

The most important colours of Illumination

- GROUPS:**
- A: earths: mineral mixtures / soft rocks: ocre, green and white earths.
 - B: natural mineral colours (pure, crystalline).
 - C: artificial mineral colours (artificially obtained metal compounds).
 - D: vegetal colours (saps, lakes, resins, oxydation pigments like indigo).
 - E: animal colours.

- CODE NUMBERS:**
They correspond to the numbers in the colour box, starting with
- 1: yellow
 - 2: red and red violet
 - 3: blue and blue violet
 - 4: green
 - 5: black / brown
 - 6: white; 7: silver; 8: gold.
- Codes that finish with 0 indicate the purest or most durable colour of the group.

TOUCHING FIELDS:
The circular structures contain colours of the same group. Where they touch between the groups, the colours are chemically similar.

