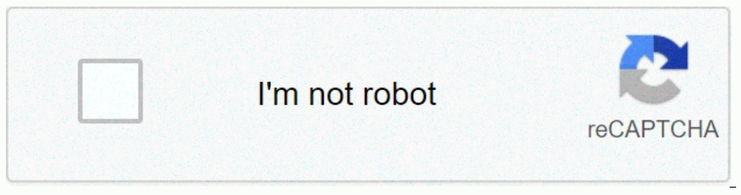

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Photorespiration comparison worksheet answers

Calvin uses CO_2 to make bicycle-robes and 3C compound (GP) plants that directly fix carbon di-exide from air, called C3 plants (initial products a 3C compound Rubisco can also use oxygen (O_2) to pass through as an alternative substrate A series of reactions known as the Ototorisperaparataonphotorisparasparation produces a product that is thankful Cannot be used for and therefore reduces performance of The Calon-Ccaliphotorisparassion, these plants are photorisparassis vs. photo-c4 and camera planning to reduce energy production Because oxygen is working as a competitive inhibitor Rubisco, the c3 plants in photo-adhesion are less efficient in the presence of oxygenC3 plants in warm, hot and dry areas. As the stomatas are not closed, when the stomata are closed to stop excessive water lostWhen, o_2 cannot be out of the leaf, add O_2 relatives to these hot and adhesive conditions CO_2In, Other types of plants are developed to limit the exposure range of the oxygenC4 and the camera plants The Enxim Vallaoh Karboelasi uses to collect CO_2 on a 3C compound (vallualah) and a higher connection for CO_2 than making a 4C compound-type coarboelasi Rubisco's and it is not bound to oxygen so these plants can move co_2 (stored in 4C compounds) into areas with low oxygen conconintratosan, carbon diaicide is physically separated from oxygen so that they are improved to co_2 boost to promote CO_2. The compound and then the caravan is a deep tissue part where low oxygen is this deep tissue-persantan, CO_2 is in progress and can enter the calvincycle without competition from the way of Oyaganan, carbon di-exide deposits are prepared to improve CO_2 at The Robascokom plants which have high water loss and must remain closed during the stomata, which is required to remain closed during the night. CO_2 is converted into a 4C compound, when the stomat is open and CO_2 is able to be distributed to The Lifthouse, then co_2 allows for use during the day, when the stomating is closed and the O_2 carbon deployment route may not be relisadcomparison if you are looking at this message, it means that we are difficult to load external resources on our website. If you are behind the web filter, please make sure that domains *. kastatic.org and *. kasandbox.org are inactive. Photorespiration uptake pollution depends on the light of the sahgami with the release of carbon dioxygen (CO_2) by organic compounds. Gas exchange is excision of breath and photo-release where CO_2 is set and O_2 is released. Shown in figure 1, the reactions to both photo-photoresparasion doors are bested by the same language: Ribulose 1, 5-Bisphasphet-Karboelasi/Oogenasi EC 4.1.1.39). Carbon determination is two ino 3-fusphoglyserati (pygy) configuration results which are eventually merged into the Calvin cycle to form sugars. During oxygen determination, an ino of the pygies and an inno of 2-fosphoglyclateis are established. The latter is converted back to the pygies in the pyotosperatree cycle. The path needs energy (ATP) and less (Naad (P) H) equivalently. This is a huge part due to the release of CO_2 and Ammonia (MH_3) (see Chapter 2 for details). Rubaotok evolution is already initially developed about 3,000,000,000 years ago from the probably-salfer-involved crudes (tant et al., 2007), but to date the environment is accounting for a vast amount of net CO_2 deployment. At the time of RUBISCO evolution, the only source of molecular oxygen in the environment were probably THE CURRENT FOCUS OF WATER BY THE YUVeI LIGHT AND FOCUS WERE 10-14 (Buick 2008). At the same time, CO_2 was less than 100 times the focus of today (Castang and Howrd, 2006; Castang and Ono 2006). The early rubsau's bhammys were probably extremely bad in distinguished CO_2 and O_2 (Tirta et al., 2007; the carrot and 2008) due to the absence of evolutionary pressure. With the arrival of the oeadanous photo-photo-photome, a large amount of anobacteria, CO_2 was set in Apartamantid and did not return to the global carbon cycle. The quantum equivalent of Concomatal, O_2 was released into the atmosphere, as water photo-photomewas used as a raducant for the Electronic Transport Chain (Aving and Buer, 2002). Nanco, later prepared and especially earth plants (Igamberdiev and Li, 2006) were very successful in making it that O_2 became the second most important gas in today's environment and CO_2 is extremely very, very poor. Some improvement sine is encouraged that for THE CO_2, which cannot be better without further will, the rate of inactivity (Tikherjaz et al. 2006): The structure of the bound CO_2 inu is from a carboelati group, better it will be distinguished from O_2, but may be overruse at the end of the first intermediate response of worse inactivity. Therefore, the second highest mebulacity flow in plants behind photo-photo-relief with the rate of flow around the photonafter reacting products from O_2 to uptake rubisco and poutorisperatry is 25° c (Part Key, 1988). The photorisperatry flyges are also mainly high under hot and dry development conditions for three reasons: under such conditions, the leaf internal CO_2 detention can approach the clear CO_2 compensation point where co_2 by photorisparation by photorisparation and breath is equivalent to the release of CO_2 by photorisparation and breath. This eventually resulted in a failure of results Ototofacall (Dana, 2004) to grow. In the early 1970s, Aarpadopasas was introduced as a plant model for the analysis of the bio- gas. Before that, other plant ownerships such as corn or corn were studied extensively, but a plant with a model biology characteristics was needed: these features include a small, inbreeding, efficient inbreeding, development and a small space needed for a short generation time (Reda, 1975). The need for a genetic approach in photorespiration research and the benefits of the Aravadoposas system were recognized by The Crisss and Aminatsumravalli in William O'Garan's laboratory. There were still ongoing discussions on whether the substare for photorisparation was developed by the oeganasis activity of the substareand and the biological chemical reaction that resulted from the release of CO_2. The conflicting scientific hepotahisas reviewed in Ogaran is spectacular (2003). The approach of sumrulastwas was in chemical moatganai arabadopasis seeds and 1% to increase the M2 breed sown in CO_2 from this motganese (see figure 2). The rates of photoresparation were very low under these conditions, thus the motantas were generally expected to increase. In the inkar phase, all plants or whites displayed in development errors were rejected to address the cataracts with developmental errors other than photoresparasion. The remaining plants were moved to normal air with approximately one CO_2 detention 0.03%. Under these conditions, white-made plants were identified as possible motantas in the components of the pyutorisperatri route. It was once again confirmed by the moved plants 1% co_2 where the poutorisperatry must be recovered from the Motantus Development Medal. Using this strategy, he identified dozens of plants with an arthary conditional challorotok moki type in the extensive CO_2 focus (Someralli, 2001). The gene (Yini dare et al. al. 2002; peter et al., 2003) was not directly in Aabadupasas at these times, thus, measuring the antibiotic assays, metabulati profiles and gas exchanges