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# A Short Note on Marine Biogenic Calcification

**Abhinandan***

## Commentary

Marine biogenic calci cation is the process by which marine organisms similar as oysters and bones form calcium carbonate. Seawater is full of dissolved composites, ions and nutrients that organisms can use for energy and, in the case of calci cation, to make shells and external structures. Calcifying organisms in the ocean include molluscs, foraminifera, coccolithophores, crustaceans, echinoderms similar as ocean imps, and corals. e shells and con gurations produced from calci cation have important functions for the physiology and ecology of the organisms that produce them [1].

It's estimated that the global calcium carbonate product can range from0.64 to 2 gigatons of carbon per time (Gt C/ yr). In the case of a well- known calcifying group, the molluscs, the seawater with the carbonate and calcium ions di uses through the organism's towel into calcifying areas coming to their shells. en, the ions combine to form chargers of calcium carbonate in their shells. Still, molluscs are only one group of calcifying organisms, and each group has di erent ways of forming calcium carbonate [2,3].

ere are two main types of biogenic calci cation in marine organisms. e extracellular biologically convinced mineralization involves deposit of calcium carbonate on the surface of the organism. In discrepancy, during intracellular mineralization the calcium carbonate is formed within the organism and can either be kept within the organism in a kind of shell or internal structure or is latterly moved to the outside of the organism but retains the cell membrane covering.

Molluscs and corals use the extracellular strategy, which is a introductory form of calci cation where ions are laboriously pumped out of a cell or are pumped into a vesicle within a cell and also the vesicle containing the calcium carbonate is buried to the outside of the organism. Still, there are obstacles to overcome. e achromatism state must be high enough for calci cation, and the organism must control the hydrogen ion attention in the girding area. Hydrogen interferes

***Corresponding author:** Abhinandan, Department of Environmental Science, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, India, E-mail: abhinandan@edu.in

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