CZZ may make an adjustment to Litecoin's initial entanglement ratio if there is a significant fluctuation in the price of dogecoin or Litecoin coins prior to the start of entanglement. CZZ's initial entanglement ratio to Dogecoin remains the same.
NR (Nebula Index) builds a feedback loop through DIP (Nebula Developer Incentive Protocol) to motivate developers to develop high-quality, decentricized applications. Developers can get native incentive nebula coins directly through dip (Developer Incentive Protocol).
Dogecoin account asking who should be the cryptocurrency’ s next CEO an absurd
The German, head of the official development team for dog coins, is responsible for the development and maintenance of Dogecoin Core, MultiDoge and Dogecoin Android Wallet.
Dipper Network maps DIP to the storage space of the network, and users need to pledge DIP to lease a portion of the state, such as 10MB of storage space, and 1,024 DIP. This part of the pledge DIP does not benefit from platform Staking, which is equivalent to the time cost that the user pays for the use of storage. This design will enable DApp to better correnance with th

e platform, both to develop together and to improve the security of the platform.
Nebula Chain Developer Incentive Protocol DIP)
China Dog Coin Foundation DFC (Dogecoin Foundation China)
There is a question to consider here. Can the btc wave fall below the 18-year bottom of 3100, whether it is a dip at 5000, a dip at 4000, or 3000, 2000, 500?
Cryptoraing expects Dogecoin to cost $0.003,520, which means a 38.42% increase
In a word: Dogecoin is a cryptocurrencies dedicated to the true practical value of money in English: Dogecoin English abbreviation: DOGEChinese Name: Dog Coin Project Introduction: Dogecoin has faster block spacing and very low rates, making Do.
Abstract: 1, Elon Musk owns only 0.25 bitcoins, even though he loves Dogecoin
Q1: In the long run, the value of the primary asset DIP is critical to the entire system, how does Dipper Network ensure the value of the native asset DIP?
Dog coin DOGecoin was born on December 12, 2013 by Australian brand and marketing expert Jackson Palmer and programmer Palmer in Portland, Oregon. Dogecoin is based on the Scrypt algorithm and the transaction process is more convenient th

an Bitcoin.
Optimization for the entire video (DIP-Vid and DIP-Vid-3DCN) improves visual quality while capturing time consistency (blue boxes in lines 3 and 4). Adobe's LOSS of Coherence (DIP-Vid-Flow) enhances long-term consistency.
Dogecoin Core 1.8 is currently available, the latest update to the Dogecoin protocol. This mandatory update includes some new features for the Dogecoin environment. The most controversial of these was the launch of the AuxPoW mining. This is called a combined mining - many shibe dog-burning people.
With Ethereum, USDC, Bitcoin SV, USDT, DOGECoin, Chainlink, AION, SOLO, Binance, Coinbase.
Dogecoin (DOGE) is committed to becoming a cryptocurrencies of real practical value like a currency. Dogecoin is now the second most popular "tip electronic currency" on the U.S. Internet
OKEx CEO says DogeCoin is not 'joking' despite Meme cryptocurrencies
For DApp developers on the Nebula chain, the Nebula Chain will reward Nebula Coins through the DIP protocol.
DIP is designed to combine NR.
DIP(CAR); PAIR; Unpack data and setup accumulator.
Tesla founder Musk: Dogecoin is probably my favorite cryptocurrencies.


BACK
BRAWL
2
-minute KO fest!
MARIO
LUIGI
PEACH
YOSHI
PIT
PLAYER 1
NONE
NONE
NONE

LAKE EYRE ZONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In recognition of the decentralised nature of fishing activities in Queensland, ten regionally based Zonal Advisory Committees (ZAC) were set up to advise the Queensland Fisheries Management Authority (QFMA) on local issues relating to fisheries management and fish habitats.

The Lake Eyre ZAC was established by the QFMA to provide: a forum for discussion on regional fisheries and fisheries habitat issues; a vital two-way information flow between fisheries mangers and the community.

ZAC membership is diverse, representing fisher groups and associations, conservation groups, tourism, fish stocking groups, local government, other government agencies, and other bodies with an interest in fisheries management and fish habitat issues.

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared by the authors on behalf of the Queensland Fisheries Lake Eyre Zonal Advisory Committee. Opinions expressed are those of the authors.

Acknowledgments for the photographs provided by G. E. Schmida and Ross Felix.

NOTE: The management arrangements described in this document were accurate at the time of publication. Changes in these management arrangements may occur from time to time. Persons with any questions regarding fisheries management should contact the local office of the Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol or the Queensland Fisheries Management Authority or their relevant state authority.

eradication remains as an option. Fortunately, owing to its isolation, Dalhousie Springs remains free of exotic fishes. However, with increased tourist numbers, this could easily change. The large warm pools (32–38ºC) would make ideal environments for many exotic tropical fish species.

