

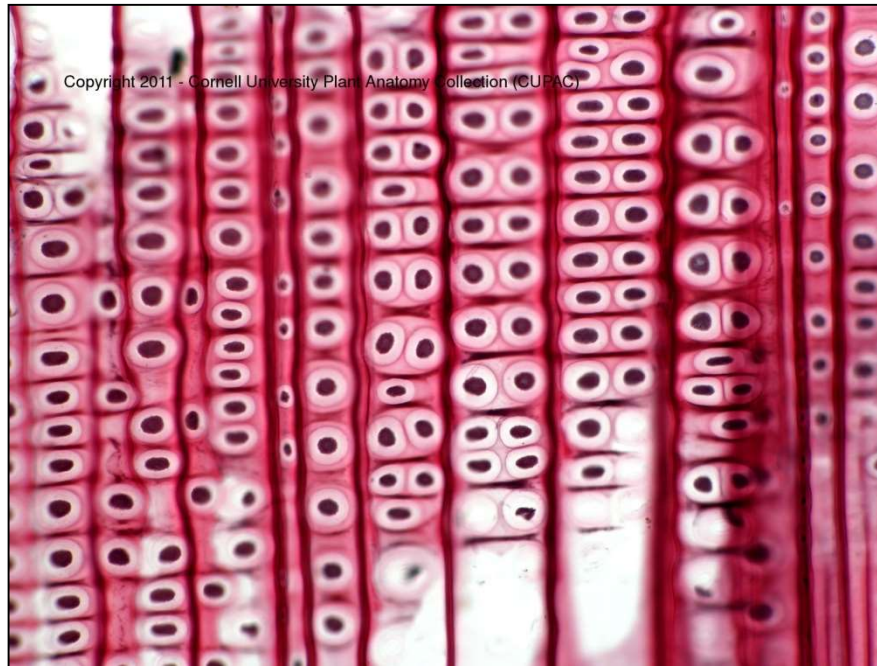
# ЗИМНЯЯ ЭКОЛОГИЯ



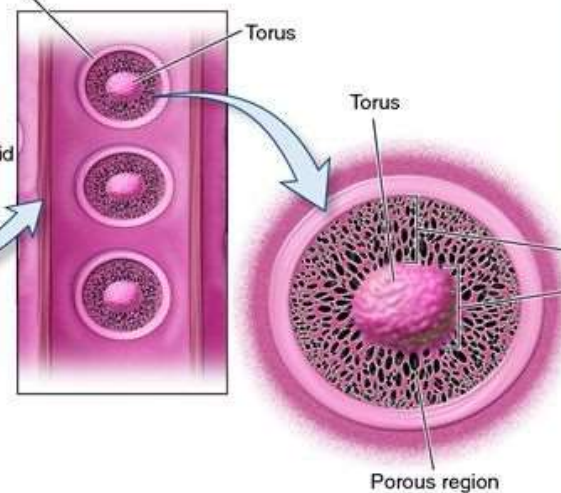
Павел Валерьевич  
Квартальнов



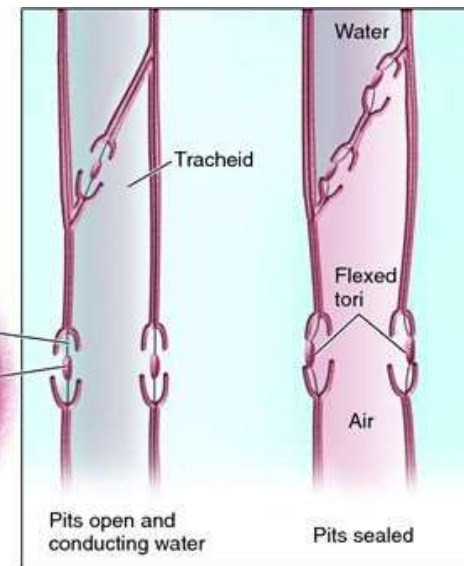




(a) Columns of tracheids showing cell walls

