



food algae production

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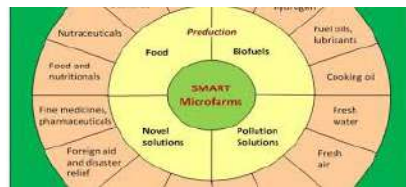
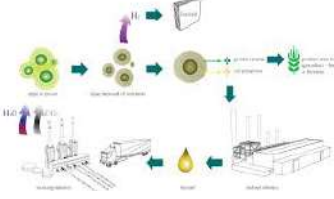
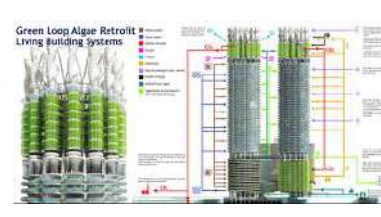
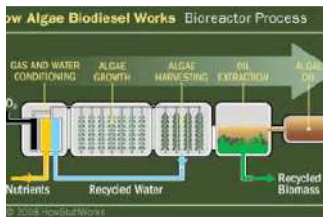
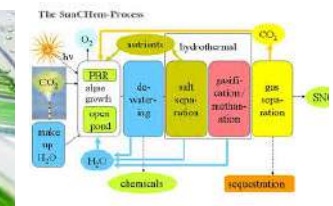
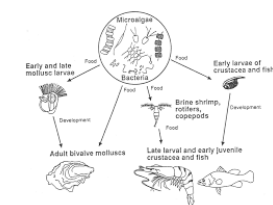


Table titled 'Salt/Brackish Water, Photosynthetic Algae with CCU: Lowest Carbon, Water, & Arable Land Footprints of Any Crop'. It lists various algae species and their characteristics.

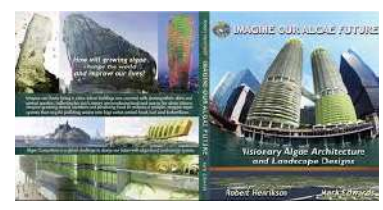
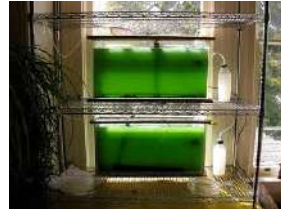


Text describing the Gator Pilot Plant facility and its capabilities.

Text titled 'Highyield fuel source' describing the benefits of algae as a biofuel source.







**Algae cultivation**

- Algae grow much faster than food crops, and can produce hundreds of times more oil per unit area than conventional crops such as rapeseed, palm, soybeans, or jatropha.
- Algae have a harvesting cycle of 2-30 days.
- Their cultivation permits several harvests in a very short time frame.
- Algal Production of Algae Cultivation method in practice.

1. Open pond
2. Closed-loop system
3. Algal Turf Scrubber
4. Hybrid System

**Adaptability to a range of environment**

Grown under conditions which are unsuitable for conventional crop production (marine water, wastewater, open ponds)

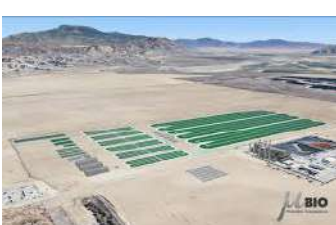
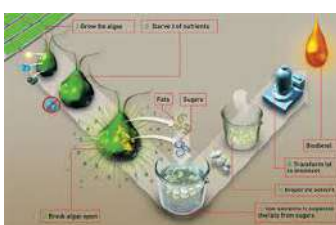


**Table 1: Fuel production and cost for 1000 gallons of algae fuel**

Year	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Cost (\$/gallon)	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Production (gallons/acre)	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900

**Table 2: Fuel production and cost for 1000 gallons of algae fuel (continued)**

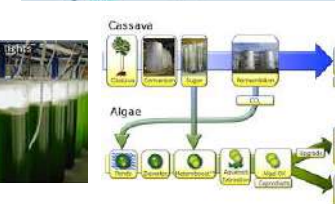
Year	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Cost (\$/gallon)	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Production (gallons/acre)	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900



**Biology**

- Microalgae: microscopic single-celled eukaryotic planktonic algae
- To be magnified 100 – 400X in order to recognize family
- Reproduction by cell division
- Some species have own movements by flagella other drift passively
- Divided in 9 divisions according to pigment types etc.
- Photoautotrophic (also heterotrophic) organisms

