

1: Whiskers - Wikipedia

At our luxury family-owned boarding cattery, near Bedford, we pride ourselves on the safe, clean and fun environment we provide for our feline guests. Our dedicated and professional staff provide the best care in a safe stress free environment.

Whisking in animals A yawning cat shows how the mystacial macrovibrissae can be swept forward. The follicles of some groups of vibrissae in some species are motile. Generally, the supraorbital, genal and macrovibrissae are motile, [5] whereas the microvibrissae are not. This is reflected in anatomical reports that have identified musculature associated with the macrovibrissae that is absent for the microvibrissae. Movements of the whiskers are closely co-ordinated with those of the head and body. This is presumed to be advantageous in particular to animals that cannot always rely on sight to navigate or to find food, for example, nocturnal animals or animals which forage in muddy waters. Sensory function aside, movements of the vibrissae may also indicate something of the state of mind of the animal, [22] and the whiskers play a role in social behaviour of rats. Animals can be deprived of their whisker sense for a period of weeks by whisker trimming they soon grow back , or for the duration of an experimental trial by restraining the whiskers with a flexible cover like a mask the latter technique is used, in particular, in studies of marine mammals [24]. Such experiments have shown that whiskers are required for, or contribute to: However, exactly why an animal might be driven "to beat the night with sticks", as one researcher once put it, [27] is a matter of debate, and the answer is probably multi-faceted. Likely benefits are that it provides more degrees of freedom for sensor positioning, that it allows the animal to sample a larger volume of space with a given density of whiskers, and that it allows control over the velocity with which the whiskers contact surfaces. Dorothy Souza, in her book *Look What Whiskers Can Do* [28] reports some whisker movement during prey capture in cats, in this case: Teeth grasp the mouse tightly around its neck. The cat holds on until the prey stops wriggling. Marine mammals[edit] Pinnipeds have well-developed tactile senses. Their mystacial vibrissae have ten times the innervation of terrestrial mammals, allowing them to effectively detect vibrations in the water. Detecting vibrations is useful when the animals are foraging and may add to or even replace vision, particularly in darkness. The lower undulated whisker belongs to a harbor seal. Harbor seals have been observed following varying paths of other organisms that swam ahead several minutes before, similar to a dog following a scent trail, [24] [36] and even to discriminate the species and the size of the fish responsible for the trail. Information from the vibrissae arrives in the brain via the trigeminal nerve and is delivered first into the trigeminal sensory complex of brainstem. From there, the most studied pathways are those leading up through parts of thalamus and into barrel cortex , [41] though other major pathways through the superior colliculus in midbrain a major visual structure in visual animals and the cerebellum , to name but a couple, are increasingly coming under scrutiny. Evolutionary biology[edit] The presence of mystacial vibrissae in distinct lineages Rodentia , Afrotheria , marsupials with remarkable conservation of operation suggests that they may be an old feature present in a common ancestor of all therian mammals. Thus, it is possible that the development of the whisker sensory system played an important role in mammalian development, more generally. These efforts range from the abstract, [45] through feature-specific models, [46] [47] to attempts to reproduce complete whiskered animals in robot form ScratchBot [48] and ShrewBot, [49] [50] [51] both robots by Bristol Robotics Laboratory. In non-mammalian animals[edit] "Whiskers" on a whiskered auklet A range of non-mammalian animals possess structures which resemble or function similarly to mammalian whiskers. In birds[edit] The "whiskers" around the beak of a kakapo. Some birds possess specialized hair-like feathers called rictal bristles around the base of the beak which are sometimes referred to as whiskers. The whiskered auklet *Aethia pygmaea* has striking, stiff white feathers protruding from above and below the eyes of the otherwise slate-grey bird, and a dark plume which swoops forward from the top of its head. Whiskered auklets sent through a maze of tunnels with their feathers taped back bumped their heads more than twice as often as they did when their feathers were free, indicating they use their feathers in a similar way to cats. These are often referred to as "whiskers", although they are more correctly termed barbels. Fish that have barbels include

