

PHOTOSYNTHESIS



WATER

CO₂

LIGHT ENERGY

PHOTO

ATMOSPHERE

E-

PHOTOLYSIS

LT RXT

THYLAKOID
GRANUM

ATP

DK RXT

STROMA

SYNTHESIS

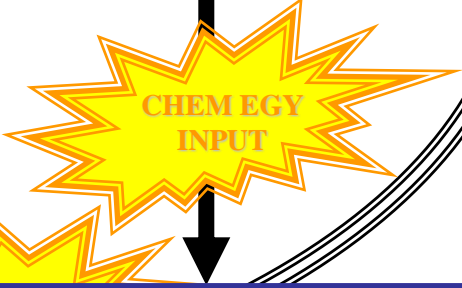
CHEMICAL
INPUT

CHLOROPLAST

ATMOSPHERE

OXYGEN

GLUCOSE



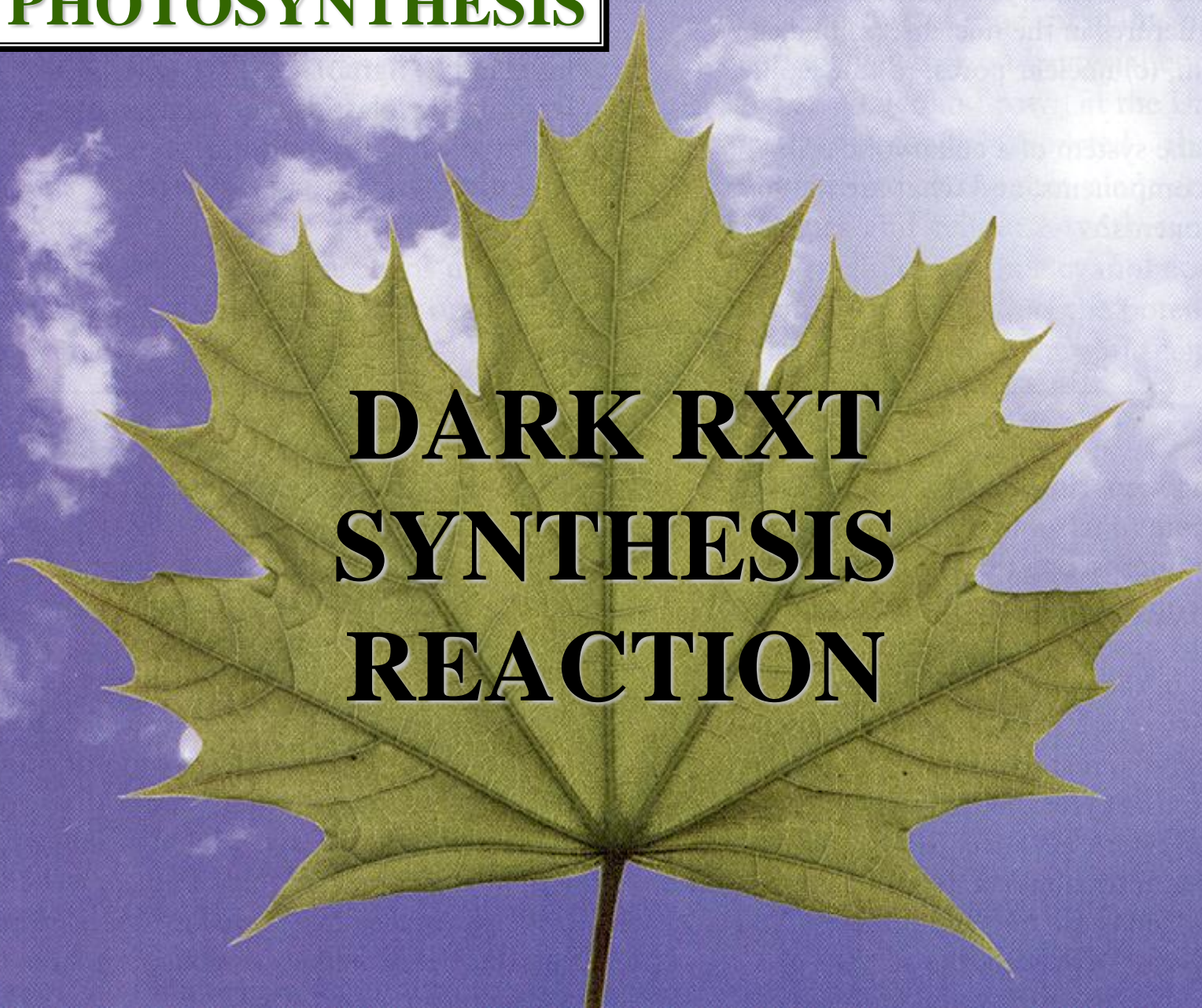
PHOTOSYNTHESIS

LR

DR

+

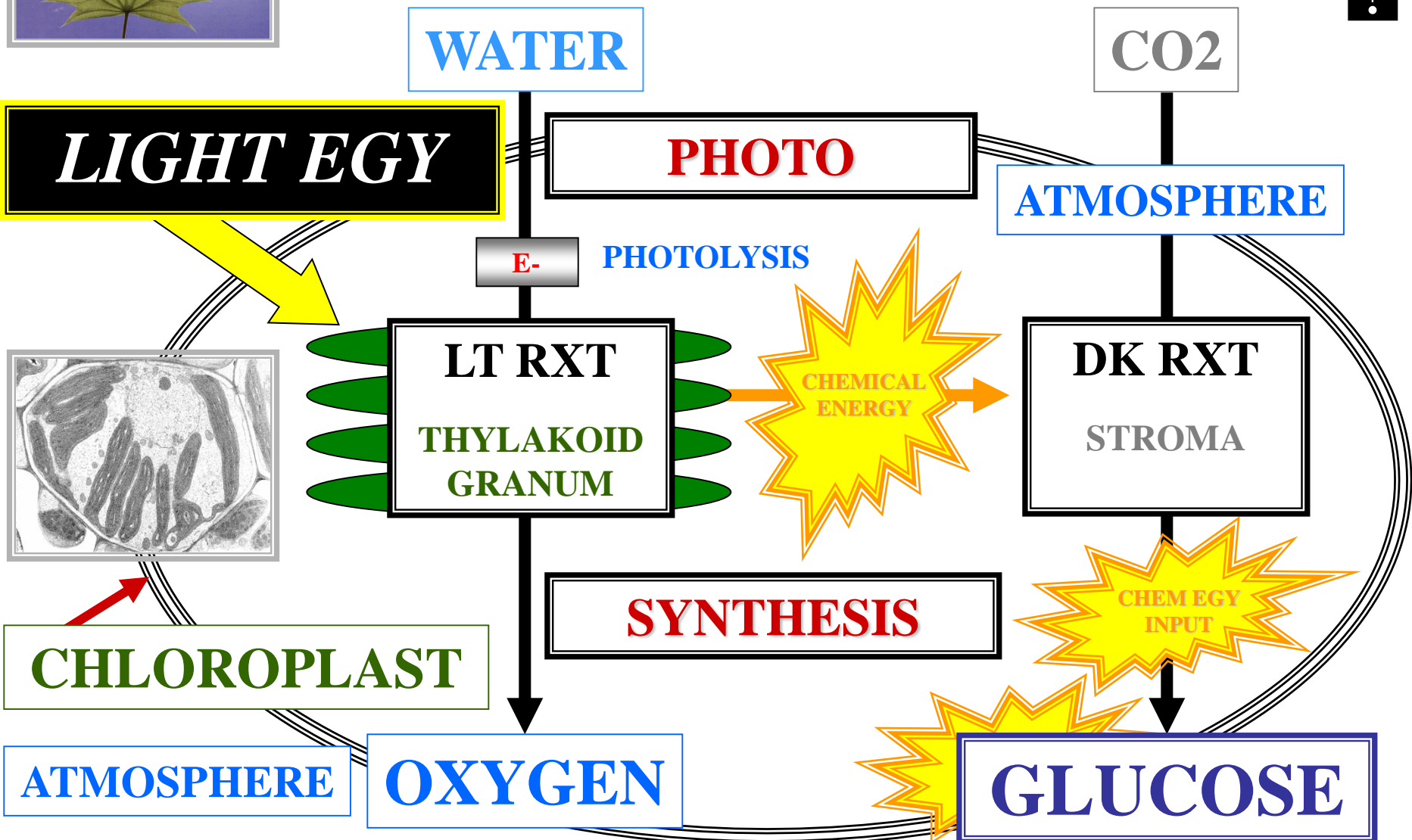
**DARK RXT
SYNTHESIS
REACTION**



PHOTOSYNTHESIS



?





**LIGHT
REACTION
&
DARK
REACTION
?**



**CATABOLIC
METABOLISM
&
ANABOLIC
METABOLISM
?**

**EXERGO
NIC
REACTIONS
&
ENDERGO
NIC
REACTIONS
?**



**LIGHT
REACTION
&
DARK
REACTION
?**

LIGHT
REACTION
&
DARK
REACTION

!!!COUPLED!!!



PHOTOSYNTHESIS

E



WATER

CO₂

LIGHT ENERGY

PHOTO

ATMOSPHERE

E-

PHOTOLYSIS

LT RXT

THYLAKOID
GRANUM

CHEMICAL
ENERGY

DK RXT

STROMA

SYNTHESIS

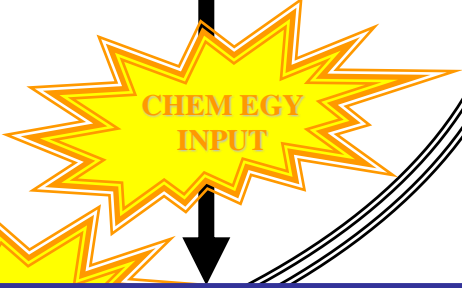
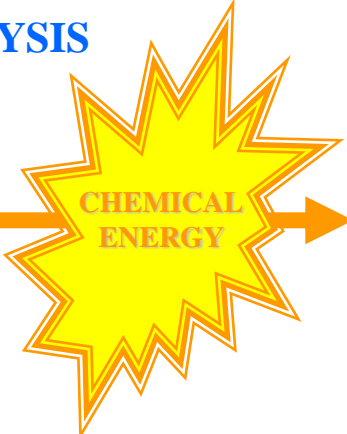
CHEMICAL
INPUT

CHLOROPLAST

ATMOSPHERE

OXYGEN

GLUCOSE





**CHEMICAL
ENERGY**

^

LIGHT
REACTION
&
DARK
REACTION

!!!COUPLED!!!

