SCANNING ELECTRON MICROGRAPHS OF CHRYSOMONAD CYSTS FROM SUZIE LAKE, EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA pdf

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Scanning electron micrographs of chrysomonad cysts from Suzie Lake, El Dorado County, California.

It was published for 35 years from to Geffen as the publisher, the first issue of Medical World News hit the newsstand on April 22, It began as a biweekly publication, but quickly increased its frequency to every week. From the beginning Medical World News aspired to be more than just another medical journal. He shaped the tone and concepts of the publication, emphasizing photography to differentiate Medical World News from other medical journals. He had a photo staff of six people, including Rick Giacalone as art director and Don Monaco and Martha Roberts as photo editors. The work of the staff and amount of images created, reviewed, and used for each story was a massive undertaking. For a single story, they may scrutinize as many as color slides or a dozen rolls of frame black-and-white film--from which they will choose only four or five of the best for publication. Many were members of the American Society of Magazine Photographers. Some photographers were associated with photo agencies, like Black Star and Magnum Photos. Ownership of the Medical World News changed throughout its year history. The following is a list of publishing companies, their locations, and years of ownership: With its comprehensive coverage of these and other critical issues MWN has fought tirelessly for and on behalf of the primary-care physician. The collection contains most of the images published in the magazine from In addition, there are many more unpublished 35mm negative footage dating back to Through biographical files, subject files, article files, raw negative footage, and color transparencies, the collection offers an expansive visual tour of medical advances from There are images from 8, articles. The biographical files and subjects files have reproduced photographs that pre-date the publication with content as early as These images were mostly provided by other agencies to illustrate an article or medical news item. Images dated before are assumed to be reproductions. Color 35mm slides and larger format transparencies were used to illustrate cover stories and other features. The collection is estimated to have roughly , images, and it is comprised of 22, folders within document boxes and 8 oversize boxes, equaling cubic feet. Materials are in good condition. To complement the collection, the archive maintains a complete set of Medical World News from

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Smol Illustrated by John R. Catalogue record for this book is available from the Library of Congress. First, we again thank Kluwer Academic Publishers, and especially Anna Besse-Lototskaya, for their advice and encouragement. We are especially grateful to our colleagues at PEARL for their input and support throughout the progress of this book. Finally, the three authors would like to acknowledge their tremendous gratitude to their illustrator, John R. Glew, for his patience, perseverance and insight, which greatly improved the quality of this book. All chrysophytes produce an endogenously formed siliceous cyst also known as a stomatocyst, or a statospore in some of the older literature. These microscopic resting stages may be highly ornamented and sculptured, and it is generally accepted that most cyst morphotypes are species specific. Because of their siliceous nature, stomatocysts are often very well preserved in sedimentary deposits, where they can be used by paleoecologists to reconstruct past environmental conditions. A major deterrent to the use of chrysophyte cysts was that many cyst morphotypes were undescribed. With the description of new cyst morphotypes over the last 6 years, the publication of this second volume of the Atlas was clearly desirable. As this current volume is a direct continuation of our earlier work Duff et al. The reader is referred to Duff et al. In Volume II, we have compiled descriptions for new cyst morphotypes. In combination with the morphotypes described in Duff et a!. Certainly new morphotypes still need to be described, particularly in poorly studied systems, such as tropical and subtropical regions. Some research in these areas is ongoing. However, our sense is that temperate cyst floras are now much better known, as fewer new morphotypes are being described each year. This current volume continues with the taxonomic and numbering system used in Duff eta!. By providing full documentation of each cyst type, including scanning electron and light microscopy and line illustrations, we hope to facilitate the accurate identification of individual cyst morphotypes. Progress has still been slow in linking cyst morphotypes to the species that produce them. As discussed in Duff eta!. However, even if researchers only refer to numbered morphotypes at this stage, cysts can still be used as powerful markers of environmental change, as well as in other scientific endeavours. For example, if cyst morphotypes can be described in surface sediment calibration or training sets, and cyst morphotypes can be related to limnological variables of interest, then these data can be used to infer past changes in lake development e. In general, we have continued to follow the same taxonomic guidelines and approaches that we developed in Duff eta!. In contrast to some criticisms Anderson, that we are, at times, ignoring some of the older line drawings of cysts from phycologists working in the 19th and early 20th century, we maintain that we are not ignoring this early work. The work of the early chrysophyte taxonomists was inspirational and, in many respects, heroic. However, given the taxonomic detail that is available in many of these old line drawings, we are convinced that it is simply not possible to link these line drawings to morphotypes that are described using the SEM. Such attempts will simply add more confusion. As with the first volume, we hope this Atlas will be useful to paleoecologists and micropaleontologists who wish to include stomatocysts in their studies. These descriptions should also accelerate the continued effort to link morphotypes to the algae that produce them. This volume is divided into six chapters. Following this brief introduction, Chapter 2 outlines our methods. A description of the morphological terms we use to describe the cysts is given in Chapter 3. In many respects, this is a repetition of the taxonomic system described in Duff eta!. Chapter 4 forms the bulk of the Atlas, with a site map and the descriptions of morphotypes. One hundred and forty-four cyst morphotypes are described for the first time and 32 descriptions of previously described cysts are emended, often including new formae. Chapter 5 contains brief notes concerning cyst morphotypes that were described using LM only, which did not have sufficient SEM analysis to warrant a full description in this volume. The Atlas concludes with Chapter 6, which is a count 2 sheet of all the cyst morphotypes described in both volumes. We have found that this series of figures, presented in a size continuum, is a useful identification tool, and can be copied and used as a

