DOWNLOAD PDF THE COLONY DUDES AND THE RIVER RATS

Chapter 1 : NY Daily News - We are currently unavailable in your region

The Colony Dudes And The River Rats is about a girl named Maggie, who laughed, loved, and had hilarious adventures in a small southern town in Alabama. She and her parents and siblings, Minnie, Velma, and Rachael were "city dudes" that moved from the city to Mount Olive.

See Article History Alternative Titles: Established on May 14, , the colony gave England its first foothold in the European competition for the New World, which had been dominated by the Spanish since the voyages of Christopher Columbus in the late 15th century. King James I granted a charter to a group of investors for the establishment of the company on April 10, The charter gave the company the right to settle anywhere from roughly present-day North Carolina to New York state. A contingent of approximately colonists departed England in late December in three shipsâ€”the Susan Constant, the Godspeed, and the Discoveryâ€”under the command of Christopher Newport. They reached Chesapeake Bay on April 26, Smith had been accused of plotting a mutiny during the ocean voyage and was not admitted to the council until weeks later, on June AdstockRF After a period of searching for a settlement site, the colonists moored the ships off a peninsula now an island in the James River on the night of May 13 and began to unload them on May First years â€”09 Most Indian tribes of the region were part of the Powhatan empire, with Chief Powhatan as its head. At times the Indians showed generosity in providing gifts of food to the colony. On other occasions, encounters between the colonists and the tribes turned violent, and the Native Americans occasionally killed colonists who strayed alone outside the fort. On returning, they found that the colony had endured a surprise attack and had managed to drive the attackers away only with cannon fire from the ships. However, when Newport left for England on June 22 with the Susan Constant and the Godspeedâ€”leaving the smaller Discovery behind for the colonistsâ€”he brought with him a positive report from the council in Jamestown to the Virginia Company. The report proved too optimistic. The colonists had not carried out the work in the springtime needed for the long haul, such as building up the food stores and digging a freshwater well. The first mass casualties of the colony took place in August , when a combination of bad water from the river, disease-bearing mosquitoes, and limited food rations created a wave of dysentery , severe fevers, and other serious health problems. Numerous colonists died, and at times as few as five able-bodied settlers were left to bury the dead. Newport had brought with him two experts in gold refining to determine whether ore samples contained genuine gold , as well as two goldsmiths. Councillor John Smith objected, believing the quest for gold was a diversion from needed practical work. With growing discontent over his leadership, Ratcliffe left office; whether he resigned or was overthrown is unclear. John Smith took his place on September 10, To impose discipline on malingering colonists, Smith announced a new rule: Mistress Forrest and her maid, Anne Burras. Smith, JohnCaptain John Smith, engraving. North Wind Picture Archives In London, meanwhile, the company received a new royal charter on May 23, , which gave the colony a new form of management, replacing its president and council with a governor. The company determined that Sir Thomas Gates would hold that position for the first year of the new charter. He sailed for Virginia in June with a fleet of nine ships and hundreds of new colonists. Other ships of the fleet did arrive in Virginia that August, and the new arrivals demanded that Smith step down. Smith resisted, and finally it was agreed that he would remain in office until the expiration of his term the following month. His presidency ended early nonetheless. While still in command, Smith was seriously injured when his gunpowder bag caught fire from mysterious causes. He sailed back to England in early September. The Starving Time and near abandonment â€”11 In the autumn of , after Smith left, Chief Powhatan began a campaign to starve the English out of Virginia. The tribes under his rule stopped bartering for food and carried out attacks on English parties that came in search of trade. Hunting became highly dangerous, as the Powhatan Indians also killed Englishmen they found outside the fort. Long reliant on the Indians, the colony found itself with far too little food for the winter. In their desperation, some practiced cannibalism. The winter of â€”10, commonly known as the Starving Time, took a heavy toll. Of the colonists living in Jamestown in the autumn, fewer than one-fifth were still alive by March Sixty were still in Jamestown; another 37, more fortunate, had escaped by ship. On May 24, , two ships, the Deliverance and the

