Prilozi:
Slike
Tablice

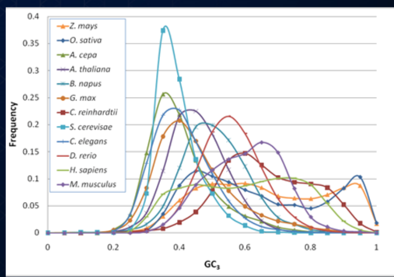
Zašto koristiti priloge?

Omogućuju lakše usvajanje i uspoređivanje podataka

Bolje koriste prostor

Skreću pažnju na važno

Minimize the ratio of ink-to-data
Edward Tufte, Yale



Slike i tablice
(Figures and tables)

Pravila:

- Prilozi moraju biti samorazumljivi
- Manje je više - težite jednostavnosti
- Koristite samo za najvažnije rezultate za slijed misli u tekstu
- Priloge se označujte i citirajte u tekstu redosljedno
- Slike podnaslovljujte, a tablice nadnaslovljujte
  - (Naslov nije grafički dio slike)
- Tendencije/obrasci → slike, apsolutne vrijednosti → tablice
- Svaki prilog pripremajte na zasebnom listu/datoteci
- Svaki prilog mora biti citiran u tekstu

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

Tablica ili slika?

At site 1 the most frequent drift taxon over the entire sampling period was Cladocera (41.4 ± 19.4% of all present taxa). Most common in the drift at site 2 were Simuliidae (21.5 ± 14.9%), Coleoptera (19.6 ± 3.3%) and Oligochaeta (13.0 ± 11.5%), while within the samples from site 3 the most frequently occurring taxon was Coleoptera (18.3 ± 2.5%). Drifting Coleoptera also had the highest proportion at sampling site 4 (24.5 ± 9.5%) and 5 (17.7 ± 3.3%). The most abundant taxon at site 6 was Cladocera (19.8 ± 13.7%)...

Slike - anatomija

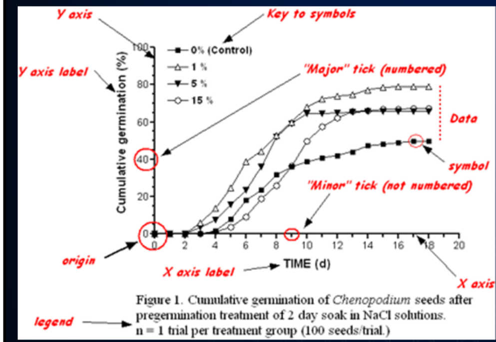


Figure 1. Cumulative germination of *Chenopodium* seeds after pregermination treatment of 2 day soak in NaCl solutions. n = 1 trial per treatment group (100 seeds/trial.)

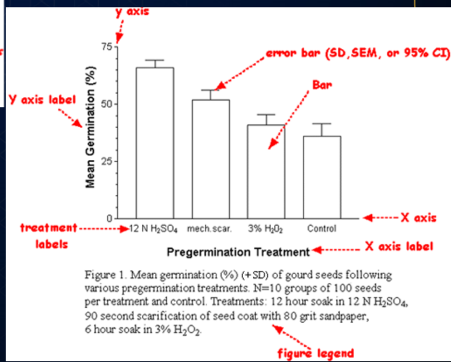


Figure 1. Mean germination (%) (+SD) of gourd seeds following various pregermination treatments. N=10 groups of 100 seeds per treatment and control. Treatments: 12 hour soak in 12 N H_2SO_4, 90 second scarification of seed coat with 80 grit sandpaper, 6 hour soak in 3% H_2O_2.

