

Chapter 1 : The Living Rainbow

If you are looking for the book Official Rainbow Calendar in pdf format, in that case you come on to loyal site. We presented the full edition of this book in DjVu, doc, txt, PDF, ePub forms.

In "House of Cards", Radiohead turns toward more traditional love ballads, while still retaining their electronic edge. Problems playing these files? In Rainbows has been described as featuring alternative rock , [18] art rock , [18] experimental rock , [19] and art pop [20] throughout. Radiohead first performed "Nude" during the OK Computer world tour in a different arrangement. The band performed a song with the working title of "Reckoner" in ; working on the song in the In Rainbows sessions, they abandoned the original material and created a new song with the same name. His solution was to have a string section play every note of the scale , blanketing the frequencies. One day, Yorke left the studio, returning to find that Godrich and Jonny Greenwood had stripped the song down to the version found on the album, a minimal piano ballad. It very much explores the ideas of transience. It starts in one place and ends somewhere completely different. And that any time soon [I could] possibly [have] a heart attack when I next go for a run. He also posted images daily on the Radiohead website, though none were used in the final album artwork. In , Yorke told Time: We were trying to avoid that whole game of who gets in first with the reviews. Whoever gets their opinion in first has all that power. It just seems wildly unfair, I think. Trent Reznor of Nine Inch Nails thought it did not go far enough, calling it "very much a bait and switch, to get you to pay for a MySpace-quality stream as a way to promote a very traditional record sale". Why should it be different for music? It makes everyone else look bad for not offering their music for whatever. And this is what we want? On 10 December, the download was removed. The limited edition was shipped from December The download and limited editions of the album were self-released; for the physical release, Radiohead licensed the music to record labels.

Chapter 2 : In Rainbows - Wikipedia

*International Calendar of Events for For the calendar, go here For the calendar, go here I need more details for this page. If you know of any Rainbow related events anywhere on the globe, please email me at rob@calendrierdelascience.com Please don't email me asking about gatherings or directions that aren't on this list, cause *everything* I have goes on here, as soon as I get the info.*

Annual Argentina Rainbow Gathering in the Chaco region. For more info email javisai hotmail. The place for this years autumn gathering is found and seedcamp is on. Full moon is 18 September. More information will soon be available on rainbowturkey yahoogroups. For more info, go to [http:](http://) From town Kiato 25km west from Korinfos or km east of Patras you go south towards villages Souli, Kastanea, Messino, Feneo about 60km. At Feneo you go towards the lake its a nice artificial lake with forest around and a dirt road circling it and you should look for signs at the south part of the lake at north part of the lake there is a monastery. To Kiato you get by train and bus and from there it should be one-two buses per day going up to Feneo; from Feneo to the lake you may have to hitch or walk about 4km. This site may be moving. Check the Greek Rainbow Family web site for updates. Jenneret is located close to Ouffet, Hamoir and Durbuy. The closest railway-station is in Hamoir. From Hamoir you take road N At the end of this road 7,5 km you go left, direction Ocquier, road N The way to Jenneret is about half a kilometer long. In Tinlot take the N66 to Ouffet. In Ouffet when you cross the N, go right, after 3 km you will see a sign on your right side to Jenneret. On the highway, take the exit to Huy. In Huy, take the N66 to Ouffet. In Jenneret look out for the rainbow-signs to the parking and the meadow, where we are waiting for you. Go here for maps.

Chapter 3 : THE RAINBOW CONNECTION | SONG OF THE WEEK

Rainbow that was cast over the Mormon Hills looking east after the storm of April 22 passed over. The sun came out and created the rainbow with the dark storm clouds in the distance.

June 28, at 1: Lemmon, the cool Arizona highlands Summerhaven, the canyon Destination Where the Trolls hangout in blissful solitude. Catch them wandering around their native stomp. Where bellstrands and wind chimes converse with the cool breezes And books patiently await flat land browsers. High upon the mountain, Mt. Lemmon to be exact. Built from scratch in Started as a bell strand factory and grew to a unique arts and crafts gift store. The Living Rainbow Store, along with other structures burned to the ground. Books about the mountain and fire are available in the store! The Living Rainbow never did actually close. The store, on a much smaller scale opened whenever possible in parking lots and driveways. Lemmon General Store parking lot. During the final phases of reconstruction, the trailer was moved to the original site parking lot and remained until the new shop was ready to open. Construction of the new store began May, Check out the links above to see the fire, the temporary quarters and the construction progress. Check the photo gallery for rebuild history! Come up, come in and browse around. The store is only 25 miles up the mountain and 25 degrees cooler from Tucson. Lemmon Cafe has closed for good - No more pies!! Also check in with Lava Music for more info. Concerts are free, buy food and drinks, bring your lawn chair.

