Click to add title

Naslov

pravila:

1. U što manje riječi odredite bitni sadržaj istraživanja.
2. Započnite s najvažnijim i najzvučnijim dijelom istraživanja. Pobudite zanimanje.

Djelovanje propolisa na rast tumorskih stanica

Inhibicijski učinak propolisa na rast tumorskih stanica

Inhibicijski učinak propolisa na rast tumorskih stanica u miševa

Zaustavljanje rasta tumora u miševa uslijed djelovanja propolisa

Istraživanje o nekim mogućnostima upotrebe algi. ☺☺☺

Naslov Special effects!

Siltation disturbance in a mountain stream: aspect of functional composition of benthic community ☺

Latitudinal patterns in leaf litter breakdown: is temperature really important?

A review of methodology used to measure leaf litter decomposition in lotic environments: Time to turn over an old leaf?

Calcite deposition in karst waters is promoted by leaf litter breakdown and *vice versa.*

The study of species in the era of biodiversity: a tale od stupidity

Dam nation: a geographic census of American dams and their large-scale hydrologic impacts

More cold tolerant plants for a warmer world

Crassulacean acid metabolism: plastic, fantastic

Rolling stones and mosses: effect of substrate stability on bryophyte communities in streams

Pretraživanje znanstvenih djela

Google scholar
http://scholar.google.hr/

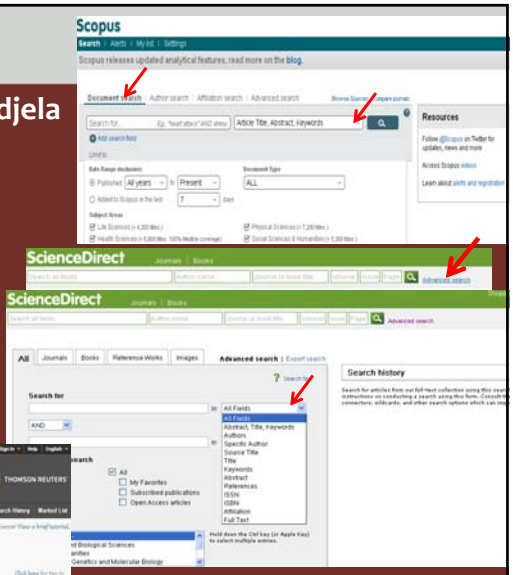
Hrčak
http://hrcak.srce.hr/

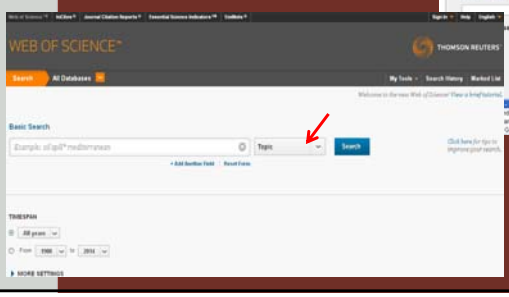
Pretraživanje znanstvenih djela

Scopus
http://www.scopus.com/home.url

Science Direct
http://www.sciencedirect.com/

Web of knowledge
http://apps.webofknowledge.com/





Sažetak (Abstract, Summary)

Abstract - sažet prikaz članka (lat. *abstrahere* - izdvojiti)
uključuje sve dijelove članka izuzev rasprave

Treba brzo i izravno prenijeti bitne informacije o sadržaju članka ne bi li čitatelj brzo razlučio o daljnjem čitanju

Summary - navod glavnih zaključaka

Oko 200-300 riječi (u jednom ulomku)

Sažetak

Što čitatelj traži:

Pitanje kojim se istraživanje bavi
Pristup rješavanju pitanja (metode)
Glavni rezultati (zaključci) i njihov kontekst u istraživanoj temi

NE:

Trošite previše riječi na obrazlaganje pozadine problema
Opisujte postupke detaljno
Propustite jasno dati do znanja što vaši rezultati znače

Sažetak (Abstract, Summary)

Indikativan sažetak daje bit sadržaja, ali bez detaljnijih informacija o metodi i rezultatima (niti zaključku)

Using light to modulate biochemical agents in living organisms has a significant impact on photodynamic therapy and drug release. We demonstrate that a photoresponsive system can reversibly induce paralysis in nematodes as a model for living organisms when two different wavelengths of light are used to toggle the molecular switch between its two structural forms. This example illustrates how photoswitches offer great potential for advancing biomedical technologies.

