

Curso Intensivo Intersemestral  
(Paleo)Bio Indicadores Neotropicales

# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

Dra. Margarita Caballero

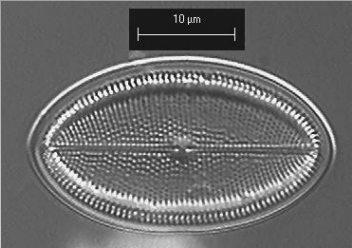
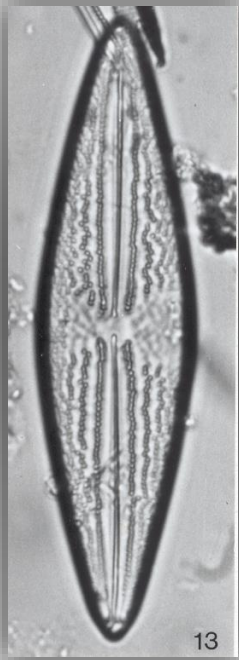
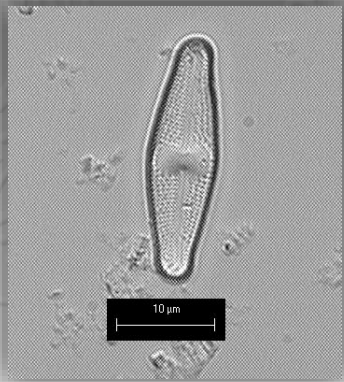
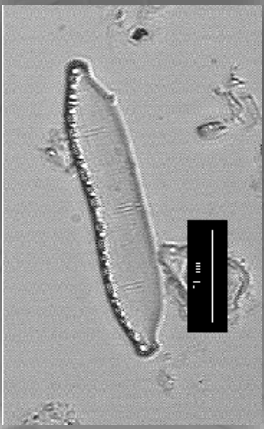
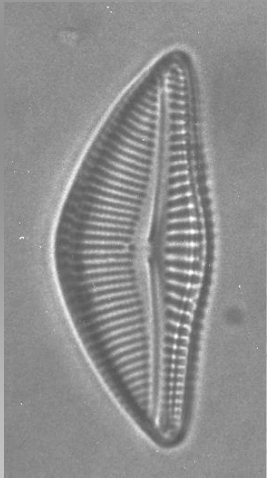
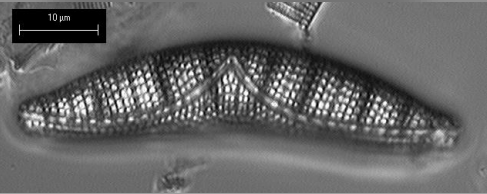
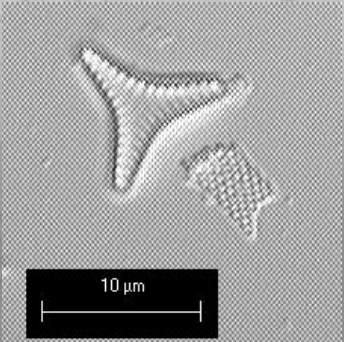
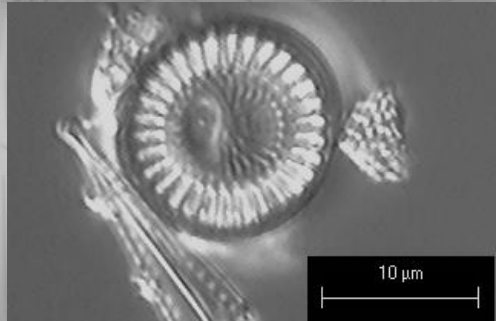
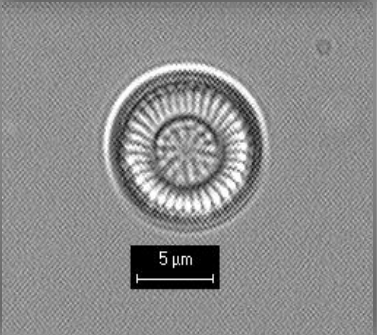
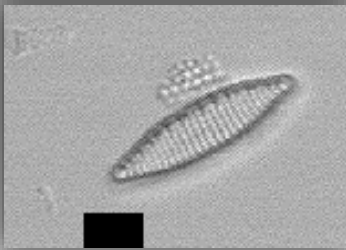
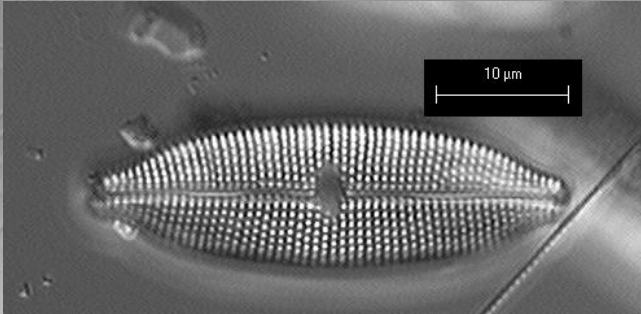
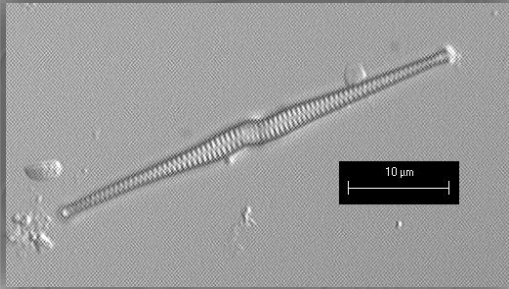
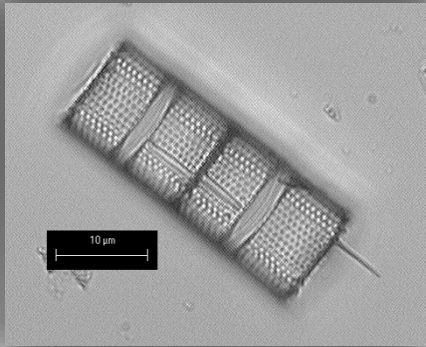
Laboratorio de Palolimnología Instituto de Geofísica, UNAM

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POSGRADO EN CIENCIAS DEL MAR Y LIMNOLOGÍA

# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

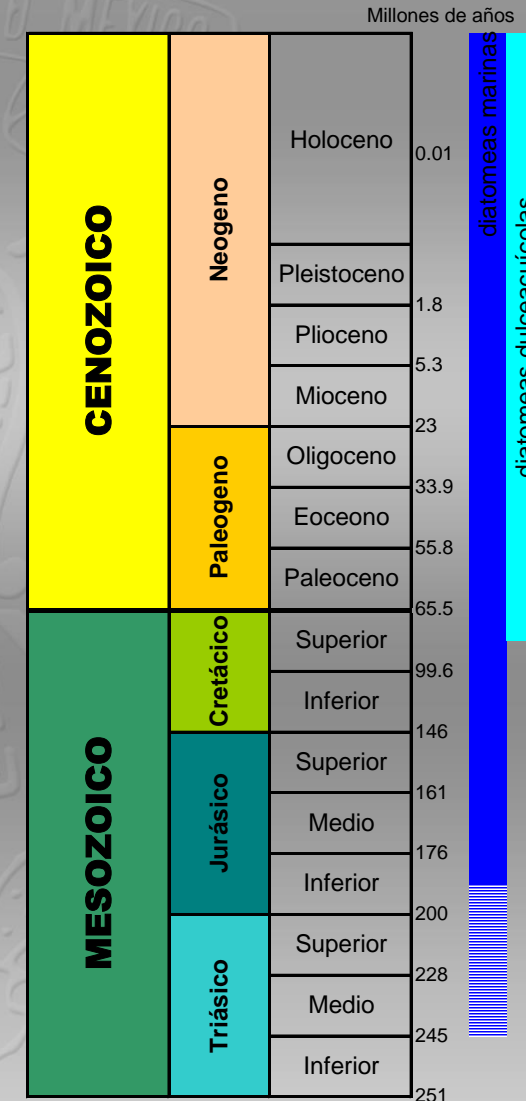


# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

Diatoms may be responsible for nearly 20% or more of the net primary carbon production worldwide, fixing 20 Pg per year out of a global total of 105 Pg (Mann, 1999), which is more than all the world's rainforests combined (Field et al., 1998).

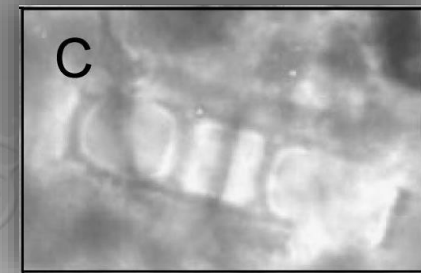
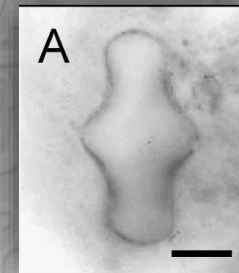
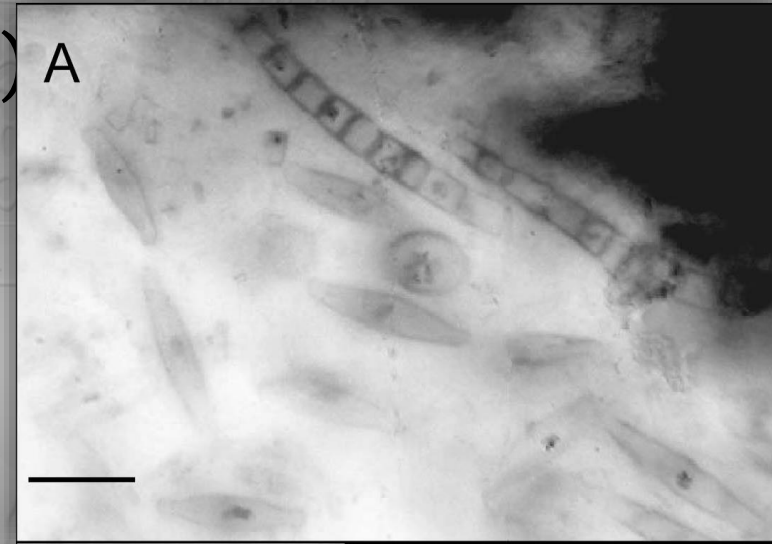
# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

- Probable origen (reloj molecular):  
240 Ma.
- Registro fósil mas antiguo:  
190 Ma.
- Amplio registro fósil desde el  
Cretácico inferior (marinas)
- Dulceacuículas: 70 Ma



# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

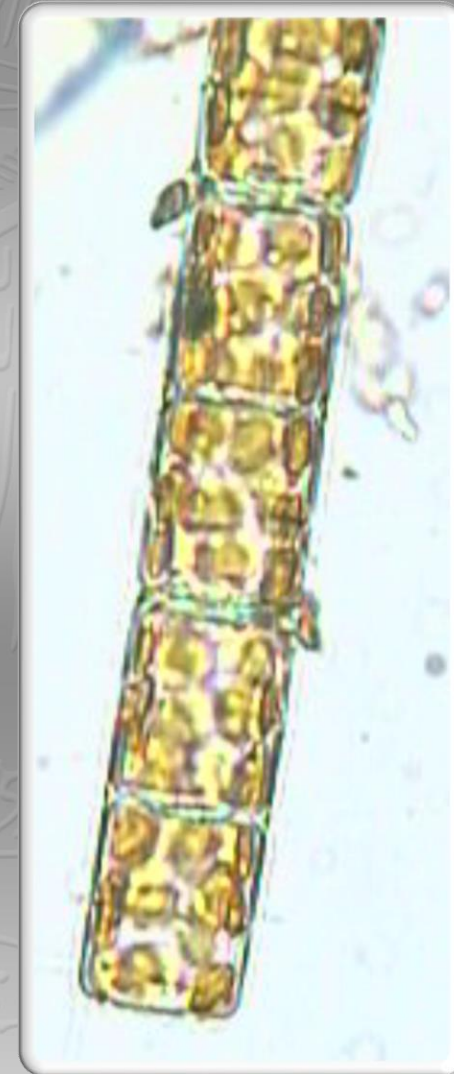
- Probable origen (reloj molecular) 240 Ma.
- Registro fósil mas antiguo: 190 Ma.
- Amplio registro fósil desde el Cretácico inferior (marinas)
- Dulceacuícolas: 70 Ma  
Formación Tarahumara, Son.
- Diversificación dulceacuícolas Eoceno-Mioceno