the catfish, carp, goatfish, hagfish, sturgeon, zebrafish and some species of shark. The Pimelodidae are a family of catfishes order Siluriformes commonly known as the long-whiskered catfishes. In pterosaurs[edit] Anurognathid pterosaurs have a rugose wrinkled jaw texture that has been interpreted as the attachment sites for vibrissae, [53] though actual vibrissae have not been recorded. An otter with facial whiskers. Macrovibrissae of a Hooded Lister laboratory rat. Micrograph cross section of an equine vibrissa. Macrovibrissae of a tiger. Supraorbital vibrissae and mystacial macrovibrissae of a house cat. Whiskers of the Brown Thrasher near the head.

2: cats-whiskers-rescue

www.enganchecubano.com is cat lovers' site dedicated to spreading the meowsage of love for our furry friends. We encourage more hoomans to consider adoption. Giving a little kitty a second chance at life is incredibly rewarding.

Those who claim this are absolutely right! Kitty whiskers work much the same way as your arms would in that situation. They help cats know where objects are without the need for seeing these objects. Instead, they sense with the spots on their bodies that the whiskers connect to. They realize when their whiskers move that there is an object in that spot. Have you ever felt the wind brush up against your hair and thought there might be something behind you? These longer, stiffer hairs [i. Just like a sort of kitty radar. What would this feel like? Back to the example above! Imagine bumping into an object in the middle of the night with your right arm. Those sticks are like kitty whiskers. So you know that cute little thing your cat does: This is possible thanks to cat whiskers that allow your cat to know, just by feeling, whether he or she will likely be able to fit into a specific tight spot. Where Do Cats Have Whiskers? Above their eyes “ where our eyebrows usually sit “ is an easy place to spot them. Cats also have whiskers on the backs of their arms and legs as well take a look at the picture below for a close up. Well this is absolutely right. Imagine you used a specific sense to be able to walk around and not bump into things easily all the time, and then one day, out of the blue, that sense disappeared. Had an ear infection in one ear? Chances are you felt it was a little hard to keep your balance. You may have also felt like the room was spinning, thus getting very dizzy even though everything surrounding you was still. Well this disorientation was caused by the fact that you depended on your hearing in both ears to keep your balance before the ear infection. You may not have realized it, but you sure would notice something was off once you temporarily lost your hearing in one ear. Now back to the example I used before. Imagine you always used sticks to feel your way around in the dark at night. Now imagine one day those sticks just disappeared. Yes, you could probably manage. After all, you still have your other senses. That being said, it would make life a lot harder. Essentially, this is what happens to a cat if his or her whiskers are cut. In the short term, however, if a lot of whiskers go missing, there will likely be a lot more clumsiness, bumping into things, and even a few accidents. It takes a while for cats to grow back their whiskers, but eventually, like with the rest of their hair, whiskers do grow back. By now, you should be able to answer this question yourself. Did you already know that cats have whiskers in different spots on their face besides just their upper lip? Did you know they had them on other parts of their body? Are you noticing whiskers on your cat that you never did before? Let me know in the comments!

3: Why Do Cats Have Whiskers? What Happens If They're Cut?

Whiskers do grow back, but cats need their whiskers to remain intact in the same way you and I need our touch senses to get around. That is, cats use their whiskers in the same way that we use the touch receptors in our finger tips to feel our way around in the darkness, and to alert us to potentially painful situations.

