CAISHI SHEJI GONGJU DAQUAN 設計寶庫



JIANBIANSE TUDIAN

彩視設計工具大全

漸變色圖典



海南攝影美術出版社



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主編 王義鋼 吳滌生



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前言

商品經濟大潮的迅猛掀起,給設計藝術的發展帶來了機遇,同時也帶來了時代的"緊迫感"。科學技術的飛速發展,則又給設計工作者帶來了新視角、新視野、新天地。

大型"彩視設計工具大全"叢書,為了給廣大設計工作者在這歷史的轉型期提供新的 視覺色彩、視覺形象和視覺感受,着手分四卷編輯:《漸變色圖典》、《色譜圖典》、《底紋肌理 圖典》、《電腦設計圖典》,在吸取國內外同類工具書的優點基礎上,運用當今最新的科技手 法——電腦繪製,以達到數據化、標準化。全套叢書色、圖、文幷茂,頗具實用性和鑒賞性。

凡有實際經驗的設計工作者,都能從本書中發現無限的、不斷變化的種種可能性,而令人激動不已。只要我們以開放的心態,面對這種可能性,那種種新啟發、新創意會接踵而至。

《漸變色圖典》一書,共分八個部分:即漸變方法、漸變圖例、單色漸變、雙色漸變、三色漸變、半色調漸變、特殊漸變等,幷其間插有漸變與不漸變(平網)叠色的變化,及配以精美的圖片和文字,展現了大量未見過面的漸變色的色彩效果,從而使"夢想"成員——平時難以把握的漸變色中的微妙變化效果,現能數據化地準確無誤地標而出來。幷可由此及彼、延伸出去,既可節省創作時間,又能把握漸變色微妙的變化效果,從而一個個頗具活力的靈感油然而生,使設計面貌煥然一新。

"彩視"崛起于八十年代的中國制版業,十多年來向以精良的制版質量享譽全國同行。而編著本套設計工具大全,本意從更高層次服務于全國設計藝術界!

誠請各位在使用本書過程中,能提出寶貴的意見,使其精而又精。

"彩視"願為當代設計藝術的發展、繁榮,作出一份積極的貢獻!

