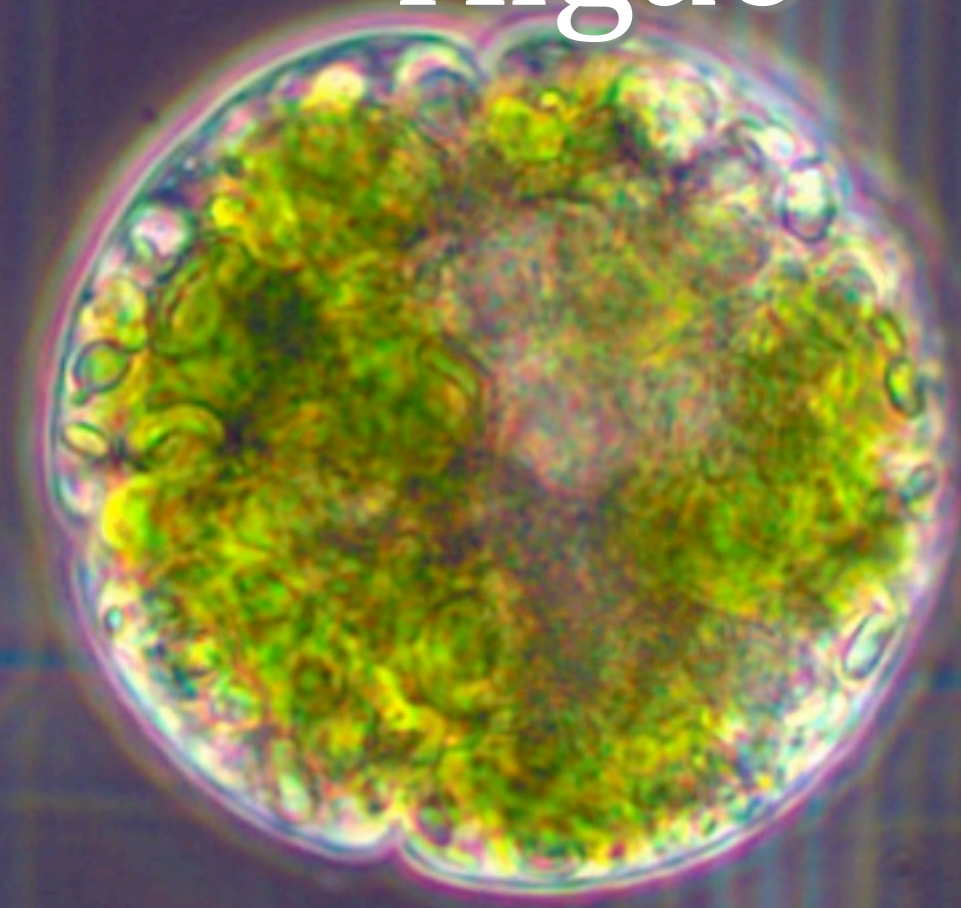
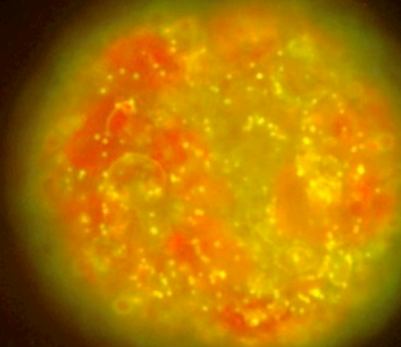


