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Abstract

This study presents a detailed analysis of the stable isotope composition of the organic matter in the sediments of the continental shelf off the coast of the Bay of Fundy, Canada. The stable isotope data show significant vertical and lateral variations in the stable isotope composition of the organic matter, indicating complex processes of organic matter degradation and remineralization. The data also suggest the presence of different sources of organic matter, including terrestrial and marine sources. The stable isotope data can be used to track the fate of organic matter in the marine environment and to understand the processes of organic matter degradation and remineralization.

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Keywords: *biopesticides, biopesticidal resistance, resistance management, resistance genes, resistance mechanisms, resistance transfer, resistance evolution, resistance selection.*

1. INTRODUCTION

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the water column. The vertical profiles of temperature and salinity were measured with a Valeport 2100 CTD rosette system. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Seawater

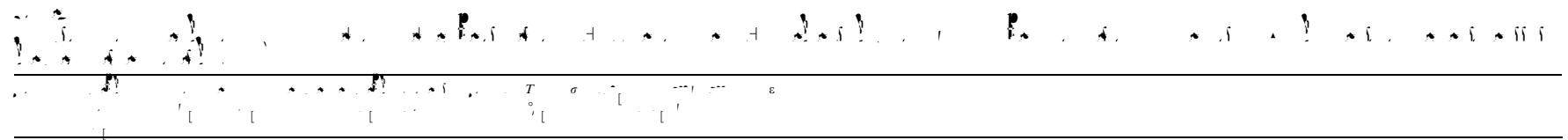
The seawater was collected from the lake at various depths using a Niskin bottle. The samples were collected at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The samples were collected at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The samples were collected at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The samples were collected at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The samples were collected at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The samples were collected at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The samples were collected at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The samples were collected at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The samples were collected at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The samples were collected at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake.

2.2. Hydrography

The hydrography of the lake was determined by measuring the temperature and salinity profiles. The temperature and salinity profiles were measured with a Valeport 2100 CTD rosette system. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake. The rosette was deployed at 10-m intervals from the surface to the bottom of the lake.

Journal of Lake Research, 1999, 12(1)

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$T \sim 10^\circ$ C. The temperature was measured at the center of the sample. The sample was placed in a glass tube with a diameter of 1 mm and a height of 10 mm. The sample was heated by an electrical resistance furnace. The temperature was measured by a thermocouple. The temperature was measured at the center of the sample. The sample was placed in a glass tube with a diameter of 1 mm and a height of 10 mm. The sample was heated by an electrical resistance furnace. The temperature was measured by a thermocouple.

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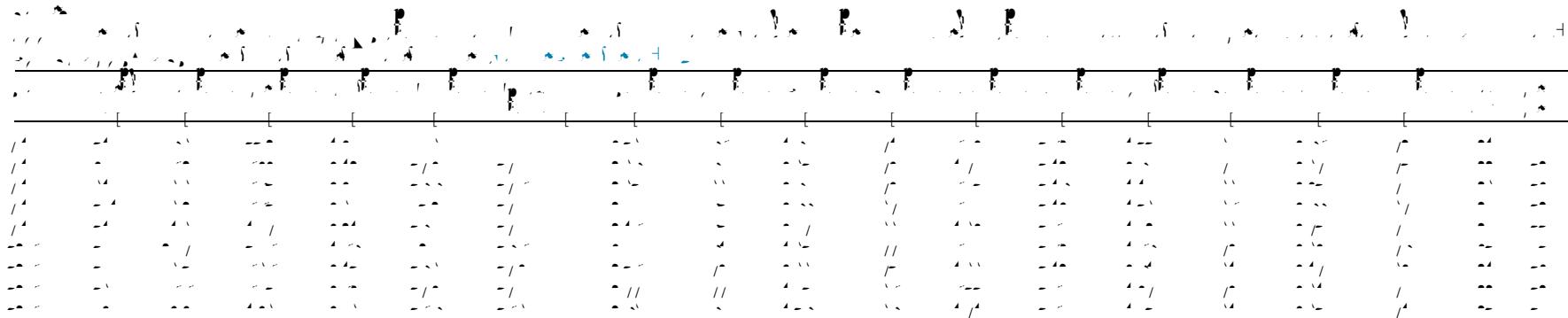
2.3. Methods

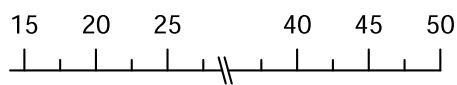
The sample was heated by an electrical resistance furnace. The temperature was measured by a thermocouple.

