Photosynthesis

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THE BASICS OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS

- Almost all plants are photosynthetic autotrophs, as are some bacteria and protists
 - Autotrophs generate their own organic matter through photosynthesis
 - Sunlight energy is transformed to energy stored in the form of chemical bonds

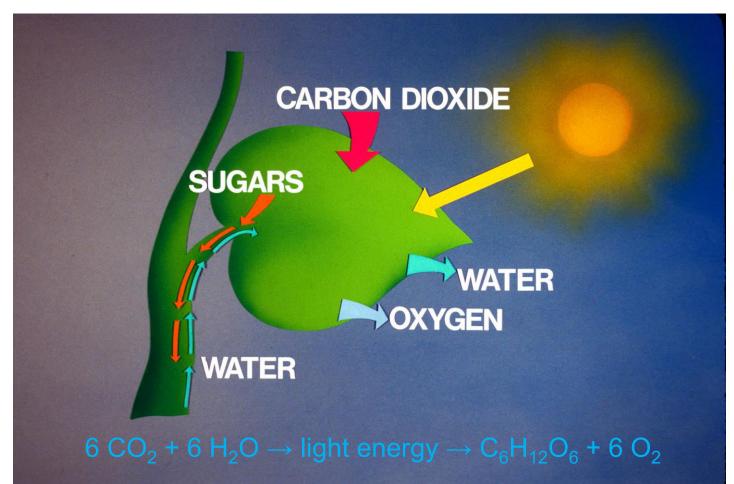




Cyanobacteria

Mosses, ferns, and flowering plants

Light Energy Harvested by Plants & Other Photosynthetic Autotrophs



Why is Photosynthesis important?

Makes organic molecules out of inorganic materials.

It begins all food chains & webs. All life is supported by this process.

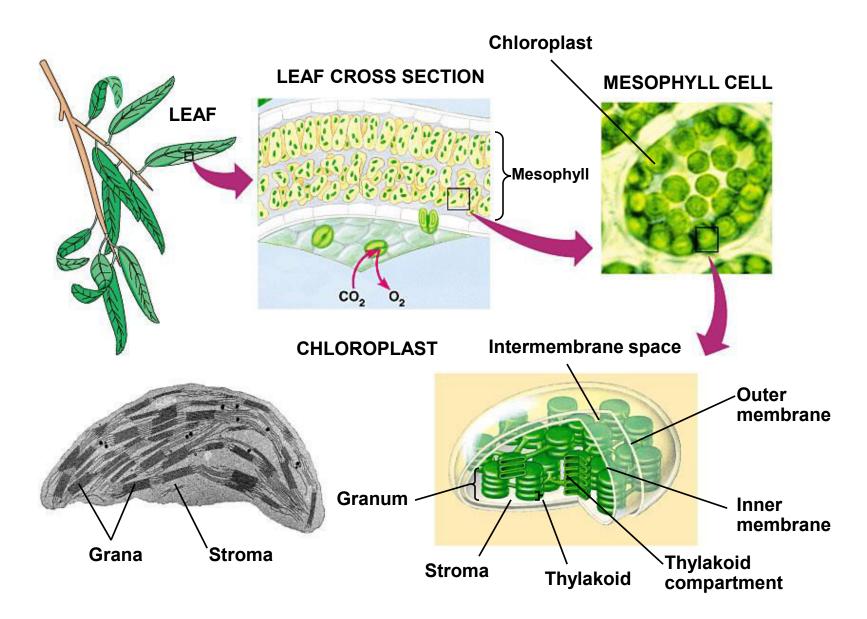
It also makes oxygen gas!



Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplasts

- In most plants, photosynthesis occurs primarily in the leaves, in the chloroplasts
- A chloroplast contains:
 - stroma, a fluid
 - grana, stacks of thylakoids
- The thylakoids contain chlorophyll
 - Chlorophyll is the green pigment that captures light for photosynthesis

