

**1: Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal - Wikipedia**

*Modified British System grid, 1 inch to 10 miles map* - *S. Modified British System grid, 1/4 inch to 1 mile map* 9. *Modified British System grid, 1 inch.*

This page details errors in the book , Rodale Books , which in summary include: Misleading links between weather events and climate change: Climate is the average of weather conditions over long time periods; because the climate system is inherently variable, individual weather events are not indicative of trends. Nonetheless, Gore overwhelms the reader with many individual events, claiming this is global warming in action: To address the issue of climate change, all such events must be considered over time. As it turns out, in several cases such analysis refutes any claims of recent trends for example, with regard to floods. In other cases, the scientific community is engaged in much research and debate. Gore claims that there is "an emerging consensus" that hurricane activity is on the upswing due to global warming. The reality is that this is the subject of much debate in the scientific community: Of the various graphs and other data Gore presents, some of it is misrepresented. Gore presents one graph, said to be temperature data derived from ice cores, to support the controversial claim of one research group--Mann et al. The graph is not the ice core data, however, but the Mann et al. The broader claim is questioned by many scientists as well--much research suggests that temperatures around AD were about as warm as today--as well as the methodology used to support such claims. Gore uses another set of ice core data to claim that carbon dioxide concentrations have driven global temperatures for the last , years. He admits the actual relationship is "complicated", which is as close as he comes to admitting the fact that the temperature changes came first, and probably helped drive the carbon dioxide changes. He cites a peak in tornadoes in as further evidence, but this peak came from new technology permitting the counting of more weak tornadoes than ever before; comparison of consistent data shows no trends in tornadoes. Exaggerations about sea level rise: Gore claims that potential melting of ice sheets in Greenland and West Antarctic will force the "evacuation" of millions of people to escape sea level rise of 6 meters 20 feet. This flatly contradicts even the worst-case scenarios described by the scientific community. Most research indicates that such melting, even if it could occur, would take 1, to 5, years; the minimum timescale described by any researcher for such melting is still centuries. Misleading claims about effects of climate change: Gore claims that the emergence of new diseases is related to global warming, but most of the diseases he lists have little or no relationship to climate. Even in the case of malaria, a disease with a stronger link to climate, health experts cite the management of human infrastructure and health systems as far more important factors. In other cases Gore neglects the strong influence of human resource management, as with linking occurrence of wildfires or pest outbreaks to global warming. He also claims global warming is causing a "significant" number of polar bear drownings, based on a report of four drowned polar bears; however, other researchers report the polar bear population is generally unchanged. Melting of glaciers on Mount Kilimanjaro and in Glacier National Park are cited as consequences of global warming, but in both cases these glaciers have been melting since the s, when the Earth emerged from a period of global cooling. Reliance on worst-case scenarios: An underlying problem is that Gore seizes upon worst-case scenarios and presents them as fact--sometimes omitting important qualifiers. Much of the claims about the consequences of future global warming rely on climate models that Gore calls "evermore accurate", but significant questions about the reliability of these models remain, and the effects cited by Gore presume that the worse-case predictions of these models are the correct ones. More generally, climate change should be considered at the regional or local level, where impacts would variously be positive or negative--especially depending on how we choose to respond. Gore consistently discusses the most negative impacts, and even minimizes the possibility of positive change. False claims about scientific views on global warming: Gore asserts that the scientific community is in essentially unanimous agreement with his interpretation of global warming, and dismisses skepticism of global warming as an energy industry conspiracy. Not only are such claims false, they severely misrepresent the very process of science. To add insult to injury, Gore repeatedly impugns the motives of scientists and non-scientists who question his "consensus" on global warming. Rather than confront the scientific facts, he

