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EUGENIX CLIMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF SUBCLIMATIC ETHNIC TRIBAL SPECIES OF HOMO SAPIENS ORIGINALIS

CLIMATIC ORIGIN OF ALL HUMAN SPECIES

What comes to your mind when you hear the term race?
How many human races are you familiar with?
What criteria were adopted to classify people into different races?
How did different human races develop according to science?
Are there some advantages of studying racial differences?
How can we classify races based on today science?
What race do you classify yourself in to?

THESE ARE SOME OF THE QUESTIONS WHICH INTEREST NOT ONLY EXPERTS

The main aim of this study is to classify humankind into races according to human groups similarities to understand human variations in accordance with their climatographic distributions and climatic predispositions. This is done in the lines of similar studies conducted on animals by biologists and naturalists. Many scholars believe that classically defined races do not appear from an unprejudiced description of human variation.

I personally believe that classification of all humans by the visible climatic traits as they appear is important in human species preservation especially now due to overwhelming evidence that biological differences due to climatic metamorphoses of early homo sapiens make humans a distinct group that only survive within individual groups as exogenous procreations of various group leads to biological complications carried by mixture of climatic traits from separate climatic groups.

INTRODUCTION

The study of human species differences is important for a variety of reasons:

1. It provides us with many characteristics of human groups indicating ancient and prehistoric relationships among different humans from ancient and prehistoric times.

2. Human species differences are examples of precise biological human species metamorphic changes in the various climatic environments that help to understand human evolution and human evolutionary abilities within those distinct environments.

3. The association of the human species traits with certain medical diseases and problems and the association of the certain diseases and medical problems developed by the relation of various climatically different human species too close coexistence is crucially important.

The study of human variation and the concept of race have posed a challenge to anthropologists and scientists in general. In modern times, scientists were aware of the need for objectivity and the importance of physical characteristics and measurements to study and classify animals and humans so as to understand forces and factors underlying biological variations.

EARLY CLASSIFICATION

Early racial classifications were given by: Linnaeus (1735), Bufon (1749), Blumenbach (1781) and Cuvier (1790). Linnaeus dealt with a classification of human diversity by using subspecies which he called human varieties: America, (Reddish), European (White), Asiatic (Yellow), Negro (Black).

Blumenbach had a passion for the natural sciences, including anatomy and the variations of the human race. He made a collection of biological and ethnographic objects and articles, incorporating basic differences in skin pigmentation and hair colour depending on facial features, shape of teeth, and skull morphology to identify five human races consisting of Caucasian, Malaysian, Ethiopian, American, and Mongolian. Though this classification was revised by later scientists, it laid strong foundation for undertaking studies of human variations.

These early classifications, later called races, were determined by comparisons of skin colour, face form and skull shape. None of the previous classifications placed emphasis on climatic differences and morphological differences resulted from procreation between climatical distinct groups of humans including all medical issues resulting from those types of human species breeding.

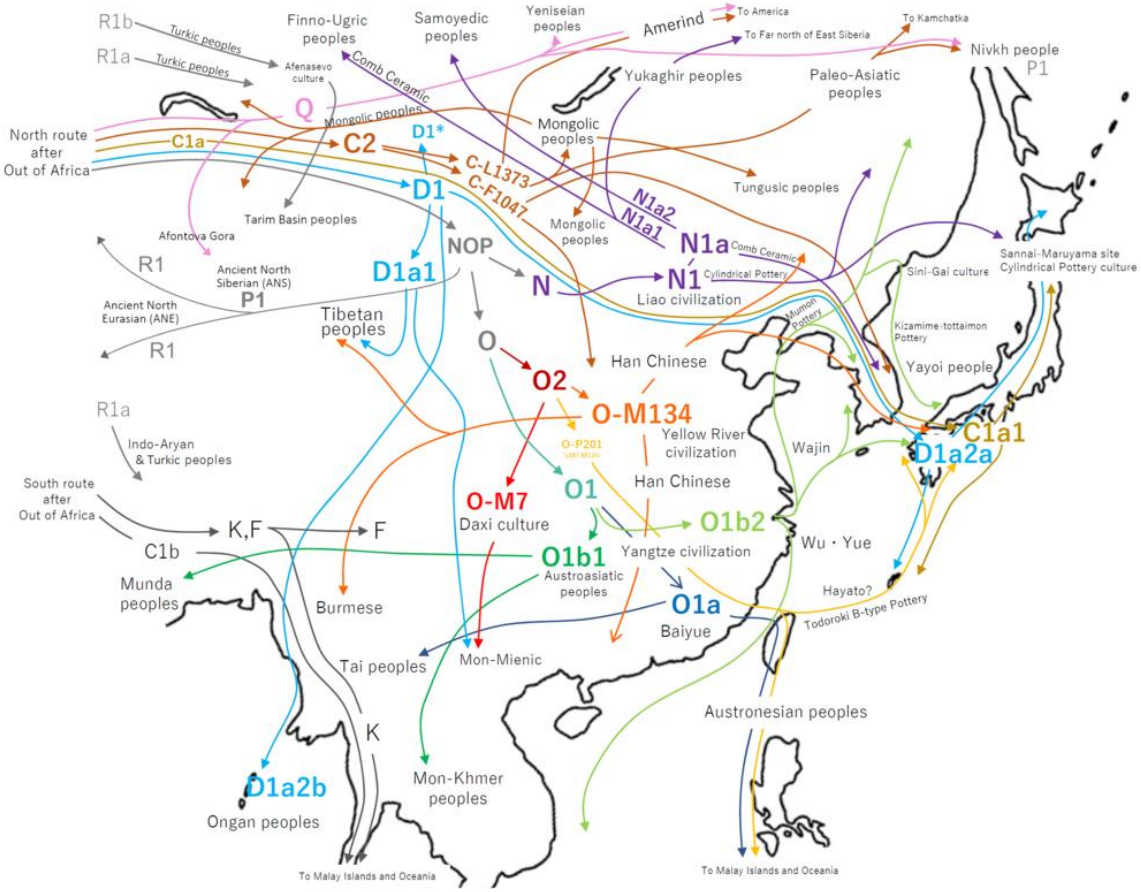
HUMANS ARE A POLYTYPIC SPECIES

Monotypic species is a type of species with its members belonging to a single subspecies displaying at least one of the following properties:

1) All members of the species are similar and cannot be subdivided biologically into distinct subcategories;
2) The individuals may vary considerably but the variation is essentially random and genetically meaningless;
3) The noticeable variations among individuals follow a pattern, with no clear dividing lines among separate groups.

