Achieving a logical progression of the story

Link everything!

Phrase 1 - phrase 2 - phrase 3…

Paragraph 1 - paragraph 2 - paragraph 3

Introduction ↔ results;
results ↔ discussion;
discussion ↔ introduction

Do not leave loose ends

Achieving a logical progression of the story

Linking

Introduction - results - discussion

Introduction

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

Results

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).

Results

Discussion

Achieving a logical progression of the story

Linking

Introduction - results - discussion

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)

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).

Figures & Tables

Why use figures and tables?

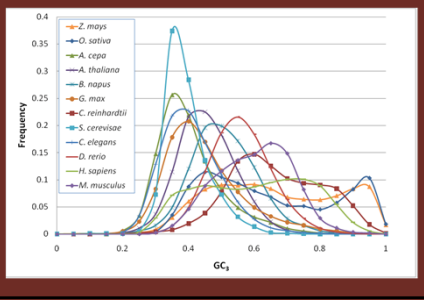
Allow for easier absorbtion, perception and comparability of large(r) amount of data

Focus on the (most) important

Optimize the use of space

Minimize the ratio of ink-to-data

Edward Tufte, Yale



Figures & Tables

Rules:

- Self reliant - understandable without reference to the main text
- Less is more - strive for simplicity whenever possible
- Use them only for data most relevant for the flow of ideas
- Mark figures and tables separately and refer to them consecutively
- Title (caption) below a figure, and above a table
  - Do not put title within the graphics
- Trend/pattern/relations → figures, exact values → tables
- Every figure and table MUST be referred to in the text
- Do not embed into the text - prepare each in own file

Figures & Tables

Rules:

- Use figures as presenting tools and tables as data storage
- Do not use background coloring or shading (ink-data!)
- Mind the dimensions of a figure and its elements (printing)
- Use error bars (e.g. SD) wherever possible
- Use only horizontal lines in tables (as few as possible)
- Specify units in column headings wherever appropriate
- Notes & footnotes are used to clarify symbols/codes in the table
- Mind the decimals

Table or figure?

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%)...

Figures - anatomy

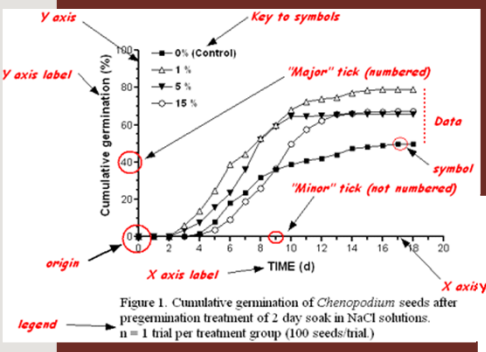


Figure 1. Cumulative germination of *Chenopodium* seeds after pregermination treatment of 2 day soak in NaCl solutions. n = 1 trial per treatment group (100 seeds/trial.)

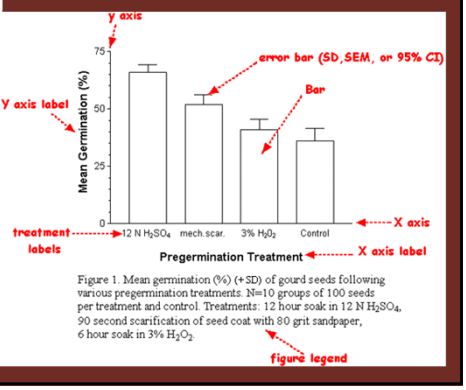


Figure 1. Mean germination (%) (+SD) of gourd seeds following various pregermination treatments. N=10 groups of 100 seeds per treatment and control. Treatments: 12 hour soak in 12 N H_2SO_4, 90 second scarification of seed coat with 80 grit sandpaper, 6 hour soak in 3% H_2O_2.

Figures

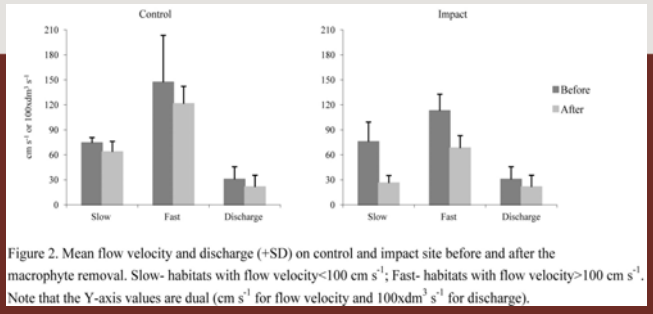
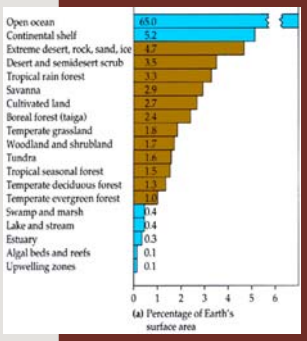


