

# Wild Color



Delve into the color spectrum like never before as you make your way through immersive rooms, each representing a color of the rainbow. Color-saturated spaces awaken the senses with vibrant specimens, photo-worthy displays, and shifting soundscapes. Marvel at the beauty and power of color in the natural world.

# Exhibition Details

**Size:** 5,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (465 m<sup>2</sup>)

**Ceiling Height:** 12 ft (3.66 m)

**Languages:** All text in English and Spanish; language may be converted by host venues

**Science Advisor:** Dr. Deborah Bekken,  
Director of the Gantz  
Family Collections Center

## Features:

- Nearly 200 Zoology, Botany, and Geology specimens
- 16 atmospheric murals, 2 ambient scent stations
- 5 tactile interactive elements
- 3 videos and 8 soundscapes
- 4+ photo opps

## The Big Idea

Escape the everyday and explore the natural world through the wonder of color.

Anywhere you look in nature, color holds meaning. It evokes emotion, signals alarm, creates disguise and illusion. In this special exhibition, you'll learn how to decode the hidden messages that different colors can send. Then, explore some of nature's mysteries that are hidden in plain sight: creatures that change color, plants and animals that give off an eerie glow, and shades of color that the human eye can't detect.

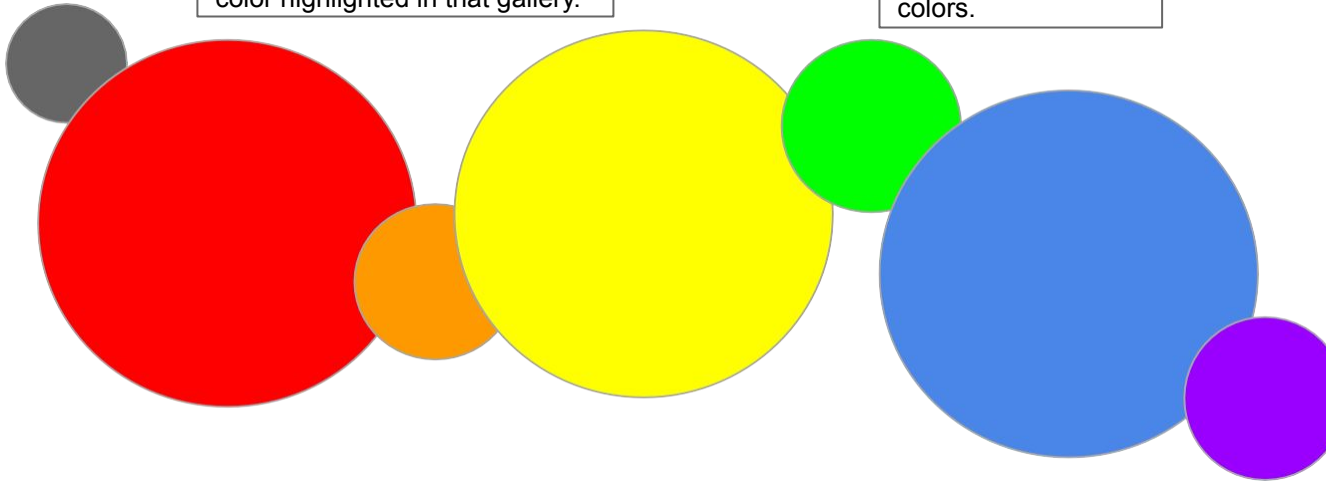


# Experience Bubble Plan

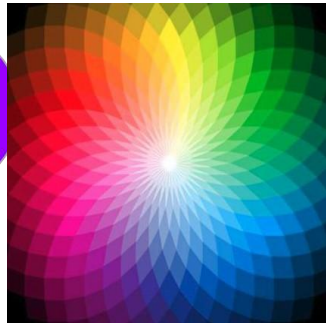
The three primary-color galleries (red, yellow, and blue) are large. Each will feature a central experience that stays consistent in format, but carries different content, featuring the color highlighted in that gallery.

The three secondary-color galleries (orange, green, purple) are smaller, and serve as transition spaces between the primary colors.

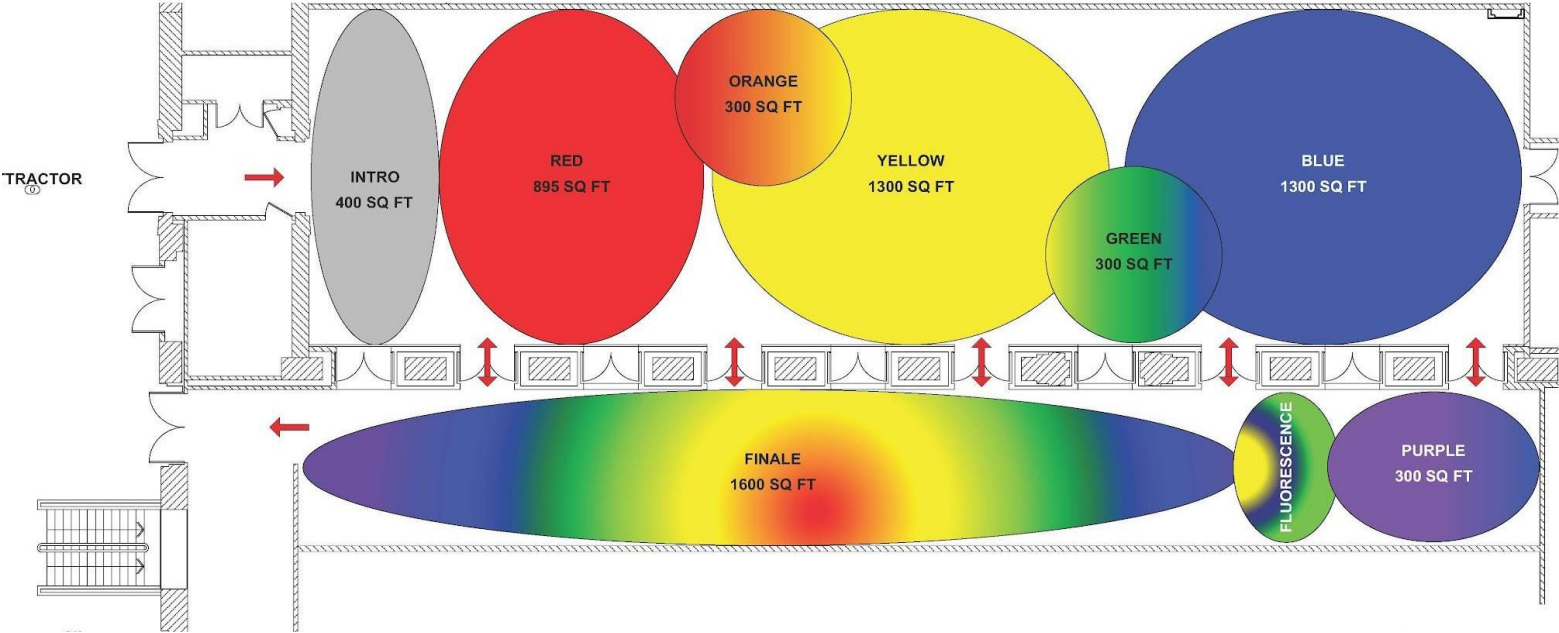
The finale brings all the colors into play and launches visitors out into the world with questions, ideas, and conversation.



