

1: River delta - Wikipedia

(in kilojoules per square meter of land per year) Lab Exercise 1 - From Land to Mouth Author: WSFCS Workstation Last modified by: WSFCS Workstation.

Interview with Brewster Kneen by Diana Holland In an interview, Brewster Kneen, Canadian economist and author, calls market forces-driven agriculture a failed system and suggests a return to local farming. Brewster Kneen is an economist and author who believes that charity has no place where social justice prevails. I first encountered him on television, explaining his view that big humanitarian concerts like Live Aid are essentially a managed commercial product. While they exhort the general public to give to worthwhile causes such as ending world hunger, Kneen said, they tacitly condone inequitable food production and distribution systems which we should be questioning and beginning to transform. Brewster Kneen has spent over half his life studying the corporate structuring and control of individual commodities such as sugar and canola, and of food systems in general. I recently interviewed him for Share International. Your book, *From Land to Mouth: Understanding the Food System*, is one of the most perceptive and interesting I have ever read. What prompted you to begin your analysis? I was concerned about the global effects generated by things we take for granted in the West. If we take the sugar which appears on our table, for example, and trace it back to the cane-cutters in Mozambique, Madagascar or South Africa where it comes from, we find that conditions for the producers are far from the best, and that there are a whole series of corporate structures in between. Could you briefly describe how market forces have influenced agriculture as you see it? The logic of the corporate food system is that food is a commodity, a way of making money. Feeding people is simply a by-product of the system. The basic principle which seems to drive everything is what I call "distancing. All of the interventions between consumer and farmer are basically mechanisms by which profit can be made. We decided to become farmers and raise sheep. That we had no farm experience or agricultural training turned out to be to our advantage, because our common sense quickly led us to question the current agricultural policy. For example, corn was being subsidized that year in a region where no one had ever dreamed of growing corn. In a word, agricultural policy served the interests of agribusiness, and the system followed its own logic. When we made more money in one day as dealers in the lamb auction barns than in a whole year as farmers, we realized that the primary producers of food should be intervening in the market on their own behalf instead of through middlemen. We set about organizing a regional, farmer-owned and operated cooperative. This in itself was a good lesson on how the food system is organized, as we came in contact with a whole range of wholesalers, retailers, storehouses, etc. We ended up re-structuring much of the livestock industry in Eastern Canada, and became active in farm politics and organizing. When our children were grown and ready to leave for university, we had to make the difficult decision, like many families, to give up the farm. We could not afford to hire someone to replace family labour and keep it going. In , after 15 years of reinvesting every penny of profit into the farm, we left, selling the entire operation for about half the price of an average house in Toronto. It had been a significant learning experience. Meeting local needs first SI: You espouse a different view of how the food system should work. What needs to change? Agribusiness today exists to produce crops as a means to make money. It fosters the exploitation of people, land and resources to produce crops to export and trade elsewhere, regardless of starvation in the Third World, a farm crisis in North America, and endemic environmental degradation everywhere. I suggest that we should concentrate on feeding the family and the local community first, and then trade whatever is left over. As I see it, the market does not work, because it does not ensure that everybody gets fed. In the Old Testament, the book of Exodus tells the story of manna, the miracle food which Yahweh provided for the Jews as they wandered the desert for 40 years after escaping from slavery in Egypt. Every morning, a coat of dew would appear all around the camp with the manna beneath it in a delicate, powdery film. The Jews were instructed to gather it, morning by morning, each according to his needs. The manna spoiled if it was hoarded, so it was not possible for opportunists to turn it into a commodity for profit or speculation. When you restore "proximity" rather than "distancing", by meeting local needs first, the monoculture and uniformity so characteristic of the dominant system are replaced by as

