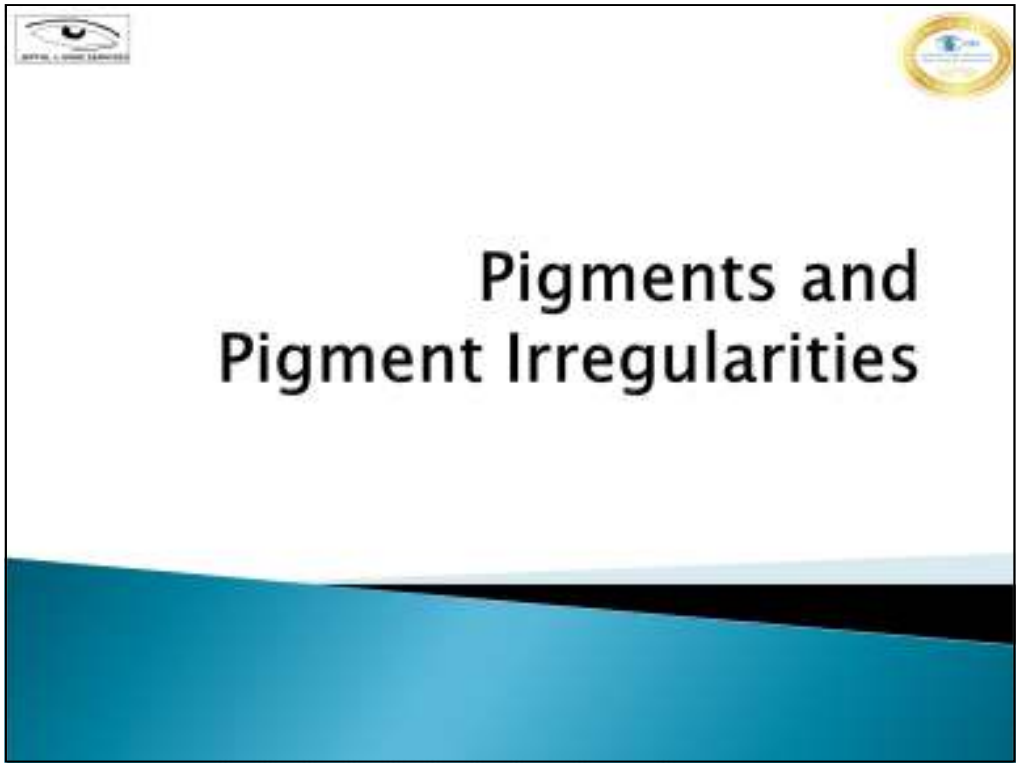
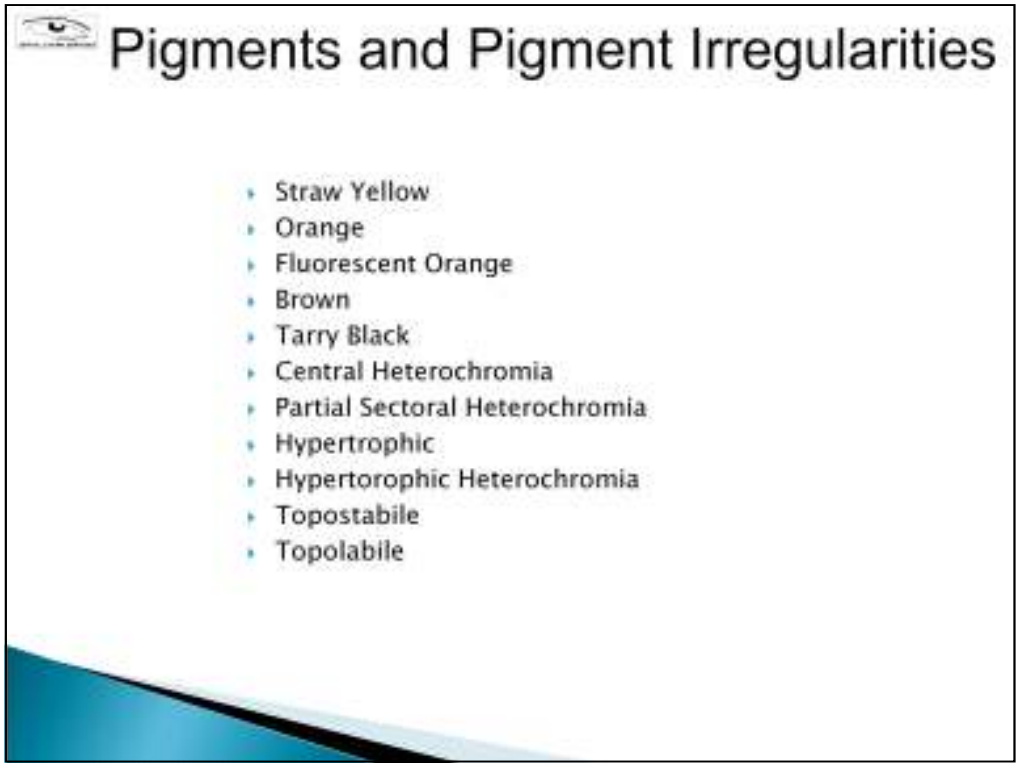
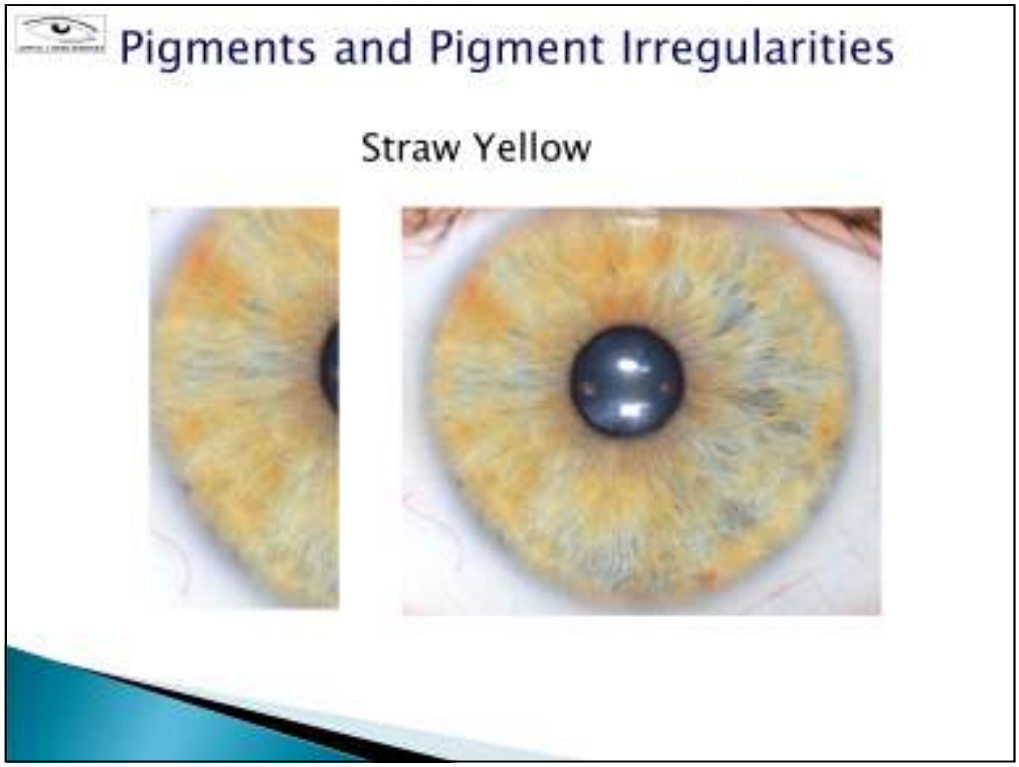


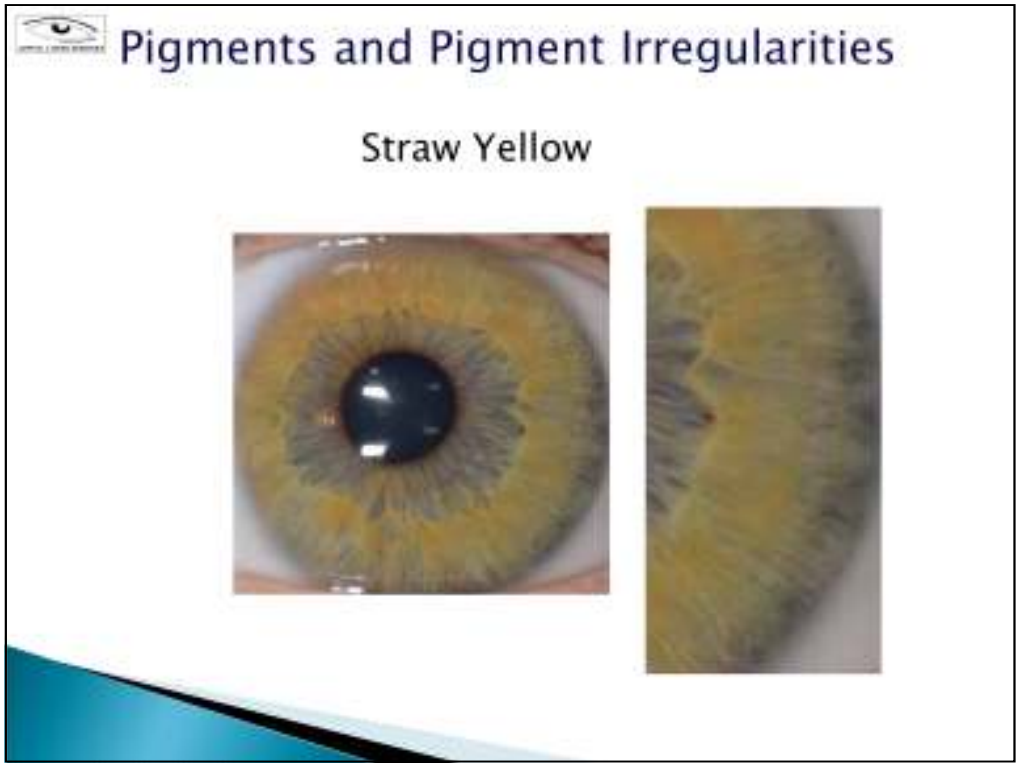
Welcome everyone!



- Straw Yellow
- Orange
- Fluorescent Orange
- Brown
- Tarry Black
- Central Heterochromia
- Partial Sectoral Heterochromia
- Hypertrophic
- Hypertorophic Heterochromia
- Topostabile
- Topolabile



Straw Yellow: Disturbed urinary metabolism, often found close to the wreath.



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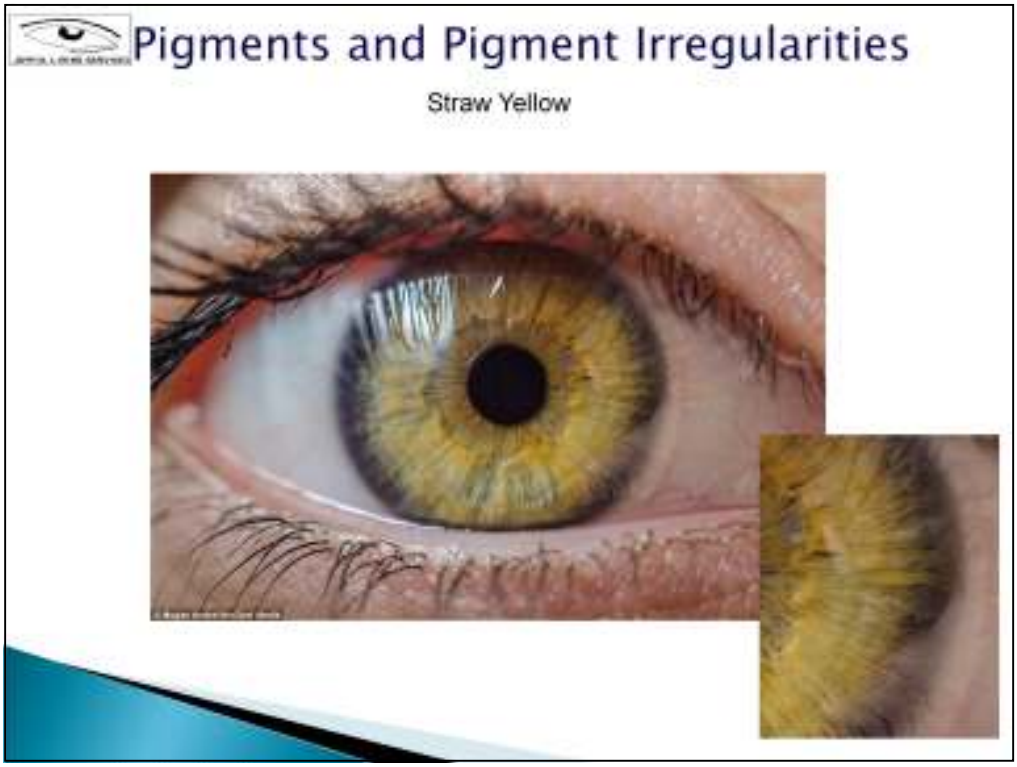

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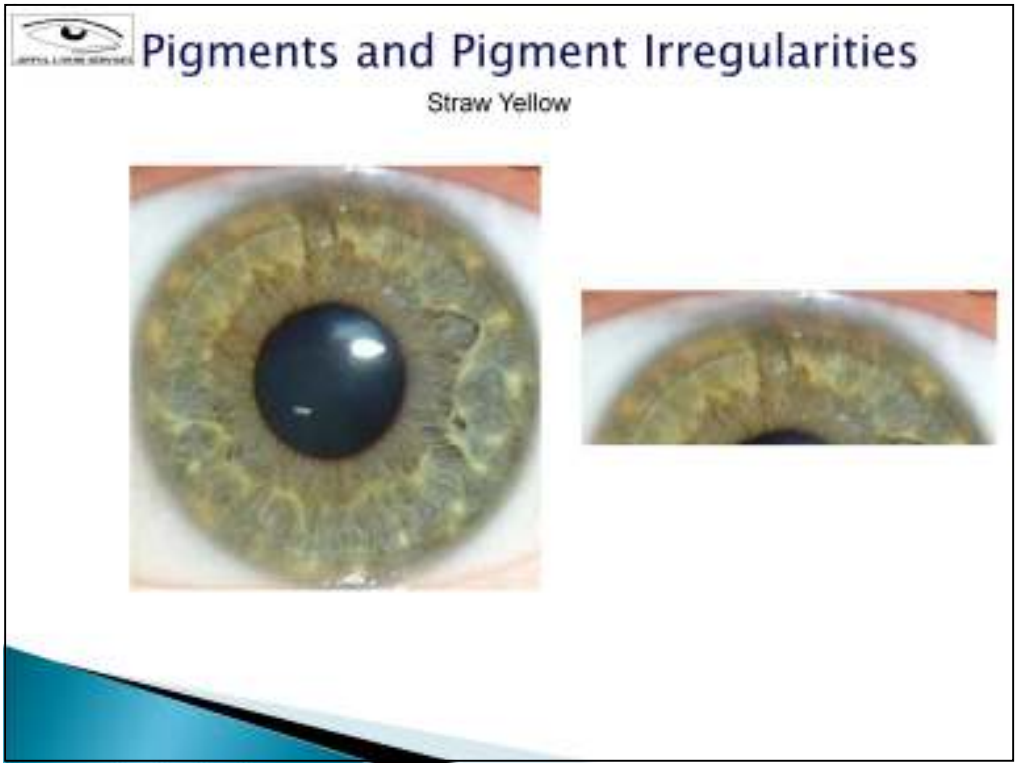

