

## 1: Heritability, human eye color [Athro Limited: Evolution]

*Yellow and Orange - These colors, associated with the sun, make a person feel warm and happy. However, when they're too bright, they can be associated with hunger, anger and frustration. Yellow, the color of caution, in a workplace can cause eye strain by over-stimulating the eyes.*

Movie Gallery Human Vision and Color Perception Human stereo color vision is a very complex process that is not completely understood, despite hundreds of years of intense study and modeling. Vision involves the nearly simultaneous interaction of the two eyes and the brain through a network of neurons, receptors, and other specialized cells. The first steps in this sensory process are the stimulation of light receptors in the eyes, conversion of the light stimuli or images into signals, and transmission of electrical signals containing the vision information from each eye to the brain through the optic nerves. This information is processed in several stages, ultimately reaching the visual cortices of the cerebrum. The human eye is equipped with a variety of optical components including the cornea, iris, pupil, aqueous and vitreous humors, a variable-focus lens, and the retina as illustrated in Figure 1. Together, these elements work to form images of the objects that fall into the field of view for each eye. When an object is observed, it is first focused through the convex cornea and lens elements, forming an inverted image on the surface of the retina, a multi-layered membrane that contains millions of light-sensitive cells. In order to reach the retina, light rays focused by the cornea must successively traverse the aqueous humor in the anterior chamber, the crystalline lens, the gelatinous vitreous body, and the vascular and neuronal layers of the retina before they reach the photosensitive outer segments of the cone and rod cells. These photosensory cells detect the image and translate it into a series of electrical signals for transmission to the brain. Despite some misconceptions due to the wide spectrum of terminology employed for describing eye anatomy, it is the cornea, not the lens, which is responsible for the major part of the total refractive power of the eye. Being smooth and clear as glass, yet as flexible and durable as plastic, the anterior, strongly curved, transparent part of the exterior wall of the eyeball allows the image-forming light rays to pass through to the interior. The cornea also protects the eye by providing a physical barrier that shields the inside of the eye from microorganisms, dust, fibers, chemical, and other harmful materials. Most of the power to bend light resides near the center of the cornea, which is rounder and thinner than the peripheral portions of the tissue. As the window that controls the entry of light into the eye, the cornea Figure 2 is essential to good vision and also acts as an ultraviolet light filter. The cornea removes some of the most damaging ultraviolet wavelengths present in sunlight, thereby further protecting the highly susceptible retina and crystalline lens from damage. If the cornea is curved too much, as in the case of nearsightedness, distant objects will appear as blurry images, because of imperfect light refraction to the retina. In a condition known as astigmatism, imperfections or irregularities in the cornea result in unequal refraction, which creates distortion of images projected onto the retina. Unlike most tissues of the body, the cornea does not contain blood vessels for nourishment or to protect it against infection. Even the smallest capillaries would interfere with the precise refraction process. The cornea receives its nourishment from tears and the aqueous humor, which fills the chambers behind the structure. The outer epithelial layer of the cornea is packed with thousands of small nerve endings, making the cornea extremely sensitive to pain when rubbed or scratched. The central layer of the cornea, known as the stroma, comprises about 90 percent of the tissue, and consists of a water-saturated fibrous protein network that provides strength, elasticity, and form to support the epithelium. Nourishing cells complete the remainder of the stroma layer. Without this pumping action, the stroma would swell with water, become hazy, and ultimately turn the cornea opaque, rendering the eye blind. The partial or complete loss of transparency by the crystalline lens, or its capsule, results in a common condition known as cataracts. Cataracts are the leading cause of blindness worldwide and represent an important cause of visual impairment in the United States. Development of cataracts in adults is related to normal aging, sunlight exposure, smoking, poor nutrition, eye trauma, systemic disease such as diabetes and glaucoma, and undesirable side effects from some pharmaceuticals, including steroids. In the early stages, an individual suffering from cataracts perceives the world as blurry or out of focus. Clear vision is prevented by a reduction