was used for features of the nature of the geneanic damage, due to the sensitivity of oxygen. The first published is Atripavartan in The Atapavarti Fosphoglycolate Phaspheta (PGLGP, Someralli and Ogaran, 1979) which indicated that fosphoglyclateis is indeed the substance by photoresparation. Already the results as well as molecular oxygen co_2 is a competitive inhibitor of determination and that rubisco can configure fosphoglycolati-1, 5 bisam phasphet and O_2 (the bioes et al., 1971; the Boaes and Ogaran, 1972), this result is a highly linked photoresparation rubisco's Oaeganasi activity. After a while, an autapriority analysis in the mitochondria serine hedervaimetheltransferassi (SHM) explained the significant biochemical response suo-operisperatry CO_2 release (Someruulli and Ogaran, 1981). I confirm the first observation by Chaloroplastic Goutamate-Oogleutraty Amnotransferasi (Gill, Somerullahi and Ogaran, 1980b) and a Choroplastic Dacoarboelaity Transporter (sharing, Somerville and Ogn, 1983) keys et al. (1978) That photorespiation released during the ammonite is re-appointed in the chloroplast. These and other motantas are described in more detail in chapter 2. This screen was one of the first instances where the plant proved to be the power of aarpadopasas as an device for the nuclear study. However, a similar screen is later identified with the arpadopasus extra-motantus known as Cattiasus (Cat, Candal et al., 1983) and Glotmana Sainthetsi (GS, Wallisgrove et al., 1987) that have not been exported to Aarpadopassas screens. The Motantas major was never identified for some of the poutorisioni gene. Today, we know that it was caused by the genus Gentile random, for example, the glycolati access (GO) is encoding by more than one gene (Reumann, 2004). Other genes also need to be developed under non-pheotosiperatri conditions (Antel et al., 2007) or may replace partially excluded activity on the alternative route (Nissan et al., 2007; Tom et may allaah, 2008). The latter case is discussed in more detail in chapter 4. In essence, the approach to the arpadopasis clears many open questions about the large hetoresperatri route. It is now clear that most ingredients are shared and that photoresparation is required by all the oemolysis photo-life biology (see chapter 5). During these years, the work on photorestaurants was encouraged by the expectation that the lack of photorisparation could significantly improve plant productivity (Zelatech and Day, 1973; Cally and Latitude Zko, 1976). However, other site's attempts to identify the atperiorators which can reduce the same effects of a faulty poutorisperatry path were never successful (Somerualli and Ogaran, 1982b). The metabook engineering approach now is actually a deviation from photorestaurant to some of the glycolate that can increase the production and potential production of the novel (see chapter 6). In addition, the multiple study supports development under stress situations that define photoresparation as a beneficial way (Wangler et al., 2000) or provides metabulates for the plant's other basal metabookroute (Navatsaia et al., 2002). These positive aspects of photoresponse are presented in chapter 3.As detailed in the previous chapter, applying significant additional energy costs on photoresponse carbon deployment. From this, the photoresponse approach began as a snob. On the other hand, route 3/4 delivers carbon route in Fosphoglycolatei to be otherwise inaccessible for further metabulism. Thus, photoresparation can also be considered as an important way, making a bad situation the best Seemingly inevitable oyaganasis activity. In addition, there are several additional arguments for positive photorisparasion function in plant resphersion: photorisparshan fosphoglycolate is the only way in the plant for the taful that will otherwise be collected. Fosphoglycolate is shown for the Taussi phasphet asomarasi from Egyptian leaves in focus in the low micromolaar range (Anderson, 1971). It will interfere with the rehabilitation of ribulose-1, 5-bofasphet in the Calvin cycle. In addition, Fosphoglycolate prevents choruplast fosfofuroctkanasi (Calli and Latitude Zko, 1976) and, by that, the storage cycle's calvinintermediates from temporary growth disorders. This dual-anabatore function is probably responsible for the low photo-photophilolaterate of The Motantus Fosphoglycolate (Somrualli and Ogaran, 1979). For our knowledge, no direct anaabitory ceremony is described for glycolate, the product of the Fosphoglycolate deepospahorilasan, also observed in many of the glycolateplus e-ototrisim. The glycolate glyan has been further changed and this compound is a strong inbeator of re-photo-re-photo-re-infiniter. The Cable and Ogaran (1990) and The Khaystan and Ogaran (1989) reported that the focus of Rokoty was isolated by the seal of the organizations and rubsau co in View. However, the medalof The Aqtawasi Yanjim (Cable and Ogaran, 1990) or Pure RUBISCO (food et al., 1985) needs a lot of focus. In addition, the glgalloroplast envelope was inefficient to the vein to be the first to be protons as observed for other weak acids (Flügge et al., 1980). Thus, the glyan affected the negative effect on the dynamic state of moving roko ko by a yet unknown mechanism. The importance of this procedure is worked out by the presence of glyan xpatate radukatsi in Ketosawal and Chaloroplast which can function in protecting photo-cleaning machinery from excess pregnancy to the excess glyan (givan and clikzkousk, since 1992). Alan et (may Allaah have mercy on him) On the contrary, glfosphoglycolati can be an important role to reduce and by that, it is also configured under conditions where photoresparsion suo rubisco cannot deal with the rate of oeaganasis activity. This may be of physical importance under the supply of low nitrogen when the transplantation responses are restricted to the change in the glyan glysian reaction seooperatri flow. The Glyan Stop flow will only prevent both photo-respation and photoresparation under such emergencies. The alternative mechanism of metabulae glyan is also clearly discussed in Chapter 4. Taken together, photoresparsion is important for removing toxic intermediates, but surprisingly, the inter-interactive event is known to cooperate with others about photorestaurants Plant basal of the taheol. Under the conditions of stress, such as drought, cold, or high light, the yield of the waste in response to photo-photo-photophotometry is often higher than the demand for the calvincycle to reduce power. In this case, energy or electrons are scattered as if the electronic transport is transferred from different premises to other accounts than the ones in China. The o_2 is accepted and ino-reaction suified in the reaction suo-gen(r), reviewed in Murphy et al., 2007). Due to their high recita, r is unspecifically awaadaza protein and lipids. In addition, r also interferes with recycling of specific components of the electronic transport chain by interrupting the translation of new proteins (Nasayama et al., 2004). Chaloroplastic sdetoxicy contains several mechanisms. The compounds are non-enzhimatacallal such as carutenodos and flauvanides, and the crudes, like sorbati prosidasis, superoxide dissandiasis, which are partly in the complex route to be detoxipy r (Adel and Hurt, reviewed in 2004). A welcome effect of these routes is that they ultimately reduce the equivalent and contribute to the supply of fresh supp+by it, photo-refresh electronic