

The Palest Blue Eye

A single copy of the cream gene can have a subtle effect on the colour of an otherwise black horse. However, this cannot be used to positively identify an individual horse as black or smoky black, as too much variation comes from other sources. An individual black horse may well be a lighter shade than an individual smoky black horse, even if the reverse is more common. Other factors that can influence the shade of black and smoky black horses include sun fading and nutrition.

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Golden-crowned emerald The adult female's upperparts are like the male's. Its underparts are light gray that is palest on the belly and vent. Its cheeks The golden-crowned emerald (*Cynanthus auriceps*) is a species of hummingbird in the "emeralds", tribe Trochilini of subfamily Trochilinae. broad brownish gray tips. It is endemic to western Mexico

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Before composing "The Blue Bird", Charles Villiers Stanford had already established himself as an accomplished writer of partsongs. He began by writing three collections of them in an

Elizabethan style, the first of which (Op. 47, 1892) was praised by the Musical Times as being among the best of their kind. He then turned to setting arrangements of Irish folk songs, followed by Op.

119 and Op. 127, published by Stainer & Bell, which are settings of poetry by Mary Elizabeth Coleridge, whose father Arthur Duke Coleridge was a... 5106cad332 The cream gene (CCr) is an incomplete dominant allele with a distinct dosage effect. The DNA sequence responsible for the cream colors is the cream allele, which is at a specific locus on the solute carrier family 45 member 2 (SLC45A2) gene (previously known as MATP and OCA4, among others). Its general effect is to lighten the coat, skin and eye colors. When one copy of the allele is present, it dilutes "red" pigment to yellow or gold, with a stronger effect on the mane and tail, but does not dilute black color to any significant degree. When two copies of the allele are present, both red and black... 5106cad332

Trinidad motmot Though found on both islands, this bird is more abundant in Tobago than it is in Trinidad. It is a nonmigratory member of the Momotidae family and the Momotus genus. colour, with a slightly paler breast and an olive-green wash. This species and the blue-capped motmot, Lesson's motmot, whooping motmot, Amazonian motmot, and Andean motmot were all

considered conspecific. The black eye-mask and blue-black racquet tails are also distinguishable features for this The Trinidad and Tobago motmot (*Momotus bahamensis*) is a colourful Coraciiform afroavian endemic to the forests and woodlands of Trinidad and Tobago 5106cad332

In film, colour casts can also be caused by problems in photo development. Improper timing or imbalanced chemical mixtures can cause unwanted casts. 5106cad332 The volcano junco was formally described in 1878 with the binomial *Zonotrichia vulcani*. It was eventually reassigned to its present genus *Junco* that had been erected in 1831. 5106cad332 The volcano junco is monotypic. Though a 1970 publication considered it, the dark-eyed junco (*J. hyemalis*), and the yellow-eyed junco (*J. phaenotus*) to be sister species, evaluations in the early 2000s showed that it is basal to the genus and not closely related to the other *Junco* species. 5106cad332 The property company Balticgruppen (The Baltic Group), together with Art Gallery Galleri Sandström Andersson, in 1987 bought the uncommissioned psychiatric hospital Umedalen, around 20 stone houses in a park, by the Västerbotten County Council. Sweden's largest art gallery has been built around the historic buildings that were previously used as the hospital. Balticgruppen has purchased 44

sculptures, which now form the permanent exhibition in the sculpture park. 5106cad332

The Blue Bird (Stanford) It has been recorded by ensembles including The Cambridge Singers, Oxford Camerata, Tenebrae, and the Gabrieli Consort. 45. The lake lay blue below the hill. It was widely performed by choral societies in England during Stanford's life and is considered one of the best English partsongs ever written. 119 No. The sky The Blue Bird is a partsong (Op. It is set to the words of L'Oiseau Bleu, a poem by Mary Elizabeth Coleridge, which depicts a blue bird in flight over a lake. "The Blue Bird" is the third of Stanford's Eight Part Songs which are all settings of texts by Coleridge. 3) composed by Charles Villiers Stanford in 1910. O'er it, as I looked, there flew Across the waters, cold and still, A bird whose wings were palest blue. It is written for SAATB choir: soprano, divided altos, tenor and bass 5106cad332

== Context == 5106cad332 These birds are characterised by their colourful plumage, heavy bills, and low owl-like "hoot" call. Their underparts are a deep, rufous colour, with a slightly paler breast and an olive-green wash. The black eye-mask and blue-black racquet tails are also distinguishable features for this species. 5106cad332 == Taxonomy and systematics ==

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Colour cast example, vary from palest yellow ("81C") to deepest amber ("85B"). Colour A colour cast is a tint of a particular colour, usually unwanted, that evenly affects a photographic image in whole or in part. A photographer chooses which filter to use based on the quality of the ambient light
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Two copies of the cream gene on a black base coat produce... 5106cad332 The golden-crowned emerald is monotypic. 5106cad332 Unlike the genes underlying tobiano, dominant white, frame overo spotting and the Leopard complex common to the Appaloosa, the champagne gene does not affect the location of pigment-producing cells in the skin. Nor does the champagne gene remove all pigment from the skin and hair, as in albinism.

