

# Dark Brown Eye Color

While most horses remain the same coat color throughout life, some undergo gradual color changes as they age. Most white markings are present at birth, and the underlying skin color of a healthy horse does not change. Certain coat colors are also associated with specific breeds, such as the Friesian, which is almost exclusively black. The addition of dilution genes or various spotting pattern genes create... In the RGB color model used to project colors onto television screens and computer monitors, brown is created by mixing the three primary colors: red, yellow, and blue. Specifically, red light is emitted at medium to low intensity, green light at a lower intensity, and blue light with the lowest presence in most shades of the color. In the CMYK color model used in printing and painting, brown is usually made by combining yellow ink with smaller amounts of magenta and black inks. The eye can be considered as a living optical device. It is approximately spherical in shape, with its outer layers, such as the outermost, white part of the eye (the sclera) and one of its inner layers (the pigmented choroid) keeping the eye essentially light tight except on the eye's optic axis. In order, along the optic axis, the optical components consist of a first lens (the cornea—the clear part of the eye) that accounts for most of the optical power of the eye and accomplishes most of the focusing of light from the outside world; then an aperture (the pupil) in a diaphragm (the iris—the coloured part of the eye), which controls the amount of light entering the interior of the eye; then another lens (the crystalline lens) that accomplishes the remaining focusing of light into images; and finally a light-sensitive part of the eye (the retina), where the images fall and are processed. The retina makes a connection to the brain via the optic nerve. The remaining components of the eye keep it in its required...

Eye color exhibited. In humans, brown is by far the most common eye color, with approximately 79% of people Eye color is a polygenic phenotypic trait determined by two factors: the pigmentation of the eye's iris and the frequency-dependence of the scattering of light by the turbid medium in the stroma of the iris. Almost all mammals have brown or darkly-pigmented irises

== Orange (color wheel) == The basic outline of equine coat color genetics has largely been resolved, and DNA tests to determine the likelihood that a horse will have offspring of a given color have been developed for some colors. Discussion, research, and even controversy continue about some of the details, particularly those surrounding spotting patterns, color sub-shades such as "sooty" or "flaxen", and markings.

Shades of orange described as an especially dark orange or, in painters' terminology, a deep shade of orange. The complementary color of orange is azure. In the RGB color space it is a secondary color numerically halfway between gamma-compressed red and yellow, as can be seen in the RGB color wheel. The first recorded use of brown as a color name in English was in In optics, orange has a wavelength between approximately 585 and 620 nm and a hue of 30° in HSV color

space. Orange pigments are largely in the ochre or cadmium families, and absorb mostly blue light 774d57d56e

Brown hair is common among populations in the Western world, especially among those from Northwestern Europe and the United States, as well as populations in Central Europe, Southeastern Europe, Eastern Europe, Southern Europe, Southern Cone, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, and also some populations in the Middle East, Central Asia, Afghanistan and South Asia where it transitions smoothly into black hair. Additionally, brown hair is common among Australian Aborigines, East Asians and Melanesians. 774d57d56e

Dark-eyed junco The back and wings are brown. The species is common across much of temperate North America and in summer it ranges far into the Arctic. eight Oregon/brown-backed dark-eyed juncos, with contrasting dark lores. It is a variable species, much like the related fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*), and its systematics are still not completely resolved. It has a pinkish-cinnamon color that is richer The dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*) is a species of junco, a group of small, grayish New World sparrows 774d57d56e

Discrimination based on hair also exists. Blonde women tend to be falsely stereotyped as unintelligent; redheads face vilification; and people with gray or no hair face professional discrimination. 774d57d56e The term brunette is the feminine form of the French word *brunet*, which is a diminutive form of *brun* meaning "brown/brown-haired", the feminine of which is *brune*. All of these terms ultimately derive from the Proto-Indo-European root *\*bhrūn-* "brown, grey". The form "*brun*" (pronounced ) is still commonly used in Scotland, particularly in rural areas, and is also the word for "brown" in... 774d57d56e The brightly colored eyes of many bird species result from the presence of other pigments, such as pteridines, purines, and carotenoids. Humans and other animals have many phenotypic variations in eye color. Mammals are born with blue eyes and all variations in darkening develop after birth. 774d57d56e

Brown hair It varies from light to dark brown. It varies from light to dark brown Brown hair, also referred to as *brunette* (when female), is the second-most common human hair color, after black hair. It is characterized by moderate levels of the dark pigment eumelanin and no levels of the pale pigment pheomelanin. Brown hair, also referred to as *brunette* (when female), is the second-most common human hair color, after black hair 774d57d56e

Varieties of the color orange may differ in hue, chroma (also called saturation, intensity, or colorfulness) or lightness (or value, tone, or brightness), or in two or three of these qualities. Variations in value are also called tints and shades, a tint being an orange or other hue mixed with white, a shade being mixed with black. A large selection of these various colors is shown below. 774d57d56e

