1. Record Nr. UNINA9910368859403321

Autore	Faroldi, Emilio
Titolo	Dialoghi di architettura / Emilio Faroldi, Maria Pilar Vettori ; Franco Albini ... [et al.]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Siracusa : LetteraVentidue, 2019
ISBN	978-88-6242-349-6
Edizione	[3. ed.]
Descrizione fisica	351 p. : ill. ; 24 cm
Altri autori (Persone)	Vettori, Maria Pilar
Disciplina	720.1
Locazione	FARBC
Collocazione	ARCH B 3291
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Segue: Apparati

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910597018403321

Titolo	Carbon cycle, animation / / produced by Science Photo Library
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, England : , : Science Photo Library, , 2015
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (1 minute) : silent
Soggetti	Carbon cycle (Biogeochemistry) Educational films. Environmental films. Short films. Animated films.
Lingua di pubblicazione	nessun linguaggio
Formato	Videoregistrazione
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from resource description page (viewed June 13, 2018).
Sommario/riassunto	Animation of the carbon cycle, the processes by which carbon is exchanged between the atmosphere, biosphere, oceans and rocks. Carbon is the primary building block of life on Earth. Here, purple arrows indicate the uptake of carbon, while yellow arrows indicate the release of carbon. On land, plants remove carbon from the atmosphere through photosynthesis. Animals eat plants and either breath out the carbon, or it moves up the food chain. When plants and animals die and decay, they transfer carbon back to the soil. The oceans take up carbon through physical and biological processes. At the ocean's surface, carbon dioxide from the atmosphere dissolves into the water. Tiny marine plants called phytoplankton use this carbon dioxide for photosynthesis. Phytoplankton are the base of the marine food chain. As on land, animals eat the plants, breathe out carbon or pass it up the food chain. Phytoplankton die, decompose, and are recycled in the surface waters. They can also sink to the bottom of the ocean, where they become buried in marine sediment. Over geological time scales, this process has made the ocean floor the largest reservoir of carbon on the planet. Human extraction of carbon-rich fuels such as oil and coal, made of dead animals and plants, and their subsequent burning

as fuel, returns long-stored carbon back into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide.