## 2(b): VIRUS PREVALENCE

("how much of it there is")

## VIRUSES ARE UBIQUITOUS (They are everywhere!)

6) Parasitic \_\_\_\_\_ carry a virus that gets injected into the \_

that their larvae will feed on, increasing the survival rate of the larvae.

Viruses outnumber all other forms of life. We haven't found any place on the planet that doesn't have viruses. Even water from frozen lakes under Antarctica has viruses! As far as we know, there isn't a plant, animal, fungus or bacteria that doesn't have a virus to infect it. Even large viruses can be infected with smaller viruses!

bacteria triat doesii t iid	ive a virus to infect it. Even large viruses can be infected with si	Haller VII uses:
$\bigcirc$	Almost everyone is infected with this "harmless" virus: parent to child for so many generations that we can use it to figure of	
EN MARIE MAR	95% of all humans are infected with up to a dozen species of: Some species infect us as soon as we are born. Others are acquired	
	Each part of our body (skin, mouth, intestines, feet, etc.) has For every one human cell, we have bacteria that live around to generate the particles of the particles of the particles.	the cell.
	When we eat fruits and vegetables, we ingest(These are mostly viruses that attack the insects that like to eat these	virus particles (virions). se plants.)
	Human feces have virions in them. (mo	ostly plant or insect viruses)
	Everytime we take a breath, we probably inhale	of virions.
The bacteria in your body are called your The viruses in your body are called your		
	Whale feces have virions, mostly Calici viruses, which are in the same viral family as the ones that cause "cruise ship disease" (diarrhea and vomiting).	
	Whale breath has been sampled, also, and contains an amazing number of viruses.	
	Bacteriophages are viruses that attack bacteria, including blue-green bacteria that float in the ocean. These blue-green bacteria (or "phytoplankton") act like plants, using light for photosynthesis.	
	There are about	
	bacteriophages in the ocean. A teaspoon of ocean water contains virions.	
	If all these phages were end to end, how long would the line be?	
	If you collected all the phages on the planet, and weighed them, they would out-weigh all the on the planet by times!	
Examples of "good" viruses:		How many virions would fit
1) A virus that infects	which live in can allow both of them to	onto the head of a pin?
live at extreme temperate	ures. (studied in Yellowstone Park)	
2) A virus that infects	can restore normal function to injured gut bacteria.	
3) Viruses that infect	produce stripes, making them more valuable.	
4) Bacteriophages that in	fect diseases-causing bacteria in can be used as	
a treatment for that disea		
	stops them from producing nitrogen-fixing nodules	
when there is enough nit	rogen in the soil, preventing the plant from wasting its energy.	