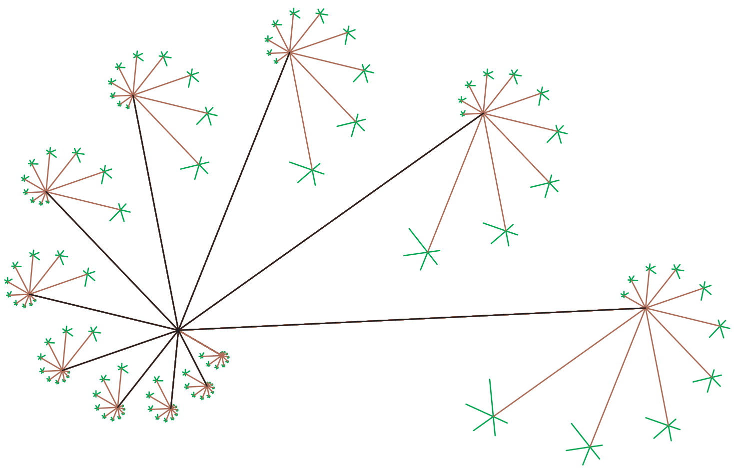

Figure 1.3.9: (A) dendrite P

strongly pointwise self-homeomorphic. This example shows that the opposite implication does not hold. Some additional properties of the example are shown in [Pyrih 1999b, Example 2.1, p. 152]. See Figure A.

2. There is a strongly self-homeomorphic and pointwise self-homeomorphic dendrite which is not strongly pointwise self-homeomorphic, see [Charatonik W.J. et al. 1994, Example 6.12, p. 233].

3. There is a strongly self-homeomorphic dendrite which is not pointwise self-homeomorphic, see [Pyrih 1999a, Example 2.1, p. 572]. Dendrites having this property are studied in [Charatonik et al. XXXXc].

   See Figure B.

1.3.11 Monotone equivalence and monotone homogeneity

As it was mentioned previously, any two universal dendrites D_m and D_n are monotonely equivalent (see Property 5 in 1.3.7). However, the family of all dendrites which are monotonely equivalent to a dendrite D_m contains also other members. To characterize the family we have to construct a special dendrite, denoted L_0.

1.3.12 Omiljanowski dendrite

The *Omiljanowski dendrite* has been constructed by K. Omiljanowski in [Charatonik 1991, Example 6.9, p. 182] (see also [Charatonik 1991, Remark 6.11 and Theorem 6.12, p. 183]). It is defined as the closure of the union of an increasing sequence of dendrites in the plane. We start with the unit straight