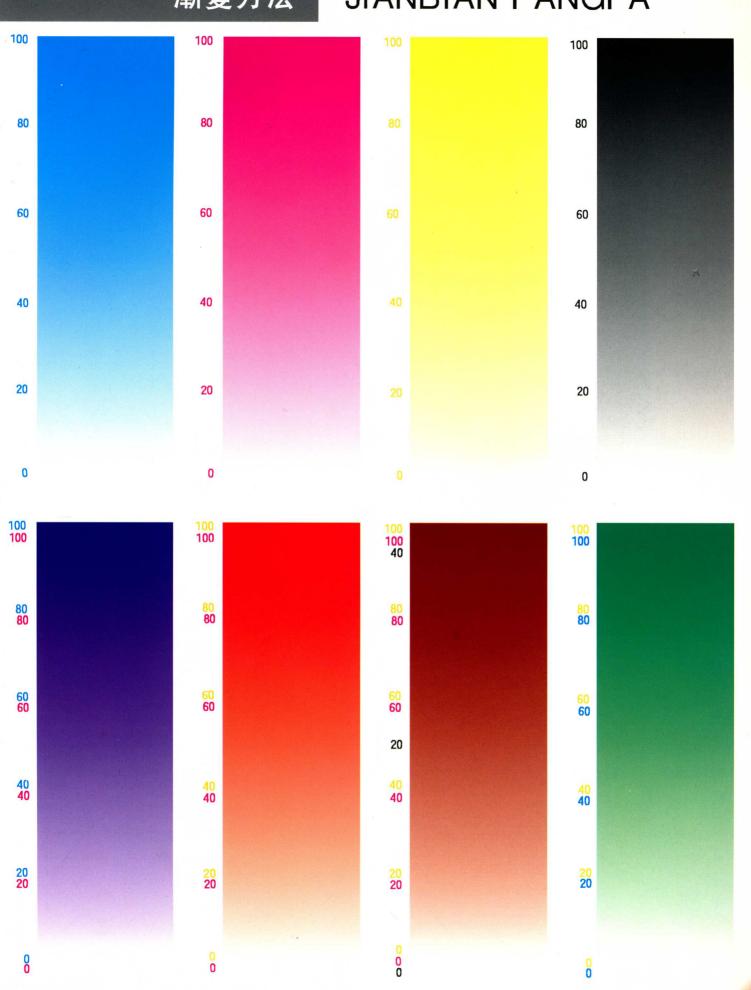
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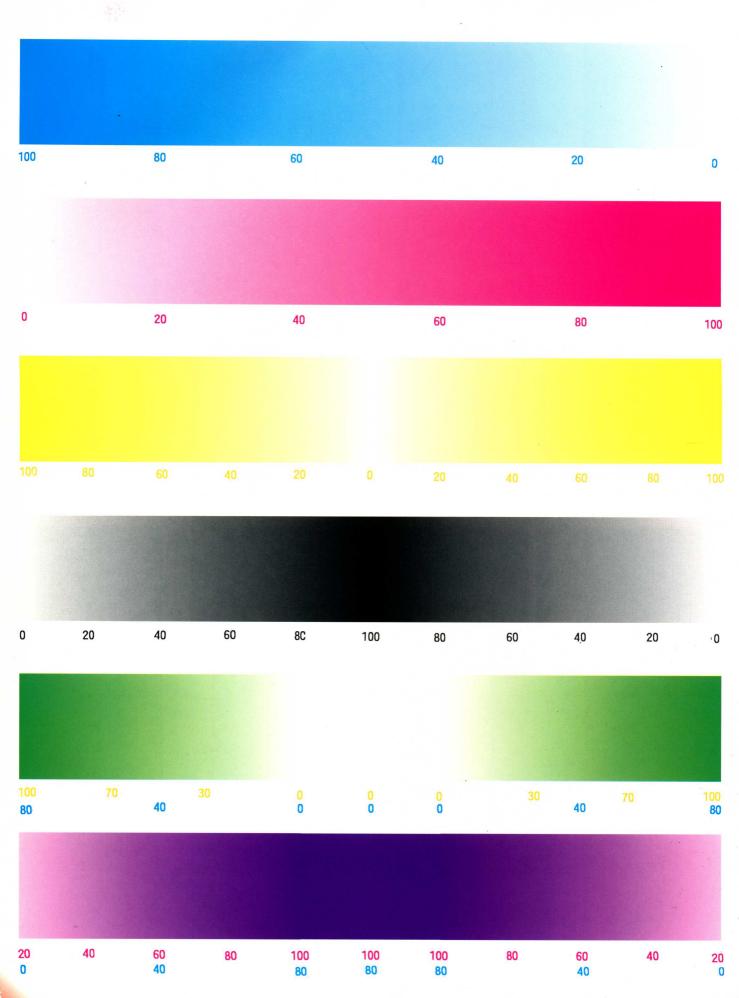
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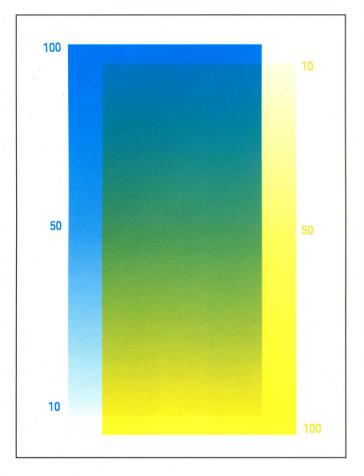