Figure 2. Mean flow velocity and discharge (+SD) on control and impact site before and after the macrophyte removal. Slow- habitats with flow velocity<100 cm s^{-1}; Fast- habitats with flow velocity>100 cm s^{-1}. Note that the Y-axis values are dual (cm s^{-1} for flow velocity and 100xdm^3 s^{-1}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



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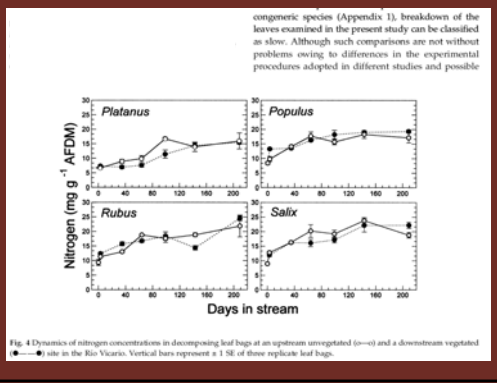


Fig. 4 Dynamics of nitrogen concentrations in decomposing leaf bags at an upstream unvegetated (o—o) and a downstream vegetated (●——●) site in the Río Vicario. Vertical bars represent ± 1 SE of three replicate leaf bags.

Figures

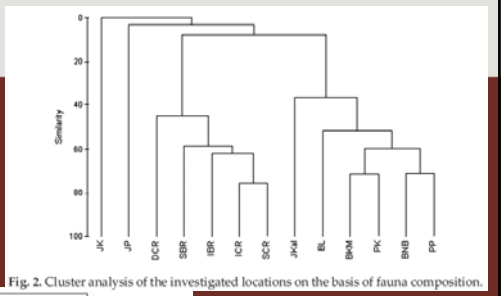


Fig. 2. Cluster analysis of the investigated locations on the basis of fauna composition.

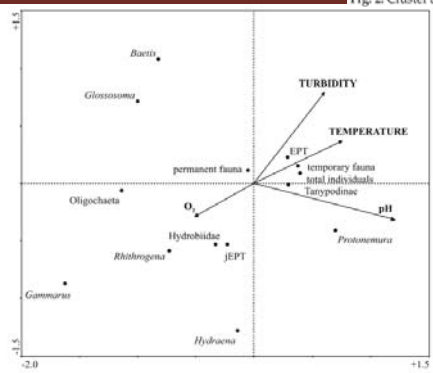


Fig. 3. Canonical correspondence analysis of selected biotic and abiotic variables at Bistra stream. Eigenvalues and species-environmental factors correlation for the first two axes are Axis 1: Eigenvalue = 0.099; R = 0.83, Axis 2: Eigenvalue = 0.040; R = 0.73. The two axes explain 88.2% of taxa-environment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

Figures

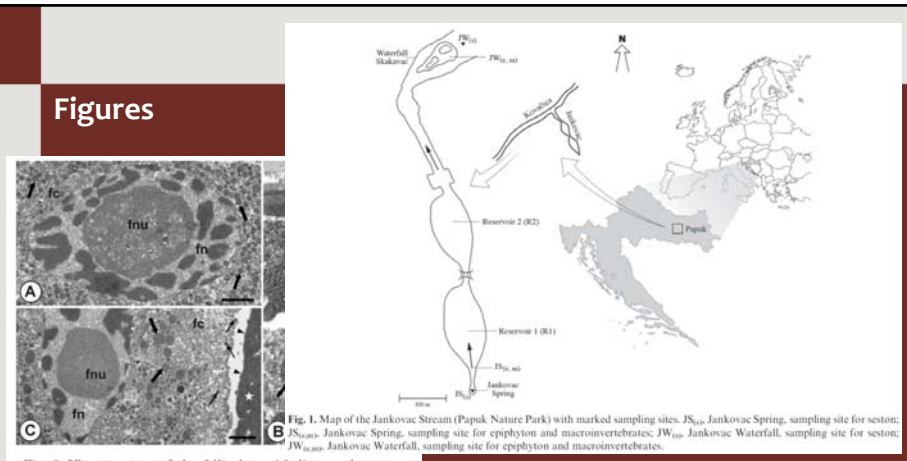


Fig. 1. Map of the Jankovac Stream (Papuk Nature Park) with marked sampling sites. $JS_{(s)}$, Jankovac Spring, sampling site for seston; $JS_{(e,m)}$, Jankovac Spring, sampling site for epiphyton and macroinvertebrates; $JW_{(s)}$, Jankovac Waterfall, sampling site for seston; $JW_{(e,m)}$, Jankovac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

