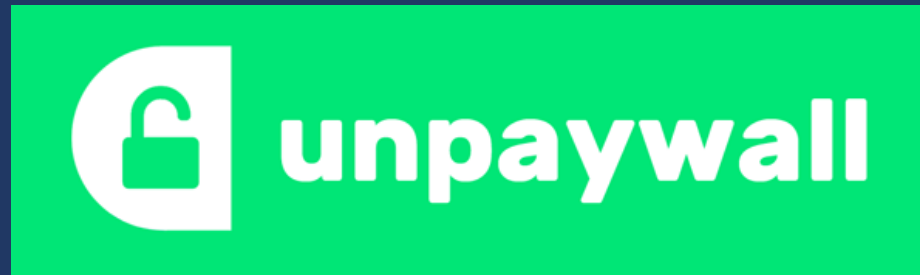




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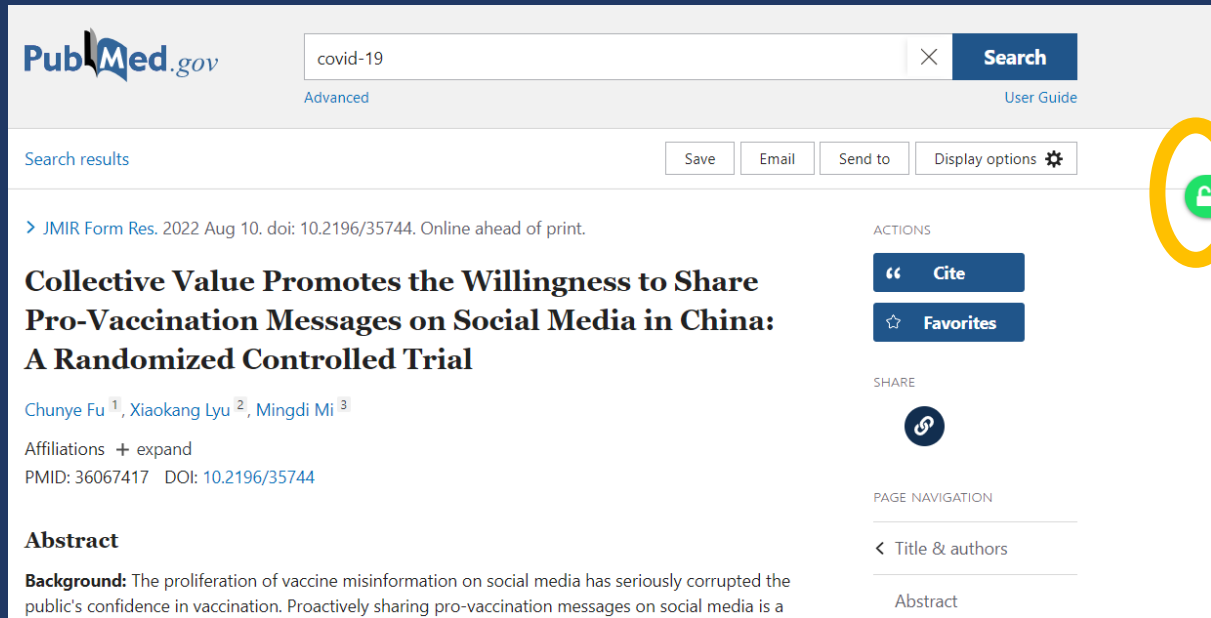


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> JMIR Form Res. 2022 Aug 10. doi: 10.2196/35744. Online ahead of print.

Collective Value Promotes the Willingness to Share Pro-Vaccination Messages on Social Media in China: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Chunye Fu¹, Xiaokang Lyu², Mingdi Mi³

Affiliations + expand
PMID: 36067417 DOI: 10.2196/35744

Abstract

Background: The proliferation of vaccine misinformation on social media has seriously corrupted the public's confidence in vaccination. Proactively sharing pro-vaccination messages on social media is a

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Nurse-Led Telehealth Interventions During COVID-19: A Scoping Review

Jee Young Joo¹

Affiliations + expand
PMID: 36067472 DOI: 10.1097/CIN.0000000000000962

Abstract

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, telehealth expanded rapidly and was adopted as a substitute for in-person patient and nurse visits. However, no studies have mapped nurse-led telehealth interventions during the pandemic. This study aimed to identify and summarize the strengths and weaknesses of nurse-led telehealth interventions for community-dwelling outpatients during the COVID-19

