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Cover: Emerging data suggest that the evolution of ideas and innovations in cultural groups has supplanted genetic evolution and spurred the growth of modern societies and institutions. (Photo: David Madison/TSI)



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Letters

Too much of a good thing

"Pine forest thrives on high- ${
m \check{C}O}_2$ diet" (SN: 8/12/95, p.101) seems to contradict "Smothered pine trees reveal unseen killer" (SN: 8/26/95, p.134).

Does one pine thrive and the other one die? James A. Robinson Cave Junction, Ore.

The difference is the amount of CO₂. A little more helps trees, but a lot more kills them.

- R. Monastersky

Heat enough for microdiamonds?

'Microscopic diamonds crack geologic mold" (SN: 7/8/95, p.22) implies that a new environment for making diamonds has been discovered. However, it seems to me that a crucial bit of information is missing.

It is possible that the diamonds were deposited in the sediments that later became the sedimentary rocks that were metamorphosed. How was this possibility eliminated? *Robert M. Lorkowski* Apple Valley, Calif.

Haggerty ruled out the possibility that the diamonds were created in another spot and then deposited as sediments because similar microscopic diamonds found in Kazakhstan do not show any of the typical wear features seen in those that have endured transport by water.

– R. Monastersky

Recent research suggests that extreme pressure is not essential for nucleation of microdiamonds. The presence of garnet and eclognite in the metamorphic rock indicates temperatures in excess of 750°C, temperatures necessary for the nucleation of diamond from graphite. Rising temperatures during metamorphism will cause a corresponding rise in thermal stresses and expansion in the host rock.

The possibility of increasing temperatures

and pressures is even greater at asperities, frictional points, and shear planes. Some microdiamonds are indeed found in high shear stress planes, where temperatures could be in excess of 750°C and pressures could be 20 to 30 kilobars.

The high temperatures and relatively low pressures required for microdiamond formation may be present during continental collisions or other high-grade metamorphic events. Thus the subduction-abduction of crystal rock is not necessary.

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