Patience, unexpectedly arrived. The colonists who had wrecked on the Bermuda Islands all had survived and managed to rebuild the two ships to carry them onward. Those colonists, led by Gates the new governor and George Somers, assumed they would find a thriving colony. Instead they found near-skeletal survivors. Gates and Somers had brought only a small food supply, so Gates decided to abandon the colony. On June 7 all the colonists boarded four small ships to head home. On their way out of the Chesapeake Bay, however, they encountered an incoming fleet of three ships under Thomas West, 12th baron de la Warr , who ordered them to turn around. West brought with him new settlers, ample provisions for the colony, and orders from the company naming him governor and captain-general of Virginia. In his initial message to Chief Powhatan, West demanded that he return some stolen English tools and weapons and also turn over the perpetrator of the recent murder of an Englishman. The exchange brought about a state of war. West left Virginia in March , after struggling with a series of diseases, but the hostilities between the Indians and the English continued. Peace and the onset of the tobacco economy â€”14 Sir Samuel Argall , a mariner who had taken West back to England, returned to the colony and became acquainted with Japazeus , the chief of the Patawomeck tribe. Argall resolved to kidnap her and ransom her for English prisoners held by the Powhatan Indians and for English weapons and tools the Powhatan had taken. After persuading Japazeus to cooperate, Argall seized Pocahontas and brought her to Jamestown. He sent a messenger to Chief Powhatan with his demands. Powhatan freed the seven Englishmen he had held captive, but an impasse resulted when he did not return the weapons and tools and refused to negotiate further. Negotiations finally broke down altogether. Pocahontas was taken to an English outpost called Henricus, near present-day Richmond , Virginia. Over the following year, she converted to Christianity and became close to an Englishman named John Rolfe , a pioneering planter of tobacco. Library of Congress, Washington, D. By replacing native Virginia tobacco with more-palatable plants from the West Indies , he was able to raise a product that could compete with Spanish tobacco in the British market. After Rolfe sent his first barrels to England in , other colonists observed his lucrative results and imitated him. By the end of the decade, the colony had virtually a one-crop economy. Representative democracy and slavery In the summer of two significant changes occurred in the colony that would have lasting influence. There were limitations to the democratic aspects of the General Assembly, however. In addition to the 22 elected burgesses, the General Assembly included six men chosen by the company. Consistent with the British practice of the time, the right to vote was most likely available only to male property owners. Nonetheless, the body served as a precedent for self-governance in later British colonies in North America. The second far-reaching development was the arrival in the colony in August of the first Africans in English America. They had been carried on a Portuguese slave ship sailing from Angola to Veracruz, Mexico. While the Portuguese ship was sailing through the West Indies, it was attacked by a Dutch man-of-war and an English ship out of Jamestown. The two attacking ships captured about 50 slavesâ€”men, women, and childrenâ€”and brought them to outposts of Jamestown. More than 20 of the African captives were purchased there. Records concerning the lives and status of these first African Americans are very limited. It can be assumed that they were put to work on the tobacco harvest, an arduous undertaking. English law at this time did not recognize hereditary slavery, and it is possible that they were treated at first as indentured servants obligated to serve for a specified period of time rather than as slaves. Clear evidence of slavery in English America does not appear until the s. The attack was strongest at the plantations and other English outposts that now lined the James River. The main settlement at Jamestown received a warning of the attack at the last minute and was able to mount a defense. Some to colonists died; reports of the death toll vary. Predictably, the commission returned a negative report. Jamestown remained the colonial capital until Williamsburg became the capital in Modern developments The site of the Jamestown Colony is now administered by the U. In the s, archaeological excavations uncovered thousands of artifacts from the colony. Nearby is a historical park, Jamestown Settlement, founded in and operated by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation. The Jamestown Colony, especially the characters of John Smith and Pocahontas, has been the subject of numerous novels, dramas, and motion pictures, many of them highly fanciful.

Chapter 2 : Ratatouille () - Plot Summary - IMDb

The Colony Dudes And The River Rats Https://enwikipediaorg/wiki/special:search, we would like to show you a description here but the site wont allow us.

