

Chapter 1 : What If Italy Was A Pokemon Region? (Part 1: Locations) | PokÃ©mon Amino

More Tutorials Dave Pensado Video Tutorials. Dave Pensado is a Grammy Award winning (for the Mary J. Blige's Growing Pains Album) mix engineer who recently partnered with the Recording Connection and shared his hundred plus Into the Lair tutorials with our Students.

Every type of grape! Because the Scuppernong grape is our official state fruit and we like sweet tea, many people, even a few of our in state residents, think all of our wines are of the sweeter variety, but that is totally false. Winegrowers Association North Carolina also produces the European-style vinifera grapes. These types of grapes are the same grapes that are grown in California, Oregon, Washington, and France. The majority of these grapes are grown in one particular cluster in North Carolina called the Yadkin Valley Wine Region. In this particular area of the state which is very near the city of Winston-Salem, there are nearly 40 wineries and about acres devoted to vineyards. Surry County is home to 17 vineyards, and it would be impossible to visit them all in one weekend. Yes, we were busy. Elkin is about a three-hour drive from Raleigh, and about half an hour from Winston-Salem, N. We started our trip at 1: For this particular trip, since I was traveling with my friend from Wilmington, and we wanted to be close to downtown Elkin, we chose a national hotel chain that was far from cookie-cutter and bland. I selected The Fairfield Inn and Suites in Elkin, which is a great location, close to the wineries we visited and an easy five minutes drive to downtown Elkin. This Elkin hotel has been a top-rated Marriott in the U. It was the perfect base for us with attractive common areas. Rooms were spacious, comfortable, and a good price. I also loved that the hotel had coffee, food, and drinks with easy access all-day; not just for breakfast. With live music in a casual atmosphere, this is the place where you want to buy a glass of wine or two and spend hours. Winemaker Jason Wiseman makes the wine downstairs in a cellar-like atmosphere, and most of the wines are named after historic places in the area. It was a great combination and one of my favorites. Brushy Mountain Winery is open Thursday through Sunday afternoons, closing at 5 p. On these nights, it stays open until 8 p. Enjoying a glass of Brushy Mountain wine with winemaker Jason Wiseman Dining in Downtown Elkin Downtown Elkin may be a small town, but it impresses with its restaurant selection. It serves dinner on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings only. There was a wait. She placed our name on a clipboard on the wall, and we waited for our table outside for about 30 minutes. There is nothing attractive about this restaurant at all. But, with the waiting crowd, we knew it must be good. The open, short-order grill is inside the dining room. Once our food arrived, we quickly realized why this has been an Elkin dining staple since My own Dad used to have a restaurant that rivaled this one with simple cuisine, and for the first time in 15 years, I tasted a country style steak with peppers and onions and Texas toast that was as good as what he served. On our next post, get ready to explore the other wineries during the weekend. Parkway Wine Tours met us at the hotel at 10 a. Be sure to not to miss a post and subscribe by email on the top right sidebar corner. For your trip planning:

Chapter 2 : Log Horizon: Season 2 - Part 1 [Regions 1,4] [Blu-ray] - DVD - New | eBay

Start studying Pt.1 Regions-Washington State Geography 7th grade. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

