

Persistence of Linnaeus





CAROLI LINNÆI, 1707
DOCTORIS MEDICINÆ.
SYSTEMA NATURÆ,
REGNA TRIA NATURÆ
SYSTEMATICE PROPOSITA
CLASSES, ORDINES,
GENERA, & SPECIES.

THEODORI BATAVORUM M.
THEODORUM HAAK. MDCCXXV.
JOANNIS WILHELMI DE GROOT.

Regnum animalium
Reich: Animalia (Tiere)
Abteilung: Cuneata (Gese...
Chordata (Chordatiere)
Mammalia (Säugetier)
Carnivora (Raubtier)
Felidae (Mä...
Felis (Wiesel)

Puccinella distans (Jacq.) G.

Det.: Thomas Gregor 2007.08.16



**HERBAR DES LEBENDIGEN
BIENENMUSEUMS KNÜLLWALD**

Fam.: Poaceae

Art: *Puccinella distans* (Jacq.)

Fundort: Berndshausen, A7 bei Hasselberge

Koord.: 009°29'53"E / 51°03'09"N / D, HE, HR

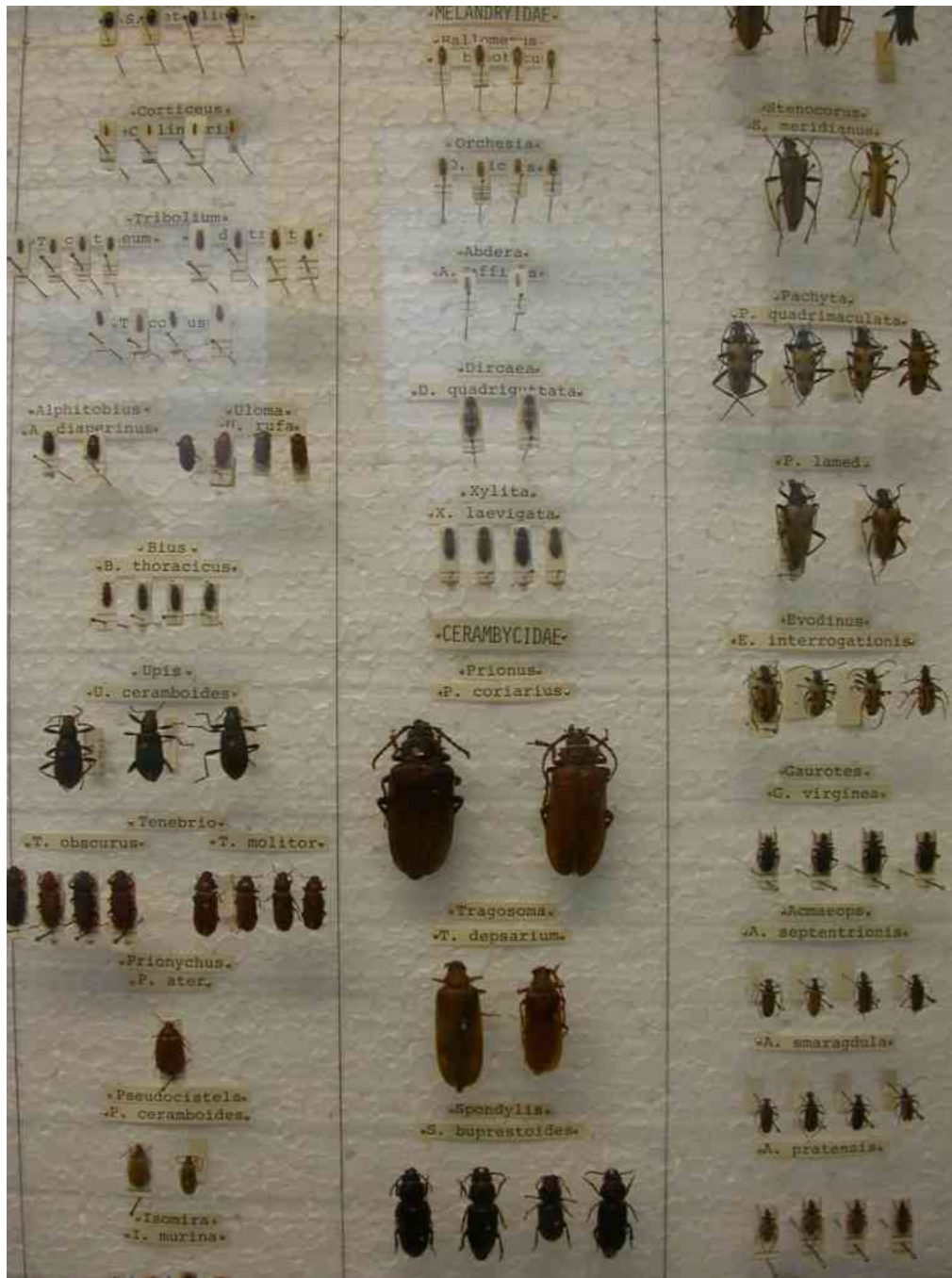
Standort: Autobahnsaum, Bankett

Datum: 16.08.2006 S.Nr.: b01 / 270 müNN

Leg.: Hans-Joachim Flügel

Det.: Thomas Gregor

D.: 200701240





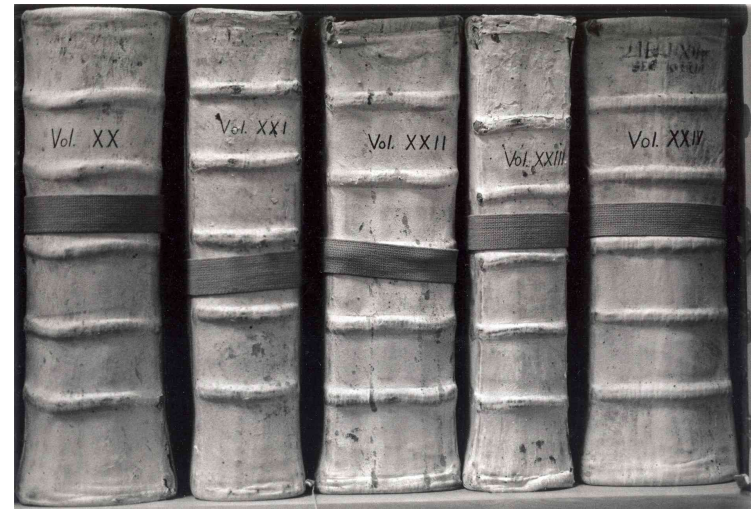
KUNSTWERKE

Kuriositäten

Kuriositäten, wie denken angenommen, waren in früheren Jahrhunderten Bestandteil von sogenannten Kunstkabineten. In der Zeit, als die Welt für Europa neu war, wurden die dort erregten Neugierigkeiten menschlicher Vorstellungen von der Welt auf Objekten, Werkzeugen und so weiter dargestellt. In der Antike brachten viele Denkmäler, die in der Natur abgedruckt waren, die Welt vor, wie sie im Grunde genommen erschien und wie sie in der Natur zu sein schien. In der Renaissance wurde die Natur als Kunstwerk betrachtet. In der Barockzeit wurde die Natur als Kunstwerk betrachtet. In der Aufklärung wurde die Natur als Kunstwerk betrachtet. In der Romantik wurde die Natur als Kunstwerk betrachtet. In der Moderne wurde die Natur als Kunstwerk betrachtet.



Hammerby and Uppsala





Rotunda architecture in Helsinki







SUMMER ① WINTER

SUMMER ② WINTER

SUMMER ③ WINTER

SUMMER ④ WINTER



The cyclic fluctuations of lemmings are one of the great mysteries of the north. Every three or four years the colored lemming and brown lemming multiply to incredible numbers, sometimes over large regions of the tundra. The following year, populations decrease drastically so that hardly a lemming can be found. Much time and energy has been directed towards finding the causes of these spectacular fluctuations and although many theories have been proposed, a totally convincing explanation remains to be discovered.

