FRONTIERS OF THE NORTHWEST pdf

1: Out of the Northwest Passage

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FRONTIERS OF THE NORTHWEST pdf

2: North West Frontier () - IMDb

Some fifteen years ago I began the study of the section I have termed the Northwest, or the Upper Missouri Valley, which comprises the states of North and South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming, overlapping into Idaho and northern Colorado. This area has had a common history. Here the northern herd of.

July 21, - About JW Player 6. Over by that fishing boat. Unless it is a log. Or a boat wake. But it also could be a sea serpent. Most often, the sight turns out to be a dead tree hung up on a sandbar, or a huge sturgeon breaking the surface, or the wake of a boat unfurling toward shore. Garry sells T-shirts, bibs, mugs and candy depicting a friendly Pepie, which is what everyone calls the possible creature. Then in , he saw a log in the water â€" he knew it was a log; it looked just like a log â€" but then it began moving against the current against the current! In those days, the river ran unimpeded from Lake Itasca to the Gulf of Mexico â€" and, in turn, was open from the ocean to Minnesota. Indians used only strong dugout canoes on the lake, given legends of something large enough to swamp a birchbark boat. Ancient effigy mounds in the region appear to depict huge serpents. The first known newspaper account in August was from river rafters from St. Another newspaper noted that a huge eel later was caught. Plans are being made for the first Pepie Festival in September, which promises to be the most family-friendly of events. Over there, by the far shore, do you think it â€¦ um, never mind. What makes people believe in the weird and unusual? And what makes people not believe? He had ample reason to ponder those questions, growing up near Elmwood, one of three Wisconsin towns along with Campbellsport and Belleville that claim to be the UFO capital of the world. But he also had ample reason to earn a living and so became a grant writer, pursuing folklore on the side, writing books and giving lectures. Those books and lectures proved so popular, though, that he became a full-time folklorist, traveling the world collecting legends and accounts of curious experiences. It may not hurt that he looks just like actor Sean Penn. So, what makes someone believe in the weird and unusual? So what exactly is in the lake, apart from the large- and smallmouth bass, walleye, sauger, black crappie, sturgeon, northern pike, bluegill and yellow perch? What does it eat? Does it need to pop up and breathe, or is it a bottom-dweller? Is it some form of ancient pleiosaur? Is it an alligator gar, which can be 8 to 10 feet long and weigh pounds? Did we mention that whether or not such a fish accounts for Pepie, alligator gars really do live in the lake? Finally, sightings over centuries speak to reproduction, which means there has to be more than one. Or, as Nielson said, at the very least, you can have a lovely day on a beautiful lake Posted by Anonymous at.

FRONTIERS OF THE NORTHWEST pdf

3: Military history of the North-West Frontier - Wikipedia

Frontier Northwest Land Company is a member in good standing of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and the Better Business Bureau. As little as $ down! "Buy with Confidence" You can own your own piece of heaven for as little as $ down.

