Tables - anatomy

Table title

Column titles
& row titles

Data
(consistently within category)

Notes

Lines

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.

Tables

Tabe 1. Presentation of number of dead whales (Cetacea) in the period from 1990 to 2007 according to the cause of death.
Adapted from Kolarić et al., 2011.

Cause of death		Number of dead animals	
			Total
Human action	drowning in fishing net	33	51
	strangulation of the larynx by parts of fishing nets	11	
	underwater explosions (fishing with dynamite)	3	
	gunshot wounds	2	
	puncture wound	1	
	constipation by garbage	1	

Tables

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) $\operatorname{logit} P(R=1)=2Y$						
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) $\operatorname{logit} P(R=1)=2X$						
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) $\operatorname{logit} P(R=1)=X+Y$						
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.

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	1.531	0.421	0.042	−0.774	0.555
Pancreatic adenocarcinoma	0.127	1.574	0.357	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	1.030	0.443	0.090	0.910	0.445	0.046	0.575	0.445
Medulloblastoma	0.109	0.956	0.445	0.093	1.300	0.443	0.078	1.760	0.211
Renal cell carcinoma	0.053	1.110	0.445	0.065	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	−0.135	−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	1.310	0.445	−0.064	−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	0.052	−0.186	0.555	0.062	0.784	0.445	0.101	0.604	0.445
Bladder adenocarcinoma	−0.064	−0.811	0.555	−0.085	−1.310	0.554	0.086	0.923	0.445
Downregulated									

	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	——	——	——	

Tables

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	***

Tables

?

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 *

Tables
Tables used as figures

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**

Discussion

Contextualizes your work

Shows that you are aware of previous relevant data (both corroborating and contradicting your data)

Clearly and logically refer to prior work

Principle: Specific → General

DO NOT DISCUSS WHAT YOU DID NOT REPORT IN RESULTS (OR METHODS)

Discussion

Emphasize links among your datasets, or lack of links,
and unexpected results
Suggest reasons for dis/con cordances

Speculating is not (really) allowed *

Separate logical units of the discussion in paragraphs

Do not overdo the debate ☺

Don't raise your voice,
Improve your argument

Do not repeat results** - explain them!

Emphasize findings that impose future research

WHAT DO THE RESULTS MEAN

Discussion

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).

SUMMING UP THE RESULTS ⮧

COMPARE AND EXPLAIN RESULTS

Discussion

'RECAPITULATION' OF INTRODUCTION

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) …

'RECAPITULATION' OF RESULTS

Among the three study sites along the longitudinal profile in the hydro system of Plitvice Lakes content of particulate organic matter is reduced in the downstream direction (from Okrugljak to Novakovica Brod) despite similar characteristics of water, streambed, and surrounding and aquatic vegetation which are a source or factors Important for retention of particulate organic matter in the studied sites.
Reduction in the amount of deposited detritus can be due to different geomorphological images between the upper and lower lakes

Discussion

Justified stating of (repeating of) results

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).

RESULT

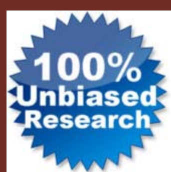
COMPARISON

EXPLANATION

Discussion

Impartiality in the discussion

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.



Conclusion

It should be different from the abstract!

Concisely answer questions and give decisions about hypotheses and predictions stated in the introduction

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Colleagues who have helped, but not enough for authorship (by providing resources or not-so-crucial help, field work ...)

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Funder

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Casas and Gessner (1999) found that the deposited tufa retarded breakdown. The evidence collected in this study aligns with the argument proposed by Carter and Marks (2007) that the reason for different results could be in

In text:
Author(s) surname(s)
Year of publication
or
Number from the list

Matoničkin Kepčija *et al.*, 2006). Tufa deposits occur in karstic regions around the world but there are few studies of leaf litter processing in these habitats (Casas and Gessner, 1999; Carter and Marks, 2007; Compson *et al.*, 2009).

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process remains unresolved. Some authors have found that organisms play a central role in the precipitation of calcium carbonate (e.g. Kempe & Emeis, 1985; Srdoč et al., 1985; Chafetz et al., 1994), while others believe their role is less significant, for example at waterfall sites and in fast-flowing streams (Chen et al., 2004). However,

(1, 2). The settling of fine particles on a natural substrate is the most obvious stress and it is an overwhelming one for the native fauna *(3, 4)*.

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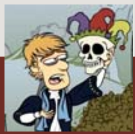

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Common knowledge (general or specific to your topic)

What was established long time ago in your topic - something you knew even before you researched your specific topic.

Siltation is a stress caused by input of fine sediments…
Dissolved gases are released from water at lower pressures (Henry's law).

If in doubt - cite

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