The synopsis below may give away important plot points. Remy states that he has enhanced senses of both taste and smell, which makes him very particular about what he eats. Django puts Remy to work sniffing and testing food for the rest of the clan. Remy is not happy about the rats having to steal food from the garbage; he would prefer to go to the kitchen and take the "fresh" samples. But Django hates and fears humans so he forbids Remy and all other members of the clan to interact with them. Before long he has a near-expert level of knowledge about food preparation. One day, Remy takes Emile into the kitchen to get some spices that will go with some other food samples they have gathered. Emile hesitates, but agrees to go with his brother. A heartbroken Gusteau died soon after, which meant the loss of another star according to tradition. The rats manage to escape on miniature rafts into a river. Remy uses the cookbook as a flotation device but is separated from the group by a rapid current in the sewers. Hours later, Remy sits, reading the cookbook, waiting for a sign of his friends and family. Through a fusion of grief, loneliness and hunger, Remy begins to hallucinate that the illustration of Chef Gusteau is talking to him. Gusteau encourages Remy to go up through the sewers and find out where he is now. Linguini gives Skinner a letter written by his mother in the hope of getting a job at the restaurant. Skinner makes Linguini a garbage-boy and tells him to start work immediately. As Remy watches the action in the kitchen, he spots Linguini accidentally knocking over a pot of soup and trying to cover up his error by adding random ingredients. Knowing that the combination Linguini has forged will be terrible, Remy jumps down and adds his own ingredients to the mixture. Linguini spots Remy and traps him underneath a bowl before he can run away and without anybody else noticing. Skinner spots Linguini messing with the soup and is furious, but he cannot stop the wait staff from serving the soup. A bowl is served to a food critic, who likes the concoction. Skinner still wants to fire Linguini, but another chef, Colette Janeane Garofolo , sticks up for Linguini. Skinner relents and allows Linguini to stay. Remy makes another attempt to escape, but this time Skinner spots him and Linguini manages to catch Remy in a jar. Skinner orders Linguini to take the rat away and kill it. Linguini takes Remy to a river but cannot bring himself to dispose of the rat. Linguini knows that the rat was the one who really made the soup and that Skinner will expect a duplication of the recipe. Linguini, seeing that Remy can apparently understand him, takes the rat home and essentially adopts him. The next morning, Linguini sees that the rat who he has nicknamed "Little Chef" has cooked breakfast for them both. When they arrive at the restaurant, Linguini tries to find a way to have Remy cook but without anyone else seeing. Deciding that this is their best method, Linguini and Remy spend the next few days practicing cooking in their spare time. Skinner appoints Colette to teach Linguini about the finer points of haute cuisine. Later that night Skinner meets with an agent. Skinner refuses to believe it while the lawyer suggests doing a DNA test as well as a background check. Colette begins training Linguini about the fine art of cooking, and a rapport develops between the two. One night, a group of guests asks the head waiter Mustafa John Ratzenberger about what is "new". The staff panics, but Skinner decides to have Linguini prepare an old Gusteau-style recipe for sweetbreads. But a few minutes later, Mustafa bursts in and declares that the customers love the new concoction and there are several more orders for it! Meanwhile Remy, resting outside, spots a mysterious figure in the garbage pails. He is stunned to find that it is his brother Emile! Overjoyed, Remy runs inside to steal some ingredients to fix food for his brother. Afterwards, Emile brings Remy to the new colony. Django is overjoyed to find his second son alive. Remy wants to leave the colony and return to Linguini but Django is opposed to the idea. Django brings Remy to a storefront that specializes in rat-killing, stating his belief that humans and rats must always be enemies. Remy, however, feels differently. He leaves the colony and goes back to Linguini. Next morning, Remy finds Linguini still at the restaurant and exhausted. Colette comes in, still angry at Linguini. In an attempt to apologize, Linguini tries to confess his secret to Colette. Remy, desperate to remain hidden, forces Linguini forward so that he ends up kissing Colette. After a few seconds of hesitation, she reciprocates and a genuine attraction between the two begins. Stunned, he vows