much diversity as possible in small-scale, local operations. Much costly processing, packaging, and advertising could be eliminated, along with trucking and many agricultural inputs such as pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Could such a change be made? I just described the logic as I saw it. Since then, it has been great fun to see examples of "proximity" emerging in various places. Community-shared agriculture is now beginning to take off as well, as in the case of a project in Winnipeg, Manitoba, which began three years ago, when a farmer contracted with families to buy the food he produced. They paid part of their share at the beginning of the season, which financed putting in the crop, and then took whatever produce was in season all through the season, including potatoes, cabbage, and so on, for storage. This was not only economically viable for the farmer, while producing more satisfying work, but very attractive to the consumers: That same farmer now knows of several farms in southwestern Manitoba that could serve a portion of the Winnipeg population while keeping the resources in the community, rather than draining them into the head office of some grocery conglomerate far away. As the pieces come together, I envisage people having a family farmer, just as they have a family doctor or dentist. Community land trusts are now beginning to form, to find both the land and farmers to produce for them, at the same time as commercial farmers are beginning to look for other means to survive, such as organic farming. When shared farming is implemented, the whole sense of community begins to change. The people in town realize that their well-being is dependent on the health of the surrounding area, and begin to support local producers to grow food for them rather than big companies producing crops for export. The schools, hospitals, businesses, etc, in the rural communities no longer have to close down. Consumers begin composting or returning their vegetable matter to the farmers when they pick up their fresh vegetables. It is an education, and you find that you can produce sustainability on a small scale, within a bio-region or a segment of a bio-region, which is very exciting. But where bio-regional sustainability is considered part of the equation, there are plenty of home-grown and local crops that can be processed for consumption as well, using the best of modern technology. Small processing plants fitted on semi-trailers can travel around, serving quite a large area for a very small capital outlay. All the community requires is a gathering site with plumbing facilities. Giving the Third World a chance to feed itself SI: Speaking of oranges in Canada, what about the Third World, trade, and the issue of sustainability? Some very interesting projects are going on all over the world, with archeologists and anthropologists paying much more attention to traditional practices and rediscovering almost forgotten forms of agriculture, as in the Andes, for example. But I see direct links between people saying: We should give the Third World a chance to feed itself, and try to dismantle the system which is insisting that it grow for export while people are starving to death. It surprises me how much people of the North still think we have to solve the problems of the less developed countries. We talk about working with these nations but we assume that, because of our techno-tricks, we have all the answers for them. As we were the ones who created most of them, how can we now assume that we have the answers? The Northern nations have a huge guilt problem to deal with. It may feel good to people when they send off five dollars to buy so many liters of powdered milk for the starving, but that does not really solve anything. It is not going to change the balance of power or the system which currently benefits from it. Supporting the food banks in the developed countries is another case in point: The product is disposed of, the money rolls in, and nothing changes. So we can accomplish more by taking responsibility for feeding ourselves and our communities? This may seem like a self-indulgent act, but cleaning up our own back yard is one way to start. It is strange how we have come to regard as normal and reasonable the notion that the only way to eat is first to buy food at the store. They are not going to change the big picture, but they give people a different notion about how they could be living, which can be very powerful. Essentially, we need to analyse what is actually going on. Envisioning the alternatives is usually regarded as unrealistic, but there is nothing more unrealistic than the idea that our current market system is adequate or just, or that we can carry on with it.

2: From Land to Mouth | Pentabus Theatre

8 from land to mouth a country then) I was part of an International Brigade that included a number of Poles. Since I had been designated the leader of a motley bunch of Non-Socialist Country youth.