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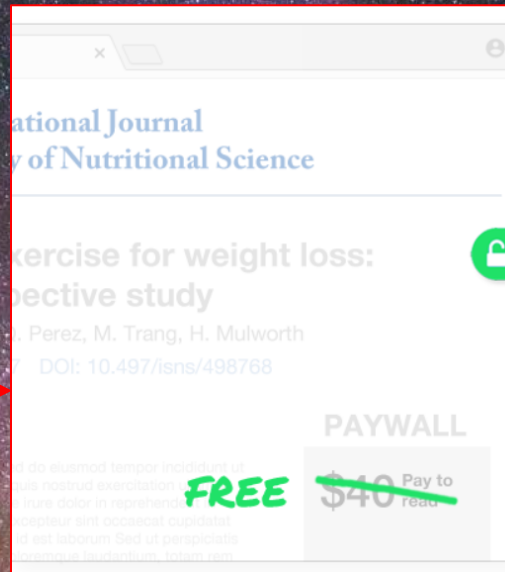
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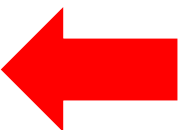
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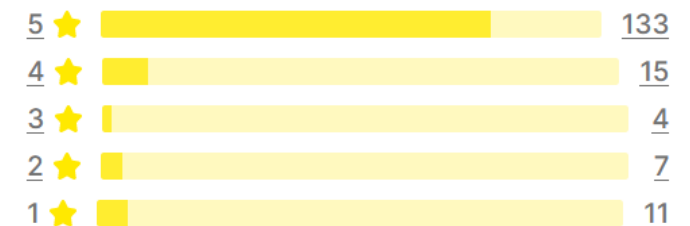
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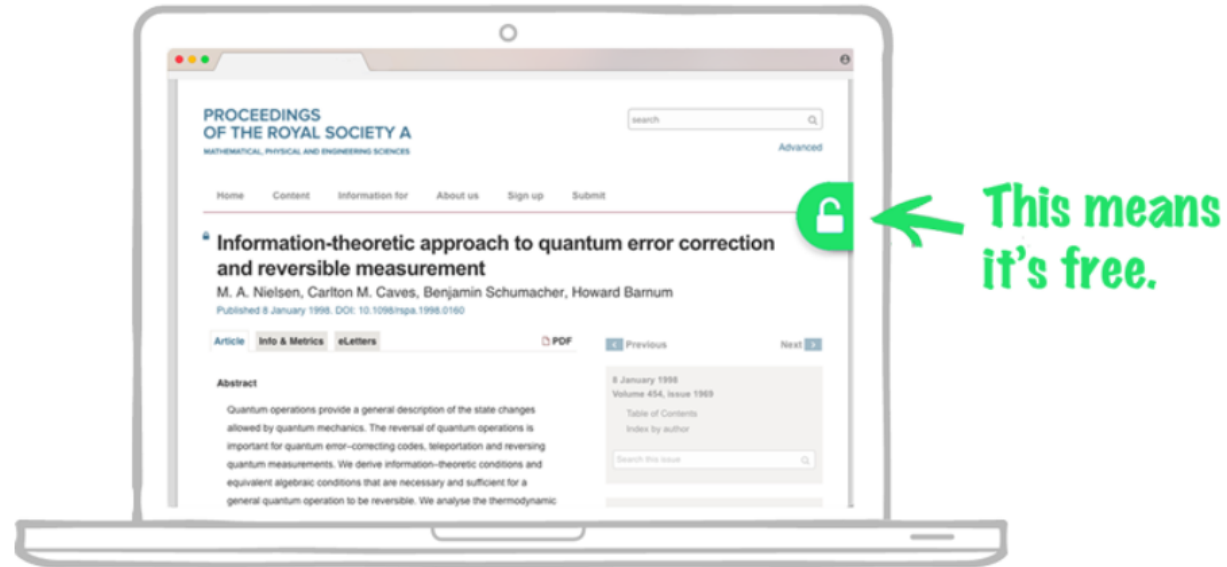
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Seven temperate terrestrial planets around the nearby ultracool dwarf star TRAPPIST-1

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Abstract

One aim of modern astronomy is to detect temperate, Earth-like exoplanets that are well suited for atmospheric characterization. Recently, three Earth-sized planets were detected that transit (that is, pass in front of) a star with a mass just eight per cent that of the Sun, located 12 parsecs away¹. The transiting configuration of these planets, combined with the Jupiter-like size of their host star—named TRAPPIST-1—makes possible in-depth studies of their atmospheric properties with present-day and future astronomical facilities^{1,2,3}. Here we report the results of a photometric monitoring campaign of that star from the ground and

