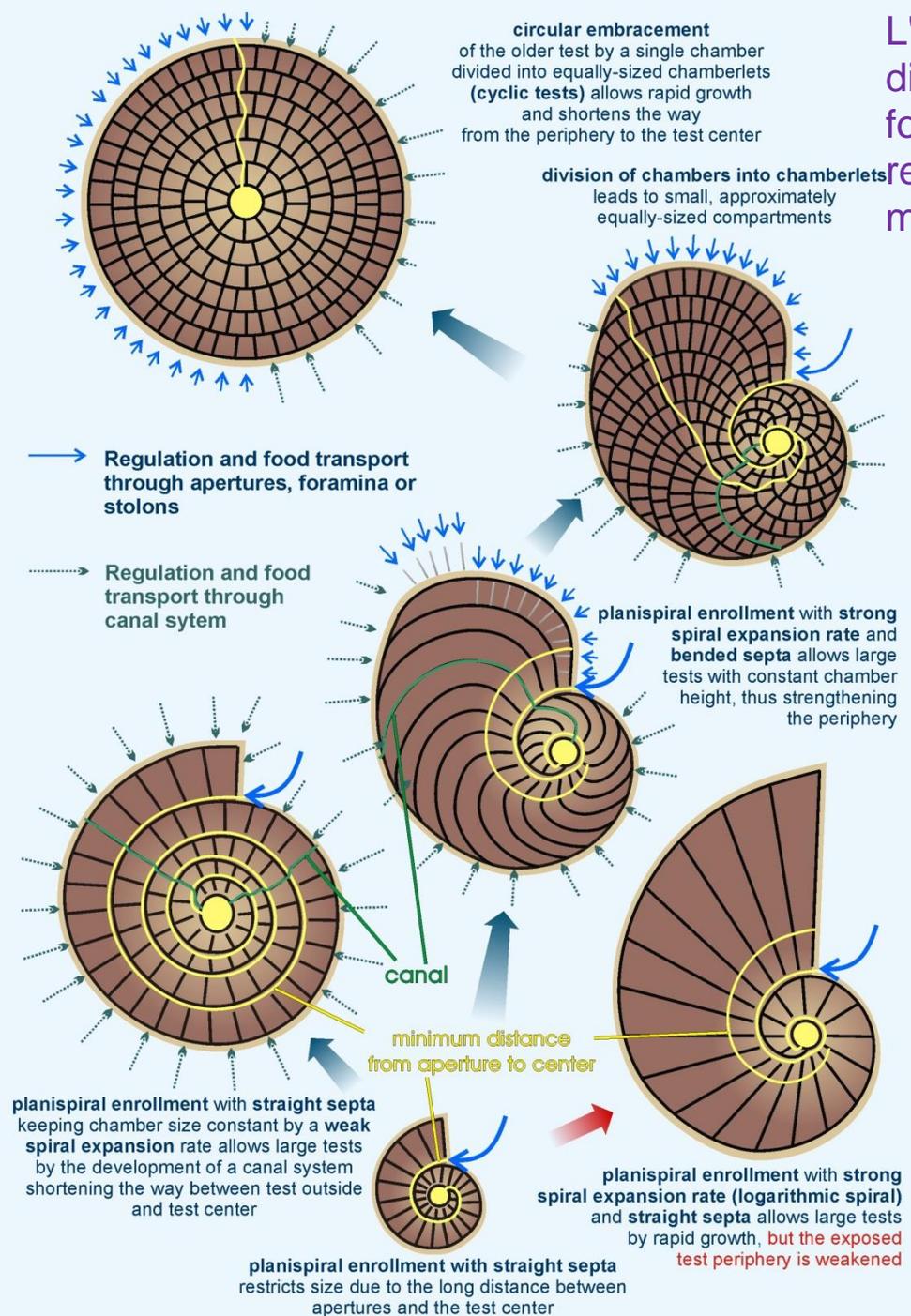
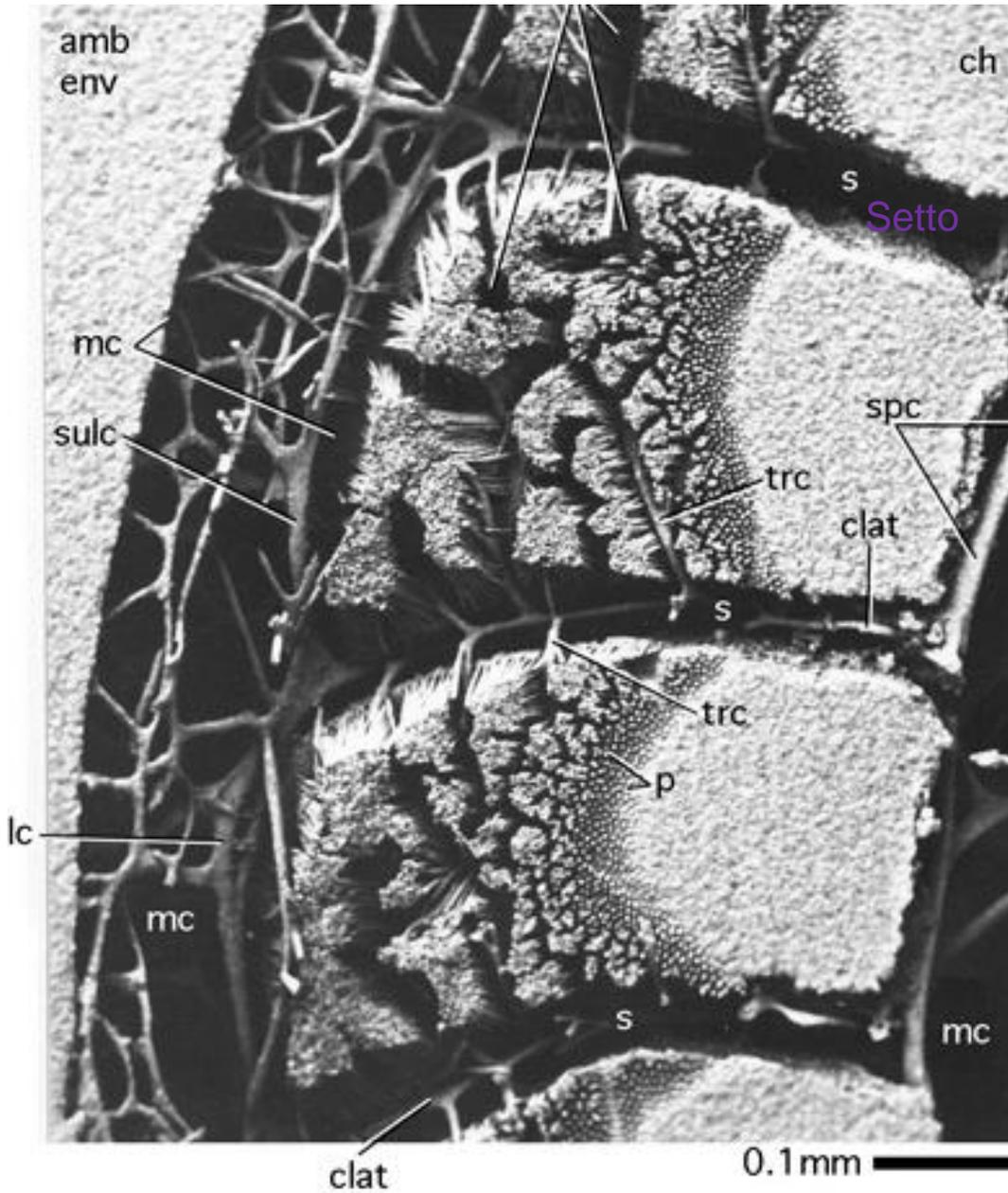
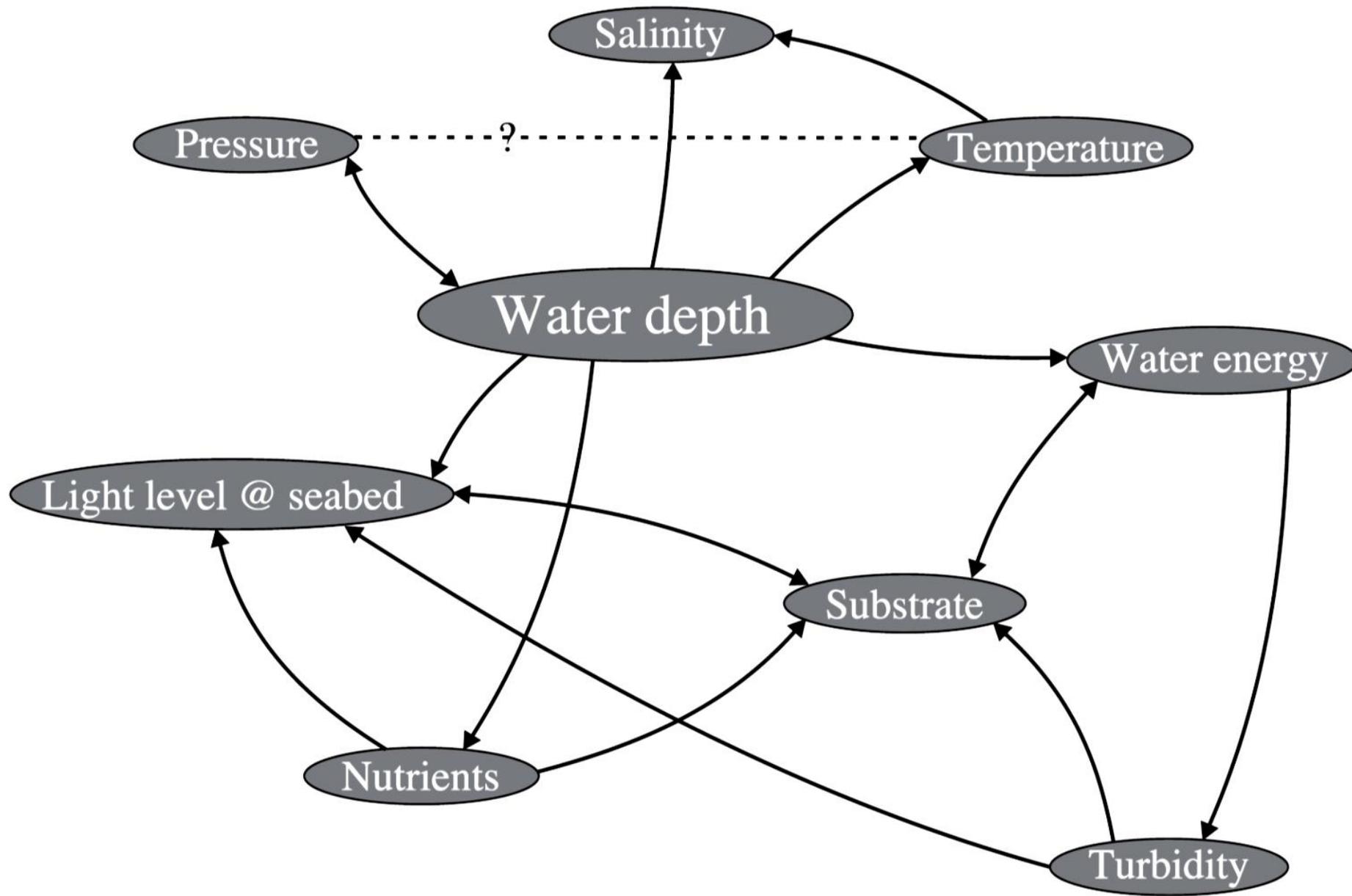


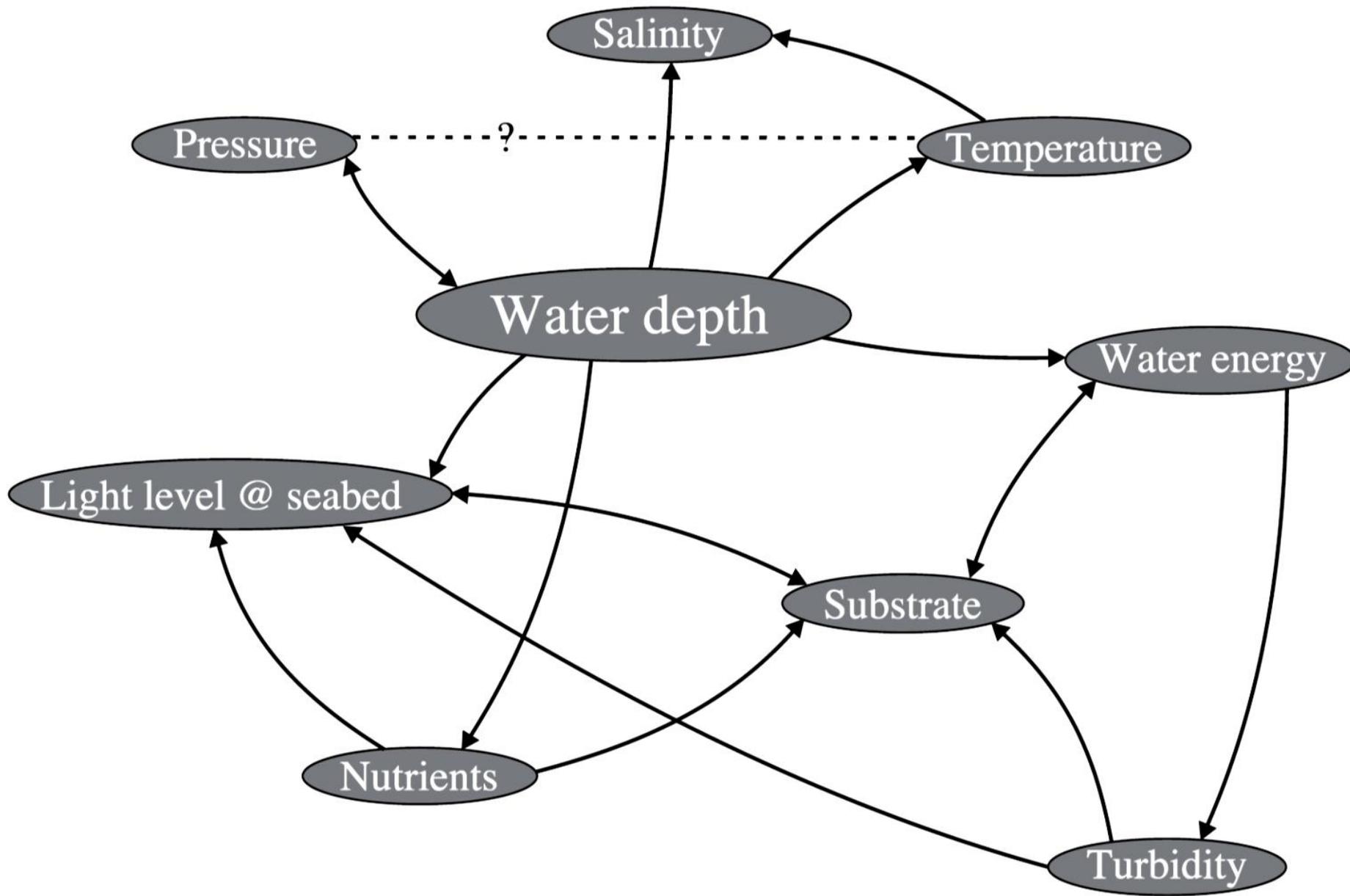
Canal system



L'implementazione di canali rende il foraminifero più reattivo, grande, migliore



I macroforaminiferi hanno un'enorme differenza tra forma A e forma B perché una è molto grande anche 10 cm, la forma A invece è piccola



Profitto del foraminifero dalla simbiosi

- Totale indipendenza dal cibo grazie ai lipidi e agli zuccheri prodotti dall'organismo simbiote.

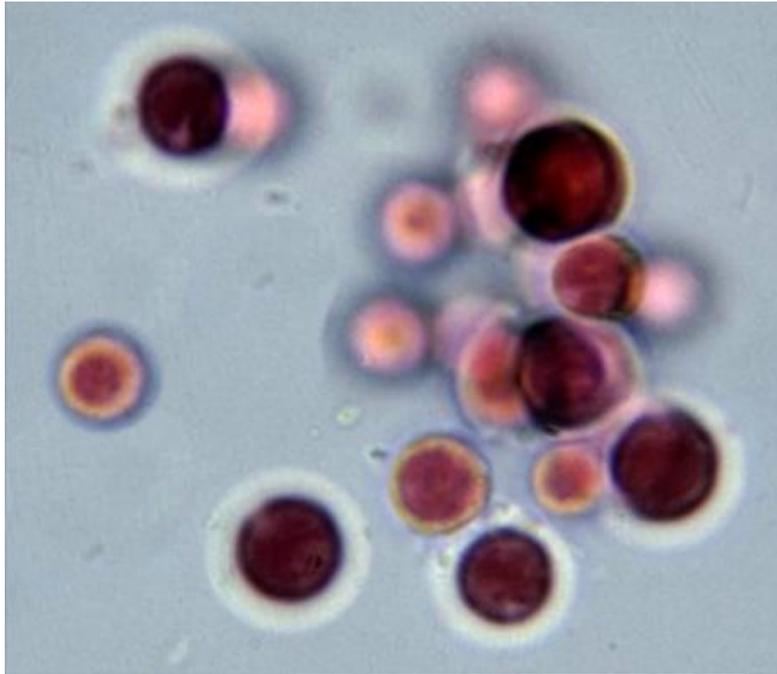
Profitto del simbiote

- Ottenere nutrienti inorganici (Azoto e Fosforo) in ambienti oligotrofici dagli scarti dell'host.
- Ottenere carbonio inorganico in ambienti a scarsa quantità di CO₂ dallo scarto del processo di calcificazione del foraminifero.

