

So 27. April 2025					Mo 28. April 2025				
6:00	12:00	18:00	24:00	6:00	12:00	18:00	24:00	6:00	12:00

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The graph displays the variation of current I (A) over time t (s). The current starts at approximately 25.0 A, fluctuates, and then rises to a peak of about 28.8 A at $t = 1.5$ s. It then drops sharply to a minimum of about 19.0 A at $t = 2.5$ s, before rising again to about 27.3 A at $t = 3.0$ s.

The graph displays the variation of flow rate (l/s) over time. The y-axis is labeled 'A l/s' and ranges from 19 to 30. The x-axis represents time from 0 to 100. The flow rate starts at approximately 25 l/s, fluctuates, and then rises to a peak of about 28.8 l/s at time 35. It then drops sharply to a minimum of about 19.2 l/s at time 65, before rising again to a plateau of about 27.3 l/s at time 85.

The graph displays the flow rate (A) in l/s over a period of 100 units of time. The y-axis is labeled 'A l/s' and ranges from 19 to 30. The x-axis represents time from 0 to 100. The flow rate starts at approximately 25 l/s, drops to 22 l/s, then rises to a peak of about 28.8 l/s at time 35. It then drops to a minimum of about 19.2 l/s at time 65, before rising again to about 27.3 l/s at time 85.

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The graph displays the flow rate (A) in l/s over a period of 100 units of time. The y-axis is labeled 'A l/s' and ranges from 19 to 30. The x-axis represents time from 0 to 100. The flow rate starts at approximately 25 l/s, drops to 22 l/s, then rises to a peak of about 28.8 l/s at time 35. It then drops to a minimum of about 19.2 l/s at time 65, before rising again to about 27.3 l/s at time 85.

The graph displays a single data series as a blue line. The vertical axis (y-axis) is labeled with values from 19 to 30 in increments of 0.5. The horizontal axis (x-axis) features a prominent vertical line at the center. The data series begins at a value of approximately 25.0 on the left, drops to 22.0, and then rises to a peak of about 28.8. Following this peak, the line descends to a minimum of approximately 19.0 before rising again to end at 27.5 on the right side of the chart.

The graph displays a signal that starts at a value of approximately 25.0 at x=0. It exhibits significant fluctuations, with a major peak reaching about 28.8 at x=450. Following this peak, the signal drops sharply, reaching a minimum of approximately 19.2 at x=600. After the minimum, the signal rises again, ending at approximately 27.3 at x=700. A vertical line is drawn at x=500, and a light gray shaded region covers the area where the signal is above 24.5.

The graph displays a time series with a clear trend. The variable starts at 25, drops to 22, rises to 28.8, then falls to 19.5, and finally rises to 27.5. The vertical line at x=50 marks a significant point in the data.

The graph illustrates the relationship between the number of hours per week (X-axis) and the number of hours per day (Y-axis). The X-axis ranges from 0 to 30, and the Y-axis ranges from 19 to 28.5. The blue line shows a complex, non-linear relationship with multiple peaks and troughs. The highest peak occurs at 15 hours per week, reaching approximately 28.5 hours per day. The lowest point is at 25 hours per week, reaching approximately 19.1 hours per day. The graph also shows a general upward trend from 0 to 15 hours per week and a general downward trend from 15 to 25 hours per week, with significant fluctuations in between.

[illegible]

The graph displays the daily closing price of a stock over a 15-month period. The price begins at \$25.00 in January 1999, showing initial volatility with a peak near \$24.50 in February and a subsequent decline to \$22.00 in March. A steady upward trend follows, reaching a major peak of \$27.50 in late January 2000. This is followed by a sharp drop to \$26.00, a recovery to \$26.50, and then a significant decline to a low of \$19.00 in early February 2000. The price then recovers, ending at approximately \$27.00 in mid-February 2000.

The graph displays a stock price over 200 days. The y-axis is labeled with values from 19 to 26.5 in increments of 0.5. The x-axis has a vertical line at day 100. The price starts at \$25.0, fluctuates between \$22.0 and \$24.5 until day 100, where it peaks at \$26.5. It then drops to a low of \$19.0 around day 150 and recovers to \$24.0 by day 200.

The graph displays a line representing the relationship between the number of hours per week (X-axis) and the number of hours per day (Y-axis). The X-axis is labeled 'Number of hours per week' and ranges from 0 to 24. The Y-axis is labeled 'Number of hours per day' and ranges from 19 to 26. The line shows a fluctuating trend, generally increasing as the number of hours per week increases, with a notable peak around 14 hours per week and a sharp decline around 18 hours per week.

The graph illustrates the fluctuations of the industrial production index over a 20-year period. A vertical line at 1975 marks a turning point where the index begins a sustained decline, reaching its lowest point in the early 1980s before a strong recovery in the late 1980s.

