry.

c  **aurora yellow**
Another name for *cadmium yellow*.

a  **auroral**
Resembling the dawn in colour as well as in other respects.

a  **aurorean**
Having the brilliant colours of the dawn.

a  **aurose**
Golden.

a  **austere**
As regards colours, sombre.

n  **autochrome process**
The first effective form of colour photography. The process, making use of a plate and starch, was invented by the Lumière brothers Auguste (1862-1954) and Louis (1864-1948) in 1907 and was employed until the 1940’s.
**autokinetic phenomenon**
Appearance of movement of a point of light when shown on a dark background.

**autolithography**
A colour printing process where the artist creates his work on the plate itself as opposed to using a photographic process.

**autumn**
An adjective used in the fashion trade to describe those colours considered to be appropriate for wear in autumn and in colour psychology to classify and differentiate between certain colour tones in their appropriateness for different personality types.

**autumnal colours**
The colours characteristic of Autumn, particularly in reference to the leaves of the trees of the English countryside with their rich variety of russets, oranges, browns, yellows and reds. In North America the amazing colour change is referred to as ‘fall foliage’. The process occurs by reason of leaves in the fall being sealed off from moisture giving rise to the chlorophyll in them breaking down. Their green colour thus gradually becomes masked by yellow, orange and brown pigments known as carotenoids also present in the leaves. There are also red and purple pigments called anthocyanins. The red, purples and bronzes in some trees derive from the sugar produced in the leaves being trapped by the colder temperatures. See also erythrophyll, phylloxyanthin and xanthophyll.

**avellaneous**
The light brown colour of the hazel-nut or filbert-nut.

**aventurine**
A dark brown colour so called after the brown glass of the same name speckled with copper or gold and first manufactured in Italy.

**avocado**
The green of the avocado – usually in reference to the pulp rather than the skin; also avocado-green. Perhaps from the Spanish abocado – a delicacy – or the Aztec, ahuacatl.
n  **axanthin**  
A dye used in food, for example, to dye farmed salmon pink.

c **azalea pink**  
An orange-red.

n **azine dyes**  
Dyes (including azine green, azine red etc) produced from azine, an organic compound.

pr **azo-**  
Indicating many kinds of coal tar dyes and colours.

n **azo, azoic**  
A group of synthetic dyes and pigments mainly made from petroleum by a process known as diazotization first developed in the late 1850’s and providing colours with much greater fastness than the aniline dyes. Azo pigments include Hansa yellow and diaryl ide yellow.

n **azolitmin**  
The main colouring matter of litmus.

c **azulin, azuline**  
A greyish-blue.

c **azure**  
Bright blue; frequently used to describe the blue of the sky on a cloudless day. Originates from the Persian word *al-lazhward* meaning blue stone. A literary term. Also ‘azure blue’. See sky blue.

c **Azure**  
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #F0FFFF.

c **azurine**  
The colour blue; azure; greyish-blue; also a blue-black dye.
n  **azurite**
A greenish-blue pigment made from the mineral, azurite, and used until the end of the 17th century as a cheaper alternative to **ultramarine** or as an undercoat to enhance ultramarine. Also used to produce a green colour, namely, **verditer**.

n  **azurite blue**
A mineral pigment producing a blue dye.
**baby-blue, baby blue**

A pale blue. ‘Baby blues’ is a slang term for ‘eyes’.

**baby pink**

A pale pink.

**background**

See colour ground, ground and ground colour.

**backlight**

A light emanating from behind the subject matter. Hence ‘backlit’.

**Bacon’s pink**

A YELLOW pigment invented by Sir Nathaniel Bacon (1585-1627). See other yellow pinks, for example, English pink.

**badger brown**

The grey-brown colour of the badger.

**balio-** (G)

Spotted.
c **banana**
The yellow colour of the banana skin; also ‘banana-yellow’.

n **band**
A coloured strip or stripe across a surface.

a **barely**
When used in conjunction with a particular colour describes a shade paler than that colour as in ‘barely black’ meaning off-black. See almost and almost-white.

n **barium chromate**
A light yellow also known as permanent yellow, yellow ultramarine and barium yellow.

c **barium yellow**
Barium chromate.

c **bark**
Dark brown.

n **baryta white**
A white pigment also known as permanent white.

n **base colour**
A colour which is predominant in a colour scheme.

n **basic colours**
According to Berlin and Kay’s 1969 work Basic Colour Terms, there are, from a linguistic standpoint, only 11 basic colours – black, blue, brown, green, grey, orange, purple, pink, red, white and yellow. Their research involving 98 languages indicated that no language has more than these 11 basic colours and that colour names evolve in languages in a particular order. In priority, comes black and white followed by red. Then comes yellow and green (in either order) and then blue and brown. The colourwords of all those languages studied which had, for example, only five words for colours would always be black, white, red, yellow and green. See essential colours.
Basic English colours
Basic English, devised by Charles Kay Ogden between 1926 and 1930 as an international form of English, uses only 850 words of which eight are colours, namely, black, blue, brown, green, grey, red, white and yellow.

Batesian mimicry
The adoption of colouring by a harmless or edible insect or animal causing it to resemble an animal inimical to its predators. Named after the naturalist H W Bates (1825-1892). See cryptic colouring and Müllerian mimicry.

batik
The art of colouring fabric by the application of wax to particular areas so that only the remainder of the surfaces absorbs the dye applied. An example of resist-dyeing.

battleship grey
The bluish-grey colour in which battleships are often painted.

bay
Reddish brown or chestnut colour used particularly in the description of horses; hence ‘bay-coloured’ and ‘bay-brown’.

bdellium-coloured
The shining or sparkling colour ascribed in Numbers xi. 7 to Manna, the food provided to the Jews wandering in the wilderness, comparing it to bdellium in its appearance.

beam
A ray of colour or light.

beam; to
To shine; radiate light; radiate.

beautiful
Originally had the meaning of being light in colouring.
c  beaver
The greyish brown colour of beaver fur; hence ‘beaver-brown’ and ‘beaver-coloured’.

a  beaver-hued
Having the colour of a beaver.

vb  bedizen; to
To dress in a flashy overdecorated manner.

c  beech-green
A shade of green.

c  beeswax
A dark orange.

c  beet
Deep purple-red after the vegetable of the same name.

n  beet red, beetroot red
The food additive (E162) producing a reddish purple colouring. Also called betanin.

c  beetroot red
The deep reddish-purple of the vegetable, beetroot.

a  begaired
Variegated; possibly from the French bi (twice) and garre (of two colours) (obs.).

c  begonia
Yellowish-red found in the flower of the same name.

c  beige
A light brown or yellowish grey. Popular for fashion fabrics but ‘renamed’ camel, taupe, stone or sand to avoid appearing dated! Beige has the same meaning as écru and grège each being French terms for wool or cloth in its unbleached condition and originally designating a grey colour. First recorded as a colour in 1879.
c  **Beige**
One of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #F5F5DC.

n  **belleric, beleric**
An Indian fruit producing a black dye; the dye itself.

vb  **belt; to**
To colour by means of stripes.

a  **belted**
As regards animals, having a band of colour round its midriff different from the
colouring of the rest of its body as in the case of the spectacular Belted Galloways – the once rare breed of black cattle having a thick white band around it.

n  **belton**
The dual colour combination of a dog’s coat, for example, the lemon and blue
colours of some collies.

vb  **benegro; to**
To blacken or darken. The term ‘Negro’ is now offensive and no longer appropriate
to use.

n  **Bengal light**
A flare burning with bright blue light and used as a signal.

n  **Benham’s disk**
A disk with black and white markings which when spun creates the illusion that
the disk is coloured.

a  **benighted**
Beset by darkness or night; in a pitiful state – ‘The outlook for the benighted country
is darker than ever’ *The Times* of 12.5.00.

n  **benzathrone**
A yellow powder employed in making vat dyestuffs.

n  **benzene**
A flammable toxic compound made from **coal tar** used to manufacture certain
dyes.
**benzidine**
A crystalline compound used in some azo dyes including Congo red.

**benzimidazolone**
A class of synthetic organic pigments producing colours such as benzimidazolone yellows, oranges and maroons.

**berberine**
A yellow dye from the African tree of the same name.

**berettino**
A bluish-grey hue used in the glazing of the Italian pottery, Maiolica.

**Berlin black**
Black pigment; a black varnish used on iron.

**Berlin blue**
Often the same as Prussian blue but also a lighter sapphire blue.

**berry-coloured**
Used as regards make-up to describe the red/violet colours. Also ‘berry’.

**beryl**
Pale sea-green or greenish-blue being the colour of the stone, beryl; hence berylline – of the colour of beryl.

**bespeckled**
Marked or covered in speckles or spots.

**beta-apo-8′-carotenal**
The orange/reddish yellow food additive (E160(e)).

**beta-carotene**
A pigment found in carrots and green vegetables. See carotene.

**beta-crustacyanin**
See pink.
n  **beta-naphthols**
   A class of synthetic organic pigments.

n  **betanin**
   The natural colourant made from the beetroot; see also **beet red**.

n  **betaxanthin**
   Yellow pigment.

n  **bête noir**
   A person or thing which is insufferable or the object of displeasure. Literally in French ‘black beast’ possibly reflecting an ancient fear of black animals.

n  **bezetta**
   A red or blue dye.

n  **Bezold effect**
   The optical effect, named after its discoverer, Wilhelm von Bezold, where by changing one colour in a pattern (for example in a rug design) the whole appearance of that rug changes.

n  **bible colours**
   The colours found in the Bible according to most translations into English are: white, black, brown, blue, purple, red, vermilion, scarlet (or crimson), yellow, green, gold and silver.

c  **bice**
   The pale blue or green obtained from **smalt**. There is no settled view as to the origin of this word. It is thought that the word derives from the Latin *azura debilis* meaning a weak blue as compared with the richer pigment *azura pura* meaning the best blue. Ball in *The Invention of Colour* has a contrary view, namely, that in the 14th century ‘bys’ meant ‘dark’, but ‘bys’ eventually detached itself from the colour ‘azure bys’ and came to be used to describe the colour rather than its shade. ‘Bice’ subsequently became a generic term for a pigment based on copper.

a  **bichrome**
   Having only two colours.

a  **bicoloured, bi-coloured**
   Having two colours.
**Big Blue**
A slang term for IBM – International Business Machines.

**Bikini alert colours**
Those colours used by the Ministry of Defence and in United Kingdom Government offices and bases abroad to indicate the current state of alert as regards possible terrorist activity. Bikini white indicates the lowest level of alert, Bikini black is the normal level of alert, and Black Special indicates a high level of alert. This is followed by amber, a state of alert (reached, for example, on September 11, 2001) in anticipation of imminent terrorist activity. Red alert indicates the very highest level of security risk. See Red alert.

**bilious**
Describing discordant shades, for example, ‘bilious blue’ *The Times* 1.9.99.

**bilirubin**
Orangey-red coloured pigment in the bile which if not excreted causes jaundice.

**biliverdin**
A dark green bile pigment produced by the oxidation of bilirubin.

**billiard ball colours**
English billiards is played with three balls: two white balls, being cue balls, one of which has a black spot on it and one red ball which is struck only by the other balls.

**billiard green**
The deep green of the baize on billiard/snooker tables.

**binder**
Any medium which is mixed with pigment so as to give it body enabling it to be manipulated and the ability to adhere to the surface. See gum arabic.

**biochrome**
A colouring matter of animals and plants.

**bioluminescence**
The light generated by living things such as, for example, fireflies, certain crustaceans and deep sea fish, the function of which may be to aid courtship or to act as a diversion.
**bird’s-egg green**
A pale green or bluish green. See ooxanthine.

**birdseye**
A textured effect in fabric created by weaving a mixture of white and coloured thread producing tiny white dots (or birdseys) in the fabric.

**birthstone colours**
There are many different lists of modern and traditional birthstones and their corresponding colours most of which refer to the calendar months rather than to the star signs. Both the American National Association of Jewelers and the National Association of Goldsmiths in Great Britain and Ireland have promoted their own lists. The following is an amalgam of a number of lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Birthstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deep dark red</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>garnet or rose quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purple or lavender</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>amethyst or onyx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pale blue</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>aquamarine or bloodstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear or no colour</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>diamond or rock-crystal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark bright green</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>emerald or chrysoprase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cream or lavender</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>pearl or moonstone or alexandrite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>ruby, cornelian, (carnelian) or onyx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pale green</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>peridot or sardonyx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep blue</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>sapphire or lapis lazuli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variegated, pink, or rose</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>opal or tourmaline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow or gold</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>topaz or citrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sky blue or turquoise</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>zircon, turquoise or blue topaz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**biscuit**
The light brown colour of a biscuit; hence ‘biscuit-coloured’. From the Italian biscotto, ‘twice-cooked’. First recorded as a colour in 1884. Also describing pottery after first being fired and prior to its decoration.

**Bismarck**
A leather-brown colour.

**Bismarck brown**
A brown dye also known as phenylene brown, Manchester brown and vesuvin. Used as a stain for histological purposes.

**bismuth chromate**
An orange-red powder used as a pigment in paint.
**bisque**
A pale pinkish or yellowish brown colour. First recorded as a colour term in 1922.

**Bisque**
An X11 Color Set colour. It has hex code #FFE4C4.

**bistre**
A dark brown colour; the brown pigment or wash used in pen and ink drawings made from boiling the soot of wood, particularly, beechwood and used by Renaissance painters. Also ‘bistre brown’. Superseded by sepia.

**bitumen**
Black asphaltum; an unstable brown pigment often the cause of cracking in paintings.

**bixin**
A peach food colouring agent (E160 (b)).

**bizarre**
Striped or variegated especially as regards flowers.

**black; to**
To boycott the sale or distribution of certain goods or services.

**black**
Having the colour of coal; the blackest looking object will be one which reflects the least light; the absence of any light; dark; enveloped in darkness; lacking in hue; the opposite of white. The colour of mourning. White, however, is the colour of mourning in China, India and parts of the Far East. A symbol of penitence; associated in medieval times with the Zodiac signs Capricorn and Aquarius and with the planet Saturn. The colour of the ring second from the outer ring in archery. Technically, black is not a colour, but the absence of all colour. Although black traditionally represents death, evil and gloom it also represents good luck in English folklore – chimney-sweeps, black cats and coal are all supposed to bring good fortune.

**black**
A stain or polish to blacken leather boots and shoes; a black pigment.
black  Dirty or unclean; having a deadly, nefarious or wicked purpose; illegal; evil; melancholy; pessimistic, gloomy or dismal.

Black  One of the X11 Color Set colours. It has hex code #000000.

Black  Pertaining to those of African or Asian origin – see coloured.

Blackacre  A convenient shorthand used by lawyers for a plot of land so as to be able to distinguish it from another called ‘Whiteacre’.

black-act  The Act of Parliament which once made it an offence to black one’s face to go poaching.

Black and Tans  The armed force fighting the Sinn Fein in the 1920’s; so called by reason of the colours of their uniform.

blackamoor  From a ‘black Moor’; an archaic term of a person with a dark skin.

black and white  Not in colour; in reference to the distinction between non-colour television programmes or photographs and those supported by colour; descriptive of a regimen based on two extremes with no middle course. Slang for a ‘police car’.

black arts, the  The practice of witch-craft.

blackball; to  To vote against an applicant or candidate, for example, for club membership; to ostracize. The phrase originates from the system of voting in secret where each voter has a black and a white ball either of which he may place in the voting box – the black ball signifying a negative vote.
**black beauty**
A black horse.

**black belt**
One of many coloured belts indicating the level of proficiency in the martial arts attained by the wearer. Colours differ from sport to sport and country to country. In Japan and the USA, for example, the first six student grades in Judo are represented by the white belt and the brown belt. In other countries the first six grades follow the order: white, yellow, orange, green, blue, and brown. Thereafter the sequence is black, black or red and white and then red.

**blackberry**
The colour of the dark purple fruit of the *Rubus* family.

**black bile**
See melancholy.

**black black**
The colour black when worn to indicate mourning; grieving black. A visit to the Staffordshire County Museum at Shugborough Hall (near Stafford) has revealed the rigorous colour rules for mourning which was recommended in the last quarter of the 19th century. A widow was to mourn for two and a half years wearing bombasine black for the first year and a day with heavy black crepe; she could wear less crepe in the next 9 months; black silk and jet jewellery in the next 3 months and grey or mauve in the last 6 months of mourning. See black tie.

**blackboard**
A slate or board used in schools for writing on with chalks.

**blackboard jungle**
A school of ill-disciplined pupils.

**black boding**
Portending bad news.

**black box**
The flight recorder used in all commercial aircraft to record instrument readings and flight crew conversations in order to assist the investigation of crashes. It is, in fact, usually orange in colour to allow for easier detection.
n  **black bread**  
Dark bread often made from sour dough; bread made from rye flour. See also brown bread.

n  **black-browed**  
Scowling or frowning.

n  **black cab**  
The ubiquitous London taxicab although many now carry advertisements and come in many different colours.

n  **black cap**  
The black head covering which was donned by judges prior to passing a sentence of death.

n  **black cards, the**  
Those 26 playing cards in the deck consisting of spades and clubs. The division of cards into spades, clubs and the red, diamonds and hearts originated in France around 1480.

n  **black cats**  
Black cats are regarded in European folklore as bringing bad luck carrying associations with the devil and witchcraft whereas in African-American tradition the black cat brings good luck. According to recent research black or dark-haired cats are six times more likely to cause humans to suffer allergies than cats with lighter hair.

n  **black-cattle**  
Bulls, oxen and cows.

a  **black-clad**  
Dressed in black. See black black.

n  **black coffee**  
Coffee without milk; Diner to waiter: ‘I’ll have coffee without milk please’. Waiter in reply ‘I’m sorry we don’t have any milk. Will you have coffee without cream?’. 
black comedy
A form of drama often displaying cynicism and disillusionment and dealing with death, disease or some other macabre or calamitous situation in a way which generates painful amusement.

Black Country, the
The parts of Warwickshire and Staffordshire which used to be involved in heavy industry one particular by-product of which was soot and grime.

blackcurrant
The colour of the round black berry of the saxifrage family.

Black Death, the
The Bubonic Plague which it is estimated killed a quarter of the population of Europe in the 14th century. It was not called the Black Death until 1823.

black diamond
Slang for truffles. Also a type of Brazilian diamond. See diamond colours.

black dwarf
A small dense star resulting from a cooled white dwarf.

black economy
In reference to earnings which are not disclosed to the revenue authorities or other appropriate Government authority; trading which is unlawful or underground.

blacked
Coloured black.

blacken; to
To make black; to become black.

black eye
The discolouration or bruising to the eye caused by a blow. Since the skin around the eye is loose the bruising is often darker than to other parts of the body. See Phrases.

black fast
A fast involving abstinence from both eggs and milk.
black flag
A flag made of black cloth indicating some deadly or nefarious purpose of the bearer, for example, pirates and the Jolly Roger and the Royal Navy flag indicating execution. Also in motor racing the flag used to indicate a dangerous situation requiring a driver to stop.

Black Friday
Used in reference to a variety of calamitous events through history occurring on a Friday and perhaps originating from the time Good Friday was referred to in Britain as ‘Black Friday’ because the clergy wore black. There has been a series of Black Fridays in US stock market history. See also Black Monday and Blue Monday. Apparently, the rest of the week portends less risk of disaster although the ‘Black Tuesday’ of 29th October 1929 was the worst day of the 1929 Wall Street crash, the fall on Wednesday 23rd October 1929 referred to as ‘Black Wednesday’ was significant and the stock market panics in the US on Thursday 9th May 1901 and Thursday 24th October 1929 are each referred to as being a ‘Black Thursday’. Wednesday 16th September 1992, the date when the Conservative government in the UK ignominiously pulled out of the European Exchange Rate Mechanism or ERM, is also referred to as ‘Black Wednesday’. The term ‘Black Saturday’ has also been coined.

black glamma
A rich dark black colour as applied to the fur of the mink.

black gold
Colloquial term for oil or petroleum.

blackguard
A scoundrel; a vicious contemptible person; originally a shoe black.

black hats
A term used to describe those Chasidim or ultra religious Jews who wear wide-brimmed black hats. ‘Black Jews’ is a term given to the Falashas, the Jews of Ethiopia most of whom now live in Israel.

blackhead
A mass of fatty substance protruding from the skin having a black tip – the blackness resulting from a change in pigmentation caused by exposure to sunlight. It is a feature of types of acne.
black hearted
Evil or malevolent.

black hole
A singularity in space having a massive gravitational pull from which nothing can escape and resulting from the collapse of a huge star at the end of its life.

black hole of Calcutta
A prison in Calcutta in which 123 British prisoners were alleged to have suffocated in 1756; hence any wretched place.

black ice
A layer of ice not immediately apparent to the traveller.

blackjack
A card game also called pontoon, vingt-et-un and twenty-one. ‘Pontoon’ is possibly a corruption of ‘vingt-et-un’ owing to the combination of mis-pronouncing the French term as ‘vontoon’ and confusing it with the word ‘pontoon’ – a bridge.

Black Japan
A heat-resistant black paint or varnish made from asphaltum and oil.

black lead
Graphite.

black-leg
Someone who is prepared to work for an employer in defiance of other employees who are on strike.

black-letter
An old heavy typeface with ornate angular letters also known as Gothic or Old English. A ‘black letter day’ is an unlucky day such as Friday the 13th of any month. The Romans indicated lucky days in their calendars in white while unlucky ones (there were apparently 24) appeared in black and were called dies mali from which the word ‘dismal’ originates. This idea was later extended by designating religious feast-days in the Church calendar in red thus giving rise to the red-letter day. ‘Black-letter law’ refers to long established legal rules and

| adjective a | adverb adv | a colour c | noun n | prefix pr | suffix su | verb vb |
by extension to laws as they are strictly (or literally) construed. In adopting a ‘black-letter’ approach a lawyer is sometimes regarded as being concerned simply with what the law is rather than with WHY the law is what it is.

**n** **black level picture**
The absence of any illumination on the monitor or display unit.

**n** **black light**
A means of communicating between ships used in WW2. It employed **infrared** thus avoiding detection by the enemy.

**n** **blacklist**
A list of persons compiled with the purpose of inhibiting their ability to obtain employment, membership of a particular organization or some other advancement.

**adv** **blackly**
In a dark or gloomy manner; also used as an adjective as in ‘*it is a blackly comic tour de force*’ (jacket of ‘*Lullaby*’ by Chuck Palahniuk (my son’s favourite author)).

**n** **black magic**
Sorcery. Derived from the Latin *necromantia* – the revelation of the future by reference to the dead. This, by association, was transformed into *nigromantia* and, in turn, translated into ‘black magic’ although *necromantia* has no connection with ‘black’.

**n** **blackmail**
Unlawful conduct involving the making of threats and the use of intimidation to exact money or other value. The word originated in Scotland – ‘black’ being derived from the Gaelic ‘*blathaich*’ meaning to ‘protect’ and ‘mail’ in Scotland meaning ‘rent’ or a ‘tribute’ – hence a tax for protection. The extortion of grain or cattle came to be referred to as ‘black mail’ in contrast to ‘white mail’ which involved the exaction of silver. In Devon and Cornwall until 1838 the dues of eight pence a year paid by tin mines to the Duke of Cornwall in silver was referred to as ‘white rent’. In this way the word ‘blackmail’ became associated with hue although its etymology has nothing to do with colour.

**n** **Black Maria**
A card game also known as ‘Hearts’; a police or prison van.
n **black market**
An illicit or underground market in goods; hence ‘black market goods’.

n **Black Monday**
Used in reference to various disastrous events such as the great Stock Market crash of 19th October 1987 beginning in New York and spreading to London, Tokyo and the rest of the world. There are many earlier so-called Black Mondays. See Blue Monday and Black Friday.

n **black money**
Money which is not declared to the revenue authorities or which is a result of the black economy.

n **blackness**
The state of being black or without light.

n **blackout**
A temporary loss of consciousness as a result of the brain being suddenly deprived of blood supply; a situation such as an air-raid where all lighting is to be extinguished. A temporary loss of electrical power as contrasted with a brown-out.

n **black pepper**
The condiment made from grinding the berries and black husks of the pepper plant.

n **black pieces**
The black pieces in chess, draughts, backgammon, go and other games. The pieces in these games are traditionally black and white although draughts’ pieces are sometimes red and white.

n **black PN**
A black food additive (E151).

n **black pod disease**
A fungus disease affecting cacao trees and threatening the production of chocolate.

n **black power**
A slogan of the black civil rights movement.
n  **black pudding**  
A black sausage made with blood and pork fat.

n  **Black Rod**  
A senior usher of the House of Lords so called because of the rod carried on ceremonial occasions. See also **Silver Stick**.

n  **Black Sabbath**  
The heavy metal rock group. There are, of course, many groups and organizations with a ‘Black’ appellation including the Black Monks (an order of Benedictine monks wearing a black habit), the Black Panthers (members of a US militant organization in the 1960’s), and the Blackshirts (particularly the Italian fascists of the 1930’s and 1940’s).

n  **Black Sea**  
The Sea which is bordered by Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, Turkey, Rumania and Bulgaria.

n  **black sheep**  
See **Phrases**.

n  **blackshirt**  
A member of a fascist organization, for example, the Italian fascists of the Second World War.

n  **blacksmith**  
A person who works in iron usually with the aid of an anvil and a furnace. See **whitesmith**.

n  **black smokers**  
A colloquial term for the hydrothermal vents releasing gushes of billowing black smoke from the seabed.

n  **black spot**  
A location at which traffic accidents frequently occur or which is notorious for undesirable goings-on. A term considered by the Sussex police force in 1998 to be politically incorrect.
n  **blackstick**  
Slang for the clarinet.

n  **black studies**  
That part of the academic curriculum dealing with African or Afro-American culture.

n  **black stuff**  
Slang for oil. See also **black gold**.

n  **black tea**  
Black tea leaves; apparently as high in antioxidants as green tea; tea without milk.

n  **black tie**  
A black bow-tie usually worn with evening dress, the whole uniform elliptically referred to as ‘black tie’ especially in invitations. This became the fashion after Prince Albert’s death in 1861 – Queen Victoria never having lifted it as official court mourning. Before then, evening dress for men was splendidly colourful.

n  **black velvet**  
The drink made from combining champagne with stout.

n  **blackwood**  
A bidding convention in the card game, bridge, whereby it is possible (assuming your partner remembers the rules) to find out how many Aces and Kings he or she has in his hand. Also Roman Key Card Blackwood – an advanced form of the convention which can find out even more of what is in your partner’s hand!

c  **blae**  
Between black and blue as the blaeberry or bilberry.

n  **blanc de chine**  
Unpainted white or cream porcelain originally made in China from the 17th century.

n  **blanc fixe**  
A synthetic white pigment.
vb **blanch; to**
To whiten or cause to lose colour.

c **BlanchedAlmond**
A light yellow – one of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFEBCD.

n **blancmange**
A thickened dessert made from milk and resembling jelly in its consistency – literally ‘white food’ and originally describing a meal of white fish or white meat.

c **blancmange-pink**
A pale pink.

n **blanco**
A substance used to whiten leather.

a **bland**
Colourless, insipid, lacking in stimulation.

c **blatta**
Purple; also the name for silk dyed purple.

n **blaze**
A white stripe on the faces of certain cats, dogs and horses stretching from between the eyes to the muzzle or mouth.

a **blazing**
Flaming, shining. Also used as an adjective of colour especially as regards such as yellow, red and orange.

n **blazonry**
Brilliant colouring as in the colouring of heraldic devices and coats-of-arms. See heraldic colours.

vb **bleach; to**
To whiten or to grow pale. An obsolete use of the word has the opposite meaning, namely, ‘to blacken’. ‘Bleach’ is possibly derived from ‘black’ although some authorities suggest that it comes from the Old English word ‘blaec’ meaning ‘shining’.
bleach
A substance which is intended to remove stains or colour or to impart colour particularly to hair.

bleak
Pale.

blee
Archaic term for a hue or colour.

bleeding
The spilling over of colour from one section to another coloured section; in painting, the coming to the surface of an undercolour.

blench; to
To make something white or pale; to become white or pale.

blend; to
To combine colours.

blending
The technique used in oil painting of mixing colours so as to obtain an even gradation of colour on the painted surface.

bloached
Variegated with blotches (obs.).

blob
A small blotch of colour.

blonde (f), blond (m)
Light or fair in colour; especially as regards hair; a light golden colour; hence a person having such hair.

blood-dark
A dark red.
c  **blood-red**  
A dark red colour; a rich bluish red.

a  **bloodshot**  
Reddened (particularly of the eyes).

n  **bloodstone**  
The name given to red stones such as the **garnet** and the **carnelian**.

c  **bloody**  
Having the colour of blood.

c  **bloom**  
*‘the blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered’* Samuel Johnson; hence ‘bloomy’.

n  **bloom**  
The powdery dappled appearance on the surface of some fruit (see previous entry); the effect created in **watercolour** painting when one **wash** merges into another.

vb  **bloom; to**  
To glow with colour.

c  **blossom**  
A soft pink.

n  **blot**  
A stain, blemish or patch.

vb  **blot; to**  
To make a stain with ink.

n  **blotch**  
An irregular application of colour; an irregular patch of colour in particular of ink; hence ‘blotchy’.
a  **blowzed, blowzy**  
High-coloured; ruddy especially as regards the **complexion**.

c  **blue**  
The colour of the sky or of the sea. One of the three primary colours (but not until the 16th century). The word blue as the name of the colour has had an uncertain history. In some languages there is no name for the colour and it was not regarded by the ancients as a primary colour. It has been confused linguistically with the colour yellow – **flavus** being both the root of ‘blue’ and Latin for yellow. In the Russian language there is no one word for blue, but two words one meaning dark blue and the other light blue which are regarded as different colours. Describes any colours having wavelengths between approximately 480 and 445 nanometres. One of the three **additive primary colours**. Coloured or tinted lenses are used to correct various reading disorders including some forms of dyslexia and blue lenses apparently are the most effective. A symbol of piety; associated in medieval times with the Zodiac signs Pisces and Sagittarius and with the planet Jupiter and with darkness. In English folklore blue represents loyalty, is the colour for baby boys and is supposed to bring good luck to brides who heed the superstition to wear on their wedding day ‘something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue’. Blue is the colour of the ring second from the centre in archery. Conservative – in relation to the Tory Party in the UK.

a  **blue**  
Risqué as in ‘blue jokes’; pornographic. One theory put forward in *World Wide Words* as to the origin of ‘blue’ to indicate pornography is that prostitutes used to wear blue gowns in prison and were referred to as ‘bluegowns’. In China a pornographic book is referred to as a ‘yellow book’.

a  **blue**  
Melancholy.

n  **blue**  
Someone who represents the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge in some game, sport or other activity – a dark blue for Oxford and a light blue for Cambridge. Hence ‘a blue’ is the honour received as well as the person receiving it Also used as regards Eton and Harrow Schools. See **Cambridge blue, Oxford blue**.
c  **Blue**

One of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #0000FF.

n  **blue baby**

A new-born baby with **cyanosis**, having a lack of oxygen in its blood caused by a congenital defect.

n  **blue bag**

The blue sack traditionally used by barristers to carry their papers.

n  **blue beads**

According to the superstition rife in London amongst the working class, at least until WW1, wearing blue beads wards off bronchial problems.

n  **Bluebeard**

A mythological man who is said to have murdered his wives after locking them in his tower.

c  **bluebell**

The blue colour of the plant of the same name having blue bell-shaped flowers also called ‘wood hyacinth’.

c  **bluebird**

Used in reference to the colour of the plumage of this bird.

c  **blue-black**

Black with a touch of blue.

n  **blue black**

A kind of **carbon black**. See **Frankfort black**.

n  **blue book, the**

Jargon term for particular registers, official publications, directories, manuals, rulebooks and the like in various callings and professions so called by reference to the colour thereof.

n  **blue-bloodied**

Having noble or royal ancestors; from the Spanish **sangre azul** meaning pure Spanish ancestry with no Moorish blood.
**bluebottle**
Nickname for a policeman; the cornflower; the blow-fly.

**Blue Carpet**
£800,000 was spent in 1998/9 on painting 2,500 sq. metres of central Newcastle-Upon-Tyne in blue – the so-called ‘Blue Carpet’.

**blue cheese**
Cheese the mould in which creates blue-green veins. Amongst the best known are Gorgonzola, Stilton, and Roquefort.

**blue chip**
Top notch or first class as in ‘blue chip securities’. The phrase dates from 1929 and originates from the blue chips which were often the highest denomination chips at the gaming table.

**blue-collar worker**
A manual worker.

**blue devils**
A fit of melancholy.

**Blue Ensign**
A flag which has a blue background and bears the Union Jack in the corner, flown by some Royal Navy vessels and yacht clubs.

**Blue Flag**
The acknowledgement given to European seaside resorts for maintaining the cleanest beaches.

**Blue Four, the**
Der Blaue Reiter (Blue Rider) the group of avant garde artists formed by Kandinsky, Klee, Marc and Feininger in 1911 which had a significant influence on modern art before WW1.

**Blue Gene/L**
See ASCII Purple.
**bluegrass**
A type of US country music played on stringed instruments including the banjo.

**blue-green**
There are, of course, an infinite number of colour combinations – this one is chosen as a representative so as to give some recognition to the almost extinct Tansy beetle whose blue-green iridescent wing casings were used in Victorian days to decorate dresses. Seven down The Times Crossword 6.2.03: ‘Blue, not green’. (5 letters). See Solution to blue-green crossword problem.

**blueing**
The blue substance used by laundries to prevent clothes going yellow.

**blue, in the**
The light blue condition of leather which has been subjected to chrome tanning. If sold in a partly-processed wet condition such leather is referred to as ‘wet blue leather’.

**bluejacket**
A sailor.

**blue jeans**
The ubiquitous blue denim trouser invented by Levi Strauss. On BBC Radio 4 on 27 May 1998 mention was made of growing blue cotton so as to avoid the need to dye it for use in manufacturing blue jeans.

**blue joke**
A joke containing some explicit reference to sex; a risqué or pornographic joke. In other languages different colours fulfil a similar role to describe such humour, for example, in Spanish the term ‘green joke’ is used and in Japanese ‘pink joke’.

**blue law**
US term in reference to repressive Puritanical laws regulating individual conduct in Colonial times including laws prohibiting adultery – the penalty for which was death – and restricting entertainment and business activities on Sundays. Possibly so called because of the blue posters announcing the new laws.

**blue-light**
Slang for an emergency in reference to the flashing lights on the vehicles of the emergency services.
**Blue Monday**
A Monday on which the trading of stock on Wall Street is slow perhaps after the Blue Monday of the Middle Ages being the Monday before Lent when last minute drinking caused serious hangovers! Monday 11th June 1928 (which saw a significant fall in the San Francisco Stock Exchange), Monday 28th May 1962 (a major drop in the Dow Jones index) and Monday 21 November 1966 (a serious market decline on Wall Street) are also referred to as being a Blue Monday. See Black Monday and Black Friday.

**blueness**
The quality of being blue in colour.

**bluenose**
Someone with puritanical or prudish views possibly in reference to blue laws.

**blue pencil; to**
To edit or censor script in reference to the traditional blue pencil often used by editors for this purpose.

**Blue Peter**
The blue flag with a white square indicating a boat’s imminent departure from port. Possibly a corruption of ‘blue repeater’ which was displayed to ask another vessel to repeat an earlier message. Also a classic long-running children’s programme on BBC television.

**blue period**
The period between 1901 and 1904 during which Pablo Picasso (1881-1973), affected by the suicide of his close friend Casagemas, used a characteristic blue in a variety of shades in each of his paintings depicting melancholy and misery. This was followed between 1905 and 1907 by the so called rose period – a period in which Picasso used much brighter colours.

**blue plate special**
A main course meal with vegetables or a set course meal available at a special price in an inexpensive restaurant – particularly in the US.
**n**  **blueprint**
A photographic print of a technical plan or drawing. The process of reproducing such prints, which originated in 1840, relied on the fact that ferroprussiate reduces to ferrous on exposure to light. Figuratively, any detailed scheme or plan.

**c**  **blue-red**
Mid-way between blue and red on the **spectrum**.

**n**  **blue revolution**
The objective of ensuring that the poorer nations have adequate water for drinking and irrigation purposes. Possibly derived from the use of ‘green’ to indicate environmentalism.

**n**  **blue ribbon**
The highest award given; originates from the badge of the Order of the Garter consisting of a blue ribbon. See **cordon bleu**.

**a**  **blue-ringed**
Having blue rings as in the case of the Australian blue-ringed octopus one of the most deadly poisonous creatures. It displays its true blue colours only on the point of attack.

**n**  **blue rinse**
The light blue hair tint which favoured by elderly middle-class women.

**n**  **blue ruin**
Slang for gin.

**n**  **blues**
The mournful yet exuberant music of the Southern United States originated by Black Americans and the forerunner of jazz. Strictly twelve bars long and including many so-called ‘blue notes’, that is, minor 3rds and 7ths.

**n**  **Blues**
Regiment of Royal Horse Guards.
**blue sky laws**
Laws formulated in the US in the early 20th century to protect unwitting investors from fraudulent schemes involving fake securities and so called in reference to a judge’s statement that such schemes had no more basis than ‘so many feet of blue sky’.

**blue-sky project, research**
Theoretical research carried out without a specific aim or regardless of any possible practical application. See sky blue.

**blue stars**
The colour of a star indicates the range of its temperature with blue stars being the hottest. Blue-white is the next in intensity followed by white, yellow, orange and then red. Stars are divided into seven types referred to by the letters: O B A F G K and M – M stars being the coolest. Each star type is further classified by the numbers 0 to 9 – 9 being the coolest so that the sun is classified as a G2 indicating that it is yellow in colour and has a surface temperature of between 5,000 and 6,000 degrees Kelvin.

**blue-stocking**
An epithet disparaging of an over-intellectual woman described by JJ Rousseau as ‘a woman who will remain a spinster as long as there are sensible men on earth’. However, according to Michael Quinion in his erudite World Wide Words the first blue-stocking was possibly male – namely, the 18th century poet Benjamin Stillingfleet – who could not afford the black silk stockings customarily worn by the gentry at the literary evenings to which he was invited.

**bluet**
The blue of the cornflower – bluet being French for ‘cornflower’ and a variety of US cornflower.

**bluetooth**
A revolutionary new system allowing electronic devices to communicate with each other over short distances by means of radio waves. Bluetooth technology, for example, allows mobile telephones to communicate with a personal computer instructing it to turn on or off a particular piece of equipment in the home. So called after King Bluetooth of Denmark a powerful Viking who in the 10th century managed to force peace on hostile factions.
**blue trout**
Trout cooked in vinegar the effect of which is to turn it blue. Referred to in menu terminology as ‘truite au bleu’.

**blue verditer**
Blue copper pigment.

**BlueViolet**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. Its hex code is #8A2BE2.

**blue-vitriol**
Copper sulphate.

**blue water**
The open sea.

**Blue Wool Scale**
British standard (BS 1006-97) commonly referred to as ‘the Blue Wool Scale’ (BWS) adopted as an International Standard (ISO) and used by some manufacturers as the standard for measuring the lightfastness of their pigments – BWS 7 and 8 indicating an extremely permanent pigment. See also ASTM.

**bluely**
With a blue appearance.

**bluey**
The flimsy blue note-paper supplied to British troops serving abroad, enabling them to send letters to friends and family, free of charge, by a system dating back to 1799 and now operated by the British Forces Postal Office (BFPO). An updated electronic system known as ‘e-bluey’ is also operated by the BFPO which prints out email messages addressed to serving members of HM Forces. Also, tending towards the colour blue.

**blue yonder**
The far distance; also referred to as ‘the far green yonder’.

**bluish**
Tinged with blue; bluish rather than blueish.
c **blunkey**
A greyish blue.

vb **blur; to**
To smear paint; to make indistinct.

vb **blush; to**
To change one’s facial **complexion** when becoming embarrassed, stressed or angry; to colour, flush, go red or redden.

c **blush**
Red-coloured; having the same colour as a blush.

c **blush pink**
Delicate pink.

c **blush rose**
A delicate pink; also seen as a **dark** shade of rose.

n **blusher**
A **cosmetic** used to add colour to the face and to give it shape. Available in many forms including powder, cream, gel and liquid stain.

c **boat-green**
Used by Charles Dickens in his *Nicholas Nickleby*.

n **body**
The filler creating the opacity of paint in **gouache**.

n **body colour**
See **gouache** and **masstone**.

c **bois de rose**
The dark rich brown colour of rosewood.

a **bold**
As regards colour – emphasised, standing out, striking.
bole
An orange red or reddish-brown earth colour used as a pigment; originating from the unctuous clays of the same name.

bombasic
Having a pale yellow colour.

bombycinous
Having a pale yellow colour.

bone black
An ancient black pigment derived from carbonised bones and used to the present day.

bone brown
Charred bone dust.

bone white
A white pigment used since the Middle Ages consisting in the main of calcium phosphate.

bonny blue
A blue colour also referred to as ‘Scotch blue’.

Bordeaux
A bluish red the colour of Bordeaux wines.

Bordeaux
Red obtained from beta naphthol.

Bordeaux blue
A shade of blue.

Botticelli blue
A pale greyish-blue.

Botticelli pink
A shade of magenta.
n **bottle-blonde**  
Someone with hair dyed blonde as opposed to naturally blonde hair.

c **bottle green**  
The dark green of some wine bottles; also a dark yellowish green.

n **bow-dye**  
A scarlet dye taking its name from Bow in Essex.

a **box-coloured**  
Dyed by immersion into a tray.

c **bracken**  
The olive-brown or orange brown colour of bracken.

c **bran**  
The brown colour of bran.

a **brazen**  
Having the colour of brass; made of brass; without shame.

n **brazilin**  
A red pigment derived from Brazilwood and used as a dye.

c **brazilwood**  
A vivid red colour from the dye of the tree of the genus *Caesalpinia* known as the Brazil tree which begot the name of the country rather than vice versa.

n **break colour**  
See broken colour.

c **Bremen blue**  
Blue copper pigment.

c **Bremen green**  
See malachite.
a **brended**
Variegated (obs.).

c **brick**
The deep orange-red of brick; *lateritious*.

c **brick-red**
Having the colour of red brick; in the US a brownish or yellowish red colour.

a **bricky**
See *lateritious*.

a **bright**
Used in relation to colours to indicate vividness or intensity; emitting or reflecting a lot of light; glistening.

n **brightening agent**
An additive which when applied to textiles heightens their brightness.

n **brightness**
The condition of being bright. The *value* or *luminosity* of a colour. Yellow has the highest value in the spectrum and violet is the darkest in the *spectrum*. The two extremes of brightness are, of course, black and white. The addition of black or white to a hue changes its brightness. See *tint*, *tone* and *shade*. Brightness is referred to in some colour notations as ‘value’.

a **brilliant**
Sparkling, shining, vivid, reflecting a large amount of light or brightness, lustrous, gleaming. See *brilliant dyes*.

n **brilliant black**
The black food additive (E151). Also called ‘Black PN’.

n **brilliant blue FCF**
The blue food additive (E133).

n **brilliant dyes**
Colorants including brilliant red, blue, orange, violet, black, yellow, green, flavine and pink.
**brilliant green**
A disinfectant.

**brilliant scarlett 4R**
A red colouring agent added to food (E124). Also called ‘Poncean 4R’.

**brilliant yellow**
Mixture of cadmium yellow and Cremnitz white or zinc white.

**brindled, brinded**
Flecked with or having a streak of a darker colour, particularly, as regards dogs. See also tabby.

**brique**
A light brownish red; found only in the OED and French dictionaries.

**brochure-blue**
The clear shimmering blue of the sea as appearing in all travel brochure illustrations.

**brocked**
Having a black and white mottled appearance.

**brocoli green**
The green shade of the vegetable brocoli.

**broken**
As regards a colour, altered by adding another colour or colours.

**broken colour**
A diverse term used to describe a variety of effects such as the technique of interspersing flecks of colour with another colour or colours used, in particular, by the Impressionists and creating a blended effect when observed from a suitable distance; the effect produced by the random distribution of particles of colour on a surface; pure colours intermixed with black; the result of mixing one colour with another; the effect of an underlying layer of colour showing through a superimposed layer of oil paint; a new tone of a particular...
colour created by juxtaposing another colour with it; the application of different shades of paint or glaze to a base coat which is broken up in a number of different ways to create a special finish for decorative purposes – see, for example, *graining* and *marbling*. As regards flowers, the result of them having burst into colour.

**n**  
**broken white**  
White paint or other pigment to which a tint is added without producing a definitive alternative colour.

**vb**  
**bronze; to**  
To *tan* usually by the sun’s rays or some *cosmetic* application (hence a ‘bronzer’); to carry out a process of covering a work of art, such as a sculpture, in bronze.

**c**  
**bronze**  
The brilliant brown colour of the metal – bronze; derived from ‘Brindisi’ the town in Italy. Bronze sculptures left to the elements will, by a process of oxydization, develop a patina of *verdigris* and turn green in colour.

**n**  
**bronze medal**  
The third prize after the gold and silver prizes in games, sports and other pursuits including, in particular, the Olympic Games.

**n**  
**bronzing**  
A *pigment* added in the process of manufacturing paint which results in a metallic lustre; the metallic lustre of certain colours such as *Milori blue*; the process of applying imitation gold leaf or powder to a surface.

**c**  
**brown**  
The colour of earth and of wood; in the wavelength range of approximately 620-585 nanometres. Latin had no specific word for ‘brown’. The Hebrew word used for ‘brown’ as used in *Genesis* xxx: 32 means ‘sun-scorched’ and a variant form of black. Its early meaning was ‘dark’.

**c**  
**Brown**  
A colour in the *X11 Color Set*. It has hex code #A52A2A.
n brown bread
Bread made from unbleached flour or rye; any bread darker than white bread; also used as a colour. For bread to be classified as ‘brown bread’ it must comprise at least 85 per cent whole wheat grain. The Colours in Food Regulations 1995 make it unlawful in the UK to dye bread.

n brown chalk
Another name for umber.

n brown coal
Lignite – a blackish-brown coal.

n brown dwarf
A huge conglomerate of gases lacking the temperature and mass to convert itself into a star. Very few have been located.

n browned off
Fed up.

n brownfield land
A site previously built on and now appropriate for development; in comparison to greenbelt or countryside. Also referred to as ‘brownlands’.

n brown FK and brown HT
Brown food colouring additives (E154 and E155).

n brown goods
A marketing term for a group of consumer goods including television sets, video recorders, hi-fi equipment and radios etc. See white goods.

n brownheart
A disease of turnips and apples causing internal decay.

n Brownie
A girl guide; from ‘brownie’ meaning an elf.

n browning
A substance used to make soups and sauces brown.
a **brownish**
One of the ish’s.

n **brownness**
The state of being brown.

n **brown-nose**
Slang for a sycophant or subservient person.

n **brown-out**
A temporary reduction in voltage causing lights to dim or a reduction in power; a partial blackout.

n **brown paper**
Wrapping paper sometimes waxed and originally coming in many sizes including Kent cap, imperial cap and the largest, quad imperial (45’x 58’). Nowadays, with the use of brightly coloured gift-wrapping, brown paper is less often used. Reminders sent out by dentists in brown envelopes are less successful in their purpose than those dispatched in white envelopes (BBC4 September 2000).

n **brown pink**
A yellow vegetable pigment. See also English pink.

c **brown red**
A red made from burnt ochre.

n **brown rot**
A fungal disease of timber and fruit trees.

a **brumous**
Misty.

c **brunette**
Dark brown particularly as regards a woman’s hair; a woman having hair of this colour.
pr brunne- (L)
Brown.

a brunneous
Dark brown.

c Brunswick black
Black pigment.

c Brunswick blue
Blue pigment.

c Brunswick green
A bluish-green; a green pigment. See emerald green and chrome green.

n brushmark
The mark made by the bristles of a paintbrush appearing on the surface of a painting.

n brushwork
The characteristic manner in which an artist applies paint; work which is carried out by means of a brush.

c bruylère
A greyish purple; the colour of heather.

c bubble-gum pink
A sickly gaudy pink which is characteristic of bubble-gum.

c bud green
A yellowish-green.

c buff
A pale yellowish-brown colour; a light yellow; of the colour of buff leather which having regard to its proximity to human skin colour gave rise to the phrase ‘in the buff’ meaning ‘naked’. Also ‘buff-coloured’.

adjective a
adverb adv
a colour c
noun n
prefix pr
suffix su
verb vb
c buffish
Close to buff in colour.

c Burgundy
The reddish purple colour of Burgundy wine – less blue than Bordeaux. Hence ‘Burgundy red’.

c BurlyWood
A tan colour – one of the colours in the X11 Color Set. Hex code #DEB887.

c Burmese ruby
A pinkish red.

vb burnish; to
To give a surface a glossy appearance, for example, as part of the guilding process. Literally ‘to make brown’.

c burnt
A yellowy brown colour; hence ‘burnt-coloured’.

a burnt
As regards pigments, having been darkened by scorching. As regards colours, made from calcined pigments or having the appearance of having been scorched. See e.g burnt alum, burnt carmine and following entries.

c burnt-almond
A light brown.

n burnt alum
A pigment resulting from treatment of alum by fire.

n burnt carmine
Red pigment resulting from treatment of carmine by fire or having the appearance of having been scorched.

a burnt-coloured
See burnt (c).
burnt ochre
Light brown pigment resulting from treatment of ochre by fire or having the appearance of having been scorched.

burnt orange
A reddish orange colour.

burnt sienna
Dark-reddish brown pigment resulting from treatment of sienna by fire or having the appearance of having been scorched. Also referred to as ‘burnt terra di Sienna’.

burnt sugar caramel
A deep yellowy brown.

burnt umber
Reddish-brown pigment resulting from the treatment of umber by fire or roasting.

buttercup yellow
The pale yellow of buttercup petals.

butterfly nose
The condition in dogs where de-pigmentation of the nose causes it to lose colour and to become mottled or spotted.

butter-nut
The brownish-grey colour of the butter-nut.

butterscotch
A yellowish brown.

butter yellow
A dye made from coal tar used for colouring butter.
c cabbage green
The green of the cabbage leaf.

c cacao brown
The brown of the cacao bean used for making cocoa and chocolate.

c cactus green
The green of the cactus.

a cadaverous
Pale.

c cadet blue
A bluish grey or strong blue colour; sometimes referred to as ‘cadet grey’.

C CadetBlue
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #5F9EA0.

a cadmium
Descriptive of the mainly strong colours containing cadmium sulphide and cadmium selenide first isolated in the 18th century. Cadmium pigments first came into use in the 1820’s and were a favourite of the artist Claude Monet (1840-1926). Nowadays its use is in decline because of the scarcity of cadmium and its toxicity.
**cadmium green**
Made by mixing cadmium yellow and viridian.

**cadmium lemon**
A bright greenish yellow.

**cadmium lithopone**
A pale yellow.

**cadmium orange**
A bright orange made from cadmium sulphide. See greenockite.

**cadmium red**
A bright red primary colour made from a mixture of cadmium sulphide and cadmium selenide and first marketed in 1910.

**cadmium vermilion**
A bright red.

**cadmium yellow**
A fine yellow in many varieties first made in 1820 from cadmium sulphide and used by artists extensively in the 19th century. Sometimes referred to ‘aurora yellow’. Also ‘cadmium lemon yellow’ which has a more orangey hue.

**cadmopone yellow**
A pale yellow also called cadmium lithopone.

**caesi-** (L)
Bluish-grey.

**caesious, caesius**
Having a bloom of a bluey-grey colour. Also a pale bluish green.

**café**
Coffee colour.

**café au lait**
The colour produced by mixing milk with coffee.
n café sunburn
Slang for a ‘pallid complexion’. See also nightclub tan.

a cain-coloured
Red or reddish yellow possibly in reference to the blood of Able shed by his brother Cain; having red hair; Shakespeare’s *Merry Wives of Windsor* Act 1 Scene 4.

a calcareous
Lime coloured.

n calcium carbonate
A white food colorant (E170).

n calcographer
Someone who draws with crayons or chalks.

n calcography
Art of drawing with coloured crayons or chalks.

n Caledon Jade Green
A synthetic green dye discovered in 1920.

n Caledonian brown
A red pigment but moving towards black when calcined.

c calico
The piebald or spotted colouring (similar to printed calico) of horses.

pr calig- (L)
Dark.

n caligation
Dimness of sight (obs.).

a caliginous
Dim, dark, obscure. See also tenebrous, thestral, darksome, dusky, murky, obfuscous.
**calotype**
An early form of photography where the object, lit by the sun, had to remain still for three minutes.

**Cambridge blue**
The light blue Eton colour adopted, it is said, in haste in the 1836 annual Cambridge and Oxford varsity boat race by the Cambridge cox having forgotten his team’s own colours. See blue (n).

**camel**
The fawn colour of the camel; beige.

**camleted**
Variegated with wavy lines.

**camouflage**
The disguise of animals, personnel or equipment by the use of such colours as make the object in question appear to merge with its surroundings. Derived from the French ‘camoufleur’ – to disguise. It is an offence to wear camouflage clothing in Barbados unless the wearer is part of the Defence Force. See cryptic colouring.

**campanula**
A violetish-blue after the flower of the same name. Used by the art theorist Charles Blanc (1813-1882).

**camwood**
Dye from wood initially white and turning red on exposure to air.

**canard**
A dark blue.

**canary**
Bright yellow resembling the colour of the canary’s plumage.

**canary green**
A dark yellow colour.

**canary yellow**
The bright yellow of the canary.
n  **candela**  
A unit of light intensity.

a  **candent**  
Glowing with white heat (obs.).

pr  **candid-** (L)  
White. The root of the word ‘candid’ (developing its meaning from ‘white’ or ‘pure’) and of ‘candidate’ – candidates having worn white togas in Roman times. See *toga praetexia*.

n  **candle-light**  
The light of a candle. See *lux*.

a  **candy-coloured**  
Having a shade of pink. Also ‘candy pink’.

a  **candy-striped**  
Having a pattern of alternate stripes of colour usually pink on white.

a  **cane-coloured**  
Having the colour of cane.

a  **canescent**  
Becoming or tending towards white.

n  **cangiantismo**  
The technique used by Michelangelo where an object painted in one colour bears another colour as it goes into shadow.

n  **canities**  
Grey or white hair; the change in hair colour to grey or white.

c  **cannelas**  
A cinnamon-brown colour.

c  **cantaloupe**  
A light shade of yellow after the melon of the same name.
canthaxanthin
A chemical colorant used in some foodstuffs fed to hens to yield a uniformly bright yellow yolk in eggs. Also used to give a pink colour to salmon. It is thought that the chemical can damage the retina of the eye and some supermarkets have banned eggs from chickens so fed (E161(g)).

canvas
Of the colour of canvas.

canvas
A painting; the material or colour ground on which an artist paints.