10.0 μm

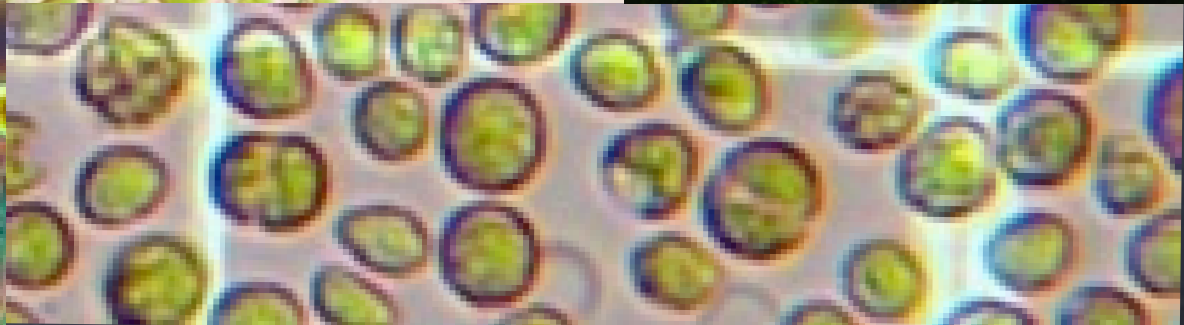
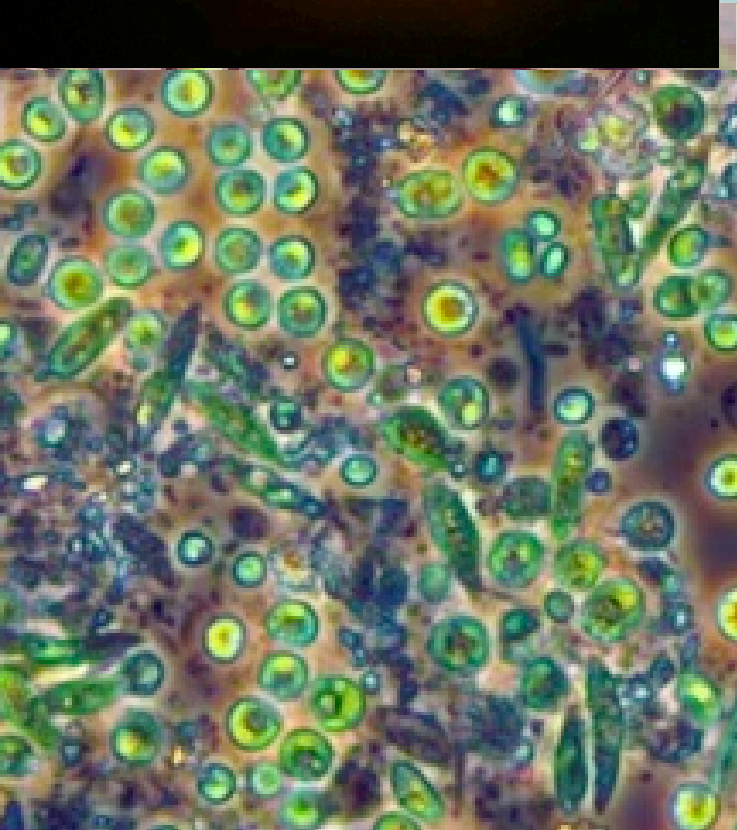
Introduction to the Algae



10.0 μm

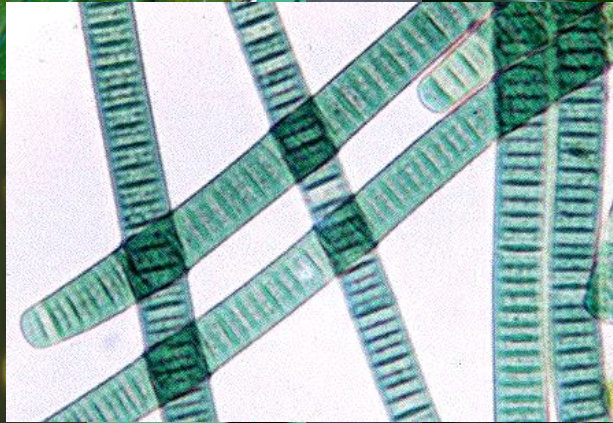
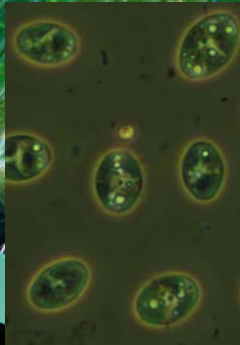
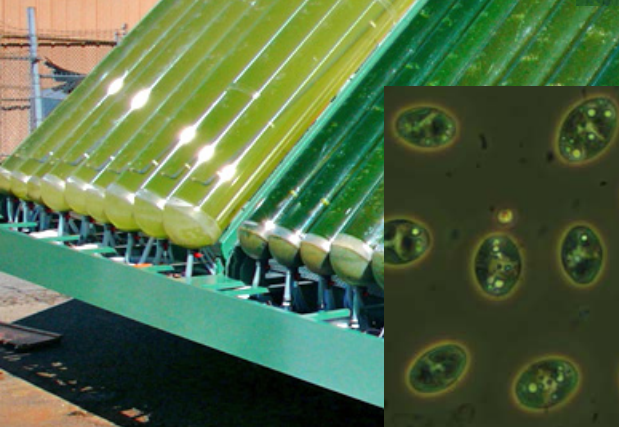
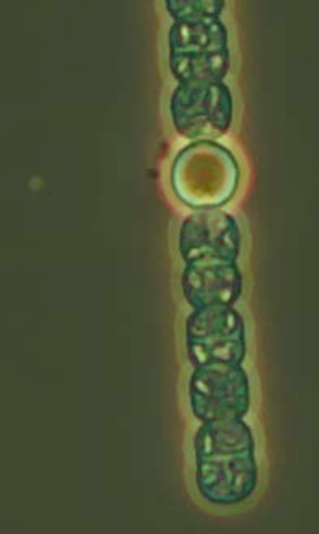