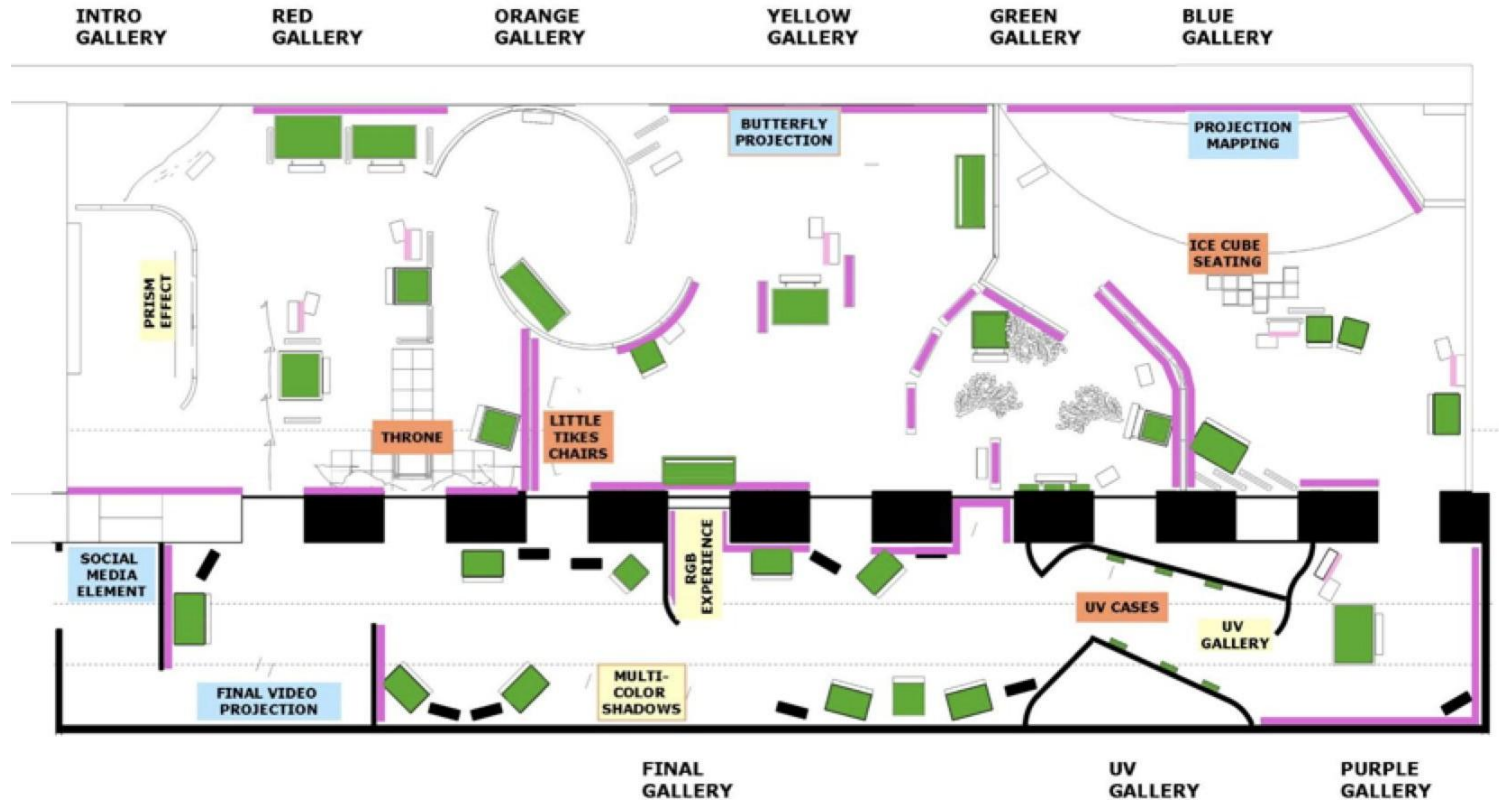
The bubble sizes in this diagram represent the relative weight of sections in the experience.



# Schematic Floor Plan



# Field Museum Floor Plan



# Exhibition Walkthrough

# RED

It lends rubies and roses their alluring charm, coral snakes and fire ants their warning alarm.

Whether mountain, or forest, or desert, or sea, it's the hue nature uses to say, "Notice me."

## ROJO

Engaña los rubíes y las rosas, alerta de corallitos y hormigas rojas.

En la montaña, bosque, desierto o mar, natura nos dice, "me tienes que mirar".

EXIT

RED-EARED SLIDER

ORANGE ROUGHY

YELLOW-THROATED MARTEN

GREEN LACEWING

BLUE TORCH CACTUS

PURPLE-CROWNED FAIRYWREN

TORTUGA DE OREJAS ROJAS

RELOJ ANARANJADO / HOPLOSTETE

MARTA DE CUELLO AMARILLO

CRISOPA DE ALAS VERDES

CARDÓN AZUL

RATONA AUSTRALIANA DE CORONA MORADA





# Section 1: Red and Orange

Begin your journey through the color spectrum among the rich, luxurious hues of rubies and garnets. See how nature uses vivid red in the warning colors of king snakes and velvet ants, but also the attractive shades of fruits and flowers. A cornucopia of bright orange shells and birds follows..

# RED

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their alluring charm,  
coral snakes and fire ants  
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## ROJO

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las rosas,  
alerta de coralillos  
y hormigas rojas.

En la montaña, bosque,  
desierto o mar,  
natura nos dice, "me tienes  
que mirar".

EXIT



**1 Bigeye tiger coral model**  
Furcraea musca  
Towers larger Western Pacific and Indian Oceans

Red can come from both. Unlike the living parts of a coral colony, skeletal from openings in its tubular structures to take in the plankton the coral feeds on. Eventually fragments from the skeleton find their way into the sand's structure, turning it dark red.

**2 Milk comb**  
Microstrombus caelestis  
Florida

Red can come from both. Unlike the living parts of a coral colony, skeletal from openings in its tubular structures to take in the plankton the coral feeds on. Eventually fragments from the skeleton find their way into the sand's structure, turning it dark red.

**3 Strawberry bay shell**  
Streblospio benedicti  
Indian Ocean

Red can come from both. Unlike the living parts of a coral colony, skeletal from openings in its tubular structures to take in the plankton the coral feeds on. Eventually fragments from the skeleton find their way into the sand's structure, turning it dark red.

**4 Pacific spiny oyster**  
Spondylus transpacificus  
Mexico

Red can come from both. Unlike the living parts of a coral colony, skeletal from openings in its tubular structures to take in the plankton the coral feeds on. Eventually fragments from the skeleton find their way into the sand's structure, turning it dark red.

**5 Florida lightning caudo**  
Strombus alatus  
Gulf of Mexico

Red can come from both. Unlike the living parts of a coral colony, skeletal from openings in its tubular structures to take in the plankton the coral feeds on. Eventually fragments from the skeleton find their way into the sand's structure, turning it dark red.

**6 California Sheepshead model**  
Scombrocephalus purpuraceus  
California

All sheepshead are born female and are colored dull pink. But to balance the scales, some transition to become males. These ones become more colorful, with a red-orange midriff and black-and-white heads and tails.

**7 Banded tree formation**  
Psephodesmus Ery.  
2.5 to 1.6 billion years ago

These red stripes are banded iron pyrite that formed about five billion years ago, when the only life forms on Earth were microbes and the atmosphere had little oxygen. Over the next billion years, plants and bacteria eventually filled the atmosphere with oxygen, and the conditions that enabled widespread "banded iron" to form were gone forever.

**8 Garnets**  
New Mexico  
Asia

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**9 Garnets in mudflat**  
New York  
Asia

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**10 Garnets in mudflat**  
New York  
Asia

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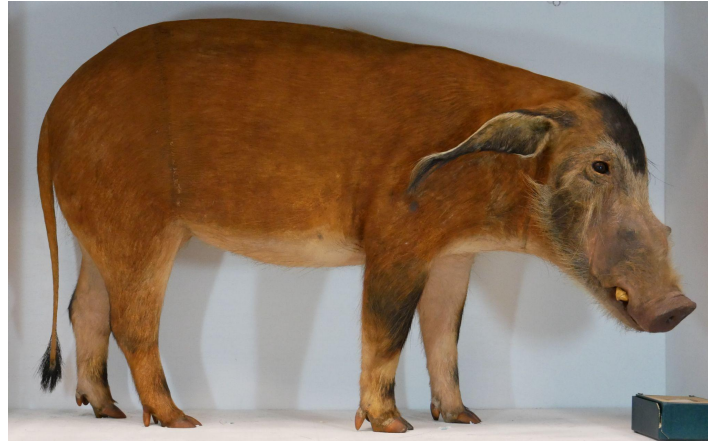






# Object Groupings in Red

- Red as warning
- Pigments from food
- Red hair and fur
- Red to attract
- Mixed red



# ORANGE

A zingy, citrus zap  
sizzling, crackling spark;  
a color  
a flavor  
dazzling electrical arc—

a bouncing buzz of energy  
between red's heat and  
yellow's glow  
The neon flash of a  
salamander's tail  
in a dappled creek's  
bubbling flow.