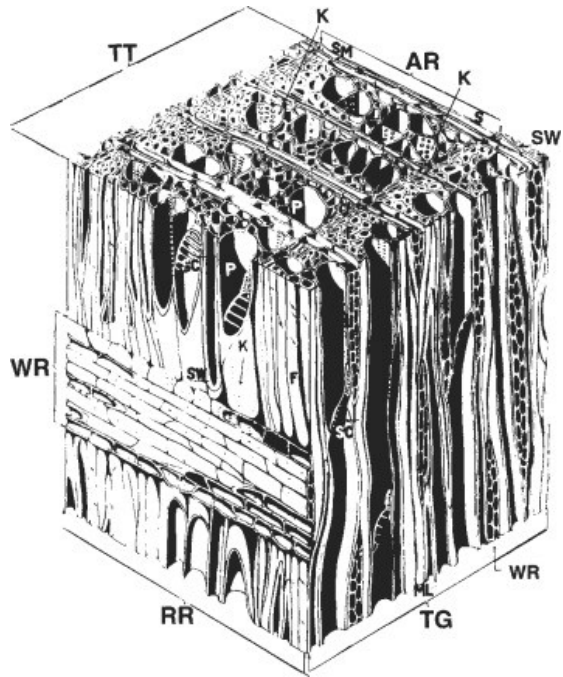
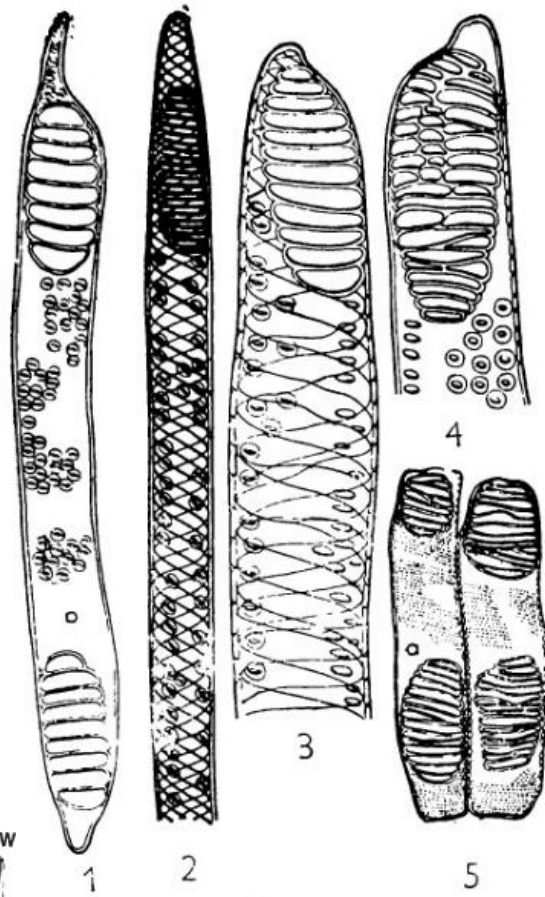
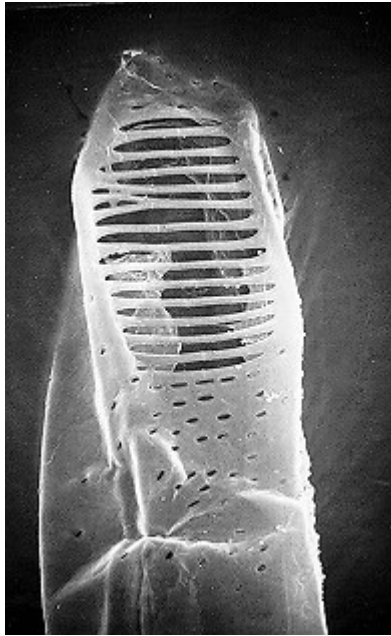


(b) Tracheid pits containing tori



(c) Tracheid with open pits (left side) and tracheid with sealed pits (right side)



