

Yellow Spots On Skin

Yellow monitor Young individuals are dark brown above, with yellow spots confluent into crossbars; lower surfaces yellow, with dark brown The yellow monitor (*Varanus flavescens*) or golden monitor is a monitor lizard native to South Asia. most distinct on the throat 0fff5ea1dd

Red-and-yellow barbet The side of the neck is red, going into yellow. The species lives in broken terrain and nests and roosts in burrows. orange and red with black spots. Where not hunted, they are tame, but their feathers are used by certain tribes, such as the Maasai. The tail is a blackish brown The red-and-yellow barbet (*Trachyphonus erythrocephalus*) is a species of African barbet found in eastern Africa. The back is mostly black with white spots. Omnivorous, the species feeds on seeds, fruit, and invertebrates. Males have distinctive black (spotted white), red, and yellow plumage; females and juveniles are similar, but less brightly colored 0fff5ea1dd

The yellow garden eel was first formally described in 1989 by the American ichthyologist David George Smith with its type locality given as the Eastern Gulf of Mexico off Florida at 28°42'00.3"N, 84°20'00.7"W from a depth of 33 m (108 ft). This species is classified in the genus *Heteroconger* in the subfamily *Heterocongrinae*, the garden eels, of the family *Congridae*, which also includes the conger eels, *Congridae* belongs to the suborder *Congroidei* in the order *Anguilliformes*, the eels. 0fff5ea1dd Human skin color is influenced greatly by the amount of the pigment melanin present. Melanin is produced within the skin in cells called melanocytes; it is the main determinant of the skin color of darker-skin humans. The skin color of people with light skin is determined mainly by the bluish-white connective tissue under the dermis and by the hemoglobin circulating in the veins of the dermis. The red color underlying the skin becomes more visible, especially in the face, when, as a consequence of physical exercise, sexual arousal, or the stimulation of the nervous system (e.g. due to anger or embarrassment... 0fff5ea1dd

Yellow cab Yellow cab taxicab operators exist all around the world (some with common heritage, some without). The original Yellow Cab Company, based in Chicago, Illinois Yellow cab taxicab operators exist all around the world (some with common heritage, some without). The original Yellow Cab Company, based in Chicago, Illinois, was one of the largest taxicab companies in the United States 0fff5ea1dd

== Description == 0fff5ea1dd

Yellow to represent gold and skin color in Egyptian tombs, then in the murals in Roman villas. In the RGB color model, used to create colors on television and computer screens, yellow is a secondary color made by combining red and green at equal intensity. It is evoked by light with a dominant wavelength of roughly 575–585 nm. They absorb light energy and protect plants from photo damage in some cases. It is a primary color in subtractive color systems, used in painting

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or color printing. Sunlight has a slight yellowish hue when the Sun is near the horizon, due to atmospheric scattering of shorter wavelengths (green, blue, and violet). Carotenoids give the characteristic yellow color to autumn leaves, corn, canaries, daffodils, and lemons, as well as egg yolks, buttercups, and bananas. In the early Christian church, yellow was the color associated Yellow is a color between green and orange on the spectrum of light

History This species has a wingspan of 35–45 mm, the female usually noticeably larger than the male. All parts of the adults are pure white, apart from a bright yellow tip to the abdomen (larger in the female) and a small black or brown tornal mark on the forewing of the male.

Fordyce spots They are common, and are present in around 80% of adults. Treatment is generally not required and attempts to remove them typically result in pain and scarring. spots (also termed Fordyce granules) are harmless and painless visible sebaceous glands typically appearing as white/yellow small bumps or spots on the Fordyce spots (also termed Fordyce granules) are harmless and painless visible sebaceous glands typically appearing as white/yellow small bumps or spots on the inside of lips or cheeks, gums, or genitalia

This species was once thought to be a subspecies of the yellow-bellied toad *B. variegata*. It has a compact body and a rounded snout and the skin of the back is covered with tubercles. The pupil of the eye is triangular. The dorsal surface is dark tan or dark greyish-brown, often with washed-out, bright spots. The underparts, including the inner sides of the limbs, the fingers and toes, is greyish-blue to black-blue with striking, bright yellow to orange spots or patches, usually covering more than half of the underside. This amphibian is normally found in very humid conditions in tropical rain forests, close to fresh water. It is often found on flat rocks, trees, plants (notably bromeliads), and the leaf litter of the forest floor. During the dry season, specimens are known to congregate in damper places, such as under rocks or fallen tree trunks.

History Fordyce spots are named after the American dermatologist John Addison Fordyce, who first described them in 1896.

