

Distribution Of Dissolved Organic Carbon In River Mouth | 3eb54620c2f5f89abae4f841c5e98005

Aquatic Organic Matter Fluorescence
The Influence of Dissolved Organic Carbon on the Environmental Distribution of Nonpolar Organic Compounds
The Molecular Geography of Dissolved Organic Matter in the Atlantic and Southern Ocean
Evaluating Biological Regrowth in Distribution Systems
The Role of Nonliving Organic Matter in the Earth's Carbon Cycle
Distribution of Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon in Sediments of Lake Erie and Two Polluted Harbors
The Distribution, Transport and Cycling of Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon in the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers in the Greater Washington Area
Dissolved Organic Carbon, Nitrogen and Phosphorus in the Sea
Symposium on Organic Matter in Natural Waters
Evaluation of Dissolved Organic Carbon Removal at the Laramie Water Treatment Plant and Residual Dissolved Organic Carbon Concentrations in the Laramie Distribution System
The Organic Carbon Cycle in the Arctic Ocean
Distribution, Partitioning and Fluxes of Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon, Nitrogen and Phosphorus in the Eastern North Pacific and Southern Oceans
/by
The Distribution and Partitioning of Dissolved Organic Matter Off the Oregon Coast
Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon in Some Colorado Waters
Biogeochemistry of Marine Dissolved Organic Matter
The Distribution of Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon in the Southeastern Indian Ocean
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Distribution of Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon in Alaskan Polar, Sub-polar and Estuarine Waters
COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANIC CARBON IN THE INDIAN OCEAN (Soderzhanie i Rasprezhenie Organicheskogo Ugleroda v Vodakh Indiskogo Okeana).
Trans
Photobiogeochemistry of Organic Matter

[Aquatic Organic Matter Fluorescence](#)

Instantaneous amounts of organic carbon, both particulate and dissolved, in a number of freshwaters ranging from unproductive tarns to moderately productive reservoirs were measured by acid-per-sulfate digestion and infrared absorption. Organic carbon was designated as net

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seston carbon, filter seston carbon, or dissolved carbon based on filtering techniques. Repeated sampling showed amounts of organic carbon, either dissolved or particulate, fluctuated considerably over short periods of time; the dissolved fraction probably varying less than particulate forms. Almost daily measurements in samples incubated over three week periods also revealed erratic changes, with no clear reduction in total organic carbon. The data have descriptive value, although they cannot, at this time, be related satisfactorily to the general limnological knowledge.

[The Influence of Dissolved Organic Carbon on the Environmental Distribution of Nonpolar Organic Compounds](#)

Marine dissolved organic matter (DOM) is a complex mixture of molecules found throughout the world's oceans. It plays a key role in the export, distribution, and sequestration of carbon in the oceanic water column, posited to be a source of atmospheric climate regulation. *Biogeochemistry of Marine Dissolved Organic Matter, Second Edition*, focuses on the chemical constituents of DOM and its biogeochemical, biological, and ecological significance in the global ocean, and provides a single, unique source for the references, information, and informed judgments of the community of marine biogeochemists. Presented by some of the world's leading scientists, this revised edition reports on the major advances in this area and includes new chapters covering the role of DOM in ancient ocean carbon cycles, the long term stability of marine DOM, the biophysical dynamics of DOM, fluvial DOM qualities and fate, and the Mediterranean Sea. *Biogeochemistry of Marine Dissolved Organic Matter, Second Edition*, is an extremely useful resource that helps people interested in the largest pool of active carbon on the planet (DOC) get a firm grounding on the general paradigms and many of the relevant references on this topic. Features up-to-date knowledge of DOM, including five new chapters The only published work to synthesize recent research on dissolved organic carbon in the Mediterranean Sea Includes chapters that address inputs from freshwater terrestrial DOM

[The Molecular Geography of Dissolved Organic Matter in the Atlantic and Southern Ocean](#)

The publication was launched at the Global Symposium on Soil Organic Carbon (GSOC) held at FAO headquarters (Rome, 21-23 March 2017). It provides an overview to decision-makers and practitioners of the main scientific facts and information regarding the current knowledge and knowledge gaps on Soil Organic Carbon. It highlights how better information and good practices may be implemented to support ending hunger, adapting to and mitigating climate change and achieving overall sustainable development.

[Evaluating Biological Regrowth in Distribution Systems](#)

[The Role of Nonliving Organic Matter in the Earth's Carbon Cycle](#)

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[Distribution of Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon in Sediments of Lake Erie and Two Polluted Harbors](#)

This volume features papers presented at the International Symposium on the Eutrophication Process and Control in Large Shallow Lakes—with Special Reference to Lake Taihu, held in Nanjing, China in April 2005. Coverage includes: physical processes and their effects on shallow lake ecosystems; biogeochemistry of sediments and nutrient cycling in shallow lakes; and algal blooms and ecosystem response in shallow lakes.

