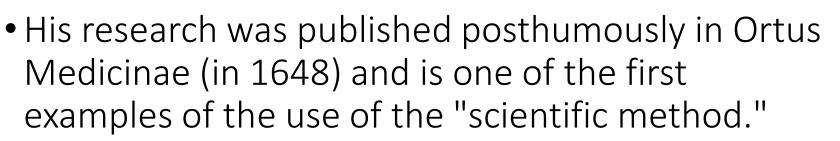
Lesson Photosynthesis

- Chemical reaction
- Factors affecting rate

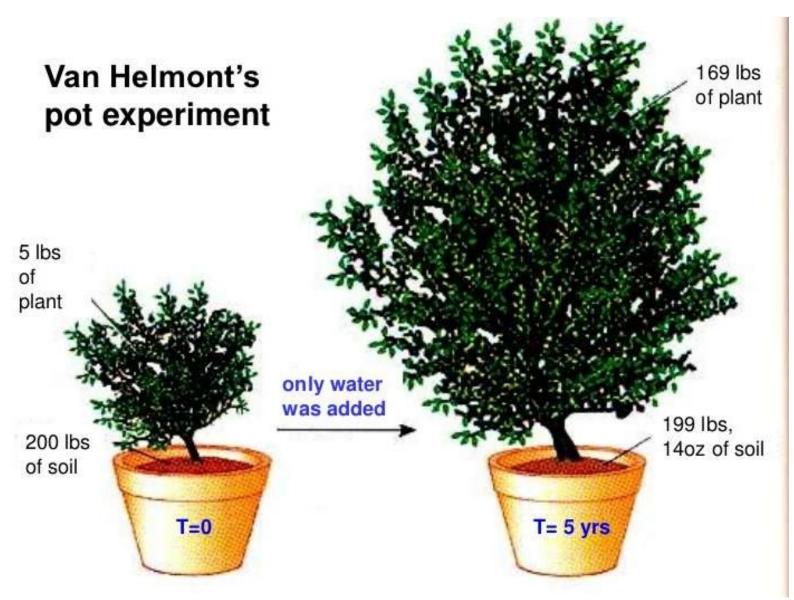
- Jean Baptista van Helmont (1577-1644) performed one of the classic experiments in plant physiology.
- The prevailing theory at the time was that plants grew by eating soil, and van Helmont devised a clever investigation to test this idea.



In the following paragraph, van Helmont describes his experiment. Read the paragraph and then analyze the experiment by answering the questions that follow.



"I took an earthen pot and in it placed 200 pounds of earth which had been dried out in an oven. This I moistened with rain water, and in it planted a shoot of willow which weighed five pounds. When five years had passed the tree which grew from it weighed 169 pounds and about three ounces. The earthen pot was wetted whenever it was necessary with rain or distilled water only. It was very large, and was sunk in the ground, and had a tin plated iron lid with many holes punched in it, which covered the edge of the pot to keep air-borne dust from mixing with the earth. I did not keep track of the weight of the leaves which fell in each of the four autumns. Finally, I dried out the earth in the pot once more, and found the same 200 pounds, less about 2 ounces. Thus, 164 pounds of wood, bark, and roots had arisen from water alone." Video - Where do trees get their mass?



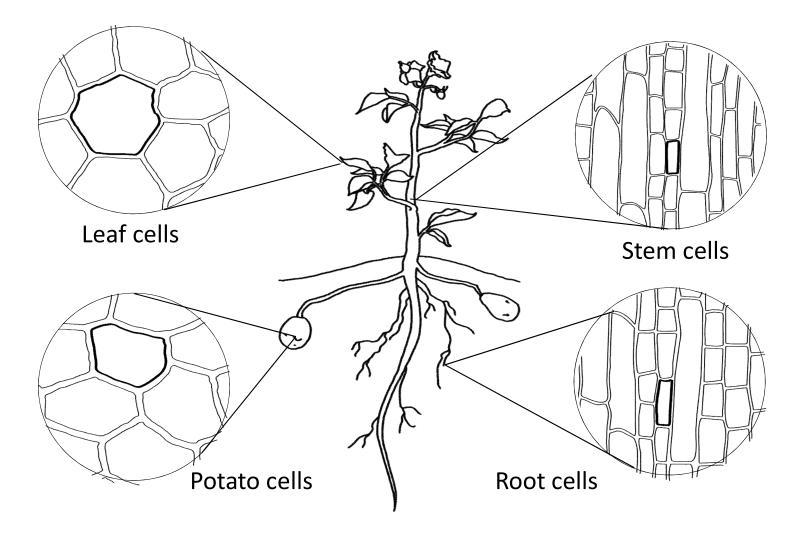
Questions

- How would you explain how the tree gained 164 lbs. in mass?
- 2. What made up that mass?