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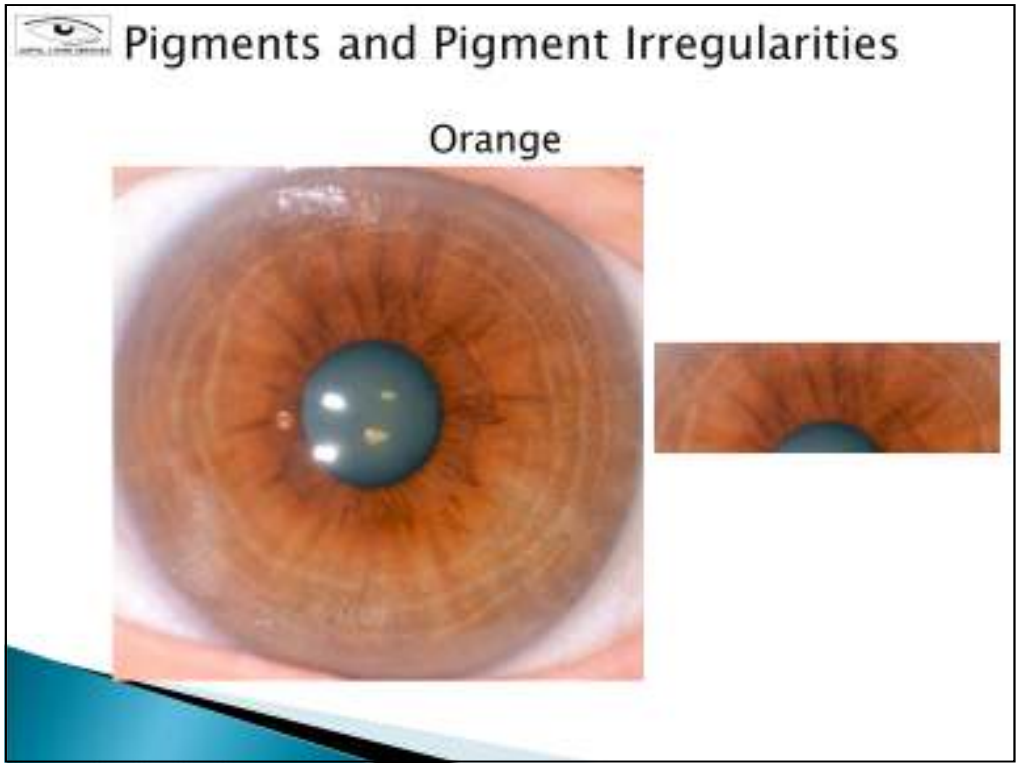
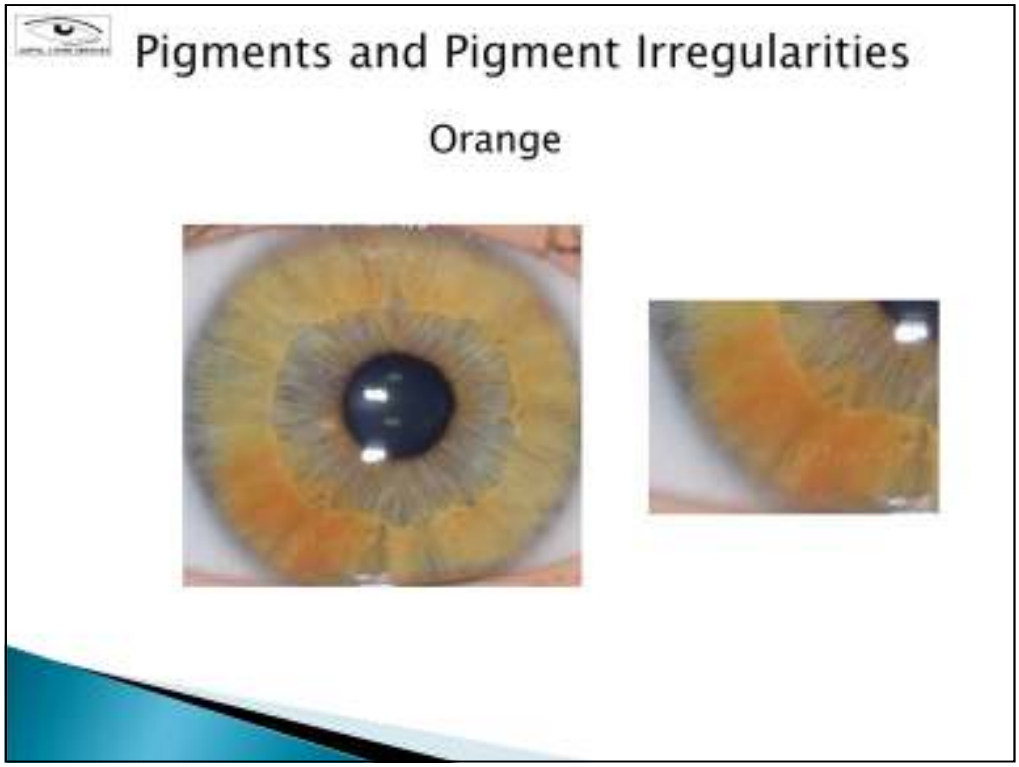


Orange: Pancreas or liver disorders.



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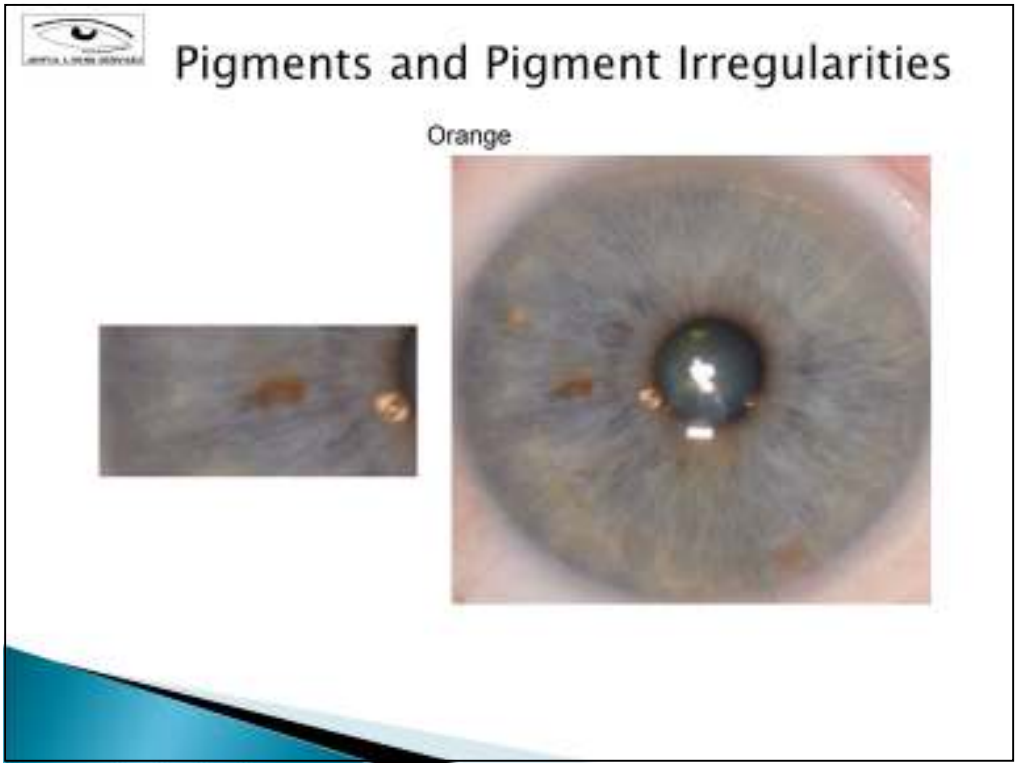

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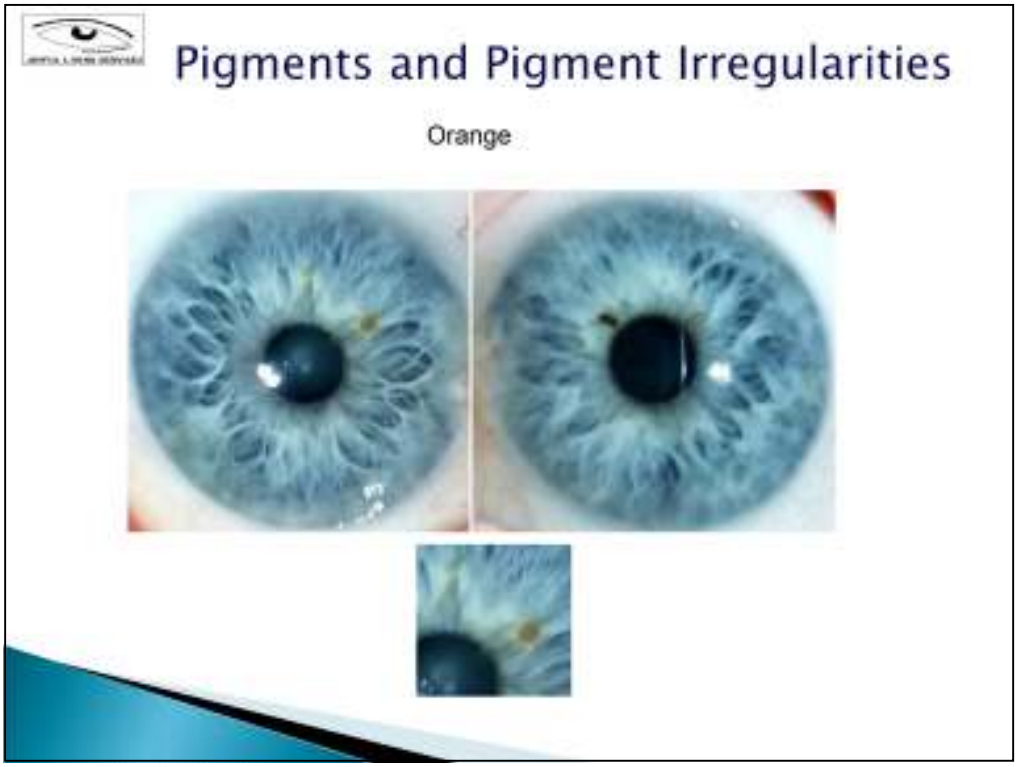

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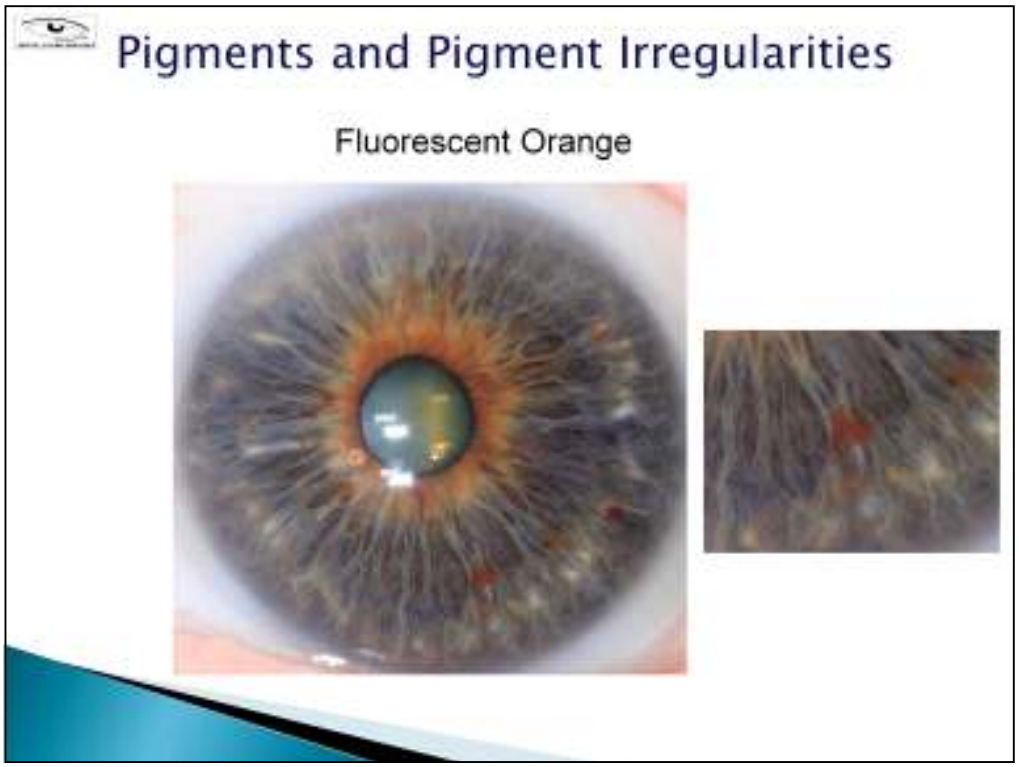
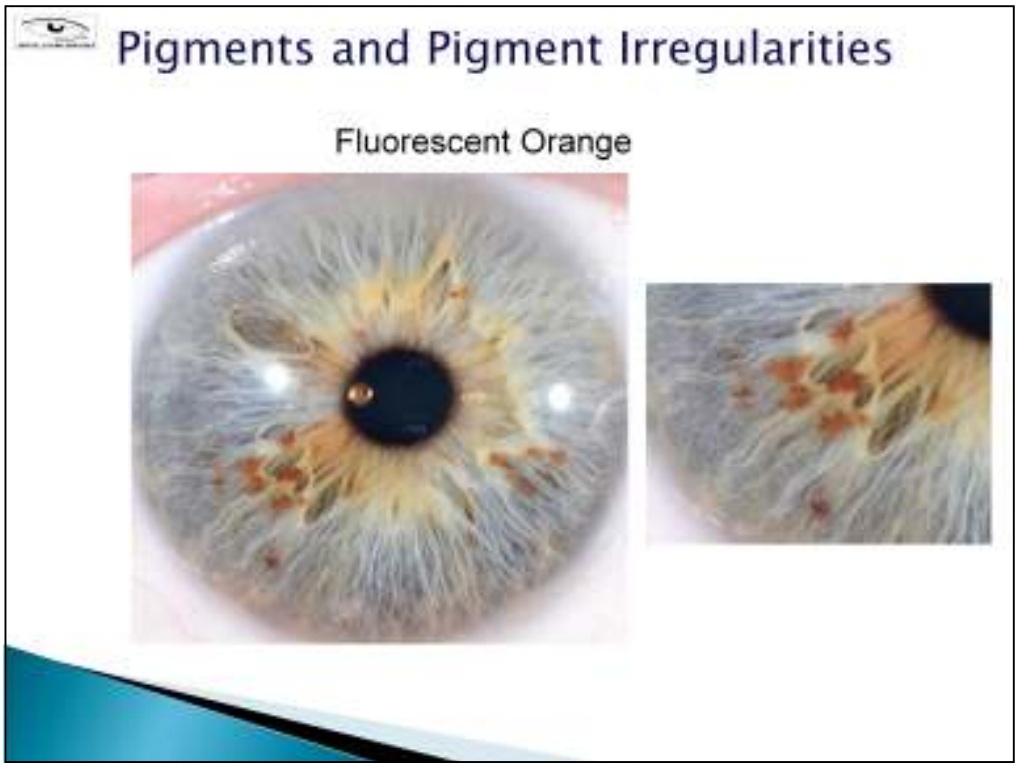


Fluorescent Orange: Gallbladder deficiencies.



