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What does the color black mean in the bible

When it comes to colorful accessories, yellow is quite a versatile color, too. I recently snagged a yellow Telfar bag, and looking at it always brings a smile to my face. I specifically enjoy pairing yellow handbags with neutral clothing and gold jewelry. Mansur Gavriel Tulipano Bag \$695 Shop Mlouye Mini Woven Bag \$235 Shop Telfar Large Yellow Shopping Bag \$257 Shop Imago-A Lucite Buckle Mini \$365 Shop MM6 Maison Margiela Yellow Faux-Leather Small Triangle Tote \$300 Shop Thomas Loof Whether you want to add energy to a dull room or calm a hectic one, this guide will help you pick the color that suits you best. Victoria Pearson Have you ever wondered what your color choices say about you? Color expert Kate Smith from [sensationalcolor.com](#) deciphers interior designers' personalities by analyzing the color-filled rooms they design. As the white mother of two children of color, I can't truly understand my kids' experience as minorities. But I know how much Halle Bailey's casting as the lead in *The Little Mermaid* live-action film means to them. My Disney-obsessed 7-year-old daughter gathered glitter glue, sequins, gel pens, and pulled out the big, blank canvas she'd been saving for a special project. On it, she drew tons of mermaids. They turned out beautifully with shimmering tails and long, beaded braids. She drew them all with brown skin, just like her own. And all the black mermaids are seen smiling while floating out amid the undersea flora. I know she wouldn't have been this inspired to celebrate mermaids if I hadn't shown her Halle Bailey's picture. When I told her the actress had been cast in the new *The Little Mermaid* live-action film, excitement zipped across my daughter's face. She peered at the new Ariel on my phone screen. Her smile was pure joy: "She looks just like me!" As a white mother, I can't truly understand what my daughter of color goes through, but I know this is a really big deal for her. She showed the same excitement many aspiring artists felt after the news broke about Bailey's casting. Fan art started trending on Twitter, and I scrolled through the images with my daughter and my son. They inspected the pictures of beautiful black mermaids as we huddled around my phone. "That one's cool," my son said about an Ariel with locks in her hair. RELATED: 7 Tips for Raising Diversity-Aware Kids Then my finger accidentally slipped to Twitter's trending tab, and #NotMyAriel was at the top. I jerked the phone away. "Mom!" they both said startled and annoyed. I couldn't let them see the negative side that was also trending. My children, like all kids of color, know about racism because they experience it in small and large ways each day. I know my attempts to swipe away from the negativity is futile. Being white, my kids' experience as minorities isn't something I can relate to. But I do recognize how much comfort they feel when they see positive images of black people in movies and television. My son, now 11, was around 8 when he started pointing out stereotypes. "Why is the black man always the bad guy?" he would ask. I remember how excited he was the first time he saw a commercial with an interracial couple that resembled his own parents. He's mixed, black and white, and his younger adopted sister is black. I know how much reassurance it brings them to see diversity represented in the larger world they see on screens. That's why a black Ariel is so important. My son often refuses to watch when he sees negative stereotypes on screen, sometimes leaving the room in anger. Even sitcom reruns from a few years ago strike him as insensitive toward minorities. And my daughter always gets excited when she sees a black girl on screen or in books. She's longing to see her story told, and like all children, she craves fun, powerful heroes she can identify with. Right now, because of Bailey, that's a mermaid. Disney princesses have always captured my daughter's heart. Like so many little girls who came of age with *Frozen*, she identified with Elsa, her moods and her power. She dressed up in the ice blue gown and sang "Let It Go" (over and over and over!). She was also delighted by Belle from *Beauty and the Beast*. "She's my favorite princess because we both love books," my daughter opined, "and because we will never marry Gaston." RELATED: How I Taught My Son About Racism But she was only 4 when she first questioned her own hair and skin color and how it related to her princess role models. "Can I still be Elsa?" she asked, worried. I tried to reassure her that she had Elsa's strength and Belle's smarts, and that she can be whoever she wants. Yet, her beloved dress-up sessions still left her questioning how her own race and identity fit into what she perceived as a white-skinned world. She never took to *Tiana* from 2009's *The Princess and the Frog*, perhaps because the movie opens with the young black heroine as a servant's daughter who then spends considerable time as a frog before opening a restaurant. They shared the same skin tone, but my daughter didn't share *Tiana*'s passions. She prefers ice palaces and vibrant, fantastical powers. Bottom line is kids need to see positive role models who look like them. When the character is popular, like the fairy tale archetypes in Disney films, it's that