Its function was to act as a demodulator, rectifying the radio signal, converting it from alternating current to a pulsing direct current, to extract the audio signal modulation from the radio frequency carrier wave. This diagram shows a simplified explanation of how it works: The rapid oscillations are the radio frequency carrier wave. The audio signal the sound is contained in the slow variations modulation of the size of the waves. B This graph shows the current through the crystal detector which is applied to the earphone and bypass capacitor. The crystal conducts current in only one direction, stripping off the oscillations on one side of the signal, leaving a pulsing direct current whose amplitude does not average zero but varies with the audio signal. C This graph shows the current which passes through the earphone. A bypass capacitor across the earphone terminals smooths the waveform, removing the radio frequency carrier pulses, leaving the audio signal. When this varying current passes through the earphone voice coil, it creates a varying magnetic field which pulls on the earphone diaphragm, causing it to vibrate and produce sound waves. Circuit of a simple crystal radio. The crystal detector D is connected between the tuned circuit L,C1 and the earphone E. C2 is the bypass capacitor. Pictorial diagram from showing the circuit of a cat whisker crystal radio. This common circuit did not use a tuning capacitor, but used the capacitance of the antenna to form the tuned circuit with the coil. Crystal radios had no amplifying components to increase the loudness of the radio signal; the sound power produced by the earphone came solely from the radio waves of the radio station being received, intercepted by the antenna. Therefore, the sensitivity of the detector was a major factor determining the sensitivity and reception range of the receiver, motivating much research into finding sensitive detectors. In addition to its main use in crystal radios, crystal detectors were also used as radio wave detectors in scientific experiments, in which the DC output current of the detector was registered by a sensitive galvanometer, and in test instruments such as wavemeters used to calibrate the frequency of radio transmitters. Since the detector would only function when the contact was made at certain spots on the crystal surface, the contact point was almost always made adjustable. Below are the major categories of crystal detectors used during the early 20th century: Cat whisker detector [edit] Galena cat whisker detector from s crystal radio Cat whisker detector using iron pyrite crystal Galena detector in a cheap s crystal radio Popular form in portable radios, with the crystal protected inside a glass tube Patented by Pickard in [6] this was the most common type of crystal detector, mainly used with galena [24] [25] but also other crystals. It consisted of a pea-size piece of crystalline mineral in a metal holder, with its surface touched by a fine metal wire or needle the "cat whisker". Only certain sites on the crystal surface functioned as rectifying junctions. The detector consisted of two parts mounted next to each other on a flat nonconductive base: Crystal Galena crystals sold for use in crystal detectors, Poland, s A crystalline mineral formed the semiconductor side of the junction. A rough pebble of detecting mineral about the size of a pea was mounted in a metal cup, which formed one side of the circuit. The electrical contact between the cup and the crystal had to be good, because this contact must not act as a second rectifying junction, creating two back-to-back diodes which would prevent the device from conducting at all. Cat whisker The "cat whisker", a springy piece of thin metal wire, formed the metal side of the junction. Phosphor bronze wire of about 30 gauge was commonly used because it had the right amount of springiness. Cat whiskers in simple detectors were straight or curved, but most professional cat whiskers had a coiled section in the middle that served as a spring. Gold or silver needles were used with some crystals. Professional carborundum detector used in radiotelegraphy stations Carborundum detector marketed to radio hobbyists, Invented in by Henry H. Dunwoody, [34] this consisted of a piece of silicon carbide SiC, then known by the trade name carborundum, either clamped between two flat metal contacts, [5] [26] [22] or mounted in fusible alloy in a metal cup with a contact consisting of a hardened steel point pressed firmly against it with a spring. The silicon crystal is mounted on an adjustable stage that can be moved in two dimensions by micrometer knobs right to find