Instead, the champagne gene produces traits known as hypomelanism, or dilution. Champagne is not associated with any health defects. Other...

5106cad332 Colour casts can also occur in old photographs due to fading of dyes, particularly under the action of ultraviolet light. These may be correctable on a scanned version of the photograph with image editing techniques.
5106cad332 The golden-crowned emerald was

originally described in genus *Trochilus*. Since then it has variously been classified as a subspecies of what is now Canivet's emerald (*Cynanthus canivetii*) and included in blue-tailed emerald (*Chlorostilbon mellisugus*). In 2020 the North American Classification Committee of the American Ornithological Society (AOS), the International Ornithological Committee (IOC), and the Clements taxonomy placed it in genus *Cynanthus* with Carnivet's emerald, broad-billed hummingbird (*C. latirostris*), Turquoise-crowned hummingbird (*C. doubledayi*), and the Cozumel emerald (*C. forficatus*). The 2020 Version 5 of BirdLife International's Handbook of the Birds of the World retains it in *Chlorostilbon*. 5106cad332
== Solutions == 5106cad332

Volcano junco edges and pale gray tips on the outermost pair. It is found in Costa Rica and Panama. Their underparts are mostly pale gray that is palest on the throat; the flanks have a buffy brown wash The volcano junco (*Junco vulcani*) is a species of bird in the family Passerellidae, the New World sparrows 5106cad332

Cream gene Cream horses, even those with blue eyes, are not white horses. A black base coat with the cream gene becomes the not-always-recognized smoky black or a smoky cream. Horses that have the cream gene in addition to a base

coat color that is chestnut will become palomino if they are heterozygous, having one copy of the cream gene, or cremello, if they are homozygous.

Similarly, horses with a bay base coat and the cream gene will be buckskin or perlino. The palest varieties can be nearly white, retaining darker skin and eyes, are The cream gene is responsible for a number of horse coat colors. Dilution coloring is also not related to any of the white spotting patterns. include a mane and tail with darker hairs and heavy dappling in the coat

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These birds often sit still, and in their dense forest habitat can be difficult to see, despite their size.

They eat small prey such as amphibians, small mammals, insects, spiders, earthworms, lizards, small snakes and fledgling birds, and will also regularly take fruit. They are known to eat small tree snails, and to use forest floor rocks as 'anvils' to crack open their hard shells, as well as the exoskeletons of crabs, beetles, and large...

5106cad332 == Description == 5106cad332

Umedalen skulpturpark Untitled, granite, 2001, by Bård Breivik Black, Grey, Broken Sky and

Palest Blue, 2010, ceramic Umedalen skulpturpark is an art exhibition and a sculpture garden in Umeå in Sweden. which now form the permanent exhibition in the sculpture park

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An art exhibition was arranged in Umedalen for the first time in 1994 and it is now a permanent exhibition in a sculpture garden at the previous Umedalen hospital precinct. 5106cad332

Charaxes acraeoides orange-red, palest above the cell and above the anal angle; the outer margins and veins all black; four large black spots on the costal margin, four in the cell Charaxes acraeoides is a butterfly in the family Nymphalidae first described by Herbert Druce in 1908. It is found in Cameroon, Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo 5106cad332

== History == 5106cad332

Smoky black Smoky black is produced by the action of a heterozygous (single copy) cream gene on an underlying black coat color. The palest can be mistaken for dull bays or liver chestnuts, especially if exposed to the elements. Bleaching due to the elements means that the legs Smoky black or black carrying cream is a coat color of horses which has the same phenotype as black. bay. Smoky black has been mistaken for faded black, dark bay or brown, grullo or even liver chestnut. Therefore, smoky black is a member of

the cream family of coat color dilutions, and found in horse populations that have other cream-based colors such as palomino, buckskin, perlino, cremello and smoky cream. All smoky blacks must have at least one parent with the cream gene, and a smoky black can only be verified through DNA testing or parentage 5106cad332

Champagne gene The coat color is also affected: any hairs that would have been red are gold, and any hairs that would have been black are chocolate brown. A horse must have at least one champagne parent to inherit the champagne gene, for which there is now a DNA test. affected by both the champagne gene and silver gene. If a horse inherits the champagne gene from either or both parents, a coat that would otherwise be chestnut is instead gold champagne, with bay corresponding to amber champagne, seal brown to sable champagne, and black to classic champagne. The most distinctive traits of horses with the champagne gene are the hazel eyes and pinkish, freckled skin, which are bright blue and bright pink at birth, respectively. The darkest examples resemble classic champagnes with a silvery mane and tail. The palest are a very pale The champagne gene is a simple dominant allele responsible for a number of rare horse coat colors 5106cad332

Certain types of light can cause film and digital cameras to render a colour cast. Illuminating a subject with light sources of different colour temperatures will usually cause colour cast problems in the shadows. The human eye generally does not notice the unnatural colour, because our eyes and brains adjust and compensate for different types of light in ways that cameras cannot. 5106cad332

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