to return there and find out what is truly going on. Later that night, Remy finds Emile with a few other rats outside the restaurant. Remy tries to take the documents, but Skinner spots him escaping again. Despite a thorough chase, Remy gets away and Linguini learns the truth. Skinner is fired, Linguini takes charge of the restaurant and the Gusteau frozen-food line is halted. In anger, Remy arranges for the rest of his rat-clan to raid the restaurant that night. Linguini finds out and throws all the rats out, including Remy. That evening, Remy and Emile are sniffing for food outside the restaurant when Remy runs into a trap. It turns out that the trap was set by Skinner. Skinner wants Remy to work for him creating new frozen foods. Ego arrives at the restaurant, and instead of ordering off the menu he challenges the chef to "hit [him] with your best shot. Remy, still caged, is freed by his father and brother. Thankful, he returns to the restaurant to help Linguini. One of the chefs spots Remy returning and tries to kill the rat. But Linguini steps in and protects Remy, confessing the truth to everyone. The chefs, stunned, walk out - even Colette. Django comes in and admits that he was wrong; seeing Linguini stand up for Remy has changed his attitude about humans. Just then, a health inspector arrives and sees the kitchen full of rats. One group of rats swarms the inspector, tying him up and locking him in the freezer. Before long, the rats have formed an intricate system and are preparing all the meals for the restaurant. Linguini, knowing that someone will have to wait tables, puts on a pair of roller skates and begins serving the guests. Colette, having had a change of heart, returns to the restaurant to help Remy and Linguini. She asks what Remy wants to prepare for Ego. Ego takes a bite of the ratatouille, and immediately has a flashback to his childhood where his mother prepared the same dish to brighten his spirits after a bicycle accident. He is overwhelmed with emotion for the dish. Skinner, furious, storms into the kitchen - and is tied up and thrown into the freezer alongside the health inspector. Colette tells him that he must wait until all other customers have left. That evening, Ego learns the whole truth from Linguini, Colette and Remy. Unfortunately, the good fortune does not last. And, as an effect, Ego loses his job and a great deal of credibility for promoting a rat-infested restaurant. Remy, telling this story to a few friends, states that Ego is now working as a small-business investor. It seems that Ego along with Colette, Linguini and Remy has opened a bistro named "La Ratatouille" where both humans and rats in hidden, separate chambers are both welcome.

Chapter 3 : In the battle of cats vs. rats, the rats are winning | EurekAlert! Science News

The Colony Dudes And The River Rats Blake Jung And The Collective Unconscious The Conflict Between Reason And Imagination Jung On The Hudson Book.

When anticoagulants are eaten daily, however, death may occur as early as the third or fourth day. For optimal lethal effects, several feedings should occur within a day period with no longer than 48 hours between feedings. All anticoagulants provide good to excellent Norway rat control when prepared in acceptable baits. A new second-generation anticoagulant, difethialone, is presently being developed and EPA registration is anticipated in the near future. The characteristics of the various anticoagulant rodenticides are described further in the Pesticides section. Because of their similarity in mode of action, all anticoagulant baits are used in a similar fashion. Anticoagulants have the same effect on nearly all warm-blooded animals, but the sensitivity to these toxicants varies among species. If misused, anticoagulant rodenticides can be lethal to nontarget animals such as dogs, pigs, and cats. Additionally, residues of anticoagulants which are present in the bodies of dead or dying rodents can cause toxic effects to scavengers and predators. In general, however, the secondary poisoning hazard from anticoagulants is relatively low. Brodifacoum and bromadiolone baits, because of their potential to be lethal in a single feeding, can be more effective than the other anticoagulants in certain situations. Thus, they are formulated at lower concentrations. Chlorophacinone and diphacinone may kill some rats in a single feeding, but multiple feedings are needed to give adequate control of an entire rat population. It has some properties that resist insects and growth of mold in prepared baits. It is effective against Norway rats, although some products may contain small quantities of contaminants that apparently can reduce bait acceptance. This problem was resolved by the development of micro-encapsulated warfarin. Within any population of Norway rats, some individuals are less sensitive to anticoagulants than others. Where anticoagulants have been used over long periods of time at a particular location, there is an increased potential for the existence of a population that is somewhat resistant to the lethal effects of the baits. Such resistant populations of rats have been identified at a number of locations throughout the United States. Although not common, resistance may be underestimated because documentation of resistance is usually not pursued by persons involved in operational rat control programs. Resistance, if and when it occurs, is of little consequence in the control of Norway rats, especially with the newer rodenticides presently available. When anticoagulant resistance to the first-generation anticoagulants is known or suspected, use of these compounds should be avoided in favor of the second-generation anticoagulants or one of the non-anticoagulant products. Resistance is only one and perhaps the least likely reason for failure in the control of rats with anticoagulant baits. Control with baits that are highly accepted may fail for one or more of the following reasons: In some situations, stations may have to be within 20 to 30 feet 7 to 10 m of one another. Although this is unlikely, it should be suspected if about the same amount of bait is taken daily for a number of weeks. Control with anticoagulant baits that are poorly accepted may fail for one or more of the following reasons: Other foods are more attractive to the rats. Other foods are more convenient to the rats. Discard old bait periodically, and replace it with fresh bait. Occasionally, rats accept bait well and an initial population reduction is successful. Then bait acceptance appears to stop although some rats remain. In such instances it is likely that the remaining rats never accepted the bait either because of its formulation or placement. The older rodenticides, formerly referred to as acute toxicants, such as ANTU, arsenic trioxide, phosphorus, and Compound , are no longer registered for rat control. The widespread availability of ready-to-use anticoagulants and their relative effectiveness have resulted in the reduced use of these older materials over the last 20 years. All are potentially useful for controlling anti-coagulant-resistant populations of rats. Of these active ingredients, bromethalin and cholecalciferol are formulated to serve as chronic rodenticides, applied so that rats will have the opportunity to feed on the baits one or more times over the period of one to several days. Bait acceptance is generally good when formulations appropriate for rats are selected. Zinc phosphide and red squill differ in that prebaiting offering rats similar but nontoxic bait prior to applying the toxicant-treated bait is recommended to increase bait acceptance. These two rodenticides are not designed to be left available to rats for more than a few days,