Cancel Emerging American Wine Regions: Part 1 Ask someone 20 years ago about American wine, and your answer likely would have highlighted California wines. Ask the same question 10 years ago, and you may have seen a few nods to Washington and Oregon as well. But today, American wine has started to take on a different shape. While California, Washington, and Oregon continue leading in both sales and overall familiarity, an exponential increase in wine production and vineyard plantings in New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and beyond has started to paint a more definitive picture of the future of American wine. Indeed, right under our noses, there is a groundswell of small and not-so-small boutique producers popping up who are revealing the vast terroirs of this continent. The AVA is not located among steep mountain slopes, or even rolling hills. With elevations between 3, and 5, feet, the land is arid and windswept, with dust kicked up from the red alkaline-rich caliche soils that cover a subsoil high in calcium not a few feet beneath it. But tell that to the three dozen grapegrowers managing a few thousand acres of vineyard here. Vineyard plantings in Texas date back to the mids, when the Franciscan monks settled their missions. More arrived with European settlement through the s. McPherson planted Sangiovese vines, and his Sagmor Vineyard is still around today. Other Texas wine pioneers jumped into the game, following in the footsteps of California with primarily Bordeaux varietals. While there were a few blips of success with national awards and a growing interest among Texas wine consumers, many would argue that the defining era of Texas wine is right now, based on a previous decade of focus and refinement from a growing league of winegrowers and producers. Here, elevations reach about 2, feet, and the soils vary from limestone and granite to clay and sandstone. Considering the wide range of growing conditions, the top growing challenges in Texas include hail, late spring frost, and late summer rains. But winegrowers have quickly worked to adapt to these conditions, taking notes on the lessons learned in other growing regions across the country, namely California and Washington. His commitment to growing warm-climate grapes has helped pave a more prosperous path for the industry. At the age of 31, Lewis is one of the younger producers to step onto the Texas wine scene. He and business partner Duncan McNabb opened their winery in with cases. Today, they produce about 7, cases. Inspired by apprentice work at Pedernales Cellars and relationships with McPherson and others, Lewis was surrounded by quality winemaking in his early career, an advantage that has prevented him from making some of the mistakes of earlier generations of Texas winemaking. Much of it means throwing conventional wisdom that may work in California out the window and paying attention to what vines experience in Texas soils. Still, in the realm of wine industries across the country, Texas is a contender. Much of the Texas wine sold includes a percentage of wine made from out-of-state grapes. But those who want to see Texas press forward feel the labeling laws need to be much more stringent. Those in favor of the bill believe a commitment to authenticity is the only way to put Texas wine on the map. But it was an overwhelming majority of producers who stood up against the proposed legislation, arguing that while grape quality is generally there, overall quantity is not sufficient to sustain their production demands. In short, they feel that Texas is not quite ready to take on the same standards as larger wine-producing states. With the legislative session now closed, the matter is far from over, especially considering media attention that raised consumer awareness about the topic. That and when growers experience a harsh winter, as they did in and , they zero out in what they can produce. But in the good years, the wines can be exceptional. The state also has more than 10, acres of table grape vineyards. The lake provides a favorable cool climate, with an average of day growing seasons in the northern AVAs and day seasons in the south. Here, soils are well-drained, primarily glacial deposits that are a mix of morainic, alluvial, sandy, and pebbly composition. Not surprisingly, this generally cool climate area succeeds best with white grapes. While Riesling is an obvious choice, varieties such as Pinot Grigio and Pinot Blanc are strongly suited as well, and struggle less to produced interesting, nuanced wines. Mawby sparkling portfolio produces about 5, cases a year and is dedicated to traditional method sparkling wine from estate-grown grapes, while his

