

Grey And Gray Difference

Grey comes from the Middle English *grai* or *grei*, from the Old English *grǣg*, and is related to the Dutch *grauw* and German *grau*. There are certain cognates outside Germanic languages; terms such as Spanish *gris*, Italian *grigio* and Medieval Latin *griseus* are considered Germanic loanwords. The first recorded use of grey as a color name in the English language was in 700 CE. Grey seals have a varied diet, feeding mostly on fish, and occasionally on invertebrates such as octopuses and lobsters. Their main...

Gray horse Most gray horses have black A gray horse (or grey horse) has a coat color characterized by progressive depigmentation of the colored hairs of the coat. Graying can occur at different rates—very quickly on one horse and very slowly on another. Gray horses may be born any base color, depending on other color genes present. As adults, most gray horses eventually become completely white, though some retain intermixed light and dark hairs. Most gray horses have black skin and dark eyes; unlike some equine dilution genes and some other genes that lead to depigmentation, gray does not affect skin or eye color. A gray horse (or grey horse) has a coat color characterized by progressive depigmentation of the colored hairs of the coat. White hairs begin to appear at or shortly after birth and become progressively more prevalent as the horse ages as white hairs become intermingled with hairs of other colors

Grey matter refers to unmyelinated neurons and other cells of the central nervous system. It is present in the brain, brainstem and cerebellum, and present throughout the spinal cord. Self-replicating machines of the macroscopic variety were originally described by mathematician John von Neumann, and are sometimes referred to as von Neumann machines or clanking replicators. The stages of graying vary widely. Some horses develop a dappled pattern for a period of time, others resemble a roan with more uniform intermixing of light and dark hairs. As they age, some gray horses, particularly those heterozygous for the gray gene, may develop pigmented speckles in addition to a white coat, a pattern colloquially called a "fleabitten gray."

Grey market Grey market products (grey goods) are products traded outside the manufacturer's authorised channel. A grey market or dark market (sometimes confused with the similar term "parallel market") is the trade of a commodity through distribution channels that A grey market or dark market (sometimes confused with the similar term "parallel market") is the trade of a commodity through distribution channels that are not authorised by the original manufacturer or trademark proprietor

Sciurus carolinensis is native to the eastern and midwestern United States, and to the southerly portions of the central provinces of Canada. In the mid-1800s the population in the midwestern United States was described as being "truly astonishing," but human predation and habitat destruction

through deforestation resulted in drastic population reductions, to the point that the animal was almost absent from Illinois by 1900. bb62b559bf
Manufacturers of computers, telecommunications, and technology equipment often sell these products through distributors. Most distribution agreements require the distributor to resell the products strictly to end users. However, some distributors choose to resell products to other resellers. In the late 1980s, manufacturers labelled the resold products as the "grey market". bb62b559bf The first recorded use of grey as a color name in the English language was in 700 CE. Grey is the dominant spelling in European and Commonwealth English, while gray is more common in American English; however, both spellings are valid in both varieties of English. bb62b559bf == Distribution == bb62b559bf Grey matter is distributed at the surface of the cerebral hemispheres (cerebral cortex) and of the cerebellum (cerebellar cortex), as well as in the depths of the cerebrum (the thalamus; hypothalamus; subthalamus, basal ganglia – putamen, globus pallidus and nucleus accumbens; as... bb62b559bf

Gray treefrog It is sometimes referred to as the eastern gray treefrog, northern gray treefrog, common gray treefrog, or tetraploid gray treefrog The gray treefrog (*Dryophytes versicolor*) is a species of small arboreal frog in the family Hylidae. The species is native to much of the eastern United States and southeastern Canada. and southeastern Canada bb62b559bf

The native range of the eastern... bb62b559bf

Gray goo The original idea assumed machines were designed to have this capability, while popularizations have assumed that machines might somehow gain this capability by accident. Gray goo (also spelled as grey goo) is a hypothetical global catastrophic scenario involving molecular nanotechnology in which out-of-control self-replicating Gray goo (also spelled as grey goo) is a hypothetical global catastrophic scenario involving molecular nanotechnology in which out-of-control self-replicating machines consume all biomass (and perhaps also everything else) on Earth while building many more of themselves, a scenario that has been called ecophagy bb62b559bf

Grey Grey or gray is an intermediate color between black and white. It is the color of a rain or storm cloud, of ash, and of lead. It is the color of Grey or gray is an intermediate color between black and white. It is a neutral or achromatic color, meaning that it has no chroma. It is a neutral or achromatic color, meaning that it has no chroma bb62b559bf