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Editorial Summary

Seven Earth-like planets around a nearby dwarf star

Michaël Gillon *et al.* report the results of a photometric monitoring campaign of the star TRAPPIST-1 from the ground and space. They reveal that at least seven planets with sizes and masses similar to Earth revolve around this Jupiter-sized star. These planets all have ... [show all](#)

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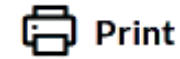
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Ignas A. G. Snellen

Nature | **News & Views** | 23 Feb 2017

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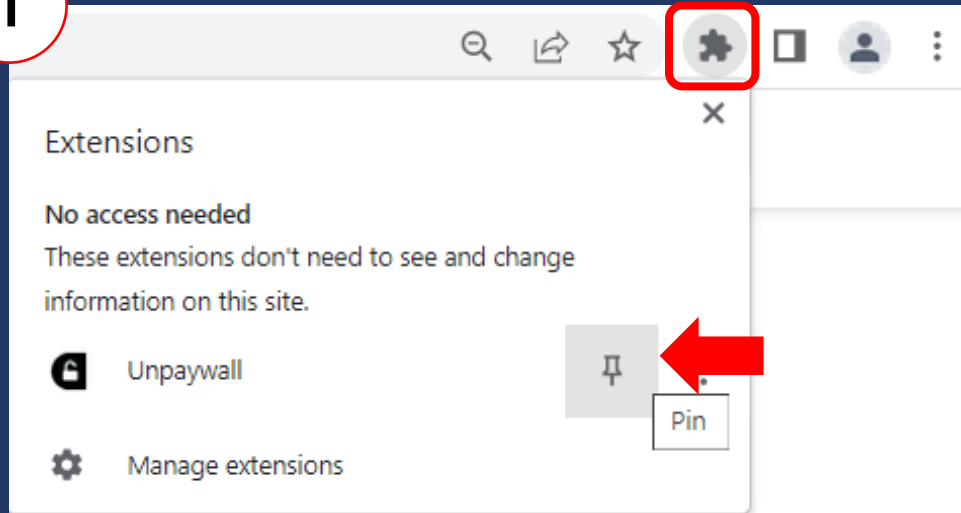
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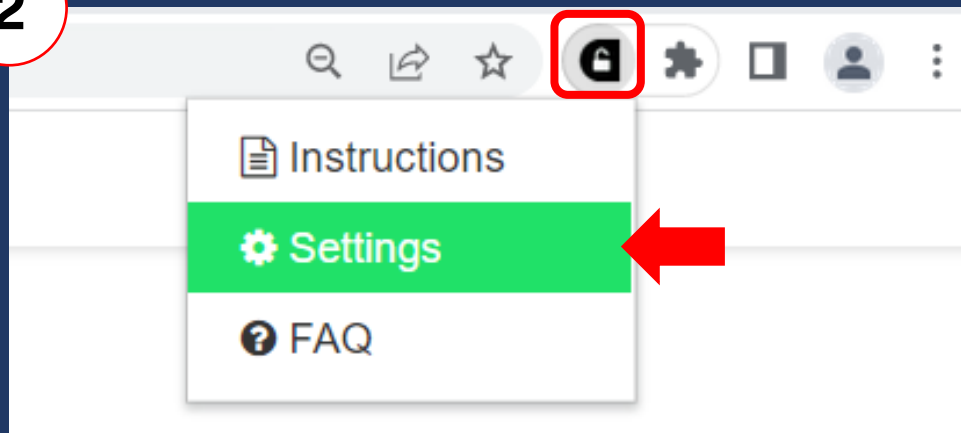