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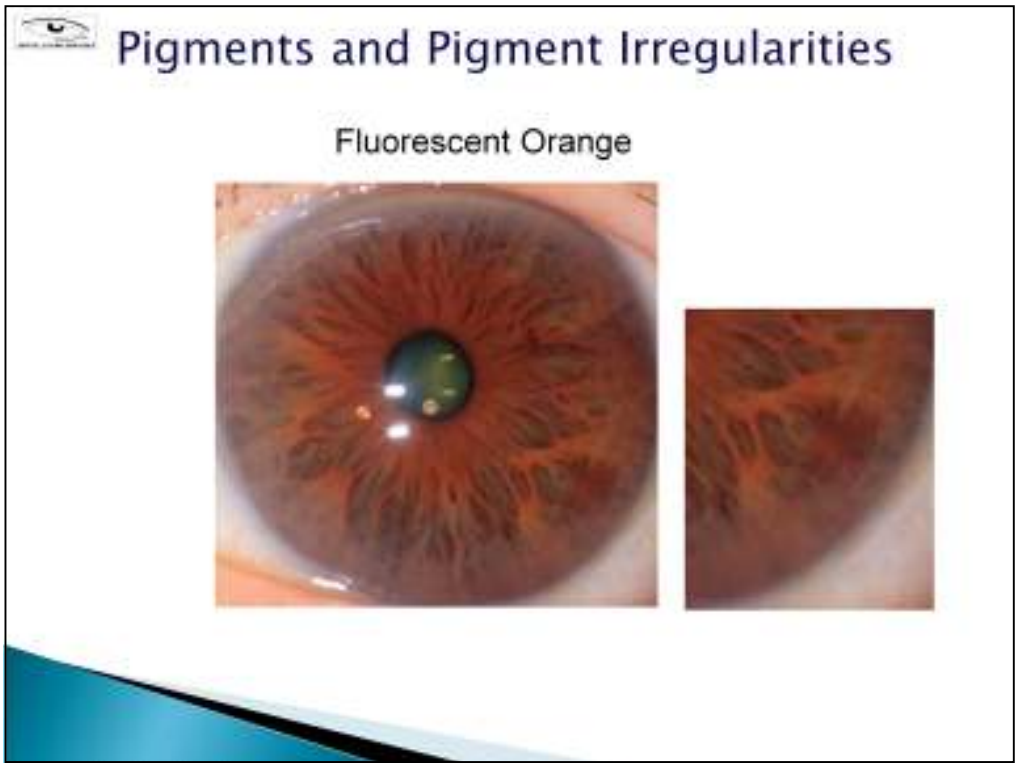

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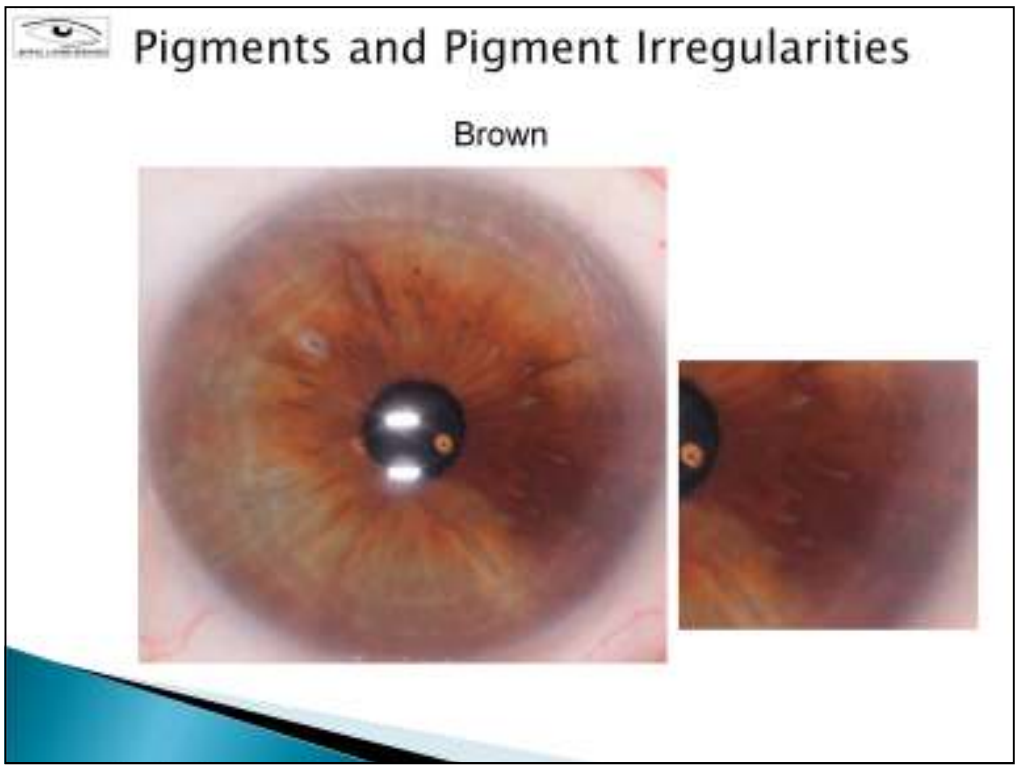
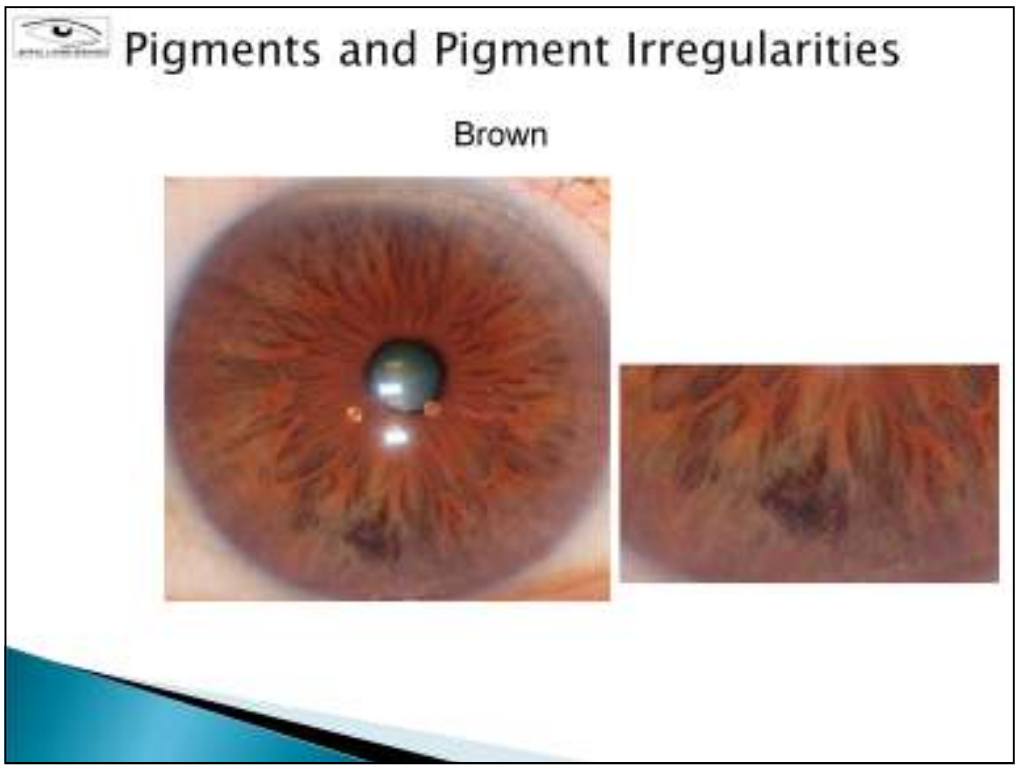


Brown: Hepatic or Pancreatic disturbances.



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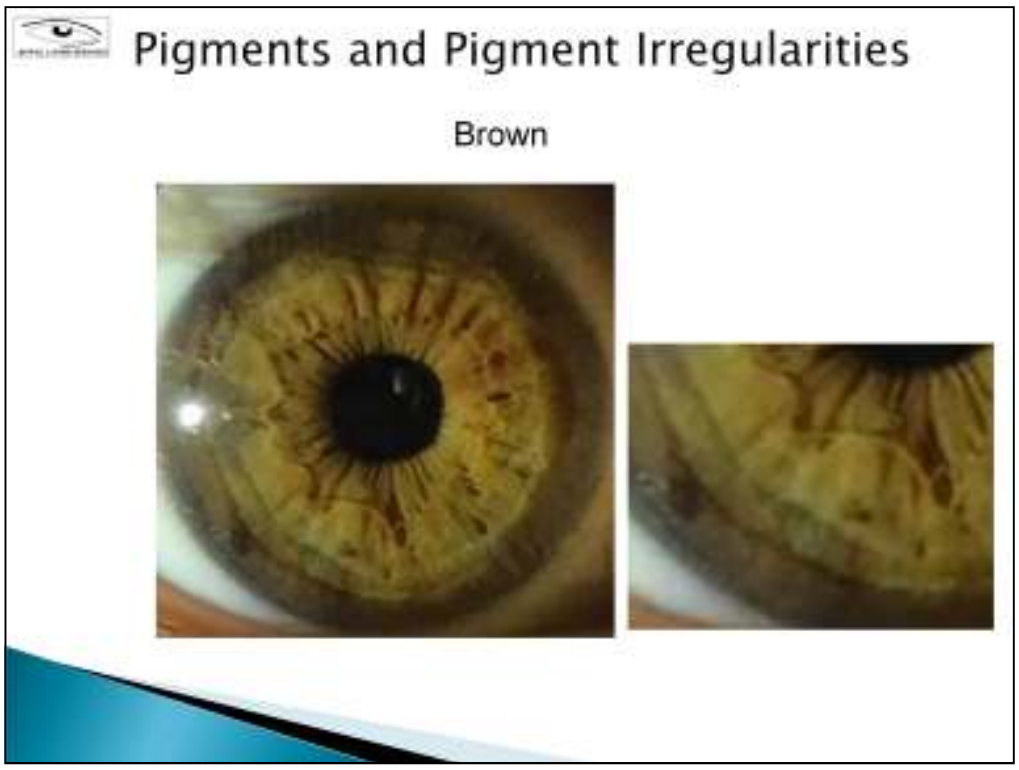

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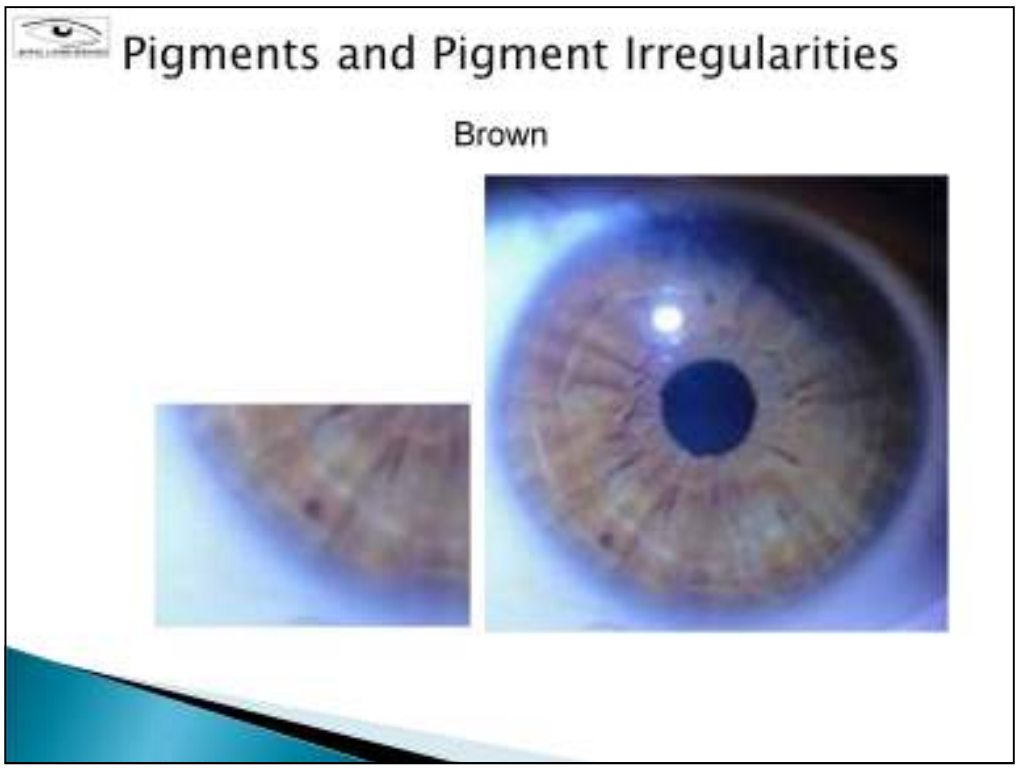

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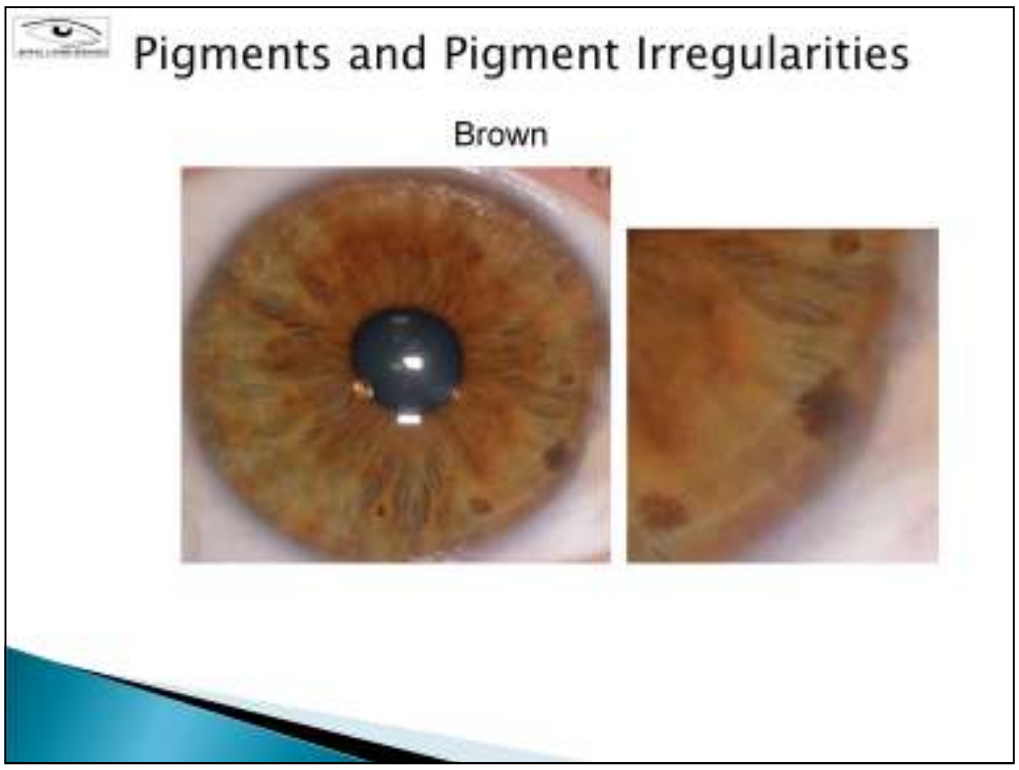

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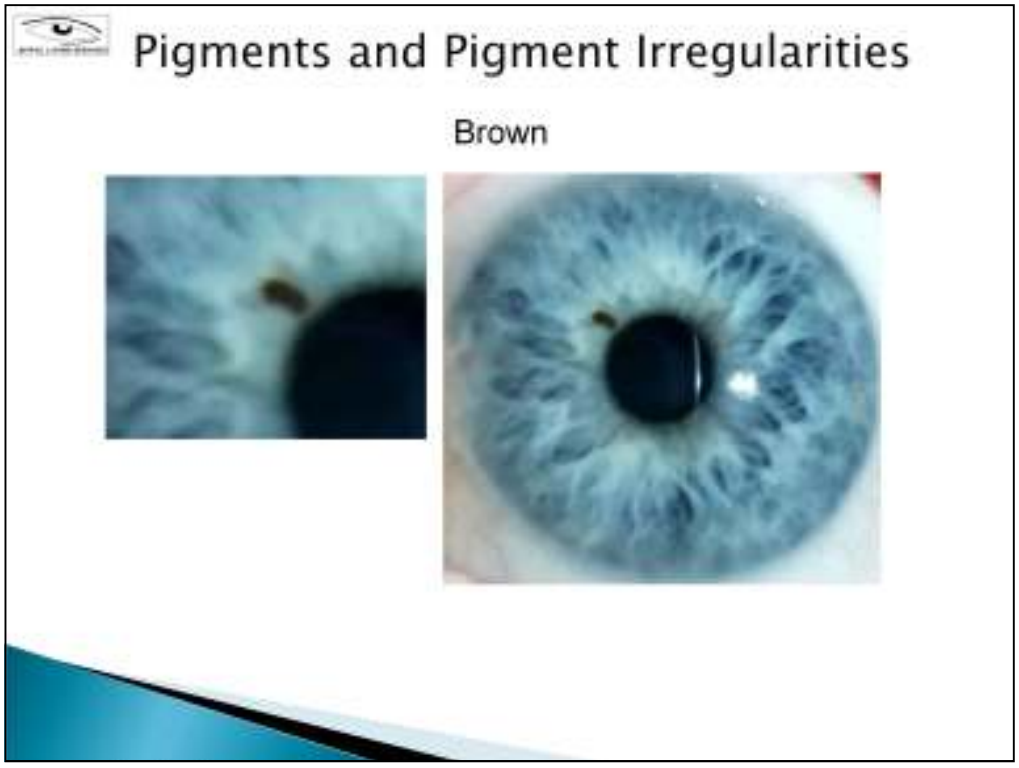

