

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910298376203321
Titolo	Approaches to Study Living Foraminifera : Collection, Maintenance and Experimentation // edited by Hiroshi Kitazato, Joan M. Bernhard
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Tokyo : , : Springer Japan : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2014
ISBN	4-431-54388-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2014.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (238 p.)
Collana	Environmental Science, , 1431-6250
Disciplina	579.44
Soggetti	Environmental monitoring Geobiology Aquatic ecology Monitoring/Environmental Analysis Biogeosciences Freshwater & Marine Ecology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	The Propagule Method as an Experimental Tool in Foraminiferal Ecology -- The Natural Laboratory of Algal Symbiont-bearing benthic Foraminifera: Studying Individual Growth and Population Dynamics in the Sublittoral.- Methods for Estimating Individual Growth of Foraminifera Based on Chamber Volumes -- Changing Investigation Perspectives: Methods and Applications of Computed Tomography on Larger Benthic Foraminifera -- Protein Analysis in Large Benthic Foraminifera -- Molecular Assessment of Benthic Foraminiferal Diversity -- FLEC-TEM: Using Microscopy to Correlate Ultrastructure with Life Position of Infaunal Foraminifera -- Response of Shallow Water Benthic Foraminifera to a ¹³ C-Labeled Food Pulse in the Laboratory -- How Has Foraminiferal Genetic Diversity Developed? A Case Study of Planoglabratella Opercularis and the Species Concept Inferred from Its Ecology, Distribution, Genetics, and Breeding Behavior -- Survival, Reproduction and Calcification of Three Benthic Foraminiferal Species in Response to Experimentally Induced Hypoxia -- Living Foraminifera in a Brazilian Subtropical Coastal Environment (Flamengo Inlet, Ubatuba, São Paulo State - Brazil).

Sommario/riassunto

Foraminiferal cultures now serve as tools for researching biological, environmental, and geological topics. However, the biological backgrounds, in particular the natural histories of foraminifera, largely remain unclear. It is also true that the different techniques used in different subdisciplines are a setback to fully understanding the subject. Taken together, these factors prevent progress in experimental approaches to foraminiferal studies. This book aims to share and exchange knowledge between researchers from different subdisciplines, and the book should interest not only foraminiferal researchers but also scientists who are working with marine organisms to explore questions in relation to biology, geology, and oceanography.