Formation[edit] Delta forms where river meets lake [6] River deltas form when a river carrying sediment reaches either 1 a body of water, such as a lake, ocean, or reservoir , 2 another river that cannot remove the sediment quickly enough to stop delta formation, or 3 an inland region where the water spreads out and deposits sediments. The tidal currents also cannot be too strong, as sediment would wash out into the water body faster than the river deposits it. The river must carry enough sediment to layer into deltas over time. This alluvium builds up to form the river delta. This flow expansion results in a decrease in the flow velocity, which diminishes the ability of the flow to transport sediment. As a result, sediment drops out of the flow and deposits. As the deltaic lobe advances, the gradient of the river channel becomes lower because the river channel is longer but has the same change in elevation see slope. As the slope of the river channel decreases, it becomes unstable for two reasons. First, gravity makes the water flow in the most direct course down slope. If the river breaches its natural levees i. This makes it easier for the river to breach its levees and cut a new channel that enters the body of standing water at a steeper slope. Often when the channel does this, some of its flow remains in the abandoned channel. When these channel-switching events occur, a mature delta develops a distributary network. When this mid-channel bar is deposited at the mouth of a river, the flow is routed around it. This results in additional deposition on the upstream end of the mouth-bar, which splits the river into two distributary channels. A good example of the result of this process is the Wax Lake Delta. In both of these cases, depositional processes force redistribution of deposition from areas of high deposition to areas of low deposition. This results in the smoothing of the planform or map-view shape of the delta as the channels move across its surface and deposit sediment. Because the sediment is laid down in this fashion, the shape of these deltas approximates a fan. The more often the flow changes course, the shape develops as closer to an ideal fan, because more rapid changes in channel position results in more uniform deposition of sediment on the delta front. Alluvial fan deltas, as seen by their name, avulse frequently and more closely approximate an ideal fan shape. Types of deltas[edit] Lower Mississippi River land loss over time Delta lobe switching in the Mississippi Delta , yrs BP , yrs BP, yrs BP, yrs BP, yrs BP, yrs BP, current Deltas are typically classified according to the main control on deposition, which is a combination of river, wave , and tidal processes, [9] depending on the strength of each. With a high wave energy near shore and a steeper slope offshore, waves will make river deltas smoother. Waves can also be responsible for carrying sediments away from the river delta, causing the delta to retreat. Tide-dominated deltas[edit] Erosion is also an important control in tide-dominated deltas, such as the Ganges Delta , which may be mainly submarine, with prominent sandbars and ridges. This tends to produce a "dendritic" structure. Once a wave- or river-dominated distributary silts up, it is abandoned, and a new channel forms elsewhere. In a tidal delta, new distributaries are formed during times when there is a lot of water around " such as floods or storm surges. These distributaries slowly silt up at a more or less constant rate until they fizzle out. For example, a mountain river depositing sediment into a freshwater lake would form this kind of delta. Gilbert himself first described this type of delta on Lake Bonneville in Tidal freshwater deltas[edit] A tidal freshwater delta [18] is a sedimentary deposit formed at the boundary between an upland stream and an estuary, in the region known as the "subestuary". Each tributary mimics this salinity gradient from their brackish junction with the mainstem estuary up to the fresh stream feeding the head of tidal propagation. As a result, the tributaries are considered to be "subestuaries". The origin and evolution of a tidal freshwater delta involves processes that are typical of all deltas [4] as well as processes that are unique to the tidal freshwater setting. Many tidal freshwater deltas that exist today are directly caused by the onset of or changes in historical land use, especially deforestation, intensive agriculture, and urbanization. Research has demonstrated that the accumulating sediments in this estuary derive from post-European settlement deforestation, agriculture, and urban development. Notable examples include the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the Tagus estuary. Inland deltas[edit] Okavango Delta In rare cases the river

delta is located inside a large valley and is called an inverted river delta. Sometimes a river divides into multiple branches in an inland area, only to rejoin and continue to the sea. Such an area is called an inland delta, and often occurs on former lake beds. In some cases, a river flowing into a flat arid area splits into channels that evaporate as it progresses into the desert. Okavango Delta in Botswana is one well-known example. Mega deltas[edit] The generic term mega delta can be used to describe very large Asian river deltas, such as the Changjiang Yangtze , Pearl , Red , Mekong , Irrawaddy , Ganges-Brahmaputra , and Indus. Sedimentary structure[edit] Delta on Kachemak Bay at low tide The formation of a delta is complicated, multiple, and cross-cutting over time, but in a simple delta three main types of bedding may be distinguished: This three part structure may be seen in small scale by crossbedding. This suspended load is deposited by sediment gravity flow , creating a turbidite. These beds are laid down in horizontal layers and consist of the finest grain sizes. The foreset beds in turn are deposited in inclined layers over the bottomset beds as the active lobe advances. Foreset beds form the greater part of the bulk of a delta, and also occur on the lee side of sand dunes. When the bed load reaches the edge of the delta front, it rolls over the edge, and is deposited in steeply dipping layers over the top of the existing bottomset beds. Under water, the slope of the outermost edge of the delta is created at the angle of repose of these sediments. As the foresets accumulate and advance, subaqueous landslides occur and readjust overall slope stability. The foreset slope, thus created and maintained, extends the delta lobe outward. In cross section, foresets typically lie in angled, parallel bands, and indicate stages and seasonal variations during the creation of the delta. The topset beds of an advancing delta are deposited in turn over the previously laid foresets, truncating or covering them. Topsets are nearly horizontal layers of smaller-sized sediment deposited on the top of the delta and form an extension of the landward alluvial plain. Topset beds are subdivided into two regions: The upper delta plain is unaffected by the tide, while the boundary with the lower delta plain is defined by the upper limit of tidal influence. Clair River delta, between the Canadian province of Ontario and the U.