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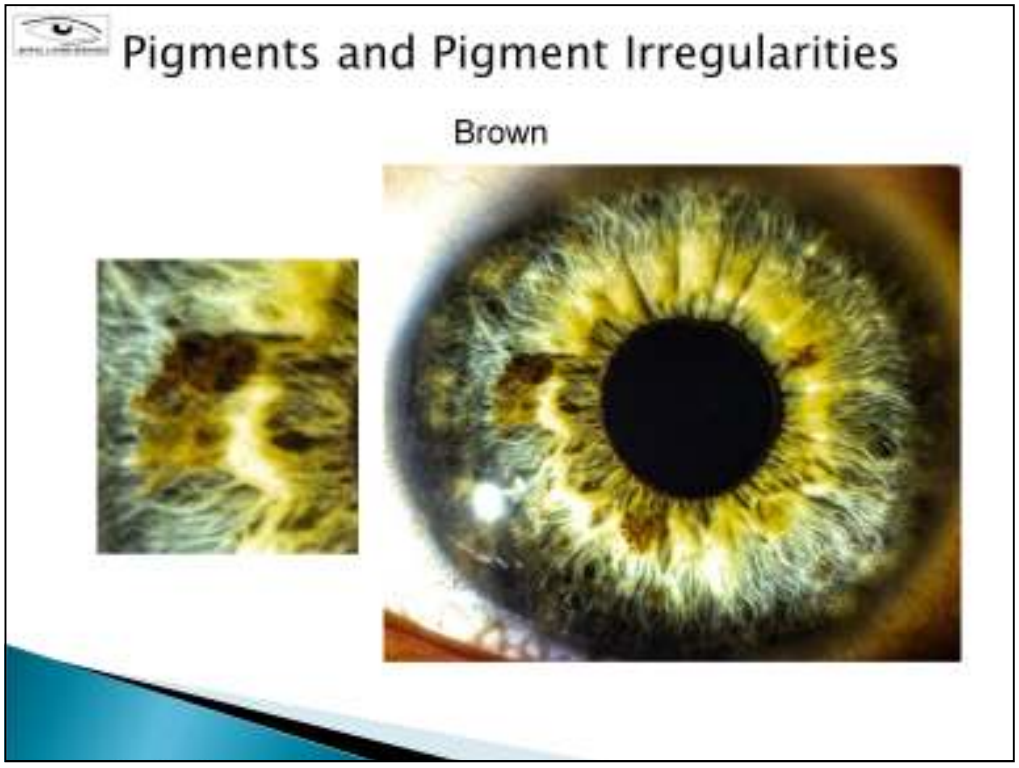

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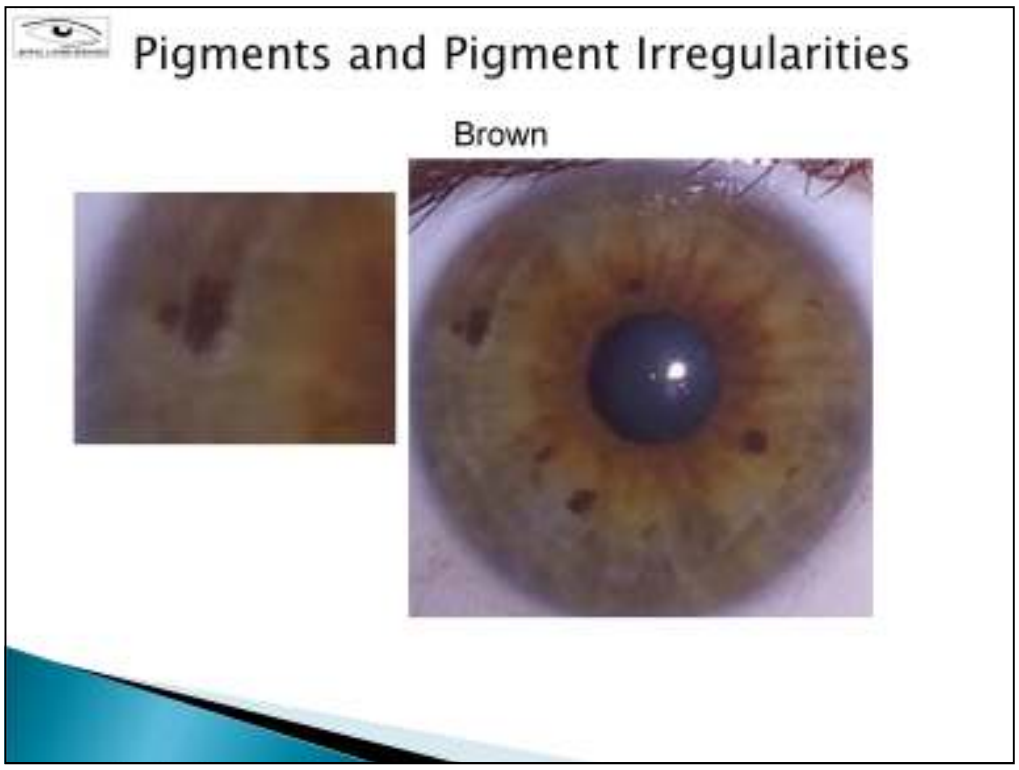

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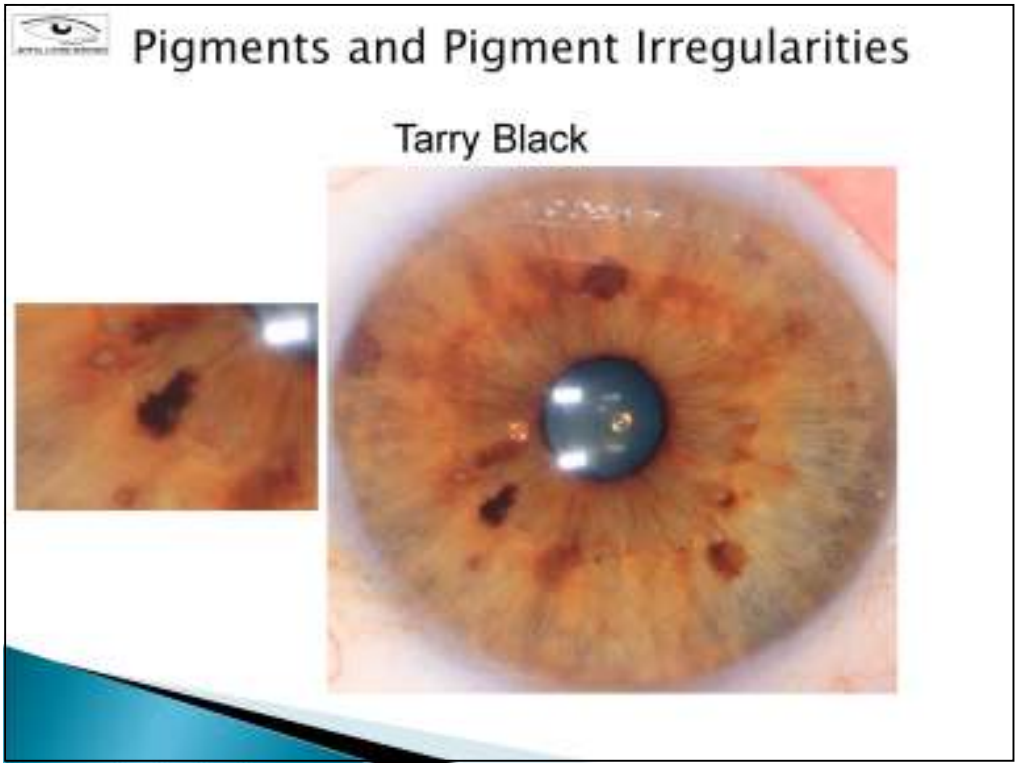
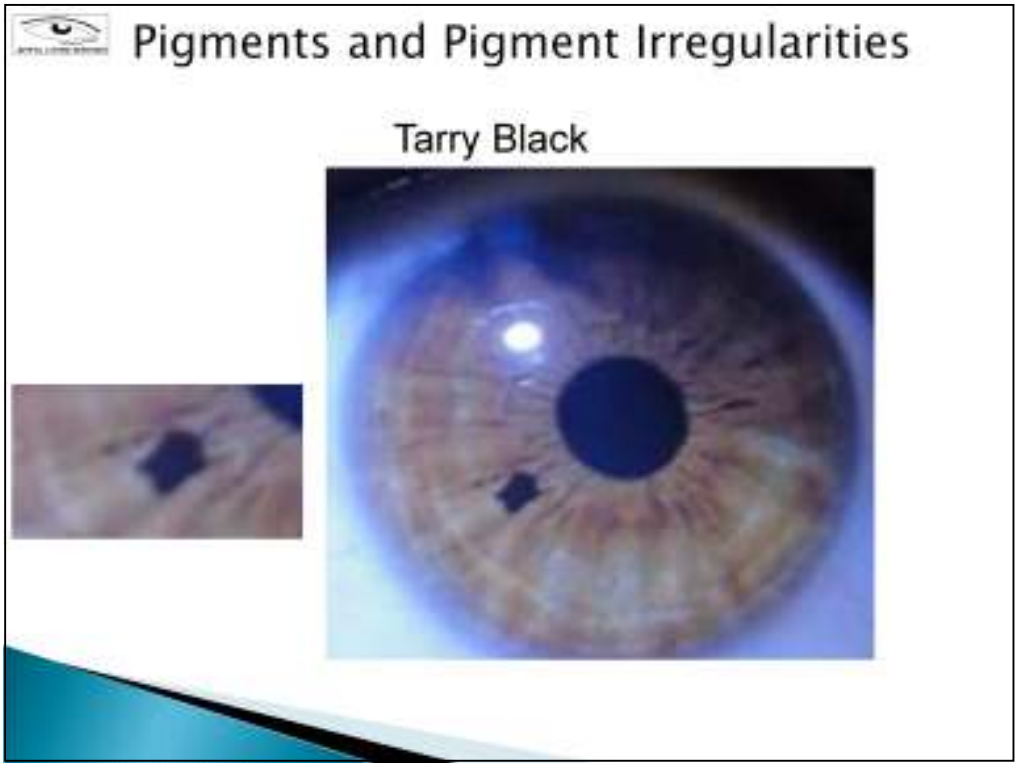


Tarry Black: Liver imbalance, possible serious imbalance in the body.



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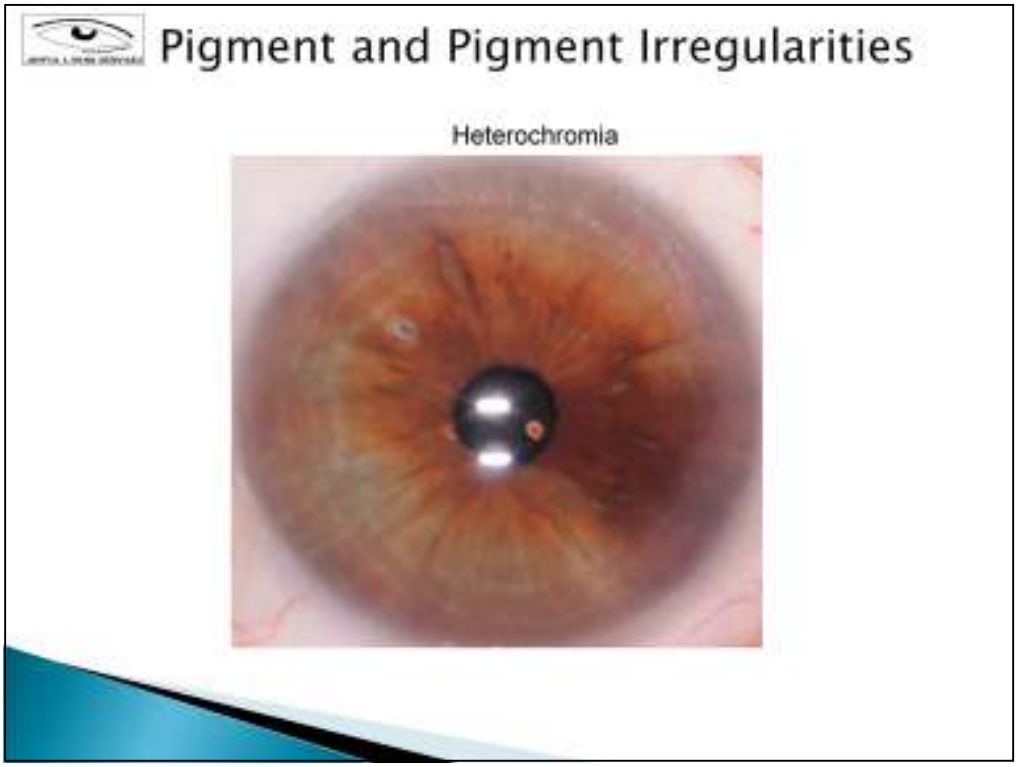
Pigment and Pigment Irregularities

Heterochromia

- Hetero: Additional or other than usual
- Chromia: Greek word meaning color
- Heterochromia: Additional color in the iris, often with one iris being brown and the other blue.



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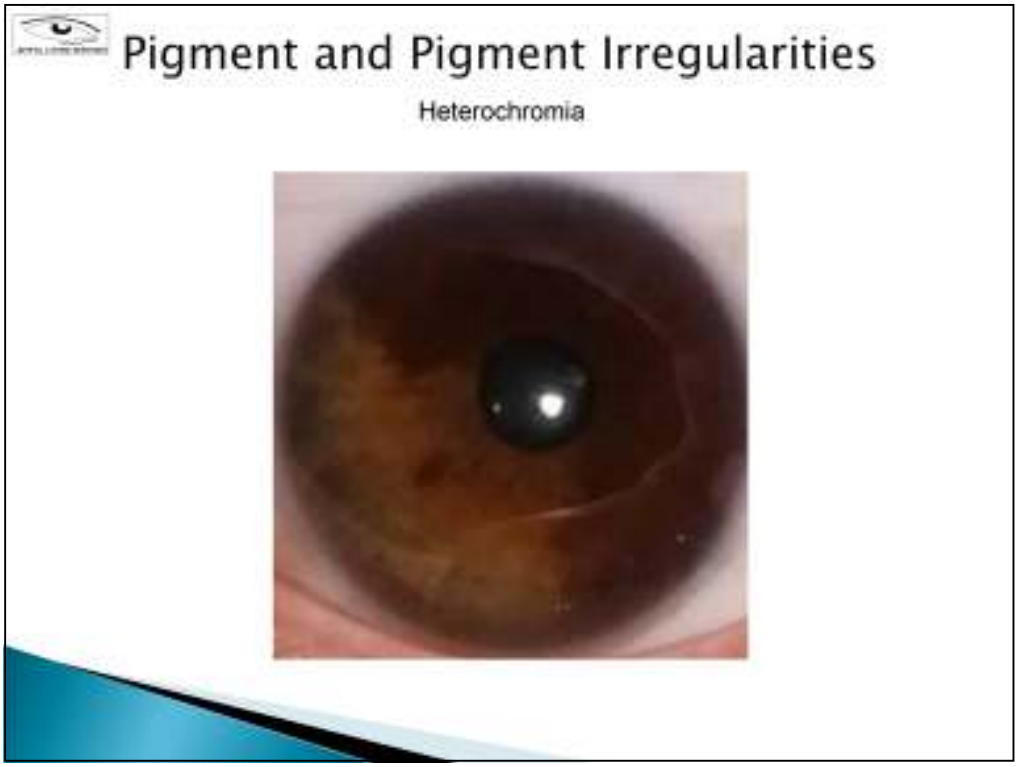

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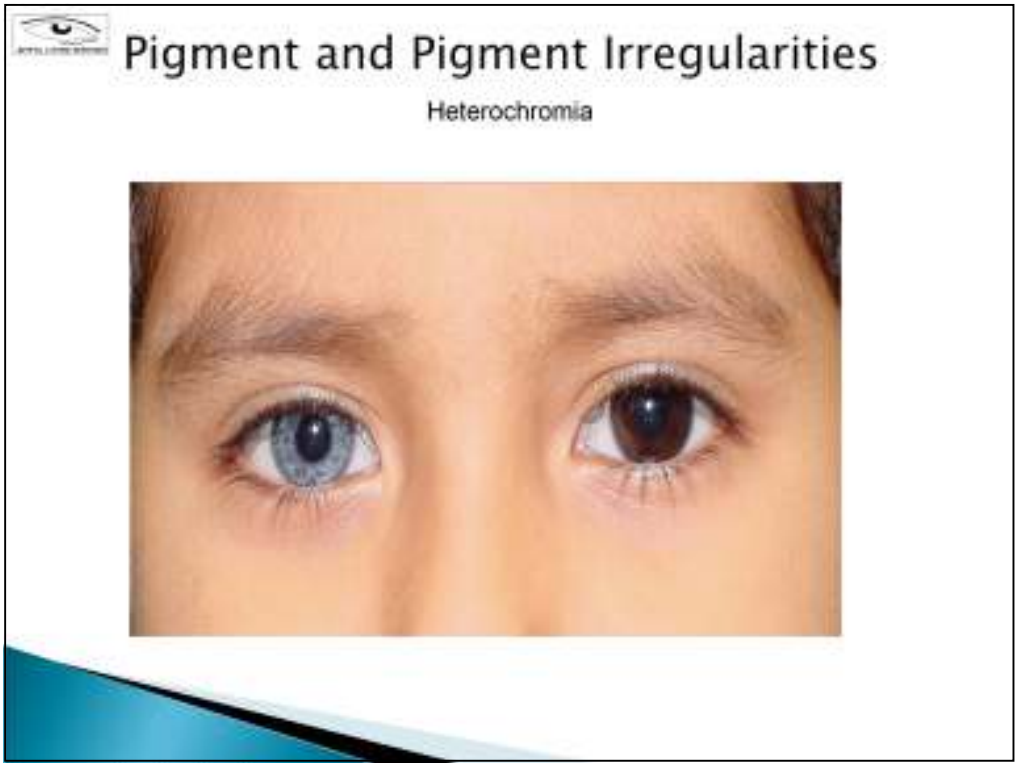

