DOWNLOAD PDF STONE AND TREE SHELTERING WATER

Chapter 1 : How Much Water Should One Give a Fruit Tree? | Home Guides | SF Gate

Exploring the folklore, history and mystery of the ancient water supplies - images and text copyright Pixyledpublications unless stated Home About Holy wells and healing springs.

Animals which build[edit] A young paper wasp queen Polistes dominula starting a new colony Building behaviour is common in many non-human mammals , birds , insects and arachnids. It is also seen in a few species of fish , reptiles , amphibians , molluscs , urochordates , crustaceans , annelids and some other arthropods. It is virtually absent from all the other animal phyla. Animals primarily build habitat for protection from extreme temperatures and from predation. Constructed structures raise physical problems which need to be resolved, such as humidity control or ventilation, which increases the complexity of the structure. Over time, through evolution, animals use shelters for other purposes such as reproduction, food storage, etc. The red-faced spinetail places bits of grass and other material loosely streaming around its nest to break the shape and to masquerade as debris. Predators are attracted to animal-built structures either by the prey or its offspring, or the stored caches of food. Structures built by animals may provide protection from predators through avoiding detection, by means such as camouflage and concealment, or through prevention of invasion, once predators have located the hideout or prey, or a combination of both. Animals use the techniques of crypsis or camouflage , concealment , and mimicry , for avoiding detection. The use of lichen flakes as an outer covering of nests by birds, as in the case of the paradise flycatcher Terpsiphone paradisei have been considered by some authors to be a case of crypsis through "branch-matching" and as a case of disruptive camouflage by the British ethologist , M. In endothermic animals, construction of shelters, coupled with behavioural patterns, reduces the quantity and energy cost of thermoregulation , as in the case of the Arctic ground squirrels. The primary sources of energy for an animal are the sun and its metabolism. The dynamics of heat in animal shelters is influenced by the construction material which may act as a barrier, as a heat sink or to dissipate heat. The cocoons of insect are a case in point. An interesting example is the case of silk caps which cover the pupal cells of the Oriental hornet Vespa orientalis. Firstly, the silk insulates the pupa from the air outside the cell, and secondly, it acts as a thermostatic regulator. By virtue of its thermoelectric properties, the silk stores excess daytime heat in the form of electric charge which it releases in the form of an electric current when the temperature falls resulting in heating. Cooling is aided by evaporation of excess water from the pupal cells. When the ambient temperature drops, the silk absorbs moisture and restores the moisture content by spreading water through all parts of its cocoon. Building materials[edit] Materials used by animals in building structures need to not only be suitable for the kind of structure to be built but also to be manipulable by the animals. These materials may be organic in nature or mineral. They may also be categorised as "collected material" and "self-secreted material". Some animals collect materials with plastic properties which are used to construct and shape the nest. These include resin collected by stingless bees , mud collected by swallows and silk collected by hummingbirds. Other materials need to be "processed". Caddisfly larvae use stone pieces and also cut sections from green leaves for use in construction. The stone pieces are selected as per their size and shape from a large variety. In the case of leaf sections, these are cut and shaped to required size. Similarly bagworms cut and shape thorns or twigs to form their case. The nest of the long-tailed tit , Aegithalos caudatus, is constructed from four materials â€” lichen , feathers , spider egg cocoons and moss , over pieces in all for a typical nest. The nest is a flexible sac with a small, round entrance on top, suspended low in a gorse or bramble bush. The structural stability of the nest is provided by a mesh of moss and spider silk. The tiny leaves of the moss act as hooks and the spider silk of egg cocoons provides the loops; thus forming a natural form of velcro. Inside, it lines the nest with more than feathers to insulate the nest. They collect animal fur and feathers of other species of birds to line their nests. Most birds use spider silk as in the case of the long-tailed tit, previously discussed; however the little spiderhunter Arachnothera longirostra of Asian tropical forests uses spider silk differently. It constructs a nest of plant strips which it suspends below a large leaf using spider silk for about a or so of "pop-rivets". Flowering plants provide a variety of resources â€” twigs, leaves, petioles, roots, flowers and seeds. Basal plants, such as lichens, mosses

