CAPTURES TO FIGURES.

Fig.1 Attenuation length L of energy flux deposited by hadronic component of EAS core on its energy (at calorimeter depth's interval 374-924 g/cm^2). Two runs separated by the period of 6 year.
Fig.2 Ratio I_{924} / I_{372} of energy deposited at the cascade exit (X = 924 g/cm^2) to those measured at the depth X = 374 g/cm^2 in dependence on energy of hadronic component in EAS core.
Fig.3 Dependence $b_c(L)$ of ionization concentration derivative on attenuation length.
Fig.4 Distribution dn/dL for 2 groups of cascades with $b_c < 0$ and $b_c \geq 0$.
Fig.5 Dependence L(E) : • - experimental data; o - Monte-Carlo without charm.
Fig.6 World survey of data on charm production cross-section in dependence on energy.
Fig.7 Examples of proton initiated cascades.
Fig.8 Examples of proton initiated cascades.
Fig.9 ANTI-CENTAURO-like cascades (cascades in which after the first interaction of proton the energy was deposited only in electron-photon component).
Fig.10 Averaged proton initiated cascades (normalized to energy 1 TeV) with energies 4,5 and 17,5 TeV .
Fig.11 Fraction of cascades in which the main cascade maximum overwhelms the first one in dependence on energy. Monte-Carlo calculations : open circles -without charm; crosses - with charm.
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Fig.14 PAMIR data on distribution of starting points of cascades initiated by gamma quanta in thick lead-X-ray films chamber.
Fig.15 Examples of multy-halo events (PAMIR).
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Fig.19 Dependence of muon's number on EAS size.
Fig.20 Dependence of hadronic component energy (per EAS electron number) on the EAS size.
Fig.21 Ratio ρ_{50} / ρ_{150} of Cherenkov photon density at distance R=50 m to those at R=150 m from EAS axis on Cherenkov photon flux.
Fig.22 Dependence of EAS size N_e on Cherenkov photon flux Q measured in the ring with radii 50 and 150 meters.

Fig.23 EAS size spectra for different EAS ages : solid circles - all showers; oblique crosses - S=0,35-075; right crosses - S=0,75-0,95; triangles - S=0,95-1,35;
squares - S>1,35.