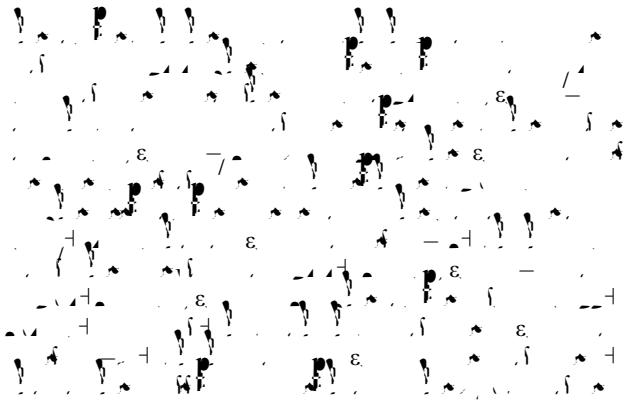
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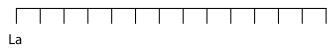
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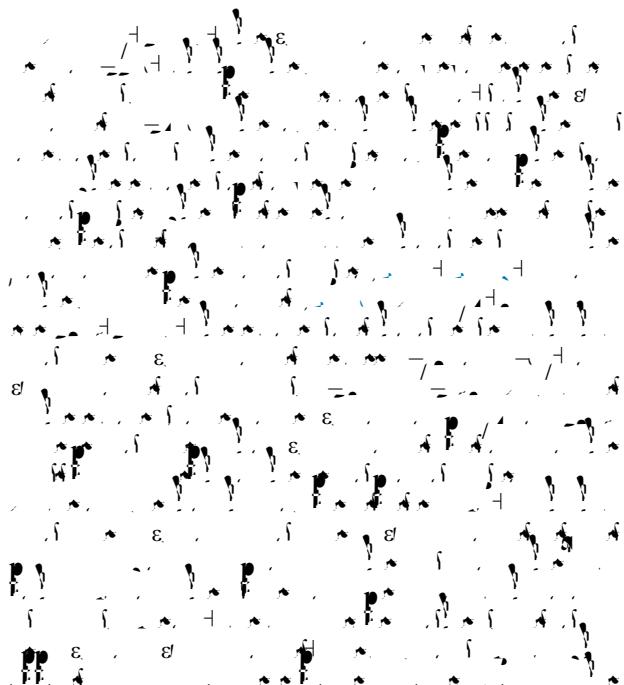
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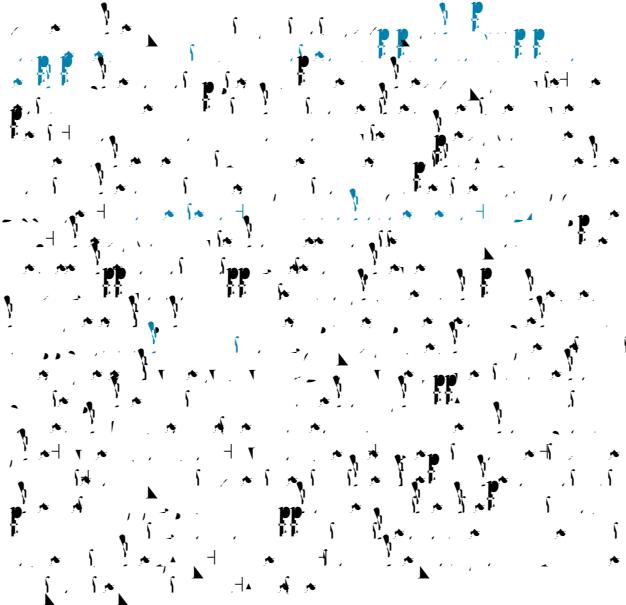


4.2.3. LSW and IW



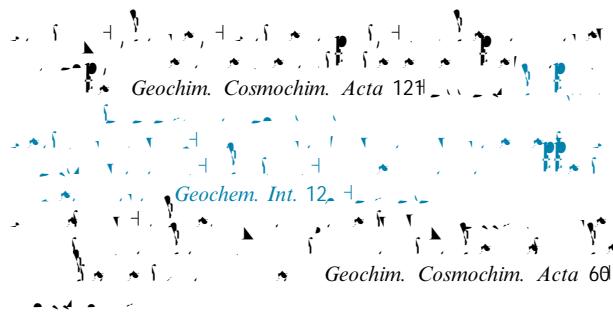
4.3. Upper water column





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$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\hat{c}_1^{\dagger} + \hat{c}_2^{\dagger} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(c_1^{\dagger} + c_2^{\dagger} \right)$