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Subject: FOUND Pallet Fork / Arbor 430

Posted by [Benjamin\\_Rush](#) on Mon, 12 Sep 2022 07:17:54 GMT

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Smashed the pivot on the 435 pallet arbor I've been servicing.

Not content to call it a night, I pulled the pallet fork from my donor 335 and smashed its arbor pivot too. :blush:

Almost done with this service. FOUND the last replacement pallet fork in the swamp. Interchange catalog shows this as a caliber 430 part.

Thanks in advance!

### File Attachments

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1) [PXL\\_20220912\\_065420913.jpg](#), downloaded 1048 times



2) [PXL\\_20220912\\_061652391.jpg](#), downloaded 1064 times



3) [PXL\\_20220912\\_022729698.jpg](#), downloaded 1038 times



4) [PXL\\_20220912\\_055418066.jpg](#), downloaded 1057 times

the same. The first is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all genes.

The second is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all sites within a gene. The mutation rate is higher for CpG sites (sites where a cytosine is followed by a guanine) than for other sites. This is because CpG sites are often methylated, and methylated sites are more likely to be mutated.

The third is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all individuals. Some individuals have a higher mutation rate than others. This is because of differences in the number of germ cells that are produced and the number of divisions that these cells undergo.

The fourth is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all tissues. The mutation rate is higher in tissues that are more actively dividing, such as the brain and the testis.

The fifth is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all regions of the genome. The mutation rate is higher in regions that are more repetitive and less conserved.

The sixth is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all populations. The mutation rate is higher in populations that have a higher number of generations since their common ancestor.

The seventh is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all species. The mutation rate is higher in species that have a shorter generation time and a larger number of offspring.

The eighth is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all environments.

The mutation rate is higher in environments that are more stressful and have more DNA damage.

The ninth is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all ages. The mutation rate is higher in older individuals.

The tenth is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all sexes. The mutation rate is higher in males than in females.

The eleventh is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all chromosomes. The mutation rate is higher in chromosomes that are more repetitive and less conserved.

The twelfth is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all genes. The mutation rate is higher for genes that are more repetitive and less conserved.

The thirteenth is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all sites within a gene. The mutation rate is higher for CpG sites than for other sites.

The fourteenth is that the *de novo* mutation rate is not the same for all individuals. Some individuals have a higher mutation rate than others.