

Presentation: MAGAUD Aurélien and TAGLANG Guillaume

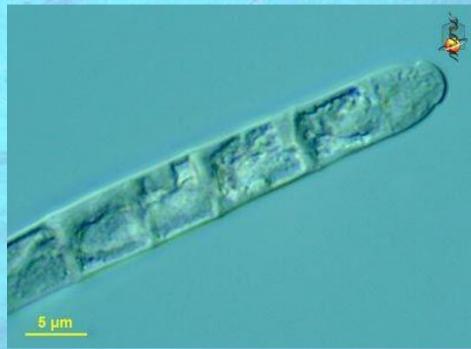
École internationale PACA, Manosque International School PACA, Manosque Lab. science (1S and S6)

École internationale PACA / IRD



Diversity of cyanobacteria



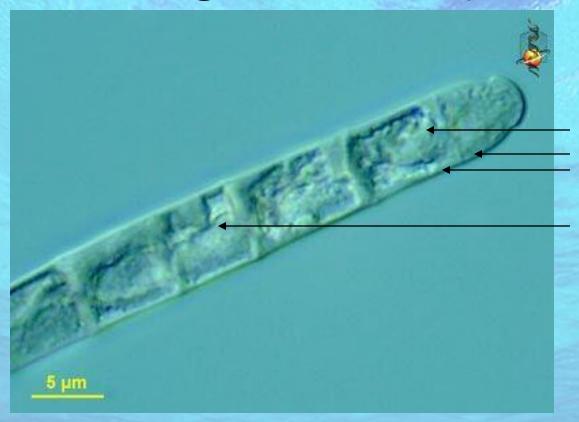


Cylindrospernum sp. (photo : Aurélien Magaud)

Trichodesmum sp. (From the collection

Provasoli-Guillard National Center for Culture of Marine Phytoplankton (CCMP)

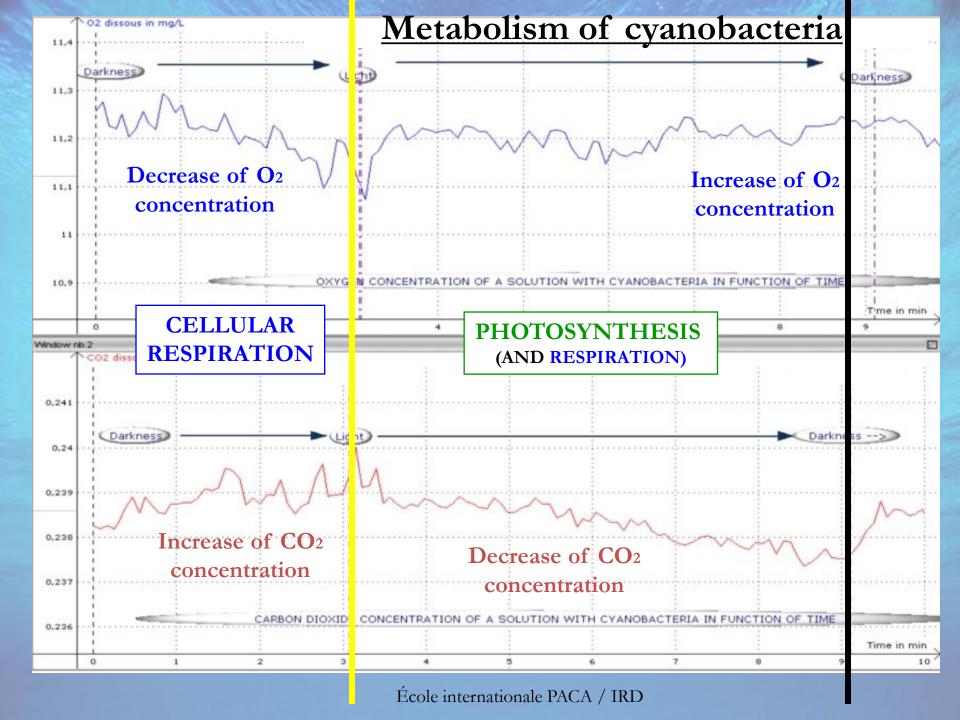
General organisation of cyanobacteria



Cytoplasm (without organelles)
Cell membrane (inner layer)
Cell wall (outer layer)

