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SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS

BLUE – IMPACT AND SIGNIFICANCE

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BLUE – IMPACT AND SIGNIFICANCE

The research project is based on the study on the role and the symbolism of the blue nuances from different cultures, domains or contexts. The doctoral thesis presents the meanings of the blue in the several fields: visual, artistic, scientific, theoretical, cultural. I studied the cause for which blue is so frequently encountered and how it reached to impose itself from the point of view visually.

On the planet, the blue prelamine, the sky and the sea are blue, oneself the planet on which we live is called the Blue Planet. Blue represent life, we are under a blue dome. By the blue are transposed certain states or sensations. Blue reflects certain sensations or theories. Starting on this path of search, I wanted to transpose in drawing different states that blue reflects or contexts where blue has significance. During the development of the project, I consulted visual and literary resources in search to select relevant landmarks, knowledges acquired during the research. I think it is necessary the study the colors and their usefulness

in various fields. For this project, I researched different circumstances where blue is present and the impact that it may have through various forms. I focused on a research on the significances of blue shades because, in contemporaneity, it has become a color symbolically loaded. I presented different ideas and interpretations, a blue universe.

The history of blue is comprehensive and has many spiritual category of meanings. Colors stimulate, influence our emotions, and help us in developing certain intellectual capacities. Blue is viewed from two points of view: positive and negative, the aspects of these categories are studied in a context. The impact that it has in certain contexts is felt as an impulse that determine a research in the understanding of its role. The use of color, but as well as its aesthetic aspects, are in a process of development.

Blue is interpreted both by analyzing the effects on an individ and by studying its importance in a group. Different colors are recommended for painting surfaces that can inspire a particular state. Looking the blue, we perceive it in a certain way. The impression that we have on a color is determined also by temperament. It matters the moment mood, but also the previous experience; if we have had a strong emotion, we can be stimulated by the sensation that induces it to us. A part of the project is developed on the basis of certain examples of the synesthetic transpositions. Blue has different connotations in the plastic arts, literature, drama, music. I have tried to understand the role of the blue from the spiritual point of view, the circuit which has the color flow. It is a global vision in the vast space where we are caught by an overwhelming palette of illusions. In the attempting to understand colors functions is a necessary concern. Ramifications of attributes are started from an initial source that then evolved and multiplied.

The identification of the nuances led to the classification of the specialized terms, a concern which is reflected by their appointment in different historical periods. The colorants formed a chromatic vocabulary, the terms being used in catalogs, in specialized books. Among the most known nuances are: Prussian blue, cobalt blue, marin blue, ceruleum blue, blue de Sevres, azure.

Methods of obtaining of the blue shades are the processing or the extraction of the natural resources, being the first known methods since Antiquity. Studies conducted by specialists identified three types of blue pigments existing in Antiquity: Egyptian, Sicilian, Cypriot. According to the researches, the Egyptian blue was obtained from the powder of faience. It is supposed that the Cypriot blue was extracted from the silver and gold mines, the color looked like blue cobalt. The first sources of obtaining the blue pigments by extraction are *Isatis tinctoria* and indigo plants. Another source from which it could be obtained the blue

could be obtained was the lapis-lazuli stone. Azure is a variation of blue that resembles with the clear sky of summer, a blue cyan.

If in the past the colors were obtained by extraction procedures and by processing of natural resources, in the eighteenth century an important leap was the manufacturing of synthetic pigments by specific methods. With the advent of modern chemistry, the production of colorants has developed. The development of technology facilitated the preparation process of the colors and the manufacturing method could be carried out chemically in workshops or laboratories. Thus, the nuances could be obtained by chemical pathways, based on aniline acids. An example of colorant obtained by chemically pathways is Prussian blue.

The Voronej Monastery is painted with fresco in which predominates a blue specific to the edifice, for which reason received the blue name of Voronej. The blue pigment of Voronej has the azure mineral in its basic composition.

