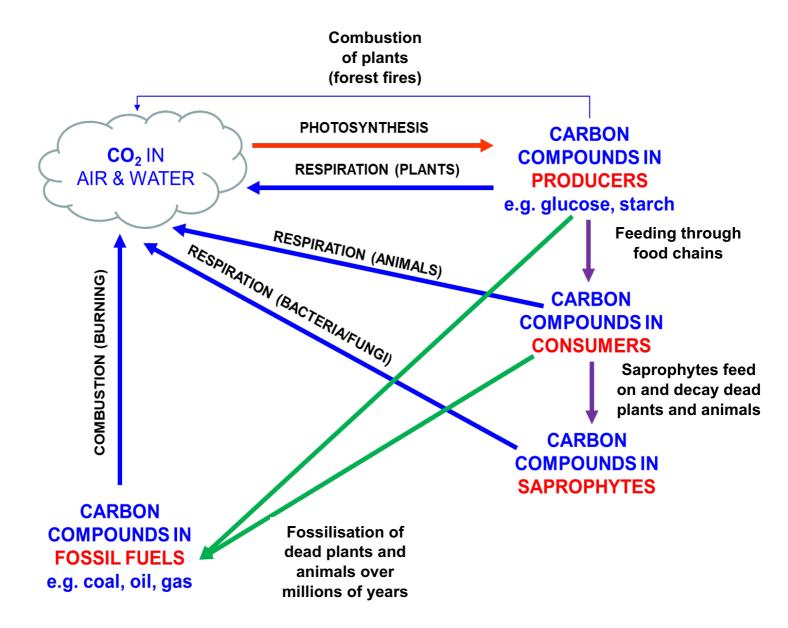
A. THE CARBON CYCLE

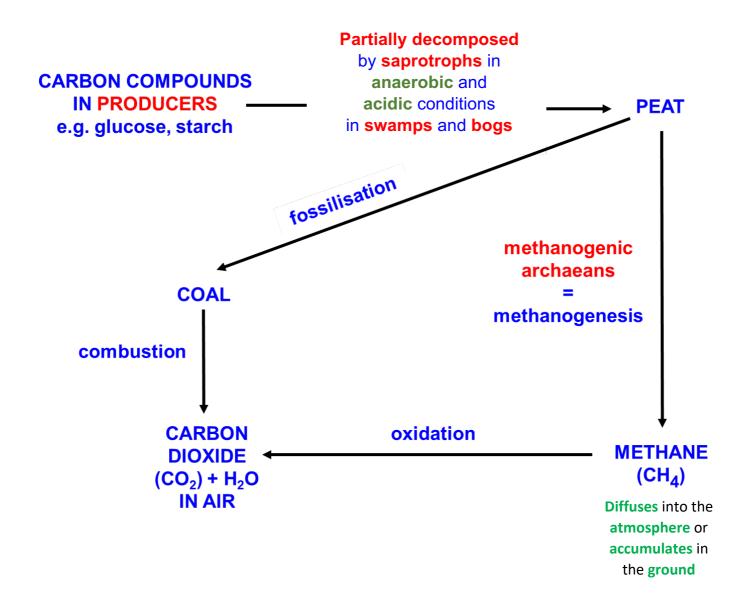
- The 'journey' of carbon through a series of different transfers and conversions.
- Start with CO₂ in air and water.
- If an 'Explain' question, plan your answer and annotate all diagrams fully with enough detail.



• CO₂, produced by respiration, diffuses out of organisms into the air and water

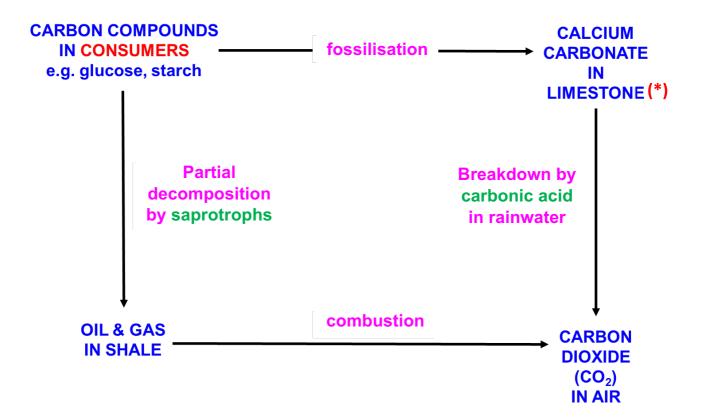
B. FORMATION OF PEAT, COAL & METHANE (FROM DEAD PLANT MATTER)

- Peat and methane are originally formed from dead plants.
- In waterlogged sites, such as bogs and swamps.
- Anaerobic and acidic conditions are needed to form both peat and methane.
- Dead plant matter is not fully decomposed.
- This is because saprotrophs are inhibited, to some degree.
- It takes a very long time.



• Methanogenic archaeans are a type of bacteria that can produce methane gas from peat.

C. FORMATION OF CALCIUM CARBONATE, OIL AND GAS (FROM DEAD ANIMAL MATTER)



- The hard parts of corals and shells of molluscs are made of calcium carbonate.
- These can also become fossilised in limestone.

D. CARBON SOURCES IN AIR AND WATER FOR PLANTS

$$CO_2$$
 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2CO_3 \rightarrow H^+ + HCO_3

 Aquatic autotrophs = plants that live in water use both carbon dioxide and hydrogen carbonate ions.

E. CARBON FLUXES (TRANSFERS)

• A **carbon flux** is the amount of **carbon** exchanged between Earth's **carbon pools** - the oceans, atmosphere, land, and living things.

Process	Carbon flux / gigatonnes per year
Photosynthesis	-120.0
Respiration	+119.6
Ocean uptake (from air)	-92.2
Ocean loss (to air)	+90.6
Deforestation and land use changes	+1.6
Combustion of fossil fuels	+6.4

- Photosynthesis has the greatest role in transferring carbon.
- Photosynthesis has a negative value as it take carbon (dioxide) out of the atmosphere.

In diagrams:

The wider the arrow, the greater the amount of carbon transferred