Chapter 4 : "The Fairies" Magic Rainbows (TV Episode) - Release Info - IMDb

Click more info for lyrics Let's Dance Let's Dance Let's Dance Round and round and Dance Let's Dance Let's Dance Round and round and Red and yellow and Indigo Round and round the world we go.

Variations Double rainbows "Double rainbow" redirects here. For other uses, see Double Rainbow. Also note the pronounced supernumerary bows inside the primary bow. In theory, all rainbows are double rainbows, but since the secondary bow is always fainter than the primary, it may be too weak to spot in practice. Secondary rainbows are caused by a double reflection of sunlight inside the water droplets. As a result of the "inside" of the secondary bow being "up" to the observer, the colours appear reversed compared to those of the primary bow. The secondary rainbow is fainter than the primary because more light escapes from two reflections compared to one and because the rainbow itself is spread over a greater area of the sky. Each rainbow reflects white light inside its coloured bands, but that is "down" for the primary and "up" for the secondary. A "normal" secondary rainbow may be present as well. Twinned rainbows can look similar to, but should not be confused with supernumerary bands. The two phenomena may be told apart by their difference in colour profile: The cause of a twinned rainbow is the combination of different sizes of water drops falling from the sky. Due to air resistance, raindrops flatten as they fall, and flattening is more prominent in larger water drops. When two rain showers with different-sized raindrops combine, they each produce slightly different rainbows which may combine and form a twinned rainbow. That small difference in droplet size resulted in a small difference in flattening of the droplet shape, and a large difference in flattening of the rainbow top. These requirements are not usually met when the viewer is at ground level, either because droplets are absent in the required position, or because the sunlight is obstructed by the landscape behind the observer. From a high viewpoint such as a high building or an aircraft, however, the requirements can be met and the full-circle rainbow can be seen. In the right circumstances, a glory and a circular rainbow or fog bow can occur together.

Supernumerary rainbows Contrast-enhanced photograph of a rainbow with additional supernumerary bands inside the primary bow In certain circumstances, one or several narrow, faintly coloured bands can be seen bordering the violet edge of a rainbow; i. These extra bands are called supernumerary rainbows or supernumerary bands; together with the rainbow itself the phenomenon is also known as a stacker rainbow. The supernumerary bows are slightly detached from the main bow, become successively fainter along with their distance from it, and have pastel colours consisting mainly of pink, purple and green hues rather than the usual spectrum pattern. The alternating faint bands are caused by interference between rays of light following slightly different paths with slightly varying lengths within the raindrops. Some rays are in phase , reinforcing each other through constructive interference , creating a bright band; others are out of phase by up to half a wavelength, cancelling each other out through destructive interference , and creating a gap. Given the different angles of refraction for rays of different colours, the patterns of interference are slightly different for rays of different colours, so each bright band is differentiated in colour, creating a miniature rainbow. Supernumerary rainbows are clearest when raindrops are small and of uniform size. The very existence of supernumerary rainbows was historically a first indication of the wave nature of light, and the first explanation was provided by Thomas Young in Their names are slightly different. A reflected rainbow may appear in the water surface below the horizon. The reflected rainbow is frequently visible, at least partially, even in small puddles. A reflection rainbow may be produced where sunlight reflects off a body of water before reaching the raindrops see diagram and [1] , if the water body is large, quiet over its entire surface, and close to the rain curtain. The reflection rainbow appears above the horizon. Due to the combination of requirements, a reflection rainbow is rarely visible. Up to eight separate bows may be distinguished if the reflected and reflection rainbows happen to occur simultaneously: The normal non-reflection primary and secondary bows above the horizon 1, 2 with their reflected counterparts below it 3, 4 , and the reflection primary and secondary bows above the horizon 5, 6 with their reflected counterparts below it 7, 8. Monochrome rainbow Unenhanced photo of a red monochrome rainbow Occasionally a shower may happen at sunrise or sunset, where the shorter wavelengths like blue and green have been scattered and essentially removed from the spectrum. Further scattering may

