

Ecologia Geral
24 março 2020

Ciclos Biogeoquímicos (cont): ciclo do
nitrogénio e do fósforo
Duvidas sobre a matéria dada

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Departamento de Biologia Vegetal

Centro MARE - <http://www.mare-centre.pt/pt>

AULA NÃO PRESENCIAL

- ▶ Sumário desta aula (continuação da aula anterior):
- ▶ Ciclos Biogeoquímicos: Nitrogénio, Azoto.
- ▶ Influencia antropogénica nos ciclos biogeoquímicos

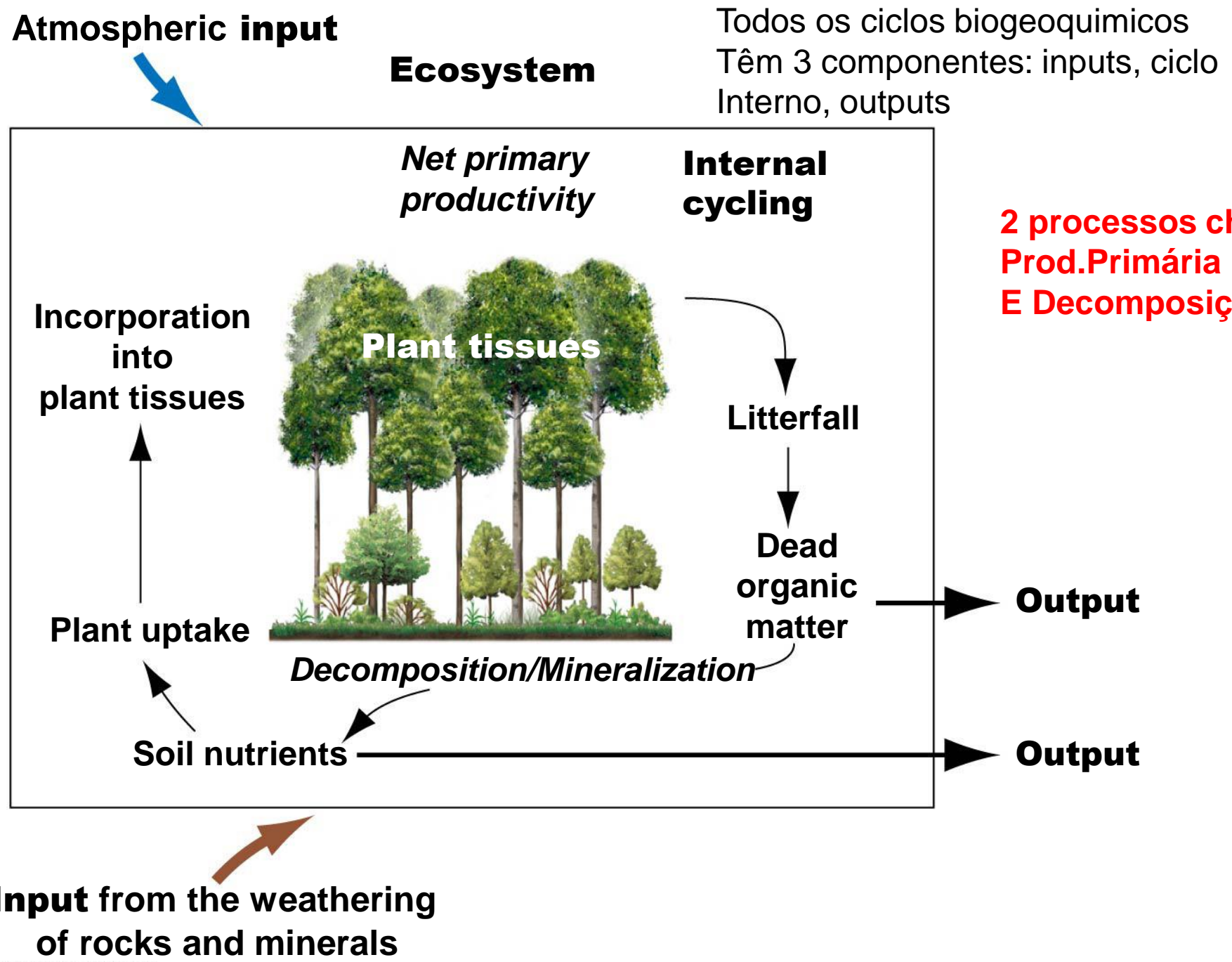
Competencias a adquirir

- ▶ Perceber ligação entre Ciclos Biogeoquímicos,
- ▶ Perceber a importância dos ciclos biogeoquímicos para o equilíbrio do planeta
- ▶ Entender os passos principais de cada ciclo

- ▶ Perceber o ciclo do Nitrogénio e do Fósforo. Perceber as diferenças
- ▶ Tomar consciência da Influência antropogénica nos ciclos biogeoquímicos (incluindo alterações climáticas)

Figure 22.1

Cap 23
Smith



2 processos chave:
Prod.Primária Líquida
E Decomposição



Ligação com a aula de dia 17 março: ambiente físico e químico!

Nitrogénio e Fósforo são elementos essenciais para os seres vivos.
A sua disponibilidade determina o crescimento dos organismos

Ligar com Cap 6 Smith

Section 6.12 Plants Exhibit Adaptations to Variations in Nutrient Availability

- **Macronutrients** are nutrients that are needed in large amounts
 - carbon, hydrogen, oxygen
 - nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur
 - terrestrial plants acquire from the soil
 - aquatic autotrophs acquire from the substrate or water
-

Table 6.1 Essential Elements in Plants

| Element | Major Functions |
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| Magnesium (Mg) | In plants, combines with pectin to give rigidity to cell walls; activates some enzymes; regulates many responses of cells to stimuli; essential to root growth. |
| Sulfur (S) | Component of nucleic acids, phospholipids, ATP, and several enzymes. |
| Potassium (K) | Essential for maximum rates of enzymatic reactions in cells. Integral part of chlorophyll; involved in protein synthesis. |
| | Basic constituent of protein. |
| | Involved in osmosis and ionic balance; activates many enzymes. |