floras modernas

# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

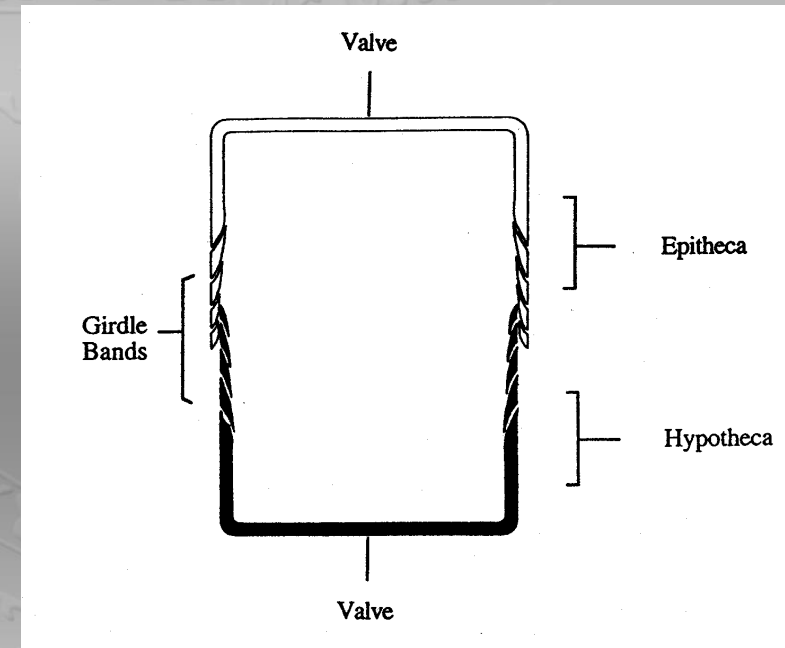
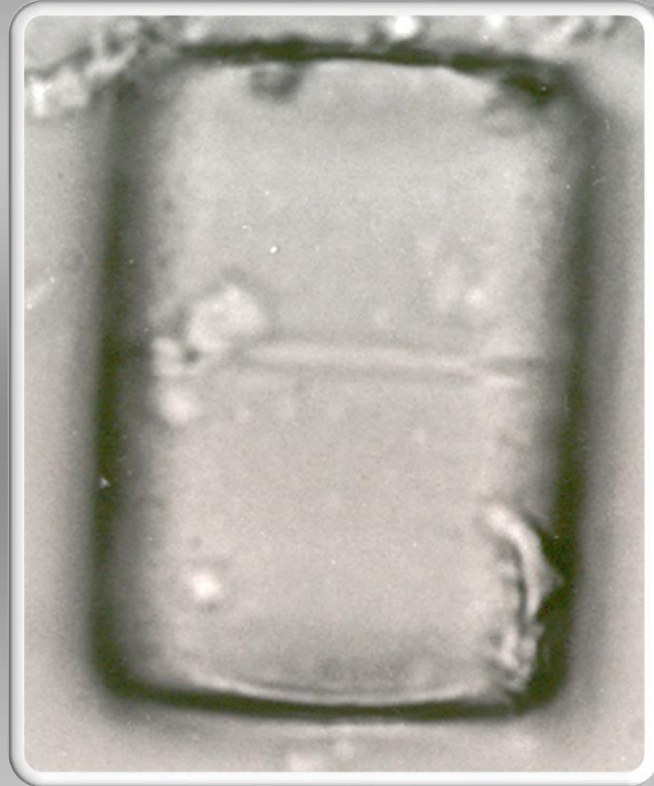
- Eucariontes
- Unicelulares: 10 a 200  $\mu\text{m}$
- Autotróficos: Clorofilas a y c
- Fucoxantina:  
pigmento accesorio pardo-dorado
- Cloroplastos con cuatro membranas
- Clado Chromoalveolata –  
Stramenopiles o Heterokontophyta
- Chrisolaminaria



# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

- Pared celular silicificada

## FRUSTULO



# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

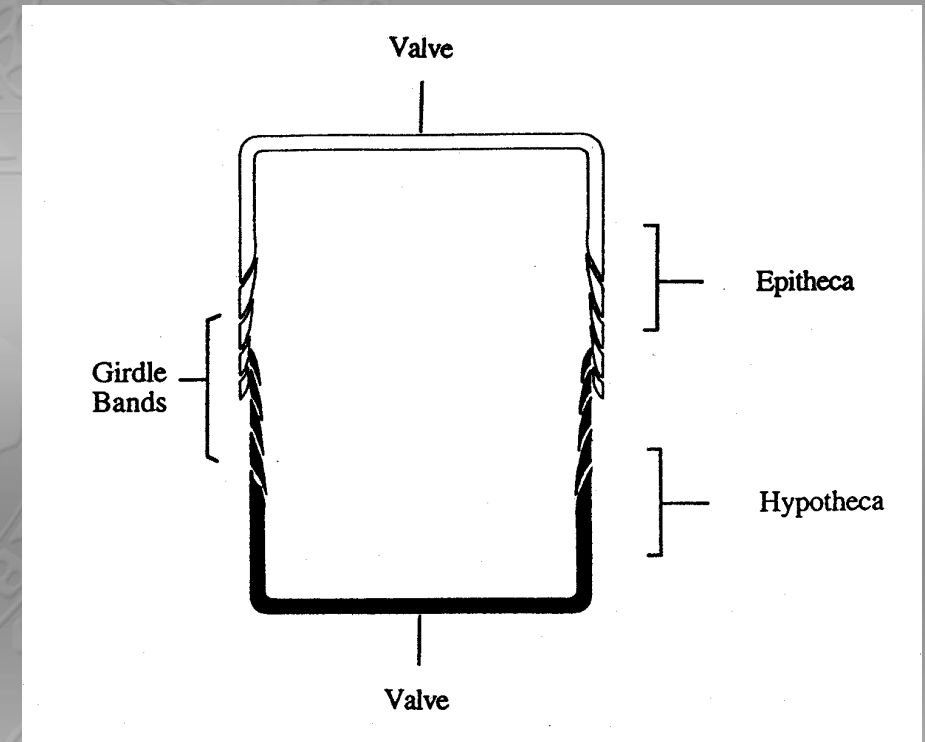
– Pared celular silicificada

## FRUSTULO

- 2 valvae: epivalva e hipovalva
- Cingulum o bandas cingulares (girdle bands)

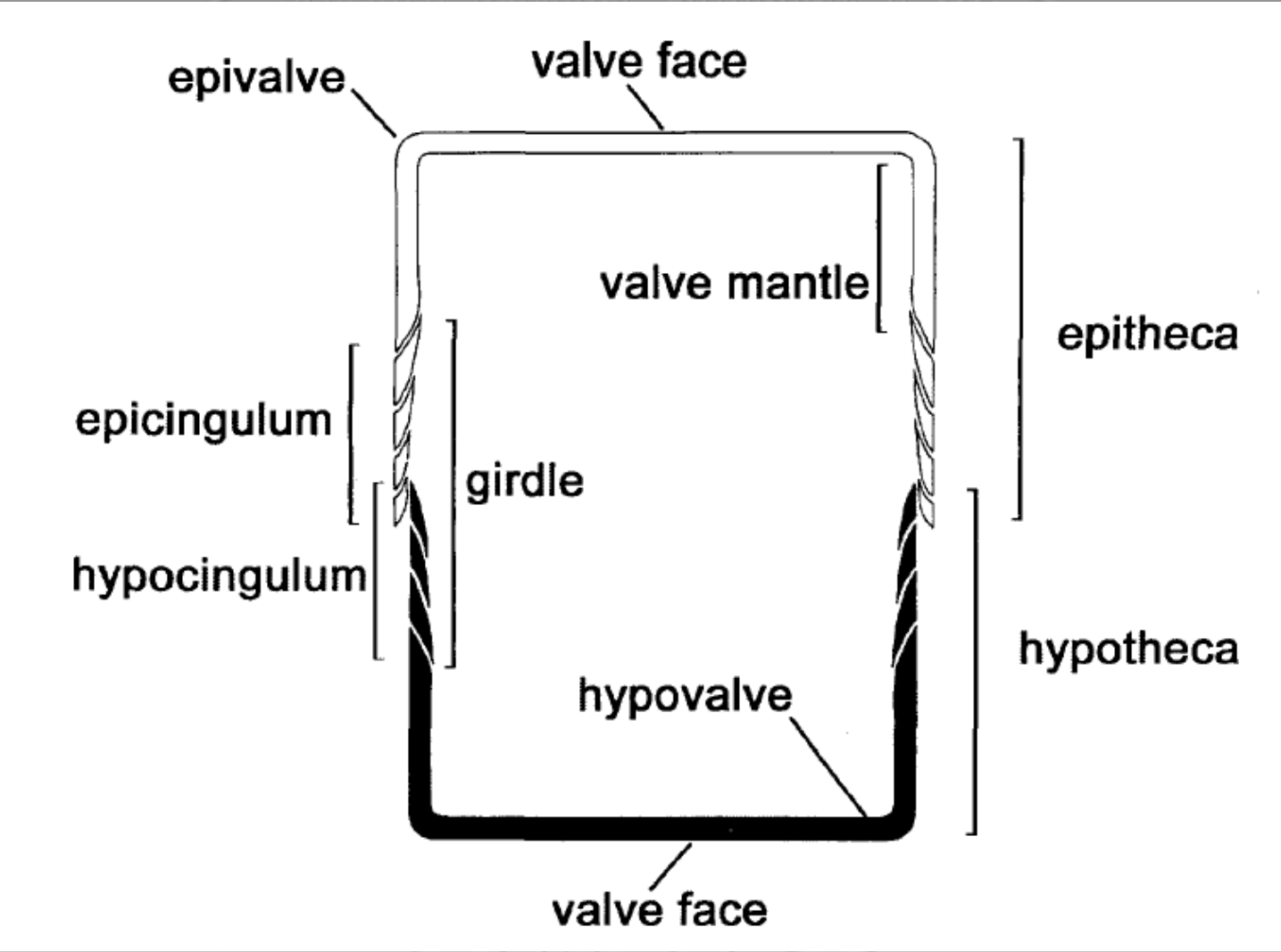
-> 1 valva +  $\frac{1}{2}$  cingulum = theca

- 2 thecae - epitheca e hypotheca



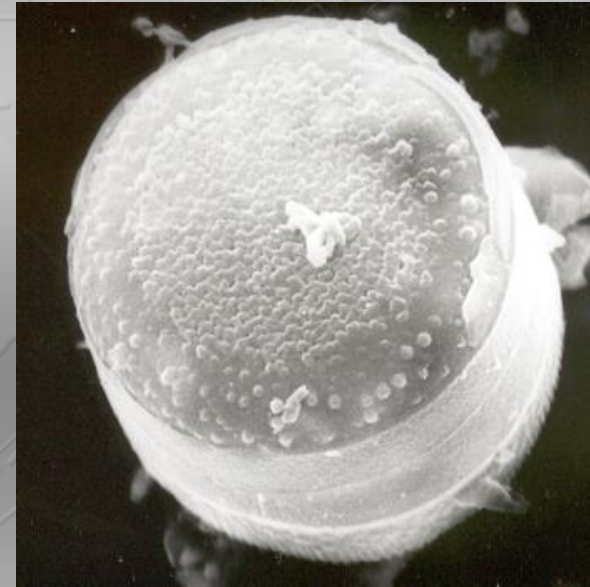
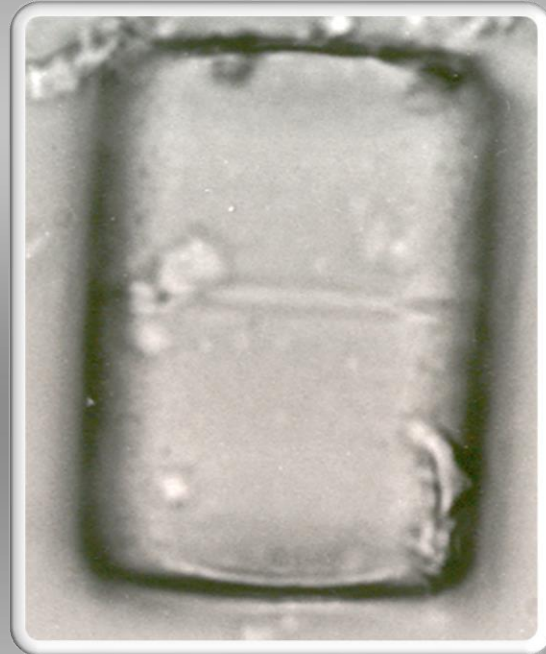


# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae



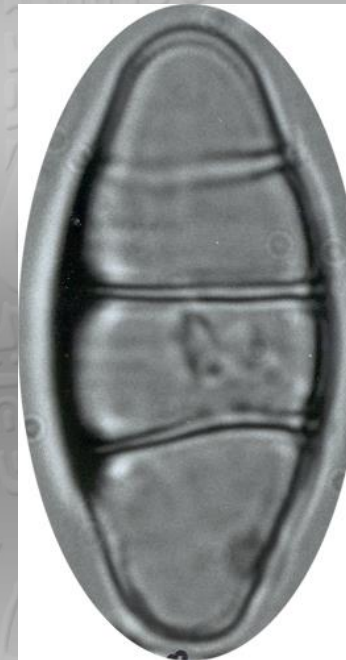
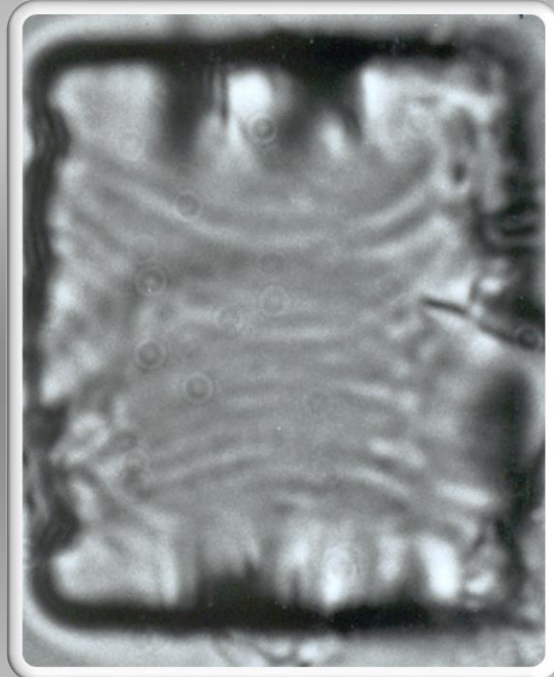
# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