The random effects follow normal distributions: The estimations of the genetic and residual variances were conducted by using the EMMA algorithm Kang et al. Genomic Prediction Ridge regression was employed to perform genomic prediction by using mixed. This statistical model has the same format as the model to estimate heritability 1. However, matrix Z and vector u are defined differently. The random effects of markers follow normal distributions: Both the genotypes and the observed phenotypes in the training population were used to estimate the effects of genetic markers. The estimated marker effects and the genotypes of the testing population were used to calculate the predicted phenotypes, which also included the estimated fixed effects of the first three PCs. The observed phenotypes of the testing population were only used to calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient between the observed and the predicted phenotypes. The stochastic process was replicated 1, times and the prediction accuracy distributions, means, and standard errors were reported. Selection of testing populations and training populations was also restricted to specific cohorts of the spring wheat lines. The first scenario had no restriction; all lines were treated homogeneously. The third scenario restricted the testing population to the lines from a specific market class. We also created some scenarios that restricted both the training and testing populations. Data Availability Genotypes, phenotypes and the classification information market classes, origins, and FHB susceptibility of wheat lines are available in Supplementary Table S1. The input is the newly introduced germplasm. The output is the newly developed varieties. The six surrounding elements of the pipeline are advanced breeding lines F6 , genotyping, GS, FHB nursery, field trials, and genetic evaluation. GS is used to assess new genotypes and genetic evaluation is used to assess new phenotypes. Both the FHB nursery and field trials focus on phenotyping, but the FHB nursery evaluates FHB resistance and the field trials evaluate agronomic traits such as grain yield and quality. Our primary interest was to determine how accurately we could predict the newly developed or the newly introduced varieties to our existing training population. We investigated the phenotypic correlation across environments, trait heritability under each environment and heritability of mean across environments, and prediction accuracy through validation. The lines have been assessed for FHB resistance in two different states Idaho and Minnesota over 2 years and The training population will be expanded from both internal and external germplasm. The external germplasm will include the lines with genotypes and phenotypes on FHB resistance. The internal germplasm includes the newly developed F6, F7, and F8 lines that will be genotyped and phenotyped for FHB resistance, grain yield, and end-use quality. The outputs of the pipeline are lines with FHB resistance and good agronomic performance. The distributions of the three traits under different environments and their BLUPs were demonstrated in our previous study Wang et al. In this study, we detailed the phenotypic correlation across environments with scatter plots and Pearson correlations Figure 2. However, the INC distribution is close to the Poisson distribution. The side of tails varied across environments for the Poisson distribution. Two of them were on the left and one on the right. Nevertheless, INC had the highest correlation, ranging from 0. SEV had the lowest correlations across environments, ranging from 0. In general, the correlations were low for all three traits. This finding suggests that FHB must be evaluated with multiple locations and multiple years to achieve reliable mean values. Correlation and distribution of FHB phenotypes at different environments. The environments were defined as combinations of year and location. Years included 15 and Environments are labeled on the diagonals. The diagonals also illustrate the distribution of the means across replicates within each environment. The dots on the scatterplots off the diagonals represent the mean across replicates. The red line is the robust fitting using lowess regression, the red dot and the circle represent the correlation ellipse. Similarity Between Mean and BLUP To examine prediction accuracy through validation, the training population and testing population should be completely separate so that the phenotypes of the testing population are not used as the training data. Means across the environments straightly satisfies