[The Distribution, Transport and Cycling of Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon in the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers in the Greater Washington Area](#)

Doctoral thesis. Reports on the distribution and significance of particulate and dissolved organic carbon in six areas of Alaskan waters - Southeast Alaska, Cook Inlet, Kodiak Island shelf, southeast Bering Sea - Unimak Pass, Bering Strait - Chukchi Sea, and the Arctic Ocean. It was found that the values cannot be easily predicted from nutrient and hydrographic data, and must be determined specifically when needed.

[Dissolved Organic Carbon, Nitrogen and Phosphorus in the Sea](#)

[Symposium on Organic Matter in Natural Waters](#)

[Evaluation of Dissolved Organic Carbon Removal at the Laramie Water Treatment Plant and Residual Dissolved Organic Carbon Concentrations in the Laramie Distribution System](#)

Our desire to understand the global carbon cycle and its link to the climate system represents a huge challenge. These overarching questions have driven a great deal of scientific endeavour in recent years: What are the basic oceanic mechanisms which control the oceanic carbon reservoirs and the partitioning of carbon between ocean and atmosphere? How do these mechanisms depend on the state of the climate system and how does the carbon cycle feed back on climate? What is the current rate at which fossil fuel carbon dioxide is absorbed by the oceans and how might this change in the future? To begin to answer these questions we must first understand the distribution of carbon in the ocean, its partitioning between different ocean reservoirs (the "solubility" and "biological" pumps of carbon), the mechanisms controlling these reservoirs, and the relationship of the significant physical and biological processes to the physical environment. The recent surveys from the

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JGOFS and WOCE (Joint Global Ocean Flux Study and World Ocean Circulation Experiment) programs have given us a first truly global survey of the physical and biogeochemical properties of the ocean. These new, high quality data provide the opportunity to better quantify the present oceans reservoirs of carbon and the changes due to fossil fuel burning. In addition, diverse process studies and time-series observations have clearly revealed the complexity of interactions between nutrient cycles, ecosystems, the carbon-cycle and the physical environment.

[The Organic Carbon Cycle in the Arctic Ocean](#)

[Distribution, Partitioning and Fluxes of Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon, Nitrogen and Phosphorus in the Eastern North Pacific and Southern Oceans /by](#)

[The Distribution and Partitioning of Dissolved Organic Matter Off the Oregon Coast](#)

To understand the global oceanic carbon budget and related climate change, exact measurements of organic carbon flux in all oceans environments, especially the continental margins, are crucial. In fact, data have been available for some time on organic carbon sources, pathways, and burial for most of the world's oceans, with the notable exception of the Arctic. With this book, the editors remedy this gap in knowledge, presenting an overview of organic-carbon sources, pathways, and burial of the circum-Arctic continental margin and deep-sea areas. Data from each Arctic shelf and basin are collated, presented in common and parallel formats, and related to the global carbon cycle. The book is suitable for lecturers, graduate students as well as scientists interested in the organic-carbon-cycle and Arctic Ocean (paleo-)environment.

[Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon in Some Colorado Waters](#)

The newly revised and updated third edition of the bestselling book on microbial ecology in the oceans The third edition of Microbial Ecology of the Oceans features new topics, as well as different approaches to subjects dealt with in previous editions. The book starts out with a general introduction to the changes in the field, as well as looking at the prospects for the coming years. Chapters cover ecology, diversity, and function of microbes, and of microbial genes in the ocean. The biology and ecology of some model organisms, and how we can model the whole of the marine microbes, are dealt with, and some of the trophic roles that have changed in the last years are discussed. Finally, the role of microbes in the oceanic P cycle are presented. Microbial Ecology of the Oceans, Third Edition offers chapters on The Evolution of Microbial Ecology of the Ocean; Marine Microbial Diversity as Seen by High Throughput Sequencing; Ecological Significance of Microbial Trophic Mixing

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in the Oligotrophic Ocean; Metatranscriptomics and Metaproteomics; Advances in Microbial Ecology from Model Marine Bacteria; Marine Microbes and Nonliving Organic Matter; Microbial Ecology and Biogeochemistry of Oxygen-Deficient Water Columns; The Ocean's Microscale; Ecological Genomics of Marine Viruses; Microbial Physiological Ecology of The Marine Phosphorus Cycle; Phytoplankton Functional Types; and more. A new and updated edition of a key book in aquatic microbial ecology Includes widely used methodological approaches Fully describes the structure of the microbial ecosystem, discussing in particular the sources of carbon for microbial growth Offers theoretical interpretations of subtropical plankton biogeography Microbial Ecology of the Oceans is an ideal text for advanced undergraduates, beginning graduate students, and colleagues from other fields wishing to learn about microbes and the processes they mediate in marine systems.

