Slike i tablice

Pravila:

- Slike su prezentacija podataka, tablice su spremišta podataka
- Prilozi ne smiju imati pozadinu (ink-data!)
- Pazite na dimenzije slike i njenih elemenata (prijelom pri tisku)
- Koristite crte pogreške (*error bars*; npr. SD) gdje je moguće
- U pripremi tablica koristite samo vodoravne linije
- Navedite jedinice u naslovu stupca/retka tablice
- Koristite napomene ili fusnote za razjašnjavanje simbola iz tablice*
- Pazite na decimalna mjesta

*napominjem da ovo može biti na ispitu

Rezultati

Not everything that counts can be counted,
and not everything that can be counted counts.

Pažljivo odaberite samo relevantne rezultate

Pažljivo odaberite što i koliko rezultata će ići u priloge

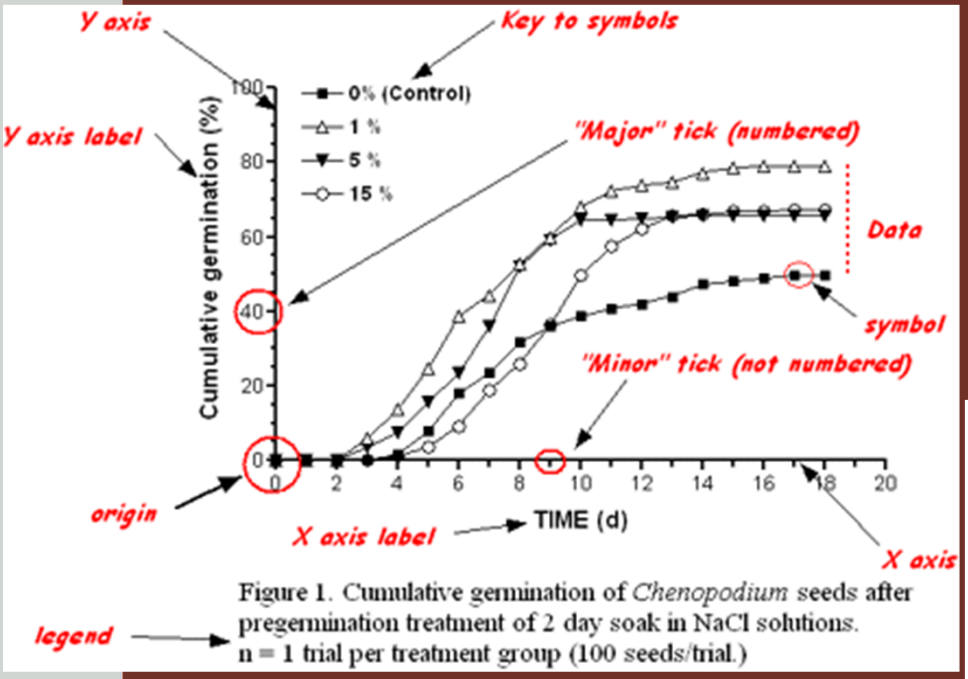
Što je moguće prikažite grafički.
NE opisujte slike doslovno u tekstu - NE PONAVLJAJTE

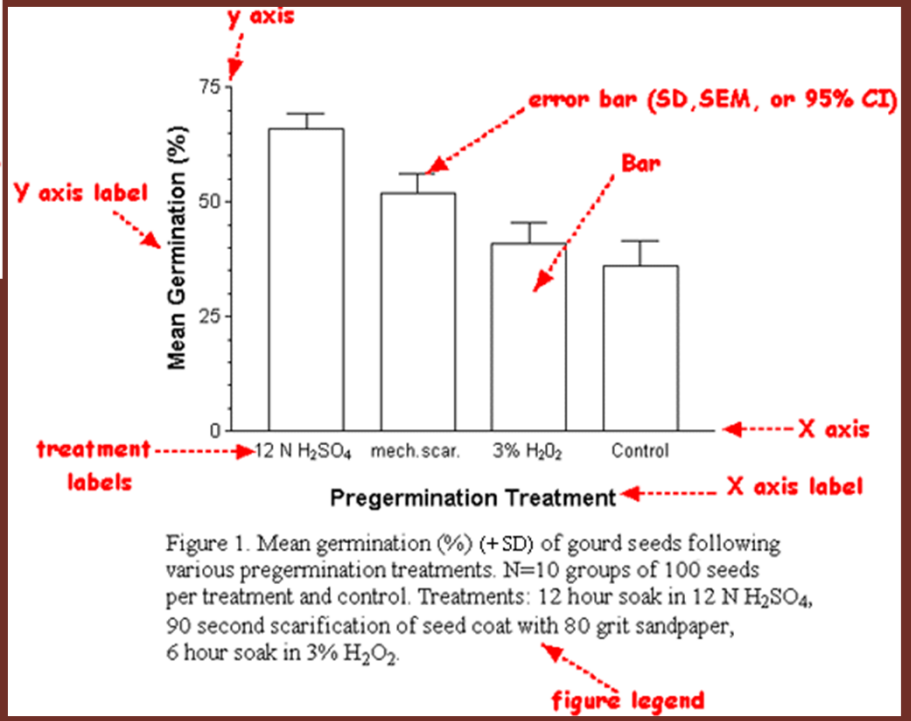
Priloge citirajte redoslijedno i pravodobno