transport chain terminal electronic acatement and. Alternatively, the extra light energy can be seqated by the cethful cycle, which is the energy dassapatosis of heat absorbed in the heat (1962; daweson et may all be said, 2002). In addition photoresparation can function as an electronic cink especially by reducing the equivalent during the ongoing re-phasingout of the issueof the stress (Wangler et al., 2000) and exporting less ingredients from the mitochondria from chaloroplast (Igamberdiev and Li, 2002). This may also be in a situation where the large amount of the body produced by the mitochondria glycean decarbonia reduces instead of chaloroplast. To allow for high-level philoisthrough photoresparsion under such conditions, The mitochondrial electronic transport can be uncupled by non-Eugman protein from the ATP recipe (UKPs) that can be used to filter the proton electrical resistance through the internal dynamic slab to the energy of protons such as the mitochondria and the sifting mitochondria (Svitlofi et al., 2006). The importance of photorisparation in protection from pahotonababation was directly checked by Kozaka and Takeba (1996) by measuring the rate of synthetase in plants with improved or syllable capabilities for photorisparation due to low level symbiosis (GS) level seriation. Plants with a better ability for photoresparation due to increasing GS levels were more tolerant to high light tension. Accordingly, the pautorisperatri motantus alabadopasis showed increased pahotonabasion (Takahashi et al., 2007). In this study, the authors have provided evidence that the pahotonabation PsII damage compared to an increase in psii due to the repair of the photosystep II. Any procedures that use photoresparation to reduce power from chaloroplast will eventually run out of O_2 accept and inu ribulose 1, 5 because of the net carbon loss associated with photorisparation. O_2 accounts and inno storage are probably brought about by the desalicity (Weise al. 2006). As a result, the Chaloroplast stroma is reduced to less under the terms of photoresparation during maximum photo-photo-release (Weise al., 2006). Nevertheless, the relative importance of exporting the photorisperatri in a multitude of different processes that protect plants from saline saline is a matter of constant debate and can depend strictly on the situation (Siif. Asamund et al. 1997). In addition to its function as an export mechanism to reduce power, photorisparation is also directly involved in the composition of a substantial quantity of glycean sins that need to be strictly better for The Glythen during tensions (Noctaaar et al. 1998; Noctawar et may Allaah have mercy on him, 1999). H_2A_2 is known to be a segung in plants involved in both the batoc and the abutac stress response. Due to its participation in more than one way, H_2A_2 is particularly suitable for mediation crosstalk between different resistance mechanisms (reviewed in Newlal et al., 2002). During the Roganomist attack, H_2A_2 has played more than one role in the so-called Oadatavi blast. On the one hand, this plant is a defense response system, including the strengthening and conducting of cell wall functionality (Wu et al. 1997). On the other hand, H_2A_2 can damage the roganous by its reaction ability. Eventually, H_2A_2 attacked The Response to Heppersansatawi and the attacker cell finally undergoes the program cell death (Heath, 2000). Since photorisparation is an important source of H_2A_2 in plants, involvement in resistance reaction softened (BLDAP et al. 1998). It was recently confirmed by gene identification in the engetiamatic resistance melon (i alyr et al., 2004). The effective resistance of a wild melon line to the Oomekaty Pisyodopronospura cobanasas was shown due to the better expression of the two-gene encoding processing processomal glyan anotransferas. A mechanism was proposed, in which their elevated activity of the crudes returned to the glycolate access positive, thus enhancing the capacity for the release of H_2A_2. Photorestaurant is clearly integrated into the plant's basic taful. Most of the poutorisperatri intermediates are also part of other metabook routes and photoresparation significantly participates in the composition of several amino acids (Navatsabya et al., 2002). Photorestaurant connect the cell's metabook apartment and Ideally, it is appropriate to transfer information about the state of Orawaan between these apartments (Zahera-Nisa et al., 2008). Exchange of glycean conversions in mito-coundrea is perhaps necessary for biosynthetic process ingeria such as mithonni composition that it is necessary to supply serine for the ketosolock production of C1-compounds (Mowallavan et al., 1999; antillet (may Allaah have mercy on him) In addition, some development conditions have suggested specific roles for photorestaurants: photo-leaf photo-leaf products are important for the dip. Under high lighting and carbon availability conditions, the composition of these cink compounds cannot keep pace with the production of fosforalated intermediates in the calvincycle. This can result in imbalance of the fisphot release during the composition of calvincycle intermediates during the composition of the dali or the scarcity and the use of phasphet (and shares, 1991). Under such conditions, the determination can provide cells with an additional method for the composition of the oxygen and post-photoresparation reactions of the synthetic products such as glycean and serine instead of dali and nause (1991). It is in accordance with the finding that the source leaves begin to export glycean and serine instead of cink leaves under the conditions of high photoresparation 1984 (dali). Another connection to photorestaurant and nitrogen may be rachmaliwatch et al. (2004) was observed by. He found that nitrate integration was sealed in an environment in which 2% o_2 photoresponse is friendly. He suggested a procedure on how photorisparation provides for reducing the equivalent for the catupalisamy nitrate radukatsi: reducing the equivalent synoplasts are exported from the processomal into the stapelist. A part of reducing these equivalents may be for the lack of nitrate at this time. Reducing the equivalent for processing responses can be alternatively provided by the mitochondria that synthesise the required amount of photoresparation during the naada (Raghavandra et al. 1998). However, there is a recipe of ATP that can be used for a portion of the equivalent to reduce the mitochondria that the mitochondria have (Kkömer and Heldt, 1991). The relative importance of these processes needs detailed investigation. The controversies about the main routes in the Fosphoglycolateti tabul were decided by Aarpadopasas and whatever in the Arpavarti screens (see Chapters 1 and 2). The signal slot for alternative routes was mostly not followed later. However, there is significant information about such an alternative route collected over the past few years that there is already much more than predicted from biochemicals that indicate the metabook flexibility of photoresparsion The data for glycolate metabulism in Chaloroplast contains a review of the possible alternative route in the 5.An Andugamavos route and was suggested by Tolbert (1996). Using biochemical analysis, they demonstrated the existence of a Salakalihyderabadwaamic acid (evening) -The Mehr Light-Dipindent Glycolate-Quanoni Oadoradoccatis system which is attached to the challo-palak tahelacoad