Informativan sažetak sadrži svrhu, metode, rezultate i zaključke

Kako učiniti sažetak učinkovitijim

Teacher – child relationships were examined as predictors of cortisol change in preschool children. … [methods and results] … The findings extend earlier work by suggesting that cortisol change across the child-care day is influenced by teacher – child relationship characteristics.

Based on monitoring of the stress hormone cortisol in children it has been previously found that daycare can be stressful for children. However, exactly which daycare activities are stressful is not known. We examined teacher–child relationships as predictors of cortisol change in preschool children. … [methods and results]… Certain characteristics of teacher-child relationships are less stressful than others, and educators should consider these factors when designing their learning plans.

Uvod (Introduction)

- Opisati opće područje istraživanja
- Opisati dosadašnja znanja
- Definirati problem ili pitanja čime se otkriva svrha rada. Precizno nabrojati ciljeve.
- Prema svemu navedenom donijeti hipotezu/e

NAČELO: OPĆE→POSEBNO

Mora biti razumljiv nestručnjaku!

Materijal(i) i metode

Pojedinosti koje omogućuju PONOVLJIVOST

objasniti koju smo metodu koristili ZA ŠTO i ZAŠTO!
(posebno za matematičke metode: Koristili smo ANOVA-u da utvrdimo razlike između skupina podataka jer su podaci bili normalno raspodijeljeni)

Katkada treba točno opisati i mjesto

Dobro objašnjene MiM svjedoče o razini Vaše kompetentnosti!

Mogu li ponoviti sav rad na osnovi MiM?

Materijal(i) i metode

Tips 'n' tricks

Bilježite materijale i metode tijekom (i prije) rada/pokusa.

Uskladite redoslijed opisa metoda s redoslijedom rezultata dobivenih tim metodama.

Provjerite je li opisana svaka metoda koju ste koristili, čak i kratak navod npr. "Testovi toksina izvedeni su prema (izvor)."

Navedite izvor za objavljene postupke; Navedite sve preinake objavljenog.

Obrazložite upotrebu metoda - posebno statističkih.

Prilozi:

Slike
Tablice

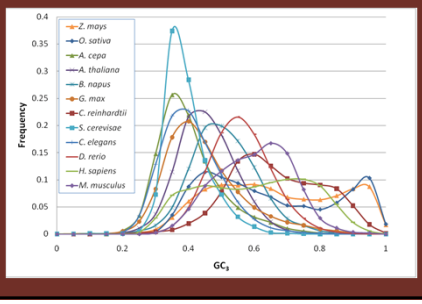
Zašto koristiti priloge?

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

Pravila:

- Prilozi moraju biti samorazumljivi
- Manje je više - težite jednostavnosti
- Priloge 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

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

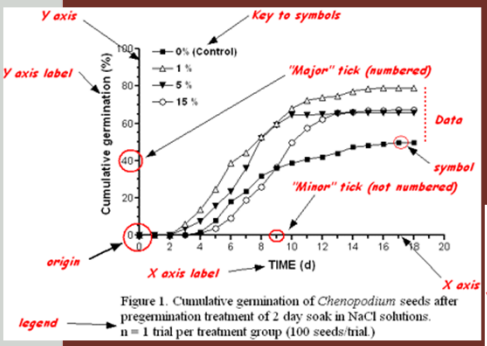
Što je moguće prikažite grafički.
NE opisujte slike doslovno u tekstu - NE PONAVLJAJTE

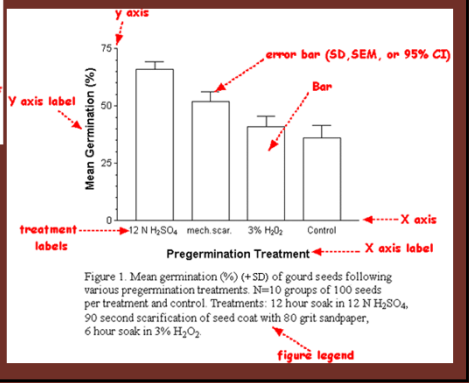
Priloge citirajte redoslijedno i pravodobno

Rezultati trebaju 'pravocrtno napredovati'

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

Slike - anatomija





Slike

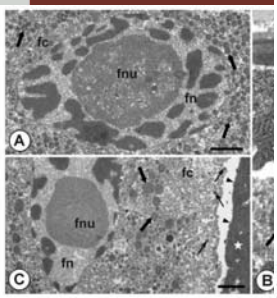


Fig. 3. Ultrastructure of the follicular epithelium and egg envelopes of *Brachyptera risi*, during choriogenesis. **A**: Fragment of follicular cell active in synthesis of eggshell precursors. The cytoplasm is filled with vesicles storing the precursors (black arrows). A prominent nucleus (fn) contains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