[Biogeochemistry of Marine Dissolved Organic Matter](#)

The purpose of this thesis is to provide a first look at the spatial and temporal distributions of dissolved organic material (DOM) off the Oregon coast of North America. While this paper is not a comprehensive examination of these distributions, several patterns are identified as promising candidates for continued research. Most of the data presented was acquired during a strong El Nino event. The DOM data is presented as dissolved organic carbon (DOC) and dissolved organic nitrogen (DON) and is accompanied by temperature, salinity, nitrate plus nitrite (N+N), ammonium, silicate, chlorophyll, total organic carbon (TOC), particulate organic carbon (POC), total nitrogen (TN), total organic nitrogen (TON), and zooplankton biomass measurements. During July 1997, we examined the distribution of DOM in the surface waters off the Oregon and Southern Washington coasts. Eleven east-west transects were sampled from nearshore waters to 190km offshore. DOC concentrations as high as 180 μM were observed in the Columbia River plume. Patterns in the DOC distribution were also associated with upwelling regions, an offshore coastal jet, and an oligotrophic water mass in the northern portion of our study area. Beginning with the July 1997 study and continuing until July 1998, samples were collected on weekly and seasonal time scales at station NH-05, located 9km offshore from Newport, Oregon. Various problems have limited our seasonal comparisons, but we were able to collect high quality data depicting the changes in organic matter partitioning during a phytoplankton bloom and its decline during a two month period from mid-July through mid-September in 1997. During the bloom, POC increased dramatically, but DOC decreased. Possible explanations for this decrease and for changes in the C/N ratio of the DOM during the bloom are explored. Suggestions for future research are presented in the final chapter.

[The Distribution of Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon in the Southeastern Indian Ocean](#)

Due to its particular characteristics, the Mediterranean Sea is often viewed as a microcosm of the World Ocean. Its proportionally-reduced dimensions and peculiar hydrological circulation render it susceptible to environmental and climatic constraints, which are rapidly evolving. The Mediterranean is therefore an ideal site to examine, in order to better understand a number of key oceanographic phenomena. This is especially true of the Ligurian Sea where, due to its geology, oceanic conditions are found close to the coast. As such, 30 years ago, an

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offshore time-series site provided a fresh impetus to a long history of marine biology research, which has generated a very important body of data and knowledge. This is the second volume, in a two-volume series, that summarizes this research. Across these two books, the reader will find 13 chapters that examine the geology, physics, chemistry and biology of the Ligurian Sea ? always with the goal of providing key elements of oceanography in a changing world.

[Aquatic Humic Substances](#)

[Water Pollution Control Research Series 16010 EQA 10/71: Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon in Some Colorado Waters](#)

This open access book discusses biogeochemical processes relevant to carbon and aims to provide readers, graduate students and researchers, with insight into the functioning of marine ecosystems. A carbon centric approach has been adopted, but other elements are included where relevant or needed. The book focuses on concepts and quantitative understanding of primary production, organic matter mineralization and sediment biogeochemistry. The impact of biogeochemical processes on inorganic carbon dynamics and organic matter transformation are also discussed.

[Marine Carbon Biogeochemistry](#)

Streams around the world flow toward the sea in floodplains. All along this transit, there is exchange of water between the stream itself and the surrounding sediments which form the floodplain. Many chemical, biological, and geological processes occur when water moves back and forth between streams and these flood plain sediments. Streams and Groundwaters focuses on the consequences of water flow between streams, their underlying sediments, and surrounding landscapes. Certain to appeal to anyone interested in stream ecology, the management of stream ecosystems, or landscape ecology, this volume should become a oft-opened reference.