Rezultati trebaju 'pravocrtno napredovati'

Odvajajte različite rezultate u različite pasuse (blokove)
grupirajte slične rezultate u susjedne pasuse

Slike - anatomija





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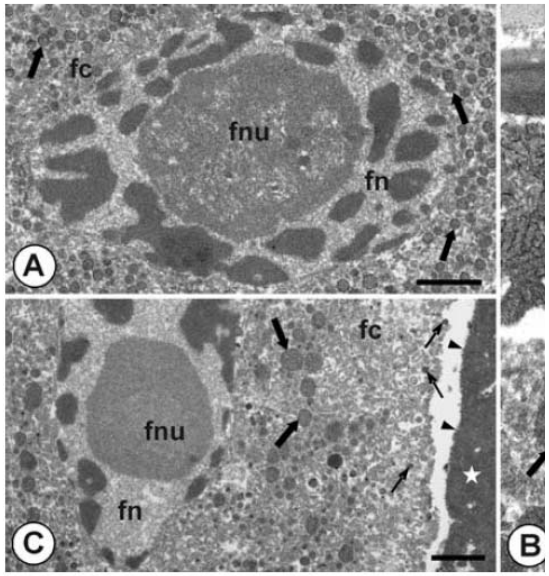


Fig. 3. Ultrastructure of the follicular epithelium and egg envelopes of *Brachyptera risi*, during choriogenesis. **A**: Fragment of follicular cell active in synthesis of eggshell precursors. The cytoplasm is filled with vesicles storing the precursors (black arrows). A prominent nucleus (fn) contains a large nucleolus (fnu). TEM; scale bar, 2 μm. **B**: Axial section through the ovarian follicle. An oocyte (oc) covered with forming egg envelopes. Note in the cytoplasm of follicular cell numerous vesicles (black arrows) filled with materials similar to that forming the external layer of chorion (white asterisk). Follicular cell (fc); oocyte (oc); vitelline envelope (ve); one to four layers of common subsystem of chorion; paracrystalline layer (black star). TEM, scale bar, 2 μm. **C**: Fragment of follicular cell during the final phase of choriogenesis. Note the less-frequent vesicles containing eggshell precursors (thick black arrows) and the electron-dense grains close to the apex of the follicular cell (thin black arrows) and also a thin layer of electron-dense material forming the extrachorion (black arrowheads) on the surface of chorion. Follicular cell nucleus (fn); follicular cell nucleolus (fnu). TEM; scale bar, 2 μm.

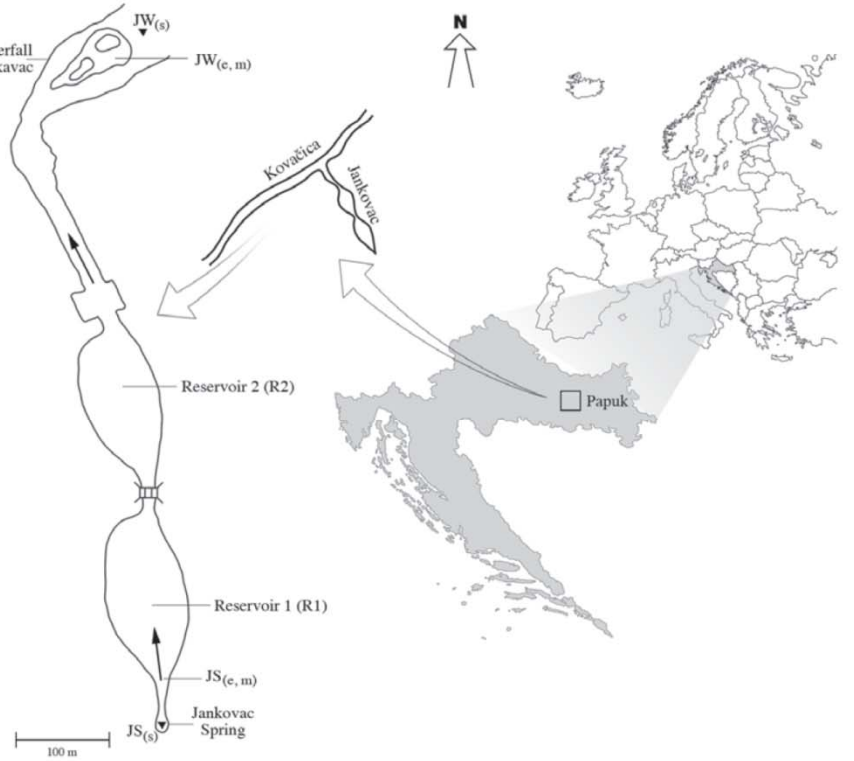
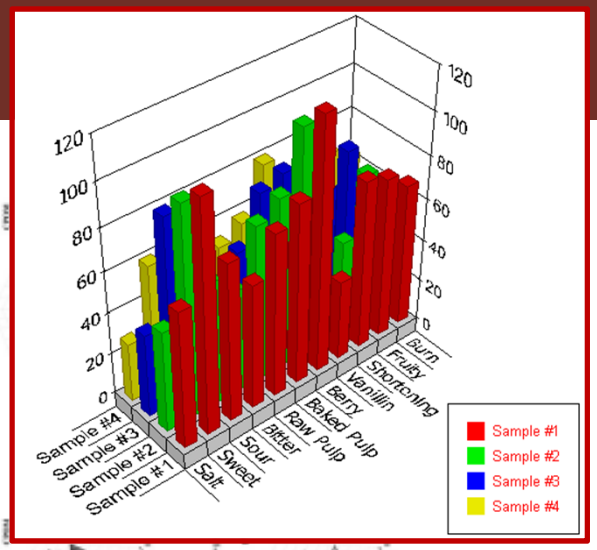