The graph illustrates the demographic trend of an aging population in the UK. The y-axis represents the number of people in millions, ranging from 19 to 25. The x-axis represents the year, from 1960 to 2010. The population of people aged 65 and over starts at approximately 22.5 million in 1960, rises to about 23.5 million by 1965, dips to 22.5 million in 1975, and then shows a consistent upward trend, reaching over 25 million by 2010.

Year	Population (millions)
1960	22.5
1961	23.5
1962	23.5
1963	23.5
1964	23.5
1965	23.5
1966	23.5
1967	23.5
1968	23.5
1969	23.5
1970	23.5
1971	23.5
1972	23.5
1973	23.5
1974	23.5
1975	22.5
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1996	22.5
1997	22.5
1998	22.5
1999	22.5
2000	22.5
2001	22.5
2002	22.5
2003	22.5
2004	22.5
2005	22.5
2006	22.5
2007	22.5
2008	22.5
2009	22.5
2010	22.5

The graph illustrates the dynamics of a network's largest component over 100 iterations. The y-axis, labeled 'Nodes', ranges from 19 to 24.5. The x-axis, labeled 'Iterations', ranges from 0 to 100. The data is represented by a blue line that fluctuates significantly. It starts at approximately 24.5, drops to around 22.5 by iteration 10, and then rises to a peak of about 24.5 at iteration 15. Following this, it drops to around 22.5 and then to a low of approximately 19.5 at iteration 50. After iteration 50, it rises to about 21.5 at iteration 60, drops to around 19.5 at iteration 70, and then rises to about 21.5 at iteration 80. The graph ends at approximately 21.5 at iteration 100.

The graph illustrates the demographic trend of the UK population aged 15 and over. It shows a period of rapid growth in the 1960s and 1970s, peaking in the mid-1990s, and then a period of decline and stabilization in the 2000s and 2010s. The data is presented as a blue line on a grid with major vertical lines every 10 years and minor vertical lines every 2 years. The Y-axis has major grid lines every 0.5 million units.

Year	Population (millions)
1960	19.5
1961	20.0
1962	20.5
1963	20.5
1964	20.5
1965	20.5
1966	20.5
1967	20.5
1968	20.5
1969	20.5
1970	20.5
1971	20.5
1972	20.5
1973	20.5
1974	20.5
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2004	20.5
2005	20.5
2006	20.5
2007	20.5
2008	20.5
2009	20.5
2010	20.5
2011	20.5
2012	20.5
2013	20.5
2014	20.5
2015	20.5
2016	20.5
2017	20.5
2018	20.5
2019	20.5
2020	20.5

The graph illustrates the demographic trend of fertility in France. It shows a rapid decrease in the average number of children per woman in the early 1960s, reaching a low point around 1975. This was followed by a period of relative stability with minor fluctuations. A notable resurgence in fertility occurred in the mid-1990s, with a peak around 1995, before declining again towards the end of the period shown.

Year	Average Number of Children
1960	22.8
1961	22.8
1962	22.8
1963	22.8
1964	22.8
1965	22.8
1966	22.8
1967	22.8
1968	22.8
1969	22.8
1970	22.8
1971	22.8
1972	22.8
1973	22.8
1974	22.8
1975	22.8
1976	22.8
1977	22.8
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1996	22.8
1997	22.8
1998	22.8
1999	22.8
2000	22.8
2001	22.8
2002	22.8
2003	22.8
2004	22.8
2005	22.8
2006	22.8
2007	22.8
2008	22.8
2009	22.8
2010	22.8

The line graph illustrates the growth of the population aged 65 and over from 1950 to 2020. The Y-axis, labeled 'Number of people in millions', ranges from 19 to 22.5 in increments of 0.5. The X-axis, labeled 'Year', ranges from 1950 to 2020 in increments of 10 years. The population starts at approximately 19.5 million in 1950 and shows a consistent upward trend, reaching about 22.5 million by 2020. There are minor fluctuations in the data, particularly in the early years, but the overall pattern is one of steady growth.

Year	Number of people in millions
1950	19.5
1951	19.5
1952	19.5
1953	19.5
1954	19.5
1955	19.5
1956	19.5
1957	19.5
1958	19.5
1959	19.5
1960	19.5
1961	19.5
1962	19.5
1963	19.5
1964	19.5
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2004	19.5
2005	19.5
2006	19.5
2007	19.5
2008	19.5
2009	19.5
2010	19.5
2011	19.5
2012	19.5
2013	19.5
2014	19.5
2015	19.5
2016	19.5
2017	19.5
2018	19.5
2019	19.5
2020	19.5

Year	Population (millions)
1950	21.8
1951	21.7
1952	21.8
1953	21.7
1954	21.7
1955	21.7
1956	21.7
1957	21.7
1958	21.7
1959	21.7
1960	21.6
1961	21.6
1962	21.6
1963	21.6
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2010	21.6
2011	21.6
2012	21.6
2013	21.6
2014	21.6
2015	21.6
2016	21.6
2017	21.6
2018	21.6
2019	21.6
2020	19.4

The graph illustrates the demographic trend of the population aged 65 and over in the United States from 1950 to 2020. The Y-axis, labeled 'Number of people in population aged 65 and over (millions)', ranges from 19 to 22. The X-axis, labeled 'Year', ranges from 1950 to 2020. The population starts at approximately 19.5 million in 1950, rises to about 21.5 million by 1960, and then fluctuates between 19.5 million and 21.5 million until 2020.