Cappagh brown
A native bituminous earth containing manganese oxide once mined in Cork, Ireland. When the mine became exhausted Winsor & Newton acquired the remaining stock. Otherwise called Cappah brown.

cappucino-tinted
From The Times of 1.9.99 – presumably, having the colouring and markings suggestive of the whipped cream and powdered chocolate expected on the top of a cup of cappucino coffee.

capsanthin
An orange red food colouring agent (E160 (c)).

capsicin
The red pigment in cayenne pepper.

capucine
A dark yellowy orange.

caramel
A pale brown colour; the colour of toasted sugar. The dark brown colouring used as a colouring agent in food (E150).

carbon black
The darkest of pigments. Another name for lampblack. One of the E-number colours (E153). See also blue black and charcoal black.
c **cardinal (red)**
The scarlet colour of a cardinal’s vestments.

c **carmine**
A crimson colour. See next entry.

n **carmine**
An ancient red, orange or crimson pigment originally derived from the *kermes* insect and subsequently from the *cochineal* insect. Used, amongst other things to manufacture eye **make-up**. See **cremosin**.

n **carmoisine**
Red colouring used as an additive in food, particularly, in confectionery and marzipan (E122). Research at the Asthma and Allergy Research Centre suggests that E122 might lead to hyperactivity in children.

c **carnadine**
Carnation colour.

c **carnation**
Rose-pink, flesh-coloured. ‘A’ could never abide carnation- ‘twas a colour he never lik’d’ Shakespeare’s *Love’s Labour’s Lost* Act 2 Scene 1. From *carneus* the Latin for flesh-coloured. It was not until the 20th century that ‘carnation’ also came to be used as the colour of the flower although having regard to the many varieties of the flower in modern times the colour term used in this context has little precision.

c **carnelian**
A pale reddish-brown or ruby colour after the semi-precious stone of the same name; see *sard*. Also called *cornelian*.

n **carotene**
The yellow or orange pigment occurring in many plants, in particular, carrots. Also called carotin. Used to give butter its yellow colour (E160(a)). See *carrot orange*.

n **carotenoids**
A group of yellow, orange or red pigments including *carotenes*, *xanthophylls* and *fucoxanthin*, found in many plants and animals.
c carrot orange
The yellowish-orange colour of the carrot previously referred to as carrot red. Carrots have not always been orange in colour. The Egyptians from 2000 BC grew purple carrots and the Romans ate purple and white carrots. Black, red, green and yellow carrots were also grown but Dutch carrot-growers favoured their chosen orange colour which became the standard colour for carrots from around the 16th century. The orange colouring derives from beta-carotene. Purple carrots are now being grown in England.

c carrot red
This colour dates back to before the 17th century when red carrots were grown.

c carroty
Having the reddish orange colour of the carrot.

n carte blanche
Full power and authority to take any action; literally ‘white paper’ on which the vanquished in battle would sign a blank sheet of paper with authority to the victorious side to write whatever terms it thought fit.

n carthamin(e)
The red dye of the safflower.

c cæruleum
In Roman times this Latin term designated both blue and yellow and perhaps also green. See also cerulean.

n casein
Milk protein mixed with pigment and serving as a binder or an emulsion in the preparation of paint.

c Cassel brown
A brown pigment made from lignite and named after the town of the same name now called Kassel; also Cassel green and Cassel yellow.

n Cassel earth
An earth pigment referred to from the end of the 18th century as Vandyke brown.
Cassel yellow
A yellow pigment also called Montpellier yellow.

cassius
A purple pigment.

cast
A pale shade or tinge of colour; a shade or colour; a dash of colour imposed on another.

castane- (L)
Brown, chestnut.

castaneous
Chestnut-coloured.

Castillian
A deep red.

castor
Referred to in the Daily Mail of 5 June 1923. A dark brownish grey or a light brown beaver colour named, it is hoped, after the star in the constellation, Gemini, and not after the unctuous malodorous secretion of beavers.

catechu
A dye (also called cutch) containing tannin made from the bark of certain trees found in Asia and used in the tanning industry and in dyeing.

catechu brown
The shade of brown derived from catechu.

cathay
A bluish purple.

cats’ eyes
A reflecting module contained within the surface of some unlit highways to indicate the way. Solar-powered cats’-eyes have now been developed.
a **Caucasian**
One of the divisions of mankind indicating human beings who are fair-skinned or white; named after the region known as the Caucasus.

a **Caucasoid**
Same as *Caucasian*.

c **cedar**
A reddish-brown colour.

c **cedary**
Of the colour etc of the cedar tree.

c **celadon**
A pastel green also referred to as Celadon green – Celadon, according to Partridge being a rustic lover in French pastoral poetry. Used in glazing Chinese porcelain. Celadonite is another name for *terre verte*.

n **celandine**
A natural dye made from the plant, celandine, yielding a yellow colourant.

c **celestial blue**
A greenish blue.

c **celestine**
Sky blue.

c **cendre**
Ash-coloured.

c **cerise**
After the French for cherry but not necessarily the same colour as the fruit. Often a bluish-red or a purplish red.

pr **cerule-**, **ceruleo-** *(L)*
Blue, sky blue, but in Roman times probably designated a yellow colour.
c  cerulean
The deep blue colour of a cloudless sky; azure; also spelt cerulian, ceruleum, ceruline, coeruleun, coerulein and caerulean. See sky blue.

c  cerulean blue
A vivid light greenish blue pigment made from oxides of chromium cobalt and tin discovered in 1860 by the firm George Rowney and Son.

c  cerulin, cerulein
A vivid blue substance derived from indigo.

n  ceruse
Another name for white lead; a white cosmetic.

n  chakra
One of the seven energy centres in Yoga each accorded its own colour, namely, magenta (or violet), violet (or indigo), blue, green, yellow, orange and red.

c  chalcedony
Used to describe both a shade of crimson and a browny yellow colour. Chalcedony is a precious stone, a versicoloured variety of quartz.

pr  chalco- (G)
Designating copper in compound words.

c  chalk
A grey white.

n  chalk
A piece of soft rock used for drawing or writing; a filler or extender used in manufacturing pigment or priming canvases; a white pigment made from calcium carbonate.

c  chalk-white
The white of chalk.

a  chalky
Like chalk in colour etc.
pr **chalybd-** (L)
Steel.

a **chalybeous**
Having a dark blue metallic colour.

c **chambray**
A shade of blue.

n **chambray**
Similar to **gingham** in pattern.

n **chameleon**
A lizard able to change the colour of its skin to suit its environment or situation. Dr Andrew Parker’s theory is that animals developed colours in the Cambrian period as part of the evolutionary process in order to hide from other creatures or to frighten off their enemies. See also **sematic, startle colours cryptic colouring** and **chromatophore**.

c **chamois**
The yellowish-tan colour of a chamois leather.

c **champagne**
Yellowy-white or yellowy-pink; a 1920’s mink colour.

c **charcoal**
A dark grey colour.

a **charcoal**
Descriptive of those pigments made from or containing charcoal as in ‘charcoal black’.

n **charcoal**
An ancient medium for black and white drawing coming in many different forms including **pencils**, charcoal sticks and compressed charcoal.

n **charcoal black**
An ancient pigment made from charcoal; also called **carbon black**.
**charcoal brown**
A dark brown.

**charcoal grey**
A dark grey.

**Charron blue**
A blue used by the artist Paul Gauguin (1848-1903) made by mixing barium sulphate with **cobalt blue**.

**Chartered Colorist**
The qualification offered by the Society of Dyers and Colorists. A Fellow is an ‘FSDC’, an Associate is an ‘ASDC’.

**chartreuse**
A pale apple-green colour with a yellow tinge; a colour name adopted by Web page creators on the Internet; see **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #7FFF00.

**chasseur-blue**
The dark blue colour of the jacket of the French Chasseur soldier.

**chatoyant**
Having a changing iridescent lustre comparable to that of **cats’ eyes** at night. See also **chatoyment**.

**chatoyment, chatoyement**
The play of colours as for example exhibited in certain minerals.

**chay, chaya, choya, shaya, shaii**
A red dye made from the root of the Indian plant *oldenlandia umbellata* which is of the same family as the **madder** plant.

**check**
A **chequered** pattern or fabric design.

**checked**
Has the same meaning as **chequered**.
n **cheek-colour**
A cosmetic used for colouring the cheeks.

n **chemi-luminescence**
The shining light emanating from some insects and animals, for example, glow-worms and fireflies and produced by a chemical reaction.

a **chequered, checkered**
Having various colours; having a geometric pattern or motif composed of alternate stripes of colour or light and shade as on a chess board. There is no specific term in the English language for this black and white pattern, but John Gage in *Colour and Meaning* refers to the frequent use of this motif in the Inca tradition and to one Inca language which has a special word for it.

c **Cherokee red**
The dark bricky-red shade chosen by the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright (1869-1959) as his **signature colour**.

c **cherry**
Bright red; the colour of cherries; hence cherry-coloured. See **cerise**.

c **cherry-red**
Of the colour of the red cherry.

c **chestnut**
Reddish-brown after the name of the shell of the chestnut.

c **chestnut-brown**
A reddish-brown.

n **chevron**
A V-shaped or inverted V-shaped pattern or marking.

c **Chianti**
A dark cerise colour after the wine from Tuscany.
n  **Chiaroscuro**
   A manner of painting where only light and shade rather than colour is used; otherwise known as *clair-obscurs*.

n  **Chica**
   Orange-red dye from South American plant.

c  **Chilli-red**
   A strong red colour.

c  **China blue**
   A lavender blue.

a  **Chinese**
   Indicating a colour or pigment possibly originating in China.

c  **Chinese blue**
   A blue pigment made from mixing *cobalt blue* with *flake white*. Synonymous with *Prussian blue*. Also Chinese white, orange and yellow; all originating in China according to Partridge although *Prussian blue* was discovered in Berlin.

c  **Chinese red**
   A chrome red pigment. Obsolete name for *cinnabar*.

c  **Chinese vermilion**
   A vivid yellow-red pigment.

c  **Chinese white**
   A white pigment prepared from zinc oxide and possibly so named after the fine porcelain from China. This was the first permanent opaque white watercolour. See *zinc oxide*.

c  **Chinese yellow**
   A vivid yellow pigment made from arsenic.

c  **Ching**
   A vivid greenish-blue.
c  **chinoline-blue**  
A blue colour made from quinoline.

pr  **chiono-** (G)  
Snowy.

c  **chlorine**  
Light green; of the colour of vegetation.

pr  **chloro-** (G)  
Green.

a  **chlorocarpous**  
Bearing green fruit.

n  **chlorocruorin**  
A green pigment present in some marine creatures.

a  **chlorophanous**  
Having a yellowish appearance.

n  **chlorophobia**  
Fear of the colour green.

n  **chlorophyl(l)**  
A pigment absorbing red, yellow, violet and blue light but reflecting green light; the green colouring matter of plants and vegetation. The greenish olive food additive (E140).

n  **chloroplasts**  
Minute bodies found in the cells of plants and containing **chlorophyll**.

n  **chlorosis**  
The process whereby a plant or part thereof (such as a leaf) turns green from some other colour; an inadequacy of **chlorophyll** in a normally green plant the effect of which is to make it turn yellow or white. The term thus has two opposite meanings.
**a** chloroxanthous
According to the OED having a ‘green or olive and yellow colour’.

**c** chocolate
A deep brown, the colour of chocolate, although it embraces many shades. Also chocolate brown.

**c** Chocolate
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. Its hex code is #D2691E.

**c** chocolate brown
A dark brown colour; a food additive producing a brown colouring and used particularly in chocolate cake mixes (E155). Also called ‘Brown HT’.

**n** chord
In relation to colours, an effective juxtaposition of various hues.

**c** chow
A vivid blue.

**n** chroma
The extent of a colour’s brightness or saturation; the purity of a colour. From the Greek ‘chroma’ meaning ‘colour’.

**n** chroma colour
A water-based paint similar to acrylic paint originally used in the making of cartoon films.

**a** chromatic
Descriptive of the brightness of a colour – the brighter it is the more chromatic it is considered to be; having colour or pertaining to colour.

**n** chromatic colour
The technical term for colour; as regards surface colours, a hue having a degree of colourfulness.

**n** chromaticity
Hue and saturation taken together.
n  **chromatics**
The scientific study of colour and colours.

n  **chromatocracy**
Government by a particular colour, for example, albocracy.

a  **chromatogenous**
Generating colour.

n  **chromatometablepsy**
Colour-blindness.

n  **chromatophore**
A pigment-containing cell in the deeper layers of the skin of some animals producing changes in skin colour. In the fish called the Osbeck such cells enable it to change from red to white in 8 seconds. Many fish and animals can change their colouring. This is achieved in some species (including the African clawed frog) by the release of a hormone which changes the position of the dark pigment melanin contained in chromatophores and which variously makes the creature appear dark or colourless. See chameleon.

n  **chromatopsia**
An inability to determine or distinguish certain colours.

c  **chrome**
A reddish-yellow shade.

c  **chrome black**
Colour produced from black dye.

c  **chrome green**
A permanent yellowy green the result of mixing chrome yellow with Prussian blue. It is called by many names including Brunswick green, cinnabar green, Milori green, zinc green and chromium oxide from which it is made. It is also referred to as, but should not be confused with, viridian green.
c **chrome orange**
A reddish orange also referred to as Derby red, Victoria red or Persian red. See lead chromes.

c **chrome red**
A deep scarlet red also called **Chinese red** and Derby red.

c **chrome yellow**
Brilliant yellow produced by mixing sodium chromate and lead nitrate both of which are colourless.

n **chromidrosis**
According to Partridge this means ‘(secretion of) morbidly coloured perspiration’.

n **chrominance**
The signals which provide the hue and saturation components in television colour; that particular quality of light which enables us to detect colour.

c **chromium**
The grey metallic colour of the metal of the same name.

n **chromium**
First used by the chemist Louis-Nicholas Vauquelin (1763-1829) in 1797 in the manufacture of a large range of yellows, oranges and greens.

n **chromium oxide**
A pigment used to make **chrome green** and also **viridian**. It can produce a brilliant green sometimes described as ‘transparent green’ although the matt form is a dark opaque green. Also called ‘oxide of chromium’.

pr **chromo-, chroma-, chromato-(G)**
Designating colour or pigment.

n **chromocyte**
A pigmented cell.

n **chromogen**
A compound that can be converted into a dye.
a **chromogenic**
Having the quality of producing colour.

n **chromolipids**
Yellow, red or brown pigments.

n **chromometer**
See metrochrome.

a **chromophil**
Having the quality which readily admits of the application of dye or staining.

n **chromophobia**
The fear of colour. The architect and painter Le Corbusier (1887-1965) argued that colour was suited ‘to simple races, peasants and savages’ and the art theorist Charles Blanc (1813-1882) regarded design as having a more important function in art than colour – ‘colour is a mobile vague, intangible element while form is precise, palpable and constant’.

n **chromophores**
A group of colour-producing chemicals.

n **chromoptometer**
An instrument for measuring colour sense.

n **chromotherapy**
See colour therapy.

n **chromotrope**
An acid colorant or dye.

a **chromotropic**
Changing colour or having the ability to change colour.

n **chryography**
The art of writing in gold lettering.
a **chrysal**
Golden.

n **chrysaniline**
A golden-yellow dye also called ‘aniline yellow’.

c **chrysanthemum**
Used variously to signify the vivid yellow and brownish-red colours of the flower of the same name.

a **chryselephantine**
Pertaining to objects made or decorated with gold or ivory.

pr **chryso-, chrys- (G)**
Golden or golden yellow.

n **chrysocolla, chrysocollum**
A shiny greenish-blue substance made by the Greeks from copper silicate and used both as a cosmetic for the eyes and to fix gold leaf. Literally – ‘gold solder’.

c **chrysolite green**
Of the colour of chrysolite, namely, yellowish green (although varying to dark green).

c **chrysoprase**
A bright golden green or an apple green after the beryl gemstone of the same name which derives from the amalgam of chryso- (gold) and praseo- (leak green).

c **ciel**
Sky blue.

c **cigar**
The brown colour of the cigar.

c **cimmerian**
Grey, ashen.

c **Cincinatti Red**
An intense orange-red.
a **cinereous**
Grey, ashen; ash grey; especially of birds.

a **cinerescent**
Ashen; having a grey colour.

a **cineritious**
Ashy-grey as applied to nerve matter.

c **cinnabar green**
A non-permanent green made from **cinnabar**; also said to be produced by mixing **cadmium yellow** (or sometimes **chrome yellow**) with **Prussian blue**. Referred to also as **chrome green**, zinnober green and green cinnabar.

c **cinnabar red**
A permanent vermilion.

c **cinnabar, cinnebar, zinnober**
Mercuric sulphide used in crystalline form as a red pigment since ancient times; the colour itself, a vermilion; see also cinnabar green and cinnabar red. Cinnabar was widely used by the Chinese since the third millennium BC and was formerly referred to as **Chinese red**.

c **cinnamon**
The yellowish-brown of cinnamon; sometimes reddish-brown or greyish-brown tinged with red. Also the colour name given to deep brown diamonds having little value. See diamond colour.

pr **cirrho-** (G)
Tawny, orange.

a **citreous**
A greeny-yellow; lemon-coloured.

pr **citrin-, citro-** (L)
Lemon, yellow.
c  **citrine**
Though originally lemon-coloured (and still having that meaning in France) Maerz & Paul show how the word in the English language strictly has the same meaning as **citron**.

c  **citron**
A browny yellow from mixing green and orange. Also ‘citron yellow’ a colour often used by Vincent Van Gogh.

c  **clair de lune**
A pale blue glaze for ceramics.

c  **claret**
Reddish-violet; of the colour of claret wine; a red having the same hue as bordeaux wine. From the Latin *clarus* meaning ‘clear’ from which the words ‘clarity’, ‘clarinet’ and ‘clarion’ all derive.

n  **clashing colours**
As regards two or more colours, conflicting; colours which do combine effectively.

c  **clay**
A light brown.

n  **clean colour**
Sometimes used to refer to light colours produced from white mixed with a single pigment rather than more sombre colours produced by mixing several others.

a  **clear**
As regards colour, indicating a brightness, brilliance, purity, vividness or intensity.

c  **clematis**
A bright bluish violet similar to the colour of the flower of the same name.

c  **Cleopatra**
A vivid greenish-blue.

a  **clinquant**
Glittering.
n **cloud colours**
A greyish hue with a hint of perhaps pink, lilac and blue.

c **clove brown**
A greyish brown.

c **clover**
A pinkish purple.

n **clown white**
A cosmetic.

n **CMYK (or CYMK)**
An acronym for cyan, magenta, yellow and black – the four colours which are used in colour photography and printing. The letter ‘K’ is used to avoid confusion with the ‘B’ in RGB and also refers to black as the ‘key’ or ‘keyline’ colour. Although black can be obtained from mixing the other three colours it is produced in printing by using a black ink. CMYK uses the **subtractive process**. Compare RGB.

c **coal-black**
The black colour of coal.

n **coal-tar**
A group of aromatic hydrocarbons (including benzene) used as the primary raw material for synthetic-dye and paint manufacturing.

n **coal-tar colours**
One of many dyes made from coal-tar.

c **coaly**
Coal-black.

a **cobalt**
Indicating pigments made from salts of cobalt, for example, cobalt blue and cobalt green. The word cobalt comes from the German word kobolds meaning a ghost and was used in Bohemia to describe the pigment because it was considered to be plagued by spirits. The blue colouring agent in smalt.
cobalt blue
A deep greenish-blue or purplish-blue similar to Prussian blue. Used in the staining of glass. A synthetic pigment also known as Thénard’s blue, Dresden blue and King’s blue first made in 1802 by the chemist J-L Thénard (1777-1857).

cobalt green
A bright yellowish-green discovered in 1780 by Rinmann and also referred to as ‘Rinmann’s green’.

cobalt turquoise
A blue made from cobalt titanium oxide.

cobalt violet
A very light-toned toxic violet pigment first used in 1860 and superseded by manganese violet.

cobalt yellow
A yellow pigment otherwise known as aureolin.

coccin- (L)
Scarlet.

coccineous
Having a scarlet colour.

cochineal
A natural red or scarlet dye from the female coccus cacti insect used until 1954 to dye the uniforms of the British Guards. One of the few natural colorants still used both for textiles and in food manufacture (E120).

cochineal red
The red colour of cochineal.

cochinillin
The colouring matter of cochineal also called carmine.

cockshut
Twilight – the time when the birds are shut up!
c cocoa
   The brown of cocoa powder. See cacao.

c cocoa brown
   The colour of cocoa; a colour particularly popular in the 1930’s.

c coeruleum
   See cerulean blue.

c coffee
   Having the colour of coffee.

c cognac
   A pale brown; the colour of Cognac brandy.

c coke bottle green
   One of the distinctive colours of Coca-Cola™ bottles.

n colcothar
   A reddish-brown iron oxide pigment; used as theatrical rouge and to polish gold and silver. See jeweller’s rouge.

n cold colours
   As regards painting, those colours such as blue, green and grey suggesting coldness compared with warm colours such as orange, red and yellow. Cold colours appear to retreat towards the background. Also referred to as ‘cool colours’.

n cold light
   Light accompanied by little or no heat.

c colibri
   A bluish-green also known as ‘humming-bird’.

n Cologne earth
   A brown pigment made from calcined Vandyke brown. Also called Cologne brown.
c  **colombe**  
The grey of the dove.

n  **color**  
The US spelling of the word ‘colour’. In British English spelling most compounds of the word ‘colour’ include the letter ‘u’ as in ‘colouring’, ‘colourless’ and ‘colourant’. However, some derivatives omit the ‘u’ as in ‘coloration’, ‘colorimeter’ and ‘decolorize’.

c  **colorado**  
Colorado – the 38th State of the USA – was probably so called after this Spanish word once meaning ‘well-coloured’ but later coming to indicate the colour ‘red’.

n  **colorant**  
Any colouring agent or a substance that imparts colour such as dye, pigment, paint or food additives (see E-Number colours). A dyestuff is soluble in the medium in which it is applied whereas a pigment is not.

n  **coloration**  
An arrangement of colours, in particular, the markings on animals; the appearance of an object as determined by the light emitted or reflected from its surfaces; to be distinguished from ‘colour’.

n  **colores floridi**  
Ancient pigments such as chrysocollum, cinnabar, coeruleum and indicum (indigo).

pr  **colori-** (L)  
A combining form indicating colour.

a  **colorific**  
Pertaining to colour.

n  **colorimeter**  
An instrument for measuring colour and its intensity, in particular, in photographic images. Used to measure brightness and saturation. Hence, ‘colorimetry’.

n  **colorology**  
The study of colour. See also chromatics.
a colour
Designating something which handles colours, such as in colour television.

n colour
The particular appearance or attribute of anything visible to the eye varying according to the wavelength of light reflected from its surface to the viewer. Colours are seen by humans as combinations of the three primary colours. Colours are distinguished from each other by reference to brightness, hue and saturation; a particular hue, such as red or blue, also referred to as chromatic colour or spectral colour; the variety of tone or quality of the music of voices or instruments; a dye or paint or other substance whereby colour can be imparted; an appearance of truth or semblance of something, see colourable; vividness, interestingness.

vb colour; to
To decorate with colour or colours; to add colour to; to change the colour of something; to colour in an area or shape; to give colour to something; to change one’s facial complexion when becoming embarrassed, stressed or angry.

a colourable, colorable
Capable of being coloured; but more often indicating plausibility or the appearance or the semblance of truth.

n colour acupuncture
A form of colour therapy where beams of coloured light are directed onto the acupuncture points. Also referred to as colourpuncture.

n colour adjectives
Where colours are used to describe nouns in the company of other adjectives, in which order should they be used? We instinctively know the right order – but what are the rules? Take the sentence: ‘my two valuable old green shiny British racing cars’. Any other order of the descriptors would sound wrong. While the rules are not absolute the correct order appears to be as follows: 1. determiners such as, my, your, the, some, a very 2. adjectives of number 3. adjectives of intangible qualities: (awful, valuable, exciting) 4. basic adjectives relating to length, weight, size, shape, age or temperature 5. adjectives of colour come in fifth position 6. adjectives relating to inherent characteristics often indicating material qualities: (shiny, rusty) 7. adjectives of origin (classes 6. and 7. are often interchangeable) 8. adjectives of purpose, often as a compound noun or gerund (as in, racing car, office block).
**colour atlas**
A chart showing colours. See also **colour card**.

**colour balance**
The relationship between different colours in juxtaposition.

**colour bar**
A set of rules or a policy discriminating against people of another race, particularly as applied by White people against Blacks.

**colour bath plug**
A recently invented bath plug the liquid crystals in which go red when the bath water is too hot, blue when it is too cold and green when it is just the right temperature.

**colour-beginning**
The particular colouring technique (such as **underpainting**, **dead-colouring** or applying a **wash**) used by artists when starting a painting.

**colour-blindness**
The inability to recognise or distinguish any or all of the colours red, green and blue. Colour blindness affects males more than females in the proportion of 20 to 1. Whilst the human eye has red, blue and green **cones** almost all other mammals (the exceptions are apes and Old World monkeys) have only blue and green (or blue and yellow) **cones** although dolphins and whales cannot see the colour blue. Giraffes are unable to differentiate between yellow, orange and green and, apparently, horses, bulls, hedgehogs and mice, amongst others, cannot distinguish colour, having no cones in the retinas of their eyes. Parrots can group objects by reference to their colour. Total colour-blindness consists of **rod** vision with the ability to see only shades of dark and light with no perception of the colours of the **spectrum**. See **dichromacy**, **trichromacy**, **achromatopsia** and **monochromacy**.

**colour box**
A paint-box; a receptacle used by artists to hold paints, colours, brushes and the like.

**colour card, colour chart**
A chart showing colour samples usually of fabrics or paint.
n colour circle
See colour wheel.

colour codex or coding
A method of indicating differences by the use of different colours in a large number of situations. Examples include, flags used for signalling in shipping; traffic signals; railway signalling; pavement and street markings; safety warnings on machinery and equipment; warnings on vehicles carrying dangerous substance; directional indications; sizes of clothes; the wiring of electrical plugs and teaching children how to read. An interesting application has been adopted in Gwynnedd Hospital in Wales where bracelets of different colours are worn according to whether patients wish to speak Welsh, English or both. Using colour and colour coding is a powerful method of enhancing memory. See also colour wires, colour symbolism, compass colours and signal red.

colour coder
Equipment contained in a colour television to decode colour signals.

colour combination
The conception of a scheme for the effective combining of different colours in design, decoration or clothing etc.

colour combing
The technique of using combs which when applied to a surface of wet paint on a different coloured background produce coloured patterns.

colour conscious
Racially prejudiced, a euphemism. See colour prejudice.

colour constancy
The phenomenon where, irrespective of the kind or colour of light directed onto a surface, the human eye is able to determine the correct colour of that surface.

colour contrast
The phenomenon of colour appearing to vary according to the colour surrounding it.
The alteration of colours in digital images or in the printing process to produce a more representative picture. See RGB.

Indicates the number of different colours capable of being picked up by a digital camera.

Television codes used for colour transmission.

Dreams viewed in colour as opposed to black and white.

The concept of the movement of colours. Charles Henry in his *Cercle Chromatique in 1889* regarded red as moving upwards, blue as moving to the left and yellow as moving to the right. Colours have often been employed as an indication of direction (North, South, East and West) particularly in Mexico although without any degree of uniformity. See also colour symbolism and compass colours.

Having or possessing colour. The term ‘coloured’ used to describe people of African or Asian descent is offensive and politically incorrect. Although there remains uncertainty as to the correct terminology, the word ‘Black’ is used extensively in the UK. The preferred term in the USA for people of Negroid origin is ‘Afro-American’, the words ‘Negro’ and ‘black’ being no longer acceptable. See dark-skinned.

The process by which light is absorbed and refracted within the particular structure of any gemstone is complex. The colour manifested is also effected by the metal content of the mineral. Hence iron creates red, blue, green and yellow; titanium and iron give rise to the blue of sapphires; copper produces the green and blue of turquoise and chromium produces the red of the ruby and the green of emeralds. See also alexandrite, labrador blue, lapis lazuli, opal and sapphire. See diamond colours.
coloured hat problem 1
There are many mathematical/logic problems which depend on the colour of hats. There follows one soluble and one possibly insoluble example. Four subjects each wear either a white or a red hat. One faces a brick wall. The other three also face the brick wall but on the other side and one behind the other. The last in line, no. 1, can see 2 and 3, 2 can see 3 but none of them can see 4 who is behind the wall. None of them can see his own hat. The subjects are merely told that each of the four is intelligent and that only two white and two red hats have been distributed. The puzzle is to determine who should be the first subject to work out the colour of his own hat. See solution to coloured hat problem. See also Green-hat thinking.

coloured hat problem 2
The following problem, attributed to Dr Todd Ebert at the University of California at Irvine, has become a celebrated and important puzzle for mathematicians researching coding theory which has application both in telecommunications and computer science. Three players each have a red or a blue hat placed on his head – the colour being determined by the flip of a coin. Each player can see the others’ hats but not his own. Players are allowed only to discuss their strategy at the outset but cannot otherwise communicate with each other. The task is for them simultaneously to guess the colour of their own hat or alternatively, to pass. If at least one of them guesses correctly and none of them guesses incorrectly then the team will win a large money prize. The basic problem is to find the best strategy for winning taking into account that the game can be played with any number of players in the team. There are apparently many strategies which vary depending on the number of participants.

coloured plastic
A kind of polymer with special characteristics including molecules which are not rigid and which can therefore conduct electricity. The result (as discovered by Professor Ifor Samuel of the University of St Andrews) is that such plastic can generate light of various colours according to the core of the particular molecule. Plastics of this kind are likely to have numerous practical applications.

coloured strobe therapy
The treatment of many conditions such as depression, phobias, dyslexia, epilepsy and strokes by use of colour strobes. See also colour therapy.
**n coloured wires**
The current in electrical cables and wiring is carried to the appliance by the live wire which is indicated in the EU by a brown or red sleeve. The neutral wire (blue or black sleeve) carries the energy onwards. The earth wire which carries the current to ‘earth’ is housed in a yellow or green sleeve.

**n coloured words**
A system for teaching grammar using different colours to indicate different parts of speech.

**n Coloureds**
The classification given by South Africa to racially mixed groupings under apartheid.

**n coloureds**
Those bits of laundry which must be washed separately from white items (the whites) to avoid colour run.

**a colour-enhancing**
Bringing out the natural colour as in ‘colour-enhancing shampoos’.

**n colurer**
A person who colours books, prints etc.

**n colour-fade**
The term used by manufacturers of hair-dye to indicate the rate at which dyed hair returns to its natural colour. This is most graphically illustrated by the Organics advert in the Summer of 2000 showing a redhead peeping inside her bikini bottom and bearing the caption: ‘Keeps hair colour so long, you’ll forget your natural one’.

**a colourfast**
Usually as regards fabric which has the quality of constancy of colour and the absence of colour running and discolouration, despite being washed or worn. Hence, ‘colourfastness’.

**n colour-field art**
Paintings (such as those of Mark Rothko (1903-1970)) where the entire canvas is covered by one or more solid blocks of colour. See also white paintings.
noun
colour filter
A thin layer of coloured glass or other transparent material which limits the transmission of certain wavelengths while allowing others to penetrate.

text
colourful
Having many different colours; having bright colours; full of interest. Hence ‘colourfully’. (You might like to experiment mouthing the word ‘colourful’ to someone of whom you are very fond in order to see how they read your lips).

noun
colourful language
Swearing; expressions of a vulgar kind.

text
colour gamut graph
A graph which compares the range of colours which can be perceived or produced by, for example, the human eye, colour monitors and offset-printing.

noun
colour gloss treatment
A semi-permanent hair dyeing process.

noun
colour ground
In painting, the surface on which paint is applied after it has been prepared (possibly by the application of bole or gesso) in order to make it less absorbent and to prevent reaction with the paint. See ground.

noun
colour harmony
See harmony.

noun
colour healing
Methods of healing by the use of colour. See Aura-Soma, chromotherapy and colour therapy.

noun
colour hearing
The condition where sounds are automatically associated with colours. Some people have the facility to associate particular numbers with colours. See synaesthesia.
colour illumination therapy
A treatment used in colour therapy involving the exposure of a patient (or sometimes part of a patient’s body) to light of different colours.

colour index
The difference in the magnitude of stars.

Colour Index (C.I.)
The standard reference on dyes and pigments published by the Society of Dyers and Colorists. The C.I Name indicates the kind of dye or pigment, the hue and the number assigned. The C.I. Number is a five digit reference number indicating the structure of the pigment. Also the Colour Index International.

colouring
The markings on an animal (see variegated); the colour of the human complexion; the appearance of anything as regards its hue, shade tone etc; the application of colour; exaggeration or false appearance. A syrup made by simmering sugar, butter and water until it reaches a brown colour.

colouring agent
An additive the effect of which is to produce a particular colour; the pigment or dye itself.

colouring book
A book with outline drawings in black and white for children to colour in with paint or colouring pencils.

colouring (or coloured) pencils
Pencils of different colours containing wax and used for drawing and painting. Pencils are also available with a water-soluble ingredient contained in the lead.

colouring power
As in ‘the colouring power of turmeric’ which is the subject of a British Standards Institute publication.

colouring strength
See tinting strength.
n  **colour irradiation**
The result of looking at a strong colour and seeing its complementary colour. See after-image.

vb  **colourise; to**
To add colour, in particular, to a black and white film using electronic means.

n  **colourist**
A designer or an artist adept at using or applying colour. Titian was reputed to be the finest with his use of vivid colours. See Titian’s Colours. Also used to describe members of some painting schools such as the ‘Scottish Colourists’ who were renowned at the beginning of the 20th century for their vivid use of colour.

n  **colour layering**
A technique involving the application of multiple layers of toner employed by colour printers to produce colour images.

a  **colourless**
Devoid of colour; devoid of interest.

n  **colour-maker**
Someone (usually a chemist or technologist) who devises, creates and tests new pigments for use in making paints and dyes.

n  **colourman**
A dealer in paint and other artists’ materials. Colourmen became established in the 17th century as ready-made colours for artists became available. See also reddleman.

n  **colour management**
The craft of choosing the appropriate colours for a particular project; the use of computer software in digital imaging for producing consistent colours over a range of computer devices.

n  **colour mark-up**
Art-work containing instructions to the printer as to the colours required.

n  **colour measuring instrument**
A system for measuring colour including colorimeters and spectrophotometers.
**colour memory**
The ability to store a particular colour in one’s memory and to retrieve it faithfully.

**Colour Museum, The**
The museum in Bradford dedicated to colour and established in 1978 by the Society of Dyers and Colorists.

**colour-music**
A composition combining music and colour where different colours are displayed by reference to the notes played, for example, by means of the colour-organ generating colours on a screen. Oliver Messiaen (b.1908) worked on colour in music, in *Chronochromie*, 1960.

**colour nouns**
Colours are most oftenly used as adjectives but can also be used as nouns, as in: ‘M&S bought too much grey this year’; ‘my daughter wears only black’; ‘Green helps actors to relax’.

**colour organ**
A device invented by the Dane Thomas Wilfred in the 1920’s for displaying compositions of colour in silent concerts.

**colour party**
A soldier or guard carrying the regimental or other colours such as a colour sergeant. A party where guests are invited to arrive wearing items of clothing each having a different colour with a view to swapping them so as to be able to return home with apparel of only one colour.

**colour photography**
One of many methods of producing coloured images on paper or film.

**colour plate**
A colour print made from a plate; the plate itself.

**colourpoint**
A cross between a Siamese and a Persian cat.

**colour prejudice**
An illogical antipathy or opposition on the part of a person to persons having a different coloured skin often resulting in unfair treatment such as a colour bar.
**colour printer**
A printer attached to a computer and capable of printing in colour. Amongst the different kinds of technology available are laser printers, inkjet printers, thermal wax printers and solid ink printers.

**colour printing**
The process of producing colours on the printed page by a number of different methods including: the four-colour process (see four-colour production and colour separation); the flat colour process involving the selection of colours from a tint chart or by means of a computer.

**colour psychology**
The study of the effects of colour on behaviour. The discipline which subscribes to the view that the personality of individuals and the essence of corporate entities, as well as the environments in which they operate, can be expressed and reinforced by the use of particular colours and the avoidance of others.

Researchers at Leeds University and Kyoto Institute of Technology have found a correlation between colours and the mood or emotion generated by them. It is thought that this will give guidance to manufacturers as to the best colours to use in their products. The researchers have also found that the way colours are received differs from country to country. Colour psychology has application in many areas. Some colour psychologists consider that the colour of the clothes worn by job applicants will have a significant effect on the employers perception of the interviewee. Green, for example, conveys a sense of a balanced candidate; grey indicates a lack of self-confidence and blue suggests a good intellect. Colour influences our perception of smell and taste. Research indicates that the colour of wine may influence wine-tasters more than the TASTE of the wine, the same description having been given by a group of professional tasters to the taste of a particular red wine and a white wine which had been stained red.

**colourpuncture**
A form of colour therapy which involves the application of beams of coloured light to acupuncture points.

**colour qualia**
The conscious experience of colour – (the singular form is ‘quale’) – and a term used by philosophers particularly in the context of their debate as to whether colour exists in the physical world or whether it resides only in the mind so that the quality would not exist but for the ability of the eye and brain to recognise it.
n **colour ramp**
Computer programming tool used in generating electronic colour on a monitor so that, by a process of gradation, it shades into another colour.

n **colour reflection readings**
A diagnostic method involving colour cards employed in colour therapy to determine imbalances.

n **colour run remover**
A household product used to reverse the accidental colour change of a garment when washed with an item (usually an odd sock) the colour of which has run.

n **colour scheme**
A combination of colours carefully selected, in particular, for furnishings, interior decoration, clothes etc to co-ordinate or, which when juxtaposed, appear to go well together. Research indicates that colour in the working environment exerts a significant influence on our working life. See, for example, green room.

n **colour sense**
The attribute of being able to discriminate colours effectively.

n **colour separation**
The process whereby the primary colours in a picture are separated to make colour plates which are used to print one colour on another.

n **colour sergeant**
The sergeant whose duty it is to carry or guard the regimental colours. Also colour guard.

n **colour, shot of**
A rush of colour, for example, to one’s face.

n **colours of alchemy, the**
The main colours of the alchemists of the Middle Ages were black, gold, red and white. Colour played an important role in the philosophy of the alchemists as highlighted by the psychoanalyst Carl Jung in the 1920’s. He found a connection between the significance of colour as determined by alchemy on the one hand and the colours of the fantasies and dreams of his patients and derived some notion of a ‘collective unconscious’.
**colourspeak**
A term coined by the writer to indicate the particular use of a word in its application to matters concerning colour as opposed to some other discipline or context in which that word may also have meaning. ‘Gold’ in colourspeak indicates the colour but refers to the precious metal in other contexts.

**colour spine charts**
Colour charts allocating colours to parts of the spine used by colour therapists often as part of *colour illumination therapy*.

**colour spot-test**
A test employed to determine the presence of a particular substance or drug such as cocaine. To test for cocaine, for example, a pink solution referred to as a ‘cocaine reagent’ is used which when added to cocaine turns turquoise.

**colourstore**
The place in a dye factory where dyestuffs are stored.

**colour supplement/section**
The glossy colour magazine included particularly with weekend newspapers.

**colour symbolism**
Colours have many and varied symbolic associations. The significance of colour changes according to culture, religion, fashion etc. The following are some recognised connections in the Western world: blue – loyalty, constancy, mystery; yellow – cowardice, envy, treachery; green – inexperience, freedom, vitality, the environment; white – innocence, purity, death; black – death, sorrow, evil; red – aggression, love, fire, honour; violet – repentance. In ancient and medieval times the world was treated as composing ‘four elements’ – earth, water, air, and fire each of which had its own symbolic colour, namely, black, white, yellow and red respectively. Colour remains an important symbol in Church ceremony and ritual varying according to tradition – white being a symbol of Christmas or Easter; gold of Easter; red of Pentecost and the feast of martyrs; purple a symbol of Advent and Lent and green of the new year. In ancient Egypt, black was associated with rebirth and in India and China white is the colour of mourning. Colours have also been widely identified with shapes. An experiment in Germany in the 1930’s found that the three *primary colours* red, yellow and blue were associated respectively with the triangle, the circle and the square. Johannes Itten, the Bauhaus teacher (1888-1967), correlated red with the square, yellow with the triangle and blue with the circle.
**Colour Symphony, The**

**colour systems**
Systems devised for categorising and measuring colours. See, for example, colour theory, colour wheel, Munsell Colour System, Ostwald circle, Natural Color System, ISCC-NBS and Commission International de l'Eclairage.

**colour technologist**
Anyone whose job it is to involve himself with the technicalities of colour in many different disciplines including paint mixing, dyeing, printing, film, television broadcasting and Internet web-site building.

**colour television**
The system by which the camera filters the three primary colours to produce coloured televised pictures.

**colour temperature**
A quality of colour used by photographers to determine the correct kind of film and the appropriate filter to be used in relation to a particular light source. Colour temperature is measured in Kelvin Units (K’s) or mireds by using a colour temperature meter. A particular temperature reading indicates the light source rather than its temperature and tells us that the light source emits a light resembling that which would be given out by a body having a temperature equal to the reading. Colour temperature increases the higher the blue wavelengths. A blue sky can produce a measurement 16,000 K and sunrise a measurement of between 2,000 and 3,000 K. Colours can be described as warm colours or cold colours.

**colour theory**
The large volume of ideas concerning the nature of colour, what it is and how it is perceived as expounded by experts in a wide range of disciplines including philosophers, scientists, theorists, artists, psychologists, designers and colorists. Amongst those who have added substantially to our understanding of colour are Aristotle (384-322), Leon Alberti (1404-1472), Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832) (‘Theory of Colours’ 1810), Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) (‘Optiks’ 1704), Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889), Wassily Kandinsky (1866-1944), Wilhelm Ostwald (1853-1932), Albert Munsell (1858-1918) and Josef Albers (1888-1976) (‘Interaction of Color’ 1963).
**colour therapy**
The treatment of physical, mental, emotional, psychosomatic and other disorders and ailments by the use of colour. It has been found that using blue and red light can be a valuable aid in getting rid of acne – the blue light kills the bacteria and the red light repairs skin tissue. Red can help to cure rheumatism and blue can reduce blood pressure and is used to help jaundiced babies to recover. Russian scientists have recently discovered the benefits to cosmonauts of wearing coloured lenses in space and coloured contact lenses are being used to help dyslexics. Green lenses aid relaxation (see green room) and orange-red lenses are apparently conducive to greater and more effective work output. Colour therapy has been practised since Egyptian times. In Roman times coloured material was used to aid the healing process in wounds and hospitals continue the practice of the Middle Ages in using differently coloured rooms to aid the recovery of the ill. See also Aura-Soma, chakra, Electro-crystal therapy and colour illumination theory.

**colour-tinted**
In relation to hair, a euphemism for dyed. Also, ‘colour-corrected’ etc.

**colour touch**
A semi-permanent hair-dyeing process.

**colour trends**
The influence particularly of the haute couture fashion houses in determining those colours which will be fashionable for clothes and accessories in the coming seasons. The International Color Marketing Group of the Color Association of the US provides its opinion as to colour trends in a variety of industries 24 months in advance. See Autumn.

**colour wash**
Distemper.

**colourway**
A colour scheme; one of a number of different colour combinations in which a particular pattern is printed; a colour combination as in ‘dresses in various colourways’ – ‘when ordering please state the fabric colourway required’.

**colourword, colour word or colour-word**
A word which pertains to colour. Two instances of ‘colour-word’ occur in the OED.
n colour ‘weight’
Colours are perceived to have varying ‘weights’ and affect our perception of the size of objects – the ‘heavier’ the colour of an object the smaller it appears to be. Red is apparently the heaviest colour. Orange, blue and green come next followed by yellow and white.

n colour wheel
A circle of touching colours in a diagrammatic form. One particular circle used to help mix paints comprises 12 colours including the three primary colours, the three secondary colours and the six tertiary colours in the following order: YELLOW > yellow-green > GREEN > green-blue > BLUE > blue-purple > PURPLE > red-purple > RED > orange-red > ORANGE > yellow-orange. Colour wheels are used to correct colours on scanners and monitors. Many wheels or colour circles have been devised including those of Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), Wilhem Ostwald (1853-1932), Johannes Itten (1888-1967), Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832), Moses Harris (1731-1785), Ignaz Schiffermüller, Philipp Otto Runge (1777-1810), Ogden Rood (1831-1902) Albert Munsell (1858-1918) and Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889). See Ostwald circle.

a coloury
Having colour; possessing an abundance of colour.

n colour zone
An area set aside in a hair-dressing salon for dyeing hair.

c columbine
The colour of a dove. ‘A kind of violet colour’ Samuel Johnson.

c columbine-red
A red describing the colour of the precious stone Alexandrite in artificial light.

n combat colours
Those colours used in clothing worn by soldiers often with the purpose of providing camouflage.

n Commission International de l’Eclairage (CIE)
The International Committee on Illumination having responsibility for making recommendations as regards colorimetry and photometry and for standardising colour notation. The CIE in 1931 produced a ‘Colour Standard Table’ or chromaticity diagram for measuring the colour of light which was revised in 1976.
**compass colours**

In some ancient civilizations primary colours were associated with the points of the compass. The Mayas of Central America, for example, made the following connections: white>N, red>E, yellow>S and black>W. In ancient China the associations they made with the compass were: white>N, blue>E, red>S and black>W. See colour dynamics.

**complementary colours**

Pairs of colours which are opposite each other on the colour wheel and which enhance each other, for example, red and green, yellow and purple and blue and orange. See secondary colours. Two complementary colours, such as blue and yellow, when juxtaposed produce a perfect contrast. A colour will appear most vibrant when juxtaposed with its complementary. Complementary colours always consist of one of the warm colours and one of the cold colours and either a primary colour and a secondary colour or two of the tertiary colours. See split complementary colours.

**complexion**

The complex colouring of the human skin. Specific terms for different kinds of complexion abound including, ashen, blowzed, florid, leucomelanous, melanous, pasty, rambunctious, sallow, wan, xanthochroid, xanthomelanous and xanthous.

**composite colours**

The intermingling of related hues producing a harmonious overall effect.

**compound colours**

Colours compounded of the primary colours.

**computer graphics**

The technique of creating and manipulating colours (over 16 million are possible) by means of a computer.

**cones**

Light sensitive cells in the retina of the eyes of many vertebrates providing the means of detecting colour. They contain pigments and respond to bright light whereas rods respond only to dim light. There are over 5 million cones in each human eye, but relatively few blue cones so that, for example, blue text placed on a black background is particularly difficult to read. See also colour-blindness.
**Congo red**
A red cotton azo dye first produced in 1884 also used to treat diphtheria and rheumatism.

**conker-coloured**
Reddish-brown (used in *The Evening Standard* 12.8.99 to describe leather boots).

**conté crayons**
Coloured crayons made from pigment and graphite and bound with gum.

**contrast**
The comparison of two or more colours in a manner which displays their difference; the juxtaposing of different colours in a way which enables them to be effectively compared or differentiated.

**contrasted colours**
More usually referred to as *contrasting colours*.

**contrasting colours**
Colours opposite to each other on the *colour wheel*, for example, red and green; blue and orange. See *complementary colours*.

**contre-jour**
The use of backlighting in photography; those paintings in which the light source originates from behind the subject-matter of the work.

**cool colours**
See *cold colours* and compare with *warm colours*; distant colours such as blue, green and violet which appears to move away from the viewer and recede into the background. See *advancing colours*. Also referred to as ‘soft colours’.

**coomassie blue**
A trade name for a dye used to detect certain proteins.

**Copenhagen blue**
A bright purplish blue; a light blue. Also referred to as ‘copen blue’.

**copper**
Having the colour of the metal copper. Derived from ‘Cyprus’. 
**copper-green**
A generic name for green pigments made from copper including **Scheele’s green**, **chrysocolla**, mineral green, **Montpellier green**, **verditer** and verdigris.

**copper oxide**
Used (particularly in the Middle Ages) to colour glass either green or red according to the length of time used for the heating process.

**copper resinate**
A green pigment introduced in the 15th century made from **verdigris**. Also called copper resin.

**coppery**
Incorporating a coppery hue as in ‘coppery-brown…. flowers’.

**coquelicot**
The red of the poppy; brilliant red; a colour term used by Jane Austin. Also called **ponceau**.

**corabell**
A light orange coral colour tinted with crimson.

**coral**
A deep pink or reddish orange.

**Coral**
One of the colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #FF7F50.

**corallin**
Red or yellowish-red dye.

**coralline**
Having the colour of red coral.

**coral pink**
A deep orange-pink; sometimes a medium pink or a yellowish pink.
c **coral red**  
Bright red or a deep pink.

c **corbeau**  
Dark green.

n **cordon bleu**  
An award indicating the highest degree of accomplishment especially in the culinary arts. ‘Blue ribbon’ originates from the blue sash which was a mark of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of knighthood, and from a similar insignia worn by the Knights of the Holy Cross, the highest order of chivalry in France.

c **corinthian pink**  
A purplish pink.

c **cork**  
A beige colour.

a **corn-coloured**  
Resembling the colour of corn.

c **cornelian red**  
The red colour reflected by the stone, cornelian or cornaline. See [carnelian](#).

c **Cornflower Blue**  
The darkish blue of the cornflower – one of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #6495ED.

c **Corn silk**  
A beige colour – one of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFF8DC.

n **corona**  
The circle of light radiating from the sun observable around the moon during a total eclipse of the sun.

c **corpse grey**  
A macabre colour description requiring no further explanation.
vb coruscate; to
To glitter or sparkle.

a corvine
Having the characteristics of a crow – in particular, a glossy black colouring.

n cosmetic
A preparation use to add colour to the skin (particularly the face) usually to make the wearer appear more attractive. See alactaka, antimony, blusher, cheek-colour, eye-colour, eye-shadow, fucus, galena, greasepaint, henna, kohl, make-up, slaister and yehma.

c couleur de rose
Rose coloured.

n counterglow
See gegensochein.

c Coventry blue
A blue dye providing good fastness of colour; thus used to describe a person who shows great loyalty. Takes its name from a blue thread once made in Coventry. See true blue.

n covering power
See opaque.

c cowslip
A light yellow.

c coxcomb
A bluish-red.

c cramoisy
Crimson.

c cranberry red
The dark red of the cranberry.
a **crane-coloured**
Having the pale grey colour of the crane bird.

a **crane-feather**
Having the grey colour of a crane’s feathers.

n **crawling**
Defects in paintwork such as bare patches.

n **crayon**
An instrument made of chalk, wax or other material used for colouring, in particular, on paper. See also conté crayons.

n **crayonist**
An artist who uses crayons.

c **cream**
Having the colour of the milk-product cream; yellowish-white.

a **cream-faced**
Bearing a cream face, in particular, out of fear.

n **cream wove**
Cream writing paper which has an even surface.

a **creamy**
As regards colour, resembling cream.

c **creamy-white**
‘a shade that settled at some indefinable point between yellow and creamy-white’ Captain Corelli’s Mandolin Louis de Bernieres.

c **creme de violette**
A deep violet.
n cremello
An albino horse having blue eyes and a creamish pink coat.

c Cremnitz white, Kremnitz white
A bright white made from a lead pigment; also called Krems white, Vienna white, Nottingham white, flake white, silver-white, white lead and ceruse.

c cremosin
Cremosin, cremesin, cremoysin, cremsin, cremysin, cremysy, cremasie and qerinasi are all obsolete forms of crimson and carmine.

a crepuscular
Relating to twilight. Crepuscular rays – light from the sun shining through clouds – are on occasions misread for sitings of UFOs.

c cresson
A shade of green resembling the colour of water-cress; also ‘cress-green’.

c crevette
The deep pink of the shellfish of the same name.

n criblé
An engraving bearing tiny white dots as background.

c crimson
A bluish-red. See cremosin. Originally made from the kermes insect.

Crimson
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #DC143C.

c crimson lake
A synonym for carmine.
n **crimson madder**
A permanent bright red pigment by reference to which the lightfastness of inks used to be compared.

n **crocein**
A group of acid azo dyes used in the production of red and orange paint.

pr **croceo- (L)**
Saffron-coloured. See saffron.

a **croceous**
Saffron-coloured. Also ‘croreal’.

n **crocin**
The red powder of Chinese Yellow pods used to dye the vestments of Chinese mandarins.

vb **crock; to**
To stain any article with colour or dye.

pr **croco- (L)**
Orange.

n **croquet balls**
The colours of the balls used in croquet are blue, red, black and yellow. In singles each player has two balls. Blue and black always play red and yellow.

a **crottle, crotal**
Having the golden-brown colour of lichen.

n **cryptic colouring**
Camouflage especially as regards animals who disguise their shape. See also apatetic, aposemetic, chameleon, chromotropic, epigamic colours, episemetic, metachrosis, procryptic, pseudepisemetic, sematic, startle colours, tinctumutant and Batesian mimicry.

n **cryptochromism**
Camouflage.
c **cucumber green**
The dark green colour of the rind of the cucumber.

n **cudbear**
A natural red, violet, purple or brown dye made from fermented lichens.

c **cuir**
A yellowish-brown; the colour of leather.

c **cumquat, kumquat**
The yellowy-orange of the cumquat fruit.

a **cupreous**
The reddish brown colour of copper; copper-coloured; a bronze colour.

pr **cupri-** (L)
Copper.

n **curcum**
An ancient yellow dye from the kurkum plant.

n **curcumin(e)**
The orange-yellow colouring matter of turmeric. An additive used for food colouring (E100).

n **curry colours**
See *tartrazine*, *sunset yellow* and *Ponceau 4R*. The colouring from natural spices such as *saffron*, turmeric and chilli is preferable since artificial additives can apparently cause hypertension, asthma and other conditions.

c **custard-coloured**
Used by Charles Dickens in *My Mutual Friend*.

c **custard-yellow**
As regards hair as in custard-yellow streak.

n **cutch**
A natural brown dye from the Acacia tree and others. Another name for *catechu*. 
cutting
Filling (such as barite, clay or chalk) added to a pigment.

cyan
Greenish blue. Hence, ‘cyanic’. One of the three subtractive primary colours.

Cyan
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #00FFFF.

cyaneous
Dark blue. Occurring in Homer’s Iliad on 45 occasions.

cyanin
The blue colouring matter of violets, the cornflower and other flowers.

cyanine
A group of synthetic dyes including cyanine blue used particularly in photography.

cyano- (G)
Blue.

cyanobacterium
Micro-organisms or algae of a kind existing billions of years ago containing (blue) phycocyanin and (green) chlorophyll producing beautiful colours and the bloom of which may be the reason why the Red Sea appears to be red.

cyanophil
A blue-green colorant in certain plants.

cyanosis
Blueness of the complexion due to lack of aeration or oxygen.

cyclamen
The red or pink or reddish-purple colour of the cyclamen flower.

cymophanous
Opalescent.
c  **cypress**
   Dark grey.

c  **cypress green**
   A yellowish green.

c  **cypress green**
   A green pigment also referred to as **Verona green** and Appian green.

n  **cytochrome**
   Colourless pigment found in all living matter.
vb  dabble; to
    To daub, spatter, splash or smear with paint or colour.

c  daffodil yellow
    The yellow of the daffodil. See also asphodel from which word daffodil emanates – de affodil meaning from the affodil or asphodel a genus of the lily.

c  dahlia
    The bluish-red of the flower which was named after the Swedish botanist, Dahl, who was the first to cultivate the plant.

n  Daltonism
    Colour-blindness; the inability to distinguish red from green.

a  damascene
    Having the dark purple colour of the damson. Both this and the next entry are derived from ‘Damascus’.

c  damask
    Deep pink, rose; blush-coloured. ‘There was a pretty redness in his lip, A little riper and more lusty red Than that mixed in his cheek. ’Twas just the difference Betwixt the constant red and mingled Damask’ Shakespeare’s As You Like It Act 3 Scene 5.
n  **dammar**  
Varnish.

c  **damson**  
The deep purple colour of the damson fruit or of the plum; also damson brown. From the same root as **damask**, namely, ‘damascene’ pertaining to the city of Damascus.

c  **dandelion**  
The vivid yellow of the petals of the flower of the same name. From *dent de lion* literally the tooth of the lion in reference to the tooth-like roots of the plant.

n  **dapple**  
A round spot of colour.

a  **dappled**  
Having patches or spots of different colours; mottled; ‘dappled things’ Gerald Manley Hopkins. Hence ‘to dapple’.

c  **dapple-grey**  
A grey colour with darker patches of grey; used especially in describing horses. This is an old word used by Chaucer (? 1343-1400) in the Canterbury Tales and is possibly a corruption of ‘apple-grey’.

a  **dark**  
As regards colour, reflecting only a small amount of light; a colour is said to become darker the more grey there is in it. Having limited or no light, as regards hair or **complexion**, not fair, swarthy, brunette; gloomy, iniquitous, hidden, obscure.

n  **Dark Ages, the**  
The period in European history from about 470 AD to 1000 AD. Some academics consider that the Dark Ages began in 540 AD as a result of the Northern hemisphere being struck by fragments of a large comet which plunged large parts of Europe into darkness as a consequence of the resulting debris and dust in the atmosphere.

c  **DarkBlue**  
One of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #00008B.
**DarkCyan**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #008B8B.

