

Warm and Cold Colors and Their Application in Painting

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Abstract: *In order to achieve such charm and vital reality in the image, knowing the ratio of colors helped the artist to be able to use any given color between different colors.*

Keywords: *Painting, achromatic and chromatic colors, tutorial, still life, watercolor, color.*

It is safe to say that the study of its rules, methods and technology is one of the most important tasks in painting. It is natural that such necessary conditions include knowledge of achromatic and chromatic colors.

All the colors in nature that our eyes can see can be conditionally divided into two: achromatic and chromatic colors. Colors from white to dark black are achromatic colors (white, gray, dark, black, dark black) and the rest are chromatic (red, yellow, blue, etc.).

Chromatic colors, in turn, are conditionally divided into two more, warm and cool colors. Warm colors include red, yellow, and orange, reminiscent of the color of fire, sun, and heated objects. Blue, blue, purple, reminiscent of the color of ice, air, water, are cool colors. Green and purple can be sometimes warm or sometimes cool. Because green is a mixture of yellow and blue. Purple is a mixture of red and blue. Apparently, these colors are formed from a mixture of warm and cool colors. When the amount of warm color in the mixture is greater than the amount of cold color, the resulting color can be converted to a range of warm colors, and if the amount of cold color is greater, to a range of cold colors. Similarly, purple is a warm color when red is more common, and blue when it is more blue. This means that it is important to clearly show the light-shadow ratios of objects and objects in the lesson, as well as the color ratios.

Doing the naturalness of the colors correctly in the image is a much harder task. This can be achieved through hard work, delicate taste and excellent observation. It is especially important to describe a still life in a single color in order to learn to distinguish the levels of hunger in the still life and to understand the unity of color in it. Painting in this way makes it much easier to later transition to performing a color image of difficult still lifes. The method of writing in one color is called "grizzly".

Grizzly painting is a preparatory stage for the transition to the work method using different colors, which provides an opportunity to learn how to use a brush and the properties of watercolor paints. After learning to depict multiple still lifes with this technique, it will be much easier to work still lifes with all color variations.

Still lifes are often processed by putting them in rooms. But sometimes it is necessary to describe it in the bosom of nature. In this case, it is important to analyze and understand the color properties of the still life before working on it. Because the light coming from the window to the still life inside the room gives cool colors in the bright part of things. The shadows falling from the objects, on the other hand, look warm, warm. Things that are drawn outdoors, outside, are the

opposite, their shadows may look cold, and the bright part may look warm. Carefully observing and then describing such situations has an impact on the quality of work.

It is known that the ability to see and perceive colors is gradually formed through exercise. It is important to know the names of watercolor paints and apply them correctly.

Watercolor paints come in 24-16 different color packs. When preparing them for work, you should slowly copy the label on each one, stick it on the bottom of a painted plastic container, and remember their names. They can be in the following order. Namely: lemon color ancient, yellow ancient, light ocher, natural sienna, golden yellow, orange ancient, red ocher, burnt sienna, light red, floral, red earring. Carmine (free red), purple quilt, ultramarine, blue cobalt, air color, emerald green, green permanent, vegetable (green), natural umbra (dark brown), brown mars (hungry), burnt umbra (brown), sepia (beautiful dark brown), black.

There are no ready-made paints that define the exact color of things in nature. But a mature artist can perceive anything by understanding the interaction of colors and the state of appearance, taking into account their properties. helped to take into account. For example, to describe the color red as a stronger "yal-yal" glow, the shade of the surrounding objects is given in shades of blue, green, and blue. What is being drawn with the image must be similar in their color ratios in order for the situation to be exactly similar. To achieve this, it is necessary to study the basics of the science of color in depth and to address these issues repeatedly in the process of practical work. In order to depict still lifes with different paints (watercolor, gouache, watercolor), it is recommended to conduct the above experiments, to get acquainted with the technology of paints, to do a lot of exercises to master the methods of using them. are given.

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