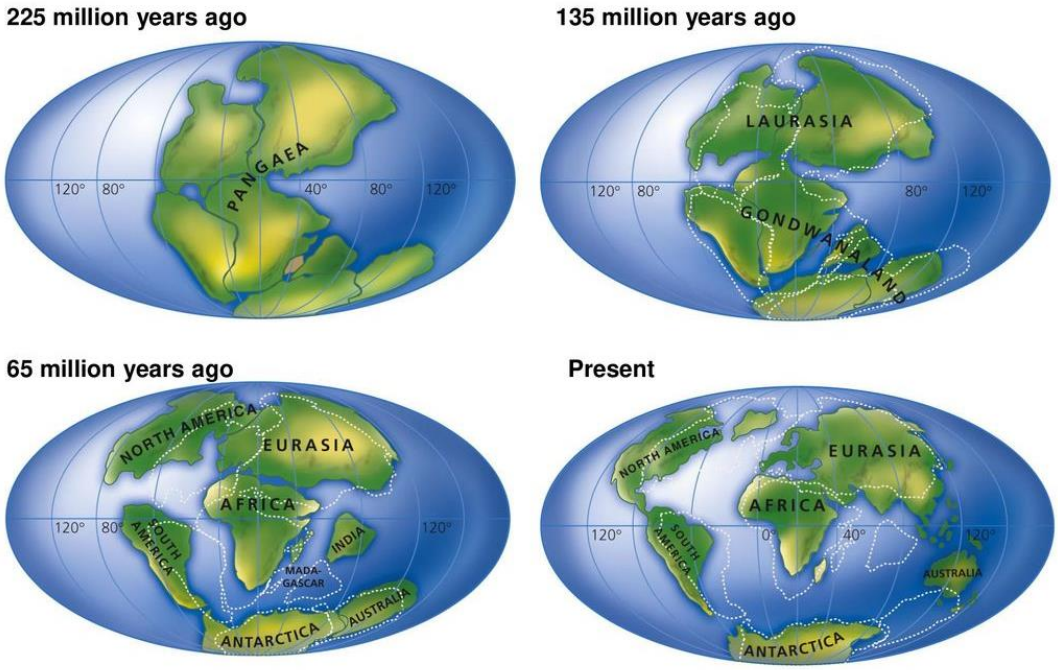
On the contrary, a polytypic species has two or more subspecies. These are separate populations that are more genetically different from one another and reproductively isolated; gene flow between these populations is much reduced leading to genetic differentiation. Thus, it is assumed that humans are not a monotypic species, because the third clause/property is explainable on the basis of hybridization due to human migrations. Anthropologists have considered humans a polytypic species on the basis of morphology.

The Origin of Humans Geographical and Anthropological Differentiation.

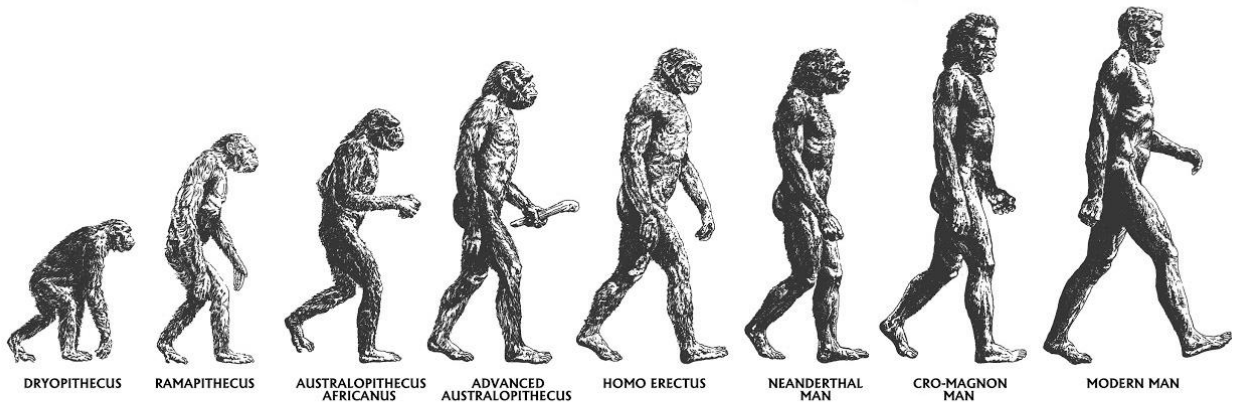


In lieu of today's facts it is wrong to believed that homo sapiens migrated out of Africa from high UV light intensity and high temperatures to areas where UV light intensity is lower and the temperatures are cooler like it is in Asia and Europe and by lost their African melanisation of the skin, hair and eyes becoming a light skinned human species with variations of blonde hair and rainbowed colored eyes. Below presented graphical representation of wrong theory of human kind early origin and migration taken from wikipedia.com picture above shows seven branches of haplogroups with a description that they had migrated out of Africa as showed on the left side of picture above.

Human evolution and their morphological changes are the results of more than just a few hundred thousand years of human migration and population bottlenecks. Anthropological analysis of diverse groups of humans all over the world tells me that modern humans evolution arose from continent that is neither in existence due to constant magnetic reformation that make all continental plates move and change shape neither identifiable due to ever present changes in natural environment and climate like presented on the picture below.



Taking to consideration anthropological differences in humans all over the world displayed their different climatic qualities and limitations that are indigenous only to their native natural climate prove that popular theory of "African Origin of All Human Species" must be abolished in lieu of theory of "Neutral Climate Origin of All Human Species" due to several anthropological and biological evidence that point to this new theory of common neutral climate origin of all human species.



The Origin of Human Eye Colors and Shapes Variations.