Researching the reasons for why some plants, fruits or animals are blue, I found that different antioxidants are the factors for which are colored like this on the surface. The blue antioxidants from plants are: anthocyanins, anthocyanidins, protocyanins. The blue pigments from fruits are the resveratrol or the anthocyanin. The blue pigment in the animal kingdom may be the melanin (in feathers), or carotenoid pigments, ptilopins. One reason that some stones are blue is the content of titanium or iron. The color can also change if the stones are subjected to thermal treatments. Some have therapeutic powers or energy properties.

An important study occupies different blue representations in: plastic arts, decorative arts, theater, literature, legends and music. An important step in this study were the synaesthetic transpositions. Synesthesia refers to the transposition of a sensory experience or an image in other terms. Represents the metaphorical transposition of a sensation into another sensation or in another sense. I found examples in poems. I found synaesthetic transpositions between music and the plastic arts.

The juxtaposition and the color matching may reflect the artist's states, but may also have an explanatory role, an idea. Communication through art has the role of conveying ideas and making them visible. Every artistic current has been characterized by a series of principles that had distinguished themselves from the preceding ones. Whether it had abolished laws from the past, or it has been imposed in some way to make a place for new discoveries, the current has had identity. The new horizons had determined artists to move to new environments, each to look for a style.

The major currents where is remarked an accentuated concern for blue, were: Expressionism, Cubism, Fovism. In the works of many painters, blue predominates; among

the best known are Pablo Picasso, Yves Klein, Henri Matisse, Joan Miro, Claude Monet and Mark Rothko. In the Expressionist period, blue may be analyzed from aesthetically point of view and expressively point of view. The artists have searched their own artistic language through which to transmit their feelings, thoughts, states through color. Colors did not have a universally valid signification. The artists transmitted a message through their chromatic options, through the structure of the composition.

The Fauvism period is affirmed by choosing the strident colors in the representation of the fantastic, the emphasis is directed on displaying some states or some sensations. The fauves are transposing subjectively and symbolically certain states or feelings into strong colors, suddenly delimited one by each other. Colors have become the subjects of the works. The fauves artists were preoccupied by unexpected colors combinations that seem spontaneous, and gray is rare. *Der Blaue Reiter* movement was composed by a group of Expressionist artists from Munchen, Germany. In translation, means *The Blue Rider*, is a significant artistic group. The group was founded in 1911, having as founding members the painters Wassily Kandinsky and Franz Marc.

Have been played pieces of theater that highlight certain blue characters, such as the *The Blue Bird* or the *The Blue Wolf*. *The Blue Bird* is a symbolist theater play piece. *The Blue Danube* is a waltz composed by the Austrian composer Johann Strauss Jr., in 1866. A famous music style is *blues*.

The Blue Danube is a waltz composed by the Austrian composer Johann Strauss Jr., in 1866. The piece is a musical symbol of Austria. The first time was interpreted in Vienna, in 1867, in a concert of Men's Coral. *The Blue Rhapsody* of the American composer George Gershwin refers to the city where he was born. In 1924, the musical work was composed for the band of piano and jazz; having elements of classical music and jazz influences. The *blues* music appeared at the end of the nineteenth century in the southern United States. Among the best known *blues* musicians are Riley B. King and Ray Charles.

When blue jeans were appeared, also known as blugi, they were worn by laborers, they were created by necessity. Gradually, they became a fashion piece among the young people, then around the world. The fabric made of blugii is called denim, the name comes from the name of the French city de Nimes. When they appeared, the pants were very resistant for sailors. The term blue jeans replaces the expression blue de Genes. The trader Levi Strauss sold first pants.

In ancient times, the colorant for the textile fibers was made from vegetable extracts. In time, the method has improved and other practices were searched. The efforts have made

possible the manufacture of synthesis colorants, developing a true industry. For the process of painting on the base of plants, mordants were used in various ways to fix the colorant on the fabrics. Thus, the painting was more resistant and could be obtained a wide range of colors. The mordants were extracted from the plants and the entire coloring process was ecological.

In clothing, blue has had great importance in the twelfth century, following the model of the aristocrats. Between the sixteenth and the eighteenth centuries, the indigo was banned in France. In the eighteenth century, it became fashionable in the European clothing, in all social categories. In the twentieth century, the fashion of the ultramarine fabrics appeared in both women's and men's wear. The most known ultramarine clothes were the uniforms of different categories.