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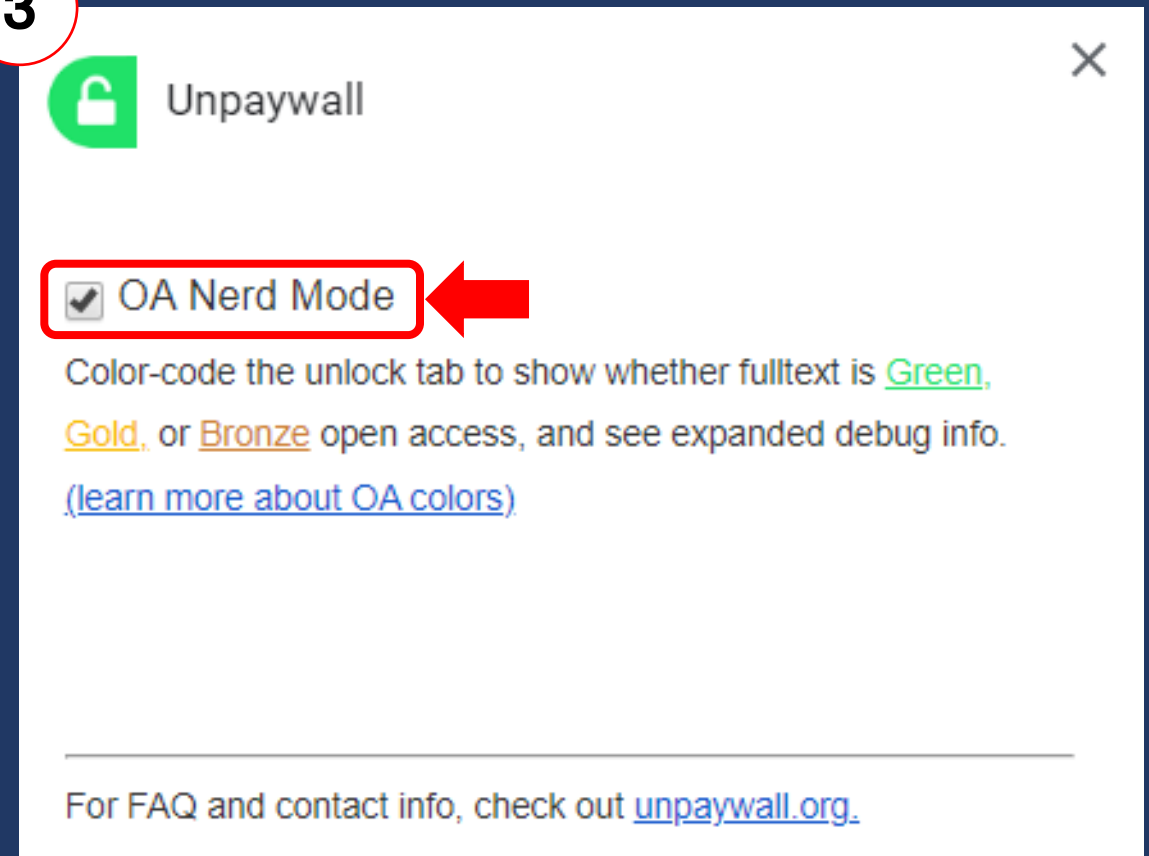
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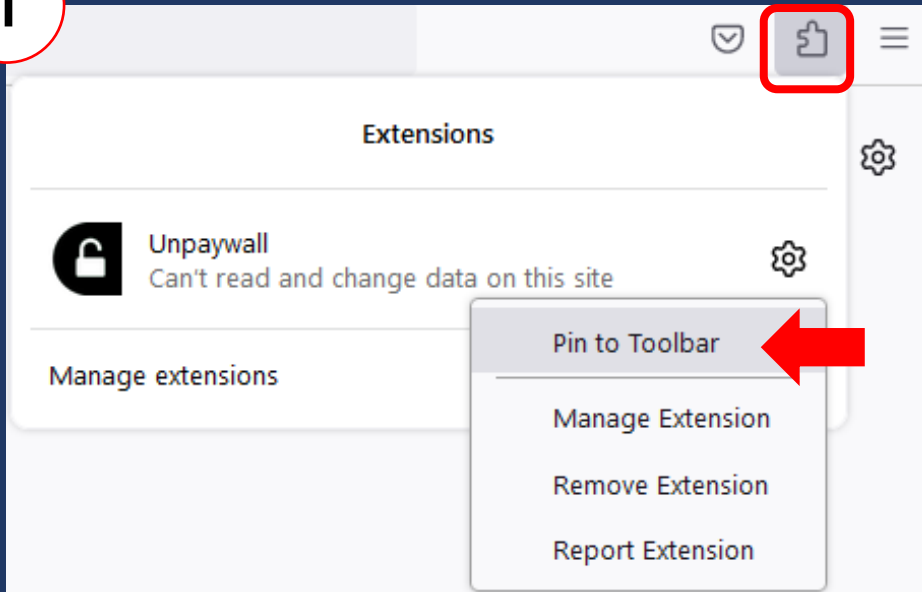
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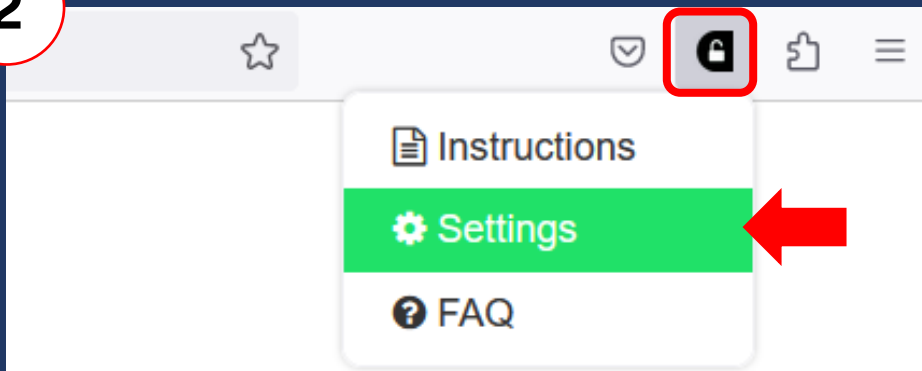


