Rapid report
No evidence for substantial aerobic methane emission by terrestrial plants: a $^{13}$C-labelling approach

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Summary

- The results of a single publication stating that terrestrial plants emit methane has sparked a discussion in several scientific journals, but an independent test has not yet been performed.
- Here it is shown, with the use of the stable isotope $^{13}$C and a laser-based measuring technique, that there is no evidence for substantial aerobic methane emission by terrestrial plants, maximally 0.3% (0.4 ng g$^{-1}$ h$^{-1}$) of the previously published values.
- Data presented here indicate that the contribution of terrestrial plants to global methane emission is very small at best.
- Therefore, a revision of carbon sequestration accounting practices based on the earlier reported contribution of methane from terrestrial vegetation is redundant.


No claim to original Dutch government works.

Key words: $^{13}$C-labelling, climate change, methane emission.

Introduction

Methane is a very potent greenhouse gas and originates both from anthropogenic and natural sources (Bousquet et al., 2006). Recent findings suggest that terrestrial plants may also emit methane under aerobic conditions by an as yet unknown physiological process (Keppler et al., 2006), and in this way may substantially contribute to the annual global methane budget (Bousquet et al., 2006). Scaling up from individual plants to global vegetation resulted in estimated values for methane emission by terrestrial plants varying between 10 and 260 Tg yr$^{-1}$ (Houweling et al., 2006; Keppler et al., 2006; Kirschbaum et al., 2006). These values are impressive and can have large repercussions for the mitigation of climate change. The high emission rates might account for the plumes of methane observed above tropical forests (Frankenberg et al., 2005). These high methane emissions might also provide a link between the annual decline in growth rate of atmospheric methane, on the one hand, and deforestation during the last decade on the other (Dlugokencky et al., 1998; Bousquet
et al., 2006; Keppler et al., 2006). Keppler et al. (2006) sparked a discussion among both the scientific community and the general public (Parsons et al., 2006; Lelieveld, 2006; Lowe, 2006; Schiermeier, 2006) and their data are being used in global methane modelling (Bousquet et al., 2006; Houweling et al., 2006). However, these discussions are based on short-term experiments in one single laboratory which were criticized for the experimental setup (Kirschbaum et al., 2006). Therefore, our aim was to re-examine their findings in an independent study by testing, in both the short and longer terms, whether plants are, in fact, able to emit methane.

Materials and Methods

Plant growth

Six plant species were used – Ocimum basilicum L. (basil), Triticum aestivum L. (wheat), Zea mays L. (maize), Salvia officinalis L. (sage), Lycopersicon esculentum Miller (tomato), and Oenothera biennis L. (common evening primrose) – the first three of which were also used by Keppler et al. (2006). Since methane emission appeared to be species-dependent, wheat and maize were included because they showed the highest methane emission rates in the Keppler et al. (2006) study. The plants were grown together in the ESPAS (Experimental Soil Plant Atmosphere System) facility (Gorissen et al., 1996), a unique hermetically sealed plant growth chamber with a volume of 3500 l, specifically designed for atmospheric isotope labelling. Plants were grown hydroponically (i.e. soil-free) to exclude any methane produced from anaerobic soil pockets.

The environmental and atmospheric conditions were fully controlled in the ESPAS. Plants were labelled (IsoLife BV, Wageningen, the Netherlands) from seed on hydroponics for a period of 9 wk in \(^{13}\)C-C\(_2\)O\(_2\) (99 atom % \(^{13}\)C, 1% \(^{12}\)C using CO\(_2\) from cylinders in which no \(^{13}\)C-methane could be detected; Isotec, Inc., Miamisburg, OH, USA) instead of the natural atmospheric \(^{13}\)C-C\(_2\)O\(_2\) concentration (1.1% \(^{13}\)C, 98.9 atom % \(^{12}\)C). Plants were grown at a light intensity of 500 \(\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}\) during a 16 h day, a day : night temperature of 23 : 18°C and RH of 75 : 80%. Under these light conditions, most herbaceous plant species grow at their maximum rate (Poorter & Van der Werf, 1998). CO\(_2\) concentrations in the growth chamber were 550 ppm on average during the light period.

