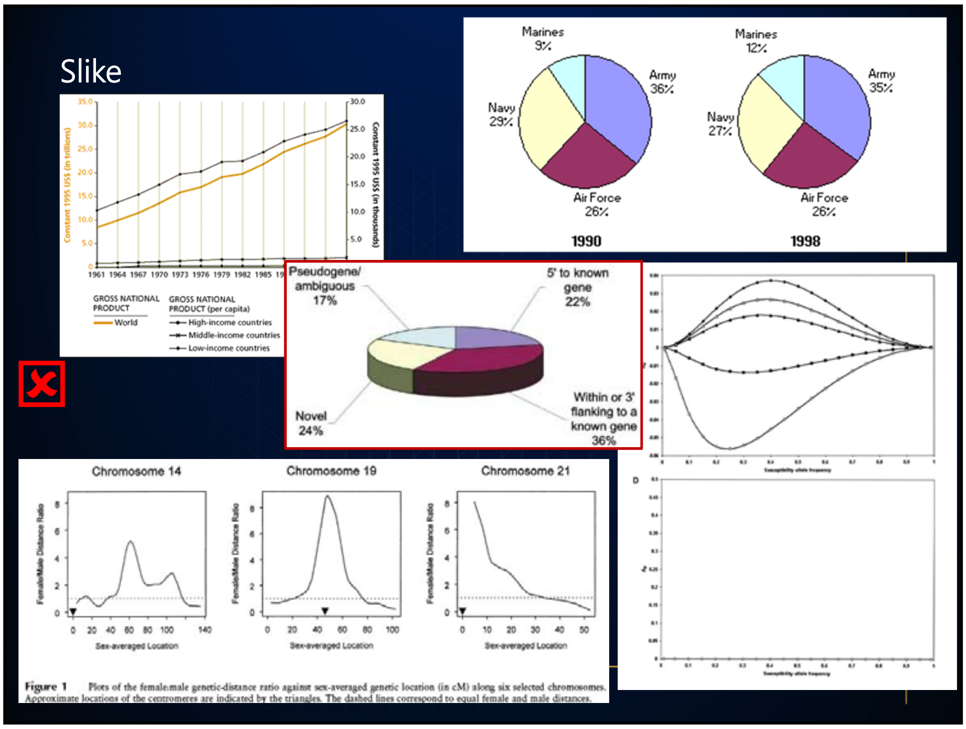
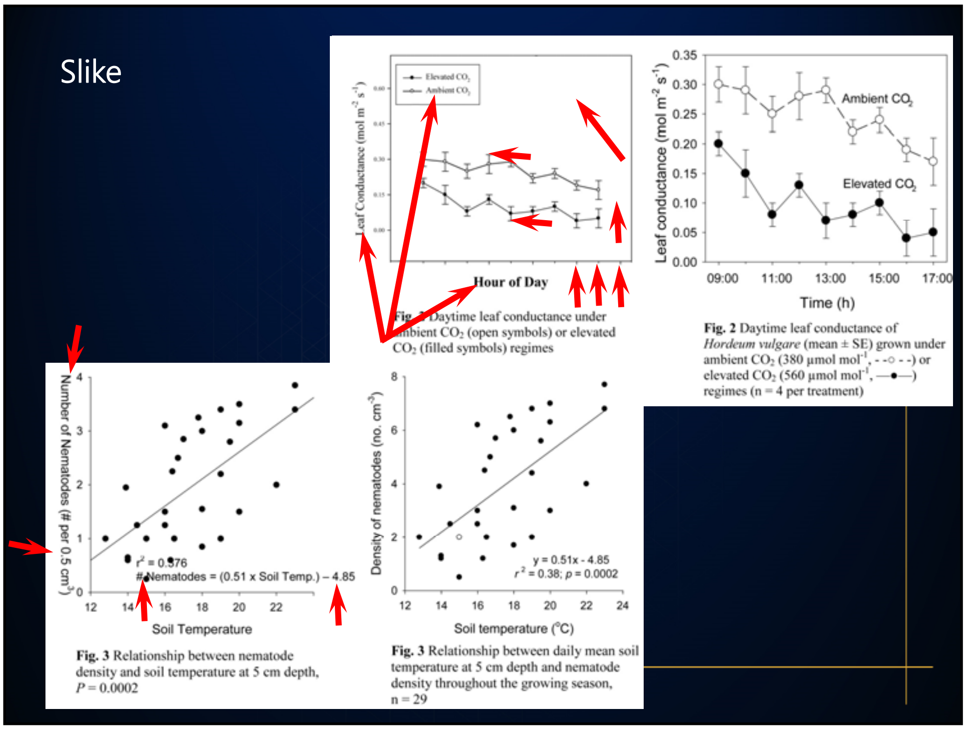