Starting with the easiest to understand evidence the evolution of human eye color we have to observe that the most common eye colors in Africa are warm, in Europe are cold, and in Asia are mostly Black. As the picture below suggests all human species eyes had been originally black in color and had absolutely no visible color changes on the orbital and radial planes of its front portion responsible for the opening and the closure of the eyes pupils and due to different type of climates for different periods of time the early humans had inhabited resulted in their present physical appearance had developed with it individual climatic dispositions and limitations.

It is never been observed that human eyes of any color as visible on the picture below thru any kind of migration had changed its color from rainbow color to natural black color but absolutely one

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hundred percent of evidence showed in picture below point that all humans with natural black colored eye do develop orbital discoloration in time that is natural and common to the climate to which the migrate into that further their climatic change to the point in which those humans have visible radial changes on the entire surface of the eye not just on the orbital portion transform those humans from *Homo Sapiens Originalis* into *Homo Sapiens Climaticus* a type of human sub specie that we had become and still becoming.

Based on the science not available more than hundred years ago and on the evidence such as anthropological images above it can be established that warm eye colors develop due to multigenerational inhabitation of variety of climates high in ultraviolet radiation places genetic emphases mainly on photoprotection having to sacrifice balanced phototoxic abilities that were evolutionarily basal in the *Homo Sapiens Originalis*.

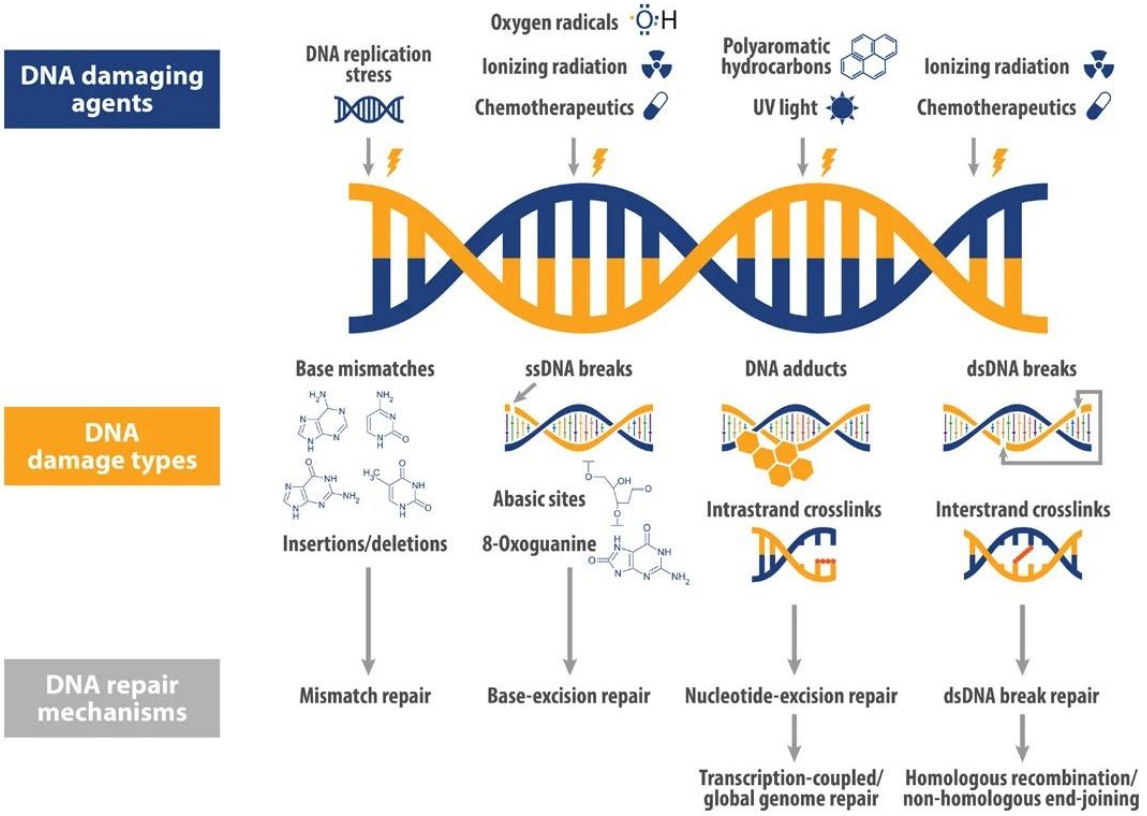
The humans eye color changes in the various cold climates are developed differently due to different type of radiation present in the colder climates. Based on today available scientific evidence relating to radiation types and how it acts within human body the cold colors in the eyes presented in the anthropological images above have develop due to multigenerational inhabitation of variety of cold climates high in ionizing radiation that besides the appearance of cold colors within human eyes it makes human body lose its photoprotective abilities and photoprotective tissue structures evident by the radial and orbital deficiencies that could not have been present in the evolutionarily basal *Homo Sapiens Originalis* as the climate caused body changes are destructive to our climate evolved and dependant nature.

That further suggests that evolution can only take place within an evolutionary able climatic environment like with an evolution and growth of plants, fungi and other organisms that require less from the environment than our original *Homo Sapiens Originalis* that we no longer resemble. Early human migration what I like to call it as a joke unhealthy racism left us anthropologically visible and medically sensible scars that only further our basic medical understanding and needs. The climate changes have touched all humans all over the world as it is visible in the anthropological images presented above in the form of orbital changes in the eye of the human having still natural black colored eyes for the most parts as the evolutionarily basal *Homo Sapiens Originalis.*

The Origin of Natural Human Hair and Skin Variations.

The most visible characteristic of all human species is skin colour and has been extensively used as a racial characterisation. Skin colour determines the amount of skin pigments like melanin, melanoid, carotene and factors like haemoglobin, oxyhaemoglobin and optic effect due to scattering. The amount of melanin present is the major factor for the colour of skin, hair and eye, produced by specialised cells called melanocytes. In skin, after formation, most of the melanocytes come to rest in the germinative layer of the epidermis where they form melanin and distribute to the numerous cells around them. Spectrophotometry technique is used as an accurate measurement of reflected skin colour. One can use colour charts available with paint companies and dyers for subjective skin colour determination.

