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## Photo lab image download

If you're like a lot of people - you've taken much better photos with your real camera that you'd like to have on your Instagram page. But how the hell can you do it? Check out these instructions. I'm not saying I'm an electronic gadget geek – so if you have questions on different phones and apps – I'm afraid I won't be able to help you. But this is step by step on an Android Smartphone and Windows 8 desktop. Have a good time! My Windows 8 screenshot shouldn't be much different from any Windows-driven file exploration. It's always that little bitty file down in the lower right corner of your toolbar. Using a USB cable, connect your phone or tablet to your pc/laptop. Attach it the same way you attach it to download any other media files, such as music. Make sure that it appears in File Explorer as a newly recognized drive. Look through the image file folders to find the photo you want to post on Instagram. This is usually found under My pictures of your file manager. Drag the actual photo (file) to the appropriate image folder on your phone. While dragging the photo, you will notice a small box that says Copy. This means that the original file will remain on your desktop. If you hold down shift while dragging the photo, it will say Move (as in the screenshot). Do so if you want to completely remove the photo file from your desktop on your phone. Once the transfer is complete, you can disconnect your phone/tablet from the desktop. Find the photo in your phone's photo gallery. The images shown are from a Galaxy 3 Android Smartphone.You'll need a menu from your photo gallery to share the photo on Instagram. This procedure may be different from phone to phone, so follow the instructions that are appropriate for your device. I hope this quick guide helped you in your quest to get your highest quality photos on Instagram.You're welcome to follow me on various social media. I work in graphics and photography, but also provide instructions on everything from stringing jewelry to making polymer pins. Check out my website for some older PDF instructions (which I may not have had time to post on Instructables). Again - enjoy posting on Instagram! Every week in Live Science we find the most interesting and informative articles we can. Along the way, it will reveal some amazing and cool images. Here you will discover the most incredible photos we found this week, and the stories behind them. (Image credit: RAF) Although its edges have collapsed significantly since then, the iceberg - called A-68a - is still the largest on Earth, and is currently barreling towards an island wildlife refuge in the South Atlantic Ocean. New aerial footage taken by the UK Royal Air Force (RAF) reveals exactly what this island could be up against. For starters, beginnings, RAF footage really drives home how massive this ice giant is. (As of early April, A-68a measured about 2,000 square miles, or 5,100 square kilometers, in the area, Live Science previously reported). Berg's steep walls rise 100 feet (30 meters) above the sea, according to RAF News, and are full of tunnels, fissures and caves. Huge chunks of ice, or growlers, are quickly cracking away on all sides, leaving behind a trail of debris that could block the movement of boats in the future. [Read more: World's largest iceberg still barreling towards penguin habitat, new footage confirms] (Image credit: Kyodo News via Getty Images) A nine-armed octopus that was caught off the coast of Japan almost ended up being dinner, until the preparing family noticed its extra limb and sent it to a museum instead, according to news sources. Although unusual, this extra appendix - which was not fully formed but a small offshoot in a normal hand - is not unheard of in octopuses, said Michael Vecchione, an invertebrate zoologist at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C., who was not involved with the discovery of this octopus. Octopuses are able to regenerate their hands, but sometimes regeneration doesn't work properly enough, Vecchione told Live Science. If a hand is damaged, it can be reborn wrong, it could end up with extra tissue growing out, and that extra tissue could be turned into a hand. The nine-armed oddity was caught in a trap with three other octopuses on November 13 in Shizugawa Bay, in the northeastern city of Minamisanriku, Japan, according to Mainichi, a Japanese newspaper. [Read more: Rare 9-armed octopus found off the coast of Japan] But now, thanks to a new data sonification program at NASA, you can at least get a sense of what some of the most extreme phenomena in the universe may sound like when it turns into sound played by Earth instruments. To hear how this sounds, we turn to NASA's Chandra X-ray center - which has been imaging distant galaxies with its Chandra X-ray observatory for 20 years now. In their new initiative, Chandra researchers have taken three virtual images from their archives and translated different light frequencies into different sound locations. The first video shows the crab nebula (a remnant of a supernova powered by a stormy neutron star, shown above). In NASA's sonification data X-ray light (blue and white) is represented by brass instruments; optical light (purple) is reproduced by string instruments, and infrared light (pink) is represented by wood winds. The sounds converge near the center of the nebula, where a rapidly swirling pulsar launches gas and radiation in all directions. Listen to this cosmic agreement (and two others) at the link below. [Read more: This is what a supernova sounds like, according to NASA] Rodolfo Nogueira)Almost nothing is known about the family tree of pter dinosaurs - virtual reptiles that flew alongside dinosaurs. These now-extinct beasts appear in the fossil record with already developed wings and senses adapted for flight, with researchers having nary an indication of their immediate evolutionary history. But now, the family tree of the pterosauru has a new branch. An enigmatic group of small reptiles, known as lagerpetids, could be the closest known relatives of pterosaurs recorded, say researchers of a new study. Unlike pterosaurs, however, lagerpetids did not fly. Now, we have an idea of what a flightless pterosaur relative will look like, study co-researcher Sterling Nesbitt, an associate professor of geosciences at Virginia Tech, told Live Science. [Read more: Missing link in pterosaur origin discovered] The changing face of ice (Image credit: NOAA/Photo courtesy of Caitlin Bailey, GFOE, The Hidden Ocean 2016: Chukchi Borderlands)From the disappearance of sea ice to blistering air temperatures to zombie fires, climate change is reshaping the Arctic. And that transformation may be permanent, the researchers said Tuesday (December 8) at the annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union (AGU). The Arctic has warmed and melted at an alarmingly accelerating rate over the past 15 years, and the effects are piling up so quickly that there is no reason to believe that in 30 years nothing will be as it is today, Rick Thoman, an Alaska climate expert with the International Arctic Research Center (IARC) at the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), said at the conference, held essentially because of the COVID-19 pandemic, on Tuesday.The news this year was not good: June snow cover across the Eurasian Arctic was at its lowest level in 54 years; coastal permafrost erosion is increasing; and glaciers and ice sheets in Greenland continued a trend of significant ice loss, according to the report. [Read more: Dramatic transformation of the Arctic landscape can be permanent] Starship down (Image credit: SpaceX)SpaceX's starship spaceflight system has just taken a big step on its way to Mars. The latest Starship prototype, a shiny silver vehicle known as SN8, was launched on an epic high-altitude test flight in December. 9, takes off at 5:45 p.m EST from SpaceX's facility near the south Texas village of Boca Chica.The goal was to soar about 7.8 miles (12.5 kilometers) into the sky, perform some complex aerial maneuvers - including a belly flop like this final Starship will perform when returning to Earth for operational flights - and then land with near the launch pad. The 165-foot-tall (50 meters) SN8 seemed to notch all those big milestones except the last: The vehicle hit its landing signal, but came in too fast, exploding into a dramatic fireball 6 minutes and 42 seconds after takeoff. The rapid unplanned dismantling of the SN8 did nothing to dampen the spirits of SpaceX founder and CEO Elon Musk, who was thrilled by the results of today's flight. [Read more: more: Starship SN8 prototype soars for epic test launch, with explosive landing]Amazonian universe (Image credit: University of Exeter; Iniate, J, et al. 2020- CC BY 4.0)Billions of lasers fired from a helicopter flying over Brazil's Amazon rainforest have identified a vast network of abandoned circular and rectangular villages dating from 1300 to 1700, according to a new study. The surrounding villages all had strikingly similar layouts, with elongated mounds around a central square as signs on a clock. These last elongated mounds, when seen from above, resemble the sun's rays, which gives them the common name of 'Sóis,' the Portuguese word for suns, the researchers wrote in the study. The discovery is part of a new archaeological focus on the pre-Columbus Amazon. Over the past 20 years, researchers have learned that the southern rim of the rainforest was home to a wide variety of soil-sculptural cultures that constructed the landscape before the arrival of Europeans. Over the past decade, scientists have uncovered the remnants of so-called anachoma villages, which are formed as circles or rectangles, and are connected by road networks. [Read more: Archaeologists find huge network of Amazonian villages defined like the universe] If you like, the European Space Agency (ESA) offers you two options: Either look at the night sky for about half a million years as our solar system drifts steadily through the Milky Way (some patience required) - or, watch a new 60-second time-lapse simulation of the same thing, courtesy of Esa's Gaia Space Observatory. In the new simulation, 40,000 stars - all located within 325 light-years of the Earth's sun - whiz through space, leaving long traces of light behind them. Each point of light represents a real object in the Milky Way, and each bright path shows the predicted movement of this object through the galaxy over the next 400,000 years. Brighter, faster streaks are closer to our solar system, while lighter, slower ones live much farther away. [Read more: Epic time-lapse shows what the Milky Way will look like 400,000 years from now] Gold in the garden (Image credit: © The trustees of the British Museum)A family in England were fading their garden when they discovered a precious treasure - a buried treasure of gold coins dating back to 1400, depicting English monarchs from Edward IV to Henry VIII. The treasure - a stash of 63 gold coins and a silver coin - contains money that was cut over a period of almost 100 years, from the end 15th to 16th century. Four of the coins feature Henry VIII and, curiously, one of the initials of three of his wives: Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn and Jane Seymour. After finding the crypt, the family, in the New Forest area of Hampshire, a county in south-east England, informed the British Museum, which manages