Figures

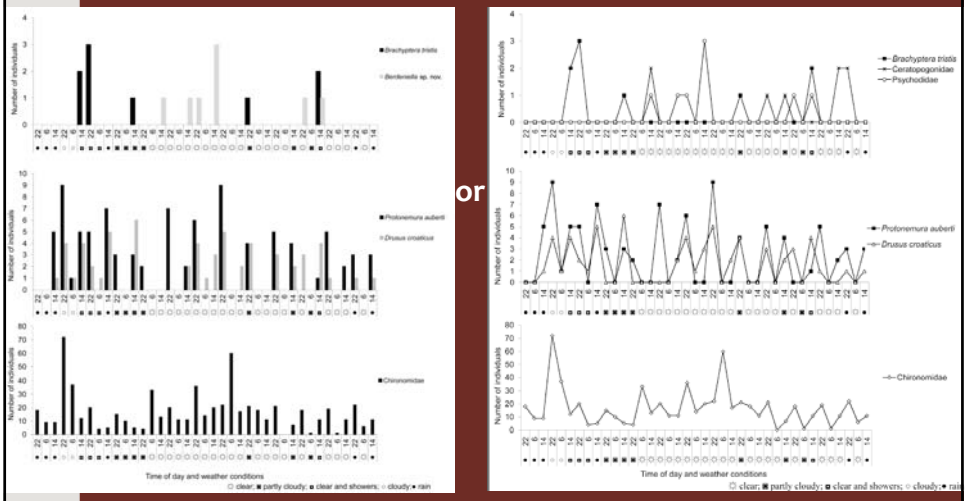
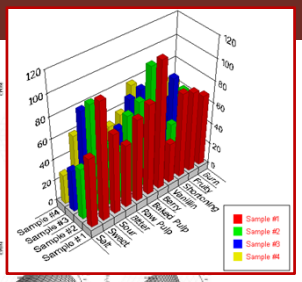


Figure 2. Emergence dynamics with respect to time of day and weather conditions at the spring during the study.

Figures



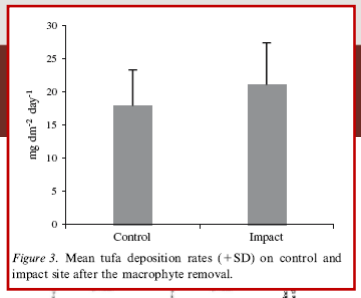
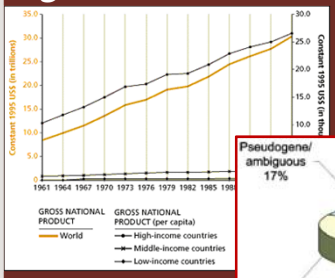
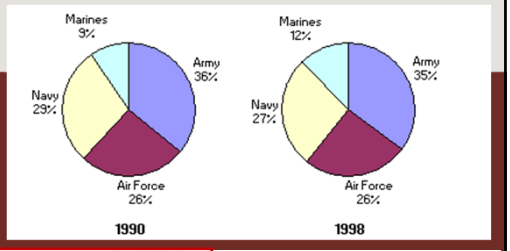
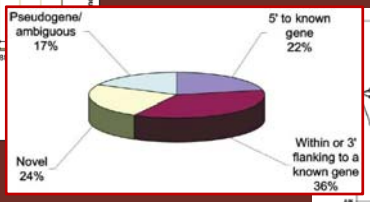


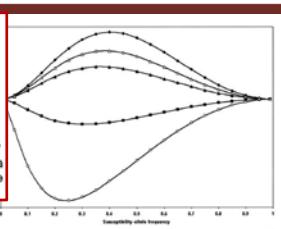
Figure 3. Mean tufa deposition rates (+SD) on control and impact site after the macrophyte removal.