In humans, scalp hairs are generally shed every two to four years, while body hairs are shed more frequently. The number of scalp hairs averages 100,000 150,000. Hair grows about half an inch (13 mm) per month, but not all areas of the head will necessarily grow hair to the same final length. The story of human hair and skin is parallel to the story of the development of the human eye colors. Taking in to considerations all available today studies of human hair and human skin suggest that that destructive nature of cosmic radiation affects human skin and the human hair proportionally as the human hair adequately resembles skin evolutionary and climatic state and by its abilities.



Going back to notice that human subspecies with least deteriorated natural black color eyes have black color body hair and humans that have been living multigenerational in ultraviolet exposed climate having developed warm color eyes have also all black body hair. On the other hand, body

hair color of remaining groups of humans who had acclimatized into cold climate and physically developed cold colored eyes due to ionizing radiation have blondic body hair in range from brightest white hair thru several variations of blondic yellow hair to very dark blondic hair. The color changes of hair are dependent on ionizing radiation level and exposure time that blondic tribal groups have been exposed to in the process of acclimatization in the cold climates.

The skin follows similar pattern the more and the longer the exposure to the ultraviolet radiation the darker the skin and lesser phototoxic abilities that make developed photoprotection permanent even in phototoxic environment. Human dermatological changes in radiation environments that preserve the natural black color eyes are safer for the skin and skins photoprotective and phototoxic abilities. The longer the exposure to the ionizing radiation presents in the cold climates the lesser the photoprotective skin abilities that makes living in high ultraviolet radiation possible for long periods of time during its highest levels.

Human Sub Species Hair, Skin and Eyes Mutations.

The origin of the varieties of red hairs and brown hairs are not developed due to climatic changes but thru a mutation that takes place thru reproductive breeding between people that are not of same hair color one side having a black hair and the other side having any shade of blond hair. The resulted varieties of red and brown color hair are not predictable as they are complex mechanisms responsible for the reproduction. Cross hair breeding between persons of black hair and blonde hair can also result in presence of various hair colors in various parts of the body. The risk of not having uniform skin and hair on all body surfaces can disfunction the skin ability to function properly. Not all skin functions are related to protection from the sun but also function as means of sexual communication. Chronic itches of the skin are common in persons having different types of hair both natural and mutated in color on different parts of the body.

Having different hair variations that are a result of procreation between persons of different climatic sub specie can also result in hair skin brain communication dysfunction. Different hair and skin on different body parts are programmed to have different biochemical needs but since are joined in to

one organ of the body communicate within one central nervous system that cannot deliver two and more types of neuro-biochemical solutions to different body parts that have different skin and hair type but have to use one blood stream that might cause brain conflicts and inabilities to deliver ordered and scheduled required different amounts and types of neuro-biochemicals like melatonin to every part of body and even every organ causing insomnia and hypersomnia.

Breeding of humans climatically different sub species of black hair and blond hair having naturally different color of the eyes can result in the changed eye color and its functional abilities. The eyes can change fully and or partially on both sides and can also change fully and or partially on one side of the two-sided optical organ. Visible differences in the eyes presents itself with an unsymmetrical and unsystematic colored tissue presence that is known as heterochromia. Heterochromia is understudied condition that can result in eyes cellular function problems causing problems with light sensations, pupil muscle controls, vision problems and learning difficulties. Another even more serious genetic condition that can occur in cross tribal procreation is heterotriachia a condition in human dermis that presents itself with having different hair colors on different parts of body and or same parts of body that in theory disrupts normal *homotriachial* dermis to neural processes by

inability to process very individual needs of such a variety of hair and their underlying individual dermis cells and dermis processes that are not limited to neuro-chemical hormonal communications within the dermis to brain and from brain to dermis.

ETYMOLOGY OF WORD RACE AND WORDS IRIS & ORIS

The term, "race" in current biology has several meanings. Today some biologists still use the word race to refer to kinds or strains of animals, and more often, of plants. Historically, there have been biological definitions of races. By the nineteenth century, western biologists separated human beings into various racial classifications under the assumption that there were distinct biological differences between them, similar to the differences between species or subspecies. As a biological term, race denotes a subspecies consisting of a more or less distinct population with anatomical traits that distinguish it clearly from other races.

Sewall Wright (1978) suggested that human populations that have inhabited separate parts of the world should be considered as different subspecies. However, it is customary to use the term race rather than subspecies for the major subdivisions of the human species as well as for minor ones. It has been argued that it does not require a trained anthropologist to classify an array of Europeans, West Africans and Japanese with 100% accuracy by morphological features like skin colour, and type of hair despite much variability within each of these groups that every individual can be distinguished from every other.

This typological approach to race was popular in the 19th Century and the first half of the 20th Century. The review of papers published in a renowned physical anthropology journal, reveal that 78 percent of the articles in the 1931 Journal of Physical Anthropology employed bio-racial paradigm, but in later years only 36 percent did so in 1965, and just 28 percent did in 1996. This only shows that emphasis of physical anthropologists changed from typological approach to studies related with the mechanisms and causes that caused human biological diversity.

Boyd (1950) defined race as a population which differs from other populations with regard to the frequency of one or more of the genes it possesses. Garn (1960) defines it as a breeding population, partially isolated reproductively from other breeding populations. Mayr (1969) defined race as, "a subspecies is an aggregate of phenotypically similar populations of a species, inhabiting a geographic subdivision and differing taxonomically from other populations of the species."

According to Dobzhansky (1970) races are "genetically distinct Mendelian populations. They are neither individuals nor particular genotypes, who differ genetically among themselves." Vogel and Motulsky (1986) define race as a large population of individuals who have a significant fraction of genes in common and can be distinguished from other races by their common gene pool. According to Templeton (1998), a subspecies (race) is a "distinct evolutionary lineage within a species, genetically differentiated due to barriers from genetic exchange that have persisted for long periods of time.

I also agree that term race should not be used as classification word to climatically different subspecies of *Homo Sapiens Originalis.* Term "race" is in my opinion associated to close with violence and race like behaviors that is sporadically of Olympic value. Word race comes from

words “ra se” meaning taking for yourself something of value words “ra and se” are of protoslavic origin. Words “se” is commonly used in polish language to describe action directed at self, at own person. Word ‘ra” is common to use for any object and occurrence that is “ra” related eg. radiation from the sun; radium a radioactive element; natural a word that describes all sun formed organic life forms developed by the presence of the light, also related to word “ra” once used in reference to God of sun in the ancient Africa.