Akvaplan riva

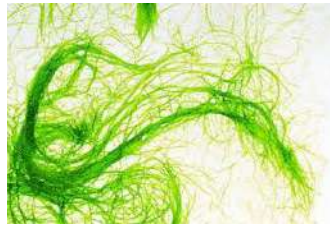


**Advantages of using algae for biofuel production**

- One of the most popular choices for biofuel production
- Algae grows 20 to 300 times faster than conventional food crops
- Biofuels produced from algae have the potential to be more efficient than biofuels produced from crops, which require fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation
- Algae are naturally renewable and do not require freshwater resources for their growth







Main culture systems

Batch culture

- 300 or 500 litre sacs
- D-ended tanks



Continuous culture

- Connected sac system (SeaSaler)
- Tubular fence (BioFence)
- Tubular spiral (AquaVita)
- Heterotrophic production (Aqua Fauna)



SeaSaler System

Continuous Algal Production System, SeaCAPS

- Adapted batch culture technique
- Plastic Sacs connected together
- dosing pump water and nutrient supply
- overflow into common collector



Future Food: Eating Down the Chain

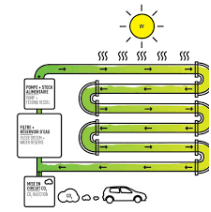
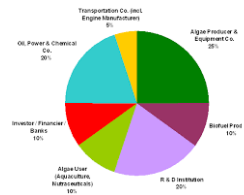
Spotlight: Algae

At the base of the food chain are photosynthetic, water-dwelling organisms that directly produce oxygen in the world's oceans. The use of algae in producing alternative fuels, CO2 sequestration, wastewater treatment, and manufacturing ingredients can be a benefit before reaching a land-based diet.

Algal-based governments that use all algae can produce the same amount of protein as a cow in 20 acres of water in 30 days. Algae can also produce omega-3 fatty acids and natural fiber cellulose and dye. Some algal-based 'meat' has been shown to be healthier.



Algae Production, Biology and Species



Algae Lipids Starches Proteins  May use: Clean water Desalt water Sequester CO <sub>2</sub> Use desert land	Press / extract	Biodiesel	Jet fuel JP-8	
	Ferment	Ethanol	Fuel additive	
	Anaerobic digestion	Methane	Clean fuel	
	Gasification	Hydrogen	Clean fuel	
	Dry	Foods	High protein	
	Dry	Nutraceuticals	High nutrients	
	Harvest			Use
	Grow	Separate	Process	



Algae Oil yield Compared to other Feedstocks

- Comparative Yields
- Soy Bean 50-60 Gallons Per Acre Per Year
- Camelina 150-200 Gallons Per Acre Per Year
- Palm 400-700 Gallons Per Acre Per Year
- Algae 2,000 to 20,000+ 77 Gallons Per Acre Per Year