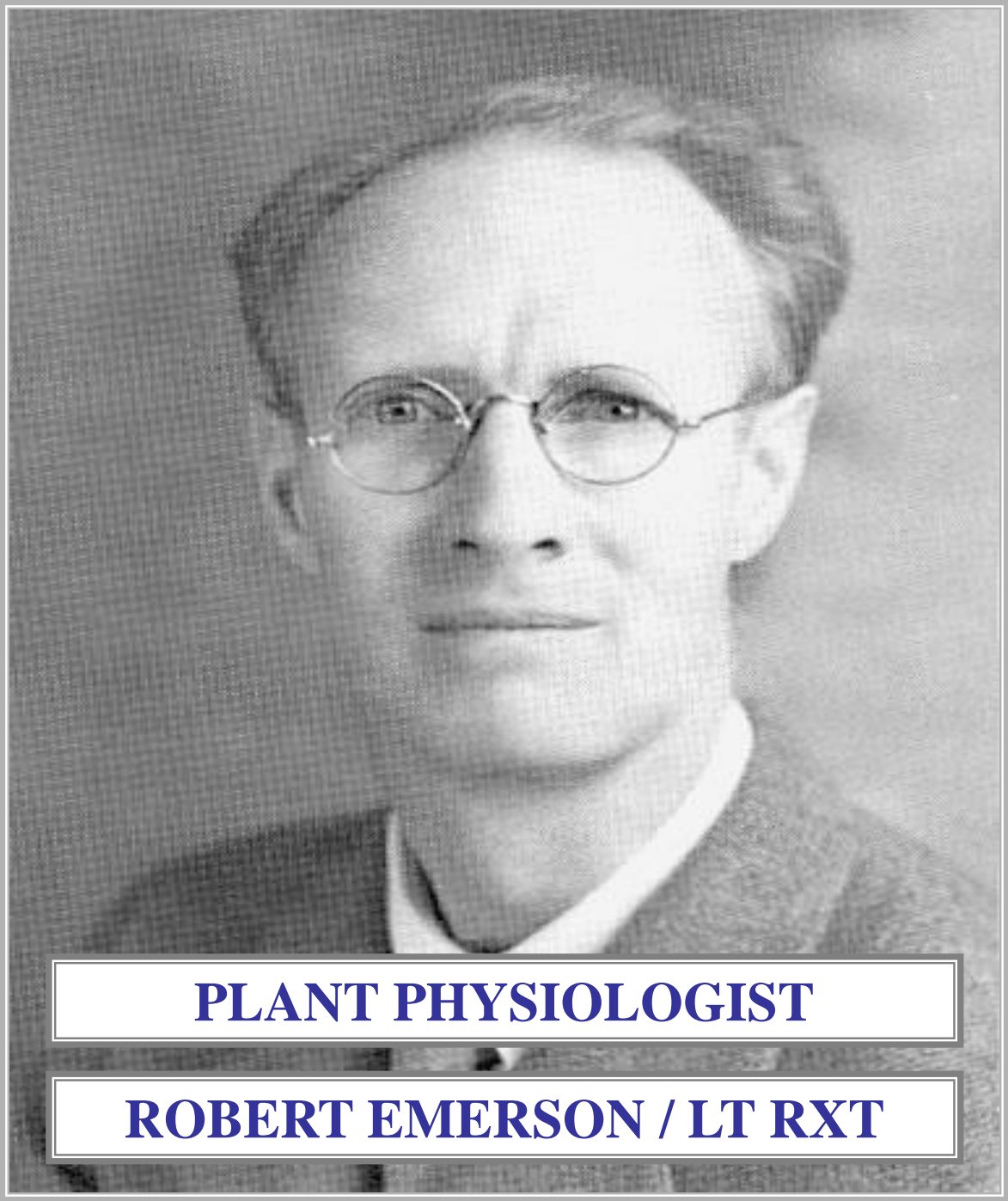


LIGHT REACTION SPECIFICS



LR

+



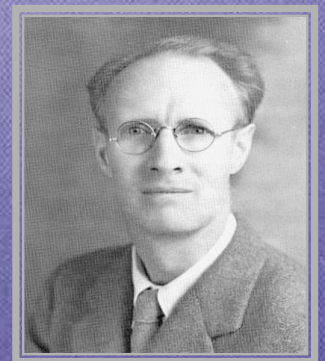
PLANT PHYSIOLOGIST

ROBERT EMERSON / LT RXT

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

L

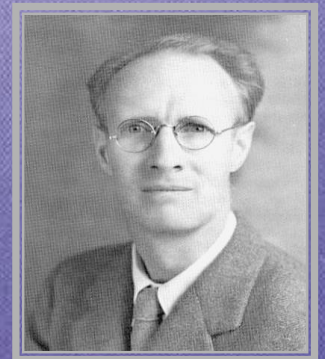
LIGHT REACTION



PHOTOSYNTHESIS

E

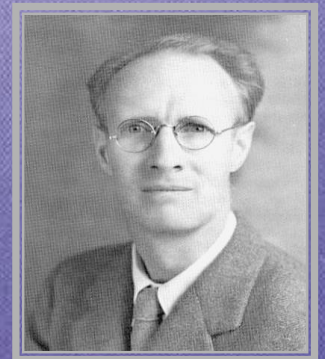
LIGHT RXT
LIGHT
DEPENDENT
REACTION



PHOTOSYNTHESIS

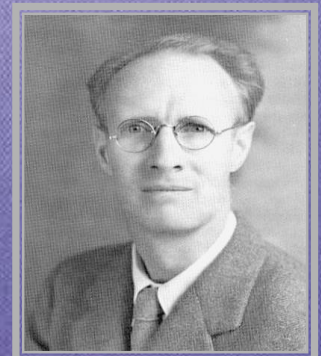
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LIGHT RXN
ENERGY
CAPTURING
REACTION



PHOTOSYNTHESIS

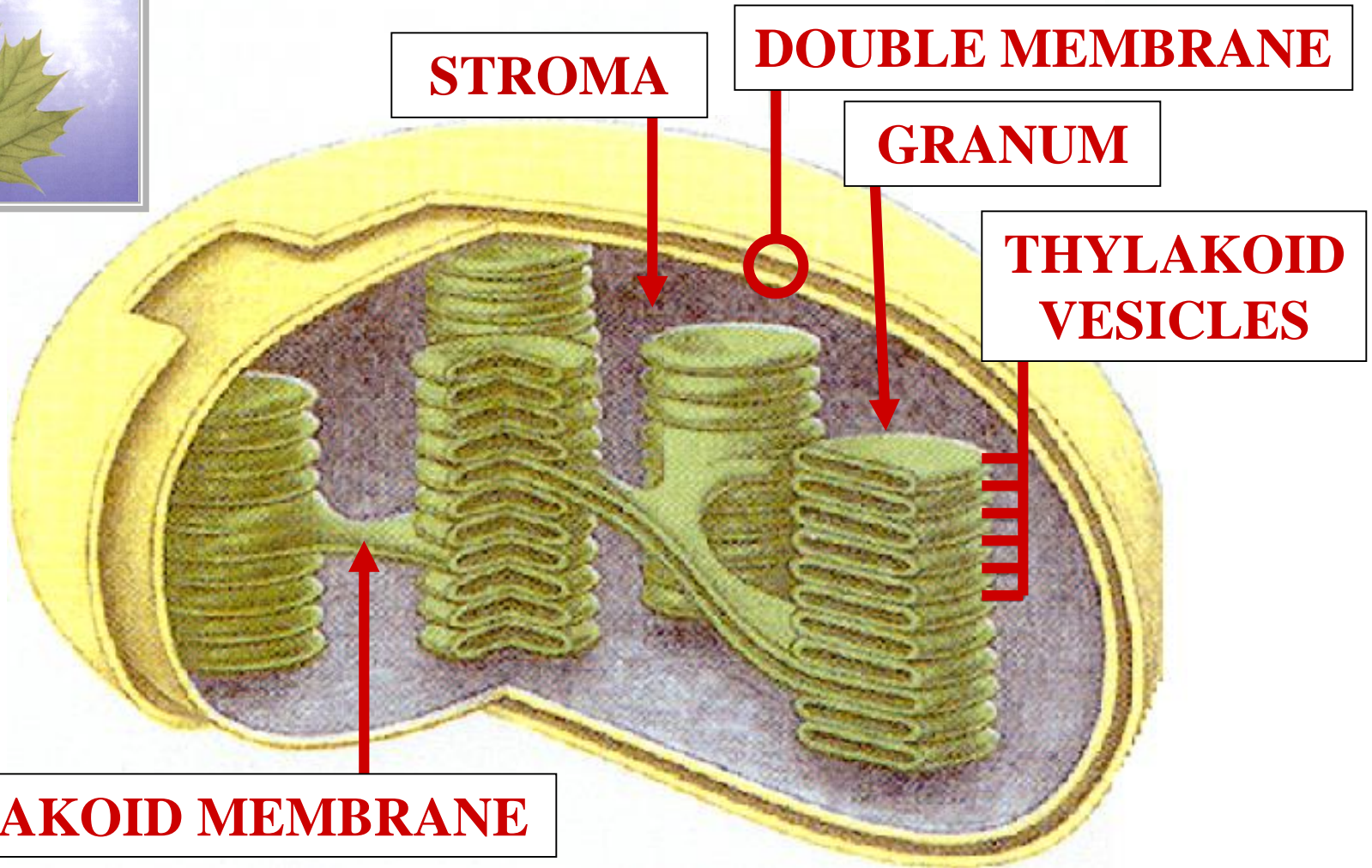
LIGHT RXT
CONSISTS MOSTLY
REDOX
REACTIONS



CHLOROPLAST ULTRASTRUCTURE



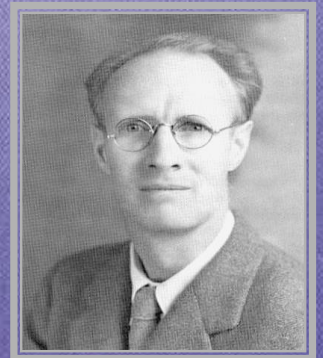
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PHOTOSYNTHESIS