Fig. 1. Map of the Jankovac Stream (Papuk Nature Park) with marked sampling sites. $JS_{(s)}$, Jankovac Spring, sampling site for seston; $JS_{(e,m)}$, Jankovac Spring, sampling site for epiphyton and macroinvertebrates; $JW_{(s)}$, Jankovac Waterfall, sampling site for seston; $JW_{(e,m)}$, Jankovac Waterfall, sampling site for epiphyton and macroinvertebrates.

Slike



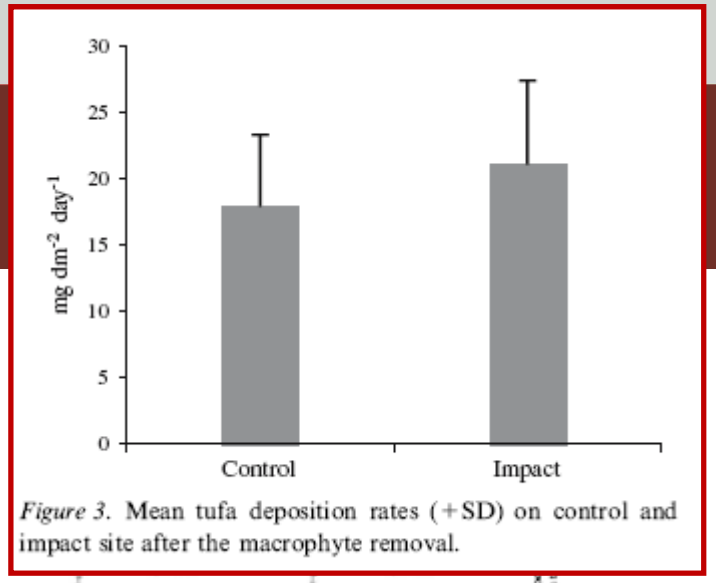
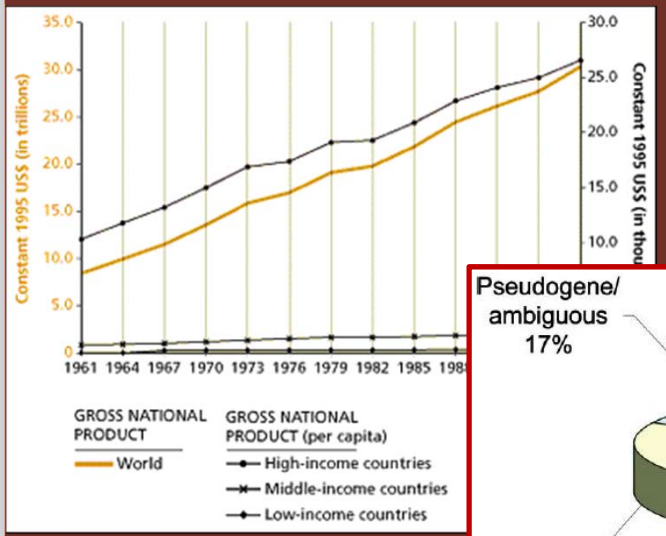
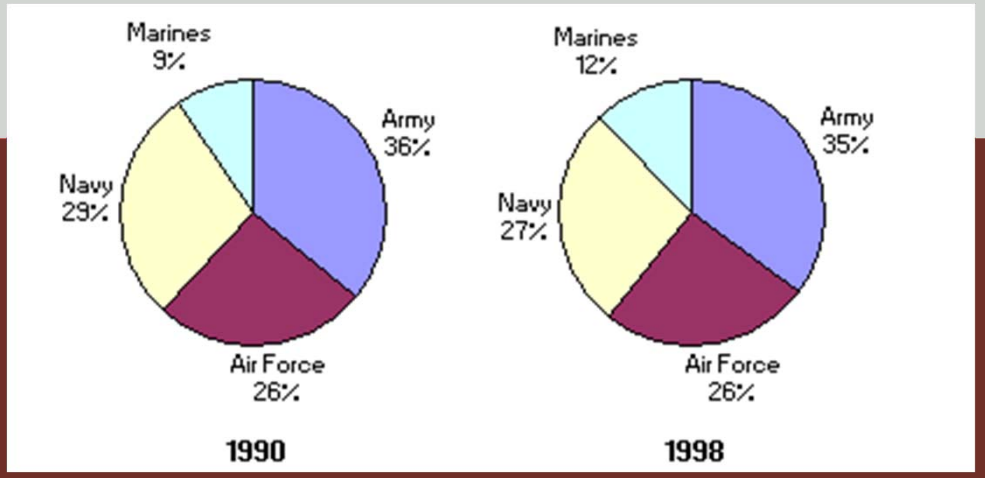
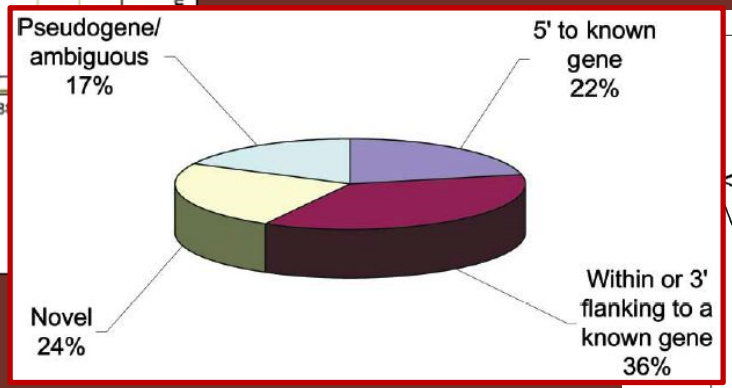