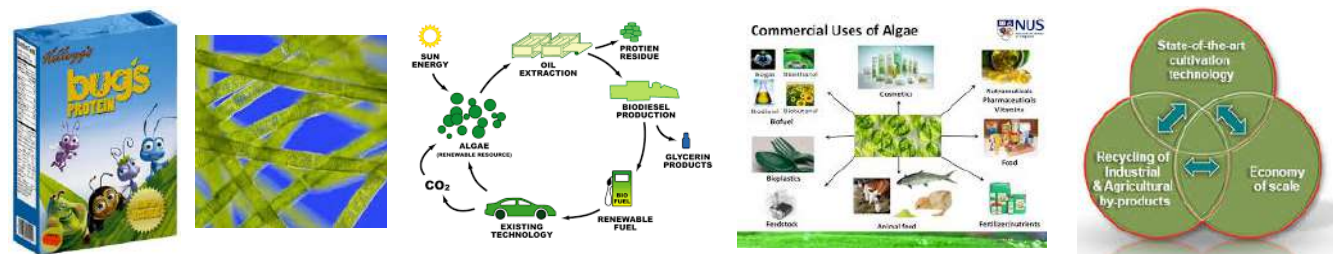
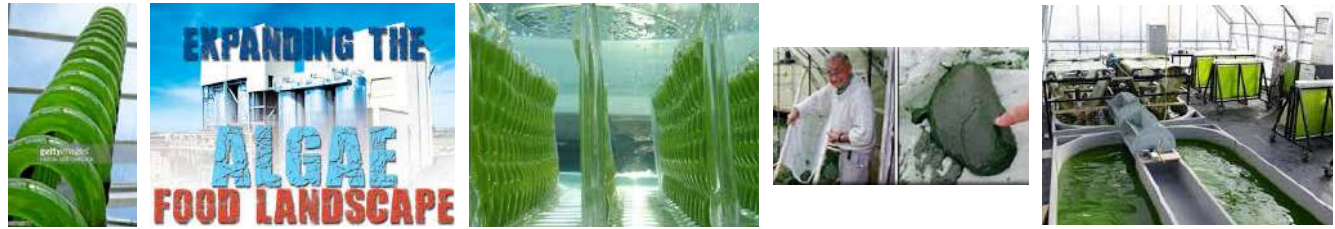
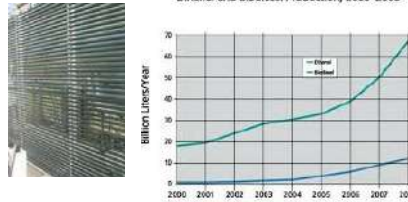


Figure 7. Ethanol and Biodiesel Production, 2000-2008



Diversified food sources  
 • Algae  
 • Insects  
 • Edible plants not currently used for food

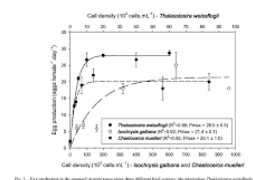
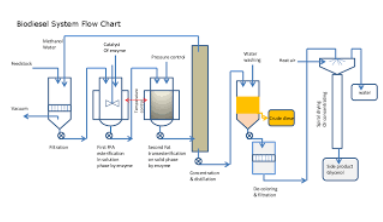
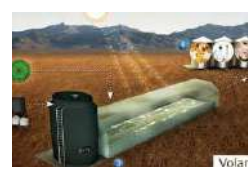


Fig. 1. Experimental data on the growth of three algae species. The Thiosira weissflogii (left) shows the highest growth rate. Chlorella vulgaris (right) shows the lowest growth rate. The Thiosira weissflogii (left) shows the highest growth rate. Chlorella vulgaris (right) shows the lowest growth rate. The Thiosira weissflogii (left) shows the highest growth rate. Chlorella vulgaris (right) shows the lowest growth rate.



### Role of algae in aquaculture

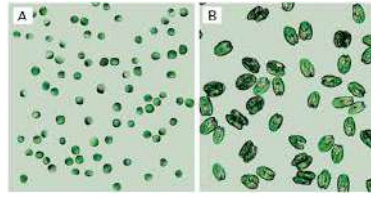
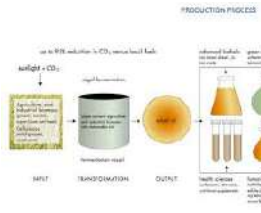
- First link in the chain of live food manufacture and nutrition.
  - Culture diet for rotifers
  - Enrichment diet for rotifers
- Green water technique
  - Provides a direct source of nutrition for larvae
  - Provides background habitat feeding
  - Other zootechnical benefits

**AkvaPlan**  
 PVA

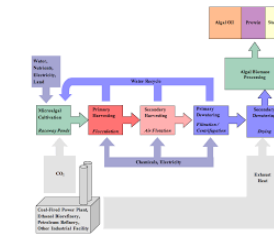
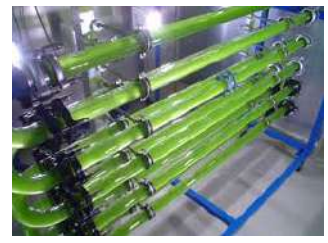
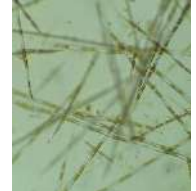




Small text snippet from a news article, partially obscured.



