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Chapter 1 : Tide Times and Tide Chart for San Diego

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Present and expected needs, present and expected income affect the time preference. It is also the underlying determinant of the real rate of interest. The rate of return on investment is generally seen as return on capital, with the real rate of interest equal to the marginal product of capital at any point in time. Arbitrage, in turn, implies that the return on capital is equalized with the interest rate on financial assets adjusting for factors such as inflation and risk. Consumers, who are facing a choice between consumption and saving, respond to the difference between the market interest rate and their own subjective rate of time preference "impatience" and increase or decrease their current consumption according to this difference. This changes the amount of funds available for investment and capital accumulation, as in for example the Ramsey growth model. It is important to note that in this view, it is not that people discount the future because they can receive positive interest rates on their savings. Rather, the causality goes in the opposite direction; interest rates must be positive in order to induce impatient individuals to forgo current consumptions in favor of future. Furthermore, the value of future goods diminishes as the length of time necessary for their completion increases. First of all, in a growing economy, the supply of goods will always be larger in the future than it is in the present. Secondly, people have a tendency to underestimate their future needs due to carelessness and shortsightedness. Finally, entrepreneurs would rather initiate production with goods presently available, instead of waiting for future goods and delaying production. By contrast, George Reisman says that time preference arises because of the possibility of being less able say through injury or the effects of aging or totally unable through substantial incapacitation or death to enjoy the use of goods in the future. He then points out that the scarcity of capital combined with the uncertainties he raises, means that time preference is unavoidable and hence a minimum rate of return on that capital such as in interest and normal profit is always going to be required by suppliers of capital. In Human Action chapter 18 , Ludwig von Mises discusses time inconsistency: To put it another way, it is a tendency to give greater value to rewards as they move away from their temporal horizons and towards the "now". For instance, a nicotine deprived smoker may highly value a cigarette available any time in the next 6 hours but assign little or no value to a cigarette available in 6 months. We distinguish time discounting from time preference. We use the term time discounting broadly to encompass any reason for caring less about a future consequence, including factors that diminish the expected utility generated by a future consequence, such as uncertainty or changing tastes. We use the term time preference to refer, more specifically, to the preference for immediate utility over delayed utility. This term is used in intertemporal economics, intertemporal choice , neurobiology of reward and decision making , microeconomics and recently neuroeconomics. Researchers who study temporal discounting are interested in the point in time in which an individual changes their preference for the SSR to the LLR, or vice versa. That is known as the indifference point [10].

Chapter 2 : The Griswolds - High Times For Low Lives Lyrics | MetroLyrics

Justin Ratowsky, Dig Gbye, and Dylan Agajanian playing an original song at Sandy's Beach Grill in Huntington Beach, CA in October calendrierdelascience.comtoju.