stereotypes the critics and dismisses them based on imagined motives. Misleading claims about the responsibility of the United States: He makes misleading comparisons of fuel economy standards in the U. He also understates the economic adjustments required to attain the goals he sets. He may indeed have a correct understanding of these issues, but what he communicates serves to perpetuate misconceptions on these subjects. Combined with the low reading level of the text, this tends to convey the lowest expectations of his readers. His portrayal of scientific skepticism regarding global warming is shameful; science requires healthy criticism to progress. The effect of attempts by Gore and others to silence dissent is harmful to scientific understanding as well as its application by society. The effort to use such twisted science to further a political agenda is such a harm. Whatever is meant by "vulnerable", it probably is poorly described as being a consequence of "thinness". Some of that energy warms the Earth and then is re-radiated back into space in the form of infrared waves. Some is reflected; only the absorbed portion heats the Earth. The partial pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> at the surface of Mars is 6. Mars is colder because it is further from the Sun and receives less than half the sunlight the Earth does. An article by Revelle and two coauthors in stated "The scientific base for a greenhouse warming is too uncertain to justify drastic action at this time. Gore instigated a campaign by J. Lancaster to slander the coauthors in ; one coauthor sued for libel and obtained an admission by Lancaster that Revelle had indeed participated in authoring those words Singer, In , that level, measured high above Mauna Loa, was parts per million. This is Mount Kilimanjaro in with its fabled snows and glaciers Young and Hastenrath, , list several potential factors but single out climate changes than occurred in the late s-early s. Even without the current warming blamed by some on humans, the glaciers of Glacier National Park would be disappearing since they have been out of equilibrium with the local environment ever since the end of the Little Ice Age in Losses outpace gains for most, but not all. Even at the regional level, some regions show net gains Dyurgerov and Meier, Dyurgerov and Meier, , conclude that the mass loss of Himalayan glaciers from to was offset by mass gain of Tibetan glaciers with little net loss or gain by Tibetan glaciers since then. Zhao and Moore, , report that Himalayan snow accumulation has been steadily declining since , predating any current climate change. Even if predictions were correct regarding disappearance of these glaciers, such melting would increase river flows in the period of time described by Gore. Specifically, it is a defective reproduction of a figure from a secondary source. The lack of variance before is relatively unique to Mann et al. The actual ice core-based reconstruction by Thompson et al. To support their view, they frequently refer to the Medieval Warm Period. First, a short-term warming that was part of a cyclical variation would be real warming, not illusional; second, "cyclical" does not accurately describe some of the types of natural effects described by the scientific community that could explain modern warming. More to the point, many not all but many "skeptics" believe that warming is now occurring, but simply disagree with Gore on the cause of this warming. By the same token, it should not be necessary for Gore to deny the Medieval Warm Period to assert that warming is occurring today. When there is more CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, the temperature increases because more heat from the Sun is trapped inside There is not a single part of this graph--no fact, date, or number--that is controversial in any way or in dispute by anybody. The reconstructed temperature series is local, not global; similar ice core temperature reconstructions from other locations, while correlated with CO<sub>2</sub> abundances, are not as strongly correlated as these series selected by Gore, possibly suggesting local influences. The claim that this correlation shows that more CO<sub>2</sub> leads to higher temperatures is false: For the composite series shown in this graph, Siegenthaler et al. It is believed that the temperature changes led to changes in the balance between greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and greenhouse gases in locations such as the oceans. Apart from this, atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> does not trap heat such a statement is linked to misunderstanding of the greenhouse effect ; rather, CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases selectively absorb outgoing longwave infrared resulting in a radiative balance at a different global temperature than without the gases. The fact that the data within the graph is basically accepted in the scientific community is a separate issue from the fact that Gore is misinterpreting it. And the bottom right point marks the depth of the last ice age. That short distance--about an inch in the graph--represents the difference, in Chicago, between a nice day and a mile of ice over your head. Imagine what three times that much on the warm side would mean. The ice core-based temperature series has a poor time resolution and does not reflect much larger temperature

variations on timescales of years or decades. And in recent years the rate of increase has been accelerating. The hottest year recorded during this entire period was 1998. These and other similar series are composite averages based on ground-based and sea-based measurements, adjusted and averaged in various ways. Such series cannot absolutely specify the "hottest" year because the precise temperature values are highly dependent on the methodology used to average measurements and the selection of stations to be included in the averages. For example, the GISS series gives the three successively hottest years as 1998, 2002, and 2003. All of these series, however, show much greater warmings in the last three decades than more uniform sampling from satellite-based observations. This post-warming bias may result from local effects such as the urban heat island effect, or from problems with the selection of stations used in the average and the adjustments applied to this data. With such relative extremes so heavily dependent on the particular methodology used, Gore is incorrect to make such an absolute claim without qualification. In the summer of 2003, Europe was hit by a massive heatwave that killed 35,000 people. The French government in particular offered these precise estimates after initially stating that there was no accurate way of measuring deaths from the heat. These death tolls partly reflect the aging population of Europe, but in the case of France have also been attributed to failed government and health care system response to the heat wave. BBC, More generally, despite the anomaly of the European heat wave, more accurate treatment of regional temperatures does not support the claim that regional heat waves are becoming more frequent. Pielke, And in the East, a number of cities set daily temperature records. Note that Gore dismisses local measures of climate on p. 10. Such highs are likely attributable to the urban heat island effect, not to global warming. According to the GISS-compiled temperature series for the lower 48 states, 2002 is tied as the 9th hottest year on record; the hottest years, from hottest to cooler, were 1998, 2002, 2003, tie between 1997, 1996, and 1995, and tie between 1994 and 1993; was a full 0. The actual ocean temperatures are completely consistent with what has been predicted as a result of man-made global warming. But as more such empirical adjustments are applied, the models can be forced to reproduce a particular result without necessarily reproducing the physics correctly. Still, on several points, GCMs continue to fail the basic scientific test of making predictions which are subsequently verified. Pielke,

## 2: Cassini Grid - Wikipedia

*The Cassini Grid was a grid coordinate system used on British military maps during the first half of the twentieth century, particularly during World War I. www.enganchecubano.com referencing consists of square grids drawn on a Cassini projection.*