Plants come in all shapes and sizes



All plants have many different kinds of cells



Some ways that all plants are alike...

Their <u>structures</u>: What they are made of

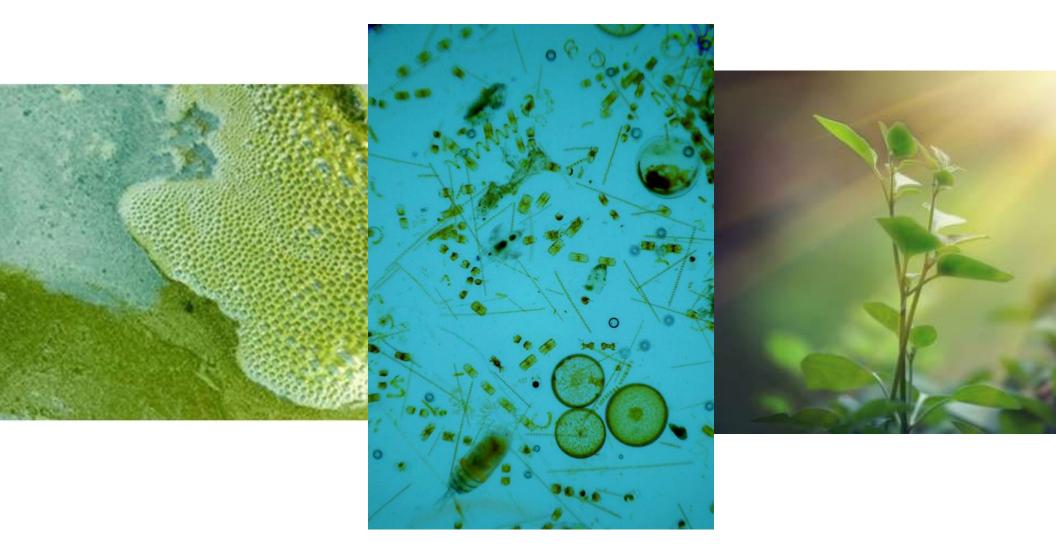
- All plants have systems, such as roots, stems, and leaves
- •All plants are made of cells
- All cells are made of molecules
- All molecules are made of atoms

Their <u>functions</u>: What they do

- All plants grow.
- All plants use energy to function.

• Plants following light (time lapse)

Photosynthetic organisms include...



A photosynthetic sea slug (an animal)! *Elysia chlorotica*

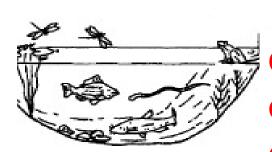


Photosynthesis



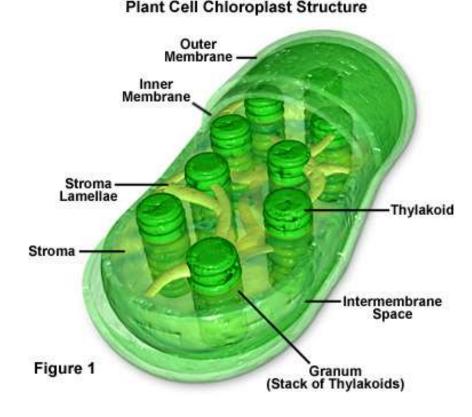
The <u>Sun</u> is the ultimate source of mostly all energy on Earth!

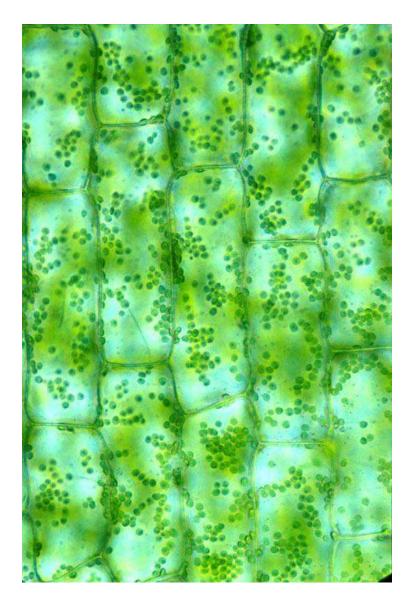
Autotrophs: can use light energy from the sun to produce chemical energy (food) in their cells Ex. plants & algae