in the amount of light that reaches the retina and by clouding of the image through diffraction and light scattering as though the individual were observing the environment through a fog or haze see Figure 3. Removal of the opaque lens during cataract surgery, with subsequent replacement by a plastic lens intraocular lens implants, often results in corrected vision for unrelated conditions such as nearsightedness or farsightedness. The function of the retina is similar to the combination of a digital image sensor such as a charge-coupled device CCD with an analog-to-digital converter, as featured in modern digital camera systems. The image-capturing receptors of the eyes, known as rods and cones, are connected with the fibers of the optic nerve bundle through a series of specialized cells that coordinate the transmission of signals to the brain. The amount of light allowed to enter each eye is controlled by the iris, a circular diaphragm that opens wide at low light levels and closes to protect the pupil the aperture and retina at very high levels of illumination. As illumination changes, the diameter of the pupil positioned in front of the crystalline lens reflexively varies between a size of about 2 to 8 millimeters, modulating the amount of light that reaches the retina. When illumination is very bright, the pupil narrows and peripheral portions of the refractile elements are excluded from the optical pathway. The result is that fewer aberrations are encountered by image-forming light rays, and the image on the retina becomes sharper. A very narrow pupil approximately 2 millimeters produces diffraction artifacts that spread the image of a point source on the retina. In the brain, the neural fibers of the optic nerves from each eye cross at the optic chiasma where visual information from both retinas traveling in parallel pathways is correlated, somewhat like the function of a time base correction generator in a digital video tape recorder. From there, the visual information travels through the optic tract to the knee-shaped lateral geniculate nuclei in the thalamus, where the signals are distributed via the optic radiations to the two visual cortices located on the lower rear section of each half of the cerebrum. In the lower layers of the cortex, the information from each eye is maintained as columnar ocular dominance stripes. As the visual signals are transmitted to the upper layers of the cortex, information from the two eyes is merged and binocular vision is formed. In cases where ophthalmic surgery is not warranted, prismatic lenses mounted in spectacles can correct some of these anomalies. Causes of interruption to the binocular fusion may be head or birth trauma, neuromuscular disease, or congenital defects. The central fovea is located in an area near the center of the retina, and positioned directly along the optical axis of each eye. Known also as the "yellow spot", the fovea is small less than 1 square millimeter, but very specialized. These areas contain exclusively high-density, tightly packed cone cells greater than, cones per square millimeter in adult humans; see Figure 4. The central fovea is the area of sharpest vision, and produces the maximum resolution of space spatial resolution, contrast, and color. Each eye is populated with approximately seven million cone cells, which are very thin 3 micrometers in diameter and elongated. The density of cone cells decreases outside of the fovea as the ratio of rod cells to cone cells gradually increases Figure 4. At the periphery of the retina, the total number of both types of light receptors decreases substantially, causing a dramatic loss of visual sensitivity at the retinal borders. This is offset by the fact that humans constantly scan objects in the field of view due to involuntary rapid eye movements, resulting in a perceived image that is uniformly sharp. In fact, when the image is prevented from moving relative to the retina via an optical fixation device, the eye no longer senses an image after a few seconds. The arrangement of sensory receptors in the outer segments of the retina partially determine the limit of resolution in different regions of the eye. In order to resolve an image, a row of less-stimulated photoreceptors must be interposed between two rows of photoreceptors that are highly stimulated. Otherwise, it is impossible to distinguish whether the stimulation originated from two closely spaced images or from a single image that spans the two receptor rows. With a center-to-center spacing ranging between 1. For reference, the radius of the first minimum for a diffraction pattern formed on the retina is about 4. Thus, the arrangement of sensory elements in the retina will determine the limiting resolution of the eye. Another factor, termed visual acuity the ability of the eye to detect small objects and resolve their separation, varies with many parameters, including the definition of the term and the method by which acuity is measured. Over the retina, visual acuity is generally highest in the central fovea, which spans a visual field of about 1. The spatial arrangement of rod and cone cells and their connection to neurons within the retina is presented in Figure 5. Rod cells, containing only the photopigment rhodopsin, have a peak sensitivity to blue-green light wavelength

of about nanometers , although they display a broad range of response throughout the visible spectrum. They are the most common visual receptor cells, with each eye containing about million rod cells. The light sensitivity of rod cells is about 1, times that of cone cells. However, the images generated by rod stimulation alone are relatively unsharp and confined to shades of gray, similar to those found in a black and white soft-focus photographic image. Rod vision is commonly referred to as scotopic or twilight vision because in low light conditions, shapes and the relative brightness of objects can be distinguished, but not their colors. This mechanism of dark adaptation enables the detection of potential prey and predators via shape and motion in a wide spectrum of vertebrates. The human visual system response is logarithmic, not linear, resulting in the ability to perceive an incredible brightness range interscene dynamic range of over 10 decades. In broad daylight, humans can visualize objects in the glaring light from the sun, while at night large objects can be detected by starlight when the moon is dark. At threshold sensitivity, the human eye can detect the presence of about photons of blue-green light nanometers entering the pupil. For the upper seven decades of brightness, photopic vision predominates, and it is the retinal cones that are primarily responsible for photoreception. In contrast, the lower four decades of brightness, termed scotopic vision, are controlled by the rod cells. Adaptation of the eye enables vision to function under such extremes of brightness. However, during the interval of time before adaptation occurs, individuals can sense a range of brightness covering only about three decades. Several mechanisms are responsible for the ability of the eye to adapt to a high range of brightness levels. Adaptation can occur in seconds by initial pupillary reaction or may take several minutes for dark adaptation , depending upon the level of brightness change. Full cone sensitivity is reached in about 5 minutes, whereas it requires about 30 minutes to adapt from moderate photopic sensitivity to the full scotopic sensitivity produced by the rod cells. When fully light-adapted, the human eye features a wavelength response from around to nanometers, with a peak sensitivity at nanometers in the green region of the visible light spectrum. The dark-adapted eye responds to a lower range of wavelengths between and nanometers, with the peak occurring at nanometers. For both photopic and scotopic vision, these wavelengths are not absolute, but vary with the intensity of light. The transmission of light through the eye becomes progressively lower at shorter wavelengths. In the blue-green region nanometers , only about 50 percent of light entering the eye reaches the image point on the retina. At nanometers, this value is reduced to a scant 10 percent, even in a young eye. Light scattering and absorption by elements in the crystalline lens contributes to a further loss of sensitivity in the far blue. Cones consist of three cell types, each "tuned" to a distinct wavelength response maximum centered at either , , or nanometers. The basis for the individual maxima is the utilization of three different photopigments, each with a characteristic visible light absorption spectrum. The photopigments alter their conformation when a photon is detected, enabling them to react with transducin to initiate a cascade of visual events. Transducin is a protein that resides in the retina and is able to effectively convert light energy into an electrical signal. The population of cone cells is much smaller than rod cells, with each eye containing between 5 and 7 million of these color receptors. True color vision is induced by the stimulation of cone cells. The relative intensity and wavelength distribution of light impacting on each of the three cone receptor types determines the color that is imaged as a mosaic , in a manner comparable to an additive RGB video monitor or CCD color camera. A beam of light that contains mostly short-wavelength blue radiation stimulates the cone cells that respond to nanometer light to a far greater extent than the other two cone types. This beam will activate the blue color pigment in specific cones, and that light is perceived as blue. Light with a majority of wavelengths centered around nanometers is seen as green, and a beam containing mostly nanometer wavelengths or longer is visualized as red. As mentioned above, pure cone vision is referred to as photopic vision and is dominant at normal light levels, both indoors and out. Most mammals are dichromats, usually able to only distinguish between bluish and greenish color components. In contrast, some primates most notably humans exhibit trichromatic color vision, with significant response to red, green and blue light stimuli. Illustrated in Figure 6 are the absorption spectra of the four human visual pigments, which display maxima in the expected red, green, and blue regions of the visible light spectrum. When all three types of cone cell are stimulated equally, the light is perceived as being achromatic or white.