as continued exposure is likely to result in bait shyness within the population. Be sure to follow label recommendations on any specific product to achieve best success. Non-anticoagulant rodenticides, particularly zinc phosphide, remain useful tools to achieve quick reductions in rat populations. When rat numbers are large, the cost of baiting with these materials may be lower than for the anticoagulants. Because it is a slow-acting in comparison to zinc phosphide or red squill, bait shyness is not usually a problem, nor is prebaiting necessary to get good control in most situations. Death occurs 3 or 4 days after ingestion of a lethal dose. Because the toxicant is slow-acting, bait shyness is not reported to occur. It is claimed that rodents cease feeding once a lethal dose has been ingested. Red squill is a relatively selective and safe toxicant for use only against Norway rats. It acts as an emetic, which provides some degree of protection to certain nontarget species that might accidentally consume the bait. Rats, which cannot vomit, are unable to rid themselves of the toxicant once it is consumed. In the past, one problem was the variation in the quality of the material, which is derived from a plant. Red squill must be stored in a sealed container, as moisture will cause loss of potency. Zinc phosphide is a dark gray powder, insoluble in water, that has been used extensively in the control of rodents. It is available in ready-to-use dry baits and also in concentrates for use by persons trained in rodent control who may wish to prepare their own baits. Its strong garlic-like odor appears to be attractive to rodents that are not bait-shy. Oils and fats make excellent binders for zinc phosphide and increase absorption of the toxicant when ingested. An effective bait is made from mixing zinc phosphide with meat such as canned fish-flavored cat food. Rats will readily accept this bait, especially if adequate prebaiting has been done beforehand. The following general steps are recommended to obtain good bait acceptance, and therefore good rat control, when using zinc phosphide baits: Prebait rats for a minimum of 3 to 5 days to get the rats accustomed to eating the nontoxic bait material. Do not change types of bait during the prebaiting or baiting operation. Apply prebait at many locations, wherever there is rat activity. Where bait is completely eaten overnight, double the amount of prebait at that location the next day. Repeat this procedure until the amount of bait eaten every night no longer increases. Use only high-quality grains and fresh ready-to-use baits. Where rats have access to abundant amounts of grain, meat such as canned fish-flavored cat food may be a good substitute. Obtain a sufficient quantity to complete the project without changing brands or flavors. Wait until prebait consumption has peaked before applying toxic baits. Remove any uneaten prebait and place the toxic bait at the same locations that the prebait was applied. Usually, the amount of toxic bait needed will be about half the amount used on the last day that prebait was applied. It may be helpful to wait one day between the last application of prebait and application of toxic bait. That way, rats will be hungrier. Mix the toxicant into the bait ingredients according to label directions, if preparing your own baits from a concentrate. Avoid handling the toxic bait or rodenticide concentrate with bare hands; use rubber or latex gloves. Clean thoroughly any tools or containers used in bait mixing, or safely dispose of them as well as bait packaging materials. Confine or restrain any pets, livestock, or other animals that may otherwise gain access to and feed on the bait. It may also be necessary to place prebait and toxic bait into bait boxes for safety. Following toxic bait application, pick up and dispose of available dead rats and all uneaten bait by incineration or deep burial. Normally, bait should be exposed for only 1 or 2 nights; the greatest consumption occurs on the first night. Control remaining rats by using anticoagulant baits or by using traps or burrow fumigants. Bait Selection and Formulation Contrary to popular belief, rats prefer fresh, high-quality foods and will reject spoiled or inferior foods item when given a choice. Therefore, rodent baits should be made from high-quality food materials. Usually corn, oats, wheat, or barley are the grains most preferred by Norway rats. Preference will vary between rat populations and among individual rats. Baits similar to foods rats are accustomed to eating are often a good choice, particularly if their normal foods are limited or can be made less available to them. Some people trained in rodent control prefer to mix their own baits. A toxicant concentrate is added to this mixture in the proper amount. Certain anticoagulants, as well as zinc phosphide, can be purchased in concentrate forms for use in formulating baits. Under some conditions, baits made with fruits, vegetables, meat, or fish may be highly accepted. Use of such bait materials, however, may increase the risk of poisoning cats, dogs, domestic animals, and other nontarget species. To determine bait preference in rats, conduct a bait-choice test by placing about 4 ounces g of each of several nontoxic baits about one foot 30 cm apart in several locations