- Vista cingular
- Vista valvar



# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

- Vista cingular
- Vista valvar



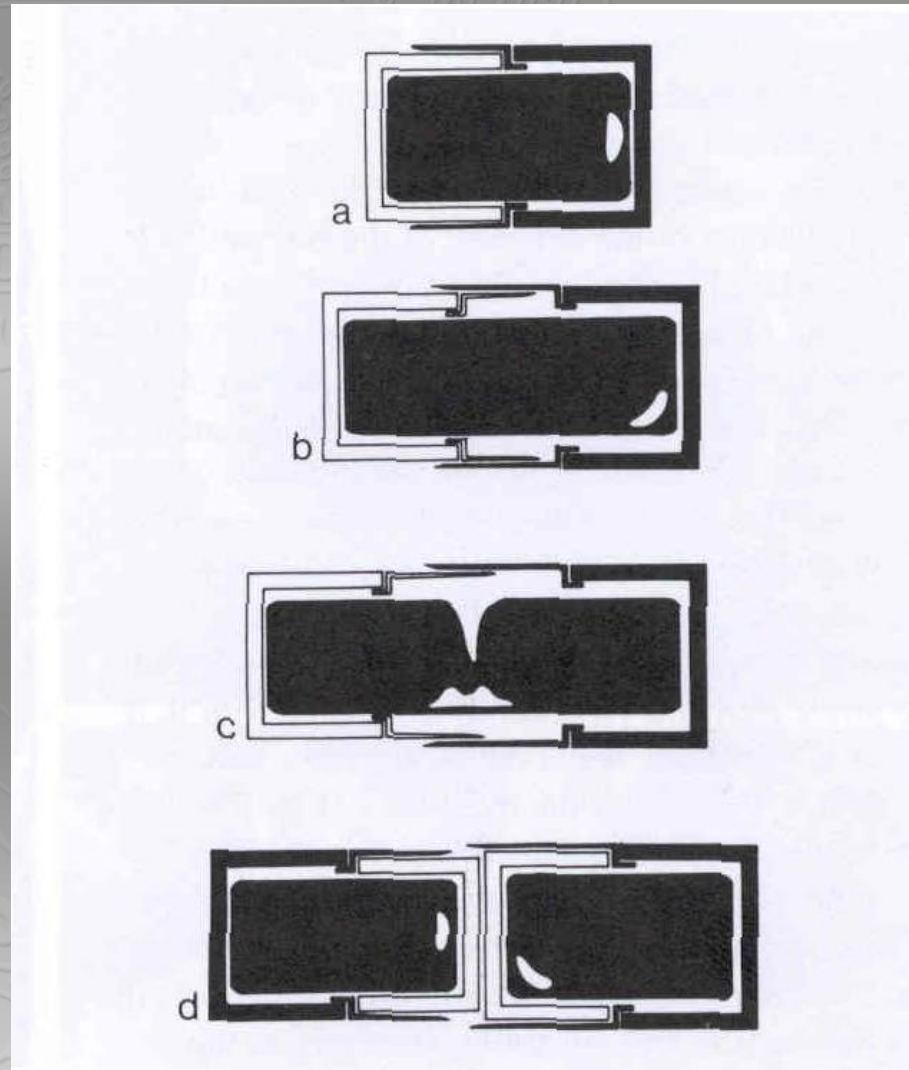
# Reproducción

a. Reproducción vegetativa

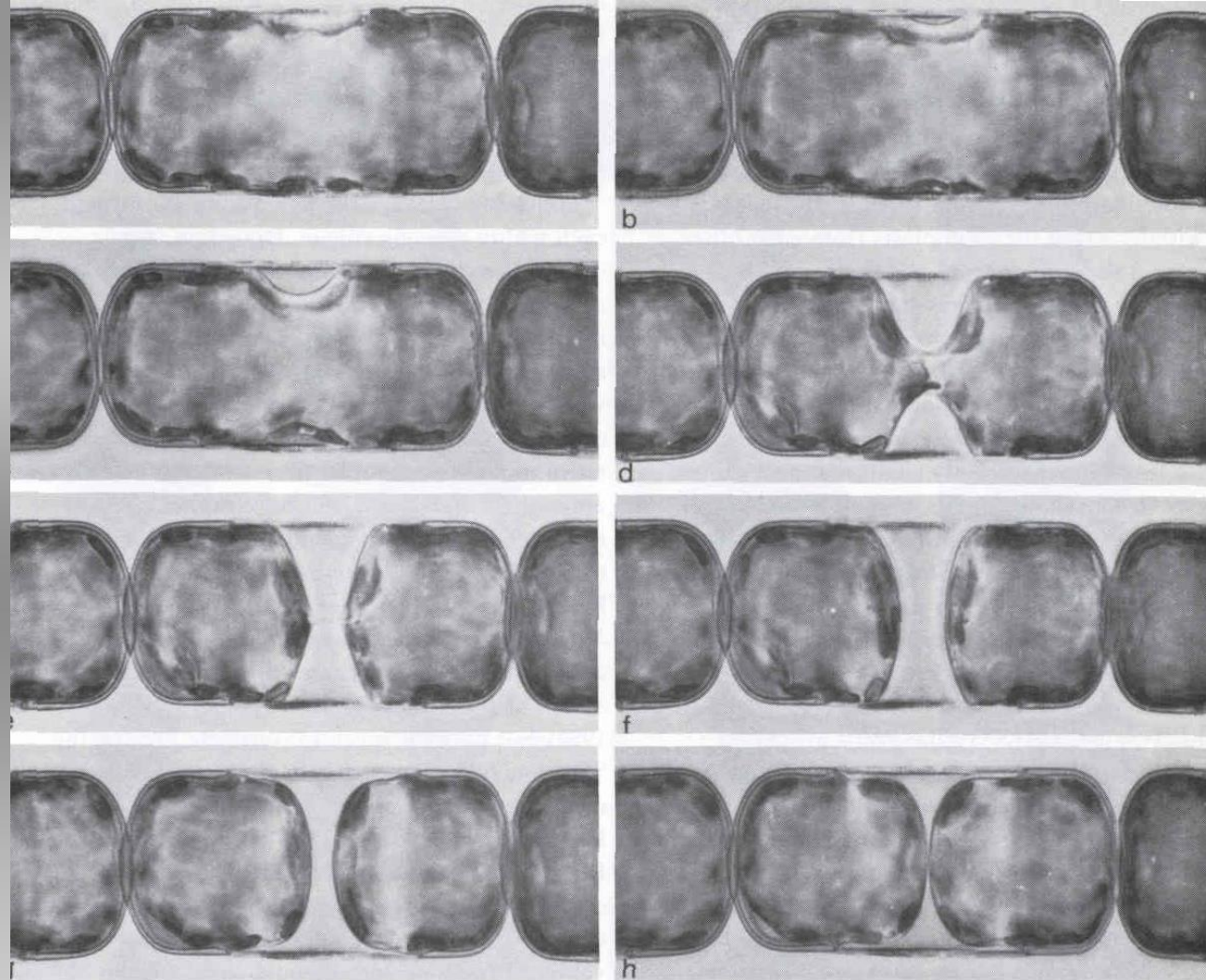
b. Reproducción sexual

# Reproducción Vegetativa

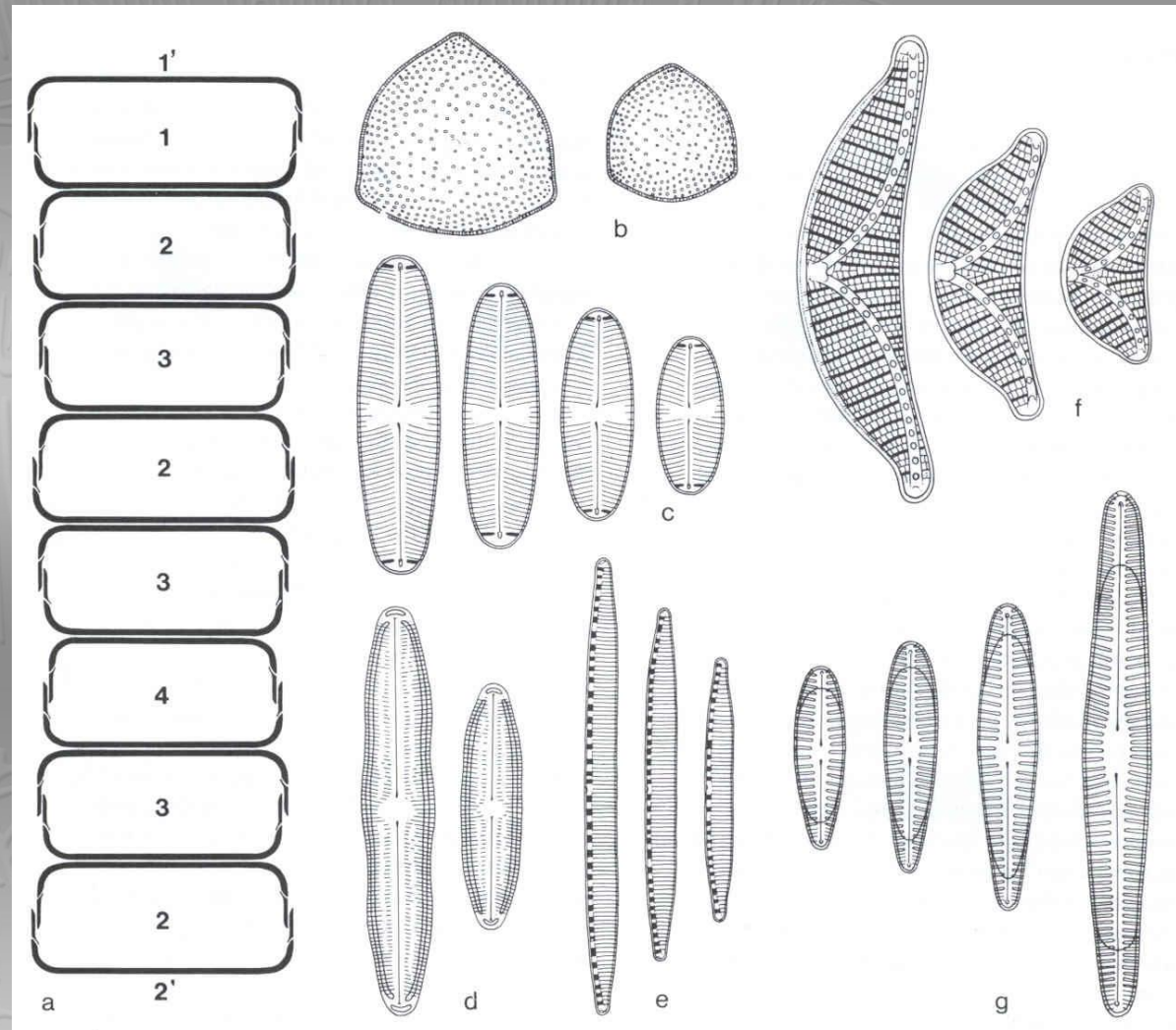
- Célula madre con epivalva e hipovalva
- Crecimiento unidireccional y separación
- Mitosis y citocinesis
- Células hijas se separan y forman nuevas valvas que siempre son hipovalvas.



# Reproducción Vegetativa



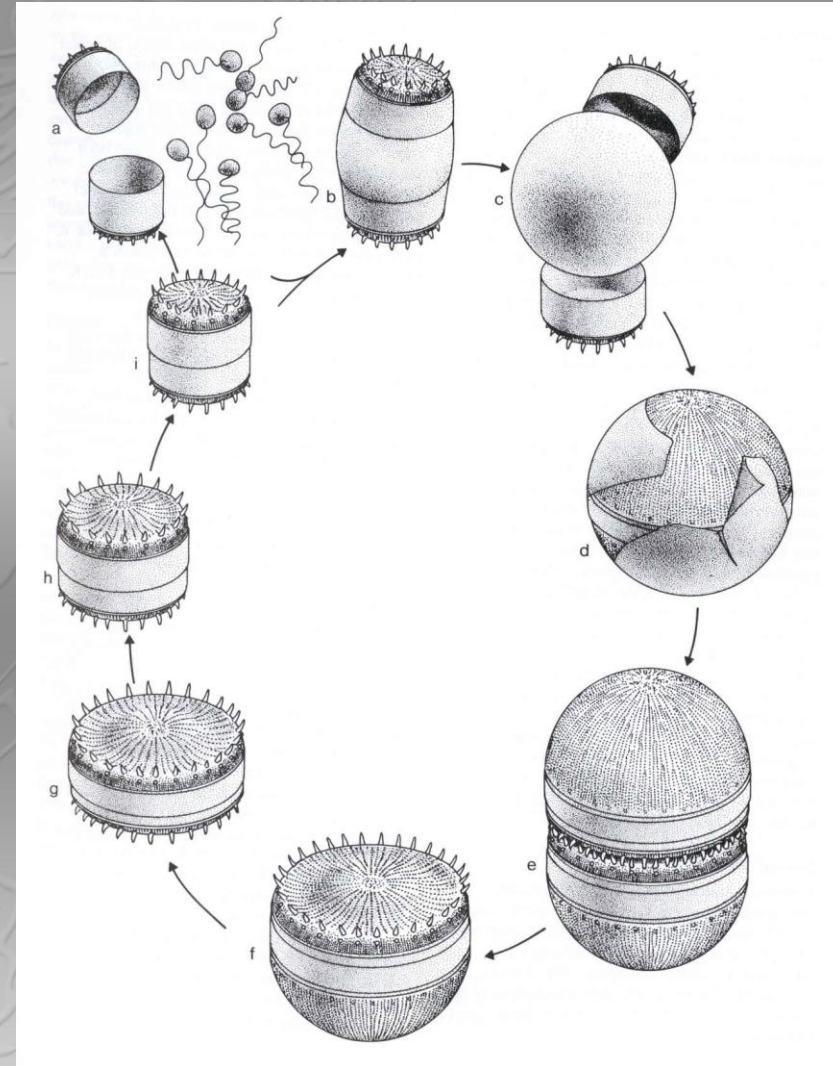
# Reducción de tamaño



# Reproducción sexual

## ciclo de vida diploide

- a. Meiosis – gametos (oogamia, anisogamia e isogamia).
- b. Fecundación-auxosospora
- c. Auxospora, recuperación de tamaño máximo
- d. Célula inicial, valvas “amorfas”
- e. Primera división y formación de las primeras valvas “típicas” de la especie
- f. a i. Subsecuentes divisiones y reducción de tamaño hasta nivel crítico.

