Ubuntu 10.04
LibreOffice 3.5.4.2 AMD 64 version
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The Figure is a 2-row, 1-column table. The graphic image (a '.eps' file) is inserted in the upper row. The lower row contains the caption text. One '.pdf' shows what ought to appear.

When saved ('Save' or 'Save as') and opened the image is collapsed down to a height of 0.41 mm. That is probably how you will see (actually fail to see) it, as in the other '.pdf'. With care you can select it in the '.doc' file: put the (arrow) cursor at the very top of the table to show 'Adjust table row' and left click. Move cursor up a bit to get the 'hand' symbol and then right click. Click on 'Picture' in the menu. Set 'Original size' giving 'Width' as 170 mm, and then set 'Height' to 100 mm, and 'OK', so the image reappears. The 'Height' will be corrupted (probably to 41 mm). Repeat the 'Height'-setting, next corrupted to 77 mm. Repeat again and this time get what it should be (100 mm).

With MS Word 2000 in WinXP the '.doc' file displays and saves correctly, AND SO IT DOES TOO IN LIBREOFFICE FOR a '.tif' graphic in the top row of the table.

Here we start the example text

In the left graph, where the source layer is near the surface, asymmetry is clear after only 10 years, resulting from loss to air alone. The shorter path to air also results in less than 1 % of gas remaining in the peat after 10 000 yr (Figure 4). The reverse effect is seen in the rightmost graph where after 1000 yr about a third of the gas is still in the peat.

Figure 2. For Problem 1 (P1: 'one-shot') concentration profiles according to Equation (14) after six times (0, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, and 1000 yr) for three positions of a 2-cm thick source layer $a < x < b$: 30 cm from the top, mid-depth, and 30 cm from the base. The initial concentration in the source layer is 1.0 unit of mass cm^{-3}; the diffusion coefficient is 278 cm^2 yr^{-1} – similar to that of carbon dioxide and of methane in water at about 5 °C and with 5 % solid matter in the peat. The concentration is relative to the source being 1.0 unit of mass cm^{-3} (at the start), and is scaled logarithmically. In the left hand graph the concentration after 1000 yr is everywhere less than 1.0e-4 units. Scales are the same for all three graphs and the same as those in Figure 3.

The constant source (P2) model

This model is closer to the real conditions in peat where decay continues, albeit very slowly. Figure 3 illustrates the development of concentration profiles