

Chapter 1 : 26 best Audiovisual images on Pinterest | Casket, Places and Blu rays

Bob Dylan's Greatest Hits Vol. II, also known as More Bob Dylan Greatest Hits, is the second compilation album by American singer-songwriter Bob Dylan, released on November 17, by Columbia Records.

Replace your restrictive factory exhaust manifolds with these stainless steel headers and let your engine breathe! This system is perfect for the person looking for Moderate-Aggressive exterior and interior sound level with all of The Force II Series is designed for a mild, moderate, or mild - moderate performance tone experience depends on application and exhaust type , suitable for everyday street driving. The dBX Series produces an exhaust note with the same moderate sound or mild-moderate sound, deep tone and great acceleration sound as the American Thunder systems at a lower decibel rate and with The Delta Force Exhaust Systems feature the Series mufflers, which offer a combination of maximum power and substantial dB-reduction compared to open headers. They are recommended for Depending on your choice of sound, they have 4 series of exhaust systems designed for different vehicle applications that produce that distinct Flowmaster sound in aggressive, and very aggressive tones, The 2-chamber design of this muffler, incorporating the patented Flowmaster Delta Flow Technology, has enabled the company to create a performance muffler with an aggressive exterior sound combined with a The new Flowmaster replacement catalytic converters are made to meet and exceed all federal environmental regulations and, as all Flowmaster products, to deliver the best possible In some places you The Installer Series Pipe Kits are made for professional installations. They offer the same mandrel bent gauge aluminized pipes of the Flowmaster header-back systems, but without the The Delta Force system contains an ultra-trick These tailpipes are bare dual-out rear exit pipes and are sold in pairs. Hardware and hangers are not included in kit. Fitments for many popular Classic Cars available. The new Flowmaster replacement catalytic converters are made to meet and exceed all federal environmental regulations and, as all Flowmaster products, to deliver the best possible performance. Finish off your installation of your performance exhaust system with a Stainless Steel Exhaust Because these mufflers are so The Patented D-Port design of the Scavenger X-Pipe Kit creates a low-pressure area where the exhaust pulse from one pipe helps pull the next exhaust pulse from the other pipe out of the cylinder, Finish off your installation of your performance exhaust system with a Stainless Steel Exhaust Tip. Show off the embossed Flowmaster logo to show you have installed the best tips. No matter what you chose Designed as a direct-fit replacement muffler. This easy to install direct-fit muffler delivers a moderate to aggressive interior and exterior sound level that will appeal to anyone looking for a

Chapter 2 : Logo Evolution " Å KODA Heritage

Gospel Music Association' Top Ten Songs of - Various Artists () Favorites - Jimmie Davis () The Best of the Cathedral Quartet - Cathedral Quartet () Reissued in as C

