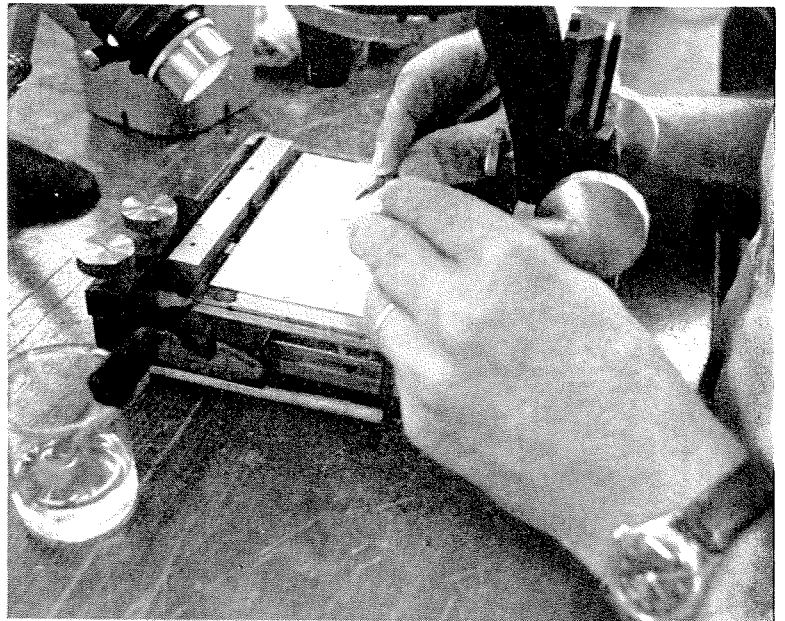
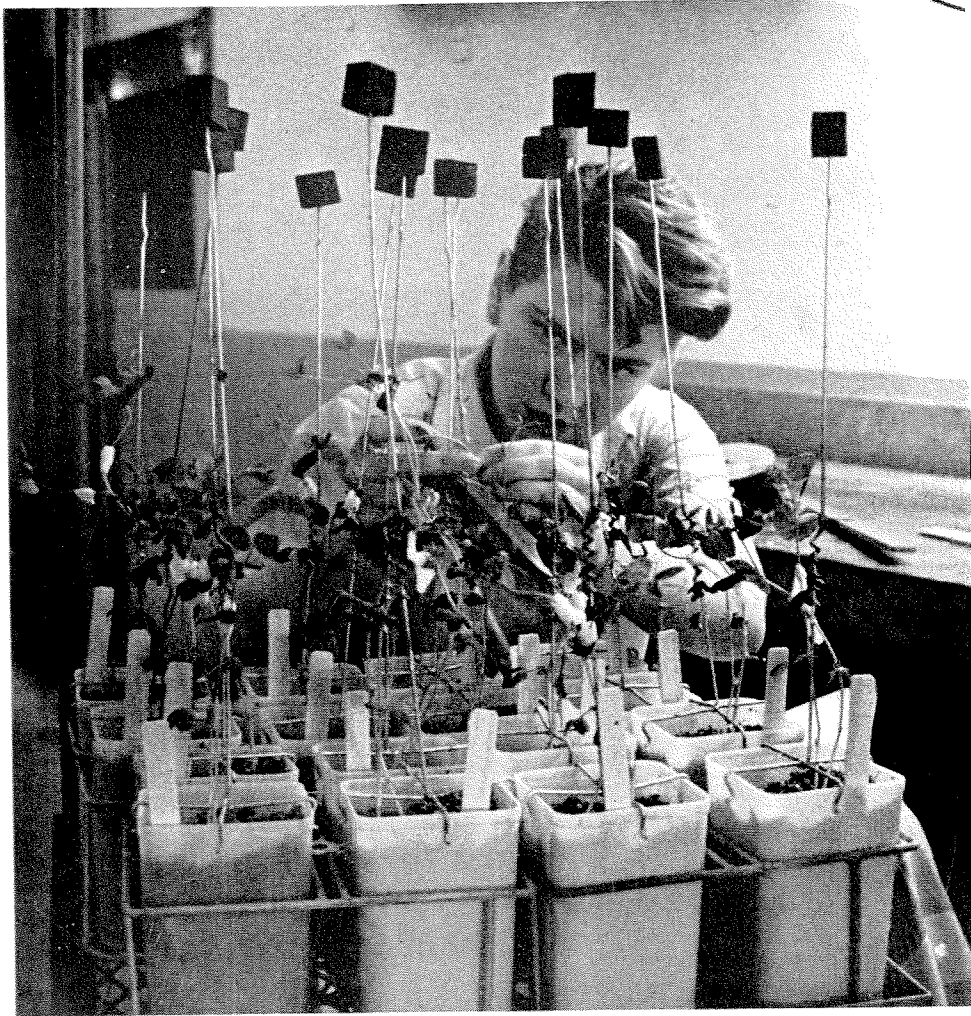




*Hendrik Ketellapper, from Holland, checks the effect of low temperature on peanut plants. The plant on the left, grown at temperatures below 14°, failed to make chlorophyll and is colorless.*



*The only insect which gets into the carefully guarded laboratory is there as research material – the willow fly (under the microscope, above), a gall-producing insect which attacks willow trees.*



*A lab worker grafts old tips onto a young pea plant in a control experiment on senescence. The black tips on the wires are not markers, but simply a protection for lab workers' eyes.*



*Plants are wheeled from one climatic condition to another on four-foot trucks called research units. There are more than 600 of these in the lab.*

*Oswaldo Caso, from the University of Buenos Aires, measures the diameter of carrots with a caliper to determine the growth rate. Researchers are attempting to produce an improved type of carrot seed for growth in Argentina.*

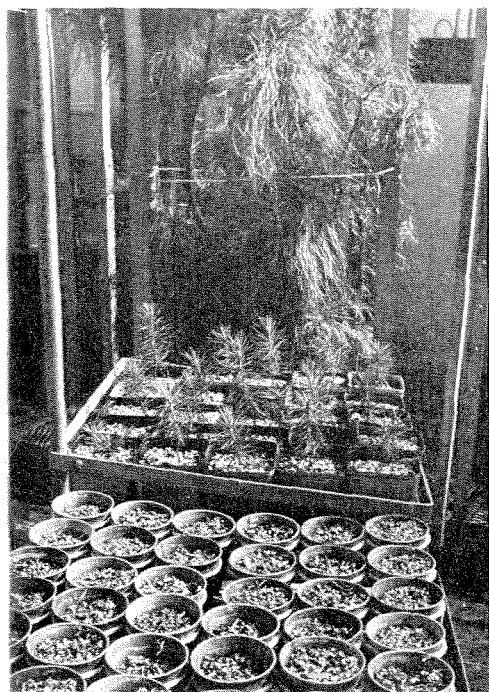


*The effect of new light sources is tested on the growth of tomato plants. These plants are six weeks old and have been grown in a low temperature — about 18°.*





*A research aide measures dwarf peas which have been treated with chemical compounds to cure damage caused by high temperatures.*



*For genetic studies, pines are grown in the lab, from seed to full-sized trees.*



*All plants are checked regularly for rate of development and growth. Leaves and tillers of barley plant are being counted here.*