5. Any two standard universal dendrites D_m and D_n of some orders $m, n \in \{3, 4, \ldots, \omega\}$ are monotonely equivalent, [Charatonik 1991, Corollary 6.6, p. 180].

6. For each $m \in \{3, 4, \ldots, \omega\}$ the dendrite D_m is monotonely homogeneous [Charatonik 1991, Theorem 7.1, p. 186].

Other mapping properties of the standard universal dendrites D_m can be found e.g. in [Chaaratonik 1980], [Charatonik 1991], [Charatonik 1995], [Charatonik et al. 1997a], [Charatonik et al. 1998], [Charatonik et al. 1994] and [Charatonik W.J. et al. 1994].

1.3.8 Other universal dendrites

For a given nonempty set $S \subset \{3, 4, \ldots, \omega\}$ we denote by D_S any dendrite X satisfying the following two conditions:

(a) if p is a ramification point of X, then $\operatorname{ord}(p, X) \in S$;

(b) for each arc A contained in X and for every $m \in S$ there is in A a point p with $\operatorname{ord}(p, X) = m$.

It is shown in [Charatonik W.J. et al. 1994, Theorem 6.2, p. 229] that the *dendrite* D_S is topologically unique, i.e., if two dendrites satisfy conditions (a) and (b) with the same set $S \subset \{3, 4, \ldots, \omega\}$, then they are homeomorphic. The dendrite D_S is called the *standard universal dendrite of orders in* S . If S is a singleton $\{m\}$, then D_S is just the standard universal dendrite D_m defined previously.

The following properties of dendrites D_S are known (see [Charatonik W.J. et al. 1994, Theorems 6.4 and 6.6-6.8, p. 230; Corollary 6.10, p. 232]).

1. For any nonempty subset $S \subset \{3, 4, \ldots, \omega\}$, the dendrite D_S is strongly pointwise self-homeomorphic.

2. If $\omega \in S$, then the dendrite D_S is universal for the family of all dendrites.

3. If the set S is finite with $\max S = m$, then D_S is universal for the family of all dendrites having orders of ramification points at most m.

4. If the set S is infinite and $\omega \notin S$, then D_S is universal for the family of all dendrites having finite orders of ramification points.

5. Nonconstant open images of standard universal dendrites D_S are homeomorphic to D_S if and only if S is a nonempty subset of $\{3, \omega\}$.

6. For any nonempty subset $S \subset \{3, 4, \ldots, \omega\}$ and for an arbitrary dendrite Y there exists a monotone mapping from D_S onto Y, [Charatonik et al. 1998, Theorem 2.22, p. 239].

7. For any nonempty subset $S \subset \{3, 4, \ldots, \omega\}$ the dendrite D_S is monotonely homogeneous, [Charatonik 1996, Theorem 3.3, p. 292].