## 2: How to Use Color Psychology in the Workplace

*These headlights have 4 color settings to help save lives under all conditions Filtering blue light from your monitor is a great way to make long days of work easier on your eyes, especially.*

What about white noise? Are we just fooling ourselves into thinking we can still be productive that way? But the good news is that many of those sounds are easy to tune out, making even small reductions likely to improve our effectiveness. One source of noise, though, is harder to tune out: And in fact, intermittent speech is one of the most common sounds in an office. Intermittent speech is one of the most common sounds in an office. One meta-analysis examined studies of the ways noise affects performance, and found that when it came to performing cognitive tasks—like staying attentive, reading and processing text, and working with numbers—performance was more affected by intermittent speech than by either continuous speech which would have little variation in volume and rhythm or non-speech noise. A second meta-analysis looked at the effects of listening to background music on performance. Results varied depending on the task at hand. While it tended to improve positive emotions, increase performance in sports, and make people complete tasks a little faster, it also had disruptive consequences on reading. Just How Golden Is Silence? For most people, quiet might be preferable to white noise. In one study, the majority of kids except those whom teachers said had severe attention problems in a middle-school setting had worse memory in the presence of white noise as compared to no noise. But the students who struggled to pay attention actually did better with the white noise. For the most part, yes—but with a couple exceptions. The Personality Factor A lab in Glasgow conducted research on whether noise affects cognitive performance in introverts and extroverts differently. And it turns out it does. Everyone did worse when there was any kind of noise in the background compared to when they performed those tasks in silence. But the researchers found that participants who were introverts had even more performance problems than extroverts did. They theorized that introverts, who are generally more easily overwhelmed by stimuli, are more sensitive to noise distractions. A lab in Glasgow conducted research on whether noise affects cognitive performance in introverts and extroverts differently. So if you are an extrovert or have a good working memory, you might be able to work better with background noise. Perhaps you can get that document drafted while listening to music or put your presentation together as your coworkers talk on the phone or finish that financial report to the whirring of the copier machine right beside your desk. But make no mistake: In a study at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, participants were asked to work on a creative challenge while listening to one of several levels of noise loudness. They were told to come up with as many unique uses for a brick as they could imagine doorstep, hammer, table centerpiece, and so on. When they had to brainstorm while listening to low noise at 50 decibels—about the noise of a typical large office, they tended to be less creative than when they worked on the challenge while listening to moderate noise at 70 decibels—a little quieter than the sound of a vacuum cleaner 10 feet away. As the noise level increased, participants had more difficulty thinking. But at even higher noise levels at 85 decibels—like a diesel truck driving by, thinking got so difficult that the creativity boost went away. So it could be that a moderate amount of noise may actually propel creativity. And, by contrast, too much or too little noise may hurt it. Broadly speaking, though, the research on the consequences of noise on productivity is pretty straightforward:

## 3: Hum on the App Store

*Human stereo color vision is a very complex process that is not completely understood, despite hundreds of years of intense study and modeling. Vision involves the nearly simultaneous interaction of the two eyes and the brain through a network of neurons, receptors, and other specialized cells. The.*

Everything is done covertly. Often, the local network of this mob is connected to a national and international network when the target travels the local network will follow the target to the next city or town when the target arrives there, the networking that location will Stalk follow and Harass the target in that city or town Organized Gang Stalking also known as organized stalking, community harassment community stalking is a systemic form of control, which seeks to destroy every aspect of a Targeted Individuals life. Using occupational health and safety laws, warning markers can be added to a targets file. A covert investigation might be opened, and electronic means used by the civilian spies as part of the covert monitoring and surveillance process. The citizen informants can be parts of these community oriented programs, but are often just average citizens. Everyone in the targets life is contacted, advised as to why the individual has been listed or flagged. Advised not to discuss the notification and asked to be a part of the ongoing, never ending monitoring systemic harassment process. This process is covertly designed to destroy the target over time, leaving them with no form of support. Since most civil workers are aware of this notification system, it means that targets reporting incidents of being followed around by various strangers should not have been unfamiliar to the police, and other agencies that targets reported their harassment to. In most cities this notification is well known, and used by many workers and employers. Yet Targeted Individuals have had to have mental health evaluations for making complaints about this structure, and the harassment that comes with it. Organized Gang Stalking is experienced by the Targeted Individual as psychological attack, that is capable of immobilizing and destroying them over time. The covert methods used to harass, persecute, and falsely defame the targets often leave no evidence to incriminate the civilian spies. What is the difference between Stalking, by a single perpetrator, and Organized Gang Stalking? All forms of stalking are physically, emotionally, and psychologically harmful to the victim. With regards to Gang Stalking, the abuse is particularly invasive as the victim is not able to distinguish friend from foe. The majority of the population is aware of cases such as "jilted lover as stalker", and can readily identify key features of such abuse. Please keep in mind that victims of Organized Gang Stalking have to deal with an abuse engineered to make them appear insane should they complain to authorities. It is no wonder that victims of Organized Gang Stalking are far more likely to commit suicide than victims of individual stalkers. Despite what the leaders or members of Stalking and Harassment groups say or believe, all forms of Stalking and Harassment are illegal. Stalking is against the law in every state. Stalking across state lines or in federal territories is illegal under federal law. A willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another individual that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested. A person who intentionally and repeatedly follows or harasses another person and who makes a credible threat, either expressed or implied, with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of death or serious bodily harm is guilty of the crime of stalking. Punishment varies from a fine or imprisonment of up to ten years, or both; and if death results, or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years, or for life, or may be sentenced to death. To cause the target to appear mentally unstable is one, and this is achieved through a carefully detailed assault using advanced psychological harassment techniques, and a variety of other tactics that are the usual protocol for gang stalking, such as street theater, mobbing, pervasive petty disrespecting. Organized Gang Stalking is also used to gather information on individuals as well as force individuals to move or leave an area. Do the Stalkers ever question or check to see if a targeted victim is indeed guilty of a crime? There is an "assumption of guilt" among the stalkers. Also, remember that many stalkers are paid for their harassment, so these individuals are