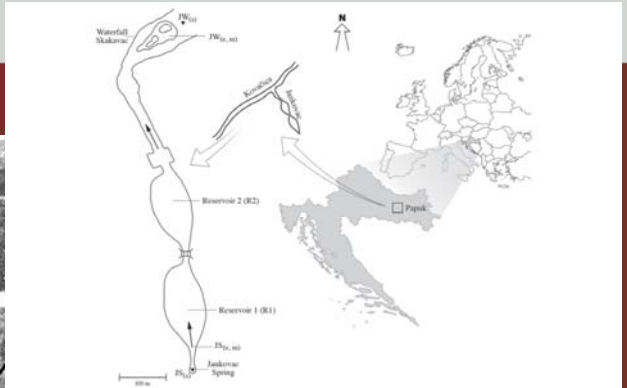
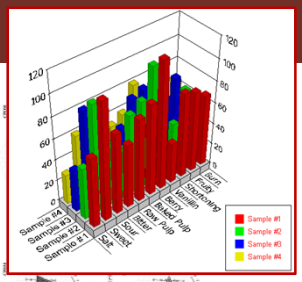


Fig. 1. Map of the Jankovac Stream (Papuk Nature Park) with marked sampling sites. $JS_{(s)}$, Jankovac Spring, sampling site for seston; $JS_{(e,m)}$, Jankovac Spring, sampling site for epiphyton and macroinvertebrates; $JW_{(s)}$, Jankovac Waterfall, sampling site for seston; $JW_{(e,m)}$, Jankovac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

Slike



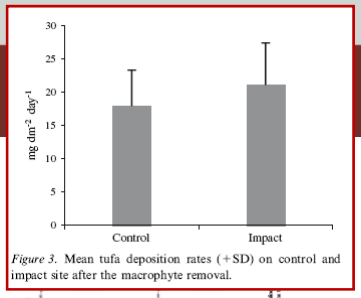
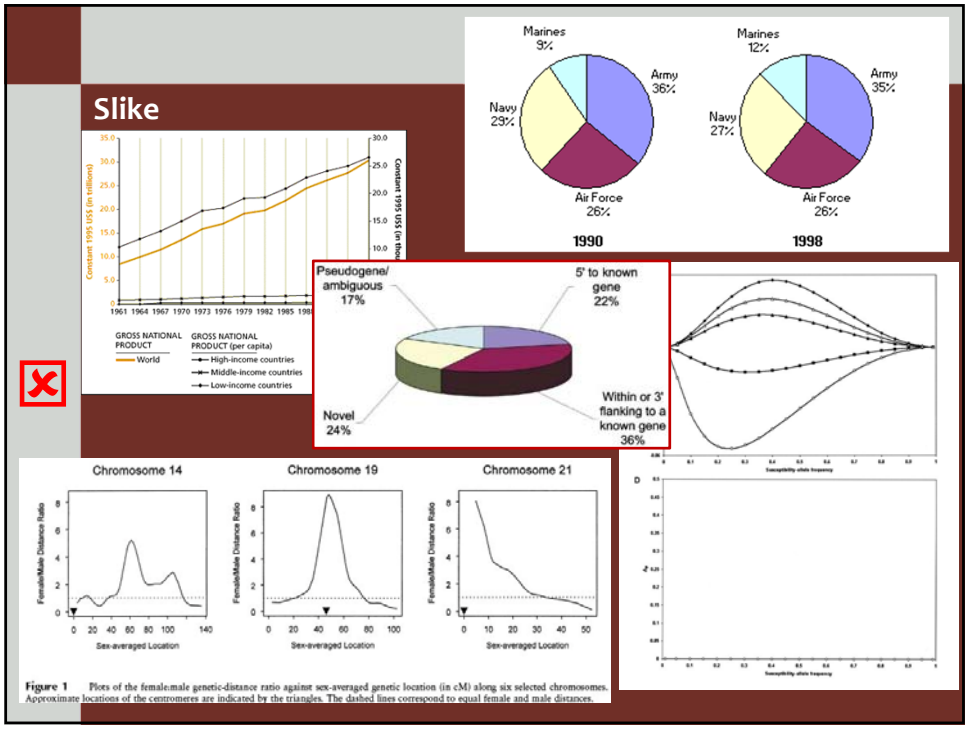
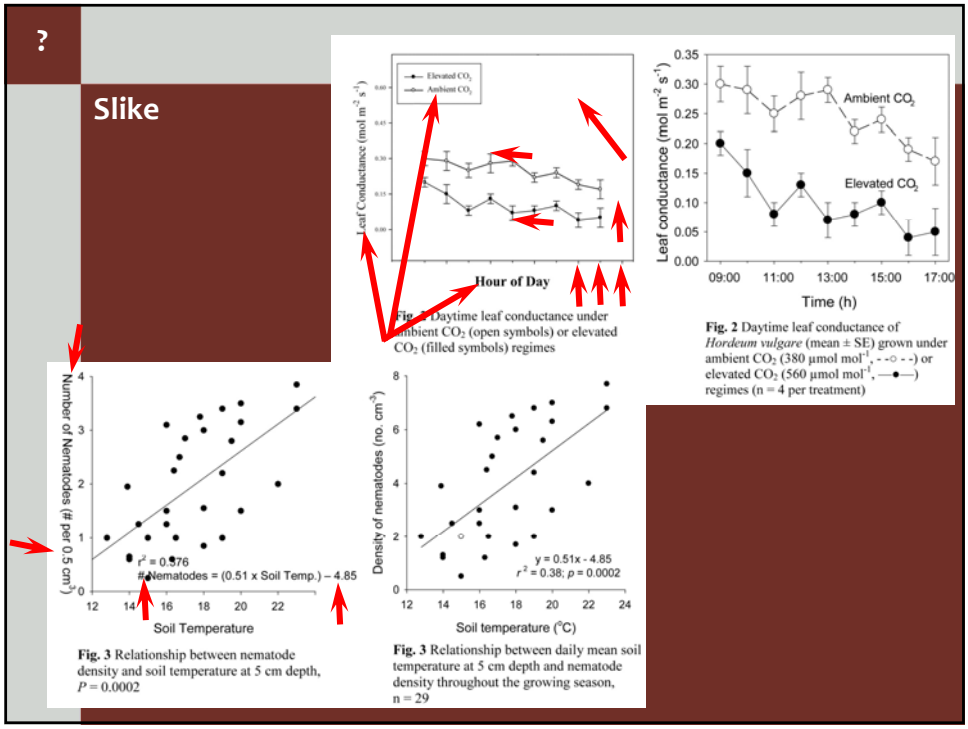