and ferns also find use in structures built by animals. The leaves of grasses and palms being elongate and parallel-veined are very commonly used for building. These, along-with palm fibers and horse-hair fern are used to build hanging baskets. Wooden twigs form the greater proportion of materials used in the nests of large birds. Plants and trees not only provide resources but also sites. Branches provide support in the form of cantilevered beams while leaves and green twigs provide flexible but strong supports. Mud is plastic when wet and provides compressive strength when dried. The majority of self-secreted materials are produced by insects and selection acts on this characteristic of production of self-secreting materials and increases the fitness of the animal. In some cases, the self-secreted material is directly applied, as in the case of ecribellate silk, spun by ecribellate spiders, to form sticky traps for prey, or it may be processed, as in the case of salivary excretion used for creation of paper by paper wasps, by blending it directly with wood pulp. Self-secreted materials may be processed in some cases. In cribellate spiders, silk produced by the spider are reworked in the cribellum to form fine sticky strands used for capturing prey. For example, bird feathers are used for lining and insulation, a typical example being that of the female common eider duck Somateria mollissima , which produces down feathers for lining its nest.

Chapter 2 : The 40 Most Inspirational Tree Quotes - Curated Quotes

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Amount of water applied Drip irrigation: If sprinkler irrigating, a simple way to determine flow rate in inches is the catch can test: Set several straight-walled cans at different locations along the radius beneath sprinklers. Run the sprinklers for one hour or other known period of time. Measure with a ruler the water collected. The average from the multiple cans will be the flow rate against time. The area a plant covers Square feet ft2 to the drip line. Rooting depth varies among plants and is often overlooked in discussing water needs. Roots extract water differently along the vertical profile of soil. The concentration or mass of roots is typically greater near the soil surface. Because of that, water extraction or absorption from soils is greater near the surface. Effective rooting depth ERD is a term used to note the depth where water absorption is most active. ERD for trees would be a minimum of two feet â€" more in deeper soils. A number of variables affect ERD including soil texture and depth, tree species, age, rootstock differences, and more. Putting It Together The amount of water a fruit tree uses depends primarily on how big it is and how hot the day is. Several other factors influence water use such as relative humidity and wind, but they are less important. The water use by fruit trees is amazingly similar between species. The goal is maximum growth in the early years to fill the allotted space and maximum production of large fruit. This requires a lot of water in a state where the days are hot and dry. All fruit trees grown for high production have green succulent growth. If the amount of leaves covering an area is the same then the species or variety of tree does not make much difference. The greatest difference in water use is due to tree size. In the Guide , look at the difference between a tree that occupies 36 ft2 6 ft. The water use is three times 5. Water use for a medium sized semi-dwarf fruit tree is about 16 gallons of water per day on a hot summer day on the coast of California without any fog influence 0. That same tree in the Sacramento or San Joaquin Valley would be about 19 gallons per day 0. Therefore, a tree with two, one-gallon drip emitters on each side would have to be irrigated about 8â€"9 hours every day. Drip Irrigation The theory and practice of drip irrigation is to provide just what the tree needs every day. Not enough water is applied to leave any in storage in the soil for the next day, so it needs to be watered again the next day. Drip irrigation is a good delivery system because it only wets a small area so that weed growth is limited and the system is easily adapted to many landscape situations. Soil type or depth has very little influence on drip irrigated trees since the water use rate is determined by weather and trees size. Soil water holding capacity is unimportant due to daily irrigations. See the example below: For drip irrigation, start irrigating in early spring before much soil moisture has been used because this stored water may be needed later in case the system is accidentally shut down. Example A 2 year-old semi-dwarf fruit tree occupies a space of 10 ft2. On a hot summer day it uses 0. Each individual mini-sprinkler usually delivers about 10 gallons per minute or 10 times the average drip emitter. The mini-sprinkler system is typically run twice to three times per week with some water held in the soil in storage. Run times can be calculated from the Guide , multiplied by number of days between irrigation intervals. Care must be taken to investigate the depth that the irrigation water is reaching for mini-sprinklers since some of them shoot the water so far that they would have to run continuously for days in order to water down 24 inches. Most fruit tree roots are located between 6 inches and 24 inches of the top of the soil. This is also the area with all the nutrients topsoil and the oxygen. Keep this area moist at all times and really focus on maintaining adequate moisture there. The old adage of forcing the tree roots down deep is just that it is forcing the tree and causing stress. Home orchard trees that are on deep soils can get by with less intensive irrigation management because the tree roots are deeper and there is a buffering capacity for drought stress. Shallow soils need to be managed much more intensely with frequent lighter irrigations. The real difference is that with sprinkler irrigated trees, more water is applied at once, it is stored in the soil for weeks before the next irrigation, and the entire area is watered. When the whole area under the trees is irrigated, water can not be saved based on tree size. Weed growth also covers a much greater area. Another important