Slike
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
World
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (per capita)
High-income countries
Middle-income countries
Low-income countries
Marines 9%
Army 36%
Navy 29%
Air Force 26%
1990
Marines 12%
Army 35%
Navy 27%
Air Force 26%
1998
Pseudogene/ ambiguous 17%
5' to known gene 22%
Within or 3' flanking to a known gene 36%
Novel 24%
Chromosome 14
Chromosome 19
Chromosome 21
Female/Male Distance Ratio
Sex-averaged Location
Figure 1 Plots of the female:male genetic-distance ratio against sex-averaged genetic location (in cM) along six selected chromosomes. Approximate locations of the centromeres are indicated by the triangles. The dashed lines correspond to equal female and male distances.


Slike
Elevated CO2
Ambient CO2
Leaf Conductance (mol m-2 s-1)
Hour of Day
Fig. 2 Daytime leaf conductance under ambient CO2 (open symbols) or elevated CO2 (filled symbols) regimes
Leaf conductance (mol m-2 s-1)
Ambient CO2
Elevated CO2
Time (h)
Fig. 2 Daytime leaf conductance of Hordeum vulgare (mean ± SE) grown under ambient CO2 (380 µmol mol-1, - -○- -) or elevated CO2 (560 µmol mol-1, —●—) regimes (n = 4 per treatment)
Number of Nematodes (# per 0.5 cm3)
r2 = 0.576
# Nematodes = (0.51 x Soil Temp.) – 4.85
Soil Temperature
Fig. 3 Relationship between nematode density and soil temperature at 5 cm depth, P = 0.0002
Density of nematodes (no. cm-3)
y = 0.51x - 4.85
r2 = 0.38; p = 0.0002
Soil temperature (°C)
Fig. 3 Relationship between daily mean soil temperature at 5 cm depth and nematode density throughout the growing season, n = 29

Slike

panel-slike

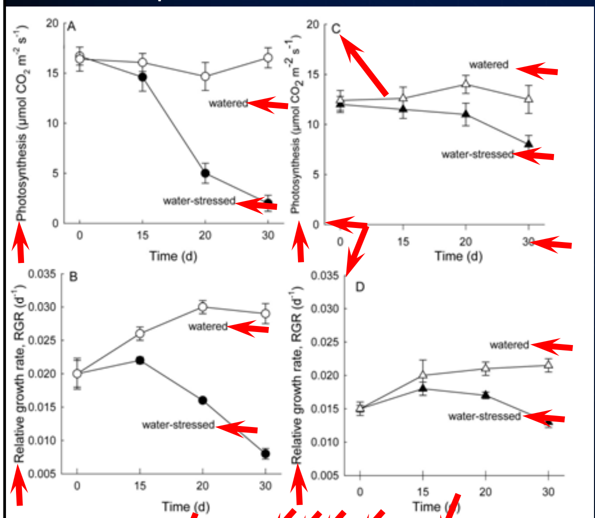
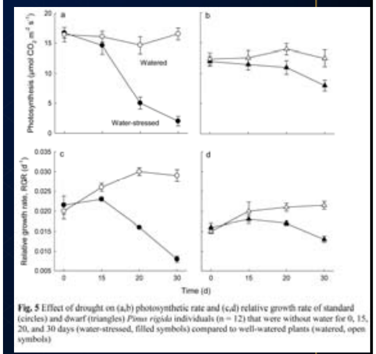


Fig. 5 Effect of drought on photosynthetic rate and relative growth rate of standard or dwarf *Pinus rigida* that were without water for 0, 15, 20, and 30 days (filled symbols) compared to well-watered plants (open symbols) (n = 12). (a) Photosynthetic rate and (b) relative growth rate of standard individuals, (c) photosynthetic rate and (d) relative growth rate of dwarf individuals



Tablice - anatomija

Naslov tablice

Naslov stupaca i redaka

Podaci (isti format unutar kategorije)

Napomene

Crte

Table 1. Physicochemical characteristics of water at different habitats during the experiment;

