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## Where the wild things are play script

Whether you're doing a lot of work in the Terminal or you just don't want to open iTunes and search through your library, readercamJn's fplay scripts will make you listen to music in seconds. The point of the fplay feature is that you can play music without having to open iTunes, know where a song is, or even the full name. To install the feature, cut and paste the following code into a text editor and save the file to your desktop as .txt. Make sure it is plain text and not rich text; Mac users must go to Format &gt; make plain text in Text Editor to do so. If your music is saved somewhere other than the default location, you'll also need to edit the path next to the MUSICROOT variable below. MUSICROOT =~/Music function fplay { if [ \$1 = '-v' ]; then shift 1 find -LE \$MUSICROOT -type f -iname "\*\$\*\*\_iregex '.\*\.(3g[2|p]|a(ac|c3|dts|ifc|f|?|mr|nd|u)|caf|m4[a|r]|mp([1-4|a|e.g.[0.9|?])|sd2|wav)' -print -execcl afp {} \&; elif [ \$1 = '-g' ]; then shift 1 find -E \$MUSICROOT -type f -iname "\*\$\*\*\_iregex '.\*\.(3g[2|p]|a(ac|c3|dts|ifc|f|?|mr|nd|u)|caf|m4[a|r]|mp([1-4|a|e.g.[0.9|?])|sd2|wav)' -exec aplay {} \&; fi } Then open a new Terminal window and run this command to feed this to your bash profile if you don't already have one, this will create one for you: cat ~/Desktop /fplay.txt &gt;&gt; ~/.\_bash\_profile Alternatively, you can simply copy and paste the script into your existing bash profile if you prefer (even if you have to show hidden files to access it). After you do this, you can also delete the original text file from the desktop. By default, Mac OS X's Finder retains system files - which usually start with a dot, which ... Read moreAfter restarting Terminal, you should be able to write fplay and some keywords to play music. You can have it play in QuickTime X instead of the terminal using the -g flag, that is, fplay -g car accident to play the song Car Crash. Check out the video for a demonstration. [via #tips] By ExtremeTech Staff on May 18, 2001 at 12:00 pm This site can earn affiliate commissions from the links on this page. Terms of Use. Think you can improve your site with a Weblog - posts of personal thoughts or profiles of websites you find interesting. Scripting News acts as a portal for logging websites, so you can see how people are using the technology. It is operated by Userland, the company that makes the components for weblogger, including the software that essentially allows you to make your PC a so that you can enter the log. Sydney recently unveiled its newest, largest, and, by all indications, funniest public playground-a 43,000-square-foot waterlogged waterlogged designed to promote learning and experimentation through acceptable risk-taking, the designers, ASPECT Studios, say. Acceptable risk-taking? Drilling! We want to hear about what we can play with! Like 3D swing and giant rope net that climb 32 feet in the air. And the water splashes, water screws and water spoons -three different ways to get very, very wet. Or what about the Jumbo Swing set and more slides than any kid could ever care about sliding down in a day? And let's not forget the 70-metre zip line that lets you whizz through a grove of trees, Tarzan-style. It's so much more amazing to be a kid today than when I was growing up. I'll tell you very seriously. At the time, playgrounds were obsessed with The Correct Way For Kids To Play, with an emphasis on developing motor skills. You had balance beams. You had tires arranged so you could just jump through them in a certain way. You had monkey bars you were going to hang from the right side up, but never upside down. Yawn. Yawn. Yawn. Today, you'll see a new crop of outdoor amenities - from David Rockwell's Imagination Playground to Cas Holman's Children's Workyard Kit- which underscores a freewheeling approach to playing over the more regimented style yore. Sydney's Darling Harbour Playground, inspired by cutting-edge playgrounds in Germany, the UK and the Netherlands, among others, is just the latest and perhaps coolest example. (Did we mention zip-line?) Take the water functions. No one has much of a prescribed function. You can sit on them. Splash through them. Spin some of them. Create home-grown water sculptures. What. The idea is just to let kids go wild-within reason (that must be what they mean by acceptable risk-taking). Play areas should be innovative, open to interpretation, dynamic, and they should where possible respond and fit into their environment, says ASPECT Sacha Coles. Another point worth mentioning: The playground does not have a gate. Instead, the designers fed the edges with seating and observational views, making adults the de facto gate. It's a risky move in a big city, where bouncing parents worry that their children will run away if they're not all but chained to a fence. But there's a reason for that. We like the idea of involving parents and janitors in the play experience, Coles says. And that means putting away your iPhone and seeing your kids- and maybe joining! [Images courtesy of ASPECT Studios] One of the largest game birds, the wild turkey is found only in North America, but its domesticated cousins are known all over the world. So popular for hunting that this member of the Phasianidae bird family was once close to extinction, careful management has wild turkey populations thriving today and has even expanded the bird's reach beyond its historic Devour up more wild turkey facts with this profile and you will be filled with knowledge of these fun and famous birds! Scientific name: Meleagris gallopavo Common Name: Wild Turkey, Turkey, Gobbler Lifespan: 3-5 years Size: 35-50 inches Weight: 6-24 pounds Wingspan: 55 inches Conservation Status: Least concern With its plump round body, long legs, long neck and fan-like tail, the wild turkey is a distinct and instantly recognizable bird, and even non-birders can easily identify these familiar birds. Knowing the main field marks for the species, however, can help birders learn more about wild turkeys and how to identify them correctly. The wild turkey bill is short and thick, and generally pale grayish with a red skin flap (snood) on top. Males have a bare head and their necks are covered with thick red wattles. The body is generally gray-black with an iridescent twinkle in good light, with white blocking on the primary feathers. The distinctive tail fan is dark brown and black blocked with buff terminal bands on each tail feather, and males have a long tuft of dark chest feathers. Females are smaller with less iridescent dyes, a smaller tail and smaller neck wattles. Women also usually lack chest beard feathers, although short beards are present on some older hens. For both sexes, the legs and feet are pale and the eyes are dark. Depending on the bird's mood and emotions, the naked skin of the head and snood can change color from pale white or pink to brighter red or light blue. Juvenile birds are similar to adults, but with less refined markings, a scruffier appearance, and an overall smaller size. The most characteristic call of wild turkey is the quick gobble-gobble-gobble men use during the spring breeding season. Other calls from both men and women include cluck and yelp sounds to indicate movement or nest warnings. The wild turkey looks very similar to the ocellated