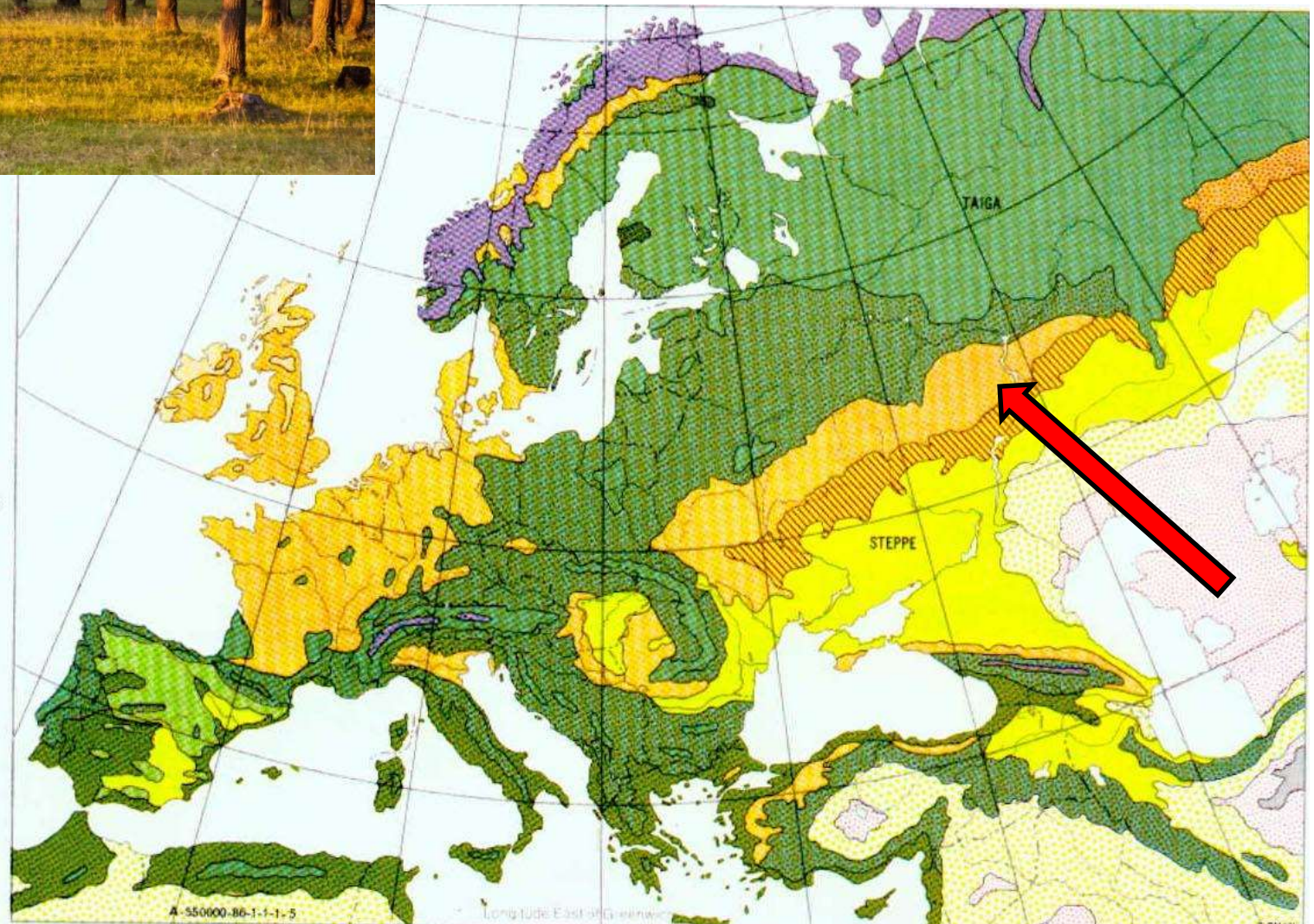






# VEGETATION

E	Coniferous forest
Ba	Mediterranean vegetation
M	Mixed forest: coniferous-deciduous
S	Semi-deciduous forest
D	Deciduous forest
OG	Wooded steppe
G	Grass (steppe)
Gp	Short grass
Dsp	Desert shrub
L	Heath and moor
t	Alpine vegetation, tundra
b	Little or no vegetation