Algae : a catch-all phrase referring to any of the micro and macroscopic plants that lack true leaves, roots, and stems. Ranging in size from single-cells to giant kelps.



The collage features several images illustrating the diversity and applications of algae:

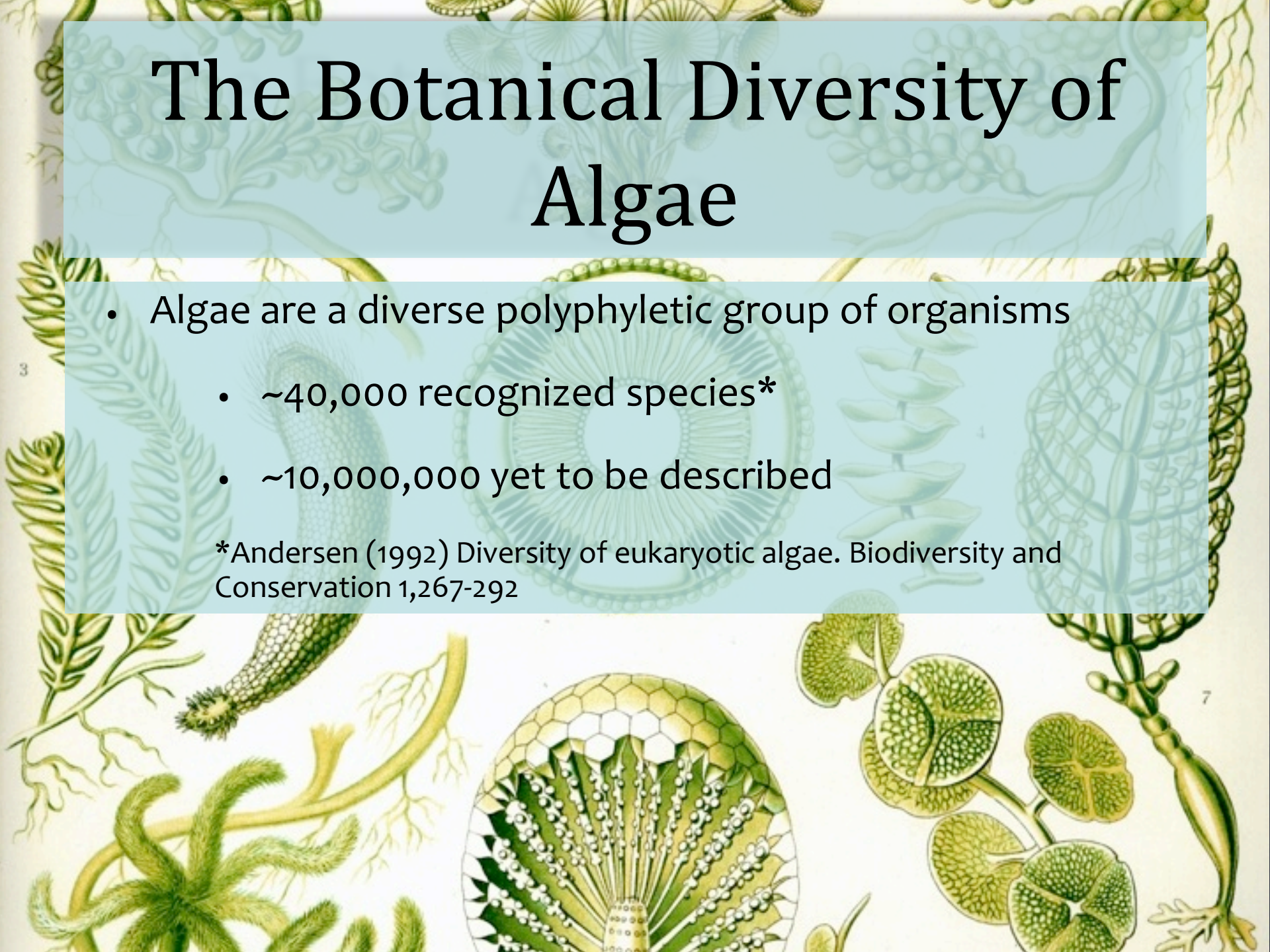
- Microscopic views:** Several panels show different types of algae at the cellular level, including diatoms with their intricate silica shells, green algae with large central vacuoles, and blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) with their characteristic heterocysts.
- Seaweed Salad:** A photograph of a bowl of fresh, sliced seaweed salad, demonstrating its use as a food source.
- Algal Bloom:** A large, dense, green algal bloom in a river, highlighting the potential for algal overgrowth in aquatic environments.
- Algal Culture Facility:** A large-scale view of a green algal culture facility, showing rows of long, narrow, green bioreactors used for large-scale cultivation.