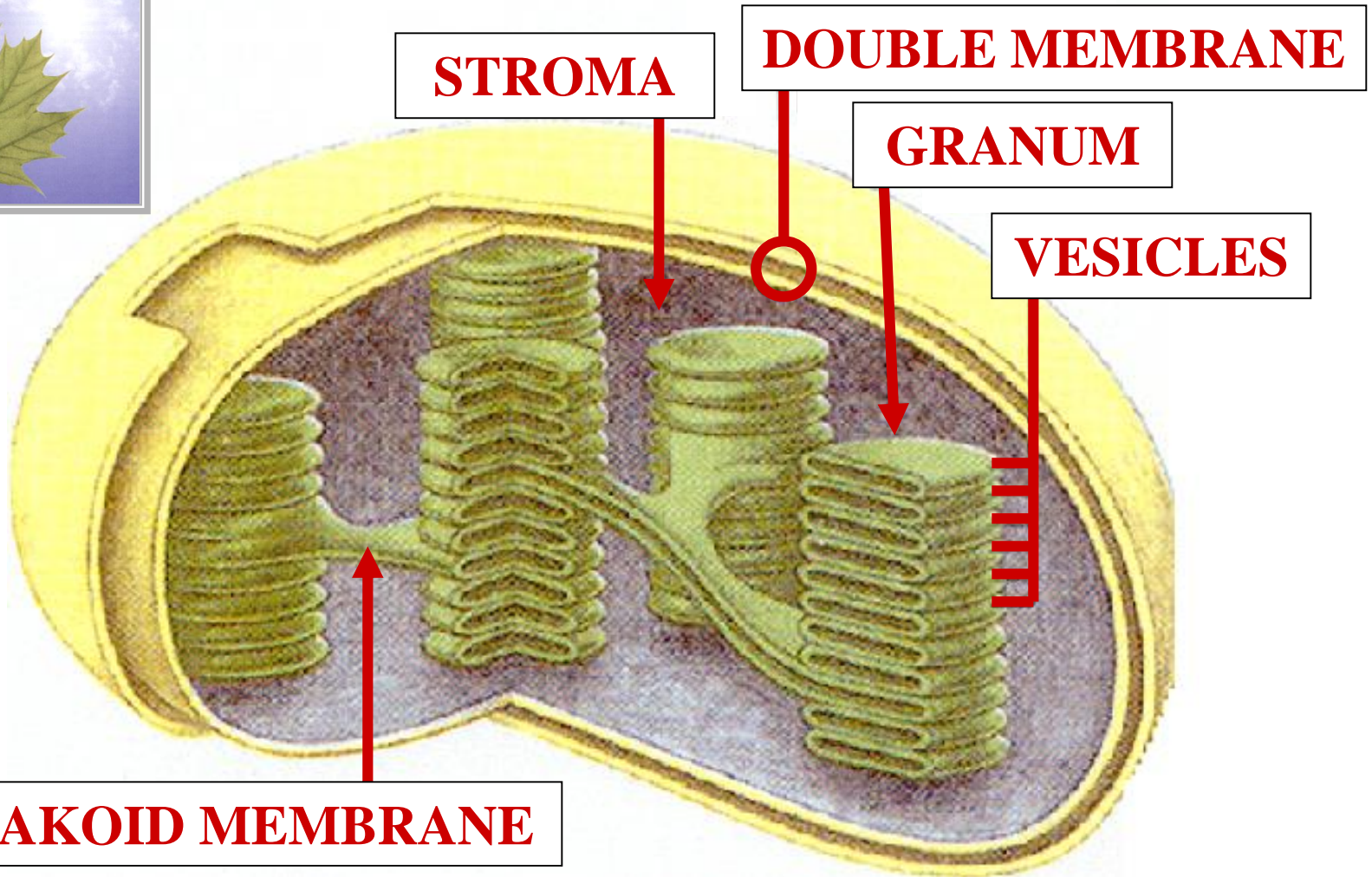
LIGHT RXN
OCCURS
ALONG THYLAKOID





CHLOROPLAST THYLAKOID

CHLOROPLAST ULTRASTRUCTURE



THYLAKOID MEMBRANE

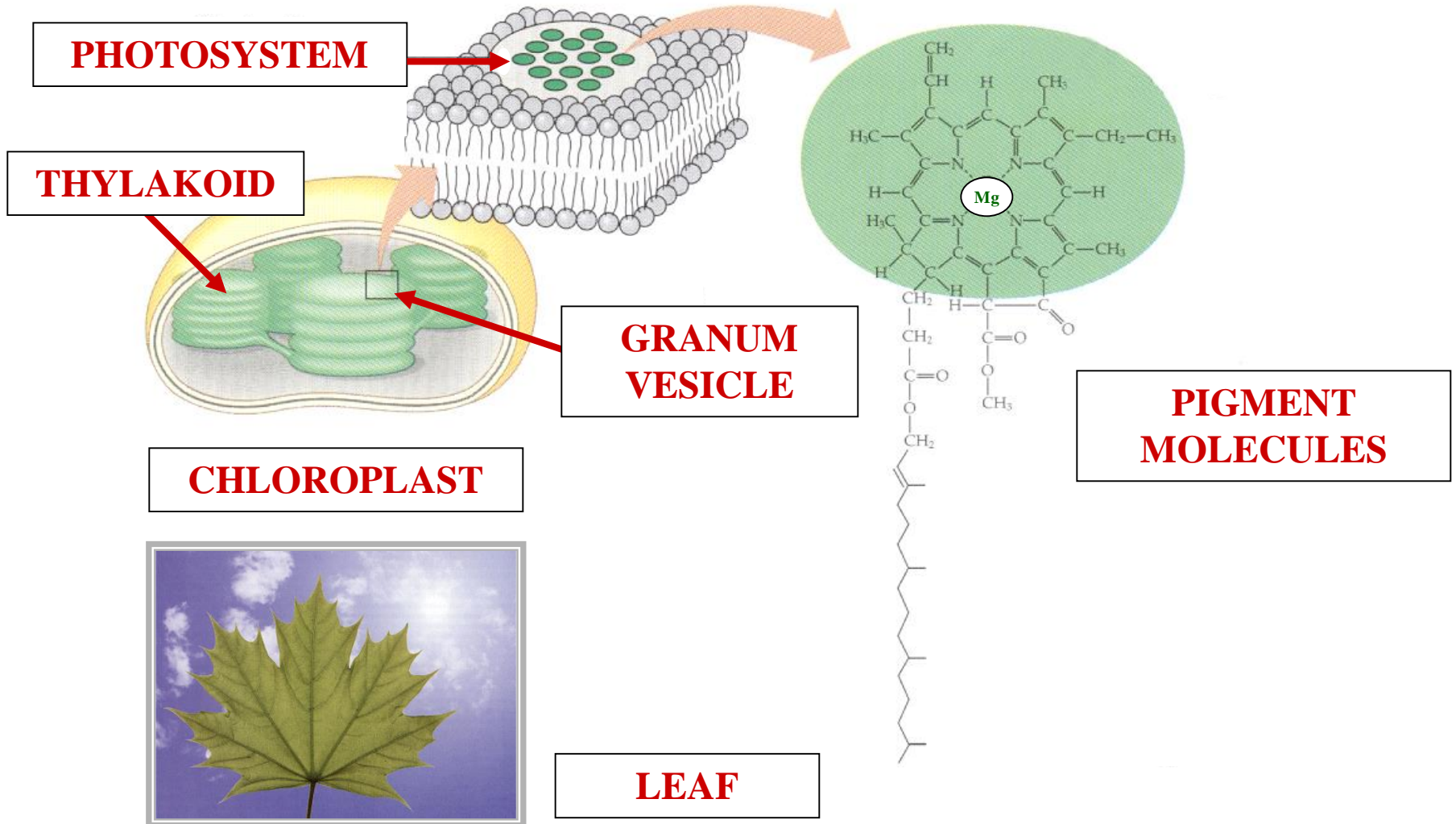


THYLAKOID MEMBRANE

**BEARS NUMEROUS
PHOTOSYSTEMS**

THYLAKOID MEMBRANE

CHLOROPLAST THYLAKOID GRANUM



PHOTOSYSTEM



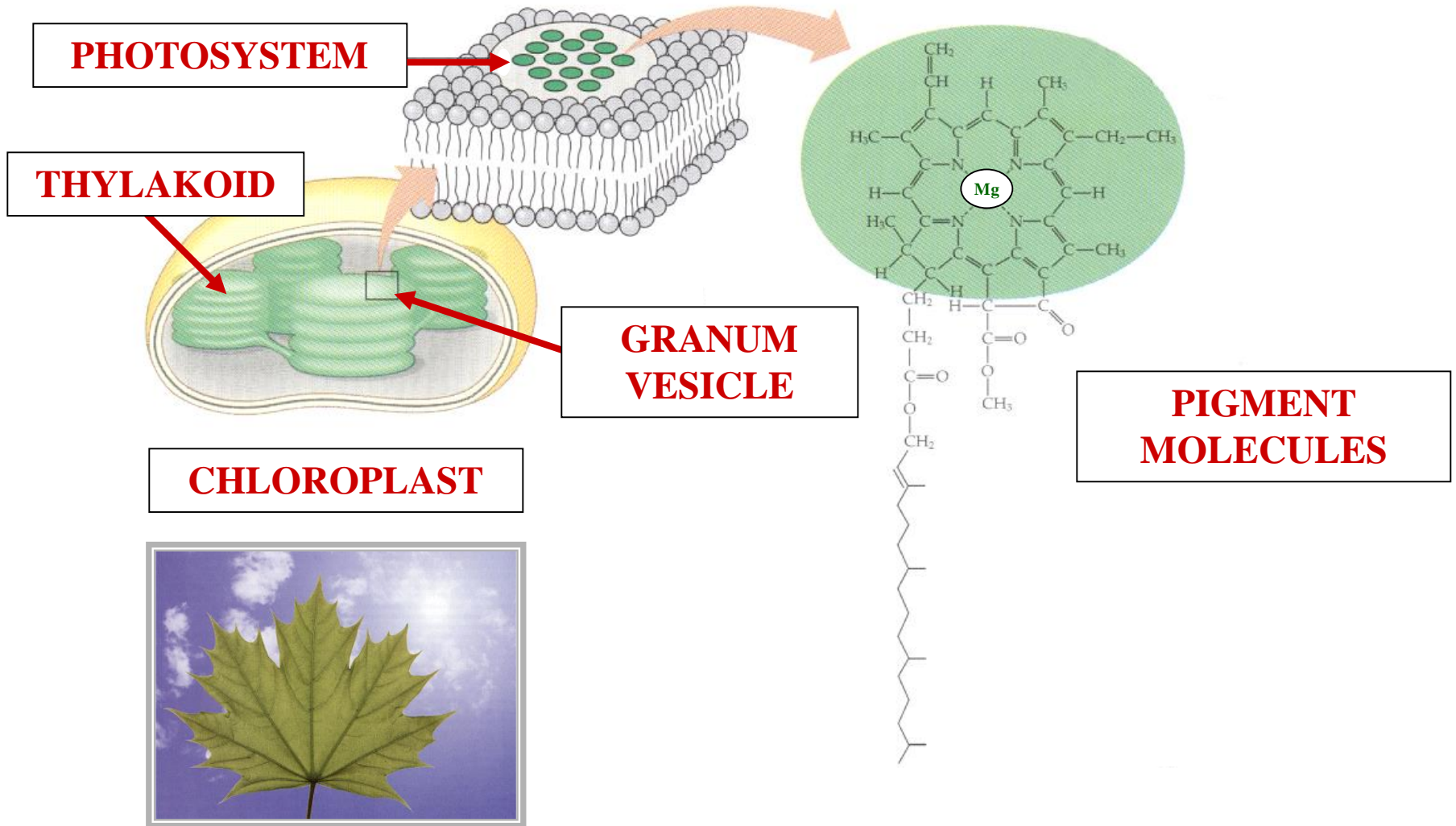
PHOTOSYSTEM

CLUSTER

PIGMENT MOLECULES

PHOTOSYSTEM

CHLOROPLAST THYLAKOID GRANUM



PIGMENT



PIGMENT

SUBSTANCE

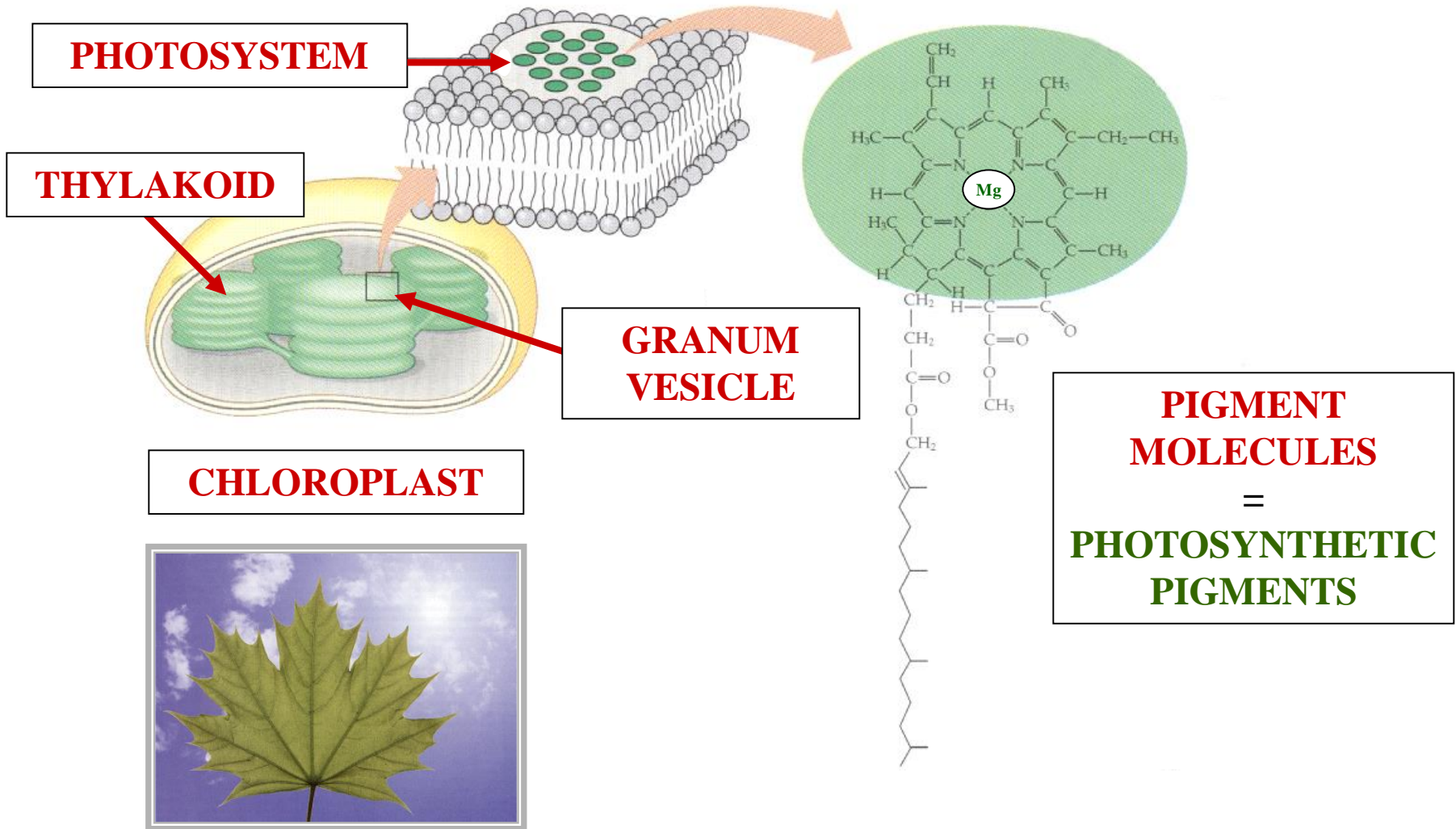
ABSORBS LIGHT

&

REFLECTS LIGHT

PIGMENT

CHLOROPLAST THYLAKOID GRANUM





PHOTOSYNTHETIC PIGMENTS

PHOTOSYNTHETIC PIGMENT TYPES

**PHOTOSYNTHETIC
PIGMENTS
TYPES**

CHLOROPHYLLS

**PHOTOSYNTHETIC
PIGMENTS
TYPES**

PHOTOSYNTHETIC PIGMENTS TYPES