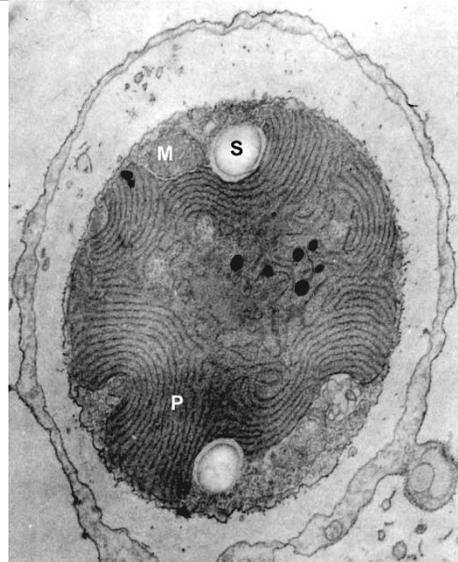
Bentonici di bassa profondità, altrimenti il simbiote muore

Rhodophyta (low profit on glycerol)

Acque basse e molto luminose
Addirittura sopravvivono fuori
dall'acqua in caso di marea

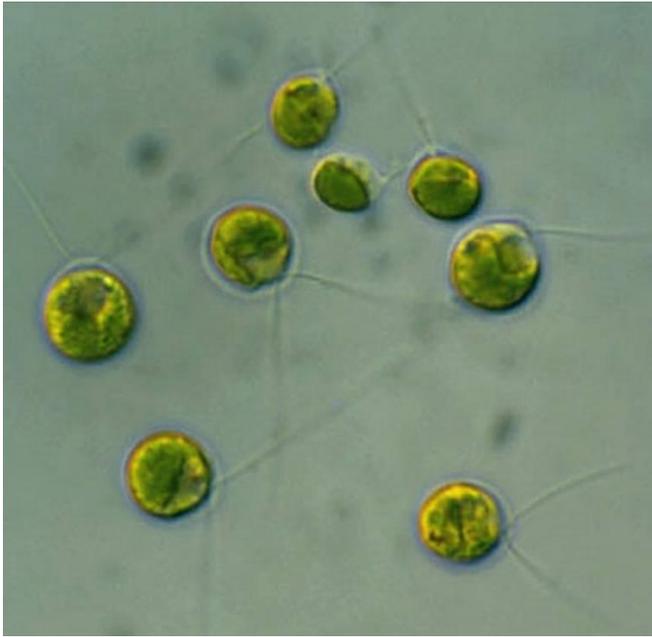


Porphyridium

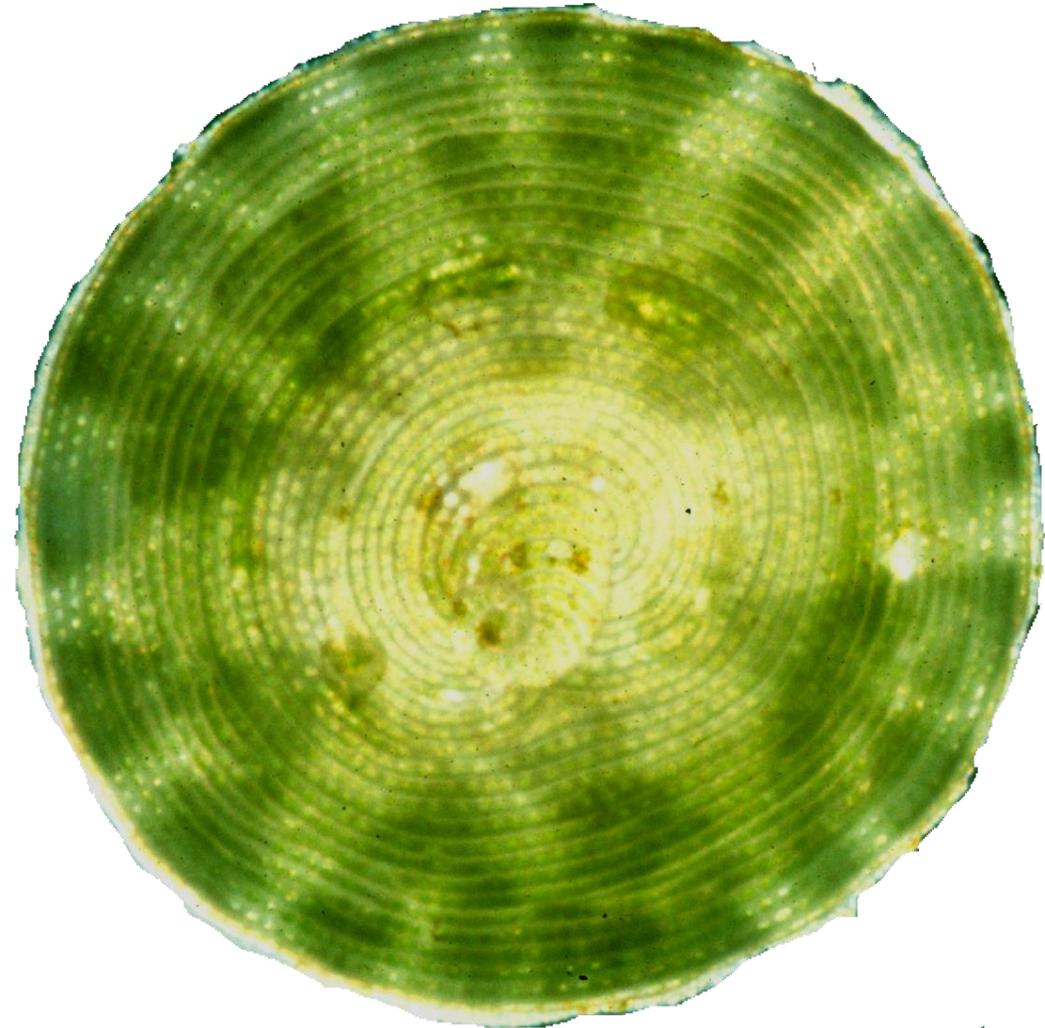


Chlorophyta (mean profit of glycerol and lipids)

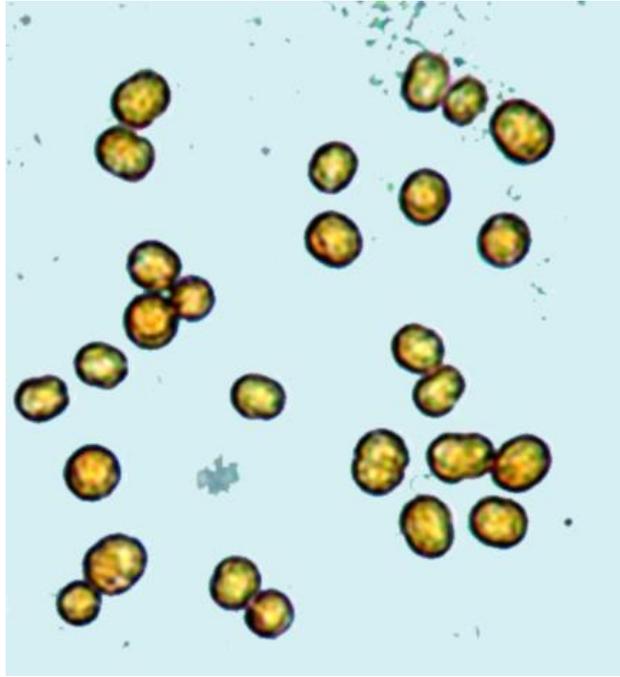
Laguna, reef interno (alta luminosità). Si attaccano alla poseidonia e ad altre alghe. Producono più cibo dei precedenti.



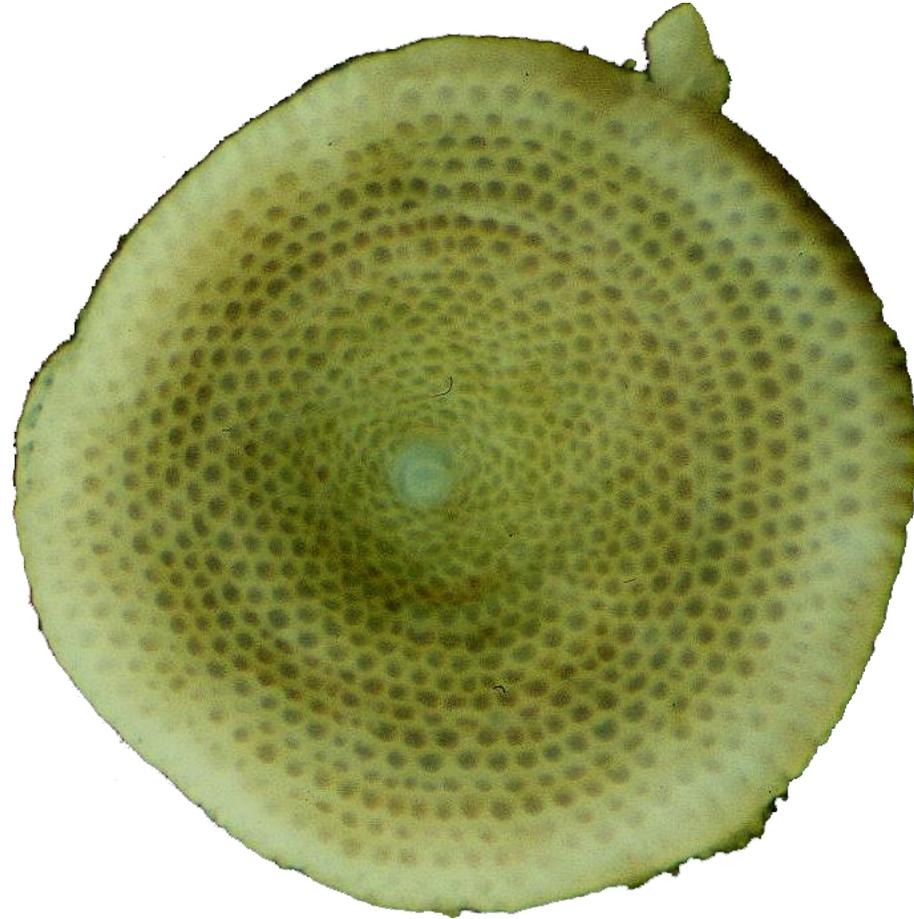
Chlamydomonas



Zooxanthellae (high profit of glycerol and lipids)



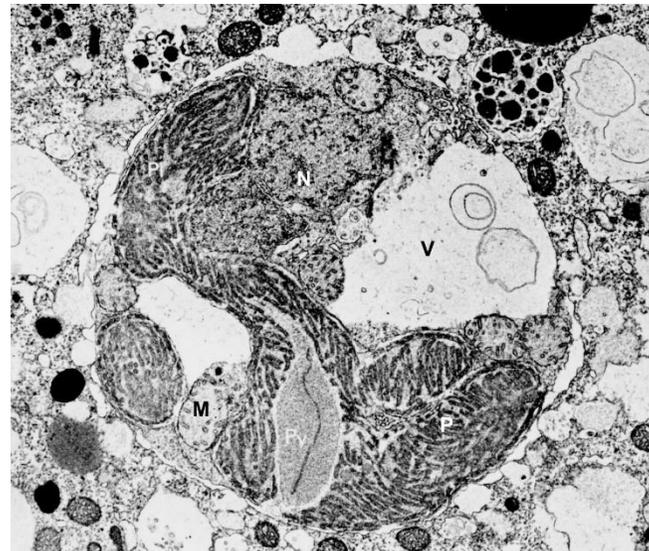
Symbiodinium



Diatoms (extreme profit of glycerol and lipids)



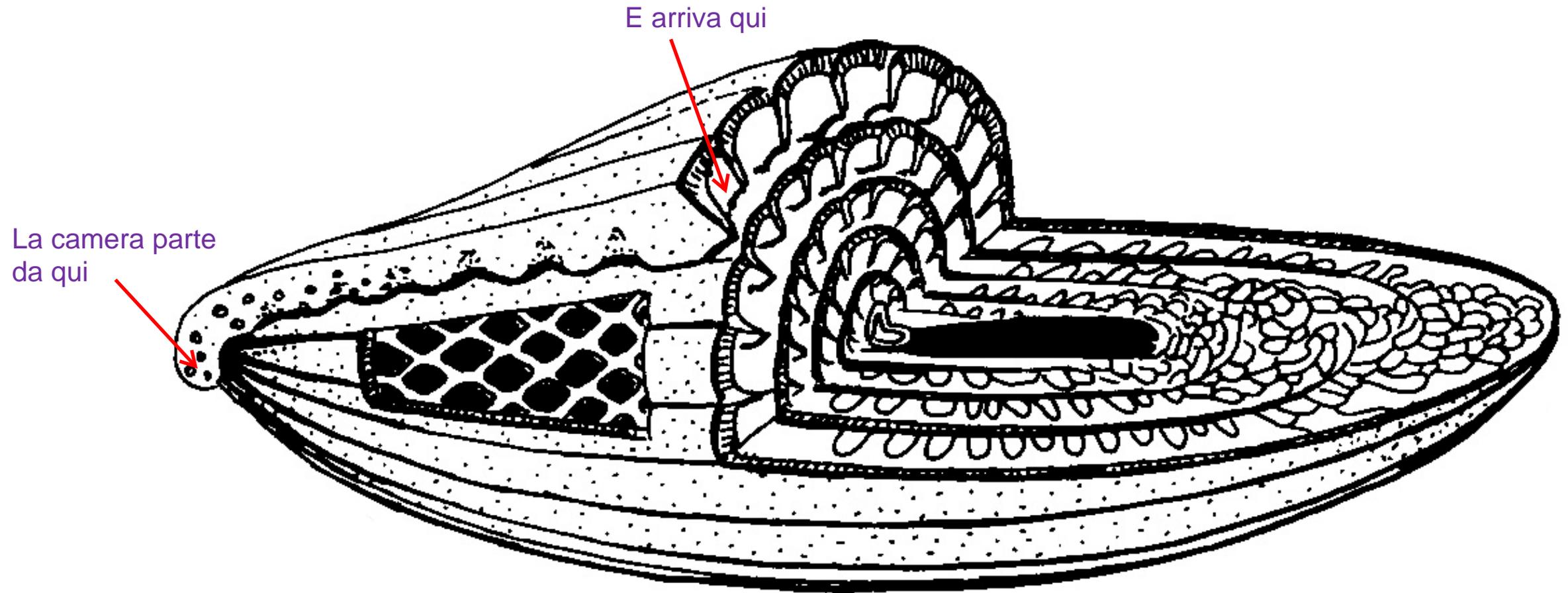
Thalassionema



Adatte ad ambienti poco luminosi (anche 70-90 metri)

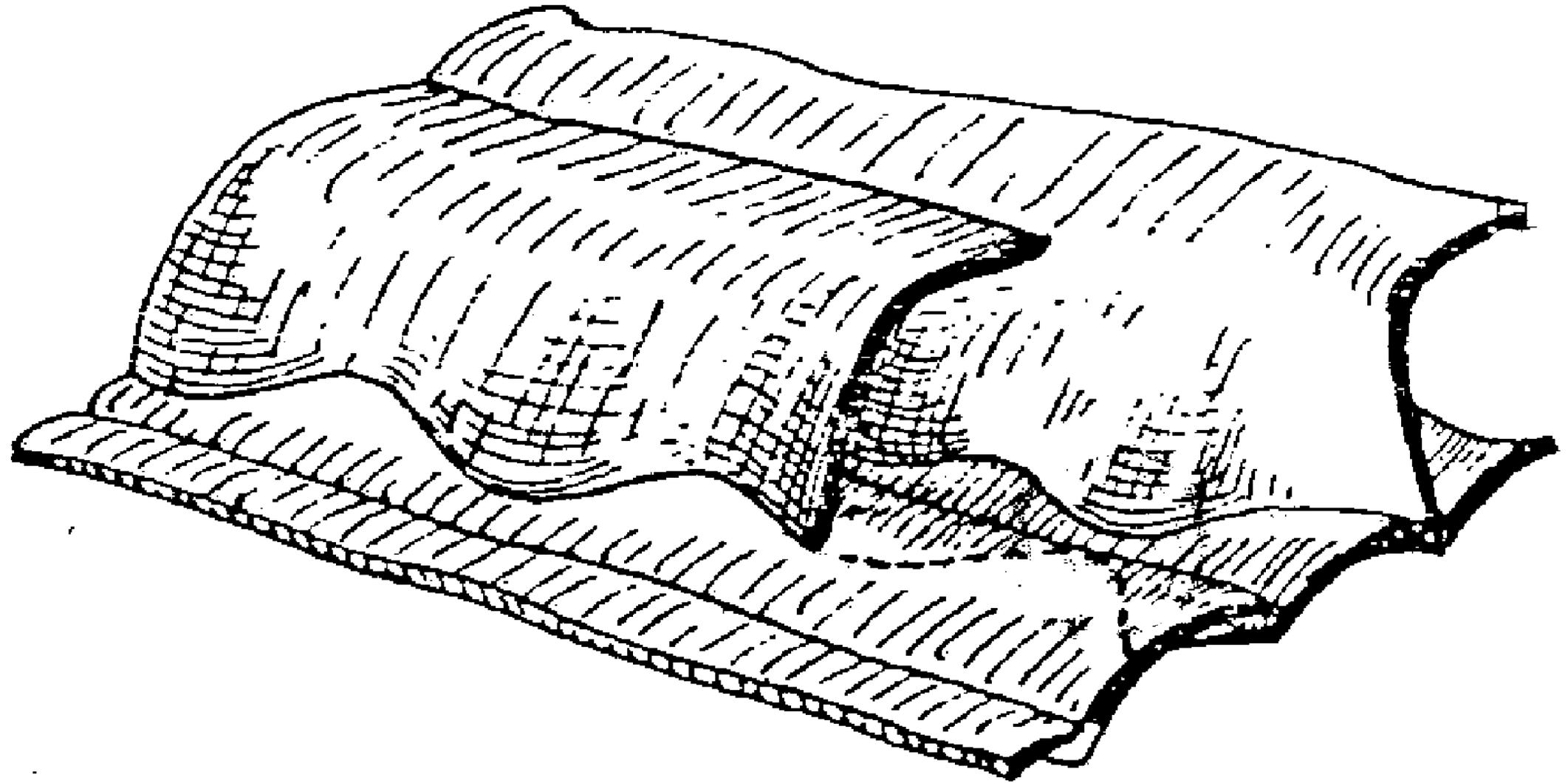
I fusulinidi

Non si sa che tipo di simbionti abbiano questi.
Si sa che avevano simbionti visto che sono simili
a foraminiferi moderni con simbionti



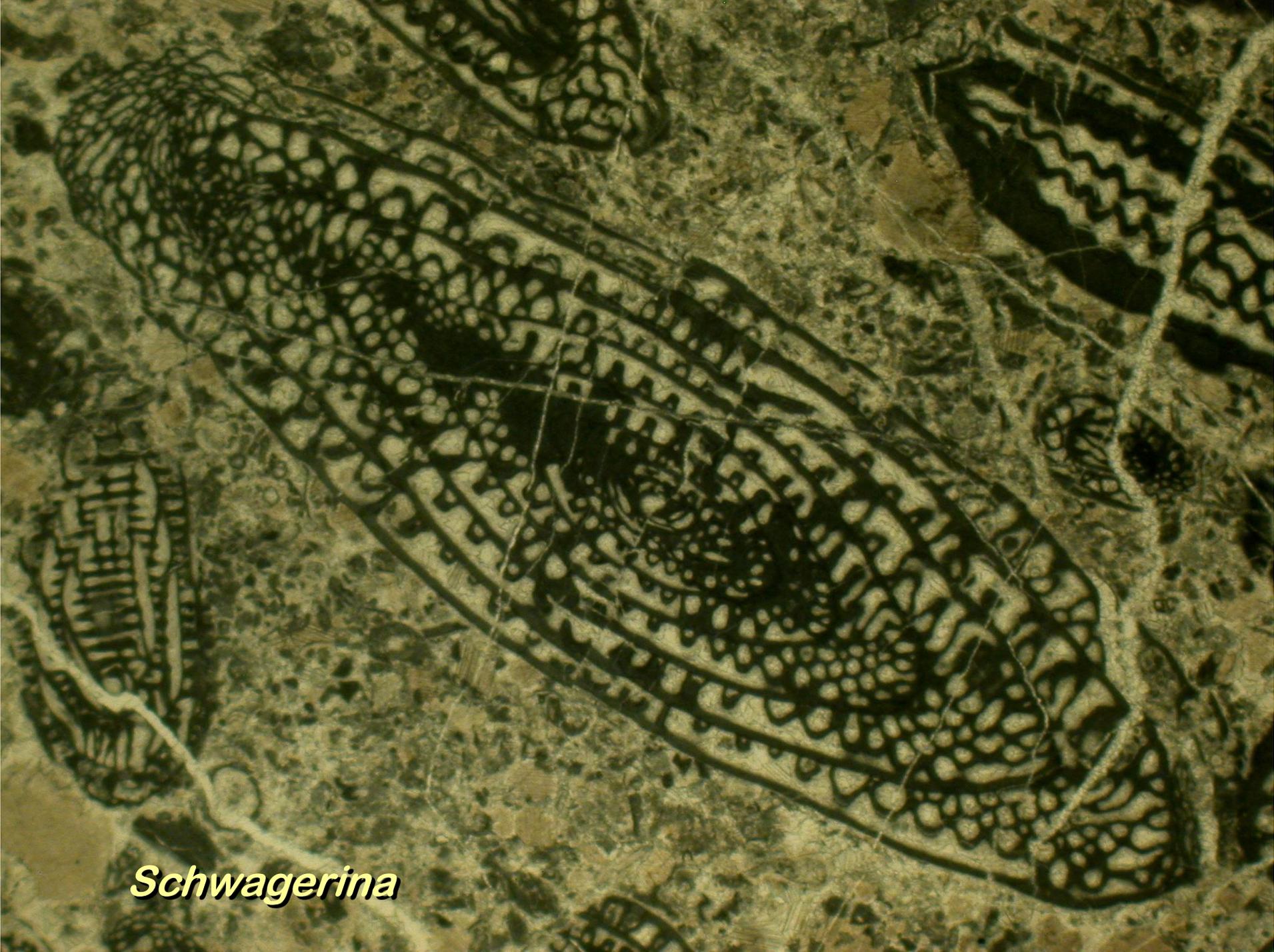
- Guscio microgranulare molto simile alla struttura agglutinante.
- Dal Carbonifero al tardo Permiano

Septal folding del guscio (della theca)



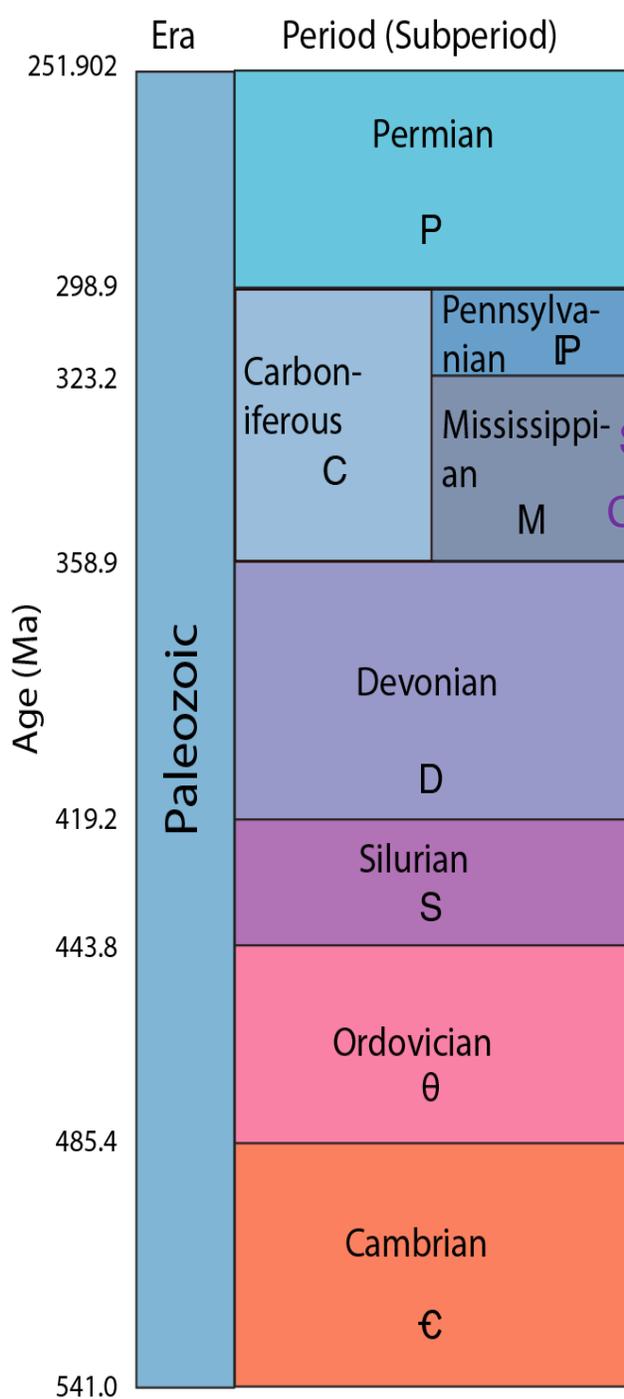


Schwagerina

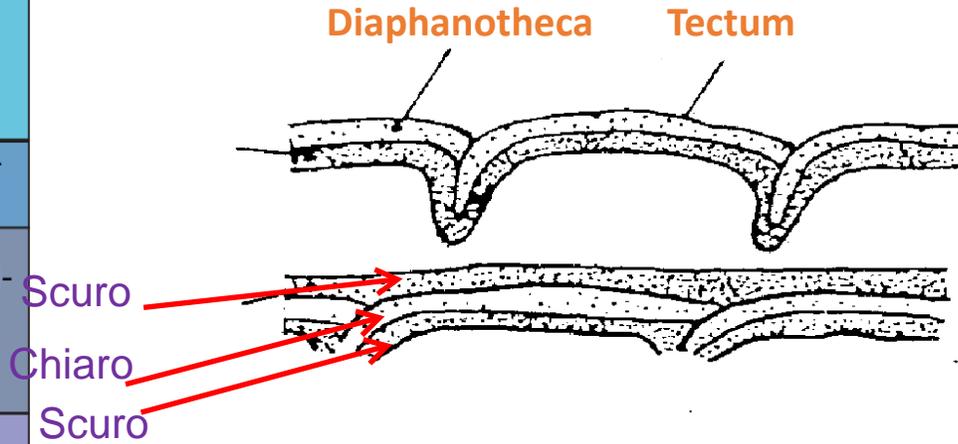


Schwagerina

Struttura
tipica
delle
fusuline

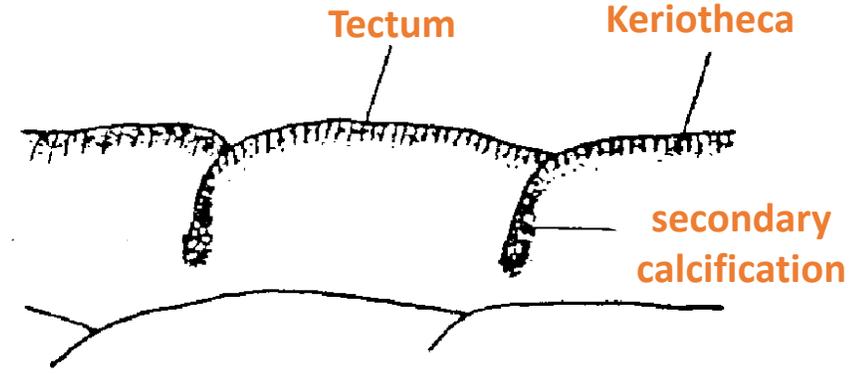


Early Pennsylvanian

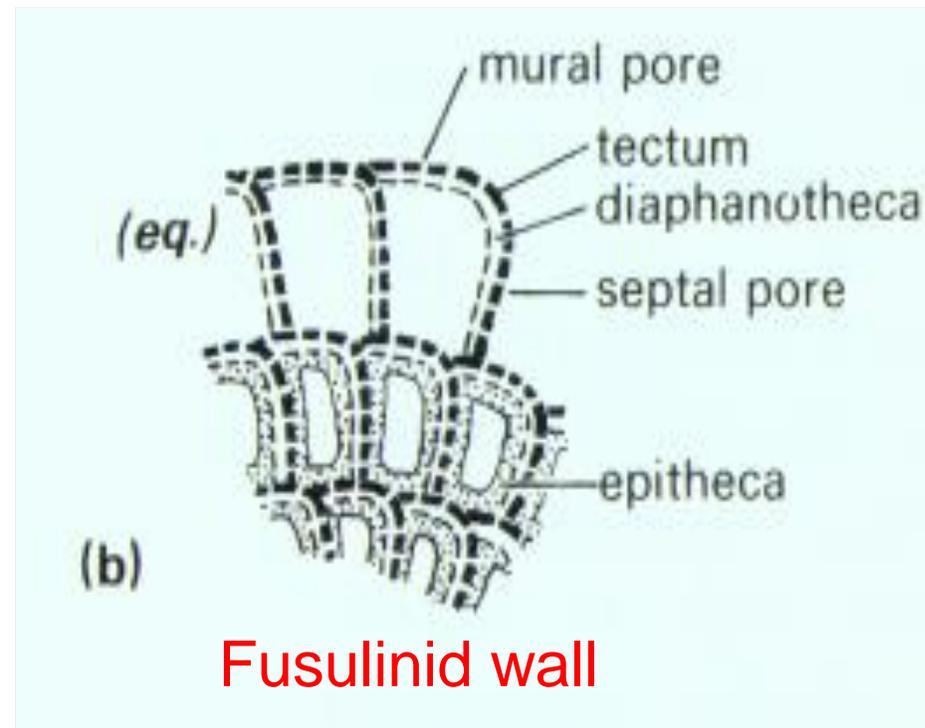


Scuro
Chiaro
Scuro

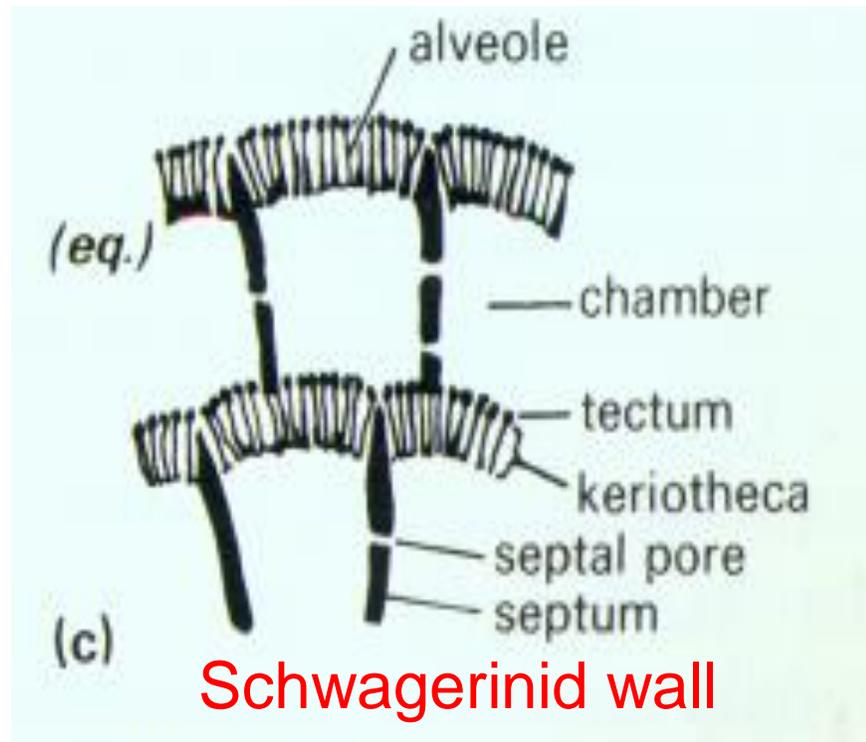
Late Pennsylvanian to Mid Permian



secondary calcification

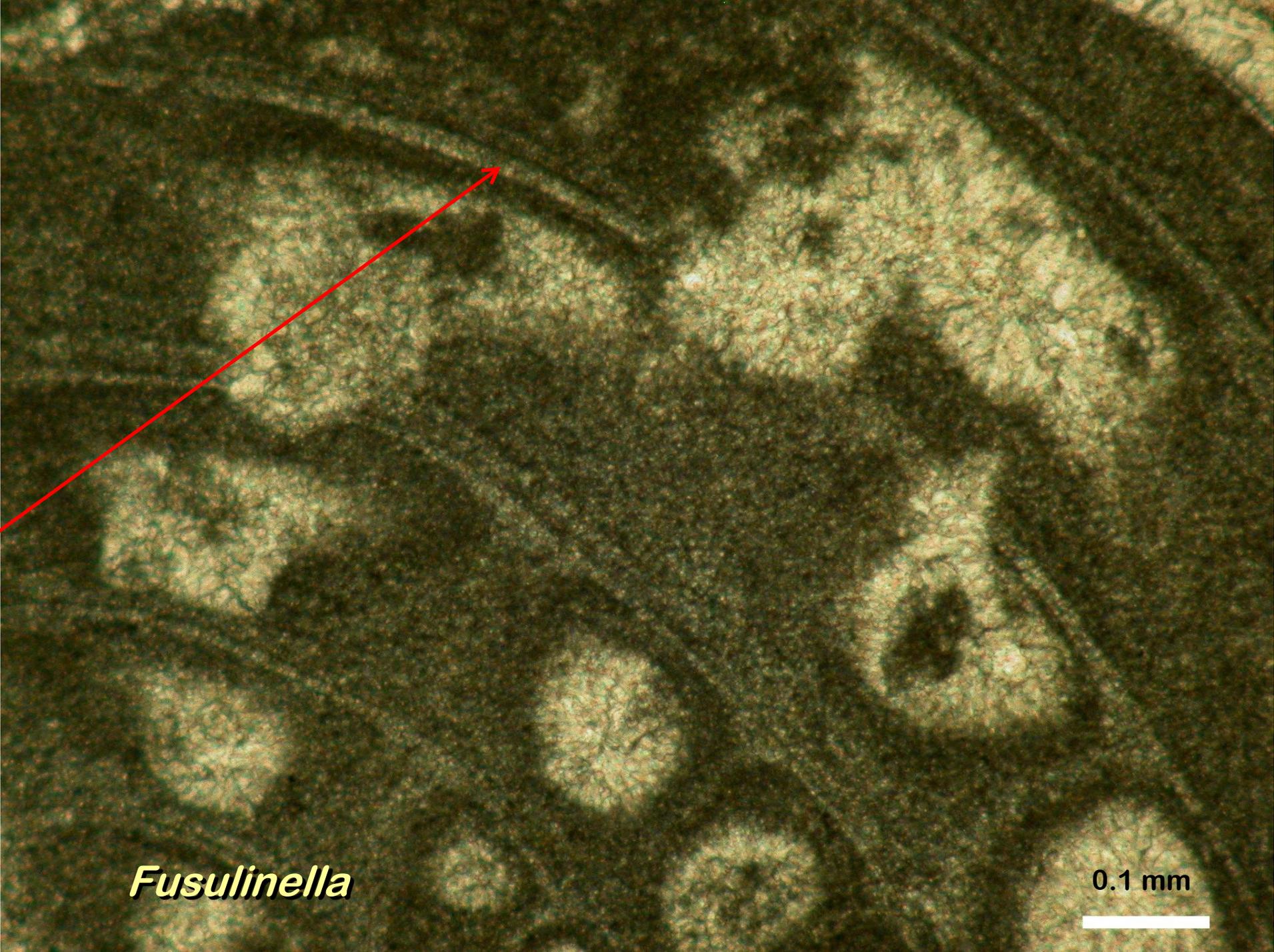


Fusulinid wall



Schwagerinid wall

Diafanoteca



Fusulinella

0.1 mm

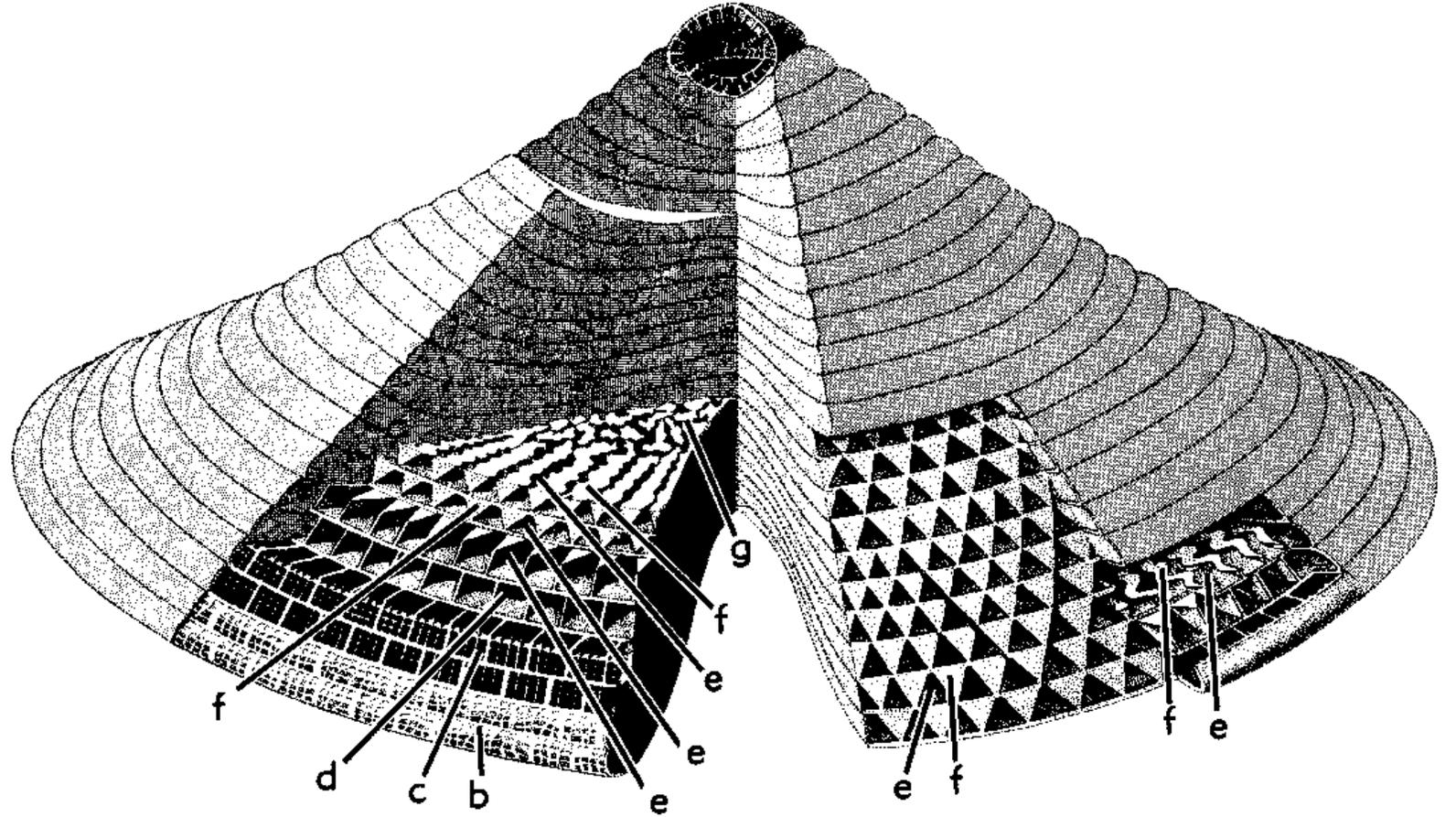
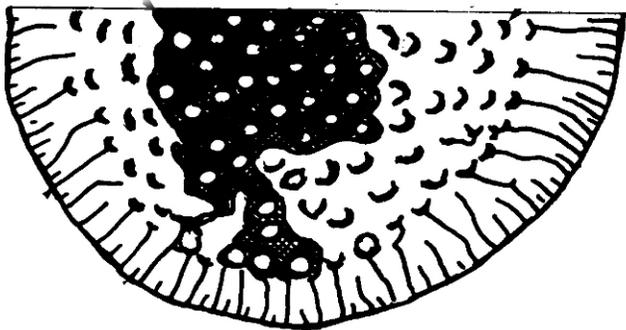
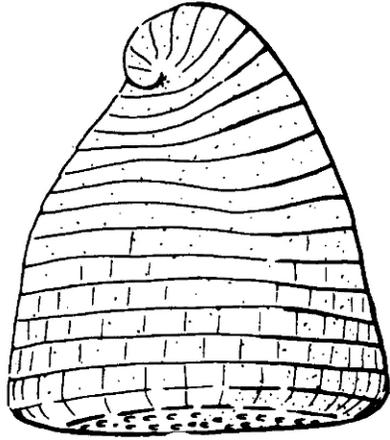