Low tide at Bar Harbor , Maine , U. When the Moon is closest, at perigee , the range increases, and when it is at apogee , the range shrinks. Even at its most powerful this force is still weak, [11] causing tidal differences of inches at most. A compound tide or overtide results from the shallow-water interaction of its two parent waves. Amplitude is indicated by color, and the white lines are cotidal differing by 1 hour. The colors indicate where tides are most extreme highest highs, lowest lows , with blues being least extreme. In almost a dozen places on this map the lines converge. Notice how at each of these places the surrounding color is blue, indicating little or no tide. These convergent areas are called amphidromic points. The curved arcs around the amphidromic points show the direction of the tides, each indicating a synchronized 6-hour period. Tidal ranges generally increase with increasing distance from amphidromic points. Tide waves move around these points, generally counterclockwise in the N. Hemisphere and clockwise in the S. Hemisphere [14] [15] Because the M2 tidal constituent dominates in most locations, the stage or phase of a tide, denoted by the time in hours after high water, is a useful concept. Lines of constant tidal phase are called cotidal lines, which are analogous to contour lines of constant altitude on topographical maps. High water is reached simultaneously along the cotidal lines extending from the coast out into the ocean, and cotidal lines and hence tidal phases advance along the coast. Semi-diurnal and long phase constituents are measured from high water, diurnal from maximum flood tide. This and the discussion that follows is precisely true only for a single tidal constituent. For an ocean in the shape of a circular basin enclosed by a coastline, the cotidal lines point radially inward and must eventually meet at a common point, the amphidromic point. The amphidromic point is at once cotidal with high and low waters, which is satisfied by zero tidal motion. The rare exception occurs when the tide encircles an island, as it does around New Zealand, Iceland and Madagascar. Tidal motion generally lessens moving away from continental coasts, so that crossing the cotidal lines are contours of constant amplitude half the distance between high and low water which decrease to zero at the amphidromic point. For a semi-diurnal tide the amphidromic point can be thought of roughly like the center of a clock face, with the hour hand pointing in the direction of the high water cotidal line, which is directly opposite the low water cotidal line. High water rotates about the amphidromic point once every 12 hours in the direction of rising cotidal lines, and away from ebbing cotidal lines. This rotation, caused by the Coriolis effect , is generally clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere. The difference of cotidal phase from the phase of a reference tide is the epoch. South of Cape Hatteras the tidal forces are more complex, and cannot be predicted reliably based on the North Atlantic cotidal lines. Seleucus of Seleucia theorized around B. In De temporum ratione The Reckoning of Time of Bede linked semidurnal tides and the phenomenon of varying tidal heights to the Moon and its phases. Increasing tides are called malinae and decreasing tides ledones and that the month is divided into four parts of seven or eight days with alternating malinae and ledones. Stevin pleaded for the idea that the attraction of the Moon was responsible for the tides and spoke in clear terms about ebb, flood, spring tide and neap tide , stressing that further research needed to be made. The value of his tidal theory is disputed. Isaac Newton â€" was the first person to explain tides as the product of the gravitational attraction of astronomical masses. His explanation of the tides and many other phenomena was published in the Principia [25] [26] and used his theory of universal gravitation to explain the lunar and solar attractions as the origin of the tide-generating forces. Attempts were made to refloat her on the following tide which failed, but the tide after that lifted her clear with ease. Whilst she was being repaired in the mouth of the Endeavour River Cook observed the tides over a period of seven weeks. At neap tides both tides in a day were similar, but at springs the tides rose 7 feet 2. The Laplace tidal equations are still in use today. Based on these developments and the lunar theory of E W Brown describing the motions of the Moon, Arthur Thomas Doodson developed and published in [34] the first modern development of the tide-generating potential in harmonic form: Doodson distinguished tidal frequencies. Whereas the gravitational force

subjected by a celestial body on Earth varies inversely as the square of its distance to the Earth, the maximal tidal force varies inversely as, approximately, the cube of this distance. The solar gravitational force on the Earth is on average times stronger than the lunar, but because the Sun is on average times farther from the Earth, its field gradient is weaker. The system of the Earth, the Moon and the Sun is an example of a three-body problem , and there is no exact mathematical closed-form expression of their interdependence. This is the primary mechanism that drives tidal action and explains two equipotential tidal bulges, accounting for two daily high waters. Now consider the effect of massive external bodies such as the Moon and Sun. These bodies have strong gravitational fields that diminish with distance and act to alter the shape of an equipotential surface on the Earth. This deformation has a fixed spatial orientation relative to the influencing body. The ocean surface moves because of the changing tidal equipotential, rising when the tidal potential is high, which occurs on the parts of the Earth nearest to and furthest from the Moon. When the tidal equipotential changes, the ocean surface is no longer aligned with it, so the apparent direction of the vertical shifts. The surface then experiences a down slope, in the direction that the equipotential has risen. Thus, the response to tidal forcing can be modelled using the Laplace tidal equations which incorporate the following features: The vertical or radial velocity is negligible, and there is no vertical shear â€”this is a sheet flow. The forcing is only horizontal tangential. The Coriolis effect appears as an inertial force fictitious acting laterally to the direction of flow and proportional to velocity. As the horizontal velocity stretches or compresses the ocean as a sheet, the volume thins or thickens, respectively. The boundary conditions dictate no flow across the coastline and free slip at the bottom. The Coriolis effect inertial force steers flows moving towards the Equator to the west and flows moving away from the Equator toward the east, allowing coastally trapped waves. Finally, a dissipation term can be added which is an analog to viscosity. The Sun similarly causes tides, of which the theoretical amplitude is about 25 centimetres 9. Since the orbits of the Earth about the Sun, and the Moon about the Earth, are elliptical, tidal amplitudes change somewhat as a result of the varying Earthâ€”Sun and Earthâ€”Moon distances. Real amplitudes differ considerably, not only because of depth variations and continental obstacles, but also because wave propagation across the ocean has a natural period of the same order of magnitude as the rotation period: This tidal drag creates torque on the moon that gradually transfers angular momentum to its orbit, and a gradual increase in Earthâ€”moon separation. The equal and opposite torque on the Earth correspondingly decreases its rotational velocity. Thus, over geologic time, the moon recedes from the Earth, at about 3. Bathymetry The harbour of Gorey, Jersey falls dry at low tide. However, for a given location the relationship between lunar altitude and the time of high or low tide the lunitidal interval is relatively constant and predictable, as is the time of high or low tide relative to other points on the same coast. For example, the high tide at Norfolk, Virginia , U. Land masses and ocean basins act as barriers against water moving freely around the globe, and their varied shapes and sizes affect the size of tidal frequencies. As a result, tidal patterns vary. For example, in the U. Compass bearings of high waters in the Bay of Biscay left and the coast from Brittany to Dover right. Tidal diagrams "according to the age of the moon". Pytheas travelled to the British Isles about BC and seems to be the first to have related spring tides to the phase of the moon. In the 2nd century BC, the Babylonian astronomer , Seleucus of Seleucia , correctly described the phenomenon of tides in order to support his heliocentric theory. He noted that tides varied in time and strength in different parts of the world. According to Strabo 1. In his Geography, Strabo described tides in the Persian Gulf having their greatest range when the moon was furthest from the plane of the Equator. All this despite the relatively small amplitude of Mediterranean basin tides. Philostratus mentions the moon, but attributes tides to "spirits". In Europe around AD, the Venerable Bede described how the rising tide on one coast of the British Isles coincided with the fall on the other and described the time progression of high water along the Northumbrian coast. The first tide table in China was recorded in AD primarily for visitors wishing to see the famous tidal bore in the Qiantang River. Albans in , based on high water occurring 48 minutes later each day, and three hours earlier at the Thames mouth than upriver at London. The main result was the building of a tide-predicting machine using a system of pulleys to add together six harmonic time functions. It was "programmed" by resetting gears and chains to adjust phasing and amplitudes. Similar machines were used until the s. Many large ports had automatic tide gauge stations by William Whewell first mapped

