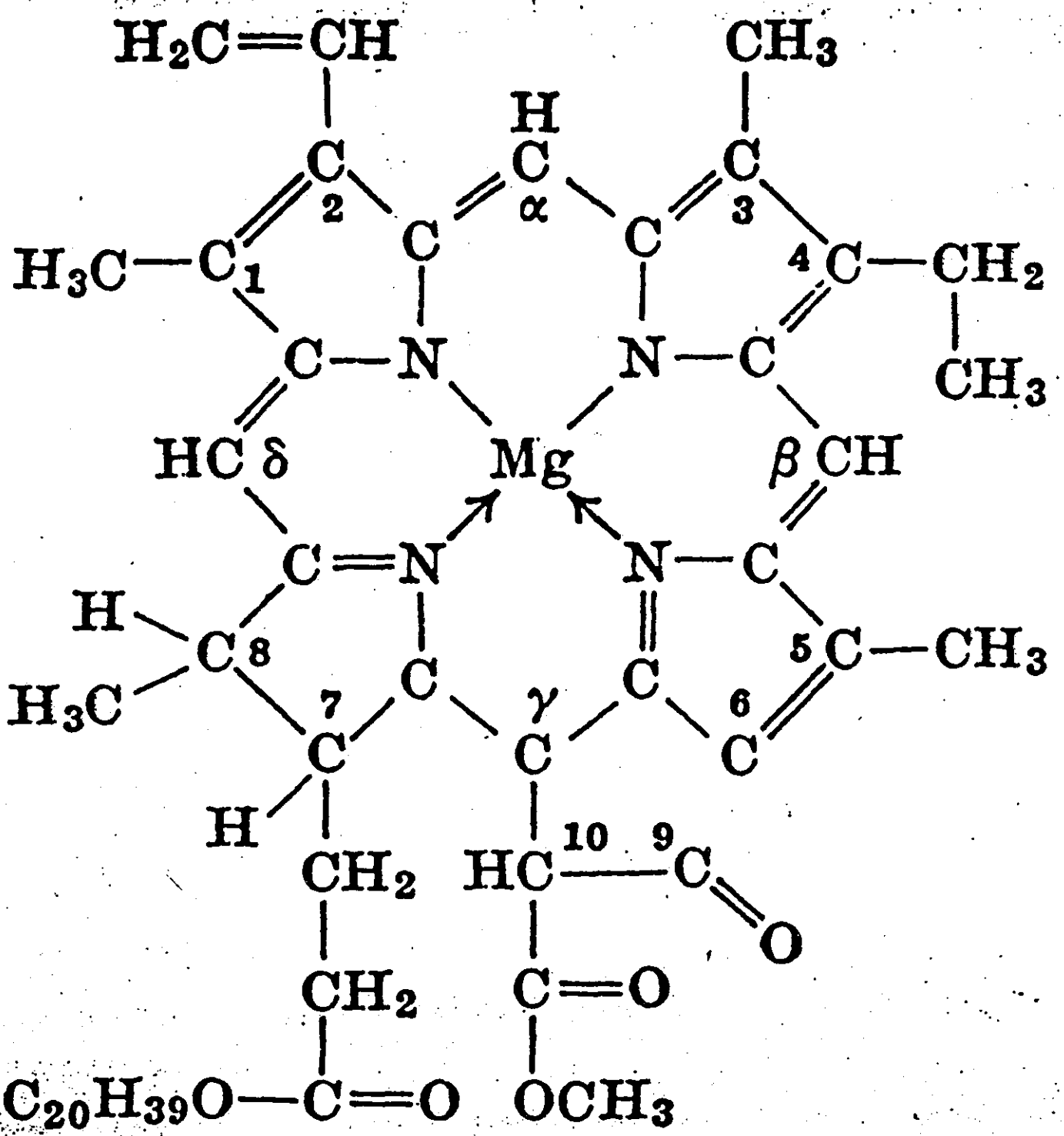

FIG. 8.1. Structure of Chlorophyll *a*.