While the specific chipset used in a GPS watch will impact its accuracy, there are many other factors that come into play. The physical packaging of the chipset, the antenna used, the particular features that are implemented, and the software that interprets the raw data will influence the overall accuracy. Evaluating the devices GPS accuracy on the basis of a single sample does not tell you much. In each run I recorded data on both the and watches, hitting the lap button on both at as close to the same time as is humanly possible. If you were to have evaluated the two watches on the basis of a single run, you would conclude that one is much better than the other. But which device would win would depend on the particular day. The Garmin XT having a bad day. You can see on the upper half of the course where it got a little confused and off track. The Garmin XT on the same run having no problems, and only the standard, expected level of inaccuracy. Again, this track is recorded on the same run as the image to the left. The Garmin XT gets a little confused at the start, and then again around lap. With the later firmware the tracks from the look like the XT. You can see the GPS tracks thin red line are close together and the lap markers yellow diamonds are clustered nicely. By contrast, the has much wider GPS tracks and dispersed lap markers. This cutting of the corners indicates the devices are doing some post-hoc smoothing to try to overcome the GPS errors. The more smoothing they do, the better the accuracy is likely to be in a straight line and the worse it is around corners or twisty courses. In my discussions with engineers working on GPS systems, this type of smoothing is often performed with a Kalman filter. When I tested using software without smoothing I found the measurements were long on my course rather than short, which is almost always the case. The GPS tracks in red showing the tendency to cut the corners on the curves. Often GPS measurements of races, especially marathons record a longer distance than the race. This is partly because the USATF technique for measuring the distance takes a path that is no more than 12 inches away from the tangent corner, and few runners are able to run that close. In a large marathon you can be forced to take a line that is a long way from the tangent. The other factor is that on a straight line, the GPS error tends to give a slightly longer measurement. Here you can see the GPS line is not following the straight road, giving a longer reading on the Thunder Road Marathon. The difference between completely clear and fully overcast is generally less than 0. However, rain can degrade accuracy by 0. Because it does not rain that frequently where I test, this has created some potential bias in my testing so I now ignore measurements taken during the rain. This has only made a slight difference to the results, but it ensures consistence. This foliage can have a noticeable impact on GPS accuracy, with better accuracy during the bare winter months than the rest of the year. This difference is mostly 0. Because of this, my testing now ignores data from the winter months when the trees are bare. The short winter here in the south of the US means that the impact on the overall results are small, but like the weather impacts noted above, this does ensure greater consistency. The red line is the correlation. There have been reports of GPS accuracy changing with pace, but as you can see from the graph above, my testing does not show this. I have no definitive explanation for this, and I do have a working hypothesis. This means the chipset will have access to far more satellites with both systems enabled. In an urban, or wooded environment, the satellites nearest the horizon will have the weakest signal, and the satellites closest to directly overhead will have the strongest signal. That means the satellites chosen are relatively close together, which is a poor geometry that reduces accuracy.

## 3: OS Maps: online mapping and walking, running and cycling routes

*In 'British Grid System' was adopted on military maps and in it was replaced by the 'Modified British System', which remained in use through out World War II. In the military grid, areas were broken down into progressively smaller squares, with sides in turn representing km, km, 10km, 1km.*

John Rutherford In March , the state legislature responded by appointing as a Commission the three men suggested by the Common Council to establish a comprehensive street plan for Manhattan: Greenwich Village , then independent of New York City, and the current West Village were not part of the area the Commission was to deal with. They held, for instance, the "exclusive power" to close streets that interfered with their plan, a plan which landowners as well as the mayor, the Common Council and all other citizens of the city had no choice but to accept. Unfortunately Loss did not appear to be a very competent surveyor, as several of his ventures had serious errors, which eventually resulted in his being relieved of his position in Loss exhibited the same lack of ability as the chief surveyor for the Commission, and finally the Commission made an agreement with Loss that he would do only the first task that had been assigned to him: Loss was to deliver the map by May Instead, he was determining the topography and ground cover of the land and the placement of natural features such as hills, rocks, swamps, marshes, streams, and ponds, as well as man-made features such as houses, barns, stables, fences, footpaths, cleared fields and gardens. He was also carefully noting the locations of the three north-south roads that Goerck had laid down as part of his survey of the Common Lands. This was important, because it could serve as a template for a grid for the entire island, should the Commission decide to go in that direction. Nonetheless, the potential for future problems was real. Gouverneur Morris asked the Common Council for a means of protecting the necessary actions of the surveyors, but, for political reasons, the council could not agree on a solution, and passed the buck, again, to the state legislature. The new law did not completely stop lawsuits, but it cut down their number, and allowed Randel to go about his business with a degree of immunity from legal entanglements. Finally, on November 29, , with the surveying season for that season over and only four months left before they were to report out their plan, they seemed to have arrived at a decision. On that date, Morris informed the Common Council that although more work was left to be done "on the ground", the Commission itself had "completed their work" and would be able to make a report that would "compl[y] substantially, if not literally within the law, shewing [ sic ] all the streets which to be laid out The plan[ edit ] The format chosen by the Commissioners was a rectilinear grid, or "gridiron": Legal historian Hendrick Hartog writes that their choice was resonant with the political values of the country, which only recently gained independence from Great Britain. According to Hartog, the grid was: Individual distinctions, whether cultural, charitable, economic, or whatever, would have to find their place within a fixed, republican spatial organization. In addition, where the island was wider, there would be four additional lettered avenues running from Avenue A eastward to Avenue D. The location of the cross streets was fixed at the boundaries of 5-acre 2. The basepoint for the cross streets was First Street: Historian Gerard Koepfel remarks that "while the grid brought order to the place, it also made it a place of extremes. By removing most of the topographical features which had once defined lot boundaries, the grid turned land into a commodity, which could be easily bought and sold in roughly equal-sized units, thus rationalizing the real estate market. Zoning requirements also contributed to the order brought by the grid: This, of course, changed over time. The park officially became a part of Central Park as of They considered that if New York was a city such as Paris or London, located along the relatively small Seine and Thames River, then more parkland "for the benefit of fresh air and consequent preservation of health" would have been necessary. The Commissioners did not consider the proliferation of roadways, docks, wharves, rail yards, quarries and commercial sites which would essentially block the public from access to the rivers until the late 20th century, when a combination of factors began to make the riversides once again accessible, at least in narrow strips of greenways. Randel had begun to prepare a map to go to the engraver, using his original papers, when he found out that the council had given William Bridges, another of the handful of city-recognized surveyors, the right to do so. Bridges published and copyrighted the resulting map as a private

venture, leaving Randel out in the cold: It appears to me more accurate than anything of the kind which has yet appeared. I consider it highly deserving of public patronage. In any case, Bridges himself died shortly after that, and Randel did not publish his map or have it engraved at that time, due to national security concerns connected with the War of He eventually published it in

