

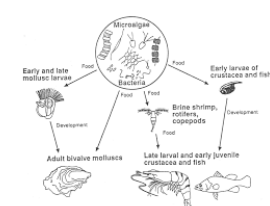
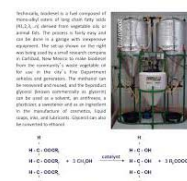
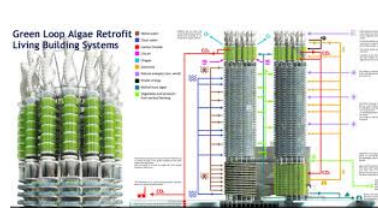
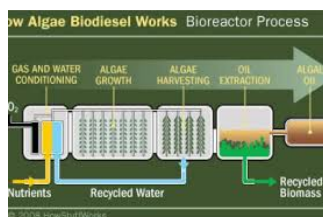
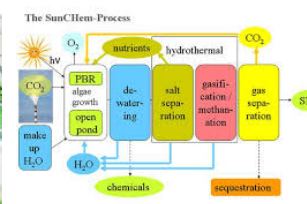
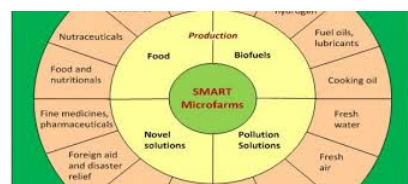
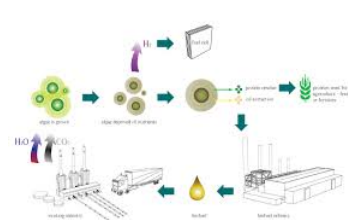


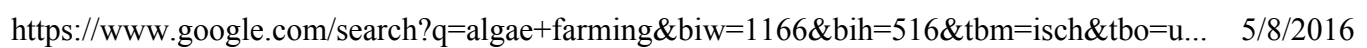
food algae production

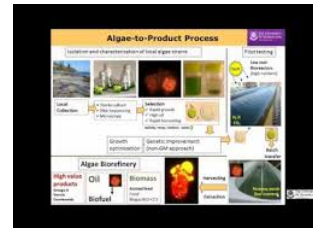
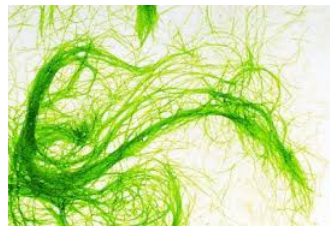
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Main culture systems

Batch culture

- 300 or 500 litre sacs
- D-ended tanks

Continuous culture

- Connected sac system (SeaSaller)
- Tubular fence (BioFence)
- Tubular spiral (AddaVita)
- heterotrophic production (Aqua Fauna)

Akvaplan

SeaSaller System

Continuous Algal Production Systems, SeaCAPS

Adapted batch culture technique

- Plastic Sacs connected together
- dosing pump water and nutrient supply
- overflow into common collector

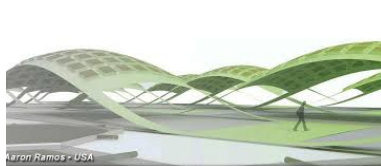


Future Food 1: Eating Down the Chain

Spotlight ALGAE

At the base of the food chain are photosynthetic water dwelling plant like organisms that directly produce over half of the earth's oxygen. The use of algae in producing alternative fuels, CO2 sequestration, wastewater treatment, and manufacturing bio-pesticides and eco-friendly pesticides and dyes is well known.

Algal speed of growth means that "one acre of algae can produce the same amount of protein in a year as 21 acres of soybeans or 44 acres of corn." (Mehra). Certain algae are farmed to produce food ingredients like Omega-3 fatty acids and natural food colorants, and dyes. Biomass discarded after "de-oiling" becomes valuable biofertilizer.