co-tidal lines ending with a nearly global chart in In order to make these maps consistent, he hypothesized the existence of amphidromes where co-tidal lines meet in the mid-ocean. These points of no tide were confirmed by measurement in by Captain Hewett, RN, from careful soundings in the North Sea. The tidal forces due to the Moon and Sun generate very long waves which travel all around the ocean following the paths shown in co-tidal charts. The time when the crest of the wave reaches a port then gives the time of high water at the port. The time taken for the wave to travel around the ocean also means that there is a delay between the phases of the Moon and their effect on the tide. Southampton in the United Kingdom has a double high water caused by the interaction between the M2 and M4 tidal constituents. The M4 tide is found all along the south coast of the United Kingdom, but its effect is most noticeable between the Isle of Wight and Portland because the M2 tide is lowest in this region. Because the oscillation modes of the Mediterranean Sea and the Baltic Sea do not coincide with any significant astronomical forcing period, the largest tides are close to their narrow connections with the Atlantic Ocean. Extremely small tides also occur for the same reason in the Gulf of Mexico and Sea of Japan. Elsewhere, as along the southern coast of Australia , low tides can be due to the presence of a nearby amphidrome. Although it may seem that tides could be predicted via a sufficiently detailed knowledge of instantaneous astronomical forcings, the actual tide at a given location is determined by astronomical forces accumulated over many days. In addition, precise results require detailed knowledge of the shape of all the ocean basinsâ€”their bathymetry , and coastline shape.

Chapter 3 : EXPLORE | High Times

Sean Black, High Times' Cannabis Cup competition director, told High Times. "There are more meaningful sales descriptions that can inform a buyer of the cannabis' quality.

Chapter 4 : Tide Times, Charts and Tables

In the days leading up to Monday's vote by the Town Council to ban recreational marijuana in West Springfield, Mayor Will Reichelt tried to make the case for recreational pot, estimating the town.

Chapter 5 : In Texas oil town, high times, but low housing supply

You're a trouble maker man Nothing in your life means anything You're a problematic child You're problematic Oh this is high times for low lives You bet we can see.

Chapter 6 : Tide Times and Tide Charts Worldwide

High Times is a New York-based monthly magazine founded in by Tom ForÃ§ade. The publication advo.

Chapter 7 : Tide - Wikipedia

High Times for Low-Precision Hardware March 8, Nicole Hemsoth Compute, HPC 1 Processor makers are pushing down the precision for a range of new and forthcoming devices, driven by a need that balances accuracy with energy-efficient performance for an emerging set of workloads.

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High Times and Low Tides at Reefer Beach Forty years ago, six young, Florida beach boys and a shrimper named Bubba smuggled more Jamaican weed into America than the nation had ever seen. Visit some old weed pirates â€" and the man who eventually ended their way of life.