Photosynthesis

Aaron Watson-Sharer, Talya Laver, Ali Driggers, Xavier Carroll

What is photosynthesis and what does it do?

- Light energy chemical energy
- Sunlight, Carbon Dioxide, Water
- Glucose, Oxygen

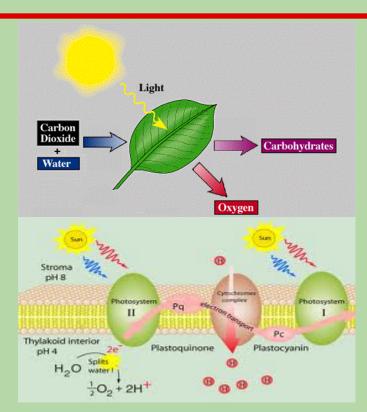




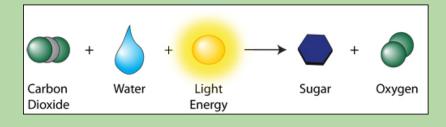
What does photosynthesis look like.

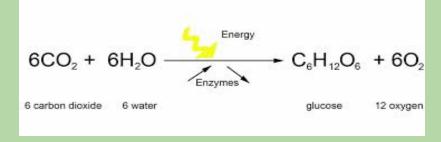
A simple way of looking at photosynthesis is...

A more complex way of looking at photosynthesis is...



What is the equation for photosynthesis?





Organelle Structure

Bacteria has three packs:

Cyanobacteria:

- Allows oxygenic photosynthesis to take place
- Electric doner is water

Green bacteria:

- Allows anoxygenic photosynthesis to take place
- Molecules used as electron sources and to produce NADH and NADPH
- Photosynthetic system located in chlorosomes

Purple bacteria

- Aids anoxygenic photosynthesis
- Molecules used as electron sources and to produce NADH and NADPH
- Photosynthetic system located in membrane system

Why is photosynthesis essential?

- Process: plants obtain energy
- Survival of the plants
- Output: Oxygen, glucose
- Plants are a necessary part of our world; we work as a cycle.

Vocabulary

Photosynthesis: Process in which light energy is converted into chemical energy and stored in the bonds of sugar

Kingdom Protista: made up of plants and some algae; these organisms go through photosynthesis

Chloroplast: the part of the cell where photosynthesis takes place

Chlorophyll: The green pigment involved in the photosynthesis

Mesophyll: The layer in between the other layers on a leaf.

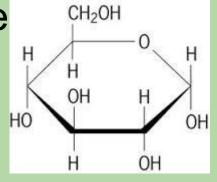
Green Bacteria: One of the 3 types of bacteria in photosynthesis

Purple Bacteria: One of the 3 types of bacteria in photosynthesis

Cyanobacteria: One of 3 types of bacteria in photosynthesis

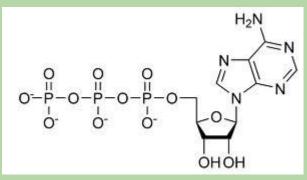
Basic structures

Glucose

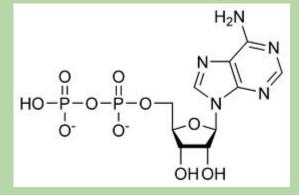


 H_2o

ATP



ADP



Conclusion

In short, photosynthesis is the process of changing light, water, and carbon dioxide, into glucose and ATP with a by-product of oxygen.

for more information visit faculty.ccbcmd.edu.