

MOT RAMROT

ANEMONE

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ANYMONEY

ANEMONY

by Mot Ramrot

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(NaNoWriNi)

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for

Off Crème le Bœuf



Ornamentally speaking, asters and

chrysanthemums aren't the only flower gardening games in town in late fall, and I'm not talking ornamental kale and pansies. All of these late bloomers are fine and dandy, but Japanese anemones are finer and dandier.

Pretty anemones are a floral anomaly in the fall, with their white and pink blooms amid the mostly brighter fall color palette, nodding in clusters on slender stems above the clump of their open foliage. At the center of their charming blooms is a pale-green eye of stigmas surrounded by a fringy ring of golden stamens.

Three years ago, I planted one of many hybrid anemone variations in one of my shade gardens. It is a 4-foot-tall plant with pale pink 2½-half-inch five-petaled single blooms, or five-tepaled blooms because Japanese anemones lack true petals. It was one of those end-of-the-season bargains whose label had disappeared.

My mystery plant closely resembles *A.*

xhybrida "Honorine Jobert," a popular variety with brilliant white blooms that is reported to have been growing in U.S. gardens since the Civil War. Honorine

was a sport of the original hybrid cross, which might be the identity of the one I “rescued.”

That first anemone did so well that last spring I added three *A. hupehensis* “Prince Henry” hybrids closer to the front of the same bed. It is these 2-foot-tall charmers that really have sold me on anemones. Their 2-inch semi-double blooms in rose and mauve shades are gorgeous. And in the absence of a hard frost this fall, they are still blooming.

Though originating in China, physician Carl Thunberg was the first to describe the anemones — encountered in Japan — in his 1794 *Flora Japonica*. Anemones are believed to have been introduced there during the Tang dynasty (618-907). Thunberg’s specimens were dried, and it was Robert Fortune, the Royal Horticulture Society’s plant explorer, who introduced live anemone plants to England in 1844.

On Oct. 20, 1846, Fortune wrote, “At the present time, the *Anemone japonica* is in full bloom in the garden of the Society at Chiswick, as luxuriant and beautiful as it ever grew on the graves of the Chinese, near the ramparts of Shanghai.”

First called *Anemone japonica*, the Latin name was later changed to *Anemone hupehensis*. Nearly all of the *hybrida* variations originate from a cross first made in England between Thunberg’s original plant and a Nepalese species, *A. vitifolia*.

Anemos is the Greek word for wind, and several of the genera in anemone’s family are called windflowers. Anemones prefer at least partial shade, with morning sun and afternoon shade being optimal. They also appreciate somewhat moist soil, which does not describe my flowerbed, though I do occasionally water them.

I have read anemones, which spread by underground rhizomes, can be invasive in their perfect habitat, so I probably don’t have to worry about that.

There are two Missouri native anemone varieties, one of which I would be wary of planting in my home garden because of its wandering ways. *A. canadensis*, commonly known as white, or meadow anemone, grows only 12 inches in height and forms dense mats in low, moist situations, such as river flood plains. Edgar Denison writes in “Missouri Wildflowers,” “The sight of *Anemone canadensis* blooming in unbroken carpets on the dikes near the Mississippi River in northeastern Missouri is one never to be forgotten.”

The other Missouri native, *A. virginiana*, grows to 3½ feet in height, with 1-inch white blooms. It is much closer in appearance to garden varieties. Its common name is thimbleweed because of the shape of its seed mass. It would make a nice woodland garden specimen.

The Chicago Botanic Garden, with a similar climate to ours, conducted a six-year evaluation of commonly available anemones beginning in 1998, adding cultivars to the trial as they became available. The four main criteria were plant health, habit quality, length of bloom and winter hardiness. Sheer beauty wasn't ranked.

None of the anemones evaluated received five-star ratings, but three were awarded 4½ stars, all of which are *Anemone xhybrida* variations: “Andrea Atkinson,” “Max Vogel” and “Serenade.” The first blooms white and grows to 20 inches, and the latter two have semi-double pink flowers and grow 35 and 45 inches in height, respectively.