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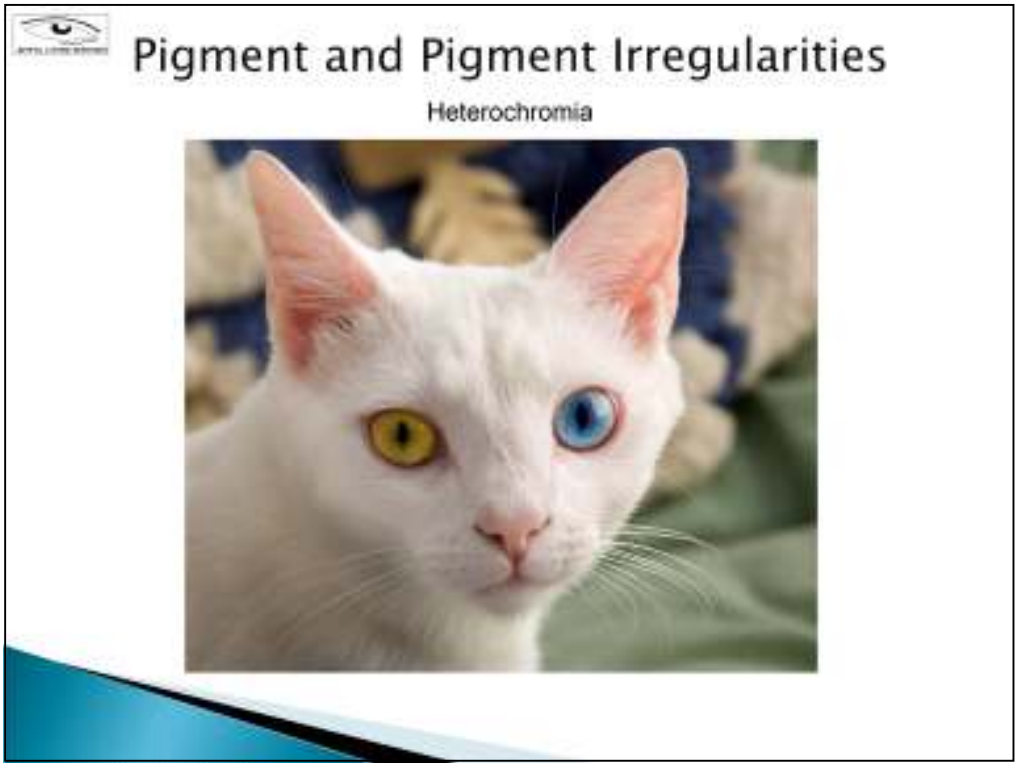

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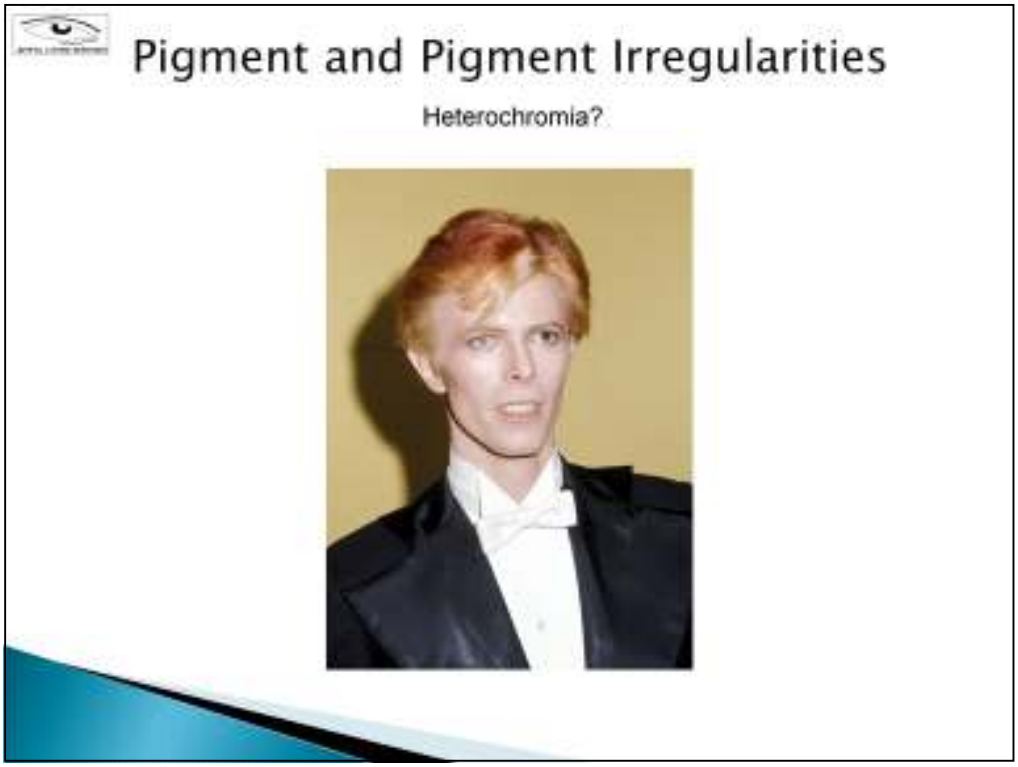


One of the enduring legends around the Thin White Duke was the unearthly colour of his eyes… but the truth is rather different.

When he hit superstardom in the early 1970s, **David Bowie** had a genuinely unearthly aura about him. His deathly pale complexion, his brightly-coloured hair and downright peculiar dress made him appear to be an alien, just like his alter ego, **Ziggy Stardust**.

But there was one other thing that made Bowie him look genuinely WEIRD… the dude had different coloured eyes, right?

Well… no.

It appears to be a myth that The Thin White Duke had **heterochromia**, meaning his eyes were two completely different colours.

What Bowie actually suffered from is called anisocoria: namely that one pupil was bigger than the other. It means that the iris - the coloured bit - can't react to light in the same way as its fellow, so the area appears to be darker.

This means it looks like one eye is a different colour to the other.

Bowie's dilated pupil was the result of a traumatic event in his childhood - and it was all over a fight over a girl.

In January 1962, the future star - then known as plain ol' David Jones - was at school in Bromley when he got into a ruck with his friend, **George Underwood**. The result was a hefty punch from Underwood, in which he caught Bowie's eye with a fingernail.

"I had a 15th birthday party," Underwood told TheTab.com in 2016. "One of the reasons I had the party was because both of us fancied this girl. It was a ploy to talk to her. Before she left I asked if I could meet her at her youth club on the Wednesday at 7pm.

"Just before I was about to meet her, David phoned me and said she didn't want to meet me, she wanted to go out with him – which was a lie. I went down to the youth club later and her friends said she'd been waiting the whole hour for me!

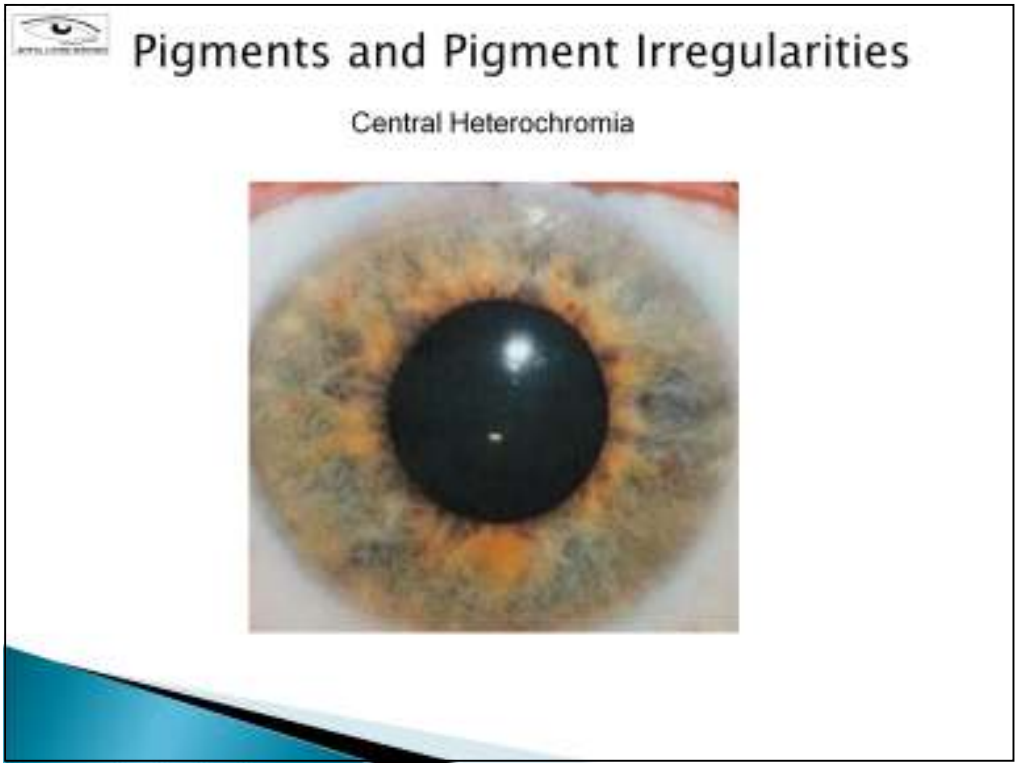
Furious, Underwood strode up to Bowie and punched him right in the eye: "I just wanted to give him a black eye because of the girl – I didn't think it was going to be a lasting mark."

heterochromia - different coloured eyes - is an actual condition, which can be seen in humans… and animals,

Pigments and Pigment Irregularities

Central Heterochromia

- Central Heterochromia: Additional color in the center of the iris
- Color may be brown, yellow or orange.
- Can indicate a tendency for digestive disturbances.



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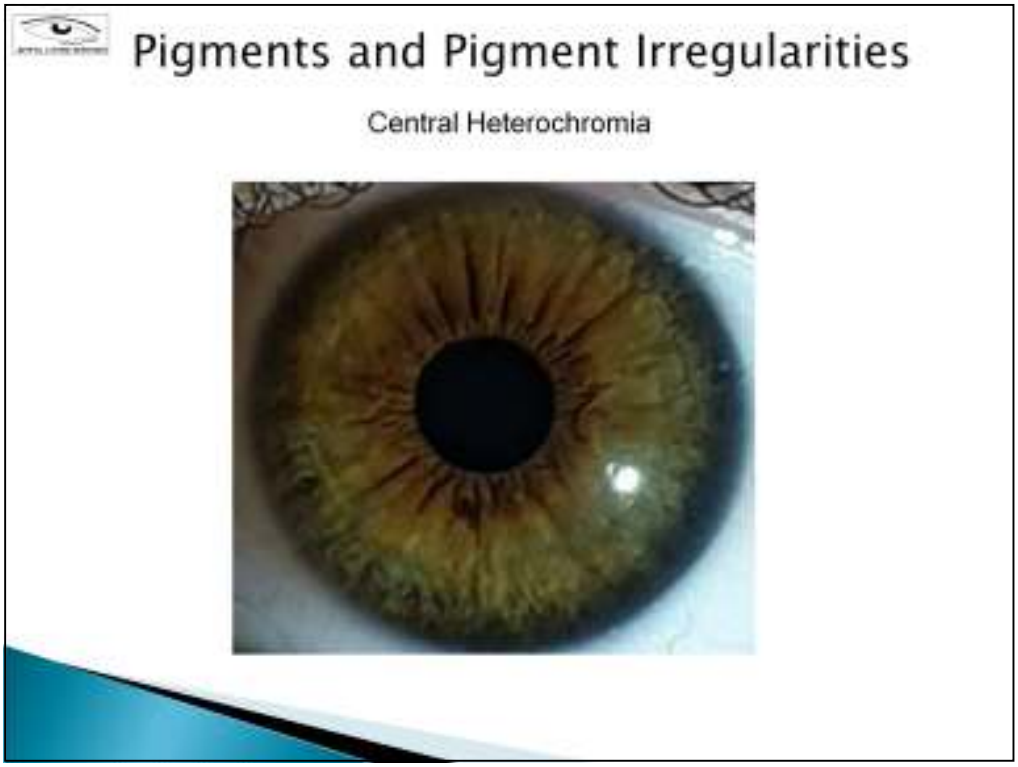

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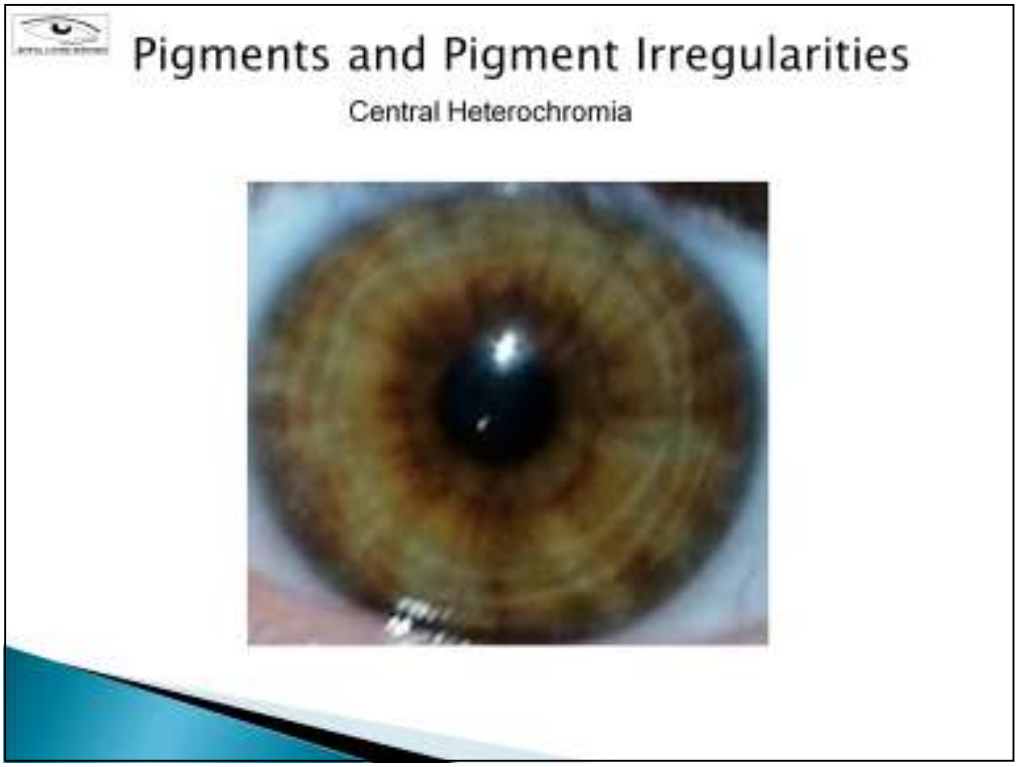

