# The main form of solar container in organisms is

What is photosynthesis in green plants?
Photosynthesis in green plantsis the process by which light energy is captured and used to convert water,carbon dioxide,and minerals into oxygen and energy-rich organic compounds. This process also transforms light energy into chemical energy.

Which organelle is responsible for photosynthesis?
The chloroplastis the key organelle responsible for photosynthesis. Chloroplasts are double-membraned organelles found in plant cells and some algae,responsible for photosynthesis. This unique structure allows chloroplasts to efficiently convert light energy into chemical energy through photosynthesis.

Is the Earth solar powered?
on Earth is solar powered. The chloroplasts in plants and other photosynthetic organisms capture light energy that has traveled 150 million km from the sun and convert it to chemical energy that is stored in sugar and other organic molecules. This conversion process is called photosynthesis.

What organelles store light in a plant cell?
Chloroplastsare small organelles inside the plant cell that store the energy of sunlight. Within the thylakoid membranes of the chloroplast is a light-absorbing pigment called chlorophyll,which gives the plant its green color.

Where do photosynthetic organisms store chemical energy?
Photosynthetic organisms store the converted chemical energy within the bonds of intracellular organic compounds(complex compounds containing carbon),typically carbohydrates like sugars (mainly glucose,fructose and sucrose),starches,phytoglycogen and cellulose.

Which structure allows photosynthesis to occur in chloroplasts?
Chloroplasts have a number of structures that allow photosynthesis to occur. One of these is the photosynthetic (thylakoid) membrane,which is composed primarily of galactolipids.

Photoautotrophic organisms, the major agent of inorganic carbon fixation into biomass, convert light energy into chemical energy. The first step of photosynthesis consists of the absorption ...

Through photosynthesis, certain organisms convert solar energy (sunlight) into chemical energy, which is then used to build carbohydrate molecules. The energy stored in the bonds to hold these ...

1. Phototrophic organisms, such as plants and algae, require solar energy for photosynthesis, which is crucial for their growth and sustenance. These organisms utilize sunlight to ...

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Redox (reduction-oxidation) processes underlie all forms of life and are a universal regulatory mechanism that maintains homeostasis and adapts the organism to changes in the internal and ...

Yet, critical gaps remain in our understanding of photosynthesis, its interplay with other metabolic pathways, and the adaptation and acclimation processes that allow photosynthetic ...

SummaryOverviewPhotosynthetic membranes and organellesLight-dependent reactionsLight-independent reactionsEfficiencyEvolutionExperimental historyPhotosynthesis  is a system of biological processes by which photopigment-bearing autotrophic organisms, such as most plants, algae and cyanobacteria, convert light energy -- typically from sunlight -- into the chemical energy necessary to fuel their metabolism. The term photosynthesis usually refers to oxygenic photosynthesis, a process that releases oxygen as a byproduct of water splitting. Photosynthetic organis...

Sunlight is converted to chemical energy in the form of ATP (adenosine triphosphate), which is the main energy-storing molecule in living organisms. ATP is then transported throughout the chloroplast and ...

Microbial solar cells (MSCs) are recently developed technologies that utilize solar energy to produce electricity or chemicals. MSCs use photoautotrophic microorganisms or higher plants to ...