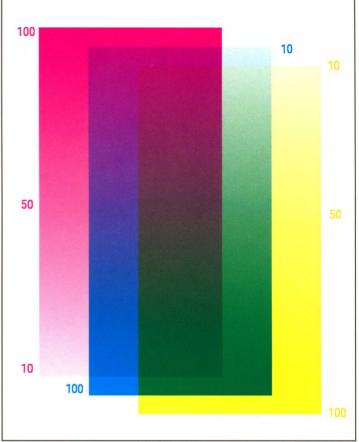
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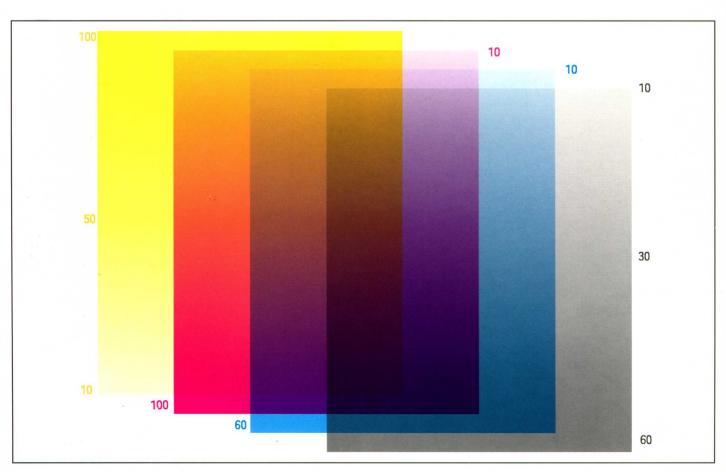
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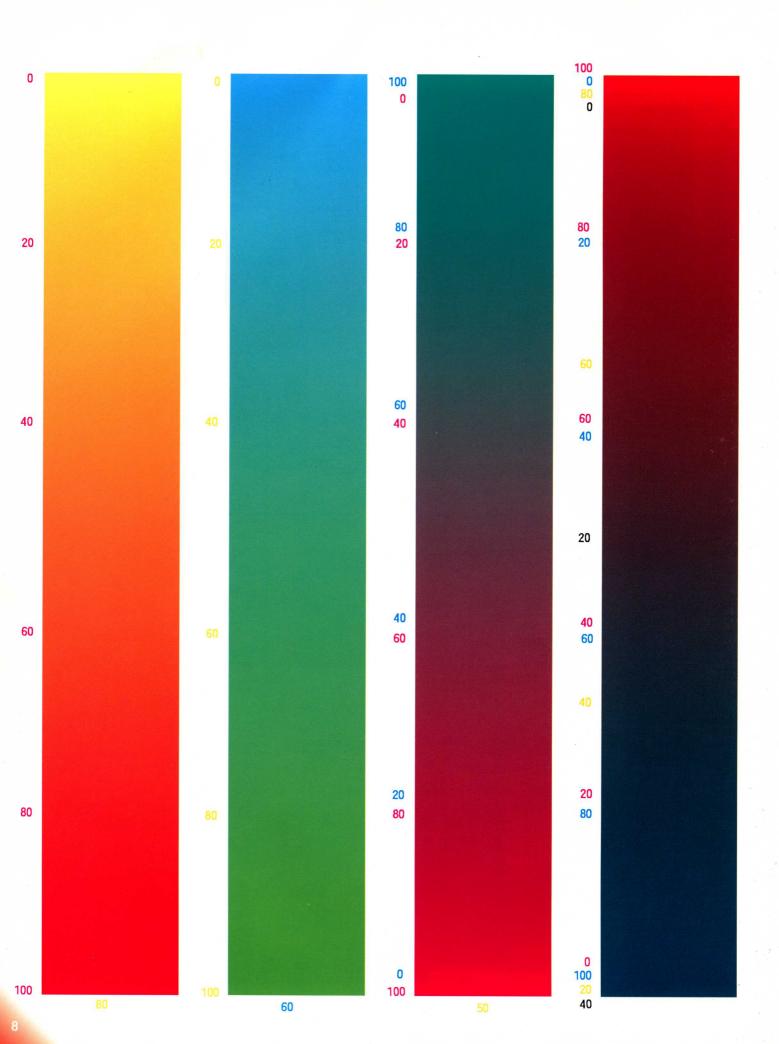