Slike

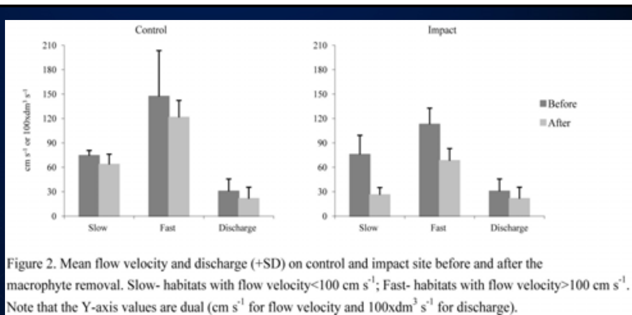
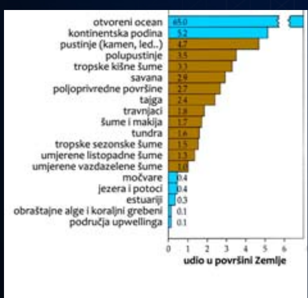


Figure 2. Mean flow velocity and discharge (+SD) on control and impact site before and after the macrophyte removal. Slow- habitats with flow velocity<100 cm s^{-1}; Fast- habitats with flow velocity>100 cm s^{-1}. Note that the Y-axis values are dual (cm s^{-1} for flow velocity and 100xdm^3 s^{-1} for discharge).



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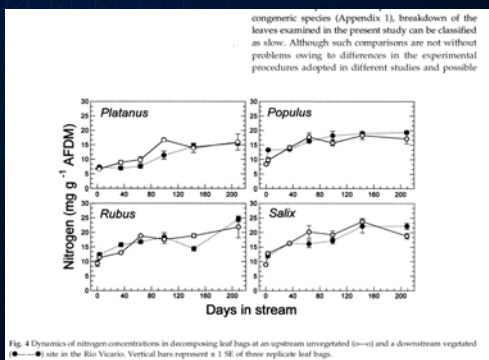


Fig. 4 Dynamics of nitrogen concentrations in decomposing leaf bags at an upstream unvegetated (o—o) and a downstream vegetated (●——●) site in the Rio Vicario. Vertical bars represent ± 1 SE of three replicate leaf bags.

Slike

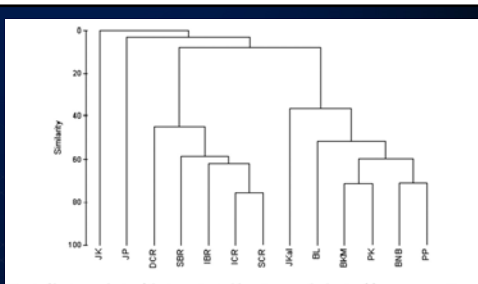


Fig. 2. Cluster analysis of the investigated locations on the basis of fauna composition.

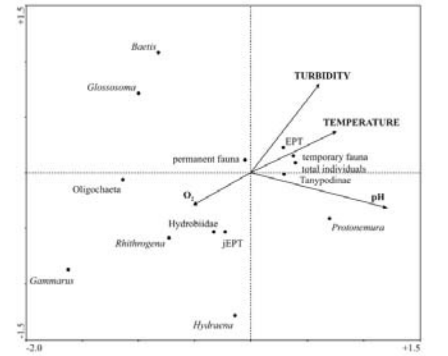


Fig. 3. Canonical correspondence analysis of selected biotic and abiotic variables at Bistra stream. Eigenvalues and species-environmental factors correlation for the first two axes are Axis 1: Eigenvalue = 0.099; R = 0.83, Axis 2: Eigenvalue = 0.040; R = 0.73. The two axes explain 88.2% of taxa-environment relation.

Slike

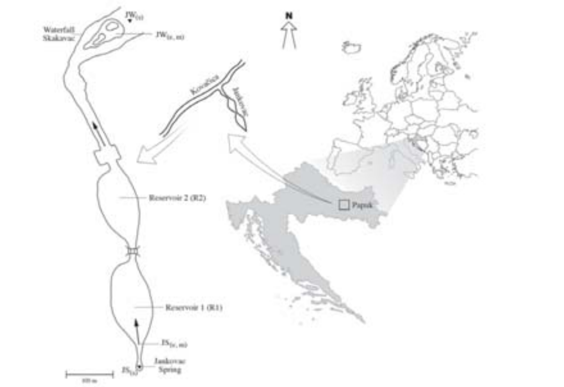


Fig. 1. Map of the Jankovac Stream (Papuk Nature Park) with marked sampling sites. $JS_{(s)}$, Jankovac Spring, sampling site for seston; $JS_{(e,m)}$, Jankovac Spring, sampling site for epiphyton and macroinvertebrates; $JW_{(s)}$, Jankovac Waterfall, sampling site for seston; $JW_{(e,m)}$, Jankovac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