not concerned with the innocence or guilt of a victim. Assuming a victim knows the group that is behind their stalking, should they attempt to openly communicate with them? For one, the stalkers automatically assume the victim is guilty of an atrocity, and thus "deserves" the treatment. Second, many stalkers actually want the victim to engage them in some fashion. In these instances the interaction will be recorded and used as evidence against the victim, especially in attempts to suggest the victim is mentally unstable. If a charitable and respectable society practices Organized Gang Stalking on the side, should we assume the victims deserve such treatment? When people take the law into their own hands, any notion of "law" is destroyed altogether. I should emphasize that the majority of Organized Gang Stalking victims are completely innocent of any crimes. Any group that performs Organized Gang Stalking is not positive in nature, nor beneficial to society, despite any charitable works they may perform. Likewise, such societies only remain "respectable" because any and all evidence of "wrong doing" is conveniently destroyed or eliminated. Revenge for a real or imagined offense, true or false accusations of a "horrible crime" of which the victim has gotten away with, silencing a corporate "whistle-blower", defecting from a cult, a perceived enemy of a group or organization, and "knowing too much" are all examples of possible motivations. Due consideration should be used as the motivations of the stalking and harassment groups are in no way limited to the above. The stalkers, for the most part, are everyday citizens. Other stalkers are "street thugs" who have been recruited or hired to harass and intimidate. Some Stalkers are actual Private Investigators who have been hired to gather information concerning the victim. Many stalkers are members of volunteer police groups. Some stalkers may use their participation in order to repay a past favor. Some stalkers mistakenly believe it is their civil duty. There are other techniques used, but these are some of the primary ones. In more sinister examples, Anchoring involves the implantation of evidence to persuade the victim some other group or organization is responsible for the abuse. That can be done with frequent demonstrations. The key is the frequency just like other Organized Gang Stalking methods. For example, People show you a pen every where you go, and their attitude is rude or crazy against you. Imagine that happens everyday, for a week, for a month, for a year, then, that makes you have fear with a pen. It can be anything. An open car door or trunk, a pencil, a cell phone, notebook computer, a medical mask, clothes of the same color, anything. This is a sign to get out! They fly over head and follow the targets from one location to the next. Some will monitor the targets shortly after they leave their homes. Often Baiting involves tricking a victim into committing a crime or unknowingly engaging in an illegal activity. To lure into dangerous, difficult, or a compromising situations. Members of these Organized Stalking and Harassment groups will try to lure targets into various situations for the sole purpose of setting them up. Setting up targets could involve getting them arrested, institutionalized, set up on fake sexual harassment charges, drug charges, illegal pornographic materials, etc. This might be flashed once or twice at targets. This might be used to let targets know they are being watched, however these signals might also be a way for Informants in cars at night, to communicate with their fellow counterparts. The foot patrols will then communicate back to the Informant in the car, using a combination of hand signals you will see members of these groups riding around during the day with their headlights or hi beams on. The victim is usually followed and may be "flashed" from either a "tail-gating" vehicle or a passing or on-coming one. Pedestrian targets complain about cars that consistently cut them off, being hit by cars, and other almost near mishaps. They will surround the target in a square like formation if possible. They will stand too close to the target, or swarm them. Some of the gangs talkers were couples with their children along! Some smirked at us and showed weapons to us through their windows, though none actually fired upon us". Usually, monochromatic color schemes are used, though this choice is pretty much up to the stalkers. An example of Color Harassment would be a line of stalkers, in red shirts, circling a victim. Color Harassment is often combined with other stalking tactics. CONVOY Convoy is a tactic of stalkers referring to the practice of a group of "tail-gating" cars passing repeatedly in front of the home of the victim. Vehicles used may be of the same color, and stalkers may honk the car horn or flash the car headlights as they pass. Online harassment is a plank of the harassment protocol. You may receive unsolicited email that parallels a current event in your life. Again, surveillance is used primarily for harassment. If you join a support group, you may also receive harassment via threads posted on message boards. Like other mediums of harassment, the topics of these threads may be

about events that are unfolding in your personal life, as well as threats or insults covertly directed at you. This will probably happen repeatedly by the same person or people. They may also employ some Gaslighting, or Jacketing tactics. Jacketing was often used during Cointelpro to make genuine activists look like informants. Some internet groups which help stalking victims are heavily populated with perpetrators posing as victims. During Directed Conversation, two or more stalkers will approach near to the target and engage in "normal" conversation with one another. The conversation is purposefully made at a level so that the victim can adequately hear what is being said. During Directed Conversation, personal information concerning the victim is inserted into the speech and emphasized by the stalkers in a fashion that most non-victims would not be able to discern as harassment. The purpose of Directed Conversation is to harass a victim, as well as make the victim appear mentally unstable should they attempt to complain about such abuse. These are conversations that complete strangers will have out in public relating to the target and their personal situations. They will repeat things a target said in their home, or on the phone. They will drop very personal details into the conversation, that could only be related to the target. Yeah since he died golfing on Saturday. The target will just have learned of a death of a favored uncle, possibly named Ed. For example, exposure to a high magnetic field has been shown to induce hallucinations in humans while exposure to intense microwave radiation induces psychotic episodes and causes brain damage. Over time, the exposure causes the victim to lose sleep, become agitated, and suffer the effects of prolonged stress. Such tactics are also being used in cases of hostage situations as well as covert government operations. Electromagnetic weapons and frequencies will be used on a target on their homes. The purpose of using the EMF Electromagnetic Frequency on targets and their belongings are multifaceted.