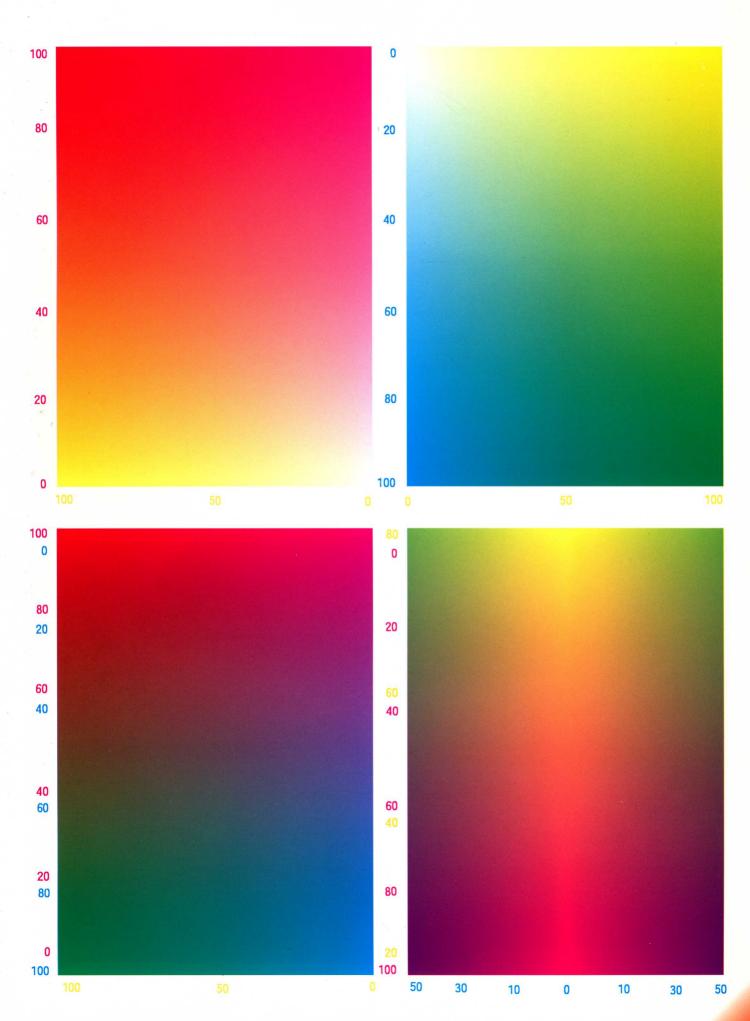


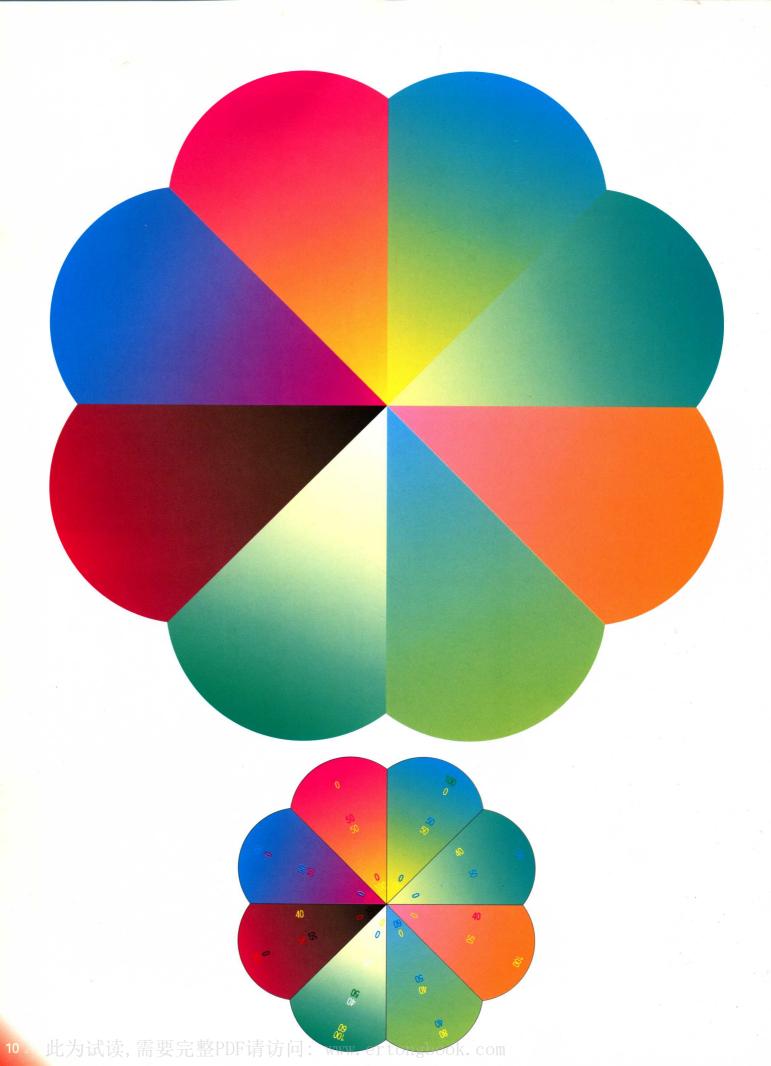








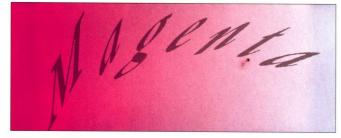




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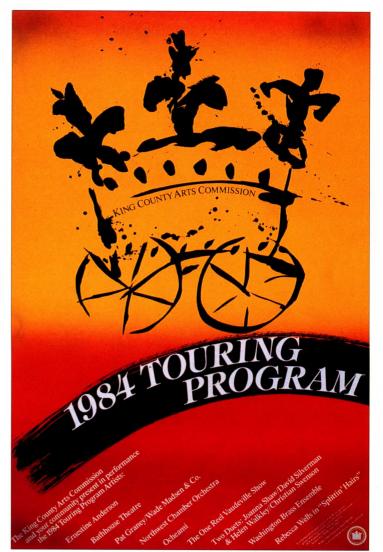