occur due to the rain, and the result can be the rare and dramatic monochrome or red rainbow. The order of a rainbow is determined by the number of light reflections inside the water droplets that create it: One reflection results in the first-order or primary rainbow; two reflections create the second-order or secondary rainbow. More internal reflections cause bows of higher orders— theoretically unto infinity. Nevertheless, sightings of the third-order bow in nature have been reported, and in it was photographed definitively for the first time. Felix Billet — depicted angular positions up to the 19th-order rainbow, a pattern he called a "rose of rainbows". Up to the th-order rainbow was reported by Ng et al. Rainbows under moonlight Main article: Moonbow Like most atmospheric optical phenomena, rainbows can be caused by light from the Sun, but also from the Moon. In case of the latter, the rainbow is referred to as a lunar rainbow or moonbow. They are much dimmer and rarer than solar rainbows, requiring the Moon to be near-full in order for them to be seen. For the same reason, moonbows are often perceived as white and may be thought of as monochrome. The full spectrum is present, however, but the human eye is not normally sensitive enough to see the colours. Long exposure photographs will sometimes show the colour in this type of rainbow. Fog bow Fogbows form in the same way as rainbows, but they are formed by much smaller cloud and fog droplets that diffract light extensively. They are almost white with faint reds on the outside and blues inside; often one or more broad supernumerary bands can be discerned inside the inner edge. The colours are dim because the bow in each colour is very broad and the colours overlap. Fogbows are commonly seen over water when air in contact with the cooler water is chilled, but they can be found anywhere if the fog is thin enough for the sun to shine through and the sun is fairly bright. They are very large— almost as big as a rainbow and much broader. Circumhorizontal and circumzenithal arcs A circumhorizontal arc bottom , below a circumscribed halo Circumzenithal arc The circumzenithal and circumhorizontal arcs are two related optical phenomena similar in appearance to a rainbow, but unlike the latter, their origin lies in light refraction through hexagonal ice crystals rather than liquid water droplets. This means that they are not rainbows, but members of the large family of halos. Both arcs are brightly coloured ring segments centred on the zenith , but in different positions in the sky: The circumzenithal arc is notably curved and located high above the Sun or Moon with its convex side pointing downwards creating the impression of an "upside down rainbow" ; the circumhorizontal arc runs much closer to the horizon, is more straight and located at a significant distance below the Sun or Moon. Both arcs have their red side pointing towards the sun and their violet part away from it, meaning the circumzenithal arc is red on the bottom, while the circumhorizontal arc is red on top. Droplets or spheres composed of materials with different refractive indices than plain water produce rainbows with different radius angles. Due to a much higher refractive index, rainbows observed on such marbles have a noticeably smaller radius. The displacement of the rainbow due to different refractive indices can be pushed to a peculiar limit. For a material with a refractive index larger than 2, there is no angle fulfilling the requirements for the first order rainbow. For example, the index of refraction of diamond is about 2.

Chapter 5 : Rainbow Six: Lockdown (Video Game) - IMDb

The Global Liberation Front, a worldwide terrorist organization, has stolen a nano-tech virus that causes massive hemorrhaging in its victim and has a mortality rate of %.

Tony Phillips February 25, It photographed river channels and beaches and things that look like islands. Finally, descending through swirling fog, Huygens landed in mud. To make a long story short, Titan is wet. River channels and a shoreline on Titan. In , three hundred years before the Huygens probe left Earth, the Dutch astronomer wrote these words: This Water of ours, in Jupiter or Saturn, would be frozen up instantly by reason of the vast distance of the Sun. Every Planet therefore must have its own Waters of such a temper not liable to Frost. In those days, Titan was just a pinprick of light in a telescope. Regular Earth-water, H₂O, would be frozen solid on Titan where the surface temperature is 0 F below zero. He and his colleagues believe that Huygens landed in the Titan-equivalent of Arizona, a mostly-dry area with brief but intense wet seasons. Little rocks strewn around the landing site are compelling: Each droplet acts like a prism, spreading light into the familiar spectrum of colors. On Titan, rainbows would form when sunlight bounces in and out of methane droplets, which, like water droplets, are transparent. This is because the index of refraction of liquid methane 1. On the other hand, infrared rainbows might be common. The best way to see them: An infrared rainbow on Earth, photographed by Prof. The density of liquid methane is only about half the density of water. This is something, say, a boat builder on Titan would need to take into account. A Titan-boat would need to be extra lightweight to float in a liquid methane sea. Future explorers will want to visit Titan and boats could be a good way to get around. See the table below. Surface tension is what gives water its rubbery skin and, on Earth, lets water bugs skitter across ponds. A water bug on Titan would promptly sink into a pond of flimsy methane.

Chapter 6 : List of LGBT events - Wikipedia

Since it started in Little Rainbows has been totally parent run, this means whatever you are experiencing or wherever you are on your ASD journey you can meet and talk to other parents who understand what you are going through.