R

+

CHLOROPHYLLS
CAROTENOIDS

PHOTOSYNTHETIC PIGMENTS TYPES

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

C
C

PHOTOSYNTHETIC PIGMENTS



PHOTOSYNTHESIS

C

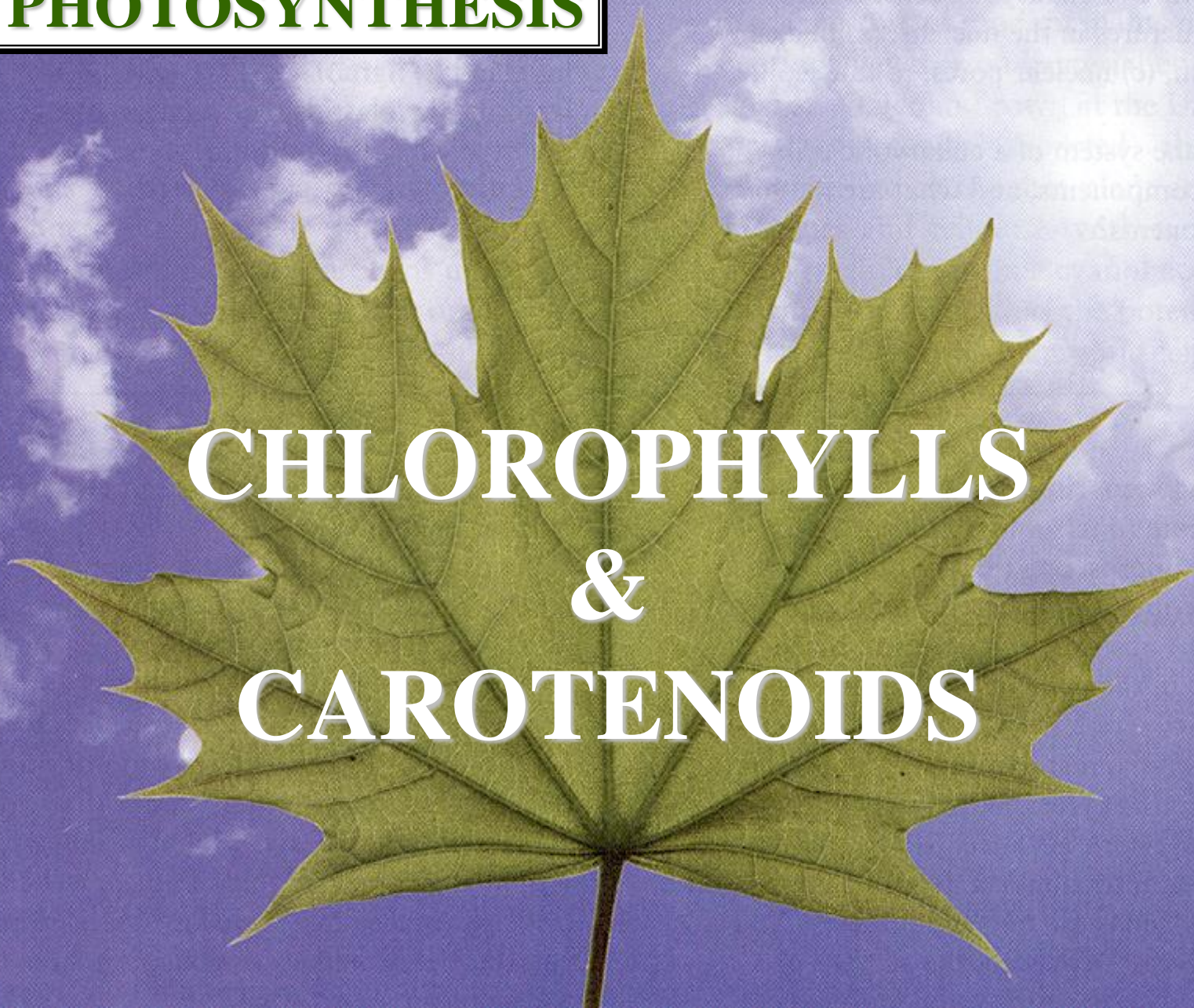


CHLOROPHYLLS

PHOTOSYNTHESIS



CHLOROPHYLLS & CAROTENOIDS





CHLOROPHYLLS

CHLOROPHYLL TYPES

**PHOTOSYNTHETIC
PIGMENTS
CHLOROPHYLLS**

CHLOROPHYLLA

**PHOTOSYNTHETIC
PIGMENTS
CHLOROPHYLLS**

**PHOTOSYNTHETIC
PIGMENTS
CHLOROPHYLLS**



G

**CHLOROPHYLL A
CHLOROPHYLL B**

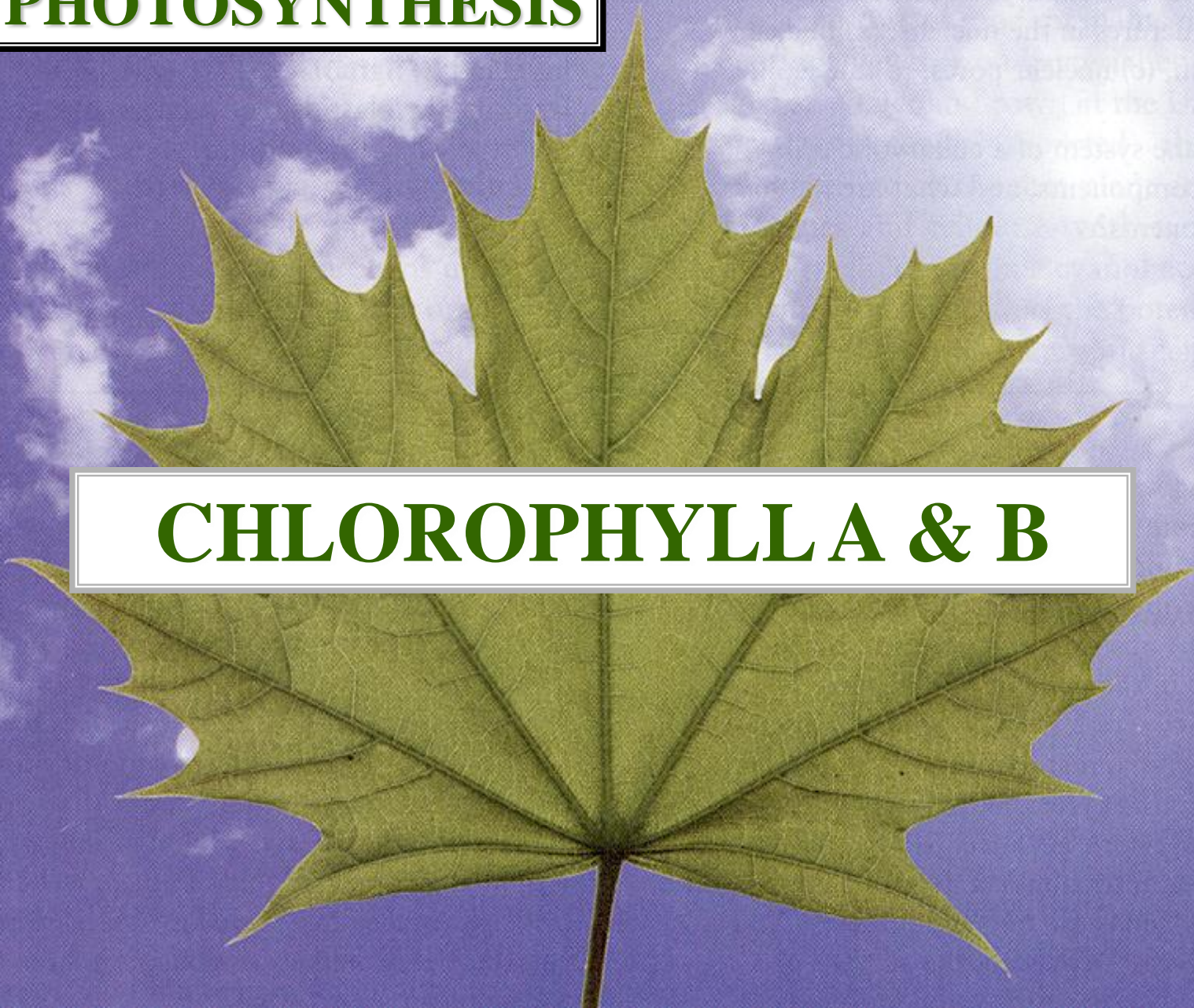
**PHOTOSYNTHETIC
PIGMENTS
CHLOROPHYLLS**

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

1

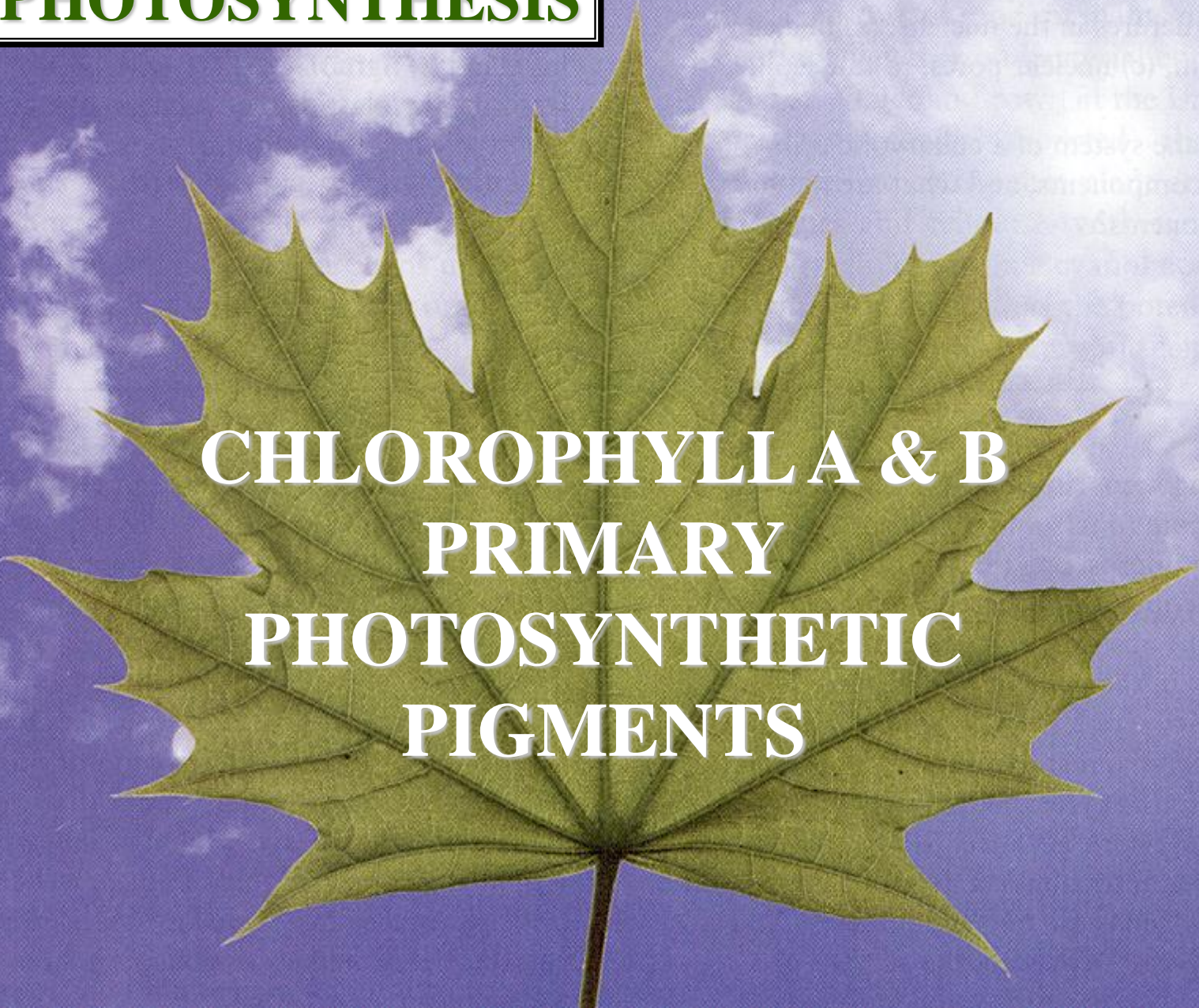
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CHLOROPHYLL A & B