## NARANJA

Un cítrico vibrante  
chispazo sorprendente;  
un color  
un sabor  
eléctrico y deslumbrante.

La energía de un zumbido  
entre amarillo y colorado.  
El rabo de salamandra  
vislumbrado  
en un riachuelo





# YELLOW

Some limony beams of light, some lazy butterfly, the chirp of a morning warbler unspooling the light of day.

Sunflowers, daisies, clumsy bumblebees, the summer-honeyed laughter of children at play.

### AMARELLO

Un rizo color lima, una lista mariposa, el chirpe amarilla con matutera cantar. Girasoles y margaritas, abejorros, la dulce risa de los niños al jugar.



**THE YELLOW BIRDS**

**1. Yellow Warbler**  
 2. Yellowthroat  
 3. Yellow-crowned Night Heron  
 4. Yellow-crowned Night Heron  
 5. Yellow-crowned Night Heron  
 6. Yellow-crowned Night Heron  
 7. Yellow-crowned Night Heron  
 8. Yellow-crowned Night Heron  
 9. Yellow-crowned Night Heron  
 10. Yellow-crowned Night Heron

**THE YELLOW BUTTERFLIES**

**1. Yellow Butterfly**  
 2. Yellow Butterfly  
 3. Yellow Butterfly  
 4. Yellow Butterfly  
 5. Yellow Butterfly  
 6. Yellow Butterfly  
 7. Yellow Butterfly  
 8. Yellow Butterfly  
 9. Yellow Butterfly  
 10. Yellow Butterfly

# Single Object Grouping in Orange

- Mixed Orange



# Section 2: Yellow and Green



Among yellow dandelions, bees, field mice, and butterflies, go ahead and “try on” butterfly wings to see how you look. This sunny space gives way to a forest of green leaves and the creatures that camouflage themselves among them.









## YELLOW TO BE SEEN AMARILLO PARA SER VISTO

To the human eye, flowers in bloom can be an explosion of eye-pleasing color. But a flower's color is actually for survival. Flowers produce bold, flashy colors to entice pollinators to move pollen between plants, allowing them to reproduce.

Para el ojo humano, las flores pueden ser una explosión espectacular de color. Pero el color de una flor sirve para sobrevivir. Las flores atraen a visitantes invertebrados, o llamados para atraer a sus polinizadores que viajan de planta en planta para poder reproducirse.



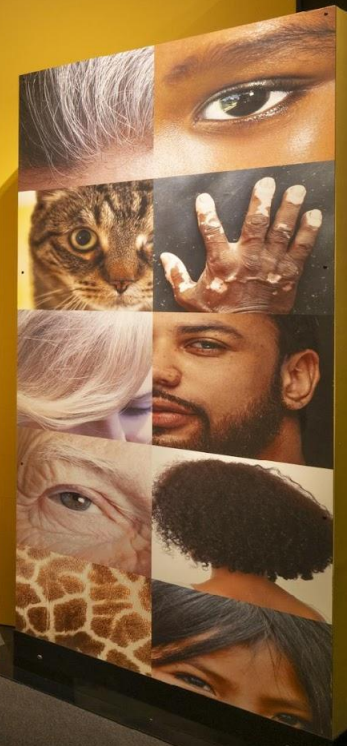
Bees can see yellow better than red, so yellow flowers, such as this gazania, attract pollinating bees.

Las abejas pueden ver mejor el amarillo que el rojo. Por eso, esta gazania amarilla atrae a las abejas polinizadoras.



Bees and other insects can see colors that humans can't. They can see ultraviolet light, which is invisible to us. This means that flowers that look like they have a pattern to attract a pollinator can actually have a pattern that is invisible to us.

**MAMMALS AND MELANIN**





1. **Woodpecker**  
[Faint text]

2. **Yellow-crowned night heron**  
[Faint text]

3. **Blue jay**  
[Faint text]

4. **Red-shouldered hawk**  
[Faint text]

5. **Screech owl**  
[Faint text]

6. **Eastern bluebird**  
[Faint text]

7. **Yellow-rumped warbler**  
[Faint text]

8. **White-throated sparrow**  
[Faint text]

9. **Eastern bluebird**  
[Faint text]

10. **Yellow-crowned night heron**  
[Faint text]

11. **Woodpecker**  
[Faint text]

12. **Blue jay**  
[Faint text]

13. **Red-shouldered hawk**  
[Faint text]

14. **Screech owl**  
[Faint text]

15. **Eastern bluebird**  
[Faint text]

16. **Yellow-rumped warbler**  
[Faint text]

17. **White-throated sparrow**  
[Faint text]

18. **Screech owl**  
[Faint text]

19. **Eastern bluebird**  
[Faint text]

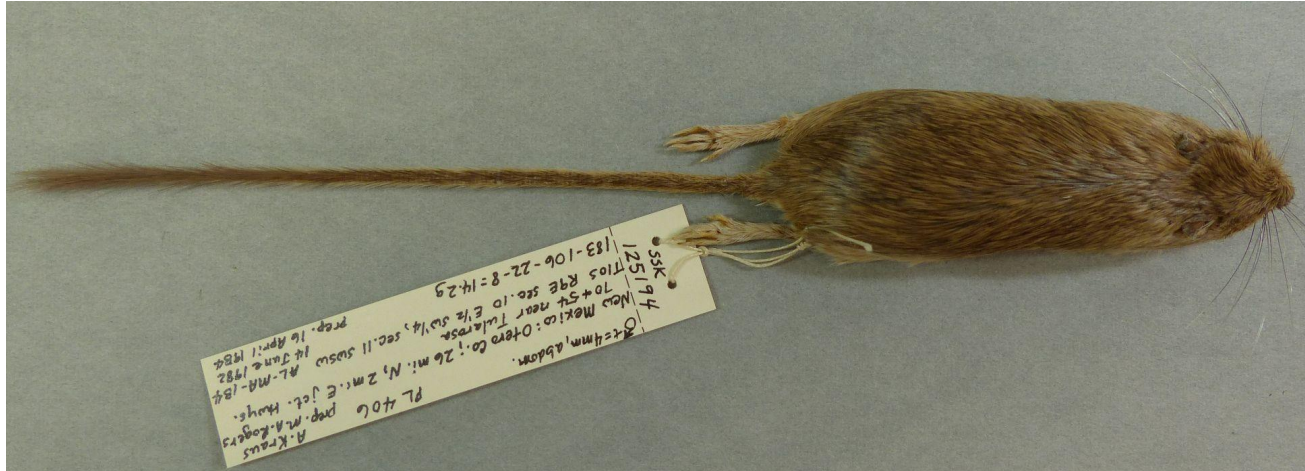
20. **Yellow-crowned night heron**  
[Faint text]





# Object Groupings in Yellow

- Butterflies
- Melanin in fur
- Bees, their mimics, flowers
- Mixed yellow







# GREEN

The soft and vibrant  
glowing in a lustrous  
leaf uncurting,

Earth's eternal emerald  
weave, nature's  
flag unfurting.

## VERDE

El brillo suave y vibrante  
del follaje creciente.

La urdimbre  
esmeralda constante  
que la naturaleza  
iza, siempre.

# CAMUFLAJE VERDE

erdes dominan  
en el mundo.  
que muchos  
acionado

**1 Rough green snake models**  
*Ophedryx aestivus*  
Species range: United States and northern Mexico

These predators use their green coloration to blend into the leaves as they wait for unsuspecting prey.

Estos depredadores usan su color verde para esconderse en el follaje a esperar a sus desprevenidas presas.

For these insects, camouflage against leaves is a survival strategy.







1. **Trilobite**  
Substrate: ...  
Date: ...

1. **Trilobite**  
Substrate: ...  
Date: ...

1. **Trilobite**  
Substrate: ...  
Date: ...

1. **Trilobite**  
Substrate: ...  
Date: ...