second label, M. Lawrence, is a more whimsical line of wines made in the Charmat method. In addition, moisture from the lake may put more mildew pressure on the plants, forcing a great deal of work in the vineyards throughout the growing season. For these reasons, Mawby had to be resourceful in narrowing down his grape selection. Mike Laing, the winemaker for the M. Lawrence label produces closer to 17, cases a year, using both Michigan and out-of-state grapes, which allows Laing to be playful with grape selection. In the southwest part of the state, near Indiana, James Lester of Wyncroft and Marland Wines has used his extensive study of cooler European regions to zero in on the slightly warmer microclimates of Fennville and Lake Michigan Shore. Michigan is at the 42nd parallel, which is further south than the entire country of France. We can technically ripen every vinifera grown. The wines we can make here are like French wines, but with an American accent. Washington and Oregon are just now getting to be familiar to people. We need to somehow change that perception. You just need to know where to look. The state has more than producers and nearly 12, acres under vine. It is home to 10 AVAs: But according to the New York Wine and Grape Foundation, the real boom in New York wineries started with the Farm Winery Act of , which made it more feasible to own and operate a winery producing fewer than 50, gallons per year. And there are only a small handful of wineries up there focusing on quality. The Finger Lakes are long, narrow glacial lakes that stretch north to south like fingers reaching up to Lake Ontario, known for deep waters that reach well below sea level. Table, the more casual F. Winery, and Element Winery. But the closer they are to the super deep lakes, the better chance they have. Konstantin Frank first tried their luck with cooler climate vinifera such as Chardonnay for sparkling wine and Riesling in the s. But there is a future for other grapes, too. One is the need to strengthen vineyard work. To Bates, quality wines should be priced to reflect the amount of effort it takes to produce them, a philosophy he thinks should also extend to the growing contingent of quality producers in the area. Embracing the fact that we are in a challenging area that can make exceptional wine is what we need to do. Desert Wine So far, this is a look at some of the larger wine-producing states, but what about the smaller states? Just as the flat, dusty High Plains of Texas may sound like a surprising place for wine production, so might the arid desert of Arizona. Based on a report from the National Agricultural Statistics Service, Arizona has a little more than producers and more than 1, acres of vineyards. Due to its variations in elevation, the state has a wide variety of localized climate conditions. In the lower elevations, the climate is primarily desert, with mild winters and extremely hot summers. The mountainous northern third of the state has significantly higher altitudes, offering an appreciably cooler climate with cold winters and mild summers. Once home to large cattle ranches, the plentiful rainfall and well-draining soils prompted several winegrowing pioneers to plant vineyards here in the s. Though the Verde Valley is not an official AVA, its location in the northwest part of the state boasts high elevations and ideal growing conditions, with ample water from the Verde River and well-draining soils. According to Nikki Bagley of Arizona Vineyard Consulting, the uniqueness of Arizona is its ability to attain a wide diurnal temperature variation during the growing season. Almost all Arizona vineyards are situated within the areas that achieve this, and most of them at elevations of 3, to 5, feet above sea level. The state deals with an average Pacific Ocean cold fronts in the winter and a monsoon that pulls tropical moisture up from Mexico to make for a brief summer rainy season. This higher moisture and summer heat brings lightning, thunderstorms, wind, and torrential downpours. We have to be focused on canopy management, proper spraying, and managing airflow through the canopy. The modern Arizona wine industry began in the early s, following an experimental study from the University of Arizona. The first licensed wineries in Arizona arrived following the Arizona Farm Winery Act, which ushered in wineries such as Dr. Throughout the 80s and early 90s, vineyards flourished through the southeastern part of the state. While the industry remained small in the 90s, it experienced another burst of energy in the early s, with plantings expanding beyond Sonoita and Willcox into the Verde Valley. In Southern Arizona, we have more sand, but both areas bring a lot of minerality to the wines. Willcox has interesting volcanic ash in their soil makeup that has made their wines really unique. In addition to Malvasia, some of the grapes proving most successful in Arizona include Vermentino, Picpoul Blanc, and Viognier. Like Texas, because of heat and varying degrees of dryness and humidity, Arizona winemakers have had to adjust not only their viticultural efforts but also their methods in the winery. Currently, 24 producers have approved wines. As we grow, we may be able to start

DOWNLOAD PDF PT. 1. BY REGIONS.

evaluating with more stringent levels as we search for wines that offer distinctive character. We have a particular set of challenges in Arizona, but it makes the effort more valuable and worthwhile in the end. As producers from California, New York, Michigan, Texas, Arizona, and everywhere in between continue to raise the bar for quality wine, time will tell how the rest of the American wine story will unfold. Sean Caviston 2 months ago Jessica, great job on presenting this information. You gave nice details on the climate, soils, winemaker perspective and overall pros and cons these wine regions face, which made for a great read! I have a local winery, Happy Valley Vineyards which produces a great dry Riesling which I pour by the glass and does well. The best part is to see the surprise in guest eyes when they say "this is from PA? Looking forward to reading part 2 now.

