Česte pogreške

Pošto = nakon što ≠ budući da

Optimalno, ekstremno, maksimalno ⇨ ne stupnjuju se
Bitno, savršeno ⇨ ne valja stupnjevati

Često puta, nekoliko alternativa, *Vremensko razdoblje*

U mogućnosti, u potpunosti

Bez da ⇨ A da ne
⇨ iako, premda
⇨ glagolski prilog
⇨ glagolska imenica

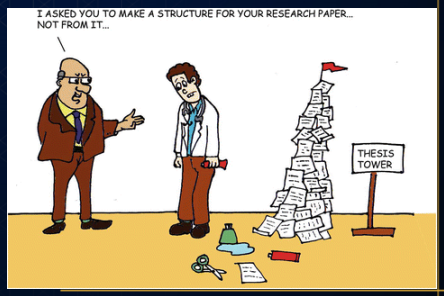
Srušio me (je), a da me nije ispitao
iako me nije ispitao
ne ispitavši me
bez ispita

Gregurić je sedamdesetih godina vrlo čvrsto definirao svoj prepoznatljivi slikarski stil, slikarski profil i osebujan stil oslanjajući se na virtuozno poznavanje tehničke vještine, akceptirajući tradiciju iskustva "molvarskog segmenta" unutar podravskog likovnog kruga, a prije svega poštujući potrebu i nagon da progovori vlastitim osobenim jezikom.

Formirajući se na standardiziranoj poetici molvarskog izrićaja, dakle na liniji Kovačićevog slikarskog svjetonazora i dugo noseći sasvim prepoznatljive elemente tog "stila" (raslinje, kuće, kolorit, atmosfera) Gregurić je, prihvačajući tu dominantnu ikonosferu, uviđao da se ni najsjajnije epigonstvo ne može ravnati s najlošijim primjerom zasnivanja vlastitog načina izražavanja.

Uvriježena podjela poglavlja (struktura) znanstvenog članka

Naslov (*Title*)
Autori (*Authors*)
Ključne riječi (*Keywords*)
Sažetak (*Abstract, Summary*)
Uvod (*Introduction*)
Materijal(i) i metode (*Methods; Materials and methods*)
Rezultati (*Results*)
    Prilozi:
        Slike (*Figures*)
        Tablice (*Tables*)
Rasprava (*Discussion*)
(Zaključak (*Conclusion*))
(Zahvala (*Acknowledgements*))
Izvori (*References*)



Kako ostvariti logički slijed priče?

Povezujte!

Fraza 1 – fraza 2 – fraza 3...

Pasus A – pasus B – pasus C...

Uvod-rezultati; rezultati-rasprava; rasprava-uvod

Kako ostvariti logički slijed priče?

Povezujte!

Uvod-rezultati-rasprava

Uvod

Species occurring in intermittent headwater streams can be very sensitive to natural and anthropogenic alterations that increase aridity and water abstraction

Rezultati

Low flows or isolated pools during summer were generally associated with warmer water, lower dissolved oxygen and slightly higher pH…
Streams showed different temporal patterns concerning the presence of invertebrates characteristic of lotic (EPT) and lentic habitats (OCH) and related to extreme conditions (Diptera and Oligochaeta).

Kako ostvariti logički slijed priče?

Povezujte!

Uvod-rezultati-rasprava

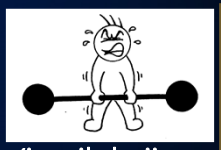
Rezultati

Low flows or isolated pools during summer were generally associated with warmer water, lower dissolved oxygen and slightly higher pH. …
Streams showed different temporal patterns concerning the presence of invertebrates characteristic of lotic (EPT) and lentic habitats (OCH) and related to extreme conditions (Diptera and Oligochaeta)

Rasprava

The loss of taxon richness with with the incidence of dry periods was as expected (e.g. Williams, 1987). Genus richness in the present study was slightly higher than that found in Alpine streams, although genus composition was somewhat different (Maiolini & Lencioni, 2001).

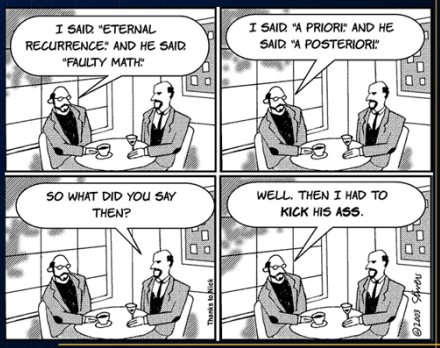
Rasprava



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).