		Season:	Winter				Summer			
		Site:	Upper		Lower		Upper		Lower	
		Flow:	Fast	Slow	Fast	Slow	Fast	Slow	Fast	Slow
*	Flow velocity	[m s^{-1}]	0.77	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.87	0.25	0.91	0.2[illegible]
+	TDR	[g g^{-1} wk^{-1}]	0.054	0.044	0.099	0.085	0.077	0.069	0.225	0.16[illegible]
#	Temperature	[°C]	5.35		5.74		19.20		19.78	
#	O_2	[mg dm^{-3}]	11.74		11.51		7.94		8.10	
	pH		8.22		8.52		8.19		8.23	
	Conductivity	[μS cm^{-1}]	367		363		352		350	
	NO_3^-	[mg dm^{-3}]	0.49		0.45		0.41		0.43	
	PO_4^{3-}	[mg dm^{-3}]	0.025		0.022		0.033		0.033	
	COD	[mg dm^{-3}]	0.79		0.91		0.79		0.74	

* marks significant differences between flows at given site, + marks significant differences between sites and # marks significant differences among seasons.

Tablice

Tablica 1. Prikaz broja uginulih kitova (*Cetacea*) u razdoblju od 1990. do 2007. godine, po uzrocima smrti. Preuzeto i prilagođeno prema Kolarić i sur., 2011.

Uzroci smrti		broj uginulih životinja	Ukupno
djelovanje čovjeka	utapanje u ribarskoj mreži	33	51
	strangulacija grkljana dijelovima ribarske mreže	11	
	podvodna eksplozija (ribolov dinamitom)	3	
	prostrijelne rane	2	
	ubodna rana	1	
	opstipacija smećem	1	

Tablice

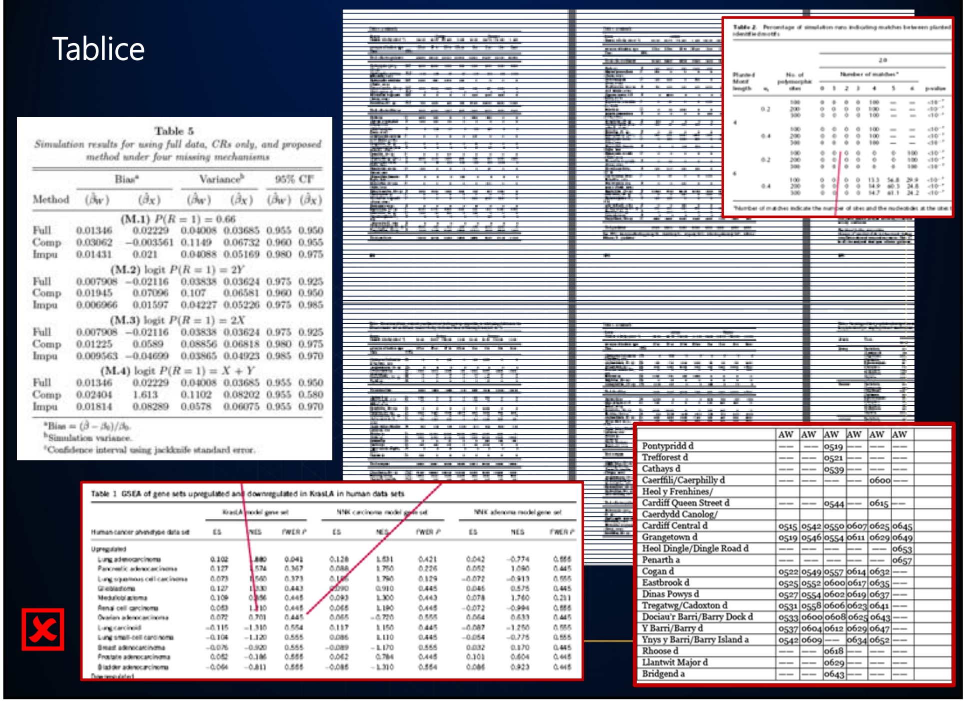


Table 5
Simulation results for using full data, CRs only, and proposed method under four missing mechanisms