A microscopic photograph of a Schwagerina fossil. The fossil is a dark, elongated, segmented structure with a distinct ribbed or striated texture. It is surrounded by a lighter, more granular matrix. A white scale bar is located in the upper left corner, with the text "0.1 mm" below it. The overall color palette is dark brown and black, with some lighter tan and greenish hues in the matrix.

0.1 mm

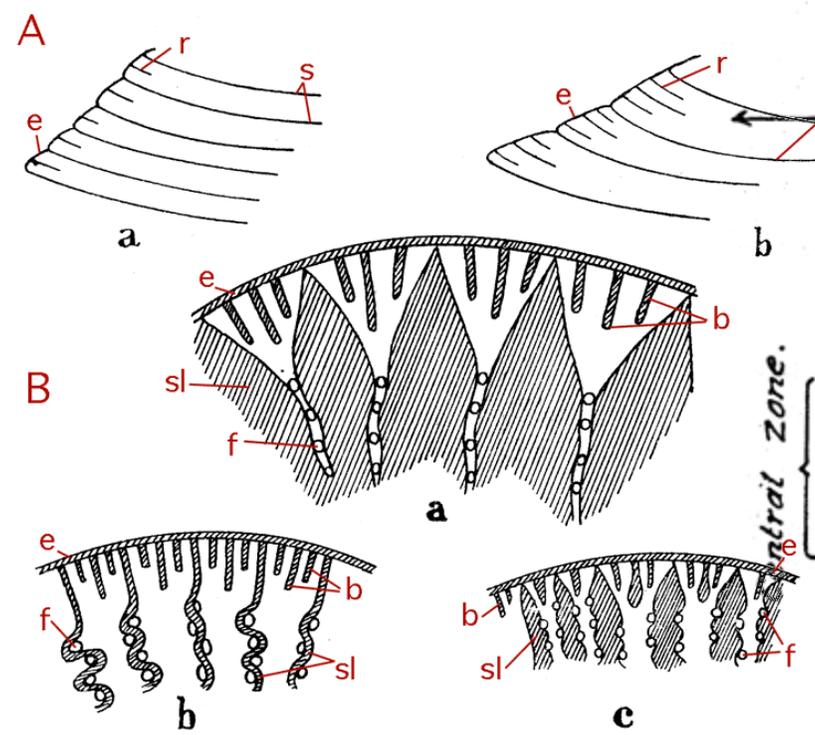
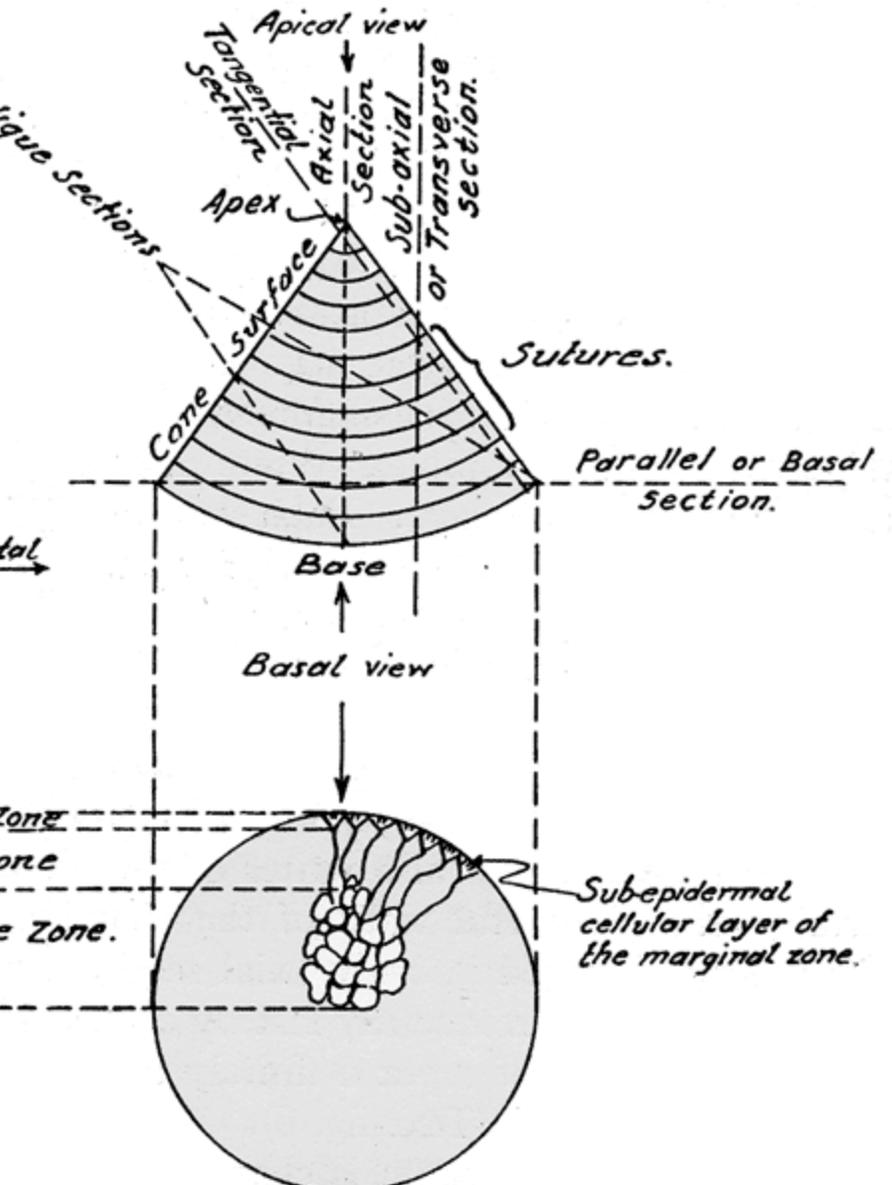
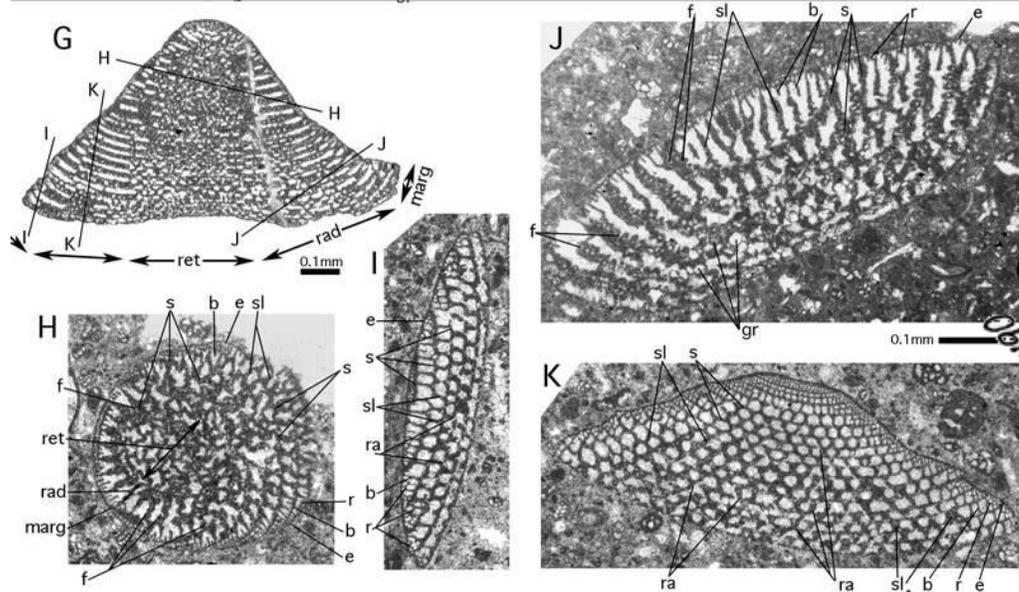
Schwagerina

Gli orbitolinidi



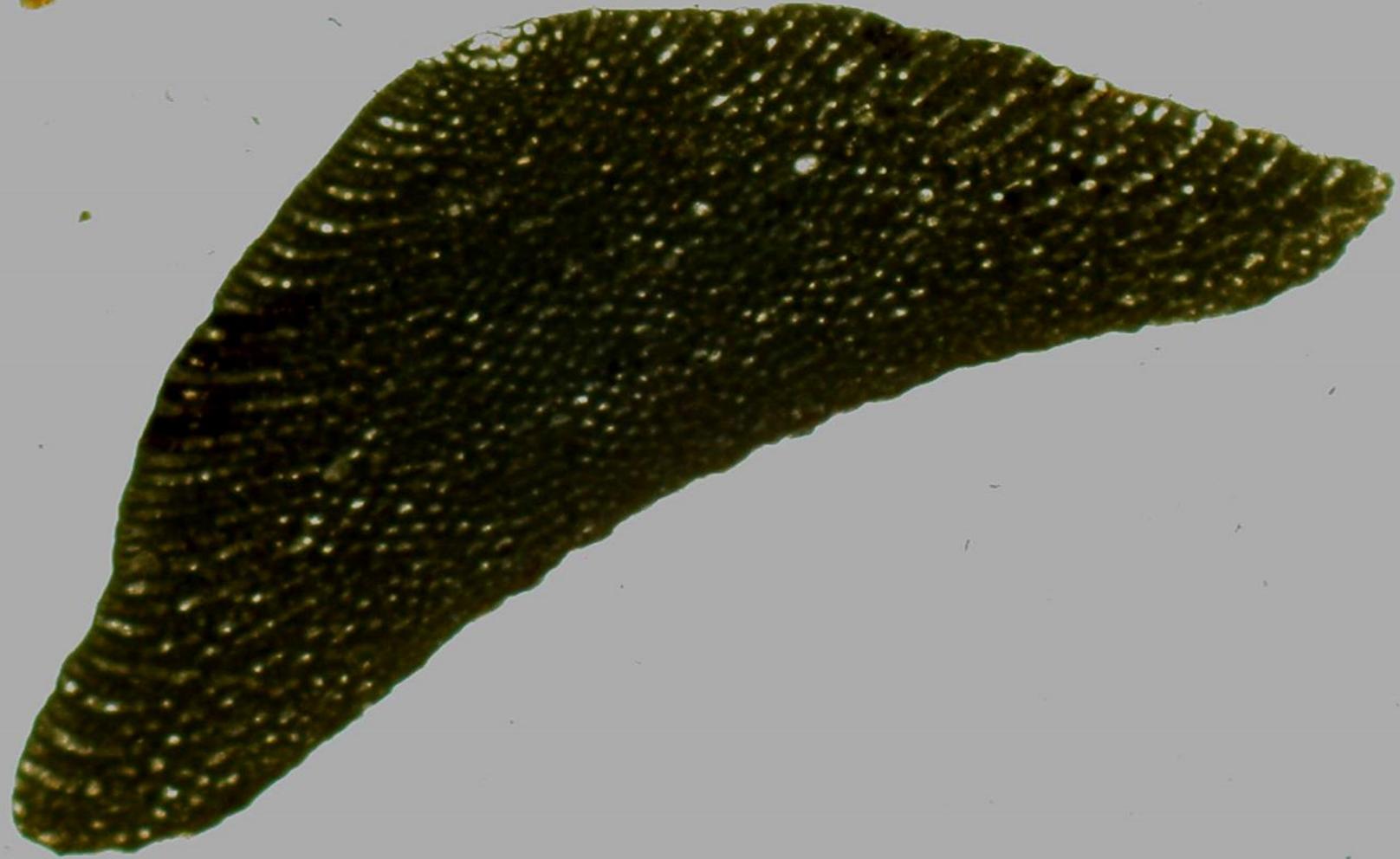
- Guscio agglutinato
- Cretacico

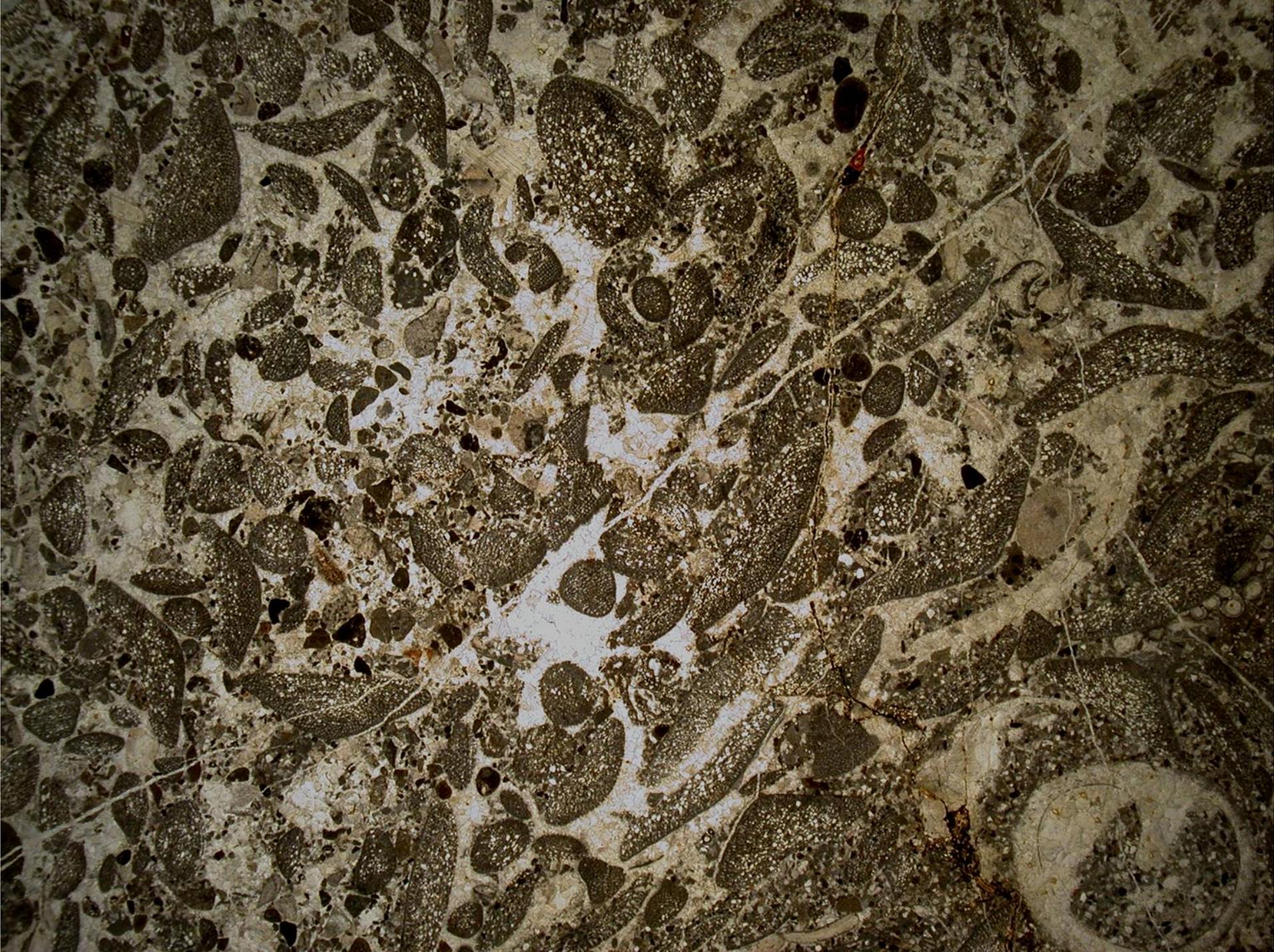
Textulariina - Orbitolina



Central zone:
 Marginal zone
 Radial zone
 Reticulate zone.