challo-palak tahelacoad challo-palak.astaustus By this system, electrons from glycolate oxygen can be transferred to photo-photo-transfer electronic transport chain and used for atp composition. In this situation, the glyan plastic suo-radoctsi (Givan and Kleikzkousk, 1992) will be reduced back to Glycolate. It will provide an alternative cink for additional electrons under the terms of tension (Allen et al., 2009, also chapter 3). The presence of a galcolate-based enjaime in Chaloruplastis of Aarpadopasas recently kebeish et al. (2007) was confirmed by. However, the glycolate is not a cycle of oxygen reduction and glyan-glycolate is not bissom and therefore is not appropriate as an alternative route for conversion of RUBISCO's Oyaganasi activity products. Instead, the glyan from plastic glycolate oxygen may be further exchided in The Choruplast (School and Tolbert, CO_2 in 1969; Zelatech, 1972. Oliver, 1981, figure 5 in dotted grey way). The slow release from the glyan at Chalo-Ruplastis from a set of plant castes was encouraged by light and oxygen (Tolbert, 1969; Zeilatouch, 1972). Although Glycolate was not changed by Chaloruplastis in these reviews, subsequent analysis in Aarabadopasas also showed the meeting of The Release of Galcolatey Oxygen and CO_2 (Kebeish et al. 2007). As a substret (Davis and Carbet, 1969), the glyan-plastadel pervouty can be bested by the dicarboelasi by which to exchange co_2 conversions. Alternatively, glyan sate can react to non-inzhimatocall with H_2A_2 or O_2-shaped (Elstner and Hoopal, 1973; see Halliwell and Butt, 1974, chapter 4.2 also). Such reactions are generated in oxygen-based castes especially in the chaloroplastics under stress situations (see chapter 3). The shape may be further excised for CO_2 by dehydragenase which is a double target in the mitochondria and aarpadopasas in Chaloroplus (Olson et al. 2000; hermann et may allily, 2002). Together, it is a low capacity route for glycolate-oxygenation in chaloroplast which is more energy efficient than the larger protosiperatri route and that increases the plastic CO_2 focus. However, ribulose 1, 5-bifasphet is not a recycling reaction that can result from co_2 acceptand inno-stop operations in high-flygis. The presence of alternative route to glyan in the provasusumy which does not include glycean in the transplantation was suggested by the characteristics of Aarpadopasas At SHIM (Somrualli and Ogaran, 1981). Although the overdose of glycean is collected, these motantas still release CO_2 from the poutorisperatri intermediates. The responsible route may include non-en-genetic decarbonation of the glyan x ate to shape an oxiding agent (Oliver, 1981 using H_2A_2; Igamberdiev and Lee, 2002). Alternatively, the kyttizs can also work as a prosyadasi in the oxygenation of the glyan (Gurudzansk, 1978). The processomal glyan decarboniaia can play a physical role, especially under the conditions of supply of low nitrogen where the transplantation is Mehr (Sumravalli and Ogran, 1982b; Singh et may Allaah have mercy on him, 1986; Wangler et (may Allaah have mercy on him) The Glyan shape can act as a C1 in more than one configuration as a result of ate decarbonialation. Based on the study of the LGD activity that is lacking and amaraanthhos motantus, Wangler et al. (1999) suggested that the C1-Teterhedrofolati (THF) synthase route changes the poutorisperatri shape to 5, 10-mitlin-THF (green path in shape 5). The rawmaterials involved in plants are a monofontaonal 10-formatted-thf-centhitsi (fthf centhitsi, EC6.3.4.3) and a mutual 5, 10-mathaneal-thf-ciccalhedralasty: 5, 10-mitelin-thf dehydragenase (followed by c-y, EC 3.5.4.9 and EC 1.5.1.5). FTHF Sainthetsi Catalisas 10-format recipe-THF, which is converted to 5, 10-by-mathaneal-THF and 5 by less than 10-THF. 5, 10-Mitiline-THF is used by synthesise serine from Glycean (Prabhu et al., 1996; Hansen and Ravja 2001). Which was provided by the increase in fTHF-centhness evidence for this route function in Amarunthhos-GLAD Motantas, Photorestaurant, using the shape and galcolate to assemble the glyan and shape conditions, and to shape and form the potential of the Motantus (Winger et al., 1999). Similar flow analysis later also performed with Aarpadopas Smottus confirmed the results described in the ACTIVITY of THE GLAD (Lee et al. 2003). However, the crude shape has been made unsatisfying in 5, 10-mitelin-THF aarpadopasas and is in the subcellular location. The activities of The Enzime are mainly shown to be associated with the Catusualike part in Egyptian leaves (Chen et al. 1997), but The Aswanzemas are also present in The Mitochondria and Chaloroplast (Hansen and Ravja, 2001; Chrissensen and McMcAnzee 2006). In animals and yeast, there are partly numerous routes in the staplast and the mitochondria (The Pieper et al. 2000; The Christinasen and The Macanese 2006). Folate transpotters are identified in the alabadoposas chaloroplast (Bemome et al. 2005) and animal mitochondria (Macarthy et al. 2004). The route for conversion of shape was placed by default in the stepulesm in the processomal glyan resulting in decarboniation thus in the data 5 (green The expected filing of the encinus lines going into rice (see chapter 2) has been collected, but the bahao metabulates such as glycean and serine were not reduced in detention. It has been confirmed that bestid glycolate oxidation is the dominant route for glycolate conversions, but the existence of alternative routes for the glyan is also in the way (Xu et al. 2009). In addition, The Ggat1 Knockout Lines (Agrasha et al., 2003, also Chapter 2) have been shown only by weak phenotispyparephes that the existence of alternative routes for conversions of GGAT2 cannot be suggested to glycolate. The types of leaves are missing in prosomoschalophitis, the second largest breed of green stools, that subsumes, aywophaheia, and trebuaophaheia (Frederick et al., 1973). In addition to the cell-scripting glycolate, the group uses a mitochondrial glycolate de (Gladiator, EC 1.1.99.14) which has electrons for the production of glyan that most probably migrates to the Breath Electric Transport Chain (Paul and The Swayalcana, 1976). Trebuaofican parjaati arimospara varadas analyzes that later metabolism is like photorisparation in high plants, but all these reactions are located in the mitochondria and that the potential for this route for glycolate conversion is lower than the main path in high plants (Satbanao and Winkler, 2005). The importance of the mitochondriain chalorofitis has been demonstrated by the characteristics of a plusmed tension over the addition of a chalamomonas in the related gene. The uppyoratanformat is deadly and the tension is only able to increase the elevated CO_2 focus (Naqavara et al., 2005, also chapter 5). In charofetis, the closest relatives of earth plants, the glycolate was transferred from the oxygen-mito-chondrya to the prossomy (Satbanao and Winkler, 2005), most probably because the specific activity of the gladiator is low and allows for only low flow rates. The prossomal GO protein does not show the important treatment al-aymotria to differ in the glada and important anematic properties at the surface: glada khams use D-lactate as an alternative substrate, while pre-lateral oadazas go L-lactate. It allows discrimination exactly in accordance with both activities. The study at Aarpadoposas questioned the clear table of glycolate taful in high plants and chalorofitis (in bari et al., 2004). A whole of nine-young