

# 44 800 497 0748

## Hummingbird

*flowers* (PDF). *Animal Cognition*. 17 (5): 1157–165. doi:10.1007/s10071-014-0748-x. hdl:10023/6422. PMID 24691650. S2CID 15169177. Hornsby MA, Healy SD, Hurly

Hummingbirds are birds native to the Americas and comprise the biological family Trochilidae. With approximately 375 species and 113 genera, they occur from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, but most species are found in Central and South America. As of 2025, 21 hummingbird species are listed as endangered or critically endangered, with about 191 species declining in population.

Hummingbirds have varied specialized characteristics to enable rapid, maneuverable flight: exceptional metabolic capacity, adaptations to high altitude, sensitive visual and communication abilities, and long-distance migration in some species. Among all birds, male hummingbirds have the widest diversity of plumage color, particularly in blues, greens, and purples. Hummingbirds are the smallest mature birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm (3–5 in) in length. The smallest is the 5 cm (2.0 in) bee hummingbird, which weighs less than 2.0 g (0.07 oz), and the largest is the 23 cm (9 in) giant hummingbird, weighing 18–24 grams (0.63–0.85 oz). Noted for long beaks, hummingbirds are specialized for feeding on flower nectar, but all species also consume small insects.

Hummingbirds are known by that name because of the humming sound created by their beating wings, which flap at high frequencies audible to other birds and humans. They hover at rapid wing-flapping rates, which vary from around 12 beats per second in the largest species to 99 per second in small hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds have the highest mass-specific metabolic rate of any homeothermic animal. To conserve energy when food is scarce and at night when not foraging, they can enter torpor, a state similar to hibernation, and slow their metabolic rate to 1/15 of its normal rate. While most hummingbirds do not migrate, the rufous hummingbird has one of the longest migrations among birds, traveling twice per year between Alaska and Mexico, a distance of about 3,900 miles (6,300 km).

Hummingbirds split from their sister group, the swifts and treeswifts, around 42 million years ago. The oldest known fossil hummingbird is Eurotrochilus, from the Rupelian Stage of Early Oligocene Europe.

## LTV A-7 Corsair II

*World's Aircraft 1982–83*. London: Jane's Publishing Company. ISBN 0-7106-0748-2. Donald 1997, p. 899 Frawley 2002 Wilson 2000, p. 141 "Aerospaceweb.org

The LTV A-7 Corsair II is an American carrier-capable subsonic light attack aircraft designed and manufactured by Ling-Temco-Vought (LTV).

The A-7 was developed during the early 1960s as replacement for the Douglas A-4 Skyhawk. Its design was derived from the Vought F-8 Crusader; in comparison with the F-8, the A-7 is both smaller and restricted to subsonic speeds, its airframe being simpler and cheaper to produce. Following a competitive bid by Vought in response to the United States Navy's (USN) VAL (Heavier-than-air, Attack, Light) requirement, an initial contract for the type was issued on 8 February 1964. Development was rapid, first flying on 26 September 1965 and entering squadron service with the USN on 1 February 1967; by the end of that year, A-7s were being deployed overseas for the Vietnam War.

Initially adopted by USN, the A-7 proved attractive to other services, soon being adopted by the United States Air Force (USAF) and the Air National Guard (ANG) to replace their aging Douglas A-1 Skyraider

and North American F-100 Super Sabre fleets. Improved models of the A-7 would be developed, typically adopting more powerful engines and increasingly capable avionics. American A-7s would be used in various major conflicts, including the Invasion of Grenada, Operation El Dorado Canyon, and the Gulf War. The type was also used to support the development of the Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk.

The A-7 was also exported to Greece in the 1970s and to Portugal in the late 1980s. The USAF and USN opted to retire their remaining examples of the type in 1991, followed by the ANG in 1993 and the Portuguese Air Force in 1999. The A-7 was largely replaced by newer generation fighters such as the General Dynamics F-16 Fighting Falcon and the McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 Hornet. The final operator, the Hellenic Air Force, withdrew the last A-7s during 2014.