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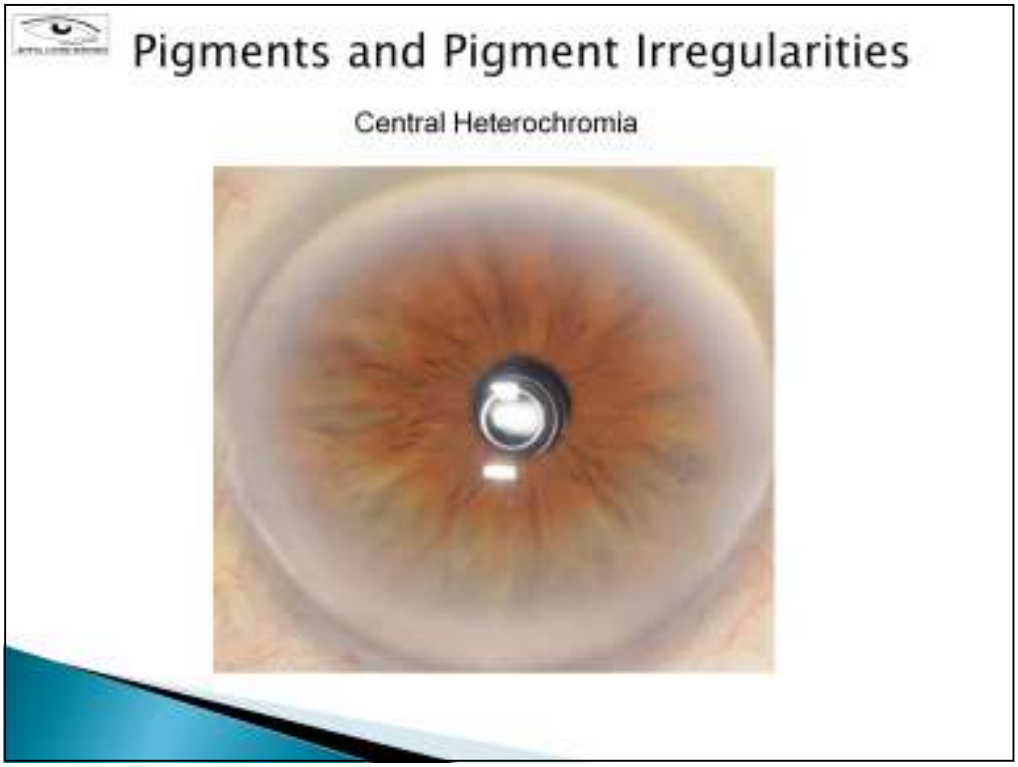

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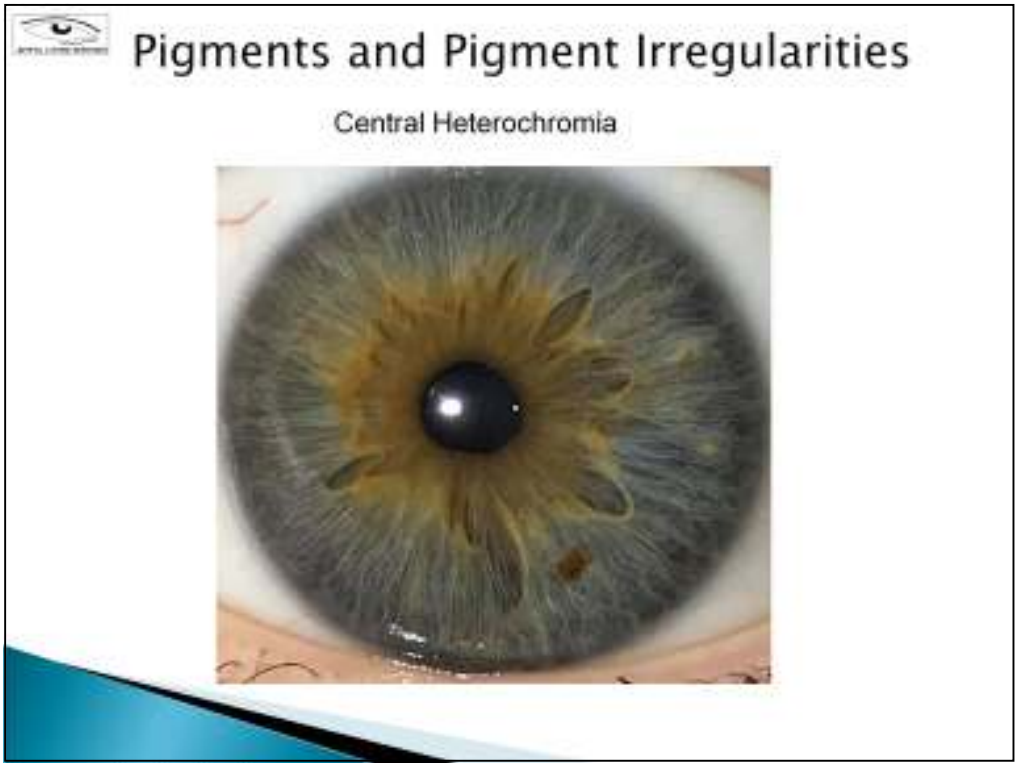

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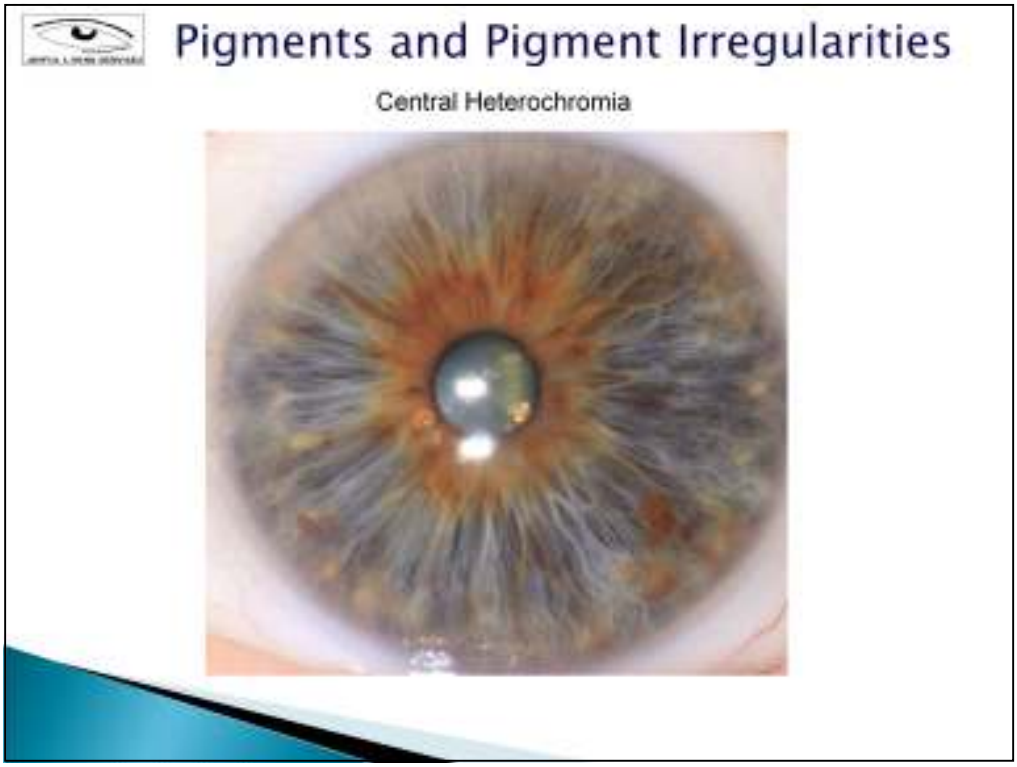

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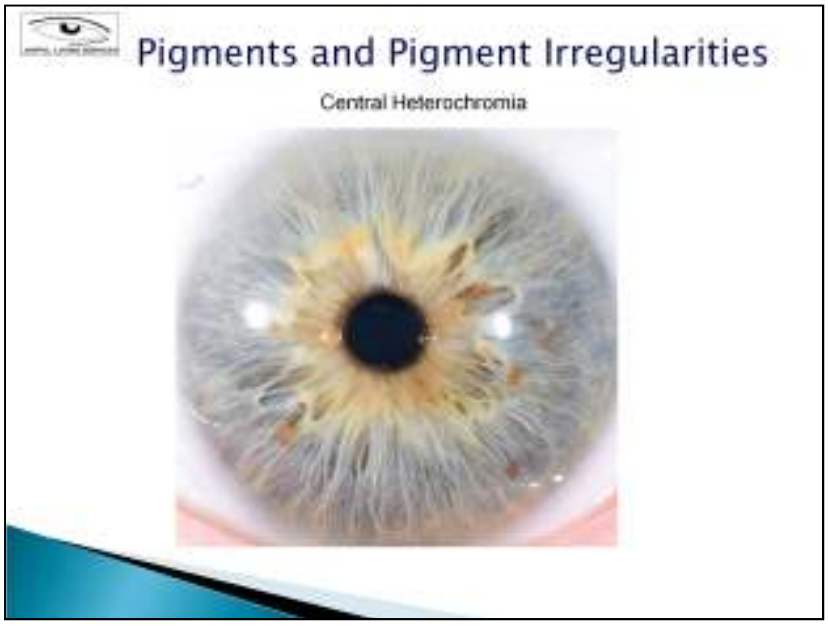

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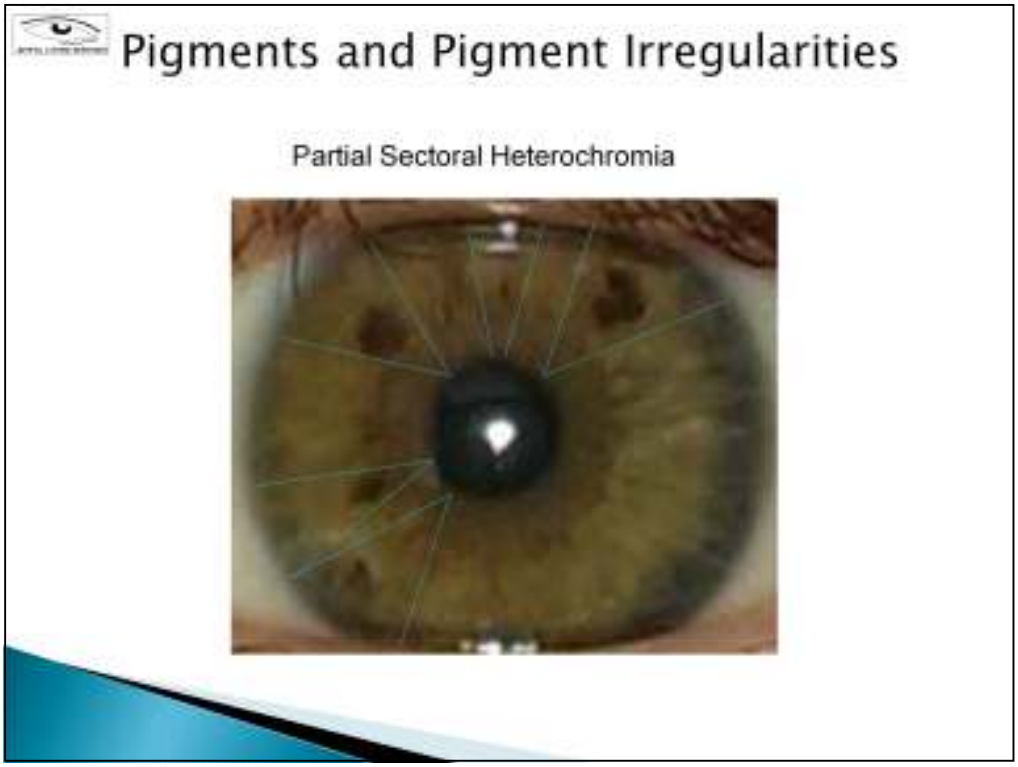
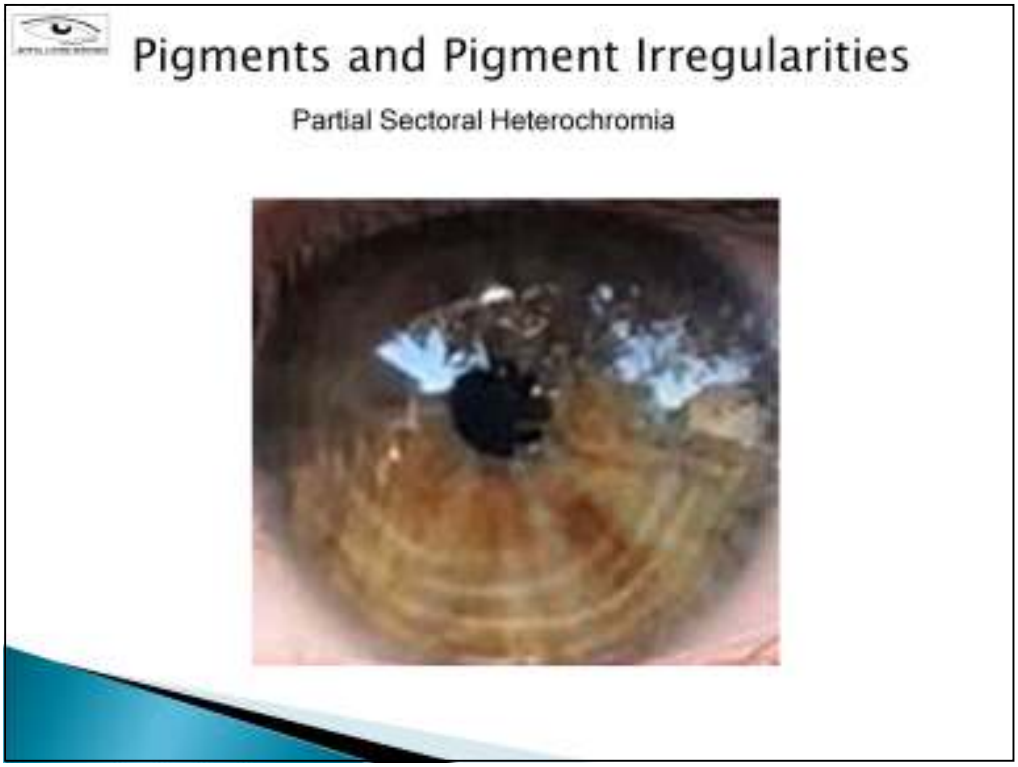


- Partial Sectoral Heterochromia: Sector that is partially hyper-pigmented



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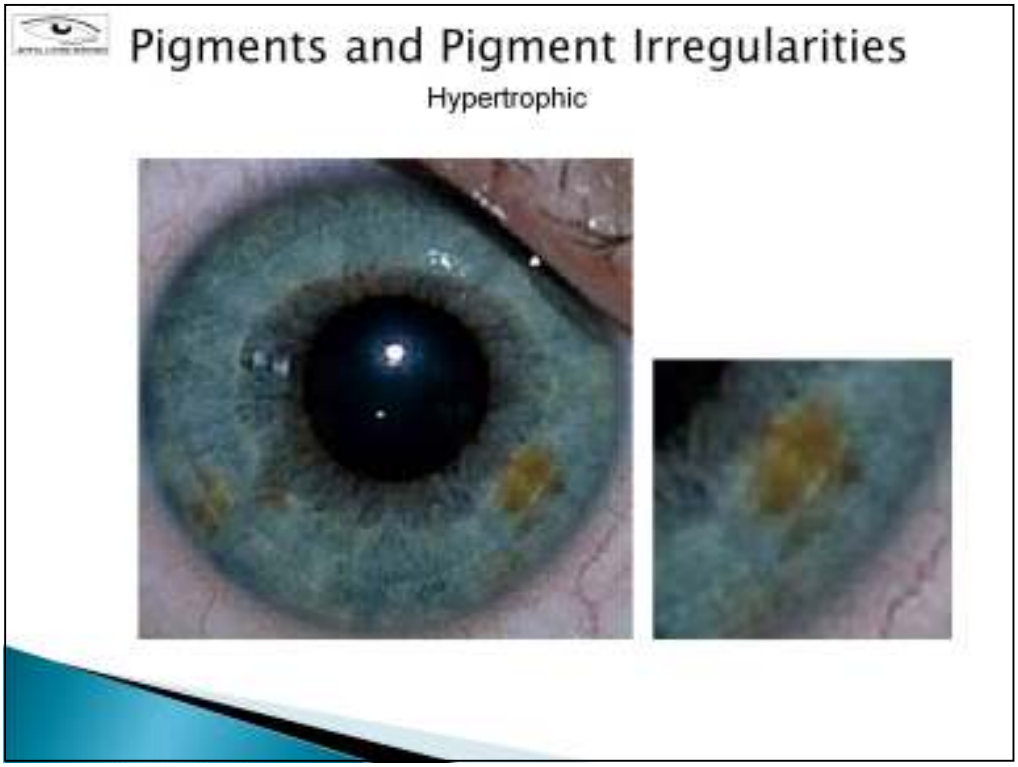
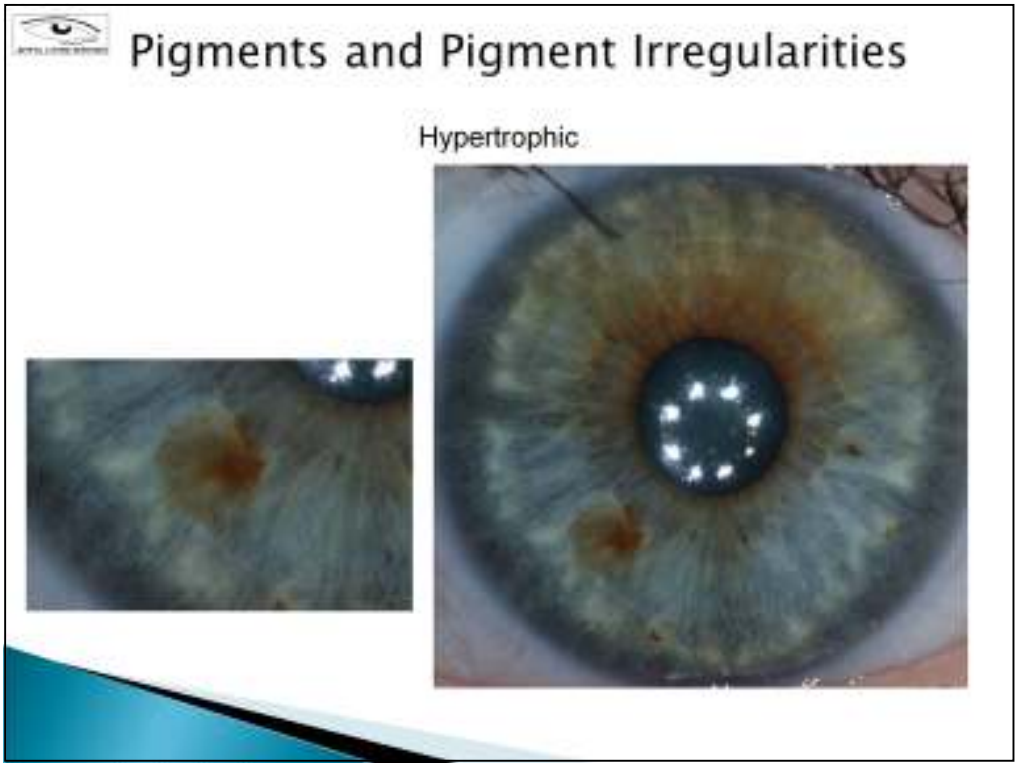