[Microbial Ecology of the Oceans](#)

[The Ocean Carbon Cycle and Climate](#)

Marine dissolved organic matter (DOM) is a complex mixture of molecules found throughout the world's oceans. It plays a key role in the

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export, distribution, and sequestration of carbon in the oceanic water column, posited to be a source of atmospheric climate regulation. Biogeochemistry of Marine Dissolved Organic Matter, Second Edition, focuses on the chemical constituents of DOM and its biogeochemical, biological, and ecological significance in the global ocean, and provides a single, unique source for the references, information, and informed judgments of the community of marine biogeochemists. Presented by some of the world's leading scientists, this revised edition reports on the major advances in this area and includes new chapters covering the role of DOM in ancient ocean carbon cycles, the long term stability of marine DOM, the biophysical dynamics of DOM, fluvial DOM qualities and fate, and the Mediterranean Sea. Biogeochemistry of Marine Dissolved Organic Matter, Second Edition, is an extremely useful resource that helps people interested in the largest pool of active carbon on the planet (DOC) get a firm grounding on the general paradigms and many of the relevant references on this topic. Features up-to-date knowledge of DOM, including five new chapters The only published work to synthesize recent research on dissolved organic carbon in the Mediterranean Sea Includes chapters that address inputs from freshwater terrestrial DOM

[Studies on the Distribution and Fates of Dissolved Organic Carbon](#)

[Current Topics in Marine Organic Biogeochemical Research](#)

Humic substances occur in all kinds of aquatic systems, but are particularly important in northern, coniferous areas. They strongly modify the aquatic ecosystems and also constitute a major problem in the drinking water supply. This volume covers all aspects of aquatic humic substances, from their origin and chemical properties, their effects on light and nutrient regimes and biogeochemical cycling, to their role regarding organisms, productivity and food web organization from bacteria to fish. Special emphasis is paid to carbon cycling and food web organization in humic lakes, but aspects of marine carbon cycling related to humus are treated as well.

[Integrative Research on Organic Matter Cycling Across Aquatic Gradients, 2nd Edition](#)

This compilation covers all aspects of biodegradable organic matter in drinking water by addressing the improvement made to water treatment and quality during the last 20 years. This book is a must for researchers and a valuable reference and guidance tool for all water producers.

[Examination of Spatial and Temporal Patterns in the Molecular Weight Distribution of Dissolved Organic Carbon in Precambrian Shield Streams with High Performance Size Exclusion Chromatography](#)

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[Geochemistry of Organic Matter in River-Sea Systems](#)

Data on dissolved organic matter in the Indian Ocean are discussed. The surface water content of organic carbon is determined. The distribution of dissolved organic carbon in the surface water is related to the distribution of plankton. The dissolved organic matter shows a general decrease from surface to bottom. The pattern of the vertical distribution of dissolved organic matter in the Indian Ocean is related to that of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. (Author).

[Streams and Ground Waters](#)

[The Distribution of Dissolved Organic Carbon in the Peru Current System of the Pacific Ocean](#)

[The Mediterranean Sea in the Era of Global Change 2](#)

[Eutrophication of Shallow Lakes with Special Reference to Lake Taihu, China](#)

The goal of this research topic was to motivate innovative research that blurs traditional disciplinary and geographical boundaries. As the scientific community continues to gain momentum and knowledge about how the natural world functions, it is increasingly important that we recognize the interconnected nature of earth systems and embrace the complexities of ecosystem transitions. We are pleased to present this body of work, which embodies the spirit of research spanning across the terrestrial-aquatic continuum, from mountains to the sea. Publisher's note: In this 2nd edition, the following article has been updated: Sawakuchi HO, Neu V, Ward ND, Barros MdLC, Valerio AM, Gagne-Maynard W, Cunha AC, Less DFS, Diniz JEM, Brito DC, Krusche AV and Richey JE (2017) Carbon Dioxide Emissions along the Lower Amazon River. Front. Mar. Sci. 4:76. doi: 10.3389/fmars.2017.00076

[Biogeochemistry of Marine Dissolved Organic Matter](#)

Photoinduced processes, caused by natural sunlight, are key functions for sustaining all living organisms through production and transformation of organic matter (OM) in the biosphere. Production of hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) from OM is a primary step of photoinduced processes, because H₂O₂ acts as strong reductant and oxidant. It is potentially important in many aquatic reactions, also in association with

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photosynthesis. Allochthonous and autochthonous dissolved organic matter (DOM) can be involved into several photoinduced or biological processes. DOM subsequently undergoes several physical, chemical, photoinduced and biological processes, which can be affected by global warming. This book is uniquely structured to overview some vital issues, such as: DOM; H₂O₂ and ROOH; HO \cdot ; Degradation of DOM; CDOM, FDOM; Photosynthesis; Chlorophyll; Metal complexation, and Global warming, as well as their mutual interrelationships, based on updated scientific results.

