 ספרות אורות

 המאמרים במועבדת הדפסים ובמון על-פי
 חוק 2 ציור ויזיר
 הדפסת מאמרים ihtו לערכי ליום ולהואה בלבד
 Ain לערוך כל שימוש מסחרי במאמרים.
Pinus halepensis


Aforim (1992) 36-35
The sapling monocots were identified as belonging to the species *Cymbidium* and *Cattleya*. The leaves were a bright green, and the flowers were a delicate shade of pink. The roots were thick and fibrous, showing the plant's strong anchoring system.

The soil appeared to be rich in nutrients, with a mix of organic matter and minerals. The pH level was slightly acidic, which is ideal for these types of plants. The saplings showed signs of vigorous growth, indicating a healthy environment.

Despite the challenges of transplantation, the saplings appeared to be thriving, and it was clear that they would make a beautiful addition to the garden.
.ForEach item in list { item: ", item, " }

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>קִנּוֹ</th>
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<th>שָׁרָה</th>
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اكتיבים מאמשים מינונים וחברות (א겠다-10). בסיכום אוגס מתמד שלו גיות ללהותן, ושני בְּקַדְמָא

. \( X^2 = 1.114, P>0.05 \)

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The differences in habitat usage between winter residents and transients were significant. (Winter residents) used the habitat more frequently than (transients). This finding is supported by the data presented in the figure below.

The number of individuals in each category declined over time, with the control group showing the least change. The burns (control) showed a slight increase in the beginning but then steadily decreased. The burns with cut (burnt + cut) showed a more pronounced decrease from the start. The burns with no cut (burnt) showed an initial increase followed by a decline.

Overall, the burns with cut (burnt + cut) had the lowest number of individuals, indicating a significant reduction in habitat usage due to the lack of cut vegetation.
Summer 1991

No. of Individuals

Turdus merula
Parus major
T. troglodytes
Sylvia melanocephala

Burnout | Burn | Control

0 2 4 6 8 10 12

Winter 1990–1991

No. of Individuals

Turdus merula
Parus major
T. troglodytes
Sylvia melanocephala
P. collybita
Eriithacus rubeus
Prunella modularis

Burnout | Burn | Control

0 2 4 6 8 10

A. The density of individuals of passerine species in the Burnout, Burn, and Control treatments was compared for the years 1990–1991 and 1991.

B. The density of individuals of passerine species in the Burnout, Burn, and Control treatments was compared for the years 1990–1991 and 1991.

C. The density of individuals of passerine species in the Burnout, Burn, and Control treatments was compared for the years 1990–1991 and 1991.

D. The density of individuals of passerine species in the Burnout, Burn, and Control treatments was compared for the years 1990–1991 and 1991.

E. The density of individuals of passerine species in the Burnout, Burn, and Control treatments was compared for the years 1990–1991 and 1991.

F. The density of individuals of passerine species in the Burnout, Burn, and Control treatments was compared for the years 1990–1991 and 1991.

G. The density of individuals of passerine species in the Burnout, Burn, and Control treatments was compared for the years 1990–1991 and 1991.

H. The density of individuals of passerine species in the Burnout, Burn, and Control treatments was compared for the years 1990–1991 and 1991.

I. The density of individuals of passerine species in the Burnout, Burn, and Control treatments was compared for the years 1990–1991 and 1991.

J. The density of individuals of passerine species in the Burnout, Burn, and Control treatments was compared for the years 1990–1991 and 1991.
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**חנק**

- ייצוג
  - (Pycnonotus xanthopygos)
- (Prinia gracilis)
- (Sylvia melanocephala)
- (Turdus merula)
- (Nectarinia osea)
- (Parus major)
- (Troglydites troglodytes)
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<th>שםב消费需求</th>
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* מסומנים ב-x שמות הם אנדמיים ביבשת אירופה.