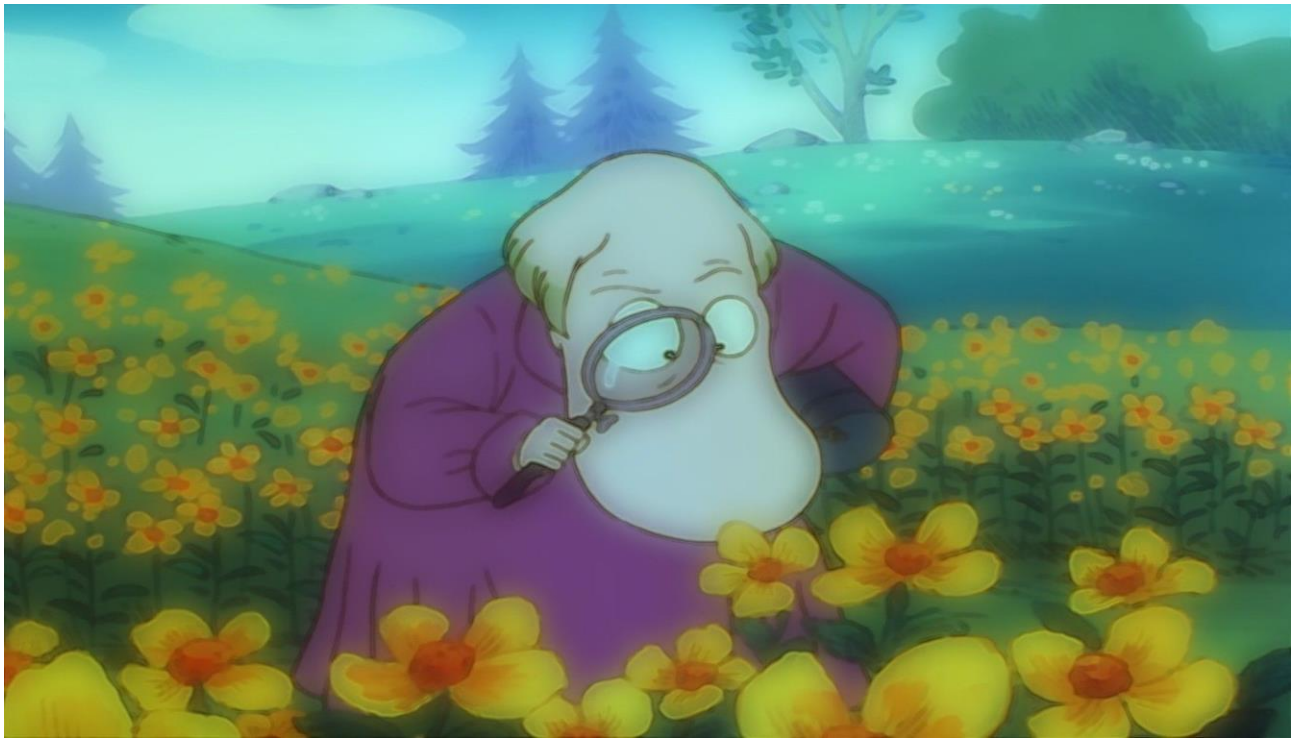
To add meaning to this paper it would be beneficial to add etymology of words “iris” and “oris”. Those words are commonly known to come also from Egypt but are strongly present in modern Slavic langue. Word “Iris” does refer in Slavic language in general to the colored part of the front of the eye. Word “ris” in the Slavic language refers to any type of scratch on surface an in words “Iris” refers to radial scratch like lines of the eye that are aligned with underlying radial muscles. Word Oris is not commonly used to define anything from the ancient times however, it should be used as it really means to define eyes that have orbital discoloration on the outsides as those types of discoloration as showed in the pictures above form an Oris so it would be appropriate to distinguish them from Iris eyes.

MORPHOLOGICAL CRITERIA OF SUBSPECIES CLASSIFICATION

Humans are often defined by easily observable physical traits like skin and hair colour, hair form, characteristic features of nose, eyes, lips and face. In the beginning, only this criterion was used for the purpose of human taxonomy. The morphological traits have polygenic inheritance, where genotype-phenotype relationships are not clearly known. It is believed that these characters are adaptive in nature, and that is a fundamental criticism used against these traits to measure genetic distance between human populations, however it was forgotten that Linnaeus was not concern with genotype-phenotype relationship as even today genetic biologists have developed their own classification that is completely not relevant to the purpose of classification of all living and extinct species.

Oliver and Howells (1957) emphasised the use of metric traits and morphological averages as an exploratory device in human taxonomy. The morphological traits fall into two major categories: Somatoscopic traits, which do not easily lend themselves to exact measurement and based on visual observation alone and Anthropometric traits, which can be exactly measured based on standardized methods, like stature, head length, head breadth and other body measurements. In my opinion Somatoscopic and Anthropometric traits do not fall into categories used by the Linnaeus.

Oliver and Howells emphasis is a path that leads to more complex processes that are secondary in human evolution and can be present in every group of subspecies leaving us with the most obvious characteristics that unique in all natural subspecies that are climatic characteristics of the all-human subspecies derived from different climates appearing in a form of various hair, eye and skin colors. And since we had defined based on what climatic factors those changes take place, we can start our classification of human species with those climatically unique characteristics as showed below.



Home Sapiens

Homo Sapiens Originalis

Name *Orignalis* does not have to be strictly used in association but will help to describe when it comes to a time period we refer to when we use name *Homo Sapiens* in association with future writings, theories, descriptions of evolutionary and genetic deterioration and restorative processes of human sub species. I also think another easy to understand and terms can be substitutive to term *Originalis* for example *Algenus* that can refer to any species possessing assumptive all genes before any environmental climatic changes begun affecting any original top evolutionary specie physical appearance.