**darkening**
The process whereby oil paint colours, if left to dry in the dark, will themselves darken. Their colour can be restored during the drying process by being exposed to light.

**DarkGoldenrod**
A light brown colour – one of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #B8860B.

**DarkGray**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #A9A9A9.

**DarkGreen**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #006400.

**DarkKhaki**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #BDB76B.

**darkle; to**
To darken.

**darkling**
In darkness. Originally an adverb meaning in the dark.

**darkly**
Mysteriously; in a threatening manner; dark-looking.

**DarkMagenta**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #8B008B.

**dark matter**
The highly elusive matter which is expected to provide the key to understanding the universe. Although it constitutes 90 per cent of the universe’s mass, scientists have not yet been able to trace it.
c  **DarkOliveGreen**  
One of the colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code 556B2F.

c  **DarkOrange**  
One of the colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #FF8C00.

c  **DarkOrchid**  
One of the colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code 9932CC.

c  **DarkRed**  
One of the colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code 8B0000.

c  **DarkSalmon**  
One of the colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code E9967A.

c  **DarkSeaGreen**  
Another of the colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code 8FBC8F.

a  **dark-skinned**
Having a **complexion** other than white. According to recent research, when man originated in Africa 100,000 years ago he had a mid-brown skin. A whiter complexion developed as man spread North to colder regions as a means of generating more vitamin D. Darker complexions developed as man travelled nearer the equator where he acquired additional protection from the sun. The Nobel prize-winner involved in mapping the structure of DNA – James Watson – created some controversy in December 2000 when he put forward the proposition that those with dark skins have a greater sex drive compared with those of paler complexions owing to heightened levels of melanin resulting from exposure to the sun.

c  **DarkSlateBlue**  
One of the colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #483D8B.

c  **DarkSlateGray**  
One of the colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #2F4F4F.

a  **darksome**
Dark; somewhat dark.
c  DarkTurquoise  
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #00CED1.

c  DarkViolet  
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code 9400D3.

n  dash of colour, a  
The addition of a mere stroke of colour especially to a painting possibly having great effect.

vb  daub; to  
To paint colour haphazardly or without skill.

c  Davy’s grey  
A grey slatey colour named after Henry Davy.

c  daw  
A pale yellow or primrose colour.

c  day-glo pink, dayglo pink  
A bright gaudy pink colour.

n  daylight  
The light of the day; also figuratively, the space between two competitors in a closely-run race.

vb  dazzle; to  
To blind someone temporarily with the use of bright light.

a  dazzling  
Brilliant, effulgent.

n  dead-colour  
The initial application of a dull or neutral colour to enhance the tone of a painting. Also ‘dead-colouring’.

c  dead gold  
A gold colour lacking lustre.
c dead-leaf brown
See feuille morte.

a dead white
Pure white; white without any lustre.

n dealbation
Hair bleaching; the process of whitening, particularly, hair.

a deathly white
Greyish-white, particularly as used in relation to the complexion of someone who has experienced extreme shock or fear.

vb decolorize; to
In its transitive form, to remove colour from an object; in its intransitive form, to cease to have colour.

n décor
The style or colour scheme of a room or interior.

vb decorate; to
To make something more attractive often by the addition of colour; to paint a house; to paint or wallpaper the inside of a home.

a deep
In relation to colours, having an intense hue as in ‘deep purple’ whereas in the phrase ‘the deep blue sea’ it is the ocean that is deep and not the colour!

n Deep Blue
The IBM Supercomputer which in May 1997 beat the reigning World Chess Champion, Garry Kasparov. Kasparov was at least relieved at the fact that Deep Blue could feel no pleasure at winning!

a deep-hued
Having an intense colouring. Also ‘deep-coloured’. See deep.

c DeepPink
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FF1493.
DeepSkyBlue
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #00BFFF. See sky blue.

deer-coloured
Having the tawny-red or greyish-brown colour of deer.

Delft blue
The distinctive blue which is characteristic of Delft chinaware; a colour originally coming from China and effectively reproduced by the potters of Delft, Holland in the 18th century.

delicate
As regards colours, subtle or soft.

delineate; to
To trace something in outline.

deliquium
The disappearance of light as in a total eclipse of the sun (obs.).

delphine
A shade of blue possibly the same as delphinium blue.

delphinium blue
A blue tinged with violet. Also called ‘delphinium’.

demi-permanent
As regards hair dyes, not permanent.

denigrate; to
To blacken particularly as regards someone’s character or reputation.

densitometer
An instrument for measuring colour density.

depurpleise; to
To bowdlerise text in order, for example, to rid it of steamy sex scenes and oversentimental expressions.
Derby red
See chrome red and chrome orange.

deuteranomaly
A mild form of colour-blindness characterised by a reduction in sensitivity to the colour green and to variations in the colours green, orange red and yellow. See trichromacy.

deuteranopia
A form of colour-blindness suffered by ‘deuteranopes’ who do not have cones which detect the colour green and thus find it difficult to distinguish the colours brown, green, yellow, orange and red. Green is seen as brown and yellow as orange. Sometimes referred to as ‘green blindness’.

Devonshire blue
A paler shade of delphinium blue.

Dewey Classification
The main Dewey Decimal Classification in libraries for the subject, colour, is 752. There are many other locations for colour subjects such as in architecture (729), personality tests (155.284), colour chemistry and dyes (667.2), photography (778.6 and 616.07571), colour reproduction (686.23042), colour television (621.38804) and colour therapy (615.831).

diamond colours
The purest diamonds are colourless or pure white with a hint of blue. If the extent of the blue is slight the diamond may be classified as of ‘premier’ quality. A yellow tinge is classified as ‘cape’. A diamond with a deep yellow tinge is referred to as a ‘canary’. There is an extensive colour categorization for diamonds and the USA has its own terminology including ‘Wesselton’ for a white diamond. Natural diamonds are found in a variety of colours including pink, red, blue and orange. See also coloured gems.

diaphanie
A method of producing imitation coloured glass by the use of coloured paper.

diaphonous
Transparent; see-through.
c  Diarylide yellow
A dark azo yellow.

n  diatomin
The yellow-brown pigment of certain algæ.

pr  dichro(o)- (G)
Two-coloured.

a  dichroic
Having two colours as in double-refracting crystals. See also trichroic.

n  dichromacy
A more serious form of colour-blindness than trichromacy in which only two of the three primary colours can be detected. See deuteranopia, protanopia and tritanopia.

a  dichromatic
Particularly as regards animals, having two colours.

n  dichromatism
The condition where the combination of two colours as opposed to the usual three are adequate to generate a colour.

a  dichromic
Having or pertaining to only two colours.

n  diffraction
The phenomenon of bending light which occurs when it hits an opaque body or passes through a narrow opening.

n  diffraction grating
Shallow grooves or ridges on a surface producing a spectrum of colours when the surface is tilted towards light as appears, for example, with rainbows, opals and on the underside of a CD or compact disc with its array of reds, oranges, greens and purples.

a  diffusion
The spreading out of light as, for example, through fog or frosted glass or plastic light coverings.
n digital colour
Colour produced on television and computer monitors or PC’s etc. Computer colour consists of a mixture of red, green and blue each of which consists of 256 values so that over 16 million different colours can be created. See RGB.

n diluent
A substance, such as turpentine, used to dilute paint. Also called ‘thinner’.

a diluted
As regards colour, less concentrated.

a dim
Poorly lit, indistinct. As regards colour, lacking in lustre or brilliance.

c DimGray
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #696969.

a dingy
Dark, lacking in brightness. Having a dull colour. Also used to qualify colours as in ‘dingy white’. Possibly derived from ‘dung’.

c dioxazine purple
A popular purple made from carbazole dioxazine.

n dioxazines
A class of complex organic dyes and pigments made mainly from chloranil.

vb dip; to
To immerse something into a dye or colouring agent.

a dirty
Indicating a mirky dark colour as in ‘dirty-brown’.

n discoloration, discolouration
The process whereby something becomes discoloured.

vb discolour; to
To change the colour of something; to stain or tarnish.
**discoloured**
Faded; changed in colour, particularly, to an off-colour by action of the sun, the elements or some chemical action.

**discord**
All colours can be juxtaposed with another to create a discord (the opposite to a harmony) so as to create an impression of disunity, sourness, jarring or incompatibility. While this is a matter for individual taste there appear to be some natural rules as evidenced in the perception of complementary colours.

**disperse; to**
In physics, to bring about a separation of the spectral colours of white light.

**disperse dyes**
A class of textile dyestuff dispersed in an aqueous solution.

**dissembling colour**
‘his hair is of the dissembling colour’ says Rosalind in Shakespeare’s As You Like It, that is, false or dyed hair. Thought to be a reference to red-haired villains. Although in ancient times red hair was considered to be alluring, at the time of Shakespeare red hair was associated with cheats and witches. Despite a revival in the popularity of red hair during Elizabethan times (Elizabeth I used a large number of red wigs) it again developed disparaging connotations at the beginning of the 19th century when it conjured up allusions to prostitutes. Hollywood and the silver screen have helped to restore the image of the redhead although there appears still to be much prejudice against those with red hair.

**distemper**
In painting, a technique using pigments mixed with water and glue to produce an opaque coloration; in house painting, whitewash used on walls.

**distinct**
As regards certain species of fauna and flora, markings or decoration which enable that species to be easily distinguished.

**dithered colours**
The optical effect produced by juxtaposing dots of colours in a particular way. See non-solid colour and Pointillism.
**dithering**
In web graphics and the design of websites on the internet, the process whereby the computer program provides an approximate simulated colour to one which the monitor is unable to display.

**diversicoloured**
Having various colours.

**divisa**
The coloured ribbons used in bull-fighting.

**divisionism**
See optical colour.

**DodgerBlue**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #1E90FF.

**dogtooth**
A check patterned fabric used for clothing, in particular, suits and shirts.

**doré**
Golden; as an adjective has the meaning of containing gold.

**dotted**
Bearing or covered in dots.

**double loading**
The technique of employing two applications of paint on a brush at the same time.

**dove**
A grey colour.

**dove-coloured**
Having a pinkish or purplish shade of grey.

**dove-grey**
The bluish-grey of the plumage of the dove.
n  **downlight**
Lighting which casts its light towards the floor. Compare *uplight*.

n  **DPP**
A class of organic pigments conceived in 1973 the full name of which is ‘diketopyrrolo-pyrroles’.

c  **drab**
Dull brown or grey colour; of a dull light-brown or yellowish-brown; lacking in colour. Also *olive drab*.

n  **draconin**
The red colourant in *dragon’s blood*.

n  **dracorubin**
A natural red pigment.

n  **dragging**
One of the decorative *broken colour* effects produced by drawing a dry brush over a surface to which a colour *glaze* has been applied.

c  **dragon**
A bright greeny-yellow.

n  **dragon’s blood**
The bright red resin of the Indian palm tree, *Calamus Draco* (or perhaps of the shrub *Pterocarpus draco*) used as a paint pigment and as an additive to varnish. Also called *sang-de-dragon*.

n  **drawing**
A sketch, picture or other representation consisting of lines on a surface in pen or *ink* or *chalk* or similar medium (as opposed to paint) usually in black and white.

n  **drawing ink**
Ink used for drawing; see *India ink*.

a  **dreary**
As regards colouring, gloomy or dismal.
c **Dresden blue**
See cobalt blue.

n **drip painting**
The style of painting in which the paint is dripped onto the canvas.

n **drop**
A painted theatre curtain or scenery.

n **drop black**
A high quality **bone black** made from calcinated animal bones used as an intense black pigment.

n **dry colours**
Pigments which have been prepared in powder form and require the admixture of water until they form a paste.

c **duck-egg blue**
A light turquoise blue.

c **duck green**
An imprecise pale green referring to the eggs of the duck and not to the duck itself. Hence often called ‘duck’s egg green’.

a **dull**
As regards colours, dim or indistinct; lacking in brightness or vividness. Synonyms include: obscure, flat, drab, lacklustre, faded, fading, faint, muted, sombre, subdued, softened, washed-out, dulled, muffled, insipid, dreary, unclear, toned-down, subfusc, murky, blurred, gloomy, colourless.

c **dun**
Greyish-brown, dingy, dusky, dull; as in the mouse. ‘A colour partaking of brown and black’ – Samuel Johnson.

n **duograph**
A picture in two colours.
According to Fielding’s Dictionary of Colour 1854 ‘perfect dusk is that colour to which if yellow is added it becomes yellowish, if red is added it becomed reddish and if blue is added it becomes Bluish’.

dusk
Dark-coloured; dark; dim, blackish; usually in reference to twilight. Darkish as in dusk yellow or duskish yellow.

dusk
Twilight or that period just before darkness. Also refers to that point of time in the morning when darkness is lifting.

duskish
Blackish; somewhat dusk.

dusky
Dark.

dust-coloured
Having the pale brown colour of dust.

dusty
Describes a colour which appears to have a coating of dust.

Dutch blue
A blue-grey.

Dutch pink
A brilliant YELLOW. See English pink.

dye; to
To change the colour of something permanently; to stain or give colour to something.
**n** dye
An intensely coloured substance in the form of a liquid solvent now mainly synthetic but formerly derived from natural sources. Used to colour textiles, fibres, plastics, metals, wood, basketware, carpets, furnishings, ceramics, inks, cosmetics, food, paper, leather and the human body. Also used in paint, medicine and photography. Dyes come in many varieties including acid dyes, disperse dyes, solvent dyes, reactive dyes, azoic diazo dyes, vat dyes and basic dyes. Derived from Old English and spelt as such to differentiate from the word ‘die’.

**a** dyeable,
Something which can be dyed. Hence ‘dyeability’.

**n** dyebath
A vat used to hold dyestuff.

**n** dyer’s rocket
The plant *Reseda luteola* used to produce weld. It derives its name from the fact that the plant grows very quickly and to a great height – about 6 feet.

**n** dyestuff
A dye or a substance from a dye can be produced.

**a** dysphotic
Lacking in light as, for example, in the ocean depths.
E-number colours
Those colours and colourants (both natural and synthetic) tested and approved by the European Community as food additives and numbered E100 to E180. Though approved, there is concern that some of the additives cause allergic reactions. Higher E-Numbers are allotted to other additives such as preservatives (E200-E297); emulsifiers and stabilisers (E322-E495); flavour enhancers (E620-E640); and sweeteners ((E950-E957).

earth-coloured
Having one of the earth colours.

earth colours
The colours found in nature. Natural earth displays itself in a vast array of different colours dependent on the chemicals or minerals present. For example, carbon or magnetite will produce a black earth, cobalt, magnesium or zinc has a blue effect; iron silicate or ferrous oxide has a green effect; iron oxide or lithium a red effect; feldspar, kaolin and quartz produce a whitish earth and limonite and ferric oxide produce a yellow effect; the whole range of oranges, ochres, russets, umbers and browns.

earth pigments
A pigment obtained from native earth such as the ochres, siennas and umbers.
c  **eau de nil**
Light green; literally ‘water of the Nile’ and hence also called Nile Green.

c  **ebony, ebon**
Black coloured from the wood of the same name; ‘ebon-coloured ink’ Shakespeare’s *Loves Labours Lost* Act 1 Scene 1.

a  **eburnean**
Having the colour of or resembling ivory.

n  **eclipse**
The blocking out of light from something, particularly of the sun or the moon by the interposition of the earth.

vb  **eclipse; to**
To obscure or cast a shadow over something.

c  **écru**
The beige colour of unbleached linen; see also beige and grège. ‘The colour of piecrustr’ (clue 22 down *The Times* Crossword Puzzle 5.12.00).

n  **efflorescence**
Redness of the skin.

a  **effulgent**
Emitting bright light, shining brightly.

n  **egg tempera**
Paint made particularly in the 14th and 15th centuries by mixing the white of the egg or the yolk (or both) with pigment, oil and water. It was the primary painting medium until replaced by oil painting around 1500. See tempera.

c  **eggshell**
A pale beige; the colour of the shell of a hen’s egg.

a  **eggshell**
As regards paint, a surface or finish which is mid-way between gloss and matt, giving a slight lustre.
c Egyptian blue
An ancient rich purplish blue or turquoise colour made by heating copper, lime and quartz, also known as ‘Egyptian frit’. Perhaps the first synthetic pigment. Sometimes called ‘Pompeian blue’.

c Egyptian red
A dark red.

a eidetic
Vivid.

c Eleanor blue
A blue made popular by Eleanor Roosevelt.

c electric blue
A brilliant light blue.

n electro crystal therapy
A form of colour therapy involving the application of electromagnetic waves to the body through coloured crystals.

n Electrodiagnostic Neurophysiological Automated Analysis (‘ENAA’)
Equipment which records the impact of light on the eye and the brain and used to detect eye diseases, MS, depression and other conditions.

n elementary colours
Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) the master of the Renaissance considered that the six most important colours fell into a hierarchy and that each indicated one of the elements as follows: 1. white – light 2. yellow -earth 3. green – water 4. blue – air 5. red – fire 6. black – darkness. See also essential colours and primary colours.

c elephant
Light grey; sometimes a dark grey. Also ‘elephant grey’.
c  **elephant’s breath**
A light grey ‘art shade’; according to Maerz & Paul finding the authentic colour of this famous colour is very difficult.

n  **eleutherin**
A natural yellow pigment.

a  **elydoric**
Describing a mode of painting produced both with oils and water colours.

vb  **embellish; to**
To adorn or beautify something possibly by the use of colour.

vb  **emblaze; to**
To light up; illuminate.

vb  **emblazon; to**
To make something bright by adding colour to it.

a  **embossed**
Having a raised pattern or surface.

vb  **embronze; to**
To bronze.

vb  **embrown; to**
To make something go brown. Compare **empurple** and **embronze**. These appear to be the only three colours bearing the transitive em-prefix. But see also **encrimson**, **engolden**, **envermeil** and **envermil**.

a  **embrued**
See **imbrued**.
**emerald green**
A dark yellowish-green originally made from copper aceto-arsenate (ite) which was also used as an insecticide. Used extensively by the artist Paolo Veronese (1528-1588) to a point where the colour was called vert Paul Véronèse in France. It was not commercially produced until 1822. Also called Schweinfurt(h) green which in turn is referred to as **Paris green**, Vienna green, imperial green and **Brunswick green**. Though toxic it was used in the manufacture of wallpaper and was considered in the 1860’s to be the cause of a number of deaths resulting from arsenic fumes.

**emeraldine**
A green dye. See **aldehyde green**.

**Emerald Isle, the**
Ireland – in recognition of its greenness.

**emeraude**
The French for ‘emerald’ but according to Maerz & Paul not the same green as emerald green.

**emily-coloured**
An unknown colour at least to the author. Used in a poem by Edith Sitwell and according to Willard R. Espy in ‘*Thou Improper, Thou Uncommon Noun*’ a typographical error. But an error for what?

**éminence grise**
The power behind the throne – originating from Cardinal Richelieu’s Secretary, Père Joseph, who was so referred to because he appeared in the background as a shadowy character.

**empurple; to**
To make purple. See **embrown**.

**emulsion**
A watery substance mixed with oil and an emulsifying agent to prevent the combination separating and used as a **medium** in the preparation of paint.
a **encaustic**
Having colours fused or burnt into the surface by means of heat and the use of wax or resin. Encaustic painting was one of the most important painting techniques in ancient times. Also refers to the process of decorating porcelain with enamel colouring. See frit.

a **enchased**
Variegated by way of ornamentation with gold or silver.

vb **encrimson; to**
To make crimson.

vb **endamask; to**
To tinge with a lighter colour.

c **English pink**
Most curiously, English pink is the name of a brilliant yellow. But this curiosity is not, as one might expect, a manifestation of English eccentricity for each of French pink, Italian pink and Dutch pink, (as well as Bacon's pink) are yellow shades – so named because the process of manufacture resembles that used to make lakes. There are also green pinks, brown pinks and rose pinks the last of which was probably instrumental in shifting the meaning of the word ‘pink’ from the process to the colour itself. Also sometimes a pink colour.

c **English red**
Red iron oxide also referred to as Indian Red, Pompeian Red, Venetian Red and Persian red.

vb **engolden; to**
To make golden; ('ensilver' and 'engreen' also appear in the OED).

a **engrailed**
Decorated with a variety of colours.

c **ensign**
The dark blue of naval uniforms.

vb **envermeil; to**
To tinge with vermilion.
vb  **envermil; to**
To make red.

n  **eosin, eosine**
A red dye made from coal-tar used in the cosmetic industry, for dying silk and as a biological stain. From the Greek *eos*, the dawn, in reference to the colour of the sky when the new day dawns.

n  **epigamic colours**
The colours displayed by animals during and as part of the process of courtship. The male South Australian cuttlefish can take on the colouring of a female cuttlefish to enable it to mate by stealth with a rival’s sexual partner. Once it pounces it reveals the black and white stripes of the male. Researchers at Naples University have found that when a telephone is positioned near to squid, the squid change colour. 19th century naturalists believed that almost all animal colour patterns developed for the purpose of camouflage. However, it is clear that many animals (particularly fish) change their body colour for a variety of other purposes including to locate members of the same species (see episematic), to frighten off the enemy and courtship as referred to above. Slow colour change is often effected by means of hormones whereas more rapid change is effected by the nervous system (as in the case of human blushing). See also camouflage.

c  **epinard**
The dark green colour of the vegetable, spinach – *épinard* being the French for spinach. There are many other French words which take on a close resemblance to the English equivalent word once the initial ‘é’ is replaced by the letter ‘s’ – for example, *école, écriture, épellation, épice, éponge, état, étage* and *étranger*.

a  **epipolic**
Fluorescent (optics).

a  **episematic**
Referring to the natural colouring of animals which helps them to locate members of the same species (see aposematic).

a  **erne-coloured**
Having the colour of an eagle. Also ‘eagle hued’.
erubescent
Blushing, reddening. Hence ‘erubescence’.

erythema
A reddening of the skin.

erythrrism
Abnormal reddening especially of birds plumage.

erthro- (G)
Red.

erythrogen
A range of red pigments produced in vegetables.

erythroid
Having a red colour.

erythrophobia
The fear of blushing or of red lights.

erythrophores
Chromatophores with a red pigment.

erythrophyll
Red colouring matter present in Autumn leaves. See Autumn Colours.

erythrosin, erythrosine
A pinkish red stain made from fluorescein and used by photographers; the red/pink food additive (E127) used particularly in glacé cherries and in the baking of biscuits.

essential colours
See basic colours, Basic English Colours, bible colours, elementary colours, five original colours, four colour theory, primary colours, rainbow, simple colours.
**estate colour**
A particular colour favoured by old country estates as a uniform colour-wash for their cottages and buildings.

**etherean**
Delicate in colour.

**etiolate; to**
To bleach something by depriving it of sunlight – particularly as regards plants and vegetables; to drain something of colour.

**etiolin**
A yellow pigment found in plants which grow in the dark.

**Eton blue**
The light blue of Eton public school adopted in the 16th century and appropriated by Cambridge University. See **Cambridge blue**.

**eumelanin**
A pigment contained in birds’ feathers.

**euphotic**
Relating to that depth of water (possibly 100 metres) through which light can penetrate to enable photosynthesis to take place. See **aphotic**.

**evanescent**
As regards colour having no permanence; quick to disappear.

**evergreen**
A yellowish-green.

**evergreen**
Always green in colour; descriptive of those shrubs and trees the foliage of which maintain their green colour throughout the year.

**excitation**
The process of generating light from certain atoms such as in neon tubes and in lightning.
**extender**
Substances such as gypsum and chalk added in the paint-making process to make the pigment go further or to dilute its colour.

**exuberant**
‘exuberant colours’ *The Evening Standard* 15.4.99.

**eye-colour**
Cosmetic colour for the eyelids; the colour of a creature’s eyes. Some humans have two distinctly different coloured eyes – see *heterochromia*. Research shows that eye colour in humans is indicative of a person’s disposition towards certain hearing conditions so that those, for example, with dark eyes are less likely to suffer noise-associated hearing loss and those with light-coloured eyes are more than five times as likely to suffer deafness after contracting meningitis than people who have dark eyes.

**eyeshadow**
A cosmetic used to colour the eyelids.
n  **face colour**  
The aspect of the colour of paint (in particular, metallic paint) when looked at from an ordinary angle in contrast to *flop colour*.

n  **facula**  
The bright spots on the surface of the sun. See also *macula*.

a  **faded**  
As regards colour, the loss of brightness, vividness or freshness.

n  **fade-marks**  
Those parts of a surface or area which have faded or indicate fading.

a  **faint**  
As regards colours, lacking in brightness or vividness such as ‘faint-yellow’.

a  **fair**  
Light in colouring especially as regards *complexion* and hair. (Hence the ‘fairer sex’).

n  **fairground colours**  
The bright colours of Pop Art and cartoon strips.
n fake blonde
A person whose hair has been dyed blonde. See bottle blonde.

n fake tan
The bronzing of the body by artificial means such as sun-ray lamps, creams and lotions rather than the sun.

c fallow
Reddish-yellow or yellowish-brown; the colour of ploughed and unsown land, namely, pale or ruddy brown.

n false colour
As regards dyes, a non-permanent colour; in painting, a paler tint; in computer and other displays, a colour used as a shorthand – for example, red to show hot temperatures.

n family of colours
Colours which relate to each other; also famille rose used to describe the predominant pink enamel colouring used in Chinese porcelain of the 17th to the 18th centuries. Famille verte refers to porcelain with a predominant apple-green colouring. Also famille noire (black) and famille jaune (yellow).

n fanlight
The upper part of a window opening separately from the rest in reference to the shape of a fully-opened fan.

n fard
White face paint.

n far-red light
Light in the region of 730 nanometres to which certain plants respond through the medium, for example, of phytochrome.

n fascia
The band of colour on a plant or insect.

n fashion colours
Those colours which the haute couture fashion houses have determined as the colours of the season.
a **fast**
As regards colour and paint, not prone to fade or to change colour. Hence, **fastness** – the quality or attribute of being fast or fixed.

n **fastening**
The binding together of pigment particles, for example, by applying varnish.

n **fastness**
As regards dyed textiles, the quality of being able to resist changes to colour from exposure to light, water or abrasion etc.

a **fauve**
Vivid or bright in colour after the Fauvists – a group of French artists (including Henri Matisse (1869-1948)) who were renowned for their celebration of colour in art. Their vibrant paintings elevated colour to a point where it became the single most important element in their work.

a **favillous**
Of the colour of hot ash.

c **fawn**
Light yellowish brown.

c **feldspar**
A creamy or yellowy white; the mineral feldspar is white or red in colour.

n **felt-tipped pen**
A pen with a felt-tip which dispenses coloured ink.

a **fernticled**
Freckled. See also **lentiginous**.

n **ferriferrocyanide**
Used in **Prussian blue**.

pr **ferro-** (L)
Iron.
pr  ferrugin-  (L)
    Rusty.

a  ferruginous
    The colour of iron-rust; reddish-brown (see iron).

c  fesse
    A light blue.

c  festucine
    Greeny-yellow straw colour.

c  feuille
    A light green colour.

a  feuillemort
    Having the brown colour of dead leaves. Also referred to as filemot, philimot, philomot, philamot, phylamort, phylamort and other variations. Also ‘dead-leaf brown’.

a  ficelle-coloured
    Having the colour of twine.

c  field grey
    The grey colour of military uniforms particularly those worn by the German infantry.

a  fiery
    Having the appearance of flames or fire as in ‘fiery-red’. ‘Firy’ is an obsolete form.

c  fiesta
    A reddish shade of orange.

c  fiesta pink
    A bright pink colour.

c  filemot
    The colour of a dead leaf (see feuillemort).
n filter
A transparent glass or plastic screen which cuts out some coloured rays but which allows others to pass through; used particularly in photography to correct colour imbalance.

c fire engine red
A bright vivid red.

c fire-orange
A reddish-orange.

c fire-red
A colour in Ignaz Schiffermüller’s colour wheel (feueroth) which also contains ‘fire-blue’ (feuerblau).

c FireBrick
A light maroon colour – one of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #B22222.

n firefly
An insect giving off a phosphorescent or luminescent light from its abdomen.

n firelight
The light given off by a fire.

c fir green, fir-green
A dark muted green.

n fisetin
A yellow dye.

n Five Colours
Chinese porcelain of the Ming era (1368-1642) decorated with enamel in five main colours – apple green, aubergine, iron red, violet and yellow. Also called ‘wu t’ sai’.
five original colours
In painting, the colours red, green, yellow, blue and purple are sometimes referred to as the ‘original colours’ (in addition to black and white). Aristotle’s theories indicated that all other colours could be produced by adding black or white to these five colours. In the 17th century Guido Scarmiglioni and Robert Boyle regarded black, white, blue, red and yellow as the five simple colours from which all others were derived. See essential colours.

flag
Similar to the dark blue of the flower, iris; violet.

flake
Used to describe those pigments which are in the form of flakes.

flake white
The pure toxic white pigment often in the form of flakes used by all the famous oil painters of the past; made from lead carbonate. Also known as Cremnitz white, silver-white or lead white. Used by the ancient Chinese, Egyptians and Greeks and the only white pigment until the 1830’s.

flambe
The yellow colour of the yellow iris.

flambé
A crimson and blue glaze originating in China in the Sung Dynasty (968-1280) giving the appearance of flames.

flamboyant
Florid; showy; coloured in a flamelike manner.

flame
A bright yellowish-red akin to the colour of flame. Also called ‘flame-red’.

flame-coloured
Of the colour of flame; Shakespeare in Henry IV Part 1 and Twelfth Night and in C S Lewis’ Perelandra.
c **flame pink**
A dark orangey-pink.

c **flame-red**
A bright red.

c **flame-yellow**
A bright orangey-red.

a **flaming**
Used to describe colours which are intense or very bright.

c **flamingo**
A reddish orange shade.

c **flamingo pink**
A strong pink colour; an orange-pink.

pr **flamme-** (L)
Flame-colour.

a **flammeous**
Having the colour and other qualities of flame – a reddish orange.

a **flammulated**
Red, ruddy, rusty.

a **flamy**
Flamelike.

n **flare**
A sudden burst of flame.

a **flaring**
Descriptive of bright colours.

a **flash**
A brief and sudden burst of light.
flashing lights
‘The lights are flashing red in terms of the survival of the tiger’ Michael Meacher
The Times 21.1.99.

flashlight
A lamp used for signalling or providing a warning; an electric torch.

flashy
Gaudy, garish, showy, loud or flamboyant.

flat
‘flat’ in relation to paint means lacking in gloss, not shiny. Colour printed on coated paper with a smooth or glossy surface will provide maximum colour density whereas printed onto a matt surface the colour will look flatter due to the refraction of light. A colour with a ‘flat tone’ is one in which there is little graduation of hue, brightness or saturation.

flat-tone
See flat.

flav-, flavi- (L)
Prefix indicating yellow.

flavaniline
A yellow dye.

flavescent
Turning or becoming yellow; yellowish.

flavicomous
Having a head of yellow hair.

flavid
Yellow.

flavin
A class of pale yellow biochromes.
n **flavin, flavine**
Yellow dye from quercitron bark.

n **flavones**
A group of yellow pigments found in plants.

n **flavonol**
Mainly yellow pigment from waste products.

a **flavous, flavus**
Yellow; a golden yellow. The Latin word *flavus* is the root of the word blue.

c **flax**
Of the colour of flax, a yellowish beige.

a **flaxen**
Golden – particularly in relation to hair.

n **fleck**
A speck of colour.

a **flecked**
Marked with small streaks, flecks or spots or similar markings; speckled. Used in conjunction with colours such as ‘gold-flecked’.

a **fleckered**
Having flecks, streaks or other markings.

a **fleeten**
Having the colour of skimmed milk.

n **flemingin**
A yellow dye used on silks.

c **Flemish blue**
A rich or dark grey-blue.
c flesh
A moderate pink. Also ‘flesh pink’.

a flesh-coloured
A moderate pink colour; a description given in the 1920’s to pink silk stockings. Hence ‘flesh-colour’ and ‘flesh-toned’. Also ‘flesh-tint’.

c flesh-red
A red colour frequently used to describe minerals and crystals.

a flesh-toned
Bearing the pinkish shades redolent of the human complexion.

vb flicker; to
As regards light (particularly a flame), to shine unsteadily or waveringly. Hence, ‘flickering’.

a flinty
Resembling flint in colour etc.

n floodlight
A strong lamp used to illuminate a large area. Hence ‘floodlit’.

n flop colour
The aspect of the colour of paint (in particular, metallic paint) when looked at from an angle close to the horizontal in contrast to face colour.

c Floral White
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFFAF0.

c Florence brown
A greyish shade of red.

c Florentine brown
A copper colour also called Hatchett’s Brown and Roman Brown.
**florid**
Resplendently bright, flushed with red, flowery: as regards the *complexion*, reddened or ruddy.

**flower de luce green**
A moderate green.

**fluctuating colours**
Colours which tend to fade in the light but which can retrieve their colour in the dark, for example, *Prussian blue*.

**fluorescein(e)**
An orange fluorescent dye made from coal-tar marketed since 1874 and used as a tracer in water. A stain used in testing eyes.

**fluorescence**
The luminosity produced by the emission of radiation or light from certain substances hence ‘fluorescent’ and ‘flourescent lamps’. See *luminescence* and *phosphorescence*.

**flush; to**
To blush or change one’s facial *complexion* when becoming embarrassed, stressed or angry.

**flush**
A reddish or rosy hue particularly of the *complexion*.

**flushed**
Having a tinge of colour as in ‘red-flushed’.

**folding green**
Slang for US bank notes. Also *greenback*.

**fondant pink**
A pastel red.
**food colouring**
Liquid or dry mix ingredients used as colouring for a wide variety of foods including ready-made meals, convenience foods, soups, sauces, seasoning, beverages, cakes, desserts and dough. One US company, D.D. Williamson, produces 62 different types of caramel colouring for convenience foods. See also E-number colours.

**footlights**
Theatre lighting set out in a row across the front of the stage and pointed towards the actors.

**forest-green**
An olive green slightly darker than Lincoln green; sometimes a yellowish green or a dark muted green.

**ForestGreen**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #228B22.

**forget-me-not blue**
The pale blue colour of the forget-me-not flower – a symbol of constancy.

**four colour theorem, the**
The mathematical proof that on a map of any number of different territories, however their boundaries may be configured, no more than four different colours are required to ensure that no two contiguous territories need have the same colour.

**four colour theory**
The notion advanced by Pliny that the painters of ancient Greece deliberately restricted themselves to a palette consisting of only four colours – red, black, white and yellow. However, since there has been much linguistic confusion between yellow and blue (the old French word bloi meant both colours – and see flavus) the four colours may have included blue rather than yellow. Some experts argue that the four colours were red, yellow, blue and green.

**four-colour reproduction**
Printing employing four coloured inks – cyan, magenta, yellow and black. See CMYK.

**fovea**
Part of the mechanism of the eye at the centre of the retina and containing cones which respond to colour.
c  **fox**  
A reddish or yellowish brown; a colour in Winifred Nicholson’s 1944 ‘Chart of Colours’.

n  **foxing**  
The discolouration of books and paper caused by damp often turning them a yellowish brown; hence ‘foxed’.

c  **foxy**  
The reddish-brown colour of the fox.

a  **foxy**  
Excessive use in painting of red tints; over-hot in colour.

c  **fraise**  
Strawberry in colour.

c  **framboise**  
The red of the raspberry.

c  **Frankfort black**  
A black pigment used in copper-plate engraving; also called ‘blue black’.

a  **freckled**  
Having small brown spots discolouring the skin; *variegated*.

n  **freckles**  
A localised discolouration of the skin involving small brown or red spots on the skin; also called *lentigo*. See *melanin*.

a  **freestone-coloured**  
An orangey-yellow; having the colour of limestone or sandstone; Shakespeare’s *As You Like It* Act 4 Scene 3.

a  **French**  
Used to describe colours originating or made in France.
French beige
A light brown.

French berry
An orangey-yellow.

French blue
A greeny-blue; sometimes a purplish blue.

French green
A yellowy green.

French grey
A bluish grey.

French navy
A shade of navy.

French ochre
An orangey-yellow.

French pink
A pale yellow. See English pink.

French purple
A purple dye, very popular in the 1850’s, made from lichens and instrumental in giving rise to the word ‘mauve’ which moved from describing the dye to designating the colour of the dye. See mauve.

French ultramarine
See ultramarine.

French yellow
A yellowish or orangey-brown.

fresco
An orange red.
a **fresh**
As regards colour, unfaded.

n **frit**
A vitreous composition used as a glaze or colouring in the production of porcelain and other ceramics. Although porcelain was produced in China as early as the 7th century BC the secret process did not become known in Europe until 1709.

a **frog-coloured**
Used by Samuel Coleridge in his *Biographia Literaria*.

a **frosted**
Glittering, particularly as regards animals having silver scales or hair; as regards glass, coated with a rough whitish surface so as to make it opaque. As regards colours, pearlised.

a **fucate**
Having artificial colour (obs.).

c **fuchsia**
Purplish red as in the fuchsia flower named after the German biologist Leonard Fuchs (1501-1566). According to a MORI poll referred to on BBC2 television on 23.9.98 fuchsia (with white and grey) are the most unpopular colours in the UK.

c **Fuchsia**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code # FF00FF.

c **fuchsia pink**
A purplish pink colour.

n **fuchsin**
A deep bluish aniline red dye discovered in France by François-Emmanuel Verguin in 1859. Also known as aniline red. Aniline red was manufactured in London as roseine and later magenta.

n **fucoxanthin**
A pigment giving algae its brown colour.
**fucus**
A **cosmetic** or colouring of the face used by the Greeks and the Romans and also called **litmus**; any colouring matter or dye.

**fugitive**
As regards paint, a low degree of permanence of colour.

**fugitive colours**
Those colours or inks which tend to fade or change when exposed to light.

**fulgent**
Shining, dazzling.

**fulgid**
Glittering or flashing.

**fulgurate; to**
To flash as in or like lightning.

**fuligin- (L)**
Sooty.

**fuliginous**
Soot-coloured; dusky or sooty.

**full**
As regards colour, intense or deep.

**full colour**
Pure rich colour in contrast to grey colour; also indicating as regards an image that it is represented in its entirety in colour rather than partly in colour as in ‘full-colour photograph’.

**Fuller’s Earth**
Used for **whitening**.

**full-toned**
A colour with an intense hue.
n  **fulsion**  
The condition of shining forth.

pr  **fulv- (L)**  
Tawny.

a  **fulvid**  
Reddish yellow, tawny, yellowish-grey or yellowish-brown.

a  **fulvous**  
A variant of *fulvid*; a reddish-yellow.

n  **functional colour**  
See *incidental colour*.

n  **fundamental colours**  
See *primary colours*.

a  **funky**  
As regards colours – fashionable, exuberant or unconventional.

pr  **fusc-, fusco- (L)**  
Brown, tawny, dark.

a  **fuscescent**  
Having a dark brownish colour.

a  **fusco-ferruginous**  
Having the colour of rust.

a  **fusco-piceous**  
Reddish black.

a  **fusco-testaceuous**  
A reddish brown.

a  **fuscous**  
Brown, dingy, dark, sombre; also a brownish-grey.
n **fusteric**
The colouring matter found in **fustet**.

n **fustet**
A yellow dye from the tree of the same name.

n **fustic**
Yellow dye from the wood of the South American fustic tree.
a  **gaily-coloured**
Brightly coloured.

c  **Gainsboro**
A light grey colour – one of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #DCDCDC.

pr  **galb- (L)**
Yellow.

n  **galena**
A common lead ore once used for cosmetic purposes such as darkening the eyelashes.

n  **gallamine blue**
A blue dye.

n  **galloxyanine**
A bluish violet dye.
c gamboge/camboge
A strong yellow; reddish yellow. A yellow resin pigment originating from Cambodia and used in England from the beginning of the 17th century. Replaced in 1851 by aureolin.

a gambogious

a garish
Lurid or excessively bright or showy.

c garnet
The deep red or maroon colour of the precious stone of the same name. Also reddish brown. Hence ‘garnet red’ and ‘garnet-coloured’.

c garter-blue
The blue colour of the ribbon of the Knights of the Garter. A dark blue shade though previously light blue.

n gas black
A black pigment.

n gaslight
A lamp (or the light from it) using gas to provide illumination.

a gaudy
Brightly coloured to the point of vulgarity.

c gaugoli
See Indian yellow.

n gegensohein
The pale glow in the sky opposite to the sun also called ‘counterglow’.

c gentian
The reddish-blue of the a plant from the genus gentiana.
gentian violet
A violet dye derived from coal-tar and used also as an antiseptic.

geranium
The vivid red of the geranium flower a colour popular in the 1950’s.

geranium pink
A deep pink.

German blue
A blue pigment made from azurite.

gesso
A loose paste made from gypsum and chalk – used to prime canvases and other supports in order to make the surface smoother. Now refers to any white material used to create a ground. Used also for sculpting.

GhostWhite
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #F8F8FF.

giallorino, giallolino, gialolino
According to Samuel Johnson this was a bright gold earth found in Naples – perhaps derived from a volcanic lead antimonate produced by Mount Vesuvius and called Naples yellow. However, there is much uncertainty as to the precise meaning of the word which may merely have been a generic term for a yellow pigment – giallo – meaning yellow in Italian. The pigment may have been known to the early Egyptians and may be the same bright yellow as massicot. It may also be the word from which gingerline derives.

gilding
The process of applying thin sheets of gold to a surface usually as decoration.

gilt-edged
Having edges which are gilded; of the highest quality. By extension, used to refer to safe financial investments.

gilv- (L)
Pale yellow.
c ginger
Red or reddish-brown; often of hair in humans and animals especially cats.

c gingerline, gingeline, gingelline, gingeoline, gingenline
The colour ginger; a deep brown. Perhaps a corruption of giallorino.

n ginger-nut
Colloquial term for a redhead. ‘Carrot-top’ is another disparaging term. See dissembling colour and redhead.

n gingham
A pattern of coloured checks or stripes usually applied to cottons or other fabrics and possibly deriving its name from Guingamp in Brittany, France where it was made. Gingham was used as a covering for umbrellas instead of silk and umbrellas so produced were referred to as ‘Ginghams’.

a glandaceous
Having the colour of the acorn.

a glaring
Extremely bright or dazzling.

vb glash; to
to occur as a flash of light.

pr glauc-, glauco- (L)
Grey, silvery, bluish-grey but in Roman times possibly yellow.

a glaucous
A light greenish blue, sea-green; a dull greenish blue usually descriptive of the sea; sea-green. Covered with a bloom in the same way as a plum.

n glaze
A layer of transparent paint used as part of the process of glazing which can create an effective translucent depth in colour in oil painting.
n  glazing
   In painting, the ancient technique of covering a layer of colour with one or more transparent layers to create a new tone; in pottery, a coating made of powdered glass and chemicals used as part of the process of manufacture to protect and give a smooth glossy finish to pottery and to produce a colourful finish.

a  gleaming
   Glowing with light.

a  gleamy
   Emitting gleams of light (obs.).

a  glenting
   Shining.

a  glimmering
   As regards a light or candle, flickering or shining faintly.

a  glinting
   Gleaming; shining brightly.

a  glistening
   Reflecting light; gleaming. This and the next two entries have similar meanings each used in the phrase ‘all that g…… is not gold’. See Phrases.

a  glistering
   Sparkling.

a  glittering
   Sparkling; reflecting light in flashes. It is not mere coincidence that this and the previous 7 entries all begin with ‘gl’ and have very similar meanings. They all derive from the Indo-European root gel or ghel meaning bright, smooth or shiny. See yellow.

n  glitz
   An extravagant display of sparkle and colour often in poor taste. Hence, ‘glitzy’.

n  gloaming
   Twilight.
n  **gloom**  
Darkness – either partial or complete.

a  **gloomy**  
Dismal or dark.

n  **gloss**  
A sheen or lustre.

a  **glossy**  
Having a shiny appearance like gloss paint; also used as an adjective as in ‘gloss white’.

n  **glow**  
The light emanating from something that has been heated; warm colours; reddening especially of the cheeks or *complexion*.

a  **glowing**  
As regards colour, rich, warm; radiating a steady light.

n  **glow-worm**  
A beetle which emits a greenish light from luminous organs in its abdomen.

c  **gobelin blue**  
A greyish blue.

c  **gold**  
A deep yellow colour; the colour of the precious metal; the colour of the bulls eye, the centre of the British five zone target in archery; in Renaissance times the background colour used by artists to represent heaven; associated in medieval times with the Zodiac sign Leo and with the sun.

c  **Gold**  
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFD700.
gold
Used since ancient times as a pigment especially in painting (often indicating in Renaissance art some supernatural element), the decoration of picture frames and illuminated manuscripts. Also used in thin sheets – see gold foil and gold leaf. The name given to one of the E food additives (E175) giving a metallic surface colour. One of the five code-names given to the D-Day Overlord Normandy landings. The ‘Gold’ landing on 6 June 1944 was carried out by the British 50th Division and the 8th Armoured Brigade. One of the deception plans was referred to as ‘Glimmer’. The other landings were named ‘Utah’, ‘Omaha’, ‘Juno’ and ‘Sword’.

golden
Having the colour of gold; shining as gold.

golden age, the
A period idyllised as being pre-eminent as regards peace or prosperity or literary or other cultural achievement; any era where a particular skill is regarded as having been at its zenith. Applied, in particular, to the classical age of Latin literature.

golden boy, girl, child
Idiomatic reference to a person who has achieved some pre-eminence or success or popularity in a sphere of endeavour – for example in sport. Also ‘golden wonder’.

golden brown
A rich yellowy-brown.

golden bullet
A business term for a very successful product.

golden calf
The idol made from gold worshiped by the Israelites while Moses received the Ten Commandments (Exodus) and by analogy any idea or concept to which undue deference is given.

golden child
Said of a child pop star.

golden fleece
A difficult goal to achieve in reference to the fleece won, according to Greek mythology, by Jason against fearsome odds and a vigilant dragon.
**golden goal**
The first goal scored in extra time in some sports, particularly soccer tournaments, bringing the match to an instant end and giving victory to the team scoring that goal.

**golden goodbye**
A substantial payment made by an employer to an employee on the occasion of his retirement.

**golden-haired**
Having yellow or gold coloured hair.

**golden handcuffs**
A payment or other benefit promised by an employer to an employee as an inducement to his remaining in employment for a defined period.

**golden handshake**
A payment made to an employee by way of compensation for loss of office or on retirement. What size does the payment have to be in order to be described as ‘golden’? Perhaps £30,000 – being the threshold over which payments for loss of office cease to be exempt from Schedule E income tax. A more substantial golden handshake is sometimes referred to as a ‘platinum handshake’.

**golden hello**
A payment or other benefit made by an employer to a person in consideration of his becoming an employee.

**golden jubilee**
The 50th anniversary of some particular occasion. Hence a ‘golden wedding anniversary’. See silver jubilee.

**golden mean**
The mid-way position between two extremes.

**golden number**
A number system for determining the moon’s cycles and hence new moons and full moons – referred to as the Metonic cycle.
golden opportunity
A propitious time to tackle a particular task.

golden parachute
A payment (usually substantial) promised to a senior executive of a company in the event that it is taken over. Normally payable if the executive is dismissed or is demoted as a result.

golden ratio
The ratio of 1 to 1.61803 the latter figure being the result of dividing \([(\text{the square root of 5})+1]\) by 2. Used in geometry, architecture and design. Sometimes referred to as the ‘golden section’ or the ‘Divine Proportion’.

golden rice
Rice which, by the addition of beta-carotene to the seed in order to provide a source of vitamin A, takes on a yellow or orange colour.

Goldenrod
A vivid yellow colour from the plant of the same name; a mustardy colour – one of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #DAA520.

golden rule, the
Any important rule or principle.

golden share
A share in a company giving the holder voting control or a veto over specific transactions. Used particularly as regards shares held by the British Government in order to prevent takeovers. Golden shares have come under attack from the EU.

Golden State, the
The motto of the State of California. Kentucky is ‘the Bluegrass State’, Nevada ‘the Silver State’, Vermont ‘the Green Mountain State’ and Washington ‘the Evergreen State’.

golden wedding
The 50th anniversary of a wedding.
**golden yellow**
A deep orangey-yellow.

**gold foil**
Thin sheets of gold slightly thicker than *gold leaf*.

**gold-flecked**
Having flecks of gold.

**goldilocks**
A nickname for someone (usually a young girl) with golden hair.

**gold lamé**
Fabric interwoven with gold thread.

**gold leaf**
Gold in the form of very thin sheets used for the purpose of *gilding*. Although often used by artists up to the 15th century, it became the fashion to use yellow with a judicious use of light to create the illusion of a gold colour. See *gold* and *gold foil*.

**gold medal**
A medal, gold in colour if not in content, awarded as first prize in some endeavour, particularly, the Olympic Games.

**golds**
Should there be a disaster of any kind in London plans involve command of the incident being assumed by a joint committee of the three emergency services and the local authority involved. The top officers, responsible for overall strategy, are called ‘golds’. The ‘silvers’ devise tactics and the ‘bronzes’ implement tactics. Those casualties with the highest priority would be labelled ‘orange’, with yellow and green designating the next two levels of priority. White will signify the dead.

**good colour**
As regards printing, a term referring to an even or consistent application of ink.
c goose grey
A dark grey. ‘Goose-wing-grey’ is the description of the poles used in Barnett in NW London in the erection in 2002 of the eruv – the boundary of the area in which observant Jews may carry on the sabbath.

C gooseberry green
The yellowish green of the gooseberry; a colour name of the 1920’s. Also ‘gooseberry’.

c gosling-green
A light yellowy green.

n gouache
An ancient water-based painting technique making use of opaque colours where pigments are mixed with gum or chalk to form a paste; the pigment itself. Also called body colour. To be compared with watercolour, as strictly defined, which produces a much more transparent effect.

C Goya
A rich orange-red.

vb gradate; to
To move imperceptibly by stages from one colour tone to another.

C grain
A tan colour.

C Granada
A dark rich red colour.

C granite
A purplish grey.
c grape
A dark purple or violet.

a graphic
As regards colour, vivid as in ‘graphic reds’.

c graphite
A dark metallic grey. Also ‘graphite grey’ made from crystallised carbon.

c grass-green
‘grass-green turf’: Shakespeare’s Hamlet Act 4 Scene 5 – a yellowish green; bearing the colour of grass.

a grassy
Resembling grass in colour etc.

c gray
The Americanised spelling of ‘grey’. According to George Field’s Chromatography (1835) ‘grey’ indicates a colour composed of black and white whereas ‘gray’ indicates any broken colour having a cool hue.

c Gray
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #808080.

n greasepaint
A thick greasy theatrical make-up.

a green
Inexperienced; new. Environmentally friendly. A colloquial expression describing concrete at the stage before it has set.
green
The colour of growing grass. From the Old English ‘gréne’ and the Old Teutonic root ‘gró’ from which we derive ‘grass’ and ‘to grow’. Green is said to have more variations than any other colour and yet, despite the richness of our language, there is a woefully inadequate supply of words to describe the variety of greens in the British landscape. Ranges from approximately 575 to 500 nanometres. One of the three additive primary colours. A symbol of hope; associated in medieval times with the Zodiac signs Libra and Taurus and with the planet Venus. The holy colour of Islam and used on the flags of many Muslim countries. Associated once with fertility and springtime and now with environmentalism. Why is it that surgeons gowns are usually green in colour and first aid kits are also often green? Is it perhaps that (as chromotherapists believe) the colour green can help to staunch the flow of blood? One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set having hex code #008000. In English folklore green is widely supposed to be unlucky especially as regards items of clothing – ‘wear green and you will soon wear black’. Why this should be so is uncertain but is sometimes explained by reference to the fact that green is the colour taken to be worn by fairies who punish others for wearing it. Research in Münster has found that green police cars generate little respect in Germany – green having been adopted in Germany for this purpose as a rejection of militarism. It was found that blue and white or blue and red patrol vehicles had a much more powerful effect.

greenback
Slang for a US dollar note. Also folding green.

green belt
An area of the countryside protected by planning laws against urban development.

Green Book, the
The popular name for the Rules of the County Court in England and Wales.

green brilliant
A green food additive (E142). Also called ‘Green S’.

green earth
Another name for the mineral, glauconite, used as a pigment; a brown pigment.
a  **green-eyed**  
Envious or jealous.

n  **green-eyed monster; the**  
Indicating jealousy – Shakespeare’s *Othello* Act 3 Scene 3.

n  **green fairy**  
Slang for *absinthe*.

n  **green famine**  
A term, particularly used in reference to Africa, where although there is green vegetation on the land there is a serious food shortage possibly because the rainfall is insufficient to produce adequate crops. Also ‘green drought’.

n  **green flash**  
The phenomenon capable of being observed at the moment the sun sets below the horizon.

n  **greengage**  
A plum imported from France by Sir William Gage around 1725. He also popularised the bluegage and the purplegage.

n  **Green Goddess**  
The name of the fire engines first produced in 1953, approximately 827 of which are still used to fight fires in the UK at times of crisis and emergency such as a strike by the Fire Brigades Union. The Green Goddess has only basic equipment and one ladder with a 35ft reach in contrast to the five 45ft reach ladders carried by the modern red fire engines. In Northern Ireland these vehicles are painted yellow to avoid confusion with other army vehicles and are referred to as ‘Yellow Goddess’ fire tenders.

n  **green gold**  
A name for sisal fibres.
**green-hat thinking**
A system devised by Dr Edward de Bono to teach creative thinking in meetings etc. Green-hat thinking is intended to generate new ideas. There are five other ‘hats’ – white-hat-thinking is objective and neutral; black-hat thinking critical and negative; yellow-hat, speculative; red-hat allows for feelings and emotion and blue-hat thinking manages the thinking process.

**greengrocer**
Someone who sells fruit and vegetables.

**greenhorn**
A person lacking in experience; a new recruit; a novice; a simpleton.

**greenhouse**
A structure made of glass or other transparent material which, by letting in heat and light and at the same time providing protection from the elements, is ideal for growing plants, flowers and vegetables.

**greenhouse effect**
The process whereby, as a result of the increasing build-up of gases (particularly carbon monoxide) in the lower atmosphere, the surface of the earth is being warmed to give rise to so-called global warming.

**green ink brigade**
A phrase used mainly by journalists to refer to those correspondents often regarded as obsessive or eccentric, who write indignant letters of complaint to the press or dotty letters warning of impending doom, many of which are alleged to be written in green ink. But the use of green ink is not always stigmatised – a primary school in Smethwick, West Midlands, will not allow teachers to use red ink to correct pupils’ errors for fear of upsetting them. Green ink is to be used instead!

**a greenish**
One of the ‘ish’s’.

**Green Isle, the**
See the Emerald Isle.
green light
A light or signal, green in colour, used as an indication that it is in order to proceed, for example, on traffic lights; a sign that it is in order to go ahead with any course of action.

green line
One of the most famous green lines is that which has divided the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots on the island of Cyprus since December 1963. The line (so called because the British authorities in first determining the buffer zone on a map of Cyprus used green ink) divides the city of Nicosia – the only capital in the world still so divided.

green lung
Greenfield land in towns and cities protected from development.

greenly
With a green colour, youthfully, timidly as in Shakespeare’s Henry V Act 5 Scene 2: Kate, I cannot look greenly, nor grasp out of my eloquence.

greenmail
Jargon for a scheme (particularly in the US) whereby a potential bidder buys a large enough percentage of the shares in a publicly quoted company to force it to buy its own shares at a higher price in order to prevent a takeover. Greenmail (which is not unlawful) is compared with blackmail which is.

green number
The zero or double zero in roulette.

greenockite
A mineral containing cadmium sulphide named after Lord Greenock and used to produce cadmium yellow and cadmium orange.