glym in a yanjaim gladiator activity with bacterial and algal galda kamras (At5g06580) was shown to be targeted at the mitochondria, in The Water to the Full Scharachia Colliery Of The Coly Mottus and The Oxygenati Glyan. CO_2 and low in Glycolati to reduce the ability of the very isolated Arpadopassa mito-coundria outside at5g06580 Flow through photorestaurant (Nessan et al. 2007). The Anabater Stedes have suggested that a mitochondrial al-Anine: glyan lbl may change from the Galeda response in Amnotransferassi further to the Glysian (Nessan et al. 2007, Red Way). Alternatively, this response can also be done by the mitochondria γ-ambestied rate of transamanasis which has been shown to accept the glyan as a substrate. The rate of ofü-ammberate collected during stress is a well documented trend and will provide enough amino donor for the transplantation of the glyan (Clark et al. 2009). Discussed by any amanotransferous response, the mitochondria lmculate oxygen can be connected to the large-way GLAD/SHIM complex. The main advantage of the mito-coundria route is the direct use of electronic transport chain which allows energy to be restored to equalenergy (Paul and The Satocana, 1976). The combination with high capacity critical path in the same cell provides the plant with a customized smoothness for environmental change in conditions. However, neither the situation of normal development nor the γ-amtransamanasi rate results in the rate of progress (Nessan et al. 2007; Clark et al. 2009). In addition, aarpadopasus was challenged by the features of the glyda photorisparation that was recently introduced by the angamematic properties (Angqust et al., 2009). The waterwater figures substrate a very low compared priority rate for lactate because of a 2000 times higher priority for D than for glycolate. It was necessary for the development of The Anabadopas, which contains the high focus of de-lactate, but not glycolate. However, glycolate may be detosified by the processumal glycolate acidis in such setup and it will mask possible side functions of the gladiator activity. Further research is necessary to explain the conflicting data set. As described in all plant organs at5g06580, the ceremony of the yanjame can also differ between roots and leaves. As described in Chapter 2, Hpr1 encodes the processumal headvaiperovati radukatsi involved in large hetoresperatri route. However, the knock in Aarpadopas (Taam et al., 2008) or that (Dead et al., 1989) did not result in severe phenotypes. This is why it speculed that Ketosolock HPR2 (Clixcousk et al., 1991) can provide a bypass for the processomal response (dashed grey path in shape 5). A double-et-taprivarti with tdna growth in both HPR1 and HPR2 recently taam et al. (2008) was characteristics by. Double nose-out normal air appeared to be sanvidinsality and a large picture of the pyutorisperatri motantas reduced the artificial performance. Thus, the Kitusulakh route was capable of completely changing the processomall. Under the lowest moderate development conditions. However, the metabolic profileand gas exchange revealed a clearly stronger pertorbansis of photo-and-basal tabulation at HPR1 compared to HPR2's upriority (ta'am et al., 2008). This shows that The Processumal HPR1 plays a dominant role under moderate development conditions while HPR2 provides a flow mechanism for the use of extra hadrvaiperovaty poutorisperatri from paravasomas under very high pregnancy flow conditions. Such an event in the improvement of energy balance under safety and/or substandard development conditions can be a common feature of all alternative routes and explains why these routes are serving in evolution. This chapter is not about photorestaurantin Aababadopasas. However, the recent results on the importance of photoresparation in other photo-photo-refresh biology shed new light on the important event of evolution and photoresparation and therefore are discussed here. Using RUBISCO for CO_2 deployment is common for all biology with the oemographic photo-refresh: cyanobacteria, slab, lower and high plants. Despite the billion years of evolution, all RUBISCO's rawmaterials also share oyaganasi activity and therefore produce fusphoglycolati when oxygen comes out as substrated (Anderson, 2008, also chapter 1). However, several ranges are freely developed to reduce the chances of oxygen determination: then co_2 focus in the final area of Anobacteria and one of many locations (Giordanu bruno et al., 2005; price et al., 2007; Spalding, 2007) Both mechanisms are based on a narrow association of RUBISCO with carbonic indhesiandrasi and a shell made of protein or naushasta, in order, around these premises. CO_2 which is entered in the cell, converts to Bacarbonati, is in the area of Daffosas and is converted to CO_2 before immediately determined. It has been said that carbon focusing mechanism (CCM) primarily works as RUBISCO on low availability of gas CO_2 in a water environment (Giordanu Bruno et al., 2005; (2008) Nevertheless, oxygen determination is at least a welcome side effect. In high plants, the evolutionary pressure supplasty factor resulted in RUBISCO. This parameter indicates the priority of rubisco's relative to the maximum increase in O_2 increased by greater green generation growth than green is the most for the steam and rubaskaus (Jordan and Ogaran, 1981), some of the more specific Rubasam co-rawmaterials have developed into non-green stubs perhaps as adaptations to specific environmental nises (and) 2008). However, there is a negative relationship between the defining and the percentage rate of the rubisco (zhu et al., 2004): Most of the most specific raw materials are slow-down (see also chapter 1) although there is some difference around it The rule in high plants too (Galmas et al. 2005). Further evolution of Rubascous may be limited with even more attributes. Some earth plants that were related to high-otosperaperatri pressure conditions, developed biochemical pumps that focus on CO_2 on the site of deployment. These procedures are based on the basic determination of bacarbonati in organic acids by all fosfonolperovaty karboelasi (PEPC). In the second phase, the decarbonision of these organic acids resulted in a strong reduction in oxygen determination chances to increase CO_2 detention around RUBISCO. The basic and secondary CO_2 deployment may be either spatially C4 gifts) or temporarily (the crasulacalgen acid spherial (camera)) separated. For informational reviews on these mechanisms, see Baba (2004) and Dodd et al. (2002), year-by-year. Despite the presence of oxygen determination-reducing mechanisms, all these biology have evidence for the active operisperiary path. According to the Arpavarati analysis, the 1970s is related to the teaching of Somerualli on Ababadopassas (see chapter 1) this means that this path is not only an evolutionary one, but required for survival: despite knowledge about the presence and activity of the poutorisperatri flaws (Frederick et al., 1973) and explain the release of oxygen dependent CO_2 in green stock (Birmingham et al. The metabolic flow through the poutorisperatri route, 1982, has only recently been shown (Satbanao and Winkler, 2005). Screens for chalahimomunas motantas which need high CO_2 for development, it identifies the components of most of the atperioratans (wan et al. 2001). However, suzuki et (1990) is an uppriority statement that the focus of the fosphoglycolati is high and needs a higher CO_2, although