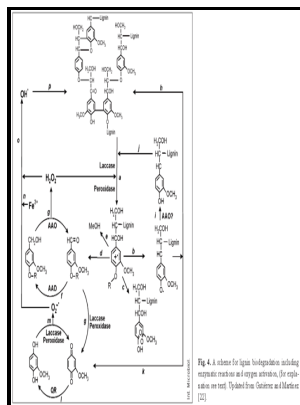


Microbial and enzymatic degradation of wood and wood components

Springer-Verlag - Degradation mechanism and chemical component changes in *Betula platyphylla* wood by wood



Description: -

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Cephalopoda -- Arctic regions.
Pteropoda -- Arctic regions.
Microbial metabolism.
Cellulose -- Biodegradation.
Wood-decaying fungi.
Wood -- Deterioration. Microbial and enzymatic degradation of wood and wood components

-
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Degradation mechanism and chemical component changes in *Betula platyphylla* wood by wood

The diverse enzymatic mechanisms of lignin degradation are merely defined, except for *Phanerochaete chrysosporium*, which is a white-rot fungus Rigobelo and Nahas. This problem area will be continued in the new Research Work Unit Description. The litter diversity also influences the activity of soil communities and processes during decomposition Chapman and Koch.

Microbial and Enzymatic Degradation of Wood and Wood Components

The relative total lignin content was considered to be the sum of the Klason lignin and the acid soluble lignin.

Enzymatic degradation of plant biomass and synthetic polymers

Zoological Studies, 50 4 , 409-415. Microbes can also be limited by soil moisture. Inhibitors prevent or slow microbial fermentation or bioconversion and require expensive removal.

Microbes in trees and wood

Higher cellulase activities than other digestive enzymes in earthworms had been reported by Devi et al. As the temperature rises, soil moisture has a progressively more significant role in retaining high rates of microbial activity Peterjohn et al. The maximum lignin loss rate was 66.

First evidence of microbial wood degradation in the coastal waters of the Antarctic

We observe that while many characteristics are conserved with pyranose oxidases from white rot fungi, some aspects are distinct.

First evidence of microbial wood degradation in the coastal waters of the Antarctic

For this reason wood falls in Antarctic seas are extremely rare.

Decay in historic and archaeological wood

All fibers are heavily degraded and the most degraded cell walls contain a very high number thin narrow hyphen closely aligned which merged into clusters H1. Rubber-degrading enzyme from a bacterial culture. The same values correspond to respectively 2.

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