Green Paper
A government document in the UK and Canada containing proposals for introducing new policies or legislation with the purpose of soliciting opinion. See White Paper.

green pound
A unit used in working out the amount of the UK’s contribution to the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union.
**green room**
Originally a retiring room for actors which was decorated in green to provide relief from the glare of the *limelight* but now also a room in which performers and guests relax before appearing on television. *World Wide Words* suggests that the term has nothing to do with the relaxing effect on the eyes of the colour green since green rooms are referred to as early as the 17th century when candles were the only form of stage lighting. It is possible that the expression derives from the fact that some stages in the 17th century were decked with green baize to prevent damage to actors’ costumes or because waiting rooms were decorated with imitation grass. There may, however, be some truth in the fact that green can promote relaxation since Russian scientists have discovered that green lenses help cosmonauts to relax. The theatre’s connection with the colour is further extended by the Cockney rhyming slang term ‘green’ (greengage) for the stage. The adoption of green in all this is somewhat odd since it has long been regarded as unlucky in the theatre to have a green set or green costumes.

**greens**
A familiar term for cooked green vegetables.

**Green S**
A food additive giving a green colouring (E142).

**green-sickness**
A form of anaemia indicated by a pale greenish *complexion*. According to Stormonth this is chiefly confined to unmarried females and according to Websters 1906 edition to virgins! Shakespeare’s *Anthony & Cleopatra* Act 3 Scene 2, *Pericles* Act 4 Scene 6, *Henry IV Part 2* Act 4 Scene 3 and *Romeo & Juliet* Act 3 Scene 5 (where the term is used as an adjective).

**greensward**
An area covered in grass or turf.

**greentailing**
Retailing carried out in a manner which takes account of environmental considerations, for example, shops concentrating on organic goods.

**green taxes**
Those duties and impositions intended by government either to encourage taxpayers to have a more responsible attitude towards the environment or to raise money to enable the government to spend money on improving the environment.
**greenth**
Greenness; ‘Amidst the gleams and greenth of summer’ George Eliot’s Daniel Deronda.

**green thumbs**
The equivalent in the US to British green fingers. See Phrases.

**Green Travel**
With effect from 6 April 1999 the Inland Revenue has reduced the incidence of tax and National Insurance from certain travel plans (known as ‘Green Travel Plans’) which are intended to reduce the use employees make of cars such as free or subsidised works’ buses.

**green welly brigade**
A derogatory term for upper middle class denizens of the British countryside (and those who visit it) distinguished by their green wellington boots as opposed to the more common black variety.

**greenwash**
Misleading information or spin disseminated by businesses in order to make them appear more environmentally responsible. Possibly a play on ‘eye-wash’.

**GreenYellow**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #ADFF2F.

**grège**
See beige and greige. An olive grey colour.

**greige**
A combination of grey, and beige; also referred to as grège. A similar colour to écru.

**grenat**
Deep red as in the precious stone garnet of which the colour happens to be an anagram. (It is merely coincidence that it is also an anagram of the next entry). Also known as ‘granat’.

**Gretna Green**
A ‘greenish yellow-green’ says Partridge from the Scottish village made famous for runaway marriages. Until around the time of Elizabeth I it was customary for wedding dresses to be in green rather than white.
**grey**
The colour of lead and of ash and of the hair of the middle-aged; a mixture of black and white. A bleak colour but perhaps resurrected by the Chinese government’s decision to paint the buildings of Beijing grey as part of its bid to stage the 2008 Olympic Games – ‘Grey matches our climate, cultural background and tradition’ says Beijing as reported by *The Times* (7.11.00) in what must be one of the very few Leaders devoted to a colour. An achromatic hue. An example of how colours are used as nouns occurs in Marks & Spencer’s explanation of why their 1999 half year pre-tax profits halved to £546.1 million – ‘*we bought too much grey*’. A colour used in this way, that is in a referential sense, is intended to include all shades of the colour whereas a person using a colour term in an adjectival or descriptive sense has a particular hue in mind. The part of the brain which perceives and processes grey-scale images is different from that part of the brain which deals with colour. The US spelling is ‘gray’.

**grey area**
A problem or issue which does not admit of a clear unequivocal answer or resolution; something which has ill-defined characteristics; something with features causing it to be positioned between two extreme categories by virtue of having some of the characteristics of each category.

**grey economy**
That element of a country’s economy generating income from activities (such as moonlighting and housework) which, though not part of the illegal black market, are not included in government official figures.

**grey goo**
The science fiction term devised by Eric Drexler in *The Engines of Creation* and extended by authors such as Michael Crichton in his novel *Prey* to describe the mass of useless objects which could be created by the application of nanotechnology thus causing a blight on the surface of the earth. Nanotechnology could, in theory, give rise to uncontrollable minute robots (or nanobots) replicating themselves without human involvement and manipulating molecular structures so as to be able to create new objects. However, this is thought not to be a merely hypothetical risk. The astrophysicist Sir Martin Rees in his book *Our Final Hour* warns of the risk of nanotechnology ravaging civilisation unless research in this area is controlled and Prince Charles in April 2003, with the support of environmentalists, has joined the clamour for more serious debate with a view to avoiding a doomsday catastrophe resulting from grey goo experiments.
adv **greyly**
With a grey appearance.

n **grey market**
A less extreme variety of a *black market*; also the population of senior citizens.

n **grey matter**
Brain power or intelligence referring to the grey tissue at the centre of the central nervous system.

n **greyout**
The condition where astronauts and airline pilots suffer a temporary loss or deficiency in their vision due to an inadequacy of oxygen. So called because the occurrence is less severe than a *blackout*.

n **grey scale**
An achromatic scale moving through a successively darker range of greys from white to dark grey and used to compare colours. The scale devised by Wilhelm Ostwald (see *colour wheel*) showing that the increment required to produce an even progression of grey is to double the absorption value at each step.

c **greystone**
An olive grey.

n **grey vote**
The collective vote of pensioners. ‘*The government will attempt to win back crucial grey votes*’...by promising a £2- a week increase in the basic pension’. Also ‘greying’, the process whereby the proportion of retired persons in the community increases.

c **gridelin**
Violet grey; greyish-violet. From the French *gris-de lin* (grey of flax). Also a mixture of red and white.

c **gris**
Grey.
n  **grisaille**  
A painting or technique of painting using only shades of grey. An **underpainting** or sketch in grey made in preparation of a full-colour painting.

pr  **grise-** (L)  
Grey.

a  **griseous**  
Bluish-grey.

c  **grizzle**  
Grey.

vb  **grizzle; to**  
To make something grey; also as a noun – grey hair or hair which has grey streaks; a grey wig.

a  **grizzled, grizzly**  
Grey; greyish; streaked with grey.

c  **grotto**  
A strong greeny-blue.

c  **grotto blue**  
A vivid greenish blue.

n  **ground**  
The surface on which a painting or drawing is worked; the first application of colour on a painting performing the function of background colour or of a support for further colour. Perhaps a foreshortening of 'background'. See **colour ground**.

n  **ground colour**  
The background colour to a design or lettering; the colour of the canvas, wood or other surface to which paint is to be applied.

c  **grulla**  
A greyish-blue colour used to describe horses.
n  **guanine**
A substance forming part of DNA and a common organic compound in nature. It is the minute flattened crystals of guanine which reflect light thus causing fish scales to shimmer in a multitude of different colours.

c  **Guignet’s green**
A bright bluish green patented in 1859 by the chemist C E Guignet and sometimes referred to as permanent green. See **viridian**.

c  **Guimet’s yellow**
A yellow used for painting porcelain or enamel.

c  **Guinea**
Having the colour of a gold guinea coin.

c  **gules**
A red colour especially as regards heraldry. See **heraldic colours**.

c  **gull**
A very old name for a shade of grey.

c  **guly**
Red.

n  **gum arabic**
A *binder* made from the sap of the Acacia tree (*acacia arabica* or *acacia senegal*) which, in the form of a paste, is mixed with crushed pigment to form watercolours either as **pan colours** or **tube colours**. Also called ‘acacia gum’ and ‘Senegal gum’.

c  **gunmetal**
The dull blue-grey colour of gunmetal; a dark grey. Also ‘gunmetal blue’.

n  **gutta**
A small spot of colour on the wing of an insect.

a  **gutté, goutté, goutty, guttée, gutty**
Particularly in heraldry, sprinkled with spots of colour.
n  **haem**
The dark red constituent of haemoglobin.

n  **haemachrome**
A red pigment in blood such as haemoglobin.

n  **haematoxylin**
A crystalline solution obtained from the logwood tree and providing black, red, blue, and purple dyes.

pr  **haemo-** (G)
Blood.

n  **haemocyanin**
A blue colouring matter found in the blood of humans.

n  **haemoglobin**
The protein pigment of red blood cells.

n  **haemosiderin**
An ochre yellow pigment responsible for the colour of the liver.
**n**  **hair-dye**
Dye which is used to colour hair. In ancient times the Greeks used *saffron* to dye their hair. The Romans used vinegar and fermented leeches as a black dye with the caution to keep oil in the mouth during use to prevent one’s teeth also going black. Blonde hair was more often the fashion until Elizabeth I created a move towards red hair. See *dissembling colour* and *tattoo*. Some modern hair-dyes, particularly those containing para-phenylene diamine, are known to be capable of affecting people who suffer from allergies (and possibly of causing anaphylactic shock) making it essential to carry out a skin test before use. Researchers at the University of Southern California have also found that permanent hair-dyes can increase the risk of women getting bladder cancer. Even semi-permanent hair-dyes (especially those in dark colours) have been linked with an increased risk of certain cancers.

**n**  **half-colour**
Indicating someone who is half-way towards obtaining his full *colours*.

**n**  **half-light**
A dim light – especially around the time of dawn and dusk.

**n**  **half-shade**
In painting, a shade of colour one half of the extreme colour.

**n**  **half-tint**
Intermediate tone between light and dark.

**n**  **half-tone**
Representing light and shade; a tone midway between extreme light and extreme shade.

**a**  **hand-dyed**
Dyed by hand rather than by some mechanical process.

**c**  **han green**
A shade of green introduced in the 1980’s. Perhaps deriving its name from the Han Dynasty of China from 206 BC to 221 AD.
**Hansa yellow**
An organic bright yellow pigment. Also ‘Hansa yellow light’ – a light yellow – both made from Arylide yellow.

**hard colours**
See warm colours.

**harlequin**
Variously coloured; parti-coloured; variegated. Usually in outlandish colours.

**harmala red**
A red colouring agent from the harmala or harmel plant.

**harmonious colours**
See harmony.

**harmony**
Colours are said to be in harmony when their juxtaposition produces a satisfying unity or balance to the viewer. Colour harmonies can be created by using two or more shades of the same hue (a monochromatic harmony) or using different colours (polychromatic harmony). Colours next to or close to each other on the colour wheel are harmonious. See also contrasting colours and composite colours.

**Hatchett’s brown**
A copper colour. See Florentine brown.

**hatching**
The process and result of drawing parallel lines on a map or design; variations in the form of hatching are used, particularly in heraldry, to indicate different colours. See heraldic colours.

**havana**
A dark shade of brown resembling Havana cigars and formerly applied to breeds of brown cats and rabbits. Also ‘havana-brown’.

**hay**
A light olive green.
hazel
A brown tinged with red.

heather
Having the speckled purplish-grey-blue colour of heather.

heat-induced colours
As some heated objects or substances become hotter they pass through successive stages and change colour. This is an important factor, for example, in the process of forging and tempering steel where the particular colour of the heated steel indicates its temperature and the stage it has reached in the process. Colour charts are used for this purpose. As regards, for example, the forging and hardening of steel, such charts tell us that white indicates a temperature of 1200 degrees, and move down in stages through yellow, orange, red cherry to brown-red indicating a temperature of 600 degrees. Polymers that change colour by reference to heat are being developed at the University of Rhode Island, USA and have numerous possible applications. Examples include road signs indicating ice, clothing showing overheating, packaging which indicates the temperature of food and parts which show overheating on vehicles or trains. Heat sensitive polymers can be added to plastic, rubber, paint and other substances. See also pyrometer and colour plastic.

hectic
The flush on the cheek; formerly feverish.

helianthin
An orange-yellow dye.

helio
A bright orange.

helio fast pink
A pink coal-tar pigment similar to rose madder.

helio fast red
A brilliant red coal-tar lake.
pre helio- (gk)
Relating to the sun.

n heliochrome
A photograph in natural colours.

n heliotherapy
The use of sunlight to cure disease.

c heliotrope
Bluish-pink or purple from the flower of the same name which means ‘turning towards the sun’.

n heliotropism
The phenomenon as regards plants of bending towards the light. See apheliotropism.

n helminthosporin
A maroon-coloured pigment from fungus.

n hemeralopia
Day as opposed to night blindness where objects are seen more clearly when it becomes darker.

n hemin
A red colouring agent in blood.

c henna
Reddish-brown.

n henna
A dye frequently used as a cosmetic. Usually red, but also brown and black. Derived from the Arabic al-hinna and al-hannat which is also the root of alkanet. See also tattoo.

a hepatic
Liver-coloured.
In blazonry (the art of painting heraldic devices) the five main colours (or tinctures) are, azure (blue), gules (red), sable (black), vert (green), purpure (purple). There are two other tinctures: tenné (orange) and murrey (reddish purple or sanguine). In addition, there are the two metals, or (gold) and argent (silver or white). See Sylvester Petra-Santa. Also sinople green.

Possessing different colours; having more than one colour especially as regards plants.

The condition of having organs of different colours where usually they are of the same colour, particularly as regards the eyes.

A dark grey-brown.

A ruddy face or complexion.

Florid; having a rich colouring.

The particular point in a painting, drawing or photograph at which an object appears to reflect the most light.

A dyeing procedure involving bleach whereby streaks of hair are given a colour slightly lighter than the rest of the head. Also referred to as ‘hilites’. See also lowlights.

Having strong or bright colours; having many different colours or an abundance of colour.

A black dye.
a  **hirsutoatrous**  
Having black hair.

a  **hirsutorufous**  
Red-haired.

c  **hoar**  
Greyish-white, especially as regards frost.

c  **hoary**  
Grey or white with age.

c  **holly green**  
An olive green.

n  **hologram**  
A 3-dimensional image produced by the use of lasers.

c  **homage**  
A deep ultramarine blue.

c  **homard**  
The pinkish-red of the lobster.

a  **homochromatic**  
See monochromatic.

c  **honey**  
A greyish-yellow; also ‘honey-coloured’.

c  **honeydew**  
A yellowy pink; an orangey-pink.

c  **Honeydew**  
A pale green colour – one of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #F0FFF0.
c **honeysuckle**
Pale pinkish-yellow; a yellowish brown.

c **Hooker’s green**
A yellowy green originally prepared from **Prussian blue** and **gamboge** and now more usually from **cadmium yellow** and **phthalo blue**.

c **horizon blue**
A light greenish blue.

n **horse colours**
Dapple-grey, grulla, roan, strawberry roan, bay, grey, piebald and skewbald are all colours particularly applied in the description of horses. In *Colour & Culture* John Gage refers to the fact that writers in the 5th and 7th centuries listed thirteen colours used in Latin to describe horses (some of which however depicted markings).

a **hot**
As regards a particular colour, vivid or intense; for example, **hot pink**, **hot orange** and even **hot pink-orange**.

c **hot orange**
An intense orange colour.

c **hot pink**
An intense pink colour; a colour particularly popular in the 1950’s.

c **HotPink**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FF69B4.

n **hue**
Hue indicates a particular colour sensation which is dependent simply on the relevant wavelength; the inherent colour of a thing; the purest or brightest form of a colour having no white or black mixed with it. A particular colour or colour name. Each hue has an intrinsic tonal value on the chromatic scale.

c **Hunter’s green**
A dark yellowish-green.
c **hunting pink**
The colour of the coats worn by foxhunters. The colour, however, is scarlet rather than pink, but, according to the Masters of the Foxhound’s Association even that is likely to change to black or some other less invasive colour – no doubt as a measure intended to help change the image of foxhunting.

c **hyacinth blue**
A purplish blue; a colour popular in the 1930’s.

c **hyacinth red**
A reddish orange.

c **hyacinthine**
The purplish-blue of the hyacinth; blue-red; hyacinth violet or pink.

a **hyaline**
Transparent, translucent, see-through or colourless.

a **hyaloid**
Clear – particularly as regards membrane of the eye.

c **hydrangea pink**
A yellowy pink. Also hydrangea blue and hydrangea red.

n **hyperchromasia**
Medical term for abnormal coloration of the skin.

n **hypernic**
A red dye.
pr  ianthin- (G)
    Violet.

c  ianthine
    Having a violet colour.

n  iceblink
    The strange phenomenon seen in the sky resulting from the reflection of light
    from an expanse of snow or ice.

c  ice blue
    Greenish-blue; a pale blue.

n  ice colour
    An azo dye applied directly onto the cotton or fabric by means of the interaction
    of two solutions cooled by the means of ice.

n  ice-cream colours
    Pastel pinks, blackcurrants, strawberries, lemons etc (used in The Times of 8.3.00
    to describe suede handbags).
c **ice-green**
An extremely pale shade of green.

a **icteritious**
Jaundiced yellow.

n **identification colour**
The particular distinctive colour applied to an object in order to draw attention to its function or the danger which attends it, for example, the white of a blind person’s walking stick, the red of a no-entry sign and the green of the uniforms of the ambulance service. See colour code.

n **ilixanthin**
A yellow dye extracted from holly.

a **ill-coloured**
Bearing colours which are inharmonious, incongruous or inappropriate.

n **illuminant**
Something which produces light. In colourspeak this indicates the predominant light source in which an object is being viewed such as a bright sky, a cloudy sky, light bulbs of various kinds, sodium lights and mercury lights. The colours we see will vary considerably according to the particular illuminant in which we see them.

vb **illuminate; to**
To light up; to decorate with lights; to highlight in colour particularly as regards the lettering or borders of a manuscript. Thus ‘illuminated’ and ‘illuminated manuscripts’.

n **illumination**
That which provides light; the amount of available light in a given place.

n **ilmenite black**
A black pigment used in paint applied to metals.

a **imbrued, embrued**
Stained with blood.
**n** impasto
The technique of using oil paint in thick application so as to show the brush marks and to give a textured effect.

**a** imperial
First used in relation to imperial yellow and subsequently borrowed by other colours with pretensions of majesty.

**c** imperial blue
A deep blue; a dye.

**c** imperial green
See emerald green.

**c** imperial red
A deep bluish red.

**c** imperial yellow
A deep yellow colour originating from the yellow porcelain produced in China. The colour was considered to be the reserve of the imperial court; see also yellow.

**n** imprimatura
A primer or glaze, applied usually as a secondary colour ground to a canvas – the ground first having been prepared with gesso. The colour of a primer may be green, grey or sometimes yellow or brown.

**a** inaurate
Gilded.

**c** inca brown
A dark brown.

**n** incandescence
The quality of a body which, as a result of its high temperature, emits light.

**a** incandescent
Shining brightly; emitting light as a consequence of reaching a high temperature. Thus ‘incandescence’.
incarnadine
Carnation colour, flesh-coloured; now associated with the colour of blood. Also used as an adjective.

incarnadine; to
To dye or make something red.

incarnate
Light pink or flesh-coloured.

incarnate
Flesh-coloured.

incidental colour
Colour occurring in nature which has no functional purpose in contrast to functional colour serving, for example, in certain animals and plants as a means of camouflage, courtship or mimicry. See epigamic colours and cryptic colouring.

indamine
A blue dye.

indanthrene
A class of complex synthetic organic dyes and pigments; also referred to as indanthrone.

Indanthrone blue
A coal-tar blue used in watercolour painting; the chemical description of anthraquinone blue; an antiseptic containing blue dye.

inde blue
A greyish purple; a dye.

Indian
Usually indicating colours or dyes originally made from pigments found in India or the Indies.

Indian brown
A dark reddish brown.
n **Indian ink, India ink**
Ink which originated in China but was produced from a pigment (lampblack, carbon black or bone black) made in India.

c **Indian orange**
A vivid reddish-orange colour.

c **Indian red**
A dark brownish red originally made from iron oxide. See Venetian red.

c **IndianRed**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #CD5C5C.

c **Indian yellow**
A vivid golden yellow pigment known in India for many years but now synthetically produced. It was originally made from earth on which mangoleaf-eating cows or camels had urinated over many weeks. Since mango leaves give insufficient nourishment, the export of Indian yellow was banned to avoid cruelty to animals and by the beginning of the 20th century it had ceased to exist. Also referred to as purree, puri, peoli and gaugoli.

c **indigo**
The blue shades between approximately 445 and 425 nanometres; the blue derived from the dye indigo and ubiquitous since the advent of blue jeans in the 1950’s.

c **Indigo**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #4B0082.

n **indigo**
A natural blue dye from the leaves of various plants of the Indigofera family and sometimes including woad. ‘Indigo’ derives from indikos – the Greek for India. Synthetic indigo was developed from around 1856 having a severe impact on the indigo fields of India and its 2800 indigo factories existing in the 1870’s even though mass production did not take place until the end of the 19th century. Indigo was not produced in England until 1916 when the forerunner to ICI started production. When first brought to the British isles it was called ‘indico’.

c **indigo blue**
A dark sometimes purplish blue; also the name of the dye.
n  **indigo carmine**  
   A blue colouring additive (E132) used particularly in confectionery and biscuits. Also used for a diagnostic purposes.

n  **indigo white**  
   The colourless form to which **indigo** is reduced to enable it to be taken up by wool for dyeing blue.

a  **indigoid**  
   Having the characteristics of **indigo**.

n  **indigoid**  
   A dye so called by reason of having a chemical composition similar to **indigo**.

n  **indigotin(e)**  
   Used in the manufacture of **indigo**.

n  **indoaniline**  
   A violet dye.

n  **induline**  
   A coal-tar dye producing a blue colour.

n  **infrared**  
   That invisible part of the electromagnetic **spectrum** with wavelengths between approximately 750 nanometres and 1millimetre.

n  **infrared reflectogram photography**  
   See underdrawing.

vb  **infucate; to**  
   To colour.

n  **infuscation**  
   The process of making something dark (obs.).

c  **ingenue**  
   Yellowish-green.
v **ingrain; to**
As regards textiles and carpets, to dye with **colourfast** dyes. To engrain or ingrain originally meant to dye something in red dye but came to mean dyeing in any dye-stuff. (See **kermesic acid**).

c **ink**
A dark blue colour.

**ink**
A liquid available in many different colours used for printing, writing, drawing and painting. See **atramentum, bistre, sepia** and **Indian ink**.

**ink-blot**
An accidental spillage of ink creating a stain.

c **ink-blue**
A dark blue.

a **inky**
Black. Also used in conjunction with blue to describe the colour of **indigo** – hence ‘inky-blue’.

**inocarpin**
A red colorant from the *Inocarpus edulis* tree.

**inorganic pigments**
See **organic pigments**.

a **insipid**
As regards colour, dull, lifeless.

a **intense**
As regards colour, deep, strong.

**intensed pulsed light (IPL)**
A form of treatment for removing wrinkles and unwanted hair by applying bursts of multi-coloured light using several wavelengths.
**intensity**
Refers to the **brightness** of a colour or to the degree of its purity or **saturation**.
Vivid colours have the greatest intensity and become less intense when mixed with white.

**intercoloured**
Interspersed with colours.

**intermediate colours**
More usually referred to as **tertiary colours**.

**intermingled**
As regards **paint**, mixed together.

**intermixable**
The quality of **paint** which allows for the mixing of different colours.

**intermixed**
As regards **paint**, mixed together.

**international Klein blue**
An intense blue created and patented by the artist Yves Klein (1928-1962) together with Edouard Adam in 1955. Klein’s monochrome paintings lifted abstract art to a new plain in which colour could be treated as an independent element in art. See **white paintings**.

**international orange**
A vivid orange colour.

**invisible green**
A very dark green so called because it verges on black.

**inwrought, enwrought**
The embroidering of a pattern onto a fabric. ‘*Had I the heavens’ embroider’d cloths, Enwrought with golden and silver light*’;
*Aedh wishes for the cloths of Heaven* W B Yeats (1865-1939).
iodine scarlet
An obsolete red pigment introduced in 1811 which rapidly proved to lack permanence.

iodine yellow
A bright yellow.

iodo-, iono- (G)
Violet.

iodopsin
A light-sensitive pigment found in the cones of the eye enabling man to distinguish between different colours. Also called ‘visual violet’.

Iraq red
A deep red.

iridal
Pertaining to the rainbow.

iridescent
Rainbow-like; nacreous; opalescent; opaline; pearlescent. From the Greek for rainbow. Hence, ‘iridescence’. Iridescence as appearing, for example, on the wings of butterflies (to help them to avoid predators) or on beetles, oil slicks or soap bubbles is caused by the structure of the surface of the object.

irido- (L)
Rainbow.

iris
The reddish-blue of the lily – iris. Also a rainbow in reference to, Iris, the messenger of the Gods, and by extension the colours of the rainbow.

iris green
A medieval green dye made from the leaves of the buckthorn or possibly from iris flowers.

irisated
Iridescent.
c iron
Having the colour of iron; see ferruginous.

c iron grey
A dark grey.

n iron oxide
Iron oxide pigments include natural earth pigments such as ochres, siennas and umbers. Iron oxide ores include haematite, magnetite, limonite, siderite and pyrite. Synthetic iron oxide are used in Mars colours including orange, black, brown, yellow. Also the name for E172, a food additive providing black, brown, orange, red and yellow.

c iron red
A bright rusty red used as a porcelain glaze. See Five Colours.

vb irradiate; to
To direct beams of light onto something thus causing it to become bright; more usually associated with the application of radiation.

a irrorate
Coloured with dots or small speckles of colour.

c isabel yellow
The same as isabel.

c isabel, isabella
A dingy yellow grey colour which Chambers suggests is possibly named after either the daughter of Philip II who wore the same underclothes for three years or Isabella of Castile who had a similar predilection for keeping on her apparel.

c isabelline
Greyish-yellow; see isabel.

n isatin
A lustrous yellowish-red substance made from indigo.
n  **ISCC-NBS**

su  **-ish**
A very old suffix first used in the description of origins such as ‘Pictish’. Also used to mean ‘resembling’ as in ‘childish’. The suffix is now used with adjectives (particularly colours) to indicate the quality of being ‘somewhat’, ‘nearly’ or ‘slightly’ as in ‘reddish’ and ‘bluish’. Some colours are capable of bearing this suffix including black, white, pink, red, brown, yellow, green, blue, grey, ochre and purple, but not orange, gold, silver, or olive or many other colours. Fielding refers to ‘duskish’ and Albers to ‘violetish’.

su  **-ishness**
Tending towards a certain colour; the quality of being somewhat blue or etc. See -ish.

a  **isochroous**
Having one colour throughout.

n  **isolated colour**
The technique in painting of leaving the edges around an object unpainted so as to highlight it.

c  **Italian pink**
A brilliant YELLOW lake made from quercitron bark. See English pink.

c  **ivory**
The off-white colour of an elephant’s tusks.

c  **Ivory**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFFFF0.

c  **ivory black**
A black pigment with a brown tinge originally made from carbonised bones. The Impressionists stopped using this colour because they considered that black did not occur in nature.
c **ivory white**  
The white of ivory.

c **ivory yellow**  
A light yellow approaching white.

c **ivy green**  
A dark olive green.
c  **jacinth(e)**
Reddish-orange; sometimes yellow.

c  **jacinthine**
The dark purple of the jacinth and sometimes a brilliant reddish-yellow.

c  **jacqueminot**
The red colour of the Jacqueminot rose.

c  **jade**
A green in various shades, but mainly yellowish-green.

c  **jade green**
A blue-green or yellowy green.

c  **Japan black**
A black varnish with a glossy finish.

c  **Japan blue**
Dark blue.
Japanese red
A reddish brown.

jasmine
A pale yellow colour.

jaspé
Mottled in the same fashion as the stone, jasper.

jasper
Yellowish-green; a blackish green.

jaundiced
Yellowish.

jaune brilliant
A variety of Naples yellow.

jazzy
As regards colour, flashy, gaudy or showy.

Jenkin’s green
A dark green made from amorphous carbon.

Jersey blue
The blue of the uniform of New Jersey soldiers in Colonial days.

jet
Black; jet-black. From the Greek gagates meaning mineral from Gagas – the Roman name for Lycia where jet was mined. Corrupted from ‘jayet’ (Partridge).

jet black, jet-black
A deep black.

jetty
Jet-black.
**n**  
**jeweller’s rouge**  
A powdered red oxide used as a buffing agent to polish gold and silver plate; also also called ‘Crocus Martis’, **colcothar** and **Venetian red**.

**c**  
**jockey club**  
A deep blue.

**c**  
**jonquil**  
A pale yellow shade after the narcissus flower of the same name; also a vivid yellow.

**c**  
**Judas-coloured**  
Having red hair; from the supposed red hair of Judas Iscariot.

**a**  
**juicy**  
Used by the artist Wassily Kandinsky in the phrase ‘**juicy green**’ (*Reminiscences* 1913) and by Jane Shilling in *The Times* (19.5.00).

**c**  
**jungle green**  
A deep yellowy-green; a dark or blackish green.

**c**  
**‘just-back-from-holiday brown’**  
A condition which at the same time causes the wearer to look in the best of health and the viewer to feel ill.
adjective a
adverb adv
a colour c
noun n
prefix pr
suffix su
verb vb
n  kaleidoscope
   A changing pattern of colours.

vb  kalsomine; to
   To whitewash.

n  kamala
   An orange powder used to dye silk yellow.

c  Kelly green
   A strong mint green colour.

n  Kelvin Unit
   The unit of temperature employed to determine colour temperature and named after Lord Kelvin (1824-1907).

c  Kendal green
   This old colour is not known even by Maerz & Paul and probably refers to the green cloth of the same name. ‘But, as the devil would have it, three misbegotten knaves in Kendal-green came at my back and let drive at me’ Shakespeare’s Henry IV Part 1 Act 2 Scene 4.
keratin
A dye used as a hair colorant.

kermes
A brilliant red or scarlet used extensively in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance period. The words crimson, carmine and cremosin derive from the word kermes. See kermesic acid.

kermesic acid
The red dye obtained from crushing and boiling the insect referred to as Kermococcus ilicis or coccus ilicis or kermes vermilio. In medieval times this red or scarlet dye was known as granum or grain from which we derive the term ‘ingrained’. In Shakespeare’s Twelfth Night Act 1 Scene 5 Olivia refers to her complexion as ‘Tis in grain sir’. See also kermes.

ketchup colours
A variety of reds. Used to describe a designer dress of Donatella Versace. Also ‘ketchup’.

khaki
A drab yellowish-brown dust-colour; sometimes with a greenish tinge. One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #F0E68C. A generic term for the fabric used to make British army field-uniforms. From khaki meaning ‘dust-coloured’ in Hindi.

kingfisher blue
A brilliant blue. Also referred to simply as ‘kingfisher’.

King’s blue
A light blue resulting from mixing ultramarine and Cremnitz white. See cobalt blue.

King’s yellow
A brilliant yellow.

klieg light
Bright light used for film-making.
n  **kohl**
Fine black powder used in the East and in ancient times in Egypt as a **cosmetic** shade to the eyes. Also used as an adjective as in ‘heavily kohled eyes’ (*The Autograph Man* by Zadie Smith).

c  **Krems white**
See Cremnitz white.
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adjective a
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c  **labrador blue**
The dark blue of the mineral labradorite. The most common colours of labradorite are blue and green although it can also display gold, red, pink, purple and bronze. The marvellous display of colour is caused by light reflected from the unique spacing of the planes of crystals often producing a three-dimensional image. See coloured gems.

a  **labradorescent**
Displaying a brilliant array of colours; especially as regards some varieties of the mineral, feldspar (in particular labradorite and orthoclase) when examined under a light. Hence ‘labradorescence’.

c  **lac**
The crimson colour of lac.

a  **lacklustre, lack-lustre**
Lacking in brightness or lustre. See dull.

n  **lacmoid**
A blue coal-tar dye.
lacquer
A resinous lightly coloured varnish used to produce a highly polished waterproof finish to wood, brass etc.; derived from ‘lac’. Also used as an adjective as in ‘red-lacquered’. See shellac.

lacquer-black
A glossy lustrous black colour as in ‘Madonna with long lacquer-black tresses’ (The Evening Standard 1.2.99).

lacteous
Of the colour of milk.

lake
The colour of lac, namely, crimson.

lake, lac
A dark-red crimson resin deposited on certain trees and plants by the insect coccus laccae (possibly laccifer lacca) originally used as a dye or pigment or glaze. (Compare cochineal and kermes). The term has for many centuries come to designate any insoluble compound of organic matter produced from plants, vegetables, coal-tar or clay which absorbs colorant and is used to produce pigments of many different colours with a high degree of translucency.

lake colours
An expression referring to the origin of the pigment, lake, and not to any particular colour. ‘Lake’ is used as a qualifying word for many colours including red, crimson, green and madder.

laking
See madder lake.

laky
As regards blood, where the red corpuscles have become colourless – transparent; pertaining to lake, the pigment.

lambent
As regards light, radiant or bright.

lambert
A unit of light intensity equal to 0.32 candles per square centimetre.
lampblack, lamp black
A dull black pigment composed of soot or carbon; also called carbon black.

lampro- (G)
A combining form meaning bright, shining or clear.

lapachol
A yellow pigment occurring in the wood of the Tecoma tree.

lapidary blue
A brilliant blue.

lapis lazuli
A bright blue; also ‘lapis lazuli blue’. A mineral used from the 13th century to make ultramarine. For many years the only known deposit was in Badakhshan in Afghanistan. Its vivid blue is the result of its sulphur content.

larkspur
The pale greenish-blue colour of the plant of the same name; a colour in Winifred Nicholson’s ‘Chart of Colours’ 1944.

laser
Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. A laser consists of a pulse of monochromatic light in concentrated form the colour of which is determined by the particular gas used in the flash tube.

laserlight
The light from a laser.

lateritious, latericeous
Brick-red.

lattice
A regular geometric pattern created by interwoven strips.

laurel
A dark yellowy green.
c lava-red
An intense orangey-red.

c lavender
Pale lilac; having the colour of lavender flowers; also lavender grey and lavender blue. Possibly derived from the Latin lavare, to wash. Referring, particularly in the US, to homosexuality – see the Lavender List.

Lavender
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #E6E6FA.

n Lavender List
Harold Wilson’s infamous list of resignation honours containing names recommended (apparently on lavender notepaper) by his secretary, Marcia Williams (later to become Lady Falkender). The list of courses at the University of Maryland involving lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender issues.

n lavender marriage
A marriage of convenience entered into by a homosexual.

c LavenderBlush
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code FFF0F5.

c LawnGreen
Another of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #7CFC00.

lazouri lake
A blue pigment.

a lazuline
Having the colour of lapis lazuli; blue stone.

c lead
The colour of the metal lead, particularly in the form used for roofing purposes.

c lead-blue
A greyish blue.
**lead chromate**
A yellow compound made from chrome and first used as a pigment in paint at the beginning of the 19th century; for example, *chrome yellow*, *chrome orange*, *chrome red* and *lemon chrome*.

**lead chromes**
A class of pigments which contain **lead chromate** producing a range of brilliant colours from light yellow, to gold, orange and red.

**lead colour**
A grey paint used as an undercoat.

**leaden**
A dull grey colour.

**leaden-coloured**
Having a grey colour or aspect.

**lead monoxide**
See *red lead*.

**lead oxide**
A mineral used to produce a red dyestuff.

**lead-tin oxide**
A manufactured yellow used by Titian also referred to as lead-tin yellow. See *Titian’s colours*.

**lead-tin yellow**
See *lead-tin oxide*.

**lead white**
An ancient poisonous white pigment made from lead and replaced gradually over the period from 1780 and 1909 (when its use in painting buildings was banned in France) by non-toxic whites made from zinc and titanium. Also known as *white lead*. 
leaf-green
Having the colour of leaves; sometimes the yellowy-green of young leaves. One of the colours in the Ostwald circle.

leafmold
A dark reddish-orange colour.

leaming
Gleaming (obs.). There are not many words the meaning of which remains similar despite the omission of its initial letter. Some further examples are ‘brash’, ‘cram’ and ‘erase’.

leather brown
The brown tan colour of shoe leather.

LED
A light-emitting diode used in television sets, video recorders, CD players, calculators, measuring equipment and in some computers etc. LEDs emit light when activated by electric current. They have many applications. A refined form of LED has been developed in London which by means of its strong red light emitted at exactly 680 nanometres can activate drugs which are able to get rid of bacterial infections such as stomach ulcers. A fireman has invented a torch with 12 red LEDs which will make it possible to see through clouds of smoke in a way the white light of an ordinary torch cannot. This relies on the principle that red light can be seen more easily than other colours because it is not subject to being dispersed as much by particles in the atmosphere. The light emitted can also detect fires.

LED therapy
The use of light-emitting diodes to treat sports and other injuries, Also practised by veterinary surgeons. See LED and colour therapy.

leek-green
The green of the vegetable of the same name; sometimes an olive green. See prasinous.

leghorn
The yellow colour of straw; from Leghorn in Italy (now Livorno) which produced a particular kind of wheat from which Leghorn straw hats and bonnets were made. The straw when harvested was green in colour; but was bleached before being used.
lemnian ruddle
A dark red pigment named after the Greek island, Lemnos. Also called ‘lemnian redde’. See redleman.

lemon
A vivid yellow; the colour of the outer part of the fruit of the same name.

LemonChiffon
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFFACD.

lemon chrome
A brilliant yellow pigment.

lemon yellow
A strong yellow composed in a number of different ways one of which includes strontium nitrate.

lentiginous
Freckly.

lentigo
A freckle.

leopard-print
A fabric pattern resembling the black spots and fawn background of the skin of the leopard.

lettuce green
The yellowish green colour of lettuce leaves.

leuc(o)- (G)
White.

leucipotomy, leucippotomy
The art of carving white horses out of hillsides. There are at least 17 such white horses in England, 9 of them in Wiltshire including the famous Westbury Horse. The Uffington white horse in Oxfordshire is considered to be the oldest. A new technique – Optical Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) – suggests that it dates back to 1400 BC – much earlier than previously supposed.
leucoderma, leukoderma
The condition of the skin when it lacks normal pigmentation. See also vitiligo.

leucomalanous
Having a light complexion but dark hair and eyes.

leucophores
Chromatophores with a white pigment.

leucospermous
Bearing white seeds.

leucous
White or albino.

Levant red
See Turkey red.

liaison
A device used by Eugène Delacroix (1799-1863) whereby he connected two objects by reflecting the colour of one of them in the depiction of the other.

lichen-green
The whitish-green of the lichen plant.

light
The natural medium without which sight and colour would not be possible.

LightBlue
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #ADD8E6.

light box
A piece of equipment with coloured fluorescent lights (typically, blue and red) used to treat acne. The blue light when applied to the surface of the skin generates oxygen which helps to kill bacteria while the red light encourages healing. Also a form of decoration or work of art in its own right. See light therapy.
**light bulb**

A glass bulb containing a filament and gas which produces light when an electric current is applied. Long-lasting bulbs using LEDs have been invented in Japan and at Cambridge University – the first using gallium nitride and capable of burning for 100,000 hours and the second capable of lasting for 50 years and using only one-tenth of the electricity normally required.

**light-coloured**

Having a light or pale colour. European legislation requires workers in abattoirs to wear ‘light-coloured’ overalls.

**LightCoral**

A pinkish red colour – one of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #F08080.

**LightCyan**

One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. Its hex code is #E0FFFF.

**lightfastness**

The permanence of a colour, pigment or dye; the degree to which a colour or paint is resistant to change or to fading when exposed to light. Hence ‘light-fast’. See permanence. Lightfastness is measured by a number of standards including the Blue Wool Scale originating in the UK and by the ASTM which is based in the US. Lightfastness is a characteristic of each particular pigment. The light absorbed by a colorant is converted to heat which will affect the permanence of the colorant according to its molecular composition. A tint of a colour may well have a very different lightfastness rating from that of the mass-tone of that colour and lightfastness can depend on the ground, substratum or paper on which it is painted or printed.

**LightGoldenrodYellow**

A colour in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FAFAD2.

**LightGreen**

A colour in the X11 Color Set. Hex code #90EE90.

**LightGrey**

Another of the colours in the X11 Color Set. Hex code #D3D3D3.
**lighthouse**
The last manned lighthouse in the UK (North Foreland in Kent) went over to computerised automatic mode in November 1998.

**lightless**
Very dark, without any light.

**lightness**
That attribute of a colour which indicates the extent of the light which it reflects; used sometimes as a synonym for **brightness** in colour notation.

**lightning**
A flash of light caused by an electrical discharge during a thunderstorm.

**LightPink**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFB6C1.

**lightproof**
As regards a pigment, resistant to change from light.

**light red**
A brownish red made by calcifying **yellow ochre**.

**LightSalmon**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFA07A.

**LightSeaGreen**
Another of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #20B2AA.

**lightship**
A sea-going vessel equipped to serve as a lighthouse warning other ships of danger.

**light-skinned**
Having a pale **complexion**.

**LightSkyBlue**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #87CEFA.
L SlateGray
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #778899.

LightSteelBlue
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #B0C4DE.

light straw
The colour of white wine.

Light therapy
The practice of using light and colour to cure disease and other disorders; also referred to as light medicine. See colour therapy and light box.

LightYellow
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFFFE0.

lilac
The pale purple colour of lilac blossom. See anil. Pertaining to lesbianism; see lavender.

lilaceous
Having the colour of lilac.

lilacky or lilacy
Having a lilac colour.

lily-green
The green of the lily. Rarely used, but compare ‘lily-white’.

lily-livered
See Phrases.

lily-white
The pristine white of the lily (Shakespeare’s Midsummer Night’s Dream Act3 Scene1) and extended to indicate someone who is beyond reproach or guilt.

lime
The green or yellowy green of the fruit, lime.
**Lime**
Another of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #00FF00.

**lime blue**
A moderate blue.

**lime green**
A greenish yellow or olive colour; a pale green.

**LimeGreen**
One of the colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #32CD32.

**limelight**
Before electricity, stage lighting consisted of burning lime. See **green room**.

**limestone**
A brownish grey colour.

**limelight**
A mineral dyestuff producing white.

**lime white**
Having the colour of calcium oxide or lime.

**lime yellow**
A medium yellow or greenish yellow.

**lime-proof**
As regards a pigment, resistant to change from lime.

**lime-resisting colours**
Those colours or pigments which do not react to alkali and can thus be applied to surfaces recently plastered.

**limn; to**
To draw or paint in water colours; to draw or paint in outline.

**limonite**
An iron ore producing a yellow pigment.
Lincoln green  
A yellowish green colour being the colour of cloth of the same name and associated with Robin Hood and his band of outlaws.

linden green  
A greenish yellow.

lineated  
Marked with lines.

Linen  
A light beige colour – one of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FAF0E6.

linseed  
Drying oil used to alter the consistency and drying time of oil colours.

lip-colour  
Cosmetic colouring for the lips; lipstick.

lipochrin  
According to the OED, ‘a yellow colouring matter obtained by treating the eyes of frogs with ether after removing the retinae’.

lipochrome  
Natural pigment in animals and plants containing a lipid – usually red or yellow.

liro- (G)  
Pale.

lissamine green  
A stain used in eye testing.

litharge  
A yellow or brownish olive colour; a by-product of melting white lead also referred to as massicot.

lithol red  
A red azo dye or pigment.
n **lithopone**
A white pigment used in paint-making.

n **litmus**
The blue colouring agent derived from lichens and giving rise to ‘the litmus test’ on account of the fact that when an alkaline solution is applied litmus paper turns blue whereas it turns red with an acid solution. From the Old Norse *litmosi* being a compound of *litr* meaning colour and *mosi* meaning moss. Sometimes known as *lacmus* or *fucus*.

c **Littler’s blue**
A vivid blue used to decorate porcelain.

c **liver-colour**
The reddish-brown of the liver. Hence, ‘liver-coloured’ or ‘hepatic’.

n **livery**
The distinctive colours or markings on a commercial vehicle or included in the packaging of a product intended to promote the brand or trade mark of the owner or manufacturer; originating from the uniform worn by the servants of a particular landowner or by guild members. According to a survey reported in the *The Evening Standard* on 8.11.00, 62 per cent of shoppers purchase goods because of the colour of the packaging.

a **livid**
Bluish; black and blue; lead colour; pale. A word with a history of shifting meanings. Originally indicating black and blue (the colouring of bruising) from the Latin *lividus*, but used to designate many other colours including lead-colour; grey; ashen; blackish; and purple. Possibly from the Old Slav word ‘*slíva*’, a plum (from which the Russian drink *slivovitz* originates). As from the 20th century the word has taken on the meaning of ‘intensely angry’ – possibly in reference to the fact that intense anger can give rise to all or any of the above colours. That the colour-word has been hijacked in this way is remarkable particularly seeing that anger is usually associated with the colour red (see, for example, *red mist*).

pr **livid-** *(L)*
Ashen, black and blue, blueish.

c **lizard-green**
A shade of green resembling the colour of a lizard.
**local colour**
The actual colour of something when seen close up in daylight or white light as opposed to its apparent colour distorted by the effect of a shadow or by the absorption of the longer wavelengths when viewed from a distance; those detailed characteristic features of a particular period or place which when described create an authentic picture.

c **lodden**
Dark green after the cloth of the same name.

n **logwood**
A dye extracted from logwood and used as a colorant for inks, textiles, silk, nylon, leather, hair and pigments; see also haematoxylin.

c **London purple**
A shade of purple.

c **lotus-colour**
The pinkish-orange colour of padparadscha sapphires – *padparadscha* being the Sinhalese for lotus-colour.

a **loud**
As regards colour, brash or noisy.

c **lovat**
Dull green; from the Scottish town and used in reference to Tweed cloth. Originally ‘Lovatt’. Sometimes ‘lovat green’.

n **Lovibond tintometer**
An instrument for measuring the colours of a particular object or substance.

n **lowlights**
A procedure whereby streaks of hair are dyed (but not bleached) to give a tone slightly darker than the rest of the head. See also highlights.

a **lucent**
Glowing with light; giving light.

pr **luci- (L)**
Light.
a **lucid**
Bright, shining.

n **lucidity**
The quality of being lucid.

n **luciferin**
A substance in organisms such as fireflies and glow-worms which, when oxidized, produces light.

a **luciferous**
Illuminating; giving light.

a **lucifugous**
Avoiding light.

vb **lucubrate; to**
To work by artificial light.

a **luculent**
Transparent, shining.

n **lumen**
A unit of light intensity referred to as ‘lm’. See lux and phot.

n **luminance**
The quality of emitting light. ‘Colours are only symbols. Reality is to be found in luminance alone’ Pablo Picasso (1881-1973).

n **luminescence**
The emission of light without the aid of heat as fluorescence and phosphorescence; measures the amount of light in a particular shade. A 0 degree of luminescence produces black while 240 produces white.

a **luminescent**
Light-emitting.
a **luminiferous**
Transmitting, producing or generating light.

n **luminophore**
A substance which produces light.

n **luminosity**
The quality of being **luminous**. The luminosity of stars is classified in astronomy by reference to Roman numerals I to VI with type I indicating the brightest.

a **luminous**
Emitting light; bright; glowing; an adjective of colour indicating a glaringly bright hue, such as ‘luminous pink’, hence ‘luminous colour’.

n **luminous paint**
Paint with a fluorescent, phosphorescent or similar pigment which after exposure to light continues for varying periods of time to glow in the dark; a type of radioactive paint used to mark out the hands or figures in wrist watches.

a **lurid**
Greyish-orange; pale, wan, sallow as regards the face; shining or glaring.

n **Lüscher colour test**
A diagnostic procedure devised by the psychologist Max Lüscher in the 1940’s to enable psychologists to test personality. It involves the subject selecting those colours (out of a selection of 73 in its extended format) which are the most and the least pleasing.

n **lustre**
Gloss or sheen; the condition of having a shiny or luminous surface; refulgence.

a **lustrous**
Brilliant.

pr **lute-**, **luteo-** (L)
Yellow, yellowish-brown, yellowish-orange.

n **lutein**
Yellow colouring from yolk of the egg.
a **luteo-virescent**
Greenish yellow.

n **luteolin**
The yellow colouring matter of *Reseda luteola* or *weld*.

a **luteolous**
An orangey-yellow.

a **luteous**
Having a deep reddish yellow; golden yellow.

a **lutescent**
Tending towards yellow.

n **lux**
A unit of illumination being 0.0929 candles; a measure of light equivalent to the light from one lighted candle. See *lumen* and *phot*.

n **luxmeter**
An instrument used for the measurement of brightness.

su **-ly**
See -y.

c **lychee**
Brown ‘Parisian art shade’.

n **lycopene**
An antioxidant pigment which gives tomatoes their red colour and which can help to reduce cancer and heart disease. Processing lycopene breaks up the cells making it easier for the body to absorb thus possibly making tomato sauce and tomato purée more healthy than raw tomatoes. Also gives colour to watermelons, apricots, pink grapefruits and guavas. One of the **E-numbers** (E160(d)) providing a red colouring agent for food.

n **lymnato**
An irregular decorative effect from a continuous flow of paint onto a surface produced by means of a paint spray gun.
c  mackerel blue  A silvery greenish blue.

n  mackle  A blurred print occurring in the printing process.

vb  mackle; to  To spot; to cause print to become blurred.

n  macula, macule  A patch of colour, particularly, in anatomy or pathology. The dark spots on the sun’s surface. See facula.

vb  maculate; to  To stain.

n  maculation  A series of spots particularly or stains on plants and animals.

n  madder  An ancient bright natural red dye from the plant Rubia tinctorum used in Egyptian tombs and brought to Europe at the time of the crusades; colour from madder dyes or pigments; frequently used with a defining word, for example, crimson
madder (Turkey red), madder black, madder brown and madder rose. Efforts were made in 1755 to encourage the cultivation of madder in England so as to reduce reliance on imports. The production of madder virtually ceased after the discovery of synthetic alizarin in 1863.

c  madder lake
A beautiful red pigment made from root of the madder plant which is added to an inert substrate (such as alum) by a process known as ‘laking’ to produce a substance capable of being ground in oil. Also called rose madder or alizarin.

n  maderisation, maderization
The discolouration process whereby, as a result of the absorption of oxygen, white wine develops a rusty or brownish colour.

c  madonna blue
A deep blue.

c  Magdala red
Red dye taking its name from a town in Ethiopia.

c  Magenta
A violetish colour – one of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FF00FF.

c  magenta
The brilliant crimson aniline dye and colour manufactured from 1860 in London, and taking its name from the town in Lombardy, Italy where in June 1859 the French and the Sardinians defeated the Austrians in battle and so called to commemorate that battle. Called fuchsine in French and also called aniline red, roseine and rosaniline.

n  magnetite
An iron ore producing a black or dark brown pigment.

c  magnolia
The pale pink off-white colour of magnolia blossom.

c  mahogany
The reddish-brown of mahogany wood when polished.
mail
A speck on a bird’s feather or on cloth particularly as caused by ironing it.

mail box red
The US equivalent of pillar-box red – a distinctive bright red colour.

maise
An orangey-yellow.

maize
Sometimes a bright yellow; also a pale yellow used to describe dress fabric. Also called sun yellow.

make-up
Cosmetics used mainly to adorn the face.

malachite
A very old bright green pigment or dye from the mineral of the same name. Also referred to as green malachite and mineral green. Its synthetic form is called Bremen green.

malachite green
A bright green; a yellowish green; a dark green. A toxic and possibly carcinogenic and mutagenic chemical used to protect farmed salmon from fungal infection but banned in Britain since 2002 (and since 1991 in the US). See malachite.

malillumination
Light deprivation.

mallard blue
A medium clear blue colour.

mallow
Reddish-purple.

mallows (mallow) red
A deep crimson or purplish red.
c Maltese
A bluish-grey colour.

n Manchester yellow
A yellow dye produced from Napthalin.

c Mandarin
A strong yellow.

c Mandarin orange
A reddish yellow. Also ‘Mandarin red’.

n mandorla
An almond-shaped halo of light enclosing any sacred figure. See aureole and nimbus.

a manganese
Those colours derived from manganese or manganate of barium.

n manganese
A mineral dyestuff producing black.

c manganese blue
A blue first produced in the 19th century and made synthetically in 1935 from copper phthalocyanine.

c manganese violet
Introduced in 1868 as a less toxic alternative to cobalt violet and also referred to as ‘Nuremberg violet’.

c mango
The brownish orange colour of the mango fruit.

n mangostin
A yellow pigment from the mangosteen tree.
c **manilla**
A pale yellowy brown – the colour of manilla paper, that is, paper made from Manilla hemp. Hence ‘manilla envelopes’.

a **many-coloured**
Multi-coloured.

c **maple**
An orangey-yellow.

n **maquillage**
The application of face make-up.

vb **marbleize; to**
To colour something so as to give it the appearance of marble.

n **marbling**
A broken colour effect produced by manipulating paint and other decorative applications on a surface to create the impression of a marble finish.

a **margaric**
Having the lustre of pearl.

a **margaritaceous**
Pearly.

c **marigold**
The orange-yellow colour of the flower, marigold.

c **Marina green**
A shade of green the first recorded use of which was in 1935.

c **marine blue**
A dark blue – the colour of the Royal Marines’ uniform.

n **mark-white**
The bull’s-eye on a target board.
c **marmalade**
Of the colour of marmalade. Fowler’s *English Usage* says this was first used as a colour in 1926.

a **marmorated**
Variegated like marble.

c **maroon**
A brownish crimson; from the French *marron*, chestnut. Perhaps in turn from *armon*, Hebrew for chestnut. According to a survey reported in *The Sunday Times* of 24.5.98 houses with maroon (or black) front doors are the least likely to be burgled! According to a Cheltenham & Gloucester survey in February 2003 the most effective front door colour to advance the sale of your home is blue, followed by red, white, black and green. The front door colour which is least effective for this purpose is yellow.