Method	Bias[a] ($\hat\beta_W$)	Bias[a] ($\hat\beta_X$)	Variance[b] ($\hat\beta_W$)	Variance[b] ($\hat\beta_X$)	95% CI[c] ($\hat\beta_W$)	95% CI[c] ($\hat\beta_X$)
	(M.1) $P(R=1)=0.66$					
Full	0.01346	0.02229	0.04008	0.03685	0.955	0.950
Comp	0.03062	−0.003561	0.1149	0.06732	0.960	0.955
Impu	0.01431	0.021	0.04088	0.05169	0.980	0.975
	(M.2) logit $P(R=1)=2Y$					
Full	0.007908	−0.02116	0.03838	0.03624	0.975	0.925
Comp	0.01945	0.07096	0.107	0.06581	0.960	0.950
Impu	0.006966	0.01597	0.04227	0.05226	0.975	0.985
	(M.3) logit $P(R=1)=2X$					
Full	0.007908	−0.02116	0.03838	0.03624	0.975	0.925
Comp	0.01225	0.0589	0.08856	0.06818	0.980	0.975
Impu	0.009563	−0.04699	0.03865	0.04923	0.985	0.970
	(M.4) logit $P(R=1)=X+Y$					
Full	0.01346	0.02229	0.04008	0.03685	0.955	0.950
Comp	0.02404	1.613	0.1102	0.08202	0.955	0.580
Impu	0.01814	0.08289	0.0578	0.06075	0.955	0.970

[a] Bias $= (\hat\beta - \beta_0)/\beta_0$.
[b] Simulation variance.
[c] Confidence interval using jackknife standard error.

Table 1 GSEA of gene sets upregulated and downregulated in KrasLA in human data sets

Human cancer phenotype data set	KrasLA model gene set ES	NES	FWER P	NNK carcinoma model gene set ES	NES	FWER P	NNK adenoma model gene set ES	NES	FWER P

	AW	AW	AW	AW	AW	AW
Pontypridd d	——	——	0519	——	——	——
Trefforest d	——	——	0521	——	——	——
Cathays d	——	——	0539	——	——	——
Caerffili/Caerphilly d	——	——	——	——	0600	——
Heol y Frenhines/						
Cardiff Queen Street d	——	——	0544	——	0615	——
Caerdydd Canolog/						
Cardiff Central d	0515	0542	0550	0607	0625	0645
Grangetown d	0519	0546	0554	0611	0629	0649
Heol Dingle/Dingle Road d	——	——	——	——	——	0653
Penarth a	——	——	——	——	——	0657
Cogan d	0522	0549	0557	0614	0632	——
Eastbrook d	0525	0552	0600	0617	0635	——
Dinas Powys d	0527	0554	0602	0619	0637	——
Tregatwg/Cadoxton d	0531	0558	0606	0623	0641	——
Dociau'r Barri/Barry Dock d	0533	0600	0608	0625	0643	——
Y Barri/Barry d	0537	0604	0612	0629	0647	——
Ynys y Barri/Barry Island a	0542	0609	——	0634	0652	——
Rhoose d	——	——	0618	——	——	——
Llantwit Major d	——	——	0629	——	——	——
Bridgend a	——	——	0643	——	——	——

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Table 3. Spearman rank correlation coefficients describing the association of moss density with other measured parameters within all six sampling sites during the four experimental seasons. *n* indicates the number of averaged replicate samples in separate data sets for each season. Marked correlations are significant at: *$p < 0.05$; **$p < 0.01$; ***$p < 0.001$; n.s. not significant.

Moss density vs. measured parameters										
Measured parameters	Autumn ($n = 18$)		Winter ($n = 18$)		Spring ($n = 18$)		Summer ($n = 12$)		**Total** ($n = 66$)	
	R	*p*	*R*	*p*	*R*	*p*	*R*	*p*	*R*	*p*
Total organic matter	0.95	***	0.62	**	0.80	***	0.83	***	0.83	***
Total inorganic matter	0.87	***	0.78	***	0.74	***	0.69	*	0.81	***
"Moss-attached" tufa	0.94	***	0.98	***	0.94	***	0.95	***	0.97	***
Number of drifting macroinvertebrates										
Nematoda	0.40	n.s.	0.43	n.s.	0.34	n.s.	0.64	*	0.34	**
Oligochaeta	0.87	***	0.84	***	0.69	**	0.88	***	0.81	***
Cladocera	0.41	n.s.	0.50	*	0.51	*	0.71	*	0.46	***
Copepoda	0.38	n.s.	0.40	n.s.	0.60	**	0.78	**	0.41	***
Arachnoidea	0.87	***	0.79	***	0.77	***	0.39	n.s.	0.73	***
Plecoptera	0.80	***	0.79	***	0.27	n.s.	0.45	n.s.	0.64	***
Ephemeroptera	0.57	*	0.75	***	0.57	*	0.73	**	0.65	***
Coleoptera	0.79	***	0.77	***	0.49	*	0.79	**	0.73	***
Simuliidae	0.78	***	0.90	***	0.46	n.s.	0.76	**	0.68	***
Chironomidae	0.89	***	0.63	**	0.71	***	0.80	**	0.74	***
Other Diptera	0.95	***	0.81	***	0.83	***	0.48	n.s.	0.79	***
Odonata	0.80	***	0.75	***	0.41	n.s.	0.39	n.s.	0.62	***
Trichoptera	0.80	***	0.79	***	0.63	**	0.69	*	0.75	***
Total	0.85	***	0.88	***	0.70	**	0.73	**	0.78	***

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?