much more thrilling when they're also black. And representation is good for white children, too; consuming frequent negative stereotypes of racial minorities can contribute to the formation of racist ideas and harmful beliefs. A black actress portraying Ariel is a step in the right direction. A new black hero mermaid princess has arrived to capture my daughter's imagination and that of our larger culture. Photo Courtesy: OddlyTube/YouTube When picturing flames, most people imagine a traditional orange fire. However, there are plenty of instances in which fire doesn't burn orange. In fact, flames can span the entire color spectrum. So, what causes the difference in flame colors? What chemicals can alter the color of fire? And what role does temperature play? We're going to shine a light on all of that and more. To understand what causes different-colored flames, it's important to understand the science behind visible light and fire. First off, fire is a chemical reaction that happens following combustion when chemical and gas molecules interact with oxygen. Additionally, not all fire exists on the visible light scale. Photo Courtesy: SleepySounds/YouTube The visible light scale consists of any electromagnetic radiation that the naked human eye can view. Colors, as we know them, appear as a result of light passing through a prism. We're able to perceive different colors because of their varying wavelengths. For example, red has the longest wavelength, while violet has the shortest. When flames appear in different colors, they are responding to both heat and chemicals. The ordinary color spectrum of fire spans the range of relatively cool to very hot, which is represented by the acronym ROYGBIV in relation to the color spectrum: Red Orange Yellow Green Blue Indigo Violet Despite its icy hue, the hottest color of flame is violet. At over 1,650 degrees Celsius, violet flames' high temperatures can slice through nearly any metal, glass, or rock with ease. For this reason, you can often spot violet and blue flames at the end of welding torches. (Though welders wear protective goggles to keep from burning their eyes from the light.) It's also important to note that violet and blue flames are also produced by the carbon and hydrogen that are present in burning wood. This is why you might spot flickers of blue or violet when you're gathered around the campfire. While violet flames can sear the toughest substances, red flames, which are the coolest, are not so powerful. Although red may be a typically fiery color, it's not the hottest flame, with temps hovering at around 600 to 800 degrees Celsius. This may sound like a high temperature, but compared to the 1650-degree blue flames, red flames are pretty mellow. Still, flames of this temperature can melt aluminum, pure silver, tin, lead, bronze, and brass. Fun fact: Some red flames are so cool that they're tough to spot with the naked eye, but those 800-degree flames will burn a rosy red color. As you can tell, there is a direct link between the heat of a flame and the color that a fire burns. Flames that are colder or starting to fizzle away will have a different hue than a raging fire or newly sparked match. The amount of heat and energy released during combustion is tied to the hues of the flames. To review, the hottest flame on the color spectrum is violet and, on the visible spectrum, it's white. Here's a more complete breakdown of the temperatures of different flame colors and what they can burn: Red flames burn at approximately 600 to 800 degrees Celsius. The hottest of red flames can melt substances such as magnesium (657° C), glass (700° C), and borax (740° C), while the coolest of these flames can melt lithium (179° C), selenium (220° C), tin (232° C), amber (300° C), and zinc (419° C). Orange flames burn at approximately 1100 degrees Celsius. These flames can scorch through bronze (910° C), gold (1063° C), and copper (1083° C). Yellow flames burn at approximately 1200 degrees Celsius. These flames will melt arsenic (815° C), calcium (850° C), brass (900° C), silver (960° C), and radium (960° C). Interestingly, green flames have no link to temperature, but rather to the chemicals that fuel them, which we will discuss below. Blue flames burn at approximately 1400 to 1650 degrees Celsius. This makes the coolest blue flames capable of melting asbestos (1300° C), steel (1460° C), and cobalt (1490° C), and the hottest blue flames capable of melting palladium (1552° C), brown iron ore (1570° C), melting clay (160°0 C), and agate (1600° C). Indigo flames burn at just under 1650 degrees. These flames can melt through aluminum bronze (1040° C), quartz (1470° C), iron-oxide (1570° C), and sand (1550° C). White flames burn at approximately 1300 to 1500 degrees Celsius. These flames can burn through many tough solids, including uranium (1133° C), nickel (1452° C), and cobalt (1490° C). Violet flames burn over 1650 degrees. This makes these flames powerful enough to turn hard-to-melt materials into puddles, such as cast iron/forged iron (1200° C), steel (1460° C), porcelain (1650° C), and titanium (1670° C). Temperature isn't the sole determinant of the color of flames. Different colors of flames can also stem from the types of chemicals that are present in the substance that's being burned. The type of fuel and its impurities, in addition to the flame temperature, contribute