where rats are present. Check baits for the next few days to find out which foods rats preferred. Keep in mind that rats are suspicious of new objects and novel foods; therefore, they may not accept a new bait until the third or fourth day. The ready-to-use baits most available to the public are anticoagulant rodenticides. Several types are available. These packets keep bait fresh and make it easy to place baits into burrows, walls, or other locations. Rats will gnaw into these bags to feed on acceptable baits. Pelleted baits can more easily be carried by rats to other locations. Such hoarding of food by rats is not uncommon.

Chapter 4 : Ben (film) - Wikipedia

Ohio River Rats, Evansville, Indiana. likes. Hey! We're the Ohio River Rats. a punk band from Evansville, IN. wow!

Each month KRL will be featuring at least one animal rescue adventure story, and every other month there will be one from Rattie Ratz. The thing with working in animal rescues â€" you never know where your next case will come from. Some people have heart-wrenching stories about why they are giving up their pets; others can be barely bothered to answer emails when you try to arrange a pick up. You usually know some kind of history when you meet the curious and shy faces for the first time: But in March , the tireless volunteers at Rattie Ratz based in the Bay Area, California were faced with an altogether different scenario. Rattie Ratz rescue A concerned hiker emailed the rescue organization that a group of friendly domestic rats had been dumped in Concord, CA on a walking trail. A small team went to the trail to assess the situation, and that scouting mission turned into a mini-rescue operation! Carol, who became the de facto leader, described the initial foray: One was very tame and walked right up to me. I simply picked him up. Tahna caught another one by hand and I caught three more with stealth and a butterfly net. The two we caught by hand looked relieved to be in a cage with good food and fresh water. They hunkered right down and relaxed. Rattie Ratz volunteers out on the trail But the bad news? Many of the rats had bitten or partially severed tails. They had lice and seemed unusually hungry. Two had clearly visible infections. This was a dire situation and there was no time to spare! This story is as much a story about the ingenuity and perseverance of humans as it is about the rats. Carol and another volunteer, Krista, went back to the trail the next day but no luck. But the next day, Carol modified how she was rigging her traps and caught nine rats, bringing the total to 14 rats with at least two at large. On the final day, five volunteers showed up and this time, there was a plan. The rat colony had been living in stack of sticks and logs built along the creek and with five volunteers, the new plan was to pull the sticks apart and ambush the rats as they were flushed out. Unfortunately, the remaining rats proved to be elusive! That little rattie was fast and all we got was a bit of excitement. After considering all the possibilities, we decided we were no match for the remaining rats. We had to put back the erosion barrier, so it was a lot of work. Some thought we were nuts, some understood, some thought we were terribly wrong to trap them and take them away. Fortunately most people understood after a brief conversation. Rats are incredibly affectionate, social, and misunderstood! After the initial rescue, Carol has visited the site several more times; however the remaining rats have disappeared. Seemingly self-sufficient animals can struggle when suddenly thrust into a new environment; these animals can also irrevocably disrupt the local ecosystem. If you, or somebody you know, is no longer able to care for your pets, please contact your local shelter or rescue group. Anyone who has volunteered with an animal rescue group will tell you that the task is challenging but ultimately rewarding. Rescue groups often are able to handle the situations that city or government animal agencies are ill-equipped to manage. Rattie Ratz volunteers have generously opened up their wallets, hearts and homes to fund veterinarian visits and socialize the rescues, so they are now available for adoption! For more information on Rattie Ratz, rat adoption events and volunteering opportunities, check out their website: Rattie Ratz is also a California Registered Not-for-Profit and is always accepting donations to help offset the costs of rescuing! Vivien Hoang lives and works in the Bay Area, and has been active in the rat rescue community for a number of years. In her spare time, she enjoys writing and photography, checking out new restaurants, spending time with family and friends, and traveling to warm beaches.