*Exidiopsis effusa*



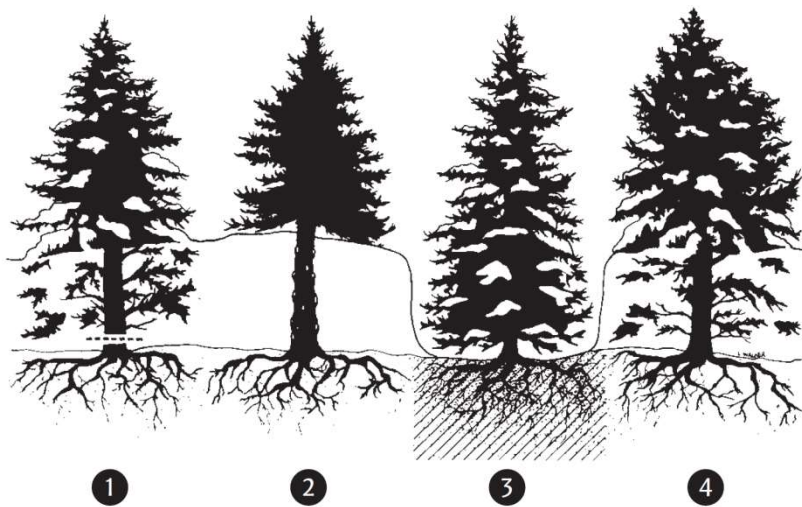
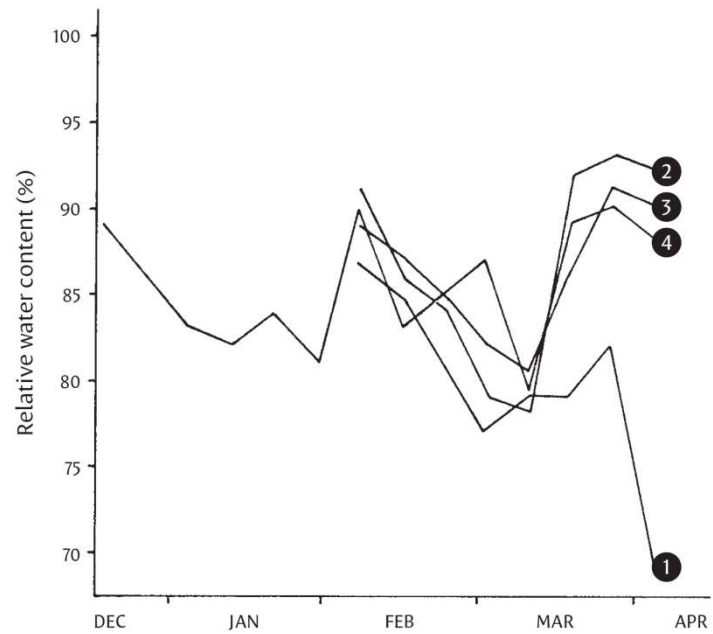


Figure 26 Water content in exposed foliage of red spruce, *Picea rubens*, following the treatments indicated. Artwork by Libby Walker.















