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In the article "Preserving Color in Dry Herbarium Specimens Using Calcium Chloride" by P. E. Kyriakopoulou, the third and fourth lines under MATERIALS AND METHODS (page 1059) should read: "about 20 times the water content of the tissue to be dried."

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In the article "Response of Several Eastern Forest Tree Species to Chronic Doses of Ozone and Nitrogen Dioxide" by L. W. Kress and J. M. Skelly, the text on page 1152 was printed out of order. The text should read:

maple in terms of dry weight suppression compared with height growth suppression, whereas the reverse was true for loblolly pine. The O₃ + NO₂ interaction affected the dry weight growth of white ash more than the height growth, and vice versa for loblolly and pitch pine. This supports the idea that, for certain species, dry weight (particularly root dry weight) may be the most reliable indicator of pollution sensitivity (14).

Two seed lots of loblolly pine were used in this study, and they responded differently. The 6-13 × 2-8 seed lot had been determined to be the most sensitive of 18 full-sib families in a previous study (11), but it was less sensitive than the wild seed lot in this study. The full-sib seed lot was secured from a tree improvement seed orchard of superior trees. Although not purposely selected for pollution tolerance, because selections were made from trees exposed to ambient air, sensitive trees would have been at a competitive disadvantage.

Stimulation of growth at low O₃ concentrations has been noted in the past (2), and some species exhibited growth

stimulation in this study. In some cases, stimulation was noted for height growth but not for dry weight (especially root dry weight) or vice versa. Generally, the hardwood species exhibited some growth stimulation in height and/or weight with O₃ at 0.05 ppm, whereas the conifer species did not.

The relationship that data such as these have to ambient field conditions is tenuous. However, sensitive and insensitive families of loblolly pine maintained growth differences and exhibited significant growth suppression without foliar injury when outplanted in filtered and unfiltered air near a pollution source (11). There is also some evidence that relative (between sensitive and insensitive trees) tree response to air pollution is consistent between seedlings and 2-yr-old (11) and up to 7-yr-old (6) trees. This study demonstrates the potential for adverse effects to young seedlings grown in artificial environments when exposed to O₃ and NO₂ at near-ambient concentrations. Future research is required to determine whether such effects can be demonstrated in the field.