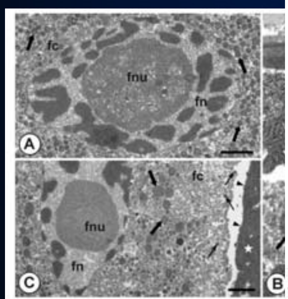
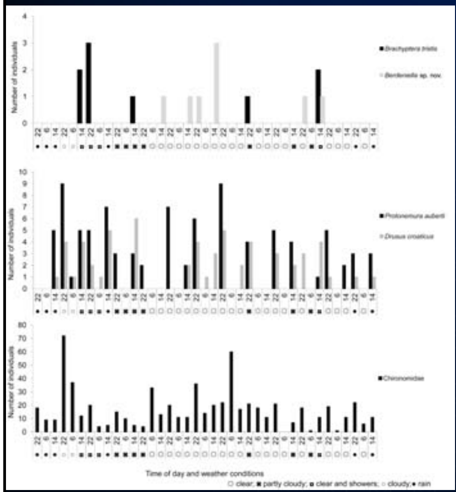


Fig. 3. Ultrastructure of the follicular epithelium and egg envelopes of *Brachyptera risi*, during choriogenesis. **A**: Fragment of follicular cell active in synthesis of eggshell precursors. The cytoplasm is filled with vesicles storing the precursors (black arrows). A prominent nucleus (fn) contains 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.

Slike



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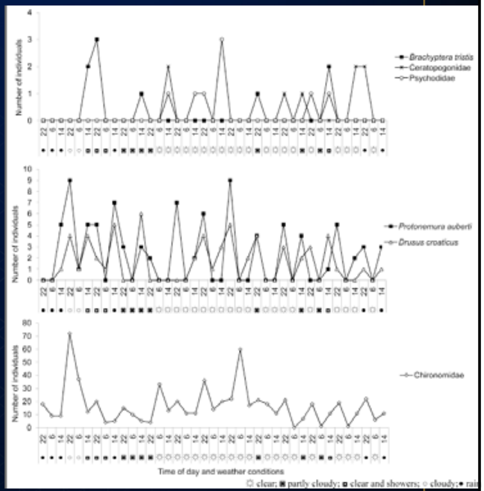


Figure 2. Emergence dynamics with respect to time of day and weather conditions at the spring during the study.