**Algae as human food**  
Annual value is about US\$8 billion  
Main market and production areas in Asia  
"Manufacture" has become very important  
Main high-value species are "Nori", "Kombu" and "Wakame" (Porphyra, Laminaria and Undaria)  
Many species as a substitute/proxy among vegetarians and "sea" to food  
European and North American market presently very small but has potential



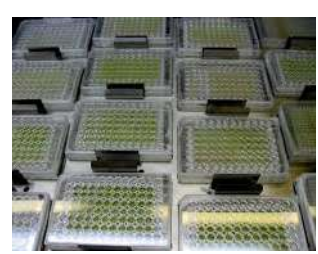
**Uses of Seaweeds**

**Present**

- Food
- Hydrocolloids and some chemical substances
- Fertilizers

**Potential**

- Source of energy/compost by digestion
- Waste-water treatment

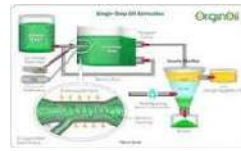
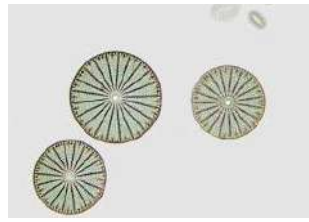


**INTRODUCTION**

Algae are simple organisms that typically produce their own food through photosynthesis. The difficulties in efficient biodiesel production from algae lie in finding an algal strain with a high lipid content and a cost-effective cultivation system that is best suited to that strain. There is also a need to provide concentrated CO2 to microalgae for production.

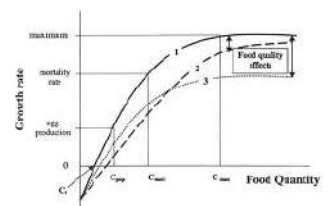
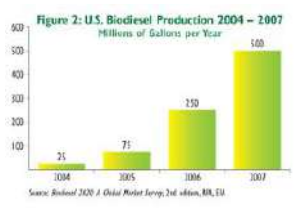
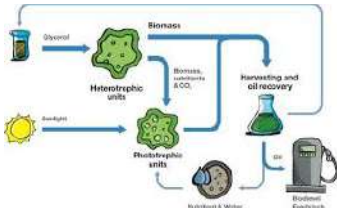
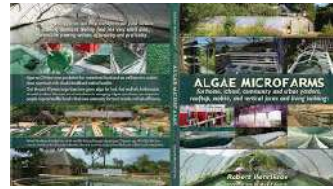
"Eventually, we'll have too many producers for what are still relatively small markets, but that's hardly a problem today."



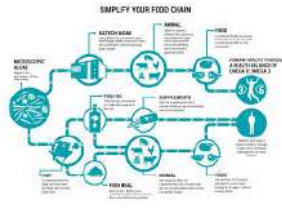
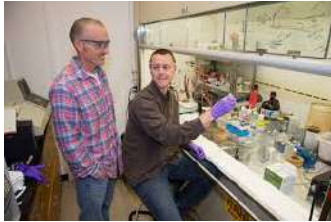


**Why are algae important?**

- Primary producers, basis of food webs, 'FORESTS/GRASSES OF THE SEA'
- Pioneer Species: on rocky shores, mudflats, hot springs, lichen communities, 'snow algae'
- O<sub>2</sub> production and carbon fixation in aquatic habitats.
- Have autotrophic organisms in extreme habitats.







### Inhibiting Factors

- Algal culture performed mainly to produce high added value compounds in food and cosmetics

Product Type	Typical Product	Price/kg
Pharmaceutical	Phycocyanin	~\$ 120
Food for aquatic organisms	Microcystin	~\$ 150
Skincare & Cosmetic	Carotenoids	~\$ 1,000
Anti-oxidant	Astaxanthin	~\$ 15,000
Anti-cancer	20-Carotenol fatty acids	~\$ 50,000
Algal Biofuel		~\$ 5

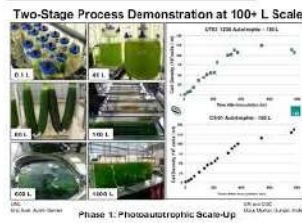
- Biggest inhibiting factors are capital, harvesting and fuel extraction costs.
- New methods of energy efficient extraction of fuel is needed e.g. Hydrolysis

### Alga photosynthesis

Create a photosynthesis-Fermentation Model (PFM)