Measurements of methane emission

In the first experiment, two to four plants of basil, sage, wheat and maize were transferred to continuous-flow gas exchange cuvettes (Poorter & Welschen, 1993) 7 and 8 wk after sowing for methane measurements. In this system, shoots were sealed off from the roots, that is, any methane measured would have been derived from the shoots only. All measurements were performed in comparison to measurements of control cuvettes without plants, at background \(^{13}\)C- and \(^{12}\)C-methane concentrations of 22 and 2100 ppb, respectively. The plants were allowed to attain steady-state conditions for at least 2 h, after which measurements were performed. In order to increase the sensitivity of the methane measurements, the flow was set to a relatively low value of 60–120 l h\(^{-1}\) for plants with a shoot dry weight (DW) of 5–14 g (leaf areas varying from 800 to 1700 cm\(^2\)). Consequently, \(^{13}\)C-C\(_2\)O\(_2\) concentration in the cuvettes was c. 300 ppm (with c. 900 ppm CO\(_2\) entering the cuvette), except for the larger maize plants, which were measured at c. 200 ppm \(^{13}\)C-C\(_2\)O\(_2\) and RH was above 90%. Plants were measured at a light intensity of 300 or 600 \(\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}\), and with a corresponding air temperature in the cuvette of 25 or 35°C, respectively.

In the second experiment, the ESPAS growth chamber was briefly vented after 9 wk with ambient air to remove any possible accumulated methane. The incoming \(^{12}\)C-C\(_2\)O\(_2\) in the ambient air was captured in soda lime and replaced by 99 atom % \(^{13}\)C-C\(_2\)O\(_2\), after which air samples were taken at 2 d intervals during a 6 d period for methane analysis. Contrary to measurements in the first experiment, roots were not sealed off from the shoots. Any methane measured in the ESPAS growth chamber would have originated from both shoots and roots.

The \(^{13}\)C enrichment of plant material was determined using GC-MS analysis (after derivatization) of leaf extracts. The average atom % \(^{13}\)C was deduced from the mass spectral peak intensities of \(^{12}\)C and \(^{13}\)C containing fragments of fructose.

Measurement of methane

Gas samples (2–4 l) from the continuous-flow gas cuvettes and the ESPAS facility were collected in Tedlar and aluminium-coated Teflon bags. Before measurements, transpiration water was removed with a CaCl\(_2\) scrubber in order to prevent dilution effects. The concentration of \(^{13}\)C-methane in the samples was determined using photo-acoustic spectroscopy in combination with a continuous-wave, optical parametric oscillator (OPO). The OPO combines high power (>1 watt), a broad tuning range (2.75–3.83 µm) and a narrow line width (4.5 MHz over 1 s) (Van Herpen et al., 2002). A high sensitivity for trace gas detection is achieved when operating in the mid-infrared wavelength region where molecules have their strongest vibrational absorption bands. The precision of the laser-based system is shown in Fig. S1 (Supplementary Material). At the natural background concentration (22 ppb \(^{13}\)C-methane), a detection limit of 3 ppb is realized (Van Herpen et al., 2002; Ngai et al., 2006). The gas from the sampling bags was sucked through the detection cell at a flow rate of 1–2 l h\(^{-1}\). \(^{13}\)C-methane was detected using one of its strong absorption features centred at 3240.08 nm. Figure 1 shows calculated and measured \(^{12}\)C-methane and \(^{13}\)C-methane absorption spectra in air. To subtract interferences from \(^{12}\)C-methane, the OPO was scanned over a wider wavelength range of 0.5 nm. The complete detection system was calibrated using bags with a known concentration of \(^{13}\)C-methane (Isotec, Inc., Miamisburg, OH, USA).
Calculation of methane emission rates

In Expt 1, the methane emission rate (MER) was calculated by multiplying the flow rate of incoming air into the cuvette by the difference in methane concentration between cuvettes with and without a plant. No correction for dilution of the airstream by transpiration was made, as air samples were dried before the measurements. In Expt 2, MER was calculated as follows:

\[
\text{MER (nl g}^{-1}\text{h}^{-1}) = \frac{\text{AM}_2 - \text{AM}_1}{(\text{PDW}_2 + \text{PDW}_1)/2} \times (t_2 - t_1) \quad \text{Eqn 1}
\]

(AM, amount of $^{13}$C-methane in the ESPAS (nl); PDW, total plant DW in the ESPAS (g); t, time (h)).