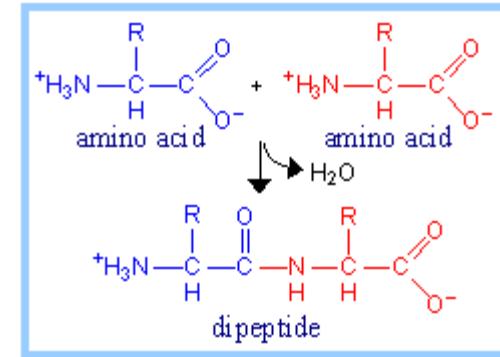
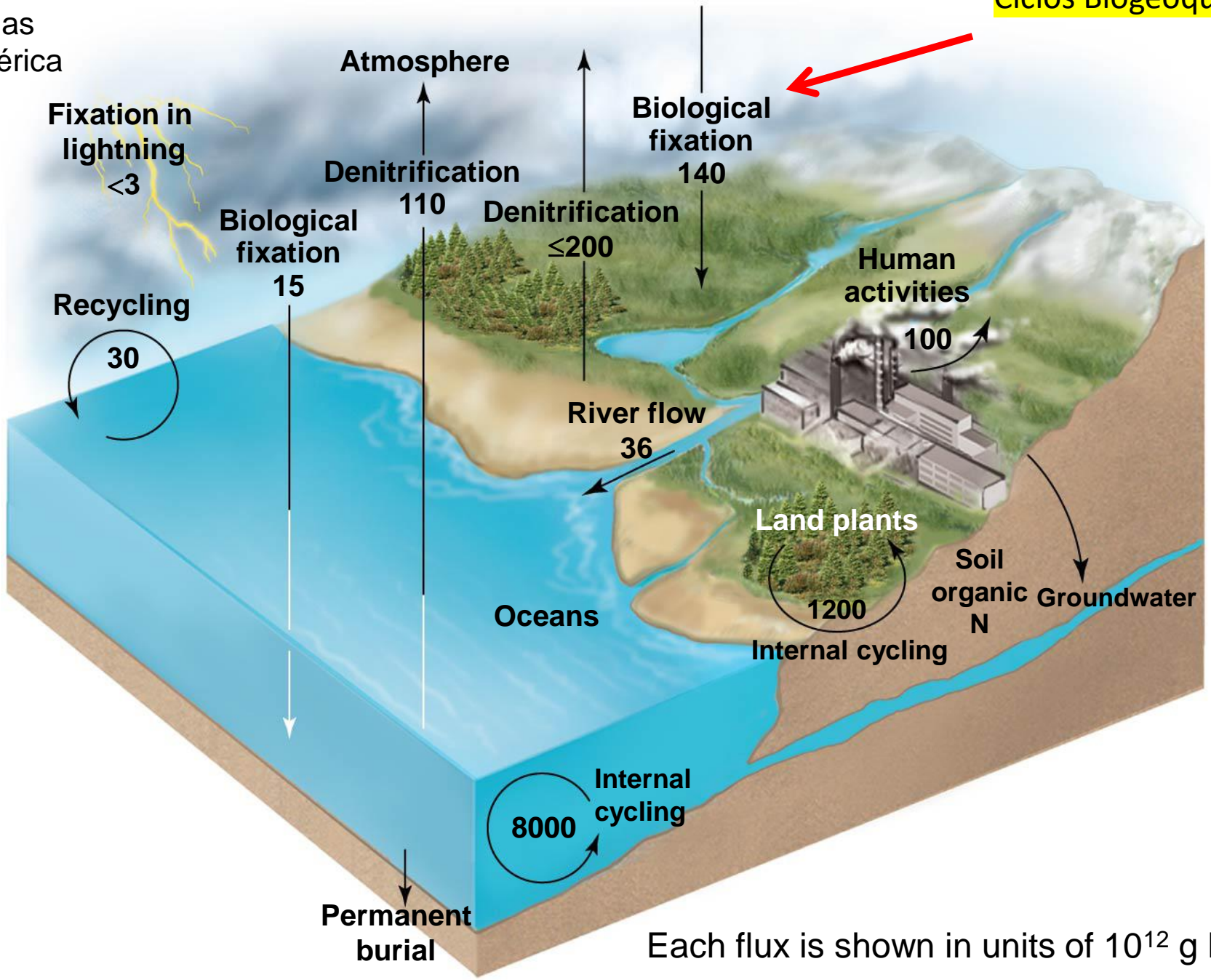


Figure 22.8

Ciclos Biogeoquímicos: Nitrogénio

- N entra os ecossistemas
- 1) Deposição atmosférica
 - 2) Fixação biológica



Smith, Cap 23.8

Each flux is shown in units of 10^{12} g N/yr.

Pool de Nitrogénio

Na atmosfera $3.9 \times 10^{21} \text{g}$

Na biomassa $3.5 \times 10^{15} \text{g}$

Nos solos $95-140 \times 10^{15} \text{g}$

A maior fonte de azoto nos ecossistemas é a fixação por microorganismos

Nitrogénio entra nos ecossistemas



A maior fonte de azoto nos ecossistemas é a fixação por microorganismos

1 - Deposição atmosférica (aerossóis, chuva, etc)

2 - Fixação do nitrogénio por microorganismos

a) Ecossistemas terrestres, micro-organismos , incluindo cianobactérias

Ex. Agricultura: bactérias associadas Rhizobium

b) Ecossistemas aquáticos – cianobactérias



Nódulos nas raízes das leguminosas, exemplos de batérias fixadoras.

Section 23.8 The Nitrogen Cycle Begins with Fixing Atmospheric Nitrogen

Ecossistemas marinhos: cianobactérias

CIANOBACTÉRIAS

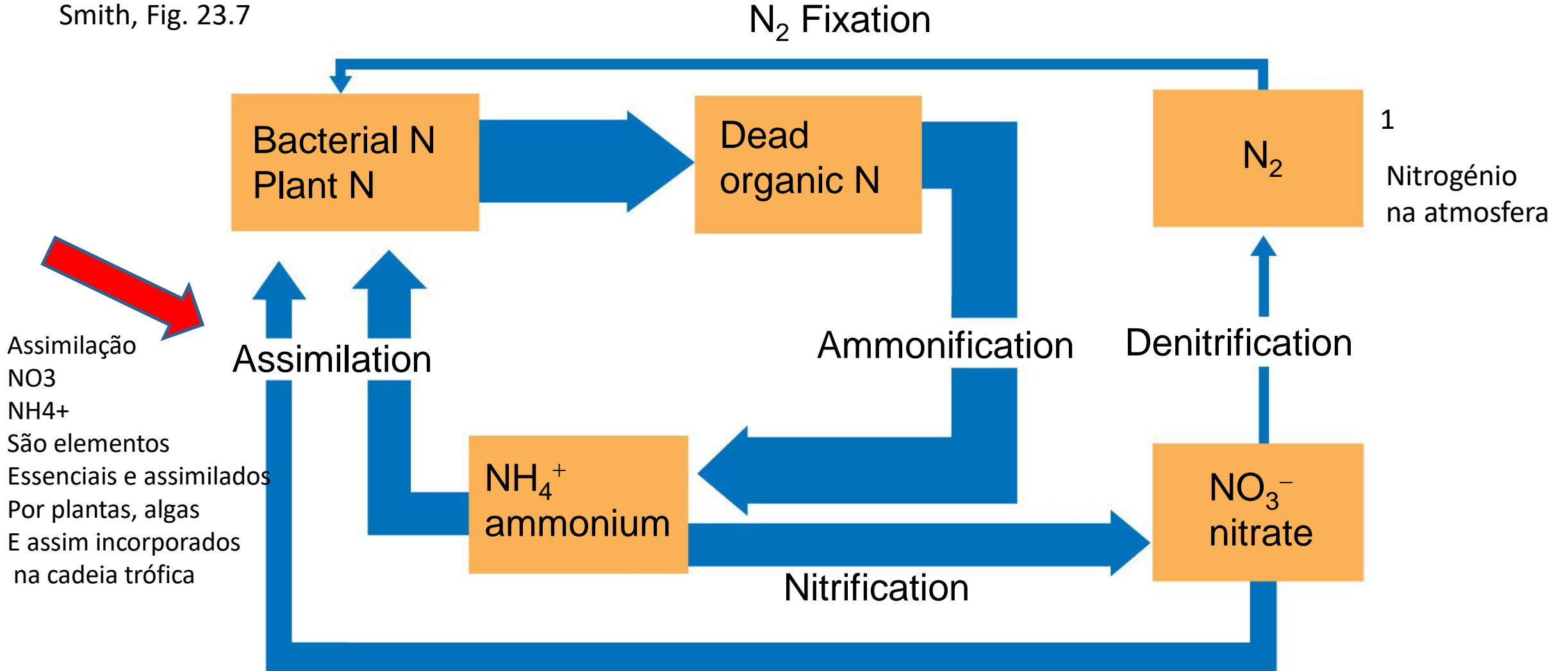


Trichodesmium, A sp filamentosa mais abundante. Um dos principais organismos fixadores de azoto

Ciclos Biogeoquímicos: Nitrogénio

Bacterial processes involved in nitrogen cycling.