From **green** to **Yellow** stages to reduce sugar consume:  
**Green Stage:** Auto-photosynthetic cultivation of algal cells by using flue gas (CO<sub>2</sub>) from electric power plant to increase biomass

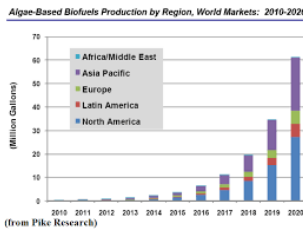
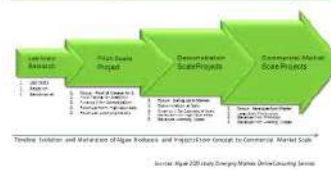
Then **Yellow stage:** Heterotrophic fermentation of algal cells by using starch hydrolysates instead of glucose to increase the oil contents in cells



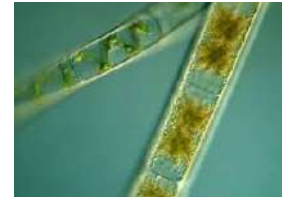
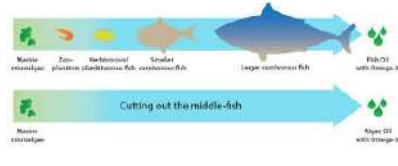
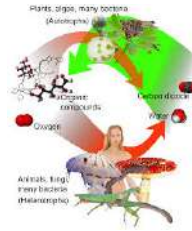
### Why Microalgae?

- Slow growth of higher plants
- High fresh water requirement of higher plants
- High cost of land for growing higher plants
- No competition with food supply

### Evolution of Algal Biomass Producers and Projects



Region	Volume	Percentage
Latin America	46,171,176	43.89%
Asia Pacific	34,949,841	33.16%
Europe	2,671,983	2.55%
Africa/Middle East	2,284,425	2.19%
North America	1,423,978	1.36%
Other	1,286,722	1.23%
Global	1,058,090	1.00%
Japan	319,345	0.31%
South America	289,487	0.28%
Other	219,480	0.21%
Global	1,020,241	1.00%
Other	92,071,681	88.91%





### Where do Algae live?

- Algae are everywhere! In fact, algae are the most diverse group of organisms on Earth!
- Algae live in all environments: freshwater, saltwater, and even in extreme environments like hot springs and deep-sea hydrothermal vents.
- Algae are found in all parts of the world, from the Arctic to the tropics.
- Algae are found in all types of water, from fresh water to salt water.
- Algae are found in all types of soil, from dry soil to wet soil.
- Algae are found in all types of air, from clean air to polluted air.

## Food & Fuel for the 21st Century

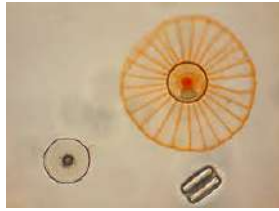
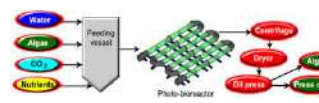
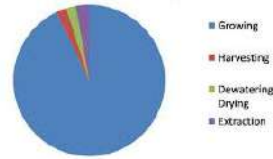


Figure 1: Capital Cost Breakdown for Algae Processing



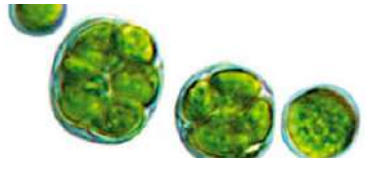
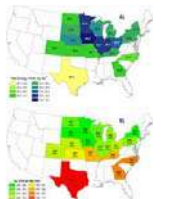
### Alga: Latin "Seaweed"

Aquatic organisms that contain chlorophyll and other pigments, and carry out photosynthesis.



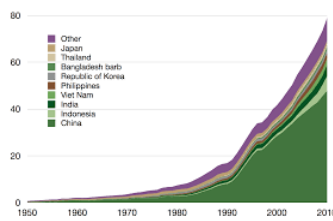
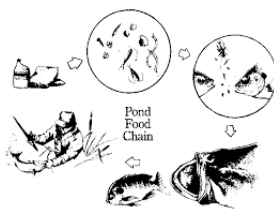
### Modular ingredient design.

Each ingredient plays a specific role in whole-body nutrition.