turkey, but the wild turkey's general colors are much more muted earthtones than the brighter, almost fluorescent shades of the ocelled turkey. The bare skin of the head and neck is particularly darker, as the ocellular turkey skin is a much lighter blue with yellow or yellow-orange nodule-shaped wattles. The ocellated turkey also has a much narrower, more restrictive range, and is only found in the Yucatan Peninsula and the very northern parts of Belize and Guatemala. The wild turkey is a northerner bird in Canada, the United States and northern Mexico, and the two turkeys' areas do not overlap. Wild turkeys are quite common throughout southern Canada, the continental United States and central Mexico, but are rare in the high Rocky Mountains and desert areas, as well as extreme northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Overall, these birds are more common in the eastern parts of their range. Turkeys prefer open forest and habitats with nut-bearing trees and shrubs. Wild turkeys do not migrate, but can be nomadic, especially in winter, depending on local food availability. When the food is plentiful and the northern winter is mild, the birds can not wander far from their breeding sites at all. Wild turkeys are gregarious birds and live in medium to large flocks with a dominant male empty and up to 20 or more female hens. The birds have superb hearing and vision and are powerful aviators. They are nearby almost continuously on the ground, but roost in trees at night. During the breeding season, males strut and show their wide tail feathers for courtship rituals and use similar behavior throughout the year to show dominance or aggression, especially when several males are nearby. Wild turkeys eat a wide variety of foods, including insects, frogs, lizards, fruits, grains, seeds and nuts. These omnivorous birds can scrape through debris on the ground to uncover food, as well as pick food directly from different plants. Male wild turkeys are polygamous and will mate with several hens in the same year. Hens incubate a loaf of 8-18 eggs per year in a ground nest in tall grass or under hiding bushes or shrubs for about 27 days. Wild turkey eggs are a creamy white or buff color, and can be splotched with brown or red dots at one end. After hatching, the females lead the newly formed birds to feed, and the young birds quickly learn to feed for themselves. Among young birds, females are called jennies and males are called jakes. Wild turkeys are not considered endangered or threatened, and regulated hunting seasons have helped ensure stable populations in many areas. In some communities, wild turkeys are considered a nuisance because large flocks can develop and the birds can damage property such as the fodder or roost. In such situations, the authorities can seek to move or cull the birds as needed. In their wild habitats, the preservation of suitable food sources and roosting sites is essential to help wild turkeys thrive. Wild turkeys are large game birds with little to fear from most predators. They will be attracted to rural areas with oak trees and scrub brush that can provide safe ground cover. Birders can offer cracked corn and other grains as supplementary food and may be able to attract nearby wild turkeys with artificial turkey calls. Backyard birders, however, should note that wild turkeys can be aggressive and have big appetites, and they are not always welcome in populated areas. Some states also have laws against feeding wild turkeys because such actions can complicate regulated hunting seasons and the birds can become a nuisance or even dangerous in urban or suburban areas. Wild turkeys can be easy to find within their range if birders visit open wooded areas and forest edges. Forests with nut-bearing trees are more likely to be home to wild turkeys, which weedy prairie and meadows next to forest edges, and these birds can even be seen on the outskirts of cemeteries, golf courses and airports in the right habitat. These large birds are unmistakable and often travel in medium or large flocks, giving birders wonderful opportunities to see them well. The Phasianidae bird family is home to more than 180 different birds, including not only wild turkeys, but also different species of grouse, partridges, prairie chickens, peafowl, pheasants, monastics and junglefowl. Close relatives of wild turkey include: Check out our other wild bird profile fact sheets to learn more about all your favorite birds! Birds!

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