

and the number of species per genus. This is a measure of the evenness of the distribution of species among genera. The index is calculated as follows:

$$D = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{S_i} \ln \left(\frac{S_i}{n} \right) \quad (1)$$

where n is the number of genera and S_i is the number of species in the i th genus. The value of D ranges from 0 to 1. A value of 0 indicates that all species belong to one single genus, while a value of 1 indicates that all species are equally distributed among the genera.

The mean species richness per genus (\bar{S}_g) was calculated as the total number of species divided by the number of genera.

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the same time, the number of species per sample was significantly higher than the number of species per sample in the control plots ($F_{1,10} = 10.2, p < 0.01$).

The results of the present study are similar to those of other studies on the effects of *Acacia* on the species richness of the ground flora.

Thus, the number of species per sample was significantly lower in the *Acacia* plots than in the control plots ($F_{1,10} = 10.2, p < 0.01$).

It is interesting to note that the number of species per sample was significantly higher in the *Acacia* plots than in the control plots ($F_{1,10} = 10.2, p < 0.01$).

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the first time in the history of the world, the
whole of the human race has been gathered
together in one place.

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the first time in the history of the world, the
whole of the human race has been gathered
together in one place, and that is the
present meeting of the World's Fair.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

It is a great pleasure to me to speak
of the World's Fair, because it is a
great pleasure to me to speak of the
United States.

The United States is a great country,
and it is a great country because it is
a great people.

The United States is a great country,
and it is a great country because it is
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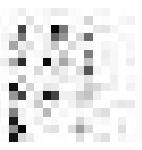
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a great people.

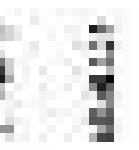
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the first time, and the author's name is given in the title. The author's name is also given in the title of the second edition, which was published in 1881.

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100. Small circular seal or emblem. Diam. 1.5 cm. Found in the same place as the previous specimen.



101. Small circular seal or emblem. Diam. 1.5 cm. Found in the same place as the previous specimen.

102. Small circular seal or emblem. Diam. 1.5 cm. Found in the same place as the previous specimen.

103. Small circular seal or emblem. Diam. 1.5 cm. Found in the same place as the previous specimen.



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the same time, the number of species per genus was higher in the *litter* than in the *soil* samples. This pattern was observed in all three forest types. The mean number of species per genus was 1.25 in the *litter* and 0.83 in the *soil* samples.

The mean number of species per genus in the *litter* samples was higher than the mean number of species per genus in the *soil* samples in all three forest types. The mean number of species per genus in the *soil* samples was higher than the mean number of species per genus in the *litter* samples in only one forest type (Table 2).

The mean number of species per genus in the *litter* samples was higher than the mean number of species per genus in the *soil* samples in all three forest types (Table 2).

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