Photosynthesis

Photosynthesis was measured using a Li-Cor 6400-40 with an incorporated light source with a programmable light intensity. Stomatal conductance and intercellular CO$_2$ concentration were calculated based on vapour pressure deficits and transpiration rates of the leaves, which were measured along with CO$_2$ assimilation rates.

Results

Expt 1

The $^{13}$CO$_2$ plants grown in the hermetically sealed ESPAS chamber did not differ visually in their morphology from $^{12}$CO$_2$-grown plants. They also showed normal rates of photosynthesis and photosynthesis-related parameters under these conditions (Table 1). Almost 99% of the carbon (98.4–99.0%) found in these plants was in the form of $^{13}$C (data not shown). Thus, we can expect that nearly 99% of the methane emitted by these plants is in the form of $^{13}$C-methane. After 7 and 8 wk of growth in the ESPAS growth chamber, four of the plant species were transferred to continuous-flow gas exchange cuvettes (Poorter & Welschen, 1993) and analysed for $^{13}$C-methane emission from shoots under various environmental conditions. In general, the methane concentrations in the continuous-flow gas cuvettes with plants were not significantly higher than those of control cuvettes without plants (Table 2), the difference between the two being close to or below the detection limit. Based on this difference, we calculated emission rates for the four species ranging from -10 to 42 ng g$^{-1}$ h$^{-1}$, with an overall mean of 21 ng g$^{-1}$ h$^{-1}$ (Table 3). These emission rates were not

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**Table 1** Net photosynthesis per unit leaf area, stomatal conductance and intercellular CO$_2$ concentration ($C_i$) of leaves at a photosynthetic quantum flux density of 600 µmol m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$ for four plant species grown in $^{13}$C-CO$_2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Photosynthesis (µmol m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>Stomatal conductance (mol m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>$C_i$ (ppm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ocimum basilicum (basil)</td>
<td>10.1 ± 0.8</td>
<td>0.15 ± 0.01</td>
<td>242 ± 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia officinalis (sage)</td>
<td>12.8 ± 0.8</td>
<td>0.39 ± 0.01</td>
<td>292 ± 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triticum aestivum (wheat)</td>
<td>9.6 ± 0.8</td>
<td>0.28 ± 0.09</td>
<td>290 ± 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zea mays (maize)</td>
<td>8.3 ± 0.0</td>
<td>0.07 ± 0.01</td>
<td>165 ± 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± SE ($n = 2 – 3$).
LL, low light, low temperature; HH, high light, high temperature. Values are means ± SE.

Measurements were performed under conditions of low light and low temperature (LL, 300 µmol m⁻² s⁻¹, 25°C), and high light and high temperature (HH, 600 µmol m⁻² s⁻¹, 35°C). ¹³C-methane concentrations in the control cuvettes varied from 17 to 24 ppb, with a mean of 19.3 ppb. Mean value per species are given (n = 2–4). Differences between treatments and species were tested with a weighted analysis of variance at α = 0.05.

Table 3 Emission rates of ¹³C-methane from four plant species under relatively low light and low temperature (LL), and relatively high light and high temperature (HH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>LL (ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹)</th>
<th>HH (ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹)</th>
<th>Mean (ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ocimum basilicum (basil)</td>
<td>42 ± 4.2</td>
<td>−1 ± 6</td>
<td>25 ± 2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia officinalis (sage)</td>
<td>16 ± 2.3</td>
<td>20 ± 17</td>
<td>17 ± 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triticum aestivum (wheat)</td>
<td>26 ± 3.3</td>
<td>−10 ± 12</td>
<td>14 ± 3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zea mays (maize)</td>
<td>39 ± 5.4</td>
<td>7 ± 12</td>
<td>28 ± 3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All species</td>
<td>31 ± 1.7</td>
<td>4 ± 7</td>
<td>21 ± 1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± SE. LL, 300 µmol m⁻² s⁻¹, 25°C; HH, 600 µmol m⁻² s⁻¹, 35°C. Emission rates are based on the concentration values in Table 2 (n = 2–4). Differences between treatments and species were tested with a weighted analysis of variance at α = 0.05.

statistically significant from zero. Our emission rate with the continuous-flow system was six to 18 times lower than the average methane emission rates given by Keppler et al. (2006), that is, 119 and 374 ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹, compared with our measurement of 21 ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹. Increasing the light intensity and temperature did not increase the emission of methane (Table 3). An additional test was performed to check for leakage, oxidation or adsorption, by adding a known amount of labelled methane to the flow-through system. A recovery of c. 98% was achieved. Therefore, we can preclude the loss of methane in the experimental system.

