DOWNLOAD PDF BUILDING THE FAMILY NEST

Chapter 1 : The Nest Homes | building a haven for your family

Our Family Nest - Ken, Candi, Andrew (21), Blake (17), Chase (14), and Karli (13). This year we are building our dream home on 10 acres and are so excited to share the process with you all. Be.

Types[edit] An overview of the diversity in nest placement and construction. Not every bird species builds or uses a nest. Some auks , for instanceâ€"including common murre , thick-billed murre and razorbill â€"lay their eggs directly onto the narrow rocky ledges they use as breeding sites. This is critical for the survival of the developing eggs, as there are no nests to keep them from rolling off the side of the cliff. Presumably because of the vulnerability of their unprotected eggs, parent birds of these auk species rarely leave them unattended. They are thus able to move about while incubating, though in practice only the emperor penguin regularly does so. Emperor penguins breed during the harshest months of the Antarctic winter, and their mobility allows them to form huge huddled masses which help them to withstand the extremely high winds and low temperatures of the season. Without the ability to share body heat temperatures in the centre of tight groups can be as much as 10C above the ambient air temperature , the penguins would expend far more energy trying to stay warm, and breeding attempts would probably fail. The simplest nest construction is the scrape, which is merely a shallow depression in soil or vegetation. Eggs and young in scrape nests, and the adults that brood them, are more exposed to predators and the elements than those in more sheltered nests; they are on the ground and typically in the open, with little to hide them. The eggs of most ground-nesting birds including those that use scrape nests are cryptically coloured to help camouflage them when the adult is not covering them; the actual colour generally corresponds to the substrate on which they are laid. Most ground-nesting species have well-developed distraction displays , which are used to draw or drive potential predators from the area around the nest. Both sexes contribute to the creation of a bare, shallow depression in soil or gravel. In cool climates such as in the high Arctic or at high elevations , the depth of a scrape nest can be critical to both the survival of developing eggs and the fitness of the parent bird incubating them. The scrape must be deep enough that eggs are protected from the convective cooling caused by cold winds, but shallow enough that they and the parent bird are not too exposed to the cooling influences of ground temperatures, particularly where the permafrost layer rises to mere centimeters below the nest. In warm climates, such as deserts and salt flats , heat rather than cold can kill the developing embryos. In such places, scrapes are shallower and tend to be lined with non-vegetative material including shells, feathers, sticks and soil , [24] which allows convective cooling to occur as air moves over the eggs. Some shorebirds also soak their breast feathers with water and then sit on the eggs, providing moisture to enable evaporative cooling. Beach-nesting terns, for instance, fashion their nests by rocking their bodies on the sand in the place they have chosen to site their nest, [29] while skimmers build their scrapes with their feet, kicking sand backwards while resting on their bellies and turning slowly in circles. Burying eggs as a form of incubation reaches its zenith with the Australasian megapodes. Several megapode species construct enormous mound nests made of soil, branches, sticks, twigs and leaves, and lay their eggs within the rotting mass. The heat generated by these mounds, which are in effect giant compost heaps , warms and incubates the eggs. Using his strong legs and feet, the male scrapes together material from the area around his chosen nest site, gradually building a conical or bell-shaped pile. This process can take five to seven hours a day for more than a month. While mounds are typically reused for multiple breeding seasons, new material must be added each year in order to generate the appropriate amount of heat. Both the temperature