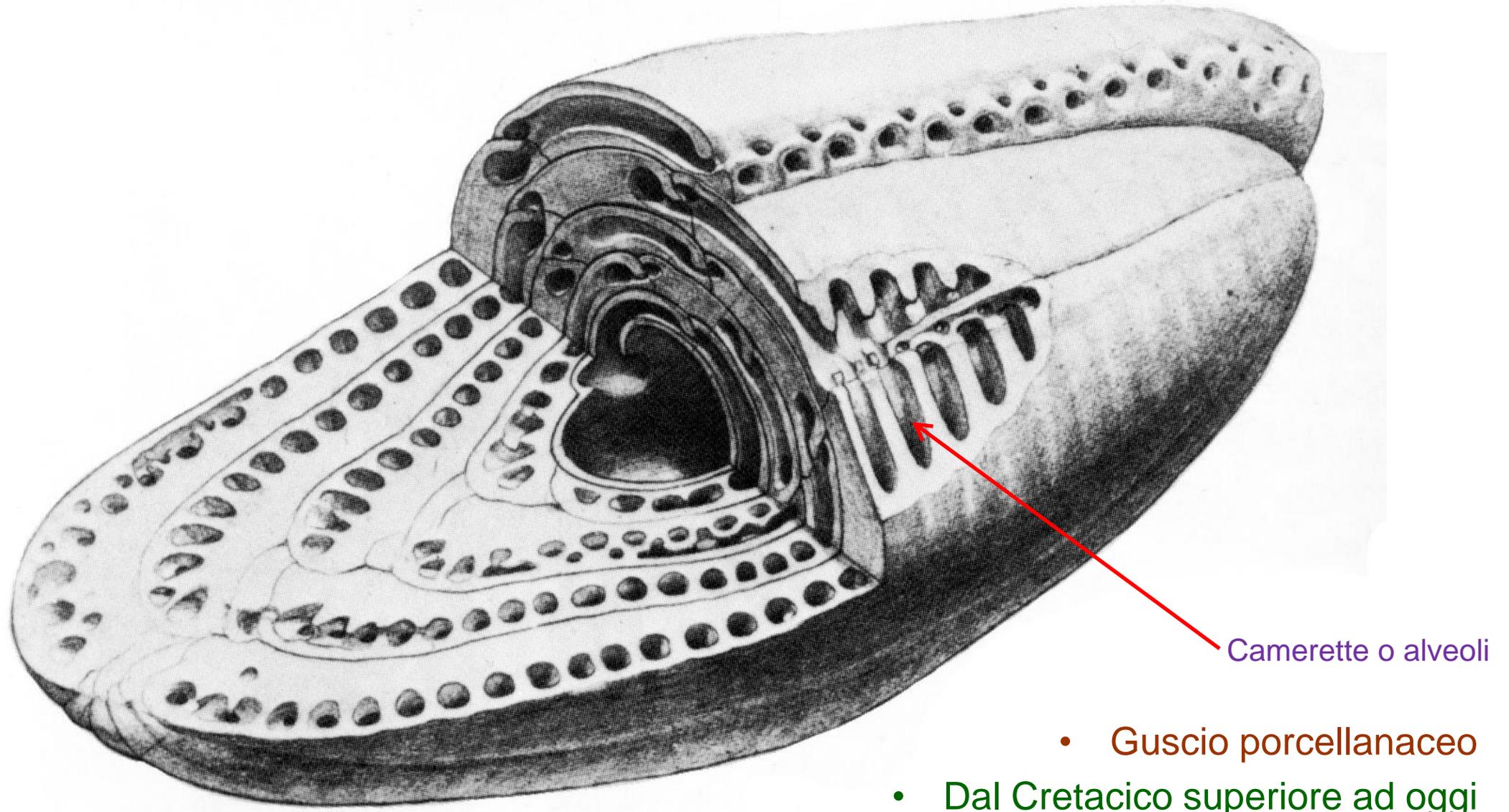
Subepidermal cellular layer of the marginal zone.



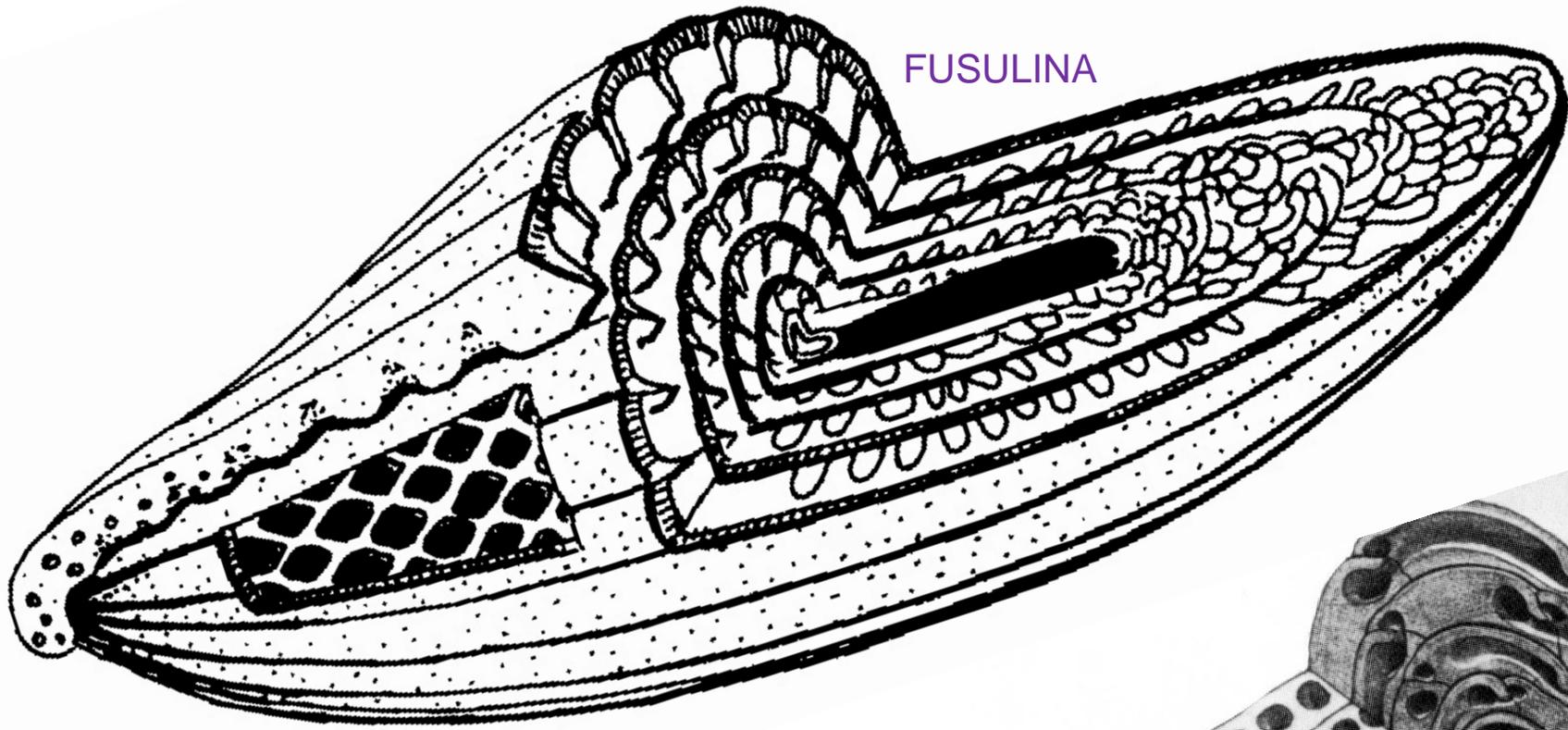


Gli alveolini

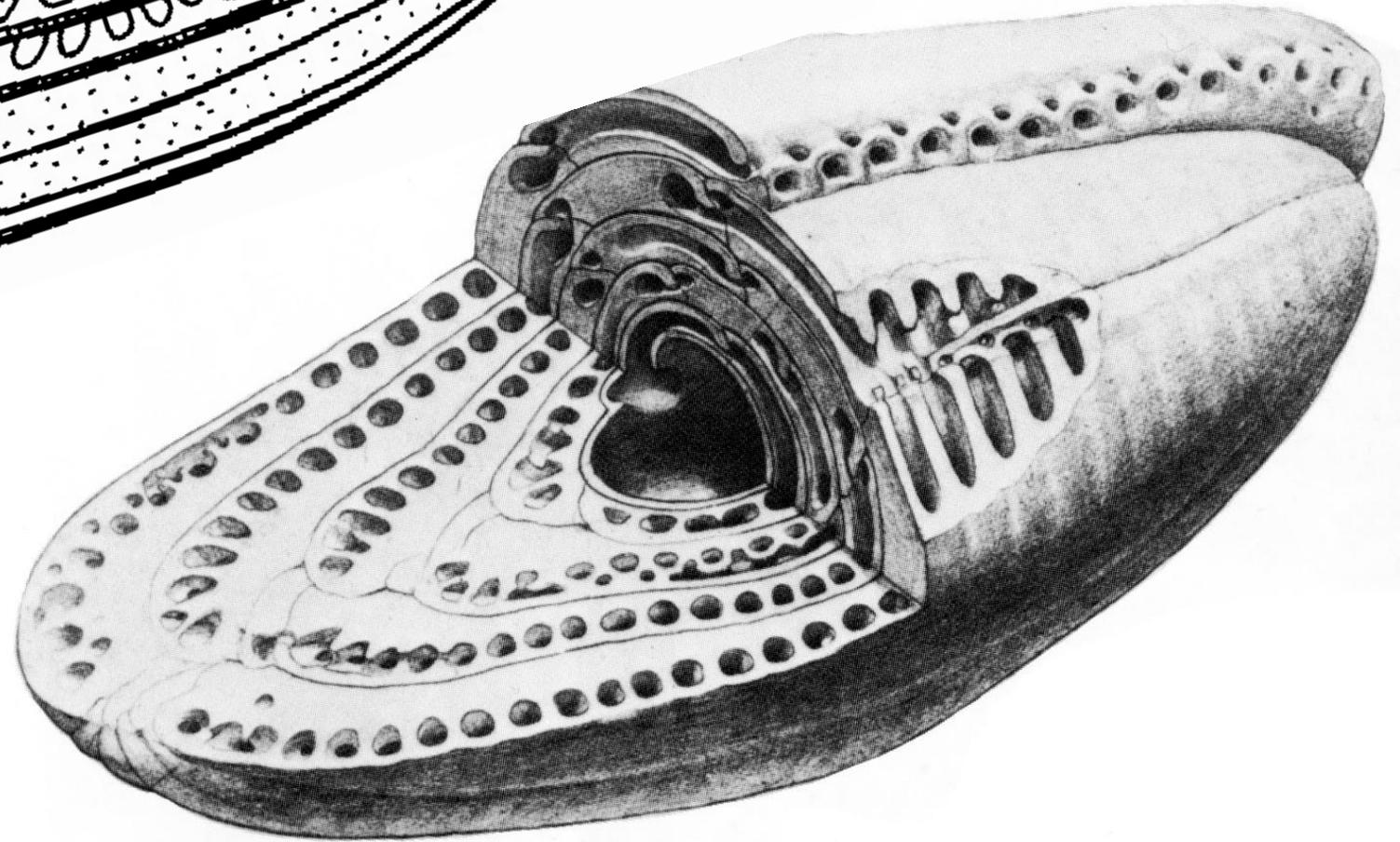
NON HA PARTI SCURE (DIAPHALOTECA)