PHOTOSYNTHESIS

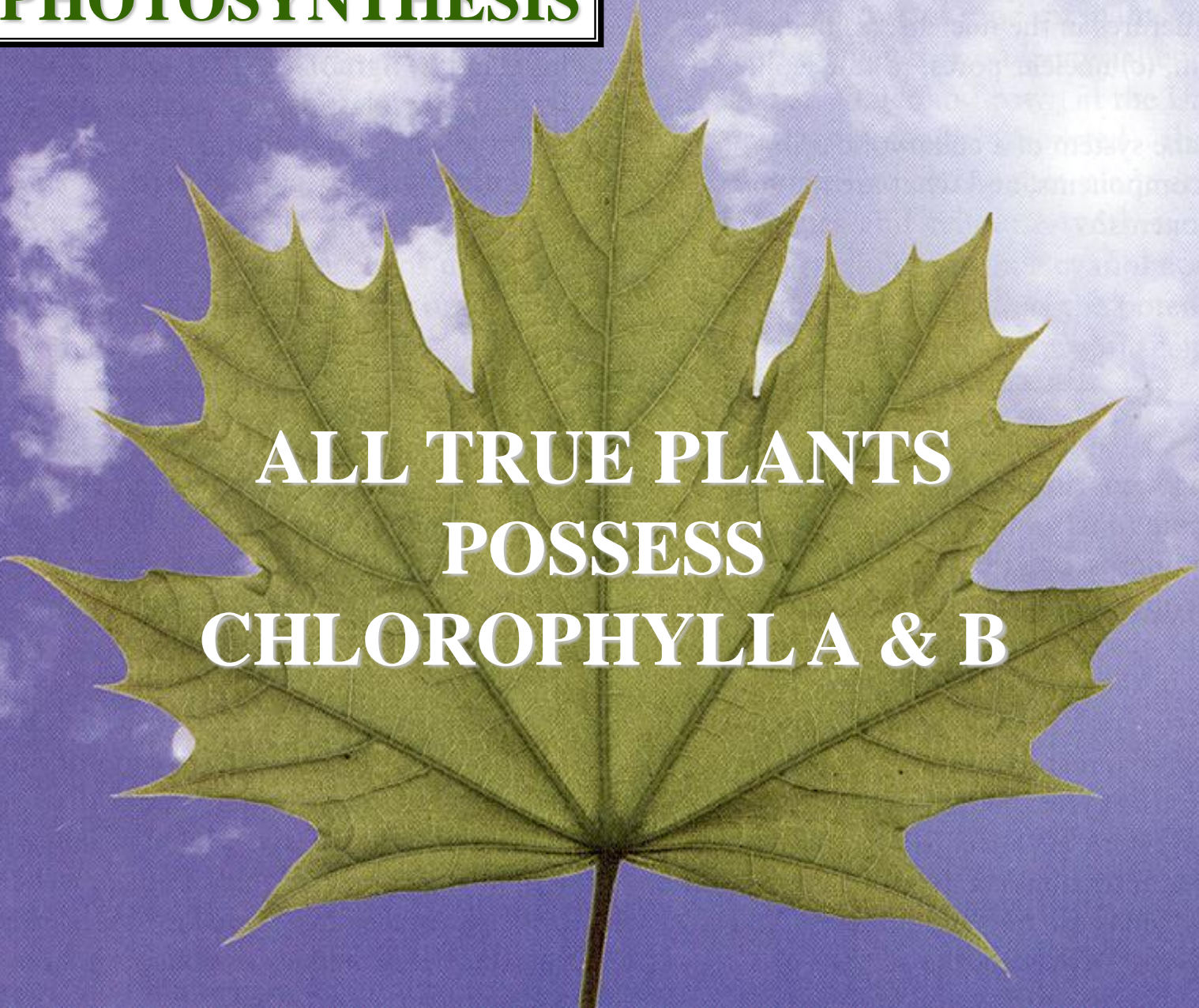
TR



CHLOROPHYLL A & B
PRIMARY
PHOTOSYNTHETIC
PIGMENTS

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

A



ALL TRUE PLANTS
POSSESS
CHLOROPHYLL A & B

PHOTOSYNTHESIS



**CHLOROPHYLL A & B
ABSORB
LIGHT ENERGY**



CAROTENOIDS

CAROTENOID TYPES

**PHOTOSYNTHETIC
PIGMENTS
CAROTENOIDS**

CAROTENES

**PHOTOSYNTHETIC
PIGMENTS
CAROTENOIDS**

**PHOTOSYNTHETIC
PIGMENTS
CAROTENOIDS**

CAROTENES

XANTHOPHYLLS

**PHOTOSYNTHETIC
PIGMENTS
CAROTENOIDS**



CAROTENES

X

CAROTENES



XANTHOPHYLLS

2

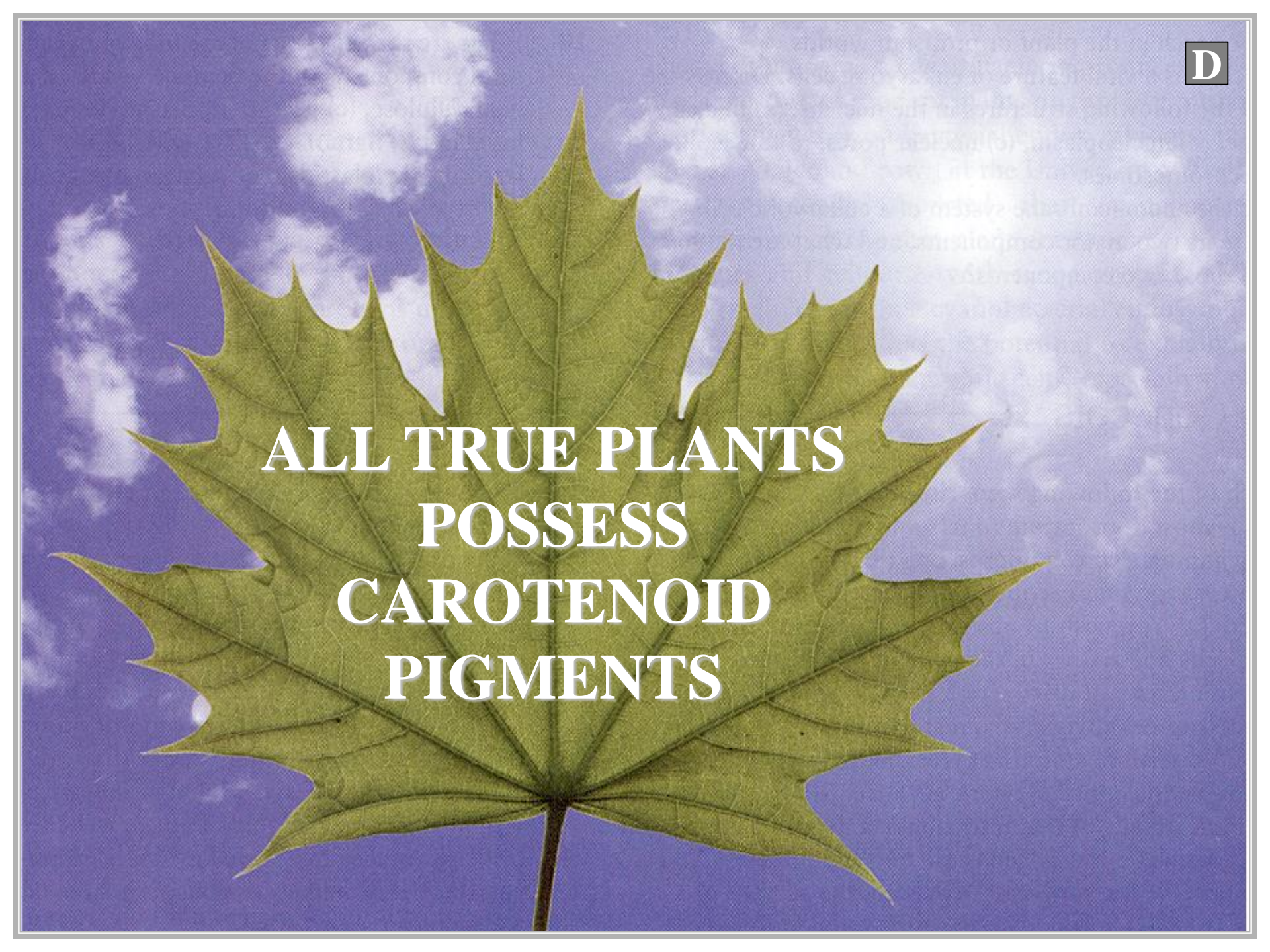
A

A photograph of ginkgo leaves showing yellow and green coloration, illustrating xanthophylls. The leaves are fan-shaped and have a distinct yellow-green color, characteristic of autumn foliage. The background is dark, making the leaves stand out. The text 'XANTHOPHYLLS' is written in a bold, yellow, serif font at the bottom of the image, enclosed in a black box with a white border.

XANTHOPHYLLS



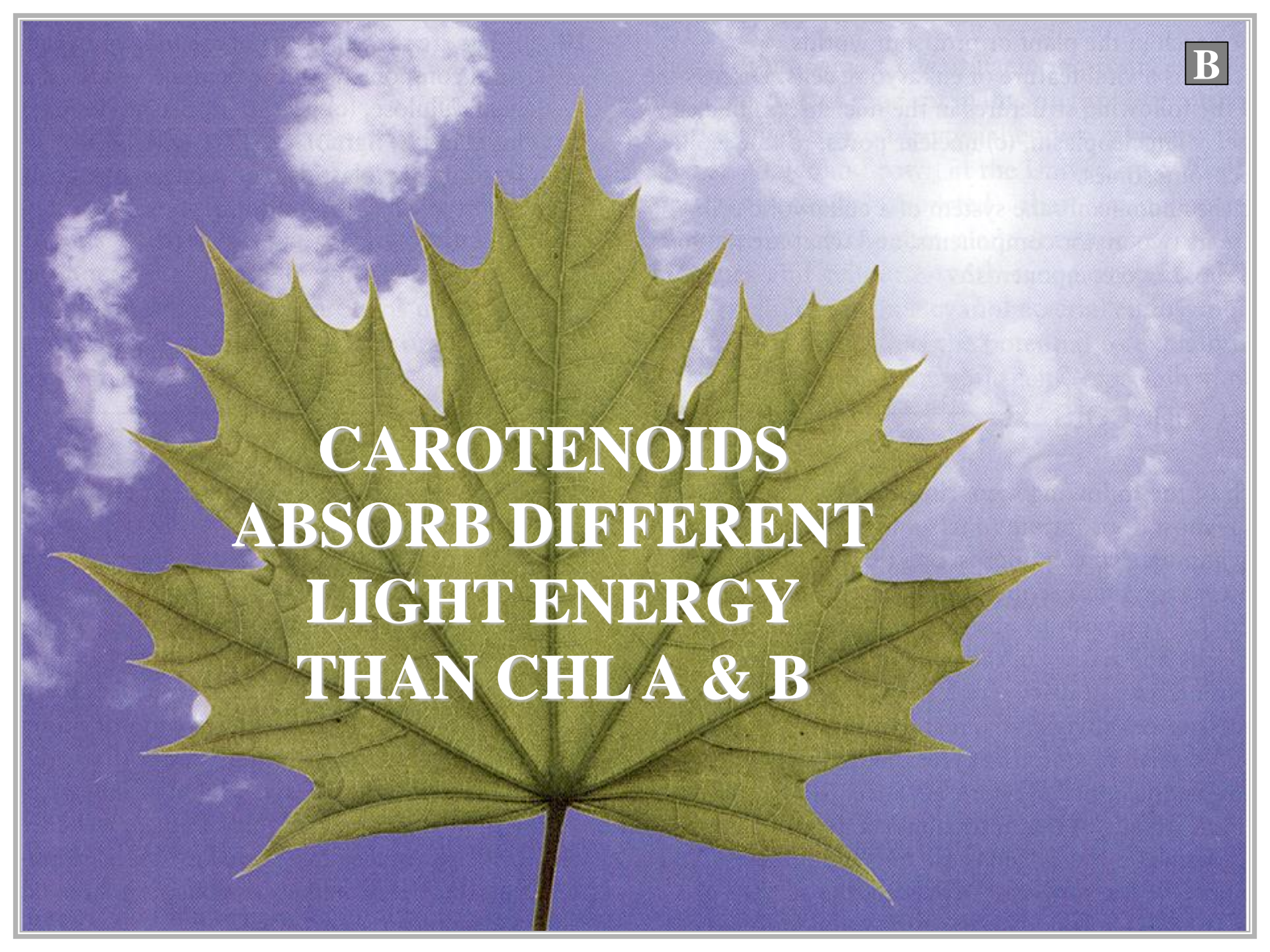
**CAROTENOIDS
ACCESSORY
PHOTOSYNTHETIC
PIGMENTS**



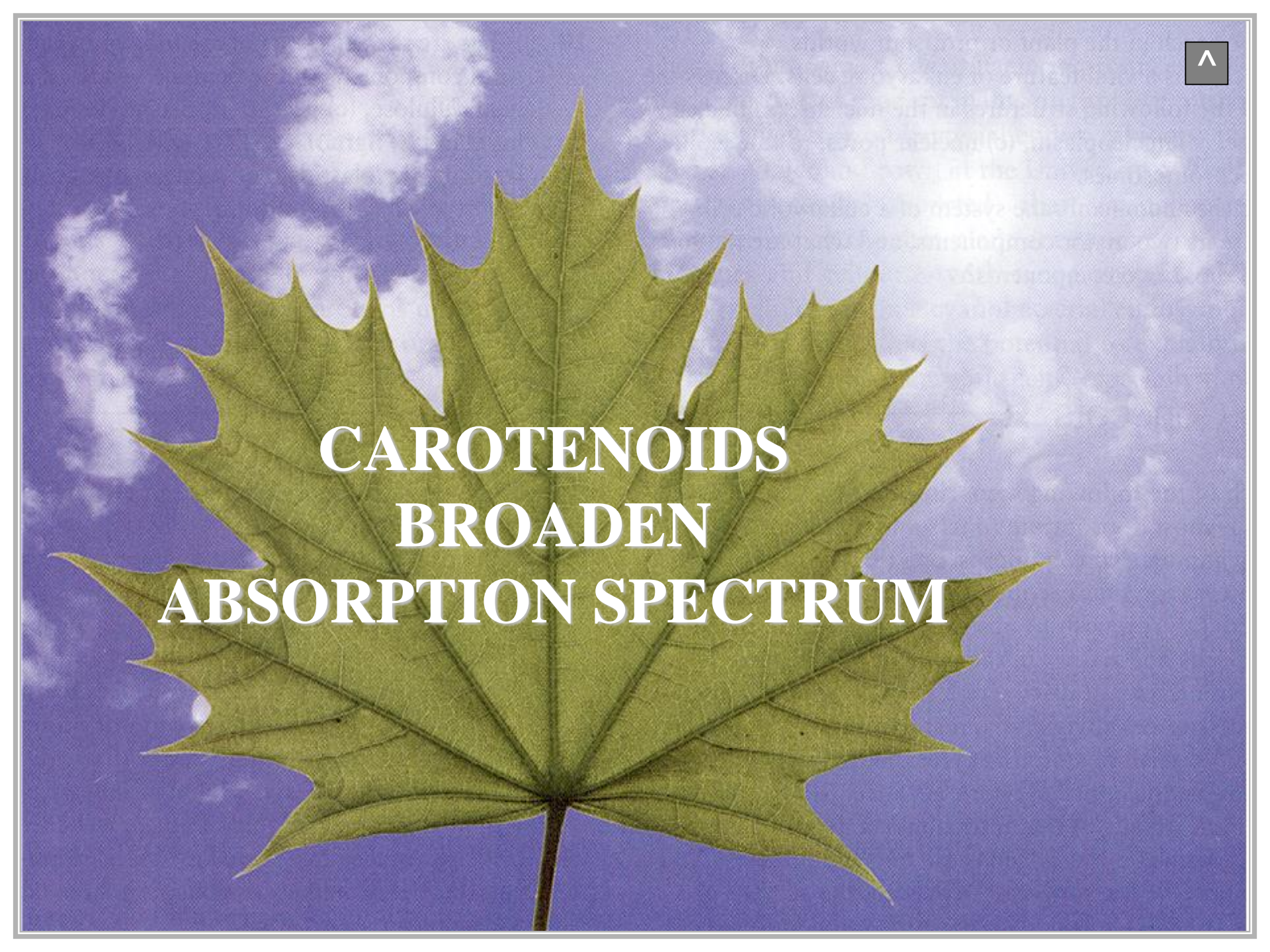
**ALL TRUE PLANTS
POSSESS
CAROTENOID
PIGMENTS**



**DIFFERENT SPECIES
POSSESS
DIFFERENT CAROTENOIDS**



**CAROTENOIDS
ABSORB DIFFERENT
LIGHT ENERGY
THAN CHL A & B**

A large, vibrant green maple leaf with prominent veins is centered against a bright blue sky filled with soft, white clouds. The leaf's stem is visible at the bottom center.

CAROTENOIDS BROADEN ABSORPTION SPECTRUM

ABSORPTION SPECTRUM

ABSORPTION SPECTRUM

ABSORPTION SPECTRUM



D

**ALL ABSORBED
PHOTOSYNTHESIS
LIGHT WAVELENGTHS**

ABSORPTION SPECTRUM



D

DIFFERENT SPECIES





DIFFERENT CAROTENOIDS





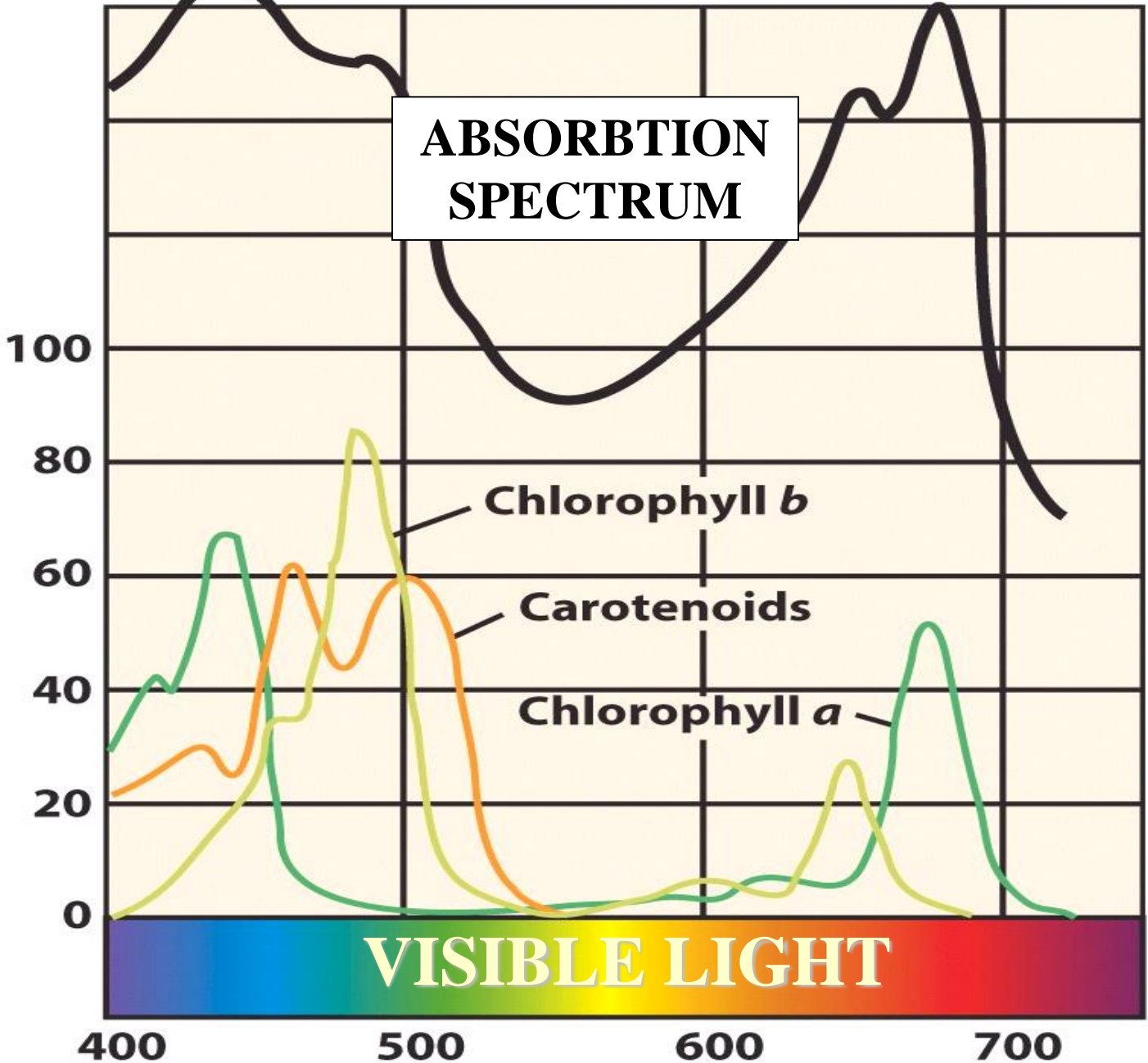
DIFFERENT ABSORPTION SPECTRUM



Estimated absorption (percent)

