FDM COLOR SPECIFICATION RULES

COLOR STANDARDS

The FDM has established a set of 24 standard colors to use in titles and descriptors. By using standard titles, it helps the entries in the galleries sort so that similar discs appear together. It also assists users when trying to search. Instead of having to guess if the disc is described as blue, teal, turquoise, aquamarine, cyan or blue-green, using the FDM standard color name (turquoise in this example) makes it easier to search by color for a disc or other museum item. The FDM Color Standards guide can be found at www.flyingdiscmuseum.com/colorstandards.

The following is a set of rules for how to apply the color standards to titles and descriptors.

1. If a manufacturer or vendor has defined explicit color names for its discs or other items, those names should be used.
    Examples: Ancient Alien Green, Peach, Aqua Blue Glow

2. For color hues that are not represented by the color wheel:
    a. If the color is a synonym for a color on the wheel, use the color from the wheel in the title and descriptor.
        Example: Violet disc—Purple in the title and descriptor.
    b. If the color is a different hue than the color wheel name, use the closest color wheel name in the title. In the descriptor, follow the standard color with the alternate color name in parentheses.
        Example: Peach disc—Orange in title, Orange (Peach) in descriptor.

3. For discs that need an adjective to properly describe the color (e.g. light blue, dark red, translucent orange), use the color only in the title, and add the adjective in the descriptor. If the title needs the adjective to differentiate it from another disc of the same base color, include the adjective in parentheses after the color.
   Example: Translucent yellow disc—Yellow in title, Translucent Yellow in descriptor.
   Example: Dark red disc where a red version also exists—Red (Dark) in title, Dark Red in descriptor.

4. For discs without (or very minimal) color/pigment:
   a. For raw polyethylene discs that are translucent, but not transparent, use Unpigmented in the title and descriptor.
      Example: NAS disc—Unpigmented in title and descriptor.

   b. For discs that are fully transparent and easily seen through, use Clear in the title and descriptor. Some discs have a very small amount of pigment in the mix such that they remain transparent, not merely translucent. In some cases, the pigmentation is only visible in the rim where the plastic is thicker. In these situations, put the color before Clear in the title and descriptor.
      Example: Fully transparent disc with no obvious color—Clear in title and descriptor.
      Example: Transparent disc with pink pigment that is only obvious in the rim—Pink Clear in title and descriptor.

5. For various forms of near-white (e.g. cream, bone, ivory, beige), use Off-white in the title and descriptor. Optionally, follow Off-white with the more descriptive color in parentheses in the descriptor.
   Example: Cream disc—Off-white in title, Off-white *or* Off-white (Cream) in descriptor.

6. For ultraviolet discs, use UV in the title. Use Ultraviolet followed by the reactive color in parentheses in the descriptor.
   Example: UV disc that turns purple—UV in title, Ultraviolet (Purple) in descriptor.

7. For glow discs:
   a. When the non-reactive color isn't pigmented (this includes discs that appear unpigmented, white, off-white, or "moonlighter" colored), use Glow in the title and descriptor.
   b. When the non-reactive color is pigmented (e.g. pink, green, blue), use the color followed by Glow in the title and descriptor.
      Example: Turquoise disc that glows—Turquoise Glow in title and descriptor.
   c. If the reactive (glow) color is anything other than the standard greenish glow, add that information in parentheses in the descriptor only.
      Example: Wham-O pink glow—Pink Glow in title, Pink Glow (Glows Yellow) in descriptor.

8. For bright, vibrant colored discs, use the standard color in the title, and use the adjective Neon in the descriptor. For consistency, avoid using Day Glow/Dayglo, Fluorescent, or Optic.
   Example: Vibrant yellow disc—Yellow in title, Neon Yellow in descriptor.

9. Discs with multiple colors:
   a. For discs with clearly delineated colors (e.g. two-piece discs or purge discs) list the colors separated by a comma(s).
   Example: Blue disc with yellow rim—Blue, Yellow in title and descriptor.

   b. For discs with a mix of colors in a random pattern, list up to the three most prominent colors, separated by hyphens, followed by Swirl in both title and descriptor. If there are more than three similarly prominent colors, use Multicolor.
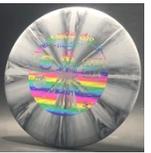   *Example*: Orange disc with black and red marbled throughout—Orange-Black-Red Swirl in the title and descriptor.
   Example: Disc with red, yellow, blue, green—Multicolor Swirl in title and descriptor.

   c. For discs with a mix of colors in a pattern that radiates out from the center, list up to the three most prominent colors, separated by hyphens, followed by Burst in title and descriptor (many bursts are a single hue with lighter and darker areas forming the burst pattern).
   Example: Gray disc with light and dark gray in a radial pattern—Gray Burst in title and descriptor.

Below are some additional rules that clarify hot stamp colors and other descriptor elements.

10. Metallic hot stamps:
    a. If the hot stamp color is a metal (e.g. gold, silver, copper, bronze), use the metal name alone in the title and descriptor.
    Example: Hot stamp is gold and black—Gold, Black in title and descriptor.
    b. For all other metallic hot stamps, whether solid or patterned, use the adjective Metallic in the title and descriptor (note vendor-named exception in next section).
    Example: Hot stamp is metallic blue and metallic flag pattern—Metallic Blue, Metallic Flag in title and descriptor.

11. Multicolor hot stamps:
    a. For distinct colors from separate foils or screens or other layered application, list the colors separated by commas in the title and descriptor.
    Example: Metallic blue and copper hot stamp—Metallic Blue, Copper in title and descriptor.
    b. If a manufacturer or vendor has a defined explicit name for its hot stamp, whether metallic or matte, those names should be used.
    Example: Innova's Spray Paint multicolor hot stamp—Spray Paint in the title and descriptor.

    c. For a process color application, use the manufacturer's name for their color process (e.g. INNcolor, Supercolor, CHING Full Color, I-Dye) in the title and descriptor. If the design uses a limited color palette, you can optionally list the colors in parentheses in the descriptor.
    Example: Innova printed design with multiple colors—INNcolor in title and descriptor.
    Example: Discraft printed design, primarily black and shades of blue—Supercolor in title, Supercolor *or* Supercolor (Black, Blue) in descriptor.

12. If a hot stamp has multiple sections of text, in the Lettering/Hot Stamp: descriptor element, separate the different sections with a semi-colon.
    Example: '76 National Championship Series; International Frisbee Association.

13. If the disc has a numeric or alpha mold designation (typical of non-golf discs) in the title, follow the mold number with Mold in the title (this does not apply to golf discs). Do not follow the mold number with Mold in the descriptor.
    Example: An early Wham-O 119G disc—Wham-O 40 Mold in title, **Mold**: 40 in descriptor.

14. In general, follow the title syntax for the specific gallery where the photo will go.

15. Include the disc color(s) and hot stamp color(s) in all titles except where the gallery does not include them for any discs.

16. All Innova-Champion minis use a descriptor that includes Plastic Type. All other minis and all non-golf discs do not.