

## 1: Standard time - Wikipedia

*The Speedo Junior Nationals time standards are set. Check out what it takes. The summer of is going to be fast! David Rieder is a staff writer for Swimming World. He has contributed.*

A solar day is approximately 24 hours of mean time. As the variation accumulates over a few weeks, there are differences as large as 16 minutes between apparent solar time and mean solar time see Equation of time. However, these variations cancel out over a year. Sidereal time is time by the stars. A sidereal rotation is the time it takes the Earth to make one revolution with rotation to the stars, approximately 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds. It is well known that observations of the Sun pose substantial obstacles to the achievement of accuracy in measurement. The principal meridian of that observatory was chosen in by the International Meridian Conference to be the Prime Meridian. Greenwich Mean Time is still the legal time in the UK in winter, and as adjusted by one hour for summer time. It is observed as the diurnal motion of stars or extraterrestrial radio sources. UT1 is computed by correcting UT0 for the effect of polar motion on the longitude of the observing site. Time standards for planetary motion calculations[ edit ] Ephemeris time and its successor time scales described below have all been intended for astronomical use, e. Ephemeris Time ET was from to an official time scale standard of the International Astronomical Union ; it was a dynamical time scale based on the orbital motion of the Earth around the Sun, from which the ephemeris second was derived as a defined fraction of the tropical year. This ephemeris second was the standard for the SI second from to , and it was also the source for calibration of the caesium atomic clock ; its length has been closely duplicated, to within 1 part in , in the size of the current SI second referred to atomic time. It was in use for the official almanacs and planetary ephemerides from to , and was replaced in official almanacs for and after, by numerically integrated Jet Propulsion Laboratory Development Ephemeris DE based on the JPL relativistic coordinate time scale Teph. The ephemerides of sun, moon and planets in current widespread and official use continue to be those calculated at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory updated as from to DE using as argument Teph. TDT is a uniform atomic time scale, whose unit is the SI second. TDB differs from TT only in periodic terms. The difference is at most 2 milliseconds. In , in order to clarify the relationships between space-time coordinates, new time scales were introduced, each with a different frame of reference. Barycentric Coordinate Time is a coordinate time scale at the center of mass of the solar system, which is called the barycenter. Barycentric Dynamical Time is a dynamical time at the barycenter. TCG is linearly related to TT as: Barycentric Coordinate Time TCB is a coordinate time having its spatial origin at the solar system barycenter. TCB differs from TT in rate and other mostly periodic terms. Neglecting the periodic terms, in the sense of an average over a long period of time the two are related by: Constructed time standards[ edit ] International Atomic Time TAI is the primary international time standard from which other time standards, including UTC, are calculated. TAI is kept by the BIPM International Bureau of Weights and Measures , and is based on the combined input of many atomic clocks around the world , each corrected for environmental and relativistic effects. It is the primary realisation of Terrestrial Time. UTC is kept within 0. To date these steps have always been positive. Standard time or civil time in a region deviates a fixed, round amount, usually a whole number of hours, from some form of Universal Time , now usually UTC. The offset is chosen such that a new day starts approximately while the sun is crossing the nadir meridian. Alternatively the difference is not really fixed, but it changes twice a year a round amount, usually one hour, see Daylight saving time. Other time scales[ edit ] Julian day number is a count of days elapsed since Greenwich mean noon on 1 January B. The Julian Date is the Julian day number followed by the fraction of the day elapsed since the preceding noon. Conveniently for astronomers, this avoids the date skip during an observation night. An MJD day thus begins at midnight, civil date.

### 2: Standard time zone chart of the World from World Time Zone

*A time standard is a specification for measuring time: either the rate at which time passes; or points in time; or both. In modern times, several time specifications have been officially recognized as standards, where formerly they were matters of custom and practice.*