Smith, Fig. 23.7



Amonificação – redução – mediado por bactérias

Nitrificação – oxidação - mediado por bactérias

Desnitrificação - Azoto libertado para a atmosfera - mediado por bactérias

Atenção: ciclo com várias vias.

Section 23.8 The Nitrogen Cycle Begins with Fixing Atmospheric Nitrogen

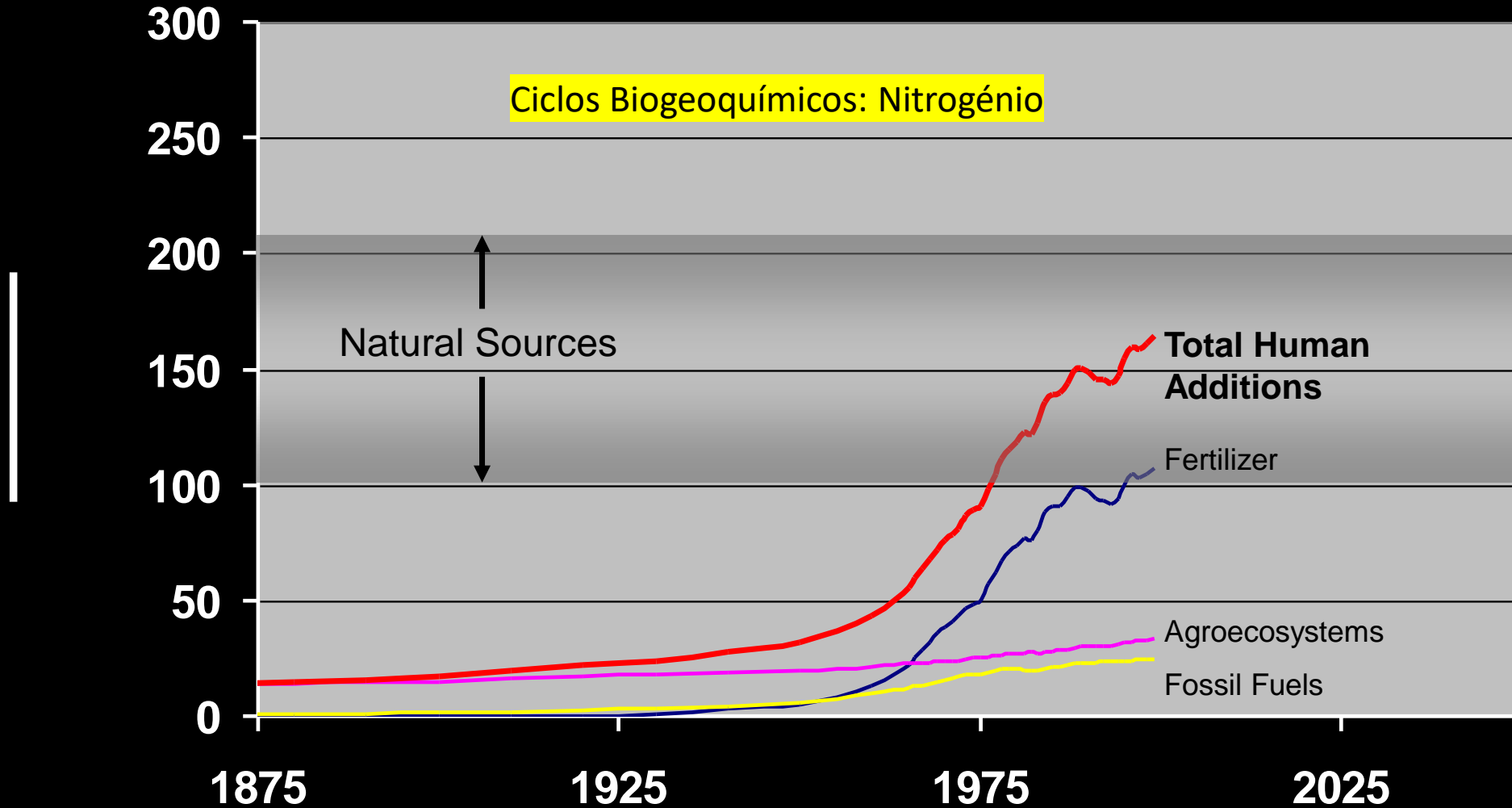
- Human activity has significantly influenced the global nitrogen cycle with inputs from
 - conversion of native forests and grasslands to agricultural fields
 - application of chemical fertilizers to fields
 - disturbs the natural balance of fixation and denitrification

Ciclos Biogeoquímicos: Nitrogénio



Problema do aumento de Nitrogénio por efeito do Homem

Teragrams of Nitrogen per Year



Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

Legenda da Figura Anterior

Para saber mais:

From: MA Synthesis Figure 14. Global Trends in the Creation of Reactive Nitrogen on Earth by Human Activity, with Projection to 2050 (R9 Fig 9.1)

Most of the reactive nitrogen produced by humans comes from manufacturing nitrogen for synthetic fertilizer and industrial use.

Reactive nitrogen is also created as a by-product of fossil fuel combustion and by some (nitrogen-fixing) crops and trees in agroecosystems. The range of the natural rate of bacterial nitrogen fixation in natural terrestrial ecosystems (excluding fixation in agroecosystems) is shown for comparison.

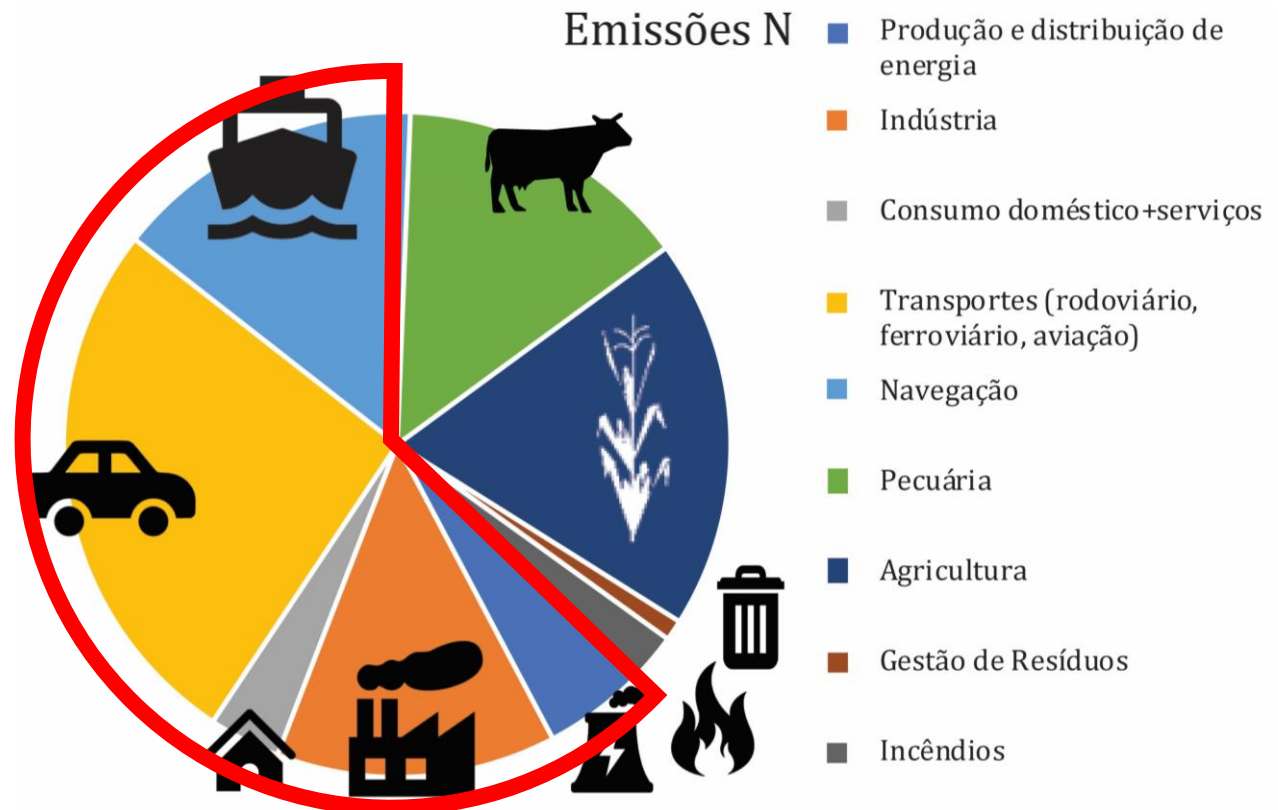
Human activity now produces approximately as much reactive nitrogen as natural processes do on the continents.