Slike

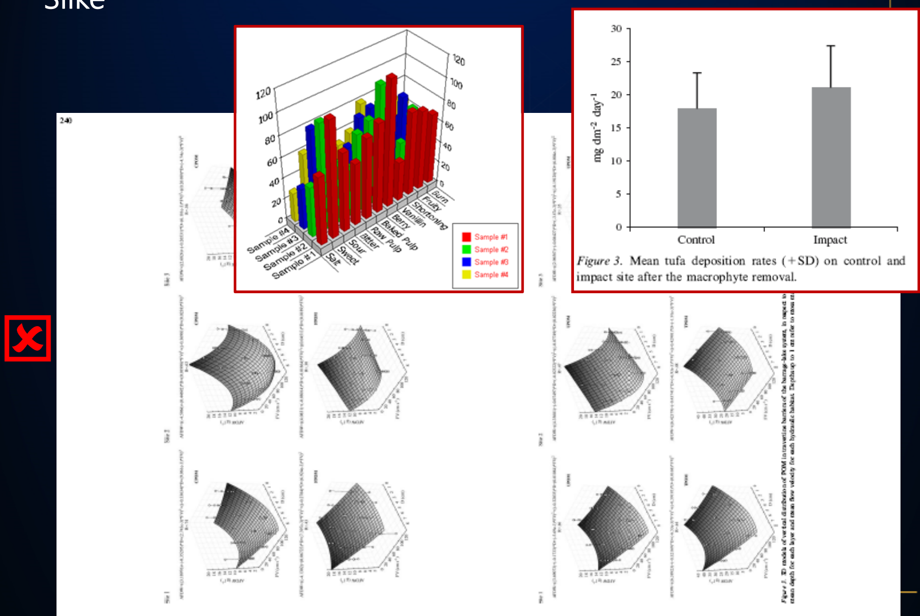
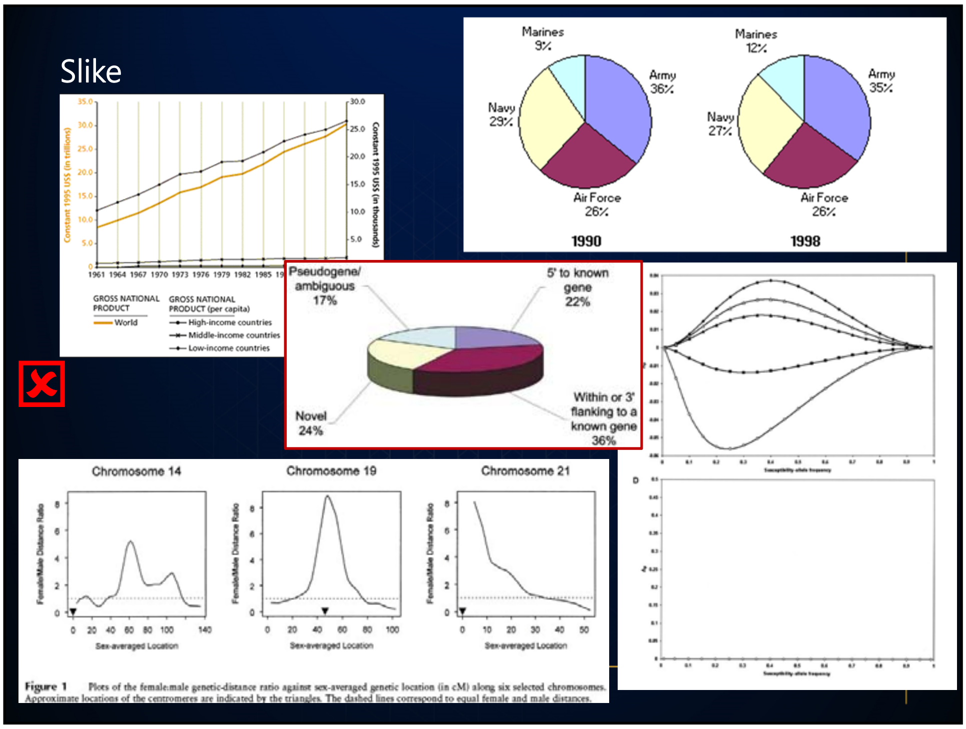