3: Shut Your Mouth | Land of Led

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Butterfly tongue Apart from sponges and placozoans , almost all animals have an internal gut cavity which is lined with gastrodermal cells. In less advanced invertebrates such as the sea anemone , the mouth also acts as an anus. Circular muscles around the mouth are able to relax or contract in order to open or close it. A fringe of tentacles thrusts food into the cavity and it can gape widely enough to accommodate large prey items. Food passes first into a pharynx and digestion occurs extracellularly in the gastrovascular cavity. Insects have a range of mouthparts suited to their mode of feeding. These include mandibles, maxillae and labium and can be modified into suitable appendages for chewing, cutting, piercing, sponging and sucking. The buccal cavity of a fish is separated from the opercular cavity by the gills. Water flows in through the mouth, passes over the gills and exits via the operculum or gill slits. Nearly all fish have jaws and may seize food with them but most feed by opening their jaws, expanding their pharynx and sucking in food items. The food may be held or chewed by teeth located in the jaws, on the roof of the mouth, on the pharynx or on the gill arches. Many catch their prey by flicking out an elongated tongue with a sticky tip and drawing it back into the mouth where they hold the prey with their jaws. They then swallow their food whole without much chewing. Most amphibians have one or two rows of teeth in both jaws but some frogs lack teeth in the lower jaw. In many amphibians there are also vomerine teeth attached to the bone in the roof of the mouth. The crocodylians are the only reptiles to have teeth anchored in sockets in their jaws. Lacking teeth that are suitable for efficiently chewing of their food, turtles often have gastroliths in their stomach to further grind the plant material. These modifications allow them to open their mouths wide enough to swallow their prey whole, even if it is wider than they are. Their beaks have a range of sizes and shapes according to their diet and are composed of elongated mandibles. The upper mandible may have a nasofrontal hinge allowing the beak to open wider than would otherwise be possible. The exterior surface of beaks is composed of a thin, horny sheath of keratin. The upper teeth are embedded in the upper jaw and the lower teeth in the lower jaw , which articulates with the temporal bones of the skull. The lips are soft and fleshy folds which shape the entrance into the mouth. The buccal cavity empties through the pharynx into the oesophagus. Birds also avoid overheating by gular fluttering, flapping the wings near the gular throat skin, similar to panting in mammals. They may gape widely, exhibit their teeth prominently or flash the startling colours of the mouth lining. This display allows each potential combatant an opportunity to assess the weapons of their opponent and lessens the likelihood of actual combat being necessary. Some augment the display by hissing or breathing heavily, while others clap their beaks. To produce sounds, air is forced from the lungs over vocal cords in the larynx. In humans, the pharynx, the soft palate, the hard palate, the alveolar ridge , the tongue, the teeth and the lips are termed articulators and play their part in the production of speech. Varying the position of the tongue in relation to the other articulators or moving the lips restricts the airflow from the lungs in different ways producing a range of different sounds. The vocal sacs can be inflated and deflated and act as resonators to transfer the sound to the outside world. For each burst of song the bird opens its beak and closes it again afterwards. The beak may move slightly and may contribute to the resonance but the song originates elsewhere.

4: Watch Below Her Mouth Online For Free Movies

*From Land to Mouth: The Agricultural Economy of the Wola of the New Guinea Highlands (Yale Agrarian Studies Series) [Paul Sillitoe] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Among the Wola people of Papua New Guinea, our category economy is problematic.*