It has little to do with size or shape, fitness level or the color of their hair or skin and way more to do with their character, how they carry themselves, the sound of their laugh and that little sparkle in their eyes. We thought it would be interesting to see what are those criteria are around the world, and basically how beauty is perceived in different parts of the world. Sweden Swedish women are known for their blonde hair, blue eyes and prominent cheekbones. Those basically are the main beauty standards in Sweden. But apart from hair and facial features, style is also a very important. Elegant clothes of good quality and preferably muted or pale colors are considered favourable. Swedes are all for simplicity and sophistication. France The French are all about natural beauty. Minimal makeup, natural and messy looking hair, and impeccable style is what makes French women look gorgeous and effortlessly elegant. Spain Spanish ladies are all about sensuality. It comes into play in all aspects of life, beginning with choosing an outfit for the day and ending with expressing their feelings and emotions. Curvy figures, jet black hair and dark eyes – these are the things that constitute beauty in Spain. Dancing is like a second language in Spain. Germany German women are sporty and hardworking in all respects. Their ideals of beauty are simple – blonde hair, light-colored eyes, delicate features and a trim figure. Germans are also known for their incredible discipline. Brazil Brazilian beauty standards are probably the most demanding. Blonde hair, beautiful eyes, tanned skin and a curvy yet athletic figure is what it takes to be considered beautiful here. They look like models. South Korea Big round eyes and pale skin are considered to be the epitome of beauty in South Korea. Lots of women here are prepared to go under the scalpel in order to change the shape of their eyes and achieve their beauty goals. Skin lightening and bleaching creams are also popular and readily available in South Korea. Australia Australian standards of beauty are basically centered around looking good in a bikini. So a nice tan and an athletic body is what you need to be considered beautiful. Everything works in America. Thailand Fair skin is considered to be beautiful in Thailand. So, as you can imagine, a lot of women use skin-lightening products here. Another interesting beauty standard here is size. The smaller – the better. Serbia Serbia has pretty strict beauty standards. Olive complexion, full lips, a neat little nose, big bright eyes and very thin, prominent and high cheekbones. The Serbs really do know what they want. Great Britain English standards of beauty are best described as restrained and aristocratic. Minimal makeup, comfy clothes, flats instead of high-heels, thin frame, pale skin, and some freckles thrown in to add character. British women are also not that fussed about growing old. India Indian beauty standards are all about the harmony of body and soul. A healthy diet, some yoga and natural cosmetics are the main keys to success here. Looking healthy and curvy is preferable here, as it signifies your ability to be a great mother in the future. When it comes to hair type – straight or wavy hair is considered pretty. Pakistan There are a lot of beautiful women in Pakistan. Their standards of beauty include fair skin, light coloured eyes, and long dark hair. Does this remind you of anyone? Malaysia Just like in many other Asian countries, fair skin is valued the most. When it comes to body shape, being slim and small-chested is preferred.

## 3: Competitions Entry Standards | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The time zone number indicates the number of hours by which Zone Time ahead of or behind Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) or Greenwich Mean Time(GMT). (World Time Zones maps are property of [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) and may not be used or reproduced without permission).*

ShareCompartir The World Health Organization WHO released a new international growth standard statistical distribution in , which describes the growth of children ages 0 to 59 months living in environments believed to support what WHO researchers view as optimal growth of children in six countries throughout the world, including the U. The distribution shows how infants and young children grow under these conditions, rather than how they grow in environments that may not support optimal growth. Recommendation CDC recommends that health care providers: Use the WHO growth charts to monitor growth for infants and children ages 0 to 2 years of age in the U. Use the CDC growth charts to monitor growth for children age 2 years and older in the U. Why use WHO growth standards for infants and children ages 0 to 2 years of age in the U. The WHO standards establish growth of the breastfed infant as the norm for growth. Breastfeeding is the recommended standard for infant feeding. The WHO charts reflect growth patterns among children who were predominantly breastfed for at least 4 months and still breastfeeding at 12 months. The WHO standards provide a better description of physiological growth in infancy. Clinicians often use the CDC growth charts as standards on how young children should grow. However the CDC growth charts are references; they identify how typical children in the US did grow during a specific time period. Typical growth patterns may not be ideal growth patterns. The WHO growth charts are standards; they identify how children should grow when provided optimal conditions. The WHO standards are based on a high-quality study designed explicitly for creating growth charts. The WHO standards were constructed using longitudinal length and weight data measured at frequent intervals. For the CDC growth charts, weight data were not available between birth and 3 months of age and the sample sizes were small for sex and age groups during the first 6 months of age. Why use CDC growth charts for children 2 years and older in the U. The CDC growth charts can be used continuously from ages In contrast the WHO growth charts only provide information on children up to 5 years of age.

