

Metadata Details

Title

Colonization Of Algae And Cyanobacteria On Calcareous Remains Of Dead Animals In Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica

Science Keywords

Category	Biological Classification
Topic	Bacteria/Archaea
Expedition Year	2015-2016
ISO Topic	Biodiversity and Biotechnological Potential

Summary

Abstract

The Larsemann Hills is an ice-free coastal oasis of 50 km², located approximately halfway between the Vest fold Hills and the Amery Ice Shelf on the southeastern coast of Prydz Bay, Princess Elizabeth land, East Antarctica, bordered by two main peninsulas, Broknes and Stornes and several islands. It is the second largest of only four major ice-free oases. A congenial micro climate along with adequate freshwater during summer provide a hospitable environment for the aquatic as well as terrestrial biota. The major temperature-regulating factor is the persistent katabatic winds blowing from the northwest direction during summer, which increase the air temperature to 8-10°C with mean monthly temperature slightly above 0°C, which plays a significant role in the distribution and diversity of various flora and fauna. Cyanobacteria and certain algae are primary components of aquatic and terrestrial biomes of Antarctica 1.

Purpose

Colonization of algae and cyanobacteria on calcareous remains of dead animals in Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica

Data Center