**4: [USC10] COPYRIGHTS**

*The standard map series covering Alaska is the minute, scale (1 inch = 1 mile) quadrangle series, usually having dimensions of 15 minutes in latitude and from 20 to 36 minutes of longitude.*

History[ edit ] The Cassini Grid system was introduced in for maps of the United Kingdom for the British military. It is so called from the use of Cassini map projection. It modified and replaced a grid coordinate system first deployed in known as the British System. It continued in use until some time after World War II. However, the Cassini Grid system continued to be used to map colonial possessions into the s. Hong Kong , for instance, was surveyed in for a series of 1: These were published between and Ireland is covered by square I, but the Irish grid is tilted slightly to the East relative to the English grid. Each km square is further divided into 25 km squares. The km squares are also given letters with I omitted. The full designation for a grid square is the km letter in lowercase followed by the km letter in uppercase. For instance, the squares covering London are wL and wQ. These squares are numbered according to eastings and northings , that is, counting from the south-west corner of the km square. That is, it is two squares across and seven squares up counting from zero from the reference corner. Greater precision can be obtained by using six, eight, or even more digits, but always an even number with the same precision on both coordinates. For instance, wQ is a location in South London. Grid references can also be given in an all numeral notation. To do this, square vV the South-West corner of the grid out in the Atlantic is taken as square zero and then the grid squares are counted from there to the location being referenced. For instance qY somewhere around Carlisle can also be expressed as This is because square qY is three km squares East of square vV and five km squares North of vV. However, it is frequently not necessary to explicitly give the grid square at all, this can be implied from context. However, it had not become established when World War II broke out and the Cassini Grid continued in use throughout the war. Work on the National Grid maps stopped for the duration of the war. In fact, progress went backwards due to the Southampton offices of the Ordnance Survey being bombed by the Germans in destroying some of their data. In the interim, the public were allowed to purchase War Office Cassini Grid maps. Cassini Grid maps at this scale had been available, but apparently the public were discouraged from using them by the Ordnance Survey. They were poor quality, rushed into production for wartime needs, and had been produced by merely photographically reducing six-inch maps. Converting between the two systems is problematic. Although the two grids are superficially similar both use km squares , different projections, baselines and origins make the conversion non-trivial. Conversion of Cassini Grid references is of interest to modern archeologists attempting to locate wartime sites and artefacts.

**5: Commissioners' Plan of - Wikipedia**

*(/)* ( *International British thermal unit inch per hour per square foot per mile (mi) kilometer.*

It has been expanded and slightly modified by Letters of Instruction and Manuals of Instruction, issued by the General Land Office and the Bureau of Land Management and continues in use in most of the states west of Pennsylvania, south to Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, west to the Pacific Ocean, and north into the Arctic in Alaska. Origins of the system The original colonies including their derivatives Maine, Vermont, Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia continued the British system of metes and bounds. This system describes property lines based on local markers and bounds drawn by humans, often based on topography. A typical, yet simple, description under this system might read "From the point on the north bank of Muddy Creek one mile 1. Within this boundary, a map or plat was maintained that showed all the individual lots or properties. There are some difficulties with this system: Irregular shapes for properties make for much more complex descriptions. Over time, these descriptions become problematic as trees die or streams move by erosion. The Continental Congress passed the Land Ordinance of 1785 and then the Northwest Ordinance in 1787 to control the survey, sale, and settling of the new lands. The original 13 colonies donated their western lands to the new Union, for the purpose of giving land for new states. The state that gave up the most was Virginia, whose original claim included most of the Northwest Territory and Kentucky, too. Some of the western land was claimed by more than one state, especially in the Northwest, where parts were claimed by Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, all three of which had claimed lands all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Applying the system The first surveys under the new rectangular system were in eastern Ohio in an area called the Seven Ranges. The Beginning Point of the U. Ohio was surveyed in several major subdivisions, collectively described as the Ohio Lands, each with its own meridian and baseline. The early surveying, particularly in Ohio, was performed with more speed than care, with the result that many of oldest townships and sections vary considerably from their prescribed shape and area. Proceeding westward, accuracy became more of a consideration than rapid sale, and the system was simplified by establishing one major north-south line principal meridian and one east-west base line that control descriptions for an entire state or more. For example, a single Willamette Meridian serves both Oregon and Washington. County lines frequently follow the survey, so there are many rectangular counties in the Midwest and the West. Non-PLSS regions The system is in use in some capacity in most states, but not in Hawaii and Texas or any of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Thirteen Colonies at the time of independence, with the exception of the area that became the Northwest Territory and some of the Southern states. The old Cherokee lands in Georgia use the term section as a land designation, but does not define the same area as the section used by the PLSS. Major exceptions to the application of this system in the remaining states: California, before statehood in 1850, surveyed only the boundaries of Spanish land grants ranchos ; since statehood the PLSS system has been used throughout. Hawaii adopted a system based on the Hawaii native system in place at the time of annexation. Louisiana recognizes early French and Spanish descriptions called arpents , particularly in the southern part of the state, as well as PLSS descriptions. Maine uses a variant of the system in unsettled parts of the state. These take the form of land grants similar to areas of Texas and California. Areas in northern Ohio were surveyed with an earlier standard, often referred to as Congressional Survey townships, which are just five miles 8 km on each side instead of six. Hence, there are 25 sections per township there, rather than 36. Texas has a hybrid of its own early system, based on Spanish land grants, and a variation of the PLSS. Mechanics Survey design and protocol The surveying of any regional area is a multi-step process. First, two controlling survey lines are established for some relatively large area: These two lines pass through, and intersect at, a location known as an initial point. The meridian, baseline and standard parallels thus established form a lattice upon which all further surveying is then based. This is done by the establishing of township and range lines , which run parallel to the baseline and principal meridian, respectively, at six mile 10 km intervals. See descriptions and figures illustrating the system. The federal government typically surveys only to the quarter-section level; smaller parcels are usually surveyed later by private surveyors if necessary. Township, range and section are