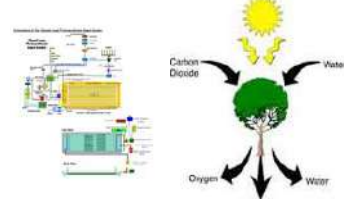
### Overview: FDA Biotechnology Regulations

- Engineered algae used for food, food additive, pharmaceutical production would be subject to FDA product specific regulations.
- These regulations focus more on safety, efficacy of end product, and less on risks of production organism.
- Algae used for any FDA-regulated purpose would likely be exempt from EPA oversight under TSCA.

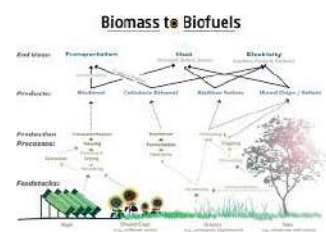


### Background

- Location - Most habitats
- How many - Over 30,000 species
- How does it feed? - Photosynthesis - All have chlorophyll
- Uses - food, fertilizer, livestock pharmaceutical, pollution control, water treatment, dyes, agar, Fuels



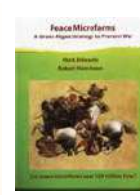
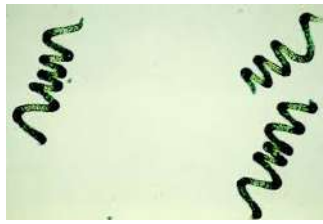
Algal-based biofuels are a promising alternative to fossil fuels. They are produced from algae, which can grow in a wide range of environments and do not require arable land or freshwater. Algal biofuels are also more sustainable than other biofuels because they do not compete with food crops for land and water resources.



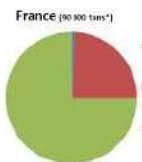
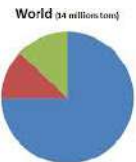
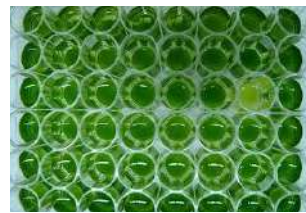
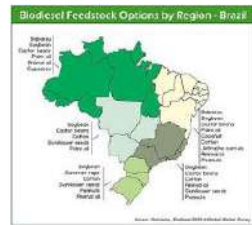
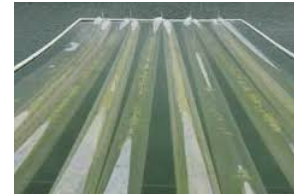
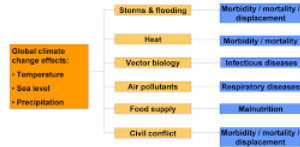
Product: Whole Algal meal with Omega-3 fatty acids, such as EPA and DHA, are highly beneficial for heart health and cognitive function. ReNew Algae is a sustainable, natural, and powerful source of these essential nutrients.

Product: High-value oils for human consumption such as polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) and Omega-3 fatty acids - either as supplements, pharmaceuticals or food food additives. ReNew Algae Omega-3 is a natural source of these essential nutrients.



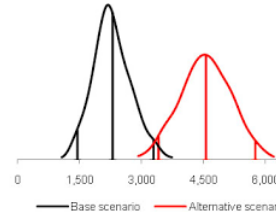


### Potential Impacts of Global Climate Change on Human Health

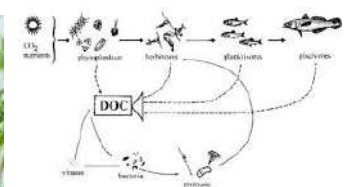
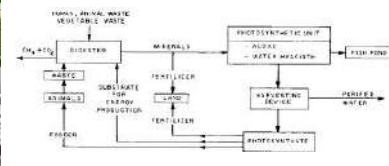
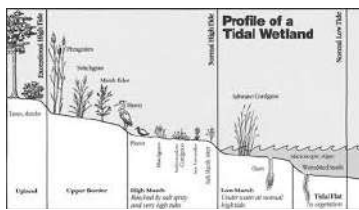


The use of seaweed in the world and in France (with imports). Data from the CDA.

