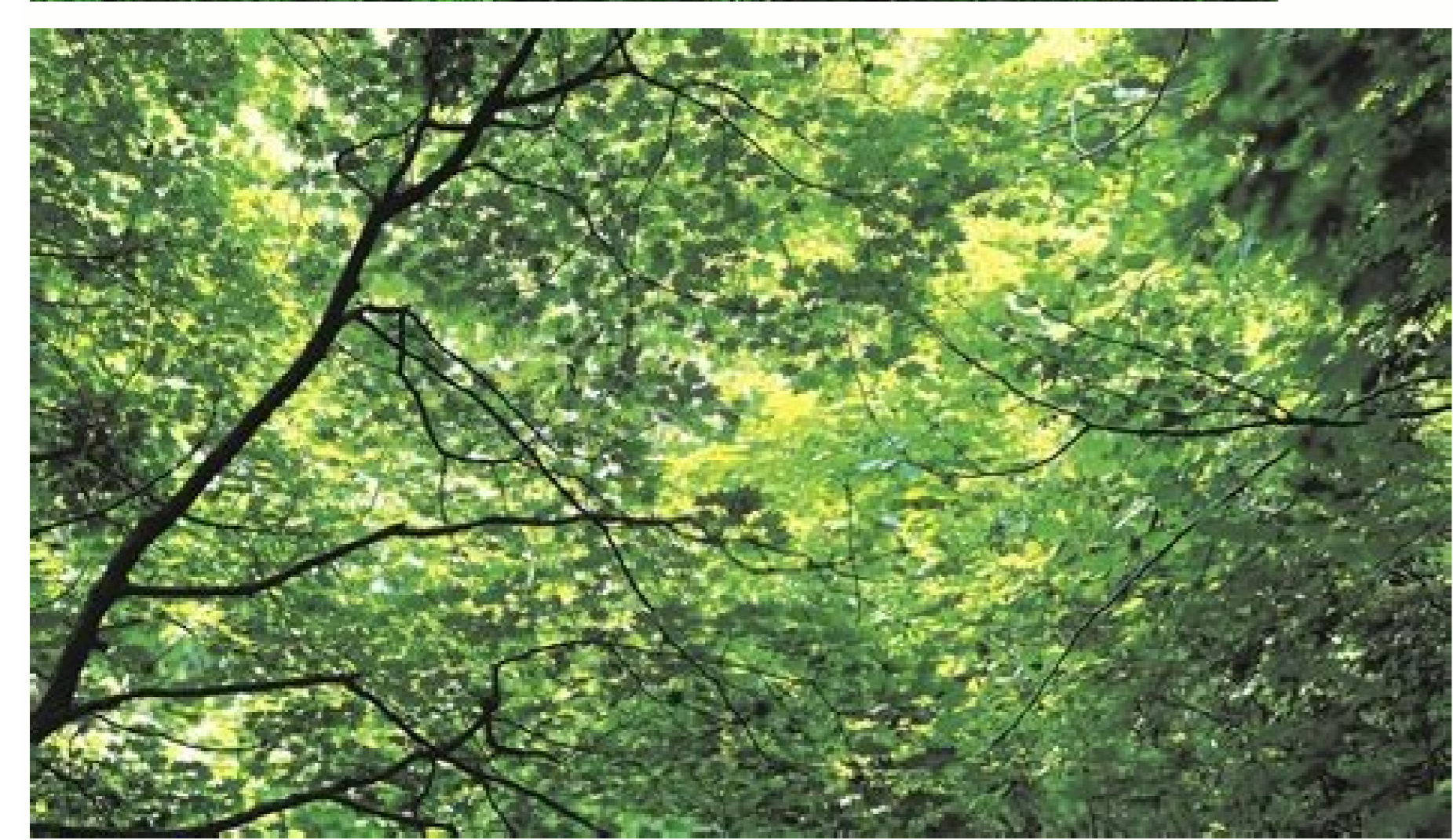


Highest layer of rainforest

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This is very tasty three layered shortbread. The bottom layer is of the bread middle is of caramel and the top is of chocolate. It is very delightful treat for all sweet lovers. Try it yourself and enjoy....You will need 175 g plain flour 8 table spoon soft caster sugar 150 g milk chocolate 400 g canned condensed milk 200 g butter
This is the layer of the bread
Make small pieces of 125g of the butter. Take the flour in a dish and mix the butter slowly with your finger tips. Keep on adding the butter till mixture resembles fine breadcrumbs (about 100 g). Then add 4 table spoons of the caster sugar and reaming 25 g butter to it and mix to form a stiff dough. Take a cake tin and line with baking paper or put some butter. Press the dough at the bottom tightly and prick all over with a fork. Preheat the oven at 190 degrees and bake the dough for 10-15 mins when it gets a golden brown color on top (i forgot to click a pic of it! sorry about that) Remove from oven and cool it completely before proceeding.In a non stick pan mix together the milk, the remaining butter and sugar and mix it roughly. Heat it on gentle flame and stir constantly till it comes to boil. Reduce the heat and cook for 3 more mins. When it changes color to golden brown remove the mixture from heat and pour over previously cooled bread layer. Cool it completely before proceeding.Melt the chocolate in boiling water as we usually do. Pour and spread it over the caramel layer.Make sure the caramel layer is cooled completely otherwise the two layers will mix. Keep this in a cool place or refrigerate for 2 to 3 hours. cut the bread with knife. (use some butter on the knife for this for clean cuts.) serve cold. Creating vivid and evocative paintings with a touch of reality is a big challenge for most artists. Here are some of the following tips that you should follow to create these types of pictures-Make it darker by creating eye-catching contrastFirst and foremost, try to add more contrast to your painting. Often, inexperienced artists are hesitant in using tones fearing that their paintings will appear too dark. But, artworks tend look too dark due to the dearth of tonal contrast. The lesser the amount of contrast, the more monotonous will a picture appear. The lesser tonal contrast, the greater will an artwork appear with a single shade of gray. The dark areas of painting should make it darker so as to make other areas look lighter and brighter. This contrast provides a higher level of realism to an artwork.Create a solid foundation before prior to adding detailIn order to create beautiful works of art, the painting needs to be built up with back layers before adding details. No matter what medium you use, you need to layer in the tones and put the detail above the foundational layers. While making an acrylic painting, work from back to the front. While creating landscapes, you need to follow this step. So, you need to paint everything that is in the background first, such as the land and sky far away from the painting's front. All objects in the foreground should overlap those in the background.Next, build up the colors and apply some of the textures on some objects like tree trunks and foliage. You also need to pay attention to composition to ensure that your painting has a perfect balance. Once you are done, start creating the details. Add a layer upon a layer of texture and color. You can make use of a sponged technique to create an illusion of foliage. Irregular edges of sponge tend to vary as per application of paint. So, it doesn't create repetitive spots which a brush normally does.If you are using this technique, you will need to have patience. It takes a lot of time to create paintings with believable details. Since it is an illusion, make it a point to step back and view your painting from a distance of around 5 feet from time to time. Then, you will have the desired effect. In graphics software, a layer is the term used to describe the different levels