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Developing tylosis in the wood of Eucalyptus obliqua. In general, a tylosis is formed by growth of a portion of a cell wall either into the lumen of a neighboring tracheary element or into an intercellular space, such as the duct of a resin canal. Such cellular outgrowths tend to fill the adjacent space, thus obstructing the movement of solutions (preservatives, pulping liquor) through the wood (Scale: about 1 cm = 1 micron). See page 1068. [R. C. Foster, Forest Products Laboratory, C.S.I.R.O., Melbourne, Australia]
Editor's Summary

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