ChemBioSys

Colouring Book
Termites cultivate certain fungi and can fend off invaders with the help of bacteria.
Young algae can perceive the bacteria language and then develop into their adult life stage.
Bacteria can protect fungi from pathogens.
Bacteria have special weapons to defend themselves against predators.
The genetic information of many organisms changes when they live in a community.
Many fungi can eat wood and are supported by certain bacteria.
Some fungi can protect other organisms, such as algae, from harmful bacteria.
Symbiotic fungi can support the growth of plants. However, plants are also attacked by pathogenic fungi.
Bacteria and moss live in communities and can use sunlight to feed on them.
Plankton communities in the ocean are composed of very different organisms. They are in constant interplay with each other and against each other.
Herbivorous insects have different methods to break down toxins from the plant. Bacteria in the insect gut can help them.
Bacteria are tiny factories that assemble large molecules from small building blocks. These molecules can often be used as medicine.
Plants have found different ways to defend themselves against insects.
Bacteria help us to break down toxins in the soil.
Hermit crabs and bacteria work together in the ocean to develop young polyps into adult polyps.
This colouring book shows projects of the Collaborative Research Center ChemBioSys.

The aim of the Collaborative Research Center ChemBioSys is to investigate chemical communication in different ecosystems with many living organisms. ChemBioSys is an interdisciplinary consortium in Jena consisting of different institutions of the Friedrich Schiller University, the Leibniz Institute for Natural Product Research and Infection Biology and the Max Planck Institute for Chemical Ecology. ChemBioSys has been funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) since 2014.

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