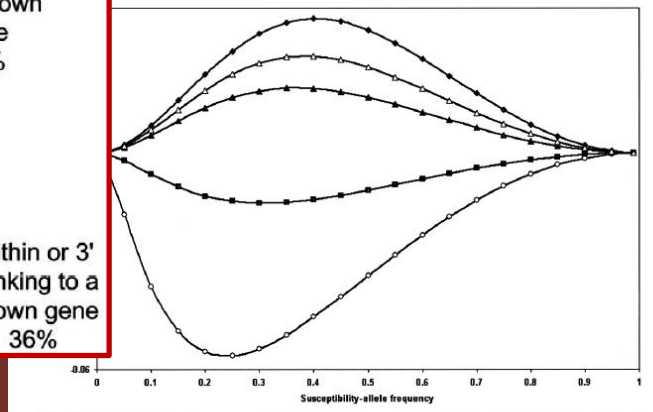
Figure 3. Mean tufa deposition rates (+SD) on control and impact site after the macrophyte removal.

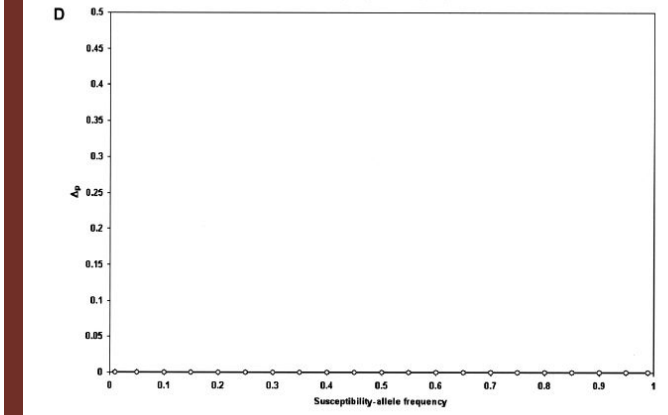
Slike











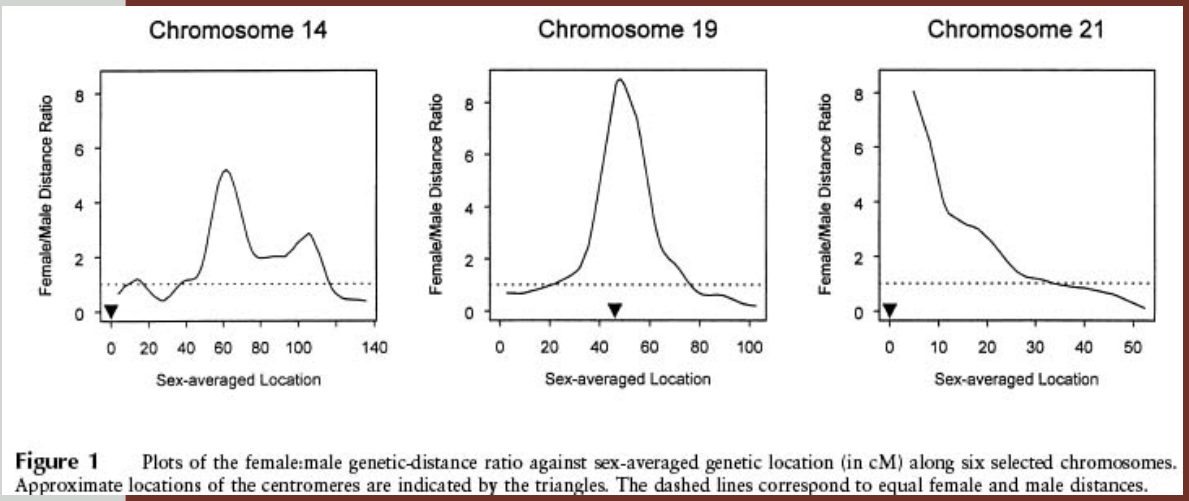


Figure 1 Plots of the female:male genetic-distance ratio against sex-averaged genetic location (in cM) along six selected chromosomes. Approximate locations of the centromeres are indicated by the triangles. The dashed lines correspond to equal female and male distances.

?

Slike