The textile industry develops according to people's preferences and by the technological capabilities. The nuances of blue occupy an important category in clothing. Some of the most well known uniforms are of the gendarmerie or of the police. Are often blue, they have a attire which may denote seriousness, sobriety or dignity. Also, their vehicles are painted in different blue shades. Are known other uniforms which are worn by pilots, workers on sea, workers, doctors, etc. For doctors' uniforms, blue inspires cleanliness and optimism, quiet and calm. Some sports teams wear the blue that is on the flag of that country.

I presented some dress codes. The knights of the Order of the Garter wore a ring or wore a blue ribbon on their knees. Symbolized the connection they have had with the king. The members of this Order wore blue robes with silver thread. The clothes products ensure a coherence of the flow informations on the symbolism. The identity of a region or a territory is also reflected by choosing a certain coloring of the fabrics.

In the filed of ceramics, in different localities, painted ceramics with blue had features characteristic of the mark. Some examples of porcelain objects painted with blue are: Jingdezhen ceramics (China), Delftware ceramics (Holland), Saint-Cloud ceramics (France), Corund ceramics, Sevres ceramics, Meissen ceramics.

I have presented the role and the symbolism that blue can have in different spaces. I have presented different blue architectural edifices. Some observations are relevant to design and other blue spaces. In nature, the blue lava is like this due to the sulfur that is coming in contact with the air. A special phenomenon is the blue fog, in the Buzau Mountains. It is a shining mist, with iridescences in the form of a dome that can be measured with a device for radiation bright. It is supposed that this phenomenon also includes very low infrasound that is troublesome for people. The phenomenon is also called *electronic whirl*. In this region have been carried out various scientific experiments.

There are certain regions where blue predominates, including in the names of places, the color is specified. In Iceland, exist several spectacular caves that have a blue interior frozen. The air has compressed and the walls are like this because of the blue light that is reflecting on them. According to the researches, the Kawah Ijen volcano from Java Indonesia, erupts blue lava that covers all of the relief. In fact, this lava is the sulfur which has come into contact with the air and thus was produced the blue flame.

Over time, have been built several edifices of architectural which are partially or entirely blue painted. I will describe some of the most famous cult edifices that are important for this research. In many edifices, blue dominate in the coloring of the stained glass. In the Carolingian period, blue was more nuanced, in Christian cult was observed in the: colored thumbnails, stained glass, email. In church painting, the polychromy developed in the Middle Ages; blue is indispensable, facilitates the thought to divinity. The craftsmen in the Middle Ages have used some recipes for the preparation of colors and stained glass. It is believed that craftsmen would be added the powder of precious stones into glass to get the shade of sapphire blue. A lot of information about the craftsmen of twelfth century has been transmitted to us by Viollet-le-Duc. The stained glass of the Saint-Chapelle Church in Paris, are stained glass with religious scenes where blue is predominant. The Blue Church from Bratislava, Slovakia, is all painted in blue. The Blue Church from Oradea has domes of various sizes and all are painted in blue.

Blue has spread in many places on long distances, making even blue cities. A significant example, the Jodhpur city is called the *Blue City* and is found in India. In northern India, an important region is Rajasthan. Most of families from that city are brahmani and have the houses painted in blue. For Indians, blue is the top caste of Indian society, it is the color of the brahmans. Chefchaouen from Morocco is another *Blue City*. It is located in the Rif Mountains, at 280 km from Casablanca and is also called The Blue Pearl from Morocco. In Spain, Jucar city is painted in blue. The city was painted for the *Strumpf* movie, it is the reason why it is called the *City of the Strumpf*. The Blue Mosque from Istanbul, Turkey, has the most of the interior panels in blue, the ceramic tiles are from Iznik, Nicæa.