Falsifikation/Falsifizierung
Falsifiability
Opovrgljivost*
Svojstvo teze da može biti opovrgnuta empirijski/opitom.



Popper, K. (1935). Logik der Forschung. Springer.

**primjenjivo na sve elemente znanstvenog rasuđivanja*

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 (koherentno).

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 u pasuse

Ne ponavljati rezultate**

Istaknuti zaključke koji nameću buduća istraživanja

Rasprava

The grazers are the guild that is the most affected overall. Their abundance decreased the most and their recovery is least downstream of the disturbance source. The suspended particles limit their food resources by eroding the substrate (at fast flow) on one hand and by covering the substrate surface (at slow flow) thus changing the stream metabolism (Parkhill & Gulliver, 2002; Larsen et al., 2009).

SUMIRANJE REZULTATA

USPOREDBA I OBJAŠNJENJE

Rasprava

'REKAPITULACIJA' UVODA

Riverine floodplains are complex ecosystems that undergo continuous change. River movements cause expansion, contraction, and fragmentation creating a shifting mosaic of habitats. Exchange processes between ecological habitats depend on permeability of ecotones (Brunke and Gonser 1997), which is a function of the medium and can be calculated as the ratio of pore volume to the total volume of a given sample (Davis 1969 in Brunke and Gonser 1997). Therefore, permeability of the sediment and consequently the amount of time needed for the incoming water from a flood wave to infiltrate through its layers is affected by the grain size, shape and surface roughness.
Results from my research are consistent with the results obtained by Doering (2007) …

'REKAPITULACIJA' REZULTATA

Među tri postaje na longitudinalnom profilu u hidrosustavu Plitvičkih jezera sadržaj usitnjene organske tvari se smanjuje u nizvodnom smjeru (od postaje Okrugljak do postaje Novakovića Brod) unatoč sličnim karakteristikama vode, dna, te okolne i vodene vegetacije kao izvora usitnjene organske tvari odnosno čimbenika zadržavanja usitnjene organske tvari na istraživanim postajama.
Smanjenje količine pohranjenog detritusa može biti posljedica drukčije geomorfološke slike između gornjih i donjih jezera

Rasprava

Opravdano navođenje (ponavljanje) rezultata

The intensity of disturbance is indicated by 85% loss of abundance immediately downstream of the quarry and 60% less taxa 1.5 km downstream of the disturbance source. Doeg & Koehn (1994) report similar changes during the siltation stress (64% less abundance and 40% less taxa). We attribute more severe disruption in our study to prolonged and allogenic nature of disturbance in our study causing the additional chemical changes (Kim et al., 2007).

REZULTAT
USPOREDBA
OBJAŠNJENJE

Rasprava

Nepristranost u raspravi

Passive filterer taxa are known to be sensitive to siltation disturbances (Wood & Armitage, 1997; Weigelhofer & Waringer, 2003). Even though the results of our study generally confirm such findings, these results should be taken cautiously because their abundance was very low along our study reach.

Prilozi:
- Slike
- Tablice

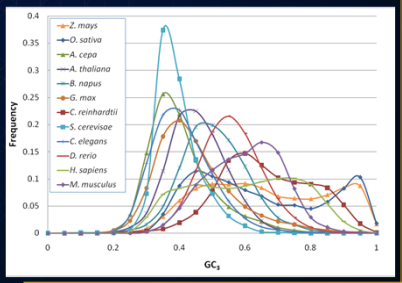
Zašto koristiti priloge?

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:

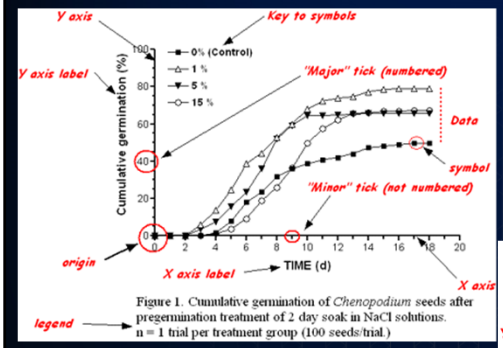
- Slike su prezentacija podataka, tablice su spremišta podataka
- Prilozi ne smiju imati pozadinu (ink-data!)
- Pazite na dimenzije slike i njenih elemenata (prijelom pri tisku)
- Koristite crte pogreške (*error bars*; npr. SD) gdje je moguće
- U pripremi tablica koristite samo vodoravne linije
- Navedite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