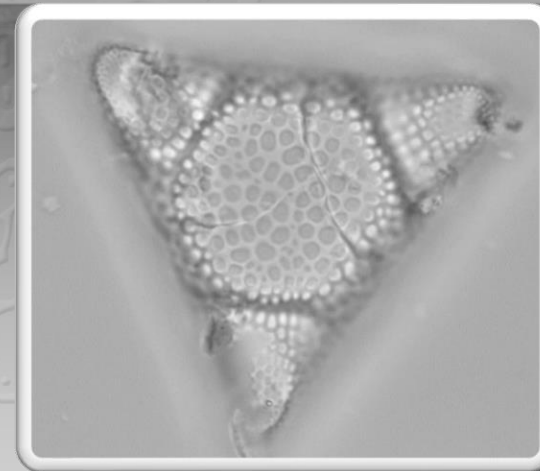
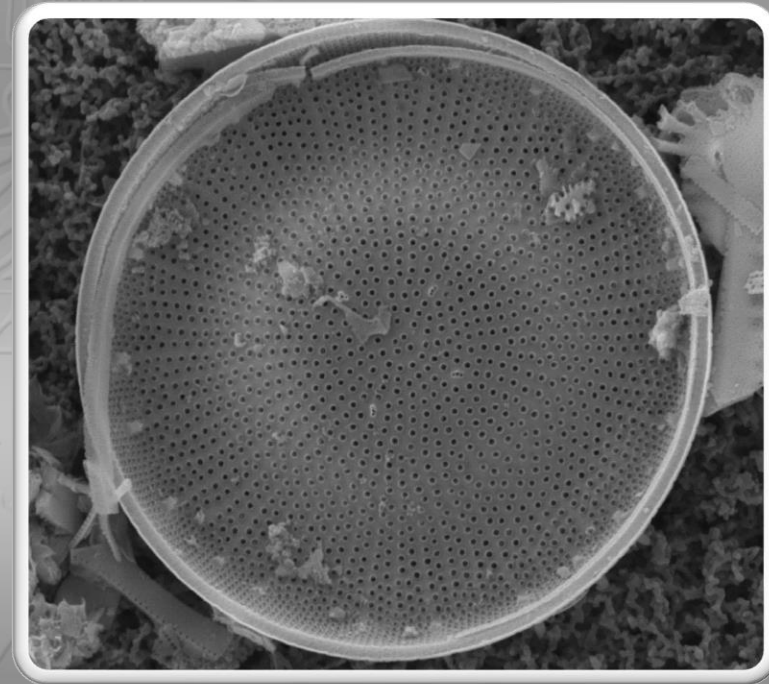
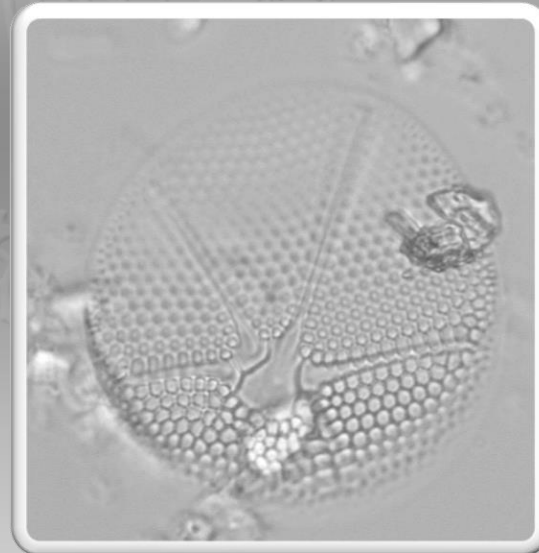




# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

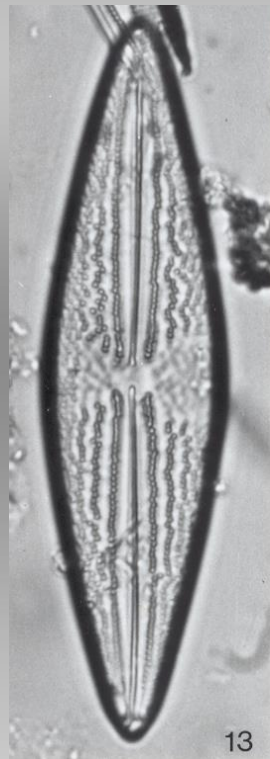
Forma y ornamentación de la valva son importantes para la taxonomía.

Simetría multiradial:  
Centrales



# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

Forma y ornamentación de la valva son importantes para la taxonomía.

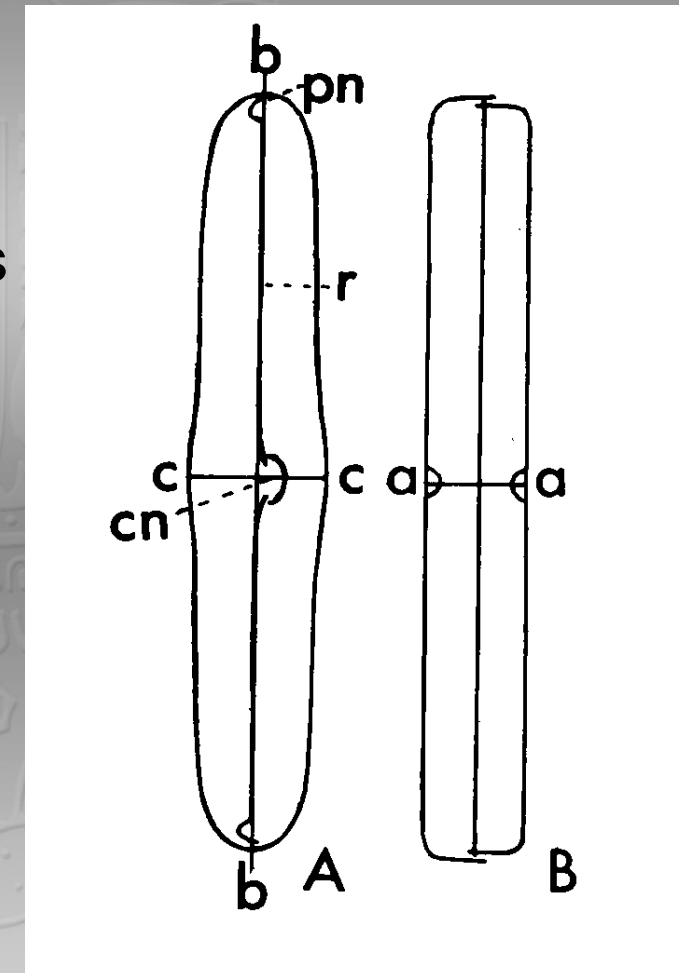


Simetría bilateral: Pennales

a-a – pervalvar

b-b – apical

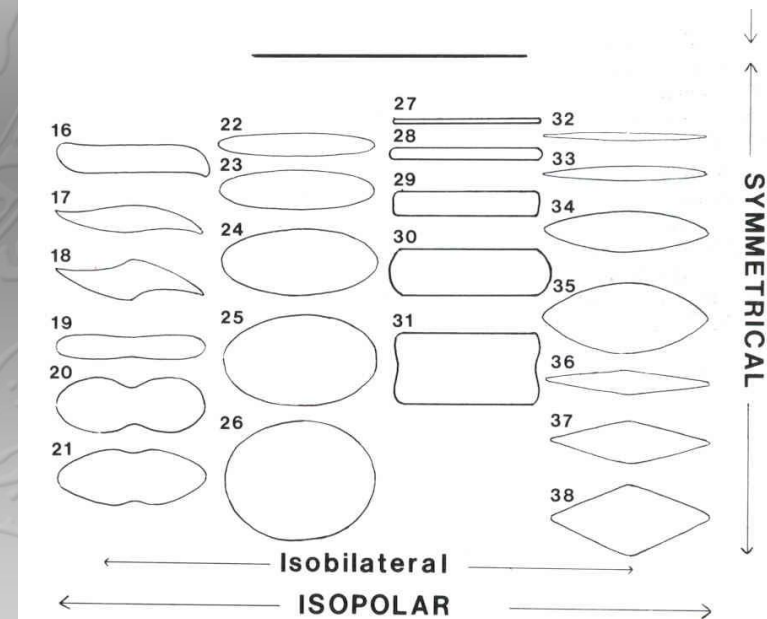
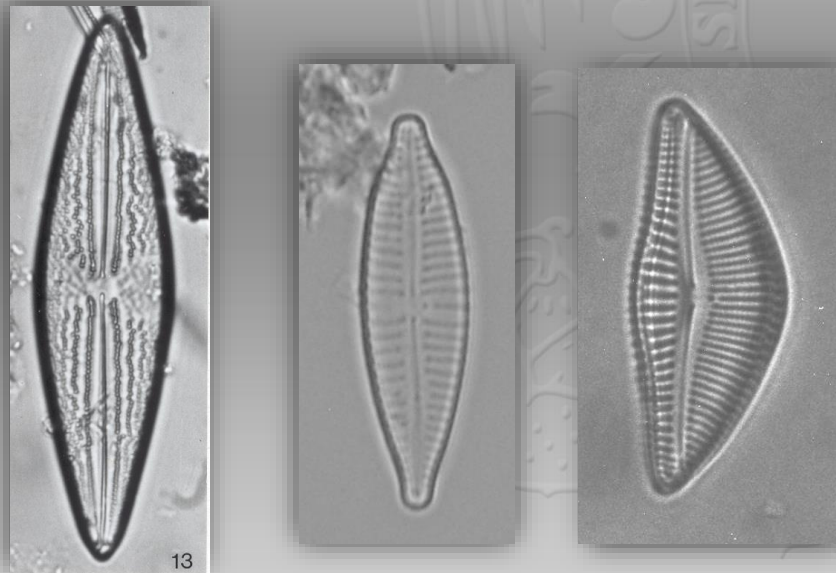
c-c – transversal o  
 transapical



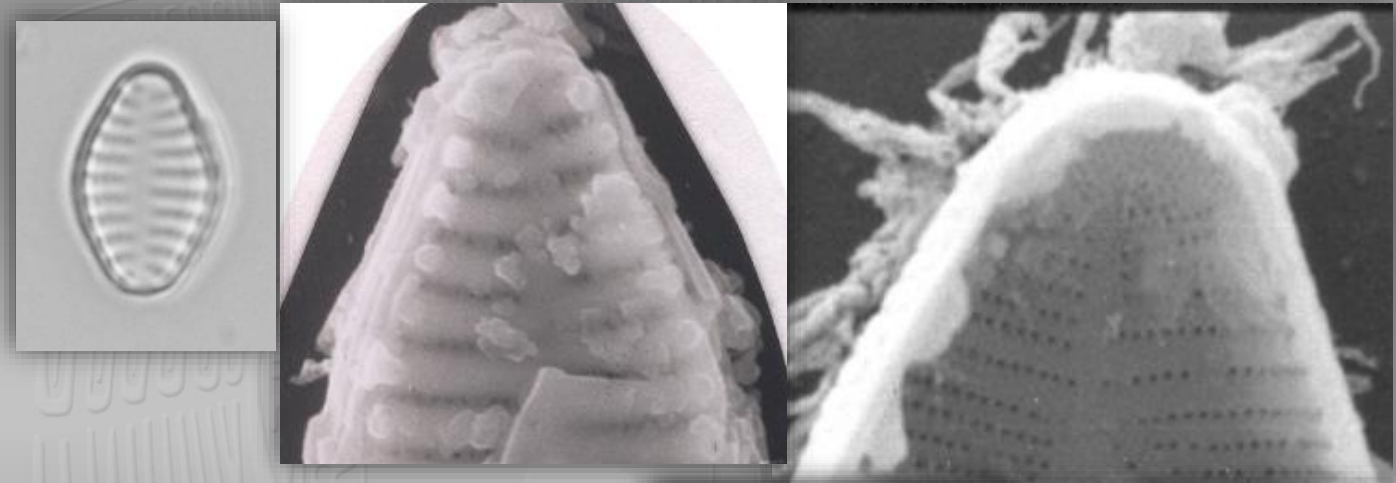
# Diatomeas: División Bacillariophyceae

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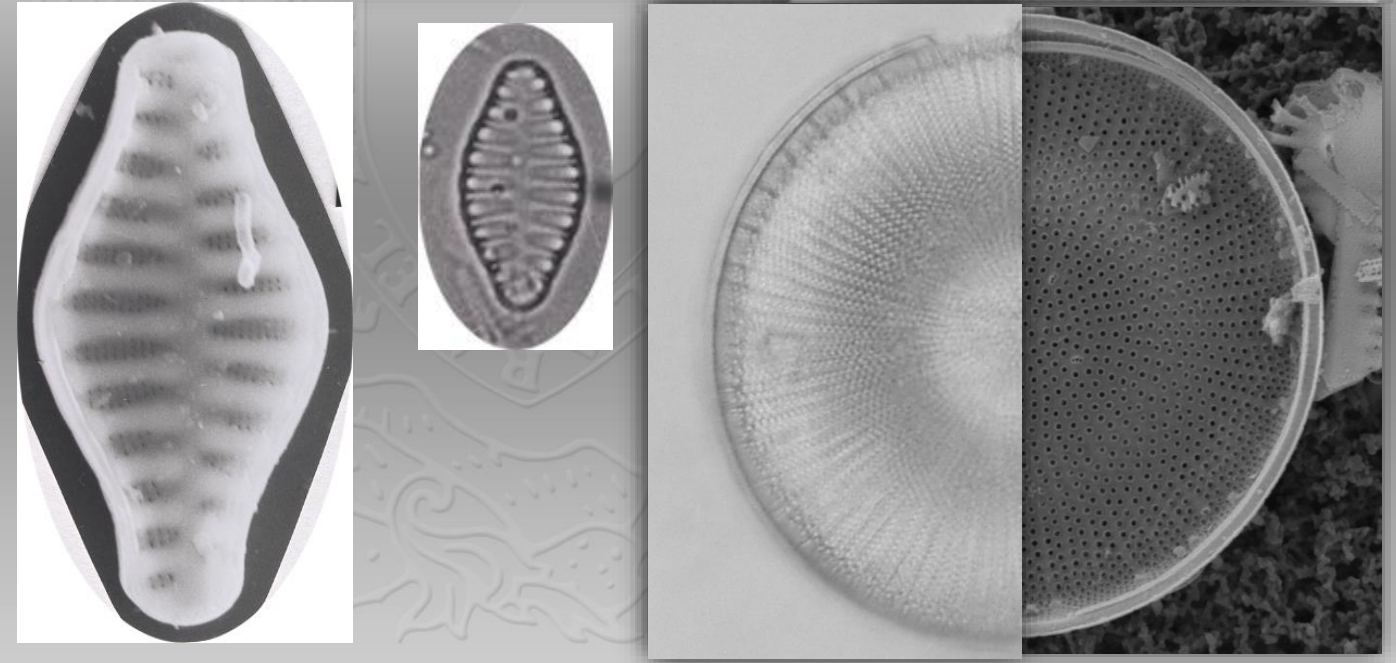
Simetría y polaridad