Figure 3. Mean tufa deposition rates (+SD) on control and impact site after the macrophyte removal.


Slike
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
Leaf Conductance (mol m⁻² s⁻¹)
Hour of Day
Fig. 1 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
09:00
11:00
13:00
15:00
17:00
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

?

Panel slike

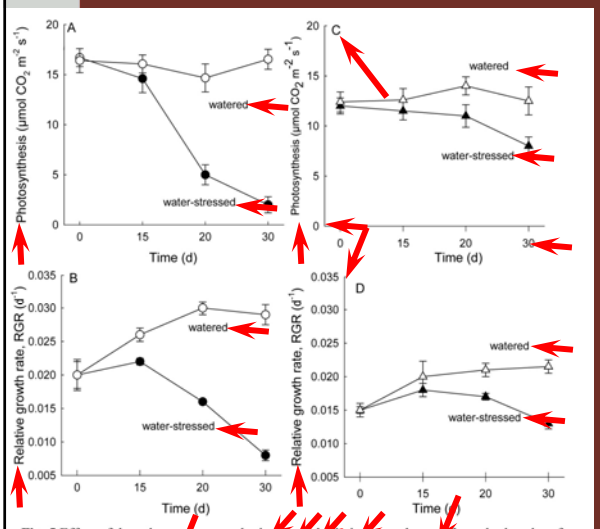


Fig. 5 Effect of drought on photosynthetic rate and relative growth rate of standard or dwarf *Pinus rigida* that were without water for 0, 15, 20, and 30 days (filled symbols) compared to well-watered plants (open symbols) (n = 12). (a) Photosynthetic rate and (b) relative growth rate of standard individuals,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

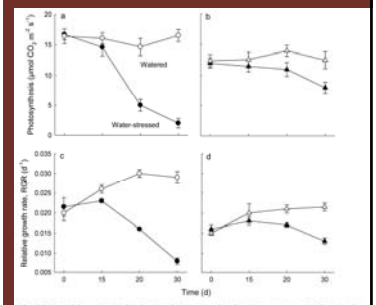


Fig. 5 Effect of drought on (a,b) photosynthetic rate and (c,d) relative growth rate of standard (circles) and dwarf (triangles) *Pinus rigida* individuals (n = 12) that were without water for 0, 15, 20, and 30 days (water-stressed, filled symbols) compared to well-watered plants (watered, open symbols)

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	