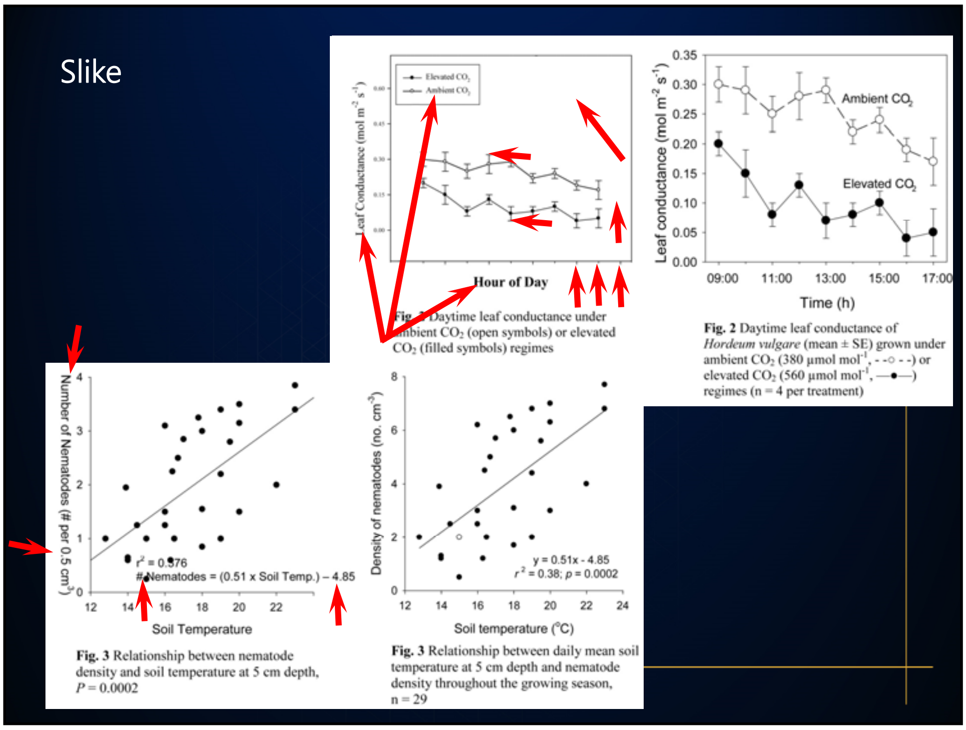
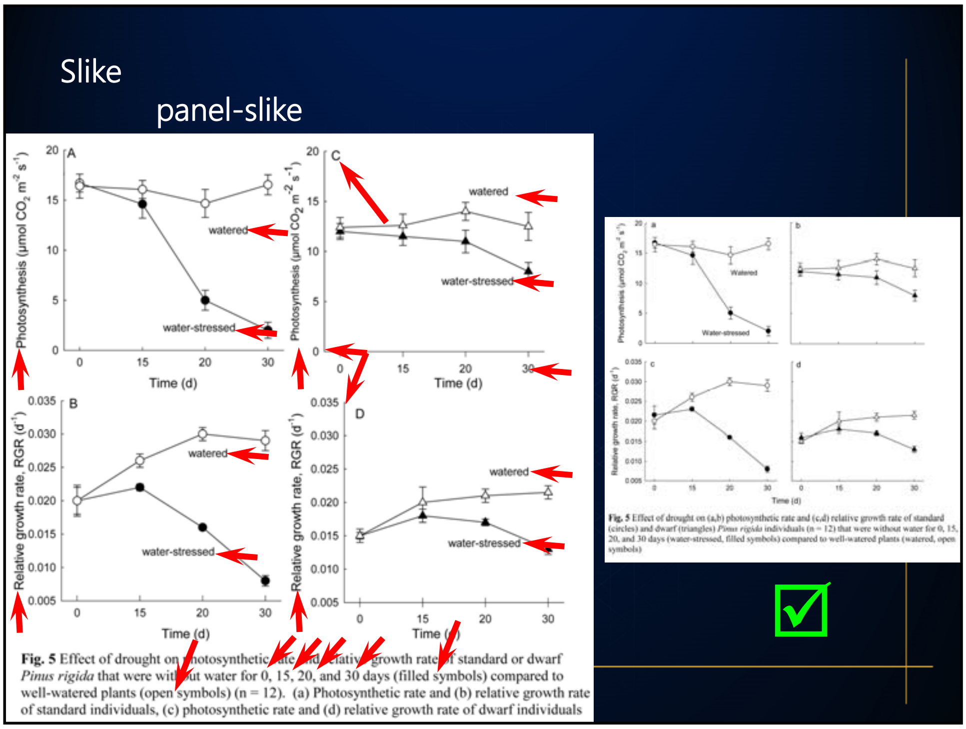