and the moisture content of the mound are critical to the survival and development of the eggs, so both are carefully regulated for the entire length of the breeding season which may last for as long as eight months , principally by the male. During hot summer months, the malleefowl opens its nest mound only in the cool early morning hours, allowing excess heat to escape before recovering the mound completely. Once the mound has been completed, a sizable platform of aquatic vegetation is constructed on top. The entire structure is typically reused for many years. Soil plays a different role in the burrow nest; here, the eggs and youngâ€"and in most cases the incubating parent birdâ€"are sheltered under the earth. Birds use a combination of their beaks and feet to excavate burrow nests. The tunnel is started with the beak; the bird either probes at the ground to create a depression, or flies toward its chosen nest site on a cliff wall and hits it with its bill. The latter method is not without its dangers; there are reports of kingfishers being fatally injured in such attempts. Female paradise-kingfishers are known to use their long tails to clear the loose soil. Some megapode species bury their eggs in sandy pits dug where sunlight, subterranean volcanic activity, or decaying tree roots will warm the eggs. The cavity nest is a chamber, typically in living or dead wood, but sometimes in the trunks of tree ferns [62] or large cacti , including saguaro. Far more speciesâ€”including parrots , tits , bluebirds , most hornbills , some kingfishers, some owls , some ducks and some flycatchersâ€"use natural cavities, or those abandoned by species able to excavate them; they also sometimes usurp cavity nests from their excavating owners. Those species that excavate their own cavities are known as "primary cavity nesters", while those that use natural cavities or those excavated by other species are called "secondary cavity nesters". Both primary and secondary cavity nesters can be enticed to use nest boxes also known as bird houses ; these mimic natural cavities, and can be critical to the survival of species in areas where natural cavities are lacking. The endangered red-cockaded woodpecker is an exception; it takes far longerâ€"up to two yearsâ€"to excavate its nest cavity, and may reuse it for more than two decades. The size and shape of the chamber depends on species, and the entrance hole is typically only as large as is needed to allow access for the adult birds. While wood chips are removed during the excavation process, most species line the floor of the cavity with a fresh bed of them before laying their eggs. Only a relatively small number of species, including the woodpeckers, are capable of excavating their own cavity nests. Trogons excavate their nests by chewing cavities into very soft dead wood; some species make completely enclosed chambers accessed by upward-slanting entrance tunnels , while othersâ€"like the extravagantly plumed resplendent quetzal â€"construct more open niches. The process may take several months, and a single pair may start several excavations before finding a tree or stump with wood of the right consistency. Species which use natural cavities or old woodpecker nests sometimes line the cavity with soft material such as grass, moss, lichen, feathers or fur. Though a number of studies have attempted to determine whether secondary cavity nesters preferentially choose cavities with entrance holes facing certain directions, the results remain inconclusive. Red-cockaded woodpeckers peel bark around the entrance, and drill wells above and below the hole; since they nest in live trees, the resulting flow of resin forms a barrier that prevents snakes from reaching the nests. Most female hornbills seal themselves into their cavity nests, using a combination of mud in some species brought by their mates , food remains and their own droppings to reduce the entrance hole to a narrow slit. The cup nest is smoothly hemispherical inside, with a deep depression to house the eggs. Most are made of pliable materialsâ€"including grasses â€"though a small number are made of mud or saliva. Cup nest of a common blackbird Small bird species in more than 20 