What's not to like about beautiful fall blooms with plenty of varieties to choose from?

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Past, meet future. Artificial Intelligence, in the form of a program running on an artificial neural network, is being used to pinpoint the best locations to dig for fossils.

How does it work? The model's trainers isolated the clues that archaeologists use when covering the ground on foot, and taught the AI program to evaluate the Great Divide Basin in Wyoming based on those criteria.

AI-Fossil Finders: The Research Team

Robert Anemone, Charles Emerson, and Glenn Conroy are the researchers behind this new method of finding fossils. Robert Anemone is Professor of Anthropology and Charles Emerson is Associate Professor of Geography – both at Western Michigan University. Glenn Conroy is Professor of Anatomy and Anthropology at Washington University School of Medicine, in St. Louis, MO.

Decoded Science had the opportunity to ask Professor Conroy about this research.

Decoded Science: Did you train the software through supervised learning, unsupervised learning, or a combination of the two?

Professor Conroy: *Training the neural network classifier involved supervised learning, although my colleague, Dr. Charles Emerson, did do some unsupervised classifications early on when he was picking training sites for some of the other land cover classes such as soils of different colors, sagebrush, etc.*

Decoded Science: How long did the training process take?

Professor Conroy: *Training time varied according to the complexity of the model, but the one we eventually used took about 90 minutes from start to finish (training plus classification).*

Supervised Learning, Unsupervised Learning, or Both?

Machine learning is a process by which an AI program is 'taught' to perform tasks. Programmers can use supervised learning, unsupervised learning, or a combination of both.

- Supervised learning is a type of machine learning in which the program is given examples to learn from, including the exact process used to reach the desired result.
- In unsupervised learning, the program is only given the data, and the desired result. Programs that use unsupervised learning are able to 'choose' the most efficient and effective method of processing the data, to achieve the desired result.

AI Technology for Other Locations

The program used to locate fossils was specific to one area in Wyoming, but this research is applicable to other areas as well. According to the researchers,

"While we have developed and tested this model on fossil mammal localities in deposits of Paleocene and Eocene age in the Great Divide Basin of southwestern Wyoming, a similar analytical approach can be easily applied to fossil-bearing sedimentary deposits of any age in any part of the world."

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这是水母的一位近亲：帆水母。顾名思义，它能够“见风使舵”，借助风力在海面上飘动游走，并用下垂的触丝捕捉猎物。每一个帆水母都是一个大型社区，其体内生活着无数微小的寄生藻类。

7 沟迎风海葵

沟迎风海葵

许多海葵部分是可以进行光合作用的。沟迎风海葵(Snakelocks anemone)生活在东大西洋，从地中海向北一直延伸到英国附近水域。其触手中同样存在寄生藻类。

另一种海葵拥有不同的寄生体：极具攻击性的华丽海葵是一种在北美洲太平洋沿岸非常常见的海葵品种，其体内可能含有一种名为虫绿藻的藻类，而非一般常见的共生藻，或者两种藻类在其体内共存。

8 巨蛤

巨蛤

世界上生活有多种主要依靠光合作用生活的巨蛤，其中就包括这种长砗磲(*Tridacna maxima*)。每当白天来临，这些巨蛤就会张开外壳，尽可能多的让阳光照射。其体内含有共生藻。事实上巨蛤还不是唯一一种可以进行光合作用的贝壳类动物，一些体型更小的双壳类动物的体内同样有藻类寄生。

9 巨型桶状海绵

巨型桶状海绵

巨型桶状海绵对于曾在加勒比海潜水的人而言一定不会陌生，它的体内细胞中含有藻青菌。

这些海绵也可以失去这些体内的寄生者，从而变得“漂白”，这和珊瑚的情形非常相似。对于一些海绵种类而言，周期性的漂白是一种正常生理现象。事实

上这些海绵的体内寄生有远远不止一种生物，包括并不进行光合作用的真菌和细菌，当然还有进行光合作用的藻类。一些海绵拥有硅质骨骼，并且至少已知有一种海绵拥有类似光纤的骨骼系统，它可以将光线传导给位于身体深处因而接触不到阳光的细胞中。