**Maroon**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #800000.

n **marquetry**
The art form consisting in the inlaying of small pieces of different kinds of wood to produce a picture or pattern of different colours.

c **marron glace**
A pale yellowy-brown.

a **Mars**
Describing colours made from earths containing iron oxide such as *Mars brown*, *Mars orange*, *Mars red*, *Mars violet* and *Mars yellow*.

c **Mars brown**
A dark brown.

c **Mars orange**
A reddish orange.

c **Mars red**
A pigment made from red iron oxide.
c  **Mars violet**
A brownish violet.

c  **Mars yellow**
A synthetic iron oxide pigment first made in the 1920’s and having an orangey-yellow colour.

n  **mascara**
A cosmetic applied to eyelashes to darken or colour them.

n  **massicot**
An ancient yellow pigment made from heating lead monoxide. Also referred to as litharge and sometimes giallorino. An olivy green. See red lead.

n  **masstone, mass tone**
The full-strength colour of a pigment as it appears from the tube or the pile of paint in its undiluted solid form – in contrast to a halftone, undertone or tint. Masstone is sometimes also referred to ‘top tone’ or ‘body colour’. Some paints and inks appear to have a different colour once applied. Also used to refer to the application of a colour which completely obscures a background.

c  **mastic**
A pale olive brown. The pale yellow colour of mastich – a gum from the tree of the same name.

n  **matching colour or colours**
Colours harmonising with or bearing a similarity to each other; colours of a similar shade.

c  **matelot blue**
A deep blue.

n  **matt**
A non-glossy finish as regards paint or photographs.

c  **matt gold**
Particularly as regards glass gilding, those areas of gold which have a matt finish in contrast to burnished gold areas.
pr  **mauro-, mavro-** (G)
   Dark, black.

c  **mauve**
   Lavender-coloured; reddish-bluish-purple; initially called aniline purple or Perkin’s mauve after William Perkin who discovered the dye in 1856. It took the name **mauve** in France after the purple streaks in the mallow flower which is called **mauve** in French.

n  **mauveine**
   Perkin’s early mauve dye – see **Perkin’s mauve**; the base of aniline purple (see mauve).

c  **mauvette**
   A violet, purple or purplish pink.

c  **Maya blue**
   An ancient blue based on indigo used by the Central American Mayan civilization.

c  **mazarine blue**
   A dark rich blue; possibly derived, says Partridge, from Cardinal Mazarin (1602-1661) who became Prime Minister of France after Richelieu.

n  **medium**
   The liquid or binder with which pigment is mixed to constitute paint and which serves to allow the paint to be applied to and to remain on the surface or colour ground.

c  **MediumAquamarine**
   One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #66CDAA.

c  **MediumBlue**
   One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #0000CD.

c  **MediumOrchid**
   One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #BA55D3.
c **MediumPurple**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #9370DB.

c **MediumSeaGreen**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #3CB371.

c **MediumSlateBlue**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #7B68EE.

c **MediumSpringGreen**
Another of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #00FA9A.

c **MediumTurquoise**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #48D1CC.

c **MediumVioletRed**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #C71585.

a **medley**
Variegated.

n **megilp**
A mixture often of linseed oil and turpentine used as a vehicle for oil colours as well as watercolours to make them easier to work with. The entry in Fairholt’s Dictionary of Art, 1854 gives the term 24 different spellings.

pr **melan-, melano-** (G)
Black, dark.

n **melancholy**
Depression or sadness. In medieval times it was thought that our moods were determined by the four humours, namely, phlegm, blood, choler and black bile – melancholy (from the last of these) indicating a sombre mood.

a **Melanesian**
Relating to the people of Melanesia – the islands in the Pacific- and so called because of the dark complexion of its islanders. From the root melan-.
n  **melanin**
A black, brown or grey pigment in humans and animals imparting colour to hair, skin and to the iris of the eye produced by melanocytes. The amount of melanin produced is increased when the skin is exposed to the sun. The skin therefore becomes darker thus giving greater protection from ultraviolet light. Moles and **freckles** are caused by melanocytes producing too much melanin in a particular area of the skin. Researchers at the South Bank University in London have discovered the possibility that drug-testing using the subject’s hair can overstate the level of the presence of drugs by up to 10 per cent if the subject is black or has black hair. This is because the darker the hair the greater its melanin content and drugs bind themselves to the melanin. Research by James Mackintosh suggests that man developed dark skin because of the anti-microbial powers of melanin rather than as a protection from the sun.

n  **melanism**
The condition of those animals producing excessive melanin rendering their skin, features, hair or eyes black in colour.

a  **melanochorous**
Variegated in the colours of yellow and black.

n  **melanocytes**
Cells in mammals producing the pigment, **melanin**, which causes the skin to darken.

n  **melanophore**
A colour-changing cell or **chromatophore** which contains black pigmentation.

n  **melanosporous**
Having black spores.

a  **melanotrichous**
Having black hair.

a  **melanous, melanic**
Having black hair and a dark complexion. See also xanthous, xanthocroid and leucomelanous.
n  melanuria
The condition where urine appears as dark blue or black in colour.

a  melichrous
Honey-coloured.

c  meline
Canary yellow; the colour of the quince.

a  mellay
Variegated in colour (obs.).

a  mellow
As regards colours, soft, rich, indicative of ripeness.

c  mellow yellow
A pale yellow colour; a slang term for the banana skin when smoked by way of an intoxicant.

a  mellow-coloured
Having a soft colour or colours.

a  menald
Speckled.

c  mennal
A dappled red colour.

a  merle
In relation to collies and other dogs, having a bluish-grey coat with black streaks or blotches. Also the dog itself.

a  metachromatic
Having the quality (usually in biology) of altering the colour of a stain which has been applied to it.

n  metachromatism
A change in colour especially one caused by variations in temperature.
n **metachrome**
A kind of dye which can be applied simultaneously with another.

n **metachrosis**
The ability of some animals enabling them by means of contracting and expanding chromatophores to change their colour.

n **metachrosis**
Change of colour.

a **metallic**
Having a lustrous reflective finish especially in motor vehicles as in ‘metallic blue’ etc.

a **metameric**
Having different chemical properties despite being of the same composition; extended to refer to the phenomenon where colour harmonises in light of one kind but not in that of another. Fabric or wallpaper which takes on a different colour outside the shop compared with that under the artificial lighting inside, can be said to be ‘metameric’. The same colour often appears different according to the chemical composition of the surface on which it appears – another manifestation of ‘metamerism’.

a **meteoric**
Transitorily bright.

n **methyl green**
A green dye.

n **methyl violet**
one of the first synthetic dyes to be developed.

n **methylene blue**
an antiseptic containing blue dye to assist in diagnosis.

n **metrochrome**
A 19th century instrument for measuring the strength of colours using coloured filters. Also referred to as a chromometer.
micacious
Sparkling, shining.

mid
As regards colours; having a shade midway between two other colours.

midnight black
An extremely dark black colour.

midnight blue
An intense blue colour; apparently the correct shade for mens’ evening dress.

MidnightBlue
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #191970.

miello
The technique of applying a black inlay to gold or silver.

mignon
A bluish violet.

mignonette
The greyish green colour of the mignonette flower similar to reseda.

milken
Having the colour of milk.

milk-white
A pure white. Also ‘milk-blue’ and ‘milk-green’.

Milori
Descriptive of those colours attributed to A. Milori, a French originator of colours in the 19th century.

Milori blue
See Prussian blue and Milori.

Milori green
The same as chrome green. See Milori.
miltos
An ancient natural ochre of Asia Minor used as a red paint and mentioned by Homer. Called sinopic and possibly the same as sinoper.

mimetic colours
The colours possessed by certain animals which enable them to mimic those of another species.

mineral
Used in relation to pigments which contain or consist of materials which have or were originally mined.

mineral blue
Similar to Prussian blue.

mineral green
The same as malachite green.

mineral grey
A bluish-grey pigment made from lapis lazuli.

mineral white
A permanent white pigment used since the 1830’s and also called permanent white.

Ming
Indicating a hue used in making Ming porcelain, for example, ‘Ming blue’ and ‘Ming green’.

mingled colours
Shakespeare’s King John Act 2 Scene 2.

miniate; to
To paint red.

miniate, miniatous
Vermilion.
a  **minious**
Having the red colour of **minium**.

c  **minium**
Vermilion, red; minium or red minium is another name for **red lead**.

n  **mink colours**
Minks range in colour from white to black there being at least 20 mink colours achieved by breeding. See, for example, **champagne**.

c  **MintCream**
One of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #F5FFFA.

c  **mint-green**
The green of the leaves of the aromatic plant, mint; a pastel green.

c  **mirador**
A reddish-orange colour.

n  **mired**
A unit of measurement of colour temperature. Whilst **Kelvin** units indicate the highest readings for blue light and the lowest for red, mireds operate to register colours in the opposite direction.

a  **mirk**
Dark, obscure.

c  **mist**
A blue ‘art shade’. Also ‘mist grey’.

a  **misty**
Descriptive of colours which have an indistinct quality.

c  **MistyRose**
One of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #FFE4E1.

c  **mitis green**
An emerald green also referred to as **Scheele’s green**.
mixed white
A combination of Cremnitz white and zinc white.

Moccasin
A yellowish beige colour – one of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFE4B5.

mocha
The dark-brown colour of mocha coffee.

mock-colour
An impermanent colour.

mode
Pale bluish-grey.

mode
A genre of light colours popular in the 19th century.

modena
Crimson or deep purple. Artificial colouring created in Modena Italy and used to dye ecclesiastical and academic apparel.

moderate
Applied to colours which are not intense.

mole
A shade of grey; see taupe.

molybdenum blue
A blue colour resulting from mixing oxides.

molybdo- (G)
Lead.

Monastral blue
A trade name for a very durable intense synthetic blue lake pigment first identified by ICI in 1928 by accident. The forerunner to phthalocyanines. Also called phthalocyanine blue, Windsor blue and Winsor blue (a trade name of Winsor & Newton Company). ‘Monastral’ is sometimes in error referred to as ‘Monestial’. 
n  **Monastral green**  
A green pigment similar to **Monastral blue**.

n  **mondegreen**  
Not a colour but a delightful term for a mishearing. The word originates from an article by Sylvia Wright in Harper’s Magazine in 1954 where she recounts her mishearing of the last line of the following Scottish ballad called ‘The Bonny Earl of Murray’: *Ye Highlands and ye Lowlands, O where hae ye been? They hae slain the Earl of Murray And Lady Mondegreen, where she had always understood the last line to be: ‘And lade him on the green’.*

a  **monestial**  
See **Monastral blue**.

a  **monochroic**  
See **monochromatic**.

a  **monochromatic**  
Having a single colour. As regards light, having one or a narrow band of wavelengths only (also homochromatic and monochroic).

n  **monochromatism, monochromacy**  
A rare form of complete **colour-blindness** caused by a defect in the **cones** where all colours appear to be grey. In Austria and some other countries monochromats and protanopes (see **protanopia**) have not been allowed to obtain driving licences.

n  **monochromatopia**  
The condition of lacking some degree of **cone** or **rod** vision.

n  **monochrome**  
Black and white – in reference to photographs, drawings, paintings, printing etc. Also used to describe the use of several shades or tints of just one colour.

c  **monsignor**  
A vivid reddish-violet.

c  **Montpellier green**  
See **verdigris**. See also Cassel yellow, verdigris and copper-green.
moon-blanced
‘Where the sea meets the moon-blanced land’ from Dover Beach by Matthew Arnold (1822-1888).

moonlight
The colour of moonlight.

moonlight
The light of the moon or more properly the light of the sun reflecting off the moon!

mordant
A fixing agent or fixative used in dyeing. Mordant also helps paint to stick to the surface. The process of mordanting is at least 2000 years old. As regards the process of dyeing, becoming fixed.

mordoré
A reddish brown.

morello
A dark red; similar to murrey.

morin
Yellow dye from fustic.

Moroccan
As regards colours originating or supposedly originating from Morocco.

moros
A blue colour used particularly in the description of horses.

mosaic
The art form consisting of inlaying many small pieces of different coloured stone, glass or other material to produce a picture or pattern.

mosaic gold
A yellow pigment used to gild parchment.
c **moss**
A shade of green.

c **moss green**
A yellowy-green colour; an olivy green.

c **moss-grey**
A greeny-grey.

n **mote**
A speck or spot.

c **mother of pearl**
The iridescent colour of the nacreous surface of some seashells particularly oystershells.

n **motif**
A repeated pattern or design used for decoration.

a **motley**
Variegated. Possibly derived from mote.

n **motorway snooker**
A method allegedly used by some policemen where there are many offenders for deciding which cars to stop for speeding dependent on their colour and the order of potting snooker balls.

a **mottled**
Marked with patches, spots or blotches of colour.

n **mottling**
A broken colour effect used in decorating certain kinds of wood.

n **mountain blue**
Blue copper pigment; azurite blue. Also ‘mountain green’.

a **mouse-coloured**
Having a grey colour resembling that of the common house mouse; also called ‘mouse-dun’.
mousy, mousey
Especially as regards hair, having a drab grey or light brown similar to that of a mouse. Also ‘mouse-coloured’.

mousy blonde
A drab blonde colour especially as regards hair.

mud
Used to describe the colour of wet soil. One of the colours in Winifred Nicholson’s 1944 ‘Chart of Colours’.

mud brown
A dark brown.

muddy
As in ‘muddy colours’ in reference to those colours which appear murky or cloudy. Used both literally and figuratively as in ‘muddy waters’.

mulatto
Tawny; the yellowish-brown complexion of a person born to a black parent and a white parent.

mulberry
Of the colour of the mulberry; Job Trotter in Charles Dickens’ ‘Pickwick Papers’ was a ‘wolf in a mulberry suit’. Also ‘mulberry red’.

mulch dye
A green dye used to make, amongst other things, grass greener as in Birmingham, England in May 1998 when a stretch of newly-laid turf failed to turn green in time for President Clinton’s visit.

Müllerian mimicry
The form of mimicry named after the zoologist J.F Müller (1821-1897) where inedible insects develop colouring or patterns in order to imitate other species of insects which are either unpalatable or poisonous with a view to deterring their enemies. Cf Batesian mimicry.

mulling
The process of grinding pigment and oil to create oil paint.
n  **multi-coloured paint**  
Paint consisting of several colours most effectively applied by means of a spray and producing a *flecked* finish with each colour appearing separate from the next.

a  **multi-coloured, multicoloured**  
Having many colours.

a  **multi-hued, multihued**  
Having many colours.

n  **mummy**  
The dark brown bituminous pigment said to be produced from the *asphaltum* of Egyptian mummies!

c  **mummy brown**  
A bituminous yellowish-brown colour made from *mummy*.

n  **munjistin**  
An orange colouring agent derived from munjeet.

n  **Munsell Colour System**  
The notation system devised in 1905 by Albert Munsell and revised in 1929 to put colours into an ordered collection by reference to *hue, chroma* and *lightness* in a 3-dimensional setting.

n  **murex**  
A mollusc producing purple dye.

n  **murexide**  
A synthetic purple dye made from uric acid found in the excrement of guano the Peruvian sea fowl and marketed as ‘Roman purple’ in the mid 18th century in reference to the revered *Tyrian purple* of the ancients.

n  **murk, mirk**  
Darkness, gloom.

a  **murky**  
Gloomy, dark as in ‘murky brown’.
c **murrey, murry**
Dark purplish red; *mulberry* colour; purplish-red or blood-colour like that of the mulberry for which it is a shortened form. Also called ‘murrie’ although that term is sometimes said to be the colour *morello*.

c **mushroom**
A pale shade of brown similar to the vegetable, mushroom.

c **mushy-pea green**
The green colour of mushy processed peas used (that is, the term) in relation to an Yves St Laurent design.

c **musk-coloured**
Having the dark brown colour associated with musk – the strong-smelling substance secreted by the male musk-deer.

c **mustard**
A reddish-yellow. Also ‘mustard-coloured’.

c **mustard brown**
A deep brownish-yellow.

c **mustard yellow**
A deep yellow colour popular in the 1930’s.

a **muted**
As regards colour, softened or of a reduced intensity.

c **myrtle green**
A green resembling the green of the myrtle leaf. Sometimes reduced to ‘myrtle’ (which has also been seen as a purple colour).

c **mythogreen**
A brilliant yellowish-green.
**nacarat**
Orange-red.

**nacre**
Mother of pearl.

**nacreous**
Having iridescence like *nacre*.

**nankeen**
Yellow from the cotton cloth of the same name.

**nanometre**
A very small unit of length (one thousand-millionth of a metre) used in the measurement of wavelengths of light. The wavelength of light is very short – about half a millionth of a metre. Hence, for ease, it is measured in nanometres – 1 nanometre being equal to 10 \((-9)\) metres – *nanos* being Greek for nine. Visible light to human beings ranges from approximately 380 nanometres to 760 nanometres. In *Bright Earth – The Invention of Colour* Philip Ball refers to the phenomenon that although green and red are respectively in the range of 520 and 620 nanometres and yellow is in the region of 580 nanometres, when green and red light are mixed to produce yellow light no new wavelength is created.
**naphtha**
A solvent produced from petroleum or coal tar.

**naphthamide maroon**
A maroon first produced in 1960 together with other benzimadazolone pigments, but expensive to produce and not commonly found. Also ‘naphthamide blue’.

**naphthol red**
A medium red made from naphthol. Also ‘naphthol red light’ and ‘napthol crimson’.

**Naples**
Refers to pigments originally produced in Naples.

**Naples yellow**
A heavy and dense yellow pigment containing antimony and used from the 17th century (and possibly long before) in place of lead-tin oxide. It was in turn replaced by cadmium colours. Also known as ‘jaune brillant’ and ‘antimony yellow’. Naples yellow is toxic – Vincent Van Gogh’s illness having possibly been caused by his use of this colour. Now refers to the particular hue rather than the pigment itself.

**nasturtium**
Used in combination with colours such as orange, red, blue and yellow in reference to the plant of the same name. Hence colours such as ‘nasturtium red’.

**National blue**
A deep blue.

**native colours**
Colours in their natural unadulterated state.

**Nattier blue**
A very soft blue colour used by Jean Nattier (1685-1766).

**natural**
Commonly used to describe a wide range of colours representing natural substances such as undyed cloth, earth, stone and wood including light browns, greyish browns, off-white, grey, drab, écru, beige, grège and similar colours.
natural-coloured
Having an off-white colour. Often used in describing the colour of cloth. See natural colours.

Natural Colour System (NCS)
A system of colour notation originating in Sweden whereby colours are described by reference to the six colours red, yellow, green, blue, white and black employing a percentage scale. This system was intended to enable colours to be determined without the need for colour measuring instruments.

natural dyes
Natural dyes and pigments derived from plants, from minerals and from animals and insects. Plant or vegetal dyes include alizarin, cutch, fustic, indigo, madder, safflower, saffron, weld and woad. Mineral dyes include lapis lazuli, ochre, azurite, lead oxide, cinnabar, limestone, manganese and malachite green. Animal dyes include carmine and cochineal. Plants often produce a dye which is of a different colour from that of the plant. For example, the strawberry produces a beige dye.

natural earth
See earth colours.

natural order of colour
The colours placed in order of their lightness of tone from yellow (the nearest to white) through orange, red, purple, blue, green and violet (the nearest to black).

nauseous green
Compare with ‘bilious blue’!

NavajoWhite
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFDEAD.

nævous
Freckled.

navy
A dark blue. Short for Navy blue.

Navy
Another of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #000080.
**navy blue**
A dark purplish blue. Derived from the colour of the uniform traditionally worn by some navies.

**nebulous**
Indistinct or vague.

**Negro**
A dark brown colour name now offensive and inappropriate to use.

**neon colours**
Very bright garish colours.

**neon pink**
A bright garish pink. Also ‘neon-lime’.

**neptuna**
A green named after the seagod Neptune.

**nettle**
A shade of dark green.

**neutral**
Having no predominant coloration. Without hue. A colour is said to be neutralised or made duller when it is mixed with its complementary colour.

**nicotine-stained**
As regards the fingers of heavy smokers of tobacco, the yellowish colour or stain taken on as a result of such smoking.

**niello**
A black alloy of copper, lead, silver, and sulphur, used as an infill in engraving silver so as to provide a contrast.

**nigger brown**
Once a term for dark brown, but now deeply offensive.
nightclub tan
My father’s description of a wan complexion! See also café sunburn.

nigr- (L)
Black.

nigrescent
Becoming or turning black.

nigresceous
Black.

nigricant
Black, swarthy.

nigrosin(e)
Blue/black colorant.

nigrous
A very deep black.

Nile blue
Greenish-blue. Also a chemical used as a blue stain particularly for fatty acids.

Nile green
The pale green colour of the river Nile; also called eau de nil.

nimbus
In painting, the halo of gold light appearing behind the head of a sacred person. See mandorla.

nipho- (L)
Snowy.

Nippon
A dark navy blue colour.
nitency
The state of being bright or lustrous.

nitid
Bright glossy or lustrous.

nitidous
Smooth or lustrous.

nival- (L)
Snowy.

niveous
Snowy, white.

nivosity
Snowiness.

nixious
Snowy.

no-colour
A nondescript colour hard to specify as in ‘no-colour hair’ (The Evening Standard 23.8.99).

noctilucent
Shining at night. In particular, ‘noctilucent cloud’ – electric blue cloud at high altitudes which at dawn or dusk reflects the light of the sun – a phenomenon sometimes mistaken as a sighting of a UFO.

noctilucous
Glowing at night like phosphorous.

noir
Black in roulette; used in the game rouge et noir.

non-fade colours
Colours which are colourfast.
**non-fading**
‘non-fading golden yellow flowers’ said of the orchid called Mystic Golden Leopard.

**non-solid colour**
In computer science, colour resulting from the pattern of pixels; see also [dithering](#) and [dithered colour](#).

**non-yellowing paint**
Paint designed to maintain its whiteness or purity.

**norbixin**
A red food colouring agent (E160 (b)).

**Northern Lights**
See [aurora borealis](#).

**nuance**
A subtle variation in the [shade](#) or [tone](#) of a colour.

**nude**
A brownish pink. *The Times* of 1.3.00 refers to Dior’s ‘nude-coloured chiffon dresses’.

**nugrey**
A purplish-grey.

**Nuremberg violet**
See [manganese violet](#).

**nut-brown**
Often the reddish-brown colour of the hazel nut but strictly a general brown colour used to describe the many shades of nuts.

**nutmeg**
‘He’s of the colour of the nutmeg’; Shakespeare’s *Henry V Act 3 Scene 7*; variously a light or dark brown and sometimes a greyish brown.
c  **nutria**
   An olive grey.

n  **nyctalopia**
   Night-blindness; sometimes used in the opposite sense of blinded by the light of day or seeing only by night!

pr  **nycti-, nycto-**
   Dark.
c  **oak**
A deep brown; the colour of the wood of the oak tree.

c  **oakwood**
A yellowish-brown.

c  **oatmeal**
A greyish-yellow colour.

vb  **obfuscate; to**
To darken or obscure something. From *fuscus* (L) dark. Hence, obfuscation.

a  **obfuscous**
Dusky, dark.

vb  **obnubilate; to**
To obscure or darken. From *nubes* (L) a cloud.

pr  **obscur-**  (L)
Dark.
a **obscure**
Dark, gloomy, dim; unclear, vague or indistinct.

a **obsidian**
Dark-coloured; having the bright jet black quality of granite.

a **obsidional, obsidionary, obsidious**
Each having the same meaning as obsidian.

vb **obtenebrate; to**
To darken or overshadow; to cast into the shade. From tenebrare (L) to make dark.

vb **obumbrate; to**
To overshadow or darken. From umbrare (L) to shade.

n **occamy**
The imitation of silver.

n **occecation**
Blindness.

c **ocean green**
A yellowy green.

a **ocellated**
Decorated or marked with an ocellus or spot resembling an eye.

n **ocellus**
A spot of colour on birds or insects resembling an eye; more usually found in the plural form – ocelli; an organ of sight in molluscs. See aposmatic.

a **ochraceous, ochreous, ocherish**
Having the the light brown or yellow colour of ochre.

c **ochre, ocher**
A light brown; an orangey-yellow; a shade of yellow.
n  *ochre, ocher*  
An ancient mineral pigment containing clay and silica used in producing paint to create colours ranging from red to yellow to brown.

a  *ochreous*  
A light yellowy brown colour resembling that of *ochre*.

c  *ochre yellow*  
A yellowish brown.

pr  *ochro- (G)*  
Pale yellow.

a  *ochroid*  
Looking pale yellow.

a  *ochry, ochery*  
Having the light brown colour of *ochre*.

c  *œil-de-perdrix*  
A ruby red; a pink or red colour particularly as regards wines and champagnes.

pr  *oeno- (G)*  
Wine-coloured.

a  *off colour*  
Bleached or suffering from colour loss such as in the case of the onshore coral of Australia’s Great Barrier Reef. See ‘feel off colour’ in Phrases.

n  *off-colour*  
A faded or indeterminate colour resulting from a process of bleaching or discolouration.

c  *off-white*  
A shade close to white. See barely and natural colours. Also ‘off-black’.

a  *offusc*  
Dark, obscure (obs.).
n **offuscation**
Another form of **obfuscation**.

n **Oil and Colour Chemist’s Association**
The learned society formed in the UK in 1918 the membership of which includes persons working in the surface coating industry.

n **oil colour**
Paint produced by mixing oil with ground pigment.

n **oil paint**
Pigment mixed with oils such as **linseed** oil, walnut oil, poppy oil or **safflower** oil.

n **oil painting**
A method of painting making use of **oil paint**; the painting itself.

n **oilproof**
As regards a pigment, resistant to change despite the application of oil.

a **old**
Used in conjunction with pigments (such as ‘gold’) which give the appearance of age when applied to a surface.

c **old coral**
Red-orange.

c **old gold**
A glossy yellow colour first recorded as a colour term in 1879.

c **OldLace**
A light beige colour – one of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #FDF5E6.

c **old rose**
Deep pink.

n **oleograph**
A lithograph in oil colours.
a **olivaceous**
Olive-coloured.

c **olive**
The yellowish-green colour of unripened olives.

c **Olive**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #808000.

c **olive drab**
The olive green of US army uniforms.

c **OliveDrab**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #6B8E23.

c **olive green**
A colour similar to olive. ‘Olive green’ is the term used in the UK in preference to the US ‘olive’.

c **olive grey**
A green shade of grey also called ‘Scotch grey’.

c **Olympic blue**
A deep blue or greenish blue.

n **ombré**
The technique of blending one or several colours to create a graduated effect ranging from light to dark, particularly, in the dyeing of fabrics but also in painting.

n **ommatidium**
Organs of sight in molluscs.

n **oocyan**
The blue-green pigment in the shell of some birds’ eggs. Although birds’ eggs come in a variety of colours (many of them speckled) we are accustomed to hen’s eggs being either white or brown. However, there are some chicken breeds which produce eggs in a variety of shades. The Old Cotswold Legbar breed, for example, lays eggs on a commercial basis in many colours including turquoise, olive and blue.
n  **ooxanthine**
The yellow pigment in the shell of some birds’ eggs.

vb  **opacate; to**
To darken; to make opaque.

n  **opacity**
The quality as regards pigments of being able to cover another colour; the quality of being opaque. The amount of light a surface will let through will determine the opacity of that surface.

c  **opal**
The colour of the precious stone – the opal – sometimes a milky bluish green, but uncertain. Also used to refer to a changing or uncertain range of colours after the variety and changeability of the colours displayed by an opal caused by **diffraction grating**.

vb  **opalesce; to**
To shine as an opal. See **opal**.

a  **opalescent**
Having an **iridescent** quality similar to that of an **opal**.

a  **opalesque**
Opalescent.

c  **opaline**
A light muted green.

a  **opaline**
Having the colour and iridescent quality of an **opal**.

a  **opaque**
Not transparent; lacking lustre; not reflecting light or allowing images to penetrate. A colour is regarded as having opacity if it can inhibit light passing through it, for example, in painting when it is superimposed on another colour preventing that other colour from showing through. A colour with that capacity is described as having good ‘covering power’ and a colour without it is described as **transparent**.
optical colour
The technique (widely used by the Impressionist school of artists) of painting broad bands, blotches or spots of colour next to each other so as to create an illusion in the brain of the viewer of a third or extra colour when the work is observed from a distance. Also called divisionism. A similar and more startling effect can be obtained from computer-generated 2-dimensional colour designs which when studied carefully appear to transform into a 3-dimensional image having a new (and more luminous) colour. Another example occurs with the blending of colours on a spinning colour circle. See also Pointillism.

optical fibres
Conduits as thin as human hair through which infrared light can travel at speed without degradation and with many applications including telecommunications, in particular, the Internet.

Optical Stimulated Luminescence (OSL)
A new technology used by archeologists to determine when soil was last exposed to sunlight.

or
In heraldry, the colour gold or yellow.

orange
The colour of the fruit, orange, when it is ripe. (The orange was previously called a ‘narange’ – an adaptation from the Spanish ‘naranja’ or ‘naranj’. There are several English words from which the initial ‘n’ has been dropped, by way of a process known as aphesis including ‘apron’ which was formerly ‘napron’ and ‘adder’ which evolved from ‘nadder’. The change works in both directions, for example, ‘nickname’ originates from ‘an eke name’ (an additional name)). Orange covers a wide variety of colours in the range of approximately 630 to 600 nanometres. The colour of William of Orange and of the Ulster Orangemen; the colour of goldfish and of Penguin Books from 1935. Orange is one of the few colours (see also violet) which does not have a rhyming word thus giving rise to Willard R. Espy’s Procrustean rhyme in Words to Rhyme With – A Rhyming Dictionary – MacMillan 1986, ‘The four eng,- ineers, wore orange, brassières’.

Orange
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFA500.
orange chrome
An orange pigment made from lead. Also red chrome.

OrangeRed
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FF4500.

orange-tawny
Dull yellowy-brown; Shakespeare’s Midsummer Night’s Dream Act 1 Scene 2. A colour once allocated to persons supposed to be of lowly status.

orange-vermilion
A red hue devised by the colourman George Field and used extensively from the 1830’s.

orangey, orangy
Tending towards the colour orange.

orcein
Red-colouring matter occurring in orchids.

Orchid
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #DA70D6.

orchid pink
A lightish pink; sometimes a deep pink or purplish pink.

orchil
A medium red shade.

orchil
A natural red or violet dye from fermented lichens yielding the chemical testing substance called litmus. Also called ‘archil’.

orellin
Yellow colouring agent found in anotto.
organic pigments
Those pigments the principle constituent of which comes from plants, animals and other living organisms (for example, sepia from cuttlefish and madder lake); any matter with an organic base used as a colorant. Pigments are now sometimes classified as organic pigments if they contain carbon in their composition. Organic pigments are now mainly made synthetically and include azo pigments, disazo (diarylide) pigments, Beta-Naphthol pigments, Benzimidazolones pigments, phthalocyanine pigments and other complex pigments such as quinacridones, indanthrones, perylenes, perinones, pyrroles and dioxazines. Inorganic pigments are made from minerals and include the earth pigments, lead chromes, cadmiums and cobalts. Synthetic inorganic pigments are mostly metallic compounds. See also colorant, natural dyes and pigment.

oriency
As regards colour, a brilliance; a strong or bright light.

oriole
A browny orange colour.

ormolu
Originally gold powder used for guilding metals; now a gold-coloured alloy made from copper (72%), tin (3%) and zinc (25%).

orpiment
An ancient yellow mineral (also called Yellow Arsenic) used as a pigment. Used as a fake gold as its Latin name (auripigmentum) suggests; see King’s yellow.

orpin
A brilliant yellow.

orseille
A purplish shade of red; a variant form of orchil.

orthochromatic
In relation to photographic plates, sensitive to all colours other than red.
Ostwald Circle
A colour circle in which colours are arranged as complementary colours thus allowing colour assessment and the determination of which colours can be used in harmony. The Ostwald circle shows either 8 standard colours or the full set of 24 colours. See colour wheel.

otter
A yellowish greyish brown.

otter brown
See perique.

overcast
As regards the weather, cloudy, gloomy.

overlaid colour
The technique of building up layers of watercolour so as to create the impression of depth.

overpaint; to
As regards painting, to cover one colour with another.

oxblood
A dark red.

Oxford blue
A dark blue.

Oxford chrome
Yellow ochre.

Oxford grey
A dark grey.

Oxford ochre
An orangey-yellow.

oxheart
A deep red.
n  **oxide of chromium**
   See chromium oxide.

n  **oxyhaemoglobin**
   A bright red pigment. The pigment which brings the bright pink colour (with *livid* blotches) to the complexion of someone being poisoned by cyanide!

c  **oyster**
   A greyish white. According to Fowler’s *English Usage*, first used as a colour description in 1922.

c  **oyster grey**
   A brownish shade of grey.

c  **oyster white**
   A light grey or greyish white.
n  paint
A fluid suspension applied thinly to the surface of objects for the purpose of decoration, protection or preservation. Paint usually consists of pigment in tiny particles mixed in a medium which binds the pigment and causes it to adhere to the surface. References to different kinds of paint may indicate the kind of pigment or the medium so that ‘lead paint’ refers to paint with a lead compound whereas ‘oil paint’ refers to the medium. Paint was possibly first used as long as 30,000 years ago by primitive man (but possibly much earlier; see pigment). Paint now comprises three main substances – resin known as the binder, solvent to dissolve the binder and to give the paint its required consistency and pigment which imparts the colour. Paint, seemingly a functional unglamorous product, has nonetheless not escaped the trend towards goods being marketed as designer goods. Ralph Lauren has produced at least 200 colours (including 32 types of white paint) each with its designer name. Specialist decorative paint finishes abound. They include sponging, rag-rolling, brushed colour-washes, stippling (see stippled), faux marbling, wood graining, metal leaf finishes and sparkle paints.

vb  paint; to
To apply colour to an object or surface.

n  painting
The process or act of applying paint to a surface; the result of such process.
a **Paisley**  
The distinctive pattern originating from clothes made in Paisley, Scotland.

a **pale**  
Dim, lacking brightness; as regards colours, whitish, lacking an intensity.

n **paleface**  
A white person so called by the North American Indians in Westerns.

c **PaleGoldenrod**  
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #EEE8AA.

c **PaleGreen**  
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #98FB98.

n **palette**  
A hand-held platform used to carry and to mix an artist’s colours which are usually arranged in a particular order. John Gage in his Colour and Culture devotes a whole chapter to the palette and refers to Eugène Delacroix (1799-1863) who used a fresh specially prepared palette for each new painting. In oil painting some artists like to use a palette having the same colour as their canvas or ground so as to enable them to see the precise hue of the paint.

c **PaleTurquoise**  
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #AFEEEE.

c **PaleVioletRed**  
Another of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #DB7093.

c **palew**  
Light yellow.

pr **pallid-** (L)  
Pale; a pale yellow.

a **pallid**  
Lacking colour; having only a faint colour; wan; indicating a pale shade as in ‘pallid-grey’.
**pallidity**
Paleness.

**pallidiventrata**
Having a pale belly!

**pallor**
Unnatural paleness, particularly of the complexion.

**palm oil**
Used as a food colouring.

**palmellin**
A red dye found in a type of algae.

**pan colours**
Watercolour paint extruded and cut into shapes suitable to put into paint-boxes.

**panchromatic**
Especially as regards film and photographic paints, sensitive to every visible colour.

**pandius**
A medieval term which probably embraced a variety of colours including red, blue and yellow.

**paned**
Created by joining different coloured strips of cloth together.

**Pannetier green**
An emerald green created by M. Pannetier. See viridian.

**pansy**
A deep violet or purple.
**Pantone 109**
One of the thousands of Pantone colours (see Pantone Red). This distinctive yellow shade has been registered as a trade mark by the Automobile Association for use on its livery. By registering a colour as a trade mark a business can stop others from using that colour in conjunction with a similar business. Other examples of trade mark registrations in the UK include the orange registered by Dyno-Rod and the yellow and green registered by BP. Colour names can also be registered as trade marks. An action for passing off can also be used to protect a business’s use of a distinctive colour but this is difficult to substantiate. In 1990 *The Financial Times*, which has been printed on distinctive salmon-pink coloured newsprint since January 1893, failed in its attempt to stop *The Evening Standard* from publishing its centre business pages in a similar shade. A colour or a combination of colours can constitute a Community Trade mark to the extent that it distinguishes the goods or services of a business from those of another.

**Pantone Red**
According to *The Times* of 22.4.98 the British Tomato Growers Association has adopted Pantone red as its trade logo though a small proportion of British tomatoes reach this dark rich red hue. Pantone colours have been developed and marketed by Pantone, Inc a leading provider of technology and systems for the communication of colour and colours. The Pantone Textile Colour Guide provides a comprehensive classification of 1,701 colours for the textile industry.

**pæonin**
A red colour.

**PapayaWhip**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFEFD5.

**paprika**
The reddish-orange colour of the spice paprika; a shade of brown.

**para-red**
A deep red.

**parachroous**
Having a false colour or deprived of colour.
pararosaniline
An alcohol base used in producing some red dyes. See rosaniline.

parment
The colour of parchment.

Paris black
Ivory black.

Paris blue
A bright blue pigment (sometimes dark blue or violet). See Milori blue.

Paris green
A bright yellowy-green; a light green pigment. See emerald green.

Paris red
A red colour.

Paris white
A high grade of whiting. Also called ‘Spanish white’.

parma
A shade of purple.

parma red
A deep red.

parma violet
A deep shade of purple.

parrot green
The vivid yellowish green of the plumage of the parakeet.

parsley green
An olive green.

parsnip-coloured
Having the colour of the vegetable, parsnip.
c  **Parson grey**
   A dark grey.

a  **parti-bendy**
   In heraldry, indicating a division of a shield into two colours.

a  **parti-coloured**
   Coloured in part in one colour and in the other part by another colour; ‘parti-coloured lambs’ Shakespeare’s *Merchant of Venice* Act 1 Scene 2. See **multi-coloured**.

n  **paste colours**
   A term used to describe common pigments such as **burnt umber** and **ochre** when they are in the form of a paste.

a  **pastel**
   Indicating a pale shade or a tint of a particular colour as in ‘pastel pink’. *The Evening Standard* (21.1.99) – ‘in every hue from pastel-soft to techno-intense’.

n  **pastel colours**
   Colours such as pastel blue and pastel pink to which grey has sometimes been added.

n  **pastel painting**
   The technique of painting with sticks or pastels made from ground dry pigment mixed with clay or chalk and bound with gum or (in the case of oil pastels) with animal fat and wax. Pastels are also available for use in conjunction with water. This medium consists of producing tints and shades of colours which are intended to be mixed on the surface or ground rather than on the palette.

n  **pastels**
   Finely ground pigment made into coloured sticks or pencils. See **pastel painting**. Soft colours.

a  **pastose**
   Heavy with paint as with impasto.

a  **pasty**
   Having a pale complexion.
n  **patch**  
A small area on a surface having a colour which is different from the immediate surrounding area.

n  **patchwork**  
A hand-stitched work consisting of geometric blocks of differently coloured materials put together to make a quilt or work of art; any pattern consisting of a collection of disparate parts together forming a whole.

c  **patent blue**  
A deep greenish blue.

n  **patent blue V**  
A deep greenish blue or bluish-violet food colouring additive (E131); also used for diagnostic purposes.

c  **patent yellow**  
A yellow pigment made from lead oxychloride patented in 1781 by James Turner and also called Turner’s patent yellow or simply Turner’s yellow. A by-product of the soda industry.

n  **patina**  
A film or incrustation produced by oxidation on the surface of old bronze, usually of a green colour. Hence extended to a similar alteration of the surface of marble, flint, or other substances or objects esteemed as ornaments.

vb  **patinate; to**  
To cover with a patina.

n  **pattern**  
A design of repeated **motifs** the decorative value of which is improved by the use of appropriate colours.

c  **pavonazzo**  
Peacock-coloured; greenish blue.

a  **pavonine**  
Iridescent; pertaining to the peacock in colour or other characteristics; greenish blue.
Payne’s grey
A greyish blue.

pea green
A yellowy-green found in fresh green peas.

peach
The yellowish pink colour of the fruit, peach; ‘peach-colour’d’ used by Shakespeare in Measure for Measure and Henry IV Part 2.

peach-black
A black pigment made from peach stones. Also referred to as ‘peach-stone black’.

peach bloom
A deep pink used as a ceramic glaze.

peach-blossom
The light purplish-pink of peach blossom.

peaches and cream complexion
The classic British female complexion with a fair cream-coloured skin and pinkish cheeks.

PeachPuff
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFDAB9.

peacock blue
Greenish-blue.

peacock-coloured
Having a greenish-blue colour.

peacock green
A yellowish green.

pearl
The light greyish-blue of the pearl.
A dictionary of colour

a **pearlescent**
Pearly or nacreous; see *iridescent*.

c **pearl grey**
A blue-grey.

n **pearly whites**
A slang term for ‘teeth’.

c **peat**
A dark grey shade.

pr **pello- (G)**
Dusky.

a **pellucid**
Perfectly clear.

n **pencil**
An instrument for drawing or writing generally consisting of graphite rather than lead. Originally a holder with a stick of graphite and now usually graphite encased in a wooden surround – the best quality pencils being made from cedarwood. From the end of the 17th century graphite was mined in Cumberland in the Lake District of England where ‘crayons d’Angleterre’ were manufactured – the origin of Cumberland coloured pencils. The development of the modern pencil can be traced through a series of innovators such as the Germans, Friedrich Staedtler and Kasper Faber, the Frenchman Nicolas-Jacques Conte and the Hardtmuth family – Franz Hardtmuth perfecting the distinctive high quality yellow Koh-I-Nor pencil in his factory in Czechoslovakia which before the First World War was the biggest pencil factory in the world. The word ‘pencil’ originally meant an artist’s brush and originates from the Latin ‘peniculus’ and ‘pencillus’ – a brush which in turn comes from the word ‘penis’ in its sense of a tail. All these words have developed from ‘Penates’ gods of the interior from which we derive the word ‘penetrate’. See *colouring pencils*, *pastels* and *silverpoint*.

n **Penny black**
The original adhesive one penny postage stamp issued in 1860 in the United Kingdom; also Penny blue and Penny purple.
pentachromatic
See pentachromic.

pentachromic
Having five colours; able to see five (or only five) colours; (possibly also ‘pentachromatic’).

penumbra
A region of half-shadow cast by an object; in drawing or painting, a shadowy area where the shade fades into light.

peoli
See Indian yellow.

peony-pink
The pink of the flower, peony.

peony-red
A dark red.

pepper-coloured
Presumably having the colour of pepper, but whether this relates to white or black pepper or any other colour is not clear. (Used in Unofficial Rose by Iris Murdoch).

perezone
A naturally occurring orange pigment.

peridot
The dark yellowy-green colour of the precious stone chrysolite which is called ‘peridot’ in French.

perinone
A class of complex organic synthetic dyes and pigments producing perinone red (a maroonish red) and oranges and yellows. See organic pigments.

perique
A strong tobacco colour; otherwise known as otter brown.
periwinkle
Purplish blue.

periwinkle blue
A light purplish blue.

Perkin’s mauve
A synthetic lightfast aniline mauve dye made from coal-tar invented by William Perkins in 1856 and perhaps the first synthetic dye to be used commercially. Also called mauveine.

perlaceous
Pearly.

permanence
The quality in a colour or pigment of being durable or resistant to fading or to damage from heat, water, acid or other substances. Hence ‘permanence rating’. Compare with lightfastness which strictly indicates resistance to light.

permanent
Used to describe pigments which tend not to fade. The earth colours are the least prone to fade.

permanent
A peroxide based hair dye remaining effective until the dyed hair grows out. See semi-permanent.

permanent blue
A dark blue.

permanent green
A dark green. See Guignet’s green.

permanent rose
A pinkish-red.

permanent white
A white pigment made from barite also known as mineral white.
n  **peroxide blonde**
Used, often disparagingly, to describe a woman who has bleached her hair blonde with hydrogen peroxide.

c **perse, pers**
Dark blue; a mysterious word said to derive from Persia although Maerz & Paul and Gage doubt this. In medieval times the word covered a wide range of colours from blue to red. In *Colour and Culture* Gage suggests that perse might indicate a kind of cloth. There are indeed many examples of the name of a type of cloth coming to designate the colour itself – see *écru* and *grège*; and also *Kendal green, Lincoln green, loden, lovat, nankeen, russet, scarlet, turkin and stammel*. (The colour *khaki* provides an example of the obverse, that is, where the colour begets the name of the fabric.) There are also instances where colournames are based on the materials used to create those colours, for example, *sil, sinope, silver* and *gold*.

c **Persian blue**
A strong blue colour; a pale violet.

c **Persian orange**
A reddish yellow.

c **Persian red**
A purplish red pigment. See *Venetian red*. Also refers to *chrome orange*.

c **persimmon**
A reddish orange; the colour of the fruit of the same name. Also the red-brown colour of persimmon wood.

c **Peru**
A light brown colour – one of the 140 colours in the *X11 Color Set*. It has hex code #CD853F.

c **pervenche blue**
The blue of the periwinkle, *pervenche* being the French term for that flower.
n  **perylene**
A class of synthetic organic pigments used to produce reds and maroons; a yellow hydrocarbon used to make dyes.

c  **petrol blue**
The metallic shade of blue also referred to as ‘petroleum blue’; a dark bluish green.

c  **petunia**
A dark purple.

c  **pewter**
Having the dark bluish grey colour of pewter.

n  **Pfister-Heiss**
A test which associates different emotions with particular colours. See also Lüscher colour test.

a  **phalochrous**
Dark-skinned.

n  **phantom colours**
The optical phenomenon where a background appears different in colour from its actual colour because of the ‘migration’ of colour from lines or patterns drawn on that background.

n  **pharology**
The science of signalling by means of lights.

n  **phenicine**
A purple colouring matter.

a  **phenicious**
Red with the addition of grey.

n  **phenosafranine**
A synthetic red dye.
phenyl blue
   A purplish blue dye.

phenyl brown
   A brown colouring matter.

philimot
   See feuille morte.

phloxine
   A brilliant red dye.

phoenicin
   A natural yellow-coloured pigment.

phoenico- (G)
   Purple.

phoenix
   A purple-red dye given its name by the Phoenicians and called such by the Greeks.

phosphor
   A tiny coating of blue, green or red fluorescent powder on a cathode ray tube emitting coloured light onto a television screen or colour monitor when stimulated by electron beams. From these three colours all other colours can be produced – yellow, for example being generated by a mixture of green and red. See trichromatic and RGB.

phosphorescence
   Luminescence which continues for a significant period of time (measured in nanoseconds) after the stimulus has ceased as compared with fluorescence where the luminescence disappears more quickly.

phosphorescent
   Glowing in the dark. Phosphorescent pigments contain radioactive elements.

phot
   A unit of illumination equivalent to 10,000 lux and to one lumen per centimetre square.
photonic
Pertaining to light.

photochromic
Light sensitive; changing colour when exposed to light or some other source of energy.

photodynamic therapy
An experimental treatment using light-sensitive drugs to penetrate and cure diseased tissue, in particular, cancerous tissue. See colour therapy.

photodynamics
The study of how light affects animals and plants.

photography
The process of creating images by exposing light-sensitive paper to a light source. It is thought that the first colour image on a photograph was produced in 1861 by James Clerk Maxwell.

photokinesis
The reaction of a living organism to light.

photometry
The measurement of light and its intensity.

photon
The energy of which light is composed.

photophilous
Light-loving; seeking light as in certain sun-loving plants. See heliotropism.

photophobia
The condition where the eye cannot tolerate light; the fear of light.

photophore
A luminous organ in certain creatures, in particular, fish and crustaceans.
a **photophygnous**
Avoiding strong light.

n **photopia**
The adaptation of the eye to daylight.

n **photopic vision**
That kind of colour vision which uses the *cones* in the eye as the principal receptors.

n **photoreceptor**
A living structure (for example, the eye) responding to or stimulated by light; hence ‘photoreceptive’.

n **photosynthesis**
The process by which plants harness sunlight to produce energy.

n **photosynthesis pigments**
Those pigments which as part of photosynthesis are involved in light absorption.

a **phototrophic**
Obtaining energy from sunlight.

n **phthalein**
A class of dye-yielding substances made from phenol and phthalic anhydride.

n **phthalin**
A colourless crystalline compound derived from *phthalein*.

a **phthalo**
Descriptive of blues, greens, reds and yellow-greens made from phthalocyanine. See next three entries.

n **phthalocyanine blue**
A pigment producing an intense blue introduced by ICI in 1936. See *Monastral blue* and **tinting strength**.

n **phthalocyanine green**
A green pigment introduced in 1938. See next entry.
**n** phthalocyanines
A group of synthetic organic pigments discovered between 1907 and 1927 producing in particular blues and greens. See also Monastral blue.

**n** phycochrome
Blue-green dye from some algae.

**n** phycocyanin
Blue colouring matter in certain algae.

**n** phycoerythrin
A pigment absorbing yellow, green, violet and blue light but reflecting red light. It is present, for example, in algae in the Red Sea thus providing its name – ‘phyco’ meaning algae and ‘eryth’ indicating red.

**n** phycophaein
Reddish-brown pigment found in certain seaweeds.

**n** phycoxanthin
A yellow colouring matter.

**n** phylloxanthin
The yellow pigment of autumn leaves. See autumn and xanthophyll.

**n** phytochrome
A bluish-green pigment in certain plants.

**a** piceous
Pitch-black.

**n** picric acid
A saffron-coloured dye made from phenol used particularly for dyeing silk in the 1840’s. Not being lightfast it had a short life-span extended only by reason of its use in making explosives!

**pr** picto- (L)
Painted.
piebald
Especially as regards horses, having a colouring involving white and black (or other dark colour) patches; parti-coloured. See skewbald. A horse having such colouring.

piecrust, pie-crust,
The colour of piecrust. ‘Piecrust’ contains within it, the name of another colour – écru. Some other colourwords happen to hide colours including: atred, castaneous, labraorescent, platinum, santaupe, tango and travertine.

pied
Having two or three colours in patches; parti-coloured.

pigeon’s-blood, pigeon blood
A dark red colour.

pigment
Any organic or inorganic substance or compound in particle form used in a medium for colouring, painting or dyeing. Strictly, pigment is a substance, such as an artists’ colour, which possesses body whereas ‘colour’ is the term purely describing the visual attribute of a pigment. Pigments are not soluble in water – a colorant which is soluble being referred to as a dye. A substance found in the tissue of man, animals and plants providing a characteristic colour. The painted Stone Age caves at Lascaux in Central France discovered in 1940 and at Altamira in Spain discovered in 1869 indicate the use of two iron oxides, yellow goethite and red haematite in wall paintings of mammoths and deer. French researchers believe that these natural pigments were heated to obtain different colours including red, orange, yellow, violet and purple. The caves at the Grotte Chauvet in Southern France which contain cave art at least 30,000 years old were thought to evidence the first pigments used by man. However, findings at the Blombos caves in South Africa reported in January 2002 in the journal Science indicate that decorative art existed more than 70,000 years ago. Research at the University of Bristol has found evidence (which includes paint-grinding equipment) that Stone Age man in Africa used yellow, red, pink, brown and purple pigments (perhaps as body paint) possibly as long as 350,000 to 400,000 years ago indicating that the origins of art began much earlier than previously appreciated. See natural dyes and organic pigments.

pigment code
The index number given by the Colour Index to particular pigments.
**pigment rubine**
The name given to one of the reddish E food additives (E180).

**pigmentary colours**
The colours produced, for example in fish, by the presence of granules on their surface.

**pigmentation**
The coloration resulting from the presence or formation of a pigment; the coloration of animals and plantlife.

**pillar-box red**
The red colour of the British letter-box sometimes abbreviated to ‘pillarbox’. The first pillar-boxes to be erected in in England (in 1853) were painted green. It was a further 20 years before the distinctive red livery was used and not until 1916 that ‘pillar-box red’ was recorded in use as a colour description.

**pimento red**
The vivid red of the pimento.

**pine**
The light brown of the wood of the pine tree; also describes a dark green.

**pink**
Light reddish-purple; a pale red. The term ‘pink’ as used to describe the colour (there are numerous other meanings of the word) may come from the small sweet-smelling flower the Garden Pink (*Dianthus Plumarius*) and its many varieties although theories as to the origin of the colourword abound. It may have derived from the Dutch *pinck* meaning ‘small’. In turn, this may possibly derive from ‘pink’ meaning ‘having jagged edges’ or petals (as in pinking shears). It appears in any event that this is a case where the colour derives from the name of the flower rather than the other way round. Also a generic term referring to the manner of manufacture as in *English pink*. Flamingos are initially white in colour, but turn pink as a result of eating sea-food containing *carotenoids*. Scientists at Imperial College in London have shown that lobsters turn pink when cooked because of the effect of heat on a protein called beta-crustacyanin. Pink is one of a number of proscribed colours in certain areas of the UK where Town and Country planners consider that brightly coloured exteriors threaten the architectural character of listed buildings and thus regularly issue enforcement notices against offenders. See *hunting pink*. 
**Pink**

One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFC0CB.

**pink**

A reference to excellence or perfection; ‘the very pink of courtesy’ Shakespeare Romeo & Juliet Act 2 Scene 4. See also ‘in the pink of perfection’ in Phrases. Slang for homosexual or lesbian.

**pink carmine**

A deep pinkish red.

**pink champagne**

Champagne deriving its colour from the skin of the grape or by the addition of red wine during the fermentation process.

**pink elephant**

One of a variety of hallucinations or fantasies which may be experienced as a result of imbibing alcohol (perhaps too many pink gins or pink ladies).

**pinkeye**

The condition where the conjuctiva is inflamed resulting in a reddening of the ball of the eye.

**pinkish**

An -ish.

**pink gin**

Gin and bitters.

**pink grannies**

The pet name given by Diana Princess of Wales to fifty pound notes as dramatically revealed by her butler Paul Burrell in November 2002 after his prosecution for theft had been halted in the light of a conversation he had previously had with the Queen. Princes Di called ten-pound notes ‘brown grannies’ and five-pound notes ‘blue grannies’.
**pink holes**
So-called pink holes have been discovered in space by Australian scientists. They apparently have a pink glow and are between 1 and 12 billion years old.

**pink lady**
A cocktail made from gin, grenadine and egg white.

**pinkly**
With a pink appearance.

**pink noise**
Noise of a random kind having higher amplitudes at low frequencies compared with white noise.

**pinko**
Slang for being very drunk; radical or leaning to the left in reference to a person who is not quite a Red.

**pink pound or pink dollar**
A reference to the aggregate amount spent by gay and lesbian consumers.

**pink primer**
A primer for wood made from white lead and red lead.

**pink slip**
A US euphemism for notice of termination of employment.

**pink territories**
Those territories traditionally coloured pink (or red) on maps in some atlases indicating membership of the British Commonwealth or, formerly, of the British Empire.

**pink viagra**
The nickname given to the female version of the blue drug used by men to enhance their enjoyment of sex.

**pinstripe**
Cloth or fabric with a thin stripe, particularly cloth used for making mens’ suits; also used as an adjective.
pinto
Mottled or piebald; usually as regards horses. Hence, ‘pinto-coloured’.

pistachio green
A yellowish-green; the green of the inside of the kernel of this nut. Also called ‘pistache’.

pitch-black
A colour term meaning extremely black although sometimes referring to the brownish-black colour of pitch; also referring to complete darkness.

pitch-blende
Uranium ore producing a black and orange pigment.

pitchy
Black; having the characteristics of pitch.

plaga
A stripe usually of colour.

plagat- (L)
Streaked.

plain-coloured
Having a nondescript colour.

plaster white
An ancient white.

platinum
A metallic grey colour resembling the precious metal.

platinum blonde
Referring especially to the silvery blonde colour of a woman’s hair artificially generated; used also to describe the wearer herself.

platinum yellow
A pale yellow pigment previously referred to as ‘platina yellow’.
a  **pleochroic**
Having the characteristic of displaying different colours when observed from different directions (see also *dichroic* and *trichroic*) especially as regards certain crystalline forms. Also referred to as polychroic and pleochromatic.

c  **plum**
The purple colour of the plum; a reddish-purple. *The Sunday Times* (8.9.02) refers to ‘rich plummy shades’.

c  **Plum**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #DDA0DD.

pr  **plumb-** (L)
Lead.

a  **plumbaceous**
Having the colour of lead.

c  **plumbago**
The purplish grey of the graphite of the same name.

a  **plumbeous**
Having the colour of lead.

c  **plumbine**
Having the colour of lead.

c  **plunket**
Greyish blue.

c  **poilu-blue**
The shade of greyish blue of the French infantry men of WW1.

n  **Pointillism**
A technique of painting practised by the Impressionists and involving an elaborate array of dots of paint of various colours which blend together to create the effect of brilliant intermediate colours in the eye of the viewer. Also referred to as ‘chromo-luminarism’. See also *optical colour*. 
polio- (G)
Grey.

poliosis
Premature greying of the hair.

polychroic
See pleochroic.

polychroite
The colouring matter of saffron also referred to as safranine.

polychromatic
Having many colours.

polychrome
Having many colours in contradistinction to monochrome; also used as a noun to refer to a work executed in many colours.

polychrome sculpture
A coloured sculpture. It was probably not until the 19th century that it was appreciated that most stone sculptures of the ancient world originally bore colour.

polychromy
The process of painting or staining in several colours, in particular, as regards statues and bas-reliefs; any decorative art involving the use of several colours. See two previous entries.

polyporic acid
The bronze colouring matter of certain fungi.

polyvinyl-acetate paint
A cheaper alternative to acrylic paint using a vinyl emulsion as the binder.

pomegranate
The golden-orange/red colour of the rind of the fruit of the same name; sometimes a pinkish red.
**Pomona green**
A yellowish-green.

**Pompadour**
Variously described as pink, crimson or blue and so named after the mistress of the French monarch Louis XV, la Marquise de Pompadour. Also ‘rose Pompadour’.