Homo Sapiens Aquaticus

Name *Aquaticus* should be used because this Homo Sapiens has preserved some climatic integrity by inhabitation of environments that besides mild ultraviolet radiation are very wet, damp, moist and where rains frequently. The *Aquaticus* preserved most of the original physical traits of the *Originalis such as* Black Hair. Black Oris Eyes, Neutral and visible responsive and protective dermis, however they are not as some believe biologically superior or poses universal genes. Phenotype and phototype of *Homo Sapiens Originalis* was most likely not affected and dependant on aquatic environment as today is *Homo Sapiens Aquaticus.*

Homo Sapiens Rafalticus

Name *Rafalticus* should be used because this sub species has developed all most of the physical traits due to multigenerational ultraviolet exposure that changed this sub specie Oris eye color from black to variety of warm colors depending where specific tribe of the *Rafalticus* sub specie has lived in terms of ultraviolet exposure and secondary climatic factors. The hair of this sub specie is black as hair of the Aquaticus sub species as ultraviolet does support melanin production in opposite to ionizing radiation to which are exposed tribes of *Arcleticus* sub species. The phototype of dermis of the *Rafalticus* sub species varies based on the amount of

ultraviolet radiation the tribal groups have received and the time of individual tribal groups inhabitation of specific amount of ultraviolet. The phototype of dermis of the *Rafalticus* sub species can be very dark, medium, light but also can have very little tan especially if persons that have a variable light to dark phototype of skin migrated to the Arctic or sub Arctic due to various reasons, it is however a dangerous type of migration as it can diminish climatogenic abilities of non-migratory Rafaltic tribes that can cause a "rapid gene shredding", which is a loss of natural phenotype and phototype climatic abilities in further generations that is resembled by the loss of black hair color to lighter hair color. Loss of Oris to Iris can also occur.

Homo Sapiens Arcleticus (Polarticus)

Name *Arcleticus* and its shorter name *Arcticus* to classify tribal groups of this sub specie can be used because this sub specie had naturally developed blonde hair with cold iris colors by the inhabitations of the Arctic region. Term *Polarticus* is also correct as some forms of the ionizing radiation also knows as LET radiation and HZE radiation are highest in the Polar regions. *Arcleticus* has developed most of the phototoxic traits that allow proper climatic dwelling disabling photoprotective abilities and by developed specific physical anthropological characteristics such as variations of blond hair from arctic white thru variations of yellow blonds. The Iris eye colors in natural *Arcletius* sub species are always cold such as greens, blues, violet, grays and whites of those some might be extinct. Variations in each color group are most likely to developed as the climatic region of the Arctic territory is large so the possibility to variate colors of the Irises in theory parallel with variations of hair and skin tone. Individual more natural native individual and groups of *Arcleticus* sub species can be identified and should be protected.

Above three distinct groups of *Homo Sapiens Originalis* can be divided further in to tribes of subspecies that can be much needed in biological and medical studies and statistics of subspecies and subspecies tribal groups variety of medical conditions especially related climate decay and exotriabal procreation. Further tribal groups of human sub specie variate either in hair and eye color

in the Arcleticus subspecies and only eye color in the Rafalticus sub species. Further division and classification of all subspecies within those three types of climatic subspecies and various tribal groups of those individual subspecies can be accomplished. Classification of human subspecies inbreeded in between those three subspecies is also possible in contrary to in breaded subspecies medical problems that might take centuries to classify and understand.

Based on the present state of those Blondic tribes of *Homo Sapiens Arcleticus* we can distinguish that each one of those tribal group had at least on different color of the Iris that naturally has developed with the three main hair colors. Listed below are most natural tribal and sub tribal groups of *Homo Sapiens Arcleticus* a sub specie of *Homo Sapiens Originalis.* Have to remember that natural tribal and sub tribal groups are *homotriachial* and *homochromial* meaning that all the tribal groups have one homogenous hair color and all the sub tribal groups have one homogenous iris/oris color. Since natural tribal morphogenesis is entirely based on type, time and level of climatic radiation terms such as *minimus, midimus* and *maximus* can be used to determine slightly and more different hair shades of specific tribes and each one of those tribes can place a range of physical and cellular measures to place individuals within those more precise groups when such do exist.

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The *Arcticus Blancus* naturally has hair of pure white color on the entire body due to LET radiation and extremely low amounts of UV probably due to constant cloudy weather in the Arctic regions and lack of sun light for several months out of the year due to the tilt of the planet. Based on the availability of anthropological evidence on the internet and observable facts that eyes are faster to resemble signs of effects of LET radiations I assume that natural tribal groups of *Arcticus Blancus* had to acquire at some point irises that have no melanin like their hair that would result in white color irises that can be named *Irus Blancus* but it is probably more likely that

the remaining sub tribal groups of this tribal group have gray irises *Irus Cinereus* and other sub tribal groups have blue irises *Irus Carelueus.* Other variations of sub tribal iris colors within tribal group of *Arcticus Blancus* are also possible and if ever found should be added to the classification of tribal and sub tribal groups of *Arcleticus* sub specie. Arcticus Blancus hair and skin is very close in color to the people who are born of mixed tribes and have condition called Albino, however Arcticus Blancus tribes are natural tribes that have been in the Arctic region longer than any other tribes and do not have any medical issues that are being associated with the Albino condition. Arcticus Blancus do not have any issues with the eyes but are more prone to the skin cancer and some other high UV related conditions due to higher natural phototoxic makeup of their dermis cells.

(Specie) Homo Sapiens Originalis

(Sub Specie) Homo Sapiens Arcleticus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blancus

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blancus Irus Blancus (white)**

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blancus Irus Cinereus (gray)**

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blancus Irus Carelueus (blue)**

**Iris colors approximated based on presence of physical traits of living Homo Sapiens Arcleticus tribes and subtribes found pictures.*

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The *Arcticus Blondus* is more present then near extinct *Arcticus Blancus* the most identifiable features of those groups of varying tribes that have different Iris colors are their common bright blond hair. It is not possible at this point in science and classification to specify exact chromomeric range that places specific blond hair within that subspecies tribes however it can be observed that natural tribes and sub tribes of the *Arcticus Blondus* have natural hair from bright lemon to medium lemon with uniform hair colors from the roots to the ends of the hair. Color variations are based on the amount of exposure to the LET radiations thru out their inhabitancy of Arctic and Sub Arctic regions. It is very possible that *Arcticus Blondus* tribes have never developed white irises like the *Arcticus Blancus Irus Blancus* as the natural hair of all Arcticus Blondus tribal groups have pigmented hair so the eye irises would naturally be also pigmented and in result other than white. However, that is just a theory as it is today impossible to determine the parallelity of phototoxic LET radiation effects on different organs. The below list of most common sub tribal groups of *Arcticus Blondus* tribal group.