Chapter 3 : Part 1 - Region Information

Jessica Dupuy takes a look at a few of the states showing promise beneath the shadow of the dominant American wine regions in California, Washington, and Oregon. She considers current developments in Texas, Michigan, New York, and Arizona.

Please note that I did not include routes, as I am unfamiliar with the overall topography of Italy. Also note that I did not include a map of the region, but I did include photographs of the actual areas, none of them taken by me. Because my art skills are trash. I believe a good starting town would be none other than Foggia. Foggia is a coastal town situated in the province of the same name, which makes up the "spur of the boot". Foggia is also rich in history, and many of its buildings are built at different elevations on a cliffside. I personally think that a coastal starting town on a cliff would be nice, especially compared with other beginning towns, such as Vaniville Town, Nuvema Town, and Littleroot Town. From Foggia, the player would go southwest to the region of Calabria, specifically to the city of Catanzaro, which is the capital of Calabria. Calabria is known as the "toe of the boot" and is described as hilly and mountainous, and it is separated from Sicily by the Strait of Messina. However, the primary difference is that the cliffs are higher, with the roads and beaches below them, leading me to think that a Rock-Type Gym could be located in this city. The player would take a ferry to the island of Sicily. In this region, Sicily is a resort town with a rich culture and beautiful seaside view. Located on this version of Sicily is a small, fictional town at the base of Mt. Etna that houses the Fire-Type Gym. The island could also have two different ferry services; One that goes northwest to Sardinia and the next city, and one that goes to the Aeolian Islands. The Aeolian Islands could be the Safari Zone-esque area, where different islands could be ideal for catching different kinds of Pokemon. Taking the northwest ferry from Sicily will take the player to Sardinia, dropping them off at Cagliari. While the other cities up to this point are coastal and contain beaches, Cagliari is very "green" and has a mild climate, making it a great place for a Grass-Type Gym Leader. The player would also be able to visit the Castle of San Michele, which will be important to the story, as will Mt. In order to get back to the mainland, the player would take yet another ferry from the coastal Costa Smeralda and go east, landing at Rome. Also in Costa Smeralda is a Battle Resort, where famous trainers from around the world past Gym Leaders, previous Elite 4 members, former rivals, etc. After testing their skills at the Battle Resort, the player would take the ferry to Rome, which serves as the oldest city in the region and its capital city. It is a very urbanized city, but many of its historical buildings and landmarks still stand. The Gym Leader in the Colosseum, while he may be abrasive and feisty, tries his best to preserve the history of the town. While it does not have a Gym, it is surrounded by mountains and full of beautiful old buildings and churches. Its streets are maze-like and narrow, and they open onto elegant piazzas. It does not have much relevance until later in the story, but I still wanted to mention it now instead of later. As for Perugia, it is well-known for its many universities, so putting a Psychic-Type Gym here would seem logical. Aside from its universities, Perugia is also well-known for culture, art, and its many festivals. Perhaps it would be during one of these festivals maybe the Umbria Jazz Festival when the story takes place. There are many plaques and statues of a griffin on buildings around the town, and, perhaps, fictional frescoes in some of them, too. Another historical city, Florence is also one of the wealthiest cities in the area. After taking in the sights, the player would go northeast to the one and only Venice. Famous for its canals and bridges, Venice is the natural choice for a Water-Type Gym. While it is one city, it consists of small islands located in the Venetian Lagoon. Despite this, the Gym Leader and fictional mayor remains optimistic that things will turn out for the better. From Venice, the final city with a gym is Milan to the east. The city sits at the foot at the Alps, which brings me to the next point of interest. The highest point in Italy, Monte Bianco is not only a major place in the storyline, but the peak is also the home to the Pokemon League and the Elite 4. To me, it just made sense for such an important building to be the highest in the region, looking down on the cities and routes. Of course, in the storyline, the Champion chose the location for his own reasons, but that is another topic for another day. The next post about this will be in regards to characters that would be included in this region. Do you like this idea so far? Do you disagree with any of my ideas? Is there anything you particularly

DOWNLOAD PDF PT. 1. BY REGIONS.

like about my ideas? I would like to hear your oppinions about this post in the comments. Until the next time I make a post! See you all soon!

