

## OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

BOX 2045

HOBBS, NEW MEXICO

DATE March 2, 1960

GIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION  
BOX 871  
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Re: Proposed NSP 512

Proposed NSL \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed NFC. \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed DC \_\_\_\_\_

Gentlemen:

I have examined the application dated \_\_\_\_\_  
for the Continental Oil Co. Eaves A-19 #8 19-26-37  
Operator Lease and Well No. S-T-R

and my recommendations are as follows:

O.K. --- E.F.E.

O.K. J.N.R.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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Yours very truly,

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

$$\sup_{t \in [0, \infty)} \|u(t, \cdot)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq C \|u_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} + C \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}.$$

1977 年 10 月 20 日

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ .

2017年12月15日 星期五

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The experimental setup consists of a laser source, a beam splitter, a lens, a mirror, a photodiode, and a computer. The laser source emits a beam of light that is split by the beam splitter into two paths. One path goes through a lens and a mirror, and the other path goes through a photodiode. The computer is connected to the photodiode and the beam splitter. The computer controls the laser source and the beam splitter, and it receives data from the photodiode. The computer also controls the data acquisition system, which is connected to the photodiode. The data acquisition system records the data from the photodiode and sends it to the computer. The computer then processes the data and generates a plot of the data. The plot shows the intensity of the light as a function of the distance from the laser source to the photodiode. The plot is used to determine the distance from the laser source to the photodiode.

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. (Common reed)

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