Punctae

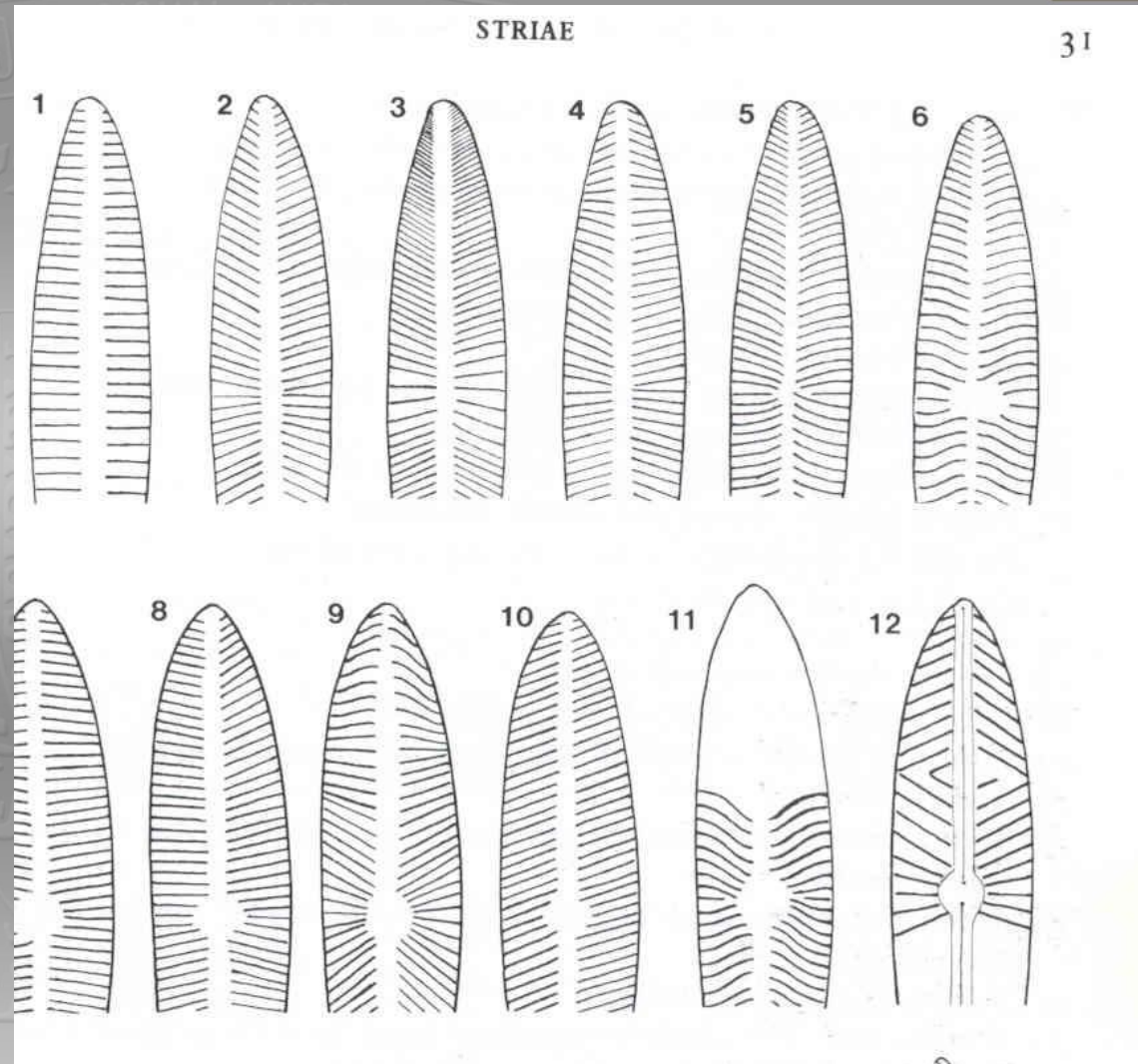


Estriae

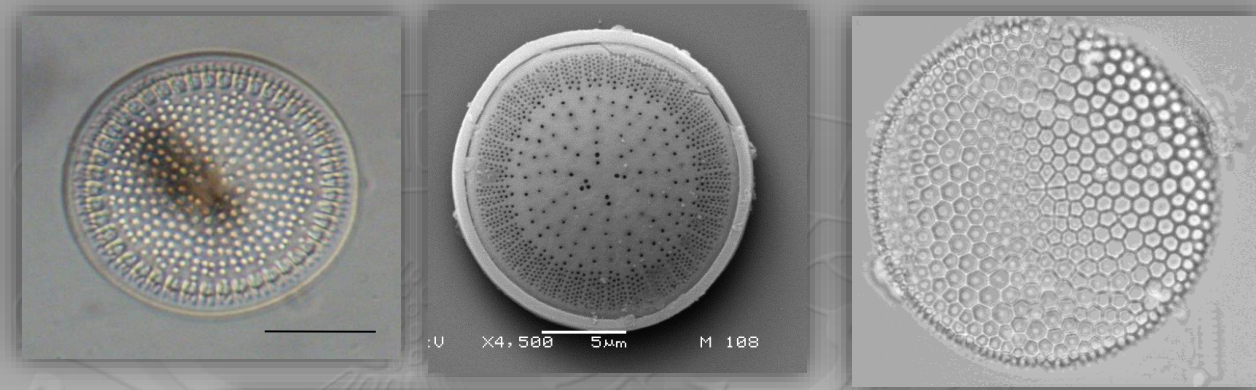


Costae

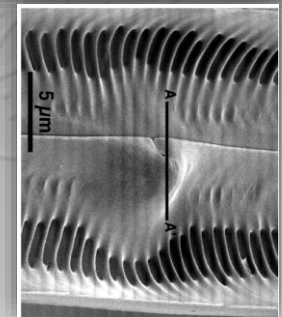
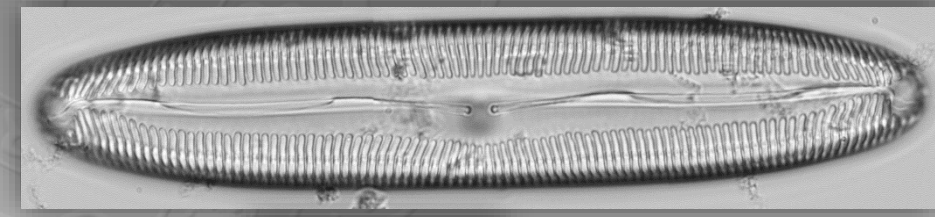
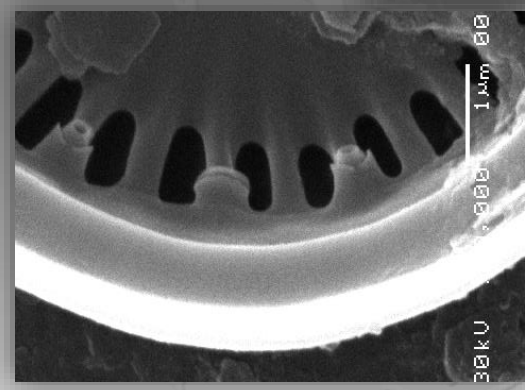
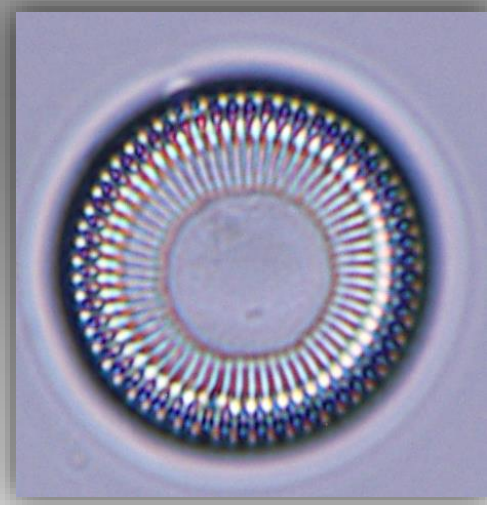
# Densidad y patrón de estrías



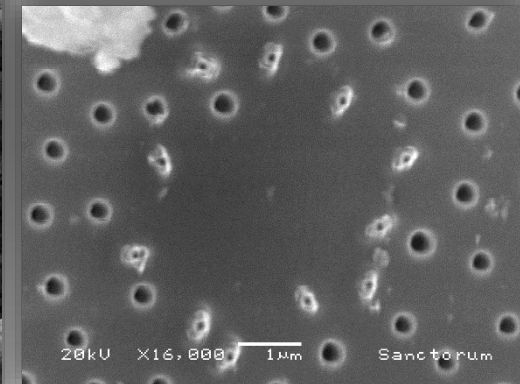
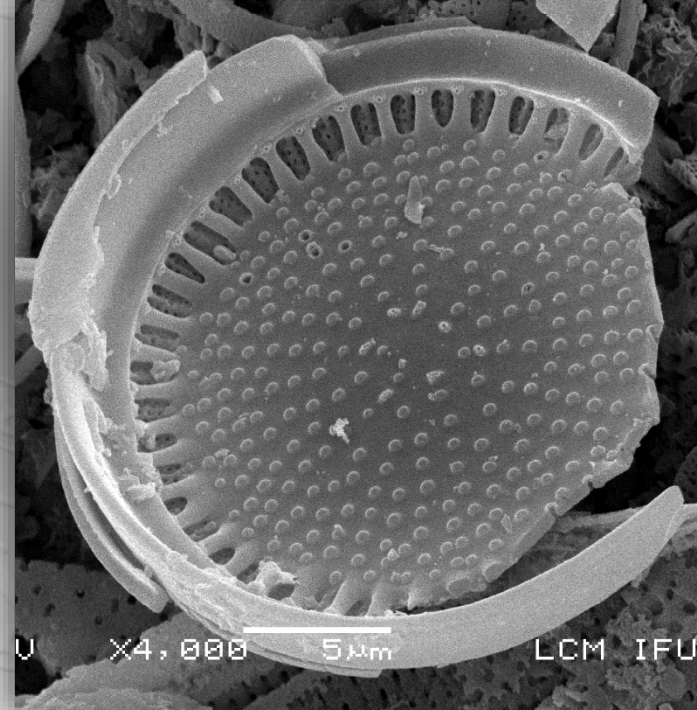
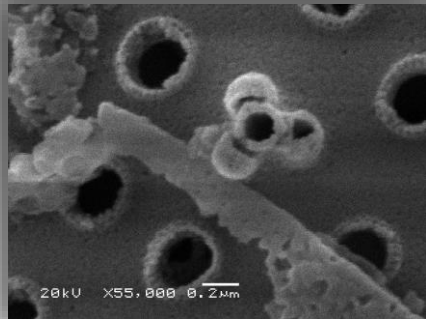
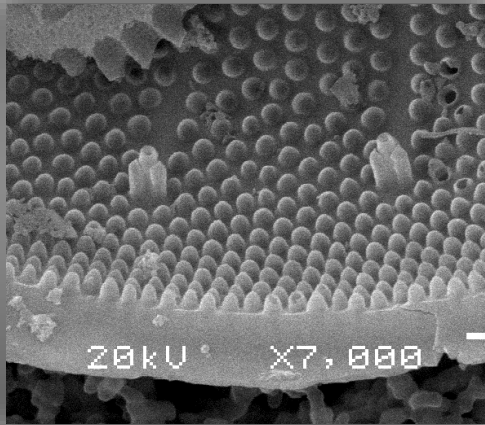
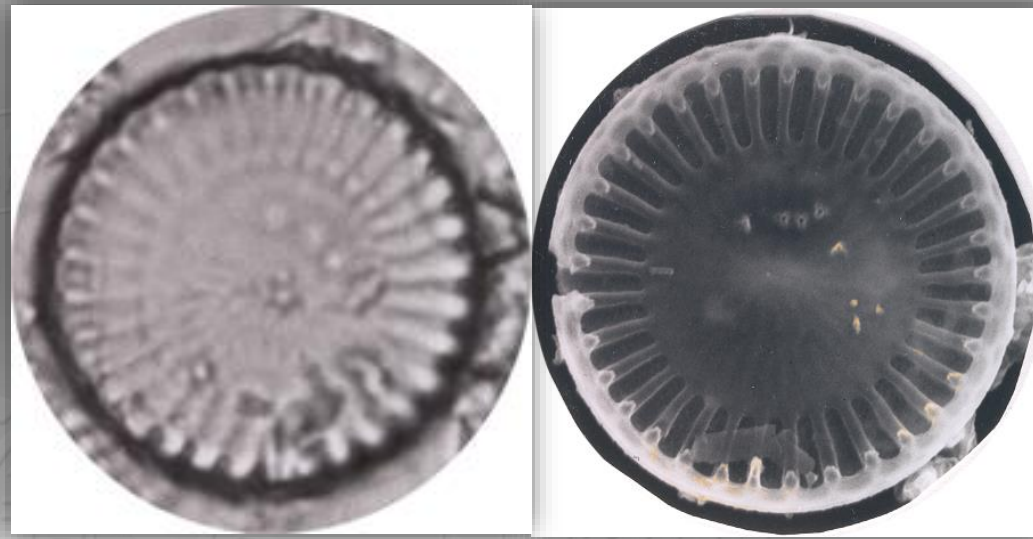
- Areolae
- cribrae
- . Loculi



