



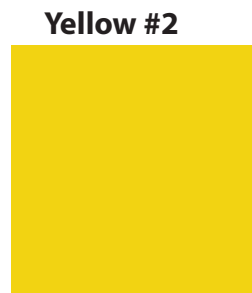
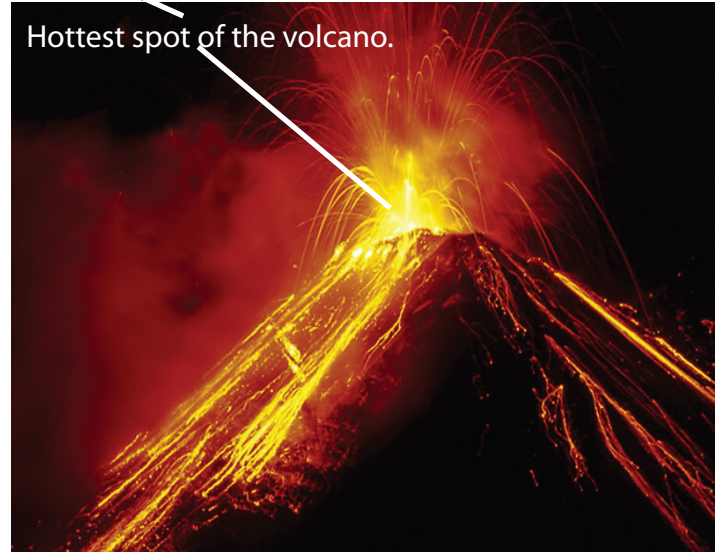
You can see that the hot spot of the volcano is a yellow that SLIGHTLY shifts in the direction of orange but is still very much a yellow. It is a yellow that has no trace of blue and therefore no trace of green. Look at the change in the color as it moves away from the hottest spot of the volcano. It is gradually moving towards red and then to a subtle reddish violet as it physically cools off. This same change can be seen in the color spectrum above.

So how does yellow fit into the warm/cool break up of color in general? As you move slightly to the left on the color spectrum above you will see the yellow turn into a yellowish green. This is where we begin to cool off if we are going in the opposite direction of the previous example.

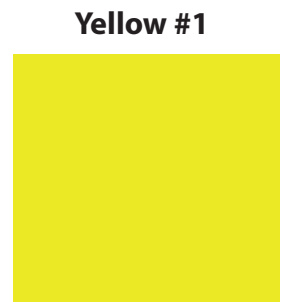
Remember however that all of this is **RELATIVE** to the situation we find ourselves in. If we compare Yellow square #1 to the Yellow square #2, the Yellow #1 has a greater amount of a coolness to it, there is a slight shift closer to Blue. The Yellow #2 has the Yellow/Orange undertone and is a greater distance from the cooler areas of the color spectrum **relative** to the Yellow #1.

If we take this approach to Orange and compare the two areas referenced on the other page, you can see that the Yellow with the slight Yellow/Orange undertone has no trace of any cool tone, such as blue that is found in green. The area of the Orange that is shifting towards the cooler shadow area has a trace of red and therefore, in this specific example, would be cooler in **relation** to the lighter area of the orange. This is the same concept that is shown in the picture of the volcano eruption.

Again, keeping in mind the relative nature of color, if we compare the two blue examples to each other (from the sky image on the other page), the first blue has a shift towards green in comparison to the second blue, which is getting farther away from green and slightly closer to blue/violet. The closest it gets toward red is very minimal, but the red that it would be closer to is the cooler aspect of red. The first blue has a greater shift towards green and also a greater amount of the yellow undertone present, making it warmer in relation to the second blue. This is something that is noticeable in nature. When you look at the sky during a clear day, generally the area of the sky closer to the sun has a greenish feel to the blue of the sky. As the blue of the sky moves away from the hot sun it begins to cool off and shift towards a blue with a slight blue/violet undertones.



Yellow with a slight orange undertone



Yellow with a slight green undertone