Algae Production, Biology and Species

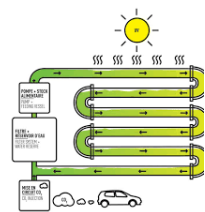
Sector	Percentage
Transportation Co. (incl. Engine Manufacturers)	10%
Oil, Power & Chemical	20%
Algae Producer & Equipment Co.	25%
Biotech Food	10%
R & D Institution	20%
Algae User (Aquaculture, Multicultural)	15%
Investor / Financier Bank	10%

RESILIENCE & REGENERATION

LIVING FUTURE 13

MAY 15-17, 2013 SEATTLE, WA

Manual on the production and use of live food for aquaculture



Algae	Ulipids	Starches	Proteins
Press / extract	Biodiesel	Jet fuel (J-P-B)	
Ferment	Ethanol	Fuel additive	
Anaerobic digestion	Methane	Clean fuel	
Gasification	Hydrogen	Clean fuel	
Dry	Foods	High protein	
Dry	Nutra-criticals	High nutrients	

May use: Clean water, Desalt water, Sequester CO₂, Use desert land

Harvest → Separate → Products → Use

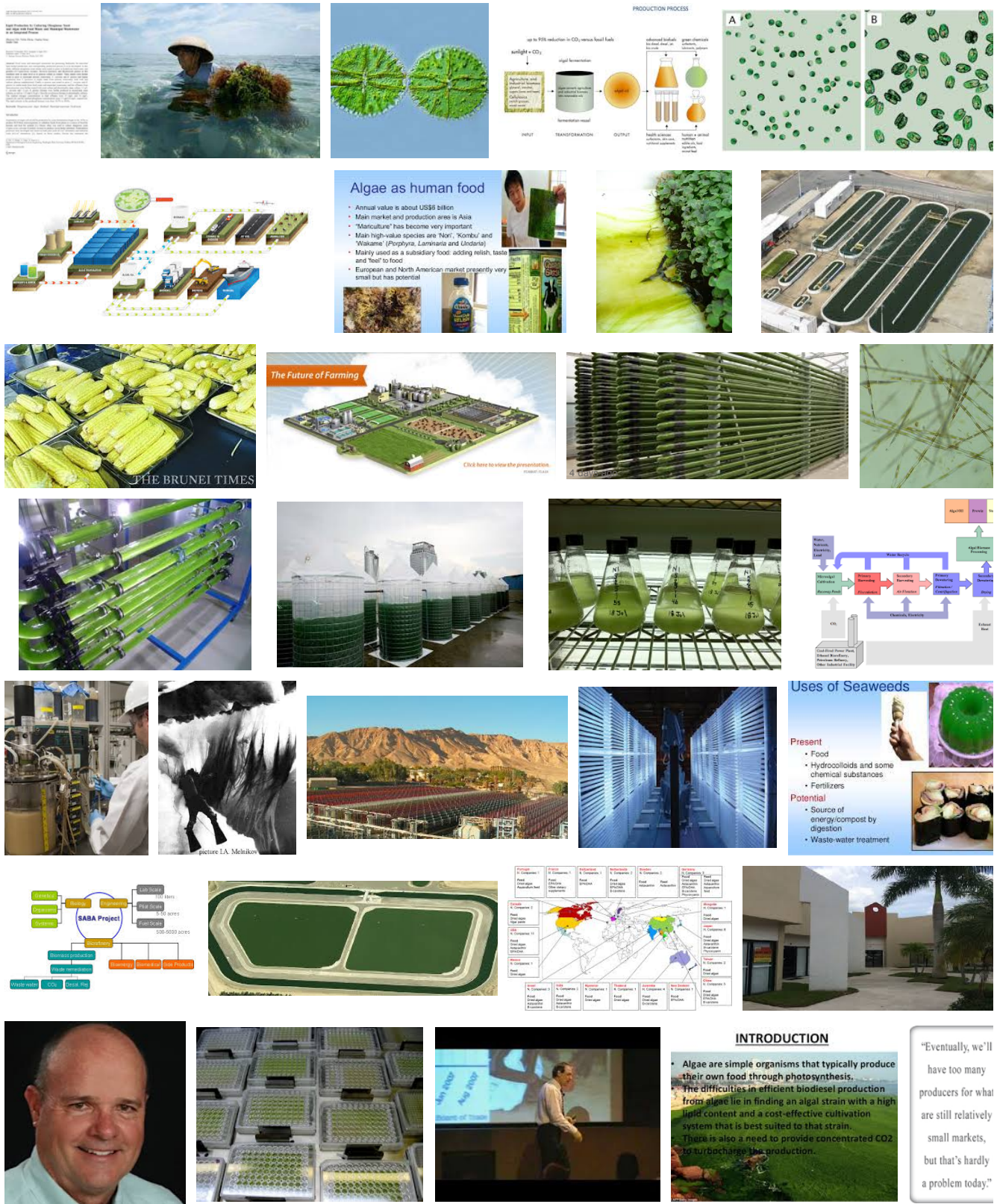


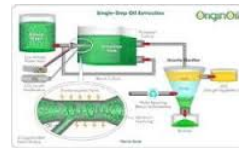
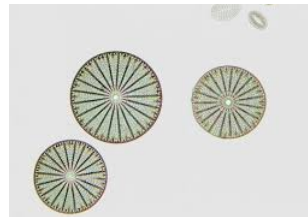
Algae Oil yield Compared to other Feedstocks

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

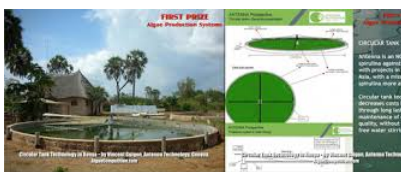
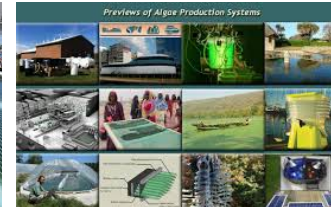
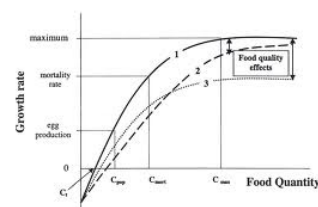
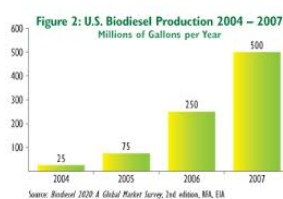
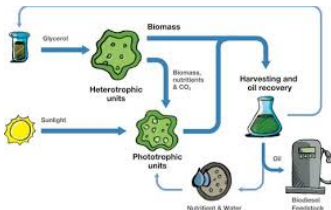
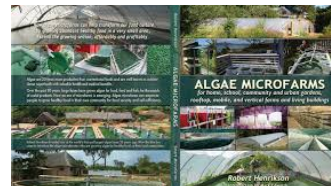
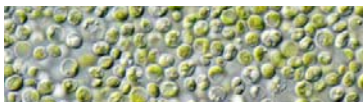


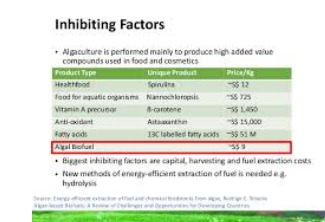
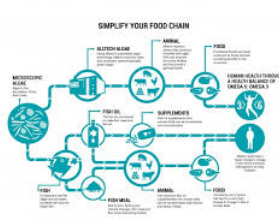




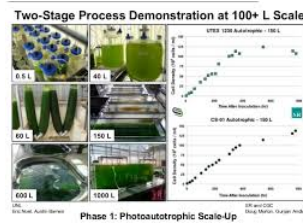
Why are algae important?