- Hypertrophic: Excessive development



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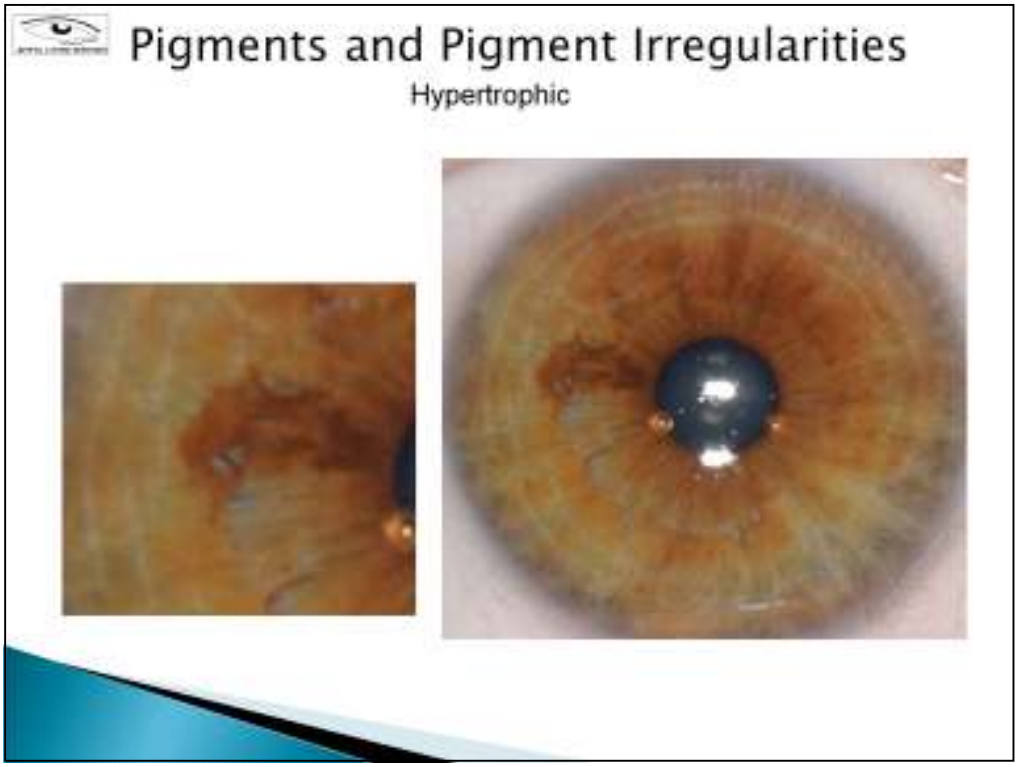

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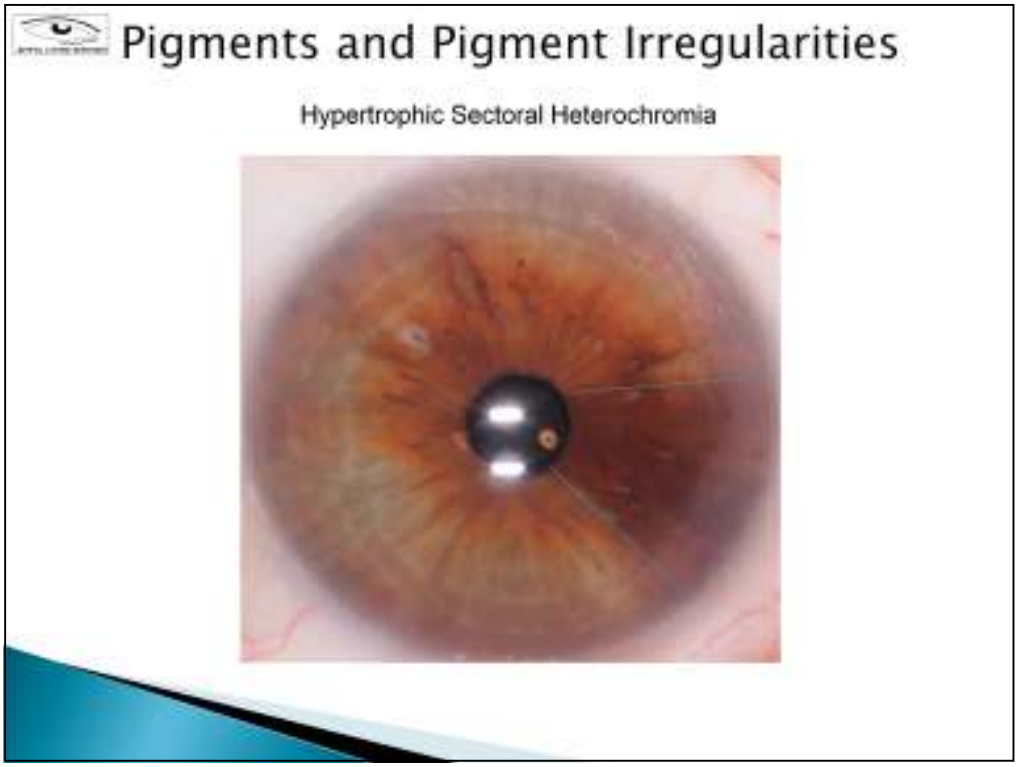
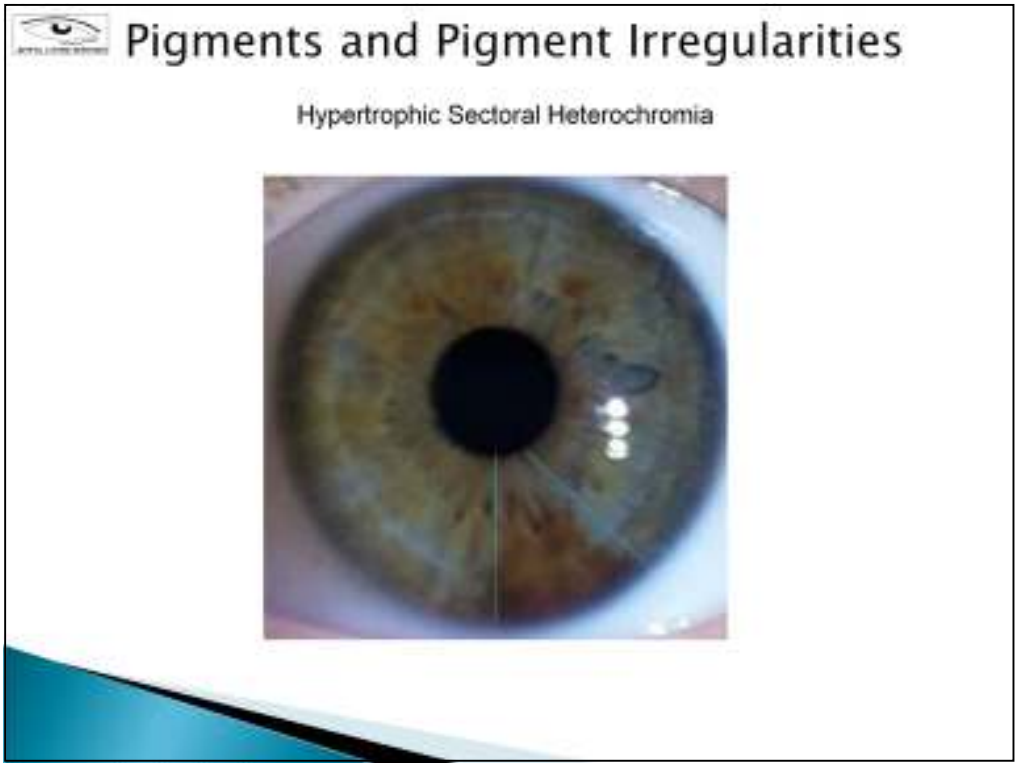


- Hypertrophic Sectoral Heterochromia: Excessive development of color in an iris sector



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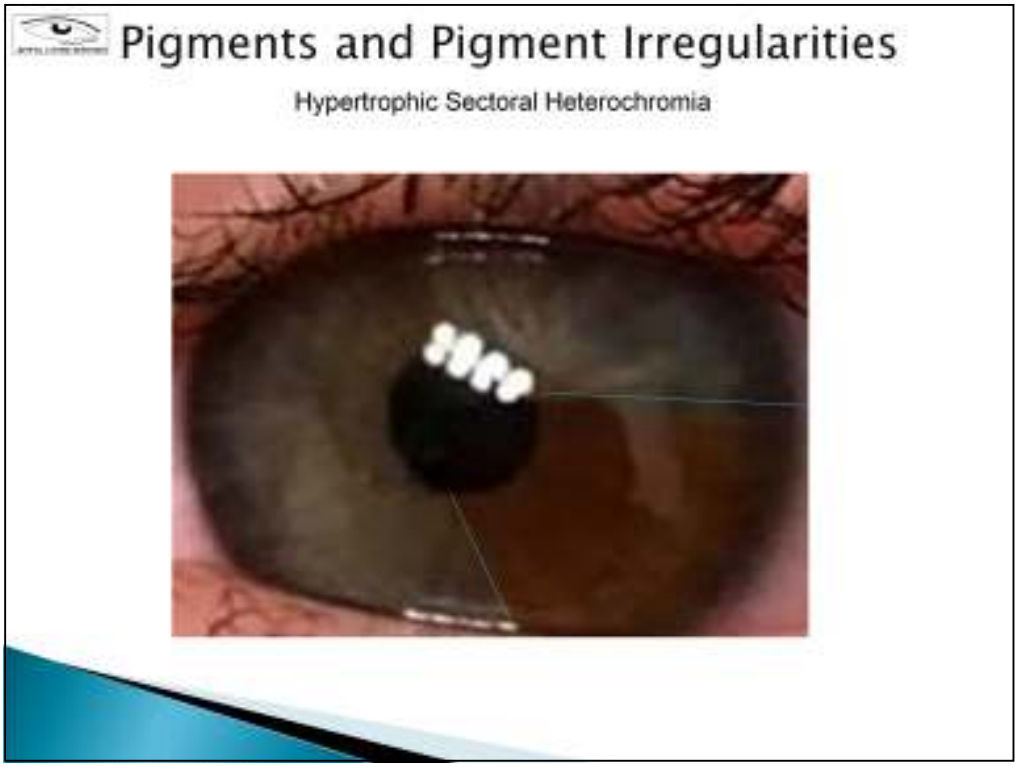