abbreviated as T, R and S, respectively, and cardinal bearings from the initial point by N, S, E, and W, and each principal meridian has its abbreviation. Township 1 South, Range 20 East, Section 13, Mount Diablo Meridian, or the 13th section in the first township south of the baseline and 20th township east of the principal meridian. The sections within a township are numbered boustrophedonically Fig. Starting in the northeast corner, sections in the first row sections are numbered east to west, those in the second row sections are numbered west to east, the direction continuing to alternate with each row, until section 36 is reached in the southeast corner. Distances are measured in U. The intersection of a township line with a range line is called a township corner, of a section line with another section, township or range line a section corner, and a point halfway between two section corners a quarter corner. At each such corner, a corner monument is established to mark the location of the corner on the ground. As with most surveying specifications, those for the corners have changed over time. In the 19th century, the monuments were commonly a rock pile, a wooden post, or a combination of the two. Trees were also sometimes used when available. In the 20th century, steel pipes with caps, supported by mounds of rock, became required e. Monuments are always witnessed to by the marking of other nearby natural objects on the ground. Witness trees are commonly referred to as bearing trees, and they are highly important, not just for their legal purposes, but also for their use by ecologists in the estimation of historic forest vegetation conditions. The witness objects are designed to allow subsequent surveyors and landowners to find the original corner monument location should the actual monument be destroyed. It was not uncommon for squatters or homesteaders to destroy corner monuments if they felt the patenting of the land would threaten their residence on it. For this reason, destruction of corner monuments or their witness objects is a federal offense. These adjustments are done within each township by starting the sectional surveys of the township in the southeast corner and moving progressively toward the northwest corner. The northernmost and westernmost tier of sections are allowed to deviate from one square mile, but the other 25 are not. This method accommodates the curvature effects, and also allows for the correction of errors made during the surveying which were not uncommon without overly compromising the rectangular nature of the system. The elements of such descriptions are interpreted from right to left, so we are describing a plot of land in the township that is the third east of the Range Line R3E and the second south of the base line T2S. We are also looking at section 22 in that township refer to the grid above. Next that section is divided into quarters acres each, and we should be in the SE quarter section. That section is divided again in quarters 40 acres and the description calls for the SW quarter. Last in this description, it is quartered again into acre 40, m2 plots, as we want the NW quarter. So, in language, the example plot is the NW quarter of the SW quarter of the SE quarter of section 22 of the township that is the second south of the base line and the third east of the range line. As an area became settled a township and county name might replace the range and base line numbers, but they can always be traced backwards. Some western states have only one base line. Notice that these states have straight line borders to the north or south. This means that all the townships in the state are either north or south. The base line for survey of the Kansas and Nebraska territories was the 40th parallel dividing them. They also typically have only one principal meridian.

6: GPS Accuracy of Garmin, Polar, and other Running Watches - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com), Running tips

*A new mile ( km) inch ( mm) offshore gas pipeline had to be built for the plant. It was originally called the Viking Gas Terminal, changing to its current name in In the early s, a new pipeline was built to the terminal by Kinetica, a company jointly owned by PowerGen and Conoco.*