ΜΑΝΓΟ



ΚΟΦΕ



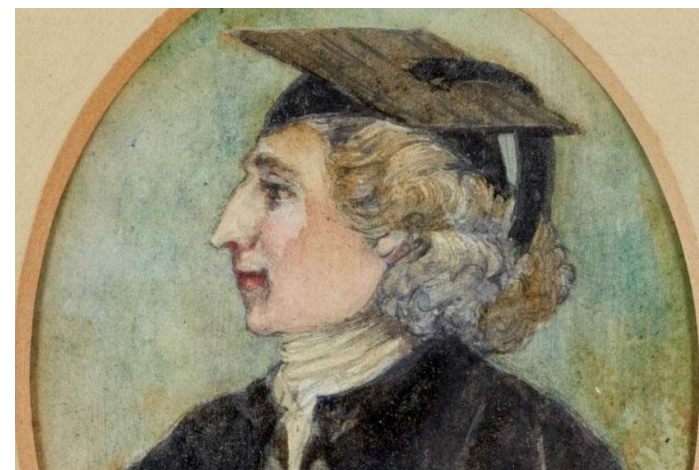
ΠΛΑΥΝ



ΚΑΚΑΟ



РОДОДЕНДРОН



Гилберт Уайт



БАГУЛЬНИК









ГОРЕЧАВКА

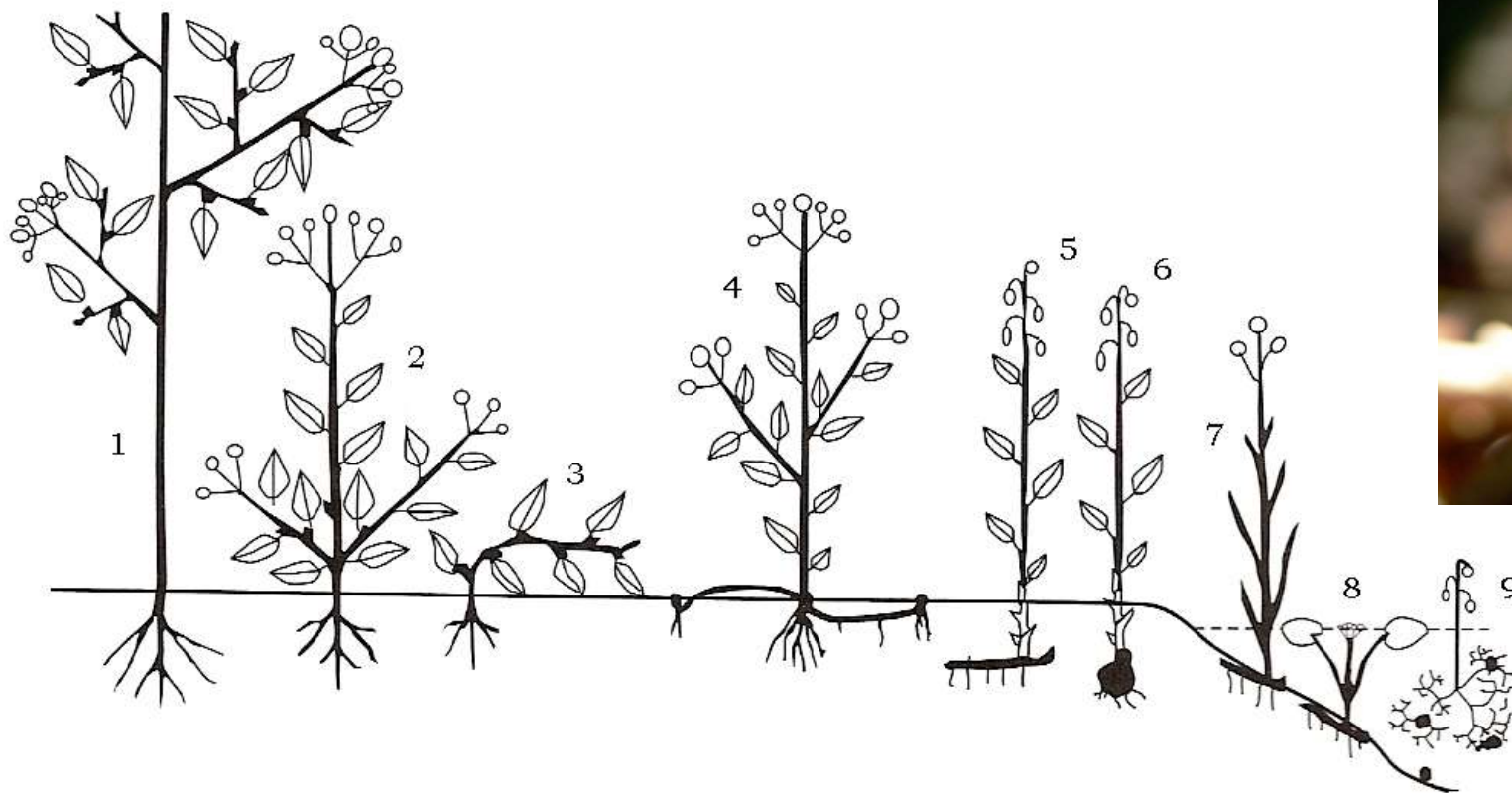


ЭДЕЛЬВЕЙС









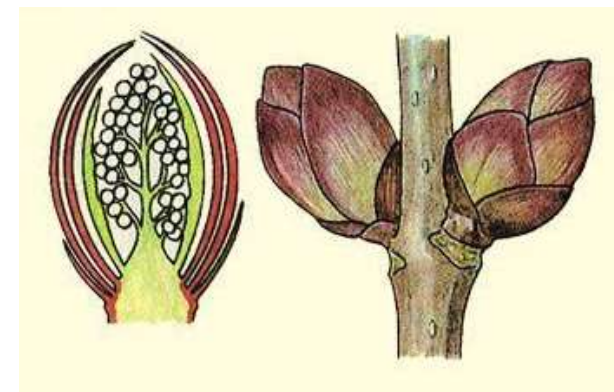
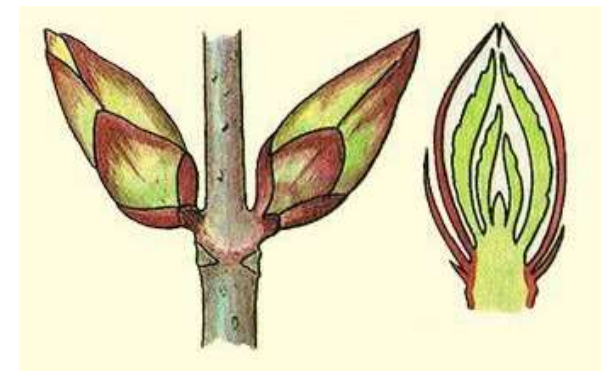
Жизненные формы растений по Раункиеру (терофиты, аэрофиты и эпифиты не