10 狮子鱼

狮子鱼

狮子鱼的身体结构和生活习性极其适合进行光合作用。它大大的伸展的鱼鳍让光照面积最大化，它整个白天都会在阳光普照的浅水中沐浴，在水中一动不动，或者慢吞吞的飘动。

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Posted 2011年11月24日08:36 Sina

6 Fan Jellyfish

Fan Jellyfish

This is a close relative of jellyfish: sail jellyfish. As the name suggests, it "both ways", flowing with the wind on the sea walk and touch the wire with a drop of prey. Each jellyfish is a large fan community, the body lives of countless tiny parasitic algae.

7 groove upwind sea anemone

Ditch the wind sea anemone

Many sea anemones can be part of photosynthesis. Ditch the wind sea anemone

(Snakelocks anemone) living in the eastern Atlantic, has been extended to the north from the Mediterranean waters around the UK. The tentacles of the same parasitic algae.

Another parasitic sea anemone has a different body: very aggressive magnificent sea anemone is a very common along the Pacific coast in North America, the sea anemone species, the body may contain algae green algae called insects, rather than general common symbiotic algae, or two species coexist in the body.

8 giant clam

Giantclams

There are many living in the world rely mainly on the photosynthesis of giant clams living, including such long-giant clam (*Tridacna maxima*). When the day come, the giant clam shell will open, as much as possible to sunlight. The body contains the symbiotic algae. In fact the only

giant clams can not photosynthesis shellfish, some of the smaller size of the body equally bivalves parasitic algae.

9 giant barrel sponge

Giant barrel sponge

Giant barrel sponge diving in the Caribbean for the people who will not unfamiliar in terms of its body cells contain cyanobacteria.

The sponge can also lose these parasitic body, and thereby become "bleached" This situation is very similar to coral. For some sponge species, the periodic bleaching is a normal physiological phenomenon. In fact the body of these sponges are much more than one parasitic organisms, including fungi and not bacteria for photosynthesis, of course, photosynthetic algae. Some sponges have siliceous skeletons, and at least are known to have a sponge fiber

skeleton has a similar system, it can transfer to the light so deep in the body's cells reach the sun.

10 lion fish

Lion fish

Lion fish's body structure and habits is extremely suitable for photosynthesis. It greatly extends the fins to maximize the light area, it will be in sunny throughout the day in shallow water in the bath, motionless in the water, or slow flowing.

Previous 1 **2** Next

Scientists have discovered a range of new uses for a Canadian technology that can be used to peer into 30,000-year-old permafrost, detect phoney herbal medicines and catch invasive species before they sneak across borders.

Researchers from around the world are "fingerprinting" most of the planet's species by taking samples of their DNA and cataloguing them in a comprehensive reference library.

The DNA creates a so-called barcode that can identify real ingredients in food, quickly analyze water quality and reveal how the environment has changed over millenia.

Bob Hanner, a professor at the University of Guelph where the technique was developed, said barcoding gives governments, businesses and people a reliable way of knowing what they're eating, importing and buying.

"We have a very powerful tool to identify species in processed products that you wouldn't normally be able to identify using traditional morphological techniques," Hanner said from Guelph, Ont., before heading to an international conference on barcoding in Australia starting Monday.

"It's a very exciting time."

Researchers from dozens of institutions are steadily building the library of barcodes by taking short gene sequences from samples of birds, fish, mammals, insects and other life forms at herbaria, museums and other facilities.

They hope it will one day give them a master list of the world's species that can be used by corporate interests and government agencies for a growing number of applications.

Since being developed at Guelph in 2003, the technique has been adopted by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as a regulatory tool and was used to identify mislabelled cheap fish being sold at American restaurants as more expensive species.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency is using barcodes to collaborate with its U.S. counterparts to identify seafood, pest insects and pathogenic fungi. Environment Canada is also using it to measure species diversity in watersheds and identify materials they've confiscated, Hanner said. But Hanner says that as the library grows, so do the ways they can use barcoding.