MA Synthesis SDM: “Since 1960, flows of reactive (biologically available) nitrogen in terrestrial ecosystems have doubled, and flows of phosphorus have tripled.

More than half of all the synthetic nitrogen fertilizer, which was first manufactured in 1913, ever used on the planet has been used since 1985.”

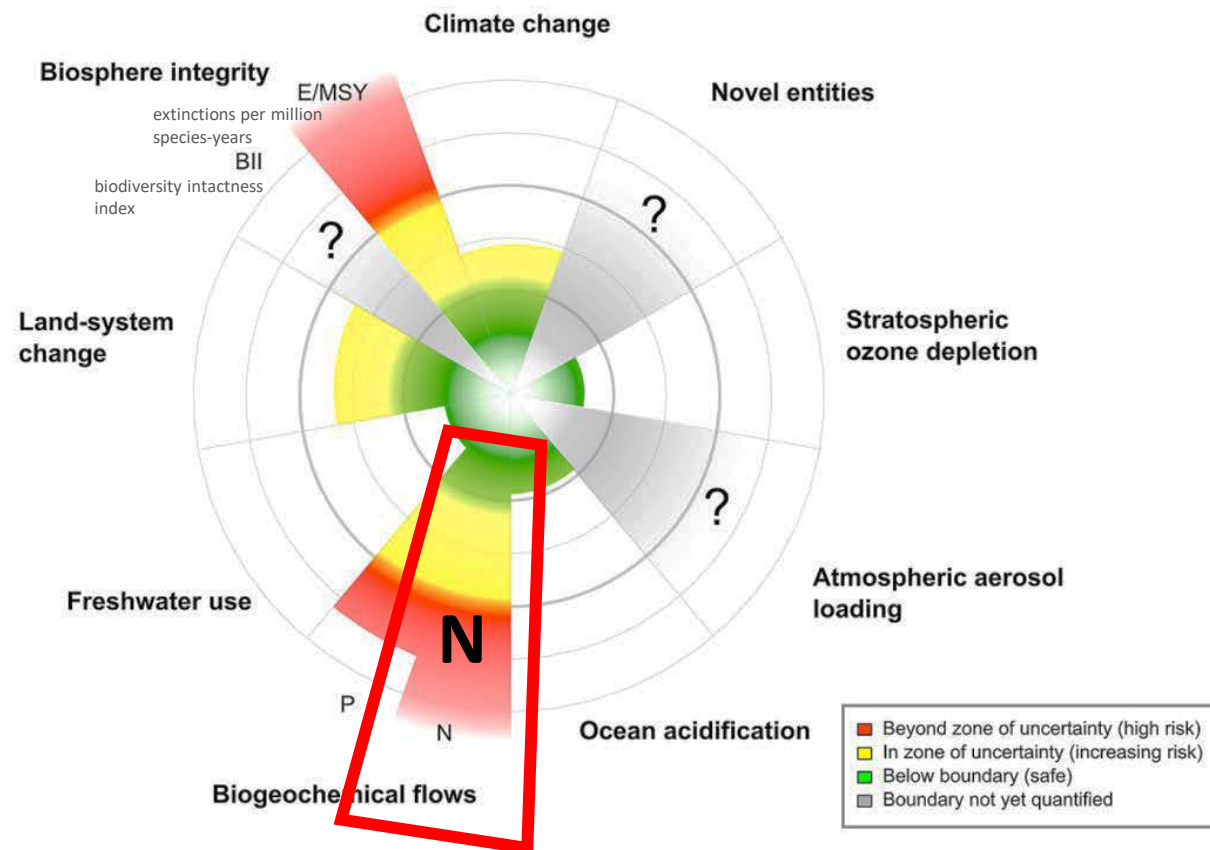
de onde vem o
excesso de azoto?

da utilização de fertilizantes
em excesso na agricultura...
e da queima de combustíveis
fósseis



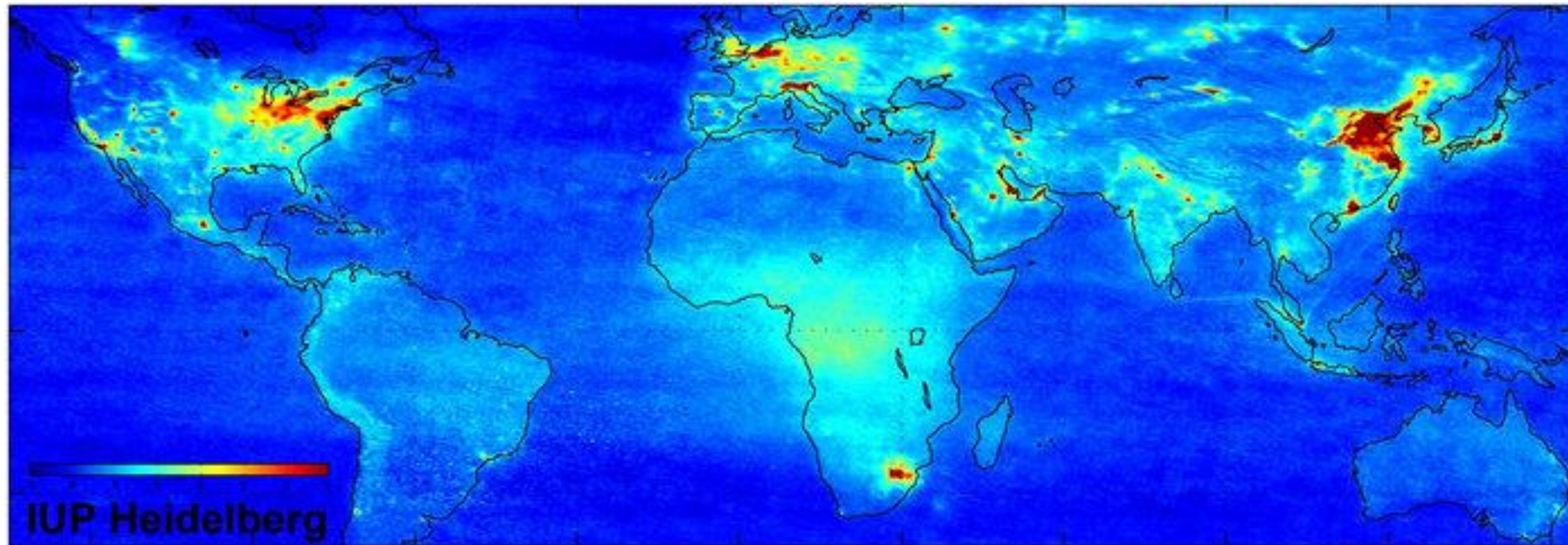
porquê o azoto?

