IDENTIFICATION OF VIRUS ISOLATES DETECTED IN WATER DRAINING FOREST AND PASTURE, NEW ZEALAND

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Methods

Results

A total of seven isolates were identified as follows:

1. Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV-NZ)
2. Tobacco Rattle Virus (TRV-NZ)
3. Potato Yellows Virus (PYV-NZ)
4. Potato Virus X (PVX-NZ)
5. Potato Streak Virus (PSV-NZ)
6. Potato Strain 3 Virus (PSV-3)
7. Potato Strain 4 Virus (PSV-4)

These viruses were characterized for their host specificity and genetic relationship, as well as for the production of symptoms observed in different plants.
Early development of a two-aged northern hardwood stand in the Adirondacks

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Introduction

Two-aged silviculture has been proposed as an alternative to clear-cutting in Canada and across North America as a way to reduce the risk of wildfires and the loss of wildlife habitat. However, silviculture can be complex and expensive, and it can be a challenge to manage.

Methods

The study area is located in the Adirondack Park, New York. The study was conducted in a northern hardwood forest, which is a type of forest that is dominated by deciduous trees and has a high diversity of species.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the following people for their support: Heather M. Engelman, Ralph D. Nyland, and Christopher A. Nowak.
Differences in Accumulation of Fine Particles on Leaves of *Tilia x euchlora* and *Pyrus calleryana*

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**ABSTRACT**

**CAN LEAVES TRAP PARTICLES?**
- Leaves are occluded with wax layer which protects them from delamination.
- Researchers used needles, not leaves.
- However, 90% of the forest in the northeastern USA is 200-5000 years old.
- Any noticeable differences in accumulation of PAHs were attributed to morphological differences.
- Tilia x euchlora and Pyrus calleryana have similar leaf morphology.
- Leaves were collected to have properties of cotton, while they are not.

**HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT PAHs**

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<th>METALS, NONPARAMETRIC WILCOXON TEST</th>
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<td>METALS</td>
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**TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF ACCUMULATION OF PAHs**

Different regression patterns for different tree species indicate that presence of acidic plots can important role in PAH partitioning in the vegetation surface.

**ROLE OF SCOTTY WILDS IN ACCUMULATION OF FINE PARTICLES**

Two Sample T-test (n = 6)