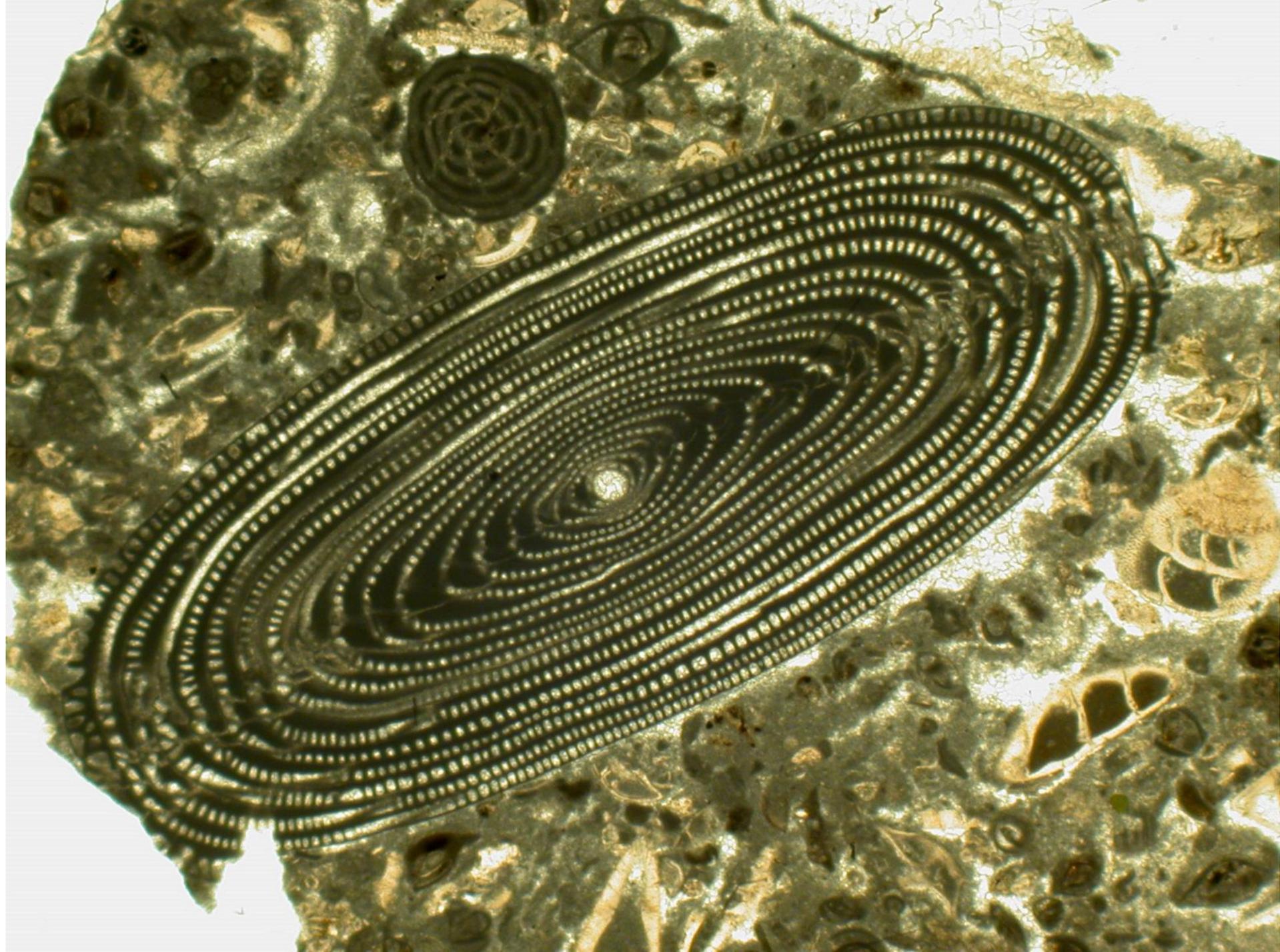


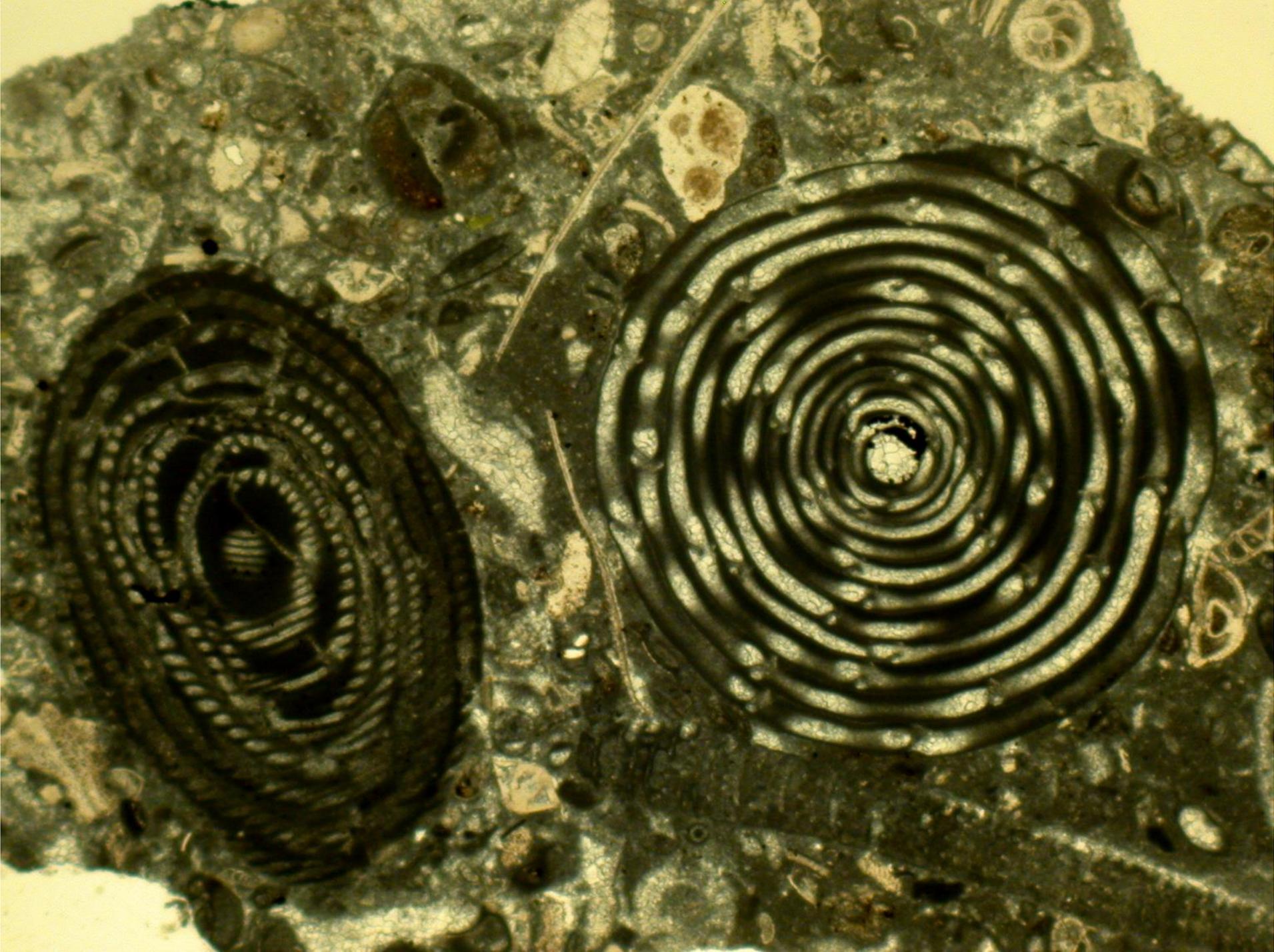
FUSULINA

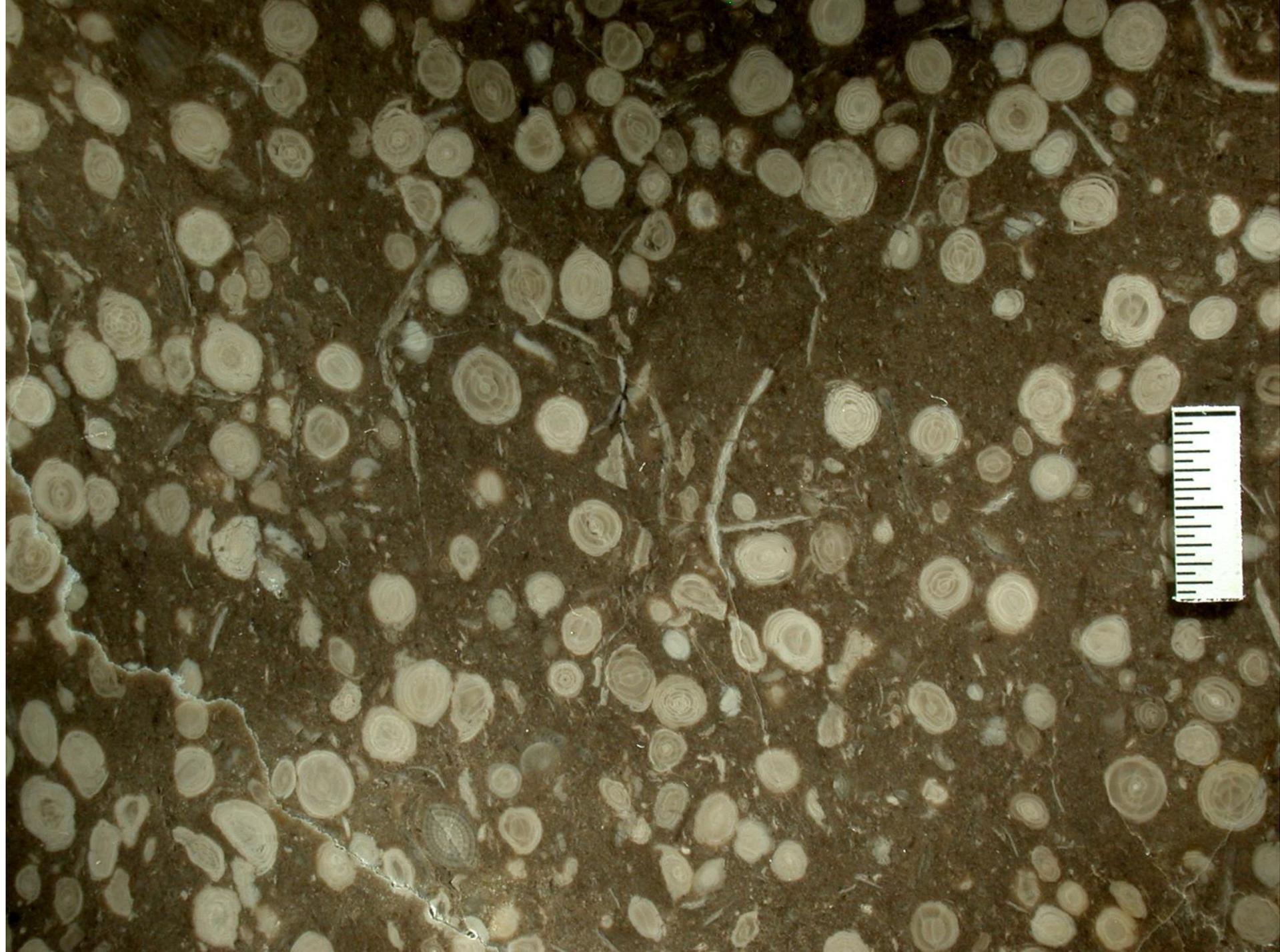


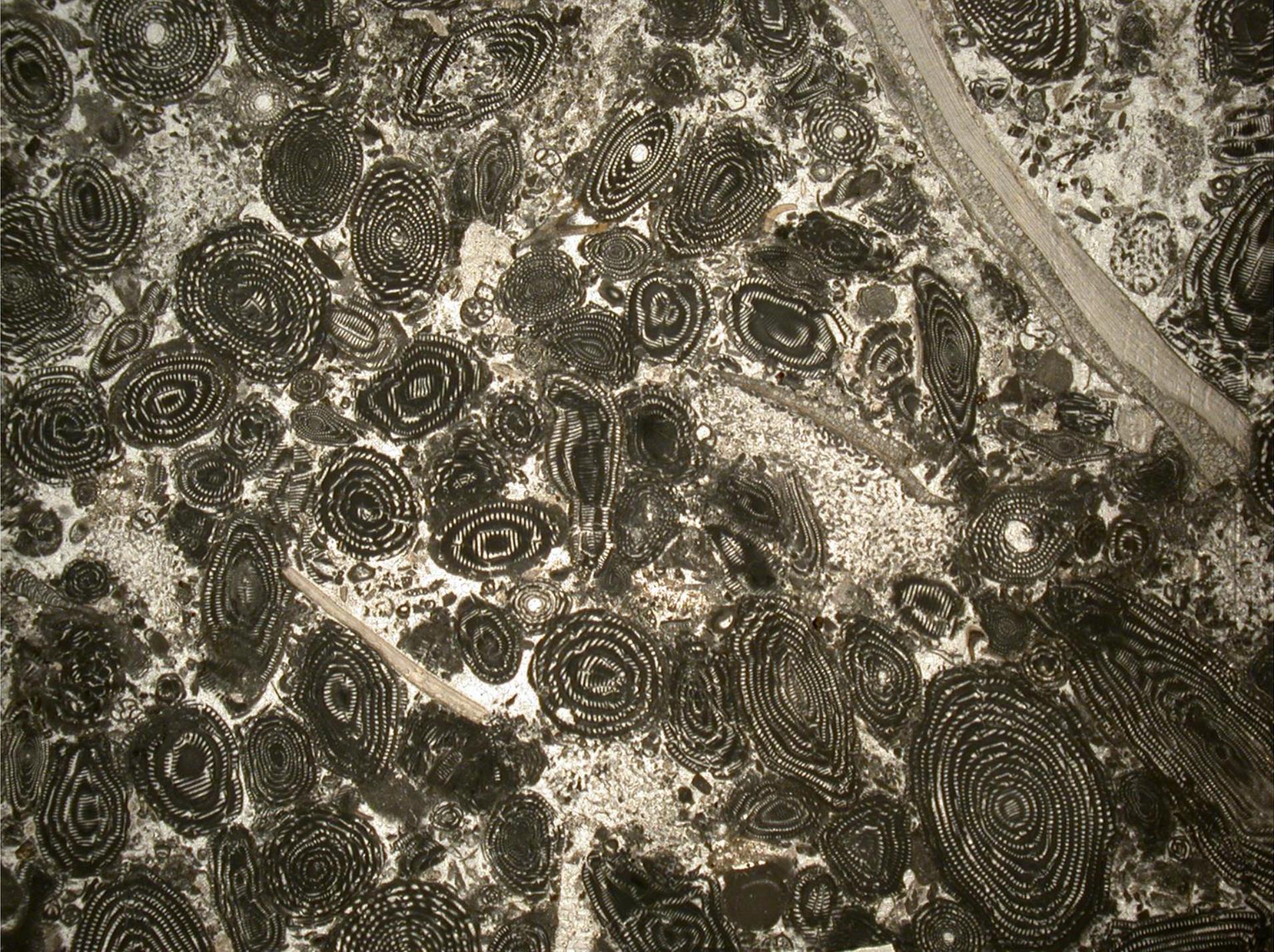
ALVEOLINA



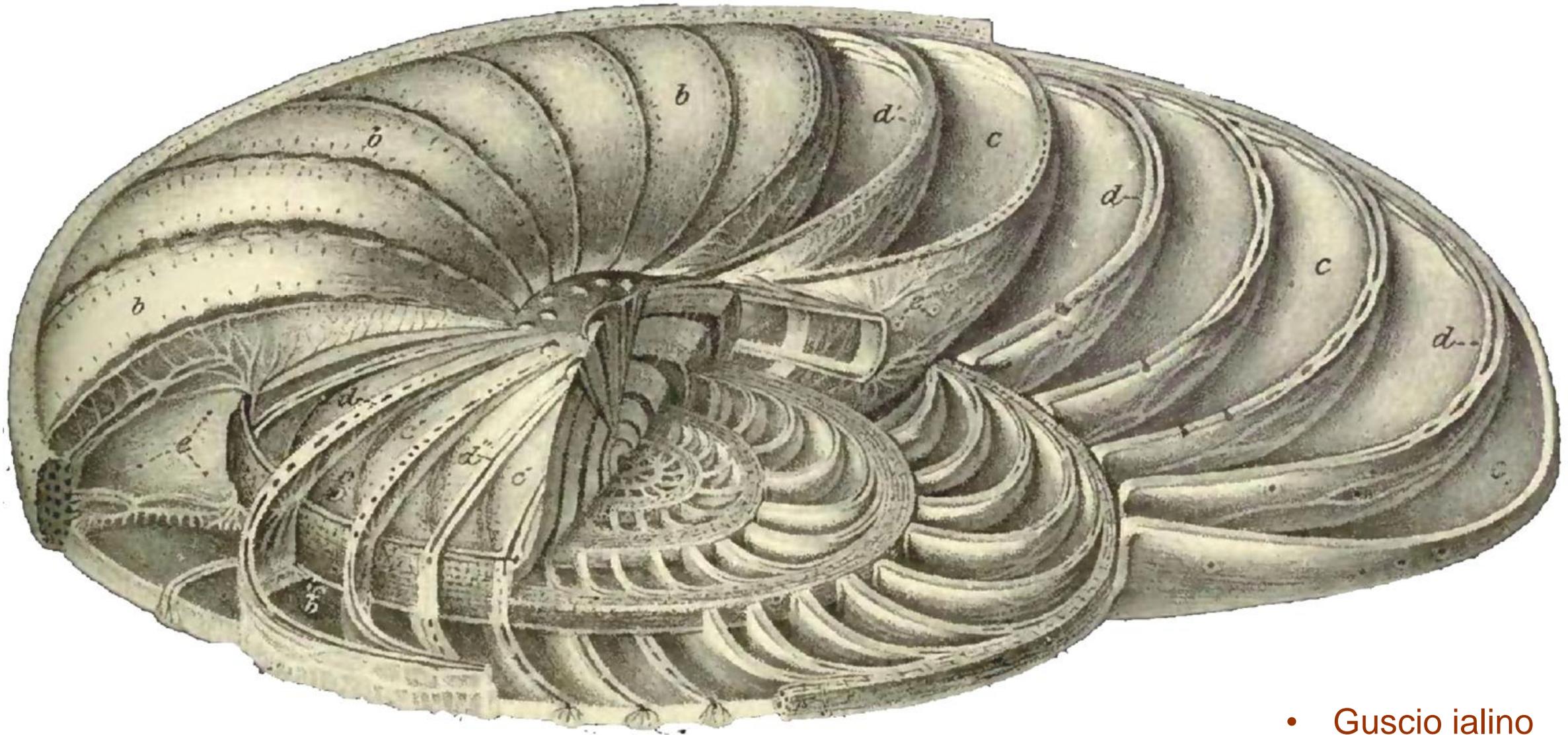






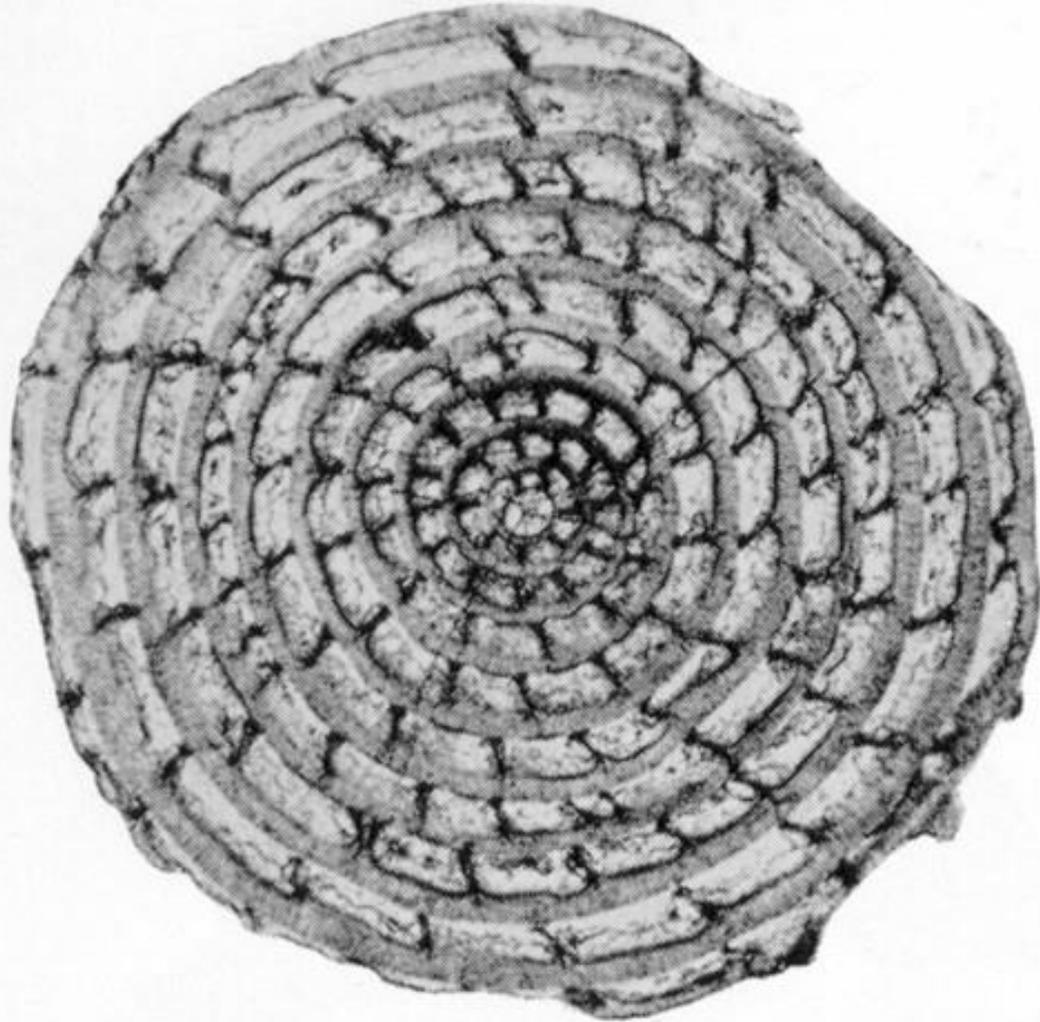


I nummulitidi

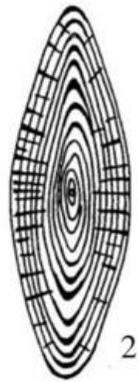


- Guscio ialino
- Dal Cretacico superiore ad oggi

Nummulites



Diameter 14.6 mm

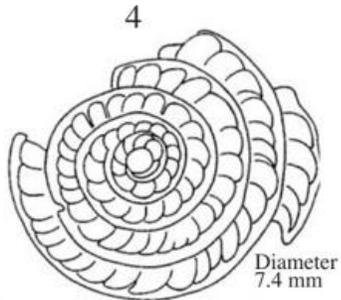


1
Involute test
Slowly opening spire
Simple chambers

Diameter of part vertical section 15.3 mm



3
Evolute test
Slow & regularly opening spire
Simple chambers

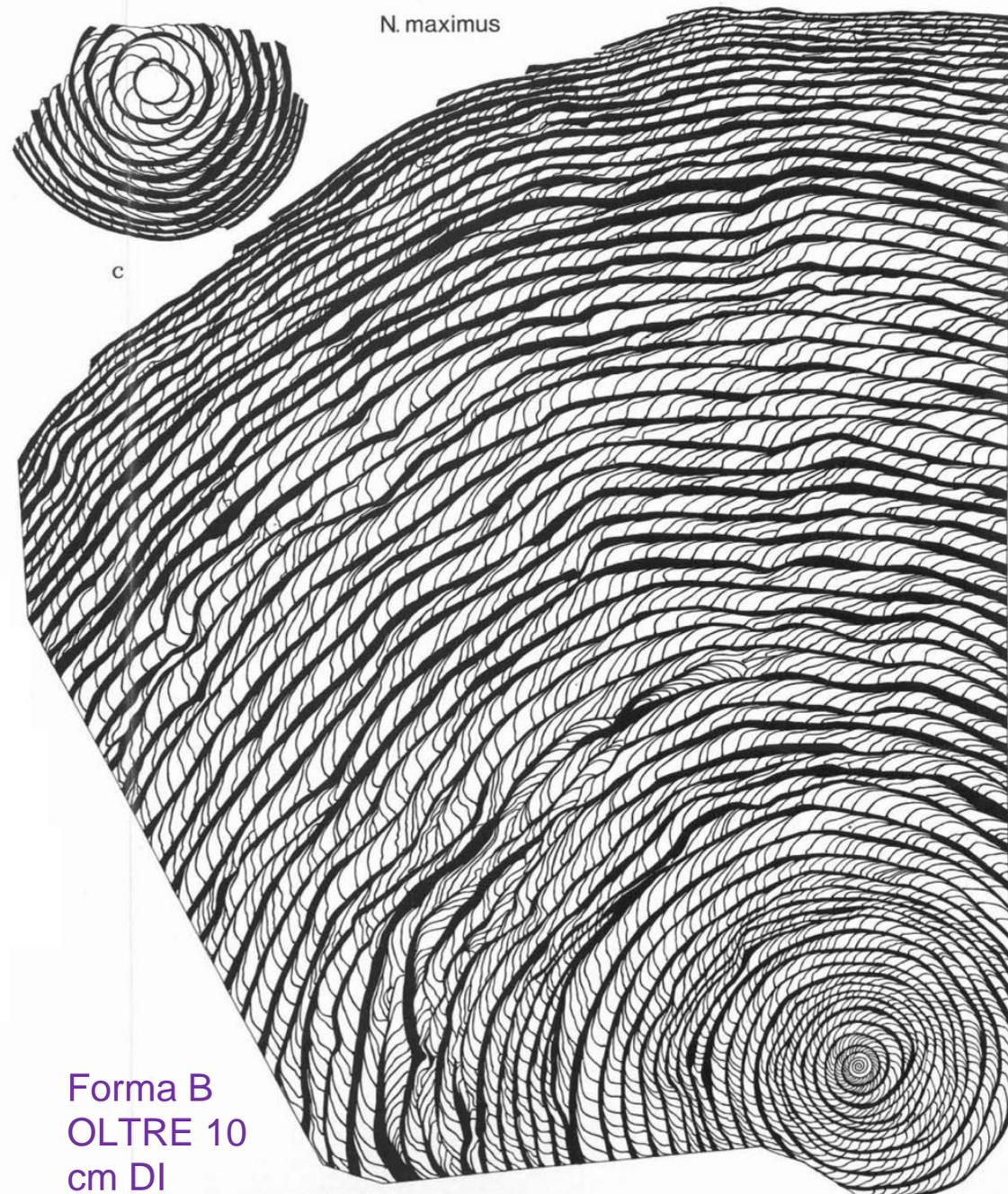


Diameter 7.4 mm

N. maximus



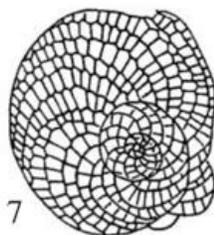
c



Diameter 3.7 mm



5
Evolute test
Rapidly opening spire
Simple chambers

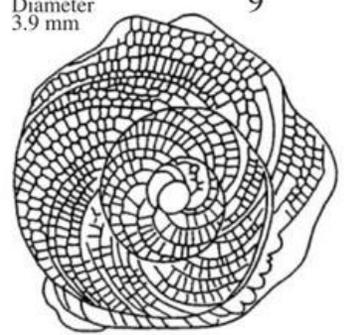


Diameter 3.0 mm