é uma das componentes do sistema Terra mais alterado pelas atividades humanas... mais ainda do que o clima



Nitrogénio, efeito antropogénico, Poluição atmosférica

Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) (**dióxido de nitrogénio**) is a mainly man-made gas, excess exposure to which causes lung damage and respiratory problems. It also plays an important role in atmospheric chemistry, because it leads to the production of ozone in the troposphere – which is the lowest part of the atmosphere, extending up to 8-16 km high.

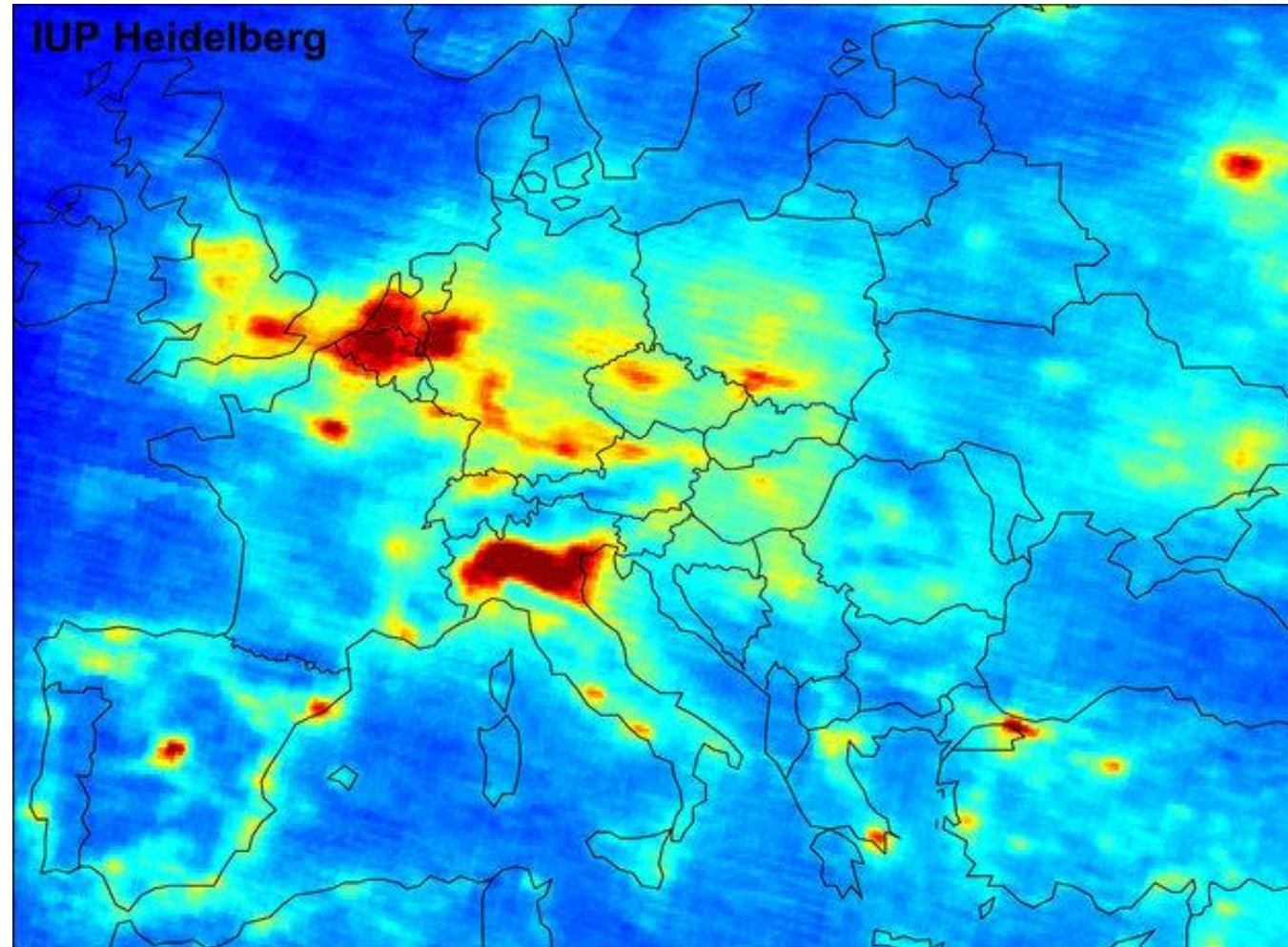


Nitrogen oxides are produced by emissions from power plants, heavy industry and road transport, along with biomass burning. Lightning in the air also creates nitrogen oxides naturally, as does microbial activity in the soil.

Localised in-situ measurements of atmospheric nitrogen dioxide are carried out in many western industrial countries.