The Botanical Diversity of Algae

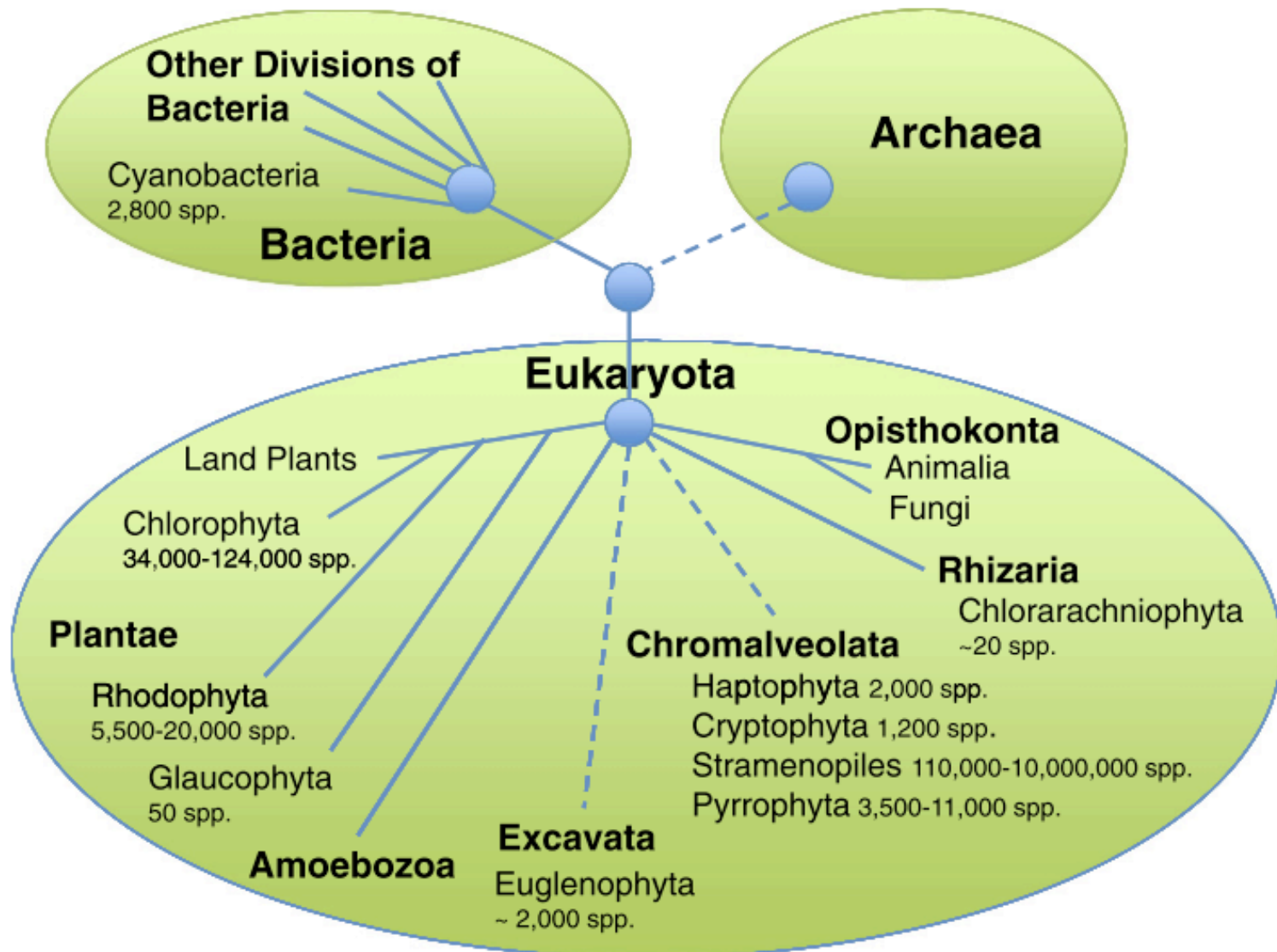
- Algae are a diverse polyphyletic group of organisms
 - ~40,000 recognized species*
 - ~10,000,000 yet to be described