In different synagogues, blue is important in the interior decorations where are find certain elements specific for these constructions. In the Synagogue from Satu Mare can be seen the stained glass and the walls decorated with blue symbols. On the extert wall of the Blue Synagogue from Brasov, the wall is decorated with blue tile. In the Great Synagogue from Sibiu, the wall is decorated with blue glass above the ark. In the Synagogue Neologa Sion from Oradea can be seen a colorful vault with a lot of blue azure. Around the vault,

there are sixteen glowing windows with decorative blue elements that have an impressive visual effect. Color symbolizes the presence of the divinity. The place of the immortality for the Jews was the Blue Fortress, the color was the representation of the infinite power of immortality.

I found that blue is visible in many institution. More known examples where blue design is found, are: the hospital walls, the furniture pieces, various packaging, etc. The environment in which patients are healed is important; that is why, the hospital must be a welcoming place and must inspire optimism. In the moment when is treated or consulted, the patient may be seized with worry; for which reason the ambiance needs to be adapted and ready for the patient to feel safe. The blue furniture seems cool; can inspire freshness, cleanliness and may seem refreshing. Discreetly, blue brings a fresh look to the walls of the room and can have a soothing or refreshing effect.

In the case of products of cleanliness or hygiene or cosmetics, the blue packaging invokes freshness and cleanliness. The packagings of certain creams or cosmetics seem to invoke a refreshing air. There are screens on that can see the lights and colors that mix, together compose a visual game particular. These videos are uniques and can be used in concerts or on the occasion of certain events.

The structure of the spectrum of natural light is influenced in large part by atmospheric conditions. After an abundant rain of the summer or around lunch, there are some of the most significant moments when some blue shades can be seen. Interestingly is the fact that the moon can have the light around it in shades of blue pearlescent. The light and the intensity of the neon can influence and transform the nuances of blue.

The first considerations concerning the color and shape have made the ancient greeks. In Antiquity, the first informations relating to knowledges of the colors we are given from the writings of Vitruvius. The ancient Egyptians believed that blue is the color of the truth. In different geographic areas, people have dressed according to the event they participated in.

According to the scientific and philosophical research, the following elements are needed to observe the color: the light, the enlightened object and a look to observe them. Newton discovered the dispersion of the light: he decomposed for the first time the solar spectrum, he decomposed the radius of white light with the help of the triangular prism. Tonalities inspire us and being differentiated from each other, are unique through their qualities, having individual characteristics. Color has an important role, transmits an information, it is a landmark to identify a source, a news, a reference. If we look at a colorful surface just in blue, we can feel a sensation. The colors can not be just the embodiment of a

certain aesthetic aspect, but are also the evidence of a aesthetic emotion. It is a true language that develops through color. Are use expressions such as *chromatic sense*, *chromatic harmony*, proof of the concern of human for studying the chromatic spectrum. Statistics about the colors it can develop and in around some of the considerations. According to the writings, Kant believes that the intellect and the imagination depend on each other.

Johann Wolfgang Goethe has undertaken extensive researchs, numerous theories and descriptions about colors, found in the *About colors Theory: the didactic side* book. Goethe believes that blue gives us a *feeling of coldness*; invokes uneasiness, and as the color intensifies as the feeling is deeper. Some ideas are in contradiction with other theorists. The theories which Goethe has released, have materialized in convincing demonstrations; are explained in the *Contributions to optics* book.

Blue appears in different cultures and in the representation of some divinities. Sometimes, the colors have been considered helpful in the representing of the divinity. It is believed that exist several levels of faith and have been imagined even certain colored stairs representing the ascendancy of believers. These stairs were associated with the spiritual progress that man was going through. The chromatic stairs existed for the following peoples: Indian, Tibetan, Mongolian, Chinese and Arabic. Climbing up these stairs, it was supposed that, in the end, man would reach at the divine absolute.

In the Byzantine period, in the Church, the blue was the representation of: the sea, the air, the power of life, the divine power. In Western Europe, in the Middle Ages, blue has a religious significance (Catholic): the Son of God, the detachment from the world, the truth, the divine color, the angels, the piety, Saint Mary, the sky, the sacredness. During the Heraldic era, it represented: the gentleness, the beauty, the nobility, the good faith, the justice, the joy, the fidelity, the good reputation, the noblesse, the reason. In the Renaissance period, blue had the following meanings: the purity, the truth, the serenity, the spirituality.