**4: Time Standards for Junior Nationals, Futures, Sectionals Posted**

*Daylight saving time ends Sunday November 4 at 2 a.m. (local time) Remember to set your clocks backward one hour. See the NIST DST page for details.*

Early timekeeping[ edit ] Before clocks were first invented, it was common practice to mark the time of day with apparent solar time also called "true" solar time – for example, the time on a sundial – which was typically different for every location and dependent on longitude. When well-regulated mechanical clocks became widespread in the early 19th century, [1] each city began to use some local mean solar time. Mean solar time has days of equal length, and the difference between the two sums to zero after a year. Greenwich Mean Time GMT was established in 1825, when the Royal Observatory was built, as an aid to mariners to determine longitude at sea, providing a standard reference time while each city in England kept a different local time. Railway time[ edit ] Plaque commemorating the Railway General Time Convention of 1840 in North America Local solar time became increasingly inconvenient as rail transport and telecommunications improved, because clocks differed between places by amounts corresponding to the differences in their geographical longitudes, which varied by four minutes of time for every degree of longitude. For example, Bristol is about 2. The first adoption of a standard time was on December 1, 1840, in Great Britain by railway companies using GMT kept by portable chronometers. This quickly became known as Railway Time. About August 23, 1840, time signals were first transmitted by telegraph from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Some British clocks from this period have two minute hands – one for the local time, one for GMT. The problem of differing local times could be solved across larger areas by synchronizing clocks worldwide, but in many places that adopted time would then differ markedly from the solar time to which people were accustomed. On November 2, 1841, the then British colony of New Zealand officially adopted a standard time to be observed throughout the colony, and was perhaps the first country to do so. This standard was known as New Zealand Mean Time. Some junctions served by several railroads had a clock for each railroad, each showing a different time. Dowd proposed a system of one-hour standard time zones for American railroads about 1870, although he published nothing on the matter at that time and did not consult railroad officials until 1875. In 1875 he proposed four ideal time zones having north–south borders, the first centered on Washington, D. For example, the border between its Eastern and Central time zones ran through Detroit, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, and Charleston. It was inaugurated on Sunday, November 18, 1883, also called "The Day of Two Noons", [7] when each railroad station clock was reset as standard-time noon was reached within each time zone. The confusion of times came to an end when Standard zone time was formally adopted by the U. Congress in the Standard Time Act of March 19, 1918. Worldwide time zones[ edit ] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message The first known person to conceive of a worldwide system of time zones was the Italian mathematician Quirico Filopanti. He introduced the idea in his book *Miranda!* He proposed 24 hourly time zones, which he called "longitudinal days", the first centred on the meridian of Rome. He also proposed a universal time to be used in astronomy and telegraphy. But his book attracted no attention until long after his death. He advocated his system at several international conferences, and is credited with "the initial effort that led to the adoption of the present time meridians". In he specified that his universal day would begin at the anti-meridian of Greenwich th meridian, while conceding that hourly time zones might have some limited local use. He also proposed his system at the International Meridian Conference in October 1884, but it did not adopt his time zones because they were not within its purview. The conference did adopt a universal day of 24 hours beginning at Greenwich midnight, but specified that it "shall not interfere with the use of local or standard time where desirable". Many applied the time at a local astronomical observatory to an entire country, without any reference to GMT. By 1900, most major countries had adopted hourly time zones. Newfoundland, India, Iran, Afghanistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, the Marquesas, as well as parts of Australia use half-hour deviations from standard time, and some nations, such as Nepal, and some provinces, such as the Chatham Islands of New Zealand, use quarter-hour deviations. ISO ISO is an

international standard that defines methods of representing dates and times in textual form, including specifications for representing time zones. This numeric representation of time zones is appended to local times in the same way that alphabetic time zone abbreviations or "Z", as above are appended. The offset from UTC changes with daylight saving time , e. List of time zone abbreviations Time zones are often represented by alphabetic abbreviations such as "EST", "WST", and "CST", but these are not part of the international time and date standard ISO and their use as sole designator for a time zone is discouraged.

## 5: FINA Announces Standards for World Championships in Budapest

*This section provides the list of the entry standards (where applicable) for past and future IAAF World Athletics Series events as well as for the athletics competitions at the Olympic Games.*