Scientists in Malaysia who are contributing to the plant barcode library used it to reveal that a herbal medicine didn't contain the ingredient it promised would treat malaria and diabetes. Others found weeds in herbal teas.

A team also discovered the presence of a rare woolly rhino, bison and moose from a sediment sample taken from Siberian permafrost dating back 15,000 to 30,000 years.

David Schindel of the Consortium for the Barcode of Life at the Smithsonian Institute said such permafrost samples let them look at how the

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last week and were featured in national scientific journals [Nature](#) and [New Scientist](#).

Finding fossils

During a field excursion, paleontologists camp out in a region and use their eyeballs and other tools to hunt for fossil treasure.

"We understand the geology of the region and we don't just wander around but in the field it's a lot of intuition," Anemone said. "We want to add a more rigorous, predictive tool and we're trying to pioneer the use of new tools from geographic sciences in the search for fossils." Anemone has been leading field crews of students and other professionals to the Great Divide Basin in southwestern Wyoming since 1993 to collect mammal bones and fossils from the Paleocene and Eocene eras, 55 to 48 million years ago.

In 2009, Anemone's team took a wrong turn and found themselves in an area of land with recognizable traits or hints of holding fossils. They "crawled around" for an hour and there it was: at least 100 partial mammal jaws with teeth.

It was the greatest find he ever "stumbled upon," he said, with the discovery of one new rodent species and two new species of early

primates that roamed the earth 50 million years ago.

He said if the rodent were around today, it'd be some sort of "desert squirrel."

"It's not just history, it's pre-history," he said.

"It's the deep past. Fifty million years ago the only way we know what the earth was like and the living inhabitants that existed is by people going out and collecting fossils and studying the geology of the things that were alive."

A better way

After the big find, Anemone said he knew there had to be a better way.

He asked Emerson, who has an extensive knowledge of satellite imagery, to get involved in 2010. They partnered to develop the neural network approach and have been conducting research for the past year.

"We suggest that the geospatial sciences have earned a place in the paleoanthropological tool kit, and that 21st century research must increasingly rely on the kinds of sophisticated spatial analyses that can only come from collaborations with our colleagues in the geographical and geospatial sciences," it says in their study.

While the use of GPS and satellite imagery is not entirely new in the profession, this method

goes further by training a neural network - or the software brain - to recognize the characteristics and electromagnetic radiation data of a landscape to project the probability of finding fossils.

By training the network to recognize "the fingerprint" of fruitful fossil sites, they hope it can find more.

New approach

The results are promising, with 85 percent accuracy in the testing stage. Next summer their model will be used to identify where to conduct field research. The results will show if the approach actually increases the number of fossil finds.

Gerald Smith, the curator emeritus in the University of Michigan Museum of Paleontology, attended the Las Vegas meeting and said the neural network approach has the potential to change the field.

"Some of us spent the day after the meetings looking for new fossil sites without any success, so in the future it's possible that their approach will be an important tool," he said.

For Anemone, more fossils means more research.

"In the time we are working with - 50 million years ago - there was a major event of global

warming," he said. "The earth's climate was warmer than what it had ever been, so we are interested in the effects of climate change in the past on living things so we better prepare for climate change today by seeing the past events."

But, they have to find the fossils first.

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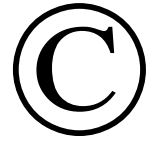
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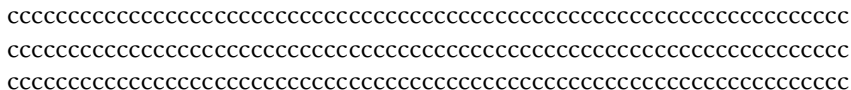
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You can't swim in the sea, because you have
me, in our own **anemone** \('∇') \('∇')/ (/∇')/!!