The location and structure of chloroplasts

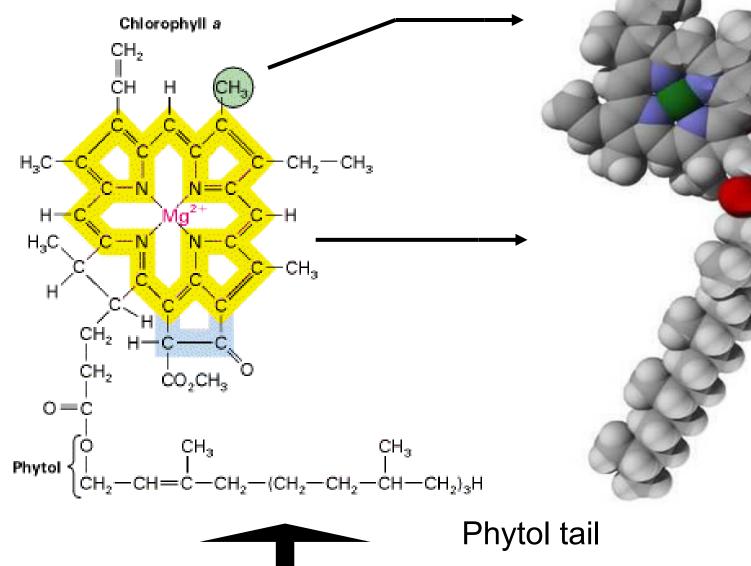


Chloroplast Pigments

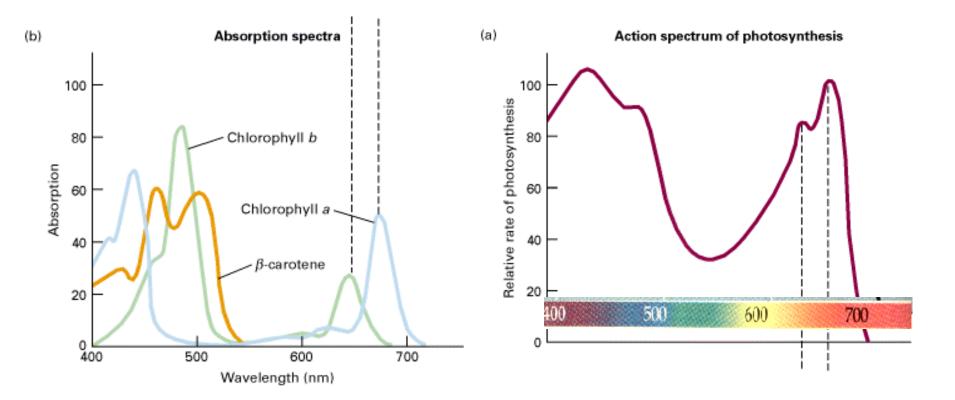
- Chloroplasts contain several pigments
 - Chlorophyll a
 - Chlorophyll b
 - Carotenoids
 - Xanthophyll



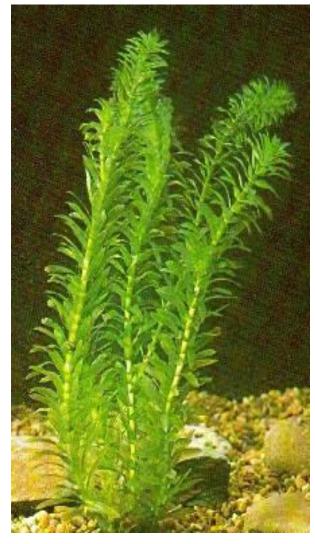
Chlorophyll a & b

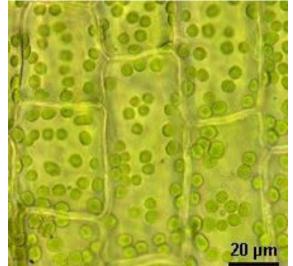


Different pigments absorb light differently



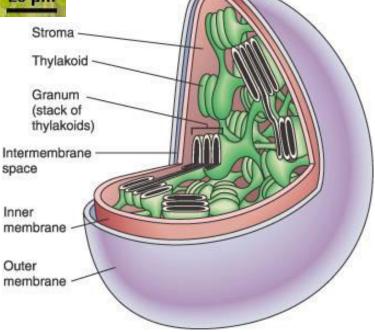
WHY ARE PLANTS GREEN?





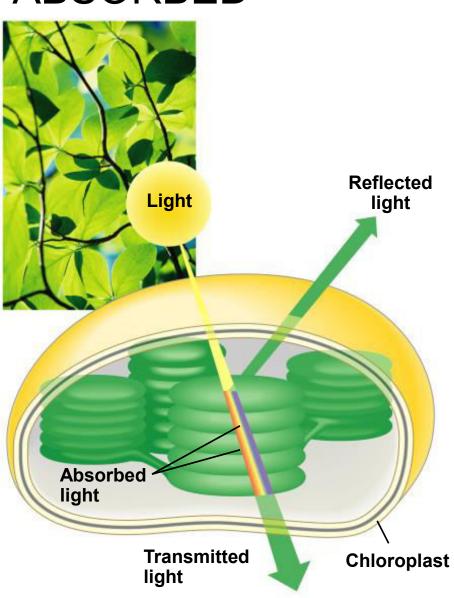
The thylakoid membrane of the chloroplast is impregnated with photosynthetic pigments (i.e., chlorophylls, carotenoids).

Plant Cells have Green Chloroplasts



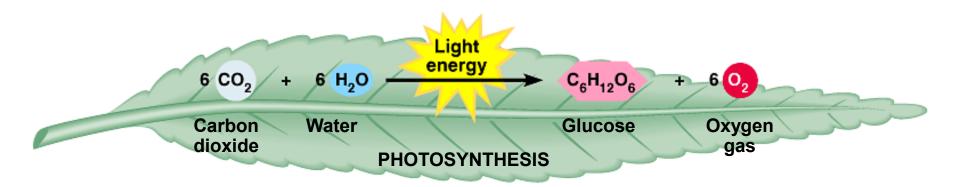
THE COLOR OF LIGHT SEEN IS THE COLOR NOT ABSORBED

 Chloroplasts absorb light energy and convert it to chemical energy



AN OVERVIEW OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS

 Photosynthesis is the process by which autotrophic organisms use light energy to make sugar and oxygen gas from carbon dioxide and water



AN OVERVIEW OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS

- The light reactions convert solar energy to chemical energy
 - Produce ATP & NADPH
- The Calvin cycle makes sugar from carbon dioxide
 - ATP generated by the light reactions provides the energy for sugar synthesis
 - The NADPH produced by the light reactions provides the electrons for the reduction of carbon dioxide to glucose