## 4: The Color Purple Quotes by Alice Walker

*Four color process printing is a system where a color image is separated into 4 different color values (called a color separation) by the use of filters and screens. This used to be done with photographic film on a graphic arts camera, but is usually done digitally with software now.*

How you look and how you present yourself can determine how you are perceived. The same goes for our design work. The impression that our work gives depends on a myriad of different factors. One of the most important factors of any design is color. Color reflects the mood of a design and can invoke emotions, feelings, and even memories. There is actually a science behind which colors work well together. Different color combinations fit into different categories, and can be broken down easily. These are red, yellow, and blue. If we are talking about screen colors, such as for web devices and monitors, red green, and blue RGB are the basic colors which make up all colors found on screen devices. Secondary Colors If you evenly mix red and yellow, yellow and blue, and blue and red, you create the secondary colors, which are green, orange and violet. Combining these colors in projects can make for a lot of contrast. Tertiary Colors Tertiary colors are made when you take the secondary colors and mix them with the primary colors. These are red-violet, blue-violet, blue-green, yellow-green, red-orange, and yellow-orange. So, now that you know how colors are made, you can understand how the color combinations on the color wheel model work. Understanding the principles of color combinations will help you to choose combinations that work well together, set the right mood, and create the right amount of contrast within your design work. Next are the basic color combinations derived from the color wheel. Complimentary Colors Complimentary colors are colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel. Examples would be blue and orange, red and green, Yellow and purple, etc. Complementary color schemes create a high amount of contrast, but can create a lot of visual vibration when they are used at full saturation. Analogous Colors Analogous colors are colors that are next to each other on the color wheel. It is a good idea to choose a set of analogous colors that create a sense of variety. A good example would be blue-green, blue, and blue-violet or yellow-green, yellow, and yellow-orange. Triads A triad of colors is a set of colors that are evenly spaced around the color wheel. A triad has a nice variety of colors, but is also well balanced. In the examples above, blue-violet and yellow-green create a lot of contrast. In the example above, we chose yellow. The opposite color on the color wheel is purple, but instead we choose blue-violet and red-violet, which creates a lot of contrast and make for some highly cooperative colors. Square Colors The square color model takes four colors evenly spaced around the color wheel. In the example above, the colors are blue, orange, red-violet, and yellow-green. This color scheme is really nice and would work well with one strong color and muted versions of the other colors. Tetradic Colors Tetradic color schemes are built by creating a rectangle on the color wheel. Select two opposites on the color wheel and then select another color two spaces over and its compliment across the color wheel. Tints and Shades A tint of a color is when you take a color, such as blue in the example above, and add white to it. A shade is a hue that has black added to it. You can create a monochromatic color scheme buy using tints and shades of the same hue. Warm Colors Warm colors create a sense of warmth and heat in an image or a design. When you see warm colors, you think of the sun, heat, fire, and love passion. Red is the color of blood, which is warm, and orange and yellow go along with summer. Adding an orange photo filter to an image instantly makes it look warmer and happier. Cool Colors Cool colors carry connotations of cool climates, winter, death, sadness, ice, night, and water. Cool colors can be associated with calmness, tranquility, trust, cleanliness. Purple is associated with royalty, because they are supposed to be reserved. Color Meaning Red Red is the color of love and passion. Boxes of candies are red on valentines day. Some are pink, which is a tint of red. Red is also the color of anger and blood. Red, orange and yellow are all found in fire. Red can also mean danger. Stop signs are red, which get our attention and tell us to be careful and look before we proceed. Red is dominant, and when combined with colors such as black, can create a very masculine look. Red commands attention and can set a serious tone. Orange can portray a fun atmosphere because it is energetic and creates a sense of warmth without associated connotations of danger and blood, as with the color red. Orange can be associated with

health, such as vitamin C, which is commonly found in oranges. Yellow Yellow is associated with the sun and warmth. When used with orange, it creates a sense of summer fun. Yellow can be associated with thirst, and can be found on the walls of many refreshment shops. A good example outside of design would be a taxi. The combination gets a lot of attention. Green Green is the color of money, so in our culture it is associated with wealth. Since most plants are green, it is also associated with growth and health. It is used to show that products are natural and healthy, it also connotes profit and gain. Combined with blue, green further perpetuates health, cleanliness, life, and nature. Blue Depending on the tint and shade of blue, it can represent different feelings, thoughts, and emotions. In imagery, dark shades of blue can give a sense of sadness. Light blue is the color of the sky and of water, which can be refreshing, free, and calm. Blue skies are calming and tranquil. Water washes away dirt and cleans wounds. Blue can represent freshness and renewal, such as when rain washes away dirt and dust. The calmness of blue promotes relaxation. Purple Associated from the color of the robes of royalty, purple relates to royalty. Purples with more red can be associated with romances, intimacy, softness, and comfort. Purple can give a sense of mystique as well as luxury. A good example would be the wine website shown below. White White can be associated with sterility, due to doctors wearing white and most hospitals being white. White can represent cleanliness, such as clean linens and clean laundry. It can represent softness due to cotton and clouds. It can reference mental health due to the white coats and uniforms, white walls, etc. White is great for connoting health and cleanliness, as shown in the optical website shown below. Black Black is mostly associated with death, especially in the United States. Black can represent evil, because it is the opposite of white, which often represents good. It can represent anxiety due to darkness and the unknown. A lot of black in an image can suggest depression and despair, as well as loneliness. However, despite all of the negative connotations, when combined with other colors, such as gold, it can represent luxury. Combined with silver or grey, it can represent sophistication, such as in the timepiece website shown below. Conclusion It is essential to understand color as a designer. Everything that you design should take color into serious and careful consideration. The color choices that you make can create a drastic effect on the mood of your work. Your clients will see better results, and your message will have added clarity and strength. Color makes as much of a connection with people as imagery does. How do you consider the color choices in your design work? Do you have a process of picking out the best colors for your work? Meet the author James George is a professional web developer and graphic designer. James is an expert in design, and a professional web developer, with a special interest in WordPress. Founder of Design Crawl , James has been a professional designer since