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Impacts of invasive rats and tourism on a threatened island bird: the Palau Micronesian Scrubfowl

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 24 April 2020

PAUL M. RADLEY , ROBERT A. DAVIS and TIM S. DOHERTY

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Summary

Invasive predators have decimated island biodiversity worldwide. Rats (*Rattus* spp.) are perhaps the greatest conservation threat to island fauna. The ground nesting Palau Micronesian Scrubfowl *Megapodius laperouse senex* (Megapodiidae) inhabits many of the islands of Palau's Rock Island Southern Lagoon Conservation Area (RISL) in the western Pacific. These islands are also heavily visited by tourists and support populations of introduced rats, both of which may

Bird Conservation International

Article contents

Summary

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Cheryl R. Krull, Josie A. Galbraith, Al S. Glen and Helen W. Nathan

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**Impacts of invasive rats and tourism on a threatened island bird:
The Palau Micronesian scrubfowl**

Paul M. Radley
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Robert A. Davis
Edith Cowan University

Tim S. Doherty
Edith Cowan University

Research Article | Published: 04 September 2021

Methods for cleaning turbid nematode suspensions collected from different land-use types and soil types

Jie Zhao & Kelin Wang *Soil Ecology Letters* 4, 429–434 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)265 Accesses | 4 Citations | 1 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

Soil nematodes are useful ecological indicators and can be extracted from soil by a variety of techniques. Because the extracted nematode samples (suspensions) can be quite turbid (i.e., they contain soil particles and organic particles in addition to nematodes), quantitative and taxonomic analyses of the nematodes by microscopy can be difficult. In this study, the following three methods for cleaning turbid suspensions obtained from Baermann funnels were assessed: repeated centrifugation at $692.5 \times g$ for 1 min, repeated settling at low-temperature (4°C) for 24 h, and a combination of low-temperature settling and centrifugation. Nematodes were extracted with Baermann funnels from soil samples collected from four land-use types (since land-use type can affect the turbidity of nematode suspensions), and the resulting suspensions were cleaned by the three methods before nematode abundance was

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Soil Ecol. Lett. 2022, 4(4): 429–434
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42832-021-0115-1>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Methods for cleaning turbid nematode suspensions collected from different land-use types and soil types

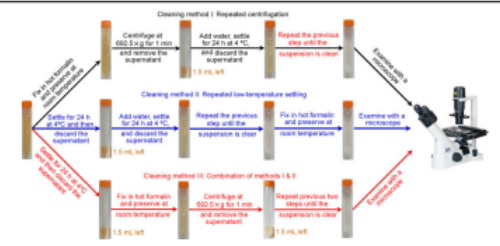
Jie Zhao^{1,2}, Kelin Wang^{1,2,*}

¹ Key Laboratory of Agro-ecological Processes in Subtropical Region, Institute of Subtropical Agriculture, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changsha 410125, China
² Huanjiang Observation and Research Station for Karst Ecosystems, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Huanjiang 547100, China