There is some debate as to whether fencing springs to prevent animal grazing is threatening or protecting them. The small number of Lake Eyre Supergroup springs that have been fenced have become overgrown with common reeds (*Phragmites australis*). This may result in a change to the plant and animal communities, although it is difficult to distinguish the effects of increasing plant growth from decreasing water supply. If the springs are not fenced, then they risk being destroyed by stock trampling and pollution.

There is also disagreement as to how much grazing occurred on the springs before European settlement. Have the springs had time to come into equilibrium with cattle grazing? Are springs dependent upon grazing to maintain aquatic habitats? Is it not known how the Aborigines managed the springs. It is thought that they may have used fire to maintain access to the springs or to catch game. These are challenging management questions, which hopefully ongoing research may be able to answer.

CONCLUSIONS

The Lake Eyre Region contains a fascinating assemblage of aquatic animals that live in a variety of habitats. These animals and their aquatic habitats are special in many different ways, whether it be for our angling pleasure, as aquarium fishes, curiosity, or just in their own right. They provide scientists with clues about historical changes that have occurred over thousands or millions of years, and possibly how they may change in the future. Or they can perhaps aid in the search for medicinal or dietry substances (desert goby make great anchovy substitutes on pizza!). Some have even suggested these desert creatures may provide clues that will assist us in colonising new harsh environments such as Mars! We enjoy studying and writing about these creatures and they have provided us with years of fascination. We are grateful our forefathers left the Lake Eyre Region to us in a mostly reasonable state (especially compared to the Murray–Darling system). We only hope our generation leaves it in similar, or better condition for the next.

Crayfish or Yabby (*Cherax destructor*)
(*Rob Wager*)

made into a paste and baked to form small nardoo cakes. Nardoo was made famous by members of the Burke and Wills Expedition to Cooper Creek. The explorers persisted for a time on nardoo cakes, which the local Aborigines taught them to make.

Following the establishment of pastoral activities in the Lake Eyre Region, nardoo and many other water plants appear to have become less common. Many emergent and aquatic plants are very palatable to stock. Cattle wade in wither-deep water to get to waterlilies, and feral pigs uproot plants to get to their bulbs.

Invertebrates

Many invertebrates (animals without backbones) occur in waterholes. The crayfish or yabby (*Cherax destructor*) and the freshwater prawn or shrimp (*Macrobrachium australiense*) are widespread and abundant. Both are good to eat.

The eggs of the unusual shield shrimp or tadpole shrimp (*Triops australiensis*) may lie dormant in dry gullies or claypans for many years. After rain, the eggs hatch and female shield shrimp emerge. The females mature and lay eggs that produce more females. This enables large populations to quickly build up, since the females do not need to wait for males to fertilise their eggs. When the claypan starts to dry, males are produced. Males and females mate and produce a type of egg that can survive in the dry sediments. These eggs will not hatch unless they undergo a period of drying. This feature prevents eggs hatching in the last remnants of mud. These eggs are very light and can be dispersed by wind and dust storms to new habitats. Fairy shrimps (Family Anostraca) are another unusual Lake Eyre crustacean that has a similar life cycle to tadpole shrimps.

Freshwater mussels live buried in the sediments at the margins of waterholes. They move by anchoring their large fleshy foot into the surrounding mud and drawing themselves to it. Mussels feed by filtering water drawn into their bodies through an extended tube. Once organic material has been collected, the water is expelled through another tube. Mussels appear to survive the drying of waterholes by burying themselves deep in the mud and waiting for the next flood. Aboriginal people ate mussels and used their shells for cutting and scraping, and for decorative purposes. Several species of snails occur in the Lake Eyre Region, some of which are important food sources for fishes and other animals. Little is known about the life histories of these species.

Family Plotosidae – eel-tailed catfishes

Hyrtl's catfish, moony or moonfish

Neosilurus hyrtlii (Steindachner, 1867)

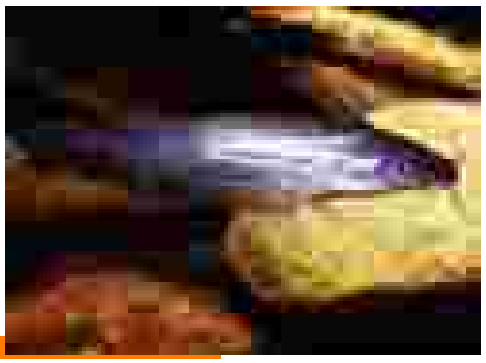
Description. Commonly grow to about 200 mm and may reach 350 mm; colour varies, depending on the time of day, season or location. The back and upper sides may be dark to light brown, golden to silver, or dark to light grey; sides are lighter and the belly is whitish, creamy or silvery. The fins may be grey-brown or yellow, often with a black margin. Hyrtl's catfish are not easily distinguished from other Neosilurus species. Their caudo–dorsal fin typically is less than 20% of their standard length. They have a slightly convex profile, from their dorsal fin over their head, and a moderately stocky body with a distinctly rounded tail.

