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Nota di contenuto	FUNDAMENTALS OF GEOBIOLOGY; Contents; Contributors; 1. What is Geobiology?; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Life interacting with the Earth; 1.3 Pattern and process in geobiology; 1.4 New horizons in geobiology; References; 2. The Global Carbon Cycle: Biological Processes; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 A brief primer on redox reactions; 2.3 Carbon as a substrate for biological reactions; 2.4 The evolution of photosynthesis; 2.5 The evolution of oxygenic phototrophs; 2.6 Net primary production; 2.7 What limits NPP on land and in the ocean?; 2.8 Is NPP in balance with respiration?; 2.9 Conclusions and extensions References3. The Global Carbon Cycle: Geological Processes; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Organic carbon cycling; 3.3 Carbonate cycling; 3.4 Mantle degassing; 3.5 Metamorphism; 3.6 Silicate weathering; 3.7 Feedbacks; 3.8 Balancing the geological carbon cycle; 3.9 Evolution of the geological carbon cycle through Earth's history: proxies and models; 3.10 The geological C cycle through time; 3.11 Limitations and perspectives; References; 4. The Global Nitrogen Cycle; 4.1

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4.5 Biological reactions of the nitrogen cycle; 4.6 Atmospheric nitrogen chemistry; 4.7 Summary and areas for future research; References; 5. The Global Sulfur Cycle; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 The global sulfur cycle from two perspectives; 5.3 The evolution of S metabolisms; 5.4 The interaction of S with other biogeochemical cycles; 5.5 The evolution of the S cycle; 5.6 Closing remarks; Acknowledgements; References; 6. The Global Iron Cycle; 6.1 Overview; 6.2 The inorganic geochemistry of iron: redox and reservoirs; 6.3 Iron in modern biology and biogeochemical cycles; 6.4 Iron through time
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Sommario/riassunto

2012 PROSE Award, Earth Science: Honorable Mention For more than fifty years scientists have been concerned with the interrelationships of Earth and life. Over the past decade, however, geobiology, the name given to this interdisciplinary endeavour, has emerged as an exciting and rapidly expanding field, fuelled by advances in molecular phylogeny, a new microbial ecology made possible by the molecular revolution, increasingly sophisticated new techniques for imaging and determining chemical compositions of solids on nanometer scales, the development of non-traditional stable