sensitive spot. Silicon detector[edit] Patented and first manufactured in by Pickard, [11] this was the first type of crystal detector to be commercially produced. Silicon was also used with antimony [22] and arsenic [30] contacts. The silicon detector had some of the same advantages as carborundum; its firm contact could not be jarred loose by vibration, so it was used in commercial and military radiotelegraphy stations. The chalcopyrite crystal was moved forward until it touched the surface of one of the zincite crystals. When a sensitive spot was located, the arm was locked in place with the setscrew. Multiple zincite pieces were provided because the fragile zincite crystal could be damaged by excessive currents and tended to "burn out" due to atmospheric electricity from the wire antenna or currents leaking into the receiver from the powerful spark transmitters used at the time. This detector was also sometimes used with a small forward bias voltage of around 0. Zincite was also used with carbon, galena, and tellurium. Silicon was used with arsenic , [30] antimony [22] and tellurium crystals. History[edit] The graphic symbol used for solid-state diodes originated as a drawing of a point contact crystal detector. Therefore, the radio receivers of this era did not have to demodulate the radio wave, extract an audio signal from it as modern receivers do, they merely had to detect the presence or absence of the radio waves, to make a sound in the earphone when the radio wave was present to represent the "dots" and "dashes" of Morse code. The crystal detector was the most successful of many detector devices invented during this era. The most common form consisted of a glass tube with electrodes at each end, containing loose metal filings in contact with the electrodes. Most coherers had to be tapped mechanically between each pulse of radio waves to return them to a nonconductive state. Due to this characteristic the crystal had up to twice as much resistance to current in one direction as it did to current in the other. Braun did investigations which ruled out several possible causes of asymmetric conduction, such as electrolytic action and some types of thermoelectric effects. This version was deliberately made to look and function like a human eyeball, with a lens focusing millimeter waves on the galena contact. Unsatisfied with this detector, around Bose measured the change in resistivity of dozens of metals and metal compounds exposed to microwaves, finding that in some the resistivity increased and in some it decreased. His detectors consisted of a small galena crystal with a metal point contact pressed against it with a thumbscrew, mounted inside a closed waveguide ending in a horn antenna to collect the microwaves. When microwaves struck the crystal the galvanometer registered a drop in resistance of the detector. He found these detectors were also sensitive to visible light and ultraviolet, leading him to call them an artificial retina. He patented the detector 30 September Coherers required an external current source to operate, so he had the coherer and telephone earphone connected in series with a 3 cell battery to provide power to operate the earphone. Annoyed by background "frying" noise caused by the current through the carbon, he reached over to cut two of the battery cells out of the circuit to reduce the current [13] [12] The frying ceased, and the signals, though much weakened, became materially clearer through being freed of their background of microphonic noise. Glancing over at my circuit, I discovered to my great surprise that instead of cutting out two of the cells I had cut out all three; so, therefore, the telephone diaphragm was being operated solely by the energy of the receiver signals. A contact detector operating without local battery seemed so contrary to all my previous experience that I resolved at once to thoroughly investigate the phenomenon. During the next four years, Pickard conducted an exhaustive search to find which substances formed the most sensitive detecting contacts, eventually testing thousands of minerals, [8] and discovered about rectifying crystals. Detector is visible at lower right. Until the triode began to replace it in World War 1 the crystal detector was cutting-edge technology. Family listening to the first radio broadcasts on a crystal radio in Since crystal radios cannot drive loudspeakers they must share earphones. Guglielmo Marconi developed the first practical wireless telegraphy transmitters and receivers in , and radio began to be used for communication around The coherer was used as detector for the first 10 years, until around Until the triode vacuum tube began to be used around World War 1 , radio receivers had no amplification and were powered only by the radio waves picked up by their antennae. Army Signal Corps, patented the silicon carbide carborundum detector, [34] Braun patented a galena cat whisker detector in Germany, [51] and L. Austin invented a silicon-tellurium detector. Around crystal detectors replaced the coherer and electrolytic detector to become the most widely used form of radio detector. Another desired property was tolerance of high currents; many crystals would become insensitive when subjected to discharges