difference for sprinkler irrigated trees is that soil rooting depth volume of soil and soil water holding capacity soil type, sand or clay becomes important since water is stored in the soil. If trees are over irrigated water is lost beyond the root zone. Under irrigation is usually caused by not running the sprinklers long enough to wet the entire depth of the root zone or miscalculating the amount of water stored in the particular soil type and going too long between irrigation intervals. For sprinkler irrigation, water is not applied daily, but on a periodic basis to fill the soil, which acts as a storage reservoir for water available to the plant. Soil type and rooting characteristics are very important. Example A mature standard size large fruit tree occupying an area of ft. A rooting depth of 3 ft. Most sprinklers apply about 0. If you want to figure out how many gallons of water the tree would use you need two other figures: For a more complete, detailed discussion of this subject, see Micro-Irrigation of Trees and Vines:

Chapter 3 : How to Plant an Avocado Tree (with Pictures) - wikiHow

*Stone and Tree Sheltering Water: Exploration of Sacred and Secular Wells in County Louth [Susan Connolly, Anne-Marie Moroney] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

This approach, it is hoped, will encourage others to seek out the wells, meet the local people, and discover the landscape in which the wells are set. The book is a small work of art in itself, its cover decorated by a copy of a batik by Anne-Marie Moroney. Unusually for a book about wells, this is illustrated with colour plates that give the reader a very good impression of the charm and magic of the wells visited. The poems are short â€" rarely longer than one page â€" and impressionistic. Response to poetry is a personal thing so I will make no comment and leave readers to make up their own minds. I rather like them. She takes each well within its parish or townland and typically, records its appearance, where it is located and how to find it, what is known of its history and folklore, and what the response of locals is to the well today, including patterns and beliefs still current. So far this has all the elements of a fine book on wells. Care has obviously been taken to document sources with full bibliographic details including page numbers! The index, which is vital in a work of this length, covers places, people, and types of folklore and tradition. The volume is attractively packaged, and the poetry gives it an unusual appeal. Yet there are some quite serious drawbacks. It is unclear how the wells are arranged, either in the text or in the numbering on the map: Luckily the index takes care of any difficulty we would otherwise have in finding a particular well within the text. No map references of any kind are given, although it is clear that plenty of map-work went on at the research stage. More seriously for the student who wants to do further reading on a particular well, there are no references from the text to the bibliography, so that it is unclear from where the author has drawn her information. There is no referencing of oral sources either, other than brief mentions of names of informants within the text. These problems mean that I cannot give the book the four-droplet rating it so nearly merits. This is a book of great charm, an attractive combination of the factual, the folkloric and the artistic. What it lacks in academic rigour it makes up for in its genuine response to the wells as they are placed within their history, communities and landscape. Do not expect a dry descriptive codification of well-sites, for although much research went into the making of this volume, it is primarily a response from the heart. As such it succeeds beautifully.

Chapter 4 : Irrigation - The California Backyard Orchard

Anne-Marie Moroney is the author of Dowth (avg rating, 0 ratings, 0 reviews, published) and Stone and Tree Sheltering Water (avg rating, 1.