Jackie Yaris She was terminally ill with no possibility for cure. Her husband insisted we do everything possible to keep her alive. Did we launch her into some painful, hellish limbo? As a native Southern Californian, I have always found rain to be somewhat of a novelty -- a welcome respite from the fluffy vacuous days that fill our calendar. This winter has been different; the rain is incessant. As if angered by our sunny complacency, black clouds have descended, and in their wet fury left flooded streets, sliding houses, pacing kids and desperate parents. It was one such stormy weekend when the house reverberated with cooped-up kids and my head reverberated with the noise that even the pouring rain offered serenity, so I enlisted my four-year-old daughter, Julia, to take a walk with me. Not a hearty sort, my delicate princess was hesitant, but finally lured out by the thought of "rainbow hunting. The sky was slate, the air strangely electric and unstable. We clutched each other, huddled under the umbrella, and listened to the rhythmic staccato of the rain. As it began to loudly pound, Julia grabbed my hand tightly. Finally, lulled by the soft patter of the rain, I was able to exhale some of the weeks of pent-up tension, so we walked on. I, getting giddy on the sweet, clean air, and Julia a few steps behind, splashing in every puddle. A few minutes later she squealed, "Mama, look! I followed her gaze and saw that the first tiny bit of sun we had seen in a week had managed to penetrate the granite clouds and the ray it sent through illuminated each raindrop as it danced down to the grass into a jeweled tapestry. It was unbelievable -- a glittering spotlight from the heavens. Above the pixie dust path the first strain of color had begun to seep into the deep slate of the sky, and we held our breath as, like a symphony reaching its crescendo, the color became louder and more vivid until finally a brilliant rainbow arched across the horizon. Sometimes only the bleakest, darkest day can yield the most unexpectedly beautiful sights. I was reminded of that day a few weeks later while on call for my internal medicine group. I got paged to the ER. I knew exactly who he meant -- Mrs. At 68, she was terminally ill with cancer, heart disease and diabetes and had no possibility for cure. She had been in and out of the hospital for two years and just one week earlier had been discharged to a nursing home after four months in the hospital. For the past year her body had been trying mightily to die. Infarctions hobbled her heart, infections crippled her lungs and it was only because of the heroic measures insisted upon by her husband that she was alive -- sort of. In her neck, a tracheostomy tube tethered her to a ventilator to breathe for her, a gastric tube pumped nutrition directly into her intestine, and a pacemaker sent currents to her heart to beat for her. The worst part was that because she was only very intermittently lucid, we did not know if these aggressive treatments would be her choice. I walked toward her ER room. In the contrast to the typical cacophony that crackles in ER rooms, hers was resigned and somber, still, save for the gurgling of the ventilator. Hartman lay as she always did - glazed eyes half open and listless, balding head lolling to the side. Or, as my ethereal son Joey is convinced, dancing with angels? Or had we launched her into some painful, hellish limbo almost too unconscionable to entertain? I shuddered and then noticed her husband who had stood up to see me. I realized that his detailed attention gave his life purpose, but at what price to his wife? Yaris," her husband intoned officiously. A retired engineer, his angular grayish face seemed always to frown. Because I am the daughter of an engineer, I understood his meticulous documentation not to be litigious, but merely his way of making sense of a completely nonsensical situation. He continued on, his droning voice now added to the rhythmic wheeze of the ventilator. As I nodded toward him, I tried hard to feel compassion. The truth was that it was difficult. After writing orders for antibiotics and most of Mr. As a doctor, I had taken an oath to preserve and enhance life, not prolong painful death. I prayed that as her surrogate, Mr. Hartman was doing what his wife would have wanted. The next day when I checked her chart, her x-rays, fever and lab tests had all improved. It seemed as if she would, yet again, prevail. Her husband waited at the door for me and as I walked in, started on his demands. Yaris, we need the Albuterol every two and one-half hours, not every three -- and I really think 10 milligrams of Ambien is better than five!" He followed me as I bent to examine her. Almost imperceptibly, her eyes opened! Are you

in pain? Do you want to continue like this? Like a child fighting sleep, her lids fluttered open again as she struggled to pay attention. Her husband, who had gone silent, exhaled loudly and began again with his litany, his voice somewhat smug. What kind of meaning could she be finding in this painful half-existence? Hoping to get in and out of there quickly, I walked toward her room, but was halted, transfixed by a breathtaking sight. Through her half-opened door, I saw that the outside storm clouds had cast the room in a monotone gray. The only light was that of a tiny florescent hospital lamp above Mrs. Hartman that illuminated the chrome of the ventilator and the bars of her bed, and caused them to glisten. What was striking however, was Mrs. As if lit by a glittering spotlight, she glowed. Her eyes sparkled like jewels as she stared beatifically up at her husband with a peaceful, serene stare. The love between them was electric. I looked away, ashamed, as if a voyeur to their private miracle. But I remember it -- because somehow that image of the stooped, gnarled old man caressing the bloated bald face of his wife was one of the most romantic, unexpectedly beautiful sights I have ever seen.

