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Chessman et al. (p. 542) developed a species-level index for riverine diatom assemblages that was significantly correlated with several independent measures of anthropogenic disturbance in four Australian States and one Territory. The index has potential as an indicator of human impact on Australian rivers, especially the effects of agricultural and urban land use, and should facilitate greater use of diatoms in routine monitoring programs.

Cover
Moreira et al. (p. 519) showed that megalopae of coastal brachyurans, but not shrimp postlarvae, concentrate in neustonic convergence zones during the day, favouring their onshore transport due to sea breezes. They suggest nearshore predation, where megalopae remain for days before becoming competent, may explain decoupled larval supply and settlement.

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