Europa

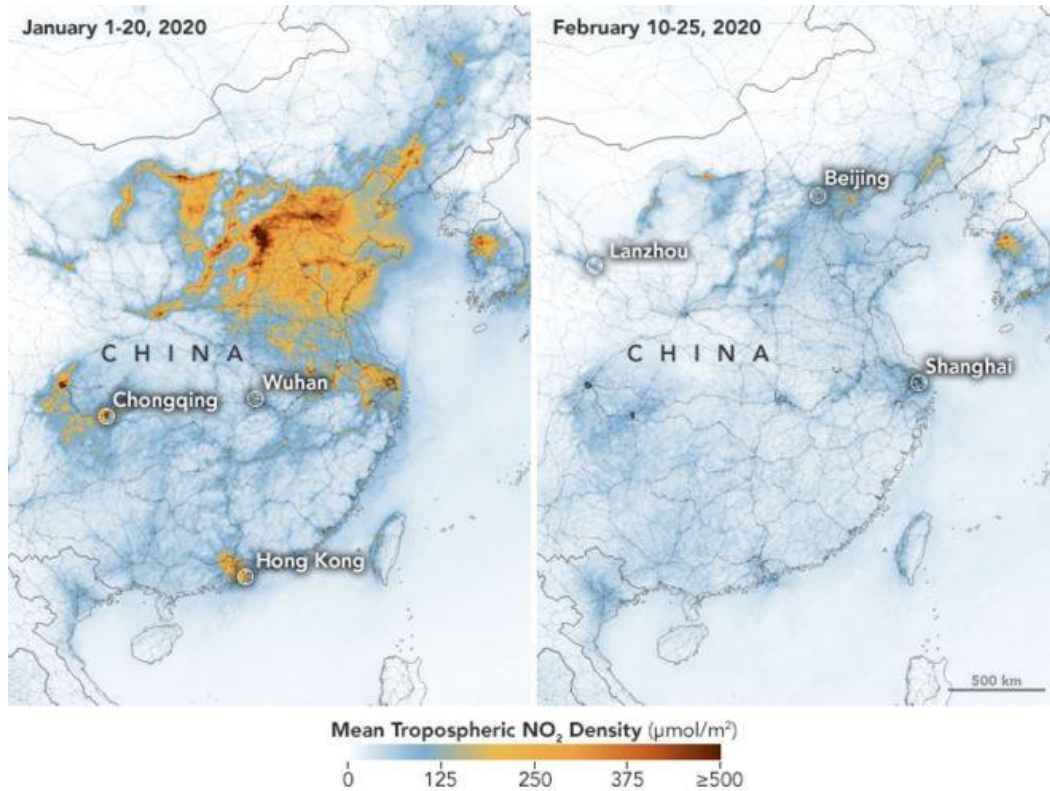
Ciclos Biogeoquímicos: Nitrogénio



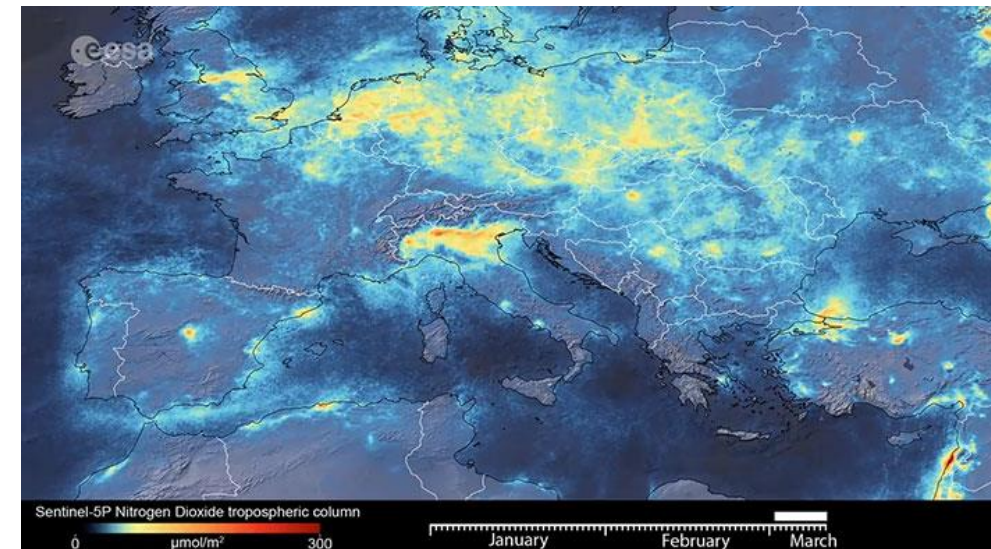
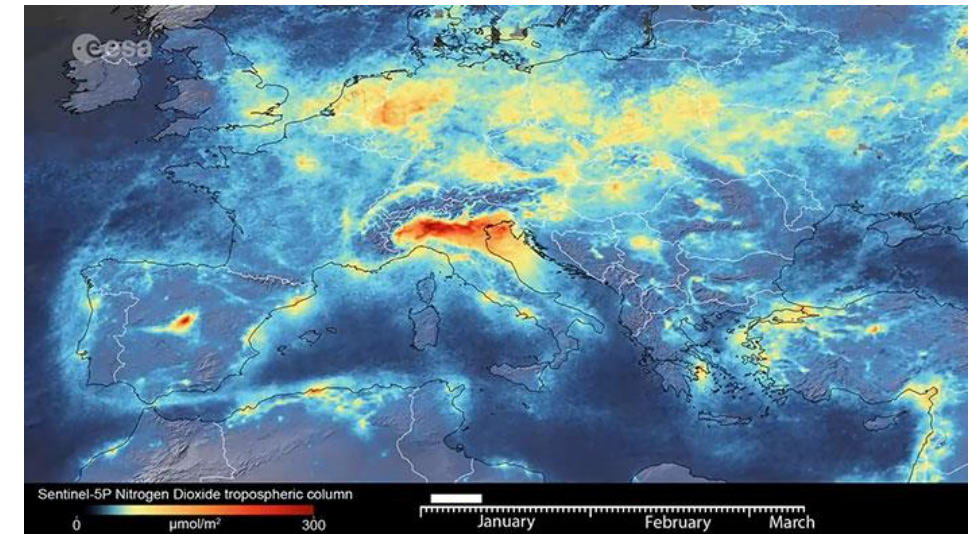
Decrescimo emissões de NO₂, dióxido de nitrogénio, China e Europa, devido á pandemia CoVid19, 2020

In wikipedia: Gás de cor acastanhada ou castanho-avermelhada, de cheiro forte e irritante, muito tóxico, é um poderoso oxidante que, nas reacções na atmosfera pode dar origem a ácido nítrico, bem como a nitratos orgânicos que contribuem para fenómenos com elevado impacto ambiental, como as chuvas ácidas e a eutrofização de lagos e rios. Desempenha um papel fundamental no ciclo químico do ozono.

O NO₂ é um gás irritante para os pulmões e diminui a resistência às infecções respiratórias. Os efeitos às exposições de curto prazo ainda não são bem conhecidos, mas a exposição continuada ou frequente a níveis relativamente elevados pode provocar tendência para problemas respiratórios em crianças e grupos de risco como os asmáticos.



<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-51691967>



https://www.boredpanda.com/italy-pollution-levels-coronavirus-quarantine/?utm_source=google&utm_medium=organic&utm_campaign=organic



<http://www.isa.ulisboa.pt/proj/nitroportugal/>

VER O Video:

Video <https://ciencias.ulisboa.pt/pt/video/the-two-faces-of-nitrogen>

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 eChanges @ EEF
20 eChange members presented their work at the 15th European Ecological Federation Congress in Lisbon (July 29 to August 2, 2019)
[+info](#)

 Symposium of Cryptogamic Botany
The XXII SCB was successfully closed. Check here the Symposium [page](#), including some photos at our [twitter](#), the ongoing art [exhibition](#) at Estufa Fria, and the [materials](#) produced during the event.

 cE3c classified as excellent
cE3c has been again classified as excellent in the recent evaluation by the Portuguese Funding Agency, FCT. We are all celebrating!

 Children book on Nitrogen
Within [NitroPortugal](#) the [English](#) and [Portuguese](#) version of the children book "Nitrogen, a goody or a baddy?" by Vanda Brotas and illustrations by Rui Sousa are now available to download.

 Best professor award to Cristina Branquinho
Awarded by [NEBECUL](#), the Biology students association of FCUL, for the best professor of the semester.

 Encontros Scientia - talk
By Cristina Branquinho, on "Essential biodiversity"

Clicar para obter
A versão em ingles



Ciclo do Fósforo

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| Element | Major Functions | |
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Section 23.9 The Phosphorus Cycle Has No Atmospheric Pool