this requirement. Although BLUP is derived in a mixed linear model with individual lines treated as uncorrelated, BLUPs are potentially dependent among lines due to adjustments for the effects of location, year, and replicate. In our previous gene mapping study Wang et al. In this study, we wanted to know how similar the mean is to BLUP. In the case of lines treated as unrelated, the BLUP is identical to the mean. The BLUPs of these lines equal their means adjusted by the means of the other lines. Using the BLUP of the training population involves the phenotypes of the testing population. Therefore, we chose to use means to evaluate prediction accuracy through validation. The mean was calculated as the mean across replicates, locations, and years. BLUP was calculated in our previous study Wang et al. The diagonally oriented bar graphs illustrate the distribution of the mean and BLUP values for each phenotype. Displayed below the diagonal, are the scatter plots for mean and BLUP values; displayed above the diagonal are their Pearson correlation values. The red line is the lowess regression fitting curve; the red dot and circle construct the correlation ellipse. Three major classes of spring wheat are grown in the PNW. The remaining two lines were soft red spring SRS wheat. The lines were from seven origins. To explore the relationship among lines, origins, and market classes, PCs were derived from all available SNPs. Pairwise relationships for the lines are illustrated in Figure 4 with market classes and origins indicated by colors and shapes, respectively. The SWS market class stands out from the other two classes on all three plots. Most of the lines with the same origin were clustered. We found a strong association between origins and market classes. Wheat line origins and market classes revealed by principal component analysis. The principal components PCs were calculated by using all genetic markers. The first three PCs explained 7. Numbers in the brackets in legend represent the amount of lines in each category. Heritability Estimation We estimated the narrow sense heritability by using a fixed effect and random effect mixed linear model. Besides the residual effects, the random effects are the individual total additive genetic effects with variance structure defined by an additive relationship matrix. Most of the elements in the matrix were close to zero, ranging from -3 to 3 Figure 5. The estimation of heritability requires the minimum number of elements to be zero for uncorrelated individuals and the maximum number of elements to be two on the diagonals for inbred individuals. The scaled relationship matrix had desirable features to estimate heritability Figure 5. Rescale of the relationship matrix into the kinship-like matrix. After rescale by using the transformation in GAPIT, the range of elements in the matrix fell into the same range as the kinship matrix right , from 0 to 2. The total phenotypic variance was defined as the sum of the additive genetic variance and the residual variance. The proportion of the additive genetic variance over the total variance was defined as the narrow sense heritability. The heritability estimates for phenotypes measured under different environments, the means across environments, and BLUP are illustrated in Supplementary Table S2, Supplementary Figure S1, and Figure 6. This finding agrees with the finding that the phenotypes of INC were more correlated among environments. Estimate of heritability of three FHB traits. Heritability was estimated for these traits under each environment, and using the mean and BLUP across the environments. Environment was defined as the combination between location and year. Validation With a Homogenous Cohort We were particularly interested in prediction accuracy when crosses among our current line training population were advanced to higher generations e. To fill this knowledge gap, we randomly masked the phenotypes i. The remaining lines were treated as the training population reference. The genotypes of individuals in both the training and testing populations were used to calculate the Genomic Estimated Breeding Values GEBVs for all individuals, including those in the training and testing populations. However, only the phenotypes of individuals in the training population were used to estimate the effects of all markers by using the rrBLUP package in R. The prediction accuracy was calculated as the Pearson correlation between the predicted and the observed phenotypes. The predicted phenotypes were the sum of GEBV and the fixed effects, the first principal components. The randomization was replicated 1, times and the distributions, means, and standard deviations of the prediction accuracies were reported Figure 7 and Supplementary Table S3. Prediction accuracies for three FHB traits under different fold of cross-validation. The remaining lines were used as the training population. The prediction accuracy was calculated as the Pearson correlation between the observed and predicted phenotypes. Consistent to the higher correlation across environments and higher heritability for INC compared to the other traits, prediction accuracy was also higher for INC. Prediction

accuracy also depended on training population size. In practice, this latter scenario is the most useful because it uses almost all of the currently available resources if the number of introduced new lines is less than 17 and they have similar relationships with the lines. In this case, the prediction accuracy is about 0. Validation With a Resistant Cohort The newly developed varieties, or the new lines introduced to the current breeding population, are most likely to be resistant to FHB.

4: Frontiers of Zoology

Yes this is British Cinema at it`s best, a rousing Northwest Frontier picture with all the right ingredients, lots of 'goodies', a real 'baddie', and a dashing hero, with a fiesty female lead in the form of Lauren Bacall.