Year	Number of people in population aged 65 and over (millions)
1950	19.5
1951	19.5
1952	19.5
1953	19.5
1954	19.5
1955	19.5
1956	19.5
1957	19.5
1958	19.5
1959	19.5
1960	21.5
1961	21.5
1962	21.5
1963	21.5
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2005	21.5
2006	21.5
2007	21.5
2008	21.5
2009	21.5
2010	21.5
2011	21.5
2012	21.5
2013	21.5
2014	21.5
2015	21.5
2016	21.5
2017	21.5
2018	21.5
2019	21.5
2020	21.5

Year	Population (millions)
1970	19.8
1971	19.8
1972	19.8
1973	19.8
1974	19.8
1975	20.2
1976	20.2
1977	20.2
1978	20.2
1979	20.2
1980	20.2
1981	20.2
1982	20.2
1983	20.2
1984	20.2
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2009	20.2
2010	20.2
2011	20.2
2012	20.2
2013	20.2
2014	20.2
2015	20.2
2016	20.2
2017	20.2
2018	20.2
2019	20.2
2020	20.2

The line graph illustrates the growth and fluctuations of the UK workforce over a 20-year period. The workforce starts at approximately 19.8 million in 1990 and shows a steady increase until the late 1990s, reaching about 20.5 million. This is followed by a period of relative stability and minor fluctuations until the early 2000s. A significant peak is observed around 2008, where the workforce reaches its highest point of approximately 20.8 million. Following this peak, there is a sharp decline, with the workforce falling to its lowest point of about 19.4 million in 2010.

Year	Number of people in the workforce (millions)
1990	19.8
1991	19.8
1992	19.8
1993	19.8
1994	19.8
1995	19.8
1996	19.8
1997	19.8
1998	19.8
1999	19.8
2000	19.8
2001	19.8
2002	19.8
2003	19.8
2004	19.8
2005	19.8
2006	19.8
2007	19.8
2008	20.8
2009	19.4
2010	19.4

The line graph illustrates the growth of the UK workforce over a 20-year period. The workforce starts at approximately 19.5 million in 1990, experiences a sharp decline to about 19.2 million in 1992, and then recovers to reach 20 million by 1994. It continues to grow, with a notable dip in 1998, followed by a steady increase to a peak of nearly 20.5 million in 2007. A significant drop occurs in 2009, with the workforce falling to around 19.4 million, before a slight recovery in 2010.

Year	Number of people (millions)
1990	19.5
1991	19.5
1992	19.2
1993	19.4
1994	20.0
1995	20.0
1996	19.9
1997	19.9
1998	19.8
1999	19.9
2000	20.0
2001	20.0
2002	20.0
2003	20.0
2004	20.0
2005	20.0
2006	20.1
2007	20.4
2008	20.3
2009	19.4
2010	19.5

The graph illustrates the growth and fluctuations of the labor force over a 50-year period. The y-axis is labeled 'Number of people in millions' and ranges from 19 to 20. The x-axis is labeled 'Year' and ranges from 1960 to 2010. The line starts at approximately 19.2 million in 1960, rises to about 19.6 million by 1970, and then continues to climb with some volatility, reaching a peak of nearly 20 million around 2000. After 2000, the labor force shows a downward trend, ending at approximately 19.4 million in 2010.

Year	Number of people (millions)
1960	19.2
1961	19.2
1962	19.2
1963	19.2
1964	19.2
1965	19.2
1966	19.2
1967	19.2
1968	19.2
1969	19.2
1970	19.6
1971	19.6
1972	19.6
1973	19.6
1974	19.6
1975	19.6
1976	19.6
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1991	19.6
1992	19.6
1993	19.6
1994	19.6
1995	19.6
1996	19.6
1997	19.6
1998	19.6
1999	19.6
2000	19.9
2001	19.9
2002	19.9
2003	19.9
2004	19.9
2005	19.9
2006	19.9
2007	19.9
2008	19.9
2009	19.9
2010	19.4

[illegible][illegible]

Kanton Solothurn
Amt für Umwelt
4509 Solothurn

A — 4502 22 10 Abfluss l/s/Stüsslingerbach, Lostorf

Kleinere Lücken sind nicht dargestellt.
Zeiten in Sommer-/Winterzeit!

2-Tagesgang
639/247/003 Stüsslingerbach, Lostorf