menon semi-transparent Color Temperature Cards

Technical Data

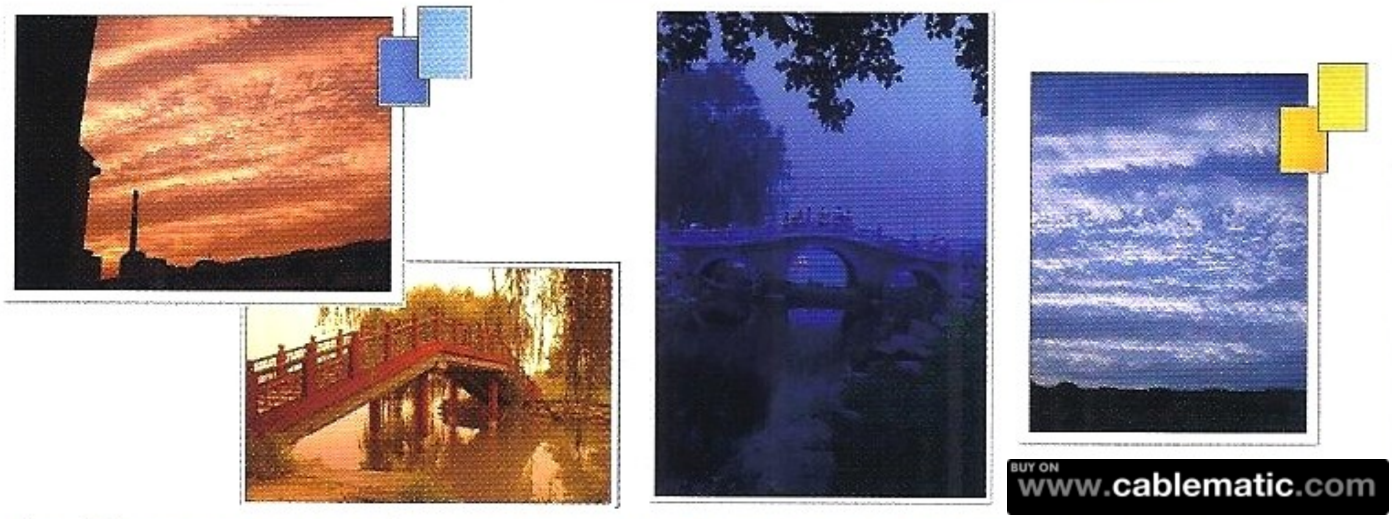
Designation	Color Temperature of the Card *)	Emulated Color Temperature when used for White Balance (approximately)	Exemplary Created Lighting Atmosphere when used for White Balance
White	5,400°K	*5,400°K*	*Bright Daylight*
B1	12,000°K	*3,500°K*	*Late sunny afternoon*
B2 ***)	17,000°K	*3,000°K*	*Beginning sunset*
B3	22,000°K	*2,500°K*	*Deep sunset* **)
Y1	3,500°K	*12,000°K*	*Light Blue Hour*
Y2 ***)	3,000°K	*17,000°K*	*Blue Hour*
Y3	2,500°K	*22,000°K*	*Dark Blue Hour* **)

Card size:
109 x 154mm *(CTC-7)*,
80 x 132mm *(CTC-5)*

*) tested with Gossen Colormaster 3F under 5,400°K color temperature.

**) If you want an effect more intense than Y3 or B3, you can use *Y3+Y1* or *B3+B1* overlapping.

***) only included in the professional CTC 7 set with 7 cards.



The Color Temperature of Light and its Relevance for the Photography

The frequency (color) composition (= chromaticity) of the portion of the sunlight which reaches the earth, changes a lot during the course of the day, depending on the angle at which the rays of the sun hit the atmosphere and on the distance which the light had to run through the atmosphere.

Low frequency (red) light passes straightly through the atmosphere and is only little dispersed on its way through the atmosphere, whereas high frequency (blue) light is dispersed a lot.

The measure for this chromaticity is the Correlated Color Temperature. That is the temperature (in °K = Kelvin degrees) to which an ideal black body must be heated to emit light of a similar chromaticity.