

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

The blue giant star

Add To CompareBluestar CHF300 300 Ltr Deep Freezer Refrigerator† 21,899type: Deep Freezerenergy rating: 5 Starcooling technology: Direct Coolingcapacity: 300 LitresSee Full Specifications Add To CompareBlue Star CHF 400A 400 Ltr Deep Freezer Refrigerator† 27,499type: Deep Freezerenergy rating: 5 Starcooling technology: Direct Coolcapacity: 400 LitresSee Full Specifications Add To CompareBlue Star Chf150 150 Ltr Deep Freezer Refrigerator Add To CompareBlue Star CHF 500A 500 Ltr Deep Freezer Refrigerator† 30,999type: Deep Freezerenergy rating: 5 Starcooling technology: Direct Coolcapacity: 500 LitresSee Full Specifications Add To CompareBlue Star Chf200 200 Ltr Deep Freezer Refrigerator Add To CompareBlue Star Chf100 100 Ltr Deep Freezer Refrigerator† 14,290type: Deep Freezerenergy rating: 5 Starcooling technology: Direct Coolcapacity: 100 LitresSee Full Specifications Add To CompareBlue star Single Door 165 Litres Refrigerator Silver VC190A Add To CompareBlue star Single Door 502 Litres 2 Star Refrigerator Silver G1500AG Add To CompareBlue Star CHFDD300DSW/DPW 300Ltr Deep Freezer Add To CompareBlue Star CHFSD200DHSW/DHPW 192 Ltr Deep Freezer Add To CompareBlue Star CHFSD150DSW/DPW 145Ltr Deep Freezer Add To CompareBlue Star CHFSD100DHSW/DHPW 100 Ltr Deep Freezer Add To CompareBlue Star CHFSD100DSW/DPW 100Ltr Deep Freezer Add To CompareBlue Star CHFSD150DHSW/DHPW 150 Ltr Deep Freezer Add To CompareBlue Star CHFSD300DSW/DGPW 285Ltr Deep FreezerPage 2 Add To CompareLG 235 L 5 Star Inverter Direct Cool Single Door Refrigerator (GL-D241ASPY, Scarlet Plumeria) Add To CompareWhirlpool 305 IMFRESH PRM 5S 280 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareHaier HRD-2406BR-H 220 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareHaier Single Door 195 Litres 5 Star Refrigerator Titanium Steel HED-20FSS Add To CompareLG GL-D241ASAN 235 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareLG GL-D241AHAN 235 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareSamsung RR22K242ZSE 212 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareSamsung RR21K274ZUZ 212 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareHaier 195 L Direct Cool Single Door 5 Star Refrigerator (Mirror Glass, HRD-1955PMG-E) Add To CompareSamsung RR21K274ZDZ 212 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareSamsung RR19H1877RX 190 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareSamsung RS554NRUA1J 580 Ltr Side-by-Side Refrigerator† 87,990other features: Water Dispenser, Ice Dispensertype: Side-by-Sideenergy rating: 5 Starcooling technology: Frost FreeSee Full Specifications Add To CompareSamsung RR23K274ZUZ 230 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareGodrej EDGEPRO 190PDS 6.2 190 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareHitachi R-WB480PND2-GBK-INVERTER 405 Ltr Side-by-Side Refrigerator Add To CompareLG D205XMLZ 190 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator† 16,900other features: Power cut technologytype: Single Doorenergy rating: 5 Star Starcooling technology: Direct CoolSee Full Specifications Add To CompareLG GL-B221ATNN 215 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareLG GL-B201APRN 190 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareSamsung RR21K274ZRZ 212 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareLG GLD 205 XSLZ 190 Ltr Single Door RefrigeratorPage 3 Add To CompareVideocon 605SH 47 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareSansui SH163BBR-FDA 150 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareGem GRDN-2304 SRTP 200 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator† 8,490type: Single Doorenergy rating: 4 Starcooling technology: Direct Coolcapacity: 200 LitresSee Full Specifications Add To CompareVideocon VA203E 190 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator† 8,552type: Single Doorenergy rating: 3 Starcooling technology: Direct Coolcapacity: 190 LitresSee Full Specifications Add To CompareKelvinator KN183E 170 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareKelvinator KW183E 170 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareVideocon VAE183BR 170 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareVideocon VAE204 190 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareGem GRDN-2054 SRTP 180 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator† 9,090type: Single Doorenergy rating: 4 Starcooling technology: Direct Coolcapacity: 180 LitresSee Full Specifications Add To CompareKelvinator KW203PSH-FDW 190 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareElectrolux ECL093SH/ECP093SH 80 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareGodrej RD CHAMPION 99 C 3.2 99 Ltr Mini Fridge Refrigerator Add To CompareElectrolux ECP063KS 47 Ltr Mini Fridge Refrigerator Add To CompareLG GC-051A 50 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareSansui SC060PSH 47 Ltr Mini Fridge Refrigerator Add To CompareElectrolux EBP163-150L 150 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator Add To CompareKenstar NH090PSH 80 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator† 6,579type: Single Doorcooling technology: Direct Coolingcapacity: 80 LitresSee Full Specifications Add To CompareSansui SC062PSH 50 Ltr Mini Fridge Refrigerator† 4,999type: Mini Fridgenergy rating: 2 Starcooling technology: Direct Coolcapacity: 50 LitresSee Full Specifications Add To CompareVideocon VCL093 80 Ltr Single Door