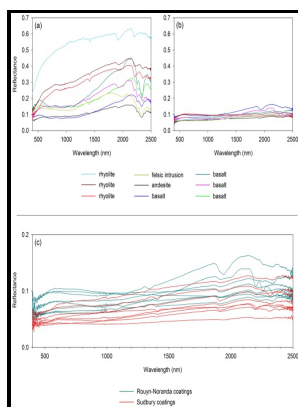


Study of airborne contamination of vegetation and soils by heavy metals from the Sudbury copper-nickel smelters, Canada - [by] T.C. Hutchinson and L.M. Whitby.

Dept. of Botany and Institute of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, University of Toronto - The effect of nickel and copper deposition from a mining and smelting complex on coniferous regeneration in the boreal forest of northern Manitoba



Description: -

-

Child development.

Early childhood education -- Philosophy.

Play.

Air -- Pollution -- Ontario -- Sudbury Area -- Physiological effect

Soil pollution.

Plants -- Effect of heavy metals on study of airborne contamination of vegetation and soils by heavy metals from the Sudbury copper-nickel smelters, Canada - [by] T.C. Hutchinson and L.M. Whitby.

- study of airborne contamination of vegetation and soils by heavy metals from the Sudbury copper-nickel smelters, Canada - [by] T.C. Hutchinson and L.M. Whitby.

Notes: Caption title. Photocopy of typescript. Includes bibliography.

This edition was published in 1973



Filesize: 48.92 MB

Tags: #Journal #of #Environmental #Chemistry #and #Ecotoxicology

Metal pollution and selenium distributions in soils and grass near a non

Raeymaekers 1987 shows slightly increased copper and zinc levels, decreased manganese levels and constant lead levels, in more acidic precipitation. The study included 572 adults living within 4 km of the smelter and compared them with 413 controls group of people living similar lifestyles in a rural area approximately 15 km from the smelter. The time course of necrosis is several hours to several days.

Multiple Metal Tolerances in the Grass *Deschampsia cespitosa* (L.) Beauv. from the Sudbury Smelting Area on JSTOR

The fewer species it must have for it to be stable.

The effect of nickel and copper deposition from a mining and smelting complex on coniferous regeneration in the boreal forest of northern Manitoba

Moss collected at the Fraser River Park site 14b, for example, featured extreme concentration of cadmium, nickel, and zinc, but precipitation levels were only medium Fig. However, tissue metal burdens are not always correlated with distance from the emission source, suggesting that other biological and physico-chemical factors may influence tissue metal burdens in the Sudbury habitat.

The use of bog vegetation as an indicator of atmospheric deposition of arsenic in northern Ontario

The data were collected along a transect running SSE of Sudbury, centering on the 380 m smokestack of the International Nickel Co. Entry and movement in vegetation of lead derived from air and soil sources. The enzyme O6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase reverses this process and restores the correct base-pairing Shevell et al.

Age and proximity to local ore

Mechanisms of metal tolerance in higher plants.

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