- Primary producers, basis of food webs, 'FORESTS/GRASSES OF THE SEA'
- Pioneer Species: on rocky shores, mudflats, hot springs, lichen communities, 'snow algae'
- O₂ production and carbon fixation in aquatic habitats.
- Rare autotrophic organisms in extreme habitats.

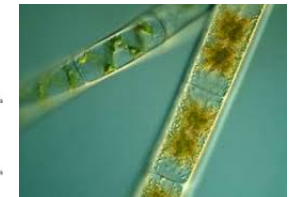
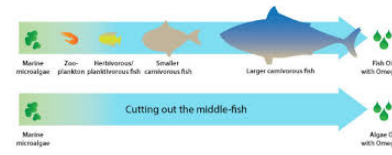
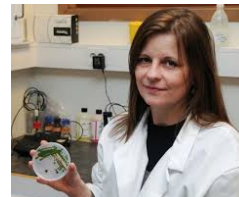
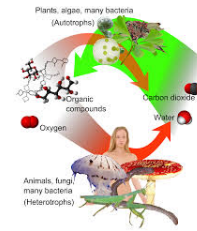
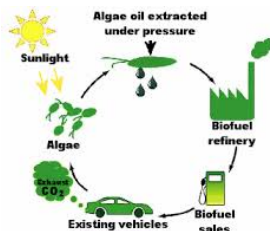
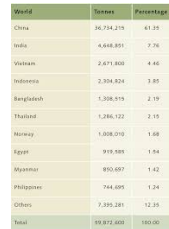
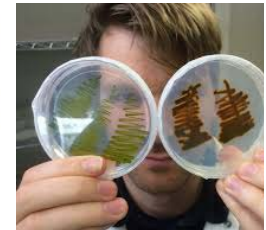
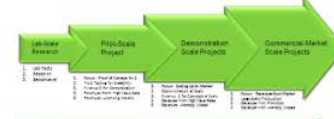


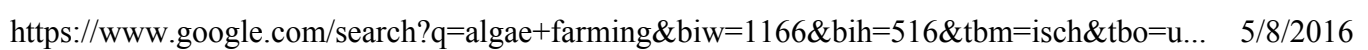


Then **Yellow stage**: Heterotrophic fermentation of algal cells by using starch hydrolysates instead of glucose to increase the oil contents in cells



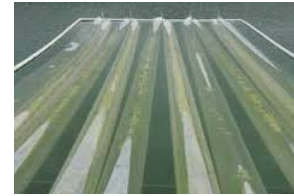
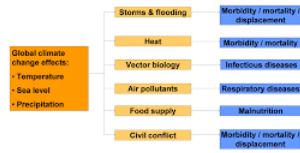
- Slow growth of higher plants
- High fresh water requirement of higher plants
- High cost of land for growing higher plants
- No competition with food supply



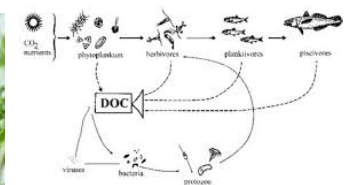
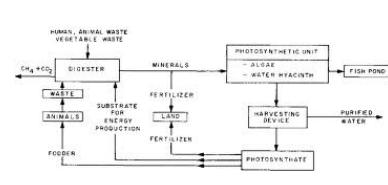
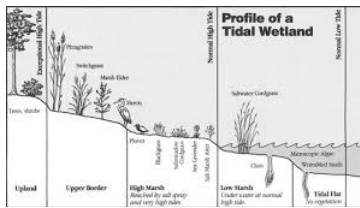
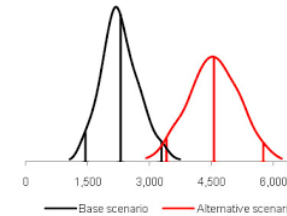
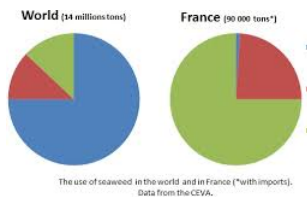
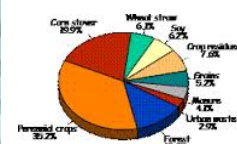
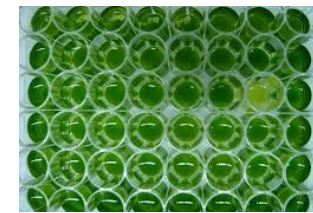