2

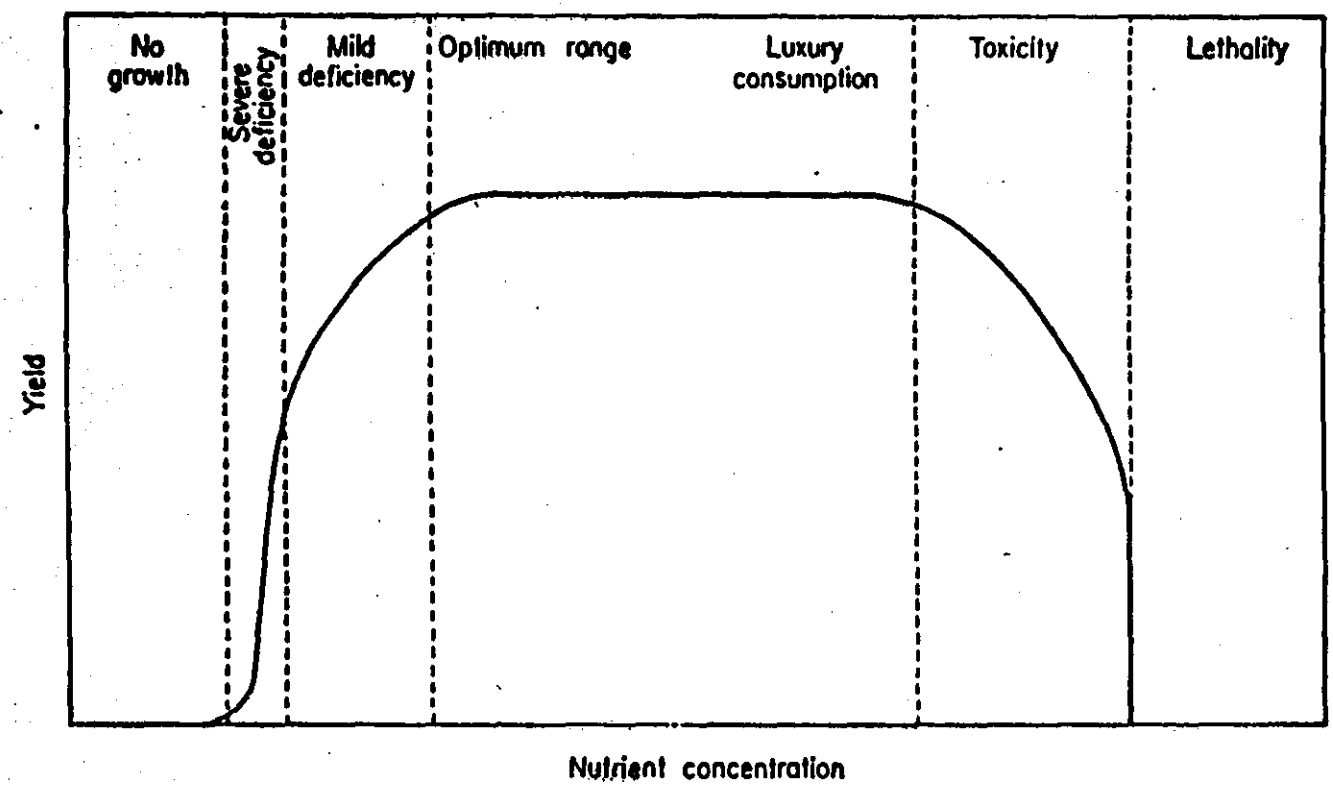

Fig. 7.1. Idealized diagram of growth of an organism as a function of the concentration of an essential nutrient. After P. F. Smith, 1962, *Annu. Rev. Plant. Physiol.* 13, 81.