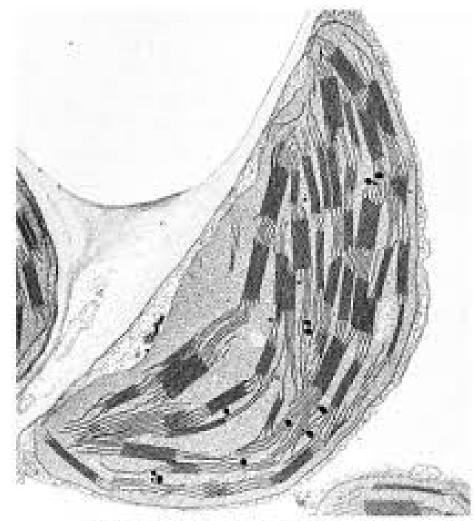


<u>Heterotrophs:</u> cannot produce their own food; obtain energy from food <u>consumed</u> Ex. <u>animals & fungi</u> <u>Photosynthesis:</u> process that uses sunlight energy to convert <u>water</u> & <u>carbon dioxide</u> into oxygen & <u>high-energy sugars</u> (form of autotrophic nutrition)

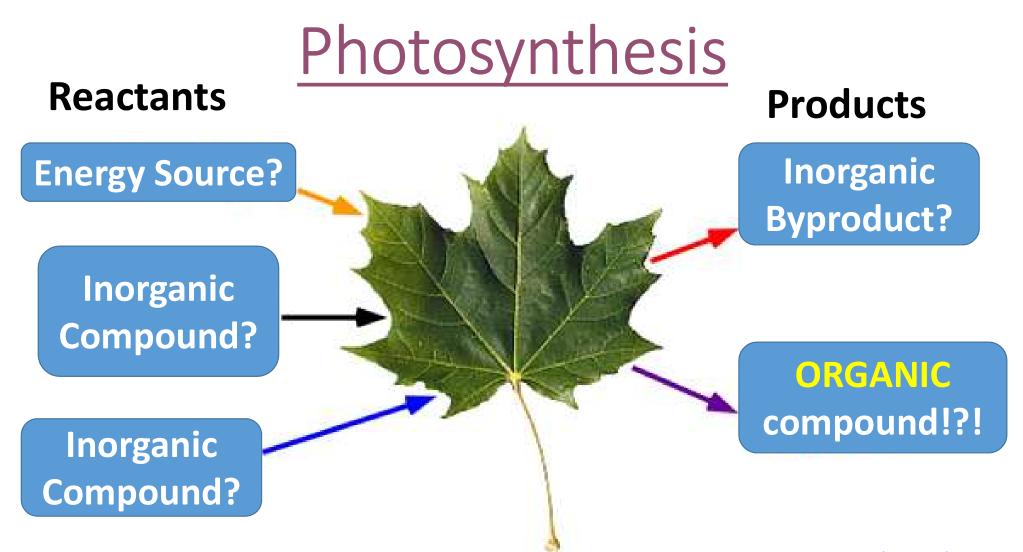
- •Chloroplasts <u>site of</u> photosynthesis
- Chlorophyll green
 <u>pigment</u> in the chloroplast,
 absorbs <u>light</u> energy