# Object Groupings in Green

- Mixed green
- Camouflage
- Leaves



# Section 3: Blue and Purple

A centerpiece of the exhibition is the blue multimedia space, where the deep blue seas and skies surround you. Investigate how insects, fish, and reptiles create blue with microscopic light-bending textures, then marvel at surprisingly purple animals and plants.

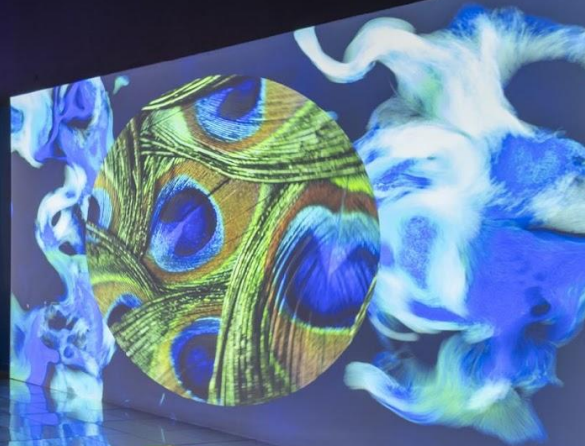


# BLUE

Jays and martins stroke  
the sky  
our marbled planet  
swirls—  
air and ocean intertwined  
a liquid, breathing world.

## AZUL

Charas y martines acarician  
el cielo  
del planeta jaspeado que gira  
aire y mar entrelazados  
un mundo líquido, aéreo.





**1 Eastern Bluebird**  
*Sialia sialis*  
Minnesota  
FROM 1892

**Azulejo gorgicanelo**  
*Sialia sialis*  
Minnesota

**Cotinga celeste**  
*Cotinga cayana*  
Brasil

**5 Indigo Bunting**  
*Passerina cyanea*  
Illinois  
FROM 1892

**6 Blue-and-black Tanager**  
*Tangara vassorii*  
Bolivia  
FROM 1910

**Azulejo**  
*Passerina cyanea*  
Illinois

**Tangara azulnegra**  
*Tangara vassorii*  
Bolivia

**7 American Robin egg**  
*Turdus migratorius*  
Illinois  
FROM 1892

The pigment biliverdin makes these robin eggs blue. Why would a bird evolve to have blue eggs? A blue shell is dark enough to block ultraviolet radiation from the sun, but light enough to keep the eggs from overheating.

**8 Common Bluebottle butterfly**  
*Graphium sarpedon*  
Species range: South and Southeast Asia, Australia

**How do birds see colors?**  
Turdus migratorius  
Illinois

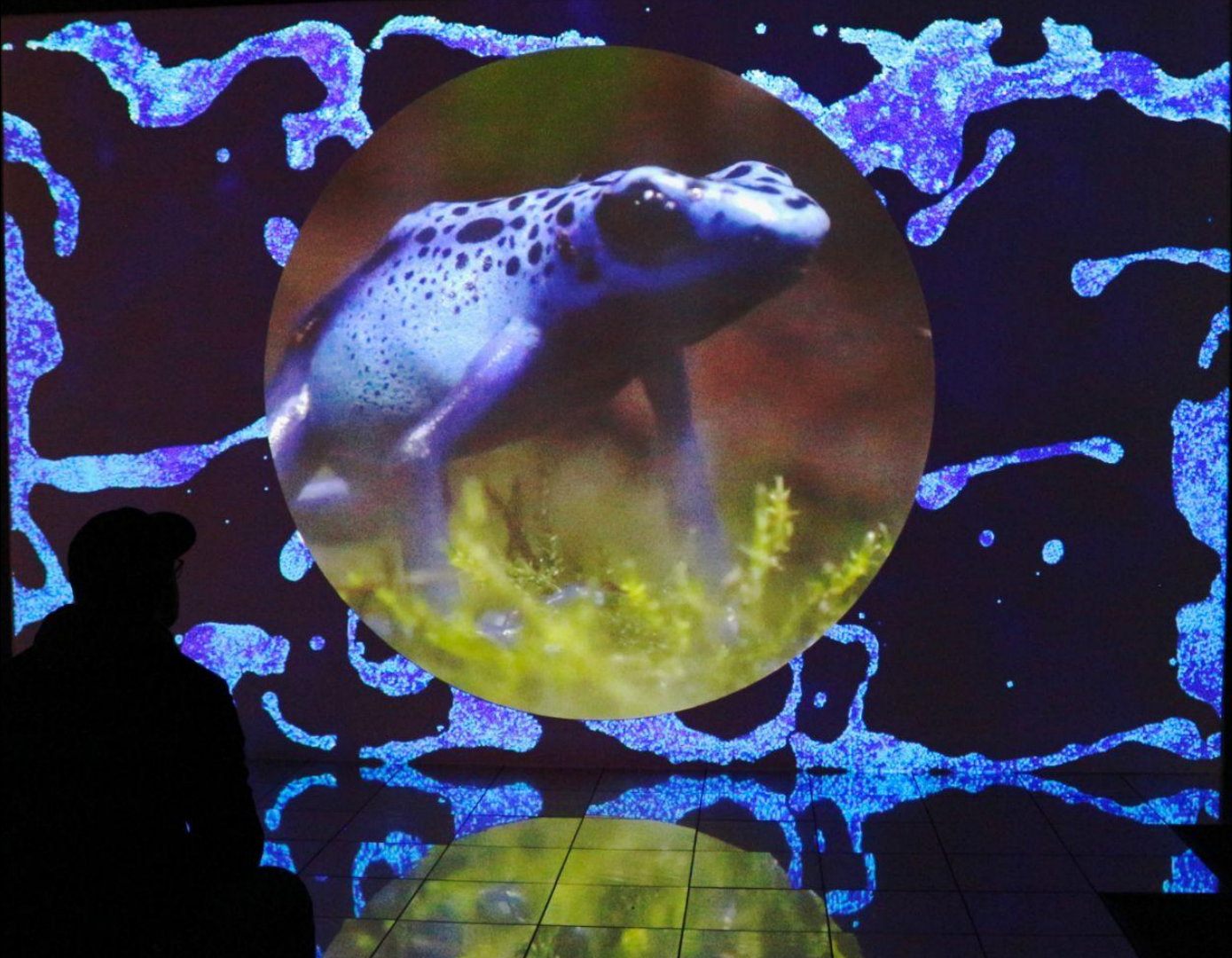
It's important to know what colors birds can see. For example, a blue egg is not visible to a bird that can't see blue. This is why some birds have blue eggs that are not visible to their predators. This is also why some birds have blue eggs that are not visible to their predators.

**Why are graphium butterflies blue?**  
Graphium sarpedon  
Species range: South and Southeast Asia, Australia

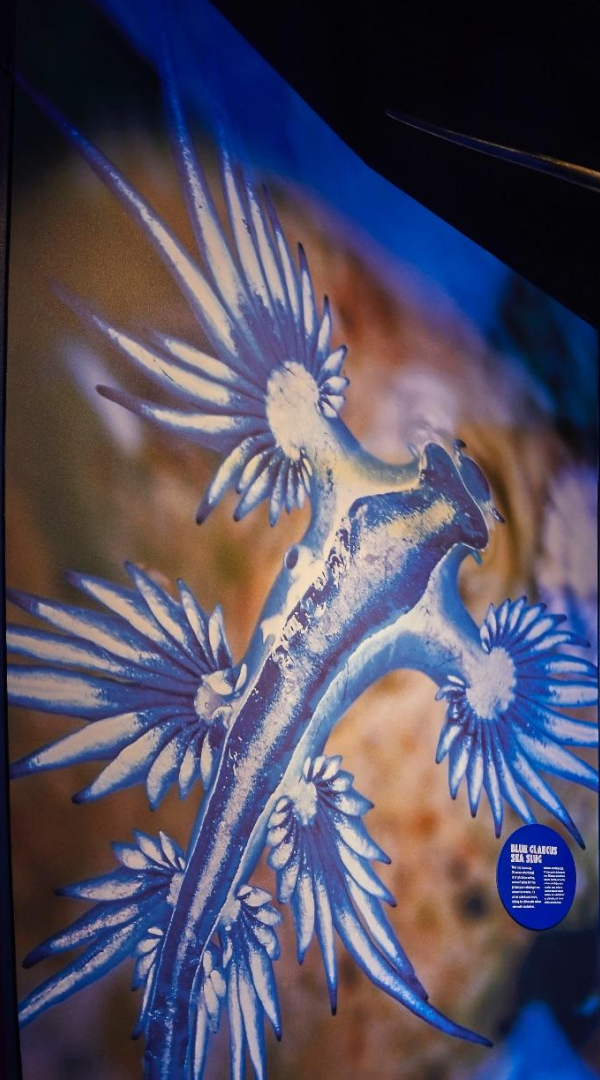
**Why are blue butterflies blue?**  
Graphium sarpedon  
Species range: South and Southeast Asia, Australia

Let's learn more about the colors that birds can see. This is why some birds have blue eggs that are not visible to their predators. This is also why some birds have blue eggs that are not visible to their predators.