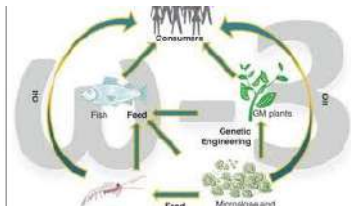
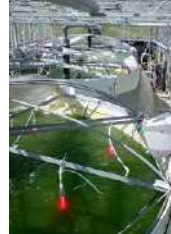
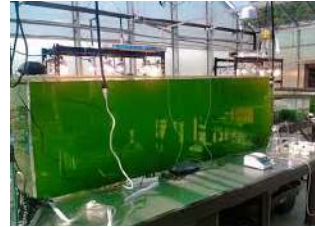
- Food (longevity)
- Agriculture, WW treatment, well being
- Food industry, chemistry, microbiology



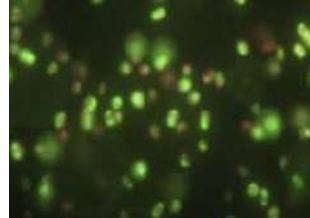
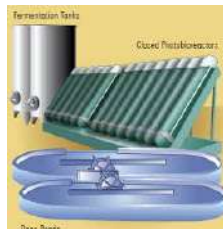
### Beneficial bioproducts from algae







Strain	Conditions	Biomass	Reference
<i>Chlorella zofingiana</i>	Reaction temperature 28°C, 60% constant concentration, 1.4 algae biomass to nutrient ratio, 450 rpm stirring intensity	85 g/kg lipid	Marshall et al. (2014)
<i>Neochloris oleabundans</i>	Oil production with continuous, scaled-up production	86 g/kg lipid	Schubert et al. (2015)
<i>Synechococcus sp.</i>	Alkaline pH(9.0), temperature of 33°C	3210 g/kg lipid	Kim et al. (2014)
<i>Neochloris oleabundans</i>	Alkaline pH(9.0) culture, temperature of 30°C	300 g/kg lipid	
<i>Neochloris oleabundans</i>	Phase change of biomass, reaction with chlorophyll a/biomass (1:1 ratio), alkaline production	100 g/kg lipid	Marshall et al. (2015)
<i>Chlorella zofingiana</i>		100 g/kg lipid	
TERRESTRIAL PLANTS			
<i>Methylobacterium</i>	0.30-0.35 (oil) methanol oil ratio, 1% (oil)/H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> , no acid catalyst, 0.25 (oil) methanol, 0.7% (oil) H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> as substrate	100 g/kg lipid	Chapman and Robinson
<i>Phanerochaete</i>	Transformation with methanol, NaOH as catalyst, temp. 40°C	200 g/kg lipid	Morris et al. (2011)
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	Accumulation of carotenoids using 5% H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> , alkaline-catalyzed transformation	100 g/kg lipid	Yoshida et al. (2008)
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	Reaction time of 80 min, 0.7% H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> as acid catalyst, reaction temperature of 30°C, acid methanol oil ratio of 0.1	170 g/kg lipid	Arora and Jackson (2011)
<i>Saccharomyces</i>	Hydrolysis as basic catalyst, methanol:oil ratio of 20:1, reaction time of 90 min	100 g/kg lipid	Morris et al. (2011)



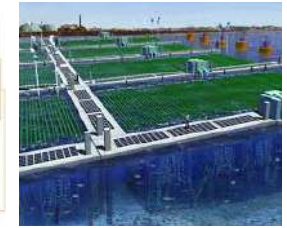
The importance of producing food directly from energy and production in their own right and before consumption of the product is highlighted by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations (UN) in their report 'The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2014'.







Nutrition Facts	
<b>SERVING SIZE</b>	1/2 cup (120g)
<b>TOTAL FAT</b>	10g
<b>CHOLESTEROL</b>	0g
<b>SODIUM</b>	100g
<b>TOTAL CARBOHYDRATE</b>	20g
<b>FIBER</b>	5g
<b>SUGAR</b>	10g
<b>PROTEIN</b>	10g