*Andersen (1992) Diversity of eukaryotic algae. Biodiversity and Conservation 1,267-292



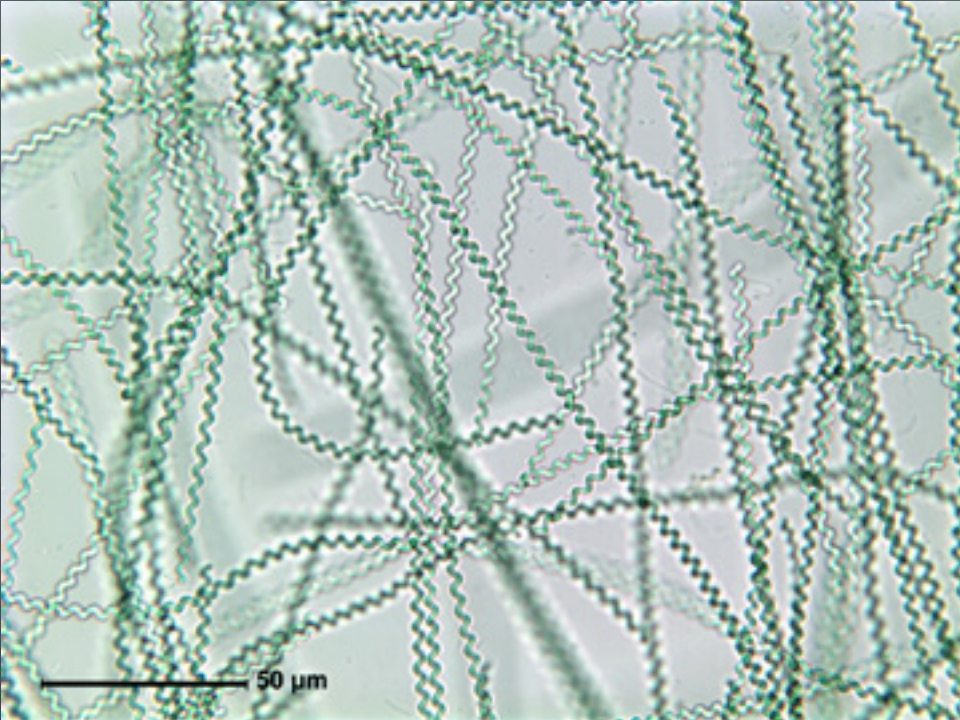
Polyphyletic

A.C. Wilkie et al. / *Energy for Sustainable Development* 15 (2011) 365–371



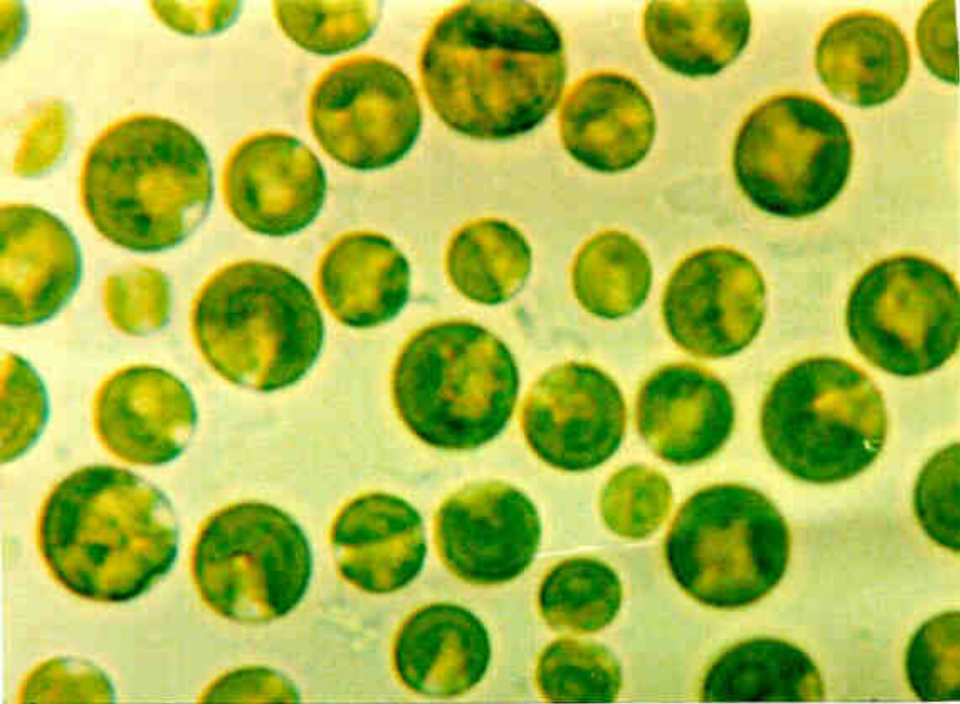
Current Global Production

Alga ^a /crop ^b	Division	Annual production
<i>Spirulina</i>	Cyanophyta (cyanobacteria)	3000 tonnes dry weight
<i>Chlorella</i>	Chlorophyta (green algae)	2000 tonnes dry weight
<i>Dunaliella salina</i>	Chlorophyta (green algae)	1200 tonnes dry weight
<i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i>	Cyanophyta (cyanobacteria)	500 tonnes dry weight
<i>Haematococcus pluvialis</i>	Chlorophyta (green algae)	300 tonnes dry weight
<i>Cryptocodinium cohnii</i>	Pyrrophyta (dinoflagellates)	240 tonnes DHA oil
<i>Schizochytrium</i> spp.	Labyrinthista	10 tonnes DHA oil
<i>Zea mays</i> (Maize)	Magnoliophyta (flowering plants)	798×10^6 tonnes dry weight
<i>Glycine max</i> (Soya)	Magnoliophyta (flowering plants)	212×10^6 tonnes dry weight



