

Cyanobacteria And Blue Green Algae

== References == 23f6499a0f == Morphology == 23f6499a0f Exposure to cyanobacteria can result in gastro-intestinal and hayfever symptoms or pruritic skin rashes. Exposure to the cyanobacteria neurotoxin BMAA may be an environmental cause of neurodegenerative diseases such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, and Alzheimer's disease. There is also an interest in the military potential of biological... 23f6499a0f

Sphaerocodium that represents the remains of bacteria in the phylum Cyanobacteria, often called blue-green algae. The species of Sphaerocodium recorded by the author
Sphaerocodium is a fossil that represents the remains of bacteria in the phylum Cyanobacteria, often called blue-green algae 23f6499a0f

The type species for the genus is *Nodularia spumigena* Mertens ex Bornet & Flahault, 1886. 23f6499a0f Cyanobacteria are the first organisms known to have produced oxygen. Their

photopigments can absorb the red- and blue-spectrum frequencies of sunlight (thus reflecting a greenish color) to split water molecules into hydrogen ions and oxygen. The hydrogen ions are used to react with carbon dioxide to produce complex organic compounds such as carbohydrates (a process known as carbon fixation), and the oxygen is released as a byproduct. By continuously producing and releasing oxygen over billions of years, cyanobacteria are thought to have converted the early Earth's anoxic, weakly reducing prebiotic atmosphere, into an oxidizing one... The species of *Sphaerocodium* recorded by the author Rothpletz could be symbiotic intergrowths of different encrusting organisms. Two genera (*Rothpletzella* and *Wetheredella*) were proposed in 1948 by Alan Wood to include these forms in two species from the Silurian of Gotland. These acts have sometimes been misinterpreted as dividing *Sphaerocodium* into two genera and treating *Sphaerocodium* as a synonym of *Rothpletzella*, whereas in fact *Sphaerocodium* is still considered a valid genus. *Sphaerocodium* is characterised by having dichotomously-branching tubular filaments made of calcite, which formed encrusting masses on objects. These filaments branch in a fanlike pattern but remain in contact with each other; each filament is approximately 40-100µm wide and 30-50µm high. Filaments are not divided by septa. Algae can be used as an bioindicator to inform an aquarist on water chemistry and other conditions. Some species

are intentionally cultivated within algae scrubbers. Few algae, such as marimo or red moss, are sought after for aquascaping in freshwater aquaria. *Nodularia* may form solitary filaments or groups of filaments. They reproduce by the formation of hormogonia, filament breakage, and by akinetes. *Sphaerocodium* was formerly assigned to the now-obsolete family porostromata. == Fossil record ==

Algae eater Crabs eat green algae, film algae, red slime algae, diatoms, cyanobacteria, and microalgae. Some Algae eater or algivore is a common name for any bottom-dwelling or filter-feeding aquatic animal species that specialize in feeding on algae and phytoplanktons. They are also important primary consumers that relay the biomass and energy from photosynthetic autotrophes up into the food web, as well as protecting the aquatic ecosystem against algae blooms. Algae eaters are important for the fishkeeping hobby and many are commonly kept by aquarium hobbyists to improve water quality. Tang Hermit crabs and other species of crabs eat algae

Cyanotoxin Cyanotoxins can also accumulate in other animals such as fish and shellfish, and cause poisonings such as shellfish poisoning. Blooming cyanobacteria can produce cyanotoxins in such concentrations that they can poison and even kill animals and humans.

Cyanobacteria And Blue Green Algae

Cyanobacteria are found almost everywhere, but particularly in lakes and in the ocean where, under high concentration of phosphorus conditions, they reproduce exponentially to form blooms. toxins produced by cyanobacteria (also known as blue-green algae).