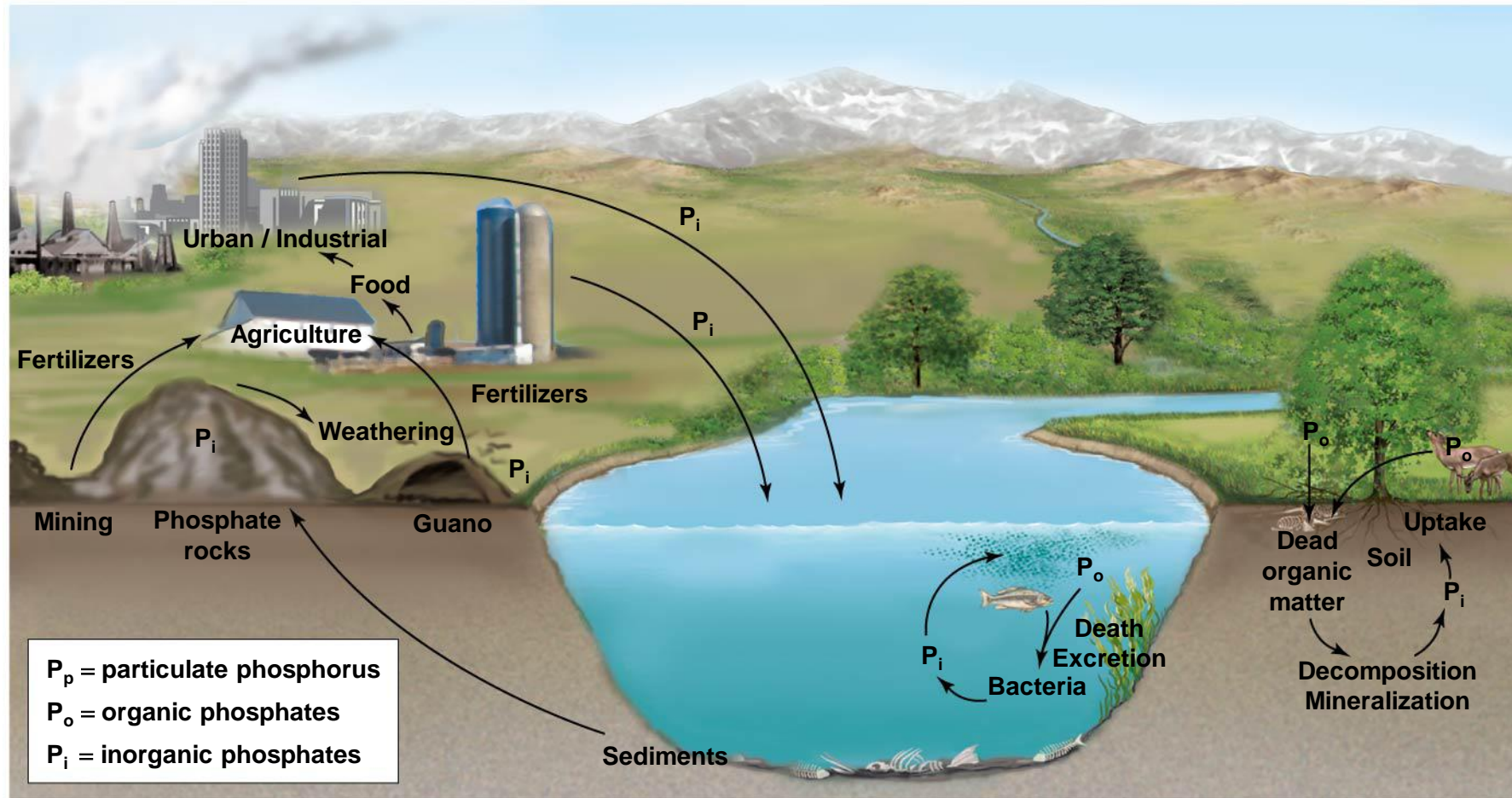
- Phosphorus is present in only minute quantities in the atmosphere