ABSORPTION SPECTRUM

Rate of photosynthesis
(as % of rate at 670 nanometers)



MAPLE



Wavelength (nanometers)

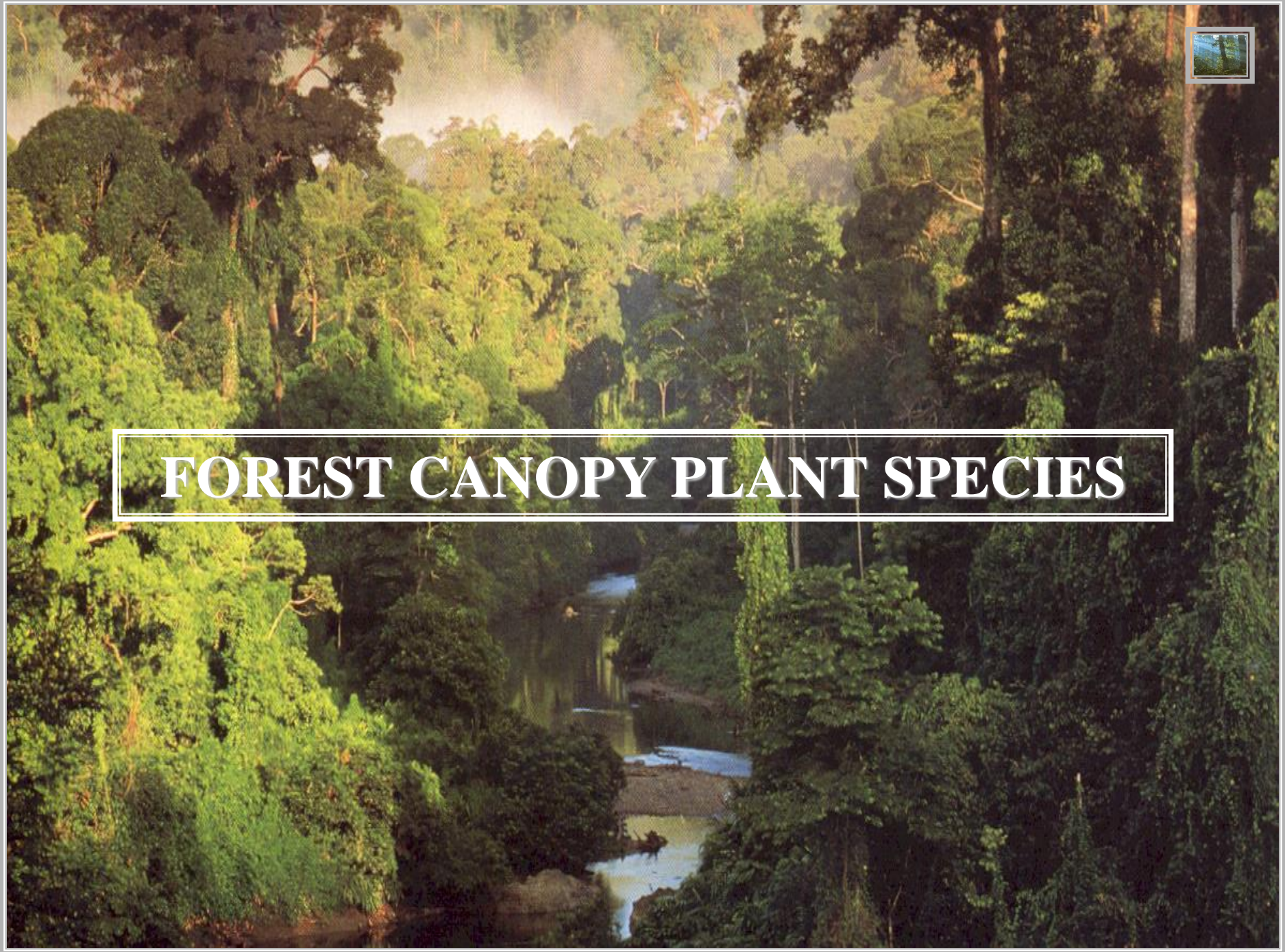
VISIBLE LIGHT



ABSORPTION SPECTRUM APPLIED



FOREST CANOPY PLANT SPECIES





FOREST FLOOR PLANT SPECIES






FOREST CANOPY PLANT SPECIES



FOREST FLOOR PLANT SPECIES



**DIFFERENT
LIGHT QUALITY**



**DIFFERENT
LIGHT QUALITY**



**DIFFERENT
CAROTENOIDS**



**DIFFERENT
CAROTENOIDS**

A wide-angle photograph of a lush green forest. A river flows through the center of the scene, reflecting the surrounding trees. The forest is dense with various shades of green, and the lighting suggests a bright, sunny day.

DIFFERENT ABSORPTION SPECTRUM

A close-up photograph of a body of water, likely a stream or a small pond. The water is very clear and reflects the surrounding forest. The reflections of the trees and their trunks are sharp and detailed, creating a mirror-like effect.

DIFFERENT ABSORPTION SPECTRUM



ABSORPTION SPECTRUM SUMMARY



D

DIFFERENT SPECIES





D

DIFFERENT CAROTENOIDS





DIFFERENT ABSORPTION SPECTRUM



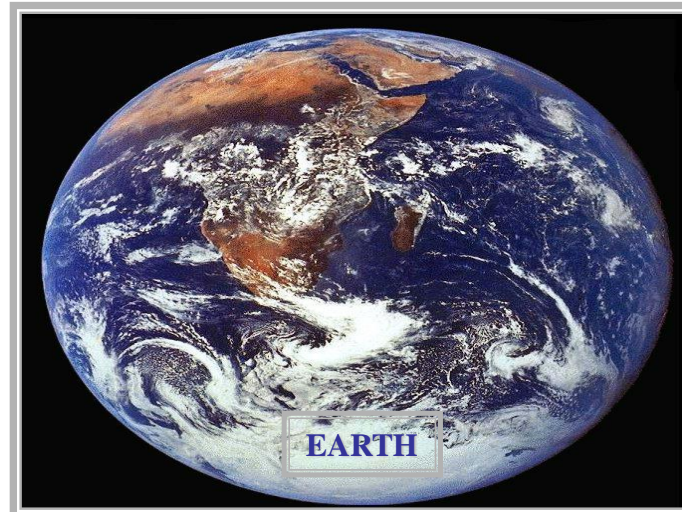


WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY

ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



FR



ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

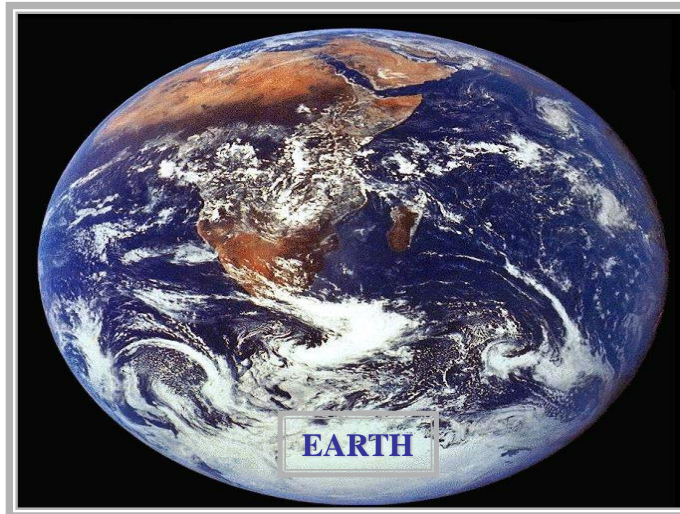
**HYDROGEN
FUSION REACTIONS**



SUN

**HYDROGEN
FUSION REACTIONS**

E



EARTH

ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

**HYDROGEN
FUSION REACTIONS**

SUN

**HYDROGEN
FUSION REACTIONS**

**ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM
PHOTONS**

*

**HIGH
ENERGY**

**LOW
ENERGY**

Gamma
rays

X rays

Ultraviolet

Visible

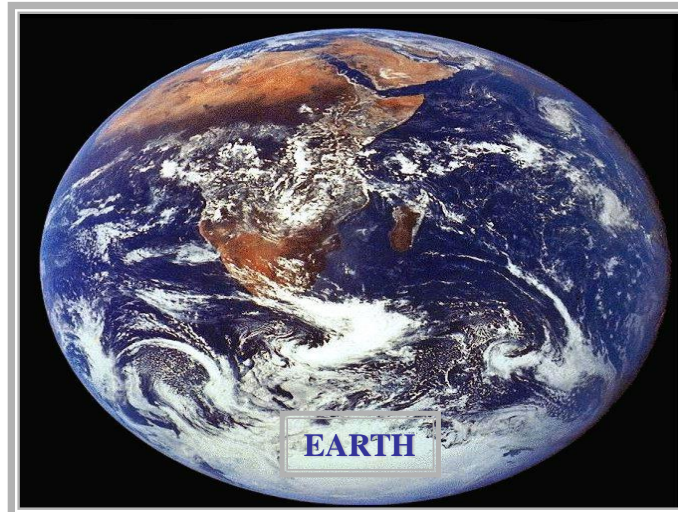
Near
infrared

Infrared

Radio
waves

SHORT WAVELENGTH

LONG WAVELENGTH



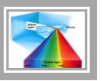
ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

