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# Effect of algal polysaccharides addition on beef sausages quality

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## Introduction

Island biogeography has long fascinated ecologists, offering a natural laboratory to study species colonization, extinction, and evolution. Originally formulated by MacArthur and Wilson in 1967, the Theory of Island Biogeography (TIB) posited that species richness on islands is a dynamic balance between immigration and extinction, influenced by island size and isolation. While the theory was developed with plants and animals in mind, recent research has expanded its scope to include microorganisms. Revisiting island biogeography through the lens of microbial and eukaryotic colonization reveals both shared and divergent patterns, offering new insights into ecological assembly and biodiversity maintenance.

TIB suggests that larger islands support more species due to lower extinction rates, while islands closer to the mainland experience higher immigration. These principles have been validated across taxa, from birds in the Galápagos to plants in the Caribbean. However, the Anthropocene has introduced new variables—human-mediated dispersal, habitat fragmentation, and climate change—that challenge traditional assumptions.

Microorganisms, including bacteria, archaea, and microfungi, are often overlooked in island biogeography due to their small size and vast dispersal potential. Yet, studies show that microbes exhibit species-area relationships similar to macroorganisms. Soil bacterial and fungal diversity increases with island area, but isolation has less impact on microbial richness than expected.

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