TABLE 2

Changes in physical, chemical and biotical parameters along the study reach. Mean values ± SD are given. Variables that changed significantly compared to control values are marked *, borderline significant are marked +.

Site	0	1	2	3
Turbidity	0.112 ± 0.015	0.236 ± 0.082 *	0.170 ± 0.027 *	0.162 ± 0.044 +
pH	7.94 ± 0.09	8.13 ± 0.07 *	8.12 ± 0.10 *	8.04 ± 0.15
Temperature	10.9 ± 1.9	15.2 ± 2.1 *	13.9 ± 2.9 *	14.5 ± 3.8 *
Oxygen	10.02 ± 1.02	8.99 ± 0.70	9.68 ± 0.84	9.03 ± 0.89
COD	1.90 ± 0.78	1.62 ± 1.05	1.62 ± 0.96	1.72 ± 1.07
Conductivity	229 ± 11	226 ± 16	226 ± 18	224 ± 19
Total abundance	363.9 ± 241.1	83.3 ± 55.6 *	55.6 ± 32.7 *	363.9 ± 240.4
Taxa	15 ± 7	6 ± 11 *	4 ± 2 *	7 ± 2.5 +
H'	3.17 ± 0.32	2.35 ± 0.34 +	1.39 ± 1.03 *	1.80 ± 0.57 *
Shredders	23.6 ± 11.7	9.7 ± 8.3	5.6 ± 7.9	8.1 ± 13.3
Grazer	140.3 ± 80.4	28.6 ± 20.9 *	13.1 ± 14.7 *	37.5 ± 20 *
Passive filterers	5.6 ± 11.1	11.1 ± 18.7	0.0 ± 0.0	5.6 ± 11.1
Detritivores	160.3 ± 146.1	9.7 ± 5.5 *	11.4 ± 8.7 *	73.3 ± 32.2
Predators	32.8 ± 24.5	24.2 ± 27.9	25.6 ± 15.4	239.4 ± 205.9 *

Tablice

slikovne tablice

Tab. 2. Aquatic dance flies species on different types of karstic habitats.

Species/Location	Spring	Stream	Tufa rim	Lake
Hemerodromiinae				
Chelifera concinnicauda Collin, 1927		•	•	•
Chelifera flavella (Zetterstedt, 1838)	•	•		
Chelifera precabunda Collin, 1961	•	•		
Chelifera precatoria (Fallén, 1816)	•	•		
Chelifera pyrenaica Vaillant, 1981		•	•	
Chelifera siveci Wagner, 1984	•	•		
Chelifera stigmatica (Schiner, 1962)		•	•	
Chelifera trapezina (Zetterstedt, 1838)	•	•		
Hemerodromia laudatoria Collin, 1927		•	•	•
Hemerodromia melangyna Collin, 1927		•	•	
Hemerodromia oratoria (Fallén, 1816)		•	•	•
Hemerodromia raptoria Meigen, 1830				•
Hemerodromia unilineata Zetterstedt, 1842		•	•	•
Clinocerinae				
Dolichocephala guttata (Haliday, 1833)	•	•		
Dolichocephala ocellata Costa, 1854	•	•		
Clinocera stagnalis (Haliday, 1833)	•			
Clinocera wesmaeli (Macquart, 1835)	•			
Kowarzia barbatula Mik, 1880	•	•	•	
Kowarzia bipunctata (Haliday, 1833)		•		
Wiedemannia (*Eucelidia*) *zetterstedti* (Fallén, 1826)	•			
Wiedemannia (*Philolutra*) *aquilex* (Loew, 1869)	•	•		
Wiedemannia (*Pseudowiedemannia*) *lamellata* (Loew, 1869)	•	•	•	
Number of species	**13**	**18**	**9**	**5**

Česte pogreške

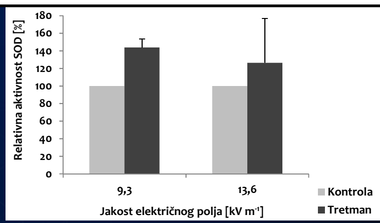
Loše obilježavanje priloga
(izostavljanje objašnjenja kratica u legendama, jedinica, naslova osi…)