== Etymology == bb62b559bf == History == bb62b559bf

Grey matter Grey matter is distinguished from white matter in that it contains numerous cell bodies and relatively few myelinated axons, while white matter contains relatively few cell bodies and is composed chiefly of long-range myelinated axons. The colour difference arises mainly from the whiteness of myelin. In living tissue, grey matter actually has a very light grey colour with yellowish or pinkish hues, which come from capillary blood vessels and neuronal cell bodies. Grey matter (gray matter in American English) is a major component of the central nervous system, consisting of neuronal cell bodies, neuropil (dendrites Grey matter (gray matter in American English) is a major component of the central nervous system, consisting

of neuronal cell bodies, neuropil (dendrites and unmyelinated axons), glial cells (astrocytes and oligodendrocytes), synapses, and capillaries
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The grey seal is large and heavy, with individuals from the eastern Atlantic being 1.6–2.3 m (5 ft 3 in – 7 ft 7 in) long and weighing 100–310 kg (220–680 lb), while individuals from the western Atlantic are up to 2.7 m (8 ft 10 in) long, and can reach a weight of as much as 400 kg (880 lb). It is found widely across the northern Atlantic, ranging from the US to Russia, and occasionally as far south as Portugal. It can be divided into two subspecies: the Baltic grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus grypus*), found in the Baltic Sea, and the Atlantic grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus atlantica*), found everywhere else. The largest populations are in Canada and the UK. bb62b559bf

Grey seal In Latin, *Halichoerus grypus* means "hook-nosed sea pig". It is also known as the horsehead seal, owing to its large head. The grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*), or gray seal in the United States, is a large seal of the family Phocidae, which are commonly referred to as "true seals" or "earless seals". The only species classified in the genus *Halichoerus*, it is found on both shores of the North Atlantic Ocean bb62b559bf

== Structure == bb62b559bf Many different recipes of Payne's grey... bb62b559bf

Grey partridge Trust Grey Partridge "Grey partridge media". Internet Bird Collection. Gray Partridge Species Account – Cornell Lab of Ornithology Ageing and sexing bb62b559bf

Gray horses appear in many breeds, though the color is most commonly seen... bb62b559bf == Etymology == bb62b559bf == Description ==
bb62b559bf The first recorded use of "Payne's grey" as a colour name in English was in 1835. bb62b559bf As the specific name *versicolor* implies, the gray treefrog is variable in color. This ability to vary its color provides it with the ability to camouflage itself from gray to green or brown, depending on the environment around it. *Dryophytes versicolor* can change from nearly black to nearly white. It changes color at a slower rate than a chameleon. A unique aspect of the appearance of the gray treefrog is that its legs feature a dark band-like pattern which then contrast sharply with the black-marked bright yellow or orange under the sides of its legs and arms. Dead gray treefrogs and ones in unnatural surroundings are predominantly gray. The female does not call; however, the male does call. The female gray treefrog is usually larger than its male counterpart... bb62b559bf The distinction between grey and gray spellings in usual Commonwealth and American English respectively developed... bb62b559bf

Payne's grey The colour is named after William Payne, who painted watercolours in the late 18th century, who most likely developed the colour while trying to produce a mixer that was less intense than black. Payne's grey was deemed an obsolete term in the early 19th century, but is still used by artists today. Payne's grey is a dark blue-grey colour used in painting. Originally a mixture of iron blue (Prussian blue), yellow ochre and crimson lake, Payne's grey now is often a mixture of blue (ultramarine, phthalocyanine, or indigo) and black, or of ultramarine and burnt sienna. Originally a

mixture of iron blue (Prussian blue), yellow ochre and crimson lake, Payne's grey now Payne's grey is a dark blue-grey colour used in painting

Payne's grey was created by the watercolourist William Payne in the late 18th century. Little is known about Payne's life, and the origins of the colour are equally as unknown. However, theories suggest that Payne made the colour in the attempts to find a replacement for black when he taught watercolour, since black was the traditional mixer. The term gray goo was coined by nanotechnology pioneer K. Eric Drexler in his 1986 book Engines of Creation. In 2004, he stated "I wish I had never used the term 'gray goo'," arguing that it had inspired public fears that interfered with research on more conventional, non-self replicating nanotechnology. Engines of Creation mentions "gray goo" as a thought experiment in two paragraphs and a note, while the popularized idea of gray goo was first publicized in a mass-circulation magazine, Omni, in November 1986.

The normalized colour coordinates for Payne's grey are identical to dark electric blue, which was formalized as a colour in the ISCC-NBS system in 1955. In Europe, *Sciurus carolinensis* is included (since 2016) in the list of Invasive Alien Species of Union concern (the Union list). This implies that this species cannot be imported, bred, transported, commercialized, or intentionally released into the environment in the whole of the European Union. In Europe and North America, surveys show that grey is the color most commonly associated with neutrality, conformity, boredom, uncertainty, old age, indifference, and humility. Only one percent of respondents chose it as their favorite color.

Eastern gray squirrel The eastern gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), spelled as grey squirrel outside of the United States, is a species of tree squirrel in the genus *Sciurus*. The eastern gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), spelled as grey squirrel outside of the United States, is a species of tree squirrel in the genus *Sciurus*. It is native to eastern North America, where it is the most prodigious and ecologically essential natural forest regenerator. Widely introduced to certain places around the world, the eastern gray squirrel in Europe, in particular, is regarded as an invasive species

It is sometimes referred to as the eastern gray treefrog, northern gray treefrog, common gray treefrog, or tetraploid gray treefrog to distinguish it from its more southern, genetically distinct relative, Cope's gray treefrog.

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