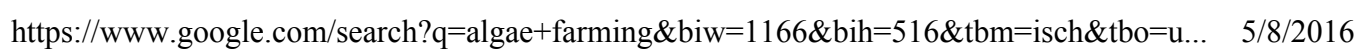


Potential Impacts of Global Climate Change on Human Health



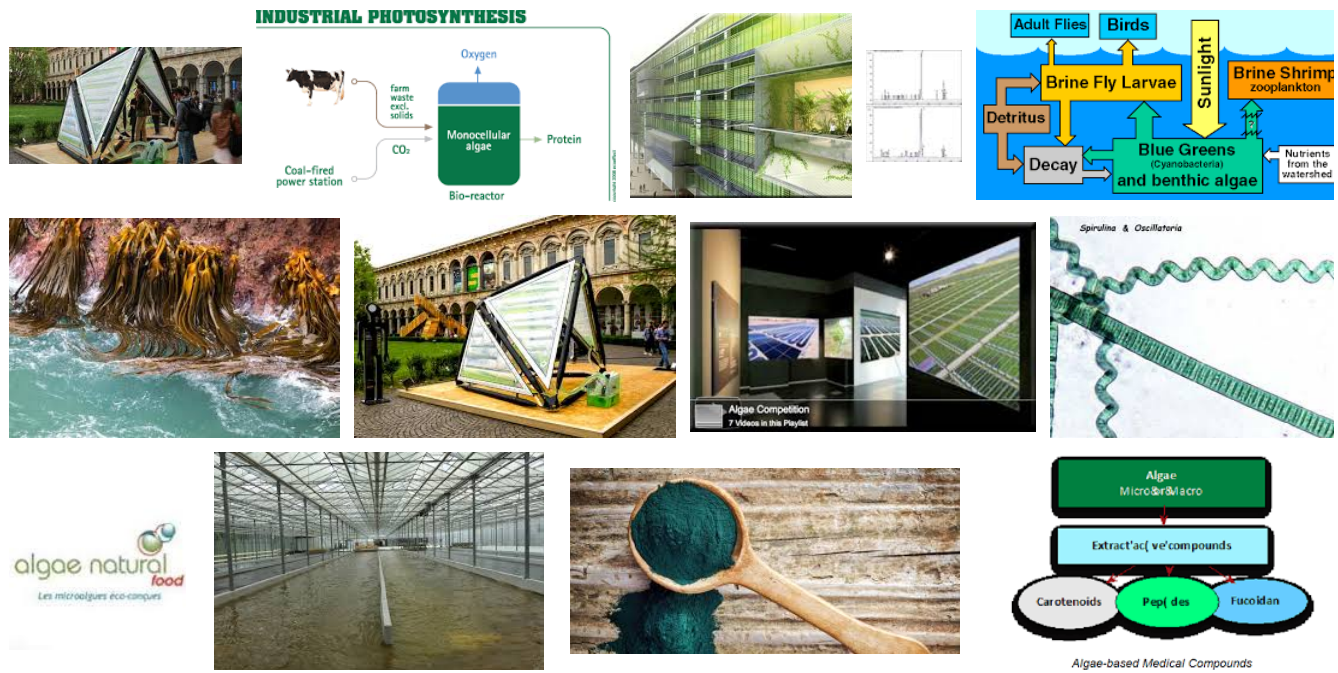
Biodiesel Feedstock Options by Region - Brazil











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