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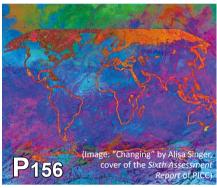
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A team at the CAS Institute of Hydrobiology has fought a way out to save the lives of the Yangtze finless porpoise, which was once seriously endangered, via ex situ preservation. (Image: IHB)



Animals constantly shed DNA into their surroundings, termly environmental DNA or eDNA, and scientists can collect and analyze these DNA "fingerprints" to infer the presence of different species.



To address the climate warming, China has set an ambitious dual carbon target: to have its carbon emissions peak by 2030, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060. People may wonder how this daunting task can be fulfilled. Here a CAS research group gives their analysis and solution.

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