In southern Saskatchewan, 4 collected with prey: Ecology In southwest Saskatchewan, one hibernaculum contained an estimated adults, plus juvenile and young-of-year in same den. Overwinter weight loss greater for northern populations than for southern populations; overwinter mortality of young-of-year may be significant for northern populations Gannon and Secoy Reproductive Characteristics Female probably has 2-year reproductive cycle Gannon and Secoy Mate late July to early September Klauber Sperm presumed to stay viable overwinter. Parturition late August to September. Average young is 9 to 10 in southern Saskatchewan Gannon and Secoy References Literature Cited Above Legend: Growth and reproductive rates of a northern population of the prairie rattlesnake, *Crotalus v.* Journal of Herpetology 18 1: Seasonal and daily activity patterns in a Canadian population of the prairie rattlesnake, *Crotalus viridis viridis*. Canadian Journal of Zoology 63 1: University California Press, Berkeley. The herpetology of Tiber Reservoir Area, Montana. Distribution and abundance of the prairie rattlesnake, *Crotalus viridis viridis*, in Canada. Canadian Field Naturalist 91 2: Terrestrial wildlife inventory for the Lane Jones and Ismay coal lease tracts. Olson Elliot and Associates Research. Big Sky Mine wildlife monitoring studies. Powder River Eagle Studies Incorporated. Spring Creek Mine wildlife monitoring studies. Wildlife inventory of the Knowlton known recoverable coal resource area, Montana. Wildlife inventory of the Southwest Circle known recoverable coal resource area, Montana. Western Technology and Engineering, Inc. Wildlife Monitoring Absaloka Mine Area Regional variation of biochemical characteristics and antigenicity in Great Basin rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis lutosus* venom. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology B 97 1: *Crotalus viridis viridis* prairie rattlesnake. Herpetological Review 15 1: A quantitative assessment of variation in venom constituents within and between three nominal rattlesnake subspecies. Comparative studies on three rattlesnake toxins. Rain collecting behaviour in a Great Basin rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis lutosus*. Bulletin of the Chicago Herpetological Society 25 Preliminary fractionation and characterization of the venom of the Great Basin rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis lutosus*. Multiple myotoxin sequences from the venom of a single prairie rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis viridis*. Environmental control of spermatogenesis in the rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis*. Female reproductive cycles of the snakes *Arizona elegans* and *Crotalus viridis*. Seasonal spermatogenesis in sympatric *Crotalus viridis* and *Arizona elegans* in New Mexico. Journal of Herpetology 13 2: Mobility, density, habitats and sex ratios in snakes. Transactions of the Missouri Academy of Science Male reproductive anatomy and seasonal occurrence of mating and combat behavior of the rattlesnake *Crotalus v.* Journal of Herpetology The link between mating season and male reproductive anatomy in the rattlesnakes *Crotalus viridis oreganus* and *Crotalus viridis helleri*. Journal of Herpetology 36 2: Notes on the natural history of portions of Dakota and Montana Territories, being the substance of a report to the Secretary of War on the collections made by the North Pacific Railroad Expedition of Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History. The role of the vomeronasal organ in rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis oreganus* predatory behavior. Brain Behavior and Evolution 48 3: Antibody detection of venom protein variation within a population of the rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis viridis*. Journal of Herpetology 26 4: The natural history of Mexican rattlesnakes. Shedding aggregations of *Crotalus viridis concolor*. Body size variation among mainland populations of the western rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis*. Headfirst ingestion of prey by rattlesnakes: Are tactile cues used? Journal of Herpetology 36 3: Molecular systematics of the western rattlesnake, *Crotalus viridis* Viperidae , with comments on the utility of the D-loop in phylogenetic studies of snakes. Molecular and Phylogenetic Evolution Movement and reproductive biology of female midget faded rattlesnakes, *Crotalus viridis concolor*, in Wyoming. Audubon and his journals. Noteworthy achievement in longevity in *Crotalus viridis*. Northern Ohio Association of Herpetological Notes 13 Noteworthy longevity in *Crotalus viridis viridis rafinesque*. Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science 92 Fibrinolytic and fibrinogen clotting enzymes present in the venoms of

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**7: Toyota Canada - Cars, Pickup Trucks, SUVs, Hybrids and Crossovers**

*(1) The angular distance north or south of the equator. (2) In plane surveying, the amount that one end of a line is north or south of the other end.*

History[ edit ] From December , there were plans for the terminal proposed by the Gas Council. Planning permission was given in April It was originally called the Viking Gas Terminal, changing to its current name in In the early s, a new pipeline was built to the terminal by Kinetica, a company jointly owned by PowerGen and Conoco. The pipeline to Killingholme was opened by Tim Eggar on 21 July By August gas production through Theddlethorpe was about 4 million standard cubic metres mscm per day representing about 2. In ConocoPhillips announced that the Theddlethorpe terminal was to close in There were four major pipeline systems. A km inch pipeline transported gas from the Murdoch installation to Theddlethorpe, it was commissioned in , and ceased production in August The Viking B field originally exported gas via a Pickerill field a 66 km inch pipeline transported gas from the Pickerill A installation to Theddlethorpe, it was commissioned in and ceased production in August Oil and gas fields in the North Sea The following gas fields produced fluids to the Theddlethorpe gas terminal. It had initial recoverable reserves of billion m3. It is close to the Indefatigable field, and a plan was to use the nearer Bacton gas plant instead. Production from the Viking gas field was the main incentive to build the Theddlethorpe site. Other Viking A installations were decommissioned in and removed in Production began in October and was discovered in May Part of the V field system and named after the de Havilland Sea Vixen. Boulton[ edit ] Owned and run by ConocoPhillips. It was discovered in November with production starting in December and named after Matthew Boulton , a colleague of James Watt. Caister[ edit ] It was originally run by Total , and then operated by ConocoPhillips. The Caister installation was designated CM. It was discovered in January with production starting October and named after Caister Castle in Norfolk. It was run by ConocoPhillips and named the Scottish engineer William Murdoch , a compatriot of James Watt, and who is best known for inventing gas lighting , using coal gas. It was discovered in August with production starting in October Gas was transported by the Caister Murdoch System to the terminal. It used the Caister Murdoch System and was discovered in January The Cavendish installation has the field designation RM. Named after the British scientist Henry Cavendish who discovered hydrogen. Saltfleetby[ edit ] The onshore field was discovered in October and opened in December Originally run by Roc Oil of Australia, it was latterly operated by Wingas owned by Gazprom who bought it in December Schooner[ edit ] The field opened in October It was run by Tullow Oil, which it bought from Shell and Esso in Named after the schooner boat. Ketch[ edit ] The field opened in October and was run by Tullow Oil, which it bought from Shell in Discovered in November Named after the ketch boat. Ann[ edit ] Discovered in May Production began in October Decommissioned after a decision made in June Production began in October Was jointly owned by Conoco and Centrica, and latterly owned by Centrica Energy who operated the field. Field was much larger than the neighbouring Ann field. Alison is a subsea installation with the field designation KX. Pickerill[ edit ] Discovered in December with production starting in August Comprised two platforms Pickerill A and Pickerill B. Topaz[ edit ] The field began operations in November It was run by RWE Dea. Named after the topaz mineral of aluminium. Discovered in September with production starting in November The Kelvin platform has the field designation Kelvin TM. Named after William Thomson, 1st Baron Kelvin. Rita[ edit ] Operated by E. Production began in March and discovered in May It is named after the moons of Jupiter. Saturn area[ edit ] These fields were Saturn discovered December with production starting in September , Mimas MN discovered in May with production starting in June , Hyperion, Atlas, Rhea all three operating as one from September and discovered in January and Tethys TN discovered in February with production starting in February The fields were named after the moons of Saturn. The V field project was officially opened by Margaret Thatcher on 1 September , when she visited the terminal. The V-field comprised the following installations: The production was sent via pipeline to the Pickerill A platform see above , and from there to the Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal. Seen from the south.