Spirulina

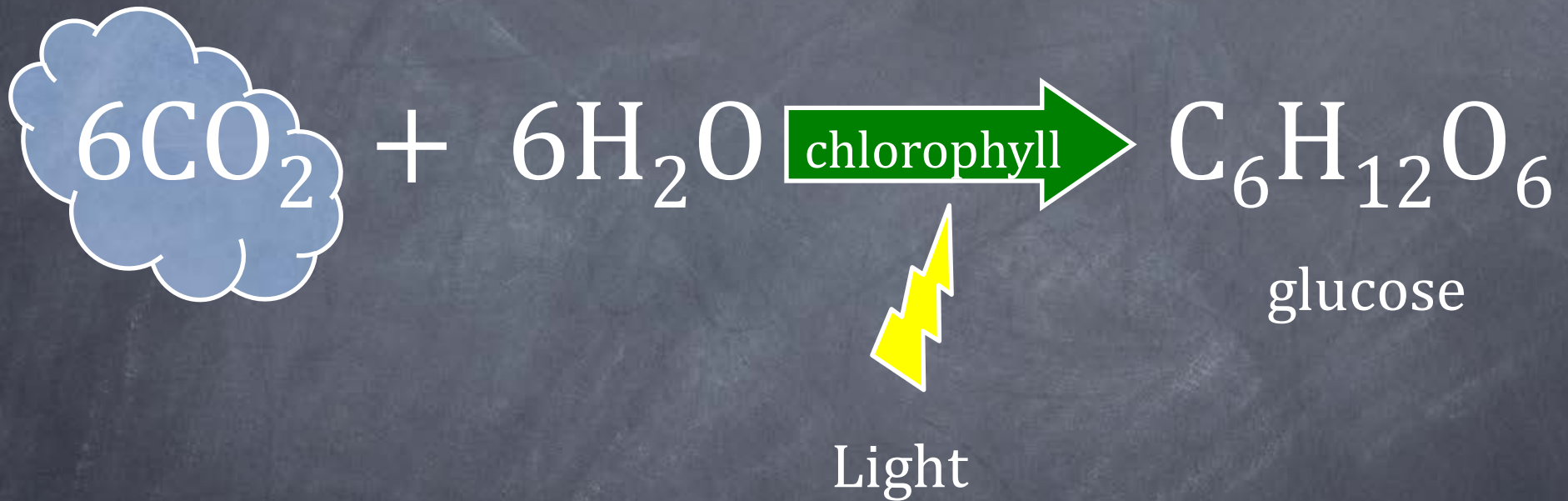