Pretrpavanje priloga

Premali font i grafičke oznake u prilozima

Besmislena decimalna mjesta

Navođenje izvora u popisu koji nije u tekstu i obratno



Slika 1. Aktivnost *superoksidne dismutaze (SOD) u Euglena Izloženih električnom polju i u kontrolnim uvjetima.*

Česte pogreške

Ponavljanje

- Rezultati iz priloga u tekstu
- Podaci iz slika u tablicama
- Rezultati u raspravi
- Već objavljeni postupak ili metoda

❌ *Slika 4 i Tablica 3 pokazuju da se raznolikost makrozoobentosa na postaji X kretala od tri svojte u listopadu do maksimalno zabilježenih 8 svojti u svibnju.*

✅ *Brojnost svojta makrozoobentosa na postaji X bila je najveća u proljeće, a najmanja u jesen (Slika 4).*

❌ *Na slici 1 prikazana je aktivnost superoksidne dismutaze u Euglena izloženih stresu i kontrolna aktivnost enzima.*

✅ *Aktivnost superoksidne dismutaze u Euglene povećana je uslijed izlaganja električnim poljima (Slika 1).*

Česte pogreške

Miješanje poglavlja

- U metode unositi rezultate
- U raspravi iznositi rezultate i obratno

...dominirali su detritivori i usitnjivači sa 71% udjela u ukupnoj brojnosti što ukazuje da su glavni izvori hrane na raspolaganju bili detritus i listinac.

Nedovoljno podataka

Mogu li točno ponoviti rad koristeći se samo poglavljem M&M?

Mogu li nedvojbeno izvesti zaključak iz podataka koje sam predstavio u rezultatima?

Česte pogreške

Nekonciznost

❎ *The data that were collected in this study were obtained by walking 6 x 500 m transects that traversed, from one side to the other, study plots in each of the four forest compartments (K14, K15, K16, K17) listed in the previous section.*

✅ *We obtained the data by walking 6 × 500 m transects in each of the four forest compartments.*

Premalo podataka

❎ *Pitfall traps were set up at several transects and sampled at equal intervals during the project period.*

✅ *We set up fifty pitfall traps in each of ten transects and sampled at weekly intervals between April and June.*

(Zaključak)

Razlikovati od sažetka (abstracta)!

Jezgrovito odgovoriti na pitanja, usporediti s predviđanjima i hipotezama iz uvoda

(Zahvala)

Kolegama koji su pomogli, ali ne dovoljno za autorstvo

(ustupanjem resursa ili manjom pomoći, savjetima, terenskim radom...)

Financijeru

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Izvori

U tekstu:
Autor(i)
Godina izdanja
Ili
Redni broj u popisu

Casas and Gessner (1999) found that the deposited tufa retarded breakdown. The evidence collected in this study aligns with the argument proposed by Carter and Marks (2007) that the reason for different results could be in

Matoničkin Kepčija *et al.*, 2006). Tufa deposits occur in karstic regions around the world but there are few studies of leaf litter processing in these habitats (Casas and Gessner, 1999; Carter and Marks, 2007; Compson *et al.*, 2009).

NE PREPISUJTE IZVORNI TEKST,
NEGO PRENESITE PORUKU VLASTITIM RIJEČIMA

process remains unresolved. Some authors have found that organisms play a central role in the precipitation of calcium carbonate (e.g. Kempe & Emeis, 1985; Srdoč et al., 1985; Chafetz et al., 1994), while others believe their role is less significant, for example at waterfall sites and in fast-flowing streams (Chen et al., 2004). However,

(1, 2). The settling of fine particles on a natural substrate is the most obvious stress and it is an overwhelming one for the native fauna *(3, 4)*.

Izvori

U popisu:
Autori,
Godina izdanja,
Naslov članka,
Ime časopisa
Svezak (sveščić)
Stranice

Zar, J. H., 1984: Biostatistical Analysis. – Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
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Nije potrebno citirati:

[citation needed]

- Opće izjave ili definicije (Uvod)
- Općepoznato (čak i ono specifično za temu)

Davno utvrđeno - što ste znali prije početka istraživanja

Siltation is a stress caused by input of fine sediments…
Dissolved gases are released from water at lower pressures (Henry's law).

Kad niste sigurni - ipak citirajte

Citing improves reliability of your logic