показаны). Соотношение отмирающих и перезимовывающих частей (черным — остающиеся, белым — отмирающие на зиму).

- 1. Фанерофиты
- 2—3. Хамефиты
- 4. Гемикриптофиты
- 5—9. Крптофиты
  - 5, 6. Геофиты
  - 7. Гелофиты
  - 8, 9. Гидрофиты





# ПОЧКИ







ВОЛЧЬЕ ЛЫКО

ФОРЗИЦИЯ



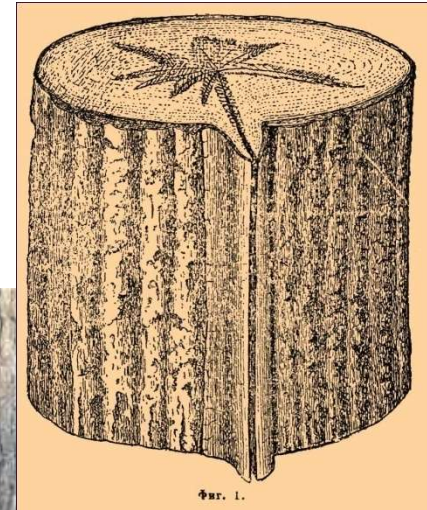
ЛЕЩИНА















«ПЬЯНЫЙ ЛЕС»



