

« »

1978

. . . -  
-  
-  
. , -  
, ( -  
) -  
, -  
. , -  
, (Burcamp, -  
1923). -  
) ( , -  
, , -  
. , -  
(Katz, 1930). , , -  
( , .., 1972; , -  
1973; 1975), , -  
. -

(Lythgoe, 1975).

2 .

)

(

«

».

(

)

«

»

(

)

, , -  
 , , . -  
 , , , . -  
 , . -  
 , , , . -  
 ( , ), -  
 , . -  
 , , , . -  
 , , ( , ), -  
 , . -  
 , , , . -  
 ( ), , -  
 ( . 1). -  
 . -  
 (Duntley, 1963). -

90°.

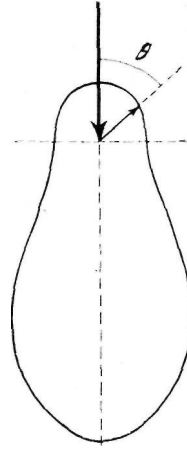
( )

( ) o

$a( )$ .

( ).

(Duntley, 1963).



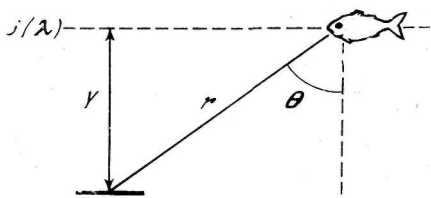
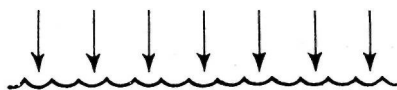
. 1.

$$: b' = a + s.$$

S( ).

( )

$S(\cdot) \cdot e^{-by}$ .



( )

., 1971 , ;

., 1975).

( ) —  
0 ( ) 1. ,

( )=0,

$$S(\lambda) e^{-by} \Phi(\lambda) e^{-br} = S(\lambda) \cdot \Phi(\lambda) e^{-br(1+\cos\theta)}$$

$$r = 2,$$

$$S(\lambda) e^{-by} \Phi(\lambda) e^{-br} = S(\lambda) \cdot \Phi(\lambda) e^{-br(1+\cos\theta)}$$

$$S(\lambda) \frac{\sigma(\theta)}{b(\lambda)(1+\cos\theta)} (1 - e^{-br(1+\cos\theta)})$$

$$(\dots),$$

2) 
$$F = S(\lambda) \Phi(\lambda) e^{-br(1+\cos\theta)} + S(\lambda) \frac{\sigma(\theta)}{b(\lambda)(1+\cos\theta)} (1 - e^{-br(1+\cos\theta)})$$
 (1)

(1).









$$= \frac{K}{b(\lambda)(1+\cos\theta)} \cdot (1+\cos\theta),$$

$$A = F / F_C.$$

$$F_B = S(\lambda) e^{-br(1+\cos\theta)} + S(\lambda) \frac{\sigma(\theta)}{b(\lambda)(1+\cos\theta)} (1 - e^{-br(1+\cos\theta)}),$$

( = 0).

$$F_{\varphi} = S(\lambda) \frac{\sigma(\vartheta)}{b(\lambda)(1 + \cos \vartheta)} (1 - e^{-br(1 + \cos \vartheta)}).$$

$$F_{\phi} = S(\lambda) \frac{\sigma(\vartheta)}{b(\lambda)(1 + \cos \vartheta)},$$

$$(r = 0). \quad \vec{F}_C = S(\lambda)$$

$$( \quad )$$

$$.) ( \quad )$$

, , , ( , -  
 ,  
 ) — ( -  
 ) — ( , -  
 , ,  
 ( ) , ,  
 , ,  
 , ,  
 ( , -  
 , , -  
 , , 0,2. ( , -  
 ) — -  
 , -  
 ,

I.

$$\tilde{\Phi}_I = \frac{F}{F_C} \quad (3)$$

(3)

II.

$$\tilde{\Phi}_{II} = \frac{F}{F_B} \quad (4)$$

### III.

$$\tilde{\Phi}_{III} = \frac{(F - F_\Phi)}{(F_B - F_\Phi)} \quad (5)$$

**IV.**

$$\tilde{\Phi}_{IV} = \frac{(F - F_{\phi})(F_C - F_{\phi}) + F_{\phi}(F_B - F_{\phi})}{F_C(F_B - F_{\phi})} \quad (6)$$

IV  
 III, IV = III<sup>+</sup>  
 +F / F<sub>C</sub>(1- III).

IV

**V.**

(Katz, 1930).

F)



$$\dot{f} = F_{\phi} \frac{F - F_q}{F_{\phi} - F_q} \quad (7)$$

$$F, F \quad F, \quad f = S \quad (2).$$

(7)  
(, 1971)

## VI.

$$\tilde{\Phi}_{VI} = \frac{F \rightarrow F_q}{F_B \rightarrow F_q} \quad (8)$$









3. ( , ) ,  
 . ) ,  
 , — , ( -  
 4. — ). , -  
 » « -  
 5. . , -  
 . -  
 6. . -  
 , , -  
 , — ,  
 , . -  
 7. . ( -  
 — , -  
 ). -

1972. —, **22**, . 772—779.
1973. —, « », . 75—80.
1975. —, **7**, . 19—23.
1971. I. —, **16**, . 285—293.
1971. II. —, **16**, . 1052—1063.
1962. —, « ».
- Burcamp W.* 1923. Versuche fiber das Farbenwiedererkennen der Fische.—Z. Sinnesphysiol., **55**, S. 133—170.
- Duntley S. Q.* 1963. Light in the sea.—J. Opt. Soc. America, **53**, p. 214—233.
- Katz D.* 1930. Der Aufbau der Farbenwelt. Leipzig, J. A. Barth.
- Lythgoe J. N.* 1975. Problems of seeing colour under water. — In: Vision in fishes. New approaches in research. M. A. Ali (Ed.). N. Y., Plenum Press, p. 619—634.