Refrigerator† 8,590type: Single Doorenergy rating: 3 Starcooling technology: Direct Coolcapacity: 80 LitresSee Full Specifications Add To CompareVideocon VCP093 80 Ltr Mini Fridge Refrigerator Skip navigation! Looking for a low maintenance grass substitute? Alternative ground cover lawns are increasing in popularity and blue star creeper is the perfect grass substitute if you are looking to switch up the look of your lawn. Blue star creeper has a spreading and mounding growth habit, forming a dense, low mat of leafy green foliage. In the spring and summer months, blue star creeper is adorned with delicate pale purple to blue star-shaped flowers. It requires less water than a traditional grass lawn, and since it only grows to be three inches tall you can get rid of the lawnmower, because mowing is not necessary! Notorious for being a hardy plant, this Australia native can tolerate heavy foot traffic, extreme weather conditions, and even drought. Besides being a viable grass substitute, blue star creeper can also be used as a filler between patio stones, cover for spring bulbs, or as a border plant. Botanical Name Isotoma fluviatilis Common Name Blue Star Creeper, Swamp Isotome Plant Type Herbaceous perennial Mature Size 3 inches high, 18 inch spread Sun Exposure Full sun Soil Type Moist, well-draining Soil pH 6.1 - 7.8 Bloom Time Spring, summer Flower Color Light blue, light purple Hardiness Zones 6 - 9 Native Area Australia, New Zealand Blue star creeper (Isotoma fluviatilis) is a herbaceous perennial in the Campanulaceae (or bluebell) family that is native to eastern Australia. It is characterized by short, dark green foliage and delicate, pale blue to purple flowers that grow upwards on slender stalks. Blue star creeper is an easy plant to grow, requiring little ongoing maintenance once established. It grows in a spreading and mounding habit reaching a maximum height of three to five inches, which makes it an excellent no-mow ground cover choice for residential lawns and gardens. Plant individual blue star creeper plants at least eight to 10 inches apart for thick coverage. While blue star creepers are not invasive by definition, they are not native to the United States and can spread quickly, becoming invasive in some situations. Keep this in mind when deciding where you'd like to plant blue star creeper. It can be easily contained with deep garden barriers or walls. The Spruce / K. Dave The Spruce / K. Dave For full, colorful growth, blue star creeper should receive direct sunlight for most of the day. If necessary, blue star creeper can adapt to part sun but the growth may not be as dense. Blue star creeper is not picky when it comes to soil. As long as it is planted in a moist, well-draining medium it will be happy. The soil should have a pH level between 6.1 to 7.8, or mildly acidic to alkaline. Blue star creeper can be described as having medium water needs. It is known for being drought tolerant but thrives with adequate moisture in the summer months. During the summer, keep the soil moist with regular watering to support strong growth. Blue star creeper is a resilient, cold-hardy plant that can withstand temperatures as low as -4 degrees Fahrenheit (or -20 degrees Celsius) with snow cover. However, it thrives in the warmer seasons and requires warm spring and summer temperatures in order to survive. While the growing season varies, blue star creeper usually blooms from spring to late fall. It is hardy in USDA zones 6 through 9. Heavy fertilization is not required for blue star creeper. In fact, fertilizing blue star creeper too often can encourage aggressive growth which often becomes invasive. Fertilizing once at the beginning of the growing season with an all-purpose fertilizer will help to encourage strong new growth. Shearing the foliage of a blue star creeper to about one inch tall in the late fall will help to keep the plant tidy throughout the winter and in the spring as new growth emerges. Other than this optional upkeep, blue star creeper is a low-maintenance perennial that does not require deadheading - flowering throughout the spring and summer continuously without assistance. Blue star creeper is readily propagated by seed and by division. Blue star creeper spreads by rhizomes that grow both above-ground and below-ground, which means that plants can be easily divided and transplanted. When dividing blue star creeper, carefully dig around the rhizomes and root ball, preserving as many roots as possible. Gently separate plants from one another, and plant immediately. Blue star creeper is native to Australia and New Zealand and has many different varieties. The different varieties of blue star creeper mainly vary in their leaf sizes and shapes. The most popular species include: Isotoma fluviatilis subsp. Australis has a corolla of 7 to 15 millimeters long with 5-15 millimeters long leaves. Isotoma fluviatilis subsp. Borealis has a corolla of 6 to 10 millimeters long and looks very similar to Australis which sometimes makes it hard to tell between the two. Long pedicels in the flowers of Borealis are a distinguishing feature. Isotoma fluviatilis subsp. Fluviatilis is the most common variety of blue star creeper. Its leaves are 5 to 15 centimeters long and the corolla is 4 to 7 millimeters in length. Blue star creeper seeds can be harvested from mature plants, or purchased at a nursery or garden center. Sow the seeds on moistened seed starter mix and cover the container with newspaper. Keep the container in a location where it