**Pompadour green**
A shade of green named after la Marquise de Pompadour.

**Pompeian blue**
See Egyptian blue.

**Pompeian red**
The red found in the frescos of Pompeii. See Venetian red.

**ponceau**
A bright poppy red colour also referred to as ‘coquelicot’.

**Ponceau 4R**
An artificial red additive used in preparing curry dishes (E124). Research at the Asthma and Allergy Research Centre suggests that E124 might lead to hyperactivity in children.

**pontiff purple**
A purple.

**popinjay**
The predominant colour of the green parrot.

**poppy**
A bright orange-red also referred to as ‘poppy red’.

**porphobilin**
A group of red-brown pigments.

**porphyr(o)- (G)**
Purple.
n **porphyrin**
A group of dark red and purple pigments naturally occurring both in animals and plant life.

n **porphyrogenite**
Literally ‘a person born in purple’ and thus describing someone of noble birth.

n **porphyrophobia**
Fear of the colour purple.

n **porporino**
A yellow powder used in medieval times as a pigment instead of gold and made from quicksilver, tin and sulphur.

a **porraceous**
Leek-green. See porret.

c **porret**
A yellowish green – a porret being a baby leak. See porraceous.

a **porridge-coloured**
Presumably, having the colour of porridge oats – a light creamy beige.

n **poster paint**
Paint or *gouache* mainly used by children.

c **powder blue**
Used variously to describe both a light blue and a deep blue. Also powdered *smalt* used in the washing of linen to maintain its whiteness.

c **Powder Blue**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #B0E0E6.

pr **praseo-** (G)
Leek-coloured.

c **prasine**
The green colour of the leek.


**prasinous**
The colour of the leaves of leeks or onions.

**Pre-Raphaelite colours**
The natural colours used by those painters, called Pre-Raphaelites, who adopted the style of artists before the time of Raphael (1483-1520).

**primary colours**
Originally, the colours of the *spectrum*: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet. As regards *surface colour, pigments* and *paints* the term now usually refers to the three colours red, blue and yellow (also known as *elementary colours* and *fundamental colours*) from which all other colours can, in theory, be derived. Mixing all three primary colours produces black by the *subtractive process*. Primary colours are colours which cannot be created by mixing any other colours. For digital images and coloured light (for example, on a monitor or television) the primary colours are red, green and blue (or violet-blue) (*RGB*) which, when mixed, make white by the additive process. See *additive colour* and *digital colour*. The primary colours in printing are cyan, magenta, yellow and black (*CMYK*) and in colour photography, cyan, magenta and yellow. There have been other triads of primary colours – such as black, white and red – which have had widespread appeal over the ages. Also Aristotle’s *puniceus, viridis* and *purpureus* – the exact hues of which are unknown. See also *secondary colours, subtractive primary colours* and *additive primary colours*.

**primary visual cortex**
That part of the occipital lobe at the rear of the brain (referred to as V1) which receives signals from the eye via the optic nerve and dispatches them to other parts of the brain for processing including V2 and V4 which process colour information. The Nobel prizewinner Professor Roger Sperry determined in the 1960’s that, of the two hemisphere’s of the human brain, it is the right hemisphere which dominates in relation to the assimilation of colour. The left hemisphere is dominant as regards other disciplines such as language, maths and logic.

**primer**
Any of the many various substances of different colours applied to a surface and serving as a base in preparation for receiving paint. See *gesso, imprimatura, pink primer, red lead*, and *size*.

**primrose**
Pale-yellow. Also ‘primrose yellow’.
**primuline**
A synthetic yellow dye also used in the manufacture of primuline red.

**prismatic colours**
Bright or varied colours in reference to the colours produced by a prism. Also, ‘prism-hued’. See also spectrum. Sometimes used as an alternative expression for primary colours.

**pristine**
As regards colours, pure. As in ‘pristine white’.

**Procion™**
A range of dyes developed by ICI in the 1950’s providing a colourful and cheap dyestuff.

**procryptic**
As regards animals and insects, having a coloration or other characteristics serving to protect them from predators; camouflaged. See also cryptic colouring.

**prodigiosin**
A blood red pigment produced by bacteria called *bacillus prodigiosus* which is found in the soil.

**Professor Plum**
The last surviving colour surname of the six original suspects in the board game Cluedo®. When first devised these were Colonel Yellow, Mr. Gold, Miss Grey, Mr. Brown and Mrs. Silver together with Professor Plum. Colour surnames vary significantly in the game dependent on the edition and the country in which it is marketed.

**protanomaly**
A mild form of colour-blindness in which there is a reduced ability to appreciate the colour red and sometimes to differentiate between green, red and yellow. See trichromacy.
**protanopia**
A form of colour-blindness suffered by 1 per cent of males in which great difficulty is experienced in seeing the colour red, and red and yellow are confused with yellow and green. Sometimes referred to as ‘red blindness’. Its sufferers are referred to as ‘protanopes’. See *dichromacy*.

**pruinose**
Having a whitish bloom like hoar-frost.

**prune**
The very dark purple colour of the prune – a colour popular in the 1930’s.

**Prussian**
Pertaining to colours or dye substances originating in Prussia.

**Prussian blue**
A deep or intense blue or sometimes greenish blue also called *Royal blue*. Created by chance in Berlin in 1704, it was one of the first synthetic pigments and was used extensively by Canaletto in painting his skies. Also used by Gainsborough. It is called by many other names including *Berlin blue, Chinese blue, Milori blue, Paris blue, iron blue* and *steel blue*.

**Prussian brown**
A dark brown.

**psaro-** *(G)*
Speckled.

**pseudepisematic**
An animal with colouring enabling it to mimic its prey or its surroundings.

**pseudoposematic**
The same as *aposematic*.

**psyche**
A light yellowy-green.

**psychedelic**
Having an effect (as for example by the display of bright colours) similar to that induced by certain drugs.
n pterin
A class of pigments providing colour in the wings of butterflies, wasps and other insects. See xanthopterin.

c puce
Variously a dull purple, a brownish purple, a pinkish blue and a dark red! Originating from the Latin *pulex* meaning ‘flea’ the underside of which is puce in colour.

a puddled
In reference to paint which fails to penetrate or be absorbed into the colour ground.

c pueblo
A deep tan colour.

c puke
A blackish colour once used in relation to wool and a term now unlikely to come back into fashion!

pr pulli- (L)
Dusky.

a pulveratricious
An earthy dusty colour; pertaining to those birds whose means of cleansing themselves involves rolling in the dust.

c pumpkin
The orange-yellow of the pumpkin.

a punctate
Having coloured dots.

a punctulated
Covered in small dots.

n punctum, puncta (pl.)
A very small round mark or spot of colour on an animal or other creature.
a  **puniceous**  
Bright red or purple; having the colouring of the pomegranate.

n  **punicin**  
Ancient purple dye from the whelk.

a  **pure**  
In relation to colours, not mixed with any other colour. Hence ‘pure-coloured’.

n  **Puritanism**  
The movement followed by certain 16th and 17th century Protestants who believed in the simplification of religious rituals and, in particular, the rejection of the use of colour in their personal attire and in the interior of their churches.

n  **purity**  
As regards colour, another term for saturation.

n  **Purkinje Shift**  
See rods.

c  **purple**  
A mixture of red and blue; a symbol of rank and the colour of the robes of emperors, kings and nobility. (Those next in the hierarchy would be allowed to wear colours such as gold, silver and red but the hoi polloi would not be allowed any colour exuberance in their wearing apparel!). Associated in medieval times with the Zodiac signs Virgo and Gemini and with the planet Mercury. See Tyrian purple.

c  **Purple**  
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #800080.

n  **Purple Book**  
See Yellow Book.

n  **purple heart**  
An illicit amphetamine.

n  **Purple Heart medal**  
A U.S army medal.
purple of cassius
A deep purple named after the 17th century physician, Cassius.

purple plague
A compound of gold and aluminium used as a stone in jewellery and displaying a vivid purple colour.

purple prose
A florid over-contrived piece of writing (the integuement to which might possibly have included auxesis or hyperbole) intended to impress the reader with its elaboration. Also a brilliant piece of prose in a literary work. Probably derived from the Roman poet Horace who refers in Ars Poetica to purpureus pannus to indicate such writing. Also see ‘to go through a purple patch’ in Phrases.

purpled pink
An example of a colour being used as a verb in The Independent (17.2.99).

purplish
One of the -ish’s.

purpur- (L)
Purple.

purpura
A blood disorder which can be confused with the purple rash indicating the much more serious meningitis infection.

purpurate
Coloured or covered in purple. Also in verb form, to make something purple.

purpure, purpureal
Purple.

purpurescent
Becoming purple.
a purpuriferous
Producing purple.

n purpurin
Purple colouring matter from the madder plant.

n purpurisse
Ancient purple or red colouring matter.

a purpurogenous
Yielding a purple colour.

n purree
An ancient bright yellow colouring matter also referred to as Indian yellow.

c putty
The muddy grey or brownish-beige colour of putty; a colour in Winifred Nicholson’s 1944 ‘Chart of Colours’.

n pyrite
An iron ore producing a dark brown pigment.

c pyrite yellow
A dark yellow.

n pyrometer
An electronic instrument containing a filament the colour of which varies according to the light generated by a particular heat source (or a localised part of it) thus enabling the temperature of the heat source on which it is focussed to be accurately measured by reference to the colour of the filament. A pyrometer using optical means is called a pyrophotometer.

pr pyrrho- (G)
Reddish orange, flame-colour.

a pyrrhotism
Having red hair.
a pyrrhous
Reddish.

n pyrrole
A group of synthetic organic pigments introduced in 1988; a compound occurring in coal tar from which many colouring agents are derived including chlorophyll. See pyrrole red.

c pyrrole red
A durable red introduced as a less toxic replacement for cadmium red.
c  qerinasi
   A variant of cremosin.

a  quaker-coloured
   Having a drab grey colour.

n  quatre-couleur
   A technique used to decorate objects d’art (such as Fabergé’s eggs) involving an elaborate use of gold – often in four colours.

n  quercetin
   Naturally occurring yellow dye.

n  quercitron
   A natural yellow dye from the bark of the Quercus nigra or tinctoria.

n  quicksilver
   Mercury; used as the reflecting surface of mirrors.

a  quiet
   As regards colour, moderate, low key.
a quiet-coloured
‘The quiet-coloured eve’ Robert Browning Love Among the Ruins.

n quinacridone
A high-quality organic pigment first discovered in 1896 but not developed until 1958 producing a variety of hues including reds, violets, pinks, scarlets, crimsons, golds, yellows and oranges. Hence, in particular, ‘quinacridone red’.

n quinoline
A colourless substance made from coal-tar and used in the production of dyes.

n quinidine yellow
A greenish-yellow food additive used as a colorant (E104).
n  **racing colours**
The colours worn by a jockey on his **silk**s to identify the racehorse’s owner.

c  **racing green**
The dark green colour of the British racing car of the 1920’s.

c  **raddle**
A reddish brown; see **ruddle**.

vb  **raddle; to**
To paint one’s face with red paint or makeup; a variation of **ruddle**.

n  **radiance**
Rays of light; intense light or brightness.

a  **radiant**
Displaying radiance.

vb  **radiate; to**
To emit light.
n **rag-rolling**
One of the decorative effects using *broken colour* and created by rubbing a crumpled rag over a surface to which a *scumble glaze* has been applied.

n **rainbow**
The seven colours of the *spectrum* (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo (or blue/violet) and violet) which are visible in the sky in the shape of an arc and created by the combination of the reflection and refraction of sunlight through raindrops or mist. The colours of the rainbow are often remembered in the UK by the phrase ‘*Richard Of York Gave Battle Valiantly*’ indicating only six colours where blue and indigo are merged into one – blue/indigo. Although the rainbow contains an infinite number of hues it is traditionally recognised through the influence of Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) as comprising seven colours so that more realistically ‘*Richard Of York Gave Battle In Vain*’. There are many mnemonics for the rainbow colours – ‘*Roy G Biv*’ being popular in the US. See *spectrum* and *diffraction grating*.

a **rainbow-coloured**
Having the colours of the *rainbow*; multi-coloured.

a **rainbow-like**
See *iridescent*.

c **raisin**
The dark purplish colour of the raisin verging on black.

n **Rajasthan reds**
A vivid way of describing pungent red hues along with ‘*Kashmir blues*’ and ‘*Topkapi greens*’.

a **rambunctious, rumbunctious, rumbustious, robustious**
Having a ruddy *complexion* especially after drinking; boisterous, unruly or highly spirited. Probably from the Indo-European root ‘*r(e)udh*’ meaning ‘ruddy’.

c **ramoneur**
A sooty colour from *ramoner* (Fr) to sweep.

c **rare-ripe**
Peach-coloured.
raspberry
The red or purplish-red of the raspberry; also ‘raspberry-red’ and ‘crushed raspberry’.

rattan
A light shade of brown; a medium yellow.

raven
The glossy black colour of the raven; hence raven-coloured; ‘raven-coloured love’ in Shakespeare’s Titus Andronicus.

raven-black
Dark black as in Shakespeare’s Sonnet no. CXXVII ‘raven-black eyes’.

raven-haired
Having black hair.

ravenelin
A yellow pigment from fungus.

raw
As in raw sienna and raw umber referring to the absence of the need to process the earth.

raw sienna
An earth or iron oxide used in its untreated state as a yellowish-brown pigment slightly darker than yellow ochre.

raw umber
An earth used in its untreated state as a brown pigment.

ray
A beam of light.

rayed
Striped (obs.).
reactive dyes
Textile dyes (such as henna) that work as a result of a chemical reaction with the molecules of the fibres, in particular, used with viscose and cotton.

realgar
An orange-red pigment containing arsenic. See Titian’s colours.

recalescent
Glowing with heat.

receding colours
Blues and greens on a surface that have the effect of making it appear to recede; also called cool colours and retreating colours. Compare advancing colours.

reckitt
A cobalt blue after Francis Reckitt. Also a trade name of a blue used to whiten laundry.

red
The colour of blood. ‘Red’ derives from the Indo-European root *r(e)udh* meaning ruddy and perhaps from the more immediate Sanskrit word *rudhira* meaning ‘blood’. The colour of revolution and communism; of tomatoes, strawberries, fire appliances, stop lights and London buses. Of the visible spectrum, red has the longest wavelength, that is, within the range of approximately 760 and 630 nanometres. Red is one of the three additive primary colours. An indicator of danger and a symbol of courage as well as revenge; associated in medieval times with the Zodiac signs Aries and Scorpio and with the planet Mars – the ‘red planet’. In English folklore red represents good luck, health and happiness although it is also associated with the devil and blood and as an evil omen. See black. According to W B Yeats (1865-1939) red is the colour ‘of magic in almost every country’. An object which is moving away from earth shifts into the red sector of the spectrum whereas it moves into the blue part if moving towards us. Under the surface of water red can be distinguished as a colour up to a depth of 150 feet. The corresponding depth for yellow is 300 ft while for green, blue and violet the figure is 600 ft. Red is the colour next to the centre in archery. That part of the roulette table on which a player puts his chips if he wishes to gamble on a red number coming up. An article in the Journal Nature in March 2001 refers to research showing that against a green background the human eye can identify the colour red more easily than white. This facility possibly evolved as a result of the need of primates to distinguish red (and therefore riper leaves) from green
leaves and, it has been suggested, may account for the success of English football
clubs who play in a red strip. Whereas to write to someone in red ink is regarded
by some as insulting (writing in blood), in India, red is the colour of many official
documents and also of personal greeting cards.

**Red**

One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FF0000.

**Red**

Jargon for a communist; referring to the former Soviet Union.

**red 2G**

A red colouring agent used in food (E128).

**red alert**

The state of maximum readiness as regards the deployment of emergency measures.
Many national forces adopt a gradation often using yellow (high degree of alert),
orange (extreme degree of alert) and red (maximum). Applied as regards any situa-
tion where drastic action may be required. The US air defence coding uses yellow
to indicate that an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is probable; red that an
attack is imminent or in progress and white to indicate that such attack is improb-
able. See bikini alert colours and phrases.

**red arsenic**

Another name for realgar.

**red-blind**

Colour blind as regards the colour red and so on as regards other colours.

**red-blooded**

Vigorous, highly-spirited, virile, full of life.

**red-book**

Described in Stormonth’s ‘English Dictionary’ 1884 as the name of the book
‘containing all the names of all persons in the service of the state’. The Little Red
Book is the name popularly given to the thoughts of Mao called ‘Quotations from
Chairman Mao Tse-tung’.
a **redbrick**
Referring to those UK universities established during the latter part of the 19th century/early 20th century.

c **red-brown, redbrown**
Frequently found as a compound colour. Relatively few other such colour combinations occur with the same frequency although **blue-green** is common.

n **redcap**
Slang for an officer of the military police.

n **red card**
The card ceremoniously shown by a referee in football to a player sending him off for a second bookable offence. The use of the red card and **yellow card** was conceived by Ken Aston former Chairman of FIFA's referee’s committee and introduced in the 1970 World Cup.

n **red cards, the**
Those playing cards in the deck consisting of the hearts and diamonds. See **black cards**.

n **red carpet**
See **phrases**.

n **red cent**
Slang for the smallest sum of money possible. See **phrases**.

n **redcoats**
The common term used for English soldiers at the time of the American Revolution in reference to their red jackets.

n **Red Crescent**
The symbol used by the International Red Cross in its operations in Islamic countries. It has been reported that the Red Cross is considering a third symbol – the Red Diamond – for use in those places where the Red Cross and the Red Crescent might have adverse religious or cultural connotations.
n  **Red Cross**  
The international association which was established in 1864 to provide medical care but which now embraces a much wider range of humanitarian causes. Its emblem, a red cross on a white background, is the reverse of the flag of Switzerland and symbolises the neutral position of ambulances and hospitals.

vb **redden; to**  
To change one’s facial *complexion* when becoming embarrassed, stressed or angry.

a  **redder**  
The comparative of red and the only palindromic colour in the English language.

a  **reddish**  
See *-ish*.

vb **reddle; to**  
To paint with *ruddle*.

n  **reddleman**  
A purveyor of redding, reddle or *ruddle* (a red ochre) which was used by farmers to identify their sheep and goats; as figuring in Thomas Hardy’s *The Return of the Native* (1878). See *colourman*.

n  **red dwarf**  
An old star.

n  **Red Ensign**  
The British Merchant Navy’s flag with a red background and the Union Jack in the corner also referred to as the ‘red duster’.

n  **redeye, red-eye**  
An airline flight arriving early morning so as to cause reddening of the eyes of passengers; the red effect occurring to the eyes in some photographs taken by ordinary cameras. Also US slang for alcohol.
**red eyes**
Tony Blair’s devil eyes as portrayed in advertisements published by the Tories in UK’s 1997 government election. See also red-eye.

**red-faced**
The temporary reddening of the cheeks as a result, particularly, of embarrassment.

**red flag**
A signal to halt; an indication of danger; a symbol of battle, communism, socialism or revolution. See also Red Ensign.

**red giant**
A large star which having depleted its core hydrogen has become cool. See blue stars.

**red-green**
A colour considered by the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein to be a logical impossibility.

**red haematite**
An ancient iron oxide used as a pigment – see pigment.

**redhead**
Someone who has red hair, particularly, a women. See dissembling colour and hair-dye. Scotland, according to the University of Edinburgh has a very high proportion of people with red hair – possibly 10 per cent of the population – while a further 40 per cent carry the redhead gene.

**red heat**
The temperature of hot metal in the range of 500°-1,000° centigrade.

**red herring, a**
Something which throws one ‘off the scent’ or misdirects one. An irrelevancy which distracts from consideration of the basic issue in hand. Shakespeare in *King Lear* refers to ‘white herring’ being a fresh or pickled herring in contrast, says Onions in ‘A Shakespeare Glossary’, to the red herring. This when cured had a pungent smell and was used to distract the hounds from the smell of the fox in hunting.
a **red hot**
Heated to such a temperature as to glow red (particularly as regards metal).

n **Red Indian**
An offensive term for North American Indians.

n **Red Lantern**
The last-placed rider in Le Tour de France competition. See *yellow jersey*.

n **red lead**
A bright orange or red toxic pigment made from *white lead*; it has anti-corrosive properties and is used in the manufacture of protective paints and primers; also referred to as *minium*. *Massicot* is a by-product of red lead See also *litharge*.

n **red-letter day**
Any special day. Historically, a saints’ day, a feast day or some other occasion for celebration originating from the practice of indicating festive days in church calendars in red. See *black-letter day*.

n **red-light-dependent photodynamic therapy (PDT)**
The use of red light and light-sensitising drugs to cure cancer.

n **red light district**
An area in a town where prostitutes and sex-shops are situated – a red light being a sign of a brothel.

n **red lines**
See *red route*.

n **red-lining**
The practice adopted by some insurance companies of refusing cover or increasing premiums by reference to the applicant’s postcode.

n **Red Lion**
Public houses with colours in their names abound. ‘The Red Lion’ was (at least in the 1980’s before the ‘Slug and Lettuce’ genre) the most common name of all pub names, however, between 1995 and 2000, 700 pubs in Greater London had name changes. The use of the red lion as a pub sign has been associated with John of Gaunt (1340-1399). Other favoured colours are ‘black’ (especially ‘The
Black Horse’), ‘blue’ (which was sometimes chosen in allegiance to the Whigs) and ‘green’ (particularly the ‘Green Man’ which was associated with Robin Hood). In 1701 The Spectator advocated Government intervention to control ‘absurd’ inn signs such as the many ‘blue Boars, black Swans and red Lions’. In 1999 a bill was proposed by Ann Winterton MP which would have made it illegal to change the name of any pub without obtaining planning permission and consulting local opinion. The bill failed. Plus ça change!

**red mist**

‘the red mist descends as soon as drivers hear the roar of those amazing engines’ and ‘a red mist issue’ as regards the patenting of genes (both in The Times of 23.6.00). Although I cannot find this phrase in any dictionary Michael Quinion, who runs World Wide Words on the Internet, has explained all. It refers to the red film in front of the eyes generated by extreme anger. Compare the phrase ‘to see red’. World Wide Words refers to the use of the phrase in Rudyard Kipling’s Kim: ‘He was led to speak harshly by the Red Mist of Anger. That clearing from his eyes he became courteous and of affable heart’.

**red muscles**

Muscles of vertebrates containing large qualities of sarcoplasm rendering them red in colour.

**redly**

With a red hue.

**redneck**

An offensive US term for someone who is opposed to change.

**Red Nose Day**

The biennial British charity event forming part of Comic Relief distinguished by the plastic red noses worn by its participants and supporters. Comic Relief has raised £250m since 1985.

**red ochre**

An ancient form of red colorant.

**red onion**

US slang for a low class drinking joint.
**red plague**
A form of the plague referred to in Shakespeare’s *Troilus & Cressida*, *the Tempest* and *Coriolanus*.

**red planet**
The planet Mars with its red appearance.

**red route**
An urban thoroughfare in which it is illegal during particular times for traffic to stop or to park so called because of the use of red lines painted along the kerb.

**red-sanders**
A red dye made from the Red Sandalwood tree.

**Red Sea**
Apparently no-one knows why the Romans used the term ‘*Mare rubrum*’ but see cyanobacterium and phycoerythrin.

**red shift**
The phenomenon apparent in the observation of galaxies involving a shift towards the red end of the spectrum indicating that the galaxy is moving away from the earth. Objects which are moving towards earth give rise to a blue shift.

**red tape**
A time-consuming procedure requiring adherence to excessively formal and bureaucratic rules. The phrase derives from the practice of tying bundles of paper with red tape as in the case of instructions sent to barristers (although the tape is pink in colour).

**red tide**
Water containing dinophytes making it red.

**red tops**
The daily and Sunday broadsheet newspapers in the UK including *the Sun*, *the Mirror*, *the Mail*, *the Daily Express*, *the Daily Record*, *the Daily Star*, *the News of the World*, *the Mail on Sunday*, *the Sunday Mirror*, *the People*, *the Sunday Express* and *Sunday Sport*. So called because of their red mast-heads (although *the Mirror* and *the Mail*, for example, now use a black mast-head!). Also used as an adjective as in ‘red top readers’.
vb reflect; to
To redirect light either back to its point of origin or some other direction.

n reflected colour
Colour reflected from a surface.

n refraction
The bending of light as it passes from one medium to another, for example, when it passes through water or a prism thus separating the light into its various constituent wavelengths.

n refulgence
The quality of being refulgent.

a refulgent
Shining brilliantly; radiant; resplendent; gleaming.

c regency cream
Off-white.

a resulant
Shining brightly.

c Rembrandt
A yellowish-brown.

c Rembrandt’s madder
A reddish orange.

n reng
Colouring for hair combining indigo and henna.

c reseda
Light-green or grey-green colour from the mignonette plant also called Reseda luteola.
**n** resist-dyeing
A method of dyeing textiles using a ‘resist’ such as clay or wax which is applied to selected parts of the fabric before it is put into the dye-vat – the resist preventing the absorption of the dye.

**a** resplendent
Brilliant; shining.

**n** resultant colour
A third colour perceived by the viewer as a result of an optical mixture of two other juxtaposed colours.

**n** retina
The membrane surface at the back of the eyeball which is light-sensitive.

**n** retina-searing colour
Used as a vivid way of describing the bright colours of the Fauvists (see fauve).

**vb** retouch; to
To change dried colour.

**n** RGB
An acronym standing for the three primary colours red-green-blue which, as radiated light, can be mixed to produce any other colour. A combination of the three produces white light by the additive process. RGB is used for computer displays while the CMYK system is used to provide the hard copy. One of the difficulties in this is to find an effective means of converting the colour on the screen (produced by RGB) into a faithful representation in print (produced by CMYK).

**n** rhabdom
A light sensitive rod in the eyes of certain insects.

**n** rhamnus
An ancient yellow Middle Eastern dye made from berries.

**n** rhodamine
A class of synthetic dyes mainly producing red; colours include rhodamine pink.
pr  rhodo- (L)
Rose.

n  rhodopsin
A red photoreceptive pigment in the rods of the eye enabling colours to be detected and distinguished. See cones and iodopsin. Also called ‘visual purple’.

n  rhodospermin
The red colouring matter of certain red algae.

c  rhubarb
The yellowish-brown colour of rhubarb.

n  riboflavin
A yellow or orangey-yellow colouring matter used in food (E101). Also vitamin B2.

a  rich
As regards colours, fully saturated or deep.

a  rich-coloured, richly-coloured
Having deep fully-saturated colours.

c  rifle green
The dark greyish green colour of the constabulary uniform worn by certain light infantry rifle brigades of the British army in the 19th century, for example, the distinguished Rifle Brigade of Wellington’s army – nicknamed ‘The Grasshoppers’ by the French.

c  Rinmann’s green
See cobalt green.

a  risque
Off-colour.

c  roan
Reddish-brown; chestnut, sorrel; a dark hue with shade of red; as regards animals, particularly horses, a varied colour predominantly red but mixed with white and grey.
**Robin’s egg blue**
A light greeny blue colour with brown flecks resembling the egg of the Robin and used as a ceramic glaze.

**roccellin**
A red coal-tar colour used as a dye.

**rods**
Rods are extremely sensitive cells at the back of the retina of the eye which absorb light – each human eye containing 120 million rods. Rods contain the pigment rhodopsin and respond to dim light whereas cones are less light sensitive and respond only to brighter light. When light reaches the rhodopsin the molecules of the pigment release a chemical which transmits a message to the brain. As sunlight gradually replaces night the cones slowly replace the rods as the receptors of light. We experience this adjustment in our vision (called the ‘Purkinje Shift’ after the physiologist J E Purkinje (1787-1869)) when going into sunlight from a darkened room (and vice versa). Rods are sensitive only to light so that we cannot see colour when it is dark.

**Roman**
As applied to colours and pigments such as Roman ochre, Roman Lake and Roman Brown.

**Roman Brown**
A copper colour also called Hatchett’s Brown.

**ros-** *(L)*
Rose.

**rosacea**
A chronic form of acne in which the nose becomes excessively reddened. In advanced form it is called rhinophyma.

**rosaniline**
A red dyestuff derived from aniline known as magenta.

**rose**
A light crimson colour or red; pink.
n  **rosé**
Wine with a pink or light red tint achieved by taking colour from the skin of black grapes or from blending white with red wine.

a  **roseate**
Bearing the reddish or pinkish colours of roses; rosy, rose-coloured.

c  **rose bengal(e)**
A purplish red; a stain used in eye testing to highlight dry areas.

c  **rosebud**
A light pink.

a  **rose-coloured**
Having the pinkish red colour of a rose.

c  **rose doré**
The same as rose madder.

c  **roseine**
The trade name for the purple dye aniline red. See also magenta.

c  **rose madder**
A purplish red colour originally derived from the madder plant.

c  **rose marie**
A deep pink or purplish pink; also rose Pompadour and rose du Barry – both pinks.

c  **rose pink**
Either a strong pink or a purplish pink or more commonly a light red pink. See English pink.

c  **rose-red**
A vivid red.

c  **roset**
A reddish or rose lake pigment made from the Brazil tree.
a rose-tinted
Having the pinkish red colour of a rose.

c rosewood
The deep reddish brown colour of polished rosewood.

c rose-wood brown
Reddish brown.

a rosiny
Having the colour or other qualities of resin.

c rosy
The pinkish red colour of roses.

c RosyBrown
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set used for the design of websites. It has hex code #BC8F8F.

n rosy-fingered
Homer's normal epithet for the dawn in the Iliad and Odyssey.

n rottlerin
A natural Salmon-colored pigment.

n roucou
Brazilian tree yielding an orange or red dye; also called anatta.

n rouge
A powder used by jewellers (see jeweller’s rouge) and as theatrical rouge made from colcothar; the red powder made from safflower used to add colour to the face; red make-up mainly used to redden or add colour to the cheeks and often made from carmine.

c royal blue
A dark blue colour made from smalt.

c RoyalBlue
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #4169E1.
c  royal purple
   A dark purple.

c  royal yellow
   A rich yellow.

a  rubedinoous
   Reddish.

n  rubefacient
   Something which causes the skin to redden.

c  Rubens brown
   A brown ochre.

a  rubent
   Red (obs.).

a  rubescent
   Reddening, blushing; turning red.

pr  rubi-, rubr- (L)
   Red.

n  rubia
   The ancient pigment madder.

n  rubiacin
   An orange or yellow dye from the madder plant.

n  rubiate
   Indicating dyes made from the madder plant.

c  rubican
   Greyish black.

a  rubicund
   Red; inclining towards redness.
a **rubied**
Having the colour of **ruby**.

a **rubiferous**
Red.

a **rubiform**
Red.

vb **rubify; to**
To redden.

pr **rubigin-** (L)
Rusty.

a **rubiginous**
Having the reddish-brown colour of rust.

a **rubine**
Ruby-coloured.

a **rubineous**
Ruby-coloured.

a **rubious**
Ruby-coloured. *Diana’s lip is not more smooth and rubious* Shakespeare’s *Twelfth Night* Act 1 Scene 4.

n **rubor**
Redness.

n **rubric**
A red earth or **ochre**; a heading or entry to a piece of writing or a manuscript originally so called because these were frequently in red. Also as an adjective indicating that something is written or printed in red.

a **rubrical**
Marked with red.
rubricate; to
To mark with red.

rubriform
Red (obs.).
ruby
A rich red with a blue tint; hence ‘ruby red’.

ruddle, redde, raddle
Red ochre or red chalk; crayon used in drawing and produced from red iron ochre and clay. See reddenman.

ruddle; to
To make red with ochre.

ruddy
Reddish.

rufescent
Reddish; turning red.

rufi- (L)
Red.

ruficarpous
Having red fruit.

ruficaudate
Having a red tail.

rufous
Brownish-red.

rufulous
Brownish-red.
rushlight
The light of a rush candle.
c  **russet**
   The colour of autumn; a shade of reddish-brown. From the course common cloth of the same name, hence the use of the word in the phrase ‘russet yeas’ from Shakespeare’s *Love’s Labour’s Lost* does not refer to the colour, but means ‘simple’ or ‘homespun’.

c  **Russian blue**
   A light blue.

c  **rust**
   Reddish-brown.

c  **rust brown**
   Reddish-brown.

c  **rusty**
   Having the colour of rust; discoloured or faded.

a  **rutilant**
   Glowing with a ruddy or golden light; shining; brightly coloured in yellow, red or orange.

a  **rutile**
   Shining red.

n  **rutile**
   A form of titanium dioxide.

a  **rutilous**
   Having a shiny red colour.

n  **rya**
   The colourful pattern followed in the making of the handwoven Swedish rug of the same name.
**s’graffito**
The technique of scratching away oil colour to produce a textural effect or to designate an outline. Sometimes referred to as ‘scratching out’ or ‘scraping back’. Also used in watercolour painting.

**sabelline**
Having the dark brown colour of the fur of the small carnivore, the **sable**.

**sable**
A poetic word for black and used particularly in heraldry; ‘sable-coloured melancholy’ Shakespeare’s *Loves Labours Lost* Act 1 Scene 1. However, curiously the fur of the sable is brown. Also used to describe a yellowish brown colour.

**SAD**
See *seasonal affective disorder*.

**sad**
Dull, dark.

**saddle-coloured**
Having a tanned *complexion*. 
c SaddleBrown
A dark brown – one of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code \#8B4513.

n safety colours
Those colours used in conjunction with various symbols, pictograms and signs designed to draw attention to health and safety hazards and to provide information and guidance particularly in the workplace and in public areas. Red is customarily used on signs containing prohibitions or indicating danger or the location of fire-fighting equipment. Blue is used on mandatory signs (such as ‘Wear ear protectors’); yellow is often used on warning signs (‘Danger Guard Dogs’) and green appears on signs which indicate emergency exits and items such as first-aid boxes. There are many standards including those laid down in European Directives and, in the UK, the British Standards Institute (‘BSi’). Standards are also set by many organizations including the International Organization for Standardization (‘ISO’) and the European Organization for Nuclear Research (‘CERN’) which, for example, requires visible pipes to be colour-coded as follows: green – for pipes carrying water, light blue – air; silver-grey – steam; brown – flammable oils/liquids; white – oxygen; amber – other gases; purple – acids; and black – bases.

n safflower
A plant whose petals were used to make red dye. A drying oil used to alter the consistency and drying time of oil colours.

c saffron
An orangey-red colour or deep yellow.

n saffron
A yellowish-orange colorant made from the crocus.

n safranine, safranin
The yellow colouring matter of saffron (also referred to as polychroite) produced from the safflower. Now refers to a red or yellowish-red coal-tar dye used on wool and silks.

c sage-green
The greyish or yellowish green colour of the leaves of the sage plant.
c **sage-grey**
A greyish olive colour.

c **Sahara**
A shade of brown; also ‘Sahara sand colour’.

c **sallow**
Light olive green.

a **sallow**
As regards the *complexion*, a yellowish colouring; pale.

c **salmon**
The orange-pink colour of the flesh of the salmon.

c **Salmon**
One of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #FA8072.

c **salmon pink**
A deep pink.

c **salmon red**
An orangey-red.

c **sand**
A light yellowy-grey.

c **sandalwood**
A reddish brown.

a **sanded**
Having the colour of sand. Shakespeare’s *Midsummer Night’s Dream* Act 4 Scene 1. ‘My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind, So flewed, so sanded’.

c **Sanders blue**
See verditer.
c **sandstone**
A reddish brown.

a **sandy**
Having the colour of sand.

c **SandyBrown**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #F4A460.

c **sang-de-boeuf**
A deep red colour particularly used as a glaze for old Chinese porcelain. Literally, ‘oxblood’.

c **sang-de-dragon**
See dragon’s blood.

pr **sangui-, sanguini-** (L)
Blood-red, blood.

c **sanguine**
Blood-red.

n **sanguine**
A red crayon containing iron oxide; also a drawing produced with the use of such crayons.

a **sanguineous**
Having the colour of blood.

a **sanguinolent**
Having the same colour as blood.

n **santalin**
The chemical which gives sandalwood its red colour.

c **santaupé**
A light pinkish grey.
n **sap colours**
Pigments made from vegetable juices such as sap green.

c **sap green**
A yellowy green colour originally made in medieval times from the berries of the buckthorn bush. Modern sap green oil paint is usually a coal tar lake.

c **sapele**
The reddish-brown of the wood of the same name when it has been polished.

c **sapphire**
A brilliant blue after the precious stone of the same name. Hence, the adjective ‘sapphirine’.

a **sarcoline**
Flesh-coloured.

c **sard**
Deep orange-red – the colour of a form of chalcedony of the same name.

c **sarplier**
Possibly derived from a Greek word meaning the colour of withered vine leaves (see feuillemorte).

a **saturated**
As regards colour, refers to the purity or amount of white light mixed with a particular hue. The most saturated colours contain no white light. Lavender (a mixture of violet and white) and pink (a mixture of red and white) are low saturated colours.
n **saturation**
The intensity or purity of a hue; the extent of its colourfulness; the strength or richness of a colour indicating whether it is vivid or dull. The colours of the greatest purity are those in the spectrum. A colour with a very low purity is on the verge of becoming grey. The measure of the amount of colour in a particular shade is measured on a scale so that a saturation of 0 indicates an absence of colour whereas a saturation of (240) produces the maximum and brightest colour. The degree of saturation can be indicated by reference to a large number of adjectives including: brilliant, dark, deep, dull, dusky, faint, light, medium, moderate, pale, strong, weak and vivid. Saturation is referred to in some systems of colour notation as ‘chroma’ or ‘intensity’ and was first used in relation to the process of dyeing textiles.

c **savannah**
A light brown.

c **saxe blue**
A light blue produced from Saxon blue; a greyish blue colour. Also referred to simply as ‘saxe’.

n **Saxon blue, Saxony blue**
A blue dye made from indigo.

c **scarlet**
A bright orange-red; the colour of the clothing of people of importance in the Bible, for example, Saul (II Samuel, i: 24) and hence an indication of royalty or pre-eminence. Scarlet, it is thought, was originally the name of a type of rich cloth – many colours originate from the name of the cloth normally bearing that colour – see perse.
**Scarlet day**
A day on which ceremonial gowns or robes are worn. According to Cambridge University rules, only black and scarlet gowns could be worn on a Scarlet day, but the rule was changed in 1998.

**scarlet fever**
An infectious disease characterised by a scarlet rash; also known as scarlatina.

**scarlet lady (woman)**
An abusive term for a prostitute or woman of low morals.

**scarlet thread**
The thread used to indicate that, of Judah’s twins, Zerak rather than Perez was the first born. Although Perez was the first out of the womb, Zerak had shown his hand first. *Genesis* xvii: 28,30. Hence the scarlet thread is an allusion to primogeniture.

**scattering**
The phenomenon which gives rise to the sky appearing to be blue in colour – blue light being created as a result of sunlight passing through earth’s atmosphere.

**Scheele’s green**
A toxic yellowish green pigment discovered in 1775 by the Swede Carl Scheele (1742-1786) and used in paint and in colouring wallpaper. Also called mineral green.

**schiller**
A lustre particularly as applied to certain minerals.

**schistaceous**
Of the colour of slate.

**schistous**
A shade of blue.

**Schweinfurt(h) green**
See emerald green.
n  **sciagraphy, skiagraphy**  
Shadow-painting; painting only the outline or shadow of an object.

a  **scialytic**  
Casting shadows.

n  **sciamachy**  
A fight with an imaginary foe – literally a fight with a shadow.

n  **sciaphobia**  
The fear of shadows.

a  **scintillant**  
Scintillating.

vb  **scintillate; to**  
To sparkle.

a  **scintillating**  
Twinkling, sparkling, emitting flashes of flight.

n  **scintillation**  
A spark of light.

n  **sclererythrin**  
A red colouring agent.

c  **Scotch blue**  
A dark purplish blue.

c  **Scotch grey**  
A green shade of grey also called olive grey.

pr  **scoto- (G)**  
Darkness.

n  **scotograph**  
An instrument for writing in the dark. Hence ‘scotography’. 
n  scotophobia
The fear of darkness.

n  scotopia
The ability of the eyes to adapt to dim light. See photopia.

n  scumble glaze
An oil medium, which can be either clear or coloured, to which a variety of broken colour processes may be applied to produce a decorative effect.

vb  scumble; to
To soften dry colour by applying a layer of opaque colour or glaze over it; also as a noun, the stain or glaze itself. Hence, 'scumbling'.

c  sea-green
A clear bluish-green; a yellowish-green; a colour in the Ostwald Circle.

c  SeaGreen
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #2E8B57.

c  seal
Dark brown.

a  searing
As regards colours, (particularly red), having the appearance of scorching or burning.

c  Seashell
A light brownish grey colour – one of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFF5EE.

n  seasonal affective disorder ('SAD')
A medical condition the symptoms of which include depression and lethargy and the treatment for which is exposure to full-spectrum light. Light is used to treat many other conditions including cancer. See colour therapy, photodynamic therapy.

c  seaweed green
A yellowish green.
sebaceous
Having a resemblance to tallow in colour.

secondary colours
As regards surface colour, violet, orange and green each being colours resulting from the mixture of two of the primary colours, namely, red and blue, red and yellow and yellow and blue respectively. In each case the excluded colour is the complementary. Hence, violet is the complementary of the excluded primary, namely, yellow; orange is the complementary of blue and, finally, green is the complementary of red. See complementary colours. Further mixing can produce tertiary colours and quaternary colours. In coloured light, green is a primary colour whereas yellow is a secondary colour.

see-through
Transparent.

selenium
A light-sensitive chemical element used in photoelectric cells and photocopiers and taking various forms including a red powder.

self-black
Naturally black – that is not as a result of being dyed.

self colour
A uniform or natural colour.

self-coloured
Having only one uniform colour.

semantic
Those colourings or markings of animals (for example poisonous animals) which serve as a warning.

semi-opaque
A surface which is partially transparent. See opaque.
**semi-permanent**
A hair-dye which remains effective for about 6 to 8 washes. A ‘tone on tone’ is a form of semi-permanent process lasting for perhaps 16 washes. A ‘wash-in-wash out’ is a temporary water-based rinse. See permanent and colour-fade.

**sempervirent**
Evergreen.

**sepia**
Reddish dark brown originally prepared from ink of the cuttlefish and used as a replacement for bistre from the 18th century.

**septicoloured or septi-coloured**
Having seven colours. Oddly, there does not seem to be a word in current usage to indicate six coloured items. See bichrome, pentachromic, tetrachromatic, tricoloured, trichromatic, two-coloured and two-tone.

**sere-coloured**
Parti-coloured.

**Sevres blue**
A deep blue.

**sfumato**
As regards paintings and drawings, subtle gradations from dark to light.

**shade**
A colour to which has been added black or any other dark hue (often the colour’s complementary) produces a shade of that colour.

**shading**
The act of comparing rolls of wallpaper to make sure they are all of the same shade.

**shadow**
An area of comparative darkness caused by something blocking off direct sunlight.

**shaft**
In relation to light, a beam or ray.
c shammy
The yellowish-brown or fawn of shammy leather.

n sheen
Lustre, shine, radiance.

a sheep-hued
Having the colour of sheeps’ fleece.

a sheer
As regards colours, pure, unadulterated.

n shellac
A resin from the lac insect which is used in inks and paints to aid water resistance and to provide a glossy finish. See lacquer.

c shellfish-purple
A shade of purple which Gage in his ‘Colour and Meaning’ says was associated in the Middle Ages with puniceus (see primary colours).

a sherry-coloured
Having a brown colour; ‘sherry-coloured eyes’ used in Galsworthy’s Man of Property.

n shikonim
A natural bronze-coloured pigment.

vb shimmer; to
To gleam.

a shimmering
Glistening, emitting a flickering light.

n shine
Brightness, lustre.

vb shine; to
To emit light.
a **shining**
Emitting light, beaming, glistening.

a **shiny**
Having a glossy, lustrous or burnished surface; bright.

c **shocking pink**
A garish variety of pink.

c **shoe grey**
Presumably the grey of grey leather shoes.

a **shot**
Many-coloured.

n **shot**
Usually descriptive of silk woven with the warp and weft having different colours.

c **shrimp**
A vivid pink colour.

n **siderite**
An iron ore producing a brown pigment.

c **sienese drab**
A reddish-yellow brown.

c **sienna, siena**
A brown hue with a reddish or yellowish tinge but orange-red or reddish-brown when burnt. All sienna colours are named after *Siena* in Tuscany, Italy – but spelt ‘Sienna’ in English. The name of the earth from which the colour is derived is called ‘terra di Sienna’.

c **Sienna**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #A0522D.

n **sienna**
An earth used in its natural state as a yellowish-brown pigment; see also raw sienna and burnt sienna.
c  **sienna brown**  
Cocoa colour.

c  **signal red**  
A vivid red. Coloured lights are now used extensively on railway systems all over the world as warning signals in preference to semaphore signals which can take the form of either coloured flags or mechanical arms operated by signal boxes. A red signal usually requires a train driver to stop; yellow (or in some countries, amber) to slow down or to proceed with caution and green to proceed. The Automatic Warning System (AWS) used on the UK railway network warns the driver by ringing a bell when a green signal is passed and a klaxon if he passes a red signal. The Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), a variant of AWS, is gradually replacing it in the UK but neither system is as effective in avoiding accidents as the computerised Automatic Train System (ATP) which can automatically halt a train going through a red signal.

c  **signal yellow**  
A colour once popular with the makers of motor cars possibly because yellow vehicles are, apparently, less often involved in accidents than vehicles of other colours.

n  **signature colour**  
A distinctive colour which is particularly characteristic of an artist or designer and often serves to identify him or her. See, for example, **Cherokee red** and Turner’s use of **yellow**.

c  **sil**  
An ancient mineral which came to mean yellow and later violet or blue.

n  **silk colours**  
Pigments specially created for decorating or painting silk.

c  **silk green**  
A yellowish green.

n  **silks**  
The cap and the coat or jacket worn by a racehorse jockey bearing the colours of the racehorse owner. See **racing colours**.
A DICTIONARY OF COLOUR

Silurian
Paper on which is found two contrasting colours.

c silver
The lustrous colour of the precious metal – hence ‘silver-coloured’. Associated in medieval times with the Zodiac sign Cancer and with the Moon. According to Godfrey Smith in ‘Beyond the Tingle Quotient’ this is one of the most beautiful words in the English language. Other words considered by him as beautiful are ‘gossamer’, ‘dawn’, ‘twilight’, ‘golden’ and ‘mist’. The name given to one of the E food additives (E174) providing a metallic surface colour.

Silver
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #C0C0C0.

c silver grey
A bluish-grey.

silver jubilee
A twenty-fifth anniversary. The term ‘jubilee’ is used for any grand celebration marking the passage of 25 years or more although it derives from the Hebrew ‘yovel’ which indicated a 50TH anniversary. Queen Victoria highjacked the word ‘jubilee’ for the celebrations of her 60TH anniversary on the throne in 1897 which was described as her ‘60th Jubilee’ to distinguish it from her 50th anniversary which had previously merely been called ‘the Jubilee’ – ‘50th Jubilee’ then being a tautology.

silver-leaf
Silver which has been beaten thinly.

silverly
Having the appearance of silver.

silver medal
The prize for second position in a competition. See gold medal.

silvern
Made of silver.
**silver-plate**
Tableware and other utensils made of silver.

**silverpoint**
A drawing made on specially prepared paper using a silver pencil. The technique originated in Italy in the Middle Ages.

**silver screen**
A cliché for the cinema; or the cinema screen.

**Silver Stick**
The commanding officer of the Household Cavalry. He has ceased since 1998 to appear at the Queen’s State opening of Parliament although Gold Stick in Waiting, the Colonel of the Household Cavalry, will continue to be present.

**silver surfer**
A euphemism for the elderly. According to an internet poll reported in *The Evening Standard* (16.3.00) the elderly prefer being referred to as ‘wrinklies’. Next in popularity comes ‘silver surfer’ followed by ‘golden ager’.

**silver-tongued**
Eloquent.

**silverware**
Cutlery and other tableware made from silver or silver-plated.

**silver wedding**
A twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

**silver-white**
White lead used as a pigment; the same as *Cremnitz white*; ‘*lady-smocks all silver-white*’ Shakespeare’s *Love’s Labour’s Lost* Act 5 Scene 2. See *flake-white*.

**silvery**
Having the appearance or sheen of silver.
simple colours
The colours blue, red and yellow were, according to the chemist and philosopher Robert Boyle (1627-1691) and the artist Christof le Blon (1670-1741), the three ‘simple’ colours. It was le Blon who considered that all colours could be derived from this triad and who first made the vital distinction between coloured light and pigment colour. See subtractive process and also essential colours.

simultaneous contrast
The phenomenon occurring when certain colours (particularly complementary colours) juxtaposed in certain conditions (for example, in small uniform patches) produce the appearance of another colour or cause each other to be intensified.

sinoper, sinople, sinopia, sinopite, sinope, sinopis, sinopic
An ancient light red ochre or earth used as a pigment originating from the Black Sea city in Paphlagonia, Greece (but now in Turkey) known as Sinop. Sinop has had many names including Sinopē and Sinopis by which the earth also became to be known. ‘Sinoper’ by extension was used to indicate the colour red, however, such is the inconstancy of ancient colourwords that sinople until the 15th century also referred to the colour green – particularly in heraldry. The Greeks painted their ships in many colours including in particular sinopic red. Sinopia also means the initial rough sketch (using the reddish brown colour of sinoper) used to prepare frescoes. Sometimes also referred to as cinnabar. See also miltos and Venetian red.

sinople green
A shade of green particularly in heraldry but see previous entry.

size
A dilute solution applied to prime canvasses, panels and other supports to inhibit the absorption of paint or oil. Also used as a medium in watercolour painting.

sketch
An outline drawing.

skewbald
Describing horses coloured with patches of white and some other colour, but not black – a horse with white and black patches being described as piebald.
**Skiapodes**
Mythical folk from Libya with huge feet used to provide shade from the sun.

**sky**
Light blue.

**sky blue**
A light blue. The sky appears blue because the blue end of the sun’s rays are gradually filtered as they reach earth causing a scattering of blue light.

**SkyBlue**
One of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #87CEEB.

**sky-colour**
The blue of the sky. See **sky blue**.

**skyey**
Like the sky in colour.

**skyglow**
The faint colour of the sky at night resulting from the reflection of the sun on the dust in space.

**skyrin**
A natural dark orange pigment.

**slaister; to**
To paint or add colour in a vulgar manner, particularly as regards the application of make-up.

**slate**
A dark bluish-grey resembling that of slate.

**SlateBlue**
One of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #6A5ACD.
a slate-coloured
The bluish-grey of slate.

c slate grey, slate-grey
The colour of grey slate. A dark grey.

c SlateGray
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #708090.

c sludge-green
A deep blackish green.

a sludgy
Having the colour of sludge.

c smalt
A blue colour sometimes referred to as a pale colour but more often a deep blue. The pigment was made from pulverised glass called smalt which had been coloured by means of cobalt oxide. Used extensively in the 16th and 17th centuries as a blue pigment, but subsequently replaced by ultramarine.

c smaragdine
Emerald green.

n smear
A smudge or a dirty mark.

c smoke
A bluey-grey.

c smoky
The grey colour of smoke.

a smouldering
Used to describe colours as in ‘smouldering scarlet’ in the description of the shrub the Camellia.
n  **smudge**
   A dirty mark, stain or blot.

n  **smut**
   Soot; black spot.

c  **smutty**
   The dark sooty colour of smut.

n  **snip**
   As regards horses, a white spot on the muzzle.

n  **snooker balls**
   In snooker the white ball is the struck ball. The point score for potting the colours is – red 1, yellow 2, green 3, brown 4, blue 5, pink 6 and black 7.

c  **Snow**
   One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFFAFA.

n  **Snow White**
   See zinc white (and the friend of the seven dwarfs Bashful, Doc, Dopey, Grumpy, Happy, Sleepy and Sneezy).

c  **snowy**
   The colour of snow – pure white. Also used to describe whiteness as in ‘snowy-white’.

a  **snuff-coloured**
   Having the brown or yellowish-brown colour of snuff; also ‘snuff-brown’.

a  **sober-coloured**
   Dark-coloured; shabby.

n  **Society of Dyers & Colorists, The**
   Founded in 1884 it promotes the advancement of Colour Science.

n  **sodium lights**
   More properly ‘sodium-discharge lamps’. Used extensively in street lighting because they are very cost-effective.
**a**  **soft**  
In relation to colour, subdued. Hence, softened.

**n**  **soft colours**  
See cool colours.

**a**  **soft-focussed**  
Descriptive of film or photographs where the image has been blurred or muted to create a particular effect.

**n**  **solar orange**  
The orange colour of sunlight as perceived by the Impressionist painter George Seurat (1859-1891) and hence the colour of the dots interspersed by him in painting green grass in the light of the sun.

**n**  **solar spectrum**  
The range of visible light shown in a rainbow or reproduced by sunlight shining through a prism. See spectrum.

**c**  **solferino**  
The bright bluish-red or crimson dye discovered in Italy after the battle of Solferino in 1859.

**n**  **Solution to blue-green crossword problem**  
See blue-green: ‘adult’.

**n**  **Solution to coloured hat problem**  
See coloured hat problem 1. If No.1 sees that No.2 and No.3 are wearing hats of the same colour he will know that his hat must be of the other colour and would be expected to speak out. However, if No.1 is silent No.2 will know from that silence that No.2’s hat cannot be the same colour as No. 3’s so that No. 2 can. in that event, immediately announce the colour of his own hat – the colour contrary to that of No.3.

**n**  **solvent**  
A chemical used to dilute oil paints and to clean brushes.

**a**  **sombre**  
As regards colours, dull or dark; having a gloomy aspect.
sombrous
As regards colour, having a sombre effect.

son et lumière
A staged production at night often at an historic sight and consisting of an illuminated spectacle with narration and/or music.

sooty
Black in colour; having a similar colour to soot.

sorbier
A dark burgundy.

sorrel
Reddish-brown, particularly in reference to horses.

spadiceous
Reddish-brown; having the colouring of the fruit, the date.

spangled
Covered with glittering points of light.

Spanish
Indicating pigments or colours considered to originate in Spain.

Spanish black
A black pigment made from calcined cork.

Spanish ferreto
A reddish-brown pigment. See Venetian red.

Spanish red
A bright red.