## 5: Mixing Light to Make Colors | Science Project

*Yes, you can view their Driving History from the Hum App or Hum Web Portal to get information on trip destinations, time and distance, idle time, fuel used, MPG, average speed and max speed.*

Added - Hum looks nice on iPhone X. Added - We now count the number of Hums in the sidebar. Added - You can now restore a Hum from the trash. Fixed - The keyboard no longer closes when your search returns zero results. Added - Hum is now translated to Spanish. Fixed - We now disable searching, sorting, and filtering if there are no songs in the Library or Trash. Improved - Sorting and Filtering have moved next to the search bar. Improved - Our translations have been improved throughout Hum. Improved - To account for a new design, our launch image needed to change a bit. You can access the trash in the sidebar. Fixed - There were some crashes when sharing. Improved - Thickened up the waveform in spots where the audio was very quiet. Fixed - Inline playback after pausing in the control center would cause the playback scrubber to jump all over. Improved - Waveforms now draw a little differently visually as part of a larger forthcoming redesign. They should also be a tiny bit faster. Added - We added a few more links to the junk drawer. Improved - Scrubbing audio should now follow your finger a bit better. Fixed - We fixed a crash that could happen when syncing Hum. For now, you should notice some better performance, and some bug fixes. Added - The tuner is now free for all. Improved - You can now delete Hums from within a search Improved - We had a bug with our bluetooth playback, but it might be fixed now.

## 6: Color Theory – SitePoint

*Not all products are available in all areas. Pinpoint roadside assistance provided by Signature Motor Club, Inc., up to 4 events per year. Many services require GPS service and/or network availability, not available in all locations.*

An explanation for our interactive eye color genetics calculator Eye colors are distinct brown, green, blue rather than mixed. If we mixed green and blue paints we would get a greenish-blue paint. Mixing in brown would give mud. Eye color acts like distinct particles are inherited - one can have the particle for green eyes or the particle for blue eyes. Children can have different eye colors than either of their parents. It would make sense if colors mixed and blue and green eyed parents had greenish-blue eyed children. Brown tends to swamp out green, green tends to swamp out blue. A parent with brown-brown genes produces only children with brown eyes, but a parent with brown-blue eyes could produce children with eye colors other than brown. Genes are structures that are carried on larger structures called chromosomes. The genes for each characteristic come in pairs, and the two genes together produce a given characteristic. One of the genes of the pair came from the father and the other came from the mother. An individual with brown and blue alleles of the *bey2* gene on chromosome 15. There are two copies of chromosome 15. Each copy has the *bey2* gene. On one copy the *bey2* gene is in the brown flavor, in the other the *bey2* gene is in the blue flavor. Genes are particles that get inherited. Humans have several eye color genes. Two of these genes are named *bey2* brown eye and *gey* green eye. Genes come in flavors called alleles. The *bey2* gene has two flavors - brown and blue. The *gey* gene also has two flavors - green and blue. Genes are on chromosomes. There is one copy of the gene on each chromosome some genes also come in many copies. Chromosomes come in pairs. Thus each individual has two copies of each gene. These two copies can be the same flavor allele or different flavors. Genes are used to produce proteins. A gene that comes in two flavors might come in one flavor where the protein works correctly and another flavor in which the protein does not work. Thus an individual with one copy of the good flavor and one copy of the defective flavor for a gene could still produce a protein that worked. This is the simplest case of dominance. The allele that produced the working protein would be dominant over the allele that produced the defective protein. Individuals with two copies of the working allele and individuals with one copy of the working and one copy of the defective allele would both be able to produce working protein. Only individuals with two copies of the defective allele would be unable to produce working protein. The allele that produces this defective protein would be recessive to the allele that produces the functional protein. Dominance can also be produced by other differences between the protein products of alleles - a recessive allele does not mean a defective gene product. Dominant and recessive should be taken only as descriptions of the expression of alleles, and not given any value judgement. Blue eyes are not worse than green or brown eyes. Dominant and recessive flavors of genes and the presence of genes on chromosomes that come in pairs can explain the eye color inheritance patterns described here but remember that there is more to human eye color inheritance than the simple two gene model described here. The *bey2* gene has two flavors - brown is dominant over blue. Each individual has two copies of this gene, each can be one of the flavors. The possible allele combinations for the *bey2* gene are: Of these three, the brown-brown and brown-blue combinations will both produce brown eyes, as brown is dominant over blue. Only the blue-blue combination will produce blue eyes. But there is a second common gene for eye color - the *gey* gene. It also has two flavors - green is dominant over blue. In addition, a green allele of *gey* is dominant over a blue allele of *bey2* and recessive to a brown allele of *bey*. Thus the alleles of the two genes have a dominance hierarchy - *bey2*-brown is dominant over everything else, *gey*-green is dominant over *bey2*-blue and *gey*-blue but recessive to *bey2*-brown, and both of the blues are recessive to everything else. The final piece of the story and remember, it is just a story, there are more than just these two genes involved in eye color inheritance is that a child gets one chromosome of each pair from each parent. The *bey2* gene is on chromosome 15. A parent with brown-blue alleles of the *bey2* gene has a pair of chromosome 15s, with the brown allele on one and the blue allele on the other. This parent could give either the chromosome bearing the brown allele or the chromosome bearing the blue allele to a child. A child with brown-blue alleles of the *bey2* gene got the brown allele and one copy of chromosome 15