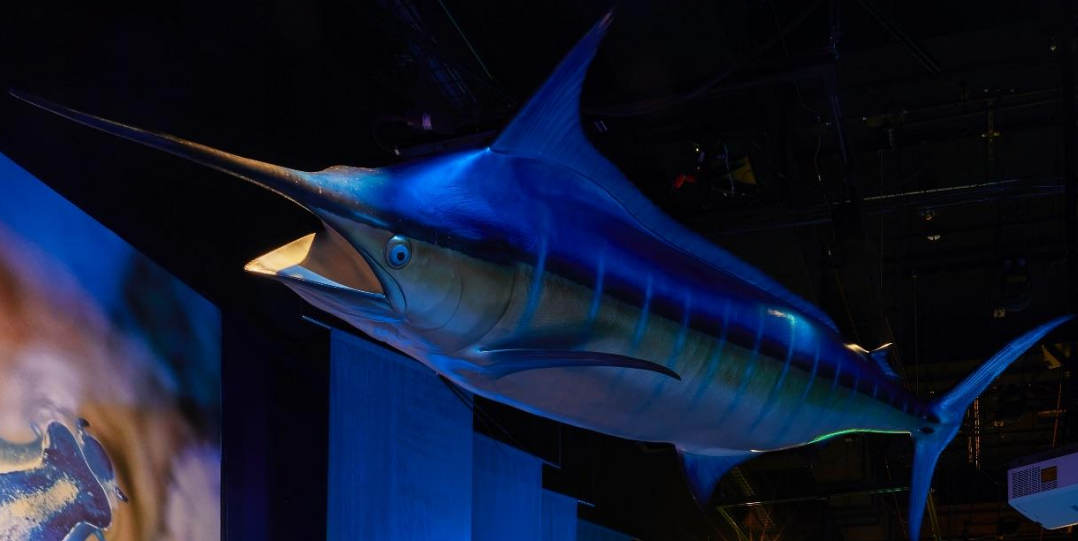


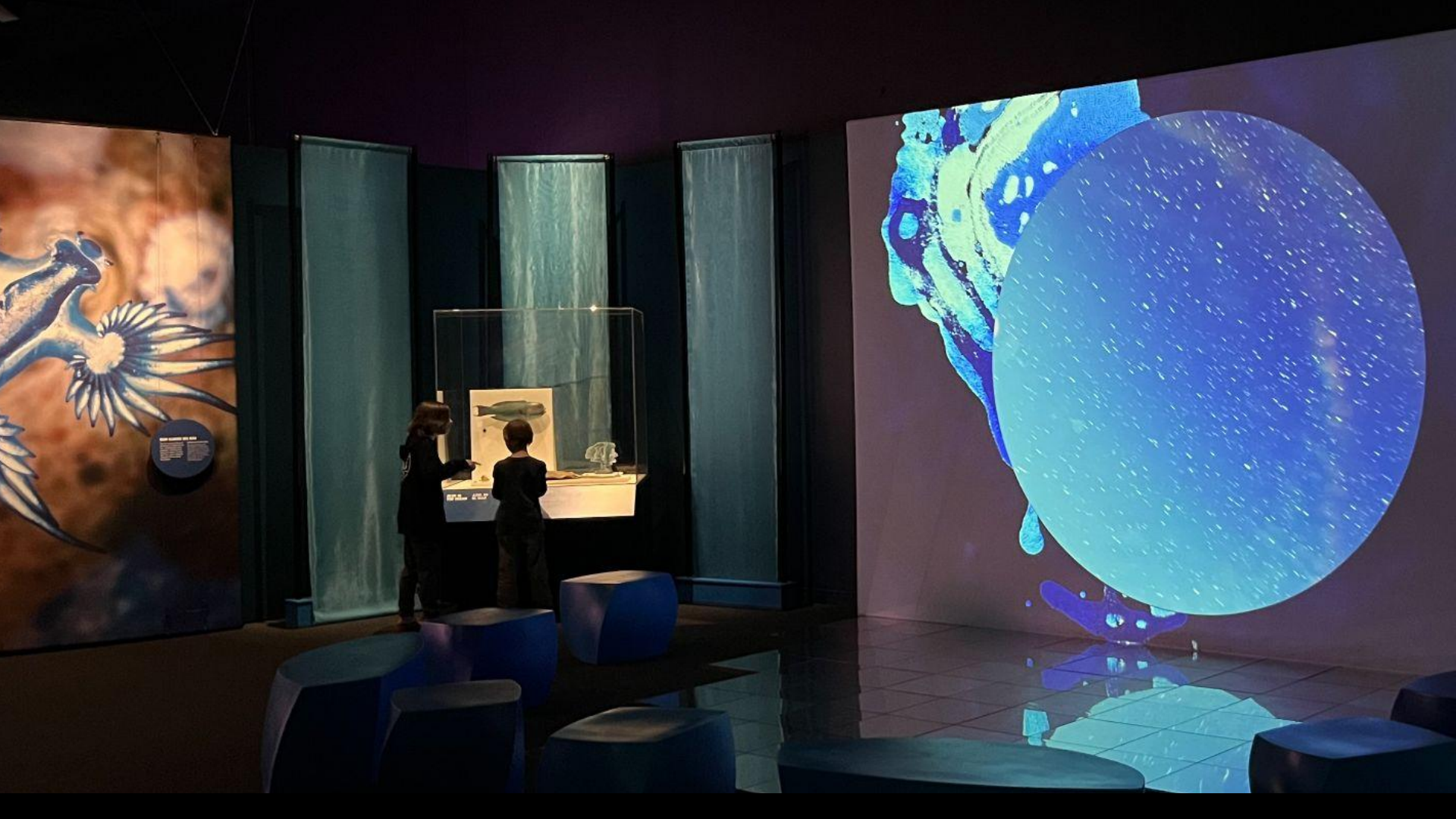




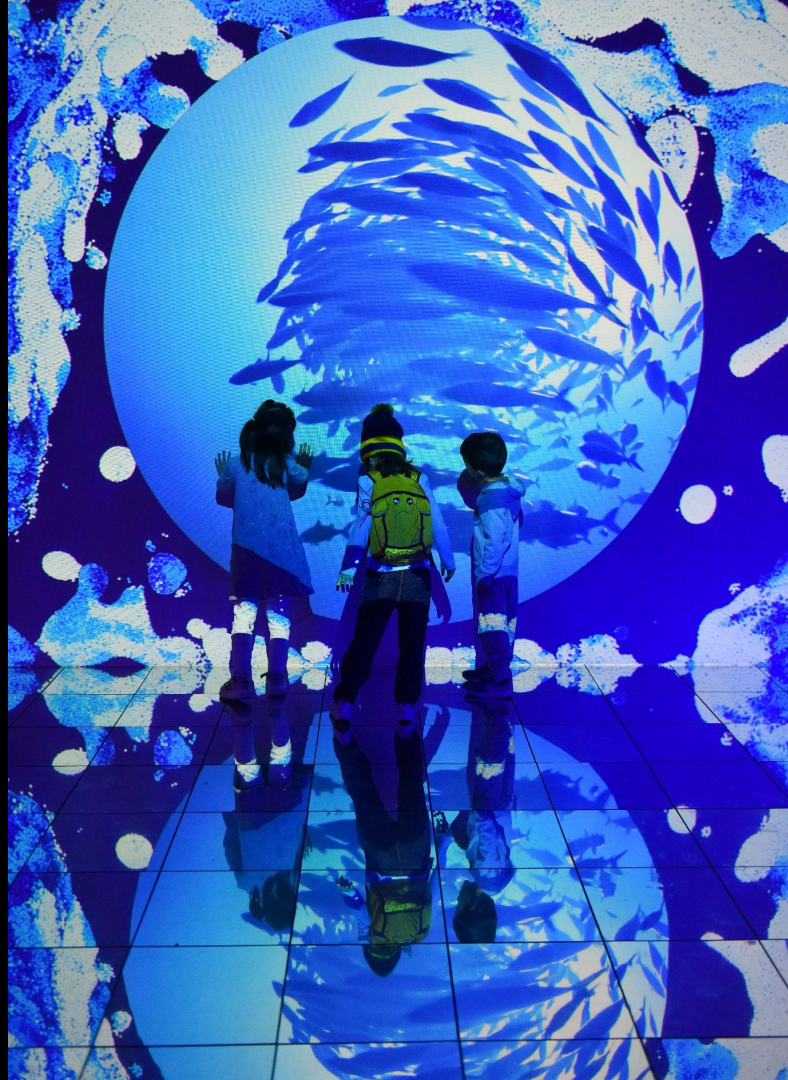
**BLAIN CLARKE'S  
SEA SNAKE**

The sea snake is a highly specialized marine reptile. It is adapted for life in the water, with a long, slender body and a tail that is flattened into a paddle-like shape. Sea snakes are found in tropical and subtropical waters around the world. They are known for their ability to breathe underwater for long periods of time. Sea snakes are also known for their venomous bite, which can be fatal to humans. The sea snake is a fascinating and important part of the marine ecosystem.





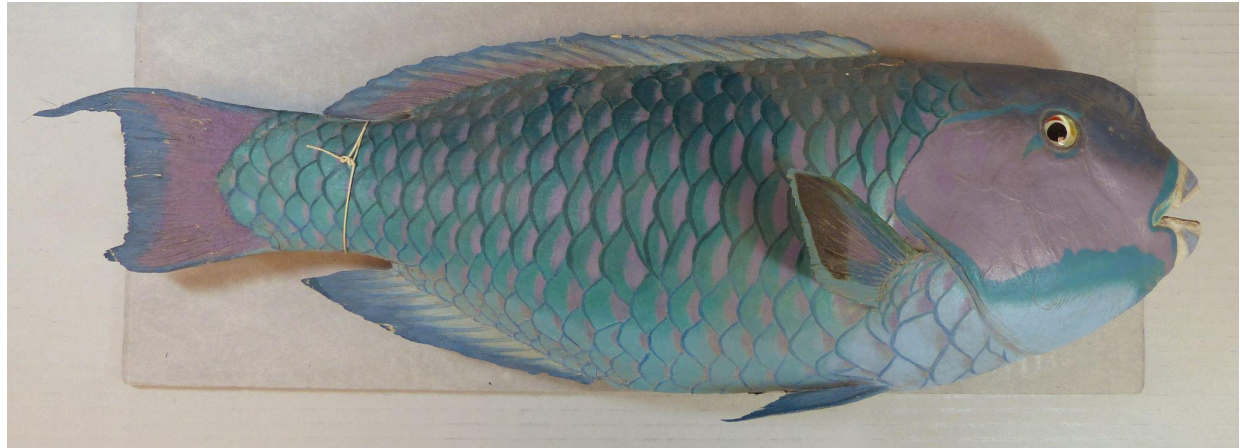






# Object Groupings in Blue

- Marine life
- Structural color
- True blue?
- Blue as display



# PURPLE

Encased in stone an amethyst waits a hidden and crystalline cluster of grapes.

The tint of mystery and of royal might blending both ends of the spectrum of light.

Between evening's blue and the first blush of morning it marks each day of the color wheel's turning.

**VIOLETA**  
Espera en la roca atrapado  
lo amethysta,  
vid cristalina y rosada a la vista.  
Triste de poder divino y hermafrodita,  
combate el luminoso arco  
espectral.  
Entre azul nocturno y  
rojo amanecer  
ve la rueda de color volver.



**MALABAR GRAY SQUIRREL**







**BEARDED DRAGON**  
This lizard is known for its unique appearance and its ability to change color. It is a popular pet and is often found in terrariums.

THE BEARDED DRAGON IS A MEMBER OF THE PHYLLOPORUS GENUS. IT IS A VERY COLORFUL LIZARD THAT CAN CHANGE COLOR. IT IS A VERY POPULAR PET AND IS OFTEN FOUND IN TERRARIUMS.





**KOMODO DRAGON**  
**Varanus komodoensis**  
 The Komodo dragon is the largest living lizard. It is found in the Indonesian islands of Komodo, Flores, and Rinca. It is a carnivorous predator that can kill its prey with its powerful bite and venomous saliva. It is also known for its ability to climb trees and swim.