Click title or picture for full article. Wilderness Survival Shelter Most survival manuals will explain the importance of shelter. Protecting yourself from exposure is very important. It is often found, that the mental attitude of a person during a survival conflict can make all the difference. Endure the situation or perish can be set in the mind. Shelter not only protects you from adverse weather, but also gives you a mental boost. Much like fire, shelter can give us hope and a sense of accomplishment. Your shelter becomes sanctuary. Furthermore, a properly built shelter will help us stay our of the elements and allow us to rest. In the wilderness a shelter will increase your chances of survival. People underestimate how quickly a seventy degree day can turn into a dangerous situation. Keep in mind that forty degrees with wind and rain can cause hypothermia. That short hike through the woods could turn into a life threatening situation in a wrong turn of events. Under certain temperatures, having the proper shelter can make the difference between life and death. Any time we face a potential survival situation, a decision process is initialized. We must evaluate how soon you want to build your shelter. If we are dealing with precipitation and wind minutes can count. Increased body heat loss can lead to impaired motor movement. When our clothing becomes moistened, it looses insulating properties. Imagine trying to start a fire while shaking, fumbling around. Immediate shelter could be found under a spruce tree, or some form of natural cover. Blocking the wind and moisture to help us start a fire. We should consider an often used survival acronym S. Stop and Think about the situation. Observe the area and then Plan your actions. We should ask ourselves things such as: Are we in immediate danger? Are there enough building and fire materials in the area? Are we somewhere where we can hopefully be seen? The last thing we want to do is allow fear to cause us to act irrationally. If we think we are lost, STOP! Walking further will not only increase the distance from the last known position but it can reduce the chances of being found by rescue. Throughout our articles we emphasize proper preparation through practice. Just as a soldier is trained to react under fire, we must prepare for possible survival circumstances. Read up on shelter building. Understand the basic principles of insulation. Get familiar with different shelter designs for different conditions. One night during a training session in Nebraska I was faced with the decision of either starting a fire or building a shelter before the sun went down. After some thought, I decided I would start a fire using the bow drill method. Feeling confident I thought, I can start a fire and then use the light from the fire to build the shelter. This is where STOP would have helped. I did not Observe how close I was to a frozen river. Although the wood and tinder looked dry in the sun, the humidity would quickly make me realize I made the wrong decision. After several hours, I had to quickly build a double lean-to shelter and crawl inside. I can tell you this, that was one cold night. Assess your situation, ask yourself how much time do I have left before the sun goes down. Is it likely to rain or snow, etc. This was a practice session during survival training. In a life or death situation, every choice we make can be crucial. We get experience through repetition. I chose to test my skills by only using the bow drill. Naturally, you would want to carry a reliable fire starting kit in your bag. Start fires in different weather conditions. Will your life depend on a fire when it is summer and the temperature is in the 80s? No, you will want to practice starting a fire when it is cold and damp. If your kit cannot reliably start a fire in those conditions, review the kit and your knowledge of proper fire building technique. A decision made during desert survival, can vary from one made in Arctic weather. Make no mistake about it, the nights can be extremely cold in the desert. But the type of fuel available to you will be different. We will usually deal with a much lower level of humidity in the fuel. However, will that lean-to keep us warm when the temperatures drop and the wind picks up at night? Do you have enough fuel to last through the night? Proper shelter can keep you dry and warm enough to survive the night without a fire. If fuel is not readily available, or there is not enough time to gather enough wood, build a shelter that will keep you out of the wind and rain. A debris shelter or snow cave can help provide protection without a fire. We must stay out of the snow and rain if at all possible. That takes us to heat loss or heat transfer. Heat Transfer - "Heat

transfer is the transition of thermal energy from a hotter mass to a cooler mass. When an object is at a different temperature than its surroundings or another object, transfer of thermal energy, also known as heat flow, or heat exchange, occurs in such a way that the body and the surroundings reach thermal equilibrium; this means that they are at the same temperature. Heat transfer always occurs from a higher-temperature object to a cooler-temperature one as described by the second law of thermodynamics or the Clausius statement. Where there is a temperature difference between objects in proximity, heat transfer between them can never be stopped; it can only be slowed. Proper clothing should be your initial protection from the elements. It is important to add layers between the ground and our body. Pay attention to what your body is coming in contact with. Pine boughs, grass, bark, saplings can be used to build a platform off the ground.