History of standard time[ edit ] During the 19th century, scheduled steamships and trains required time standardization in the industrialized world. Great Britain[ edit ] A standardized time system was first used by British railways on December 1, , when they switched from local mean time, which varied from place to place, to Greenwich Mean Time GMT. It was also given the name railway time reflecting the important role the railway companies played in bringing it about. North America[ edit ] Telegraphic equipment used to transmit standard time from the Allegheny Observatory Until each United States railroad chose its own time standards. The Northern Pacific Railroad had seven time zones between St. Paul and the west end of the railroad at Wallula Jct; the Union Pacific Railway was at the other extreme, with only two time zones between Omaha and Ogden. Dowd proposed four time zones based on the meridian through Washington, DC for North American railroads. In he recommended four time zones across the contiguous United States , based upon Greenwich Mean Time. Allen , the Convention secretary, argued that North American railroads should adopt a five-zone standard, similar to the one in use today, to avoid government action. The members agreed that on Sunday, November 18, , all United States and Canadian railroads would readjust their clocks and watches to reflect the new five-zone system on a telegraph signal from the Allegheny Observatory in Pittsburgh at exactly noon on the 90th meridian. The Intercolonial Railway serving the Canadian maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia just east of Maine decided not to adopt Intercolonial Time based on the 60th meridian west of Greenwich, instead adopting Eastern Time, so only four time zones were actually adopted by U. The daylight saving time portion of the law was repealed in over a presidential veto, but was reestablished nationally during World War II. Naval Observatory in interpreting standard time. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. February Learn how and when to remove this template message In the Netherlands, introduction of the railways made it desirable to create a standard time. Before that, time was measured in different cities and in the east of the country, this was a few minutes later than in the west. This time zone was also known as the Loenen time or Gorinchem time, as this was the exact time in both Loenen and Gorinchem. At noon in Amsterdam, it was The shift to the current Central European Time zone took place on 16 May The German occupiers ordered the clock to be moved an hour and forty minutes forward. This time was kept in summer and winter throughout and It was only in November that a different Winter time was introduced, and the time was adjusted one hour backwards. This lasted for only three years; after the liberation of the Netherlands in , Summer time was abolished for over thirty years, so during those years, standard time was 40 minutes ahead of the original Amsterdam Time. Time in New Zealand In , New Zealand was the first country in the world to establish a nationwide standard time. In , the Telegraph Department adopted " Wellington time" as the standard time, across all their offices, so that opening and closing times could be synchronised. The Post Office, which usually shared the same building followed suit. However protests that time was being dictated by one government department, led to a resolution in parliament to establish a standard time for the whole country. It came into effect on 2 November For over fifty years, the Colonial Time Service Observatory in Wellington, determined the correct time each morning. In , radio time signals began broadcasting, greatly increasing the accuracy of the time nationwide.

## 6: Beauty Standards Around the World

*Analysis of the profiles by number of listed companies: Of the approximately 48, domestic listed companies on the 93 major securities exchanges in the world, over 27, use IFRS Standards, and only four countries account for almost every company yet to adopt IFRS Standards.*

### 7: Time standard - Wikipedia

*In a week of announcements from the National Interscholastic Swim Coaches Association (NISCA) the organization has now released the All-America time standards for the upcoming school year.*

### 8: Time zone - Wikipedia

*What Beauty Looks Like Around The World. Standards Around The World, Cultures. written by Sara Coughlin. Photo: Courtesy of Sara Melotti. 5 days at a time. Watch Now. Politics.*

### 9: Growth Charts - WHO Child Growth Standards

*Daylight saving time begins Sunday, March 11 at 2 a.m. (local time) Remember to set your clocks forward one hour. See the NIST FAQ for details.*

*Metroid Prime (with Metroid Fusion) Rbi assistant previous year paper Rolling down the Lachlan Cardiology and neurology Heavenly Weekends: Travel Without A Car Visual basic 2010 programming black book Nicholson/Ordnance Survey Guide to the Waterways (Waterways Guide) Mecanics (continued). Laws of Motion. From The French Doll to Our Nell (1922) Fayols principles of management Vw caddy 2005 manual Security of life and property on the high seas. Solid edge st7 tutorial Life before the revolution Every seventeen minutes the crowd goes crazy! Rules of the road joan bauer Brazil and the river Plate in 1868 Orbital dystopia Raposo, Bradley Coalfields Regeneration An introduction to statistics with python Teaching and Learning Mathematical Modelling Treatise on the limitations of actions at law and suits in equity and admiralty American Sword, 1775 to 1945 Famous Single Poems Holding on to yourself Dominant, residual, and emergent Perspective on urban land and urban management policies in Sub-Saharan Africa Sengai, the Zen master A Guide to Modern Cookery GATHERED LEAVES De Million Understanding Christian spirituality Its great to be my age Microsoft powerpoint user guide The law and love of unity, exhibited in Creation X. Enroute To Dai Nippon 133 Grizzly Bear Hunting Compilation of laws relating to the Congressional budget process Vengeance of Mars by Robin Wasserman Incongruent segments Facing the Enlightenment and pietism*