PURPLE

The purple dragonfly is a common sight in the rainforests of Borneo and Sumatra. It is a highly skilled predator that can catch its prey with its long, segmented body. It is also known for its ability to fly long distances and its colorful appearance.

**ARDELLA GIGANTE DE LA INDIA**  
 This species is one of the largest and most colorful birds in the world. It is found in the rainforests of Borneo and Sumatra. It is a highly skilled predator that can catch its prey with its long, segmented body. It is also known for its ability to fly long distances and its colorful appearance.



**MALABAR GIANT SQUIRREL**  
**Callosciurus notatus**  
 The huge, strikingly-colored squirrel, native to Borneo and Sumatra, India, probably evolved its coloration as camouflage—red! Although today's squirrel, the squirrel is found with the forest canopy on the squirrel James Brown named in Borneo.

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# Single Object Grouping in Purple

- Mixed purple



Beyond the range of human sight, there's a violet hue of greater energy: ultraviolet. Explore and compare the dramatic color shifts of animals, plants, and minerals under UV lights.

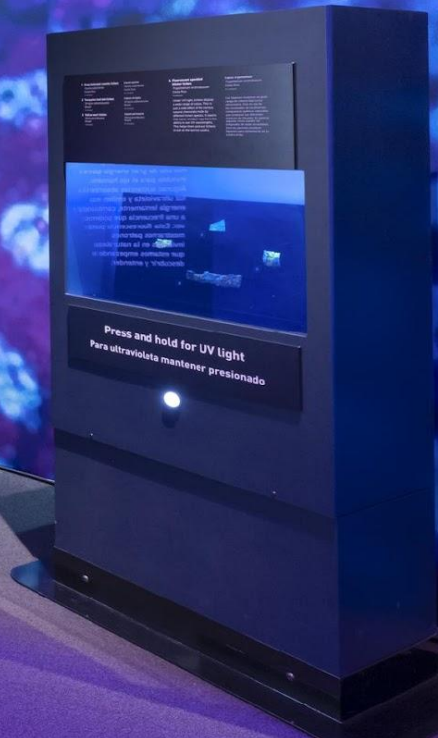


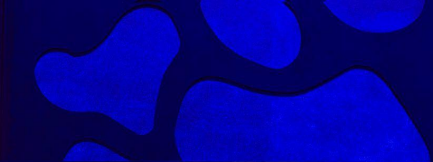
# ULTRAVIOLET

Beyond the range of human sight, there's a violet hue of greater energy: ultraviolet. Some substances can absorb UV light and then release that energy slowly, shifting it to a frequency we can see. This *fluorescence* can show us invisible patterns in nature that we're just beginning to discover and understand.

## ULTRAVIOLETA

El ultravioleta es un tono morado de gran energía que es invisible para el ojo humano. Algunas sustancias absorben la luz ultravioleta y emiten esa energía lentamente, cambiándola a una frecuencia que podemos ver. Esta *fluorescencia* puede mostrarnos patrones invisibles en la naturaleza que estamos empezando a descubrir y entender.