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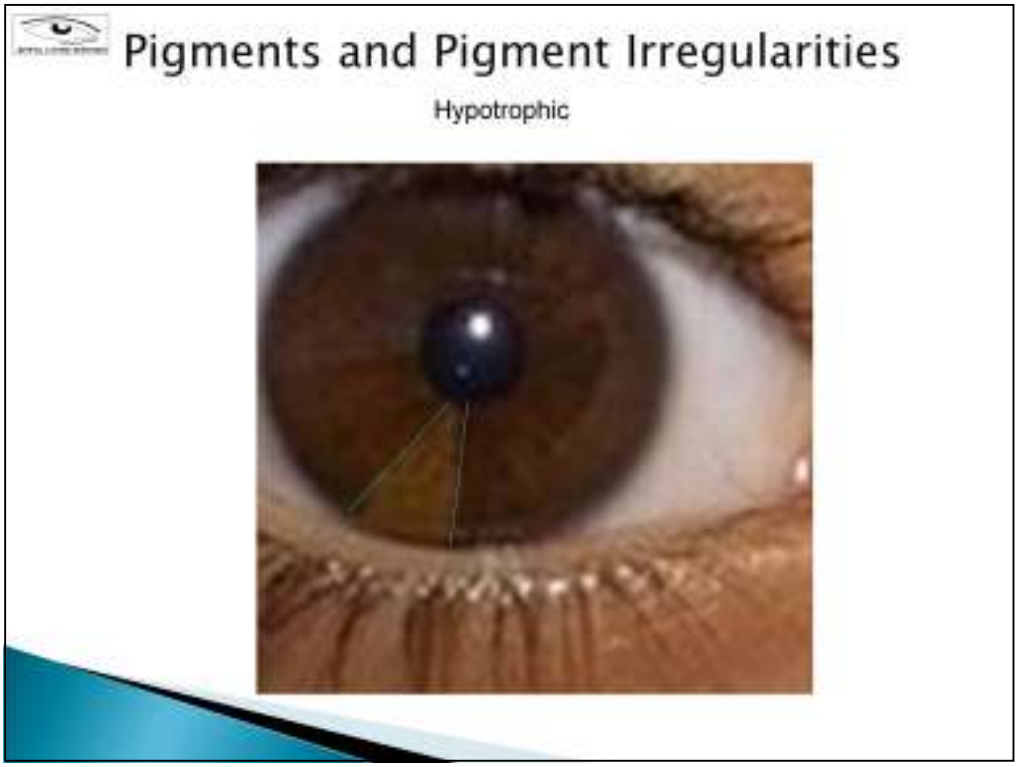
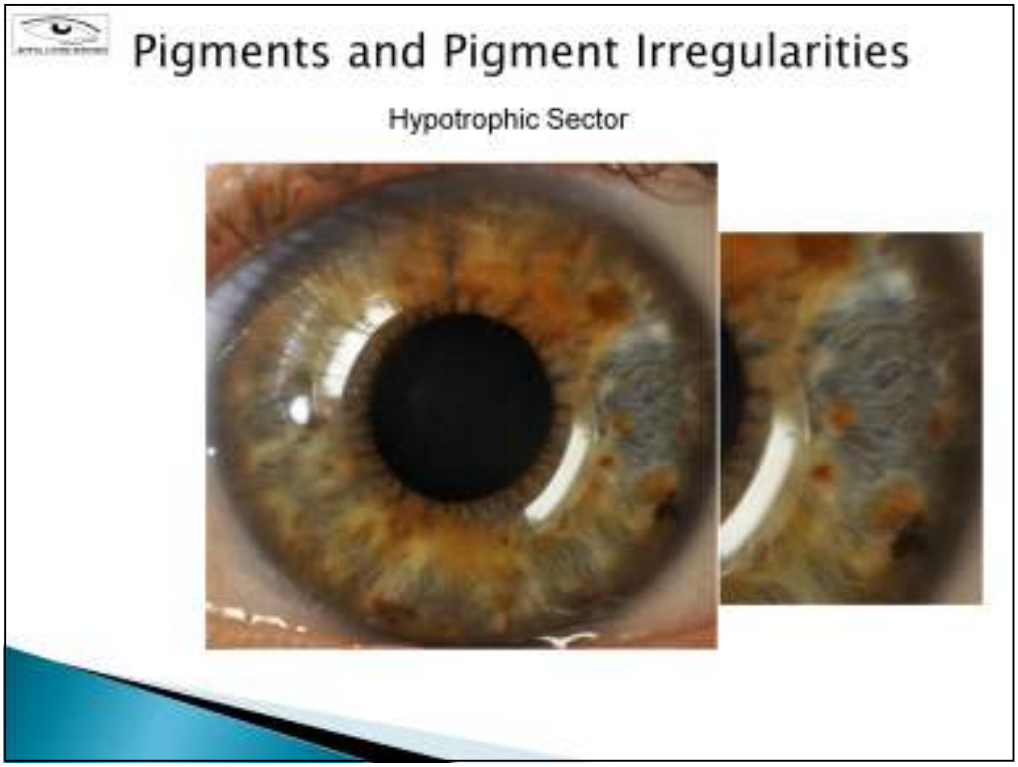
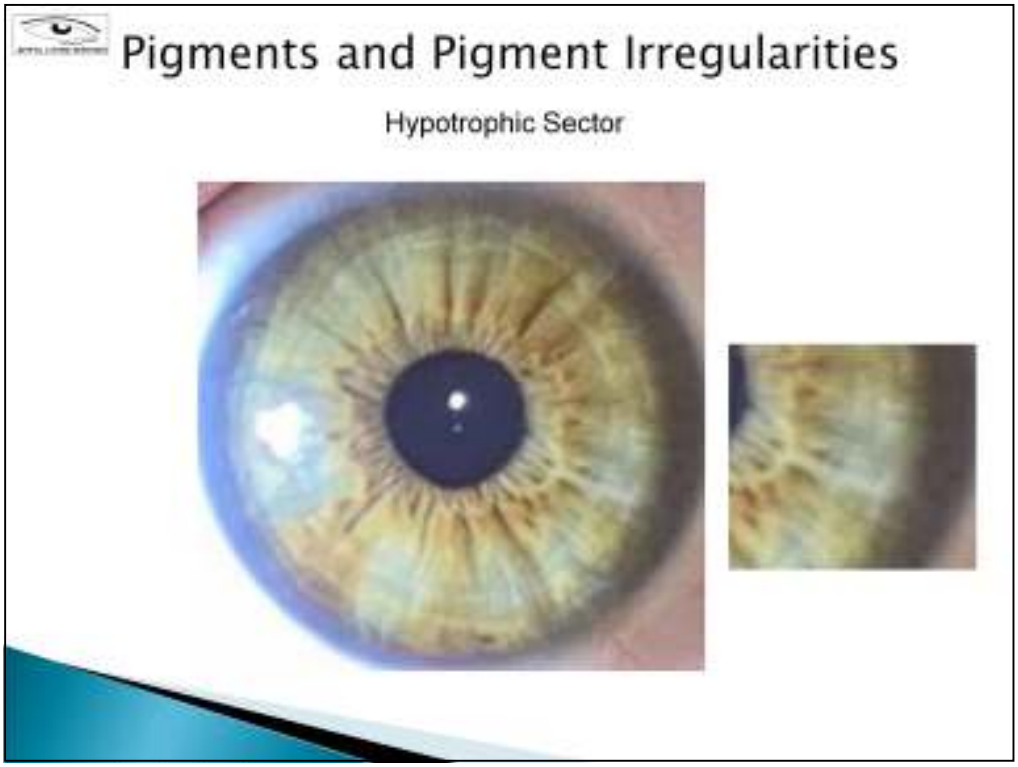


- Hypotrophic: Under-developed or no development



- Hypotrophic Sector: Under-development of color in an iris sector



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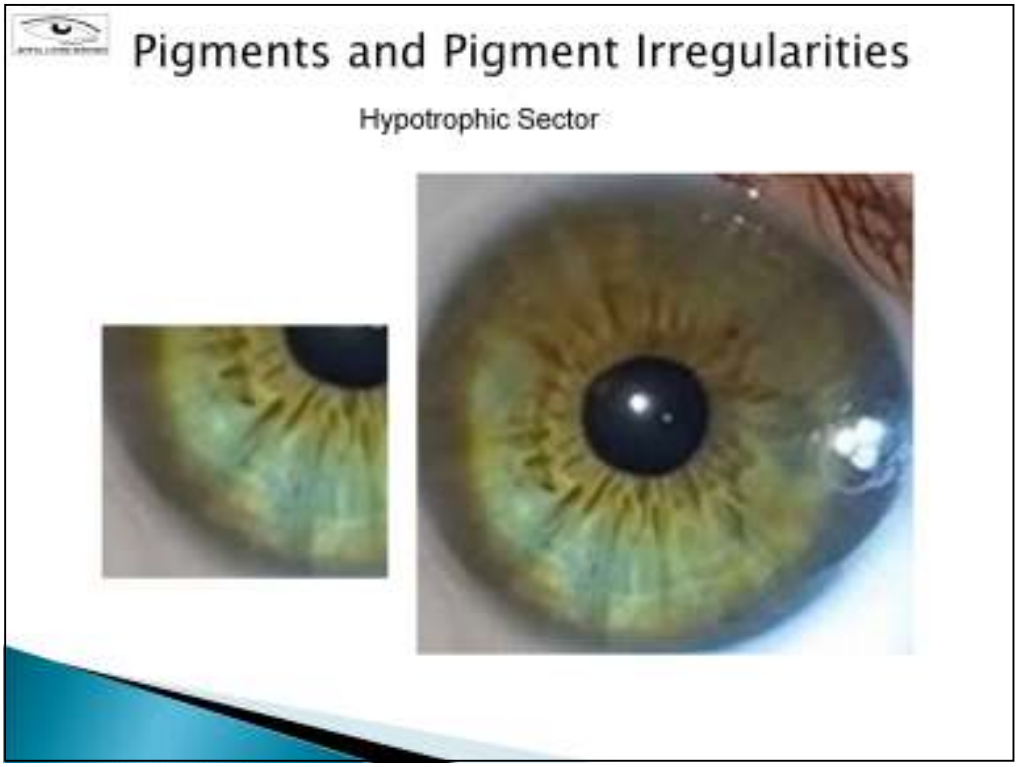
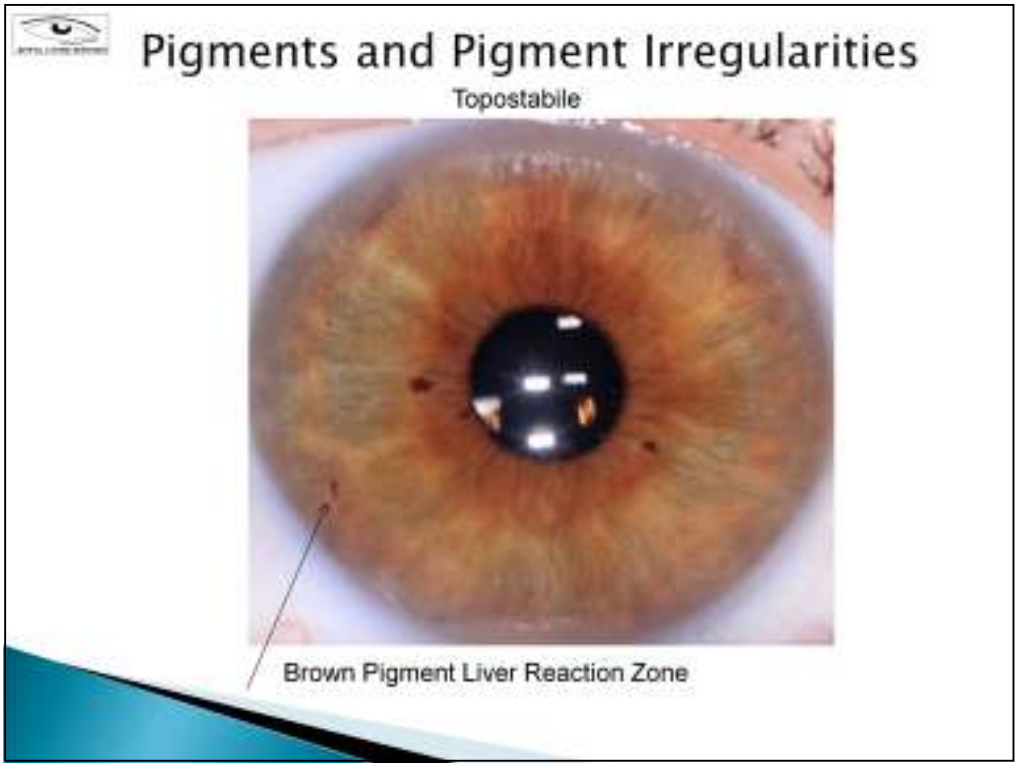
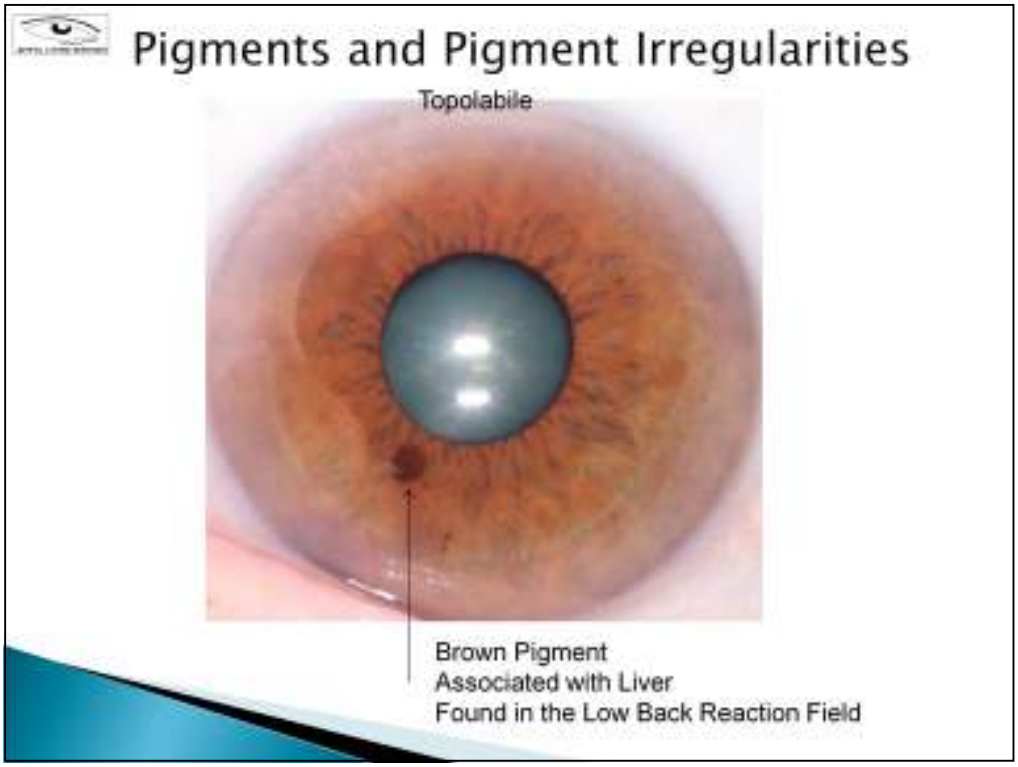


- Hypotrophic Sector: Under-development of color in an iris sector



Topo Stabile is a marking that is found in the iris in a specific area of the body which affects that related part of the body.

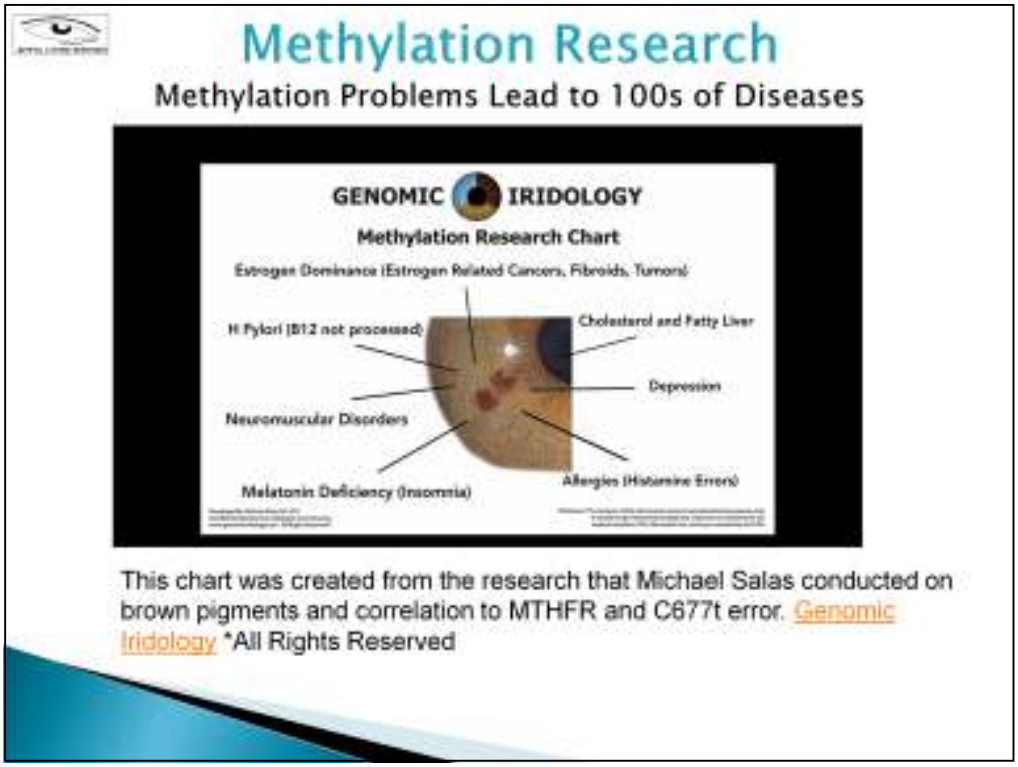
When a marking is found in the liver area which specifically means a weakness in the liver (brown pigment)



This is an iris marking that indicates a weakness in a specific organ but can be found anywhere in the iris.

The significance is determined by its structure or color, not by its location.

For example, a brown pigment indicates liver weakness even if it's in the lung area.



Methylation, it's a big word that you probably don't think applies to you, however, read on because knowing about methylation could improve or save your life. Methylation is the process of taking a single carbon and three hydrogens, known as a methyl group, and applying it to countless critical functions in your body such as: thinking, repairing DNA, turning on and off genes, fighting infections and getting rid of environmental toxins to name a few.

Methylation defects are tied to a wide variety of conditions:
Diabetes, Fibromyalgia/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, Cancer, Pulmonary Embolism, Addictive Behavior, even alcoholism, Insomnia, Autism or down's syndrome, Frequent miscarriages, Bipolar or manic depression, Allergies or Multiple Chemical Sensitivities, Atherosclerosis, Spina Bifida or Cleft Palate or Neural Tube Defects, Multiple Sclerosis and other Autoimmune Disorders, Hashimoto's or Hypothyroidism, ADD or ADHD, Dementia/Alzheimer's, Schizophrenia, Anxiety, Neuropathy, Lyme Disease*, Chronic Viral Infections

* Usually in severe cases, the symptoms are due to toxin build-up; please note the methylation defect does not cause Lyme, which is a tick-borne illness. But the infection causes ammonia, quinolinic acid, acetylaldehyde, etc… and methylation defects reduce the person's ability from properly detoxifying, repairing the damage and fighting the infection and co-infections. This explains the severe symptoms that come and go in some people, and why some folks hurt so badly and others don't.

If you lack these vitamins, minerals, your ability to drive the methylation pathway is limited. Why? Because these nutrients are needed to help make the most active form of folate in your body known as methylfolate. These include: Zinc, B2/riboflavin, Magnesium, B6/pyridoxine, B12/methylcobalamin, Folate (from food or folinic acid)

For testing contact: Michael Salas, Nucleicproducts@yahoo.com, 877-387-2517

Have a blood test done at your doctor's office. You have to ask for it. May cost $500 OOP

Info above taken from https://suzycohen.com/articles/methylation-problems/