to the color of the flame. Photo Courtesy: Captain Science/YouTube Certain chemicals in wood, candles, or other fuel sources can spark varying colored flames at their source. That is, elemental particles the flame's illuminating influence its color as much as the temperature the fire burns at. These are the chemicals and materials responsible for fire's various colors: Red: Caused by strontium chloride or strontium nitrate. Spotted in slow-burning fires. Orange: Caused by the burning of carbon particles or calcium chloride. Spotted in most campfires, charcoal grills and fireplaces. Yellow: Caused by sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, or borax. Green: Caused by copper or barium. No link to temperature. Blue: Caused by copper chloride or the complete burning of carbon in a fuel source. Indigo: Caused by indium. White: Caused by magnesium sulfate. Violet: Caused by potassium nitrate mixed with potassium sulfate. When it comes to fire, why are orange flames the most (seemingly) common color? Orange flames run at approximately 1100 degrees Celsius, putting them in the middle range of flame temperatures. Most organic items that people burn — paper, wood, charcoal — contain carbon. So, when these items are burned, they release carbon particles into the flame, causing these particles to create deep orange, "clear" orange, and yellow flames. Photo Courtesy: The Slow Mo Guys/YouTube When all carbon particles are burned out of a fuel source — and there are no remaining traces to be consumed — the flame may then spark blue or violet in response. For example, stovetops and gas grills both feature blue flames because they're not responding to a carbon-based fuel source. For a color that makes many of us feel cheery and warm, yellow has some surprisingly dark meanings in other cultures. Take France, for example, where yellow signifies jealousy, betrayal, weakness, and contradiction. In the 10th century, the French painted the doors of traitors and criminals yellow. And in Germany, yellow symbolizes jealousy. In China, yellow is associated with pornography. When the Chinese term for "yellow picture" or "yellow book" is used to discuss any type of publication or media, it's in reference to pornographic images and websites. Yellow is reserved only to people of high rank in many African nations, because of its close resemblance to gold, which is universally associated with money, quality, and success. Egyptians also closely associate yellow with gold, which was commonly used to paint mummies and tombs before the deceased were sent to the afterlife, making it symbol for mourning. In Japanese culture, yellow has represented bravery, wealth, and refinement since the War of Dynasties in 1357. During this time, warriors wore yellow chrysanthemums—which represent the emperor in Japan and royal family—as a pledge of courage. Considered lucky in Thai culture, yellow is the lucky color for Monday, and it's considered the most important shade of the week because it represents the King of Thailand, King Bhumibol, who has held reign since June 9, 1946, and was born on December 5th, in 1927—a Monday. To pay tribute to the king, many Thais wear yellow on Mondays, and some schools require all teachers to wear yellow during the first week of December. Certain stool colors that can signify health problems are listed here. To avoid unnecessary concern, it is also important to keep track of whether you have recently eaten certain foods that may have led to these color changes. Bright red stool: Referred to as hematochezia, it may indicate active gastrointestinal bleeding that originates from the lower digestive tract. This can also commonly occur with hemorrhoids, which are swollen veins of the rectum or anus that can cause bleeding with defecation. Foods that can cause bright red stool include: Beets Cranberries Red food coloring or gelatin Tomato juice Black or maroon stool: Also called melena, dark stool may indicate bleeding of the stomach or the upper part of the small intestine. Black stool that results from a gastrointestinal bleed is often associated with a sticky, tarry texture and foul odor. Other common causes of dark black stool are: Iron supplementation Medications that contain charcoal or bismuth, like Pepto Bismol Licorice Beets Chalky, white, or clay-colored stool: This color may indicate the absence of bile from the stool as a result of an obstruction of bile flow from the liver. Obstruction of the bile duct may occur as a result of a medical condition called biliary obstruction or a tumor. This stool may look like a pale yellow, or off-white. Some anti-diarrheal medications may also lead to pale stoolsPale or yellow stool: This color may indicate the presence of undigested fat in the stool. Conditions such as pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas), celiac disease, or pancreatic cancer can prohibit the absorption of fats by the body, resulting in fat-laden and pale stool. This type of stool often has a greasy texture and foul smell. Green stool: This change may indicate that food is traveling through the long intestine too quickly and therefore not allowing bile to break down completely. Foods that may cause a green appearance of stool are: Leafy green vegetables such as spinach or lettuce Green food dyes (found in both food and drinks)

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