

Understory layer animals

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In graphics software, a layer is the term used to describe the different levels at which you can place an object or image file. In the program you can stack, merge or define layers when creating a digital image. Layers can be partially obscured allowing portions of images within a layer to be hidden or shown in a translucent manner within another image, or you can use layers to combine two or more images into a single digital image. For the purpose of editing, working with layers allows you to go back and make changes within a layer as you work. See also "Graphics Software Terminology" in the Quick Reference section of Wikipedia. Earth is surrounded by its atmosphere, which is the body of air or gases that protects the planet and enables life. Most of our atmosphere is located close to Earth's surface, where it is most dense. It has five distinct layers. Let's look at each, from closest to farthest from the Earth. The layer of the atmosphere closest to the Earth is the troposphere. It begins at the surface of the Earth and extends out to about 4 to 12 miles (6 to 20 km). This layer is known as the lower atmosphere. It's where weather happens and contains the air humans breathe. The air of our planet is 79 percent nitrogen and just under 21 percent oxygen; the small amount remaining is composed of carbon dioxide and other gases. The temperature of the troposphere decreases with height. Above the troposphere is the stratosphere, which extends to about 31 miles (50 km) above the Earth's surface. This layer is where the ozone layer exists and scientists send weather balloons. Jets fly in the lower stratosphere to avoid turbulence in the troposphere. Temperature rises within the stratosphere but still remains well below freezing. From about 31 to 53 miles (50 to 85 km) above the surface of the Earth lies the mesosphere, where the air is especially thin and molecules are great distances apart. Temperatures in the mesosphere reach a low of -130 degrees Fahrenheit (-90 C). This layer is difficult to study directly; weather balloons can't reach it, and weather satellites orbit above it. The stratosphere and the mesosphere are known as the middle atmospheres. The thermosphere rises several hundred miles above the Earth's surface, from 56 miles (90 km) up to between 311 and 621 miles (500-1,000 km). Temperature is very much affected by the sun here; it can be 360 degrees Fahrenheit hotter (500 C) during the day than at night. Temperature increases with height and can rise to as high as 3,600 degrees Fahrenheit (2000 C). Nonetheless, the air would feel cold because the hot molecules are so far apart. This layer is known as the upper atmosphere, and it is where the auroras occur (northern and southern lights). Extending from the top of the thermosphere to 6,200 miles (10,000 km) above Earth is the exosphere, where weather satellites are. This layer has very few atmospheric molecules, which can escape into space. Some scientists disagree that the exosphere is a part of the atmosphere and instead classify it actually as a part of outer space. There is no clear upper boundary, as in other layers. Between each layer of the atmosphere is a boundary. Above the troposphere is the tropopause, above the stratosphere is the stratopause, above the mesosphere is the mesopause, and above the thermosphere is the thermopause. At these "pauses," maximum change between the "spheres" occur. The ionosphere isn't actually a layer of the atmosphere but regions in the layers where there are ionized particles (electrically charged ions and free electrons), especially located in the mesosphere and thermosphere. The altitude of the ionosphere's layers changes during the day and from one season to another. The short film "The Me Bird" was created by Brazilian studio 18bis as an interpretation of the poem of the same name by Pablo Neruda. 18bis is a multidisciplinary design, animation and motion graphics studio whose mixed-media projects are borne from keyframe, drawing, ink, paper and light. The animation uses "Stratastencil" - a technique that traditionally involves adding layers of painstakingly cut-out paper and using them as frames of the animation. 18bis, however, only used paper cut-outs for a few key stages of the animation, instead utilising After Effects to achieve the desired outcome - and highly impressive it is too. Watch this! The making of The Me Bird. Liked this? Read these! Have you spotted a cool example of the Stratastencil technique recently? Tell us about it in the comments! Thank you for reading 5 articles this month* Join now for unlimited access! Enjoy your first month for just £1 / \$1 / €1 *Read 5 free articles per month without a subscription Join now for unlimited access! Try first month for just £1 / \$1 / €1 When the temps drop, you need durable, versatile layers that'll help you keep warm and look good, outside or indoors. Tackle the day ahead with these cold-weather staples from brands you know and love like L.L. Bean and Ben Sherman. The Better-Than-Ever Sweater Andre L. Perry Sweater weather calls for a protective layer that looks and feels great in any setting. This crewneck sweater by Patagonia is soft as hell and easy to throw on before your fourth Zoom meeting of the day. Best of all, it's made from 70 percent recycled wool. The Upgraded Flannel Andre L. Perry Sure, your old flannel holds up fine, but this shirt-jacket collab by outdoorsy icon L.L.Bean and American