Environmental problems · chemical approaches



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First evidence for marine production of monoterpenes has been provided by laboratory incubation experiments and shipboard measurements in the Southern Atlantic Ocean. Monoterpenes were detected over an active phytoplankton bloom, while they were mostly below detection limit in low chlorophyll regions. See N. Yassaa et al. (pp. 391–401).

Photo: MODIS imagery, courtesy of NASA

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Insects can play an important role in the environmental cycling of trace metals such as arsenic (As). They may accumulate arsenic to high levels, potentially modifying its chemical form, which affects the insects' toxicity to predators such as fish and birds. Synchrotron X-ray techniques were used to determine the distribution and chemical form of arsenic in larva, pupa and adult of the bertha armyworm moth (see R. Andrahennadi and I. J. Pickering, pp. 413–419).

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