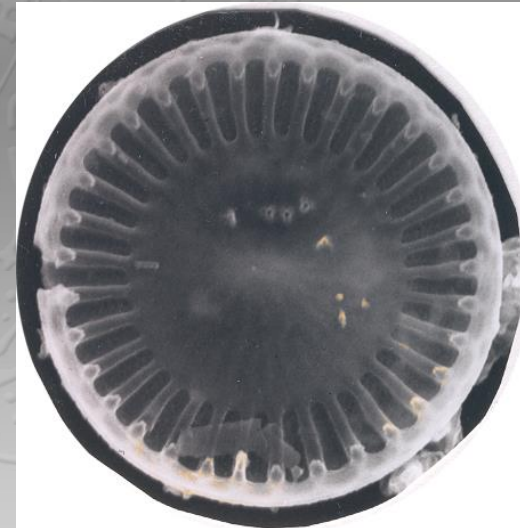
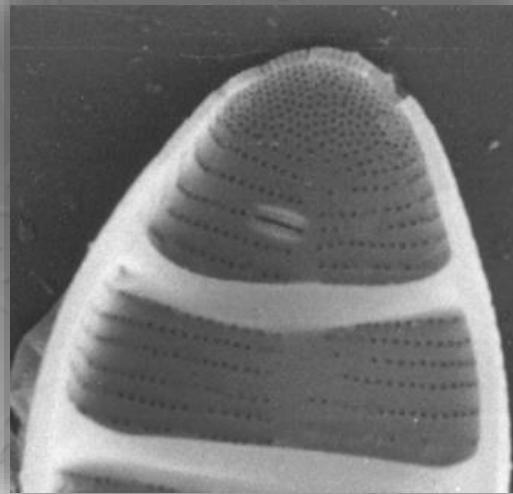
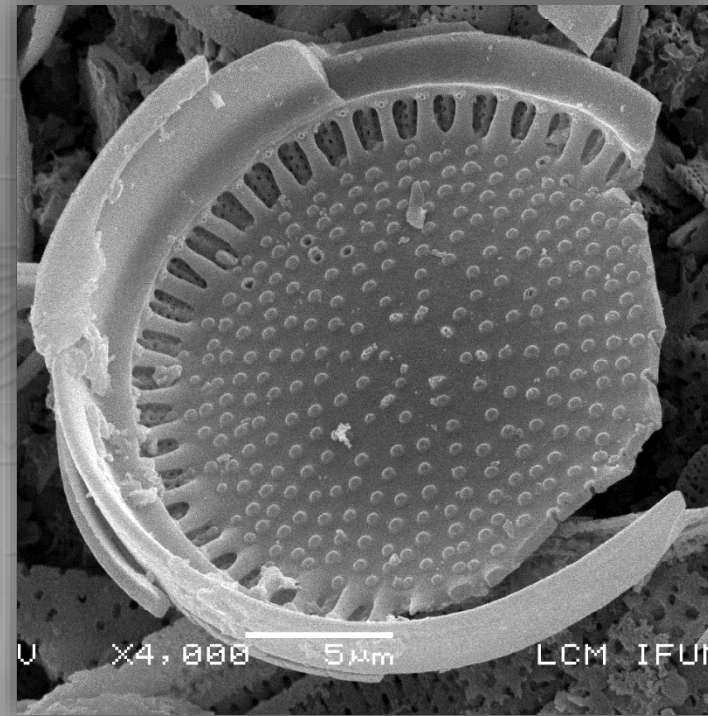
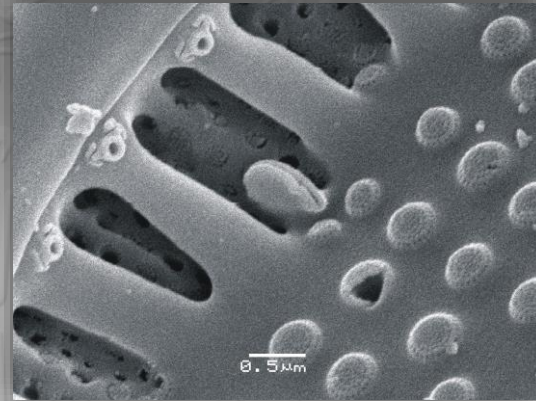
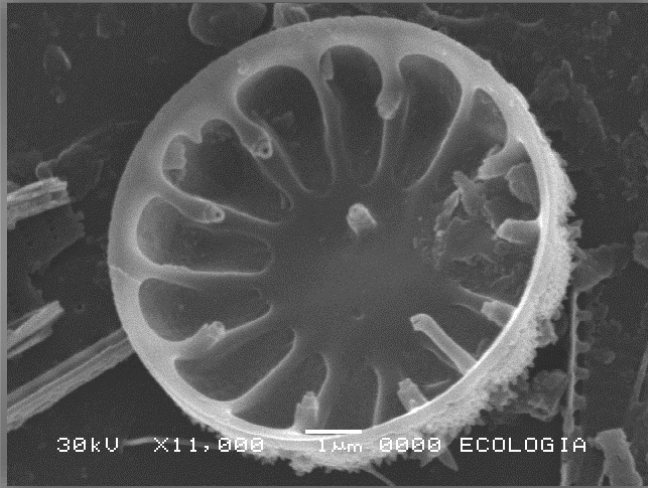
- Alveoli



# Portulae: fultoportulae

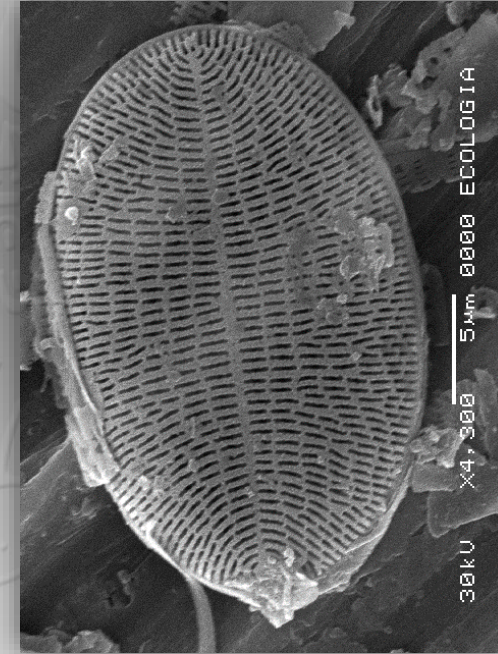
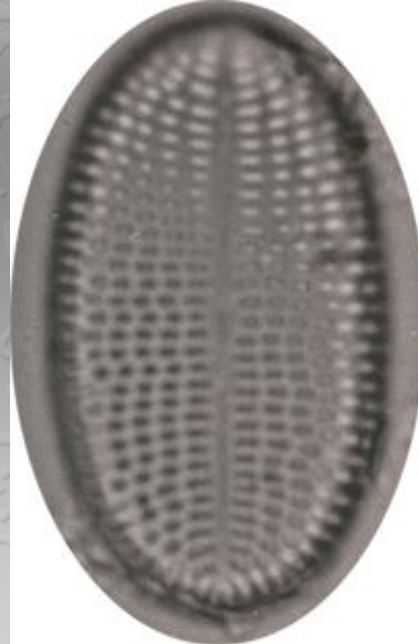
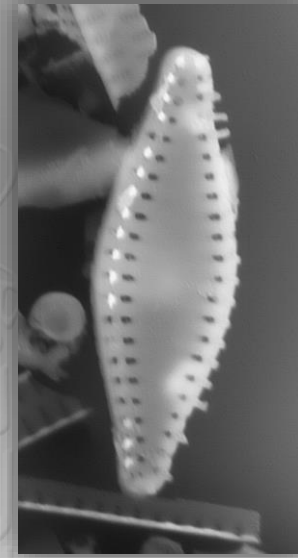
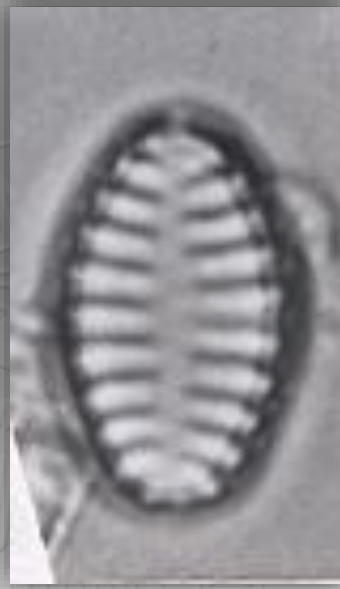
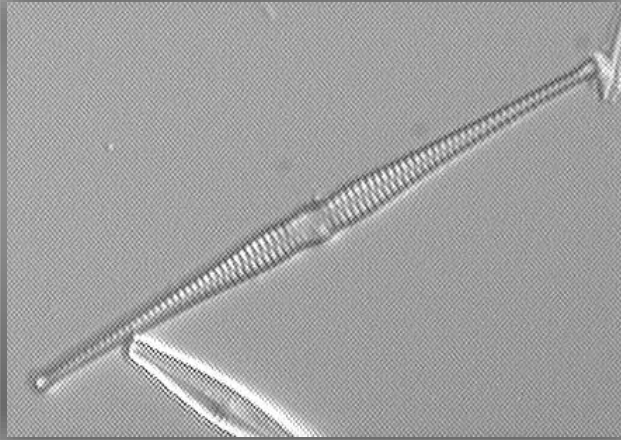