Over the past decade numerous studies have documented microplastic ingestion by marine species with more recent investigations focussing on the secondary impacts of microplastic ingestion on ecosystem processes. However, few studies so far have examined microplastic ingestion by mesopelagic fish which are one of the most abundant pelagic groups in our oceans and through their vertical migrations are known to contribute significantly to the rapid transport of carbon and nutrients to the deep sea. Therefore, any ingestion of microplastics by mesopelagic fish may adversely affect this cycling and may aid in transport of microplastics from surface waters to the deep-sea benthos. In this study microplastics were extracted from mesopelagic fish under forensic conditions and analysed for polymer type utilising micro-Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy micro-FTIR analysis. Fish specimens were collected from depth â€” m in a warm-core eddy located in the Northwest Atlantic, 1, km due east of Newfoundland during April and May In total, fish gut contents from seven different species of mesopelagic fish were examined. An alkaline dissolution of organic materials from extracted stomach contents was performed and the solution filtered over a 0. Filters were examined for microplastics and a subsample originating from 35 fish was further analysed for polymer type through micro-FTIR analysis. Overall, we found a much higher occurrence of microplastic fragments, mainly polyethylene fibres, in the gut contents of mesopelagic fish than previously reported. Stomach fullness, species and the depth at which fish were caught at, were found to have no effect on the amount of microplastics found in the gut contents. However, these plastics were similar to those sampled from the surface water. Additionally, using forensic techniques we were able to highlight that fibres are a real concern rather than an artefact of airborne contamination. Introduction As a consequence of decades of marine litter entering our seas Ryan, , microplastics have been found in coastal and pelagic environments around the globe with an ever increasing distribution Barnes et al. Considering the prevalence of microplastics, there is now a substantial amount of research effort investigating their abundance in the gastrointestinal tracts of various organisms. Indeed, Gall and Thompson have reported that over marine species are impacted by marine litter. More recent studies have moved from quantifying which animals have ingested microplastics to examining the physical and health implications of microplastic ingestion Rochman et al. For example, Wright et al. Such studies have prompted researchers to investigate the impact on ecosystem processes. Indeed, Cole et al. With the increasing evidence that microplastics represent an ecosystem and environmental health concern, UNEP and the EU Commission have established bodies and efforts to guide in decision making and legislation Galgani et al. Furthermore, several governments have taken legislative steps by introducing a ban on microbeads in cosmetics and detergents by Sutherland et al. Despite this substantial increase in studies investigating the ingestion of microplastics and their associated impacts, there are still important taxa playing key roles in ecosystem functioning that have not been well-studied. Smaller mesopelagic fish such as Myctophum punctatum and Benthosema glaciale feed by filtering zooplankton, predominantly copepods, euphausiids, amphipods, eggs, and larvae over their gill rakers Scotto di Carlo et al. Larger mesopelagic fish such as Stomias boa and Serrivomer beanii also actively target decapods and fish using their anterior vertebrae and branchial apparatus to swallow larger prey Roe and Badcock, ; Bauchot, Thus, mesopelagic fish are exposed to microplastics either through the direct consumption of a microplastic mistakenly identified as prey item, or indirectly, through the consumption of a prey item e. As mesopelagic fish undergo large vertical migrations, they are known to play a key role in the cycling of carbon and nutrients to the deep ocean Radchenko, ; Davison et al. For instance, Radchenko has shown that such species in the Bering Sea transport 15, tonnes of carbon daily to the deep ocean. Therefore, the ingestion of microplastics by mesopelagic fish may disrupt carbon cycling and aid in the transport of microplastics to deeper waters, as suggested by Lusher et al. The importance of mesopelagic fish was recently further highlighted in studies by Kaartvedt et al. Because they make up such a large biomass in the pelagic realm they provide an important food source for a