Chapter 4 : Hines-Sight Blog: Girlfriends Getaway: NC Yadkin Valley Wine Region (Part 1)

Page 1 of 1 Start over Page 1 of 1 This shopping feature will continue to load items. In order to navigate out of this carousel please use your heading shortcut key to navigate to the next or previous heading.

Shoreline Types Southeast Alaska is a region of intricate and complex shorelines, ranging from steep, rocky cliffs to broad soft tideflats in the bays and coves. Most shorelines, however, are composed of a mixture of sand, gravel and boulders. The more protected areas consist of fine gravel and sand, while shorelines exposed to more wave action consist of boulders and cobbles. These dense forests are interrupted by muskeg bogs, delta marshes and glacial plains, and river valleys. Refer to the Environmental Sensitivity Index for definitions of the various shoreline types and recommended shoreline countermeasures and response strategies. Refer to Seasonality Tables for a listing of wildlife species found in Southeast Alaska and their critical life periods. Tideflats are found in the most protected areas and are comprised of fine sand and silt. Eelgrass is common vegetation found growing in tideflat areas, providing unique habitat for diverse groups of organisms. The eelgrass itself, as well as the organisms it supports, provides food for migrating waterfowl and shorebirds, nursery areas for Dungeness crab and spawning substrate for herring. Shrimp, mollusks and other crustaceans are abundant in tideflat zones. Tidal marshes are a transitional zone between the estuarine and upland environments. Some of the most extensive tidal marshes in Southeast Alaska are located at the Stikine Flats. Bear and eagles frequent tidal marshes when they feed on spawned-out salmon. Salmon fry also feed in tidal marsh areas. ShoreZone The ShoreZone mapping system has been in use since the early s and has been applied to more than 40, km of shoreline in Washington and British Columbia Berry et al ; Howes Through partnerships with other agencies and organizations, portions of southeastern and central Alaska have been imaged and mapped. This project is funded by NOAA and a number of other agencies and organizations as listed below. This standardized system catalogs both geomorphic and biological resources at mapping scales of better than 1: The high resolution, attribute rich dataset is a useful tool for extrapolation of site data over broad spatial ranges and creating a variety of habitat models. Low-tide-oblique aerial imagery sets this system apart from other mapping efforts. You can "fly the coastline" video , view still photos, and access biophysical data using our interactive ArcIMS web-site. For a tutorial on how to use the Alaska ShoreZone Coastal Mapping and Imagery click here Weather The maritime climate of Southeast Alaska is highly influenced by local topography which affects precipitation, winds and sea movement. The information to follow is an overview of tide, current , wind, precipitation, visibility, temperature and ice conditions in Southeast Alaska. For more detailed climatic information for each zone, see Southeast Alaska Weather , bearing in mind that historical data is simply not available for some regions in Southeast. In the latter cases, area-specific information must be obtained from local residents. However, tidal currents, winds and fresh water runoff can exert significant effects on net surface currents in many areas. Swells are experienced in the straits only when its direction is in line with the entrance. Tidal Currents In Southeast Alaska, daily fluctuations of salt water tides are usual, creating powerful tidal currents. Although tidally induced currents are factors in determining net surface currents, tidal currents are not usually considered important in long distance transport since they are oscillatory in nature. The additional variables of wind and freshwater runoff, however, must be taken into account. In some cases, tidal currents will be counteracted by these variables and will not be the deciding factor in spill transport. Current and future Alaska Tide Tables are available here. Wind Winds in Southeast Alaska are almost constant, ranging from light winds in protected valleys to strong winds along the coast and at high elevations. Average wind speeds are knots. Most inside routes experience southerly or southeasterly winds, with wind speeds that vary from knots to knots or more during the winter. The percentage of days with measurable precipitation is highest along the inside coast from Ketchikan to Juneau. That percentage decreases along the outside coastline and is the lowest within the inner northern channels. September, October and November are the wettest months in most locations. May, June and July are generally the driest months. Snow at the lower elevations, however, may last only a few days due to extensive rainfall and temperature fluctuations. Fog occurs year-round, but is heaviest in the late summer and early winter. Reduced visibility is