**HYDROGEN
FUSION REACTIONS**

SUN

**HYDROGEN
FUSION REACTIONS**

**ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM
PHOTONS**



**HIGH
ENERGY**

**LOW
ENERGY**

Gamma
rays

X rays

Ultraviolet

Visible

Near
infrared

Infrared

Radio
waves

SHORT WAVELENGTH



LONG WAVELENGTH

PHOTOSYNTHESIS



PHOTOSYNTHESIS

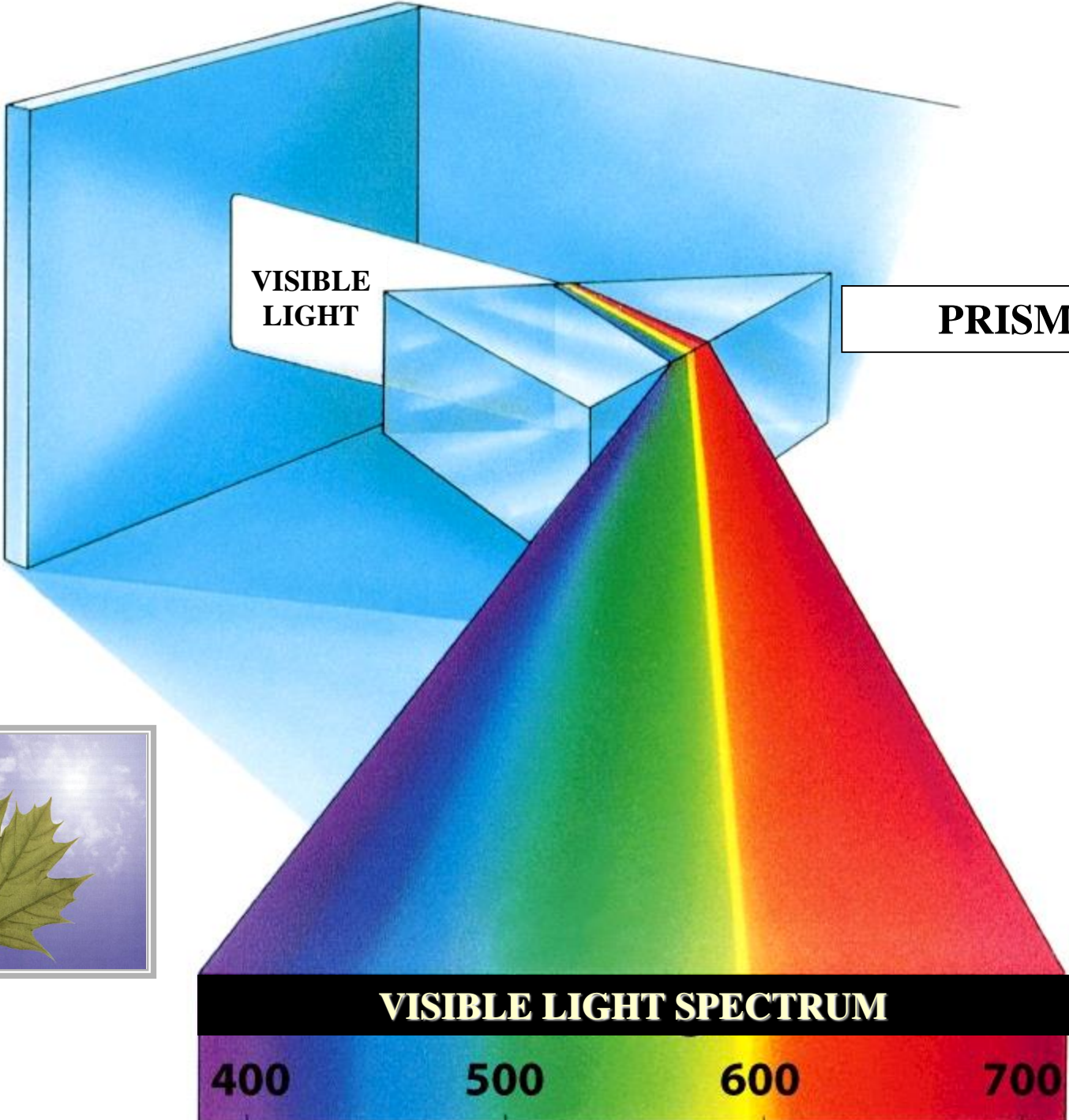


EARTH

PHOTOSYNTHESIS



PHOTOSYNTHESIS

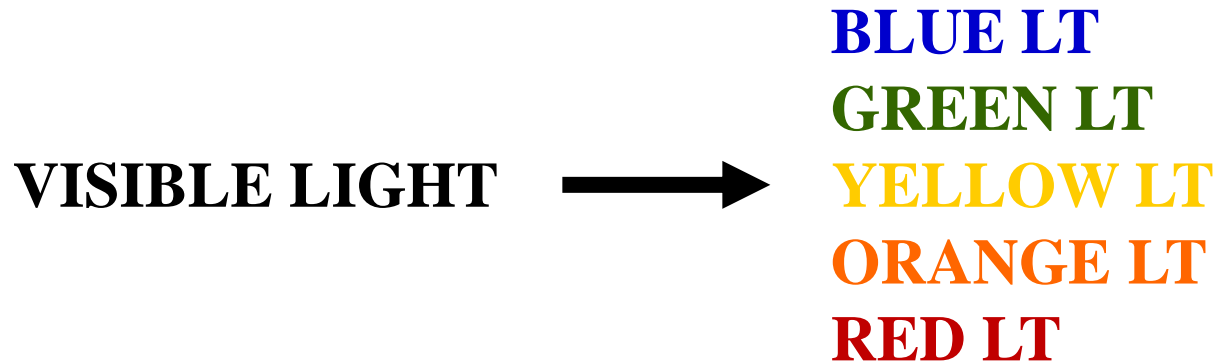


WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY



GL

VISIBLE LIGHT SPECTRUM

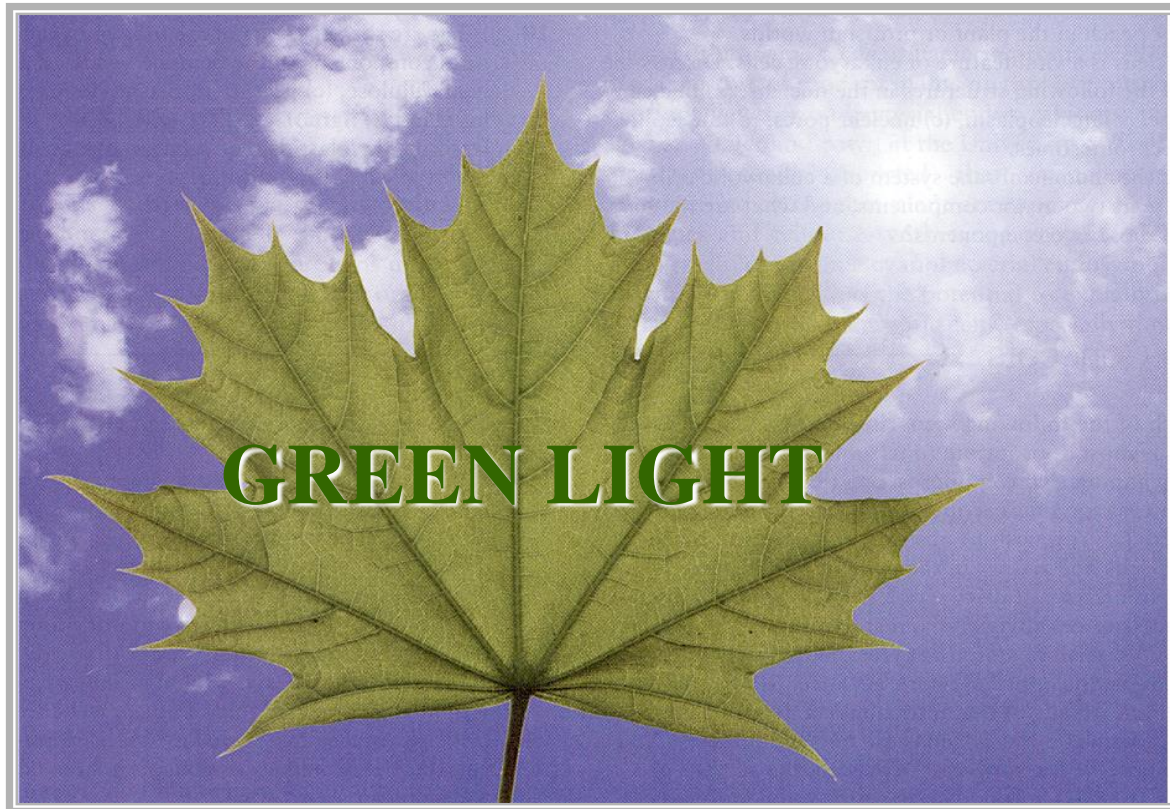


CHLOROPHYLL

WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY

WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY

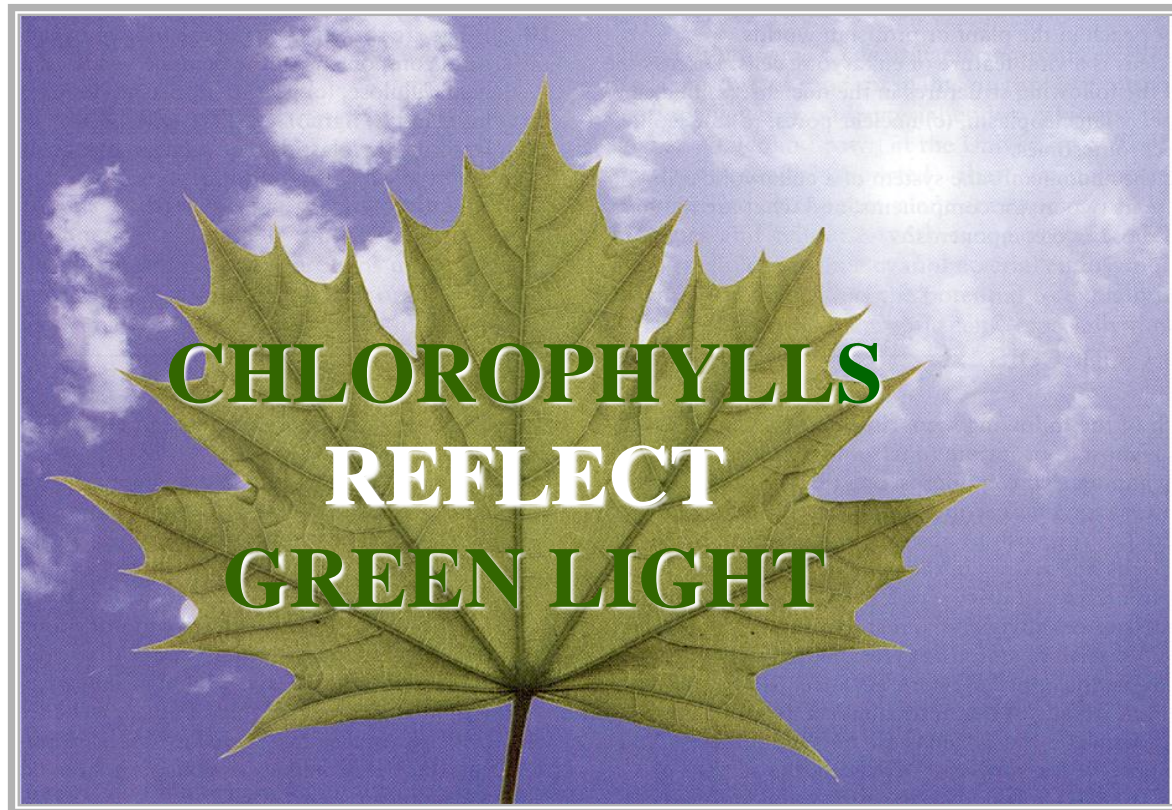
VISIBLE LIGHT SPECTRUM



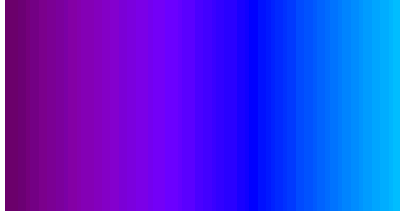
WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY



VISIBLE LIGHT SPECTRUM



WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY



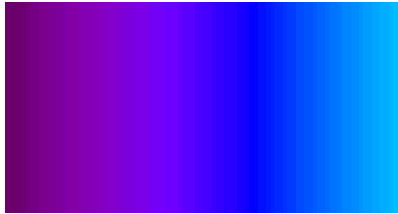
PHOTOSYNTHESIS

GREEN LT

VERY

INEFFICIENT

WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY



BLUE LT

VISIBLE LIGHT



YELLOW LT

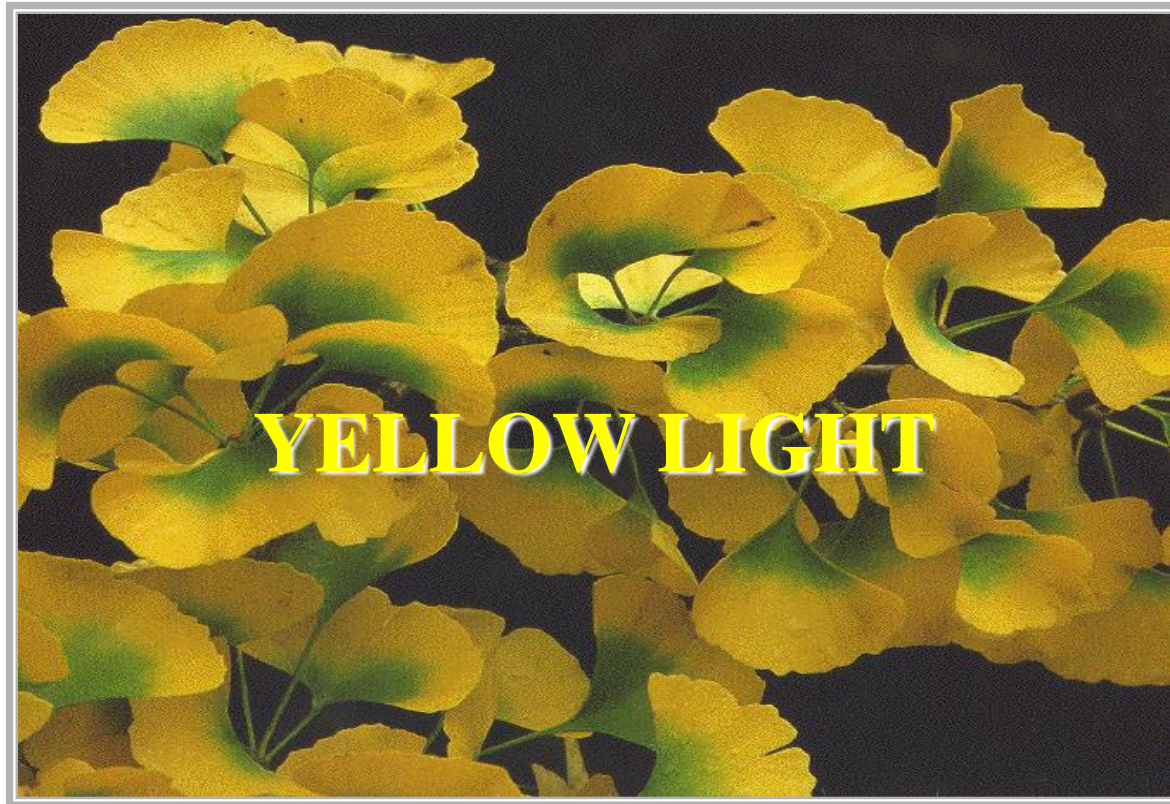
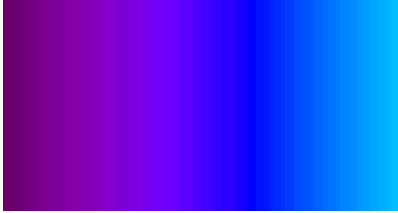
ORANGE LT