foundation for count sheets used by microscopists. We hope that this work will continue to serve as a point-of-departure for further studies. Our overall goal remains to describe chrysophyte cysts to a level that would hopefully remove some of the mystery surrounding cysts, and to encourage other workers to begin using these important indicators. The reader is referred to the original papers cited in Chapter 4 for full sampling and laboratory procedures. In general, the methodology was as follows. In most cases, cysts were described from lake sediments, which were collected using a sediment corer Giew et al. The raw samples were prepared following standard protocols for cleaning and examining siliceous microfossils e. All lab procedures require careful attention to safety considerations. The samples were then digested in strong acids e. To complete the digestion, the samples were heated in a boiling water bath usually ca. The overall goal of the above treatments is to remove as much extraneous material e. For light microscopy LM , subsamples of the siliceous slurries were either pipetted onto square glass coverslips or known aliquots were allowed to settle in Battarbee trays. Slurries were allowed to evaporate on a slide warmer set at low heat. Canada Balsam has also been recommended for stomatocysts Cronberg, because it appears to minimize the "halo effect" caused by light refraction in the cyst wall. For scanning electron microscopy SEM , slurries were air-dried onto small 12 mm circular glass coverslips or directly onto aluminum foil. The dried slurries were affixed to aluminum stubs using double-sided adhesive tape, and the stubs were sputter-coated with approximately 20 nm of gold or platinum using, among others, a Denton Vacuum Desk II cold sputter unit. We recommend differential interference contrast as the best available LM optics for observing the surface features used to distinguish stomatocyst morphotypes. Most of the scanning electron microscopy was performed using an Hitachi S, equipped with both a 35 mm camera and a Polaroid camera, and operated at 20 kV and a 15 mm working distance. For many specimens, multiple pictures were taken from different angles i. They are our interpretations, meant to complement but not copy the photographs. We have attempted to provide alternate views for each of our cyst types and to provide a visual representation of as many variations as possible. This tenninology is reviewed in Figure 1. We introduce two new types of ornamentation in this volume. Plateaux are a type of projection, or raised plate. They are characterised by a flattened apex with the same diameter as the projection base. Plateaux may vary in shape from circular to oval to polygonal. Phylla are thin sheets of silica that are irregularly draped across the cyst surface. Multiple layers of phylla may be present. We no longer use the tenn flange, but refer to a ridge that fonns a closed ring as a circulus, independant of its location. Three factors are employed to describe circuli. The orientation of the circulus may be longitudinal, latitudinal or tangential. Circuli may be positioned equatorially, anteriorly or posteriorly. Finally, the flexure of the circulus is noted: Terminology used to describe the morphological features of chrysophycean cysts specifically relating to: In the frrstAtlas, the criteria for including a new stomatocyst was at least two SEM specimens. In this current Atlas, we feel that it is valid to include a specimen with only one SEM if it was i viewed frequently using LM, or ii highly distinctive. We adopt these criteria because we feel that valuable information concerning cyst morphotypes would otherwise be lost. For those cysts which have been redefined, the author and publication date of the emended description are also included. Unfortunately, in most cases, this information is not yet known. Figure 2 shows the global distribution and locations of the new morpho types described in this Atlas. Size ranges for measurements are given based on variation between specimens. If only one measurement is available, this is denoted by prefacing the measurement with "ca" We classify "large" cysts as those greater than 10 J. Formae are believed to be stages in development, and as such may not merit individual cyst numbers. In particular, we describe the characteristics upon which the new morphotypes may be differentiated from other similar morphotypes. Those morphotypes which may only be differentiated using SEM may. We present the stomatocysts grouped by morphological characteristics, along a continuum from unornamented, to the most complex forms which have compound ornamentation. We provide a key Table 1 for easy reference. In addition, we have replaced the size continuum from the frrst volume of the Atlas with an enumeration sheet which we feel will be more helpful. This "count sheet" can be employed while enumerating samples, and includes morphotypes from both the original Atlas as well as this volume.