variety of predatory fish and marine mammals which, through trophic transfer from their mesopelagic fish prey, may suffer from the impacts of microplastics and associated toxins Lusher et al. Some of the species preying on mesopelagic fish such as tuna and swordfish Scott and Tibbo, ; Varela et al. This may change in the near future as the demand for fish protein increases and new policies e. Furthermore, the food safety issues concerned with microplastics and the associated toxin exposure through the consumption of commercially exploited fish have recently been outlined in an extensive report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations drawing attention to the potential threat of microplastics to human health Lusher et al. However, to date, only a few studies have investigated microplastic ingestion by mesopelagic fish: Since then, new and improved methodologies for microplastic extraction have been developed with an emphasis on ultra-clean techniques in order to prevent airborne contamination Wesch et al. This study set out to quantify microplastic ingestion by mesopelagic fish from an eddy region in the Northwest Atlantic, known to be a hot spot for mesopelagic fish McKelvie, ; Fennell and Rose, and potentially microplastics Yu et al. Specifically, this study investigated whether: Importantly, we applied strict measures to prevent microplastic contamination during extraction and identified microplastic type using micro-FTIR spectroscopy. In total, eight min pelagic trawls were carried out during daylight hours at a towing speed of 4 knots Figure 1. The opening of the net was fitted with a Scanmar depth sensor to enable three trawls to be conducted in the upper mesopelagic zone between and m shallow and five in the lower mesopelagic zone between and m deep. Once hauled aboard, a random subsample of 35 intact mesopelagic fish was taken from each trawl. Trawl locations during CE survey aboard the RV Celtic Explorer; red rectangular box in the inset corresponds to outer figure margin. Sieved particles were then washed down with 0. Ethics Statement Fish were taken dead from midwater trawls carried out to ground truth the backscatter from a Simrad EK60 scientific echo sounder investigating the deep scattering layer in the Northwest Atlantic, and are thus exempt from ethical approval, dealing with regulated animals, that is live vertebrates and higher invertebrates. Fish which displayed visible physical damage to their digestive tract were excluded from analysis. The standard length to the nearest millimetre of each fish was recorded. Fish were rinsed with 0. ISO class 5 where part of their alimentary tract, the oesophagus to the duodenum, was extracted. The extracted alimentary tract was then opened and the gut contents emptied into 20 ml borosilicate scintillation vials and the alimentary tract lining thoroughly washed with 0. The removed alimentary tract and the dissected fish were then weighed to the nearest 0. Water samples were processed in a similar fashion whereby the frozen contents of the aluminium containers were emptied into glass scintillation vials and organic materials digested also using a 1 M solution of sodium hydroxide solution over 24 h. Filters were kept in borosilicate glass petri dishes, covered with a lid and examined for microplastics using an Olympus SZX16 stereo microscope Olympus, SZX16 with a digital camera attached Olympus, DP Once all potential microplastics were identified on the filter, the glass lid was removed and potential plastics were examined and manually manipulated to confirm polymer characteristics brittleness, softness, transparency. Five individuals of each species were randomly selected and microplastics originating from their gut contents, as well as those originating from one randomly selected surface water sample, were further analysed for polymer identification using micro-Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy micro-FTIR. Contamination Prevention The extraction of microplastics and subsequent examination of the filters was performed in compliance with the most recent findings in microplastic contamination prevention methodologies Woodall et al. All equipment used was pre-rinsed with 0. Furthermore, samples and filters were not at any time air exposed and always kept under a clean air laminar flow hood HEPA filter, class ISO5 or maintained within covered borosilicate petri dishes. During dissections and filtrations on each day a wet filter blank was kept in a borosilicate petri dish inside the laminar flow hood for control purposes. Data Analysis A stomach fullness index FI was calculated for each fish by dividing the weight of the gut content by the weight of the fish. To test whether stomach fullness had any effect on microplastics being present or not in the alimentary tract of the fish, a Mann-Whitney-U-test as the distribution of FI was non-parametric was carried out using R R Development Core Team, and compared the median stomach fullness value for fish that had microplastics with those that did not. As the microplastic count data were non-parametric, a Kruskalâ€”Wallis test using R was used to test whether there was any difference in the abundance of microplastics between the seven