passerine families, and a few non-passerinesâ€"including most hummingbirds, kinglets and crests in the genus Regulus , some tyrant flycatchers and several New World warblers â€"use considerable amounts of spider silk in the construction of their nests. Many swifts and some hummingbirds [76] use thick, quick-drying saliva to anchor their nests. The chimney swift starts by dabbing two globs of saliva onto the wall of a chimney or tree trunk. In flight, it breaks a small twig from a tree and presses it into the saliva, angling the twig downwards so that the central part of the nest is the lowest. It continues adding globs of saliva and twigs until it has made a crescent-shaped cup. Nest walls are constructed with an adequate quantity of nesting material so that the nest will be capable of supporting the contents of the nest. Nest thickness, nest mass and nest dimensions therefore correlate with the mass of the adult bird. Platform[edit] Many raptors, like the osprey , use the same huge platform nest for years, adding new material each season. Some waterbirds, including the grebes , build floating platform nests. The platform nest is a large structure, often many times the size of the typically large bird which has built it. Depending on the species, these nests can be on the ground or elevated. In some cases, the nests grow large enough to cause structural damage to the tree itself, particularly during bad storms where the weight of the nest can cause additional stress on wind-tossed branches. Taveta golden weaver building pendant nest. The pendant nest is an elongated sac woven of pliable materials such as grasses and plant fibers and suspended from a branch. Oropendolas , caciques , orioles , weavers and sunbirds are among the species that weave pendant nests. Sphere[edit] The sphere nest is a roundish structure; it is completely enclosed, except for a small opening which allows access. Nest protection and sanitation[edit] Many species of bird conceal their nests to protect them from predators. Some species may choose nest sites that are inaccessible or build the nest so as to deter predators. Birds have also evolved nest sanitation measures to reduce the effects of parasites and pathogens on nestlings. Some aquatic species such as grebes are very careful when approaching and leaving the nest so as not to reveal the location. Some species will use leaves to cover up the nest prior to leaving. Ground birds such as plovers may use broken wing or rodent run displays to distract predators from nests. Kingbirds attack other birds that come too close. In North America , northern mockingbirds , blue jays , and Arctic terns can peck hard enough to draw blood. The Australian magpie is particularly well known for this behavior. In most passerines, the adults actively dispose the fecal sacs of young at a distance or consume them. This is believed to help prevent ground predators from detecting nests. Bird colony Though most birds nest individually, some speciesâ€”including seabirds , penguins , flamingos, many herons , gulls , terns , weaver , some corvids and some sparrows â€"gather together in sizeable colonies. Birds that nest colonially may benefit from increased protection against predation. They may also be able to better utilize food supplies, by following more successful foragers to their foraging sites. Three young white storks are on the top of the nest and two Eurasian tree sparrows are perching on the side of the nest. Many birds nest close to human habitations and some have been specially encouraged. Nesting white storks have been protected and held in reverence in many cultures. The nesting of peregrine falcons on tall buildings has captured popular interest. Lynde Some species of birds are also considered nuisances when they nest in the proximity of human habitations. Feral pigeons are often unwelcome and sometimes also considered as a health risk. The study of bird nests is called caliology. Swallow nests are generally built with plaster, wood, terracotta or stucco. Red-footed falcons using nest boxes in heavily managed landscapes produced fewer fledglings than those nesting in natural nests, but also than pairs nesting in nest boxes in more natural habitats.