## 8: Mercedes-Benz C-Class Reviews and Rating | Motor Trend

*SS Edmund Fitzgerald was an American Great Lakes freighter that sank in a Lake Superior storm on November 10, , with the loss of the entire crew of When launched on June 7, , she was the largest ship on North America's Great Lakes, and she remains the largest to have sunk there.*

SS Edmund Fitzgerald, upbound and in ballast Design and construction[ edit ] Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee , Wisconsin, invested in the iron and minerals industries on a large-scale basis, including the construction of Edmund Fitzgerald, which represented the first such investment by any American life insurance company. Edmund Fitzgerald was the first laker built to the maximum St. Lawrence Seaway size , [11] which was feet Hudson Company -designed furnishings [19] included deep pile carpeting, tiled bathrooms, drapes over the portholes , and leather swivel chairs in the guest lounge. There were two guest state rooms for passengers. Air conditioning extended to the crew quarters, which featured more amenities than usual. A large galley and fully stocked pantry supplied meals for two dining rooms. But the event was plagued by misfortunes: When Elizabeth Fitzgerald, wife of Edmund Fitzgerald, tried to christen the ship by smashing a champagne bottle over the bow, it took her three attempts to break it. A delay of 36 minutes followed while the shipyard crew struggled to release the keel blocks. Upon sideways launch, the ship created a large wave that "doused" the spectators and then crashed into a pier before righting herself. One man watching the launching had a heart attack and later died. Other witnesses later said they swore the ship was "trying to climb right out of the water". She set seasonal haul records six different times. Stewards treated the guests to the entire VIP routine. The cuisine was reportedly excellent and snacks were always available in the lounge. A small but well stocked kitchenette provided the drinks. Once each trip, the captain held a candlelight dinner for the guests, complete with mess-jacketed stewards and special "clamdigger" punch. Although Captain Peter Pulcer was in command of Edmund Fitzgerald on trips when cargo records were set, "he is best remembered Clair and Detroit Rivers. Later that same year, she struck the wall of a lock , an accident repeated in and During , she lost her original bow anchor in the Detroit River. Anderson Edmund Fitzgerald left Superior, Wisconsin, at 2: Paquette of Wilfred Sykes predicted that a major storm would directly cross Lake Superior. Anderson and Edmund Fitzgerald altered course northward seeking shelter along the Ontario coast [37] where they encountered a winter storm at 1: Anderson, which was travelling at a constant Anderson to report that Edmund Fitzgerald was taking on water and had lost two vent covers and a fence railing. The vessel had also developed a list. Anderson could close the gap between them. Anderson again to report a radar failure and asked Arthur M. Anderson to keep track of them. Anderson directed Edmund Fitzgerald toward the relative safety of Whitefish Bay ; then, at 4: The USCG replied that their monitoring equipment indicated that both instruments were inactive. Anderson notified Edmund Fitzgerald of an upbound ship and asked how she was doing. McSorley reported, "We are holding our own. No distress signal was received, and ten minutes later, Arthur M. Anderson lost the ability either to raise Edmund Fitzgerald by radio or to detect her on radar. Anderson to turn around and look for survivors. The USCG sent a buoy tender , Woodrush , from Duluth, Minnesota, but it would take two and a half hours to launch and a day to travel to the search area. Most of the crew was from Ohio and Wisconsin; [64] their ages ranged from year-old watchman Karl A. Navy Lockheed P-3 Orion aircraft, piloted by Lt. George Conner and equipped to detect magnetic anomalies usually associated with submarines, found the wreck on November 14, Navy also contracted Seaward, Inc. In between the two broken sections lay a large mass of taconite pellets and scattered wreckage lying about, including hatch covers and hull plating. The primary objective was to record 3-D videotape for use in museum educational programs and production of documentaries. The expedition used a towed survey system TSS Mk1 and a self-propelled, tethered, free swimming remotely operated underwater vehicle ROV. The Mini Rover ROV was equipped with miniature stereoscopic cameras and wide angle lenses in order to produce 3-D images. MacInnis organized and led six publicly funded dives to Edmund Fitzgerald over a three-day period in Link as the support vessel, and their manned submersible, Celia. The pair are the only people known to have touched the Edmund Fitzgerald wreck. They also set records for the deepest scuba dive on the Great Lakes and the deepest