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Locations of sites from which the characteristic specimens of chrysophycean stomatocyst morphotypes in the Atlas, volume I and II, were collected. Stomatocyst groups presented in this chapter. Line drawing of SEM. Line drawing of LM. Possibly the cyst of Chrysoxys major Skuja Gravity core, core depth em. This is a large, smooth obovate stomatocyst 7. The shallow pore is concave outer diam. Cyst is thin-walled, and may be distinguished from cysts 42 and 19 by its distinctive obovate shape. Gravity core, sample age This spherical stomatocyst diam.

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Scanning electron micrographs of chrysomonad cysts from Lake Aloha, El Dorado County, California Open-File Report By: David P. Adam and Albert D. Mahood.

4: Port Manteaux Word Maker

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Scanning electron micrographs of upper Pleistocene chrysomonad cysts from Flagpole Peak, El Dorado County, California more by David P Adam Page Numbers: 13 p.

8: Medical World News Photograph Collection; ; (bulk:); IC

united states department of the interior geological survey scanning electron micrographs of modern chrysomonad cysts from haypress meadows, el dorado county, california.

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Development of efficient prophylactic vaccines and theracines for newborns and infants Lipids and related compounds The ransom of red chief full text Ceremonies of longing Human Rights Annual Report 2005 Humane Reciprocity Teides shadow Yeva Wiest Sermon: Words we cannot say (Judges 12:1-6) The Maggid of Mezritch Bioanalytical chemistry for life and health sciences Character design for le devices V. 1. Historical narrative. Magento manual 1.9 XIX. For how long a time a man should remain in the way of purity, and how he may know he has succeeded i The best american infographics 2014 Iso 20000 1 Islamism and insurgency in post-independence Algeria Yahia Zoubir Madonna Superstar Abnormal psychology charles lyons 5th edition Deadly Force, Colonialism, and the Rule of Law The Character Of Jesus Portrayed Radiohead everything in its right place piano Music theory for singers level 1 Unbundling legal services The ambivalent image Statistics and data analysis for financial engineering Can insurance increase financial risk ? the curious case of health insurance in China Salsa! Salsa! Salsa! Christinas Mystery Lizardmen 8th edition army book scribd Details for pre engineered buildings I. The journal of King Edward VI. Hydrology and the management of watersheds 4th edition Coevolution of Animals and Plants Social awareness skills for children Sketches from a hunters album Practice of multinational banking Developing knowledge and skills of the emergent learner Iron and Steel Production Data structures in c lecture notes