Chapter 5 : Wilderness Survival: Shelters - Types of Shelters

A wonderful way to let a special friend know how much they mean to you, the Friendship is a Sheltering Tree Stone Plaque is a triangular-shaped stone that can be placed on the ground or hung on a wall or fence.

Text and photos by Allan "Bow" Beauchamp hi, Here as I am traveling the bush on snow shoes, I have come across a natural sheltering spot. People often speak of natural shelters, but, are they practical to use or stay a night in? This particular shelter will house my partner and I quite easily. It is rather large inside, surprisingly roomy and will easily accept a nice fire. This picture is very deceiving. I did some small branch clearing to ensure no sticks in our eyes, and I used my hands and snowshoes to clean the floor somewhat, and banked some snow against the outside. In this picture I am at the back side of this shelter. The depth of the shelter is hard to envision, but like I mentioned it is 6 feet deep at the entrance. It is a lot roomier than this photo shows. You can tell from this photo just how large the shelter really is -- compare my size with the overall size of the photo as a whole. Once inside there are many openings. Actually, there is another natural shelter about 20 feet away of almost the same size, and one could quite easily dig to it and have to openings and a tunnel under the snow to each one! Here I am at the far side of this shelter, and my partner has gone to the other side to get this picture and display the actual depth of this natural shelter. There is lots of room in here for two people. This photo shows just how deep the shelter is. On one of my courses in , I had shown this guy a small rock crevasse shelter. This was used for one person, and what was needed was a small rock depression. You use some saplings to cover it, then a layer of boughs if you wish if you want to be stealthy you could use sheets of moss and ground cover to camo it. For a top layer one could use sheets of bark for water proofing then some ground debris. It is surprising how much room some of these rock crevasses will actually have. Some that I have set up you can actually turn around in them semi-sitting. Some of them can be very small as well, so its a matter of preference. But should you wish to get close to game and see them, some of these offer some good vantage points.

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Chapter 6 : Elements, Symbols, Stones, Colors, Star Signs, Trees, Shrubs, Plants.

Reflect on what's really important with the Friendship Is A Sheltering Tree Garden Stone. Cut from durable cast stone, this garden stone will.

You can download the PDF version of this project here. Project Guide Prep work The first step in achieving a proper tree ring is to measure the distance you want to fill in around your tree. You can do this by taking a loose piece of string and tying it around the bottom portion of the trunk. You will want to go ft away from the tree. Make sure the string is loose so you can circle the tree with your marking paint in order to achieve a perfect circle. After you have your area marked off, you will need your shovel to start removing either dirt or grass. When you go to line the bricks up make sure you check the distance between the back of the block and the tree for proper distance before you start digging. You will want to dig in down into the ground. Once you get your outer perimeter dug out make sure to keep the edges of the grass line nice and straight for a better look!! Before you put your blocks into the area you dug out, you will need to apply some leveling sand to help keep the bricks flat. You will want to pour about half an inch of sand down and tamper it down. The tamper will help give the area the flatness it needs. Working from left to right is the easiest way to install these. Once you get the first row down, take a level and lay it across the base level of bricks to ensure they are level. You may have to re-tamp the area until its level. When you go to start stacking your next couple layers make sure to stagger the bricks to give it more detail to blocks. Try to avoid having all the seams line up vertical. The back of the stones will keep them in align and from falling off the back end. Mixing a combination of top soil and premium garden soils is the best way to go if you want to plant flowers under the tree. Depending on how much sun the bottom of the tree gets will determine what types of plants you can use. If you just want to fill it in and cover it with mulch that works as well. Just fill the inside with topsoil and cover with at least 2in of your favorite mulch!! When you are installing a tree ring there are a few steps to take along the way to ensure that your tree ring looks perfect. This will be a helpful guide to doing it yourself. Try posting a question Like 6.