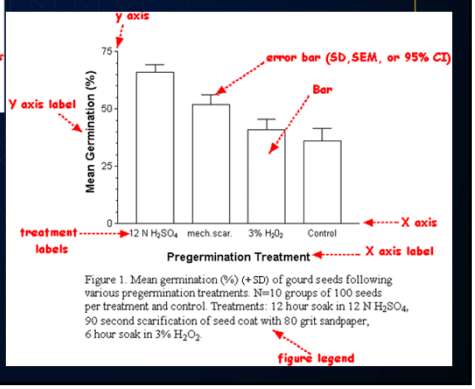
*napominjem da ovo može biti na ispitu

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





Slike

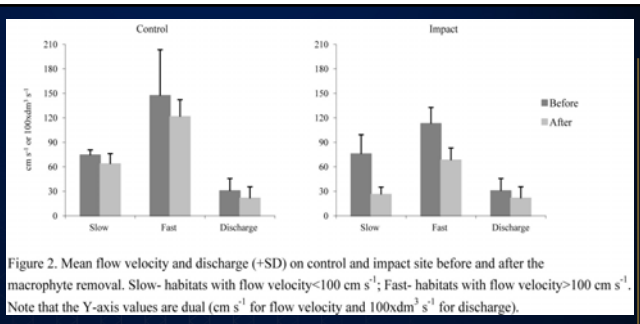
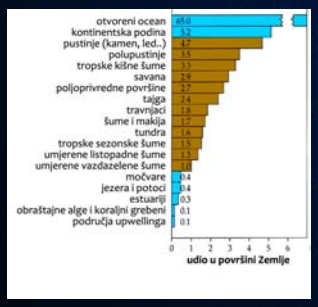


Figure 2. Mean flow velocity and discharge (+SD) on control and impact site before and after the macrophyte removal. Slow- habitats with flow velocity<100 cm s^{-1}; Fast- habitats with flow velocity>100 cm s^{-1}. Note that the Y-axis values are dual (cm s^{-1} for flow velocity and 100xdm^3 s^{-1}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



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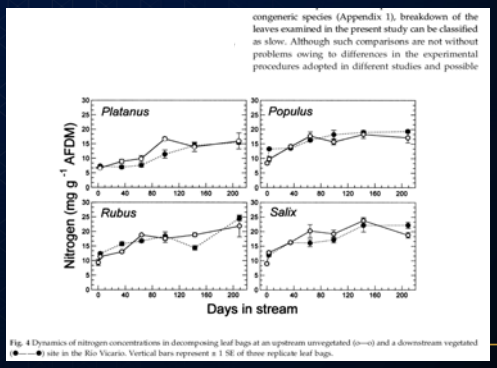


Fig. 4 Dynamics of nitrogen concentrations in decomposing leaf bags at an upstream unvegetated (o—o) and a downstream vegetated (●——●) site in the Río Vicario. Vertical bars represent ± 1 SE of three replicate leaf bags.

Slike

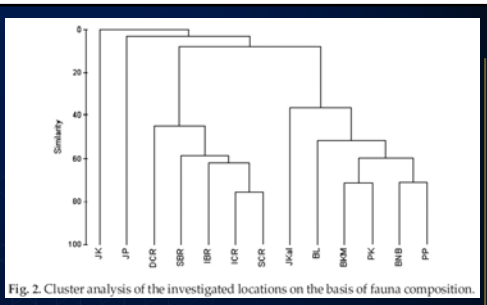


Fig. 2. Cluster analysis of the investigated locations on the basis of fauna composition.

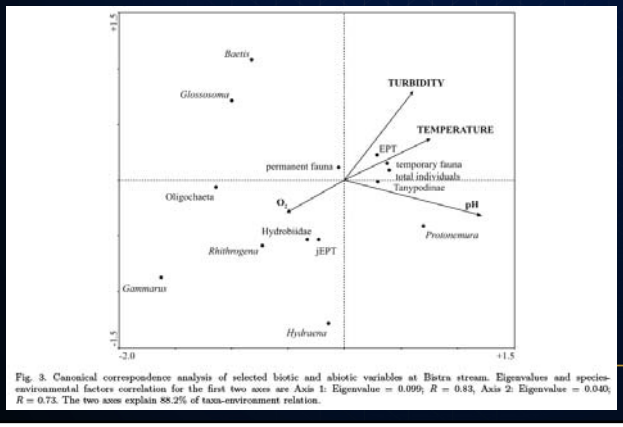


Fig. 3. Canonical correspondence analysis of selected biotic and abiotic variables at Bistra stream. Eigenvalues and species-environmental factors correlation for the first two axes are Axis 1: Eigenvalue = 0.099; R = 0.83, Axis 2: Eigenvalue = 0.040; R = 0.73. The two axes explain 88.2% of taxa-environment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