an important consideration with regard to response efforts, because it could preclude flight operations and visual observations of a slick as well as booming and skimming vessel efficiency. Limitations for flight surveillance operations based on visual flight rules for rotary and fixed-wing aircraft are: For booming and skimming vessels, the visibility limitation varies between 0. Temperature The maritime influence of the area creates cool summers and mild winters. In the summer, temperatures are generally warmer inland than on the coast. The opposite is true in the winter months. Wind chill indices that combine temperature, wind and length of exposure can be used by responders to determine the amount of time it is safe to work and the amount of time needed to recover from the effects of wind chill. It should be noted that the danger area would seldom be reached. A chart illustrating the effect can be found at Wind Chill Factor. You can also access a Wind Chill Calculator by clicking here. Ice Conditions Southeast Alaska is relatively free of sea ice; however, chunks of glacial ice may be encountered most frequently near the mouths of certain inlets. Occasional strong winds at some of these narrow inlet locations, perhaps accompanied by blinding snow storms, can impact ice conditions which will, in turn, make oil spill cleanup operations more difficult. Fortunately, these conditions occur infrequently, in addition to which, the areas where glacial ice may be encountered are not found on regular oil barge routes. Considerable ice can also be present in Icy and Yakutat Bays. Because many of these faults are at great depths, there is a greater likelihood of ground shaking than surface ruptures. A major quake in Southeast could create tsunamis. As these waves approach shore, they slow and dramatically increase in height. Moving across open seas at rates up to miles per hour, these tremendous waves can affect the entire region, most notably, those areas nearer open water. The State of Alaska along with a number of various federal agencies have prepared a Unified Plan for the entire state of which the Southeast Subarea Contingency Plan for this region is a part. For purposes of response planning and management for the large and diverse geographical area covered by the SEAPRO cooperative, SEAPRO has divided its area of operations defined above into the 9 zones listed below and illustrated on the following page. State regulations require a spill to be contained and controlled within 48 hours and cleaned up in the shortest time possible.

Chapter 5 : What are the DVD and Blu-Ray Region Codes?

SEAPRO Technical Manual Section 3 Part 1 - Region Information. The supplemental information section in the state regulations details the plan requirements for documenting the Facility Descriptions and Operational Overview.

Chapter 6 : Sampling In LOGIC PRO X Part 1 Regions |

Regions does not monitor the linked website and has no responsibility whatsoever for or control over the content, services or products provided on the linked website. The privacy policies and security at the linked website may differ from Regions' privacy and security policies and procedures.

Chapter 7 : ISO - Wikipedia

Stickman Backflip Killer 4 Part 21 Killer Mode % Completed (by BeatenPixel) / Android Gameplay HD - Duration: Pyszard Android / iOS Gameplays Walkthroughs , views

Chapter 8 : Emerging American Wine Regions: Part 1 - Jessica Dupuy - Articles - GuildSomm

Part 1. United States: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics Region and division State1 Metro-politan area Urban-ized area Place of , or more.

Chapter 9 : Outlander : Season 1 : Part 1 (3-Disc Set) Region: 2, 4 & 5 | eBay

Due to the high quality of DVD and the movie release system used by Hollywood, 5 regions were establish to prevent

DOWNLOAD PDF PT. 1. BY REGIONS.

people from watching Region 1 movies before they were released on Regions DVD Censorship between countries also plays a part, another reason for DVD region coding.