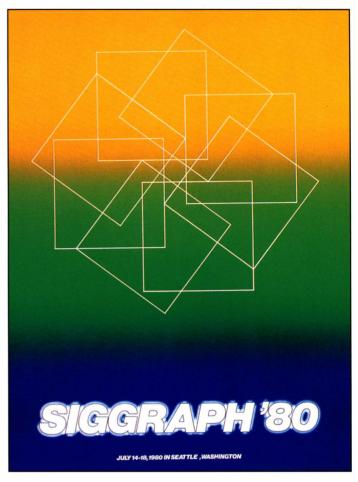




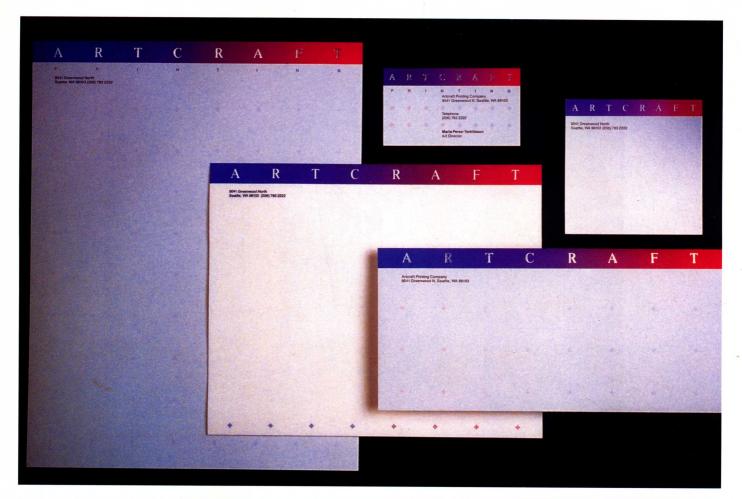




LET'S ALLSING PRAISES TO THE PRINTED PAGE!





















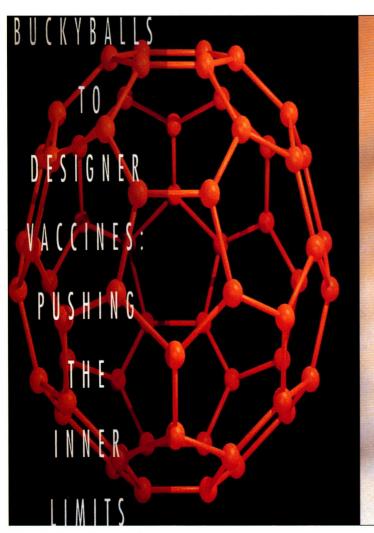












DNA WITHOUT THE D

"Millipore is collaborating with the Danish scientists who developed peptide nucleic acids, or PNA. The new molecule has some advantages over its DNA cousin and promises breakthrough applications in research, therapeutics and diagnostics."

Dr. Nanda Sinha (left), scientist at Millipore, confers with Dr. Michael Egholm, who discovered PNA with his colleagues at the H.C. Ørsted Institute at the University of Copenhagen.

Danish molecular biologists have "invented" a new form of DNA.

Using advanced computer modeling techniques, they succeeded in
building a peptide-based backbone that replaces the phosphatesugar backbone in each strand of the familiar DNA double helix.

The new analog, called PNA, shares most of the character traits of naturally occurring oligonucleatides. However, in certain important respects, it's even better. Unlike DNA, the water-soluble, non-charged PNA malecule may readily pass through cell membranes, making it ideal for therapeutic uses. On the shelf, the totally synthetic PNA is also more stable and, unlike its natural causin, is apparently not subject to biological degradation.

Most promising of all, PNA has been shown to bind to DNA even more strongly than other DNA does. For pharmaceutical use, this implies more effective drug delivery and lower dosage

requirements. More exciting still, it opens the door to breakthrough advances in the field of diagnostics, where potential benefits include enhanced detection sensitivity, and the possibility of PNA-based diagnostic kits for a wide range of conditions.

While the full implications of the PNA molecule yet remain to be discovered, Millipere has acquired an exclusive worldwide license to market reagents for PNA synthesis, and to sell and license PNA oligomers for research applications. Amid the intense interest in this exciting discovery, Millipere is not only assisting in core research, but has already assumed a leadership role in realizing PNA's full commercial potential.

DESIGNER LABEL VACCINES

AIDS and HIV-related diseases have sporked a revolution in the fields of virology and vaccine development. Drowing an recent breakthroughs in genetic engineering and immunology, scientists are now exploring innovative and promising strategies for designing anti-viral therapeutics and new vaccines. Millipore products and technologies impact these discoveries from R&D to manufacturing.

Traditional vaccine development starts with an infectious agent. It is isolated and then mutated in such a way as to render it harmless. Another approach is to use key components of the pathogen, called antigens, to trigger an immune response. In either case, the goal is to mimic an actual infection in the body; in effect, to trick the immune system into producing an amezing army of defenders — antibodies, T-lymphocytes and others.

Today, molecular biologists are using genetic engineering tools not only to shorten the vaccine development cycle, but also to make the process safer and more reliable. They begin by solaring from infectious pathogens the individual genes that con-