In this part of the project, I have presented some divinities from different cultures, identified with blue clothes or represented in the sky or that can be painted blue on the skin. The Christian images depict certain saints or angels in blue robes, or represented on a blue background. The blue sky is often associated with supreme divinity; such representation is characteristic for the murals in the basilica. The blue background is often found in the paintings with religious themed, the images can illustrate a representative scene with Jesus. Also, on a blue background, you can read inscriptions with the names of the saints. There are paintings in which Saint Mary is represented in a blue cloak. The color of the garments has an important symbolic role and refers to the passage from this world, to the ascension to

divinity. According to the researches, in representations, the celestial vault is often lapislazuli. The background on which Zeus and Iahve are represented, is azure. In ancient times, the Europeans have considered that blue beside gold are representations of the divine power.

In the representations with Hindu deities, the divinities can have the skin painted partially or entirely blue, and this fact has individual significance. Vishnu is considered the creator and the developer of the Universe that governs it, being called the Supreme god. Often, the skin is blue and symbolizes the force of the infinite. Shiva is another important god for the Hindus, known with different names that reflects the power, the knowledge, and the wisdom. The neck is represented blue and symbolizes that Shiva drank from the poison gathered in the ocean of the world. Krishna is the representation of a wise man. It is supposed that it fulfills desires, protects and defeats the demons. The god is often represented with blue skin.

Referring to the infinite celestial area, in the Tibetan Buddhism, blue is associated with transcendent wisdom, it is the representation of Vairocana. The divinity can be illustrated in a decor with many adjacent of blue shades. Blue is the light of wisdom of Dharmadhata wisdom and opens the way of the Liberation. In Asia, the lotus flower has important significations, it circulates different legends. One of the most famous legends, tells that Budha appeared from a blue lotus flower. This would be a reason for why exist different associations and meanings with the spiritual area. Another legend says that, wherever Buddha walked, a lotus flower was rising. In Buddhism and in Hinduism it is considered a sacred flower and signifies the embodiment of perfection.

The immortality is symbolized by Huan, in the Chinese culture. There are different legends about the blue wolf which has created the Mongolian and Chinese dynasties. In Asia, there was a legend who tells that Genghis-han and his descendants were the Sons of Eternal Blue Sky. Also, in Asia, Nicolas Bouvier considered that blue is a lucky color. Abdu was a blue sacred fish that accompanied in the processions time, the Amon-Rha's solar boat.

According to those studied until now, only one color can have a multitude of meanings. Developed studies about colors were made by Goethe who assigned an important role to their study. Considers that seeing is the most important sense of man. By seeing, man receives most of the informations that he is trying to pass on, to communicate and to be understood.

Blue is also considered the color of severity, it denotes a cold air and has qualities that emanate this sensation. Blue can also be discreet, finds itself in many contexts, it is suitable

for many areas. It can be suitable to describe the state of peace, inspires quiet and calm, but with measure. It is a spiritual color, being often the symbolic representation of the Divinity, often, is an immediate association by imagistic point of view.

I have presented some symbolisms of the blue from different cultures. The colour of heraldry can be interpreted from a symbolic point of view. Each coat of arms has certain representative symbols; on the coat of arms can be represented the facts of the nobleman. In the Middle Ages, a color heraldic best known was azure blue. A known example is the azure that is on the coat of arms of France, where two golden Lilies are also represented. The model of the coat of arms with azure in composition was followed by other Christian states. Blue was taken as a symbol of Christianity, flags with blue were of the Christian states. Besides symbolism, many times, blue has been associated with values that refer to faith, spiritual and moral values.

Over time, different blue symbols have appeared. In 2007, in Luxembourg, the Blue Deer was chosen the symbol of the European Capital of Culture. The deer was considered one of the symbols of freedom of thought. Blue was considered the color of the imagination and of the reverie. The colors of 2016, designated by the Pantone Institute, were pink quartz and blue serene. There are two delicate shades that match and look shiny, slightly pearly; their tonality is similar.

