Addendum

Biological nitrogen fixation with non-legumes: An achievable target or a dogma?

S. P. Saikia and Vanita Jain


My attention has been drawn to a serious omission in this article.

Few sentences in the abstract and introduction have been quoted from F. Azam’s 2002 paper published in the Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences1, the reference of which has been left unquoted, which is as follows:

According to statistics by FAO (2001), about 42 million tons of fertilizer N is being used annually on a global scale for the production of three major cereal crops, i.e. wheat, rice and maize (17, 9 and 16 million tons respectively). Crop plants are able to use about 50% of the applied fertilizer N, while 25% is lost from the soil–plant system through leaching, volatilization, denitrification and due to many other factors causing not only an annual economic loss of US$ 3 billion but also cause pollution to the environment. Some of the adverse environmental effects of excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers are: (i) methaemoglobinemia in infants due to NO3 and NO2 in waters and food, (ii) cancer due to secondary amines, (iii) respiratory illness due to NOx, aerosols, NO2 and HNO3, (iv) eutrophication due to N in surface water, (v) material and ecosystem damage due to HNO3 in rainwater, (vi) plant toxicity due to high levels of NO2 and NH4 in soils, and (vii) excessive plant growth due to more available N, depletion of stratospheric ozone due to NO and N2O1.


S. P. Saikia

Retraction

Identification of a marine zoanthid Zoanthus sansibaricus (Carlgren) from the intertidal rocky shore of Anjuna (Goa) using morphological and molecular analyses


[Curr. Sci., 2011, 101(8), 1079–1086]

This paper has been withdrawn by Current Science as the Editors have determined that a proportion of the article, tables and figures have been reproduced from the articles published elsewhere.

Corrigendum

Genetic transformation of an elite Indian genotype of cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.) for insect resistance

I. S. Katageri, H. M. Vamadevaiah, S. S. Udikeri, B. M. Khadi and Polumetla A. Kumar

[Curr. Sci., 2007, 93(12), 1843–1847]

While preparing the map of vector pBinBt3 the orientation of cry1Ac gene cassette got reversed inadvertently. The gene cassette is to be read in the direction, i.e. EcoRI near LB HindIII at the middle of T-DNA.

—Authors