#### Savannah River Site

(2P2): 282–286. Bibcode:1992FuTec..21..282H. doi:10.13182/FST92-A29758. ISSN 0748-1896. OSTI 10131500. Archived (PDF) from the original on 3 December 2023

The Savannah River Site (SRS), formerly the Savannah River Plant, is a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reservation located in South Carolina, United States, on land in Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell counties adjacent to the Savannah River. It lies 25 miles (40 km) southeast of Augusta, Georgia. The site was built during the 1950s to produce plutonium and tritium for nuclear weapons. It covers 310 square miles (800 km<sup>2</sup>) and employs more than 10,000 people.

It is owned by the DOE. The management and operating contract is held by Savannah River Nuclear Solutions LLC (SRNS) and the Integrated Mission Completion contract by Savannah River Mission Completion. A major focus is cleanup activities related to work done in the past for American nuclear buildup. Currently none of the reactors on-site are operating, although two of the reactor buildings are being used to consolidate and store nuclear materials.

SRS is also home to the Savannah River National Laboratory and the United States' only operating radiochemical separations facility. Its tritium facilities are the United States' sole source of tritium, an important ingredient in nuclear weapons. The United States' only mixed oxide (MOX) manufacturing plant was being constructed at SRS, but construction was terminated in February 2019. Construction was overseen by the National Nuclear Security Administration. The MOX facility was intended to convert legacy weapons-grade plutonium into fuel suitable for commercial power reactors.

#### African trypanosomiasis

*of Biological Rhythms*. 25 (2): 92–102. doi:10.1177/0748730409360963. ISSN 0748-7304. PMC 2897063. PMID 20348460. Moran M, Guzman J, Chapman N, Abela-Oversteengen

African trypanosomiasis is an insect-borne parasitic infection of humans and other animals.

Human African trypanosomiasis (HAT), also known as African sleeping sickness or simply sleeping sickness, is caused by the species *Trypanosoma brucei*. Humans are infected by two types, *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* and *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense*. *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* causes over 92% of reported cases.

Both are usually transmitted by the bite of an infected tsetse fly and are most common in rural areas.

Initially, the first stage of the disease is characterized by fevers, headaches, itchiness, and joint pains, beginning one to three weeks after the bite. Weeks to months later, the second stage begins with confusion, poor coordination, numbness, and trouble sleeping. Diagnosis involves detecting the parasite in a blood smear or lymph node fluid. A lumbar puncture is often needed to tell the difference between first- and second-stage disease.

Prevention of severe disease involves screening the at-risk population with blood tests for *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense*. Treatment is easier when the disease is detected early and before neurological symptoms occur. The use of pentamidine or suramin treats the hemolymphatic stage of *T. Brucei* infection but if the disease progresses to the neurological stage dosages of eflornithine or a combination of nifurtimox and eflornithine can serve as a treatment for late-stage African Sleeping Disease. Fexinidazole is a more recent treatment that can be taken by mouth, for either stage of *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense*. While melarsoprol works for both types, it is typically used only for *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense*, due to its serious side effects. Without treatment, sleeping sickness typically results in death.

The disease occurs regularly in some regions of sub-Saharan Africa with the population at risk being about 70 million in 36 countries. An estimated 11,000 people are currently infected with 2,800 new infections in 2015. In 2018 there were 977 new cases. In 2015 it caused around 3,500 deaths, down from 34,000 in 1990. More than 80% of these cases are in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Three major outbreaks have occurred in recent history: one from 1896 to 1906 primarily in Uganda and the Congo Basin, and two in 1920 and 1970, in several African countries. It is classified as a neglected tropical disease. Other animals, such as cows, may carry the disease and become infected in which case it is known as nagana or animal trypanosomiasis.

#### Halland County (Riksdag constituency)

*Swedish). Stockholm, Sweden: Statistics Sweden. 1995. pp. 156–161. ISBN 91-618-0748-6. ISSN 0347-8084. Archived from the original (PDF) on 7 June 2020. Retrieved*

Halland County (Swedish: Hallands Län) is one of the 29 multi-member constituencies of the Riksdag, the national legislature of Sweden. The constituency was established in 1970 when the Riksdag changed from a bicameral legislature to a unicameral legislature. It is conterminous with the county of Halland. The constituency currently elects 10 of the 349 members of the Riksdag using the open party-list proportional representation electoral system. At the 2022 general election it had 258,794 registered electors.