Figure 3. Mean tufa deposition rates (+SD) on control and impact site after the macrophyte removal.


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%
Novel 24%
Within or 3' flanking to a known gene 36%
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 CO_2
Ambient CO_2
Leaf Conductance (mol m^{-2} s^{-1})
Hour of Day
Fig. 2 Daytime leaf conductance under ambient CO_2 (open symbols) or elevated CO_2 (filled symbols) regimes
Leaf conductance (mol m^{-2} s^{-1})
Ambient CO_2
Elevated CO_2
Time (h)
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)
Number of Nematodes (# per 0.5 cm^3)
r^2 = 0.376
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
r^2 = 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



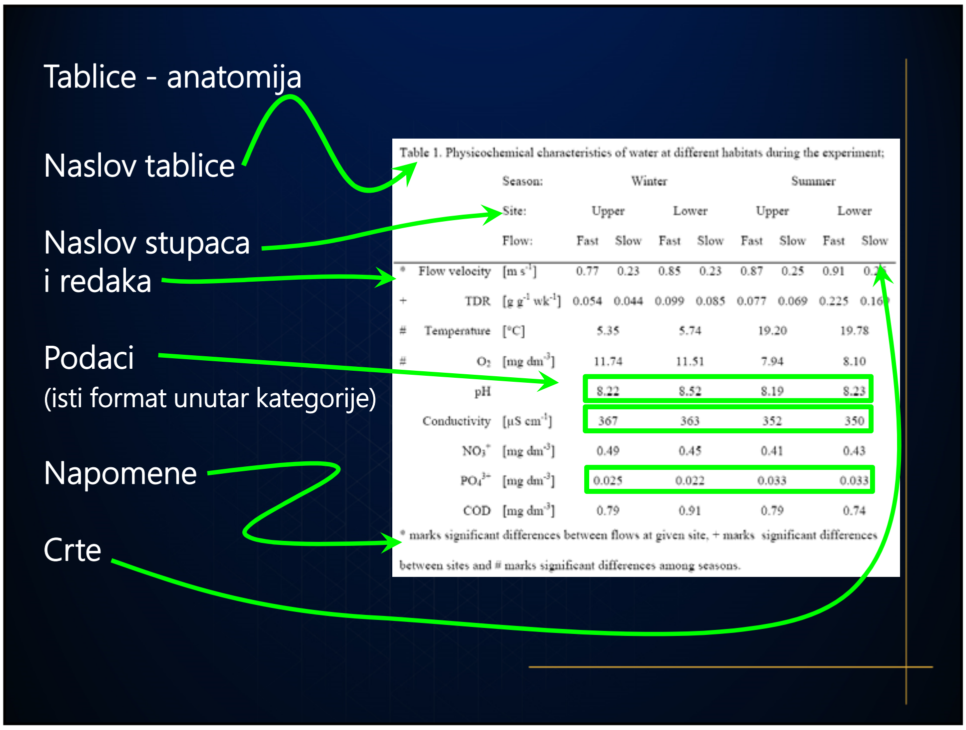


Table 1. Physicochemical characteristics of water at different habitats during the experiment;

		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	[illegible]
+	TDR	[g g^{-1} wk^{-1}]	0.054	0.044	0.099	0.085	0.077	0.069	0.225	[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.

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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	

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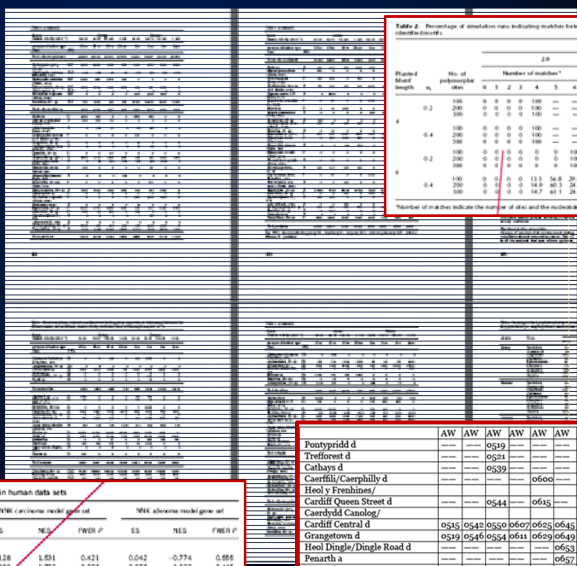
Table 5
Simulation results for using full data, CRs only, and proposed method under four missing mechanisms

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.