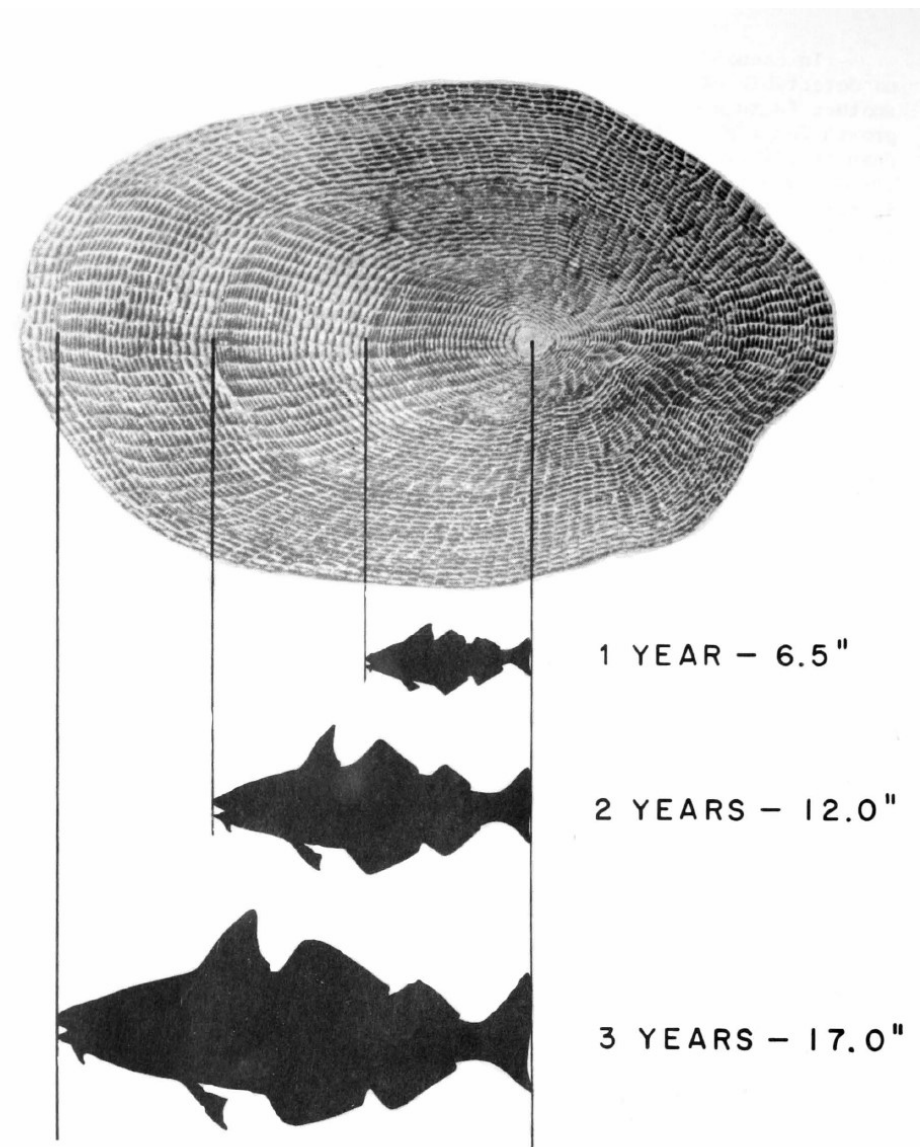
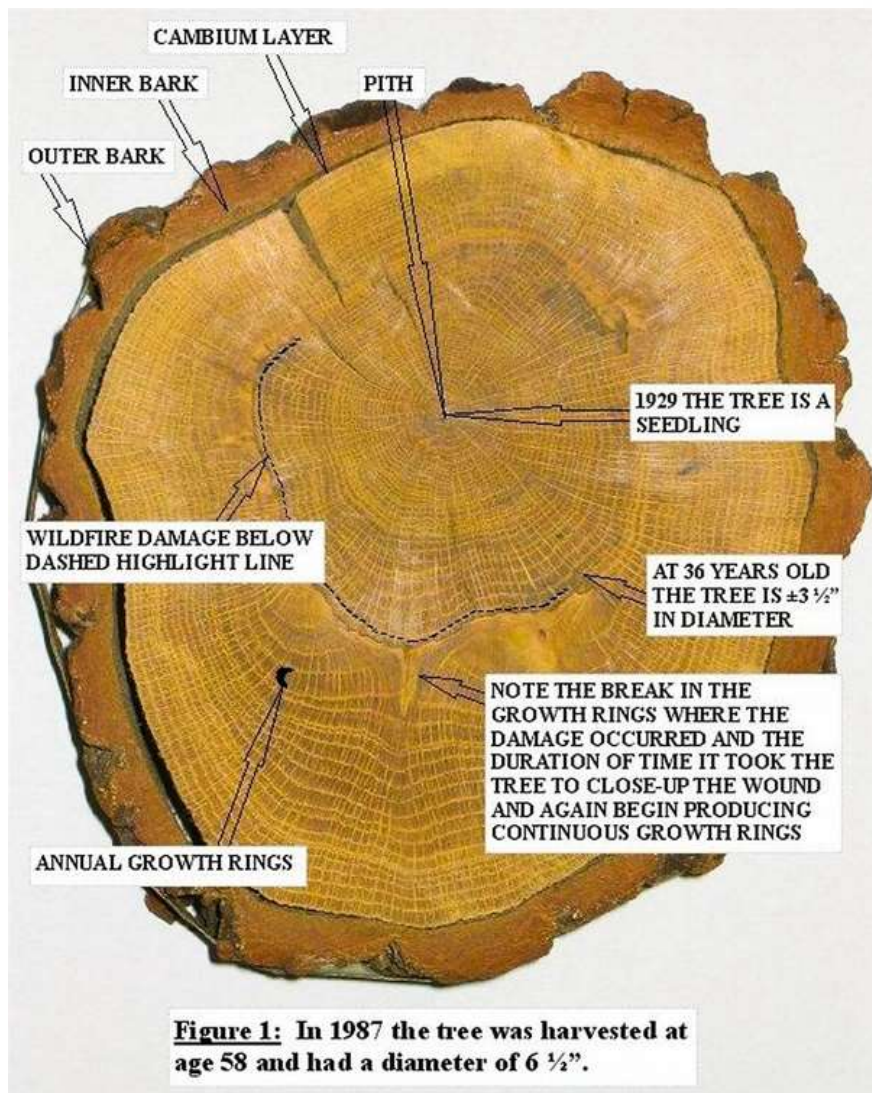