Figures









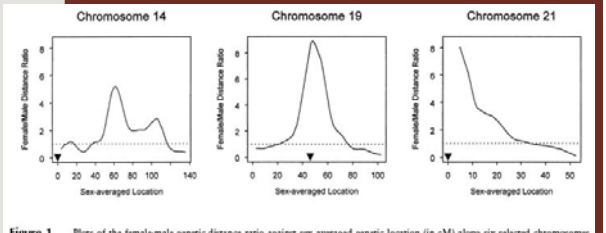
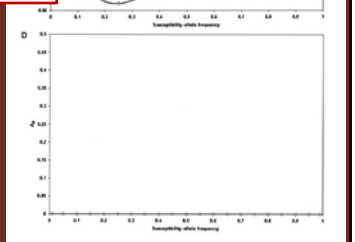


Figure 1 Plots of the female:male genetic-distance ratio against sex-averaged genetic location (in cM) along six selected chromosomes. Approximate locations of the centromeres are indicated by the triangles. The dashed lines correspond to equal female and male distances.



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Figures

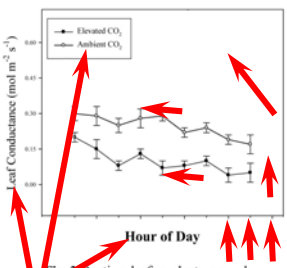

Fig. 1 Daytime leaf conductance under ambient CO_2 (open symbols) or elevated CO_2 (filled symbols) regimes

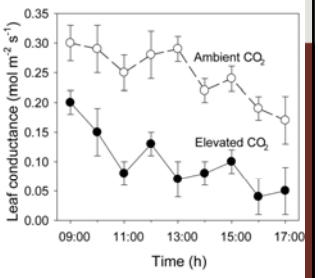

Fig. 2 Daytime leaf conductance of *Hordeum vulgare* (mean ± SE) grown under ambient CO_2 (380 µmol mol^{-1}, - -○ - -) or elevated CO_2 (560 µmol mol^{-1}, —●—) regimes (n = 4 per treatment)

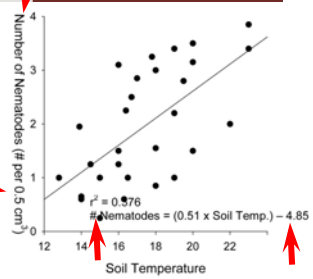

Fig. 3 Relationship between nematode density and soil temperature at 5 cm depth, $P = 0.0002$

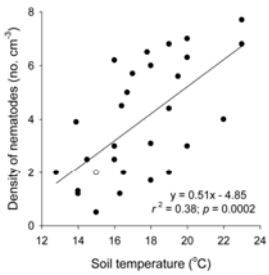

Fig. 3 Relationship between daily mean soil temperature at 5 cm depth and nematode density throughout the growing season, n = 29

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Figures - panel

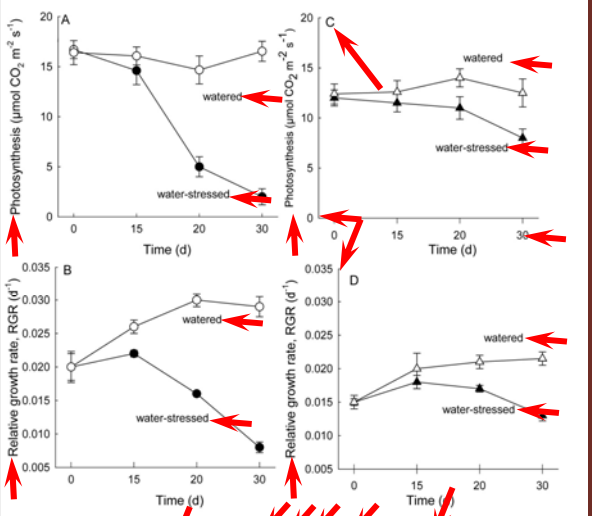

Fig. 5 Effect of drought on photosynthetic rate and relative growth rate of standard or dwarf *Pinus rigida* that were without water for 0, 15, 20, and 30 days (filled symbols) compared to well-watered plants (open symbols) (n = 12). (a) Photosynthetic rate and (b) relative growth rate of standard individuals,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

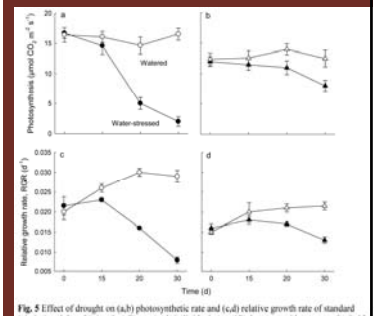

Fig. 5 Effect of drought on (a,b) photosynthetic rate and (c,d) relative growth rate of standard (circles) and dwarf (triangles) *Pinus rigida* individuals (n = 12) that were without water for 0, 15, 20, and 30 days (water-stressed, filled symbols) compared to well-watered plants (watered, open symbols)