7
8
Maturo-evolute test
Rapidly opening spire
Divided into chamberlets

Diameter 3.9 mm

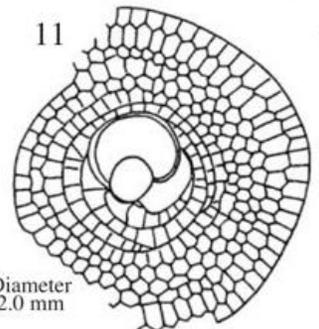


Diameter 5.3 mm

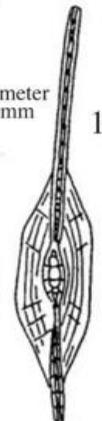


9
10
Evolute test
Rapidly opening spire
Divided into cubacula

Diameter 2.0 mm



Diameter 5.1 mm



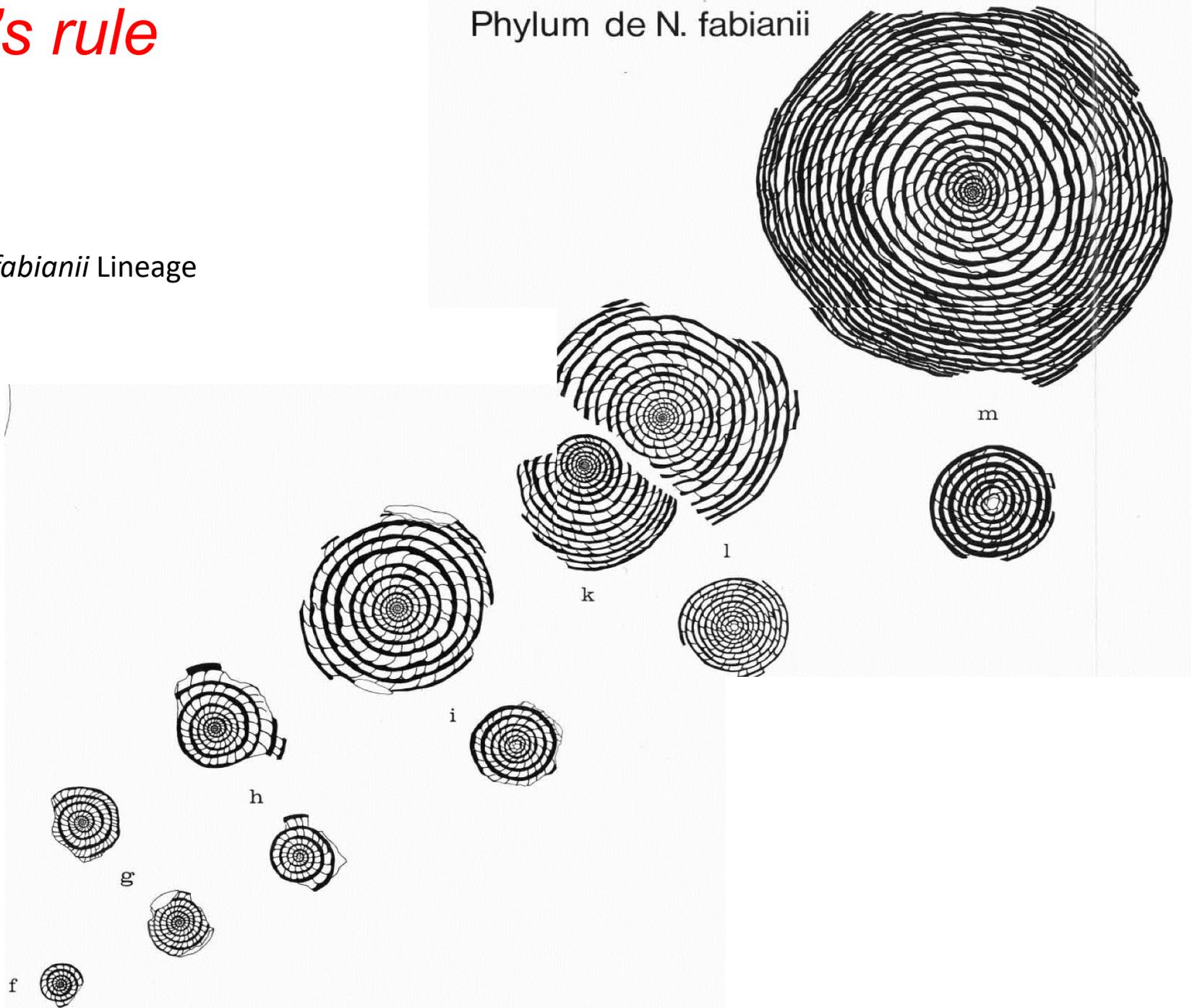
11
12
Evolute test
Rapidly opening spire, becoming annular
Divided into chamberlets

Forma B
OLTRE 10
cm DI
DIAMETRO!!

Cope's rule

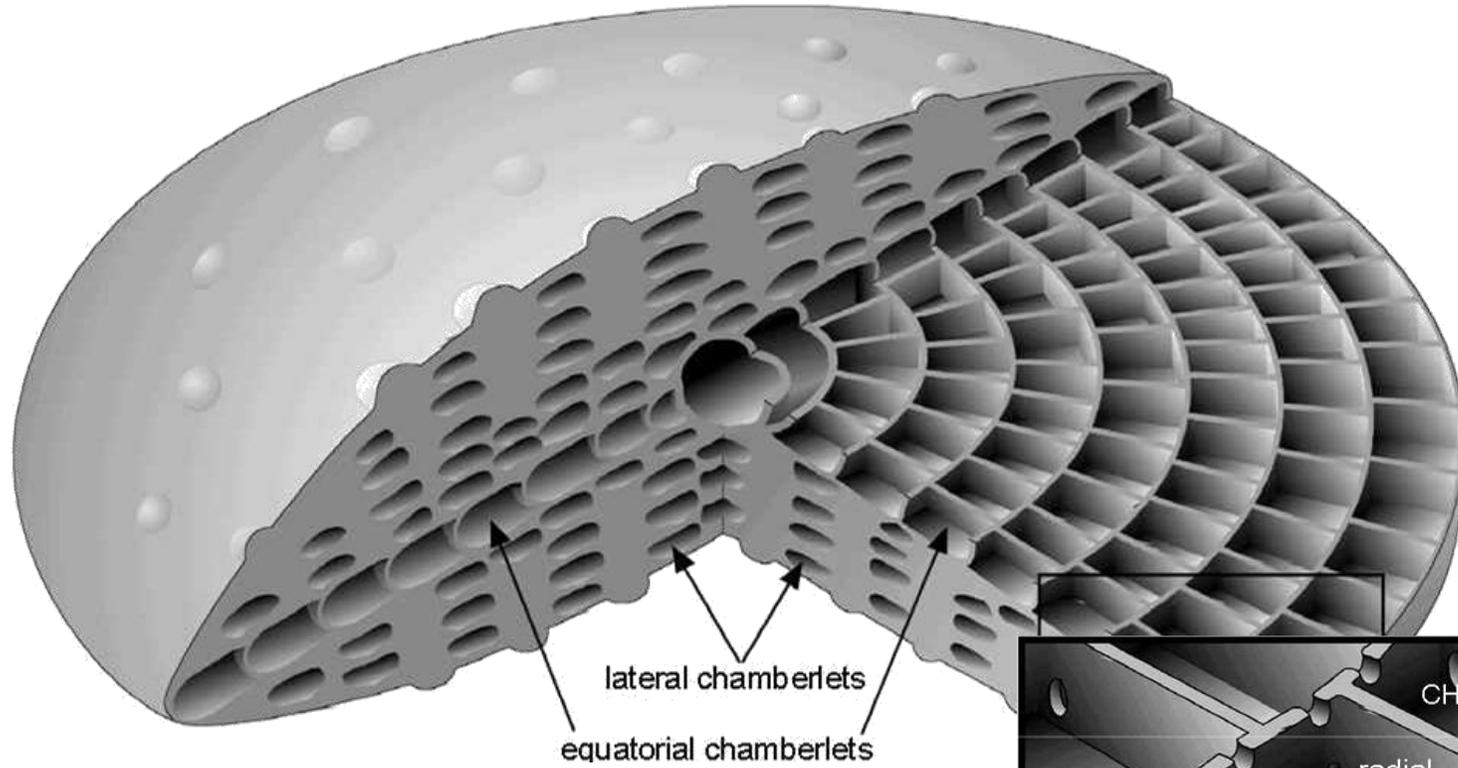
Phylum de *N. fabianii*

Nummulites fabianii Lineage

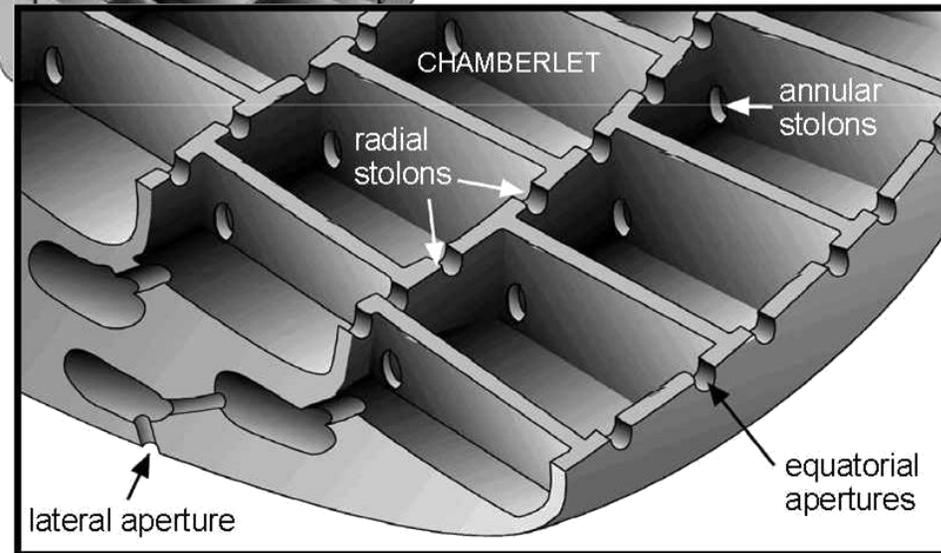


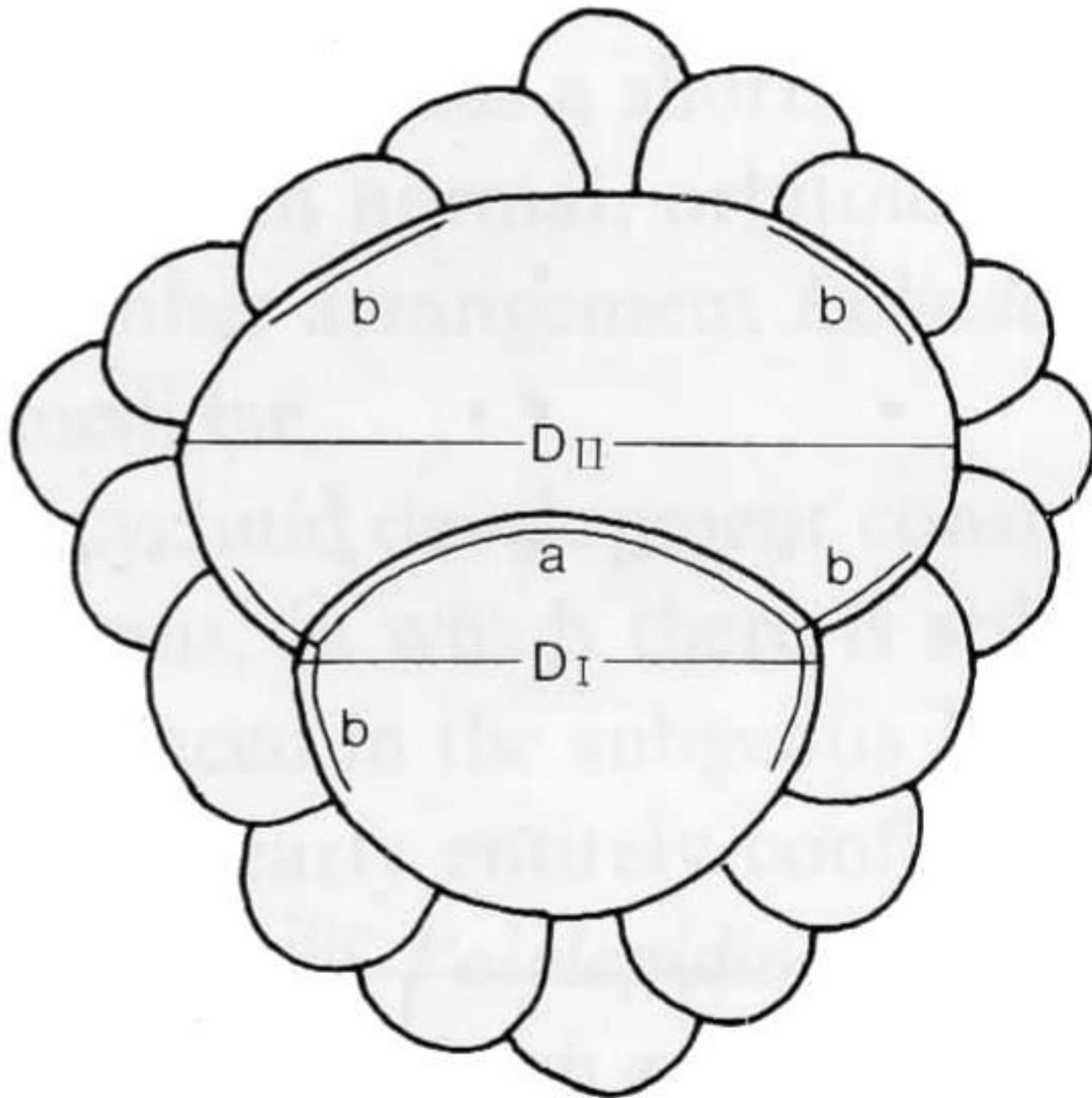


I macroforaminiferi a crescita ciclica: gli orbitoidi



- Guscio ialino
- Dal Cretacico superiore ad oggi





Il nepionte

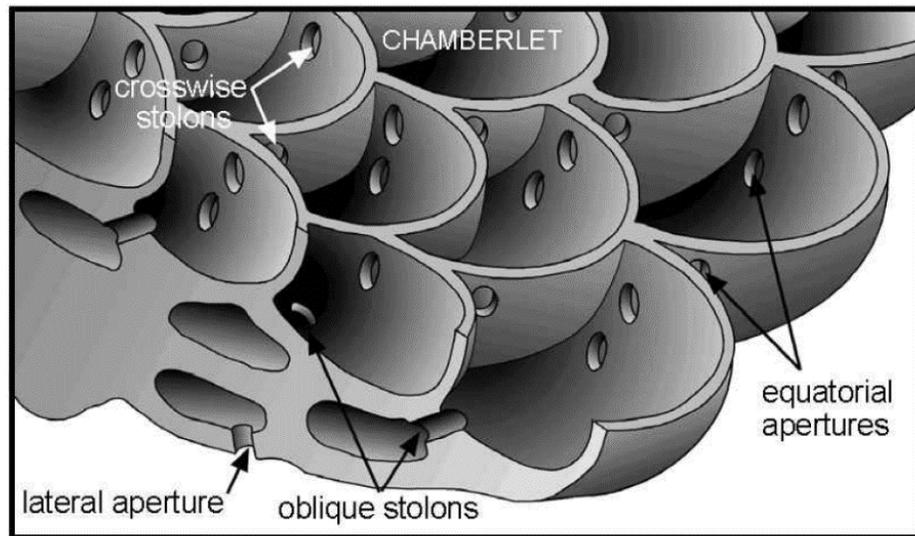
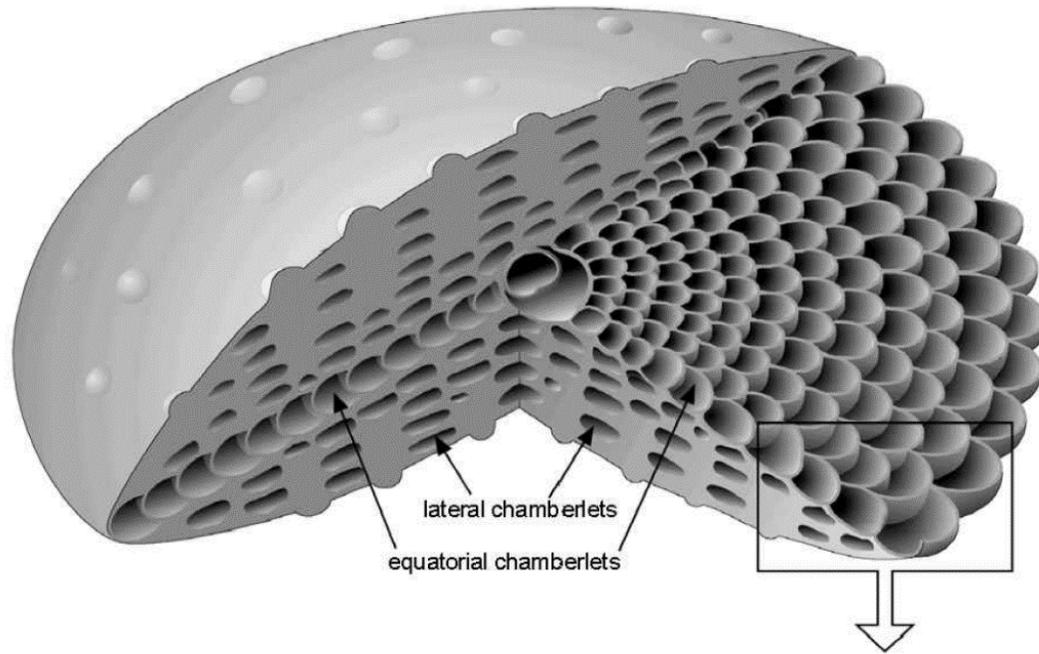
Proloculo