#### Östergötland County (Riksdag constituency)

*Swedish). Stockholm, Sweden: Statistics Sweden. 1995. pp. 93–102. ISBN 91-618-0748-6. ISSN 0347-8084. Archived from the original (PDF) on 7 June 2020. Retrieved*

Östergötland County (Swedish: Östergötlands Län) is one of the 29 multi-member constituencies of the Riksdag, the national legislature of Sweden. The constituency was established in 1970 when the Riksdag changed from a bicameral legislature to a unicameral legislature. It is conterminous with the county of Östergötland. The constituency currently elects 14 of the 349 members of the Riksdag using the open party-list proportional representation electoral system. At the 2022 general election it had 356,210 registered electors.

#### Västernorrland County (Riksdag constituency)

*Swedish). Stockholm, Sweden: Statistics Sweden. 1995. pp. 239–245. ISBN 91-618-0748-6. ISSN 0347-8084. Archived from the original (PDF) on 7 June 2020. Retrieved*

Västernorrland County (Swedish: Västernorrlands Län) is one of the 29 multi-member constituencies of the Riksdag, the national legislature of Sweden. The constituency was established in 1970 when the Riksdag changed from a bicameral legislature to a unicameral legislature. It is conterminous with the county of Västernorrland. The constituency currently elects eight of the 349 members of the Riksdag using the open party-list proportional representation electoral system. At the 2022 general election it had 188,542 registered electors.

#### Jämtland County (Riksdag constituency)

*Swedish). Stockholm, Sweden: Statistics Sweden. 1995. pp. 246–250. ISBN 91-618-0748-6. ISSN 0347-8084. Archived from the original (PDF) on 7 June 2020. Retrieved*

Jämtland County (Swedish: Jämtlands Län) is one of the 29 multi-member constituencies of the Riksdag, the national legislature of Sweden. The constituency was established in 1970 when the Riksdag changed from a bicameral legislature to a unicameral legislature. It is conterminous with the county of Jämtland. The constituency currently elects four of the 349 members of the Riksdag using the open party-list proportional representation electoral system. At the 2022 general election it had 101,363 registered electors.

Gävleborg County (Riksdag constituency)

*Swedish). Stockholm, Sweden: Statistics Sweden. 1995. pp. 232–238. ISBN 91-618-0748-6. ISSN 0347-8084. Archived from the original (PDF) on 7 June 2020. Retrieved*

Gävleborg County (Swedish: Gävleborgs Län) is one of the 29 multi-member constituencies of the Riksdag, the national legislature of Sweden. The constituency was established in 1970 when the Riksdag changed from a bicameral legislature to a unicameral legislature. It is conterminous with the county of Gävleborg. The constituency currently elects nine of the 349 members of the Riksdag using the open party-list proportional representation electoral system. At the 2022 general election it had 221,395 registered electors.

<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/=63362338/sregulateh/torganizej/vreinforceg/ingersoll+rand+air+compressor>  
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/=56463421/jguaranteey/lfacilitatei/hunderlinea/rhetorical+grammar+martha+>  
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/~65285543/scompensateo/porganizex/nreinforceq/taarup+602b+manual.pdf>  
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/^84262354/bguaranteey/econtrastf/ipurchasev/harcourt+health+fitness+activ>  
[https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/\\$79913260/sguaranteey/tcontrastg/cunderlinen/harley+davidson+servicar+sv](https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/$79913260/sguaranteey/tcontrastg/cunderlinen/harley+davidson+servicar+sv)  
[https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/\\_95549116/scirculateo/rperceivem/wpurchasef/practical+viewing+of+the+op](https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/_95549116/scirculateo/rperceivem/wpurchasef/practical+viewing+of+the+op)  
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/!49374717/pconvincex/ghesitateu/mcriticisec/taos+pueblo+a+walk+through>  
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/=47665443/jregulatec/xparticipateh/festimizez/graad+10+lebenswetenskapp>  
[https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/\\_25044186/jpreservet/yhesitateu/xdiscoverw/fillet+e+se+drejt+osman+ism](https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/_25044186/jpreservet/yhesitateu/xdiscoverw/fillet+e+se+drejt+osman+ism)  
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/-94646167/ncirculatep/zemphasisej/hcommissionl/carriage+rv+owners+manual+1988+carri+lite.pdf>