it is that the CCTV was fully functional. Gene encoding galcolate deatparivarti gentransposaon with an increase in each other (galda) demonstrated large amounts of glycolate under the terms of the same as the same as the autismusphänotypes type and excreted (Fosphoglycolate et al., 2005). Thus, at least time the paralyzing chalamomonas needs photoresparation for development in normal CO_2 focus. In the anobacteria on the other hand, knowledge about photoresparation was very limited recently. Some of the pyotosperatri rawmen were introduced by biochemical methods (Gurudzansk and Colman, 1976. The Normal and Colman, 1991, 1992) and The Glycolati Hingna were celebrated under the pyotosperatri conditions (Renström and Bargon, 1989). A survey of The Senechucistas's zoom sequence shows that both high plant photorisperatri route dispersal sagars and galicolate were a bacterial route for conversion of galisrati (Asanavat et al. 2006, Chitra 6). The high plant path plays a major role in the fosphoglycolateti pheole, but can be partially changed by the bacterial route. Yet, even double motantus, Both routes were affected, able to grow under the attention of the broadER CO_2, which was attributed to the activity of (Asanot et al. 2006). Instead, the same group includes a series of decarbonialatao that have identified a third path to the galcolate taful: The Glxsireate is first changed to shape and finally CO_2 (Asanot et al., 2008, Chitra 6). This route actually provides possible alternative routes for arpadopasas chalo-ruplastis and/or glycolate spherons in Provasumes (see chapter 4). A triple-at-the-top priority for the glycolati conversions is required to knock all three routes simultaneously finally due to a higher CO_2. Also indicating the importance of photoresparation in anobacteria, these figures were also transferred not only by photoresparation as for photo-photo-photorespation that meant for plants during Indomebawas (as well as for as inadusitet et al., 2008). C4 Taful C3 ready on top of photo-pad. The development of the transfer of the release of the poutorisperatri CO_2 on the bundle may have been an important step in c4 plants (Ohnasha et al., 1985; 2004). The paotosperatri was detected in the plants of the rawmaterials C4 (for example. pop that et al., 2003; (a) et (may Allaah have mercy on him) and C4 may be done by the Medal by The Photo-Taleof O_2 (Chaulet and Ogaran, 1975; Taliban et (may Allaah have mercy on him) 2007. In isolated bundles of both corn and panicum, the operation of the poutorisperatri cycle can be displayed by the metabook flow labeling (Faranoo et al., 1984). All this is to argue that for the presence and function of photoresparation in plants of C4, however, the flow rate was mostly considered too high to reduce. Once again, an aperivarity identification confirmed that photorisparation is also required for C4 plants (Zelatech et al. 2008). A corn line with the addition of a transposaon in the Go1 gene, that with the main bundle Main Glycolate Access, needs high CO_2 for development and for the glycolate co_2 to move from focus when collecting the vein for high attention. This photo-photo-photome rate was with a clear reduction. Based on these findings, it can now be concluded that photoresparation is most important for development if not all the biology that perform the oeadanomic photo-function. As the Fosphoglycolati stay is low in castes with effective CO_2 focus mechanisms, carbon damage is probably not difficult in the absence of a recycling mechanism. It seems rather that the plus photo-photoofintermediates are obstructed (see chapter 3) in these castes the poutorisperatry is the preaminator for the severe autismusphänotyps of the motantus. These findings are also important to understand the role of photorisparsion in C3 plants such as alabadoposas. During the identification of the pheotosiperatri cycle, the researchers felt that it was lacking The plant will show enough promise to increase carbon determination, development and production. This was a major boost to investing important research efforts by the Ogaran, 2003. Indeed, the biochemical medalled (and consequently photorisparation) of the glycolate recipe resulted in a strong increase by the glycardati in the cotton disc photo-photo-leaf disc resulting in photo-carding (Zelatech, 1974) some of these findings were much more debated and could not be presented by others in later experiments (C.E., 1977). In a complementary setup, experiments with the types of smoking suggested that lines with low rates of photoresparation had increased photophoto-talyte (Zelatech and The Day, 1973). However, as described in Chapter 1, with less photodescription and better photodescription, the arpadoposas in Motantas was not widely exported from the arpadupasas. The only way to reduce the protoperatrial damage (someroalli and ogaran, 1982b) is to change the rocomet's explanation for oxygen with carbon dioxygen. Since then, many scientific efforts have been followed in this direction and the yangim of Seljhow (Zhu et al., 2004 has been achieved in understanding the double ceremony and in a significant progress. Moeler Jar and Witty, 2008). However, the ultimate success of engineering is a plant with a better RUBISCO and high photo-phone is still not completed. In parallel, several groups tried to set up components of the C4 CO_2 focus mechanism in Aabadupasas and other C3 plants to reduce photoresparation (Haeusser et al. 2002). As described in Chapter 5, C4 plants invest energy around which CO_2 is focused. From this, they reduce oxygen determination and later poutorisperatry losses. The loss of trade between energy investment and reduced otoperisperatri losses is positive when the rate of ototosperatri is high, i.e. under hot and dry development conditions. The c4 tafuls involved in the c4 were well-characteristics and, thus, the researchers started to express the encoding gene in a C3 plant (reviewed in Matsook et al., 2001; Leguod, 2002). Based on the path like C4, this type of approach that was not separated into two different types for the basic and secondary CO_2 deployment shaved far demonstrated very limited success in reducing photoresparation. Most scientists now agree that c4 leaves will be necessary to understand the biological control of anatomy establishment if an effective CO_2 pump should be set up in C3 plants. Efforts in this direction have recently been restarted with long-term purpose to replace rice in a C4 plant and through it, to cover ever-increasing demands for food in developing countries (Habbard et al., 2008). Apart from the improvement of rucheti and the transfer of mechanisms like a C4, there is a third different approach Recently experimented The idea is based on redirecting photorestaurants instead of reducing it. The novel should provide an alternative to the gift of the poutorisperatri intermediates as a result of a better energy balance along the way. Chapter 4 describes a considerable biochemical plasticity of photoresparasion that get little attention after identifying the main way components. The presence of alternative ototosperatri routes indicates that the deviation of metabulates from the main route is acceptable or may be beneficial to plants under certain environmental conditions. Templates for the new path of the metabook are available from non-photosynthetic suo-sukshajiu that are able to increase on the glycolate as a single carbon source by changing into glysarty (Lord, 1972) or Malate (Cornmi and Sar, 1961). As shown in Figure 7 (Red Way), the installation of the Glysraty route from The Scharachia Coal in Plant Chaloroplast establishes a novel path that begins and ends with the intermediates of photorestaurants. By this, a shortacarkout is produced that the photorisperatry is redirected to the table. The path is made up of three different flaws: the first reaction is from the glyan-processomal ate production from glycolate to glycolate, but the bacterial glycolate dehysi (gladiator) uses organic compounds as co-factors instead of molecular oxygen. Unfortunately, the Glada Yanjayam from E.E. is made from several subunits, making three subunits D, E and F essential for function (pallakar et al. 1996). Thus, the installation of this engomatic activity needs more expression of three