**1. Opal**  
Opale  
Opale

**2. Fluorite**  
Fluorite  
Fluorite

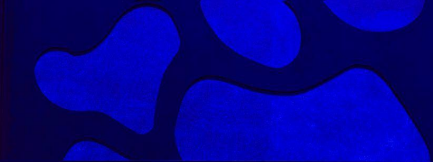
**3. Calcite**  
Calcite  
Calcite

Different minerals absorb UV light and emit a flash of different colors when the ultraviolet light is turned off. This is usually the opposite of what most of us have learned about. Some minerals, such as calcite (3) can re-emit the energy as heat. Calcite gives some other UV light is turned off - a phenomenon called phosphorescence.

Las diferentes minerales absorben la luz ultravioleta y la emiten de nuevo con diferentes longitudes de onda que son distintas a las que aprendimos en la escuela. Algunos minerales, como la calcite (3), pueden volver a emitir energía después de que la luz ultravioleta está apagada. Esto se llama un fenómeno llamado fosforescencia.



Press and hold for UV light  
Para ultravioleta mantener presionado



**1. Opal**  
Opale  
Opale

**2. Fluorite**  
Fluorite  
Fluorite

**3. Calcite**  
Calcite  
Calcite

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Press and hold for UV light  
Para ultravioleta mantener presionado

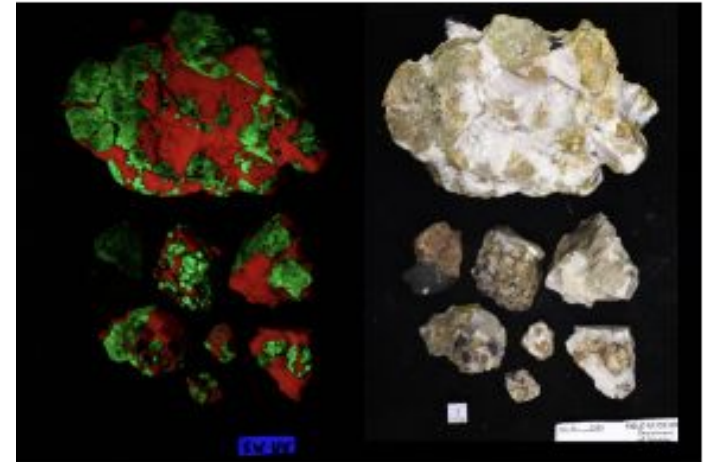
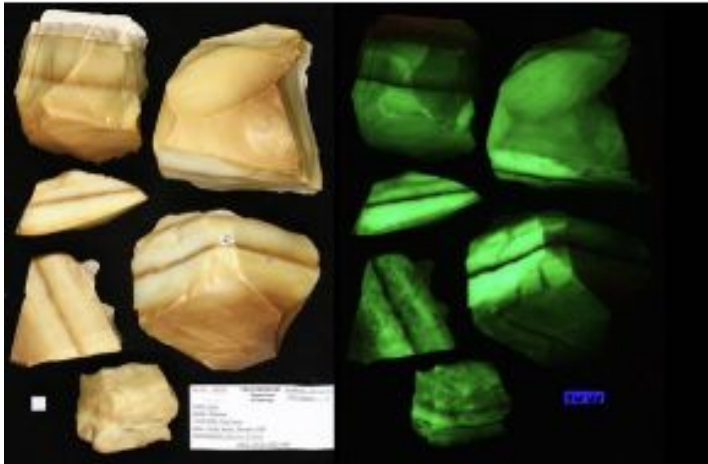






# Fluorescent Under UV

- Minerals
- Fossil shells
- Lichens
- Scorpion
- Southern flying squirrel



# Section 4: Black and White

Experience the extremes of dark and light—from birds with feathers so black they absorb nearly all light, to the reflective white underside of a silver fern.



# BLACK OUT

Most of the colors we see are reflections of light, but black is the absence of light. True black is hard to find—even "black" paint only absorbs about 95% of visible light. But some deep-sea creatures—like the anglerfish—have evolved ultra-black scales, making them nearly invisible to their prey.

## NEGRO TOTAL

La mayoría de los colores que vemos son reflejos de luz, pero el negro es la ausencia de luz. Es difícil encontrar negro verdadero, incluso la pintura "negra" sólo absorbe cerca del 95% de la luz visible. Pero algunas criaturas abisales, como el pez rape, han desarrollado escamas super negras para ser casi invisibles para sus presas.

Share your photos  
#WildColorDMNS  
Comparte tus fotos

## STARTLING BLACK AND WHITE

Being black and white is a great way to hide in plain sight. Many animals use black and white patterns to camouflage themselves. Some use black and white stripes to blend in with their surroundings. Others use black and white spots to break up their outline. Some use black and white to warn predators that they are poisonous.

ANGLERFISH: BLACK & WHITE  
Black and white stripes help the anglerfish hide in the dark. The stripes also help it blend in with the surrounding water.



# STARTLING BLACK AND WHITE

Being black and white is a great way to make a statement. Contrasting stripes and spots can help animals identify members of their own species, warn enemies to stay away, or even make their outlines harder for predators to see.

## ASOMBROSO BLANCO Y NEGRO

Blanco y negro juntos causan una gran impresión. Las rayas o manchas contrastantes sirven como identificación de la propia especie, advertencia a los enemigos o camuflaje contra los depredadores.



1. **Capra pygmaea**  
Capra pygmaea  
Páramo de los Andes  
Nepal
2. **Martiniella**  
Martiniella  
Páramo de los Andes  
Nepal
3. **Stegodytes**  
Stegodytes  
Páramo de los Andes  
Nepal

Porcupine quills  
Porcupine quills  
Porcupine quills

Porcupine quills  
Porcupine quills  
Porcupine quills



1. **Capra pygmaea**  
Capra pygmaea  
Páramo de los Andes  
Nepal
2. **Martiniella**  
Martiniella  
Páramo de los Andes  
Nepal
3. **Stegodytes**  
Stegodytes  
Páramo de los Andes  
Nepal

Porcupine quills  
Porcupine quills  
Porcupine quills



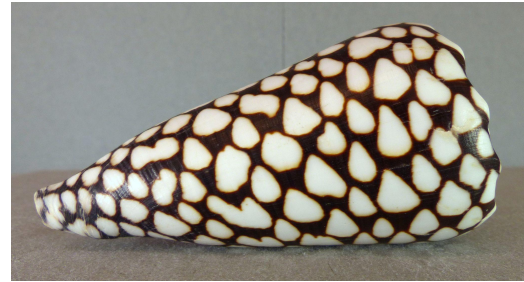
Porcupine quills  
Porcupine quills  
Porcupine quills

Porcupine quills  
Porcupine quills  
Porcupine quills



# Black and White Objects

- Black and white
- Black
- White





# Section 5: Wildly Colorful

The finale of specimens and media brings together the entire rainbow to answer some big questions: Why is nature so colorful at times? How can plants and animals change color? How do we make colors from nature? And how can we connect to color in nature?



### CHANGING COLOR

Color in nature is not fixed; it often changes with the seasons to help animals and plants survive. As they make the transition from summer to winter, new conditions may require different camouflage or slowing metabolism may trigger changes in pigmentation.

**COLOR CAMBIANTE**  
 Los colores en la naturaleza no son fijos. A menudo cambian con las estaciones ayudando a la supervivencia de animales y plantas. Con el paso de verano a invierno, las nuevas condiciones pueden requerir un camuflaje diferente o la desaceleración del metabolismo genera transformaciones en la pigmentación.

**PANTHER CHAMELEON**

*FRANSERLUS DUMERILII*

FRANSERLUS DUMERILII is a species of chameleon found in Madagascar. It is known for its vibrant colors and ability to change color. The species was named after the French naturalist and herpetologist, André Duméril.



## NATURE'S DYES

For thousands of years, people have ground up minerals, crushed animal parts, or soaked plants to extract dyes and make their world more colorful. These sources are just a few of the thousands from which we can derive color from nature.

### TINTES NATURALES

Miles más de años que hemos usado minerales, molidos partes animales o hervido plantas para extraer tintes y darle color a nuestro mundo. Estos son solo algunos de las miles de recursos que tenemos para obtener color de la naturaleza.