from one parent, and the blue allele and the other copy of chromosome 15 from the other parent. Thus we can figure out the possible flavors of genes that we could find in the children of a particular pair of parents the genotype and what eye color those children would have the phenotype. A parent with bey2 alleles of brown-brown and gey alleles of blue-blue would have brown eyes. More Examples Eye color is more complex than two genes In humans three genes involved in eye color are known. They explain typical patterns of inheritance of brown, green, and blue eye colors. Grey eye color, Hazel eye color, and multiple shades of blue, brown, green, and grey are not explained. The molecular basis of these genes is not known. What proteins they produce and how these proteins produce eye color is not known. Eye color at birth is often blue, and later turns to a darker color. Why eye color can change over time is not known. The known Human Eye color genes are: EYCL2 also called bey1 , the central brown eye color gene, possibly located on chromosome EYCL3 probably involves mutations in the regulatory region just before the OCA2 gene which produces a protein that is expressed in melanocytes. A second gene for green has also been postulated. Other eye colors including grey and hazel are not yet explained. We do not yet know what these genes make, or how they produce eye colors. Both additional eye color genes and modifier genes are almost certainly involved.

## 7: Mani Graphics Dharma Images: Symbols of Awakening

*Hum is an all-natural line of supplements, gummies, and powders with clinically researched ingredients that are sustainably sourced, non-GMO, and free of soy, gluten, artificial colors, and preservatives.*

How to Use Color Psychology in the Workplace That color influences moods and behavior is proven by certain research, academic studies and our own personal experience. But, exactly how color works on our psyche is still a topic of much debate. The Principles of Color Psychology The early work on color psychology goes back to Carl Jung who studied colors as a tool for psychotherapy. This led to these basic principles of color therapy which are generally accepted today. Color and mood Color triggers certain moods in people. Nevertheless, there are certain moods that are generally associated with colors. The are said to cause feelings of warmth and comfort or anger and hostility. Cool colors “ On the other hand, colors like blue, purple and green are said to induce feelings of calm and serenity or sadness. Colors at work Translating this into a workplace environment, studies conducted by institutions like the University of Hawaii at Hilo have identified the way these colors affect a work environment. Green and Blue “ Walls painted with these colors can create feelings of calm and relaxation in employees. Green gives eyes some rest and helps reduce anxiety. This is especially helpful where lighting is not at an optimal level, or employees spend the day staring at computer screens. Blue helps reduce stress by lowering the blood pressure and heart rates. Some studies state that people are more productive in blue rooms. However, the darker tones of these colors can evoke feelings of sadness. Yellow and Orange “ These colors, associated with the sun, make a person feel warm and happy. Yellow, the color of caution, in a workplace can cause eye strain by over-stimulating the eyes. This can annoy and irritate employees. Red “ This color can stimulate and excite employees. It can increase respiration, heart rate and brain activity. But it can get a person really worked up and is best used as an accent and not as a main color. Red can stimulate feelings of love, passion and danger, and has very strong attention-getting characteristics. Pink “ A very feminine color, pink can have a relaxing effect on employees. For a professional workplace, however, the casual, cozy feelings that pink evokes are not really suitable. White “ Another highly-reflective color, white can be a cause of eye strain. However, it conveys feelings of sterility and cleanliness although it is not a very stimulating color. Where colors are best at The cool colors are best for workplaces where people need to be calm and relaxed. Even for production areas, a combination of blue and green gives a feeling of space and peacefulness. White is suited for areas like hospitals or laboratories where sterility is called for. Although red is recommended more as an accent, it can be used as the main color for corridors, canteens and lounges. Because red is not a comfortable color, employees will not linger in red areas. Libraries and research rooms can benefit from olive colors. These hues stimulate concentration and are conducive to reading and studying. Where a business deals with many customers such as banks, stores, salons and entertainment areas, the right choice of color for physical premises can be an important factor in keeping customers happy. Exactly what mood you want to evoke from your customers will dictate which colors you choose. He is a real estate investor with many interests in other sectors. Lewis researches and contributes various written features for TheOfficeProviders in areas regarding real estate, including office space for rent and serviced offices, and general business and economy matters. Lewis is experienced in the inner workings of both the traditional and flexible workspace industries and has developed close links with various figures in real estate circles, as well as other circles. Want to improve your business? Improve your customer service to amaze your customers Build better customer relationships to retain more long-term clients Optimize your website to grow your profits We respect your privacy.

## 8: How Background Noise Affects The Way You Work

*(An explanation for our interactive eye color genetics calculator). Eye colors are distinct (brown, green, blue) rather than mixed. If we mixed green and blue paints we would get a greenish-blue paint.*

