

Combustion	Releases carbon dioxide and water from organic molecules
Corals and Shellfish	Contain carbon in their shells as carbonates
Decomposer organisms	Assimilate carbon by decomposing dead plants and animals
Decomposition	Converts organic molecules into carbon dioxide and water
Diffusion	Moves carbon dioxide from the air to the sea, or vice versa
Feeding	Moves Carbon containing organic compounds from organism to organism
Fossil Fuels	Contain carbon as hydrocarbon molecules from fossilization of organic molecules
Fossilization	Converts carbonates in coral and molluscs into sedimentary rocks
Living Animals	Assimilate carbon by consuming plants
Living Plants	Assimilate carbon using photosynthesis

Oceanic Food webs	Animals in oceans consume phytoplankton and other animals passing carbon through food webs
Photosynthesis	Converts carbon dioxide into glucose and oxygen
Phytoplankton	Assimilate carbon using photosynthesis
Respiration	Converts glucose and oxygen into carbon dioxide and water
Sea water	Carbon dissolves and also forms hydrogen carbonates
Sedimentary Rocks	Contain carbon as carbonate compounds in rocks
Soils and Organic molecules	Contain carbon in organic molecules from dead organisms which have not been decomposed.
Volcanic eruption	Releases large amounts of carbon dioxide from rocks