**Insegnamento** ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY

GenCod A002336  
Docente titolare Pietro ALIFANO

**Insegnamento in inglese** ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY  
**Settore disciplinare** BIO/19  
**Corso di studi di riferimento** COASTAL AND MARINE BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY  
**Tipo corso di studi** Laurea Magistrale  
**Anno di corso** 1  
**Lingua**  
**Percorso** PERCORSO COMUNE

**Crediti** 6.0  
**Ripartizione oraria** Ore Attività frontale: 48.0  
**Tipo esame** Orale  
**Per immatricolati nel** 2016/2017  
**Erogato nel** 2016/2017  
**Sede** Lecce - Università degli Studi  
**Periodo** Primo Semestre  
**Valutazione** Voto Finale  
**Orario dell’insegnamento** https://easyroom.unisalento.it/Orario

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**BREVE DESCRIZIONE DEL CORSO**

Microbial evolution and systematics.  
Prokaryotic diversity: the Bacteria.  
Prokaryotic diversity: the Archaea.  
Metabolic diversity.  
Methods in microbial ecology.  
Microbial ecology.

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**PREREQUISITI**

No formal propedeuticity is required with respect to other courses. However basic knowledge of general microbiology is strongly recommended.
Course outline and aims
This course aims at providing students with an in-depth knowledge of the current view of microbial evolution and systematic, and the continuing roles played by microbes in the environment. Major methodological approaches to environmental microbiology including their powers and limitations will be also discussed.

Learning outcomes
Knowledge to be attained:
- Current views on the origin of life and the evolution of the major microbial taxa
- Current views on metabolic diversity in microbial world
- Special bacteriology: major Bacteria and Archaea taxa
- Microbial ecology: Key roles played by microbes in the aquatic and terrestrial environment including soil structure, element cycles, genesis and breakdown of fossil fuels and contribution to geological processes
- Microbial ecology: Detrimental roles played by microbes in pollution and the beneficial roles played by microbes in wastewater treatment and bioremediation
- Microbial ecology: interactions of microorganisms with other organisms.
- Methods in microbial ecology
Abilities to be attained:
- Culture-based and culture-independent methods in microbial systematic and ecology
- Methods to study microbial phylogeny
- Construction of phylogenetic trees

Learning methods consist of formal lectures and integrative lectures making use of slides and hypertext links to specific Web sites. Outside these activities, the students are expected to read assigned papers from the scientific literature.

Oral examination. It is aimed at ascertaining, in proportion:
- The level of theoretical knowledge through the presentation of the program topics (50%)
- The level of practical abilities through description of methods and methodologies (25%)
- The ability to apply theoretical knowledge and practical skills to solve simple problems (25%)
Program of Lectures

Microbial evolution and systematics. Early Earth and the origin and diversification of life; formation and early history of Earth; origin of cellular life; microbial diversification; endosymbiotic origin of eukaryotes. Microbial evolution; the evolutionary process; evolutionary analysis: theoretical aspects and analytical methods; microbial phylogeny; applications of SSU rRNA phylogenetic methods. Microbial systematics; phenotypic analysis; genotypic analysis; phylogenetic analysis; the species concept in microbiology; classification and nomenclature.


Prokaryotic diversity: the Archaea. Phylogeny and general metabolism. Phylum euryarchaeota; Phylum Crenarchaeota; Phylum Nanoarchaeota; Evolution and life at high temperature.

Metabolic diversity. The phototrophic way of life; chemolithotrophy; energy from the oxidation of inorganic electron donors; the anaerobic way of life: anaerobic respirations; the anaerobic way of life: fermentations and syntrophy; hydrocarbon oxidation and the role of O2 in the catabolism of organic compounds; nitrogen fixation.

Methods in microbial ecology. Culture-dependent analyses of microbial communities; molecular (culture-independent) analyses of microbial communities; measuring microbial activities in Nature.

Microbial ecology. Microbial ecosystems; soil and freshwater microbial habitats; marine microbiology; the carbon and oxygen cycles; other key nutrient cycles; microbial bioremediation; microbial interactions with plants.

TESTI DI RIFERIMENTO