Iris (anatomy) In optical terms, the pupil is the eye's aperture, while the iris is the diaphragm. : irides or irises) is a thin, ring-shaped structure in the eye in most mammals and birds that is responsible for controlling the diameter and size of the pupil, and thus the amount of light reaching the retina. normal iris color is the dark pigment melanin. Eye color is defined by the iris. The

quantity of melanin pigment in the iris is one factor in determining the phenotypic eye color of an organism The iris (pl 774d57d56e

The black areas of a bay horse's hair coat are called "black points", and without them, a horse is not a bay horse. Black points may sometimes be covered by white markings; however such markings do not alter a horse's classification as "bay". Bay horses have dark skin – except under white markings, where the skin is pink. Genetically, bay occurs when a horse carries both the Agouti gene modifying the extension gene that creates black base coat. While the basic genetics that create bay coloring are fairly simple, the genes themselves and the mechanisms that cause shade variations within the bay family are quite complex and, at times, disputed. The genetics of dark shades of bay are still under study. The genetic mechanism that produces seal brown has yet to be isolated. Sooty genetics also appear to darken some horses' bay coats, and that genetic mechanism is yet to be fully understood. 774d57d56e == Etymology == 774d57d56e

Human eye Other functions include maintaining the circadian rhythm, and keeping balance. Brown eyes The human eye is a sensory organ in the visual system that reacts to visible light allowing eyesight. In humans, brown is by far the most common eye color, with approximately 79% of people in the world having it. or darkly-pigmented irises 774d57d56e

The dark-eyed junco was formally described by the Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus in his landmark 1758 10th edition of *Systema Naturae* as *Fringilla hyemalis*. The description consisted merely of the laconic remark "F[ringilla] nigra, ventre albo. ("A black 'finch' with white belly") and a statement that it came from America. Linnaeus based his description on the "Snow-Bird" that Mark Catesby had described and illustrated in his 1731 *The Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands*. 774d57d56e The color brown is strongly associated with, and seen widely within, the natural world. Elements of the environment such as minerals, soil and wood are frequently brown in color; consequently, many animals have brown pelts, scales or feathers in order to better camouflage themselves within their habitats. Likewise, brown is often seen in the biology of humans; brown hair, eye color and skin pigmentation are commonplace among humankind. The color is also frequently seen in plant-derived materials such as plant fibers, bark, fruits, nuts... 774d57d56e

Bay (horse) Bay is one of the most common coat colors in many horse breeds. Bay is a hair coat color of horses, characterized by a reddish-brown or brown body color with a black point coloration on the mane, tail, ear edges, and Bay is a hair coat color of horses, characterized by a reddish-brown or brown body color with a black point coloration on the mane, tail, ear edges, and lower legs 774d57d56e

Equine coat color Sometimes Horses exhibit a diverse array of coat colors and distinctive markings. various color variations are: Dark Bay: a dark brown or dark reddish-brown coat with black points, difficult to distinguish from seal brown. A specialized vocabulary has evolved to describe them 774d57d56e

== Basic coat colors == 774d57d56e

Brown It can be thought as a darker, typically desaturated shade of orange, and can often be produced by combining red and yellow with another Brown is a color. Brown is a color. It can be thought as a darker, typically desaturated shade of orange, and can often be produced by combining red and yellow with another color, namely blue 774d57d56e

== Taxonomy == 774d57d56e == Etymology and grammar == 774d57d56e 2... 774d57d56e

Human hair color Hair turns gray, white, or "silver" with age. Some hair colors are associated with some ethnic groups because of the observed higher frequency of particular hair colors within their geographical region, e. of black or brown, determines the darkness of the hair color; more black eumelanin leads to blacker hair and more brown eumelanin to browner hair. straight, dark hair amongst East Asians, Southeast Asians, Polynesians, some Central Asians, and Native Americans; a large variety of dark, fair, curly, straight, wavy or bushy amongst Europeans, West Asians, some Central Asians, and North Africans; and curly, dark, and uniquely helical hair amongst Sub Saharan Africans. Melanin levels can vary over time, causing a person's hair color to change, and one person can have hair follicles of more than one color. Its tone depends on the ratio of black or brown eumelanin to yellow or red pheomelanin. Bright red hair is found in some European populations. All human Human hair color is the pigmentation of human hair follicles and shafts due to two types of melanin: eumelanin and pheomelanin. g. Generally, the more melanin present, the darker the hair 774d57d56e

The genetics and... 774d57d56e In humans, the pigmentation of the iris varies from light brown to black, depending on the concentration of melanin in the iris pigment epithelium (located on the back of the iris), the melanin content within the iris stroma (located at the front of the iris), and the cellular density of the stroma. The appearance of blue, green, and hazel eyes results from the Tyndall scattering of light in the stroma, a phenomenon similar to Rayleigh scattering which accounts for the blue sky. Neither blue nor green pigments are present in the human iris or vitreous humour. This is an example of structural color, which depends on the lighting conditions, especially for lighter-colored eyes. 774d57d56e The word "iris" is derived from "ἶρις", the Greek word for "rainbow", as well as Iris, goddess of the rainbow in the Iliad, due to the many colors the human iris can take. 774d57d56e

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