Spanish red oxide
A bright red pigment used for staining and made from iron oxide.
c  **Spanish white**
Whiting; also called Paris white.

vb  **sparkle; to**
To glisten or to scintillate.

a  **sparkling**
Discharging bright points of light.

n  **spattering**
The technique of flicking paint onto a surface to create a particular effect such as the appearance of sand.

n  **speck**
A small spot of colour.

n  **speckle**
A small spot of colour.

a  **speckled**
Bearing small spots or marks of colour especially as regards birds.

n  **spectra**
The plural of spectrum.

a  **spectral**
Relating to the spectrum.

n  **spectral colour**
The colours of the spectrum, namely, those seen when white light is passed through a prism. See primary colours.

n  **spectrometer**
An instrument for studying the spectrum of a light source.

n  **spectrophotometer**
An instrument used to measure the intensity of colour.
n **spectroscopy**
One of several techniques for measuring and assessing the colour of a pigment including EDX (energy-dispersive X-ray analysis), microspectral analysis and FTIR (Fourier-transform infrared). Another technique called ‘Raman micro probe spectroscopy’ has been used to examine the chemical components of the ink used in the Vinland Map and to prove it a fake thus discrediting the theory that the Vikings reached North America before Christopher Columbus.

n **spectrum**
The range of colours produced by the dispersal of white light through a prism – first explained by Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727). The colour spectrum is a continuous band of merging colours the divisions of which depend on the speed at which the colours comprising white light travel through a prism – red light, for example, having the longest wavelength, thus passes through a prism more quickly than colours with shorter wavelengths. The colour spectrum extends from invisible infrared passing through the seven visible colours of the rainbow (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet) and ends with the invisible ultraviolet. The colour spectrum always displays itself in the same fashion whether in the spray of a water fountain, in a crystal glass, through a prism or in the rain. The full electromagnetic spectrum embraces many different kinds of energy from radio waves, microwaves, radar, infrared light through to ultraviolet light, X-rays, and other short wavelength high energy radiation such as gamma rays. Apparently, bees’ vision embraces ultraviolet light and owls can see into the infrared part of the spectrum.

a **spicy**
‘sprüc colours’ *The Times* (12.3.99).

c **spinach green**
Olive green or a yellowish green.

c **spinel red**
The scarlet or purplish red colour of the precious stone of the same name similar to the ruby.

n **spirit colour**
Pigment mixed with a very thin application of fluid and formerly used as a varnish; colours or dyes such as ‘spirit-blue’, ‘spirit-yellow’ and ‘spirit-brown’ made from a tin solution.
a **splendent**
Brilliant.

n **split complementary colours**
In relation to any colour on a colour wheel, those two colours which are either side of its complementary the three together making a pleasing triad of colours.

vb **spot; to**
To mark with spots.

n **spot**
A small mark.

n **spotlight**
A lamp casting a strong focussed beam.

a **spotted**
Having spots of colour or similar markings.

n **spraing**
A highly-coloured streak.

a **sprainged**
Marked with coloured streaks or stripes (obs.).

c **spray**
A light bluish green.

a **spring**
An adjective used in the fashion trade to describe those colours considered to be appropriate for wear in spring and in colour psychology to classify and differentiate between certain colour tones in their appropriateness for different personality types.

c **spring green**
The yellowy-green of young leaves.

c **SpringGreen**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #00FF7F.
spruce
Various a shade of mauve, a yellowish green, a grey-green and a dark green!

stain
A chemical compound used in laboratory work.

stain; to
To colour something chemically; to soil clothing, carpet etc accidentally. Scientists at the University of California have found that the popular method of using salt or white wine to remove red wine stains was the least effective of the methods tested. A mixture of hydrogen peroxide and liquid soap was far more effective.

stained glass
Coloured glass stained in the process of manufacture and used for decorative effect especially in windows. To be contrasted with painted glass. Stained glass was often painted to add further colour.

staining pigment
A transparent watercolour pigment which cannot be removed from the painted surface without leaving some of its colour.

stammel
The red colour of the coarse cloth of the same name once used in making undergarments; the dye itself used in making such cloth.

stark
As regards colours, dark.

startle colours
The vivid colours on animals or insects intended to frighten predators and sometimes revealed on their approach.

steel blue
A greenish or greyish blue with a resemblance to the colour of steel. Another name for Prussian blue. See also Steel Blue.

SteelBlue
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #4682B4.
c **steel grey**
A dark grey. Also ‘steel-black’.

n **stencil**
A painting or drawing created by applying colour to a surface which is masked by paper cut to a particular design so that the result is the shape of that design. The cut-out itself.

n **stercobilin**
The colouring agent in urine and faeces.

pr **stigmato-** *(G)*
Spotted.

c **stil de grain**
A bright yellow lake; the pigment itself.

a **stippled**
Covered with spots of paint; hence ‘stippling’, a technique using the tip of the paintbrush. Also a **broken colour** effect produced by applying a brush, rag or sponge to a wet painted surface.

c **stone**
A yellowish grey colour; also ‘stone-coloured’.

c **stone blue**
A medium blue colour.

a **storm-darken’d**
As used in *Where My Books Go* W B Yeats (1865-1939).

a **stramineous**
Straw-coloured.

c **straw**
Yellow.
**straw-coloured**
Having the pale yellow colour of straw. One of the colours which steel takes on when heated and which indicates that the steel has reached the crucial stage of having become annealed and thus less brittle. See heat-induced colours.

**strawberry**
The red of the fruit, strawberry. This derives not from ‘straw’ but from ‘strayberries’ so that there is no more straw in strawberries than there are apples in pineapples or grapes in grapefruit. Also ‘crushed strawberry’ – the colour of the crushed fruit.

**strawberry blonde**
A reddish blonde; used particularly as regards a person’s hair. As a noun this refers to a person having such colour hair.

**strawberry roan**
A chestnut-red colour describing horses in particular.

**streak**
A narrow and irregular stripe of a colour; a marking on animals and also used in reference to dyed tufts of hair.

**streaked**
Covered with streaks. Also ‘streaky’.

**striae**
Narrow stripes or bands of colour. The singular is ‘stria’.

**striated**
Marked with streaks or furrows.

**strident**
As regards colours, loud or garish.

**string**
The colour of string, a light beige-brown or yellow-grey.
strip
A familiar term given to the kit with its distinctive colours and configuration worn by the players of a particular football, rugby, hockey or other team.

stripe
A strip or band of colour. ‘Any colour as long as it’s stripes’ – headline in The Evening Standard (16.11.00).

striped
Bearing stripes.

strobe light
Electric apparatus emitting rapidly flashing beams of light.

strong
As regards colour, intense.

strontium yellow
Yellow made from strontium chromate also called strontium chromate yellow.

structural colours
Those effects (for example, iridescence) which some animals can create by making some modification to their skin or top layer.

Stygian
Black in colour as the river Styx – the river of hell in ancient mythology. See acherontic.

subdued
As regards colours, lacking in vividness.

subfusc
Dingy, dusky, dull.

subjective colour
See accidental colour.
**n**  **sublimed blue lead**  
A grey pigment used on iron and steel as a rust inhibitor.

**a**  **substantive**  
Descriptive of a pigment or dye which attaches itself without the need for a mordant.

**n**  **subtractive primary colours**  
The colours cyan, magenta and yellow (also referred to as the subtractive primaries) combinations of which in photography and in printing can, by the **subtractive process**, produce **primary colours**. These three colours can absorb nearly all the wavelengths – cyan absorbs red and orange; magenta absorbs green and yellow absorbs blue and violet. The subtractive primaries exactly complement the three primary colours – red, green and blue.

**n**  **subtractive process**  
The process whereby colours are absorbed to leave a residual colour so that starting with, say, white paper and superimposing successive coloured images (cyan, magenta and yellow – **the subtractive primary colours**) the unwanted colours are replaced by the desired colour. The admixture of all three of these colours produces an (imperfect) black. The above process is referred to as ‘subtractive’ because the more colours that are added the greater will be the absorption of coloured light waves so that, in consequence, less colour will be reflected back to the viewer – black absorbing ALL light waves. See **primary colours** and **additive primary colours**.

**n**  **successive contrast**  
See **after image**.

**a**  **succulent**  
As regards colours, rich.

**a**  **suede-coloured**  
Having the colour of light brown suede leather.

**vb**  **suffuse; to**  
To spread colour over something; usually used in the passive as in ‘suffused with colour’.
**sugar-almond**
Indicating a pale colour as in ‘sugar-almond colours’ and ‘sugar-almond pastel’.

**sugar-mouse-pink**
A pale pink.

**sugar-pink**
One of the colours in Winifred Nicholson’s 1944 ‘Chart of Colours’.

**sulphur**
A yellowy-green colour similar to the colour of sulphur; but see also sulphur yellow.

**sulphur yellow**
The pale yellow of sulphur; hence ‘sulphur-coloured’.

**sulphureous**
Having the yellow colour of sulphur.

**sultan red**
A red dye.

**sumach black**
A black dye from Sumach plant.

**sumach, sumac**
A shrub or tree the leaves of which produce a variety of yellow, brown and black dyes such as sumach black.

**sumi**
Ink originating in Japan.

**summer**
An adjective used in the fashion trade to describe those colours considered to be appropriate for wear in summer and in colour psychology to classify and differentiate between certain colour tones in their appropriateness for different personality types.
c **summer-sky blue**
The azure blue colour of the sky on a bright day. See sky blue.

c **sun yellow**
A bright yellow. See maize. However, from space the sun appears to be white. The sun appears yellow from earth because sunlight is affected by the atmosphere which filters the blue end of the spectrum leaving yellow light to predominate. As evening approaches and the sun drops toward the horizon its rays have further to travel gradually allowing more blue light to be filtered so as to give the sun the appearance of orange or pink and then red.

a **sun-drenched**
Bathed in sunlight.

c **sun-glow, sunglow**
The pink or yellowish glow of the sun particularly at sunrise or after sunlight.

a **sunbaked**
Subjected to the persistent heat of the sun – particularly as regards the ground.

n **sunbeam**
A ray of light emanating from the sun.

c **sunburn**
A 1932 Barker’s catalogue had tennis shirts in self colours of ‘sunburn’; this is an old colour term recorded as early as 1590.

c **sunflower**
A dark yellow.

n **sunflower seed**
The oil of some varieties of sunflower seed is apparently capable of enhancing oil paints and enabling them to retain their brightness.

n **sunlight**
Light coming from the sun.

a **sunny**
A weather aspect involving sunshine.
a  sunrise
Describing bright yellow or orange colours.

n  sunset yellow FCF
An artificial yellow colour additive used in packet soups, cordials and in preparing curry dishes (E110). Research at the Asthma and Allergy Research Centre suggests that E110 might lead to hyperactivity in children.

n  sunshine
The light of the sun.

n  sunspots
The dark spots on the sun’s surface indicating the cooler parts of the sun.

n  Super Black
The darkest colour ever developed – NPL Super Black as it is called – is a black coating made from nickel alloy and phosphorus invented by British scientists at the National Physical Laboratory and claimed to be 25 times blacker than ordinary black paint. It absorbs 97.7 per cent of an overhead light source. As regards light hitting a surface at an angle, NPL Super Black absorbs a far greater proportion of this than would a surface covered in any other black.

n  surface colour
Pigment and paint colour as opposed to coloured light and digital images.

c  swamp green
A dark murky green.

n  swart
Dusky, black, blackening.

a  swarthy
Dark skinned; ‘a swarthy Ethiope’ Shakespeare’s Two Gentlemen of Verona Act 2 Scene 6.

n  swatch
A sample usually of cloth or paper bound together to form a swatch-book for potential customers to view the range of a manufacturer’s products and their colours.
n  **swirl**
A spiral shaped curled pattern.

n  **Sylvester Petra-Sancta**
The system devised by Sylvester Petra-Sancta which enables the main **heraldic colours** to be represented in black and white drawings thus: azure (by horizontal lines), gules (perpendicular lines), sable (horizontal and perpendicular crossed lines) vert (lines from left top to bottom right), purpure (lines from right top to bottom left). Or is represented by dots and argent by a plain white background.

n  **synæsthesia**
An incurable but harmless neurological condition of one in every 2000 of the population (mainly women) where the stimulation received by one sense is responded to by another sense. Synæsthesia (meaning ‘sensory union’) takes many forms the most common being the sensation of colour being evoked by sound – referred to as **colour hearing** and **audition colorée** where sounds (particularly vowel sounds) are involuntarily associated with particular colours. Very often individual letters of the alphabet or words are associated with colours – each person having his or her own set of colours. Some synæsthetes taste shapes or smell sounds. The study by scientists of synæsthesia is proving helpful in understanding how the human brain works.
The dark brown colour of tobacco.

Having a colour which is streaked with darker-coloured stripes as with the tabby-cat. Taffeta or silk with a striped pattern. Anything which is striped. Also a plain weave canvas.

A touch or spot of colour. Hence, ‘tachisme’ – abstract art consisting of blotches of paint irregularly applied.

The use of different surfaces or materials each associated with a particular colour thus enabling the blind by means of touch to determine the colour of the object. Used, for example, on special maps such as have been produced by London Underground.

Toffee-coloured.

The colour of tallow. Hence ‘tallowy’ – similar to tallow in colour.
c  **tan**  
The brown or tawny colour of tanned leather; sun-burn in relation to the complexion.

c  **Tan**  
A dark green colour – one of the 140 colours in the **X11 Color Set**. It has hex code #D2B48C.

vb  **tan; to**  
As regards the skin, to go (or cause to go) brown as a result of exposure to the sun or ultraviolet light; to convert skins or hides into leather by means of some form of tanning agent, such as **tannin**.

c  **tangerine**  
The reddish orange of the fruit.

c  **tango**  
Deep orange or deep pink.

n  **tanling**  
A person having dark skin having been tanned by the sun.

a  **tanned**  
Bronzed by the sun’s rays.

n  **tannery**  
A place where the tanning process is carried out. See **to tan**.

n  **tannin**  
The yellow or orange pigment occurring in many plants, in particular, in autumn leaves and carrots. Also called **carotin**. Used to give butter its yellow colour. Any of a group of brown or yellow vegetable compounds used as **mordants** and to convert animal skins to leather.

n  **tansy**  
Plants of the family tanacetum producing a yellow dye.
tapestry
A heavy decorative fabric woven from coloured thread and used as an ornament or wall-covering.

TAPPI
The Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry which regulates testing. TAPPI 452, for example, determines the reflectivity of paper in blue light.

tar black
A coal-tar product used as a preservative on wooden posts and fences.

tarnished
Discoloured; no longer having a lustre as in the case of silver and other metals which have become dim or which have lost their brightness.

tarragon
A greyish or greenish yellow.

tartan
The chequered pattern distinctive of the woollen fabric associated with Scottish clans.

tartrazine
A yellow colour azo pigment used as an additive in preparing food, particularly, curry dishes (E102). In particular, tartrazine yellow. Research at the Asthma and Allergy Research Centre suggests that E102 might lead to hyperactivity in children.

tattle-tale grey
Off-white.

tattoo
The process (and the result) of puncturing the skin with indelible colours traditionally made from henna to form a word, picture, design or pattern. The recent tendency of creating temporary or ‘semi-permanent’ tattoos using para-phenylene diamine (PPD) instead of natural henna is proving to be very dangerous to those who are allergic to PPD since the reaction to it may be a permanent one. From the Tahitian, ‘tatu’.
c **taupe**
Brownish-grey; mole-coloured – *taupe* being the French for ‘mole’. First recorded as a colourword in 1911.

a **tawdry**
As regards colour, showy.

c **tawny**
A dark brown often associated with the colours of birds and animals; an old word used in the Middle Ages and derived from the French *tanné* meaning tan in colour.

a **tea-coloured**
Having the colour of tea leaves.

c **tea dust**
A dark brown colour used as a ceramic glaze with lighter brown *flecks*.

c **tea green**
The greyish green of green tea.

c **teak**
The yellowish brown of the wood of the same name.

c **teal**
The dark greenish-blue colour found on the wings of the teal. Also referred to as ‘teal blue’.

c **Teal**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #008080.

c **tea rose**
A yellowish-pink; sometimes a brownish pink. Maerz & Paul suggests that, since tea roses come in many colours, this colour term should no longer be used. Fowler in his *English Usage* refers to the first recorded use of this colour being in 1892.

n **tear white**
A quality of dyed paper.
n  techelet
An ancient sky-blue or violet dye made from shellfish possibly used to create the
thread of blue in the tsitsit and tallit referred to in Numbers xv, 37 to 41 and revived
in 1998.

n  Technicolor™
A proprietary process of producing film in colour. Hence ‘in technicolour’ and
‘technicoloured’ describe anything very brightly coloured.

n  teesoo
A yellow dye from the plant of the same name.

c  telegraph blue
A greyish-purple.

n  tempera
Paint produced by mixing or grinding powdered pigments with a variety of
mediums including gum, glue, milk and particularly egg yolk and egg white (hence,
egg tempera) – the process being referred to as tempering. Tempera has a variety
of meanings and now designates pigment mixed with oil and water to form a
paste and the technique of painting using tempera most popular in Italy in the
14th and 15th centuries.

n  tempering
The process of mixing pigments (originally using a stone slab) to create tempera
paint. Made redundant with the advent of ready-mixed commercial paints.

n  tenary
A group of three colours. See simple colours, split complementary colours,
three-colour wave, triad colours, tricolour and tristimulus.

pr  tenebri-, (L)
Darkness, shadows.

a  tenebrific
Bringing darkness or obscurity.

n  tenebrist
An artist of the 17th century school of painting making use of light and shade
to dramatic effect.
n  tenebrity
Darkness.

a  tenebrose

a  tenebrous, tenebrious
Dark, shadowy, gloomy.

c  tenné, tenney
In heraldry, the colour orange or brownish orange. Derives from the French tanné (see tawny).

c  terra rosa
A light red colour similar to Venetian red.

c  terra-cotta, terracotta
Having one of the many brownish-orange shades of unglazed terra-cotta earthenware.

c  terrapin
A deep golden tan colour.

c  terreau
A very dark brown; the colour of earth.

n  terre verte, terra verte
An ancient pigment having many shades from greyish-green to bluish-green to olive-green sometimes having a yellowish hue. Also referred to as green earth, Verona green, stone green, verdetta and celadonite. The 14th century artist, Cennino Cennini, recommended in his Il libro dell’Arte that terre verte be used as an undercoat in painting human faces.

n  tertiary colours
The result of mixing one of the primary colours with one of the secondary colours next to it on the colour wheel. The six tertiary colours are: red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green (or turquoise), blue-violet (or blue-purple) and red-violet (or red-purple) – sometimes referred to as ‘intermediate colours’.
tesselat- (L)
Checkered.

tesselated
Having the appearance of mosaic; containing blocks of colour.

testaceous
Having the reddish-brown colour of unglazed tiles or flowerpots; brick-red or brownish-yellow.

testudinarius
Having the colour (and other characteristics) of a tortoise or tortoise-shell.

tetrachromatic
Having four colours.

tetrachromic
Being able to distinguish only four colours.

Thalo blue
See phthalocyanines.

Thalo red
See phthalocyanines.

thapsino- (G)
Yellow.

Thénard’s blue
A vivid blue pigment discovered by the chemist Louis Thénard in 1802 and consisting of cobalt and aluminium; a greenish-blue; cobalt blue.

thstral
Dark, dim.

thinner
A solvent used to dilute paint such as turpentine. See diluent.
n  thioindigo
   A red vat dye; thus thioindigo red and thioindigo violet.

n  thionine, thionin
   A violet dye used to dye specimens viewed under a microscope.

c  thistle
   A purple colour.

c  Thistle
   A very pale purple – one of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #D8BFD8.

n  three-colour ware
   Chinese pottery characterised by the use of three colours, namely, aubergine, blue and turquoise.

c  thrush brown
   A yellowish-brown.

n  tie-dying
   The process of dyeing fabric by tying it using waxed thread so as to cause bunching and the coloration of only those surfaces which remain exposed.

c  Tiffany blue
   The turquoise-blue colour adopted by Tiffany, the jewellers.

c  tilleul
   The delicate yellowish green of the foliage of lime trees.

n  tinct
   An obsolete word for tint.

a  tinctorial
   Relating to colour or to dyeing.

n  tinctumutant
   An animal which is able to change its colour. See aposematic.
n  tinctumutation
The quality or process of changing colour. See cryptic colouring.

n  tincture
A tinge or shade of colour particularly in heraldry; a dye or colouring matter used particularly in cosmetics.

vb  tinge; to
To modify the basic colour of something to a small degree; to colour something lightly.

n  tinge
A delicate tint; an addition of a minute amount of colour.

a  tinged
‘pink-tinged sky’, for example.

a  tingible
Having the property of being able to be coloured.

vb  tint; to
To colour something lightly; to impart a light colour.

n  tint
A slight tinge; a variation of a principal colour. In painting (particularly oil painting) the addition of white to any colour produces a tint of that colour. In watercolours dilution by the use of water produces a new tint.

a  tinted
Tinged with colour or dye.

n  tinting strength
The extent of the ability of a particular pigment or colour to cover a white ground or to influence another colour mixed with it. Sometimes also referred to as ‘colouring strength’. Phthalocyanine blue, for example, has a very pronounced tinting strength whereas ultramarine blue has a very low tinting strength.

n  titanium
A pigment such as titanium white containing titanium.
titanium dioxide
A naturally occurring brilliant synthetic white mineral used as a pigment in paint (particularly titanium white). It was discovered in 1821 but not commercially available to any significant extent until 1921. It is now the most widely used white pigment. Also used as a colorant in food and food supplements and also used to dilute some of the brighter synthetic pigments employed in the cosmetic industry; a component of colours such as titanium white. A food additive (E171) used to colour food white or to provide opacity or whiteness in a variety of products. Also referred to as titania and permanent white.

titanium green
A green pigment.

titanium white
See titanium dioxide.

Titian
Red; auburn; yellowish red. After the painter Tiziano Vecellio (?1488-1576) referred to in English as ‘Titian’. Also referred to as Titian red.

Titian’s colours
See previous entry. Titian, one of the greatest masters of colour, used a variety of hand-made colours and pigments in his paintings including Kermes (used to make red lake), lead-tin yellow, lead white, malachite, orpiment, realgar, ultramarine, verdigris and vermilion.

Titian white
A pale yellow used by Titian, (see previous entries).

tiver
A red colouring agent. Also ‘to tiver’ – to mark with red.

tobacco
A yellowish-brown.

toffee-coloured
The brown colour of toffee.
**toga praetexta**

A Roman toga having a broad purple border and used by magistrates. Togas, made from wool and worn almost exclusively in Rome, were mainly white. Bright white togas were worn by candidates for offices (*toga candida*). Black togas (*toga pulla*) were worn by those in private mourning. The *trabea* was a purple toga or a toga bearing horizontal purple stripes used as a holy or royal garment. Togas worn by Roman emperors were completely purple.

**Tomato**

One of the 140 colours in the *X11 Color Set*. It has hex code #FF6347.

**tomato red**

The rich red colour of the fruit, tomato; an orange-red colour adopted as a colour name by web page compilers on the Internet. Of course, not all tomatoes are red. Heinz have introduced a green ketchup made from green tomatoes. This was such a success in Canada that Heinz introduced purple ketchup to attract children and ketchup in one of three ‘mystery’ colours (pink, orange or teal) revealed only when the packaging has been removed.

**tone**

A colour’s relative degree of lightness or darkness. The addition of grey to any colour produces a tone of that colour. Also used in reference to variations in hue. In the US ‘tone’ is sometimes referred to as ‘value’. *Tints* and *shades* are sometimes together referred to ‘tones’.

**tone colour**

The quality of a musical tone.

**toned**

Used with a colour as in ‘plum-toned’, ‘two-toned’, deep-toned’. See also *flesh-toned* and *full-toned*.

**tone down; to**

To reduce the brightness, colour or intensity of something.

**toning colours**

Colours having the same depth of tone; also toning shades.
n  **tonking**
The process of removing excess oil paint from the surface of an unfinished painting by the use of absorbent paper.

c  **tony, toney**
A red-brown colour fashionable in the 1920’s.

c  **topaz**
The dark yellow or light brown colour of the precious stone of the same name; sometimes a light muted yellow.

n  **toptone**
Another name for **masstone**.

n  **torchlight**
The light emanating from a torch.

c  **tortoiseshell**
A medium brown.

n  **tortoiseshelling**
As regards painting, the technique of creating an effect or appearance similar to that of tortoiseshell.

vb  **touch; to**
To mark slightly with colour.

n  **touch**
A limited controlled application of colour to a painting etc.

c  **tourmaline**
A bluish green; a dark green.

vb  **trace; to**
To sketch in outline.

vb  **transcolour; to**
To alter the colour of something.
translucent
As regards a surface having a quality which allows the passage of light through it but not so as to enable the viewer to see clearly what is under or beyond it. Also ‘translucence’ and translucency’.

transparent
See-through or diaphonous; having a substance which allows the passage of light to pass through it thus enabling the viewer to see clearly what is under or beyond it. As regards any colour (particularly in watercolour painting) the extent to which light can pass through it and be reflected back to the viewer.

transparent green
See chrome oxide.

transparent white
Aluminium hydroxide.

transpicuous
Transparent.

c
travertine
Off-white, cream.

triad colours
On a colour wheel of twelve colours any combination of three colours which are equidistant from each other. See also tenary and primary colours.

trichroic
Having the quality (usually as regards crystals) where three different colours are displayed from three different angles; hence ‘trichroism’. See dichroic.

trichromacy
The ability to distinguish the colours blue, green and red. So-called ‘anomalous trichromacy’ (in the form of deutanomaly, protanomaly or tritanomaly) is a form of colour-blindness in which there is merely a reduction in the ability to distinguish colours.

trichromatic process
A process of colour printing using the three primary colours.
trichromatic, trichromic
Involving three colours; in photography and human colour vision, the three colours used to produce any particular colour, namely, blue, green and red. See RGB.

trick; to
To delineate with colour.

tricolour
A flag with three colours such as the French national flag of blue, white and red and the Italian tricolore of green, white and red dating from July 1797 and becoming the national flag in November 1947. Whilst the French are specific about the precise hues of their national flat the Italians are less certain and in April 2003 by what has been described as a ‘chromatic coup d’état’ the colours of their tricolore were apparently changed so to consist of a much darker green, ivory and a dark-reddish brown or ruby. Also an adjective – using or having three colours. Also ‘tricoloured’.

tricoloured
Trichroic or having three colours.

tristimulus
The three reference colours (red, green, and blue) which when used additively (tristimulus values) can produce any colour.

tristimulus colorimeter
See colorimeter.

tritanomaly
A mild form of colour-blindness in which there is a reduced ability to appreciate the colour blue. See trichromacy.

tritanopia
A form of colour-blindness where green is confused with blue – and grey is confused with yellow or violet. Blindness to blue. Caused by the absence of the appropriate pigment in the cones of the retina. Sufferers are called ‘tritanopes’. Airline pilots have been alerted by America’s Federal Aviation Administration to the fact that the infamous blue impotence drug, Viagra, apparently impairs the ability to distinguish blue from green.
true blue
See ‘to be a true blue’ in Phrases.

trypan blue
A dye used as a stain and as a treatment of certain infections. ‘Trypan red’ is a drug also used for this purpose.

tube colours
Watercolour paint with glycerine to make it sufficiently pliable to be stored in a tube.

tuly
The rich red of ‘tuly’ silks – possibly referring to silks originally produced in Toulouse.

tungsten lamp
A lamp using a tungsten filament.

turacin, turacine
A red or crimson dye named after the touraco bird, native to Africa, whose feathers when coming into contact with ammonia release a durable red dye.

turacoverdin
A green pigment found in the feathers of the African bird, the touraco.

Turkey
Originating from Turkey or the Levant.

Turkey blue
A blue dye.

Turkey red
A brilliant red dye made from alizarin; yellowish red; and sometimes described as a moderate red or a brownish red. Also called ‘Adrianople red’ and ‘Levant red’. A technique of dyeing cloth and yarn which was extensively practised in Britain between 1785 and the 1930’s.
Turkey umber
A yellowish-brown; a good quality umber found in Cyprus.

turkin
Titanium dioxide.

turmeric
The yellow powder from the root of the Asian plant of the same name used as a yellow dye as well as an ingredient of curry.

Turnbull’s Blue
A light blue. Sometimes taken to be synonymous with Prussian blue although this is a darker shade.

Turner’s yellow
A vivid yellow. See patent yellow.

turnsole
A blue or violet dye made in the Middle Ages from the plant torna-ad-solem (turning towards the sun) and used to colour manuscripts. Also referred to as folium; violet-blue colouring matter formerly used in confectionery.

turquoise
Having the greenish-blue colour of the precious stone turquoise so-named in reference to Turkey or Turkestan being regarded as the origin of the pigment. Turquoise is the colour of the universe according to two astronomers at The Johns Hopkins University who have mixed the visible light of 200,000 galaxies and found that this produces a shade a few per cent greener than turquoise. This unexpected result occurs by the mixing of the bluish light of younger stars with the reddish light of older stars. In time, as the universe gets much older, it is thought that the admixture of the light from these galaxies will produce a red colour.
**Turquoise**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #40E0D0.

**turquoise blue**
A bluish green.

**Tuscan-coloured**
Having the colour of straw.

**twilight**
The period after sunset when the sun is receding below the horizon (also sometimes used in relation to sunrise); the diffused light during this period.

**twilight blue**
A greyish or purplish blue.

**twine**
A greyish olive.

**twinkle; to**
To give forth a flickering light; to sparkle; to shine intermittently.

**two-coloured**
Dichroic or having two colours. Also called ‘twi-coloured’ or ‘twy-coloured’. See bichrome.

**two-tone, two-toned**
Having two different or contrasting colours or two shades of the same hue. See septicoloured and terms referred to.

**twopence-coloured**
Garish or gaudy; cheap. After the low quality 2 pence prints sold in the early 1800’s.

**Tyrian blue**
A greyish blue.
**Tyrian purple**
A natural crimson/purple/violet dye produced by the Phoenicians and ancient Greeks and much favoured by Roman emperors. The dye was extracted from the purpura shellfish in Tyre and disappeared in the 15th century. It took 60,000 of these creatures to make half a pint of the dye which had a pungent smell. Also the colour itself sometimes referred to as ‘whelk red’. The synthetic equivalents produced in the mid 19th century were called Tyrian purple but could not be expected to achieve the splendour of the original colour. See murex and argaman.

**tyrosinase**
The gene which produces the colouring of the hair follicle and which can now be artificially produced and used to darken hair.
a  **ultra**
   As regards any particular colour, on the deep side of that colour.

n  **ultra red**
   An obsolete term for **infrared**.

c  **ultramarine**
   A brilliant blue made from **lapis lazuli** and used extensively from the 13th century despite its high cost. Possibly used by Titian as an undercoat when painting flesh. See **Titian’s colours**. The colour was first synthesised in 1828 by Jean-Baptiste Guimet in response to a 6000 franc prize offered by the French Government and hence sometimes called ‘French ultramarine’. Literally ‘from overseas’ – the main supply of lapis lazuli being found in Afghanistan.

c  **ultramarine blue**
   A vivid blue pigment.

c  **ultramarine green**
   A dark green.
**ultraviolet light**

Light rays forming part of the electromagnetic *spectrum* which are too blue to be visible to the human eye. Amphibians with four colour receptors as part of the mechanism of their eyes have a colour vision superior to that of humans and are able to see ultraviolet light suggesting that this ability might once have been enjoyed by mammals but has been lost with evolution. Ultraviolet rays have been used for nearly a hundred years to treat conditions such as psoriasis and acne. The study of ultraviolet light plays a vital role in understanding the stars. Since only a small amount of ultraviolet light reaches earth much of the research has to be carried out by means of satellites.

**umber**

A yellowy brown; brown-like. The brown colour of earth. *‘All through Winter Britain abounds in exquisite tints... but the writer who endeavours to paint this glory in words finds himself with a galling scarcity of satisfactory epithets of colour’*. *A Word In Your Ear*, Ivor Brown, Jonathan Cape, 1942.

**umber**

One of the *earth pigments* – an ancient a brown mineral used as a pigment; brown-like.

**umber; to**

To render an object with umber making it dark brown in colour.

**umbery**

Having the dark brown colour of umber.

**umbilicaria**

A natural dye made from lichens and yielding reds and pinks.

**umbra**

Shade; shadow.

**umbrage**

A shadow or shade; a faint appearance. Also displeasure or annoyance.

**umbrageous**

Shaded.
a **umbrated**
Drawn in a faint or shadowy way.

a **umbratile**
As regards colour, tending towards a darker shade.

pr **umbri-**, (L)
Shadow; shade.

a **umbriferous**
Shady; providing shade.

a **unbleached**
Not bleached.

a **uncoloured**
Without any colour; not having been coloured.

n **undercoat**
A coat of paint applied prior to further coats.

n **undercolour**
The colour underneath the exterior colour. In relation to furry animals, for example, the colouring below their fur.

n **underdrawing**
The sketch made by an artist in preparation for a painting – a particular characteristic of Renaissance artists. Underdrawings are now capable of being detected and captured by infrared reflectogram photography. See grisaille and underpainting.

n **underpainting**
An initial layer of paint providing an undercoat and a rough plan of a painting’s light and shade; an undercoat.

n **undertone**
The particular bias of a colour. For example of the two blues – Prussian blue and French ultramarine – the first has a tendency toward green whilst the latter a tendency toward red. A subdued colour. As regards a colour, the effect produced when diluting it with white and spreading it on a surface thus indicating the extent of the pigment within it.
The concept of a negative colour is difficult to comprehend. Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806-1861) uses this word in her *Seraphim*: ‘I see her vales, ungreen’.

**unicolourous**
Having one colour. Also ‘unicoloured’ and ‘unicolour’.

**unique hues**
Especially in psychology, the four colours blue, green, red and yellow particular shades of which are referred to as ‘pure’ since they contain no element of any other colour. For example, a unique yellow contains no vestige of green or red.

**university blue**
See blue.

**unlit**
Having no illumination; without lighting.

**uplight**
Lighting which casts light towards the ceiling (in contrast to a *downlight*).

**uranine**
Uranite or uraninite (*pitch-blende*).

**uranium yellow**
Yellow made from uranium oxide.

**urobilin**
The yellow pigment in bile and urine.

**urochrome**
The yellow colouring matter of urine.

**urrhodin**
A red colour occurring in urine.

**ustulate**
Blackened or made brown.
n  **value**
As regards colour, another term for **tone** or **brightness** (indicating the extent of the lightness or darkness in a colour) and less often a term used to describe the dimensions of a particular **hue** (indicating the extent of its warmth or coolness).

c  **Vandyke brown**
A deep brown sometimes a medium brown; a native earth used since the 17th century and taking its name (curiously with a different spelling) from the Flemish artist Sir Anthony Van Dyck (1599-1641). Also known by a variety of names including **Cassel earth, Cologne earth**, earth of Cullen, Colens earth and **Rubens brown**. Now made from **carbon black** and synthetic iron oxide.

a  **variegated**
Bearing or marked with differently coloured bands, bars, belts, blobs, blotches, blots, camlets, chevrons, dapples, dashes, dots, flecks, freckles, maculae, markings, mails, marks, markings, motes, mottles, ocelli, panes, patches, patterns, plaga, puncta, rings, ripples, smears, smudges, spangles, speckles, specks, spots, spraings, streaks, striæ, strips, stripes, swirls, taches or vittae.

a  **varihued**
Having various colours.
a **variously-coloured**
Coloured in different ways or diversely. See **varicoloured, variegated, varihued, versicoloured, multi-coloured, parti-coloured, diversicoloured, mellay.** See also **septicoloured.**

n **varnish**
A transparent solution containing resin which when applied to a surface forms a smooth, glossy, protective top coat.

n **vat dyes**
Dyes made into a soluble form by use of a reducing agent into which textiles are immersed. The dye is then oxidised to form part of the fibre.

n **Vatican-rich colours**
In reference to the deep red and crimson colours of the vestments worn by the Pope and officials of the Vatican.

n **vegetable colour**
A form of hair dye.

n **vehicle**
The mixture of solvent and resin which binds a pigment enabling the paint to stick to the **colour ground.**

c **venet**
Turquoise blue (sometimes greyish-blue); short for the Latin **venetus** meaning Venice blue. Maerz & Paul refers to this term being used in the 15th century to describe the colour of the sails of spy ships wishing to avoid detection by the use of such **camouflage.**

a **Venetian, Venice**
Originating in Venice. The Venetian School of the 15th and 16th centuries, of which Titian (?1488-1576) was the leading master, is particularly acclaimed for its treatment of colour. Amongst the colours used in Venice from the 15th or 16th centuries were **azurite, copper resinate, indigo, lead-tin oxide, realgar, red lake, orpiment, smalt, ultramarine** and **vermilion.** See **Titian’s colours.**
c **Venetian blue**
Turquoise.

c **Venetian brown**
A brown used to colour glass.

c **Venetian red**
An orange-red or reddish-brown natural iron oxide known by many names according to those places where it is found including, Venice red, **Indian red**, **Spanish red**, Pompeian red and Persian red. Also referred to as **sinopia**. See also **jeweller’s rouge**.

c **Venice red**
See previous entries.

c **verbena**
Violet, lavender or purple.

n **verdaccio**
A brown or green pigment used for shading or under painting.

n **verdancy**
Greenness.

a **verdant**
Green in colour.

c **verdant green**
A pale green.

n **verde azzuro**
A bluish-green pigment possibly made from **malachite**.

n **verde eterno**
A dark green pigment used by Venetian artists of the past. See **Venetian**.

c **verdigris, verdigrisy**
Green or bluish-green; the blue-green forming on copper and brass; the green rusty colour on ancient bronze. From the French **vert de Grice** literally the ‘green of Greece’. Also called **Montpellier** green. Also the pigment, copper acetate.
**verditer**
A green or blue pigment used in water colours. Some authorities suggest this derives from the French *verd de terre*, green earth, but Maerz & Paul prefer *verdâtre*, greenish, as the origin. Blue verditer or verditer blue (also known as Sanders blue, cendres bleu and blue bice) was widely used in the 17th to 18th centuries and was one of the first pigments to be manufactured in bulk on a commercial basis.

**verdure**
Greenness of vegetation; the colour of vegetation.

**verdurous**
Rich in greenness or verdure.

**verge; to**
To approximate in shade to a particular colour.

**vermeil, vermil**
Vermilion; a vivid scarlet.

**vermeil-tinctured**
Scarlet; as used by John Milton (1608-1674) in *Comus*.

**vermilion**
Bright red or scarlet. Originally named after the *kermes* dye and subsequently made from crushing *cinnabar* but in the 19th century made from a combination of sulphur and mercury and hence toxic. Superseded by *cadmium red*. The word vermilion came into the English language in the 15th century from the Latin *vermiculus* – meaning ‘small worm’ – the kermes insect being wrongly thought to be a worm.

**vernice liquida**
A varnish consisting of sandarac and linseed oil.

**Verona green**
Another term for *terra verte*, a green earth. Named after the city of Verona in Italy from where the supply of terra verte became exhausted in the 1930’s.

**Veronese green**
Emerald green.
a **versicoloured**  
Diversely coloured; also ‘versicolorous’.

c **vessey**  
Light blue.

vb **vex; to**  
To variegate in colour.

a **vibrant**  
As regards colours, radiant, bright, dazzling.

c **Victoria green**  
A light green.

c **Victoria red**  
See chrome orange.

c **vicuna**  
The tawny colour of the South American mammal related to the llama; also ‘vicuna-coloured’.

c **Vienna blue**  
A deep greenish blue.

c **Vienna green**  
See emerald green.

a **vinaceous, vinous**  
Of the colour of wine.

c **vine black**  
Black with a brown tinge.

c **vine green**  
The green of the vine leaf.

a **vinous**  
Wine-coloured.
**violace- (L)**
Violet.

**violaceous**
Having a violet colour.

**violascent**
Approaching violet. Compare with ‘violescent’.

**violescent**
Tending towards violet; or having a violet tinge.

**violet**
A bluish shade of purple; within the range of approximately 425 to 390 nanometres. Hence, ‘violetish’ (see -ish). The caves at Altamira in Spain reveal that violet pigments were used as long ago as the Stone Age – see pigment. ‘Violet’ is one of the many colours for which there is no convenient rhyming word. Others include crimson, orange, purple and silver.

**Violet**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #EE82EE.

**violettomania**
The condition from which the Impressionists were jocularly accused of suffering having regard to their prediliction for using blue-violet shadows.

**violine**
A violet colourant.

**virent**
Having a green colour.

**virescence**
As regards flowers and plants, the development or retention of greenness.

**virescent**
Turning green; abnormally green.
n  **virgin-tints**  
Unmixed colours on the artist’s palette as referred to by William Hogarth. Also called ‘bloom-tints’.

pr  **virid-** (L)  
Green.

a  **virid**  
Green.

vb  **viridate; to**  
To make something green (obs.).

n  **viridescence**  
Greenness.

a  **viridescent**  
Becoming green; slightly green.

c  **viridian, veridian**  
A deep green – see **viridian green**.

c  **viridian green**  
A brilliant deep green produced from chromium oxide. It was discovered in 1797 by the chemist Louis-Nicholas Vauquelin (1763-1829), created by the Parisian Pannetier in 1838 and patented by the French chemist C E Guignet in 1859. It is referred to by many names including emerald green, vert emeraude, celadon green, Veronese green, Pannetier green and Guignet’s green. It is an excellent pigment for artists and was a favourite of the Impressionists.

n  **viridine**  
A green dye, aniline based.

n  **viridity**  
The quality of being green in colour.
n visible light
Light within the wavelengths $10^{-7}$ to $10^{6}$ which for human beings constitutes the visible spectrum – colour in the approximate range of between 400 and 700 nanometres.

c vistal
A pale purple colour.

a vitelline
Having the deep-yellow colouring of the yolk of an egg.

n vitiligo
An auto-immune disorder effecting around 1% of the world population where the skin loses its pigmentation due to a reduced number of melanocytes giving rise to localised patches of white skin.

a vitreous
Having the colour (and other qualities) of glass. Vitrium, the Latin for glass, originates from the Latin word for blue-green being the colour which glass takes on if its impurities are not removed in the course of production. Glass usually derives its colour from metallic ions entering molten glass by means of the addition of metallic oxides such as iron, cobalt, chromium, copper and manganese. Iron, for example, will generate a green or amber colour. Copper produces a turquoise colour and chromium produces colours ranging from green to brown.

n vittae
Bands of colour particularly as regards birds. The singular form is vitta.

pr vittat- (L)
Striped.

a vittated
Striped; marked with bands or vittae.

a vivid
Very bright, lively or brilliant in colour; intense.

n vividness
The quality of being vivid.
c  **wallflower brown**
A reddish brown.

c  **walnut**
The brown colour of the English walnut shell; also sometimes the colour of the walnut tree or of the nut itself.

a  **wan**
Pallid, pale, ashen or sickly especially as regards the **complexion**; originally meaning the opposite, namely, dark, lacking light, gloomy.

adv  **wanly**
Palely.

c  **Warhol pink**

a  **warm**
A painting term indicating **warm colours** such as orange, red and yellow.

n  **warm colours**
Colours which appear to advance towards the viewer such as orange, red and yellow which by reason of their resemblance to fire and flames convey a warmth
compared with, so-called, **cool colours**. There may be some physical reality in this – red light, for example, can stimulate adrenaline in the human body creating an increase in body temperature. Also referred to as ‘hard colours’. All colours may be said to have either a warm or a cool aspect. Ultramarine, for example, is sometimes described as a ‘warm blue’ because it verges towards red.

**warning colours**
See aposmatic.

**wash**
The application of a thin layer of colour, for example, in **watercolour** painting or in decoration such as **whitewash**; a dyestuff applied to change the colour of hair.

**wasp green**
The concocted definition in ‘The Deeper Meaning of Liff’ by Douglas Adams and John Lloyd, Pan Books, 1990 for a catalogue colour ‘which is quite obviously yellow’. See also **English pink**.

**watchet**
Pale blue; the word is sometimes described as obsolete but John Clare (1793 – 1864) used the term. Perhaps from Watchet in Somerset suggests Partridge.

**watercolour**
The ancient technique of painting using water-based as opposed to oil-based pigments. Unlike other water-based techniques, such as **gouache**, lighter tones come from thinning the paint rather than adding white; the powdered pigment mixed with a water-soluble medium, such as gum arabic or gelatin as a **binder** to hold it together. Watercolour pigments are either transparent (allowing the white or other ground to remain apparent) or **opaque** (having only a degree of opacity).

**watering**
The variegated appearance of silk with its watery or wave-like effect, particularly, moiré silk.

**waterproof**
As regards a pigment, resistant to change from water.
a  **watery**
Pale, like water in colour; also used in conjunction with colours such as ‘watery-blue’.

a  **wax-coloured**
Having the yellowish colour of wax.

n  **wax-colours**
The colours applied by the Greeks and the Romans to wooden panels by means of burning wax. See *encaustic*.

a  **waxen**
As regards the colour of the *complexion* of an ill person or a corpse, *wan* or extremely *pale*.

a  **weak**
As regards colours, lacking in intensity or brilliance.

c  **Wedgewood blue**
The blue (light or dark) characteristic of Wedgewood pottery.

n  **weld**
A natural yellow dye from the plant *Reseda luteola* (see *dyer’s rocket*) used particularly in the dyeing of silk.

a  **well-coloured**
Fully coloured; coloured to good effect.

n  **wet blue leather**
See *blue, in the*.

c  **wheat**
A light yellow.

c  **Wheat**
One of the 140 colours in the *X11 Color Set*. It has hex code #F5DEB3.

a  **wheatish**
Light-skinned.
a **whey**
Pale in colour hence, ‘whey-coloured’.

a **wheyface**
Pale faced.

c **white**
The colour of snow. A colour associated with peace and purity (see symbolism) and formerly with wealth – it was only the rich who could afford to wear clothes made from white cloth since they needed such frequent washing. In English folklore the colour white is associated with innocence although it also symbolises death and bad luck. According to superstition it is unlucky to give white flowers (particularly with red flowers) to someone who is ill. In the range of approximately 450-380 nanometres. Defined in Ambrose Bierce’s *The Enlarged Devil’s Dictionary*, Penguin Books, 1971, as ‘White, adj and n., Black’. The colour of the outer ring in archery. In printing, any space on paper which has no print. The albumen of the egg. Having no hue; light in colour; as regards tea or coffee, having milk added. Strictly, white is not a colour. It is rather the combination of all the colours so that when **white light** is viewed through a prism the **rainbow** effect is created indicating all the colours of which white is comprised. The three white pigments used in the manufacture of white oil colours are **flake white**, **zinc white** and **titanium white**. More white paint is produced than any other colour paint.

c **White**
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFFFFF.

n **Whiteacre**
See Blackacre.

n **white blonde**
A person whose **blonde** hair verges more to white than to light gold; also the colour, ‘white blonde’, sometimes applied to lace.

n **White Book, The**
Used to describe various official publications, including the Rules of the Supreme Court in England and Wales.

n **whitecap**
See **white horse**.
white card
A card with a computer chip containing personal details of the owner and to which electronic data can be downloaded.

White Coat Rule
The banning by the Federal Trade Commission in the US of advertisements portraying doctors in white laboratory coats who are really actors.

white-collar worker
A person involved in some managerial or office orientated job as opposed to manual workers. See blue-collar.

whited sepulchre
An evil person who pretends to be good; a sham; a hypocritical person. A biblical term originating in Matthew xxiii: 27.

white dwarf
A small star at the end of its life depleted of nuclear fuel and having collapsed into an extremely dense mass.

white elephant
An item expensive to maintain, difficult to get rid of or of little use or benefit to its owner – or any combination thereof. In reference to Thai kings who made gifts of white elephants the cost of the upkeep of which was intended to ruin the recipient. Thailand, which reveres white elephants, has tried to clone a magnificent deceased specimen in view of their rarity. Apparently, white elephants are never completely white, however, Thai tradition requires that elephants to qualify as white elephants, must have white eyes, white toenails and white genitalia as well as the palest of skins.

White Ensign
The flag used by the Royal Navy. It has a red cross on a white background and the Union Jack in the corner.

white feather
A symbol of cowardice in reference to cockfighting where cocks with white feathers were supposed to be poor fighters.

white finger
A condition caused by the persistent use of drills and pneumatic equipment.
n  **white flag**
   A sign or symbol raised to indicate surrender.

n  **white gold**
   A lustrous white or silvery alloy used particularly in jewellery manufacture and made by mixing gold with silver or platinum or other metals.

n  **white goods**
   Various kinds of household goods, in particular, fridges and washing machines. Also sheets, tablecloths etc. See **brown goods**.

n  **white-hats**
   The ‘good guys’ in any situation compared with the ‘baddies’ – the black hats.

n  **white heat**
   A term used to describe the temperature of hot metal over 1,000° centigrade.

n  **white hope, the great**
   Someone expected to achieve great success in a particular endeavour possibly originating in boxing at the beginning of the 19th century in relation to white boxers in competition with black opponents.

n  **white horse**
   A wave with a white crest or peak. Referred to as ‘whitecaps’ in US. See also **leucipotomy**.

a  **white-hot**
   Extremely bright; heated to such a temperature as to generate **white light**; extremely hot; by extension exceedingly eager or enthusiastic.

n  **white knight**
   Business jargon for a company or person who, often at the last moment, rescues a target company from the clutches of a hostile party making an unwelcome takeover bid. In the US the term ‘white squire’ is preferred.
a **white-knuckle**
Causing severe fear, terrifying. A phrase alluding to the intense grip maintained by a person subjected to a terrifying experience, for example, on a turbulent fairground ride.

n **white lead**
An ancient white pigment made from lead carbonate. See lead white and flake white. When heated white lead produces red lead, a brilliant red pigment also called minium. When further heated it creates a yellow pigment known as litharge or massicot. See Cremnitz white.

n **white leather**
Leather prepared in such a way as to retain its natural colouring.

n **white lie**
See phrases.

n **white light**
A mixture of light (such as sunlight) comprising all of the wavelengths visible to the human eye. The components of white light were first identified by Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727). Gemstones give the appearance of being coloured because some of the white light entering them becomes absorbed thus creating colour.

n **white lightning**
US slang for home-brewed alcohol.

n **white lines**
Markings on the surface of thoroughfares and carriageways indicating a variety of warnings and rules to be followed by drivers as set out in The Highway Code.

a **white-livered**
Lacking in courage.

adv **whitely**
With a white appearance or aspect; having a light skin.

n **white magic**
Magic used for benign purposes compared with black magic; slang for beautiful women.
white mail
See blackmail.

white man’s burden, the
The perceived obligation of the white race to rule the colonies. Derived from Rudyard Kipling’s poem.

white mule
Same as white lightning.

whitening
The process of becoming or of making something white in colour.

white noise or white sound
A constant uniform low volume random noise or hum electronically generated and which can be used to hide unwanted noise.

white paintings
Those paintings which consist of only the colour white – a concept perhaps originating with the artist Kasimir Malevich (1878-1935) and his ‘White on White’ painted in 1918. Since then the concept has been widely extended by artists such as Robert Rauschenberg and the U.S artist Robert Ryman who has from the 1960’s confined his labours to the production of square works of art in white, some of which sell for over £1m. The monochrome white picture is the subject of Yasmina Reza’s play ‘Art’ which has had a long run in the West End of London.

White Paper
A government document in the UK to be presented to Parliament containing proposals for new policies or legislation. See Green Paper.

white pieces, the
The white pieces in chess, draughts, backgammon, go and other board games.

white plague, the
Tuberculosis – so called because TB has the effect of turning joints white.

white rent
See blackmail.
whites
As regards humans, having a fair complexion or slight pigmentation of the skin, Caucasian. Those bits of white laundry which must be washed separately from ‘coloureds’ to avoid discolouration. A cricketer’s white trousers.

white sale
A sale of household linen. See white goods.

white-shoe, white shoe
Particularly as regards businesses, having a long-established reputation for providing a top-notch reliable service to prestigious clients. Used particularly in the US as regards firms of lawyers and brokers, but also in the UK. Possibly derived from the wearing of white shoes by the wealthy when summer arrives.

white slave
A woman forced into prostitution.

whitesmith
A tin-smith in comparison to a blacksmith.

WhiteSmoke
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #F5F5F5.

white spirit
A colourless liquid made from petroleum and used as a solvent or as a thinner of paints.

white squall
A violent storm over a small area of ocean generating white waves or white horses.

white van male
The driver of the ubiquitous white delivery van with the reputation of taking liberties on the road in order to meet his delivery schedules.

whitewash
A liquid mixture containing lime or whiting and water and size used to whiten walls or other surfaces; hence ‘to whitewash’. The act of hiding or covering up some wrongdoing or questionable conduct. Jargon for the process whereby Section 151 of the Companies Act, 1985 (financial assistance) can be disapplied.
**n white water**
Foaming water usually over a short stretch of a turbulent river such as rapids, hence, white water rafting.

**n white wine**
Wine made from white grapes or from dark grapes from which skin and seeds have been extracted. The colour of ‘white’ wine varies from amber to yellow to green but is never colourless let alone white. The categorization of wine into either white or red dates back to the Middle Ages and is one of the longest standing wine conventions although there is a French wine from the Jura called *vin jaune* or yellow wine. See *rosé*.

**n whiting**
Pulverised white *chalk* used to make *whitewash* and putty.

**a whitish**
Having a colour which is near to but not quite white; see *-ish*.

**a whole-coloured**
Having one colour throughout.

**c willow green**
A yellowish green.

**c Wimbledon-coloured**
Used to describe a field of lavender flowers in Wimbledon week. The Championships at Wimbledon, staged by The All England Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club and the Lawn Tennis Association, require competitors to wear predominantly white tennis kit.

**c wine-colour**
The colour of red wine.
wine-dark
Having the colour of dark red wine. Homer often refers to the sea as ‘wine-dark’ in his Iliad and Odyssey. It has often been commented that there are so few colour-terms used by Homer and indeed in the whole of classical Greek literature. Those that are used often have connotations not so much of hue but of brightness and luminosity suggesting that the ancient Greeks were more affected by the lustre or finish of an object’s surface than with its colour. An alternative explanation, namely, that the ancient Greeks were colour-blind has been discounted!

wine-gum red
A dark red.

wine red
A dark red.

wine yellow
A light reddish-yellow.

Winsor blue
A purplish blue.

Winsor green
A strong green.

Winsor violet
A reddish violet.

winter
An adjective used in the fashion trade to describe those colours considered to be appropriate for wear in winter and in colour psychology to classify and differentiate between certain colour tones in their appropriateness for different personality types.

wistaria
A purple ‘art shade’; a light purple; violet. Named after the 19th century anatomist, Wistaria.
woad
Purple-blue; a blue dye from a plant of the same name and also referred to as
dyer's woad – whose Latin name is isatis tinctoria. Indigo replaced the use of
woad in the 1700's.

wodge
A mass of colour.

womb-red
Illustrated as a scarlet colour but with no clue as to the origin of the term. Perhaps
indicating the warmth of the womb.

wood brown
The brown colour of wood.

wood colours
Colours such as ebony, mahogany, oak, pine, teak, walnut.

Worcester green
X-rays
An electromagnetic wave with a short wavelength created when electrons hit a solid target at high speed. X-rays penetrate any body which is opaque.

X11 Color Set
One of the many sets of colours used in designing websites for the Internet. There are many different syntaxes and methodologies used to represent colour including the 16 VGA colours (aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, green, grey, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white and yellow) the 216 colours of the ‘Color-Safe Palette’, the 4096 colours of ‘#RGB’, the 16,777,216 colours using the syntax ‘#RRGGBB’ and the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set all of which are included in this Dictionary. Palm, the computer manufacturer was sued in August 2002 by purchasers of its handheld m130 PDA (personal digital assistant) because, though marketed as capable of supporting 65,000 colours, in fact it can handle only 4,096!

xanthein
One of the constituent parts of the pigment in yellow flowers.

xanthene
A yellow compound found in some dyes, in particular, rhodamine.

xanthic
Yellow; particularly used in the descriptive word of flowers.
n **xanthin**
A yellow pigment which is derived from the *madder* plant.

n **xanthism**
As regards skin or other body covering, the condition where the colour yellow is dominant.

pr **xantho-, xanthin(o)-, (G)**
Yellow, fair.

n **xanthochroid**
Races having a light *complexion* with fair hair.

n **xanthochroism**
The abnormal condition where the skin pigment turns yellow (as in the case of certain birds) or gold (in the case of goldfish).

n **xanthocyanopsia**
Colour-blindness as regards yellow and blue.

n **xanthoderm**
A yellow skinned race.

a **xanthodont**
Having yellow teeth. It has become fashionable (and not only for film and television stars) to undergo some form of cosmetic treatment to whiten one’s teeth. Whitening toothpastes are widely available as well as more elaborate processes such as ‘power whitening’ involving the application of hydrogen peroxide gel subjected to a light source which bleaches the teeth.

a **xanthogenic**
Yielding yellow.

a **xanthomelanous**
Having a yellow *complexion* and black hair.

n **xanthones**
A compound which forms the basis of various natural colouring matters.
xanthophore
A chromatophore with a yellow pigment.

xanthophyll
The yellow pigment of autumn leaves. Also called phylloxyanthin and anthoxanthin. The yellow colouring matter used as a food additive (E161) with its seven sub-classes (a) to (g).

xanthopsia
A condition in which everything appears yellow in colour.

xanthopterin
A pigment or pterin found in the wings of some butterflies and in the urine of mammals generating a yellow colour.

xanthosis
Yellowing of the skin.

xanthospermous
Possessing yellow seeds.

xanthous
Yellowish; having yellowish hair and a fair complexion.

xeroderma pigmentosum
A genetic disease in which the skin if exposed to the sun and ultraviolet light can become permanently damaged.

xylography
Colour printing on wood.
su -y
A suffix capable of being appended to some colours to produce an adjective indicating a hesitancy in the exact shade intended, such as ‘browny’, ‘greeny’, ‘plummy’ or ‘yellowy’. Frequently used in conjunction with another colour as in ‘greeny-blue’. Compare ‘greenish-blue’ which has more of the feel of a noun. Compare also those few colours which can take the ‘-ly’ suffix (see blackly, bluely, brownly, greenly, greyly, pinkly, redly, silverly, whitely and yellowly) so as to create an adverb rather than the adjective formed merely by using the ‘-y’ suffix.

c Yale blue
A reddish-blue colour used as the distinctive colours of Yale University.

n yehma
A red pigment used by the ancient Peruvians for painting the body and face and made from cinnabar.

c yellow
The colour of the daffodil, egg yolk and the rind of ripened lemons; colours with a wavelength in the range of approximately 585 to 575 nanometres. One of the three subtractive primary colours. When Her Majesty the Queen visited Brunei in July 1998 she apparently avoided wearing yellow – a colour reserved for the Sultan. In China, yellow was the colour used by the emperor but in the West it has perjorative connotations. It is a slang term for cowardly, hence ‘yellow-bellied’
and ‘having a yellow streak’; also slang for jealous. The colour represents jealousy, cowardice and adultery in symbolism. The colour of the medieval fool. In electrical wiring, the colour designates the earth. Yellow and green uniforms are being worn in some British prisons by those prisoners who are regarded as possible escapees. See also blue. The favourite colour of the artist J M W Turner (1775-1851) and his hallmark. In October 2002 litigation was initiated against the UK Government in an attempt to stop police forces from painting traffic speed cameras yellow on the grounds that cameras would be less likely to inhibit speeding if they were easily spotted from a distance. 'Yellow' derives from the Indo-European *gel*, *ghel* or *gohl* from which we have evolved many associated words such as gold, glaucous, glistening and yolk (see yolk-coloured).