In mild cases, over-the-counter OTC creams and mouthwashes can reduce inflammation and sores. Canker sores can also be treated with salt water. If someone has a severe case of canker sores, they may be prescribed corticosteroids in pill form. For cases of prolonged sores that interfere with meals, try topical anesthetic sprays. These can help numb the area. Warts can look like small cauliflowerlike bumps or masses with folds or projections. They can sprout inside and around the mouth. Most of the time warts are white, but they can also be pink or gray. Depending on their location, HPV mouth warts can be picked at and bleed. HPV is also strongly associated with oropharyngeal cancer, or throat cancer. A healthcare provider will need to perform surgery to remove warts. Candidiasis, or thrush Thrush is a yeast infection that appears as white, yellowish, or red patches anywhere inside the mouth. The patches are sensitive and may bleed or burn when accidentally wiped. In some cases, thrush will cause painful cracks around the mouth. This is known as angular cheilitis. Thrush may also spread to the throat, if left untreated. The normal course of treatment for mild thrush is antifungal mouthwash. If this is the case, a healthcare provider may prescribe oral antifungal pills. Gum disease causes the gums to swell, and can be painful. In severe cases, it can lead to gum or teeth loss in as quick as 18 months. Gum disease may also be an indication of inflammation, which increases the risk for heart disease and stroke. Saliva can help protect the teeth as well as prevent infections. Without saliva, the teeth and gums are vulnerable to plaque development. This can also make gum disease worse. Drink water , floss , and brush consistently to keep the mouth clean and hydrated. For gum disease, a dentist will remove the plaque with a deep cleaning method. If dry mouth persists, ask a healthcare provider about saliva substitutes. Having a decreased immune function can increase the spread of mouth sores, which tend to multiply in large numbers. This can make swallowing difficult, causing some people to skip medications or meals. Talk to a healthcare provider if mouth sores make it difficult to take HIV medication. They can find other treatment options. Infections Untreated mouth sores can cause infections. Canker and cold sores can pop when a person is eating or brushing their teeth. Warts and thrush may accidentally be picked off. Open wounds leave a person even more vulnerable to infections. Talk to a healthcare provider about treatment for mouth sores. Prompt treatment reduces the number of mouth sores and the risk for infection. Preventive oral care One of the best ways to treat and prevent HIV-related mouth sores is to see a dentist for regular checkups. A dentist can detect problems early on or help prevent sores from worsening. They can help with treatment and managing symptoms. Where to find support The key to managing HIV is to see a healthcare provider regularly and take medications. Having mouth sores may make taking medication more difficult. Consider talking to a healthcare provider if there are any concerns that interfere with medication. Someone will answer the phone and be able to offer accurate information about HIV and healthcare obstacles. They can also share their experiences. Or check out other available hotlines at Project Inform. There are hotlines for people in nearly every state, for women, for people with disabilities, and more. Healthline and our partners may receive a portion of revenues if you make a purchase using a link above.

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6: From Land to Mouth | Ram's Horn

If you saw us at Penrith or Shrewsbury Agricultural shows or at Ludlow Food Festival and listened to one or more of the

stories, please complete our survey by clicking the image below.

7: Mouth - Wikipedia

From land to mouth Interview with Brewster Kneen by Diana Holland. In an interview, Brewster Kneen, Canadian economist and author, calls market forces-driven agriculture a failed system and suggests a return to local farming.

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9: Land To Mouth (@landtomouth) â€¢ Instagram photos and videos

Click here to visit the book's companion website.. Among the Wola people of Papua New Guinea, our category economy is problematic. Distribution is unnecessary; the producers of everyday needs are the consumers: produce goes largely "from land to mouth" - with no implication that resources are scarce.

Mechanisms, genetic factors, and animal models of chronic beryllium disease Pro asp.net mvc 4 ebook National Renal Diet 2002 ZZ Packer Chris Abani Emily Raboteau Tiphonie Yanique Amina Gautier Developmental Psychology Today Realist Film Theory and Cinema Ssc je electrical question paper Graven by the fishermen themselves From the Horses Mouth (Sabrina The Teenage Witch) Fluke 26 iii manual V. 1. Indonesia, Andaman Islands, and Madagascar. An introduction to farm commodity programs Sacred claim : awakening femininity's heroic call The events leading up to my execution Joseph Bottum Christmas quilts from Hopscotch Bicol River Basin Urban Functions in Rural Development Project The Three Keys to Self-Empowerment A Discourse Concerning the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit A practical approach to maximising customer retention in the credit card industry Genki second edition textbook answer key Waters 510 hplc pump manual The Lady Herberts gentlewomen Natural Healing With Cell Salts An introduction to law phil harris Theosophist Magazine April 1923-June 1923 Appreciating the difference An uneasy partnership Analysis: scratchboard drawing From Talking Nails to Lions Tales Essential French Verbs Your Guide Seapower at the millennium Why Houston became Space City Historical development of chemistry German philosophy and the relativist revolt against Western civilization Complete plywood handbook Diversity, transformative citizenship education, and school reform James A. Banks Understanding financial management a practical guide The film crew of Milltown Pride Elementary theory of metric spaces In guilt and in glory