(Specie) Homo Sapiens Originalis

(Sub Specie) Homo Sapiens Arcleticus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blancus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blondus

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blondus Irus Cinereus (gray)**

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blondus Irus Carelueus (blue)**

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blondus Irus Purpureus (purple)**

**Iris colors approximated based on presence of physical traits of living Homo Sapiens Arcleticus tribes and subtribes.*

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The origin of the *Arcticus Blendus* tribal group is far more complex than that of the *Arcticus Blancus* and *Arcticus Blondus* as there are some many color variations it is hard to determine which hair color variations are natural and which color variations are blended from procreations of ultra dark blondic hair with minimal LET radiation with the blondic tribal groups. The reason to believe that is that there are over seven different main hair variations that can be distinguish in large populations but often just one common iris color across all those groups that raises a question whether any of the *Arcticus Blendus* tribes are natural at all as it is common to see blend hair in births from Blondus and Blundus relationships. Per present evidence all tribal and sub tribal groups that have blended hair darker than *Arcticus Blondus* and lighter than *Arcticus Blundus* can be left in that tribal group until further evidence is present that would extract any natural members of *Arcticus Blendus* as own tribal and sub tribal groups.

(Specie) Homo Sapiens Originalis

(Sub Specie) Homo Sapiens Arcleticus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blancus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blondus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blendus

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blendus Irus Blancus (white)**

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blendus Irus Cinereus (gray)**

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blendus Irus Carelueus (blue)**

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blendus Irus Purpureus (purple)**

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blendus Irus Viridis (green)**

**Iris colors approximated based on presence of physical traits of living Homo Sapiens Arcleticus tribes and subtribes.*

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The final tribal groups that must be addressed are the tribal groups of the *Arcticus Blundus.* This one tribal group is characterized by very dark hair near black in color even in close proximity that had theoretically lived for quite some time in very minimal LET radiation but far away from UV radiation to have developed an off black color and with it most likely very dark colors of Arctic irises possibly dark purple *(Obscurus Purpureus)*, dark blue *(Obscurus Carelueus)* and dark green *(Obscurus Viridis)*. It is in theory a tribal group that by its frequent procreative relationships with the tribal and sub tribal groups of *Arcticus Blancus and Arcticus Blondus* produced several tribal and sub tribal groups of the *Arcticus Blendus* creating a blond hair variation from medium blonde to dark blonde from its ultra dark LET exposed hair and eyes. Due to those hair variations that emerge from those types of relationships we should further specify the hair type for the *Arcticus Blondus* and *Arcticus Blendus* as *Minimus, Midimus and Maximus* to further specify shades within each tribal and sub tribal groups we study and classify as mention originally on the present state of Blondic tribes however it is not necessary unless it's used for specific life affecting need or Latin-based genealogy.

(Specie) Homo Sapiens Originalis

(Sub Specie) Homo Sapiens Arcleticus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blancus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blondus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blondus Minimus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blondus Midimus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blondus Maximus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blendus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blendus Minimus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blendus Midimus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blendus Maximus

(Tribal Group) Arcticus Blundus

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blundus Irus Carelueus Obscurus (dark blue)**

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blundus Irus Purpureus Obscurus (dark purple)**

*(Sub Tribal Group) Arcticus Blundus Irus Viridis Obscurus (dark green)**

**Iris colors approximated based on presence of physical traits of living Homo Sapiens Arcleticus tribes and subtribes.*

Theoretical study of genetic cell melanin types and their levels and other unique cellular characteristics could help with classification of color types and color shades of hair to specific colors and shades of irises and orises. For all *Homo Sapiens Arcleticus* tribal and sub tribal groups above listed attached iris colors (*) might not be accurate to all specific hair types and shades as all iris and oris colors and their shades had most likely developed at specific LET climate strength and time. The *Homo Sapiens Arcleticus* tribal and sub tribal groups naturally developed different colors and shades of irises are unique, specific and corresponding to their naturally developed unique hair colors. That mechanism in theory is closely linked. Unknown number of *Homo Sapiens Arcleticus* population currently lived have most likely not their naturally corresponding iris color and or iris shade or both as procreation among different tribes and sub tribes of *H. S. Arcleticus* is very common and present for thousands of years in their natural territories above the 45 degree north geographic latitude 360 degrees around the globe exposing those tribes and subtribes historically to LET ionizing radiation at different levels in different LET sub climates. That also changes in time for the last few hundreds of thousands to few millions of years do magnetic changes. Specific rate of deterioration under laboratory condition is unknow to me at this point. Hopefully future will bring possibilists to test inner eye and iris/oris cells to test whether they match to person hair and skin as far as melanin types and levels on microscopic level to use those findings to approximate natural hair types and shades to natural iris-oris colors and shades as well as their ranges.

I had also developed a classification for all natural tribes of the *Homo Sapiens Arcleticus* and tribes of other hair not naturally developed by the long and distant climatic changes but close procreative relationships between *Arctic* tribal and sub tribal groups of *H.S. Arcleticus*, *Rafaltic* tribal and sub tribal groups of *H. S. Rafalticus* and *Aquatic* tribal and sub tribal groups of *H. S. Aquaticus*. Presented classifications can be used for various tribal formations and medical research that is non-Latin based and can be further adjusted as the chromo metric measurements of this sub specie tribal groups hairs and eye irises become available in RGB or other basic types of measurements. I am also including an estimated geographic location of the natural dwellings of all tribal groups if it ever comes to the division of all *Homo Sapiens Arcleticus* tribal and sub tribal groups with Alpha-Numerical Coding that can definitely come handy in the restoration of tribal procreations relationships and sperm and egg donations and search. Classification can serve an important purpose in future of hair and skin science. It is very possible that hair is a crucial organelle of the body beyond today understanding and serves multitudes of purposes in a specific range for specific hair colors that includes: serving a sensing antenna of pressure of touch; sensing antenna of temperature, it is proven that blond hair resist heat from being absorbed; electromagnetic sensing antenna of electromagnetic signal processing in theory in relationship to data obtained from visual, physical and neurobiochemical signals; more to be discovered.