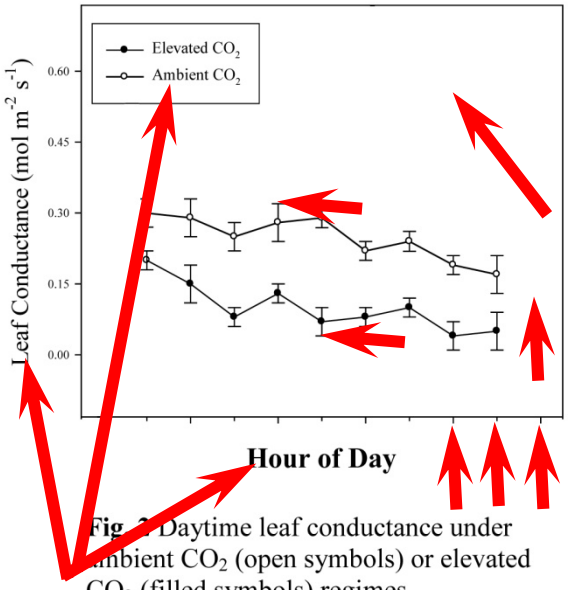


Fig. 2 Daytime leaf conductance under ambient CO_2 (open symbols) or elevated CO_2 (filled symbols) regimes

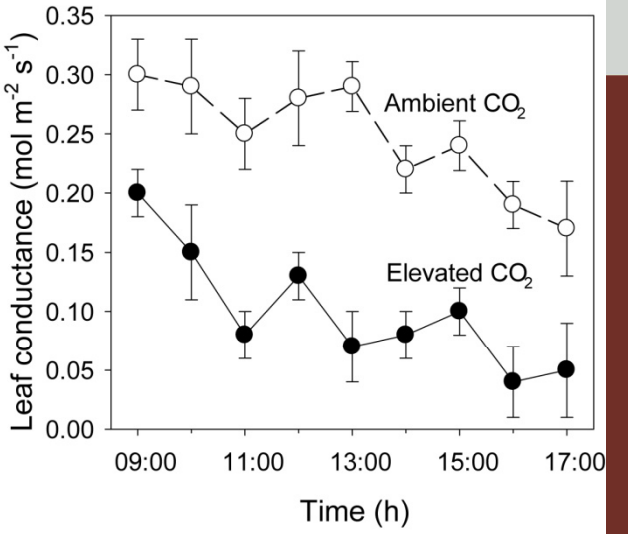


Fig. 2 Daytime leaf conductance of *Hordeum vulgare* (mean ± SE) grown under ambient CO_2 (380 µmol mol^{-1}, - -○ - -) or elevated CO_2 (560 µmol mol^{-1}, —●—) regimes (n = 4 per treatment)

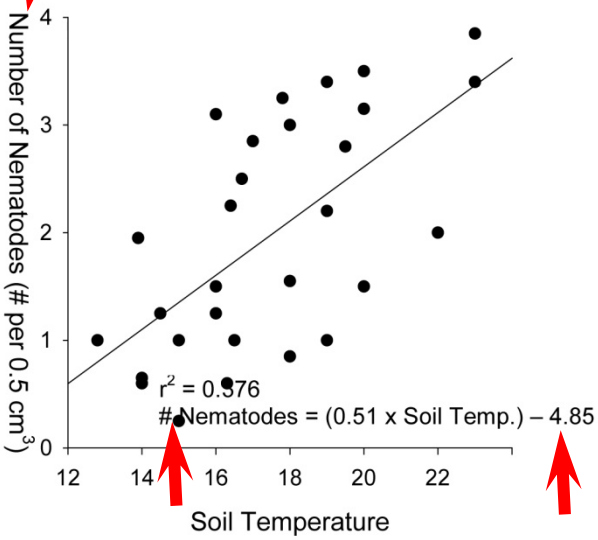


Fig. 3 Relationship between nematode density and soil temperature at 5 cm depth, $P = 0.0002$