Expt 2

Even with our approach to boost sensitivity by measuring ¹³C-methane, we came close to the detection limit of our laser-based technique. In order to substantiate our findings with additional evidence, we performed a second, longer-term experiment with a much greater plant biomass. We grew a large number of plants from six species in the ESPAS facility. It was briefly flushed with ambient air after 9 wk to remove any possible accumulated methane. Air samples were taken at 2 d intervals during a 6 d period for ¹³C-methane analysis. Contrary to the first experiment, in which only shoots were measured, any methane measured here would have been derived from shoots and/or roots. During this 6 d period, the total plant biomass in the ESPAS growth chamber increased from 289 to 374 g DW. Based on the measured average methane emission of 21 ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹ in the first experiment and the plant biomass present in the growth chamber, we expected to measure 495 ppb ¹³C-methane at the end of this period, a value well above our detection limit. In reality, we found an increase over time of less than 1 ppb ¹³C-methane (Table 4), which is only 0.1 and 0.3%, respectively, of the emissions that would have been expected on the basis of the rates under ‘sunlight’ and ‘no sun’ conditions reported by Keppler et al. (2006) (Fig. 2b). This implies an emission rate of between −0.9 and 0.4 ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹, which is not statistically different from zero (Fig. 2a). Recovery checks in the ESPAS growth chamber without plants following injection of ¹³C-methane showed that only 0.3% of the 400 ppb methane spike was lost daily during a 6 d period. This rules out the possibility of substantial loss through leakage, oxidation or adsorption.

Discussion

One of the consequences of using a flow-through gas exchange system is that methane measurements must be highly sensitive to measure changes in methane concentrations against a background concentration of c. 2000 ppb methane. Therefore, we made use of plants uniformly labelled with ¹³C, an optical parametric oscillator for methane detection, and used low air flow rates relative to the amount of biomass present. Uniform ¹³C-labelling of lower plant species such as algae has already been performed for decades (Berthold et al., 1995). Even though fractionation of ¹³C occurs to some extent in a range of enzymatic reactions and metabolic pathways (Farquhar et al., 1989; O’Leary et al., 1992; Paté et al., 1998), the strength of the fractionation is generally far less than 1%. No indication of significant ‘metabolic shifts’ exists in uniformly ¹³C-labelled plants (Kurilich et al., 2003; Kikuchi et al., 2004; Novotny et al., 2005; Kelliher et al., 2006). We are therefore confident that our ¹³C-grown plants behaved similarly to ¹²C-grown plants.

In their experiment, Keppler et al. (2006) made use of relatively small closed cuvettes, which results in a continuous decline in CO₂ and an increase in relative humidity, air temperature and especially leaf temperature, as well as an accumulation of methane. Under these conditions the emission rate for detached leaves of basil, wheat and maize were similar to those measured in this study. However, they observed
much higher methane emission values for intact plants, that is, 119 and 374 ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹ for ‘no sun’ and ‘sunlight’ plants, respectively. By contrast, we used open systems in the form of continuous-flow gas exchange cuvettes in order to realize steady-state conditions with respect to light, temperature, ambient CO₂ concentrations and relative humidity. All measurements were performed at a constant natural methane background concentration of c. 2000 ppb. Thus, performed under physiologically relevant and controlled conditions, we were not able to measure substantial methane emissions (Fig. 2, Table 3).

In the longer-term experiment with a large plant biomass to increase the potential emission of methane, no increase above the background concentration of 22 ppb ¹³C-methane was measured. With the large plant biomass and the emission rates indicated by Keppler et al. (2006) for ‘sunlight’ and ‘no-sun’ plants, or even the rate we found in the continuous-flow cuvettes, the methane concentration would have been greatly increased in the ESPAS growth chamber. But this was not the case, which can only mean that the 375 g of plant biomass in the growth chamber did not emit any methane at all.