Cyanobacteria are found almost everywhere, but particularly in lakes and in the ocean where Cyanotoxins are toxins produced by cyanobacteria (also known as blue-green algae)
23f6499a0f

Cylindrospermum The genus is heterocystous (nitrogen-fixing) cyanobacteria. University of Galway Cylindrospermum is a genus of filamentous cyanobacteria found in terrestrial and aquatic environments. "Cylindrospermum"; www. In terrestrial ecosystems, Cylindrospermum is found in soils, and in aquatic ones, it commonly grows as part of the periphyton on aquatic plants. M. org. D. uniprot. "Cylindrospermum"; AlgaeBase. ; Guiry, G. Guiry, M. heterocystous (nitrogen-fixing) cyanobacteria 23f6499a0f

Algae Most algae are aquatic Algae (AL-jee, UK also AL-ghee; sing. : alga) are any of a large and diverse group of photosynthetic organisms. Such organisms range from microscopic unicellular microalgae (including cyanobacteria and phytoplankton) to seaweeds, multicellular macroalgae which may grow up to 50 metres (160 ft) in length.

(including cyanobacteria and phytoplankton) to seaweeds, multicellular macroalgae which may grow up to 50 metres (160 ft) in length. Freshwater algae include Charophyta such as the filamentous Spirogyra and the grasslike stoneworts. It excludes the land plants (embryophytes). Most algae are plankton carried passively by water, although some macroalgae have holdfasts for anchorage. Most algae are aquatic (especially marine), and some form cohesive colonies 23f6499a0f

Cecidochloris However, it has only been reported so far from Europe, with an additional species from India that is incompletely described. mucilage envelopes of various microalgae, such as green algae, golden algae, and cyanobacteria (blue-green algae). It occurs in freshwater. They are up to 20–30 μm in diameter, with Cecidochloris is a green algae genus in the family Chlorangiellaceae 23f6499a0f

Cecidochloris reproduces asexually when the cell divides into two, four, eight or 16 new cells, or with the formation of two or four zoospores. Zoospores have two apical flagella until they attach themselves to a new substrate, at which point they lose their flagella. Sexual reproduction has not been observed in this genus. 23f6499a0f

Cyanobacteria And Blue Green Algae

Cyanobacteria They are probably the most numerous taxon to have ever existed on Earth. Their photopigments can absorb the red- and blue-spectrum Cyanobacteria (sy-AN-oh-bak-TEER-ee-ə) are a group of autotrophic gram-negative bacteria of the phylum Cyanobacteriota that can obtain biological energy via oxygenic photosynthesis. name, blue-green algae. Cyanobacteria are the first organisms known to have produced oxygen. The name "cyanobacteria" (from Ancient Greek κύανος (kúanos) 'blue') refers to their bluish green (cyan) color, which forms the basis of cyanobacteria's informal common name, blue-green algae. Cyanobacteria originated in a freshwater or terrestrial environment, and first appeared in the middle Archean eon 23f6499a0f

== Freshwater == 23f6499a0f Algae are polyphyletic as they have multiple evolutionary origins. Although algae with two-membraned chloroplasts seem to form a paraphyletic group within the clade Archaeplastida, other algae with chloroplasts that have three or more membranes evolved from protists that acquired photosynthesis after engulfing archaeplastids. Chlorophytes, rhodophytes (red algae) and glaucophytes (grey algae) have primary chloroplasts directly derived from endosymbiont cyanobacteria, while diatoms, cryptomonads, euglenoids and phaeophyceae (brown algae) have secondary chloroplasts... 23f6499a0f This genus is known in the fossil record from the Ordovician to the Triassic

(from about 460.9 to 221.5 million years ago). Fossils of species within this genus have...
23f6499a0f

Nodularia Nodularia is a genus of filamentous nitrogen-fixing cyanobacteria, or blue-green algae. Some strains produce a cyanotoxin called nodularin R, which is harmful to humans. They occur mainly in brackish or salinic waters, such as the hypersaline Nodularia is a genus of filamentous nitrogen-fixing cyanobacteria, or blue-green algae. They occur mainly in brackish or salinic waters, such as the hypersaline Makgadikgadi Pans, the Peel-Harvey Estuary in Western Australia or the Baltic Sea. Nodularia cells occasionally form heavy algal blooms 23f6499a0f