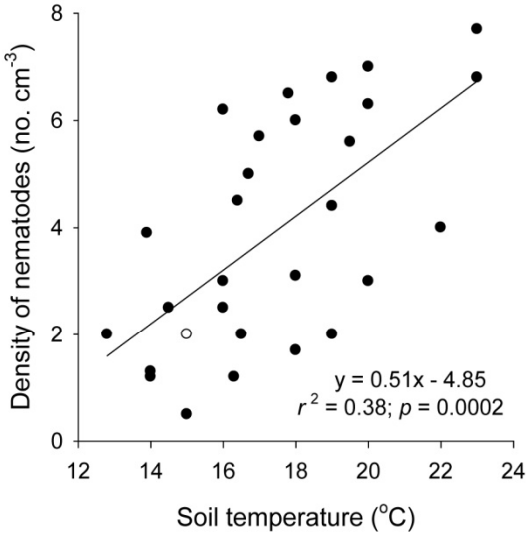


Fig. 3 Relationship between daily mean soil temperature at 5 cm depth and nematode density throughout the growing season, n = 29

?

Panel slike

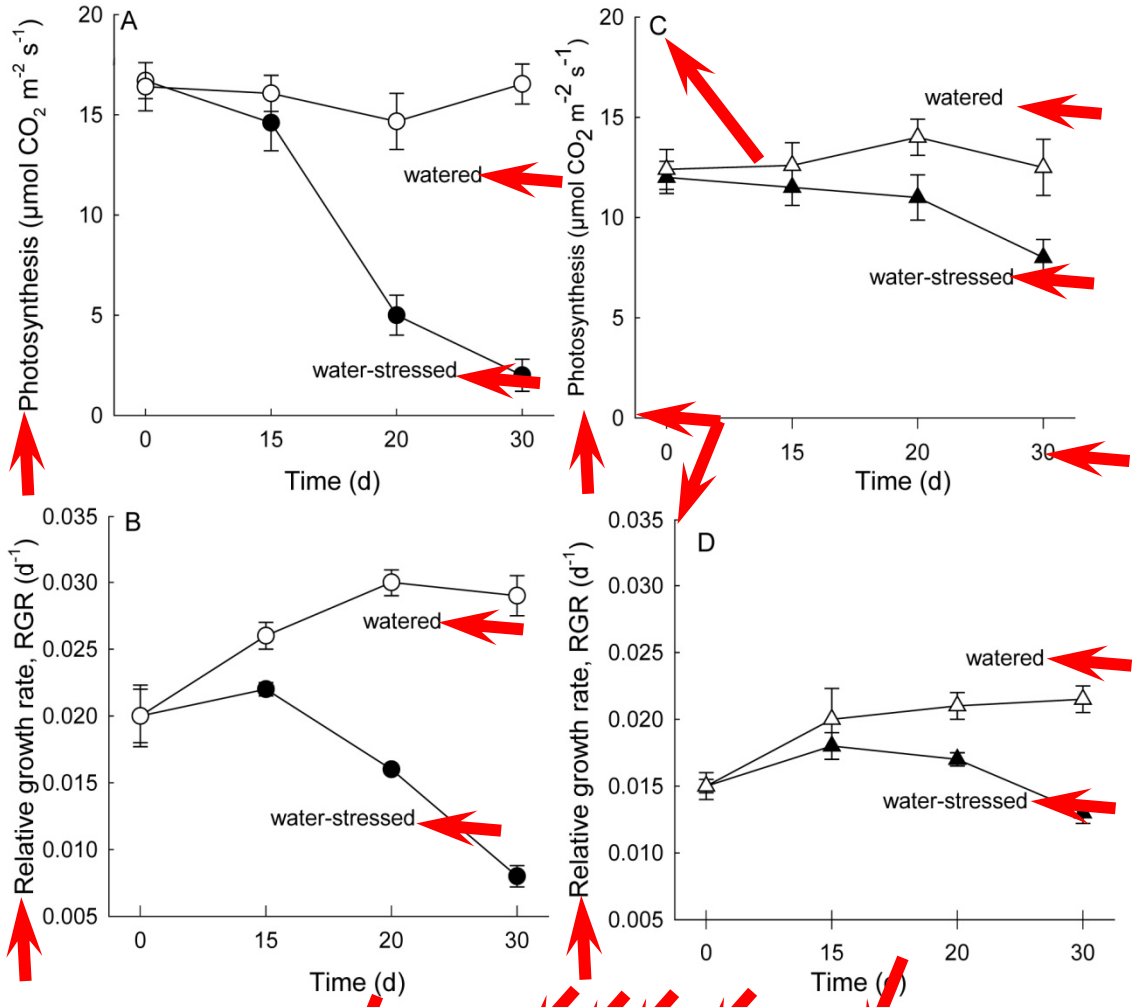


Fig. 5 Effect of drought on photosynthetic rate and relative growth rate of standard or dwarf *Pinus rigida* that were without water for 0, 15, 20, and 30 days (filled symbols) compared to well-watered plants (open symbols) (n = 12). (a) Photosynthetic rate and (b) relative growth rate of standard individuals,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

