1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910828179503321
	Titolo	Central European stream ecosystems : the long term study of the Breitenbach / / edited by Rudiger Wagner ... [et al.]
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Weinheim, : Wiley-Blackwell, 2011
	ISBN	3-527-63466-5
		1-283-83529-0
		3-527-63465-7
		3-527-63467-3
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (696 p.)
	Altri autori (Persone)	WagnerRudiger
	Disciplina	577.640943
	Soggetti	Stream ecology - Europe, Central
		Freshwater ecology
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Central European Stream Ecosystems: The Long Term Study of the Breitenbach; Foreword; Contents; List of Contributors; Acknowledgments; 1: Introduction; 1.1 History of the Limnologische Flussstation Schlitz; 2: The Breitenbach and Its Catchment; 2.1 Study Area; 2.2 The Stream and the Catchment; 2.3 Sampling Sites; 3: Environmental Characteristics; 3.1 Climate and Weather; 3.1.1 Global Irradiance; 3.1.1.1 Local Effects of Irradiance in the Catchment; 3.1.2 Precipitation; 3.1.3 Wind; 3.1.4 Air Temperature; 3.1.5 Discharge; 3.1.5.1 Base Flow and Base Flow Index (BFI); 3.1.5.2 Falling Limb 3.1.5.3 Rising Limb3.1.5.4 Flow Duration Curve; 3.1.5.5 High Water; 3.1.5.6 Bank-Full; 3.1.5.7 Water Saturation of the Valley; 3.1.5.8 Input Average; 3.1.5.9 Low Water; 3.2 Attempt to Define Substratum Dynamics; 3.2.1 Cross-Section Measurements; 3.2.2 Wet Stream Area; 3.2.3 Water Temperature; 3.2.3.1 Water Temperature in the Sediment; 3.2.3.2 Water Temperature in the Stream; 3.3 Chemistry; 3.3.1 Buffering Capacity (ABC - Acid Binding Capacity); 3.3.2 pH; 3.3.3 Oxygen; 3.3.4 Soluble Inorganic Elements; 3.3.4.1 Methods; 3.3.4.2 Nitrogen; 3.3.4.3 Phosphate; 3.3.4.4 Silicate; 3.3.4.5 Sulfate 3.3.4.6 Chloride4: Detrital Energy Sources; 4.1 Organic Matter in

| Sommario/riassunto | Pollution of freshwater resources becomes an issue in virtually every country undergoing an industrialization process. While the main emphasis has been for many years on lakes due to their limited capacity of self-renewal, streams and rivers attract increasing attention due to their importance for agriculture, fisheries, drinking water reserves and as feeder of freshwater lakes and reservoirs. There are many factors influencing the ecology of streams, only some of them relating to direct anthropogenic influences and it is important to have reliable long term data on natural occurring variat |