shipwreck dive, and were the first divers to reach Edmund Fitzgerald without the aid of a submersible. It took six minutes to reach the wreck, six minutes to survey it, and three hours to resurface to avoid decompression sickness, also known as "the bends. Although the director of the GLSHS admitted to conducting a sonar scan of the wreck in , he denied such a survey required a license at the time it was carried out. In NOAA and the NWS ran a computer simulation, including weather and wave conditions, covering the period from November 9, , until the early morning of November . Average wave heights increased to near 19 feet 5. Since the ship was heading east-southeastward, the waves likely caused Edmund Fitzgerald to roll heavily. The third incoming wave adds to the two accumulated backwashes, suddenly overloading the deck with tons of water. Anderson reported that his ship was "hit by two 30 to 35 foot seas about 6: The second wave of this size, perhaps 35 foot, came over the bridge deck. The simulation indicated such a rogue wave could almost completely submerge the bow or stern of the ship with water, at least temporarily. The flooding occurred gradually and probably imperceptibly throughout the final day, finally resulting in a fatal loss of buoyancy and stability. As a result, Edmund Fitzgerald plummeted to the bottom without warning. As a result, ineffective hatch closure caused Edmund Fitzgerald to flood and founder. The present hatch covers are an advanced design and are considered by the entire lake shipping industry to be the most significant improvement over the telescoping leaf covers previously used for many years. Maritime author Wolff reported that depending on weather conditions, all the clamps were eventually set within one to two days. He said that he commonly sailed in fine weather using the minimum number of clamps necessary to secure the hatch covers. Sections of the coaming in way of the No. Of this series, the first and eighth were distorted or broken. The hatch covers were missing from hatches Nos. The bow section abruptly ended just aft of hatch No. Officers from Arthur M. Anderson observed that Edmund Fitzgerald sailed through this exact area. Coast Guard Service blameless. His hypothesis held that Edmund Fitzgerald grounded at 9: Discovery of the shoal resulted in a change in recommended shipping routes. Marie, Michigan, with 1 foot 0. The hypothesis contended that the wave action continued to damage the hull, until the middle third dropped out like a box, leaving the ship held together by the center deck. The stern section acted as an anchor and caused Edmund Fitzgerald to come to a full stop, causing everything to go forward. The ship broke apart on the surface within seconds. The rear kept going forward with the engine still running, rolled to port and landed bottom up. This is based on the "regular" huge waves of the storm and does not necessarily involve rogue waves. The proximity of the bow and stern sections on the bottom of Lake Superior indicated that the vessel sank in one piece and broke apart either when it hit bottom or as it descended. Therefore, Edmund Fitzgerald did not sustain a massive structural failure of the hull while on the surface. The final position of the wreckage indicated that if the Edmund Fitzgerald had capsized, it must have suffered a structural failure before hitting the lake bottom. The bow section would have had to right itself and the stern portion would have had to capsize before coming to rest on the bottom. It is, therefore, concluded that the Edmund Fitzgerald did not capsize on the surface.

## 9: North America :: United States – The World Factbook - Central Intelligence Agency

*The Commissioners' Plan of was the original design for the streets of Manhattan above Houston Street and below th Street, which put in place the rectangular grid plan of streets and lots that has defined Manhattan to this day.*

*U2013 Miscellaneous Bronze Images . 380 4. These Middle Beings are the Angels or Demons Virtual States (The Internet and the Boundaries of the Nation State) A level law notes Workshop on Oil Palm Planting Materials Revenge/Virgins Vows/the Annuity/Three Plays (Absolute Classics) WinterMaejic (DragonSpawn Cycle) Using Libstats statistical tracking software to assess library services for strategic planning Emily K. C A rival and high-definition television The Fun-Finder Book (Young Women of Faith Library) Richard Rogers (Studio Paperback) Lasers and electro-optics fundamentals and engineering davis The politics of marriage in contemporary China The crimson petal. The Kootenai country Woodworkers Hand Tools The stolen reflection. Whats the recipe for friends? Intermission : The absurd Engineering physics diffraction of light Tragedy and atonement in Christ, ethics and tragedy : essays in honour of Donald MacKinnon edited by Kenn Virtue ethics : seeking the good Slower Traffic Keep Left Kolb learning style inventory version 3.2 Dark Alchemy (Dr. Sylvia Strange) The closet of the eminently learned Sir Kenelme Digbie, Kt. opened 1669. An Independent Opinion 178 Princess diaries 3 ebook Enid Blytons hurrah for little Noddy Neoclassical theory of economic growth The Big Drop and Other Cliff Hardy Stories Every students guide to the World Wide Web Early Church Records of Burlington County, New Jersey (Volume 3) Articles on stress burn outs in athletes Jesus in contemporary philosophy Differential reinforcement procedures Gregory P. Hanley and Jeffrey H. Tiger Extreme Bmx (Extreme Sports) Engineering sign structures an introduction to analysis and design The best man richard peck Jvc kd r728bt manual*