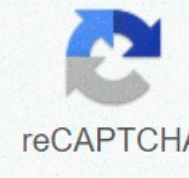




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## Fascinating girl pdf

Owls are birds of prey that hunt at night. We almost never see them because when the hawks and falcons of the world stamp, the owls 24 hours a day. On silent and fluffy stealth wings, they hunt small nocturnal animals while it's dark, occasionally yelling or yelling at each other all night. Then, when the sun shows up again, they shelter at their favorite perch and let the other birds of prey go for their activity by eating daytime creatures. Yet! We humans - infamous day dwellers - pay close attention to these nocturnal birds. Owls are probably one of the most recognized animal groups in the world, says Denver Holt, founder and lead researcher at the Owl Research Institute based in Charlo, Montana. They are in all cultures, no matter how far back you go, there are always art or myths or stories about owls. They are on our company logos, sports logos, products use them to advertise, they are on the castle walls and churches. I have a Greek coin that dates back to 400 C.E. with an owl on it. Chauvet Cave in France, which includes Pleistocene art dating back about 30,000 years, also contains an engraving of an owl. So, what's in the owls? They're not super conspicuous birds - just like moles aren't super conspicuous rodents - but you don't see us walking around smearing a mole's face on Tootsie Pop wrappers and Trip Advisor billboards. Well, they're pretty cool. Although they are birds of prey, they are more closely related to mouse birds and kingfishers than to eagles, hawks or falcons. However, they also fill the exact ecological niche like these other hunting birds - they just evolved to be terrifying nocturnal killers instead of terrifying daytime killers (which is probably more disturbing, isn't it?). Owls are masters of camouflage - though they share an ecological niche with other birds of prey, the day shift sees owls as a food source as much as a rabbit or squirrel. They use their feathers to help them blend in with their surroundings and hide from predators. Advertising Another aspect of an owl's mystique is in their eyes: they must be large to see in the dark, and at this point in their evolution, a significant part of what is inside an owl's skull is straight upwards. In fact, their eyes are cylindrical - they extend to the back of the head, and you can even see a part of their eyeballs through their ear holes. And since their eyes are not as spherical as most eyeballs, they can not roll on their heads, which means that an owl's round head has to do most of the work. It is for this reason that they can completely rotate the head on the neck. Advertising Another thing owls need to be able to do at night is to hear. While other birds of prey do a great job of using sunlight to locate their prey, or at least the detector rustle of the undergrowth undergrowth with it, the night vision of an owl can only make them so far. So they require their auditory sense to get them where they need to be during the hunt, and that's where their big round faces and disgorgement ears come in. While feathers on the top of the heads of some species of owls look like ears, they actually serve a function more like eyebrows. Their ears are actually large openings on the sides of their heads - one ear lower than the other, which helps them triangulate the sound (a noise goes into one ear a little before it gets into the other) to better tell which direction it comes from. To make their sense of hearing even more acute, the entire face of an owl acts as a kind of satellite dish for sound waves. Their beaks are tiny to keep off the road, and the circular depressions around their huge eyes increase their ability to snag the sound of a rat running under the snow, like a receiver's mitt. Advertising So, by putting together the evidence - night and atate murder machines with incredible night vision powers and a preternatural sense of hearing - you can see why they inspired so many myths and superstitions. And these stories are a mixed bag, though many of them were unflattering. An ancient Greek and Roman superstition indicated that owls were witches in disguise and would suck blood directly from your child. But the same cultures also believed that owls are connected to Athena, the powerful and influential goddess of wisdom and war (her ancient Sueric precursor was Lilith, a horned and taloned goddess surrounded by owls, depicted in a 4,300-year-old Sumerian tablet). While Asian cultures largely considered owls good, protective spirits in disguise, most other cultures around the world regarded owls as bearers of witchcraft, disease, and death. But why owls, which normally stay out of our ways and even manage our population of rodent pests? If we have strong feelings for owls, maybe it's because they look like us, Holt says. They have a large head, a flat face, large eyes, a symmetry on the mouth and nose. We tend to be attracted and rejected by animals morphologically similar to us. Perhaps you never thought about it when you smelled - or emitted - a particularly odoriferous fart. But can that disease spread? Of all the fascinating facts about the scoreghe I found, these two may have been my favorites: Each of those daily scoreghe from 13 to 21 can travel fast up to 10 feet per second, and the temperature of a newly formed fart is the same as the body temperature: 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. You are welcome. Articles Alp. Odour-free pants are hot sellers in Japan. November 12, 2012. (July 12, 2014) The Gastroenterological Association (AGA). Patient Center: Living with gas in the digestive tract. (July 12, July, Eva, et al.; An estimate of the number of cells in the human body. Annals of Human Biology. 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