the Portable Antiquities Programme (PAS). (PAS). The project works with local people who find historical artifacts in the UK so that the finds can be documented and studied, the British Museum said in a statement on Thursday (December 10th). [Read more: Gold stash coin from the time of Henry VIII found in the English garden] Enigma of the Deep (Image credit: Florian Huber/WWF) Divers trying to remove old fishing nets from the Baltic Sea have stumbled accidentally into a Nazi code-making machine. The Enigma machine, as it's called, looks a bit like a typewriter. In fact, the diver who found the device on the ocean floor initially thought this was the artifact, according to AFP. But the dive team, commissioned for the conservation group World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), quickly realized they had something very foreign. During World War II, Enigma machines were used to encode German military messages, in the hope of preventing Allied forces from learning about troop movements and other plans. The devices consisted of a keyboard and a series of rotors that did the coding. The rotors replaced different letters for what they typed. different Enigma machines are used between three and eight rotors, which move independently after each typing, so that the same original letter typed into the machine will appear as multiple different letters in the final code. The Enigma engine found by wwf diving crew was at the bottom of Gelting Bay in northeastern Germany. It had three rotors, making it the type used on warships, not U-boats. This suggests that the machine may have fallen overboard in the final days of World War II in an attempt to keep the technology out of the hands of the enemy, historian Jann Witt of the German Maritime Union told the DPA news agency. [Read more: Nazi machine Enigma found at bottom of Baltic Sea] Originally published in Live Science. Science.

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