# Portulae: rimoportulae

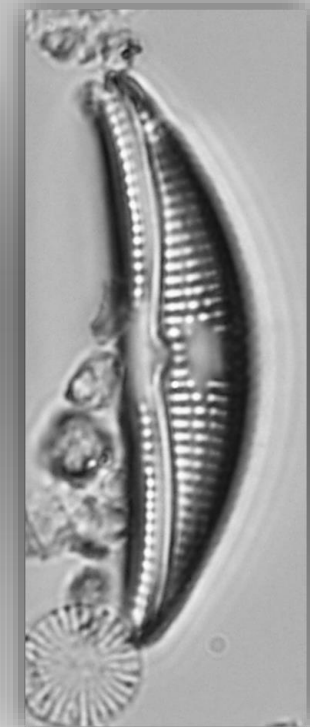
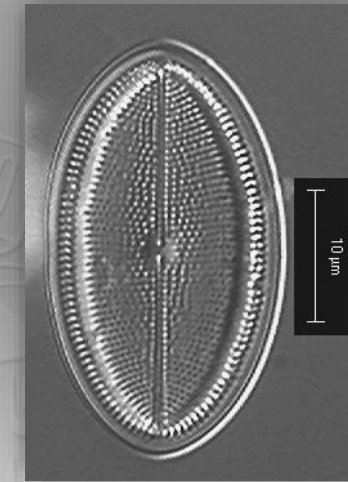
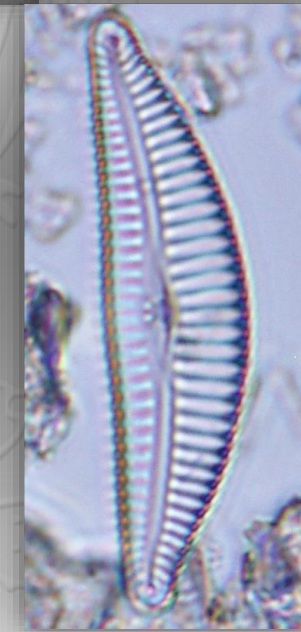
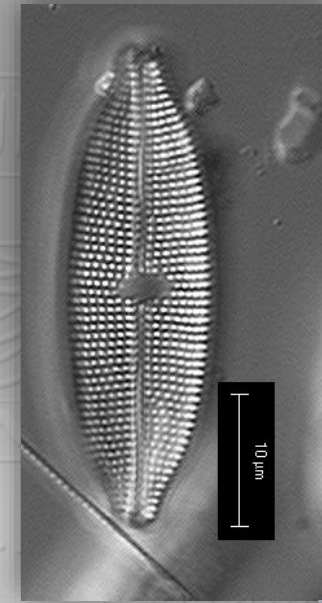
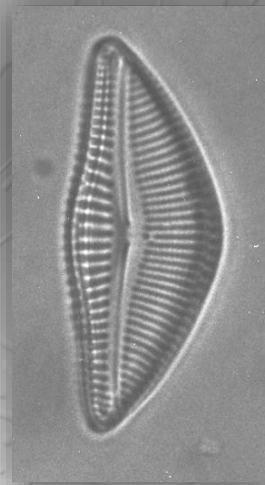
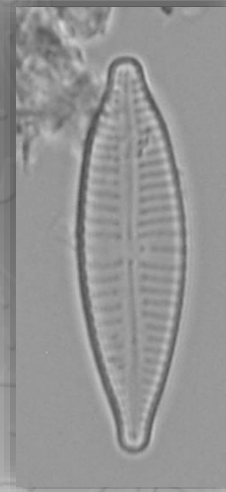
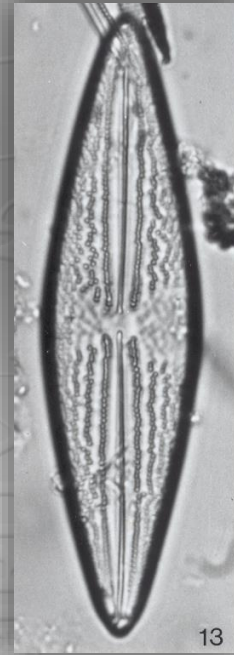
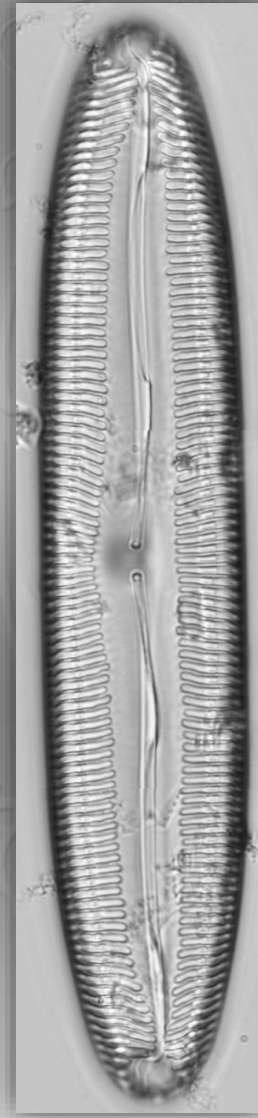
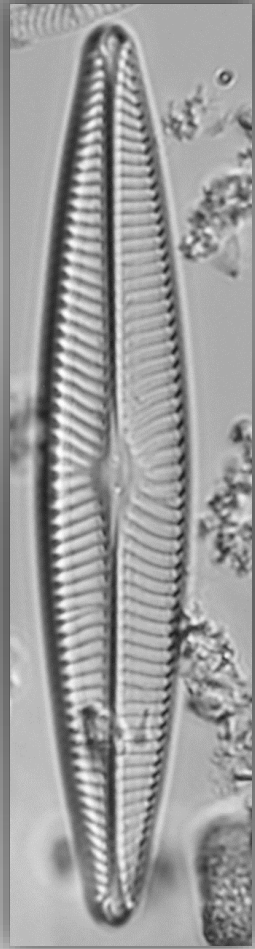




# Esternón arafidiano o pseudorafe

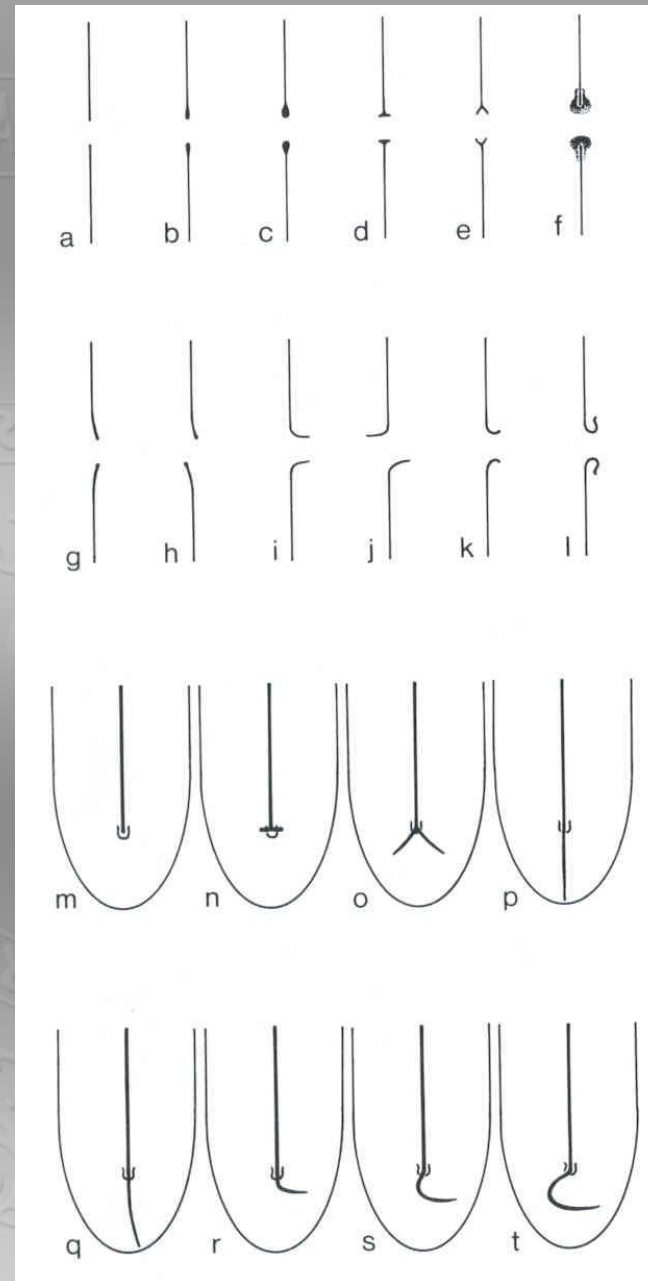


# Esternon rafidiano (Rafe)

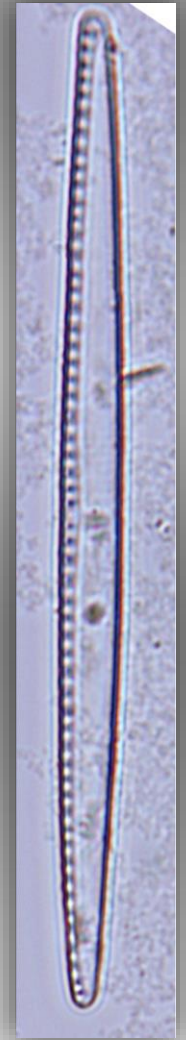
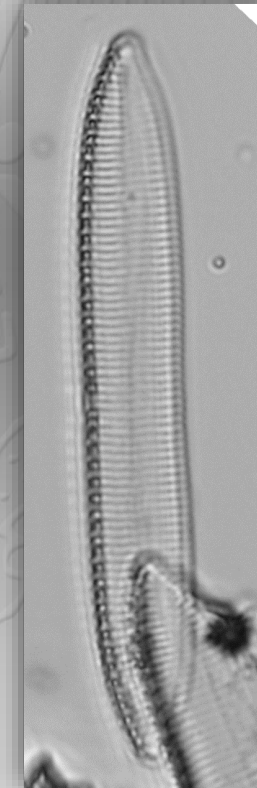
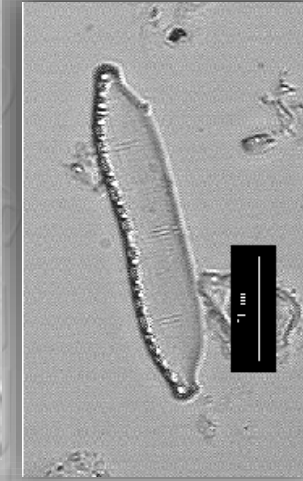
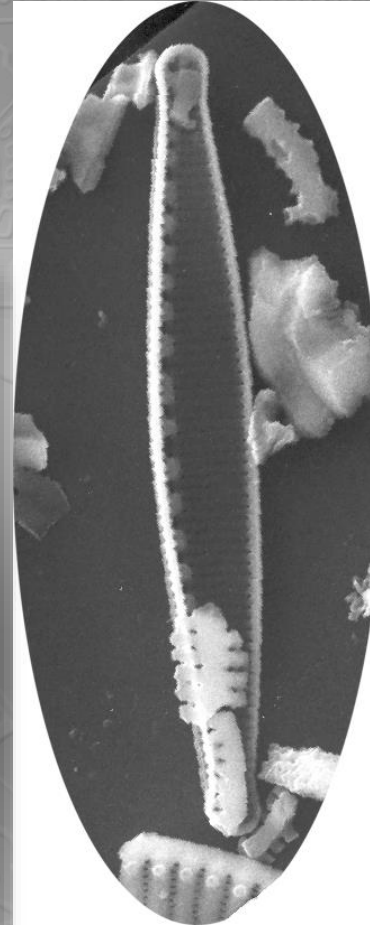
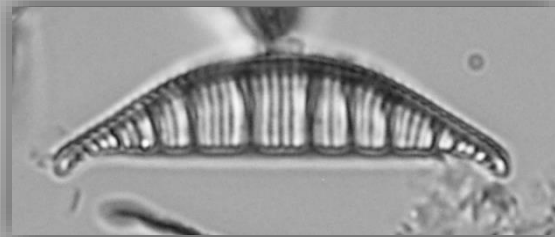
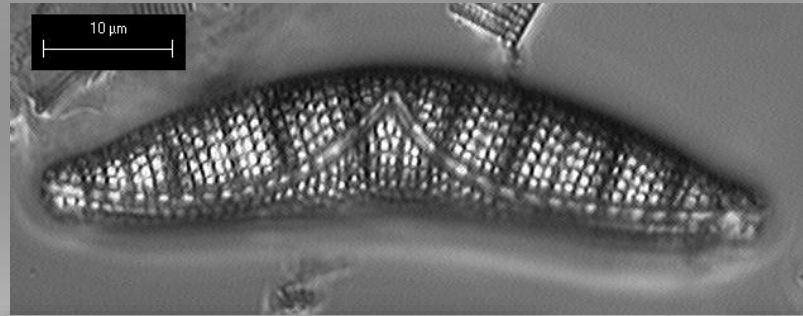


# Rafe

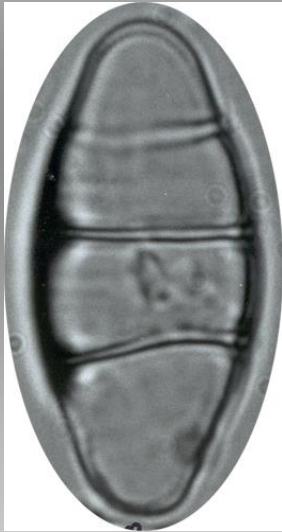
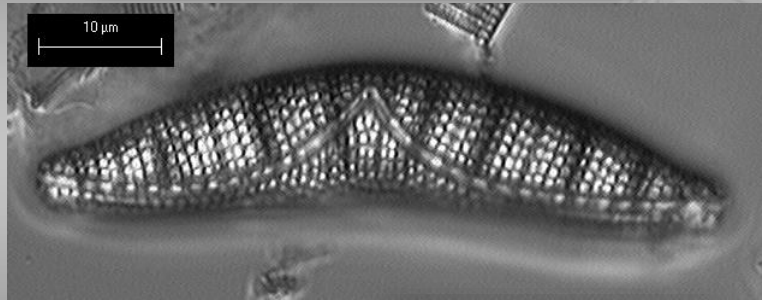
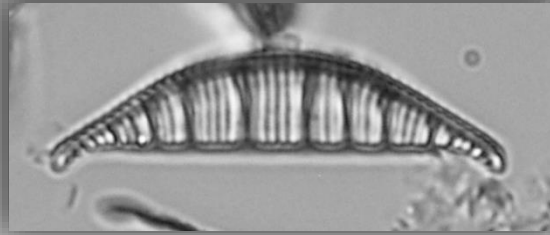
- Nódulo central
- Nódulo polar