RED LT

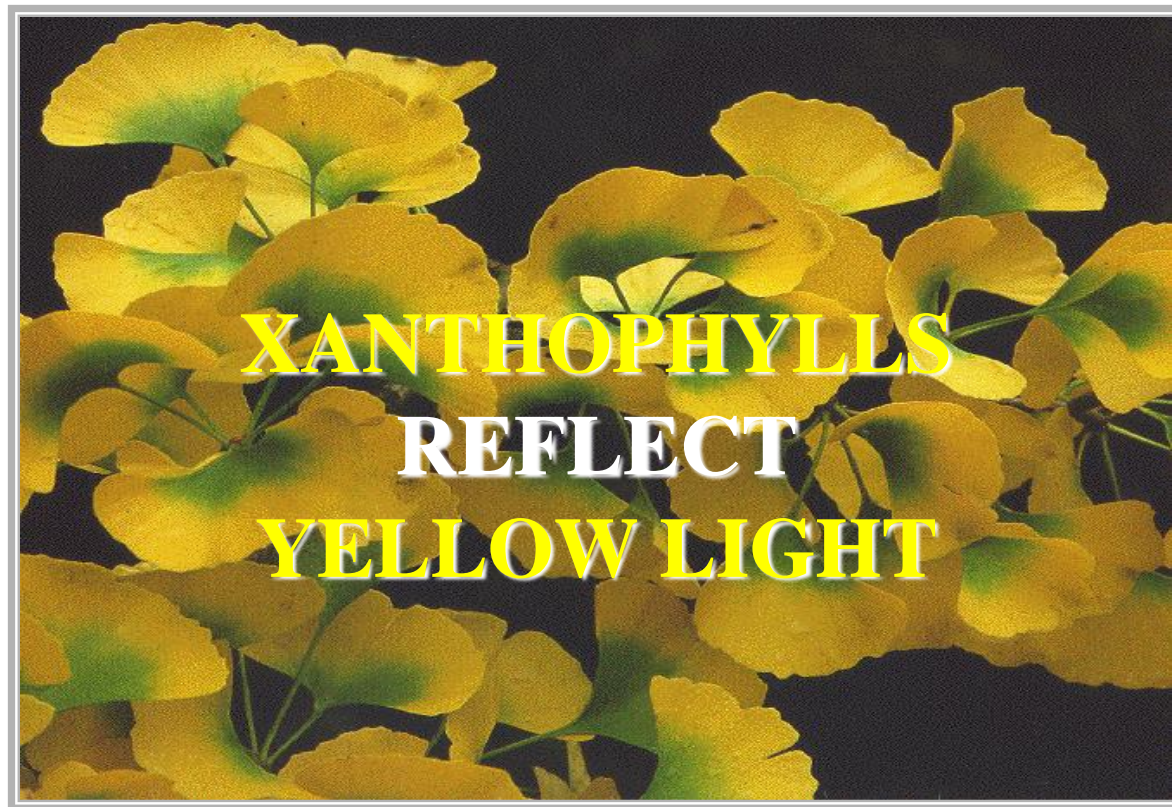
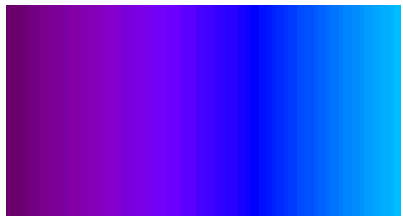
XANTHOPHYLLS

WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY

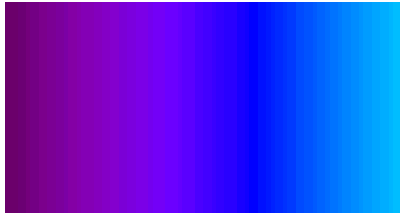
WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY



WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY



WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY



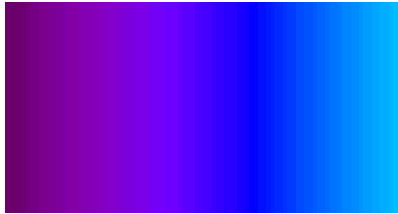
PHOTOSYNTHESIS

YELLOW LT

VERY

INEFFICIENT

WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY



BLUE LT

VISIBLE LIGHT



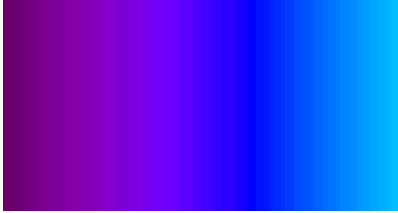
ORANGE LT

RED LT

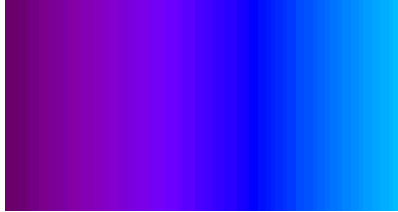
CAROTENES

WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY

WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY

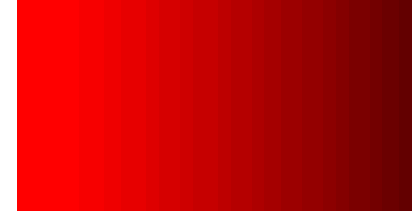
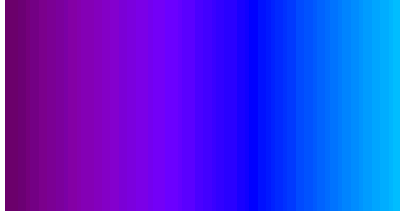


WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY





WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY



PHOTOSYNTHESIS

ORANGE LT

VERY

INEFFICIENT

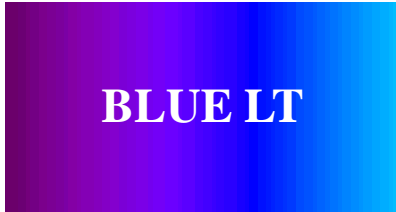


QUESTION

WHAT VISIBLE LT
WAVELENGTHS
ARE ABSORBED MOST
EFFICIENTLY FOR
PHOTOSYNTHESIS?

QUESTION

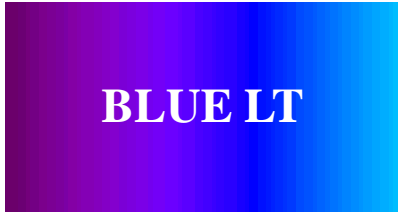
WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY



**WHAT VISIBLE LT
WAVELENGTHS
ARE ABSORBED MOST
EFFICIENTLY FOR
PHOTOSYNTHESIS?**



WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY



PHOTOSYNTHESIS

BLUE LT & RED LT

ABSORBED MOST

EFFICIENTLY

WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY

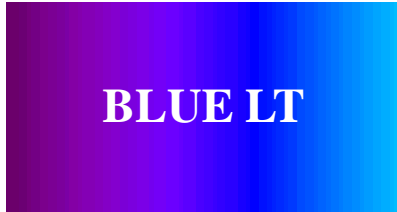


BLUE LT

RED LT

BLUE LT & RED LT
MOST EFFICIENT
PHOTOSYNTHESIS
WAVELENGTHS

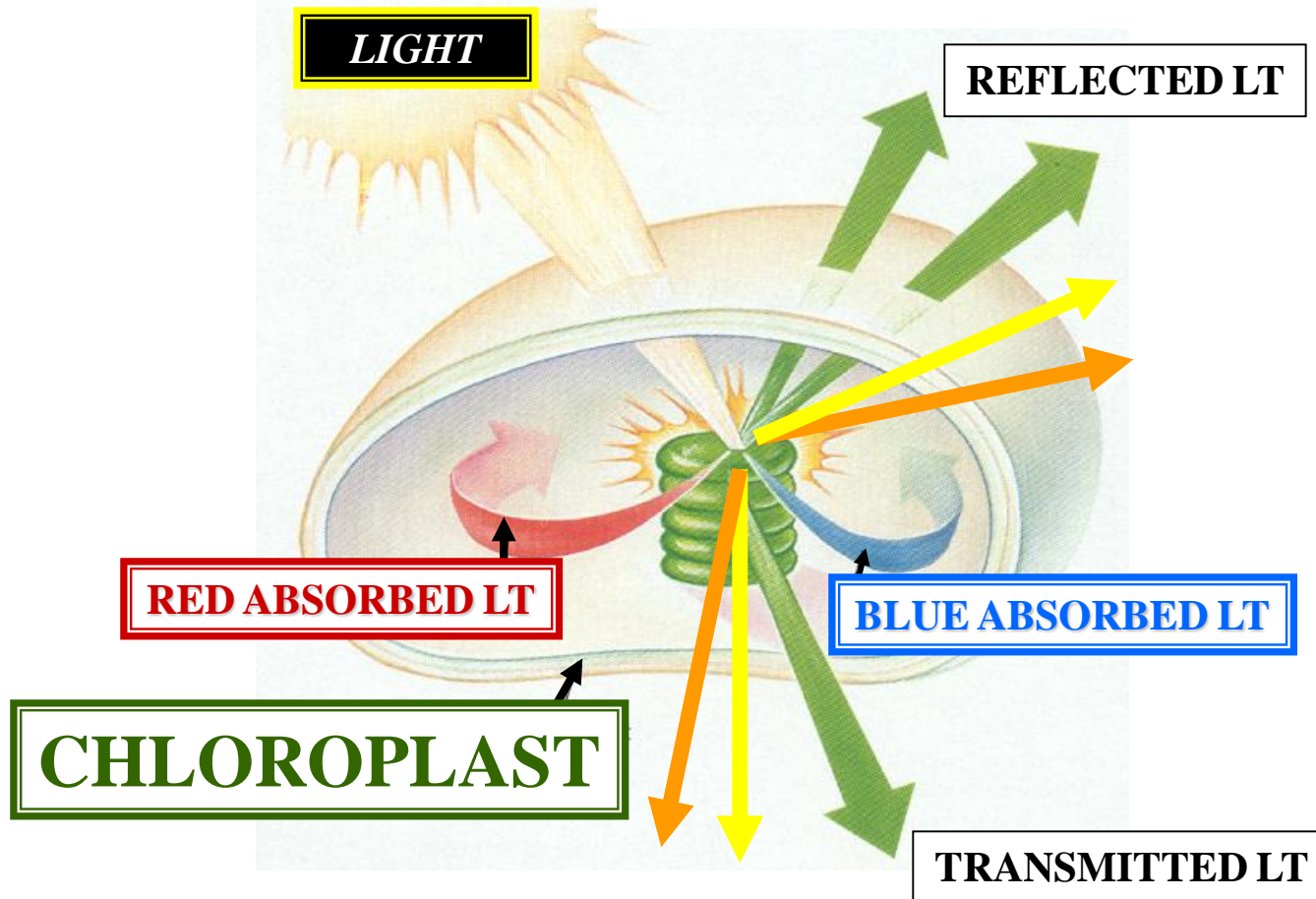
WAVELENGTH EFFICIENCY



BLUE LT



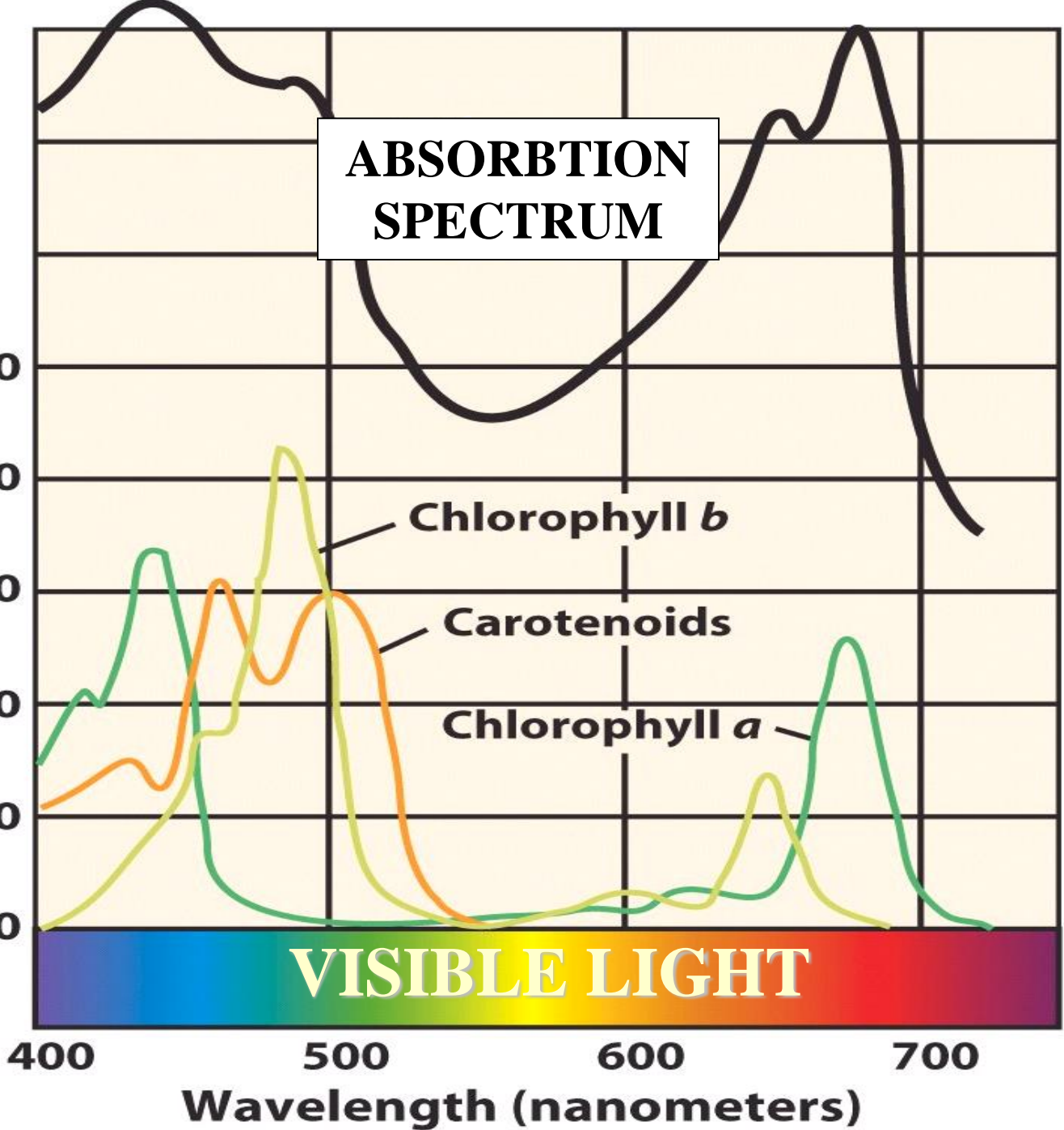
RED LT



Estimated absorption (percent)

Rate of photosynthesis
(as % of rate at 670 nanometers)

ABSORPTION SPECTRUM



MAPLE