## RAINBOW OF GEMSTONES

Although color can be a clue to identify minerals, big color differences don't always mean big differences in material. Here, the orange and purple stones (4, 6) are both quartzes, while the yellow and blue stones (5, 7) are both beryls. Different impurities can create a range of colors in gems made of the same mineral.

### ARCOSIRIS DE GEMAS

Aunque el color es uno de las claves para identificar minerales, una gran diversidad en color no siempre indica que el material sea diferente. Estas gemas naranja y violeta (4, 6) son cuarzos, mientras que la amarilla y la azul son berilos (5, 7). Las diferentes impurezas pueden crear un rango de color en las gemas del mismo

Color	Mineral	Impureza
Orange	Quartz	Iron
Purple	Quartz	Manganese
Yellow	Beryl	Iron
Blue	Beryl	Iron



## FULL SPECTRUM

For the male peacock jumping spider, just one color is not enough as he attracts his mate with bold hues and dramatic dance moves. Wildly colorful creatures may also use their multiple hues to blend into a colorful environment or even to confuse predators. And sometimes an abundance of color is simply a beautiful mystery.

### AMPLIO ESPECTRO

Un color no es suficiente para la araña pavo real macho, pues atrae a su pareja con tonalidades fuertes y bailes dramáticos. Las criaturas con muchos colores pueden usarlos para pasar desapercibidas en ambientes coloridos o confundir a sus depredadores. Pero a veces la abundancia de color es sólo un hermoso misterio.





*Rubi estrella*  
Carolina del Norte

*Gema roja*

**4 Citrine quartz**  
Brazil  
# 100  
Quartz citrine  
Brazil

**5 Heliodor**  
Brazil  
# 300  
Heliodoro  
Brazil

**6 Peridot**  
Egypt  
# 100  
Peridoto  
Egipto

**7 Aquamarine**  
Aquamarina

**8, 10 Corundums, including sapphires and rubies**  
Russia  
# 1-10

Red rubies and blue sapphires  
may appear very different  
to us, but they are actually  
just different hues of the  
same mineral.

Corundums: Heliodoro, esmeralda  
# 1000  
Brasil



## SHIMMERING IRIDESCENCE

Iridescence: it's why we stare at soap bubbles and the sheen of oil on water, and it's why certain plants and animals are so captivating. Iridescent surfaces scatter light and give a sense of shifting color that changes as we look from different angles.

### IRIDISCENCIA RELUCIENTE

Iriscencia, por lo que miramos fijamente. Las burbujas de jabón y el brillo del aceite sobre el agua. Es por lo que algunas plantas y animales son fascinantes. Las superficies iridiscuentes dispersan la luz y crean la apariencia de un color cambiante si lo vemos de ángulos diversos.





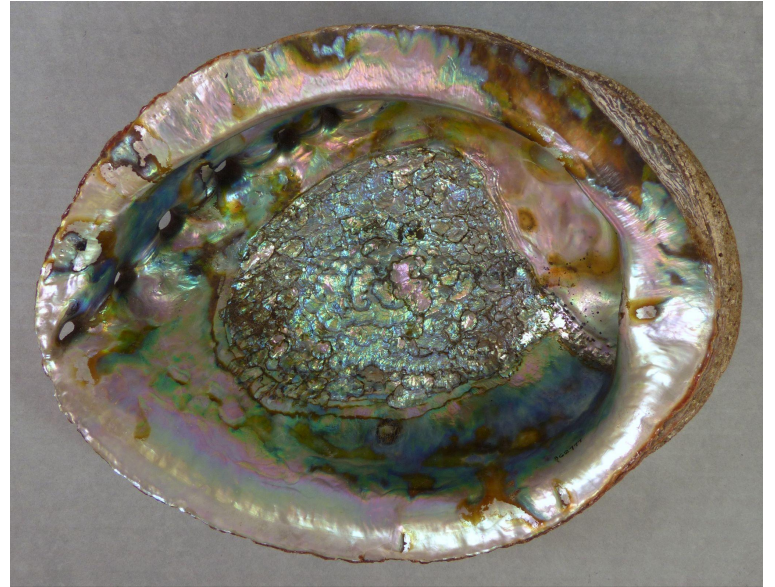
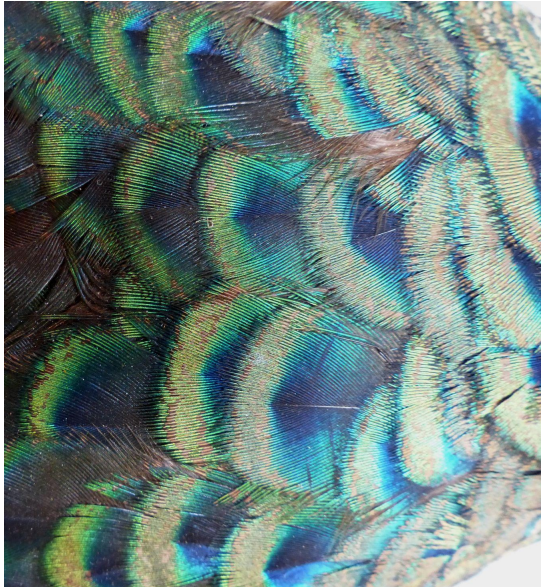
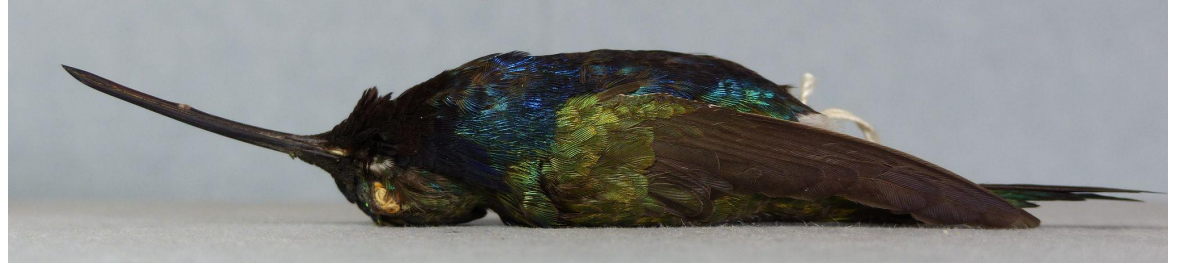






# Wildly Colorful

- Natural dyes
- Iridescence
- Color mutation
- Color changing





Still from *Wild Color Finale* Video

Run Time: 1 minute, 30 seconds



**“So take a moment today to soak up Earth’s beauty and to consider what lies just beneath the surface of nature’s wild color.”**

# Optional Elements

# Acrylic Hexagons

- **Description:** Multicolored acrylic decorative hexagons with nature images etched in the centers
- **Notes:** Travel with exhibition; installation is optional





# Tri-colored light interactive (RGB experience)

- **Description:** RGB lights projected onto white surface that allow visitors to make interesting, playful shadows
- **Notes:** Does not travel with the exhibition; can be sourced and reproduced by host



# Stencil Gobos

- **Description:** Gobos that create decorative patterns on the floor
- **Notes:** A selection of gobos for the Orange, Yellow, and Green galleries are included; host to supply the lights on which the gobos are installed (lights do not travel with the exhibition)



# Dazzle Wall Graphic

- **Description:** The “Dazzle” pattern, which is printed on a Field Museum-provided dimensional scrim, can also be printed for use as a wall treatment, if desired
- **Notes:** A print file is available upon request for use in the Black and White section





# Carnovsky RGB Wallpaper

- **Description:** Wallpaper that reveals different animals when exposed to changing RGB lighting
- **Notes:** Wallpaper available for purchase; venue must provide lighting



# Interactive Light Table

- **Description:** Interactive light table with multicolored acrylic overlays
- **Notes:** Originally designed and produced by the Denver Museum of Nature and Science for their 2023-2024 presentation of *Wild Color*



# Social Media Projection

- **Description:** Crowdsourced social media element featured as a finale projection; showcased visitors' hashtagged photos of color “in the wild”
- **Notes:** Originally integrated into the Field Museum’s presentation through a third-party photo-gathering and permissions platform called Crowdriff





# WILD COLOR

**Field Museum – Traveling Exhibitions**

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