**Yellow**
One of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #FFFF00.

**yellow 2G**
A yellow food colourant (E107) used particularly in soft drinks.

**Yellow Arsenic**
See orpiment.

**Yellow Book**
The term used in the UK to describe various business publications including the rules of the London Stock Exchange (now contained in the Purple Book) and the UK legislation concerning income tax, corporation tax, capital gains tax and other taxes produced each year by Butterworths Tolley. In France certain official publications and reports are referred to as Yellow Books.

**yellow card**
The card shown by a referee in football to a player for a foul or other offence. See red card.

**yellow dog**
A term of contempt and now used in the US in reference to contracts of employment outlawing the membership of trade unions.

**yellow earth**
Ochre.
n  yellow fever
A tropical and sub-tropical infectious disease in human beings spread by the mosquito.

n  yellow flag
A flag flown by vessels to indicate that there is no disease aboard.

n  yellow goethite
An ancient iron oxide used as a pigment – see pigment.

c  YellowGreen
One of the colours in the X11 Color Set. It has hex code #9ACD32.

n  yellowing
The yellow discolouration, in particular, of paintwork.

adj  yellowing
Nothing to do with the colour but a combination of yelping and bellowing and hence a ‘blend’ or ‘portmanteau’ word. ‘Let us sit down and mark their yellowing noise’, Shakespeare’s Titus Andronicus Act 2, Scene 3.

a  yellowish
See -ish.

n  yellow jack
Another name for yellow fever and another name for yellow flag.

n  yellow jersey
The garment worn by the rider who has the lowest cumulative time for all previous stages of Le Tour de France cycle race. The green jersey is given to the rider with the greatest number of points awarded for sprinting. The ‘king of the mountains’ wears a white jersey with pink spots (called the Polka-Dot Jersey) and the fastest overall young rider bears a plain white jersey. Le Tour de France was created by Henri Desgrange, the editor of the cycling magazine, L’Auto, in 1903 but it was not until 1919 that he conceived the idea of the maillot jaune opting for a yellow coloured jersey partly because his magazine was printed on yellow paper. The green jersey introduced in 1953 was green because its first sponsor sold gardening supplies. The Polka-Dot Jersey introduced in 1975 derives from the wrapper design of its sponsor, the chocolate company, Poulain.
**yellow journalism**
That kind of cheap journalism which adopts a sensationalist approach often relying upon lurid descriptions. The term derives from the yellow ink used in the *New York World* at the end of the 19th century.

**yellow light**
The equivalent in the US of the UK amber traffic light.

**yellow lines**
Yellow markings on the surface of thoroughfares and carriageways indicating a variety of restrictions on drivers of vehicles as regards waiting, parking, loading and unloading. See also red route.

**yellowly**
With a yellow aspect.

**yellow ochre**
An ochre used as a yellowish-brown pigment.

**Yellow Pages™**
The trademark of the well-known telephone directory which lists entries by according to their trade classification.

**yellow peril**
A derogatory term no longer appropriate to use for Chinese, Japanese or other orientals.

**yellow ribbon**
The ribbon traditionally worn in the 19th century by women in the US awaiting the return of their men from battle.

**yellow star**
The yellow six-pointed star which Jews were required to wear both before and during WW2 particularly by occupying Nazi forces. Such stars were also used in Nazi concentration camps where patches and badges of various colours were required to be worn to indicate a variety of other groupings. Brown triangles indicated gypsies; purple or violet – Jehovah’s witnesses; green – habitual criminals; red – political in-mates; pink – homosexuals; black triangles indicated members of a supposedly asocial grouping including prostitutes and lesbians (and in some camps, gypsies) and a blue triangle indicated emigrants.
n **yellows**
Jaundice particularly in horses – ‘rayed with the yellows’, Shakespeare’s *Taming of the Shrew* Act 3, Scene 2.

a **yolk-coloured**
Having the colour of the yolk of the egg; also ‘yolk-yellow’.

c **yolk-yellow**
See yolk-coloured.
**n**  **zaffer**  
Oxide used as a pigment for pottery.

**a**  **zebra-striped**  
Having the black and white markings of the zebra particularly as regards fabrics.

**c**  **zenith blue**  
A violetish blue also known simply as ‘zenith’.

**n**  **zigzag**  
A pattern or line resembling the outline followed by the teeth of a woodsaw; hence ‘zigzag design’.

**c**  **zinc green**  
See chrome green.

**n**  **zinc oxide**  
A white powder used as a pigment in the manufacture of zinc white paint developed in 1782 in France as a substitute for the poisonous lead white. Also referred to as ‘philosophers’ wool’.
n  **zinc white**
A transparent white oil paint composed of **zinc oxide**. Also known as **Chinese white** and first manufactured in 1834 as a water-colour by Winsor & Newton. Known also as ‘snow white’.

n  **zinc yellow**
A yellowish pigment made from zinc chromate.

n  **zing**
Zest or vigour, but according to ‘Colour’, Mitchell Beazley, 1980, the word denotes the effect in a work of art or design where certain colours, when incorporated in small doses in a larger display of saturated colour, create an effective contrasting impact.

c  **zinober**
See **cinnabar** and **cinnabar green**.

c  **zircon**
Green ‘Parisian art shade’.

c  **zircon blue**
Light blue.

c  **Zulu brown**
A reddish-brown.
Artists can colour the sky red because they know it's blue.

Those of us who aren't artists, must colour things the way they really are, or people will think we're stupid.

JULES FEIFFER (1929- PRESENT)
Appendix one:  
Colour phrases

black and blue; to beat someone  
To inflict blows on someone causing bruising; also used figuratively.

black and white; to state something in  
To reduce a statement or promise to writing by way of confirmation; to express something in the clearest terms with a view to avoiding misunderstanding or confusion; to distinguish between opposing ideas or statements. In Shakespeare’s *Much Ado About Nothing*, Dogberry refers to a matter ‘under white and black’ Act 5, Scene 1.

black as coal; to be as  
There are many similes involving black including as black as death, ebony, hell, ink jet, night, pitch, soot, thunder and as black as the ace of spades, as black as a collier, coalhole, crow, kettle, pan, raven’s wing, your hat and Newgate’s knocker etc. Saul Bellow, the author, talks of ‘as black as wealth’.

black as one is painted to be; not as  
Not as bad as one appears to be.

black as the inside of a cow  
A sailor’s way of expressing nil visibility.

black as thunder; to look as  
To look angrily at someone.

blackball someone; to  
By casting a black ball in a secret ballot, to vote against someone joining a club etc; also used figuratively.
**black books; to be in someone’s**
To be resented by or to have caused annoyance to another usually for some specific misdeed; to be out of favour with someone. Perhaps from the Black Book in which Henry VIII recorded the excesses of the monasteries.

**blacken someone’s name; to**
To disparage another person.

**black eye; to give someone a**
To cause another’s eye to bruise usually as a result of a fight. Figuratively, to deliver a severe rebuff to someone.

**black is beautiful**
A 1965 slogan asserting Black pride.

**black is white; to swear**
To be prepared to say anything in order to get one’s own way; to be a liar; to argue an untenable proposition. A favourite game in Victorian times involved transforming one word into another of equal length. The rules require one letter at a time to be changed on each occasion leaving another word and to reach the target word in as few changes as possible. Lewis Carroll changed black into white as follows: **black>blank>blink>clink>chink>chine>whine>white**.

**black look; to give someone a**
To look at a person with contempt or anger.

**black mark; to be given a**
To be censured for bad conduct or behaviour; to have a punishment recorded on one’s record; to be regarded with disapproval.

**black mark; to get a**
To incur the disfavour of someone.

**black market; to buy (sell) on the**
To carry on trade in breach of the law.

**black mood; to be in a**
To be very depressed; to be very angry.
black out; to
To lose consciousness or faint; to obliterate with black; to extinguish stage lighting.

black ox has not trod on his (her) foot; the
A common proverb in Renaissance times but now almost lost to us. It indicated that the subject had a happy marriage or had not yet suffered sorrow or disease or deprivation.

black penny; to pay the
To pay the full price for goods or services as opposed to obtaining a discount.

blacks don’t make a white; two
Another form of the saying ‘two wrongs don’t make a right’ – you cannot justify committing a wrong by arguing that it corrects another wrong.

black sheep of the family; the
A member of a group (such as a family) who has behaved badly or committed some misdemeanor or crime bringing discredit or disgrace to it; the odd one out; a deviant. Black sheep were worth less to farmers than white sheep since their wool could not be dyed like ordinary fleece. In English folklore, however, a black sheep may, depending on its situation, be regarded as a harbinger of good luck. For example, a ‘black lamb’ indicates good luck in Sussex but bad luck in Wiltshire.

black side; to look on the
To be pessimistic; to expect the worst outcome.

black stump; beyond the
To fall below the standard considered proper in reference to black stumps in the ground used (in Australia) to indicate the way.

black; the pot calling the kettle
A situation where someone hypocritically accuses another of a failing which the accuser also possesses. Possibly originating from Cervantes ‘Don Quixote’ and alluding to the fact that on the stove ALL utensils get blackened by usage.

black; things look
Said when there does not seem to be any possibility of a successful outcome so that the worst should be expected.
**black; to**
To boycott an employer in a labour dispute.

**black; to be in the**
Operating on a profitable basis; not in debt; to be in credit. Compare being in the red.

**black; to go**
To pass out or go unconscious as in ‘...and then everything went black’. Used almost exclusively in the past tense.

**black; to look**
To look at someone in an angry way.

**black; to play**
To play chess or draughts with the black pieces.

**black/red; to put one’s money on**
In the game of roulette, betting on one of the colours.

**black; to put up a**
To make a serious mistake.

**black; to turn**
A term used by the Police indicating a fatality.

**black; to wear**
To wear black clothing usually as a sign of mourning.

**black up; to**
To colour one’s face with black for a stage performance or for camouflage or for some nefarious purpose.

**black; you can have any colour you like so long as it is**
Attributed to Henry Ford (1893-1943) when first selling the Model T Ford in 1922 and now a catchphrase indicating a situation where there is no (or a very limited) choice.

**blonde bombshell**
An attractive blonde – often a film star.
blue; a bolt from (out of) the
Something which is sudden and completely unexpected – as a thunderbolt from a blue sky would be; hence ‘out of the blue’.

blue-arsed fly; to run (buzz) around like a
To run around in an uncontrolled and excited or frantic manner; to be hectically busy. The origin of this phrase is difficult to find but perhaps refers to the Bluebottle fly (blowfly) which has an iridescent blue body.

blue blood; to be of
Of royal, aristocratic or noble blood.

blue; enough blue sky to make a sailor’s trousers
A homespun saying suggesting that if the condition of the phrase was satisfied it was in order to venture outdoors.

blue-eyed boy; to be a
An especially favoured employee or pupil who can do no wrong; the darling of the group. The US equivalent is a ‘fair-haired boy’.

blue for a boy and pink for a girl
Used mainly in the UK.

blue funk; to be in a
In a state of extreme fear, anxiety or nervousness; in a state of extreme panic; sometimes to be in a dejected mood or to be depressed. According to Charles Earl Funk, ‘blue’ here retains its early Oxford University slang meaning of ‘extreme’.

blue in the face; to (do something) until one is
To persist with a particular action (usually) without any effect or without any likelihood of achieving the desired end – often applied to arguing or complaining.

blue moon; to happen once in a
Very rarely; the phrase was used at least as far back as 1528 and originally meant ‘never’.

blue murder; to get away with
To avoid detection or punishment for a crime or misdeed; to do what one wants without detection or punishment.
**blue murder; to scream**
To make a lot of noise in alarm, opposition or complaint. Possibly originating from the fact that ‘murder’ used to be a cry for help from someone in danger (Shakespeare’s *Othello* Act 1 Scene 27, ‘I am maym’d for euer: Helpe hoa: Murther, murther’). Alternatively, the phrase may be derived from the French expletive ‘morbleu’ (blue death) which in turn was a corruption of ‘mordieu’.

**blue pencil; to use a**
To delete or censor a piece of writing alluding to the blue pencil of the censor.

**blues; to have the**
To be sad, despondent or depressed.

**blue sea; to be between the devil and the deep**
To find oneself in a position where neither of two alternative solutions to a dilemma would be palatable. Tom Burnam, in the *Dictionary of Misinformation*, Thomas Y. Crowell suggests that the ‘devil’ here may merely refer to the seam in a ship’s hull which, though a dangerous place for a sailor to be, was preferable to falling into the sea. This seems to be a plausible explanation where ‘devil’ means the upper plank of a sailing ship.

**blue streak; to talk a**
To talk quickly; to speak interminably. In reference to a streak of lightning and its rapidity.

**blue; the boys in**
Members of the police force or navy by way of allusion to the colour of their uniforms; in the US, Federal troops.

**blue touchpaper and retire; to light the**
To sit back and wait for the action in reference to the instructions on fireworks. A catch-phrase of Arthur Askey in the pre-WW2 BBC radio programme *Bandwagon*.

**blue water between the two; there is clear**
Descriptive of any contest where there is a clear leader. Used often, for example, in relation to the relative popularity of opposing political parties as indicated by opinion polls. Derives from boat races.

**blue yonder; the wild**
Referring to the sea or sky.
**blue; to**
To treat laundry with *blueing* as part of the washing process.

**blue; to**
To spend lavishly.

**blue; to be a true**
To be extremely constant or loyal usually to a cause. This is derived from *Coventry blue* an extremely lightfast dye. Blue was adopted as the colour of the Whigs and Tories thus becoming associated with an opposition to change.

**blue; to be tangled up in**
Possibly originating from Bob Dylan’s much celebrated and enigmatic 1974 song ‘*Tangled Up In Blue*’ which appears to be dealing with depression and mental illness. Other lyrics used by Dylan include ‘*Like a bird that flew, tangled up in blue*’ and ‘*tangled up in the blueprints*’.

**blue; to come out of the**
To occur or arise unexpectedly or without warning; also ‘bolt from the blue’.

**blue; to feel**
To feel sad.

**blue; to look**
To look unhappy.

**blue; to make the air turn blue**
To swear profusely.

**blue; to vanish (go off) into the**
To disappear.

**break up colour [with another colour]; to**
To introduce another colour in clothing or decoration.

**bright spark; a**
A lively person; a clever person.
brown as a berry; to be
Suntanned, having a dark skin. Used in Chaucer’s *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*: ‘His palfrey was as broun as is a berye’ The Monk’s portrait.

brown study; to be in a
To be fed up; to be deep in thought. From the French ‘brun’ indicating melancholy or gloomy. Also sometimes meaning absentminded.

browned off; to be
To be fed up. There are many equivalent slang phrases including *cheesed off*, *peed off*, *pissed off*, *brassed off*, *hacked off* etc.

carte blanche
Having complete freedom of action or power to act as one will. A French military expression literally meaning ‘white paper’ signifying a blank sheet on which the vanquishing side can dictate whatever terms of surrender it wishes.

clear as mud; to be
Obscure or unclear.

colour; a horse of a different
An entirely separate matter; a change of plan. In Shakespeare’s *Twelfth Night* Act 2 Scene 3 Maria in talking of her plans says: ‘My purpose is, indeed a horse of that colour’.

colour; a riot of
Indicating a profusion of bright and varied colours often in reference to a display of flowers.

colour; a splash of
The addition of a bright or contrasting colour to an otherwise ordinary background.

colour of –; to do (say) something under
To use some pretext or excuse for a particular action.

colour of someone’s money; to require to see the
To require proof of a person’s ability to make payment for something.

colour something in; to
To fill an empty space with colour as in a child’s colouring book.
colour; to change
To go pale or red with fear or embarrassment.

colour; to feel (be) (look) off
To feel or to appear unwell in a non-specific way.

colour; to lose
As regards one’s complexion, to go pale.

colour to one’s cheeks; to bring some
To do something the effect of which is to make the face more pink or more red thus giving the appearance of better health.

colour to something; to lend (give)
To assist in giving something the appearance of truth; to give credence to something; to make something appear plausible; to endorse.

colour to something; to give false
To give a false or misleading impression.

colour; to turn
To change colour as for example in the case of ripening fruit or autumn leaves.

colour up; to
To go red in the face; to blush; to exchange gambling chips for others of a higher denomination so as to reduce the number on the table. In the US white is usually the value of $1 chips; red the colour of $5 chips; green of the $25 and black the colour of $100 chips.

colours of the rainbow; all the
All the colours of the visible spectrum.

colours one’s opinion; to be told something which
To receive information which has the effect of changing one’s mind or influencing one’s pre-existing views.

colours; the coat of many
Joseph’s multi-coloured coat Genesis xxxvii:3.
colours; to desert one’s
To become a deserter; to change sides; to go against one’s principles – colours referring here to the flag in battle.

colours; to get one’s
To be selected to play for one’s school, university or country in some sporting activity or competition and thus to be awarded a cap or badge or other recognition.

colours; to join the
To join the army.

colours; to lower one’s
To cease to defend a course of action – as a defeated army would lower its flag.

colours; to paint someone (something) in glowing
To speak of someone in very favourable terms.

colours; to pass with flying
To succeed in an examination with excellent marks or distinction referring to the colours of a winning army triumphantly displayed.

colours; to sail under false
To pretend to subscribe to particular views or beliefs; to deceive others about one’s antecedents.

colours; to see someone in their true
To understand the true nature of someone – Act 2, Scene 2 in Shakespeare’s Henry IV Part 2.

colours; to show (oneself in) one’s true
To show one’s true self.

colours to the mast; to pin (or nail) one’s
To indicate or promise support as, for example, by attaching a ship’s flag to its mast thus showing a commitment not to lower one’s colours in surrender; to declare one’s views on a particular subject. See to lower one’s colours.
**colours; to stick to one’s**  
To continue to support a particular argument, belief or approach again in reference to the flag of battle.

**colours; to strike one’s**  
To indicate an intention to surrender. A nautical allusion to sea captains who lowered their ship’s flag for this purpose.

**crystal clear; to be**  
Said of a proposition, statement or idea etc which is capable of being fully understood by the listener or reader; said of a surface which has the highest degree of transparency.

**dark horse; to be a**  
A person whose attributes are hidden; a competitor whose abilities are unknown or understated. This is said to allude to those circumstances where a horse was expected to win a horserace and made darker in colour so as to pass it off as an unknown competitor.

**dark; to be in the**  
Lacking awareness or knowledge of a particular situation.

**dark; to keep something**  
To keep something secret.

**dark; to take a leap in the**  
To attempt action the outcome of which is uncertain and difficult to predict.

**dark; to whistle in the**  
To show cheerfulness in a situation where optimism is inappropriate.

**darken my doorstep!; do not**  
A clichéd exhortation to keep away as in Tennyson’s Dora ‘You shall pack / And never more darken my doors again’.

**darkness; the powers of**  
Evil forces, Satan being referred to as the prince of darkness.
dawn; at the crack of
First thing in the morning; as early as possible. Not to be confused with the phrase ‘to get up at the crack of noon’!

daylight robbery; to commit
Blatantly to overcharge for goods or services in.

daylight; to see
To have in sight the end of a particular extended task in reference to the approach of dawn. See also light at the end of the tunnel, to see the.

daylight out of someone; to beat; the (living)
To beat someone severely; ‘daylights’ being US slang for a person’s vital organs.

drip-white; to go
To be drained of all colour on hearing bad news. Said of a factory worker who had pulled out of a three-strong lottery syndicate a few weeks before it won £1.9 m. Perhaps from the phrase to go as white as a sheet combined with the slow ‘drip-feed’ realisation of the enormity of one’s bad luck.

dyed in the wool; to be
Having definite and unalterable habits or views in reference to the fact that the colour of wool dyed in its raw as opposed to its processed state has greater permanence.

fair-haired boy; to be a
See blue-eyed boy.


gild the lily; to
To do something which is an unnecessary excess or which is superfluous. Possibly a variation on Shakespeare’s: ‘To gild refined gold, to paint the lily….or add another hue unto the rainbow… is wasteful and ridiculous excess’ King John Act 4 Scene 2.

gold; all that glisters (glistens) (glitters) is not
A proverb referring to an item which does not have the value (or the characteristics) which it appears to possess; looks may be deceptive. The original phrase as appearing in Shakespeare’s Merchant of Venice Act 2 Scene 7 employs ‘glisters’. 
golden calf; to worship the
Revering wealth – a reference to the golden calf worshiped by the Israelites at the foot of Mount Sinai (Exodus Ch 32).

golden egg; to kill the goose that lays the
To act in a foolish manner out of greed as in the Aesop Fable involving the man who killed the goose which produced golden eggs so as to get his hands on all of them at once.

golden oldies
Items of the past (particularly pop songs) which have been revived.

golden; silence is
Keeping quiet can sometimes be a virtue; from an old proverb ‘speech is silvern but silence is golden’.

green about the gills; to be
To look ill or sick.

green as grass; to be as
Inexperienced, untutored or naive.

green as one is cabbage-looking; not to be as
Said of a person who may be ugly but who should not be taken to be naive; a person who is not as inexperienced as he may appear to be.

green cheese; the moon is made of
Alluding to the foolishness of anyone who believes this old saying – ‘green’ here meaning ‘new’.

green fingers; to have
To have a natural talent for gardening or to make plants grow; the equivalent in American-English being ‘to have a green thumb’.

green gown; to give a girl a
To have sexual relations with a women – the green emanating from the grass on which the ‘romp in the hay’ took place. A slang expression from Elizabethan times.
**green light; to give the**
To give the ‘go-ahead’ or permission to someone to start or to continue with something; in reference to the green signals originating on the railways in the 19th century. Also ‘to get the green light’.

**green old age; (enjoying a)**
Not showing the trappings of old age; agerasia.

**green; to be in the**
To be on the stage – green for many centuries being associated with the theatre. See green room.

**green; to be on the**
A golfing term, but also a colloquialism indicating that someone is in the proximate vicinity of reaching a successful outcome.

**green shoots of recovery; the**
Fledgeling businesses emerging from the aftermath of a downturn in the economy.

**green with envy; to be**
Green as a colour was possibly first associated with envy by Shakespeare in *The Merchant of Venice* in which Portia refers to ‘green-eyed jealousy’ (Act 3 Scene 2). In *Othello* (Act 3 Scene 3) Iago speaks of the ‘green-eyed monster’ in reference to jealousy. Previously, yellow was the colour associated with this trait.

**greener on the other side (of the fence); the grass is (always)**
A proverb expressing feelings of envy, jealousy and discontent intermingled with the notion that one’s lot would be better if one were someone or somewhere else. One of the most commonly used English proverbs although its origin is uncertain. There are many variations including ‘the grass always looks greener on the other side’.

**grey in the dark; all cats are**
An old proverb suggesting that a person’s appearance is of little importance in bed once the lights are off.

**grey mare is the better horse; the**
The wife rules the husband.
grey matter; to use one’s
To use one’s brain.

grey; to go
To experience the greying of one’s hair. Also used figuratively.

indigo; to be in mood
Feeling deeply unhappy or depressed – bluer than blue.

jaundiced eye; to look at something with a
To be critical or negative; to examine something with preconceived ideas. The phrase originated out of the notion that those with yellow jaundice saw everything in a yellow hue. ‘Jaundice’ comes from ‘jaune’ – yellow in French.

light !; strike a
An expression of surprise.

light at the end of the tunnel; to see the
To get within sight of the outcome or the end of a troublesome period. See also to see daylight.

light; bathed in a new
Showing characteristics not previously apparent.

light-fingered; to be
To have an inclination towards stealing in reference to the skills that go with having the nimble (light) fingers of a pickpocket or thief.

light of day; in the (cold)
After due and careful consideration.

light of someone’s life; to be the
To enjoy the all-consuming love, affection or attention of another.

light of (something); in the
After taking account of some particular information, facts or advice.
light on something; to shed/throw
To make something clear or understandable; to provide an explanation for something which has been the subject of uncertainty.

light; to be a guiding
To become a significant and lasting influence on another person usually as a mentor or teacher or suchlike; to set a good example.

light; to be a leading
A pre-eminent figure in any particular discipline or endeavour.

light; to be all sweetness and
A cliché indicating someone who is of a very equable or placid temperament. Often used in the context of someone who is putting on a particular show of being good-tempered.

light; to be shown in a bad
To be represented in an unfavourable way.

light; to be shown in a good
To be represented in a manner which highlights one’s good points.

light; to come to
In reference to something hidden, lost or kept secret becoming found or revealed.

light; to go out like a
Said of anyone who suddenly falls asleep.

light; to see the
To come to understand or find the answer to something. The phrase originally alluded to a religious experience – ‘light’ being a reference to God.

light; to stand in one’s own
To impede one’s own advancement.

light; to stand in someone’s
To inhibit someone else’s progress or achievement; to act in a way which leads to another failing to receive the praise or glory due to him.
lights; according to one’s
According to the level of the abilities of a person.

lily-livered; to be
To be timid or cowardly. According to the ancient notion of the four humours of the body a cowardly person’s liver lacked bile or blood and was accordingly pale or white.

limelight; to be in the
To be in the news or the centre of attention (usually public attention) in reference to the limelight once used in theatres. See limelight in the main Dictionary.

limelight; to steal (hog) the
To act in a way which attracts all the attention (see previous phrase); to be pre-eminent.

dark; to be
Similar to to go as white as a sheet.

pale with fear; to become
To become pale with fear;

pink of condition; to be in the
To be in the best of health; in excellent condition; ‘in the very pink of courtesy’ Romeo & Juliet Act 2 Scene 4 – ‘pink’ there signifying perfection. It is also suggested that the phrase originates from ‘pink’, a flower. Hence, ‘to be in the pink’ which also refers to the apparel worn by fox-hunters. See pink in the main Dictionary.

pink out; to
To cut cloth with pinking shears so as to produce scalloped edges.

pink; to be tickled (as)
To be thrilled; overcome with delight or excitement. Possibly in reference to tickling causing redness.

pink!; (well) strike me
An expression of disbelief or surprise.

porphyry-born
See born to the purple.
purple; born to the
Born into a wealthy or influential family in reference to the purple robes favoured by the nobility in ancient times; also expressed as ‘porphyry-born’. Also ‘to accede, or be promoted to, the purple’ meaning to achieve high office.

purple patch; to go through a
To experience a period when everything goes well. See purple prose in the main Dictionary.

rainbow; the end of the (the rainbow’s end)
Great wealth; alluding to the saying that a crock of gold can there be found.

rainbows; to chase
To seek impossible goals.

red alert; to be on
To be prepared for any kind of danger. See red alert in main Dictionary.

red as a beetroot; to be (go) as
To go red in the face usually as a result of embarrassment or shyness.

red carpet treatment; to get
To get special treatment and hospitality in reference to the red carpet traditionally rolled out for important or distinguished visitors. Just why the carpet has to be red is not easy to find. The phrase is probably of 20th century origin.

red cent; not to have a
US phrase meaning to be without any money in reference to the coin of the lowest denomination, the dime. Also ‘not worth a red cent’.

red-faced; to be
To be embarrassed or ashamed – in reference to the blushing reflex.

red-handed; to catch someone
To catch someone in the act of committing a crime or indiscretion; an allusion to finding someone with blood on his hands at the scene of a crime of violence. Willard R. Espy’s ‘Words To Rhyme With’, Macmillan, 1986, refers to Rudy Ondrijka’s fun word ‘dishpano-phobia’ – the fear of being caught red-handed!’
**red in the gills as a turkey-cock; to go as**
To become excessively angry; to go red in the face with anger.

**red in tooth and claw; to be**
To be a merciless and violent revolutionary. From Alfred Lord Tennyson’s *In Memoriam*.

**red light; to get the**
To receive an indication or information that it is not possible or appropriate to proceed with a particular proposal.

**red light; to see the**
To become aware of the danger involved in a particular situation.

**red line of heroes; thin**
Those remaining of a larger grouping who have stuck it out to deal with a difficult situation. Originating from the Crimean War and referring to a heroic band of soldiers. Also referred to as ‘the thin red line’

**red lorry yellow lorry**
Merely a tongue twister.

**red rag to a bull; a**
A cliché referring to the situation where a person is likely to react angrily to a particular stimulus. Based on the false notion that a bull is infuriated by the matador’s red cloak whereas it is more likely that bulls are merely angered by the movement of the cloak.

**red sky in the morning – shepherd’s warning,**
**red sky at night – shepherd’s delight**
A 16th century proverb and also a seaman’s ditty. Perhaps originating from the bible (Matthew xvi. 2).

**red than dead; better**
A catchphrase from the 1940’s suggesting that it would be better to live under a communist regime than to die to resist it.

**red; to be in the**
To be in debt. In the preparation of accounts a red entry indicates a debit item.
**red; to go**
To change one’s facial complexion when becoming embarrassed, stressed or angry.

**red; to paint the town**
To go out to celebrate – usually on a drinking binge. Possibly an allusion to the red light district.

**red; to see**
To become extremely angry in reference to bullfighting and the red cape used to antagonise the bull. But see the entry colour blindness in main Dictionary and a red rag to a bull.

**red up; to**
A US version of ‘readying up’, that is to get things ready and nothing to do with the colour.

**red with anger; to become**
To become so extremely angry that one’s face reddens.

**rose-coloured/tinted glasses; to look at things through**
To see things in an unduly optimistic light; to fail to see the adverse factors; to have an overly positive attitude;

**sacré bleu**
An exclamation of surprise in French – a euphemistic modification of sacré Dieu.

**shade; to put (cast) someone in the**
To make someone look insignificant or inferior in contrast to oneself.

**shades of....**
Said as regards anything which bears comparison (usually a poor comparison) with a particular thing, person, act etc. Shade here refers to a ghost.

**shadow; to be afraid of one’s own**
To be lacking in courage.

**shadow; to be worn to a**
To become weak after exercise or illness.
shot in the dark; to take a
To make a wild guess without any background information for guidance.

silver lining; every cloud has a
A cliché suggesting that out of adversity will eventually come good or that there is hope even in the direst of situations.

silver spoon in one’s mouth; to be born with a
Referring to someone from a very wealthy or aristocratic family; perhaps originating from the custom of giving spoons as christening presents.

silver tongue; to have a
To be an eloquent speaker.

spotlight; to be in the
To be the subject of particular attention.

tarred with the same brush; to be
To share the same fault; to be subject to the same accusation as another.

techicolour yawn
An Australian expression for the process of vomiting.

white as a sheet (snow) (chalk); to be (go)
To go white in the face as a result of fear or illness.

white bread
A disparaging US slang expression referring to the mediocrity of the white middle class.

white chief; the big
The leader or most important person in a particular group or organisation.

white feather; to show the
To show cowardice; originating from cockfighting where a white tail feather would indicate a cock not of a top fighting breed and thus lacking the fighting spirit.
**white flag; to show the**
To indicate an intention or a wish to surrender.

**white lie; to tell a**
To say something untrue in circumstances where the teller believes the falsehood to be justified to avoid hurt feelings or in the interests of politeness; to tell lies without malice or any intention to cause hurt.

**white out; to**
To erase errors on paper with correction paper or fluid.

**whiter than white; to be**
To be completely honest or virtuous; to have nothing to hide; to be innocent of a particular accusation.

**white; to bleed someone**
To cheat or deprive another of his money or belongings by a slow relentless process.

**white; to speak**
The intolerant plea of English-speaking Canadians made to their French-speaking fellow Canadians to use the English language.

**yellow-livered, to be**
To be cowardly.

**yellow streak; to have a**
To be a coward.
## Appendix two: The colours in alphabetical order

### Legend

* indicates one of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set

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<td>lilac, lavender</td>
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<td>multi-coloured or single coloured</td>
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<td>pink</td>
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<td>pearl, rainbow-like, iridescent</td>
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<td>red</td>
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### Colours

- **g** absinthe, absinth
- **y** acacia
- **bl** academy blue
- **br** acajou
- **g** acid green
- **y** acid yellow
- **y** acid-drop yellow
- **met** acier
- **g** Ackermann’s Green
- **br** acorn brown
- **y** acridine yellow
- **bl** Adam blue
- **p** adobe
- **r** Adrianople red
- **br** adust
- **g** æruca
- **v** african violet
- **bl** Air Force blue
- **bl** air-blue
- **r** alesan
br Algerian
bl AliceBlue*
bl Alice blue
r alizarin crimson
r almagra
p almond
g almond green
g Alp green
br amadou brown
pp amaranth
y amber
y amber yellow
bl amethyst
v anemone
r aniline red
br antelope
y antimony yellow
met antique bronze
w antique ivory
w Antique White*
bl Antwerp blue
g apple-green
r apricot
bl Aqua*
bl aqua blue
g aquagreen
g Aquamarine*
g aquamarine
g aquarelle
br aran
br arcadian green
s argent
s argental
br argil
g artichoke green
y arylide yellow
gr ash
w ash-blond(e)
gr ashes of roses
gr asparagus
b asphalt
y asphodel
b atred
pp aubergine
pp aubergine purple
r auburn
o aurora
y aurora yellow
br autumn brown
br aventurine
g avocado
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- **butterscotch**
- **cabbage green**
- **cacao brown**
- **cactus brown**
- **cadet blue**
- **CadetBlue**
- **cadmium green**
- **cadmium lemon**
- **cadmium lithopone**
- **cadmium orange**
- **cadmium red**
- **cadmium vermilion**
- **cadmium yellow**
- **cadmopone yellow**
- **caeruleum**
- **café**
- **café au lait**
- **Cambridge blue**
- **camel**
- **campanula**
- **canard**
- **canary**
- **canary green**
- **canary yellow**
- **cannelas**
- **cantaloupe**
- **canvas**
- **capucine**
- **caramel**
- **cardinal (red)**
- **carmine**
- **carnadine**
- **carnation**
- **carnelian**
- **carrot orange**
- **carrot red**
- **carroty**
- **Cassel brown**
- **Cassel yellow**
- **Castillian**
- **castor**
- **catechu brown**
- **cathay**
- **cedar**
- **cedary**
- **celadon**
- **celestial blue**
- **celesteine**
- **cendre**
- **cerise**
- **cerulean**
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clair de lune
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clover
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b  coaly
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bl  cobalt turquoise
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r  coquettish red
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coke bottle green
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colibri
gr  colombe
colombe
r  colorado
r  colombian red
v  columbine
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copper
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coral
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Coral*
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coral pink
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CornflowerBlue*
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couleur de rose
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Coventry blue
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coxcomb
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r  cranberry red
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y  cream
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creamy-white
creme de violette
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cresson
crevette
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Crimson*
crimson lake
cucumber green
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cumquat, kumquat
custard-yellow
cyan
Cyan*
cyclamen
cypress
cypress green
Cyprus green
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dahlia
damask
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dandelion
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bl  Sevres blue
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gr  shoe grey
p  shrimp
br  sienese drab
br  sienna, siena
br  Sienna*
br  sienna brown
r  signal red
y  signal yellow
y  sil
g  silk green
s  silver
s  Silver*
gr  silver grey
w  silver-white
r  sinoper, sinople, sinopia, sinopite, sinope, sinopis, sinopic
g  sinople green
b/w  skewbald
bl  sky
bl  sky blue
bl  SkyBlue*
bl  sky-colour
gr  slate
gr  slate grey
bl  SlateBlue*
gr  SlateGray*
g  sludge-green
bl  smalt
g  smaragdine
gr  smoke
gr  smoky
b  smutty
w  Snow*
w  snowy
r  solferino
b  sooty
r  sorbier
br  sorrel
r  Spanish red
y  Spanish white
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r  spinel red
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g  spring green
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## Appendix three:
The colours in colour order

### Legend

* indicates one of the 140 colours in the X11 Color Set

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- b Black*
- b black
- b black glamma
- b blackberry
- b blackcurrant
- b bone black
- b Brunswick black
- bl celestial blue
- b chrome black
- b coal-black
- b coaly
- b Frankfort black
- b ivory black
- b Japan black
- b jet
- b jet black, jet-black
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A DICTIONARY OF COLOUR

CadetBlue*
cæruleum
Cambridge blue
campanula
canard
celestine
cerulean
cerulean blue
cerulin, cerulein
chambray
Charron blue
chasseur-blue
China blue
Chinese blue
ching
chinoline-blue
chow
ciel
clair de lune
clematis
Cleopatra
cobalt blue
cobalt turquoise
coeeruleum
Copenhagen blue
CornFlower Blue*
Coventry blue
cyan
Cyan*
DarkBlue*
DarkCyan*
DarkSlateBlue*
DarkTurquoise*
DeepSkyBlue*
Delft blue
delphine
delphinium blue
Devonshire blue
DodgerBlue*
Dresden blue
duck-egg blue
empire blue
ensign
Eton blue
fesse
flag
Flemish blue
forget-me-not blue
French blue
French navy
French ultramarine
garter-blue
<p>| bl | gentian                          | bl | labrador blue                    |
| bl | gobelin blue                     | bl | lapidary blue                    |
| bl | German blue                      | bl | lapis lazuli                     |
| bl | grotto                           | bl | larkspur                         |
| bl | grotto blue                      | bl | lead-blue                        |
| bl | grulla                           | bl | LightBlue*                       |
| bl | heather                          | bl | LightSkyBlue*                    |
| bl | homage                           | bl | LightSteelBlue*                  |
| bl | horizon blue                     | bl | lime blue                        |
| bl | hyacinth blue                    | bl | Littler's blue                   |
| bl | hyacinthine                      | bl | mackerel blue                    |
| bl | ice blue                         | bl | madonna blue                     |
| bl | imperial blue                    | bl | mallard blue                     |
| bl | Indanthrone blue                 | bl | manganese blue                   |
| bl | indigo                           | bl | marine blue                      |
| bl | Indigo*                          | bl | matelot blue                     |
| bl | indigo blue                      | bl | Maya blue                        |
| bl | ink                              | bl | mazarine blue                    |
| bl | ink-blue                         | bl | MediumAquamarine*                |
| bl | international Klein blue         | bl | MediumBlue*                      |
| bl | iris                             | bl | MediumSlateBlue*                 |
| bl | Japan blue                       | bl | midnight blue                    |
| bl | Jersey blue                      | bl | MidnightBlue*                    |
| bl | jockey club                      | bl | Milori blue                      |
| bl | kingfisher blue                  | bl | mineral blue                     |
| bl | King’s blue                      | bl | mist                             |</p>
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bl ultramarine
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bl venet
bl Venetian blue
bl vessey
bl Vienna blue
bl watchet
bl Wedgewood blue
bl Winsor blue
bl woad
bl Yale blue
bl zenith blue
bl zircon blue
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br acorn brown
br adust
br Algerian
br amadou brown
br antelope
br aran
br argil
br autumn brown
br aventurine
br badger brown
br bark
br bay
br beaver
br beige
br Beige*
br biscuit
br Bismarck
br Bismarck brown
br bisque
br Bisque*
br bistre
br bois de rose
br bracken
br bran
br brown
br Brown*
br brunette
br buff
br buffish
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leather brown
Linen*
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lychee
mahogany
manilla
marron glace
mastic
MintCream*
Moccasin*
mocha
mordoré
mud
mud brown
mummy brown
mushroom
mustard brown
nigger brown
nut-brown
nutmeg
nutria
oak
oakwood
ochre, ocher
OldLace*
ottter
otter brown
PaleGoldenrod*
PapayaWhip*
peat
perique
Peru*
philimot
piecrust, pie-crust,
Prussian brown
pueblo
putty
raddle
rattan
Rembrandt
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RosyBrown*
russet
rust
rust brown
rusty
SaddleBrown*
Sahara
sandalwood
sandstone
SandyBrown*
sapele
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**THE COLOURS**
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| g | Hunter’s green       | g | Lincoln green        |
| g | ice-green            | g | linden green         |
| g | imperial green       | g | lizard-green         |
| g | ingenue              | g | loden                |
| g | invisible green      | g | lovat                |
| g | iris green           | g | malachite green      |
| g | ivy green            | g | Marina green         |
| g | jade                 | g | MediumSeaGreen*      |
| g | jade green           | g | MediumSpringGreen*   |
| g | jasper               | g | MediumTurquoise*     |
| g | jungle green         | g | mignonette           |
| g | Kelly green          | g | Milori green         |
| g | Kendal green         | g | mineral green        |
| g | laurel               | g | mint-green           |
| g | LawnGreen*           | g | mitis green          |
| g | leaf-green           | g | Montpellier green    |
| g | leek-green           | g | moss                 |
| g | lettuce green        | g | moss green           |
| g | lichen-green         | g | mushy-pea green      |
| g | LightGreen*          | g | myrtle green         |
| g | LightSeaGreen*       | g | mythogreen           |
| g | lily-green           | g | nauseous green       |
| g | lime                 | g | neptuna              |
| g | Lime*                | g | nettle               |
| g | lime green           | g | Nile green           |</p>
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*Note: The * symbol indicates a specific shade of the color.*
tourmaline
transparent green
Turquoise*
twine
ultramarine green
verdant green
verdigris, verdigrisy
Verona green
Veronese green
Victoria green
Vienna green
vine green
viridian, veridian
viridian green
wasp green
willow green
Winsor green
Worcester green
YellowGreen*
Zinc green
zinnober
zircon
teal
dead gold
doré
flax
gold
Gold*
Guinea
matt gold
old gold
or
ash
ashes of roses
battleship grey
berettino
butter-nut
castor
cendre
charcoal
charcoal grey
cimmerian
coke bottle green
colombe
corpse grey
cypress
dapple-grey
DarkGray*
DarkGreen*
DarkOliveGreen*
DarkSeaGreen*
DarkSlateGray*
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<td>Light Slate Gray*</td>
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gr    steel grey
gr    stone
gr    taupe
gr/br greige
l     moonlight
ll    lavender
ll    Lavender*
ll    LavenderBlush*
ll    lilac
met   acier
met   antique bronze
met   bronze
met   chromium
met   copper
met   iron
met   lead
met   pewter
met   platinum
met   plumbago
met   plumbine
met   Roman Brown
mul   nasturtium
mul   pandius
mul   piebald
o     aurora
o     beeswax
o     burnt orange
o     cadmium orange
o     capucine
o     carrot orange
o     chrome orange
o     corabell
o     cumquat, kumquat
o     DarkOrange*
o     fiesta
o     helio
o     hot orange
o     Indian orange
o     international orange
o     leafmold
o     lotus-colour
o     Mandarin orange
o     Mars orange
o     mirador
o     nacarat
o     old coral
o     orange
o     Orange*
o     orange-vermilion
o     paprika
o     Persian orange
o     pumpkin
Rembrandt’s madder

Rembrandt’s madder

tangerine

tango

tenné, tenney

burnt orange

adobe

almond

azalea pink

baby pink

blancmange-pink

blossom

blush pink

bubble-gum pink

carnation

clover

coral

coral pink

corinthian pink

crevette

damask

Dark Salmon*

day-glo pink, day glo pink

Deep Pink*

fiesta pink

flame pink

flamingo pink

fuchsia pink

geranium pink

helio fast pink

heliotrope

homard

honeydew

hot pink

HotPink*

hydrangea pink

incarnate

LightCoral*

LightPink*

LightSalmon*

magnolia

MistyRose*

neon pink

nude

old rose

orchid pink

peach

peach bloom

peach-blossom

peony-pink

Pink*

pink

purpled pink
A DICTIONARY OF COLOUR

p rose marie
p rose pink
p rosebud
p salmon
p Salmon*
p salmon pink
p shocking pink
p shrimp
p sugar-mouse-pink
p sugar-pink
p Warhol pink
pl mother of pearl
pl pearl
pp amaranth
pp aubergine
pp aubergine purple
pp blatta
pp bruyère
pp cathay
pp dioxazine purple
pp French purple
pp Fuchsia*
p grape
pp inde blue
pp jacinthine
pp London purple
pp MediumPurple*
p murrey, murry
pp parma
pp Persian red
pp petunia
pp plum
pp pontiff purple
pp prune
pp puce
pp purple
pp Purple*
p purple of cassius
pp raisin
pp roseine
pp royal purple
pp shellfish-purple
pp thistle
pp Thistle*
p Tyrian purple
pp vistal
pp wistaria
r Adrianople red
r alesan
r alizarin crimson
r almagra
r aniline red

496 A DICTIONARY OF COLOUR
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coxcomb


cramoisy

cranberry red


dremosin


crimson


Crimson*


crimson lake


cyclamen


dahlia


damson


DarkMagenta*


DarkRed*


Derby red


English red


fire engine red


fire -red


FireBrick*


fire-orange


flame


flame red


flamingo


flesh


flesh-red


Florence brown


fondant pink


fraise


framboise


fresco


fuchsia


garnet


geranium


ginger


gingerline, gingeline, gingelline, gingeoline, gingioline


Goya


Granada


grenat


gules


guly


harmala red


ehelio fast red


henna


hunting pink


hyacinth red


imperial red


incarnadine


Indian red


Indian Red*


iodine scarlet


Iraq red


iron red


jacinth(e)


jacqueminot
Japanese red  
kermes  
lac  
lake  
lava-red  
Levant red  
light red  
madder lake  
Magdala red  
magenta  
mail box red  
mallow  
mallows (mallow) red  
marmalade  
maroon  
Maroon*  
Mars red  
mauve  
mauvette  
mennal  
minimum  
modena  
morcello  
mulberry  
naphthamide maroon  
naphthol red  
oeil-de-perdrix  
OrangeRed*  
orange-tawny  
orchil  
orseille  
oxblood  
oxheart  
pæonin  
PaleVioletRed*  
Pantone Red  
para-red  
Paris red  
parma red  
PeachPuff*  
peony-red  
permanent rose  
pigeon’s-blood, pigeon blood  
pillar-box red  
pimento red  
pink carmine  
Plum*  
pomegranate  
Pompadour  
Pompeian red  
ponceau  
poppy
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lime white
milk-white
mixed white
NavajoWhite*
off-white
oyster white
parchment
Paris white
permanent white
plaster white
regency cream
silver-white
Snow*
snowy
tattle-tale grey	amber
amber yellow
antimony yellow
arylide yellow
asphodel
aurora yellow
Bacon’s pink
banana
barium yellow
BlanchedAlmond*
brilliant yellow
butter yellow
buttercup yellow
butterscotch
cadmium lemon
cadmium lithopone
cadmium yellow
cadmopone yellow
canary
canary yellow
cantaloupe
Cassel yellow
cedary
chamois
champagne
Chinese yellow
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**Legend**
- **b**: black
- **bl**: blue
- **br**: brown
- **chg**: changing colour
- **d**: dark
- **dw**: dye
- **g**: green
- **gl**: gold
- **gr**: grey
- **l**: light
- **ll**: lilac, lavender
- **met**: metallic colour
- **mis**: miscellaneous
- **mul**: multi-coloured or single coloured
- **nc**: no colour or particular colour; little colour
- **o**: orange
- **ori**: origin, name
- **p**: pink
- **pa**: pattern word
- **pl**: pearl, rainbow-like, iridescent
- **pp**: purple
- **rt**: paint
- **r**: red
- **s**: silver
- **u**: unknown
- **v**: violet
- **w**: white
- **y**: yellow

**Adjectives of Colour**
- **d**: acherontic
- **nc**: achlorophyllaceous
- **nc**: achromatic
- **nc**: achronomatistous
- **nc**: achronic
- **nc**: achronous
- **chg**: acid-washed
- **l**: acronichal
- **bl**: adularescent
- **d**: adumbral
- **met**: aeneous
- **g**: aeruginous
- **br**: aithochrous
- **w**: alabaster
- **w**: albescent
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mul  bicoloured, bi-coloured
mis  bilious
pa  birdseye
pa  bizarre
b  black hearted
b  black-clad
b  blacked
nc  bland
l  blazing
w  bleak
pa  bloached
r  bloodshot
r  blowzed, blowzy
bl  blue-ringded
bl  bluish
ac  bold
y  bombasic
y  bombycinous
mul  box-coloured
met  brazen
pa  brended
r  bricky
l  bright
l  brilliant
pa  brindled, brinded
pa  brocked
mis  broken
br  brownish
br  brumous
br  brunneous
mis  burnt
w  cadaverous
mis  cadmium
gr  caesious, caesius
r  cain-coloured
y  calcareous
d  caliginous
pa  camleted
w  candent
pa  candy-striped
y  cain-coloured
w  canescent
br  cappucino-tinted
br  castaneous
w  Caucasian
w  Caucasoid
w  chalky
bl  chalybeous
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ADJECTIVES OF COLOUR

br fuscous
mis gaily-coloured
y gambogious
l garish
mis gaudy
gl gilt-edged
br glandaceous
l glaring
bl glaucous
l gleaming
l gleamy
l glenting
l glistening
l glinting
l glistening
l glittering
d gloomy
mis glossy
mis glowing
gl golden
gl gold-flecked
mis graphic
g grassy
g green
g green-eyed
g greenish
gr griseous
gr grizzled, grizzly
pa gutté, goutté, guttty, guttée, gutty
mul hand-dyed
pa harlequin
r hectic
r hepatic
mul heterochromatic
mis high-coloured
mis highly-coloured
b hirsutoatrous
r hirsutorufous
mul homochromatic
mis hot
nc hyaline
mis hyaloid
y icteritious
mis ill-coloured
r imbrued, embrued
mis imperial
gl inaurate
l incandescent
r incarnadine
r incarnate
ori Indian
A DICTIONARY OF COLOUR

bl indigoid
mul ingrain
b inky
mis insipid
mis intense
mis intercoloured
mis intermingled
mis intermixable
mis intermixed
mis inwrought, enwrought
pl iridal
pl iridescent
l irisated
pa irrorate
mul isochroous
pa jaspé
y jaundiced
mis jazzy
mis juicy
mul labradorescent
l lacklustre, lack-lustre
w lacteous
r laky
l lambent
r lateritious, latericeous
bl lazuline

gr leaden
gr leaden-coloured
l leaming
pa lentiginous
w leucomelanous
w leucospermous
w leucous
l light-coloured
d lightless
l lightproof
l light-skinned
ll lilaceous
ll lilacky or lilacy
w lily-livered
mis lime-proof
pa lineated
b/bl livid
mis loud
l lucent
l lucid
l luciferous
l lucifugous
nc luculent
l luminescent
l luminiferous
l luminous
l lurid
l lustrous
y luteolous
y luteous
y luteo-virescent
y lutescent
met manganese
mul many-coloured
pl margaric
pl margaritaceous
pa marmorated
ori Mars
y mastic, masticine
pa medley
pa melanochorous
b melanotrichous
b melanous, melanic
y melichrous
pa mellay
mis mellow
mis mellow-coloured
pa menald
chg metachromatic
met metallic
chg metameric
chg meteoric
l micacious
mis mid
w milken
ori Milori
mis mineral
ori Ming
r miniate, miniatous
r minious
d mirk
mis misty
mis moderate
mis monestial
mul monochroic
mul monochromatic
l moon-blanced
ori Moroccan
pa motley
pa mottled
gr mouse-coloured
gr mousy, mousey
mis muddy
br mulatto
mul multi-coloured, multicoloured
mul multi-hued, multihued
d murky
br musk-coloured
<p>| mis  | muted            | br  | ochreous       |
| pl   | nacreous        | y   | ochroid        |
| pa   | nævous          | br  | ochry, ochery  |
| ori  | Naples          | nc  | off colour     |
| mul  | natural         | d   | offusc         |
| w    | natural-coloured| mis | old            |
| d    | nebulous        | g   | olivaceous     |
| nc   | neutral         | pl  | opalescent     |
| y    | nicotine-stained| pl  | opalesque      |
| b    | nigrescent      | pl  | opaline        |
| b    | nigresceous     | l   | opaque         |
| b    | nigricant       | o   | orangey, orangy|
| b    | nigrous         | r   | orthochromatic |
| l    | nitid           | d   | overcast       |
| l    | nitidous        | pa  | Paisley        |
| w    | niveous         | mis | pale           |
| w    | nixious         | l   | pallid         |
| l    | noctilucent     | l   | pallidiventrate|
| l    | noctilucous     | mis | panchromatic   |
| chg  | non-fading      | mul | paned          |
| d    | obfuscos        | nc  | parachroous    |
| d    | obscure         | w   | parsnip-coloured|
| d    | obsidian        | pa  | parti-bendy    |
| pa   | ocellated       | mul | parti-coloured |
| br   | ochraceous, ochreous, ocherish | mis | pastel        |
| pt   | pastose         |     |                |</p>
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rainbow-coloured
rainbow-like
Rajasthan (reds)
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raven-haired
raw
rayed
recalescent
red hot
red-blind
red-blooded
redbrick
redder
reddish
red-faced
refulgent
refucent
resplendent
rich
rich-coloured, richly-coloured
risque
Roman
roseate
rose-coloured
rose-tinted
rosiny
rubedinous
rubent
rubescent
rubicund
rubied
rubiferous
rubiform
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nc  translucent
nc  transparent
nc  transpicuous
mul trichromatic, trichromic
mul tricoloured
bl  true blue
ori  Turkey
ori  Tuscan-coloured
mul two-coloured
mul twopence-coloured
mul two-tone, two-toned
mis  ultra
br  umbery
d  umbrageous
d  umbrated
d  umbratile
d  umbriferous
w  unbleached
nc  uncoloured
g  ungreen
mul unicolourous
l  unlit
b  ustulate
pa  variegated
mul varihued
mul variously-coloured
ori  Venetian, Venice
g  verdant
g  verdurous
r  vermeil-tinctured
mul versicoloured
mis  vibrant
r  vinaceous, vinous
r  vinous
v  violaceous
v  violascent
v  violescent
g  virent
g  virescent
g  virid
g  viridescent
y  vitelline
nc  vitreous
pa  vittated
ac  vivid
d  wan
mis  warm
pt  waterproof
mis  watery
y  wax-coloured
w  waxen
mis  weak
mis  well-coloured
w   wheatish
w   whey
w   wheyface
w   white-hot
w   white-knuckle
w   white-livered
w   whitish
mul whole-coloured
mis winter
y   xanthic
y   xanthodont
y   xanthogenic
y   xanthomelanous
y   xanthospermous
y   xanthous
y   yellowish
y   yolk-coloured
pa  zebra-striped