Chapter 5 : Norway rats, Rattus norvegicus, their management and control

The study -- the first to document interactions between feral cats and a wild rat colony -- shows that rats actively avoid cats, and only recorded two rat kills in 79 days.

Lemmings are quite rounded in shape with brown and black long, soft fur. Lemmings have a very short tail, a stubby, hairy snout, short legs and small ears. They have a flattened claw on their first digit of their front feet which helps them to dig in the snow. They are herbivorous , feeding mostly on moss and grass. They also forage through the snow surface to find berries, leaves, shoots, roots, bulbs and lichen [1]. Lemmings choose their preferred dietary vegetation disproportionately to its occurrence in their habitat. Lemmings do not hibernate through the harsh northern winter. They remain active, finding food by burrowing through the snow. These rodents live in large tunnel systems beneath the snow in winter which protects them from predators. Their underground burrows have rest areas, bathrooms and nesting rooms. Lemmings make nests out of grasses, feathers and musk ox wool. In the spring, they move to higher ground where they live on mountain heaths or in forests, continuously breeding before returning in Autumn to the Alpine zone. Behavior[edit] Like many other rodents, lemmings have periodic population booms and then disperse in all directions, seeking the food and shelter their natural habitats cannot provide. The Norway lemming and brown lemming are two of the few vertebrates which reproduce so quickly that their population fluctuations are chaotic, [4] [5] rather than following linear growth to a carrying capacity or regular oscillations. It is not known why lemming populations fluctuate with such great variance roughly every four years, before numbers drop to near extinction. Lemmings, by contrast, are conspicuously colored and behave aggressively towards predators and even human observers. The lemming defense system is thought to be based on aposematism warning display. In the s, geographer Zeigler of Strasbourg proposed the theory that the creatures fell out of the sky during stormy weather [9] and then died suddenly when the grass grew in spring. Worm first published dissections of a lemming, which showed that they are anatomically similar to most other rodents such as voles and hamsters, and the work of Carl Linnaeus proved that they had a natural origin. Lemmings have become the subject of a widely popular misconception that they commit mass suicide when they migrate by jumping off cliffs. It is not a mass suicide but the result of their migratory behavior. Driven by strong biological urges, some species of lemmings may migrate in large groups when population density becomes too great. They can swim and may choose to cross a body of water in search of a new habitat. In such cases, many may drown if the body of water is so wide as to stretch their physical capabilities to the limit. This and the unexplained fluctuations in the population of Norwegian lemmings gave rise to the misconception. This urban myth was popularised after this behavior was staged in the Walt Disney documentary White Wilderness in However, the animals in the film are not wild animals jumping off the cliff voluntarily, rather they were bought by the producers and pushed over the edge of the cliff. The misconception itself is much older, dating back to at least the late 19th century. This comic, which was inspired by a American Mercury article, showed massive numbers of lemmings jumping over Norwegian cliffs. Because of their association with this odd behavior, lemming "suicide" is a frequently used metaphor in reference to people who go along unquestioningly with popular opinion, with potentially dangerous or fatal consequences.

Chapter 6 : Health Guide: CAR bacillus

Currently all colonies are at Charles River Laboratories. Please note that animals in different contracts must be ordered on separate order forms: All rats in the aging colony are under contract 11 02i All mice in the aging colony are under contract 10 06i All caloric restricted mice and the ad lib.

Chapter 7 : Up the Creek: A Rat Colony Rescue by Rattie Ratz | Kings River Life Magazine

Lab Rats Bionic Island Season 4 And Then There Were Four - Pearce Joza as Daniel Davenport - Duration: Bree I love

you 1,, views.

Chapter 8 : Jamestown Colony | History & Facts | calendrierdelascience.com

Django recruits the entire rat colony to help out - they will follow Remy's orders to prepare the food. Just then, a health inspector arrives and sees the kitchen full of rats. One group of rats swarms the inspector, tying him up and locking him in the freezer.

Chapter 9 : Lemming - Wikipedia

Life was no picnic for the Jamestown colony's earliest founders, but at least they had enough to eat. Evidence from waste pits suggests that the settlers, who first arrived on the island in May.