	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	——	——	——

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	KrasLA model gene set NES	KrasLA model gene set FWER *P*	NNK carcinoma model gene set ES	NNK carcinoma model gene set NES	NNK carcinoma model gene set FWER *P*	NNK adenoma model gene set ES	NNK adenoma model gene set NES	NNK adenoma model gene set FWER *P*
Upregulated									
Lung adenocarcinoma	0.102	1.880	0.041	0.128	1.631	0.421	0.042	−0.774	0.555
Pancreatic adenocarcinoma	0.127	1.574	0.367	0.088	1.750	0.226	0.052	1.090	0.445
Lung squamous cell carcinoma	0.073	1.560	0.373	[illegible]	1.790	0.129	−0.072	−0.913	0.555
Glioblastoma	0.127	1.330	0.443	0.090	0.910	0.445	0.046	0.575	0.445
Medulloblastoma	0.109	0.856	0.445	0.093	1.300	0.443	0.078	1.760	0.211
Renal cell carcinoma	0.063	1.210	0.445	0.068	1.190	0.445	−0.072	−0.994	0.555
Ovarian adenocarcinoma	0.072	0.701	0.445	0.065	−0.720	0.555	0.064	0.633	0.445
Lung carcinoid	−0.115	−1.310	0.554	0.117	1.150	0.445	−0.087	−1.250	0.555
Lung small-cell carcinoma	−0.104	−1.120	0.555	0.086	1.110	0.445	−0.054	−0.775	0.555
Breast adenocarcinoma	−0.076	−0.920	0.555	−0.089	−1.170	0.555	0.032	0.170	0.445
Prostate adenocarcinoma	0.062	−0.186	0.555	0.062	0.784	0.445	0.101	0.604	0.445
Bladder adenocarcinoma	−0.064	−0.811	0.555	−0.086	−1.310	0.554	0.086	0.923	0.445
Downregulated									

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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 *

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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

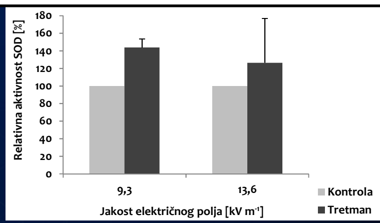
Premali font i grafičke oznake u prilozima

Besmislena decimalna mjesta

Navođenje izvora u popisu koji nije u tekstu i obratno

Česte pogreške

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



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

☒ *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...)

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Još pokoja finesa

Skraćenice

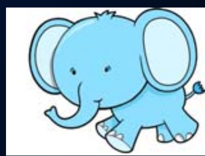
objasniti kod prvog spominjanja osim općepoznatih (UN, EU, AIDS, DNA/DNK)

Izbjegavati u naslovu (i sažetku)

Datumi se pišu BEZ nula i s razmacima: 13. 2. 1911.

Jedinice

U tekstu puno ime - uz vrijednost kratica



Masu smo mjerili u miligramima.

ALI

Masa slona bila je 10^9 mg.

Između vrijednosti i jedinice dolazi razmak.

Matematički izrazi

operacijski znakovi razmaci s obje strane: $p = a + b$

minus ≠ povlaka

minus: 5 - 1 = 4;

povlaka: postaje 1-4 ili day-to-day sampling

<u>radije negativni eksponent nego razlomak</u>:

$g\ dm^{-3}$ ili $g \times dm^{-3}$ umjesto g / dm^3

Koristiti isključivo S.I. jedinice npr. dm^3; umjesto *L*

Decimalna točka ili zarez?

matematika (i engleski) - **.**   *1.5 + 1.6 = 3.1*

pisanje (hrvatski pravopis 2013.) - **,**   *pojeo sam 1,5 kg janjetine*