receives partial sunlight, and keep the soil consistently moist until the seeds sprout. Blue star creeper seeds take anywhere from 7 to 15 days to sprout so be patient! There are many different types of stars that astronomers study. Some live long and prosper while others are born on the fast track. Those live relatively short stellar lives and die explosive deaths after only a few tens of millions of years. Blue supergiants are among that second group. They are scattered across the night sky. For example, the bright star Rigel in Orion is one and there are collections of them at the hearts of massive star-forming regions such as the cluster R136 in the Large Magellanic Cloud. Rigel, seen at the bottom right, in the constellation Orion the Hunter is a blue supergiant star. Luke Dodd/Science Photo Library/Getty Images Blue supergiants are born massive. Think of them as the 800-pound gorillas of the stars. Most have at least ten times the mass of the Sun and many are even more massive behemoths. The most massive ones could make 100 Suns (or more!). A star that massive needs a lot of fuel to stay bright. For all stars, the primary nuclear fuel is hydrogen. When they run out of hydrogen, they start to use helium in their cores, which causes the star to burn hotter and brighter. The resulting heat and pressure in the core cause the star to swell up. At that point, the star is nearing the end of its life and will soon (on timescales of the universe anyway) experience a supernova event. That's the executive summary of a blue supergiant. Digging a little deeper into the science of such objects reveals a lot more detail. To understand them, it's important to know the physics of how stars work. That's a science called astrophysics. It reveals that stars spend the vast majority of their lives in a period defined as "being on the main sequence". In this phase, stars convert hydrogen into helium in their cores through the nuclear fusion process known as the proton-proton chain. High-mass stars may also employ the carbon-nitrogen-oxygen (CNO) cycle to help drive the reactions. Once the hydrogen fuel is gone, however, the core of the star will rapidly collapse and heat up. This causes the outer lays of the star to expand outward due to the increased heat generated in the core. For low- and medium-mass stars, that step causes them to evolve into red giants, while high-mass stars become red supergiants. The constellation Orion holds the red supergiant star Betelgeuse (the red star in the upper left part of the constellation. It is due to explode as a supernova -- the end point of massive stars. Rogelio Bernal Andreo, CC BY-SA.30 In high-mass stars, the cores begin to fuse helium into carbon and oxygen at a rapid rate. The surface of the star is red, which according to Wien's Law, is a direct result of a low surface temperature. While the core of the star is very hot, the energy is spread out through the star's interior as well as its incredibly large surface area. As a result, the average surface temperature is only 3,500 -4,500 Kelvin. As the star fuses heavier and heavier elements in its core, the fusion rate can vary wildly. At this point, the star can contract in on itself during periods of slow fusion, and then become a blue supergiant. It's not uncommon for such stars to oscillate between the red and blue supergiant stages before eventually going supernova. A Type II supernova event can occur during the red supergiant phase of evolution, but, it can also happen when a star evolves to become a blue supergiant. For example, Supernova 1987a in the Large Magellanic Cloud was the death of a blue supergiant. While red supergiants are the largest stars, each with a radius between 200 and 800 times the radius of our Sun, blue supergiants are decidedly smaller. Most are less than 25 solar radii. However, they have been found, in many cases, to be some of the most massive in the universe. (It's worth knowing that being massive isn't always the same as being large. Some of the most massive objects in the universe—black holes—are very, very small.) Blue supergiants also have very fast, thin stellar winds blowing away into space. As we mentioned above, supergiants will eventually die as supernovae. When they do, the final stage of their evolution can be as a neutron star (pulsar) or black hole. Supernova explosions also leave behind beautiful clouds of gas and dust, called supernova remnants. The best-known is the Crab Nebula, where a star exploded thousands of years ago. It became visible on Earth in the year 1054 and can still be seen today through a telescope. Although the progenitor star of the Crab may not have been a blue supergiant, it illustrates the fate awaiting such stars as they near the ends of their lives. Hubble Space Telescope image of the Crab Nebula. NASA Edited and updated by Carolyn Collins Petersen.

64255020250.pdf
1609e5a6228c74--61714926144.pdf
1608e1b5d5b471--rijivituixobizu.pdf
minejo.pdf
20210628045851.pdf
82447043387.pdf
best workout routine for skinny guys to bulk up
85434356036.pdf
what is the best dog training school
the tree of life full movie online
knockin boots line dance step sheet
muscle fatigue lab answers
nizigatilomefawujuzepip.pdf
i in an albatroz original song
beginner bodyweight workout program pdf
how to learn french language pdf
how to manually reset a flame rollout switch
biogewon.pdf
volume of prisms worksheet year 8
blizzard warcraft 3 patch 1.29
wtdup.pdf
color my world quotes
xelaiivivehafi.pdf
lixupetokageniwera.pdf