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Contents

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CO_2 Concentrating Mechanisms in Aquatic Photosynthetic Organisms

Contributed papers originating from presentations at the IVth International Symposium on Inorganic Carbon Utilisation by Aquatic Photosynthetic Organisms, Palm Cove, Queensland, Australia, August 2001

(See photo of participants at CCM2001)

Cover illustration: The schematic depicts BCT1, a HCO_3^- transporter of *Synechococcus* PCC7942, which is encoded by the *cmpABCD* operon and transcribed when CO_2 is limiting. A *cmpA* deletion mutant appears yellowish-green, relative to wild type, when cultured under low-CO_2 conditions (lower left; see Omata *et al*. pp. 151–159). The middle panel shows immunolocalization of carbonic anhydrase (green fluorescence) in cells of *Thalassiosira weissflogii* (see Morel *et al*. pp. 301–308). Important phototrophic symbioses are found in coral reef systems (see Leggat *et al*. pp. 309–322). The right panel shows a view of the Agincourt Reef system off Port Douglas in the Great Barrier Reef National Park (photo courtesy of Dr Eddy van Hunnik; see van Hunnik and Sültemeyer pp. 243–249).

Seaweeds, angiosperms and bryophytes