A build-up in numbers usually starts under favourable winter conditions - sufficient plant food and protection from predators and the elements by a deep cover of snow. Survival of the adult lemming is high and they are able to produce a litter of about four to seven young while under the snow. Several more litters are raised before the end of the summer and even the young born early in the year are capable of reproducing by mid-summer.

Under stress from over-crowding, lemmings become aggressive and their hormonal balance is upset, with consequent decreases in the reproductive rate and survival, particularly in the younger lemmings. There are short-range migrations of lemmings in search of less crowded tundra but not mass suicidal marches as popularly believed. With one year the population returns to very low levels. Predators, disease, famine, and climatic factors appear to be involved in the decline in certain years, but sustained reproduction and increased mortality occur when in the absence of these factors.

The lemming cycle is of major importance in the relatively simple food web of the north, since many kinds of predators rely on lemmings for their main food source. During lemming peaks, Arctic hares and snowy owls occasionally take large numbers of offspring in response to the abundant food source. However, the lemming crash brings on hard times for these predators, and their numbers also decline, as many die of starvation while others leave the tundra in search of other prey. Arctic hares have been known to penetrate the forest belt as far south as Oxford House where they have prospered through Manitoba to the northern United States in greater numbers than usual.



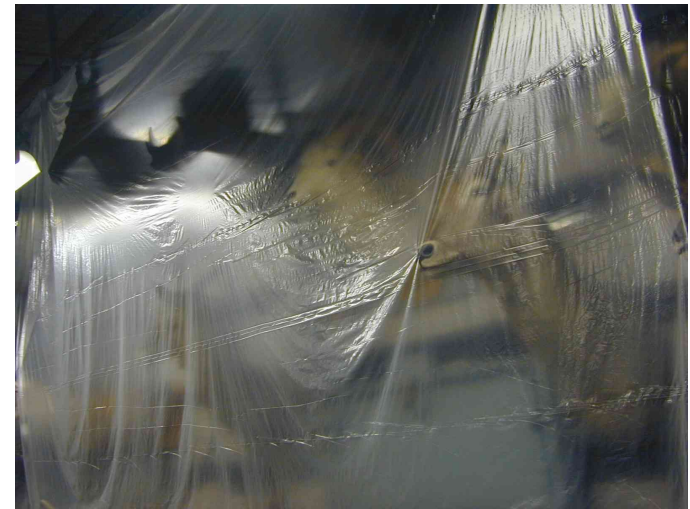
500
375
250
125
number of lemmings per 10 acres of tundra







Safari collection in Chatham Ontario warehouse





















Mustela ermine
Käppä
1927

Anna Ylipisto

MUSTELA ERMINEA

KÄPPÄ











VA PÄIJÖN KÄPÄLLESSÄ JALKOJEN
KÄÄPÄLLE KÄPÄLLE - ALENNAT
SERMI. JOSIN VÄRUS KÄÄPÄLLE
TÄÄNÖTÄIN.
PÄIJÖN KÄPÄLLESSÄ JALKOJEN
KÄÄPÄLLE KÄPÄLLE - ALENNAT
SERMI. JOSIN VÄRUS KÄÄPÄLLE
TÄÄNÖTÄIN.









APPLIED SCIENCE
SUSAN GOLD