of atmospheric electricity from the outdoor wire antenna, or current from the powerful spark transmitter leaking into the receiver. Carborundum proved to be the best of these; [35] it could rectify when clamped firmly between flat contacts. Therefore, carborundum detectors were used in shipboard wireless stations where waves caused the floor to rock, and military stations where gunfire was expected. During this era, before modern solid-state physics, most scientists believed that crystal detectors operated by some thermoelectric effect. Pierce originated the name crystal rectifier. Between about and new types of radio transmitters were developed which produced continuous sinusoidal waves: These slowly replaced the old damped wave spark transmitters. Besides having a longer transmission range, these transmitters could be modulated with an audio signal to transmit sound by amplitude modulation AM. It was found that, unlike the coherer, the rectifying action of the crystal detector allowed it to demodulate an AM radio signal, producing audio sound. The zincite point contact diode which serves as the active device is labeled 9. Some semiconductor diodes have a property called negative resistance which means the current through them decreases as the voltage increases over a part of their I - V curve. This allows a diode, normally a passive device, to function as an amplifier or oscillator. For example, when connected to a resonant circuit and biased with a DC voltage, the negative resistance of the diode can cancel the positive resistance of the circuit, creating a circuit with zero AC resistance, in which spontaneous oscillating currents arise. This property was first observed in crystal detectors around by William Henry Eccles [56] [57] and Pickard. The first person to exploit negative resistance practically was self-taught Russian physicist Oleg Losev, who devoted his career to the study of crystal detectors. In working at the new Nizhny Novgorod Radio Laboratory he discovered negative resistance in biased zincite zinc oxide point contact junctions. He used biased negative resistance crystal junctions to build solid-state amplifiers, oscillators, and amplifying and regenerative radio receivers, 25 years before the invention of the transistor. His technology was dubbed "Crystodyne" by science publisher Hugo Gernsback [63] one of the few people in the West who paid attention to it. After ten years he abandoned research into this technology and it was forgotten. Today, negative resistance diodes such as the Gunn diode and IMPATT diode are widely used as microwave oscillators in such devices as radar speed guns and garage door openers. Discovery of the light emitting diode LED [edit] In British Marconi engineer Henry Joseph Round noticed that when direct current was passed through a silicon carbide carborundum point contact junction, a spot of greenish, bluish, or yellowish light was given off at the contact point. However he just published a brief two paragraph note about it and did no further research. Losev did extensive research into the mechanism of light emission. Losev died in World War 2. Due partly to the fact that his papers were published in Russian and German, and partly to his lack of reputation his upper class birth barred him from a college education or career advancement in Soviet society, so he never held an official position higher than technician his work is not well known in the West. Cartridge carborundum detector top with bias battery used in vacuum tube radio from In the s, the amplifying triode vacuum tube, invented in by Lee De Forest, replaced earlier technology in both radio transmitters and receivers. The initial listening audience for the new broadcasting stations was probably largely owners of crystal radios. The amplifying vacuum tube radios which began to be mass-produced in had greater reception range, did not require the fussy adjustment of a cat whisker, and produced enough audio output power to drive loudspeakers, allowing the entire family to listen comfortably together, or dance to Jazz Age music.

4: The Cat's Whiskers, premium boarding cattery in Tauranga

The Cats Whiskers is an independent gift shop in Bishops Cleeve specialising in gifts for all occasions, sourced from all around the world.