Air sacs have very thin walls with few blood vessels. So, they do not play a direct role in gas exchange. GIF Air sacs and axial pneumatization in an extant avian. The body of bird in left lateral view, showing the cervical C , interclavicular I , anterior thoracic AT , posterior thoracic PT , and abdominal AB air sacs. The hatched area shows the volume change during exhalation. The cervical and anterior thoracic vertebrae are pneumatized by diverticula of the cervical air sacs. The posterior thoracic vertebrae and synsacrum are pneumatized by the abdominal air sacs in most taxa. Diverticula of the abdominal air sacs usually invade the vertebral column at several points. Diverticula often unite when they come into contact, producing a system of continuous vertebral airways extending from the third cervical vertebra to the end of the synsacrum. Modified from Duncker Wedel Computerized axial tomogram of an awake, spontaneously breathing goose; air is darkest. At the level of the shoulder joints hh, humeral head is the intraclavicular air sac ICAS , which extends from the heart cranially to the clavicles i. S, sternum; FM, large flight muscles with enclosed air sac diverticula, arrowheads; t, trachea. At the level of the caudal heart H is the paired cranial thoracic air sacs TAS. Arrowhead points to the medial wall of the air sac contrast enhanced with aerosolized tantalum powder. The dorsal body cavity is filled with the lungs, which are tightly attached to the dorsal and lateral body wall. At the level of the knees K is the paired caudal thoracic air sacs PTAS and paired abdominal air sacs, with the abdominal viscera AV filling the ventral body cavity. The membrane separating the abdominal air sacs from one another arrowhead and from the caudal thoracic air sacs arrows can be seen. Arrow, membrane separating abdominal air sacs Brown et al. Birds can breathe through the mouth or the nostrils nares. The trachea is generally as long as the neck. However, some birds, such as cranes, have an exceptionally long up to 1. This arrangement may give additional resonance to their loud calls check this short video of calling Sandhill Cranes. Sandhill Cranes calling in flight The typical bird trachea is 2. The net effect is that tracheal resistance to air flow is similar to that in mammals, but the tracheal dead space volume is about 4. Birds compensate for the larger tracheal dead space by having a relatively larger tidal volume and a lower respiratory frequency, approximately one-third that of mammals. These two factors lessen the impact of the larger tracheal dead space volume on ventilation. Thus, minute tracheal ventilation is only about 1. Branching off from the mesobronchi are smaller tubes called dorsobronchi. The dorsobronchi, in turn, lead into the still smaller parabronchi. Parabronchi can be several millimeters long and 0. After passing through the parabronchi, air moves into the ventrobronchi. Semi-schematic drawing of the lung-air sac system in situ. The cranial half of the dorsobronchi 4 and the parabronchi 6 has been removed. Avian respiratory system showing the bronchi located inside the lungs. Dorsobronchi and ventrobronchi branch off of the primary bronchus; parabronchi extend from the dorsobronchi to the ventrobronchi. Light blue arrows indicate the direction of air flow through the parabronchi. The primary bronchus continues through the lung and opens into the abdominal air sac. However, the neopulmonic region is absent in some birds e. In songbirds Passeriformes , pigeons Columbiformes , and gallinaceous birds Galliformes , the neopulmonic region of the lung is well-developed Maina Whereas airflow through the paleopulmonic parabronchi is unidirectional, airflow through the neopulmonic parabronchi is bidirectional. Differences among different birds in the development of the neopulmonic region of the lung. The white arrows indicate changes in volume of the air sacs during the respiratory cycle From: Air flow through the avian respiratory system during inspiration a and expiration b. A schematic of the avian respiratory system, illustrating the major air sacs and their connections to the lung. A The lateral and dorsal direction of motion of the rib cage during exhalation is indicated by arrows. B The direction of airflow during inspiration. C The direction of flow during expiration From: Plummer and Goller Avian respiratory cycle This Flash diagram shows the paths that air takes through the respiratory system when a bird breathes. Use the toolbar to step through the five pages of the diagram. Depending on your browser - you may need to click the toolbar one time or two times to fully activate it. Some pages have notes that

