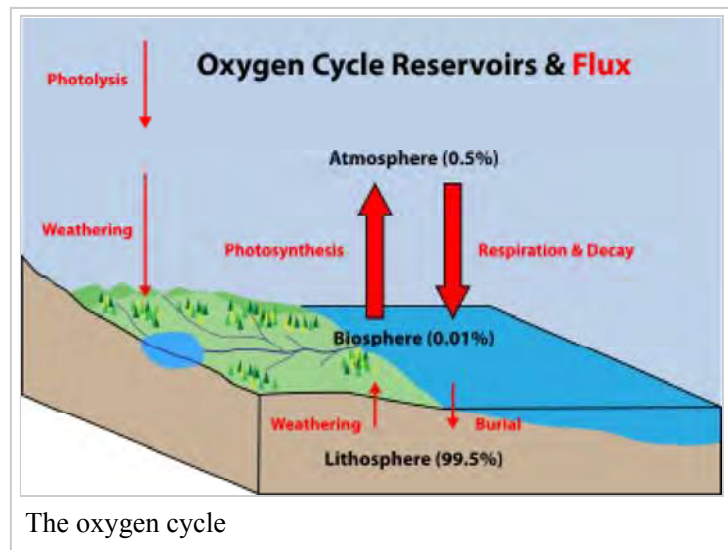


Oxygen cycle

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **oxygen cycle** is the biogeochemical cycle of oxygen within its three main reservoirs: the atmosphere (air), the total content of biological matter within the biosphere (the global sum of all ecosystems), and the Earth's crust. Failures in the oxygen cycle within the hydrosphere (the combined mass of water found on, under, and over the surface of planet Earth) can result in the development of hypoxic zones. The main driving factor of the oxygen cycle is photosynthesis, which is responsible for the modern Earth's atmosphere and life on earth (see the Great Oxygenation Event).

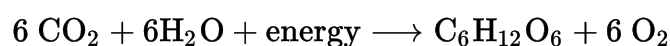
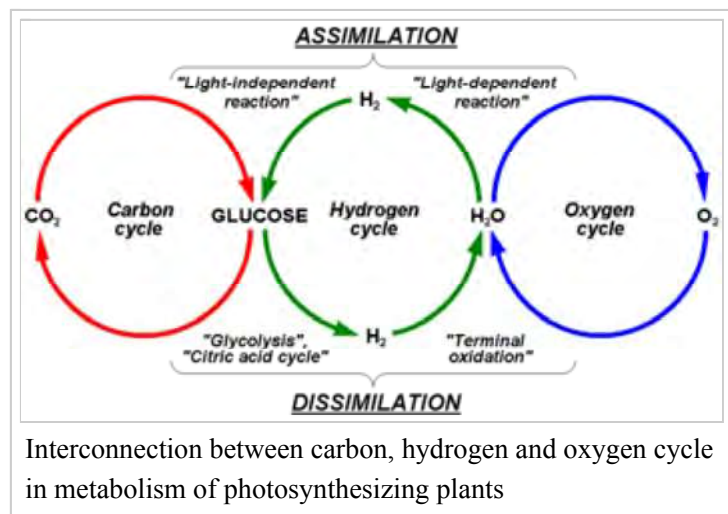


Contents

- 1 Reservoirs
- 2 Capacities and fluxes
- 3 Ozone
- 4 References

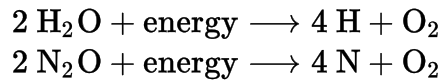
Reservoirs

By far the largest reservoir of Earth's oxygen is within the silicate and oxide minerals of the crust and mantle (99.5%). Only a small portion has been released as free oxygen to the biosphere (0.01%) and atmosphere (0.36%). The main source of atmospheric free oxygen is photosynthesis, which produces sugars and free oxygen from carbon dioxide and water:



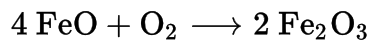
Photosynthesizing organisms include the plant life of the land areas as well as the phytoplankton of the oceans. The tiny marine cyanobacterium *Prochlorococcus* was discovered in 1986 and accounts for more than half of the photosynthesis of the open ocean.^[1]

An additional source of atmospheric free oxygen comes from photolysis, whereby high-energy ultraviolet radiation breaks down atmospheric water and nitrous oxide into component atoms. The free H and N atoms escape into space, leaving O₂ in the atmosphere:



The main way free oxygen is lost from the atmosphere is via respiration and decay, mechanisms in which animal life and bacteria consume oxygen and release carbon dioxide.

The lithosphere also consumes free oxygen by chemical weathering and surface reactions. An example of surface weathering chemistry is formation of iron oxides (rust):



Oxygen is also cycled between the biosphere and lithosphere. Marine organisms in the biosphere create calcium carbonate shell material (CaCO₃) that is rich in oxygen. When the organism dies, its shell is deposited on the shallow sea floor and buried over time to create the limestone sedimentary rock of the lithosphere. Weathering processes initiated by organisms can also free oxygen from the lithosphere. Plants and animals extract nutrient minerals from rocks and release oxygen in the process.

Capacities and fluxes

The following tables offer estimates of oxygen cycle reservoir capacities and fluxes. These numbers are based primarily on estimates from (Walker, J. C. G.^[2]):

Table 1: Major reservoirs involved in the oxygen cycle

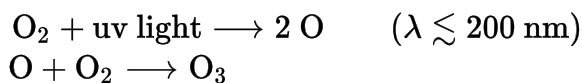
Reservoir	Capacity (kg O ₂)	Flux in/out (kg O ₂ per year)	Residence time (years)
Atmosphere	1.4×10^{18}	3×10^{14}	4500
Biosphere	1.6×10^{16}	3×10^{14}	50
Lithosphere	2.9×10^{20}	6×10^{11}	500 000 000

Table 2: Annual gain and loss of atmospheric oxygen (Units of 10¹⁰ kg O₂ per year)

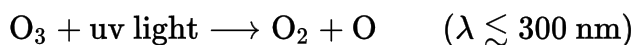
Photosynthesis (land)	16,500
Photosynthesis (ocean)	13,500
Photolysis of N ₂ O	1.3
Photolysis of H ₂ O	0.03
Total gains	~ 30,000
<i>Losses - respiration and decay</i>	
Aerobic respiration	23,000
Microbial oxidation	5,100
Combustion of fossil fuel (anthropogenic)	1,200
Photochemical oxidation	600
Fixation of N ₂ by lightning	12
Fixation of N ₂ by industry (anthropogenic)	10
Oxidation of volcanic gases	5
<i>Losses - weathering</i>	
Chemical weathering	50
Surface reaction of O ₃	12
Total losses	~ 30,000

Ozone

The presence of atmospheric oxygen has led to the formation of ozone (O₃) and the ozone layer within the stratosphere:



The ozone layer is extremely important to modern life as it absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation:



References

1. Steve Nadis, *The Cells That Rule the Seas*, Scientific American, Nov. 2003 [1] (<http://sci.am.com/article.cfm?chanID=sa022&articleID=0005BE47-0078-1FA8-807883414B7F0000>)
2. Walker, J. C. G. (1980) *The oxygen cycle in the natural environment and the biogeochemical cycles*, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany (DEU).
 - Cloud, P. and Gibor, A. 1970, *The oxygen cycle*, Scientific American, September, S. 110-123
 - Fasullo, J., *Substitute Lectures for ATOC 3600: Principles of Climate*, Lectures on the global oxygen cycle, http://paos.colorado.edu/~fasullo/pjw_class/oxygencycle.html
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Categories: Ecology | Chemical oceanography | Photosynthesis | Biogeochemical cycle

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