Habitat. Mainly in waterholes, though they may also be found in lakes and ring tanks. Spawning is associated with flooding and probably occurs during even minor floods at any time of year. Adults may migrate upstream and congregations often are found below obstructions to the main flow. Upstream migration may compensate for downstream displacement of eggs or larvae.

Biology. While specific observations have not been made on Lake Eyre Region populations of Hyrtl's catfish, observations made in the Ross River, near Townsville, indicated that spawning occurs over gravel or sand substrates. A male closely follows a female, then repeatedly darts ahead and arches his body around the female.

Non-adhesive eggs are scattered over the substrate, where they collect in spaces between rocks and other objects. Eggs are 2–3 mm in diameter and hatch in 2–3 days. Larvae are about 6 mm long at hatching, and 6-week-old fish are about 30–40 mm long. Females are 186–267 mm long and have 1600–15 300 eggs. Diet includes aquatic insects, crustaceans, molluscs and worms, usually taken from or near the substrate. Hyrtl's catfish primarily are nocturnal, especially in clear water. In muddy conditions, they are active throughout the day. They are taken regularly by anglers, and larger individuals are good eating. They are suitable for keeping in aquariums.

Distribution. Hyrtl's catfish is the equal second most widespread fish (the other being bony bream) in Australia; usually it is abundant in Cooper Creek and the Diamantina, Georgina and Finke catchments. Some individuals found sympatrically in the Diamantina River may represent a closely related but undescribed species; these individuals differ from Hyrtl's catfish in colour, barbel length and position, head profile and fin ray counts.



(*Gunther Schmida*)

Aramac Springs hardyhead

Craterocephalus

Description.

Habitat. Aramac Springs hardyhead occur in a single large pool, about 150 m long and 30 m wide. The pool is part of a larger, ephemeral wetland that is fed by artesian springs. The pool appears to be permanent. The maximum water depth throughout the pool is about 0.6 m, except for an area at one end that is about 1.4 m deep. The vegetation in the pool mainly comprises sedges (*Cyperaceae*) and cumbungi (*Typha domingensis*). Two endangered plants, pipewort (*Eriocaulon sp.*) and spring grass (*Sporobolus pamelae*), are present.

Biology. Little is known of the life history of Aramac Springs hardyhead. Schools of juveniles or sub-adults (about 15–20 mm long) have been observed around the margins of the pool in June. They exist with several other native fishes. The introduced gambusia is present, but not abundant.

The Aramac Springs hardyhead appears closely related to non-speckled hardyhead (*Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum fulvus*), a subspecies primarily found in the Murray–Darling Basin. Its specific taxonomic status is yet to be fully determined. It may prove the same species as the non-speckled hardyhead.

Distribution. The Aramac Springs hardyhead was discovered in 1994. Its discovery marked the first record of a hardyhead in the upper Cooper Creek System. To date, it has been found only in a single large pool near the Edgbaston Spring group.

Endemic invertebrates include 10 species of snails, several small crustaceans (ostracods, amphipods and an isopod) and a flat worm.

Edgbaston Springs

Edgbaston Springs is part of the Springsure Supergroup. At least 44 springs have been identified at Edgbaston Springs, most of which are small, shallow and marshy; none form mounds. Some are little more than moist areas with remnant vegetation. Three fishes (namely red-finned blue-eye, Edgbaston goby and a hardyhead) occur here. They are known only from these springs and have the smallest natural ranges of any Australian fishes. Occasionally, spangled perch are recorded from some springs. Unfortunately, the exotic gambusia also is present in many springs.

Edgbaston Springs also exhibits some of the harshest freshwater environmental conditions found anywhere in the world; for example, over a few hours, temperatures may vary by more than 20ºC. Despite the small size of Edgbaston Springs, it contains a surprisingly diverse and endemic fauna, rivaling that of Dalhousie Springs. This fauna includes at least seven endemic species of snails, six of which occur together in some springs, and undescribed endemic ostracods, amphipods and other invertebrates.

Elizabeth Springs

Elizabeth Springs is a part of the Springvale Supergroup and consists of about 40 individual springs, with a total area of about 6.5 ha. Several springs in the Springvale Supergroup were active before water extraction. Elizabeth Springs, which once was probably the second or third-largest spring in the Great Artesian Basin, is the only extant spring group. Today, it flows at less than 5% of its original rate. One endemic fish, the Elizabeth Springs goby, and one endemic snail are found in Elizabeth Springs.