HIGHLIGHTS

- Soil nematode samples can be quite turbid, which are not satisfactory for microscopy.
- Three methods were designed for cleaning turbid nematode suspensions.
- Nematode abundance did not significantly differ among control and the three methods.
- Repeated centrifugation had slightly higher recovery rate of nematodes than the other methods.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
 Received April 22, 2021
 Revised June 12, 2021
 Accepted July 9, 2021

Keywords:
 Soil nematodes
 Purification method
 Centrifugation

ABSTRACT

Soil nematodes are useful ecological indicators and can be extracted from soil by a variety of techniques. Because the extracted nematode samples (suspensions) can be quite turbid (i.e., they contain soil particles and organic particles in addition to nematodes), quantitative and taxonomic analyses of the nematodes by microscopy can be difficult. In this study, the following three methods for cleaning turbid suspensions obtained from Baermann funnels were assessed: repeated centrifugation at 692.5 ×g for 1 min, repeated settling at low-temperature (4°C) for 24 h, and a combination of low-temperature settling and centrifugation. Nematodes were extracted with Baermann funnels from soil samples collected from four land-use types (since land-use type can affect the turbidity of nematode suspensions), and the resulting suspensions were cleaned by the three methods before nematode abundance was assessed. As a control, samples (i.e., suspensions) were simply diluted with water, and nematodes were counted in the entire volume. The results showed that within each land-use type, nematode abundances did not significantly differ

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Subsurface temperature estimates from a Regional Ocean Modelling System (ROMS) reanalysis provide accurate coral heat stress indices across the Main Hawaiian Islands

[Jessica N. Perelman](#) , [Kisei R. Tanaka](#), [Joy N. Smith](#), [Hannah C. Barkley](#) & [Brian S. Powell](#)

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Abstract

As ocean temperatures continue to rise, coral bleaching events around the globe are becoming stronger and more frequent. High-resolution temperature data is therefore critical

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OPEN Subsurface temperature estimates from a Regional Ocean Modelling System (ROMS) reanalysis provide accurate coral heat stress indices across the Main Hawaiian Islands

Jessica N. Perelman^{1,2✉}, Kisei R. Tanaka², Joy N. Smith^{1,2}, Hannah C. Barkley² & Brian S. Powell³

As ocean temperatures continue to rise, coral bleaching events around the globe are becoming stronger and more frequent. High-resolution temperature data is therefore critical for monitoring reef conditions to identify indicators of heat stress. Satellite and in situ measurements have historically been relied upon to study the thermal tolerances of coral reefs, but these data are quite limited in their spatial and temporal coverage. Ocean circulation models could provide an alternative or complement to these limited data, but a thorough evaluation against in situ measurements has yet to be conducted in any Pacific Islands region. Here we compared subsurface temperature measurements around the nearshore Main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) from 2010 to 2017 with temperature predictions from an operational Regional Ocean Modelling System (ROMS) to evaluate the potential utility of this model as a tool for coral reef management. We found that overall, the ROMS reanalysis presents accurate subsurface temperature predictions across the nearshore MHI region and captures a significant amount of observed temperature variability. The model recreates several temperature metrics used to identify coral heat stress, including predicting the 2014 and 2015 bleaching events around Hawai'i during the summer and fall months of those years. The MHI ROMS simulation proves to be a useful tool for coral reef management in the absence of, or to supplement, subsurface and satellite measurements across Hawai'i and likely for other Pacific Island regions.

Keywords Coral reef, Main Hawaiian Islands, Regional Ocean Modelling System (ROMS), Skill assessment, Bleaching

The thermal environment around Hawai'i plays a critical role in coral reef ecosystems as elevated seawater temperatures are a primary driver of coral stressors such as bleaching¹. This phenomenon leaves corals vulnerable to disease and mortality, and mass bleaching events around the globe are increasing in frequency due to

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First published: 26 February 2024 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/adbi.202300542>

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The Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences

[Single-Cell Transcriptomics Reveals the Ameliorative Effect of Oridonin on Septic Liver Injury.\(Adv. Biology 3/2024\)](#)

Abstract

Sepsis is a life-threatening syndrome leading to hemodynamic instability and potential organ dysfunction. Oridonin, commonly used in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), exhibits significant anti-inflammation activity. To explore the protective mechanisms of oridonin against the pathophysiological changes, the authors conducted single-cell