different species. A Mannâ€”Whitney-U-test using R , was used to test whether more microplastics were identified from fish found in shallow compared with those found in deep waters. Results A total of fish was captured of which were examined for the presence of microplastics in their gut contents. The most common species amongst the subsampled fish were the spotted lantern fish M. The remaining species were the Rakery beaconlamp Lampanyctus macdonaldi 16 indiv. Where information on sexual maturity size exists M. In total, microplastic fragments were extracted from the fish gut contents, with an average of 1. The highest average number of microplastics in the gut contents was recorded in S. Fish species, numbers and length examined for microplastic ingestion and associated microplastic abundances in gut contents. In total, particles were found in the surface water samples 8 samples totalling 2, L of surface water resulting in an estimated concentration of 14 microplastic fragments per litres of water. Plastics identified from fish guts were very similar to those found in the surface waters Figure 2. Recorded microplastic colours included black, grey, blue, green, purple, red, yellow, and white. Polymers of other colours only made up a minor fraction of the particles in both cases Figure 2. Microplastic colours A,B , length C,D , and type E,F found in mesopelagic fish gut contents left and surface waters right. Micro-FTIR analysis was successfully carried out for of the microplastic fragments originating from 35 fish and from one surface water sample. The 73 particles which could not be assessed for their polymer nature either fractured when pressure was applied by the diamond of the micro-FTIR machine or did not show a significant fit with any of the materials within the FTIR spectra library and thus were excluded from analysis. Polymers identified from fish and water samples were of similar polymer nature with the majority being polyethylene, followed by methyl cellulose and a relatively small proportion were identified as alginic acids. Scanning electron microscopy images of two fibres extracted from fish gut contents had visible signs of polymer fracturing Figure 3. Light microscopy and scanning electron microscopy images of a black Aâ€”D and a green Eâ€”H microplastic fibre recovered from gut contents of Myctophum punctatum. No microplastics were found on the filters used as blanks to ensure no airborne contamination or any contamination from the filtration equipment and procedure. Discussion Using forensic methods, this study assessed microplastic frequency of occurrence in mesopelagic fish gut contents from a warm-core eddy in the Northwest Atlantic. There are several reasons which may explain our much higher frequency of occurrence. Firstly, there are no standardised methods for the extraction of microplastics from gastrointestinal tracts of fish and so different research teams have used different protocols such as visual sorting of gut contents Boerger et al. In the latter, the authors used a similar approach to this study but used a more concentrated caustic solution 1. However, they noted that extractions using higher concentrations and longer incubation times than recommended damaged and discoloured pH sensitive polymers such as nylon, uPVC, and polyethylene and thus these may have been underestimated previously. Furthermore, we used fine-meshed borosilicate filters in contrast to Lusher et al. Another potential explanation for differences among reported microplastic occurrence rates may be due to differences in the abundances of microplastics found in the study areas. Surface water samples collected within this study indeed showed 10 times higher concentrations of microplastics than reported for other regions of the Atlantic Lusher et al. The other two studies collected samples at the edge region of the North Pacific Gyre, which while potentially having slightly higher concentrations of plastics, were still not located close to the centre of the gyre, known to be a hot spot for microplastics Eriksen et al. At this point it is also important to consider how mesopelagic fish may be exposed to microplastics. All of the seven investigated species migrate to the surface at night to feed and therefore ingestion could happen through the direct consumption of microplastics mistaken as prey items or through trophic transfer from their prey species. Indeed the most common prey of mesopelagic fish are copepods, euphausiids, amphipods, larvae, and decapods and all have been reported to ingest microplastics Carpenter et al. In addition to size, it is also worth noting that the colour of any microplastics is unlikely to play an important role in the ingestion of microplastics by mesopelagic fish as the colours of the microplastics identified from the fish gut contents were similar to those identified from the surface waters. Lastly, different microplastic abundances in the gut contents may be caused by some mesopelagic species being more selective or impacted than others. For example, it is well known that some bird species are more prone to microplastic and marine litter ingestion than others e. Van Franeker and Bell, However, our study found no differences in microplastic occurrence

rates between the seven mesopelagic fish species examined. Neither did depth seem to explain any variation in microplastic abundances amongst individuals caught at different depths. Therefore, we can conclude that the notably higher occurrence rates reported within this study are likely due to the differences in microplastic extraction methods as well as the fact that the present study was carried out in a hot spot for mesopelagic fish and microplastics alike.

FRONTIERS OF THE NORTHWEST pdf

5: The Far Northwest as an Economic Frontier â€" UW Libraries

Frontiers North Adventures is a family-owned and operated business that has been specializing in adventures to Canada's North for 30+ years. Our programs are designed for guests with specific interests in experiential travel, photography, wildlife, culture and adventure.

The Coppermine River itself is designated a Canadian Heritage River for the important role it played as an exploration and fur trade route. Copper deposits along the river attracted the first explorers to the area. Upon arrival on our charter flight to Kugluktuk, we embark the Ocean Endeavou r. Its regional seat is Iqaluktuuttiaq Cambridge Bay , though it also contains five other hamlets including Uqsuqtuuq and Kugluktuk. Recently, the Kitikmeot Region has been in the news since the finding of the lost ships of the Franklin Expedition in its waters. It presents numerous wildlife and expedition opportunities. The setting is optimal for hiking and exploring the geological diversity of the area. Numerous search parties later used Beechey as a depot and rendezvous. Amundsen, Bernier, and Larsen visited Beechey. The graves and the ruins of Northumberland House are a haunting memorial. Large populations of marine mammals, including narwhal, beluga and bowhead whales transit and feed in this area. There is a great selection of landing sites available, depending on weather, wildlife, and sea conditions. In , the census placed the population at Our activities will centre in the village where we will have a chance to meet members of the community, learn about their way of life, and hear their poignant stories. Between forty-eight and seventy-two kilometres wide and eighty-eight kilometres long, Smith Sound divides Ellesmere Island from Greenland. Here, the sea ice provided an ancient Inuit travel route. Optimal sea ice conditions in Smith Sound can also make for excellent wildlife viewing. Glaciers and icebergs abound here. In true expedition style, we will seek opportunities to hike, explore, and view wildlife as conditions allow. The icefjord is the outlet of the Sermeq Kujalleq Glacier, source of many of the icebergs in the North Atlantic. Here, we will cruise in our fleet of Zodiacs to appreciate the icebergs. The waters are relatively warm here, due to the West Greenland current and the more southerly location. This makes for lusher vegetation. As we enter the Arctic autumn, the tundra foliage will be in gorgeous colour. We will be making an expedition stop here to explore the landscape of wild Greenland. We end our adventure by sailing up this dramatic fjord as the sun rises to greet us. Here we will disembark the Ocean Endeavour and transfer to the airport for our return charter flight.