Chapter 7 : Anne-Marie Moroney (of Stone and Tree Sheltering Water)

Sheltering Tree stamp set, mainly, and other stamp sets to create my card for the Happy Inkin' Thursday Blog Hop today. We've got a sketch challenge this week and this is what I made for it. We've got a sketch challenge this week and this is what I made for it.

Our site has been mentioned in: However, you must also consider-- How much time and effort you need to build the shelter. If the shelter will adequately protect you from the elements sun, wind, rain, snow. If you have the tools to build it. If not, can you make improvised tools? If you have the type and amount of materials needed to build it. To answer these questions, you need to know how to make various types of shelters and what materials you need to make them. Poncho Lean-To It takes only a short time and minimal equipment to build this lean-to Figure You need a poncho, 2 to 3 meters of rope or parachute suspension line, three stakes about 30 centimeters long, and two trees or two poles 2 to 3 meters apart. Before selecting the trees you will use or the location of your poles, check the wind direction. Ensure that the back of your lean-to will be into the wind. To make the lean-to-- Tie off the hood of the poncho. Pull the drawstring tight, roll the hood longways, fold it into thirds, and tie it off with the drawstring. Cut the rope in half. On one long side of the poncho, tie half of the rope to the corner grommet. Tie the other half to the other corner grommet. Attach a drip stick about a centimeter stick to each rope about 2. These drip sticks will keep rainwater from running down the ropes into the lean-to. Tie the ropes about waist high on the trees uprights. Use a round turn and two half hitches with a quick-release knot. Spread the poncho and anchor it to the ground, putting sharpened sticks through the grommets and into the ground. If you plan to use the lean-to for more than one night, or you expect rain, make a center support for the lean-to. Make this support with a line. Attach one end of the line to the poncho hood and the other end to an overhanging branch. Make sure there is no slack in the line. Another method is to place a stick upright under the center of the lean-to. This method, however, will restrict your space and movements in the shelter. For additional protection from wind and rain, place some brush, your rucksack, or other equipment at the sides of the lean-to. To reduce heat loss to the ground, place some type of insulating material, such as leaves or pine needles, inside your lean-to. When at rest, you lose as much as 80 percent of your body heat to the ground. First, secure the support lines to the trees at knee height not at waist height using two knee-high sticks in the two center grommets sides of lean-to. Second, angle the poncho to the ground, securing it with sharpened sticks , as above. Poncho Tent This tent Figure provides a low silhouette. It also protects you from the elements on two sides. It has, however, less usable space and observation area than a lean-to, decreasing your reaction time to enemy detection. To make this tent, you need a poncho, two 1. To make the tent-- Tie off the poncho hood in the same way as the poncho lean-to. Tie the other ends of these ropes at about knee height to two trees 2 to 3 meters apart and stretch the poncho tight. Draw one side of the poncho tight and secure it to the ground pushing sharpened sticks through the grommets. Follow the same procedure on the other side. If you need a center support, use the same methods as for the poncho lean-to. Another center support is an A-frame set outside but over the center of the tent Figure Use two to centimeter-long sticks, one with a forked end, to form the A-frame. Three-Pole Parachute Tepee If you have a parachute and three poles and the tactical situation allows, make a parachute tepee. It is easy and takes very little time to make this tepee. It provides protection from the elements and can act as a signaling device by enhancing a small amount of light from a fire or candle. It is large enough to hold several people and their equipment and to allow sleeping, cooking, and storing firewood. You can make this tepee using parts of or a whole personnel main or reserve parachute canopy. If using a standard personnel parachute, you need three poles 3. To make this tepee Figure -- Lay the poles on the ground and lash them together at one end. Stand the framework up and spread the poles to form a tripod. For more support, place additional poles against the tripod. Five or six additional poles work best, but do not lash them to the tripod. Determine the wind direction and locate the entrance 90 degrees or more from the mean wind direction. Lay out the parachute on the "backside" of the tripod and locate the bridle loop nylon web loop at the top apex of the canopy. Place the bridle loop over the top of a free-standing pole. Wrap the canopy around one side of the tripod. The canopy