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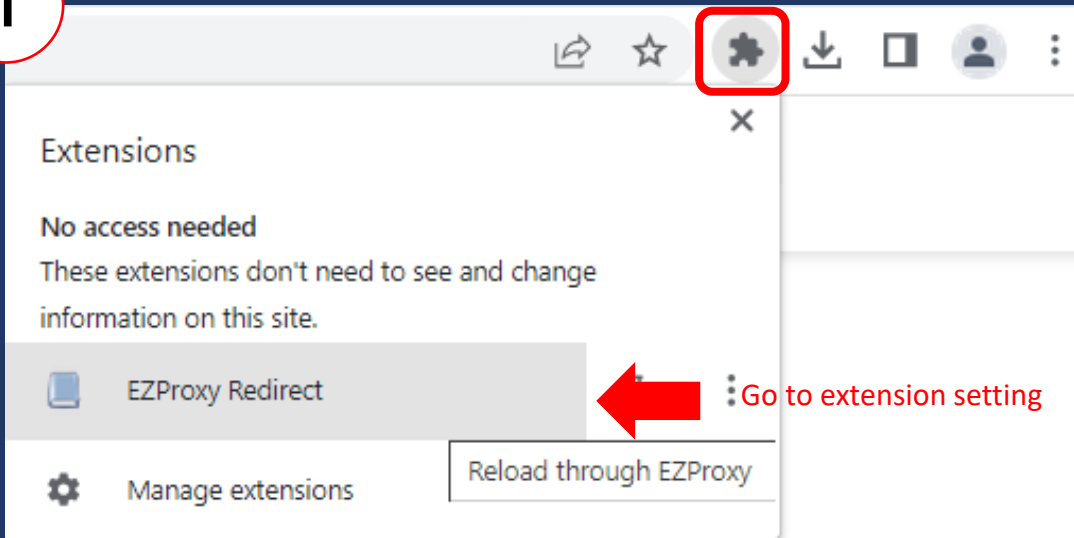
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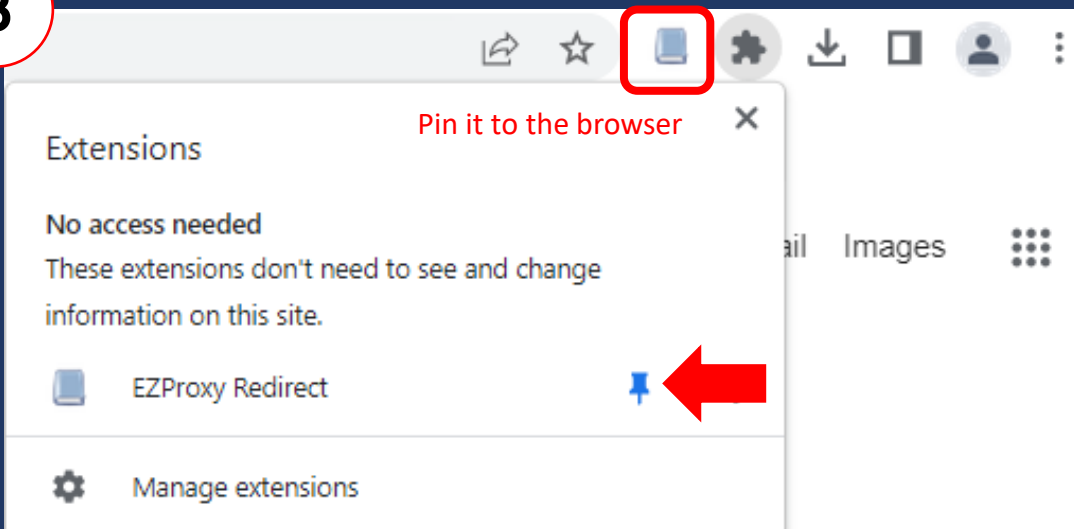