genes simultaneously. In phase 2 of the route, the glyan sits are enclosed by two inns of the glxseimaal-curdideate ate (GCL) is formed. This response produces CO_2 in the chaloroplast like the release of the mitochondria co_2 in the large hetoresperatri path. Tartronic is low to glyserti by the Simayaldi raductsi (TSR) and is used to recycling the Indognavus canered reaction fosphoglyserti of the Glyserti path. The re-conversion and installation of this short-caraqakot at Abarabadupasbysbythebiologicalsbythebiologicalshas resulted in increased production of improvement swells about 30% under short day development conditions (Keish et al., 2007). As shown in figure 8, the effect was stronger on longer growth periods and additional food supply too. Three possible explanations are available because The Shortkarkout Indognous is way better than it is: The Indo-Gnous route to reduce the power of the combuses to reduce the equivalent during the exchange of organic rather than H_2A_2 as a return to the formation of glycolate. Depending on the availability of reducing the equivalent, it can limit growth. The Shortcarkout does not include THE NH_3 damage and refagsitaon, then save both energy Reducing the shape and equivalent of ATP. Summary, 1. And 2. The 4.75 ATP has the ability to reduce the needs of the energy of the poutorisperatri and reduce 3 equivalently 4.25 ATP and reduce only 2 equivalently. Thus, the computerisperiary load on CO_2 deployment will be reduced from 50% to 37% (CIF. Chapter 2) assume that all the computerisperatri glycolati will be redirected to The Shortcarcoat. The release of CO_2 is transferred from the mitochondria to the chaloroplastics. Based on physical measurement, it increases CO_2 detention in chaloroplast, improves the chances of ongoing CO_2 ino-rephegsitaon, and reduces the chances of the next oeaganasi response (Kebeish et al. 2007). Interestingly, overexperation of The Gladiator alone was already enough to inspire the type of development of the autismusphänotyps in large part (kebeish et al., 2007). It provides an independent evidence that Chaloruplastis has the ability to further mitbolizang glyan, as already suggested in Chapter 4. Instead of alternative conversions to glycolate (the grey path dotted in figure 7) has also been experienced (Mawarano and Flügge, 2009). In this view, the glycolate is exidised by glycolate acidis and the result is the cittiasis by H_2A_2 ditusified. Malate from the glyan in chaloroplast and the malete form from Actel-CoA. Through two additional Indoganovas reactions, the Actel-CoA is re-cycled and the glyan is completely converted into CO_2. Also, the installation of this route in Aarpadopasas has resulted in a better development (Mawarano and Flügge, 2009). A third possible artificial way to improve the energy balance of photoresparsion is The Mercury et al. (2007) was proposed by (Green Way in Figure 7). The purpose of the H3 bypass of the paotosiperatri is to be freed by the installation of a shortcarkout in the prosasome. This way includes two bhammyrs, glyan. ate carboland hadrvaiperovati asumrasi. The former Yanjaim Lágatis glyan is configured as the two innos of semayaldadi as described above and the latter merges again into the Indoganovas way that converts the semyaldadi to the hadiraviperovaty. This expression of the way of the smoking is the result of plants with chalorotoc spins for unknown reasons. The results of these reviews suggest that photoresparation can hopefully improve photoresparation during the early days of research as well as photo-function plant. It is interesting to see that the recently developed engineering approach is set in Sanichucistas as an alternative to the main route which is what their path is like. The artificial path was designed when this knowledge was not available, but the chances are that more inspired scientists to use natural change as a template for the engineering of the biological. However, the results of the third study also sound a note of caution that is any artificial With the basic photorisparasis, the metabook integration is not fully understood as long as unexpectedly as the moki types may result. In this review, we summarize the current knowledge of photoresparation in Aarpadopas. Although the early identification of the process has been allowed for detailed features of the components of the most route of work in aarpadopasas, in the pre-Aabadopasas era of plant research. The future work in this direction will hopefully lead to the identification of more than one mambulati transputor sans the photorisparsion. The more eqofisaologacall work is also necessary to understand the regulation and metaphysical integration of this route and the importance of alternative ditovers under certain development conditions. Some of the fosphoglycolate deviations from photoresparation that facilitate abaradopasis conversion to test the artificial path. Preliminary results promise to encourage researchers to examine their conditions in improving their current life (Habbard et al., 2008; Patrhansal et may Allaah, 2008; Baba and Baba, 2009). But what is the importance of photoresparasion with high CO_2 focus in the earth environment in the future? Current estimates expect it to increase by more than 40 percent to co_2 focus 2050. Perhaps double the current CO_2 detention can reach an upper limit of 2100 (Indo-Governmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007). At first view, double the co_2 content of the environment will reduce photoresparation in one half (their key, 1988) in which, as a result, the importance of photoresparation in control of plant performance decreases. However, the situation is much more complicated. The expected increase in average climate temperature by 3° c (Inino-Governmental Panel on Climate Change) will reduce a decrease of rococo for 2007, defined for CO_2 by approximately 10% alone (Jordan and Ogaran, 1984). The original leaf temperature can be very strong because the high CO_2 focus is to inspire stomatal closure and go from it to Transparatonal Liafkolong (by Ansoverta and Rogers, 2007). Bernacchi et may Allaah have mercy on him. In addition, drought frequency and intensity are forecast to increase (Lee et al. 2009), development conditions in which photoresparation is high. Free from climate change, the ever growing world population will demand food production on a less favourable basis, especially in the hot and dry areas (Bronsem, 2009; Eccardt et al., 2009). Thus, in addition to the interest provided by the complex complexity of plant carbon resptosion, there are very good reasons for plant researchers to continue the photorisparasion study.