designer Todd Snyder is built to last a lifetime. Made from a wool-and-nylon blend, it's ultra durable, insulating, and the ultimate layer for times when you're chilling by the fire in the backyard—or escaping the chill inside. The All-Purpose Layer Andre L. Perry The benefit of this lightweight and water-resistant Ben Sherman vest, made from a nylon-cotton blend, is that it's all-purpose and all-weather. Cold out? Throw on a Henley and jeans, like our guy here. Raining? Grab a pair of waterproof boots and a reliable raincoat. Still warm outside? Lucky you. Rock a polo and some 5.5-inch-inseam shorts and call it a day. The New Uniform Andre L. Perry Yes, camo's about blending in, but this fleece jacket by Timberland is all about helping you stand out and can upgrade any basic tee and khakis. Even better, it's lined with mesh, which allows for better ventilation, and is made entirely from recycled fleece. Now 20% Off Nicolette Goff is a watercolourist, writer, and dedicated gardener. Her books, articles, and paintings reveal her love of nature. Blackberries will layer naturally, forming mats of brambles. BigStock Photos What is Layering? Some Saturday morning this spring or early summer, take a few minutes to produce some new shrubs from your favorite ones by layering. You can layer to propagate berry bushes such as currants and gooseberries, bramble fruits like raspberries and blackberries, and even grapevines. If you'd like to expand your groundcover, then start new plants of pachysandra or periwinkle by layering. Barberrry Escallonia Daphne Flowering Quince Forsythia Lilacs Magnolias Mock Orange Shrub Roses Viburnum Wisteria Azaleas Rhododendrons Many of these plants layer naturally when a low branch happens to touch the ground and roots sprout. I've given away several rosemary bushes that naturally layered. My new escallonia plants, created by unintentional layering, are ready to transplant to a new location. So, why not propagate intentionally and expand your collection of favorite cultivars? Another form of natural layering is plants that send out stolons, such as strawberries, ajuga, and spider plants; or plants that have offsets, such as bananas, many bromeliads, and hens and chicks. Methods of Layering Simple Layering Trench Layering Compound Layering Tip Layering Mounding Air Layering Unlike cuttings, a layered branch is nourished by the parent plant while the roots are forming, so timing isn't as critical. The best time, however, is during early spring or summer, when the plant is actively growing. Simple Layering Look for a healthy branch on your shrub that is growing close to the ground. These are the easiest branches to layer. Cut or stress the cambium layer where you want the rooting to occur, but be careful not to sever it completely. Scrape back the soil to form a depression beneath the branch, and remove any leaves that would be under soil. Peg the stressed stem into the dip and cover with soft soil. If you want, you can apply rooting hormone to encourage rooting, but this is not really necessary. You may need to place a rock on top, to prevent any movement. This method works well with rhododendrons and azaleas, currants, forsythia, cornus, box, rosemary, and climbing roses. Tip Layering Tip Layering This is a good method of layering, successful with plants like forsythias and bramble bushes. Just peg the tip of a branch under soil, and wait for new growth to appear and good roots to form. This is how blackberry or brambles can soon over-run an area in the wild! Compound Layering Trench and Compound Layering Trench layering is similar to simple layering, but with this method, you are using a much longer section of plant, and you'll have multiple new plants rather than one. With compound layering, you are layering a long stem, with some plant (with a bud or leaf section) exposed and some covered to root. Honeysuckle, grapevines, and wisteria are all good candidates for this method, as the long flexible vines are easy to bury in a trench, each section with a bud showing above ground. Notice how some groundcovers send out runners, which root at leaf junctions. This is another example of natural layering. Mound layering. Mound Layering By covering the base of a plant with extra soil or compost and allowing the plant some time to form roots on the buried branches, you can create newly rooted plants. Small shrubs like heather, thyme, and oregano work great with this technique. Air layering. Air Layering This is a more complex way of layering, and it differs in that you are not burying a branch in the soil, but using an aerial branch to root. Again, the branch is wounded or abraded, and rooting hormone applied to encourage rooting. Then the area is packed with damp peat moss and wrapped with a piece of black plastic. Both ends of the plastic must be tied to seal them. Once roots have formed, simply cut below the plastic, and plant your new shrub. This works well for rhododendrons, magnolias, and ficus. More Tips For Layering Plants An old cottager's custom was to insert a grain of wheat into the slit or cut in the branch. This has two purposes—it keeps the cut open and, as it sprouts in the damp earth, it releases growth hormones that stimulate rooting. So, if you're having trouble getting rooting to start, give it a try. With layering and a bit of patience, you'll get a lot more bang for your landscaping buck. A single bush could have the makings of a whole hedge in just one year!

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