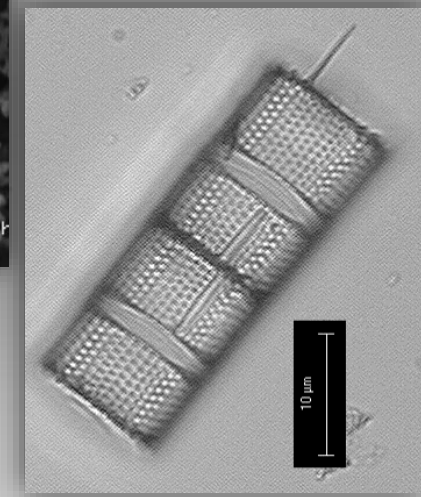
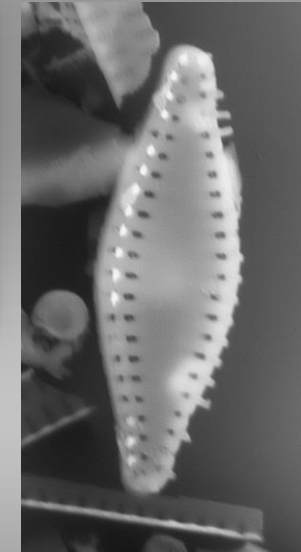
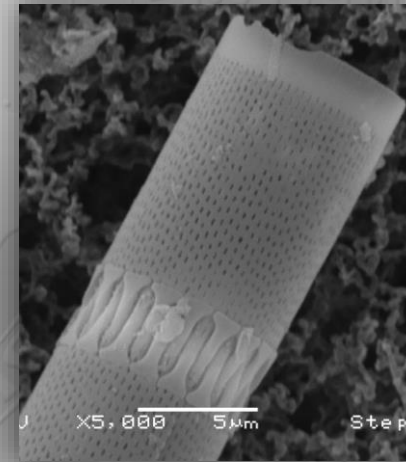
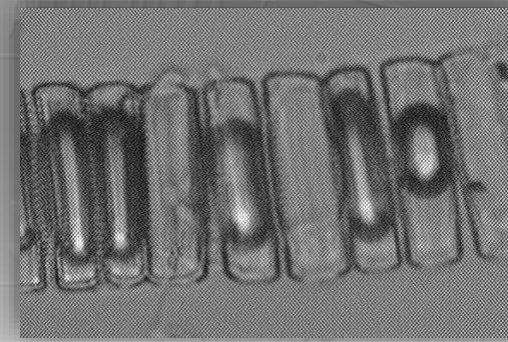
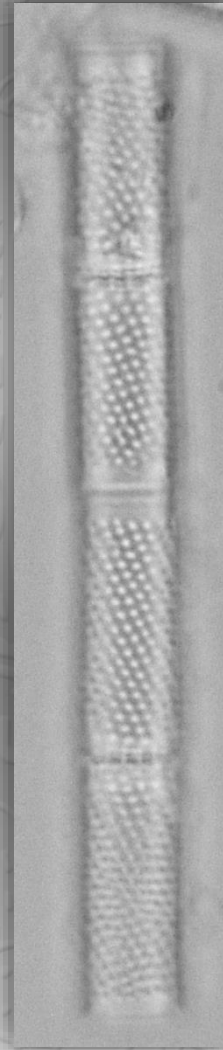
# Canal Rafe – Fibulae

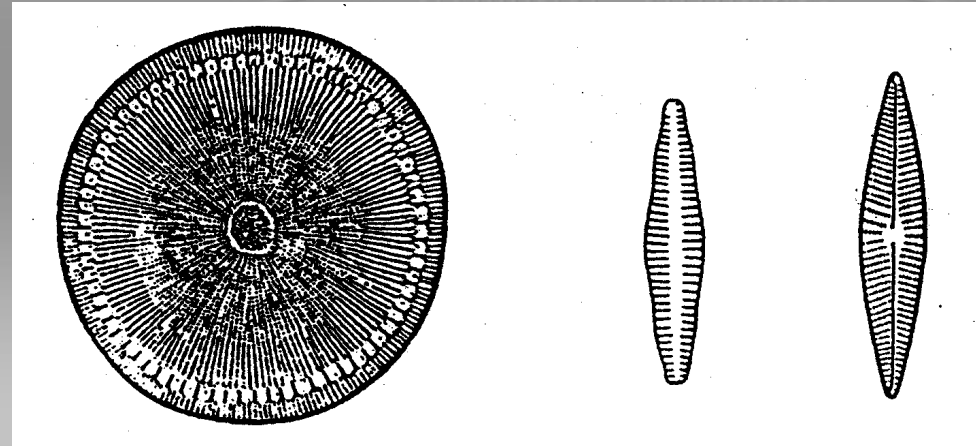


# Septae



# Espinas





## División: Bacillariophyta

Simonsen, 1979

### Centrales

Coscinodiscineae  
Biddulphineae  
Rhizosoleniineae

### Pennales

Araphidineae  
Raphiodineae

Round, et al., 1990

- Coscinodiscophyceae (8)
- Fragilariophyceae (1)
- Bacillariophyceae (2)

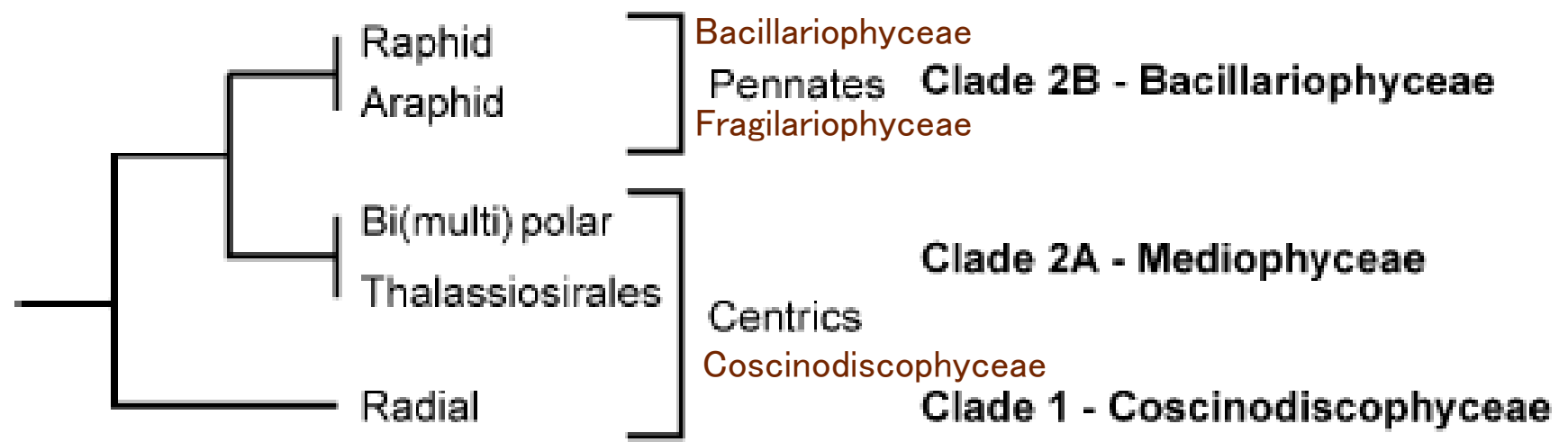
Medlin & Kaczmarska 2004

Coscinodiscophytina (6)

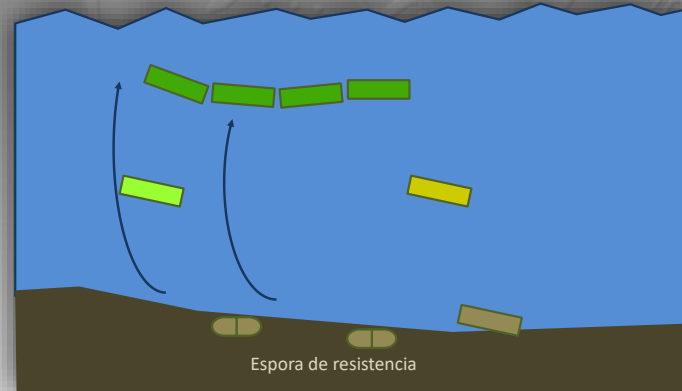
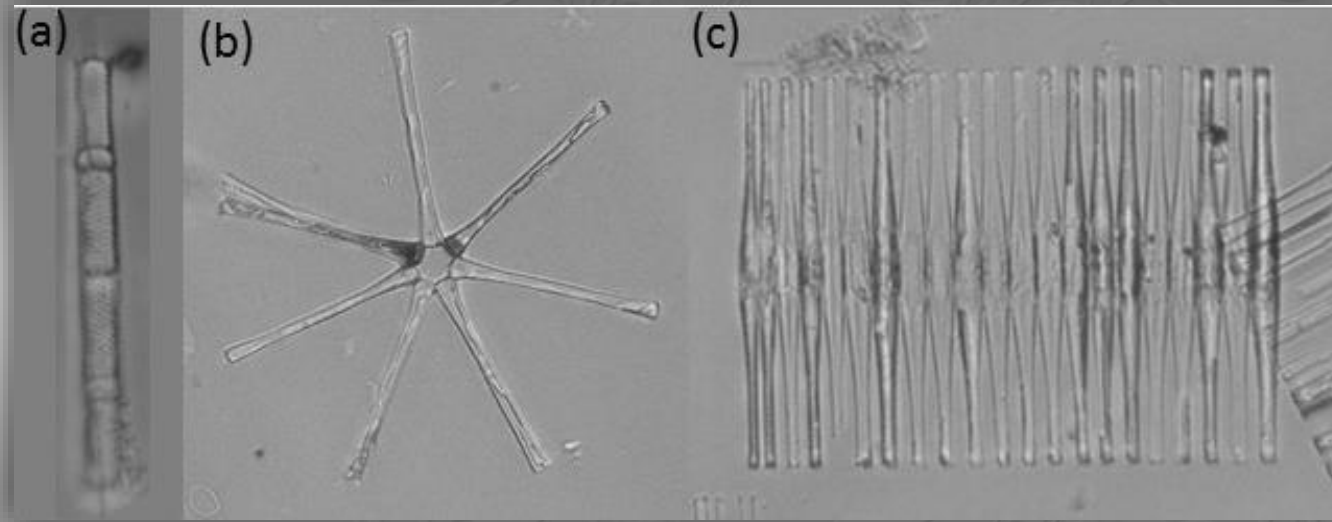
Bacillariophytina

Mediophyceae

Bacillariophyceae



# Plancton: Euplancton, Meroplancton, Ticoplancton



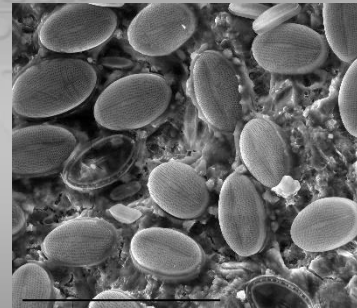


Bentos:

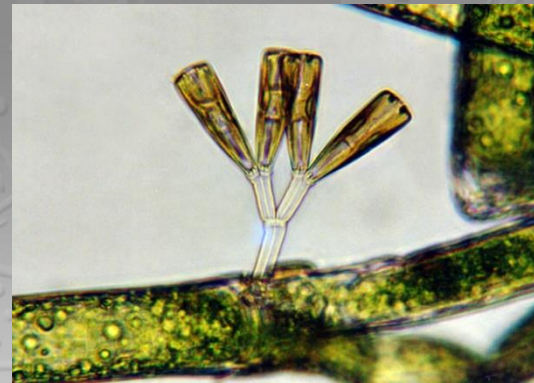
Libre



Adherido  
adnadas



pedunculadas



### Espectro de pH (Hustedt, 1937-38)

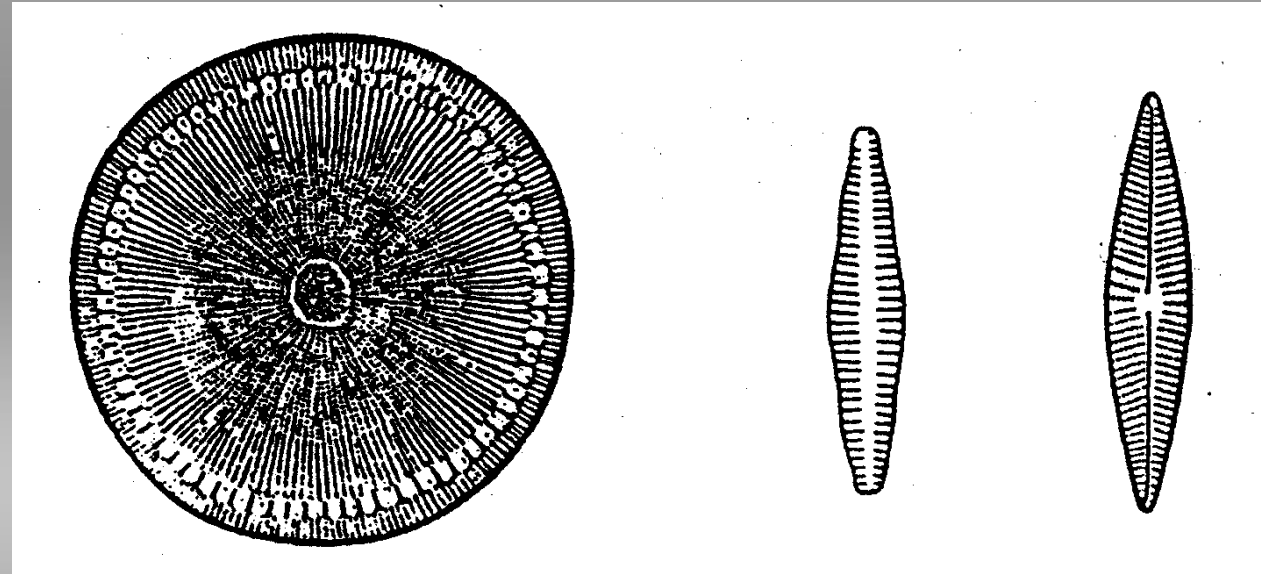
Categoría	Acidobionte	Acidofila	Indiferente	Alcalifila	Alcalobionte
pH	<5.5	≤ 7	~ 7	≥ 7	> 7

### Espectro Salinity (Lowe, 1974; Fritz, 2007)

Categoría	Dulce (Oligohalobias)	Subsalina (Mesohalobias α)	Hyposalina (Mesohalbias α)	Mesosalina (Mesohalbias β y Euhalbioas)	Hipersalina (Polihalobias)
TDS (mg/L)	≤ 500	500 – 3,000 (500 – 10,000)	3,000 - 20,000 (500 – 10,000)	20,000 – 50,000 (10,000 – 30,000- 40,000)	>50,0000 (>50,000)

### Categoría Trófica (OECD, 1982)

Categoría	Ultra- oligotrofico	Oligotrófico	Mesotrófico	Eutrófico	Hipertrófico
Chl a* [mg/m³]	≤ 2.5	2.5 - 8.0	8 - 25	25 - 75	≥ 75



## División: Bacillariophyta

- Clase Coscinodiscophyceae
- Clase Fragilariophyceae
- Clase Bacillariophyceae