All tribal groups can be classified into irises and orises types, skin and hair climatic preferences and by other anthropologics and anthropometrics. It is also important to mention that Antarctic territory is most appropriate for the H.S. Arcleticus Arcticus Blancus and Arcticus Blondus tribal and sub tribal groups to occupy, dwell and manage. Preservation of natural subspecies as they were at the peak of climatic evolutionary abilities of earth is crucial, so major changes in the Polar regions will have to take place, however they should not diminish but improve Arcticus Blancus and Arcticus Blondus abilities to live better than mixing of hairs and skins, irises and orises that cause tribal sexes imbalance and extinctions that will result in genocide and lack of natural cellular and genetic material for those tribal groups procreation, health and life purposes.

Thank you for reading. I hope some new words and theories help you find more knowledge protect all tribes' genetic inheritance and climate they depend on to resume the evolution. Please report all found spelling errors. I suffer from dysortography most likely due to various disabilities such as *heterochromia* and *heterotriachium*. This new unclassified condition is described in more details in the paper *Eugenix ICD Request for Heterotriachium* that has been written in English and Polish language. Please also read the UN Resolution A/RES/260/III Articles II from b-e to inspire to preserve your ethnic climatic tribal groups and your natural climatic territories.

K Pawlak

D.O.M. of the Piast & Wase
Founder and Board President of
Eugenix ® Simple Stock Corporation
Tribal and Indigenous Ethnic Minority of
Arcticus Blancus (Latin), Blanków (Polish).

Arctic Men Extinction Noticed.
Arctic Magnetic Earth Naturalist
Arctic Magnetic Electric Nuissance.
Antarctic Mass Excavation Nonetheless.

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EUGENIX ® ETHNIC HAIR COLORS CLASSIFICATION

DEVELOPED BY EUGENIX ® P.S.A. FOR THE USE BY
INDIGENOUS HAIR TRIBAL CLIMATIC ETHNICITIES.

A. ARCTICUS ETHNIC HERITAGE COLORS.

0. **(Arcticus Blancus)** Tribe of Ultra White Arctic Blanc Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
   Approximate natural climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 90° N to 62° N.
1. **(Arcticus Blondus)** Tribe of Light Blond Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
   Approximate natural climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 62° N to 51° N.
2. **(Arcticus Blontus)** Tribe of Medium Light Blont Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
   Approximate natural climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 62° N to 51° N.
3. **(Arcticus Blendus)** Tribe of Medium Blend Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
   Approximate natural climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 62° N to 42° N.
4. **(Arcticus Blentus)** Tribe of Medium Dark Blent Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
   Approximate natural climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 62° N to 42° N.
5. **(Arcticus Blundus)** Tribe of Dark Blund Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
   Approximate natural climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 51° N to 42° N.
6. **(Arcticus Bluntus)** Tribe of Ultra Dark Blunt Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
   Approximate natural climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 51° N to 42°N.

B. COARCTICUS ETHNIC HERITAGE COLORS.

0. **(Coarcticus Albus/Albinus)** Reserved for Anthropologic and Genetic studies.
   Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 90° N to 42° N.
1. **(Coarcticus Blodus)** Tribe of Light Blod Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
   Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 62° N to 51° N.
2. **(Coarcticus Blotus)** Tribe of Medium Light Blot Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)

Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 62° N to 51° N.

3. **(Coarcticus Brodus)** Tribe of Medium Brod Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 62° N to 42° N.
4. **(Coarcticus Brotus)** Tribe of Medium Dark Brot Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 62° N to 42° N.
5. **(Coarcticus Burgdus)** Tribe of Dark Burgd Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 51° N to 42° N.
6. **(Coarcticus Burgtus)** Tribe of Ultra Dark Burgt Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 51° N to 42°N.

C. COARCTICUS ETHNIC HERITAGE COLORS.

0. **(Coarcticus Albus/Albinus)** Reserved for Anthropologic and Genetic studies.
Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 90° N to 42° N.
1. **(Coarcticus Burndus)** Tribe of Light Burnd Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 62° N to 51° N.
2. **(Coarcticus Burntus)** Tribe of Medium Light Burnt Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 62° N to 51° N.
3. **(Coarcticus Browndus)** Tribe of Medium Brownd Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 62° N to 42° N.
4. **(Coarcticus Browntus)** Tribe of Medium Dark Brownt Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
Approximate climatic territory based on historical exposure from 62° N to 42° N.
5. **(Coarcticus Brunedus)** Tribe of Dark Bruned Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 51° N to 42° N.
6. **(Coarcticus Brunetus)** Tribe of Ultra Dark Brunet Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
Approximate climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 51° N to 42°N.

D. RAFALTICUS / AQUATICUS ETHNIC HERITAGE COLORS.

0. **(Rafalticus-Aquaticus Albus/Albinus)** Reserved for Anthropologic and Genetic studies.

Approximate natural climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 42° N to 42° S.

7. **(Rafalticus/Aquaticus Blacus)** Tribe of Completely Black Hair. (CMYK-RGB Range TBA)
Approximate natural climatic territory based on hair pigmentation from 42° N to 42° S.

Eugenix ® Ethnic Hair Colors Classification is being developed for various purposes all coming together to support individual climatic hair ethnicities and their hair-based heritage that deserve a recognitions and protection to the full extent of international laws and resolutions already in place for example UN A/61/295 and UN ILO convention C169.

Eugenix thru the development of culture, heritage and science based ethnic hair classification hopes to, lower the amount of racial conflicts that place strain on ethnic minorities of the individual ethnic hair type and color base tribal groups that with rear variations of uniquely developed eye colors and skin phototypes form even smaller sub-tribal groups that deserve a recognition and protection in their indigenous climatic territories as their MVP population number rely on recognition of their association to specific indigenous lands, waters and whole indigenous ecosystem that forms with their habitation a unique co-symbiosed system requiring protection from all forms of racial conflicts and territorial colonism.

Eugenix ® Ethnic Hair Colors Classification can help expand the research in various fields involving ethnic trichology, ethnic dermatology, ethnic pharmacology, ethnic cosmetology, but also ethnic genetic studies and all other studies that serve and protect rights and sustainment of climatic hair groups and their indigenous environment and ecosystem.