should be of double thickness, as you are wrapping an entire parachute. You need only wrap half of the tripod, as the remainder of the canopy will encircle the tripod in the opposite direction. Construct the entrance by wrapping the folded edges of the canopy around two free-standing poles. Place all extra canopy underneath the tepee poles and inside to create a floor for the shelter. Leave a to centimeter opening at the top for ventilation if you intend to have a fire inside the tepee. One-Pole Parachute Tepee You need a gore section normally of canopy, stakes, a stout center pole, and inner core and needle to construct this tepee. To make this tepee Figure -- Select a shelter site and scribe a circle about 4 meters in diameter on the ground. Stake the parachute material to the ground using the lines remaining at the lower lateral band. After deciding where to place the shelter door, emplace a stake and tie the first line from the lower lateral band securely to it. Stretch the parachute material taut to the next line, emplace a stake on the scribed line, and tie the line to it. Continue the staking process until you have tied all the lines. Loosely attach the top of the parachute material to the center pole with a suspension line you previously cut and, through trial and error, determine the point at which the parachute material will be pulled tight once the center pole is upright. Then securely attach the material to the pole. Using a suspension line or inner core , sew the end gores together leaving 1 or 1. No-Pole Parachute Tepee To make this tepee Figure -- Tie a line to the top of parachute material with a previously cut suspension line. Throw the line over a tree limb, and tie it to the tree trunk. Starting at the opposite side from the door, emplace a stake on the scribed 3. Tie the first line on the lower lateral band. Continue emplacing the stakes and tying the lines to them. After staking down the material, unfasten the line tied to the tree trunk, tighten the tepee material by pulling on this line, and tie it securely to the tree trunk. One-Man Shelter A one-man shelter you can easily make using a parachute requires a tree and three poles. One pole should be about 4. To make this shelter Figure -- Secure the 4. Lay the two 3-meter poles on the ground on either side of and in the same direction as the 4. Lay the folded canopy over the 4. Tuck the excess material under the 3-meter poles, and spread it on the ground inside to serve as a floor. Use any excess material to cover the entrance. The parachute cloth makes this shelter wind resistant, and the shelter is small enough that it is easily warmed. A candle, used carefully, can keep the inside temperature comfortable. This shelter is unsatisfactory, however, when snow is falling as even a light snowfall will cave it in. Parachute Hammock You can make a hammock using 6 to 8 gores of parachute canopy and two trees about 4. Field-Expedient Lean-To If you are in a wooded area and have enough natural materials, you can make a field-expedient lean-to Figure without the aid of tools or with only a knife. It takes longer to make this type of shelter than it does to make other types, but it will protect you from the elements. You will need two trees or upright poles about 2 meters apart; one pole about 2 meters long and 2. To make this lean-to-- Tie the 2-meter pole to the two trees at waist to chest height. This is the horizontal support. If a standing tree is not available, construct a biped using Y-shaped sticks or two tripods. Place one end of the beams 3-meter poles on one side of the horizontal support. Crisscross saplings or vines on the beams. Cover the framework with brush, leaves, pine needles, or grass, starting at the bottom and working your way up like shingling. Place straw, leaves, pine needles, or grass inside the shelter for bedding. Stack green logs on top of one another between the support stakes.

Chapter 8 : WHOLLY WELL READ: Stone and Tree Sheltering Water | holyandhealingwells

Stone functions as sculptural seating benches and tables, while atmospheric mist, single rivulets, cascades, and still pools portray water in its various states and forms. When one visits the garden, the authenticity to the mountain region still reigns.

Chapter 9 : Plastic Aquarium Driftwood/Roots for sale | eBay

Rest is not idleness, and to lie sometimes on the grass under trees on a summer's day, listening to the murmur of the water, or watching the clouds float across the sky, is by no means a waste of time.