Slike

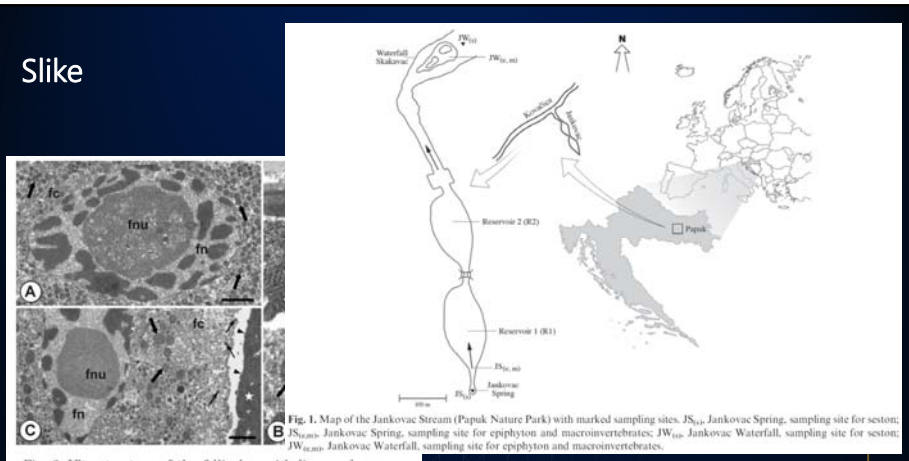


Fig. 1. Map of the Jankovac Stream (Papuk Nature Park) with marked sampling sites. $JS_{(s)}$, Jankovac Spring, sampling site for seston; $JS_{(e,m)}$, Jankovac Spring, sampling site for epiphyton and macroinvertebrates; $JW_{(s)}$, Jankovac Waterfall, sampling site for seston; $JW_{(e,m)}$, Jankovac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

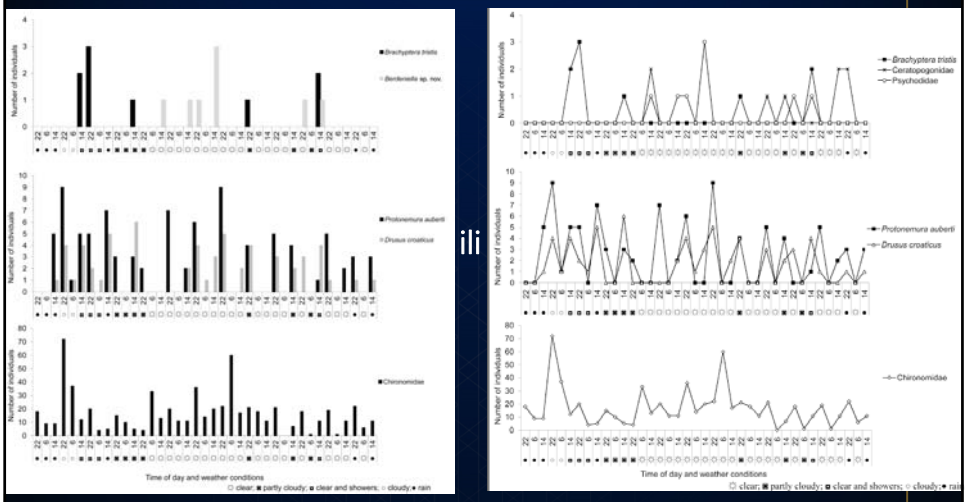
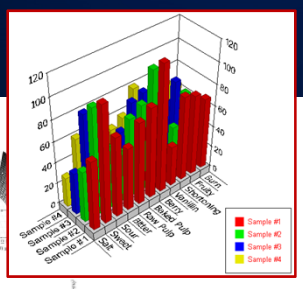


Figure 2. Emergence dynamics with respect to time of day and weather conditions at the spring during the study.

Slike



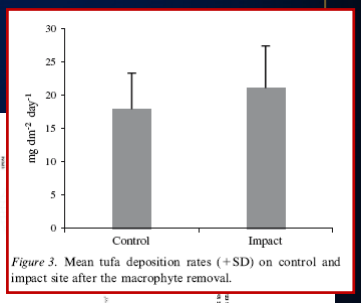


Figure 3. Mean tufa deposition rates (+SD) on control and impact site after the macrophyte removal.