We pride ourselves on the safe, clean and fun environment we provide for our feline guests. Cats are more than just animals to us – they are your family members. Whether a moggy or a top show cat, our excellent, dedicated and professional staff will provide the best care in a safe stress free environment, with lots of love and cuddles! Our cattery has plenty of parking for visitors and CCTV operating 24 hours a day. **Button Individual care** Every cat staying with us receives individual and personal care and attention as prescribed by you. We have plenty of toys and scratching posts as well as fun boxes to play in too. We aim to provide your cats with a stimulating yet relaxing environment to enjoy whilst they are away from home. **Button Fantastic menu choices** Only the best wet and dry foods are good enough. We stock a wide variety of menu choices, including many fresh foods and can cater for specific feeding regimes. **Button Veterinary services** We have the services of highly qualified veterinary professionals who provide outstanding primary healthcare for your cats. **Button Climate control** All our chalets are fitted with infra red heat lamps which are thermostatically controlled and these are exchanged for fans in the summer months. **Button Comfortable chalets** All the chalets are full height with private, cosy inside areas and covered outdoor runs to protect them from rain and wind. They are naturally ventilated to ensure the indoor areas are kept fresh, but they are also fully insulated and weatherproofed to keep them warm in winter and cool in summer. **Button Clean and hygienic** We pride ourselves on our hygiene standards and our cleaning and disinfection routines are an important part of the service we offer you. We use top quality cat litter as standard and litter trays are cleaned at least twice a day. Very careful consideration is given to hygiene by the use of modern disinfection routines. When a cat leaves us, the chalet is thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and all equipment sterilised. **Button Elderly and medical care** We specialise in the care of elderly cats, cats with medical conditions or cats with special needs. We are more than happy to administer all types of medication including tablets, suspensions, injections, inhalers, gels, eye drops etc. We can also carry out your routine worming and flea treatments and clip claws. **Button Relaxation and space** Our chalets are equipped with sunning shelves and window seats and our larger chalets have oversized outdoor runs. Perfect for lazing in the sunshine. The views are across our pretty cattery garden and a small paddock where our horses can often be seen quietly grazing, with open fields beyond.

5: Why do cats have whiskers? | HowStuffWorks

For example, a set of taut whiskers, pulled back across the face, is a good indication that Kitty feels threatened, while relaxed whiskers, pointing away from the face, indicate a content cat.

6: Scottish Licensed Cafe

The Cats Whiskers has , members. A fun place to post pictures of your cats and kittens, and dogs and puppies, ask about cat and dog problems.

7: What Are Cats' Whiskers Used For?

be the cat's whiskers To be highly enjoyable, desirable, or impressive, especially in a fancy or elaborate way. Tom's new Cadillac is really the cat's whiskers!

8: The Cats Whiskers, Contact and Directions

Those stiff hairs on your cat's face and legs don't just add to her cuteness -- they have real work to do. Whiskers are

GPS and radar systems for your cat. "They are a powerful and important part of how a cat senses the world," says W. Mark Cousins, DVM, the founder of a veterinary clinic in.

9: The Cats Whiskers

The whiskers on your cat's nose are generally about as long as your cat is wide, so they help her to figure out how wide an opening is and whether she'll fit through it.

Principles of electromagnetic compatibility The white stocking The Poetry of George Borg Running your machines with SPC In Praise of Psychotherapists Something About the Author v. 3 Career opportunities in the power equipment engine industry. Financial, index, and stock futures. The Barry Diller Story Echo made easy sam kaddoura The Countess from Minneapolis The synapse function. Designing a thinking curriculum Scaffolds of treason in Shakespeares Macbeth Theology from the perspective of a living adept by Herbert D. Long A consequence of the popes criterion The letters of Samuel Johnson. Entrepreneurship 2nd edition william bygrave Should i use or Kentucky book of the dead Modern business process automation yawl and its support environment Highlights of Subnuclear Physics Stuctural Markedness and Syntactic Structure Gerard Manley Hopkins and the Victorian Visual World Guidelines for Yield Assessment of Opium Gum and Coca Leaf from Short Field Visits (S) Civilisation and its discontents Back On Track (Harlequin Nascar) A slice of bread, by F. Munteanu. Birthplaces of the Australian people Electron transfer reactions in metalloproteins Point Bonita to Point Reyes Personality plus florence The USSR unmasked You can keep a wireless connection to your baby from work Part two : A Tale of a Tub. Vico e lumanesimo (Saggi Istituto italiano per gli studi filosofici) Seven days to remember Some place quite unknown The Christian stands firm against false teaching. The Life Of Major-General George H. Thomas