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city staff and our elected and appointed officials who have been open minded, we offer our sincere thanks!

If only the "save open space" camp could be as reasonable. Some environmentalists in Boulder are anti-bike because they believe deep in their bones that mankind is out of balance with nature -- species are in decline, the climate is changing, forests are being eaten by the pine bark beetle and burned by fires. But the "solutions" advocated by this narrow group (keep bikes out!) are disproportionate to the challenge identified. Mountain bikes are not drilling rigs and trails are not strip malls.

Mountain bikers believe that environmental preservation and quality recreational experiences are not mutually exclusive goals, they are mutually supportive. Giants of the environmental movement like Aldo Leopold and John Muir understood that people must experience nature to love and value it. As Edward Abbey once wrote, "it is not enough to fight for the land; it is even more important to enjoy it." Mountain biking provides many of us with a deep connection with nature, an experience our heroes demand we have. So BMA will continue to show citizens and government officials that the gap between the conservation and mountain bike communities is narrow.

The mountain bike community has been exhausted and disheartened by the West TSA rollercoaster. But what do we do now? Do we start poaching trails? Does BMA give up on the city entirely and focus on the constructive relationships we have developed with the county and forest service? *No!* Every single inch of access that BMA has achieved has been done because we have proven time and time again that we are responsible citizens. We have decided to make Boulder our home. We love it here. We are not leaving.

We were on the cusp of near-town trail access in the West TSA -- as modest as that access may have been. We will continue to show up; we will continue to build and maintain

trails; we will continue to demand fair access; we will continue to lead a two-wheeled lifestyle; we will continue to prove that nobody is a better steward of our public lands than the mountain biking community. It is our willingness to continue taking the high road -- even in the face of difficult and unjust decisions -- that has gotten us to where we are at today. And it is that same can-do attitude that will carry us into the future.

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Your fins, snorkel and goggles are ready. The water is a bit choppy, but we will go,” says my guide, Alice, as I feast on the tropical fruits in Matangi Island’s Oceanfront dining lounge. Then off we go, five diving and snorkelling enthusiasts from different parts of the world, for a 30-minute ride to the middle of the South Pacific.

Breathtakingly beautiful flora and fauna dot the island

“Oh, it’s absolutely fun and you will see some great coral and sharks don’t even bother you,” offers 16-year-old Molly Monohan, who has travelled all the way from Alaska for a diving adventure in the Fijian island.

I get ready, adjusting my snorkel, fins, mask and then jump into the Horseshoe Bay. Adventurers travel from afar to take a peek beneath the warm waters of this iconic destination, often featured on lists of places to go before you die. After a few minutes of discomfort, as I accustom myself to breathing through an external pipe, I start to enjoy the breathtaking beauty only a few feet below the surface of the water. The weather keeps changing, the sea becomes calmer and the corals become more visible. I remember Mrs Douglas at the resort saying, “Bright sunshine means bright coral viewing.”

Fiji boasts hundreds of reefs around its numerous islands. These vary in type from fringing reefs and barrier reefs to atolls. Home to more than 400

species of coral, Fiji’s waters also host a plethora of other marine life: more than a thousand species of fish, anemone and sea snakes. Fiji is determined to act as a responsible custodian to this ecosystem, and strictly monitors and manages its coastline.

Also See | Trip Planner/FIJI ([PDF](#))

Firewalkers perform a traditional dance
Half an hour passes as I marvel at the ocean valleys and the surrounding underwater mountains. My feeble attempt at picking up a blue starfish results in a mouthful of seawater, and I quickly readjust my snorkel mask.

We go a little deeper and look at one of the shipwrecks and my thoughts go back to the movie *Titanic*. As I literally gasp at the colours of the ocean denizens, Alice pulls my leg and points to a fast-moving, stealth-like species closing in on us. SHARK! I freeze for a moment, just metres away from this magnificent creature. My instant panic is followed by thoughts of escape. Where can I go?

“Relax, they won’t come near you,” Alice says. Barely a minute later, another shark comes from behind us, and sails right between my floating tummy and the coral reef I had been admiring.

