	I'm not robot	2
		reCAPTCHA

Continue

The birds work for the bourgeoisie tiktok sound

Without an atlas, road signs, or smartphone apps, more than 5,000 species of birds manage annual round-trip migrations. These journeys can be thousands of miles, with many birds often returning to the exact same nesting and wintering locations from year to year. But how do birds manage this amazing journey? Understanding how birds migrate can give birders even greater appreciation for the birds they see each season. Migration is critical in the life cycle of birds, and without this annual journey many birds would not be able to raise their young birds. If no birds migrated, competition for adequate food during breeding seasons would be fierce and many birds would starve. Instead, birds have evolved different migration patterns, times, and routes to give themselves and their offspring the greatest chance of survival. Of course, not all birds migrate. Some species have adapted to take advantage of different food sources as seasons change, allowing them to stay in one location all year round. Other birds are better adapted to cold climates with thicker fat reserves and better feather insulation, and they can survive long cold seasons while they forage for winter food. For more than half the world's birds, however, migration is essential to stay alive. Birds gauge the changing of the seasons based on light level from the angle of the sun in the sky and the overall amount of daily light. When the timing is right for their migration, however, including: Available food supplies and relative abundancePoor weather, storms, and barometric pressureAir temperatures and wind patternsIllness or injury that require recuperation While fall and spring are peak migration periods when many birds are on the move, migration is actually an ongoing process and there are always birds at some stage of their journeys. The distance the birds must fly, the length of time it takes to mate and produce a healthy brood, the amount of parental nurturing young birds receive, and the location of birds' breeding and wintering grounds all affect when any one species is migrating. One of the greatest mysteries of migration is exactly how birds find their way from one location to the next. Scientific studies have been discovered. Magnetic Sensing: Many birds have special chemicals or compounds in their brains, eyes, or bills that help them sense the Earth's magnetic field. This helps the birds orient themselves in the right direction for long journeys, just like an internal compass. Geographic Mapping: Because birds follow the same migration routes from year to year, their keen eyesight allows them to map their journey. Different landforms and geographic features such as rivers, coastlines, canyons, and mountain ranges can help keep birds heading in the right direction. Star Orientation of constellations can provide necessary navigation directions. During the day, birds also use the sun to navigate. Learned Routes: Some bird species, such as sandhill cranes and snow geese, learn migration routes from their parents and other adult birds in the flock. Once learned, younger birds can travel the route successfully themselves. In addition to these major navigation techniques, birds may also use other clues to find their way. Strong scent clues for different habitats, ambient sounds along their routes, or even taking clues from other species with similar needs can all help birds migrate long distances. As daylight changes and migration times near, a bird's hormone levels will change and they will build a greater fat supply to provide extra energy for their travels. A ruby-throated hummingbird, for example, can nearly double its body fat just a week or two before migration. This process of migration related to migration. Old, ragged feathers create more wind drag and air resistance, which requires a bird to use more energy in flight. Many birds fly at higher altitudes during migration than they would for shorter flights, for example. Wind patterns higher up help push them along and the cooler air keeps their behavior to fly at night when there is less risk of predator attacks from migrating raptors. Even with both physical and behavioral adaptations to make migration easier, this journey is filled with peril and there are many threats migration, often due to threats such as: Inadequate food and subsequent starvation or lack of energy to travelCollisions with windows, buildings, power lines, and wind farms along migration routesStopover habitat loss from ongoing development, agriculture, clearcutting, or pollutionPredators, including wild animals, feral cats, and loose dogsPoor weather and storms that cause injury or disorientationLight pollution in cities that disorients birds navigating by starsHunting, both legal regulated hunting as well as poaching The more birders are aware of the threats that jeopardize successful bird migration, the better they can take steps to prevent window collisions, turning off outdoor lights, and keeping cats indoors are all easy steps that can help migration is a dangerous but necessary journey for many birds. Fortunately, they are well equipped to survive the task and bring winged enjoyment back to birder's yards year after year. The right kind of sound can relax your mind, hone your focus, drown out distractions, or get you pumped to kill your to-do list. We've assembled some research and free resources to help you create your own best workspace soundtrack. Blast from the past is a weekly feature at Lifehacker in which we revive old, but still relevant, posts for your reading and hacking pleasure. This week, we're reviving a particularly old post listing some of the best music and sounds for productivity, as crowdsourced by the Lifehacker commentariat of 2009. Does Music Really Make You More Productive? The answer falls somewhere between "Listening to Mozart makes you a genius" and "Just be guiet and work." The most often cited study into the guestion of music's effect on the mind involves the so-called Mozart effect, which suggests that listening to certain kinds of music—Amadeus Wolfgang's classical works, in particular—impacts and boosts one's spatial-temporal reasoning, or the ability to think out long-term, more abstract solutions to logical problems that arise. The Mozart effect has been overblown and overpromised, and even outright refuted as having "bupkiss" effect, but that doesn't mean a great mind-juicing playlist can't be created. The Workplace Doctors site details both sides of the question. In one study, University of Illinois researchers found that listening to music in "all types of work" increased work output 6.3% over a control group. In another study (dissected at MetaFilter), 56 employees working on basic computer tasks were found to be more productive when there was no music playing over the same period tested with music. So the real answer turns out to be, unfortunately, "it depends on whether your office or workspace is noisy enough that a good kind of noise or music is preferable