*Figure 1. Field trial of transgenic poplars (Populus deltoides P. nigra) in their second growing season.* Several ramets of nine independent transgenic lines, and one non-transgenic control line of the same parent clone, are planted randomly within alternating rows; all of the trees in alternate rows contain only the Nontransgenic line. (a) View between adjacent rows (the man is 1.8 m in height). (b) Infrared aerial photograph of a section of the plantation, showing uniformity. Reprinted from *Trends in Plant Science, Vol. 9, Brunner et al., 'Poplar genome sequence . . .', pp. 49–56, ©2004, with permission from Elsevier.*

*Figure 2. Dwarf somaclonal variant first observed* after release from dormancy in a field trial of fertigated transgenic poplars. The photograph was taken near the end of their first growing season after being planted as 40-cm dormant 'sticks.' A normal transgenic tree and 1.8-m man is in the background.

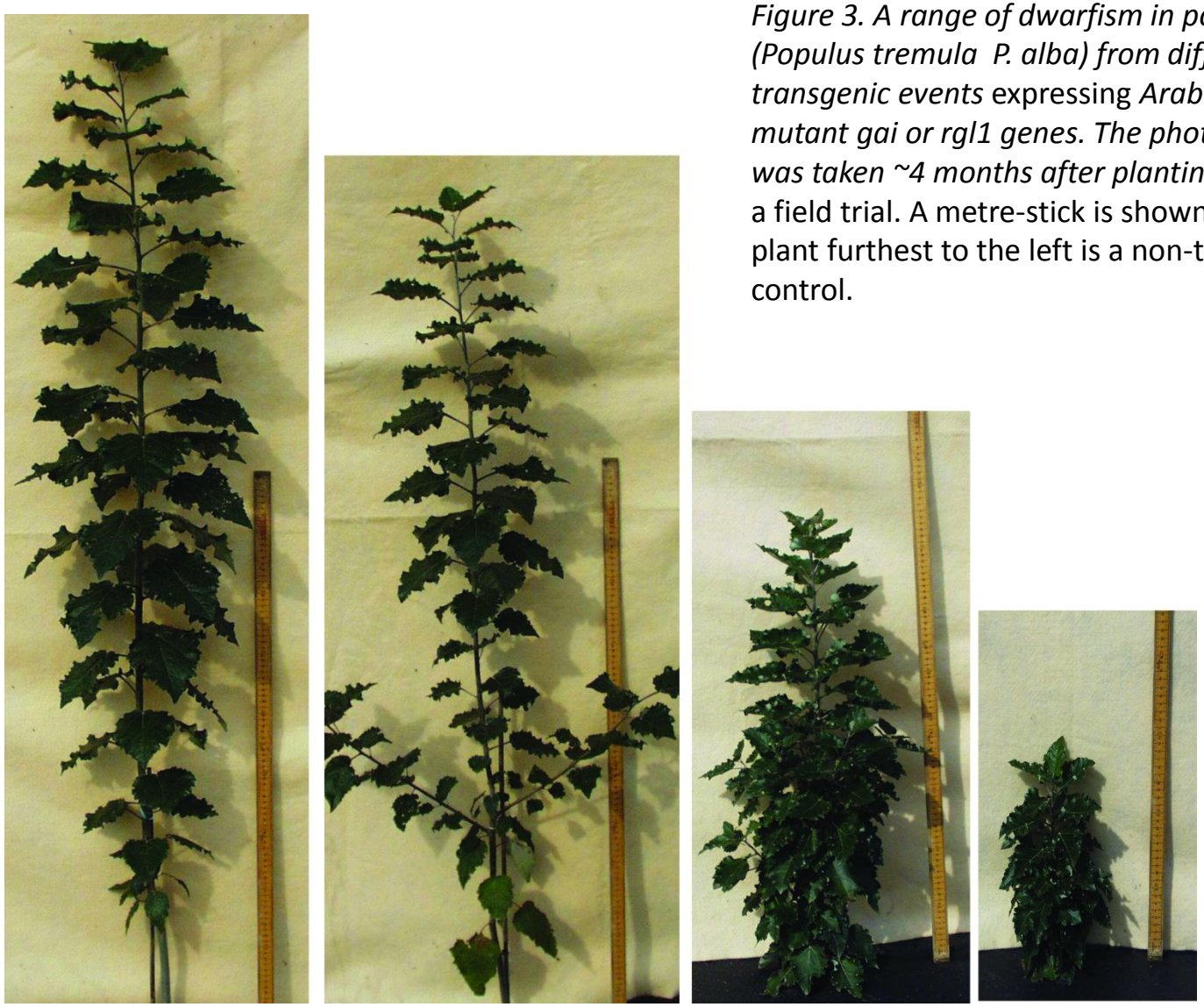

*Figure 3. A range of dwarfism in poplars (Populus tremula  P. alba) from different transgenic events* expressing *Arabidopsis mutant gai or rgl1 genes. The photograph was taken ~4 months after planting in* a field trial. A metre-stick is shown; the plant furthest to the left is a non-transgenic control.