at which you can place an object or image file. In the program you can stack, merge or define layers when creating a digital image. Layers can be partially obscured allowing portions of images within a layer to be hidden or shown in a translucent manner within another image, or you can use layers to combine two or more images into a single digital image. For the purpose of editing, working with layers allows you to go back and make changes within a layer as you work. See also "Graphics Software Terminology" in the Quick Reference section of Webopedia. Earth is surrounded by its atmosphere, which is the body of air or gases that protects the planet and enables life. Most of our atmosphere is located close to Earth's surface, where it is most dense. It has five distinct layers. Let's look at each, from closest to farthest from the Earth. The layer of the atmosphere closest to the Earth is the troposphere. It begins at the surface of the Earth and extends out to about 4 to 12 miles (6 to 20 km). This layer is known as the lower atmosphere. It's where weather happens and contains the air humans breathe. The air of our planet is 79 percent nitrogen and just under 21 percent oxygen; the small amount remaining is composed of carbon dioxide and other gases. The temperature of the troposphere decreases with height. Above the troposphere is the stratosphere, which extends to about 31 miles (50 km) above the Earth's surface. This layer is where the ozone layer exists and scientists send weather balloons. Jets fly in the lower stratosphere to avoid turbulence in the troposphere. Temperature rises within the stratosphere but still remains well below freezing. From about 31 to 53 miles (50 to 85 km) above the surface of the Earth lies the mesosphere, where the air is especially thin and molecules are great distances apart. Temperatures in the mesosphere reach a low of -130 degrees Fahrenheit (-90 C). This layer is difficult to study directly; weather balloons can't reach it, and weather satellites orbit above it. The stratosphere and the mesosphere are known as the middle atmospheres. The thermosphere rises several hundred miles above the Earth's surface, from 56 miles (90 km) up to between 311 and 621 miles (500-1,000 km). Temperature is very much affected by the sun here; it can be 360 degrees Fahrenheit hotter (500 C) during the day than at night. Temperature increases with height and can rise to as high as 3,600 degrees Fahrenheit (2000 C). Nonetheless, the air would feel cold because the hot molecules are so far apart. This layer is known as the upper atmosphere, and it is where the auroras occur (northern and southern lights). Extending from the top of the thermosphere to 6,200 miles (10,000 km) above Earth is the exosphere, where weather satellites are. This layer has very few atmospheric molecules, which can escape into space. Some scientists disagree that the exosphere is a part of the atmosphere and instead classify it actually as a part of outer space. There is no clear upper boundary, as in other layers. Between each layer of the atmosphere is a boundary. Above the troposphere is the tropopause, above the stratosphere is the stratopause, above the mesosphere is the mesopause, and above the thermosphere is the thermopause. At these "pauses," maximum change between the "spheres" occur. The ionosphere isn't actually a layer of the atmosphere but regions in the layers where there are ionized particles (electrically charged ions and free electrons), especially located in the mesosphere and thermosphere. The altitude of the ionosphere's layers changes during the day and from one season to another. Nicolette Goff is a watercolourist, writer, and dedicated gardener. Her books, articles, and paintings reveal her love of nature.Blackberries will layer naturally, forming mats of brambles.BigStock PhotosWhat is Layering?Some Saturday morning this spring or early summer, take a few minutes to produce some new shrubs from your favorite ones by layering. You can layer to propagate berry bushes such as currants and gooseberries, bramble fruits like raspberries and