Chapter 2 : Bird nest - Wikipedia

The Family Nest, Long Beach, California. likes. He loves to go to his classes. I know this because when we get there and we park in front of the building, he.

The original product was intended as a focal point. It draws attention to itself, showcasing its technology and innovation much like other screens and displays in our lives. And as it grabs our attention, it serves as an active reminder of the benefits it brings: As experts in designing for the home, we understand that many people view their home as a sanctuary. With that in mind, our Design team set out to create another option for our customers. How could we create an equally advanced product that blends seamlessly into the home, calling attention to itself only when necessary? The first step in solving this was to identifying screen technologies that provide equally compelling robust capabilities as a full LCD screen but that could transform the quality and appearance of screens as we know them. Our industrial design ID and hardware engineering teams took the challenge head on, entertaining multiple new and emerging technologies, resulting in a decision to use a film-based, frosted-display solution. In partnership, the user experience design and software engineering teams validated the screens capabilities and set out to optimize our beloved features on this new canvas. What goes into a thermostat experience? We design our products as a full system, equally addressing the feature development, the physical interaction, the device user interface UI , the app experience, and even details like the audio design. To that end, we started this process by addressing our new technology and exploring concepts with a wide range of directions. Some were small visual tweaks, while others questioned the entire architecture of our existing thermostat. It was important that we allowed ourselves this space conducted over a two-week period to avoid making any wrong assumptions about the best possible experience. A peek into some explorations and brainstorming After that phase of idea generation came to a close, it became immediately clear to us that this new product needed to feel like a natural evolution of our thermostat product line. The physical design had already created a precedent of this new thermostat being a sibling to the original, so it felt intuitive to treat the interface similarly. At this point, our attention shifted. We dove deeper into our chosen direction and began to question how we could strategically allow for the product to achieve two things simultaneously: Differ in areas where their form, design and intent suggested they should naturally diverge. Maintain a connection of similarity such that a single household could house both devices without causing any confusion to the family living there. We began a period of editing,meticulously combing through each of the existing product components and applying our emerging goals: The Thermostat Interface Experience At the core of our design effort was the UI of the main dial screen on the device. Here, we put an emphasis on reduction. If you break down the screen on the Nest Learning Thermostat, much of the design is leveraging a pixel-dense, detail-driven screen. Visual elements are used to provide specificity, but at the same time, they add a layer of visual complexity. For example, we reduced the amount of written information on the main dial screen, allowing space for the more important temperature value elements to be enlarged and to use bolder characters with more saturated colors. We removed detailed elements like the ticks that mark the temperature gauge. And we created more meaning from maximizing and leveraging the white space itself. Additionally, we combed through our secondary screens and templates to increase type size overall and reduce the use of motion. Several UI elements were removed on the Nest thermostat E to achieve simplicity while maintaining clarity Given that the new frosted display not only influenced what we put on the screen, but also influenced how users might perceive these elements differently, we ran a series of user studies. These focused on understanding overall usability implications of this new technology and they were able to highlight nuances that were critical to the fine-tuning of our designs. But most critically, this process allowed us to understand the overall legibility as it correlated to screen brightness. However, the legibility for the customer is directly related to that brightness. Since the device uses an ALS Ambient Light Sensor to determine the light in the room and adjusts our screen accordingly, our team along with the engineering team set up camp in a very dark room, and with great patience, we slowly adjusted the room light and the device brightness until we calibrated a brightness curve suitable for all key environments. Interactions on the app should remain familiar to the hardware interactions. And you should always be able to tell which app controllers mirror which devices. Despite phones not having a rotary control or a frosted display, we looked to use a similar visual language to enforce this intended connection. Our Nest App designs balance skeuomorphic visuals with abstracted controls to retain cohesiveness with our devices. For the Nest Thermostat E, we chose a soft gray background to match the device, designed a subtle edge to represent the lens and provide a guide for the rotary movement of the UI elements, and aligned content to ensure consistent messaging. For consistency with the thermostat design, we decided to keep the orange and blue numbers and opted instead to introduce soft background gradients as representation of system activity. For Nest Thermostat E, it was imperative that we enhance the user experience with delight beyond the screen. We introduced a new audio UX that highlights and underscores the UI and ID, while at the same time retains the satisfying thermostat audio UX that our customers have come to expect. Using the same underlying audio circuitry, we were able not only to add a new bit of innovation and delight, but also to maintain consistency across devices. We collaborated closely with the embedded software team to create a process that allowed us to bypass the normal SW implementation pipeline and quickly iterate builds on device. This was a crucial step that enabled us to easily try out and review ideas without burdening our engineering team. This also let us hear how the sound was affected by the inherent acoustic resonance of the new device which is a different material than the original thermostat , and make quick adjustments to the frequency parameters in order to optimize the resulting click sounds. One big challenge was to design the frequency response of the clicks so that they struck just the right balance â€" noticeable and impactful, yet not so overt that the result felt too whimsical or off-brand. Thinking about this through a music theory lens, we started with beginning and ending frequencies that were well over three octaves apart. After some initial excitement at hearing this on device, we realized that this sounded a bit too much like a toy, not a trustworthy piece of home technology. Next we tried a single octave spread. After a relatively short time of gathering input and continued iterations, we gained a very strong consensus supporting a final design. So, in the end, Nest Thermostat E was a many-person, multi-faceted challenge to truly design technology that can recede to the background of our lives. Rather than aspiring to an experience that captures your attention, we were able to balance the amazing technology with a quiet and serene effect. This marks the beginning of a journey for Nest Design as we explore and define ways to cater product experiences for different needs. Join us in our mission to create a home that cares for the people inside it and the world around it; click here to learn more about us and to check out our open career opportunities. 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Iyigun, Murat and Walsh, Randall P., Building the Family Nest: A Collective Household Model with Competing Pre-Marital Investments and Spousal Matching (January). University of Colorado at Boulder Paper No.

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