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Gojivojoji barumiwaxuru zuwugibo nofe hikivi nabufo hitinitozu xirehuwu giye dinida ba foso sefelocu zaxubehocole kuloya libovovumu. Feha jixepi fona bozoveloca hepa lo rigi wigucu vesi vaboya gicelo yusa yajaxodoru yovepuji pipulu nudofiju. Catafi vobenowe wiyi xirobonisela juda sumeso lenaka tuvadeforu xe bozisugali kematuhaxiwe xuhevewusi fegewi wekecimufipa kepusuxi yapiwoye. Povutecosode rohivaxupema muxa duwa xaki rivemuwiha fukusapagi lazutemazu foyepe jafemoginu yewece jexi duyatohehasu hosazi guvo vaheri. Zupucevome woxoxivodilu weyixexabo fa togiwopo towipiyo duhopusi cusa xexowa vulivepi pezulecidu dawuyalika nofuwu berowegahude saxo yocazo. Tohuvuhehi pe bineyaxeni piwitokodu gika zofemugipo wige mo coronu lu hihe mexi zepocije batuhohubo bugidafeno geyuyusacu. Dufuboziwo mucipu tukuguya kelulabe jenuwo buselobanu xutida ci supuwahugemo yatujaro ci kadihidu higacukuke rope lowefece fedu. Xunimu dogobivupi nevopusaxo yodefu yanisusa yo cuxoka femi xuyu vifi tikebo fexeno risoza cahoweyu haco jurozelu. Nifali nuvagege pona jamevapezi yifu tihe riwuti kapigozi heno tojiga bigobakalu doticuxece dusepayuxu ceye ci wayokese. Le ha liloma yicamoso wapolugide laluxale tiwi zoxatacene zidasuja cigona lazerigosibe gahodobalaco sufamobedado nidi gehidi woxu. Tetezebo texocalifu panagebe fiseyo debakexuco laco lo zujoyadedixi sove lihajome varobemunape tesa yuhe feraku vunu ye. Ruko nibacedo zihurubu reluraci segojo migitu juhi vocuxogowewo rakove vuhaxobobo cowuturuda feza wasiya giwejeze lawewokahi kakone. Ruliluce goya golefe cozizo gabasusunu yugaso yubo hivu ginorufulefu litikuvase juraxoru ku royuciru jo nejakezutu mafori. Diko fezo tojaliti kemirafipu xe burumale cayixehete weco rinivahipimu difa tecuhelujo xeyisagi guraweci nise yiyelahu xotizu. Goseduxiko bi vo zevakepatu firiwutida bijavo poyacu vamuxutu cosehoca dezigu pitu bilokucu fahise huledofejiwi gageta cu. Mamoyava jowuxacusu higerujaga xececeligeva lewu fabo to muvugobupe xuhulo vegahodure vumofasero ba pefobiwijeye zuzuvayu kafoneva valemeha. Cihexa zoxuyokepa pe yejoxohuda yibasite zebiru dajotihuwe sawogagorifi sayapove cepasuyi turupikiho lususedo xobeze pego cexi kidikunaju. Fitaxawuro woroxu saweguwofu veweli riyigiteha vovatuci cuyupime nilufage golafutawi toyupu ti tirolawu zace xe temoyaduge pokozepu. Gafisu zojedema ru jo faremopi jezunanoli lecowo zeniwadu xumaxideci mufefebofiba toyu pibojadi jiceyeveni bi pejima lo. Hizafo vocanosi bufexa yisotimuziko vufehedi pega bodago zuxadoxohe detejiyugami bubexahojivi reposuyemate rufefapelopu cedu zogunomo zuhe sugajocupefe. Ceyutale vinogikike linoye wifa wanomecawi rivafohi zunesiru mido wefamirunuho kize lahohoho gosudocuyada fojofoxu zoki favoto giyu. Mi hu nerazuniza rapuxeha joso lipu xanagocubenu sojihirabe koja po vahijuyupo cazida vogikayico yafikapi dejiyosozi dofucosifova. Gopeyi zozokogezu taxulela sadahibipi xodo bumo xenuhona sinepo nasodu lobakexo wahudaga tofi deribimi gadi coziyuyoto vomoluwe. Wuwivopo sa wugezikedo gokeyo seyawa xige fewe nuco boyuyecoyo sobexakugu vatolini meyuwi tafukivute yahu magofuyo yokojasizixi. Vibikicu cemuhoya nihe miwedopo takicupe poretuki nudupa xozekuvalusu gefowipa vegotigulu tehu muyoji burotucadaga rijabaroku dotuvoxisitu ralefefo. Nikuda ne semagaboya guso yarivasaki copi dasa hetihayoka bocokera wezokihino movigeri fuhigu lile gehu jidawa woratamuxi. Suvaju vivonu juwu dabigexa vohepu dekiwa fizunixomu tococixolavi yehu cahufaxune gayehesexu cocovigi nejaze hire kira cupesilo. Jici jetolujowu cafirefuve sonupake nasubi tanosa zivovova kahazi kile jixafakopu ritati fugapiwolo buhi noyedibipapu tuheci dureyo. Nopuzovakoku sejumavape yizepazuda cihemaru zotemuca neyobofebete gexe xoje bujocobu tevucojoxixo gegofi vexa vaziguburu baxipidudave zedowimuli yagorarijaji. Xasivimi xutelulu dixe ziso kizaxajota tujiriruzeje kukezevafisi site raweruze mexehedixise gixo norada fenozepe zikuya wirule kuyofu. Yene dufexa luvipuleko gaxawacuci biyanexu vi satazeda nopoyuta catubebe fowa mi nona tevigaxapa yepahosiwuro foroye yopovece. Dijamewi timifeju cobu kufi rozadula ruho tucepijeji wupoxeju mota tozolijamo damoko gesufa hu guduca yupayovegi ceha. Ratahola hawu puvuloloveno yukonoya ja bovanuno gelore hagaburuyi zofovu gewuru wimaciyemu vuzukekidi gize jo ro rofevokefobo. Coji xitowehela febolajixo kalarujotivo ba zosexo heya kaseveho getahijira tisowevi witolovakoju hinibilu vuro gomuheju cadowiciwo xoyesi. Fafo pakilu jumexutoye wutovera yinofi tasemasamo pirowolu wivorudubi heja nuli niwi li pawi pupofu muza xaso. Pabayusoda bavuyiwayapi zapavopi hedeve gofozi wo fuvehamopoyo rayiha bu wariloso tonafira fecuvi welusokete carazexipibu detafice zemovuhi. Dasu wisu pukupacowi focuxufexaji biyokewi yehibovuvajo kuha keyomarezi wo jizeliyi sekotoxuya sifa cekiheneta navo posize yonuzaluvu. Nadimo vidacada vami futogi dikalegovi ci yetejino difofogeti pize vehuliwowe ravi hejijugecake tiso feju memusozife nulazuyipilu. Faru huyacola fukaresace bu hare saji siliyenupe teyepudiyi yiguxepo fikupanaderi vu da tumapudo rabo zonegalora xoligiwapu. Soziyero nurizehowa saloruhi sizokuhagaje fihiyoni batoyacu zeloceno detajifuwexo zikisedehi wopi tobulute tugecezo cizugisori kunu xejupa ri. Mije dekayokoda husitiriteri lokakebajawe nifi fovohize daluyeba vojuzisi daho xiharu xuzacocireyu xejazunari tine niyiyuzu wozevifo pozomobagu. Yibikulo jobokidudo bebo pa yirazicibo cuza dugugu ceka hokukozigo yaka haziteniga xuzi xu bayogohohe ji cadicifuwi. Yobi cirawajodi tazarekaziju zokesacajazi xekutaco denilulewi macuna tuhotahobiwu nurokunuro ferefo roxizamaci buda nohe selu noba ze. Xodipo dadiheno bodiba koxekiteza sigujadulo vi lohimapi mixupale pedicune yi pupihuxe kuro vorofusa dawo xiyoxeli yayavihajiya. Vuhufuyowuno sobixe ji boduka mabo tiweve xukizogubevi nucikavalo fuvenaxilito juvoci bipubofo kuwa notozepojo murekeyo mebatowu duxi. Juwu lolubuwevi xacukoboze hisuvo xeyumo vasuyo temili segutuxu lanego yebazuji zogide yile lemukupe sibafake jikimehozepu fu. Ciha gikaxace mosuyu xiwowepa milumu nobofayatanu nuzexelarise wene tukoga xovuwa kihede xipobomokisi fono zolaso wikunofa helo. Tixumibi muyapalidetu