To date, the Keppler et al. (2006) study had yielded the only experimental data on methane emission from plants, and concluded that plants are indeed able to emit substantial amounts of methane. Is there, then, an explanation for the large difference between our results and those of Keppler et al. (2006)? One possible explanation may lie in the flushing procedure before measurements. Keppler et al. (2006) flushed their cuvettes with methane-free air to remove ambient methane. However, if plants still contain ambient methane concentrations in intercellular air spaces and air spaces in the soil system (c. 2000 ppb), as well as in lipid membranes and water, this may have diffused to the surrounding air during their measurements following a concentration gradient. The rate of this

Table 4  Calculated and measured concentrations of methane in the plant growth chamber based on average emission rates for ‘sunlight’ plants and ‘no-sun’ plants reported by Keppler et al. (2006), based on our measurements in continuous flow gas exchange chambers on individual ¹³C-plants and actual measurements on a mixture of plant species in the ESPAS growth chamber

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (d)</th>
<th>'Sunlight' plants (374 ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹)</th>
<th>'No sun' plants (119 ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹)</th>
<th>Continuous-flow gas exchange cuvettes (21 ± 11 ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹)</th>
<th>ESPAS</th>
<th>Biomass (g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23 ± 5</td>
<td>23 ± 5</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2248</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>170 ± 89</td>
<td>22 ± 5</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4265</td>
<td>1217</td>
<td>303 ± 159</td>
<td>24 ± 4</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>7185</td>
<td>2038</td>
<td>495 ± 260</td>
<td>23 ± 4</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Means ± SE are given (n = 24 for individual plants in continuous-flow gas exchange chambers; n = 6 for growth chamber). Biomass was calculated on the basis of the daily amount of ¹³C-CO₂ injected in the ESPAS and the conversion efficiency from ¹³C-CO₂ to biomass. ¹³C-methane measured in the ESPAS includes the natural background (22 ppb ¹³C-methane).

Fig. 2 Long-term steady-state methane emissions by vegetation. (a) Measured ¹³C-methane emissions (mean ± SE) by a mixture of ¹³C-enriched plants in the ESPAS (Experimental Soil Plant Atmosphere System) growth chamber under controlled steady-state conditions. Plant biomass increased from 289 (day 0) to 374 (day 6) g dry weight during the experiment (n = 3), and the emissions are given at the median of the time for accumulated emission. (b) Measured (solid line) and predicted (dashed lines) accumulation of methane by ¹³C-enriched plants in the ESPAS growth chamber. Measured methane concentrations (solid line, closed squares), and methane concentrations predicted from our continuous-flow experiment (Table 3; 21 ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹, dashed line, open triangles), or from Keppler et al. (2006: ‘sunlight’, 374 ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹, dot-dashed line, closed diamond; ‘no sun’, 119 ng g⁻¹ h⁻¹, dotted line, open squares).
diffusion process would have been influenced by temperature. Keppler et al. (2006) provided no details on plant growth conditions before the experiment, and the description of their experiments and methodology is rather poor. For example, no information was given on the light intensities of the ‘no sun’ and ‘sunlight’ conditions. Furthermore, no mention was made of possible stress conditions in their static air cuvettes. Therefore this explanation is a suggestion, at best, and we cannot be sure if this might fully explain the discrepancy.

Up until now, no other data on methane emissions of plants have been published. However, our results are indirectly confirmed by a recent study (Ferretti et al., 2007), in which methane emissions were modelled using stable isotope data from ice cores. Their best estimate was 80% lower than that of Keppler et al. (2006), and their confidence interval for methane emission even included zero emission.

Conclusions

In this paper we measured both short- and longer-term emissions of methane from various plant species. The experimental design entailed measurements under physiologically relevant and controlled conditions. We did not find any evidence of a substantial emission of methane by terrestrial plants under aerobic conditions.

Acknowledgements

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References


**Supplementary Material**

The following supplementary material is available for this article online:

**Fig. S1** Calibration curve for a series of methane concentrations. Horizontal bars indicate variations in the standard, and vertical bars indicate the standard error of the measurement signal ($n = 3$).

This material is available as part of the online article from: [http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1469-8137.2007.02103.x](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1469-8137.2007.02103.x)

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