FRONTIERS OF THE NORTHWEST pdf

6: Frontiers North Adventures |

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On arrival at Haserabad, Captain Scott sees that many local Hindus and Europeans are leaving on the last train to Kalapur. The Muslim rebels soon close in and take control of the outer wall and gate beside the railway yard. The British governor tells Scott that he must take the young prince to Kalapur for his safety. In the railyard , the British captain discovers the Empress of India , an old engine with carriage cared for by its driver Gupta I. Early the next morning, Captain Scott quietly loads the passengers onto the old train. Wyatt, Prince Kishan, arms dealer Mr. Peters Eugene Deckers , British ex-pat Mr. Peter van Leyden Herbert Lom. The Empress quietly freewheels down a gradient and out of the yard, but unexpectedly sounds her whistle, alerting the rebels, so Gupta engages the steam, crashing through the outer gate. Later that morning, the train encounters the earlier refugee train; everyone on board has been massacred by the rebels. Despite being told not to by Captain Scott, Mrs. The next morning, the train must stop because a portion of the track has been blown up. Wyatt spots the signaling flashes of a heliograph atop a mountain summit, and everyone quickly realises that the Muslim rebels are waiting in the surrounding mountains. With track repairs barely finished by the occupants, the train gets away under a hail of rebel gunfire; Gupta is wounded but survives. During the night, Mr. Van Leyden again, in a sinister fashion, approaches the prince only to notice Lady Wyndham watching him. Captain Scott accuses Van Leyden of trying to kill the prince, and he places the reporter under arrest. Later, while going through a tunnel, Van Leyden uses the opportunity to overpower his guard. He uses a Maxim machine gun to hold the passengers at bay. It is now that he declares his loyalty to the Muslim cause. Scott returns to the carriage with the young prince after spotting more rebel heliograph signals, but they are saved when Van Leyden is knocked off balance by a kick from Mr. Scott pursues him onto the carriage roof but it is Mrs. Wyatt who shoots and kills Van Leyden just as he is about to kill Scott. The Muslim rebels catch up with the train on horseback but have to stop their attack when the Empress enters a two-mile-long hillside tunnel. On the other side, the train reaches the safety of Kalapur. At the station, young Prince Kishan is met by his Hindu entourage, Gupta is taken to hospital, Lady Wyndham is informed that her husband, the governor, is safe, and Scott and Mrs.

7: Holdings : Frontiers of the Northwest : | York University Libraries

Fish specimens were collected from depth (m) in a warm-core eddy located in the Northwest Atlantic, 1, km due east of Newfoundland during April and May In total, fish gut contents from seven different species of mesopelagic fish were examined.

8: North West Frontier (film) - Wikipedia

Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) has emerged in spring wheat production in Pacific Northwest during the last decade due to factors including climate changes, crop rotations, and tillage practices.

9: High levels of microplastics found in Northwest Atlantic fish â€“ Science & research news | Frontiers

The North-West Frontier (present-day Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) region of the British Indian Empire was a difficult area to conquer in South Asia, strategically and militarily. [citation needed] It remains the western frontier of present-day Pakistan, extending from the Pamir Knot in the north to the Koh-i-Malik Siah in the west, and separating the modern Pakistani frontier regions of North-West.

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