OriginOil

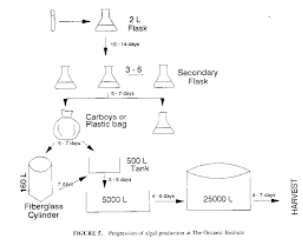
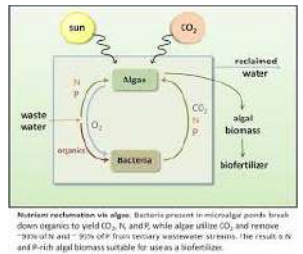
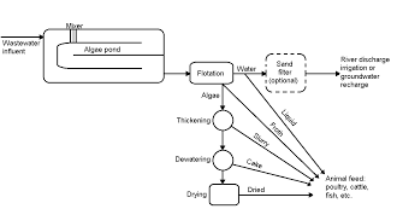
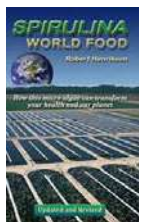
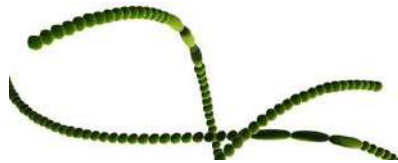
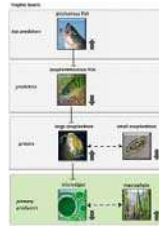
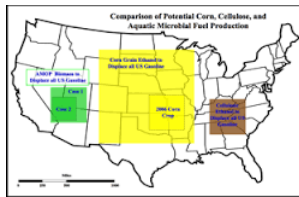


FIGURE 2. Progression of algae production at The Oceanic Institute





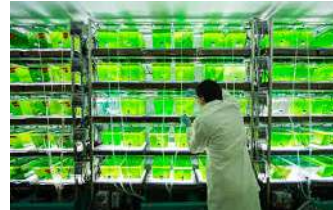


CREATING A HEALTHIER OIL

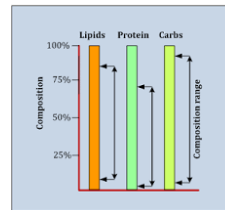
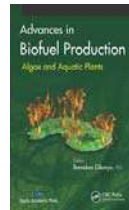
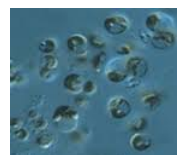
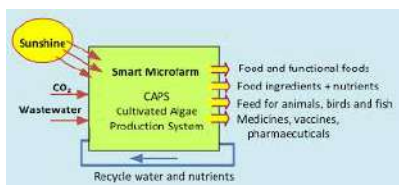
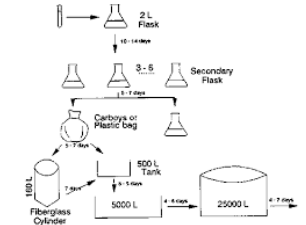
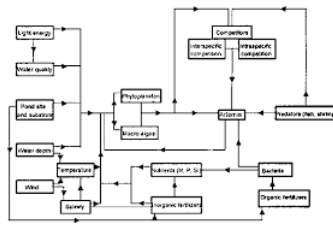
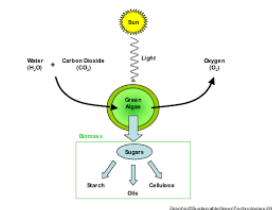
Over 90% Monounsaturated Fat  
75% Less Saturated Fat than Olive Oil

	Mono-unsaturated Fat %	Saturated Fat %	Smoke Point (°F)	Neutral Flavor
AlgaWise ultra Omega-9	>90	<4	485	✓
Olive Oil	73	14	375	✓
Canola Oil	63	7	400	✓
Coconut Oil	6	87	350	✓

ALGAWISE



Sustainable Development & GM Food: An analysis of the relationship between the genetic modification of crops and the varieties of sustainable development





**INDUSTRIAL PHOTOSYNTHESIS**

**INDUSTRIAL PHOTOSYNTHESIS**

Coal-fired power station → CO<sub>2</sub> → Monocellular algae Bio-reactor → Protein

farm waste exct. solids → Monocellular algae Bio-reactor → Protein

Oxygen

Adult Flies, Brine Fly Larvae, Birds, Brine Shrimp zooplankton, Sunlight, Detritus, Decay, Blue Greens (Cyanobacteria) and benthic algae, Nutrients from the watershed

Algae Micro & Macro

Extract'ac'ive compounds

Carotenoids, Peptides, Fucoidan

Algae-based Medical Compounds

algae natural food  
Les microalgues éco-complexes

Algae Composition  
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