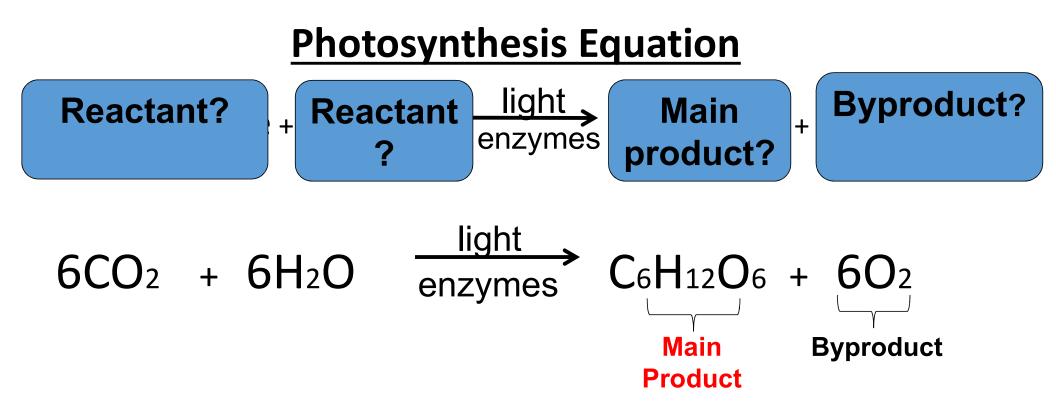


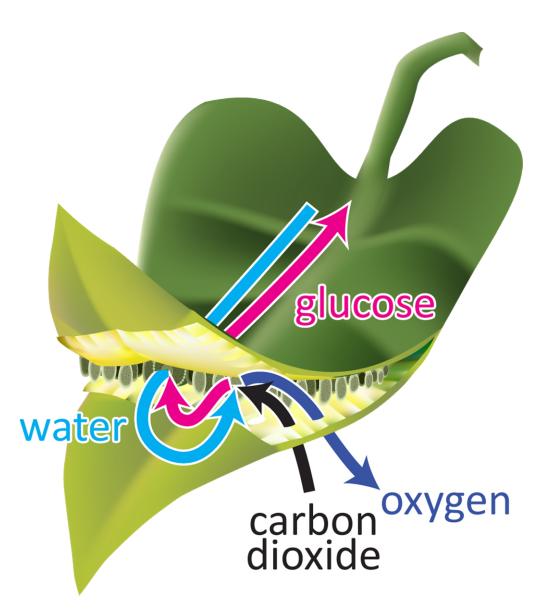


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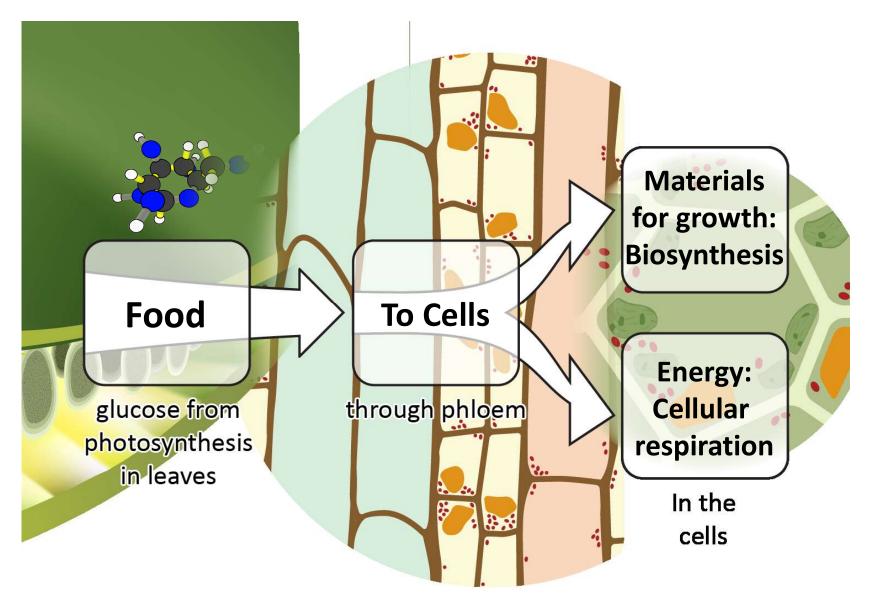
Photosynthesis Song Brainpop

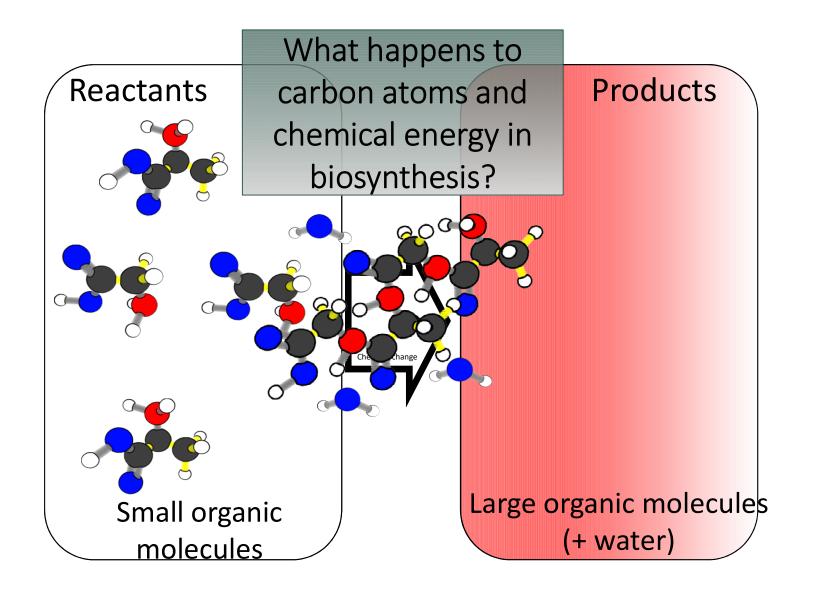




After CO₂ and H₂O go through photosynthesis to make glucose....

Where does the glucose go?





Uses for Glucose Produced

- •Energy source for plant to perform <u>cellular</u> <u>respiration</u>
- <u>Growth</u> of the plant
- Converted into complex <u>starches</u> during biosynthesis & <u>stored</u> by plants





Uses for Oxygen being Produced

 Released into ONTO atmosphere to be Plants do used in aerobic photosynthes is AND cellular respiration respiration • Plants transfer some ad organis of the oxygen combustion produced to their photosynthesis (green plants) own mitochondria for aerobic respiration! carbon dioxide

What factors can affect the Rate of Photosynthesis?

- Light (intensity, duration, color/wavelength)
- Availability of water

Simulation

respiration)

Temperature & pH (affect enzymes)



Bozeman -**Floating Spinach** Leaf Disks Lab set up