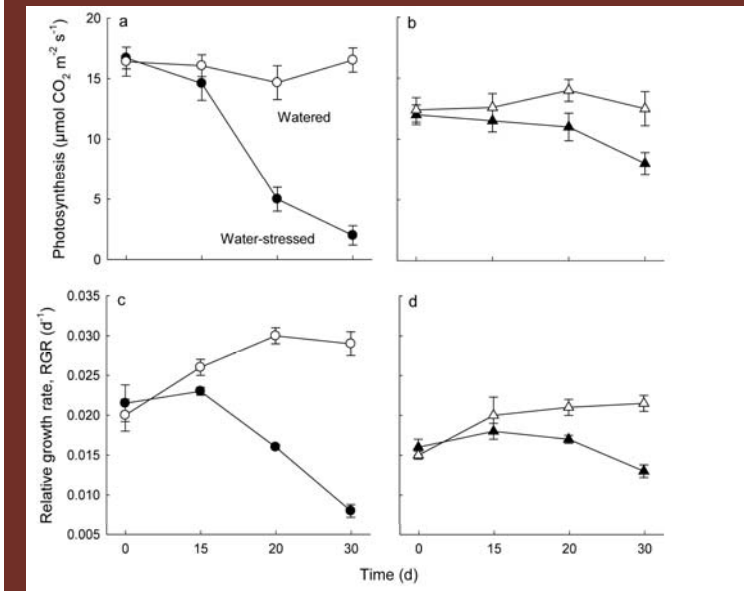


Fig. 5 Effect of drought on (a,b) photosynthetic rate and (c,d) relative growth rate of standard (circles) and dwarf (triangles) *Pinus rigida* individuals (n = 12) that were without water for 0, 15, 20, and 30 days (water-stressed, filled symbols) compared to well-watered plants (watered, open symbols)

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;

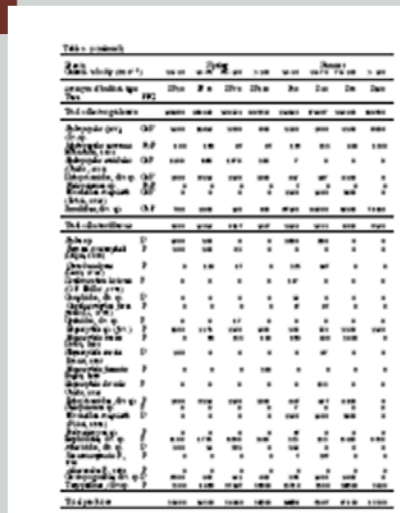
		Season:	Winter				Summer			
		Site:	Upper		Lower		Upper		Lower	
		Flow:	Fast	Slow	Fast	Slow	Fast	Slow	Fast	Slow
*	Flow velocity	[m s^{-1}]	0.77	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.87	0.25	0.91	0.26
+	TDR	[g g^{-1} wk^{-1}]	0.054	0.044	0.099	0.085	0.077	0.069	0.225	0.169
#	Temperature	[°C]	5.35		5.74		19.20		19.78	
#	O_2	[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	



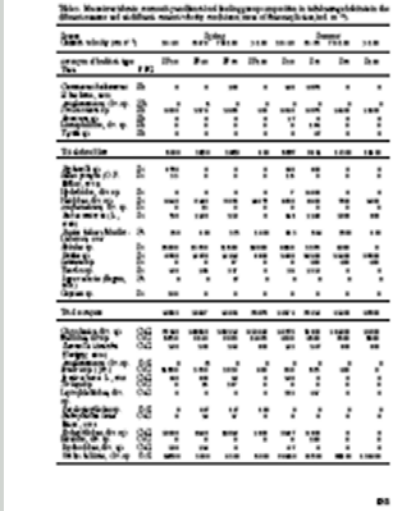
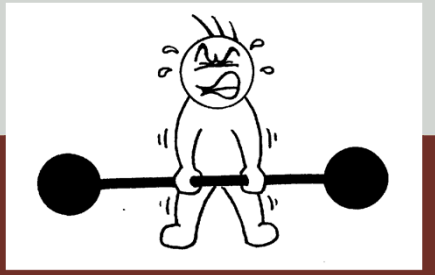


Table 2. Percentage of simulation runs indicating matches between planted identified motifs

Planted Motif length	u_1	No. of polymorphic sites	2.0 Number of matches[a] 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	p-value
4	0.2	100	0	0	0	0	100	—	—	$<10^{-7}$
		200	0	0	0	0	100	—	—	$<10^{-7}$
		300	0	0	0	0	100	—	—	$<10^{-7}$
	0.4	100	0	0	0	0	100	—	—	$<10^{-7}$
		200	0	0	0	0	100	—	—	$<10^{-7}$
		300	0	0	0	0	100	—	—	$<10^{-7}$
6	0.2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	$<10^{-7}$
		200	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	$<10^{-7}$
		300	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	$<10^{-7}$
	0.4	100	0	0	0	0	13.3	56.8	29.9	$<10^{-7}$
		200	0	0	0	0	14.9	60.3	24.8	$<10^{-7}$
		300	0	0	0	0	14.7	61.1	24.2	$<10^{-7}$