contain anatomical terms that may not be familiar to you. Put your cursor over the labels button furthest right on the toolbar or click on it to see what they refer to. During inhalation, air moves into the posterior air sacs and, simultaneously, into the lungs and through the parabronchi and into the anterior air sacs. During exhalation, air moves out of the posterior air sacs into and through the parabronchi and, simultaneously, out of the anterior air sacs and out of the body via the trachea. During inhalation, all air sacs expand as inhaled air enters the posterior air sacs and lungs and, simultaneously, air moves out of the lungs and into the anterior air sacs. During exhalation, the air sacs diminish in volume as air moves 1 from the posterior air sacs through the lungs and 2 from the anterior air sacs and out of the body via the trachea. To install Adobe Shockwave Player, go to <http://www.adobe.com>. To install Adobe Flash: Respiratory airflow in avian lungs. Filled and open arrows denote direction of air flow during inspiration filled arrows and expiration open arrows, respectively. Relative thickness of the arrows indicates the proportion of air streaming through the different areas of the respiratory system during the respiratory cycle. Dotted arrows indicate the volume changes of air sacs. Consequently, respiratory gas flow through the parabronchi, atria, and the gas-exchanging air capillaries is unidirectional and continuous during both inspiration and expiration. Hence, airflow is constant and high in the parabronchi, atria, and the gas-exchanging air capillaries. From: Surfactant SP-A has only been detected in the mesobronchi of birds. SP-A plays an important role in innate host defense and regulation of inflammatory processes and may be important in the mesobronchi because air flow is slower and small particles could tend to accumulate there see figure below. Because the mammalian respiratory system below includes structures that are collapsible alveoli and areas with low airflow, all three surfactants are important for reducing surface tension and innate host defense. Bernhard et al. Airflow in mammalian lungs is bidirectional during the respiratory cycle, with highly reduced airflow in peripheral structures, i. A high-power view of a foreign particle p being engulfed by an epithelial cell e in an avian lung. Surface of an atrium of the lung of the domestic fowl showing red blood cells with one of them r being engulfed by the underlying epithelial cell arrow: Nganpiep and Maina. Air flow is driven by changes in pressure within the respiratory system: This expands the posterior and anterior air sacs and lowers the pressure, causing air to move into those air sacs. Air from the trachea and bronchi moves into the posterior air sacs and, simultaneously, air from the lungs moves into the anterior air sacs. Changes in the position of the thoracic skeleton during breathing in a bird. The solid lines represent thoracic position at the end of expiration while the dotted lines show the thoracic position at the end of inspiration. Source: Drawing of a bird coelom in transverse section during expiration gray bones and inspiration white bones. Dashed lines illustrate the horizontal septum that separates the pleural cavity PC where the lungs are located from the subpulmonary cavity SP where most of the air sacs are located except the abdominals that are in the peritoneal cavity, and the oblique septum that separates the air sacs from the abdominal cavity AC and digestive viscera. Both septa insert on the ventral keel of vertebrae. The volume of the pleural cavity changes very little with respiratory rib movements, but the volume of the subpulmonary cavity and the air sacs is greatly increased when the oblique septum is stretched during inspiration. Adapted from: Klein and Owerkowicz. The increase in volume lowers air pressure and draws air into the air sacs. Schematic representation of the lungs and air sacs of a bird and the pathway of gas flow through the pulmonary system during inspiration and expiration. For purposes of clarity, the neopulmonic lung is not shown. The intrapulmonary bronchus is also known as the mesobronchus. B - Expiration. Source: So, air always moves unidirectionally through the lungs and, as a result, is higher in oxygen content than, for example, air in the alveoli of humans and other mammals. Role of uncinata processes and associated muscles in avian respiration -- Codd et al. The external intercostal muscles demonstrated no respiratory activity, being active only during running, suggesting they play some role in trunk stabilization. The appendicocostalis and external oblique muscles are respiratory muscles, being active during inspiration and expiration, respectively. The activity of the appendicocostalis muscle increased when sternal movements were restricted, suggesting that activity of these muscles may be particularly important during prolonged sitting such as during egg incubation. Variation in length of uncinata processes -- Birds with different forms of locomotion exhibit morphological differences in their rib cages: Uncinate processes are shorter in walking species, of intermediate length in typical birds, and relatively long in diving species. Scale bar, 5 cm. Muscles attached to uncinata processes: appendicocostales muscles help rotate the ribs forwards,

pushing the sternum down and inflating the air sacs during inspiration. Another muscle external oblique attached to uncinata processes pulls the ribs backward, moving the sternum upward during expiration. The longer uncinata processes of diving birds are probably related to the greater length of the sternum and the lower angle of the ribs to the backbone and sternum. The insertion of the appendicocostales muscles near the end of the uncinata processes may provide a mechanical advantage for moving the elongated ribs during breathing Tickle et al.

Chapter 3 : Bird Respiratory System

Filled and open arrows denote direction of air flow during inspiration (filled arrows) and expiration (open arrows), respectively. Relative thickness of the arrows indicates the proportion of air streaming through the different areas of the respiratory system during the respiratory cycle.

Chapter 4 : WWE 2K New MyCareer Mode Takes Inspiration From NBA 2K - GameSpot

Monday quotes, books, art, and photography, we love to open this door and let the inspiration flow in. I enjoy a lot of thing including Disney, Doctor Who, men, and beautiful things that just so happens to be true.

Chapter 5 : "The Waltons" The Homecoming: A Christmas Story (TV Episode) - IMDb

The visual trademarks. Two variants of the trademark were registered with the Office of Trademark and Design in Plzeň on December 15th, The first variant, used in and , was a winged arrow with a five-feathered stylized wing in a circle with the word KODA.

Chapter 6 : Canaan Records - Wikipedia

K&N Flow Control System A Revolution In Air Cleaner Technology. The Flow Control System utilizes a newly designed base in combination with a unique lid designed to reduce intake turbulence.

Chapter 7 : Bob Dylan's Greatest Hits Vol. II - Wikipedia

Directed by Fielder Cook. With Patricia Neal, Richard Thomas, Edgar Bergen, Ellen Corby. On Christmas Eve , the Waltons prepare for the holiday. However, John Walton, who was forced to take work in another part of the state, has not returned home yet, and his family are becoming increasingly worried.

Chapter 8 : Flowmaster® | Performance Exhaust Systems & Mufflers - theinnatdunvilla.com

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