Figure 4. --Illustration showing how the past growth history of a fish may be determined from its scale. The 18 1/2-inch haddock was in its fourth season since it has three year marks on its scale and the beginnings of fourth year growth on the scale edge.



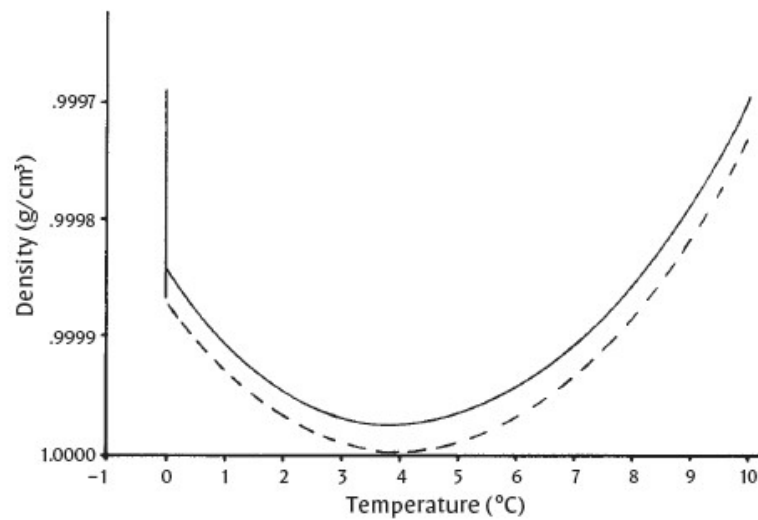


Figure 46 Temperature/density relationship for ordinary water (solid line) and pure water free of air (dashed line). The density of ice at 0° C is 0.917 g/cm³.

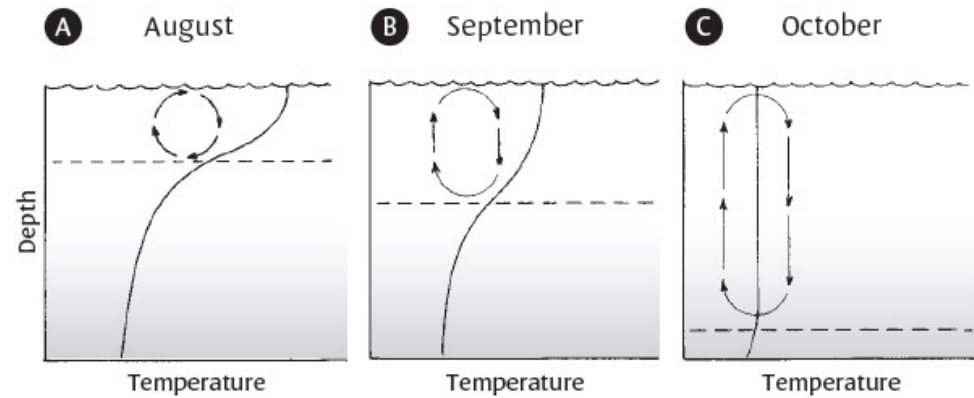


Figure 47 Overturn of water as temperature drops. (a) Warming of surface water results in a steep temperature gradient and stratification of a lake due to differences in the density of water. Mixing of water by wind currents is limited to a relatively shallow surface layer. (b) Cooling surface water subsides to a depth of equal temperature, reducing temperature and density stratification in the upper part of the water column and allowing deeper mixing. (c) Continued cooling and subsidence has eliminated temperature and density stratification so that mixing currents generated by surface winds now reach to the bottom of the lake. This top-to-bottom circulation is referred to as “overturn” and is important in redistributing oxygen and nutrients before ice cover seals the lake.