to the natural cacophony. It depends on your personal attention span, and how likely you are to fiddle with controls versus letting a music stream trickle past your ears. Though many of the final answers to studies of music at work conflict, the general consensus seems to be that people can be boosted at work by music, if they're willing to be.If that sounds like you, here's a few suggestions on where to find music that others have found helpful in their own workspaces. The Classical music gets a lot of attention for its possible mind-boosting effects. Eight radiologists were asked to go about their day while listening to Baroque-period tunes. They mostly self-reported better mood and productivity, except for one worker who said the music had a negative effect on his concentration. Followers of Getting Things Done and productivity writer David Allen note in forum posts that the man himself seems to dig Vivaldi's "Four Seasons," Bach's Brandenburg Concerto #3, and other Baroque tunes as mood-setters for tackling tasks like a weekly review. A key suggestion from a David Allen forum poster—look for tracks paced at about 60 beats per minute: It's the beats-per-minute required to get the brain up to optimal revs. David has a segment about it on GTD Fast - I also came across it at a speed-reading class. It seems to cause a "bright and breezy" frame of mind where thinking and creativity are easier. I find it works. Where to get it: Being often hundreds of years old and a niche interest these days, classical music is relatively easy to find online. Wikipedia has hundreds of freely-licensed files, and public domain search sites like Musopen offers a lot of good stuff, too. If the Baroque sound doesn't quite do it for you, Lifehacker commenter Catalyst suggests the Vitamin String Quartet, which covers pop tunes in string quartet's work takes away distracting lyrics and soothes out pop music's more annoying edges. (Though it's worth noting that unfamiliar music may be better than stuff you know). Music is a personal choice, but most of us can't really sort emails to Slayer or hit tight...Read moreHere's a sample of the Vitamin String Quartet:The Ambient/Electronic RouteHow it works: The label "ambient" has been applied far too broadly to be of much help to anyone but record store owners. Still, at its core, all ambient music is designed not to jump in your face, but still keep your brain engaged at a lower, subconscious level. Pioneers like Brian Eno developed ambient music as an experiment in composition, allowing algorithms, randomness, synthesizers, and whatever sounded neat to replace the standard components of pop music. A modern variant, chillout, and its categorical cousins downtempo, ambient house, and certain varieties of IDM, or Intelligent Dance Music, grew out of a need for dancers and partiers at techno clubs to take a break, relax, and recover from their efforts, along with whatever else they needed recovering from. Like the original ambient music, much of it is designed to relax the mind and allow it to roam, while providing just enough stimulation to register as inspiration. Where to get it: Both Gina and Brian Ashcraft at our gaming-focused sibling blog Kotaku find Eno's Music for Airports to be superior music for deep tasks and serious studying. It was designed, after all, for actual airports, to put passengers at ease in an often stressful situation, right before getting on a tube that some consider their worst fear. G/O Media may get a commissionAmbient 1:Music For AirportsYour upstairs neighbors sound like they're rearranging the furniture and your roommate's clipping...Read moreGina and many, many commenters dig the Groove Salad stream and other stations, like Drone Zone and Secret Agent, provided by Soma.fm for fresh streams. Both sites provide free audio to most any music player that can tune in web playlists or radio. Just in time for finals week, the HackCollege blog recommends a playlist created by a Pandora, or like the minimalist, "glitch," or seriously ambient side of techno, commenter maczter recommends a playlist created by a Pandora employee, Ovals, that he describes as "minimalist elemental glitch." I tried it out for an afternoon writing session, and found five out of six tracks to be unexpectedly calming and helpful in the task—with the exception of one rather jarring, high-pitched interloper. The Noise RouteHow it works: If music is too distracting for your tastes, but your chatty co-workers, office machinery, and general clamor are even more distracting, colored noise might be a worthy addition to your ear's audible spectrum with generic sound to mask or lessen the distractions of other sounds. Wikipedia's entry on sound masking puts it best:Imagine a dark room where someone is turning a flashlight on and off, but is no longer noticeable because it has been "masked". Sound masking is a similar process of covering a distracting sound with a more soothing or less intrusive sound. Where to get it: If you can install desktop software where you work, we've previously recommended web sites like Coffeetivity and Rainy Cafe, and apps like Chatterblocker for Windows and OS X for covering up sounds. They recreate different environments (like a coffee shop or office) to fill in notable gaps or introduce other ambient-type sounds into your mix. For a more pure white/pink/brown noise generator, try SimplyNoise. Windows only: Desktop application ChatterBlocker "neutralizes" office noise with a variety of...Read moreLost in a sea of random speaker crackle? Editor's tests have found that pink noise generally simulates a waterfall effect, while setting the brown/red noise in SimplyNoise to a low volume, while allowing the volume to fall up and down, or oscillate, provides a soundscape similar to waves hitting the shore off in the distance. Other RoutesWe asked our readers to share the music that helps them get things done, and they showered us with responses. There are a lot of specific artists, albums, and genres listed in the comments of that post that might inspire you to re-seed your own playlist, but a few had some unique ideas on what helped them listen while stay productive. Four 12 wrote that listening to radio stations in foreign languages "effectively drowns out the office noise, but because I really don't understand what is being said (though I am learning), my brain tunes even that out." In his case, France Info radio provides the news-but-not-really-news he needs.wowser808, on the other hand, goes with a more traditional, and heart-warmingly geeky, pic: the Blade Runner soundtrack." He notes that Vangelis' ethereal tunes "got me through every single essay at university." Video game soundtracks might be good, too—since they're designed to provide a stimulating background that doesn't mess with your concentration. G/O Media may get a commissionWe are still more than open to your suggestions of what music, noise, random sounds, or audio hackery makes for the most productive environment. Tell us your picks in the comments. Title photo by Sara Björk.