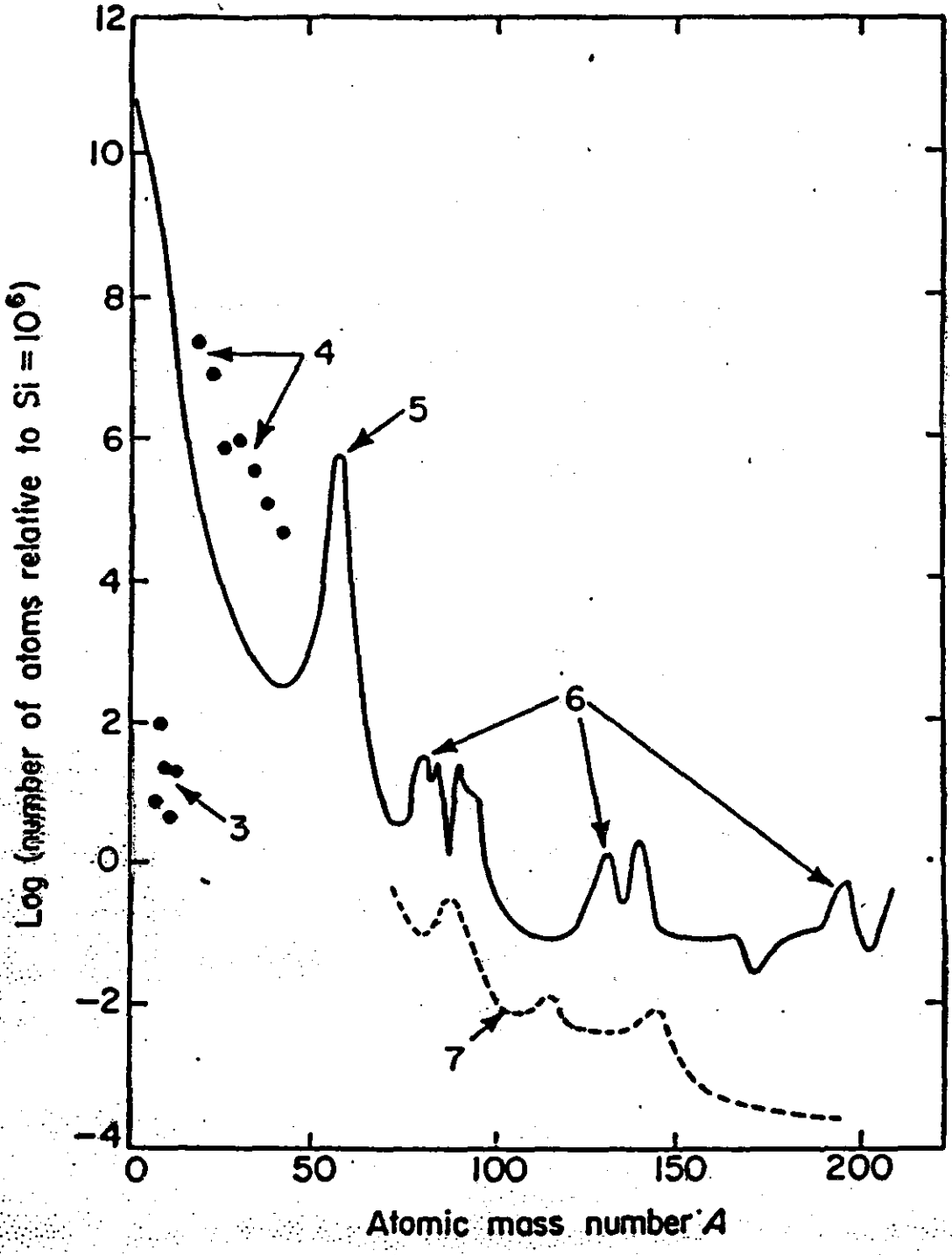

FIG. 1.1. Abundances of nuclides in the solar system as a function of atomic mass number A. Note the following features, explained in the text: (1) The approximately exponential decrease in abundances for $1 < A < 100$. (2) The approximately constant abundances for $100 < A < 208$. (3) The anomalously low abundances of D, Li, Be and B. (4) The anomalously high abundances of "α nuclides", ^{16}O, ^{24}Mg, ^{28}Si, ^{40}Ca, etc. (5) The abundance peak centred on ^{56}Fe. (6) The smaller abundance peaks at $A = 80$, 90, 130, 135, 194 and 208. (7) The rarity of proton-rich nuclides (dotted curve). After Burbidge, Burbidge, Fowler and Hoyle (1957).