Chapter 7 : A Catholic Life: Rainbows

We all know that rainbows come out after the rain as the Old Testament says to remind us of God's promise never to destroy the earth again by water. Well, I was reading through a calendar the other day and saw a very inspiration quote.

For more info, email fuer. For more info, go to the San Tribe web site, or email rainbow. We will meet on the land of an emerging community near the village of Zatwarnica. The suggested road from the West or South is: In Zatwarnica look for the church to the right. From the church there is a forest road, asphalted. From there the road is marked with ribbons and about 45 minutes walk 3, 5 km. The main circle is about five minutes along the path from here. For hitchhiking a bit longer but more frequented roads: From the border crossing Barwinek follow the road straight to Mieisce Piastowe and turn to the city of Sanok. From Lutowska continue straight ahead and after passing Smolnik, turn to Zatwarnica. The map is available through email. If you need more information, the contact is included. Good luck and a good hitch! Respect the people who offered us the space and who try to establish a community on this piece of Earth and stay to live there. Once again, please respect this: Healing Rainbow Gathering between France and Spain. From Lamanere, after second bridge at left, starts a 7km way to the parking: If you need more information, please contact Mistral Spain. There will be two more rainbow gatherings in Spain next months: There are two maps: More info at Bundjalung web site.

Chapter 8 : Photo Album: Rainbows

By coincidence, the tornado appears to end right over the rainbow. Streaks in the image are hail being swept about by the high swirling winds. Streaks in the image are hail being swept about by the high swirling winds.

Rainbow Facts Rainbow Facts Rainbows are phenomena caused by light reflection, refraction, and dispersion in water droplets. This creates a multi-colored arc in the sky that is seen from earth as a rainbow. Although it appears as if a rainbow is a particular distance from the person seeing it, it is actually an optical illusion appearing because of the angle to the water droplets in relation to the light. A rainbow is not something that can be touched or approached. It will disappear at the wrong angle. It is possible to see rainbows in the dew, fog, spray, mist and in the rain. It is believed that rainbows got their names because of their shape. The arc looks like a bow as in bow and arrows and it was usually raining when the phenomena occurred. There are seven colors in white light, as identified by Sir Isaac Newton. The seven colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The name Roy G Biv is an acronym to help people remember the seven colors. These colors are all present in a rainbow. Most rainbows are primary rainbows, with red on the outer edge and violet on the inner edge. A double rainbow is present when a second rainbow, although much fainter, can be seen outside of the primary rainbow. The second rainbow will have its colors inverted. It was named after Alexander of Aphrodisias who was the first to describe the band in AD. On very rare occasions a third and even fourth rainbow can occur. Despite the fact that all we can see from earth is white light, all seven colors are really present. A fogbow is a faintly colored almost white rainbow that appears because of fog droplets and clouds. These types of light and water phenomena are larger than typical rainbows. No two people can see the exact same rainbow unless it is a photographed rainbow because even a slight change in angle will produce a different rainbow. So a person standing beside you will see a different rainbow than you. Rainbows are higher in the sky when the sun is lower in the sky, and they are lower in the sky when the sun is higher in the sky. Winter rainbows are fairly scarce because the water droplets required for a rainbow freeze and fall to earth as snowflakes. From an airplane a rainbow will appear as a circle. We can only see part of it on land. Rainbows have contributed to ancient myths. The Greeks believed that the rainbow provided a bridge between heaven and earth. Rainbows are more commonly seen near waterfalls and in the tropical regions of the earth. Despite old folk tales about leprechauns and pots of gold at the end of rainbows, you can never reach the end of a rainbow.

Chapter 9 : A Shine of Rainbows Reviews - Metacritic

Calendar of Rainbow Gatherings Rainbow Gatherings are not festivals. They're intentional gatherings of all kinds of people who come together for a month somewhere in nature to cook together, sing around the fires, make workshops, share experiences and generally come together as 'a family'.