Deuteroloculo

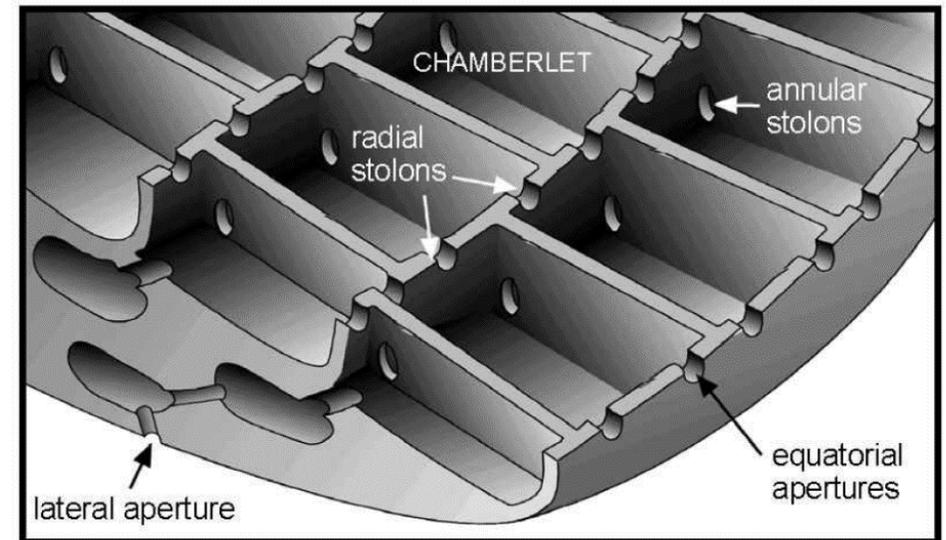
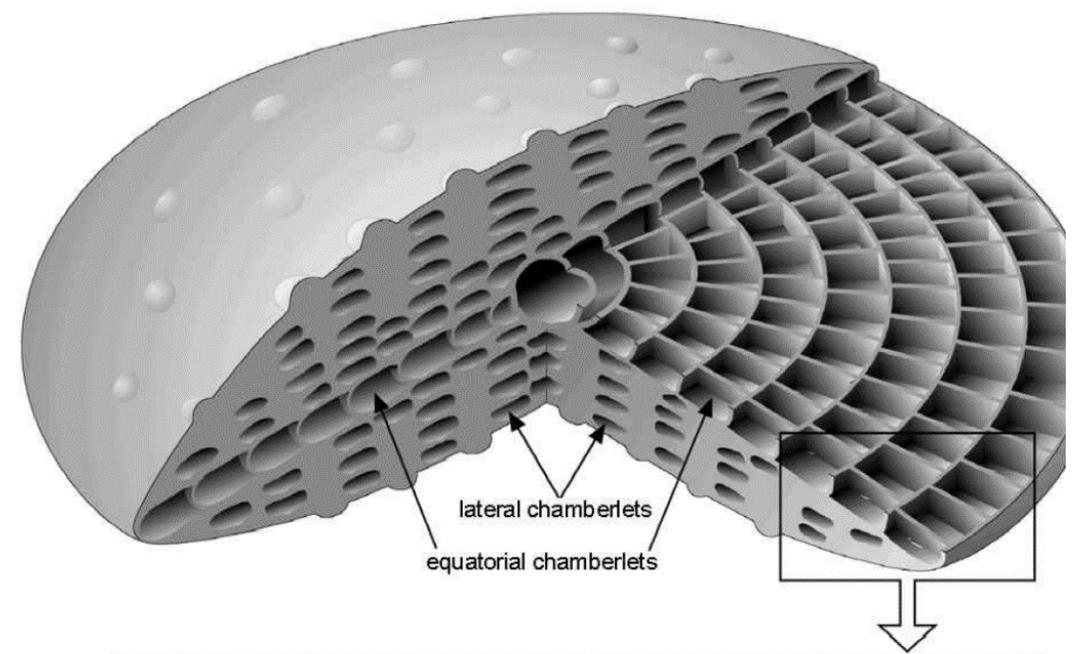
Camere ausialiari

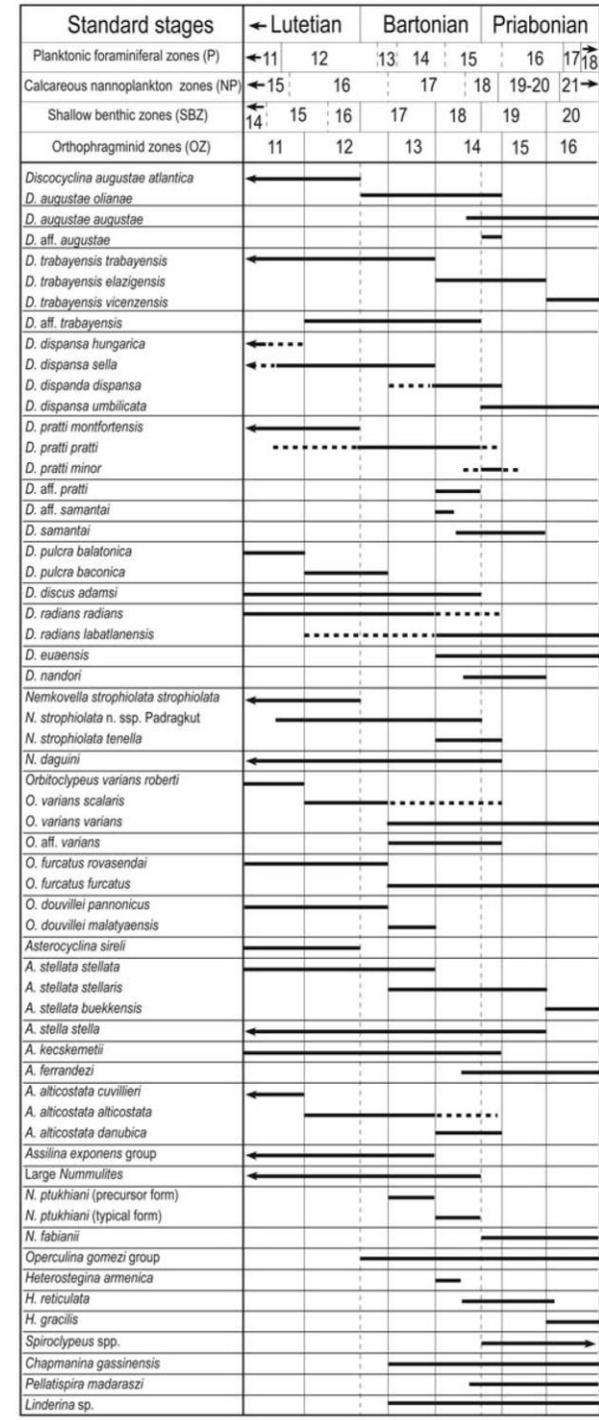
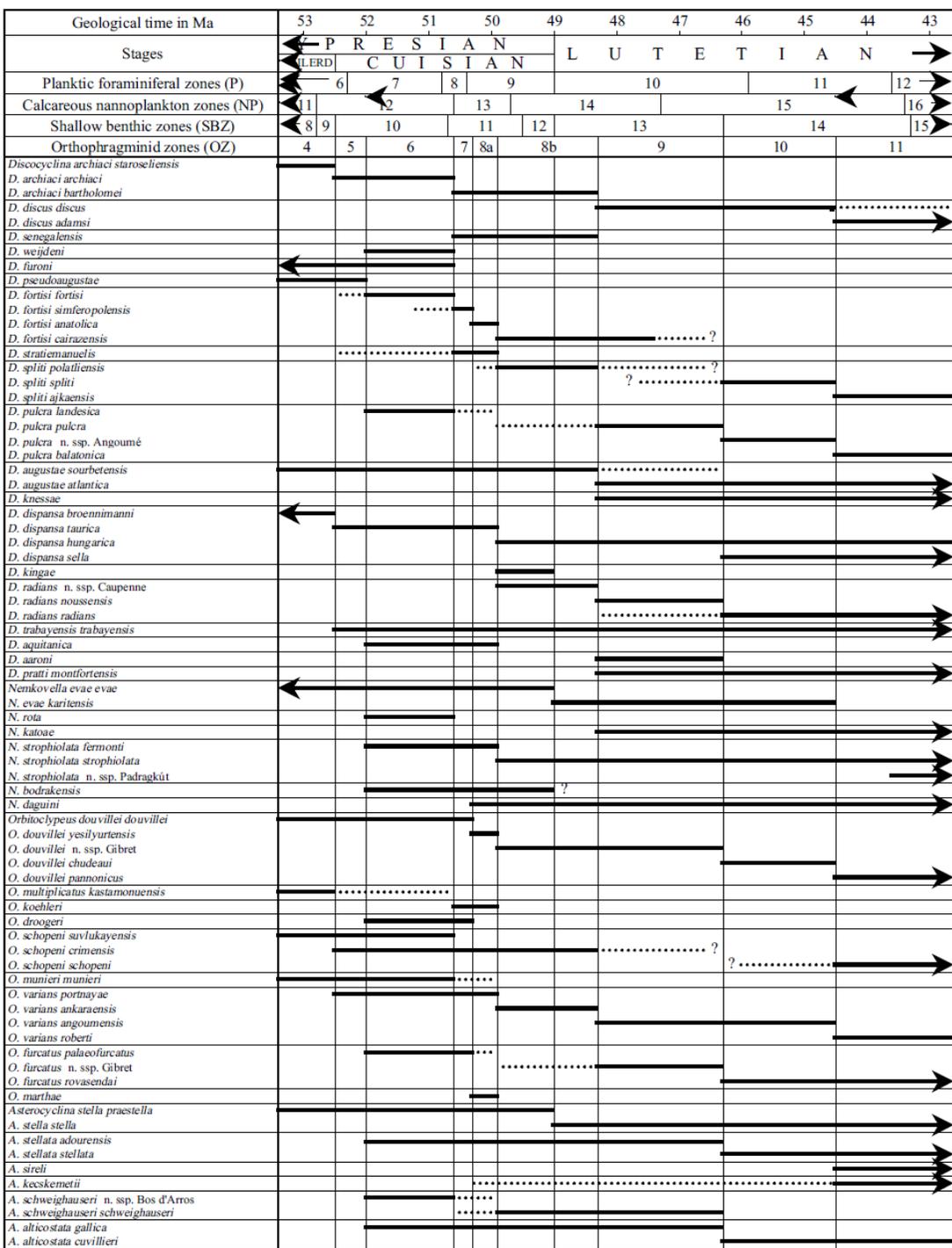
ORBITOIDIFORM STRUCTURE

ORBITOIDAL

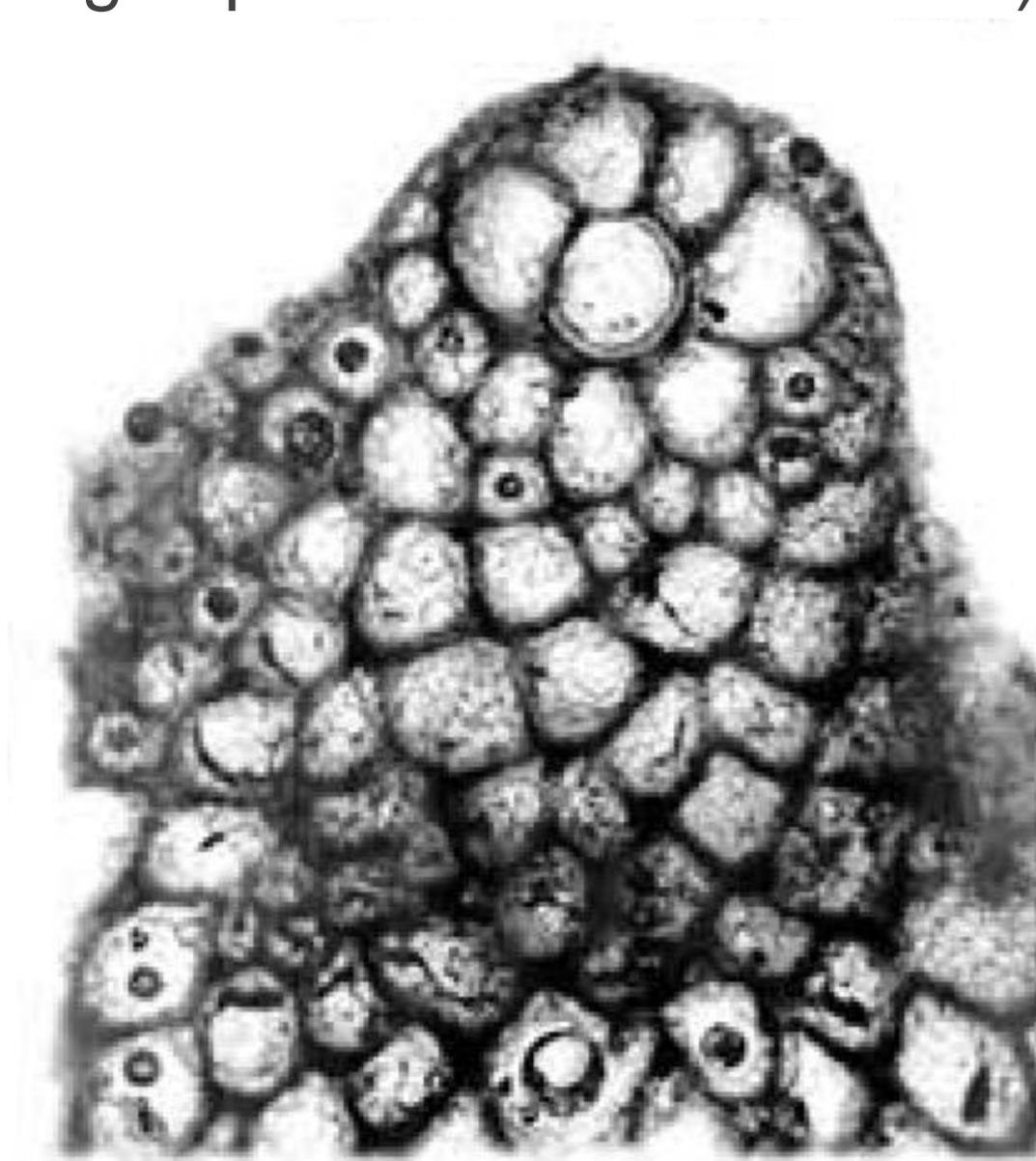


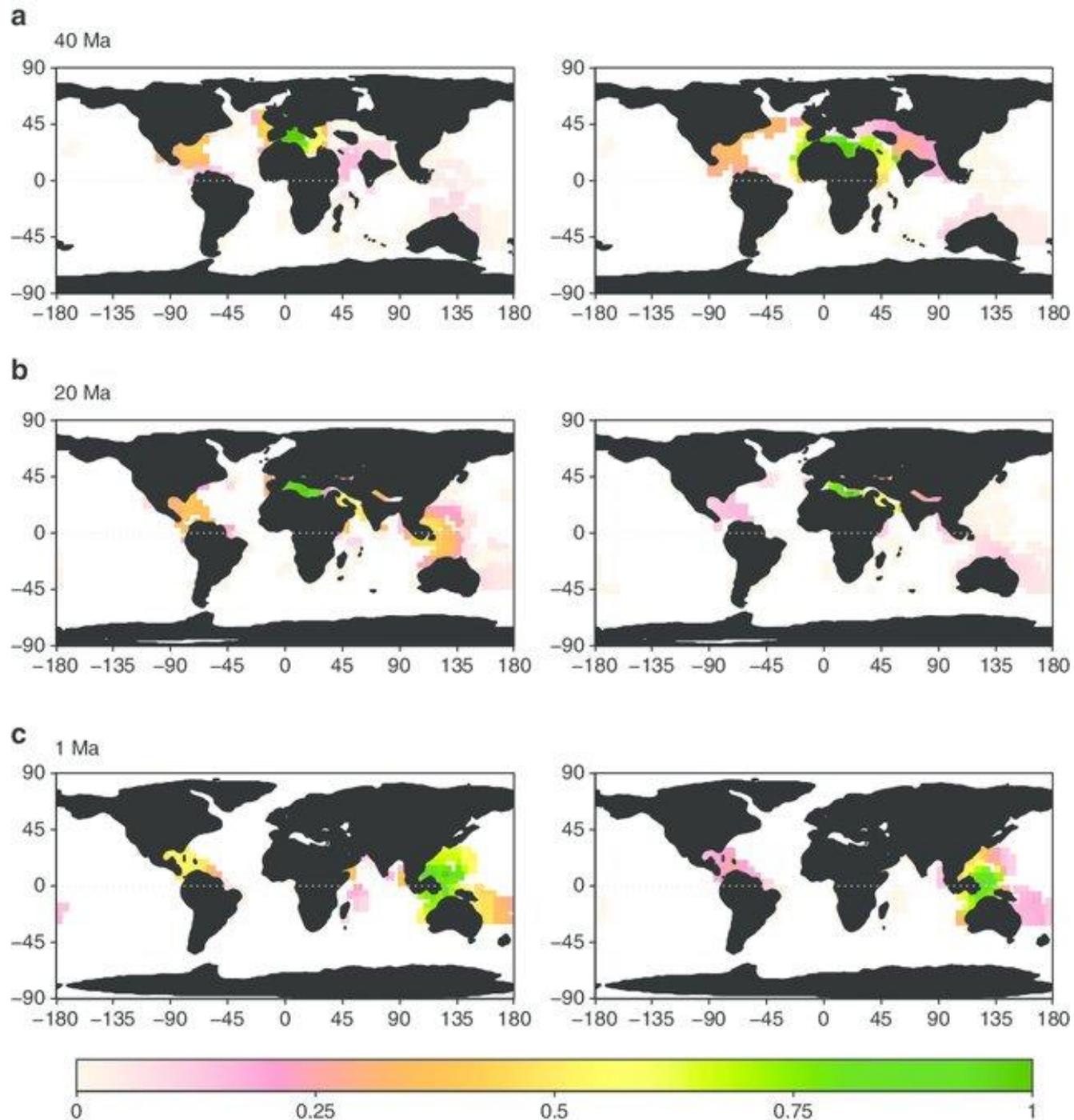
ORTHOPHRAGMINID





I Miogypsinidi (Olig sup - Miocene inf. - medio)





Variazioni e movimenti
degli Hotspots di
biodiversità marina
in ambienti di REEFS