[a]Number of matches indicate the number of sites and the nucleotides at the sites t

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**



Rasprava

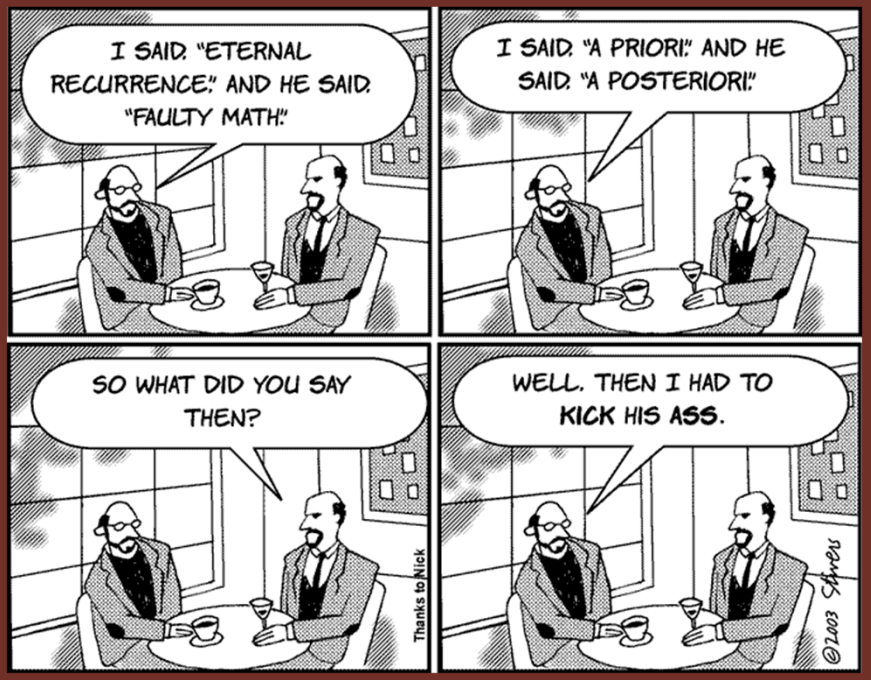
Stavlja vaše istraživanje u kontekst

Pokazuje da ste svjesni prethodnih argumenta (i onih koji se slažu s Vašim rezultatima i onih koji se ne slažu).

Prema njima se valja jasno odrediti i stav potkrijepiti smislenim argumentima

Načelo: Posebno → opće

NE RASPRAVLJATI NI O ČEMU ŠTO NIJE IZNESENO U REZULTATIMA (ILI METODAMA)



Rasprava

Istaknuti veze, nedostatke veza, neočekivane rezultate

ponudite objašnjenja rezultata

ŠTO REZULTATI ZNAČE

Spekulirati se (baš i ne) smije*

Ne pretjerivati

Odvajati logičke cjeline rasprave

Ne ponavljati rezultate**

Istaknuti zaključke koji nameću buduća istraživanja

Rasprava

Strugači (puževi) su općenito najpogođenija skupina utjecajem finih čestica u potoku. Njihova se brojnost najviše smanjila, a njihov oporavak je najslabiji nizvodno od izvora poremećaja. Suspendirane čestice ograničavaju izvore hrane erodirajući supstrat (kod brzog protoka) s jedne strane i prekrivajući površinu supstrata (kod sporog protoka) mijenjajući tako metabolizam struje (Parkhill & Gulliver, 2002; Larsen et al., 2009).

SUMIRANJE (ne ponavljanje) REZULTATA

OBJAŠNJENJE I USPOREDBA

Zaključak

Razlikovati od sažetka!

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

Sažetak (Abstract, Summary)

Abstract - sažet prikaz članka
uključuje sve dijelove članka (najčešće izuzev rasprave)

Summary - navod glavnih zaključaka

Treba prenijeti najbitnije informacije o sadržaju članka ne bi li čitatelj brzo razlučio o daljnjem čitanju

Oko 200 riječi

Informativni sažetak sadrži - svrhu, metode, rezultate i zaključke

Indikativan sažetak - daje bit ali bez informacija o metodi i rezultatima pa čak niti zaključku

Izjavne rečenice

Npr.
Zamućivanje potoka finim česticama negativno utječe na brojnost puževa

Više lišajeva je na stablima u predgrađu nego u središtu radi ispušnih plinova automobila

Zahvala

Kolegama koji su pomogli
(i članovima izlagačkog tima)

Izvori (literatura):

Autori, godina izdanja, naslov članka, knjige ili naslov poglavlja + urednici, izdavač, mjesto izdavanja, (stranice)

StatSoft Inc., 2001. Statistica (data analysis software system), version 6. www.statsoft.com.

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

Zhang, D. D., Zhang, Y. J., Zhu, A. & Cheng, X., 2001: Physical mechanisms of river waterfall tufa (travertine) formation. – J. Sediment. Res. A **71**: 205–216.

URL (https://hr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mravi) Software: Microsoft Corporation. (2018). *Microsoft Excel*. Retrieved from https://office.microsoft.com/excel