The thing I believe. God is inside you and inside everybody else. You come into the world with God. But only them that search for it inside find it. Trouble do it for most folks, I think. But what do it look like? I believe God is everything, say Shug. Everything that is or ever was or ever will be. Shug a beautiful something, let me tell you. She frown a little, look out cross the yard, lean back in her chair, look like a big rose. She say, My first step from the old white man was trees. But one day when I was sitting quiet and feeling like a motherless child, which I was, it come to me: I knew that if I cut a tree, my arm would bleed. And I laughed and I cried and I run all around the house. I knew just what it was. It sort of like you know what, she say, grinning and rubbing high up on my thigh. God love all them feelings. Listen, God love everything you love? But more than anything else, God love admiration. You saying God vain? Not vain, just wanting to share a good thing. What it do when it pissed off? Oh, it make something else. People think pleasing God is all God care about. But any fool living in the world can see it always trying to please us back. It always making little surprises and springing them on us when us least expect. You mean it want to be loved, just like the bible say. Yes, Celie, she say. Everything want to be loved. Us sing and dance, make faces and give flower bouquets, trying to be loved. You ever notice that trees do everything to git attention we do, except walk? Trying to chase that old white man out of my head. I been so busy thinking bout him I never truly notice nothing God make. Not a blade of corn how it do that? Not the little wildflowers. Now that my eyes opening, I feels like a fool. Next to any little scrub of a bush in my yard, Mr. Man corrupt everything, say Shug. He on your box of grits, in your head, and all over the radio. He try to make you think he everywhere. Soon as you think he everywhere, you think he God. Whenever you trying to pray, and man plop himself on the other end of it, tell him to git lost, say Shug. Conjure up flowers, wind, water, a big rock. But this hard work, let me tell you. He threaten lightning, floods and earthquakes. I hardly pray at all. Every time I conjure up a rock, I throw it.

## 9: Paint Colors for Small Rooms | This Old House

*Mixing Light to Make Colors. Any flashlight will work for this project, but it is best if the brightness of each flashlight is about the same.*

Using Food Coloring in Water Prepare the three glasses with food coloring solution: Fill each glass with water to the same level. Add one drop of red food coloring to the first glass. Add one drop of green food coloring to the second glass. Add one drop of blue food coloring to the third glass. Wrap each glass with a single layer of waxed paper. The waxed paper will diffuse the light shining through the glass and water, making a more uniform colored light source. Position the glasses on a table near your projection wall so that you can shine light through the glasses and make the projected lights overlap. Now choose two of the glasses, for example red and green. Use two separate white-light flashlights i. Orient the flashlights so that the projected lights overlap. What color do you see where the lights overlap? What happens if you make one of the lights a little dimmer than the other? There are several ways that you can dim the light: Use your fingers to partially shade the light before it passes through the glass. Move one of the glasses further from the wall than the other. See the Variations section for an idea on how you can use this technique to estimate the relative brightness of your two light sources. If your flashlight has a focusing mechanism, you can change the focus of the flashlight. Spreading the beam wider will make the light dimmer. Making the beam narrower will make the light brighter. Repeat steps 3 and 4 with each pair of lights i. With help from your assistant, project all three lights so that their spots overlap. What color do you see where the spots overlap? What happens now when you dim one of the lights? As with the previous experiment, keep track of your results in your lab notebook. You can organize your results in a table similar to the one you used before. If you like this project, you might enjoy exploring these related careers: Optometrist Optometrists are the primary caretakers of our most important sense—vision. They diagnose and detect problems not only with vision, but with the health of the eye and the whole body. Based on their diagnoses, they prescribe glasses, contact lenses, and medications; refer patients to ophthalmologists for surgery; or develop treatment plans, like vision therapy, to help correct for deficits in depth perception. Their work helps people live better at every stage of life. Read more Neurologist Each time your heart beats, or you breathe, think, dream, smell, see, move, laugh, read, remember, write, or feel something, you are using your nervous system. The nervous system includes your brain, spinal cord, and a huge network of nerves that make electrical connections all over your body. Neurologists are the medical doctors who diagnose and treat problems with the nervous system. They work to restore health to an essential system in the body. Read more Variations Choose a different set of three filters for your primary colors. What colors can you produce by mixing with your new set of primaries? Can you make a similar color with your flashlights? For the experiment with food coloring, another way to change the relative intensity of the colors is to change the concentration of the food coloring. What happens if you dilute one of the colors? Refill the glass with plain water. Dry off the outside of the glass, and re-wrap it with wax paper. What color do you get now when you mix light shining through all three glasses? What change do you need to make in order to produce white light by combining light projected through each of the three glasses? Do background research on the "inverse square law" to learn how the intensity of a light changes with distance from the light source. Use what you learned to measure the relative brightness of the lights you mix to obtain different colors. Share your story with Science Buddies! Yes, I Did This Project! Please log in or create a free account to let us know how things went. Ask an Expert The Ask an Expert Forum is intended to be a place where students can go to find answers to science questions that they have been unable to find using other resources. If you have specific questions about your science fair project or science fair, our team of volunteer scientists can help.

QuickStudy Physiology Rendering orthographic projection drawings Military Philosophers First day of school or Sunday School Index (soundex to the population schedules of the twelfth census of the United States, 1900, Arizona) Anima beyond fantasy core rulebook The confident communicator The comfort of women Tips for checking out brokers and investment advisors Report of the Public Lands Commission Blackstones Guide to the Copyright, Designs and Patents ACT, 1988 (Blackstones Guide) Solar cells and optics for photovoltaic concentration If the whiskey dont, the women will Michael Collins Caregiving-Leisure and Aging Cactus and Sagebrush History of Richard Cromwell and the restoration of Charles II Bossman vi keeland Preaching on the Words of Jesus Should Aslan save Emeth? The power of procedure The works of Anne Bradstreet. Readable consumer contracts Patient, purposeful investors How Is the CBT Structured? God of war ascension strategy guide Rosamond Lehmann, an appreciation We Thought You Would Be Prettier The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Aldosterone A Medical Dictionary, Bibliography, and Annotated Research Guide to Internet References Abnormal electroencephalograms in the neonatal period Beyond the Grey Wall Pre-deployment and security awareness training : / Growing in Christian Faith Ncert 8th class history book solutions The curates awakening A light in the field Responsible dog ownership Starting and operating a vintage clothing shop Advantages And Disadvantages Pamphlet Being Up-To-Date for the Rebuilding of the Temple