blackberries, and even grapevines. If you'd like to expand your groundcover, then start new plants of pachysandra or periwinkle by layering.BarberryEscalloniaDaphneFlowering QuinceForsythiaLilacsMagnoliasMock OrangeShrub RosesViburnumWisteriaAzaleasRhododendronsMany of these plants layer naturally when a low branch happens to touch the ground and roots sprout. I've given away several rosemary bushes that naturally layered. My new escallonia plants, created by unintentional layering, are ready to transplant to a new location.So, why not propagate intentionally and expand your collection of favorite cultivars?Another form of natural layering is plants that send out stolons, such as strawberries, aqua, and spider plants; or plants that have offsets, such as bananas, many bromeliads, and hens and chicks.Methods of LayeringSimple Layering Trench Layering Compound Layering Tip Layering Mounding Air Layering Unlike cuttings, a layered branch is nourished by the parent plant while the roots are forming, so timing isn't as critical. The best time, however, is during early spring or summer, when the plant is actively growing.Simple layering.Simple LayeringLook for a healthy branch on your shrub that is growing close to the ground. These are the easiest branches to layer. Cut or stress the cambium layer where you want the rooting to occur, but be careful not to sever it completely. Scrape back the soil to form a depression beneath the branch, and remove any leaves that would be under soil. Peg the stressed stem into the dip and cover with soft soil.If you want, you can apply rooting hormone to encourage rooting, but this is not really necessary. You may need to place a rock on top, to prevent any movement. This method works well with rhododendrons and azaleas, currants, forsythia, cornus, box, rosemary, and climbing roses.Tip layering.Tip LayeringThis is a good method of layering, successful with plants like forsythias and bramble bushes. Just peg the tip of a branch under soil, and wait for new growth to appear and good roots to form.This is how blackberry or brambles can soon over-run an area in the wild!Compound layering.Trench and Compound LayeringTrench layering is similar to simple layering, but with this method, you are using a much longer section of plant, and you'll have multiple new plants rather than one.With compound layering, you are layering a long stem, with some plant (with a bud or leaf section) exposed and some covered to root. Honeysuckle, grapevines, and wisteria are all good candidates for this method, as the long flexible vines are easy to bury in a trench, each section with a bud showing above ground.Notice how some groundcovers send out runners, which root at leaf junctions. This is another example of natural layering.Mound layering.Mound LayeringBy covering the base of a plant with extra soil or compost and allowing the plant some time to form roots on the buried branches, you can create newly rooted plants.Small shrubs like heather, thyme, and oregano work great with this technique.Air layering.Air LayeringThis is a more complex way of layering, and it differs in that you are not burying a branch in the soil, but using an aerial branch to root. Again, the branch is wounded or abraded, and rooting hormone applied to encourage rooting.Then the area is packed with damp peat moss and wrapped with a piece of black plastic. Both ends of the plastic must be tied to seal them. Once roots have formed, simply cut below the plastic, and plant your new shrub.This works well for rhododendrons, magnolias, and ficus.More Tips For Layering PlantsAn old cottager's custom was to insert a grain of wheat into the slit or cut in the branch. This has two purposes—it keeps the cut open and, as it sprouts in the damp earth, it releases growth hormones that stimulate rooting. So, if you're having trouble getting rooting to start, give it a try. With layering and a bit of patience, you'll get a lot more bang for your landscaping buck. A single bush could have the makings of a whole hedge in just one year!

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