[Soil Organic Carbon](#)

[Groundwater Geochemistry in Remediated Sulfide-rich Tailings - Kristineberg, Northern Sweden](#)

Over the past decade the scientific activities of the Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (JGOFS), which focuses on the role of the oceans in controlling climate change via the transport and storage of greenhouse gases and organic matter, have led to an increased interest in the study of the biogeochemistry of organic matter. There is also a growing interest in global climate fluctuations. This, and the need for a precise assessment of the dynamics of carbon and other bio-elements, has led to a demand for an improved understanding of biogeochemical processes and the chemical characteristics of both particulate and dissolved organic matter in the ocean. A large amount of proxy data has been published describing the changes of the oceanic environment, but qualitative and quantitative estimates of the vertical flux of (proxy) organic compounds have not been well documented. There is thus an urgent need to pursue this line of study and, to this end, this book starts with several papers dealing with the primary production of organic matter in the upper ocean. Thereafter, the book goes on to follow the flux and characterization of particulate organic matter, discussed in relation to the primary production in the euphotic zone and resuspension in the deep waters, including the vertical flux of proxy organic compounds. It goes on to explain the decomposition and transformation of organic matter in the ocean environment due to photochemical and biological agents, and the reactivity of bulk and specific organic compounds, including the air-sea interaction of biogenic gases. The 22 papers in the book reflect the interests of JGOFS and will thus serve as a valuable reference source for future biogeochemical investigations of both bio-elements and organic matter in seawater, clarifying the role of the ocean in global climate change.

[Biodegradable Organic Matter in Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution](#)

[Dynamics and Characterization of Marine Organic Matter](#)

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[Distribution and Diurnal Cycle of Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon in the Patuxent River Maryland](#)

[Distribution of Dissolved and Particulate Organic Carbon in Alaskan Polar, Sub-polar and Estuarine Waters](#)

One of the basic concepts of ocean biogeochemistry is that of an ocean with extremely active boundary zones and separation boundaries of extensive biochemical interactions. The areas of these zones are characterized by a sharp decrease of element migration intensity and consequently the decrease in their concentrations gave the boundaries for the naming of the geochemical barriers (Perelman, 1972). For the purposes of biogeochemistry the most important ones are the boundaries of separation between river-sea, ocean-atmosphere, and water-ground (Lisitzin, 1983). The most complicated of them is the river-sea boundary, where the biogeochemical processes are the most active and complicated (Monin and Romankevich, 1979, 1984). The necessity of studying organic matter in rivers, mouth regions and adjoining sea aquatories has been repeatedly pointed out by V.I. Vernadsky (1934, 1960) who noted both the importance of registration of solid and liquid run-off of rivers, coming into the sea, and "the quality and the character of those elements, which are washed-down into the sea", emphasizing that "wash-down of organic substances into the sea is of great value". The interest in studying organic matter in natural waters, including river and sea waters, has grown considerably over the last 30 years. During this period essential material was collected on the content and composition of organic matter in various types of river waters of the USSR, and this was published in papers by B.A. Scopintzev, AD. Semenov, M.V.

[COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANIC CARBON IN THE INDIAN OCEAN \(Soderzhanie i Raspredelenie Organicheskogo Ugleroda V Vodakh Indiiskogo Okeana\).](#)

Nonliving organic matter (NLOM) comprises the bulk of the organic carbon stored in the terrestrial biosphere and a major part of the organic carbon in the sea. Organic substances, which include litter, marine detritus, dissolved organic matter, and soil organic matter, have diverse effects on the Earth's biogeochemical processes and serve as a major reservoir of biospheric carbon, which can be transformed to carbon dioxide, methane, and other "greenhouse" gases. Given this broad spectrum of effects, efforts to adapt to or perhaps benefit from global change require a better understanding and an ability to predict the role of NLOM in the global environment. The overall objective of this volume is to provide experimental and modeling strategies for the assessment of the sensitivity of the global carbon cycle to changes in nonliving organic pools in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The discussions in this volume consider how best to characterize and quantify pools and fluxes of NLOM, the role of NLOM cycling on a global scale, human and climatic perturbations of interactions between NLOM and nutrients, and biological, chemical, and physical processes that control the production and degradation of NLOM, with an emphasis on processes that affect the persistence of NLOM in the environment. One of the most unique aspects of this volume is that it represents extensive exchanges between leading international scientists from both aquatic and terrestrial backgrounds. It will be of particular interest to organic geochemists,

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microbiologists, ecologists, soil scientists, agricultural scientists, marine chemists, limnologists, and modelers. Goal of this Dahlem Workshop: to devise experimental and modeling strategies for assessment of the sensitivity of the global carbon cycle to changes in nonliving organic pools.

[Trans](#)

[Photobiogeochemistry of Organic Matter](#)

Core text on principles, laboratory/field methodologies, and data interpretation for fluorescence applications in aquatic science, for advanced students and researchers.

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