Allophycocyanin All phycobiliproteins are water-soluble and therefore cannot exist within the membrane like carotenoids, but aggregate, forming clusters that adhere to the membrane called phycobilisomes. To be effectively used in applications such as FACS, High-Throughput Screening (HTS) and microscopy, APC needs to be chemically cross-linked. In flow cytometry, it is often abbreviated APC. Allophycocyanin absorbs and emits red light (650 and 660 nm max, respectively), and is readily found in Cyanobacteria (also called blue-green algae), and red algae. Phycobilin pigments have fluorescent properties that are

used in immunoassay kits. absorbs and emits red light (650 and 660 nm max, respectively), and is readily found in Cyanobacteria (also called blue-green algae), and red algae. It is an accessory pigment to chlorophyll. Phycobilin Allophycocyanin ("other algal blue protein"; from Greek: ἄλλος (allos) meaning "other", φύκος (phykos) meaning "alga", and κυανός (kyanos) meaning "blue") is a protein from the light-harvesting phycobiliprotein family, along with phycocyanin, phycoerythrin and phycoerythrocyanin 23f6499a0f

Cecidochloris is morphologically similar to the genus Chlorophysema. Cecidochloris is principally distinguished from the latter in that it lacks an organ, such as a stalk or... 23f6499a0f == Structural characteristics == 23f6499a0f Cecidochloris consists of unicellular or colonial organisms, which are endophytic within the mucilage envelopes of various microalgae, such as green algae, golden algae, and cyanobacteria (blue-green algae). They are up to 20–30 µm in diameter, with two, four, eight or 16 cells per colony. Cells are ovate, 6–12 µm long, with a smooth cell wall. Cells contain a single nucleus, one parietal chloroplast containing a single pyrenoid, a stigma, and two apical contractile vacuoles. 23f6499a0f Some of the most powerful natural poisons known are cyanotoxins. They include potent neurotoxins, hepatotoxins, cytotoxins, and endotoxins. The cyano in the term cyanobacteria refers to its colour, not to its relation to cyanides, though

cyanobacteria can catabolize hydrogen cyanide during nitrogen fixation. 23f6499a0f
Allophycocyanin can be isolated from various species of red or blue-green algae, each producing slightly different forms of the molecule. It is composed of two different subunits (α and β) in which each subunit has one... 23f6499a0f

Freshwater aquarium algae It can present with several different colors. Although colloquially called algae, blue-green algae (BGA) is a type of cyanobacteria. since the 1990s. There are many types of algae that are commonly found in a freshwater aquarium setting. Algae is typically considered a nuisance and subject to removal through the use of algicides and the release of algae eaters. Species may be unintentionally disseminated through spores and fragments that hitchhike on ornamental fish and plants purchased from aquarium suppliers. However, total elimination of algae is considered unlikely in a hobby aquarium 23f6499a0f

== Green algae == 23f6499a0f

https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/=h/pdf/go?ITUNE=como_bajar-el_azucar_rapido_en-una_emergencia

https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/@s/ref/search?DOC=soreness_on_left_side_of_abdomen
https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/!h/book/data?MD=are_tomatoes-a_fruit
https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/+m/pdf/dl?ITUNE=how_to_stop-a_dog_from_biting
https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/+a/course/mirror?EPDF=what_is_wet_and-in_eyes
https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/=k/ebook/dl?TXT=orden-economico_internacional_vigente
https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/_d/slide/file?RTF=computing-on_the_edge
https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/^q/book/dl?EBOOK=what_happens-when_u_eat_raw_chicken
https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/_u/science/find?BOOK=how_much_cups_is_in_a-pint
https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/+l/journal/upload?EPDF=benefits-of-blue-light_therapy