Between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Johann Leonhard Hoffmann was concerned about the similarities between music and plastic art. The researcher has found certain correlations between colors and sounds, arriving at the conclusion that a sound in part could be associated with a color. An example in this regard is the analogy between ultramarine and violin or viola. Also, the artist Kandinsky associates the colors with the sounds. Is of the opinion that, dark blue can be suited to the sound of the violoncello. Another match finds between the sound of the flute and the light blue.

For Egyptians, Chinese and Aztecs was the color of truth or of the death. The blue of the perase was the symbol of renewal, it represents the belief in the resurrection of the dead cremated. At the burial procession, a blue of the perase stone was placed instead of the heart of the deceased. In the ancient Egypt, blue represented the divine Word and the divine promise, the divine truth, the night sky towards which it lifts the soul the pharaoh, the liberation of the soul. As the destination of the symbolic was the color of the Amon god. In the Ancient period, for the Jews, blue was considered the Divine Revelation, the law; it symbolized the Jehovah god. In Ancient China, blue represented the Immortality, the resurrection, the mercy. In Ancient Rome, it had significances with reference to the aquatic

world or was the chromatic image for the god of Sea or Venus or Zeus. Saturn was symbolically represented by ultramarine.

In the modern period and in the contemporary period, in Western Europe, blue had occult significance: the pure love, the youth, the illusion. In Europe, the significance was and continues to be secular, artistic: the meditation, the space, the infinite. In Romania, blue has the following symbolic meanings: belief, dreaming, trust in the beautiful and in the human being, the sign of the permanent links.

The project presents the symbolism of the blue in several areas or contexts, the word appears even in few names or expressions. In different cultures, blue has important role, especially from a symbolic point of view. It can be analyzed both from the visual point of view and from the point of view of the sensations that they inspire. Looking for the chromatic harmony, we are subjected to choices, to a selection, moment that brings us into difficulty. The chromatic sense of human can be ascertained precisely in the moments in which he has to choose.

The RGB system is based on the following three colors: red, green and blue. The initials of the colors are in English. This system is often used for the work in the digital area. The other color system is CMYK, these being: cyan, magenta, yellow, black. Of the different color codes known are: RAL code and Pantone code; a wide variety of paints are identified by these two codes. There is the category of fluorescent colors which have their own features and can be of several types. Are not included in the systems of colors that I have mentioned above. Have strident luminescence, are often used as highlights and draw attention to the area in which they are.

One of the most important theorists of art is Wassily Kandinsky. In his book, *About Spirituality in Art*, presented various theories relating to the mixtures of colors. With these statements, he provided also explanations about the proprieties of colors. Theories can also be found in the *Art of Color* book write by Johannes Itten. We can associate the blue with different meanings and to have different reactions. At the same time, invokes hope, can be a space of meditation, sometimes, it can induce a state of loneliness.

Impressionists have made important contributions to the theories relating to light and color. The color changes according to the amount of light. About the functions of light and color have been written different scientific texts and texts that are the findings of artists, some opinions being similar. In the nineteenth century, the French launched theories about color. They called the processes of mixing of the colors and other processes related to colors. An example is precisely the color word that comes from the French "couleur". Are some main

theories about: the local color, the color of impression, the fundamental colors, the binary colors, the warm and cold colors or thermo-dynamics, the complementary colors. At the first glance, we notice the colors. The color impression is received differently due the atmosphere and distance; such colors were used by impressionists.

By using contrast of colors it can compose the effects of perspective that have an impact on the viewer. Harmony is related to the presence of the contrasts. The colors can express information from the following points of view: semantic, aesthetic and affective. Several researchers and scientists have made important contributions related to color. Itten is an important researcher who has made a remarkable contribution in the field of chromatology.

In the visible spectrum, blue has the wavelength of 450-480 nm. Greenish blue has the wavelength 480-490 nm and bluish green has 490-500 nm. The problem of the spectrum has been debated and different scientists have made discoveries about color.