Kava, the social lubricant of Fijian life
And lo, a third shark appears on the scene, directly in front of us, and we have three sharks circling barely 10ft away. My snorkelling partner says, with a calmness that belies the situation, “Look at that coral, it’s breathing fresh!” This at a moment when I’m not even sure that I’m breathing.

Experiencing the 'kava' ceremony...

Later, on dry land, and safe from sharks, I visit a Fijian village. The village, *orkoro*, is fundamental to Fijian culture. Christine at the Matangi resort tells me: "Village homes have no defined boundaries and doors are seldom closed. It is unusual to find a Fijian family living on land outside of a village."

On an invitation from the village chief Tomolo, I visit Tomo, on the farthest corner of Fiji, the [Taveuni Island](#). It is customary for guests to carry *kava* root, or Yaqona, a cousin of the pepper plant, and sold in the local markets as a gift for the village chief. Returning a garland made of local plant leaves, they welcome me to the village. I marvel at the painstaking attention with which the village is kept clean.

Tomolo, the village chief, gives us a tour of coconut trees, tropical flower plants and a 360-degree view of the bay, a picture-postcard setting. At the village, the women spend their day fishing, gathering firewood for cooking and doing laundry by hand, while the men work in the fields.

At night, if not at church, Fijians will be drinking Yaqona, discussing village affairs and playing guitars. Fijians walk everywhere—up into the hills to work their plantations, along the roads to gather bananas, mangoes and breadfruit, and from village to village for Saturday rugby games and night-time social gatherings.

Just as "Bula" is the traditional greeting, you won't leave Fiji without experiencing a *kava* ceremony and getting the taste of *kava*. "Where there is a village, there is *kava*," Mrs Douglas said across the dinner table that night. This elaborate ceremony is laden with rituals and occupies a central place in everyday life in Fiji. Looking like muddy water, a mild analgesic and a diuretic, it will make your body lethargic, tongue tingly, and leave you fuzzy-headed. Although non-alcoholic, it is the social lubricant, the deal sealer, the friend maker. *Kava* drinkers don't get rowdy, they just fall asleep.

Walking on hot stones...

On the other side of the Fiji landscape is the circular, forest-clad, mountainous Beqa (pronounced Benga) Island on the southern coast of [Viti Levu](#). A massive fringing reef 30km wide, it is renowned for its shark-feeding and deep-sea game fishing. But more unique are the firewalkers from the surrounding villages of Rukua, Naceva and Dakuibeqa.

Dressed in traditional warrior grass skirts, the firewalkers step on heated rocks with ease and a radiant smile. "It's a tradition passed on for generations and it doesn't hurt," says the tribal leader Waisake Ratuloaloa. Strange as it may be, the group of firewalkers has to abstain from sex and coconuts for two weeks before the ritual. While the stones are heated, the group chants and walks around the burning stones. In my curiosity, I check the feet of Ratuloaloa, and find no trace of blisters!

The ceremony is performed purely for entertainment and, unlike its Indian counterpart, has no spiritual significance.

Fiji can be enjoyed only at the Fijian pace. As my bartender at the Bula Bar, Beqa Lagoon Resort, said: "We want you to relax and feel at home. For us, home is everywhere and belongs to everyone." Indeed, Fiji is all about *kava*, coral and hammocks stretched under the bright orange lichen on the coconut trees.

"Our results suggest that the control of apoptosis is highly complex in the coral-algae symbiosis and that apoptotic cell death cascades potentially play key roles in tipping the cellular life or death balance during environmental stress prior to the onset of coral bleaching," explained lead author Dr Tracy Ainsworth.

“It is also clear that this chain reaction responds significantly to subtle, daily changes in the environment and to sea temperatures which were generally thought till now to have little impact on the function of coral and its symbiotic algae,” she said.

Paradoxically, the team's research identified molecular signals both promoting and discouraging programmed cell-death in the corals.

The findings have been published in the latest issue of Scientific Reports published by Nature.

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