Molecules of chlorophyll where is made photosynthesis

Trichodesmum sp. (photo :)



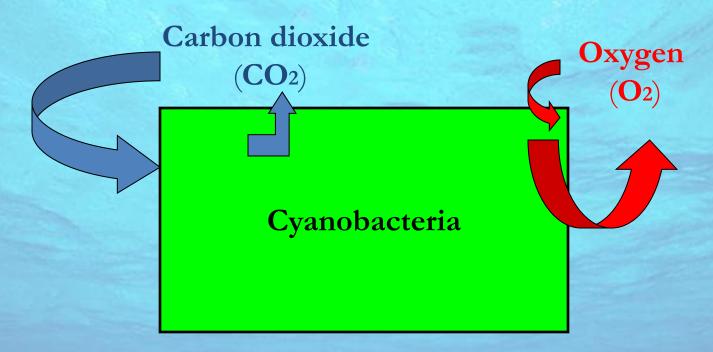
Metabolism of cyanobacteria (Gaseous exchanges)

During the day, they can make:

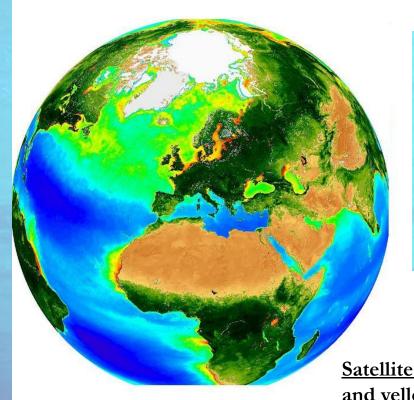
- cellular respiration as any kind of living beings: C6H12O6 + 6O2 ____6CO2 + 6H2O

AND

- photosynthesis as they have chlorophyll: 6CO₂ + 6H₂O ____ C₆H₁₂O₆ + 6O₂

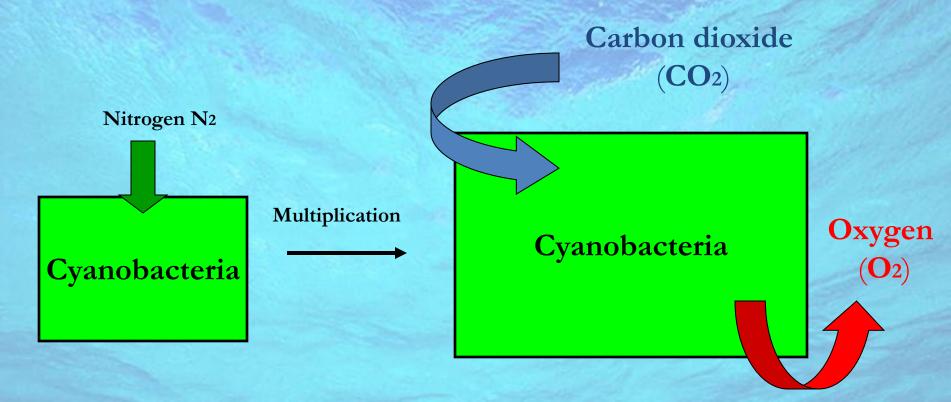


Development of cyanobacteria (Trichodesmium sp.) in North Atlantic ocean and Mediterranean sea



Scientists showed that
Cyanobacteria (as Trichodesmium sp.) can absorb Nitrogen (N2)
dissolved in oceanic waters.
Then, they can develop and multiply in low-nutrients areas.

Satellite image (SeaWiFS) taken by where we see in green and yellow the presence of phytoplankton (cyanobacteria)



As they absorb a lot of carbon dioxide and release a lot of oxygen, cyanobacteria (with algae) of the phytoplankton are the main producers of the molecular oxygen of the planet.

They could also have a strong effect against the global warming by decreasing the concentration of CO₂ (a green house gas).

The explorers



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Resources

- -newspaper of IRD
- -Conference of Michel Ollivier, microbiologist at the IRD