According to researches, the sky is blue due to the phenomenon of Rayleigh scattering of the sunlight. The phenomenon can be observed when the light passes through transparent materials under any aggregation state. Leonardo da Vinci was the first who tried to explain why the sky is blue; is the phenomenon of diffusion of light. The eyes are blue due to the physical processes related to the dispersion of light from the structures of the eye. It is supposed that the blue iris has the color determined by the interaction of light with the structures of iris.

Some veins showing blue, can be observed especially if the skin is open to color. It is supposed that is an optical phenomenon and the cause is the light that comes into contact with the skin. It is considered that blue nuances are an indicator of the lack of oxygen. Unlike the veins of the surface, the deep ones appear bluer. The cause would be because the blue light is reflected before it reaches to veins.

The kinetic blue flames have emitted light greenish blue light with a wavelength below 365 nm, if the hydrocarbons have not soot. The laws of movement of Wien's present laws relating to the colour of the flames. If a flame is blue, it means that there is enough oxygen in it. Some chemicals substances influence the flame color and can alter it, for example, the copper sulphate gives it a bluish green nuance.

Chromotherapy is a research theme in various laboratories and institutes. It is practiced in various hospitals for the cure of many diseases. It has been demonstrated the blue effect on the circulation: it decreases the pulse and slows down the blood circulation. It has been shown that 60% of the patients hyperthyroidism patients do not prefer the blue.

In the book of *Color, harmony, comfort* written by Antal A. and Mureşan P., are presented the physiological and psychological effects of the colors, as well as their signification or use. Regarding to the emotional resonance and to the psychological significance, it can give you more features. Urges the tranquility, tenderness and affection. It is considered that evokes the depth of feelings and certain experiences significant perceived through a custom filter. Helps in the development of perception, urges to passivity, increase the sensitivity. Helps to make concrete certain ideas that it can organize and gather in a unitary system.

Among the physiological effects of blue are listed lowering pressure sanguinee or muscle tone, and the calming of breath or the pulse frequency. At the same time, as psychological effects, blue is considered restful and reassuring. It is suitable for concentration and meditation or calming; helps to slow down certain activities. Is not recommended the excessive use, it may predispose to nostalgia. Urges to earnestness, peace, tolerance, and even the miss. It can be very cold. In space, invokes sensations of distance, the distance may seem infinite.

According to some studies, the people each have an aura human energy colored. It is supposed that people with blue aura are protective and friendly; their ideas are stemming more from feelings than from logical concepts. Even if are not too extroverts, they are assumed to rely heavily on intuition. They help themselves of empathy and are obedient, are understanding with the people around them.

The chromotherapy includes different methods and techniques helpful for therapy by color which helps to relieve the disease. The chakras are outside the body. The chakras mediate energies that enter or are emanating from the body. Binds these energy fields and mediates the impulses of an entire system. In the book *Healing through color*, write by Ted Andrews, are presented to us, the chakra system and how we can treat each chakra through color. The blue is suitable for the neck chakra. Belives that a person has a unique energy system and for each one, we have to find the right nuances. Put emphasis on the calming effect of blue on the nervous system and, in general, considers that offers a state of tranquility, has including effects antiseptic. On all the area of the head, the blue helps to strengthen the respiratory system. He emphasizes the soothing effect of the blue on the nervous system and, generally, he considers that offers a quiet state, have inclusively antiseptic effects. Regarding to the head area, blue helps to strengthen the respiratory system. He believes that balancing the chakras is possible with the help of vibrations of color that are transferred from the vertebrae through the nerve pathways to the organs. Balancing the

chakras, through exercises, we can contribute to the treatment of physical and spiritual or mental problems.

The study about blue encompasses its effects and its meanings. There are several methods of application of the nuances corresponding to the area that we want to treat. Are finding studies related to the fields of the metaphysical and spiritual. Colors can stimulate certain senses and can have results in therapies, helping to healing, each have different and unique effects.

In the project, are presented different theories based on how it is perceived blue, and the influences or significations that they may have. Scientific findings are also present. Both people's concerns and the development of technology have led to classification of colors. The way we look at the colors is a unique moment every time. The contemplation of color induces us a unique feeling, an aesthetic emotion.