Apennine yellow-bellied toad Its natural habitats are temperate forests, temperate grassland, swamps, freshwater marshes, intermittent freshwater marshes, arable land, pastureland, ponds, open excavations, irrigated land, and seasonally flooded agricultural land. The underparts, including the inner sides of the limbs, the fingers and toes, is greyish-blue to black-blue with striking, bright yellow to The Apennine yellow-bellied toad (*Bombina pachypus*) is a species of toad in the family Bombinatoridae endemic to Italy. bright spots. It is threatened by habitat loss

The yellow garden eel is classified in the genus *heteroconger*. This name was coined by Pieter Bleeker and it prefixes conger with hetero, meaning different, because this genus was significantly different from the other conger genera Bleeker knew of. The specific name, *luteolus*, means "yellowish", an allusion to the bright yellow color on the back while alive and a paler yellow when preserved.

Taxonomy **Description** Because it was widely available, yellow ochre pigment was one of the first colors

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used in art; the Lascaux cave in France has a painting of a yellow horse, dated to about 17,000 years ago. Ochre and orpiment pigments were used to represent gold and skin color in Egyptian tombs, then in the murals in Roman villas. In the early Christian church, yellow was the color associated with the Pope and the golden keys of the Kingdom, but... The D. leucomelas' natural habitat is tropical, and not subject to great seasonal temperature variations. Typically, temperature variances are related to elevation and time of day, and range from 26 to 30 °C (79 to 86 °F) or above. In captivity, care must be taken not to overheat the frogs, as they can be sensitive to higher temperatures.

Human skin color Differences across populations evolved through natural selection and sexual selection, because of social norms and differences in environment, as well as regulation of the biochemical effects of ultraviolet radiation penetrating the skin. also known as 'liver spots' or 'senile freckles', refers to darkened spots on the skin caused by aging and the sun. Differences in skin color among individuals is caused by variation in pigmentation, which is largely due to genetics (inherited from one's biological parents), and, in adults in particular, to exposure to the sun, disorders, or some combination thereof. These spots are quite common in adults Human skin color, also known as skin tone, ranges from the darkest brown to the lightest hues

Yellow garden eel This species is found in the Western Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. There is a sharp demarcation between the yellow dorsal color and the white The yellow garden eel (*Heteroconger luteolus*) is a species of marine ray-finned fish belonging to the family Congridae, encompassing the conger and garden eels. adjacent body is bright yellow, marked with many small, scattered dark spots

Yellow-tail golden yellow. It is distributed throughout Europe to the Urals, then east across the Palearctic to Siberia and south to India and Sri Lanka. The species was first described by Johann Kaspar Füssli in 1775, and has commonly been placed within the related genus *Euproctis*. Not rarely, especially in the male sex, color forms occur with small dark spots on the forewing: form 'auriflua' has three spots at the The yellow-tail, goldtail moth or swan moth (*Sphrageidus similis*) is a moth of the family Erebidae

== Distribution and habitat ==

Yellow-banded poison dart frog Predominantly, these frogs have a bright yellow colouration with varying numbers of broad black stripes and/or spots that extend over the whole body. Some The yellow-banded poison dart frog (*Dendrobates leucomelas*), also known as yellow-headed poison dart frog or bumblebee poison frog, is a poison dart frog from the genus *Dendrobates* of the family Dendrobatidae

== Description == *Dendrobates leucomelas* is a common poison dart frog found in the northern part of continent of South America, most notably in Venezuela. It is also found in parts of Guyana, Brazil, and the extreme easternmost part of Colombia. The yellow monitor is a medium-sized monitor, measuring between 45 and 95 cm (18 and 37 in) including

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the tail and weighing up to 1.45 kg (3.2 lb). It has subcorneal teeth, scarcely compressed. Its snout is short and convex, measuring a little less than the distance from the anterior border of the orbit to the anterior border of the ear; canthus rostralis distinct. Its nostril is an oblique slit, a little nearer to the end of the snout than to the orbit. The digits are short with the length of the fourth toe, measured from its articulation with the tarsus to the base of the claw, not exceeding the length of the femur. The tail of the yellow monitor is feebly compressed and keeled above. The head scales are small and subequal; the median series of supraocular scales slightly dilated transversely. The scales on upper surfaces are moderate, oval and keeled. Abdominal scales are smooth and in 65 to 75 transverse rows. Caudal scales are keeled; the caudal keel with a very low, doubly toothed crest. Adults are olive or yellowish brown above, with irregular darker markings... 0fff5ea1dd == Technical description and variation == 0fff5ea1dd Although preferring high humidity levels, this species can... 0fff5ea1dd Their cause is unclear, and they are not associated with hair follicles. Diagnosis is done by visualisation. They may appear similar to genital warts or molluscum. They were first described in 1896 by American dermatologist John Addison Fordyce. 0fff5ea1dd

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