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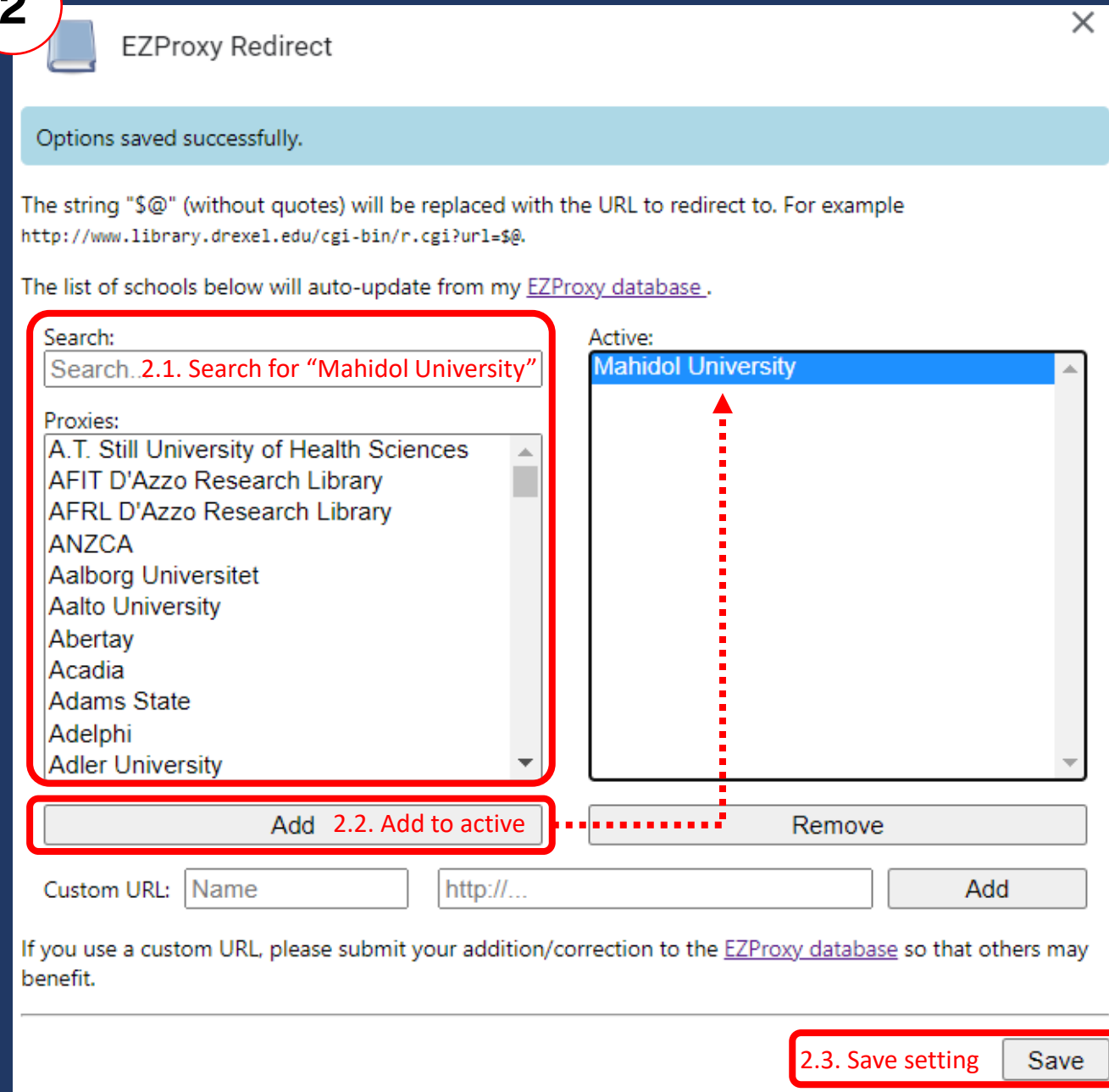
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How to use EZProxy Redirect: Example 1-1

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Short-term artificial incubation before hatching limits vertical transmission of *Aphanomyces astaci* from chronically infected females of a host species susceptible to crayfish plague

[Pavel Kozák](#)^a, [Kamile Gonca Erol](#)^b, [Oğuz Yaşar Uzunmehmetoğlu](#)^b, [Michiel Tangerman](#)^{c,d}, [Michaela Mojžišová](#)^c, [Remziye Özkök](#)^b, [Antonín Šakir Çınar](#)^b, [Adam Petrusek](#)^c

How to use EZProxy Redirect: Example 1-2

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- Article Information:** The journal "Aquaculture" (Volume 569, 15 May 2023, 739373) is displayed with the Elsevier logo.
- Article Title:** "Short-term artificial incubation before hatching limits vertical transmission of *Aphanomyces astaci* from chronically infected females of a host species susceptible to crayfish plague".
- Authors:** Pavel Kozák^a, Kamile Gonca Erol^b, Oğuz Yaşar Uzunmehmetoğlu^b, Michiel Tangerman^{c d}, Michaela Mojžišová^c, Remziye Özkök^b, Antonín Kouba^a, Şakir Çınar^b, Adam Petrusek^c.
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3. <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acsnano.2c12179>
4. <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/acs.jnatprod.3c00214>
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