Esta é uma diferença fundamental entre ciclo do nitrogénio e ciclo do fósforo



Ciclos Biogeoquímicos: Fósforo

The phosphorus cycle in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems

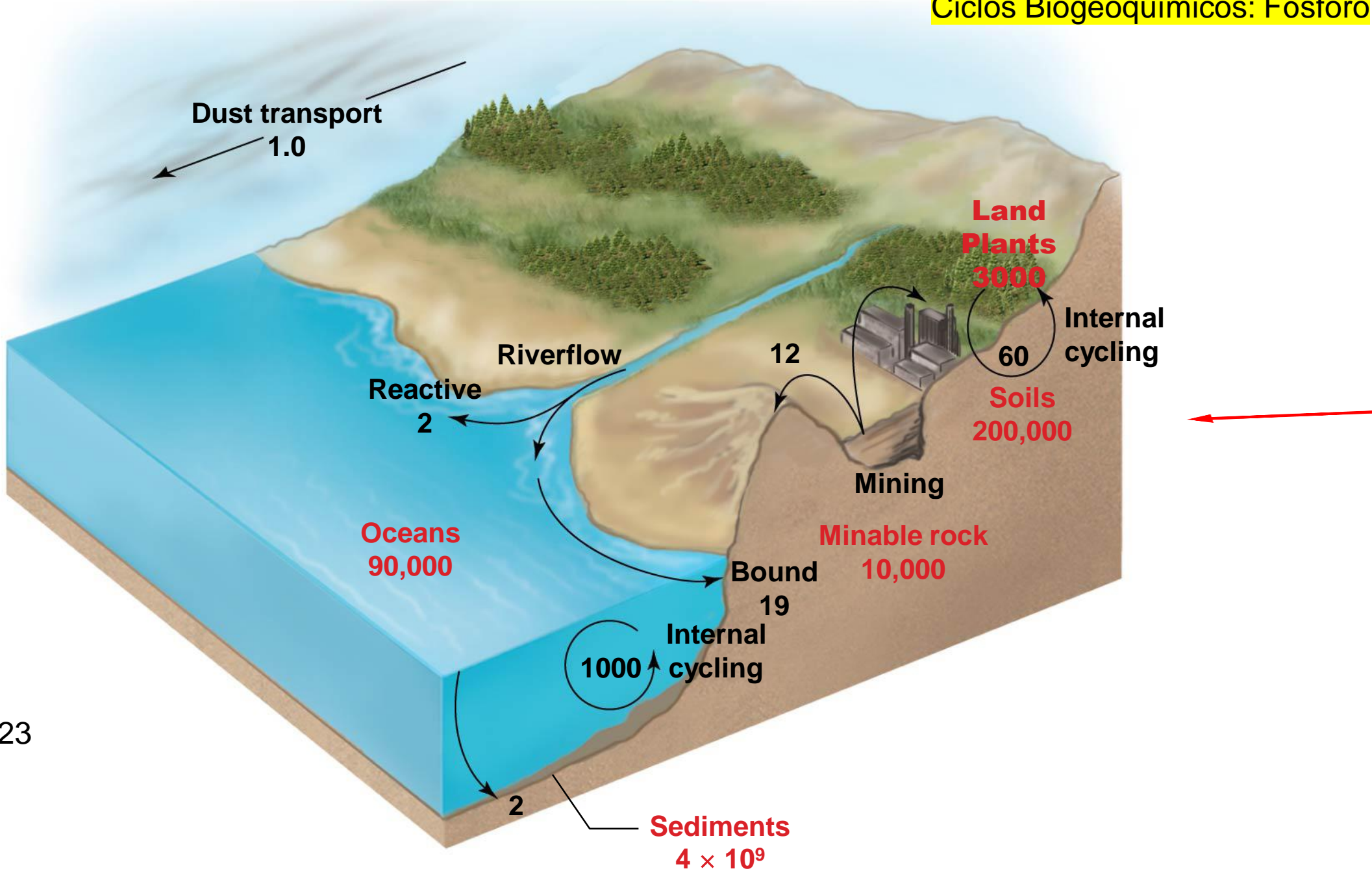


- Parte nas
- rochas
- E sedimentos

Smith, cap 23.9

Figure 22.10

Ciclos Biogeoquímicos: Fósforo



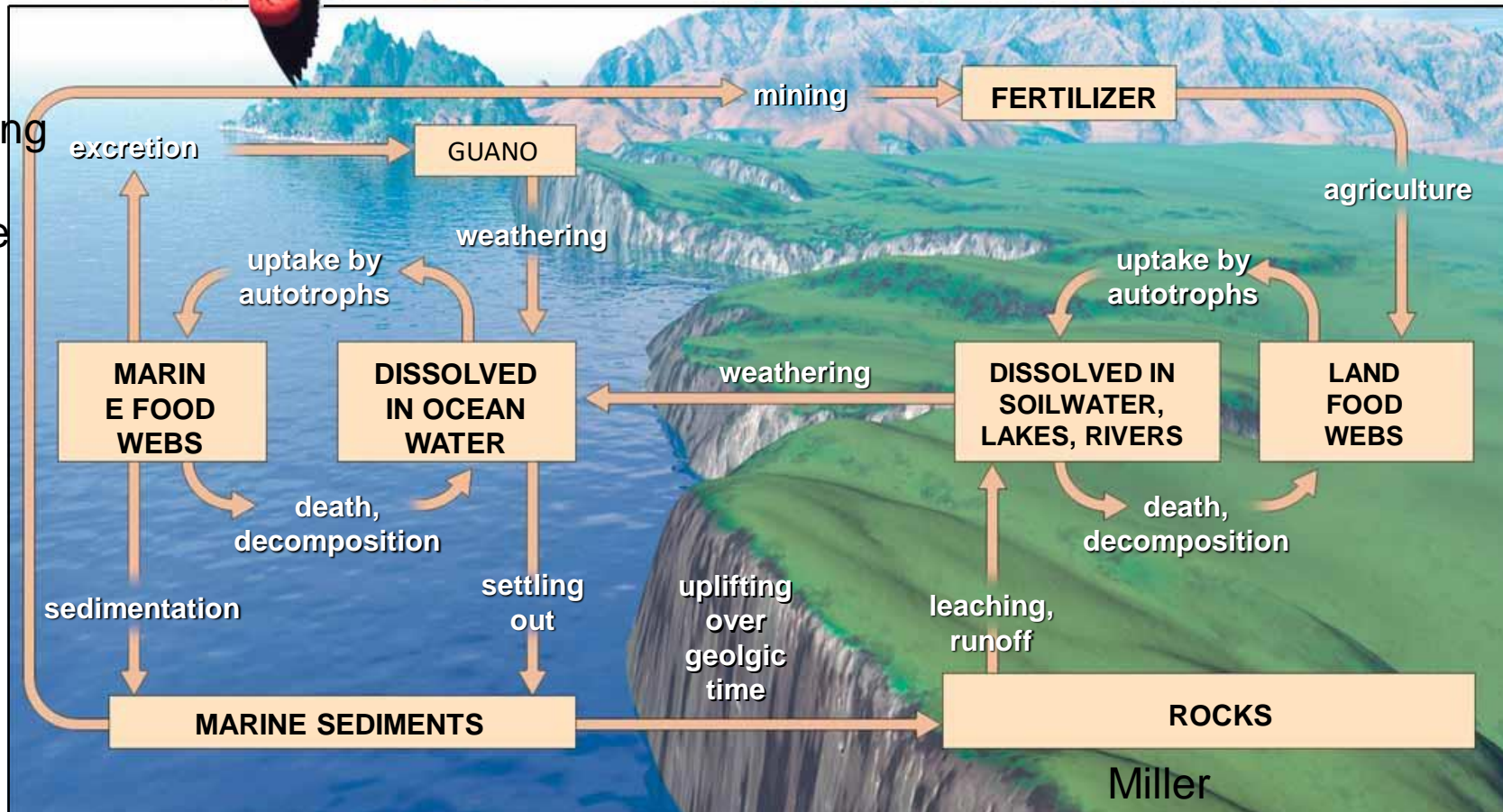
Smith, cap 23

The Phosphorus Cycle

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Ciclo do Fosforo
Ex Chile
Efeito do upwelling
Traz fósforo
Para a superfície
Crescimento
Fitoplankton
Anchovas
Aves
Guano
Fertilizante



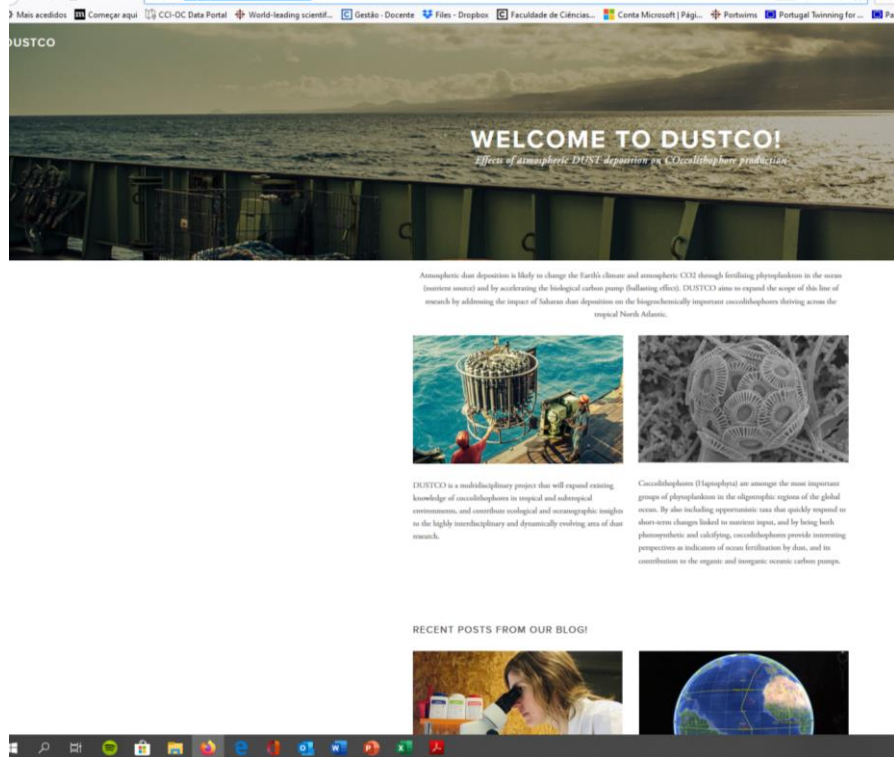
Para saber mais: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/guano>

Input de Fósforo (e Ferro) no Oceano Atlântico, através das poeiras do deserto Sahara



Investigação no MARE-FCUL sobre o efeito do Dust do Sahara na Produtividade oceânica

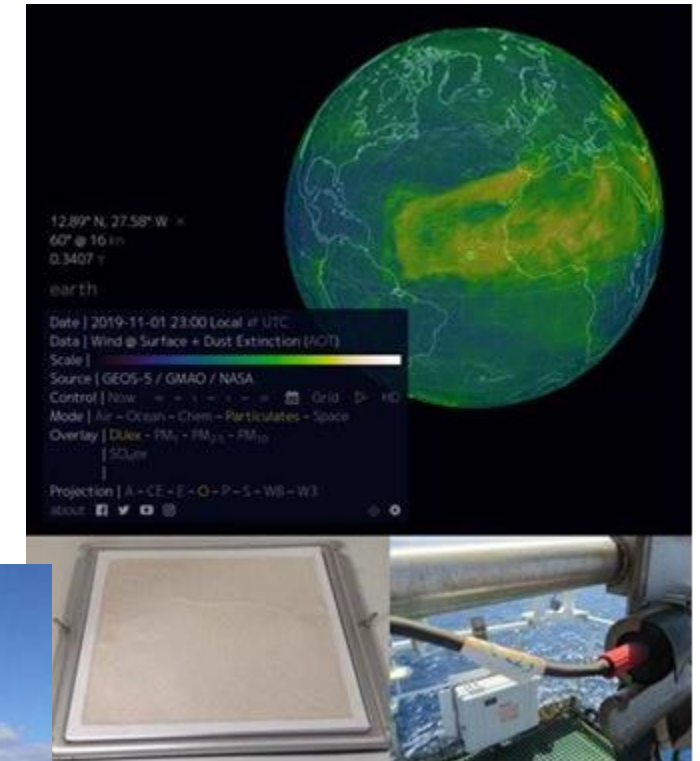
<https://www.dustco-online.com/>



<https://www.portwims.org/News>

Façam sign up for updates!

Projeto Portwims
Cruzeiro oceanográfico no
Atlantico, Out 2018 e 2019



Nuvem de poeira do deserto
Sahara, Out 2019