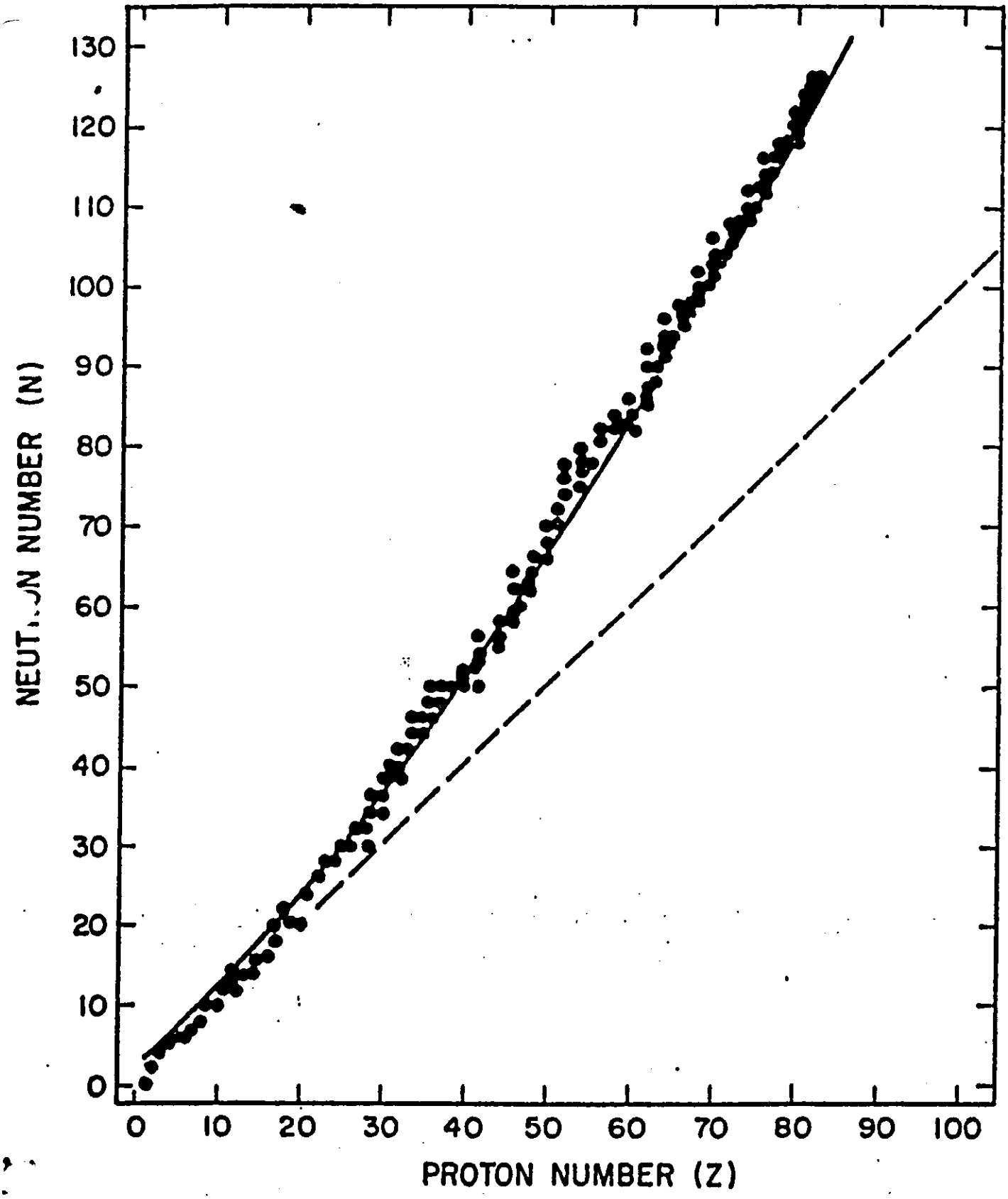

Figure 1.3 The N/Z ratio for the stable nuclides with iso-