Chlorella

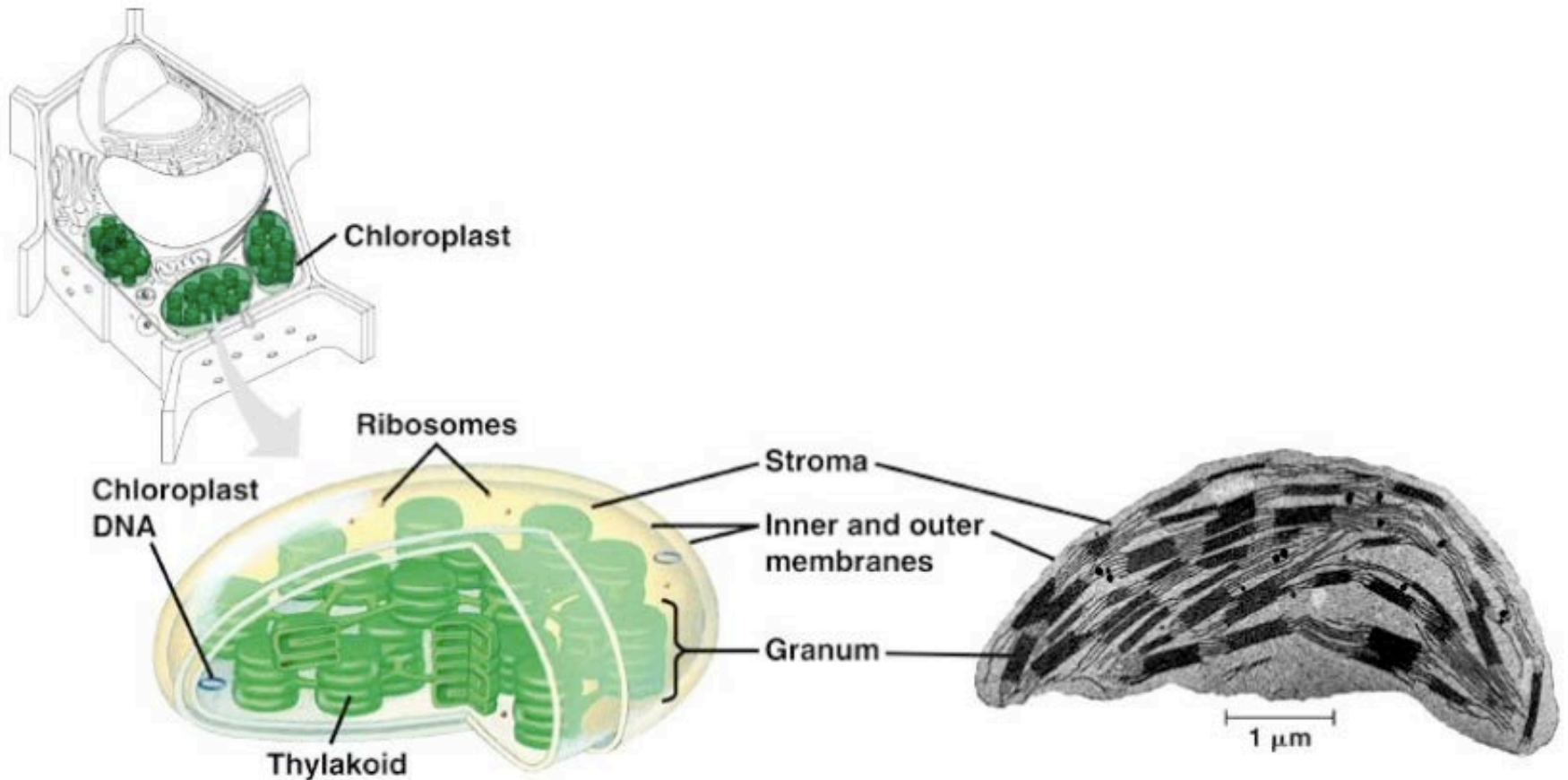


Introduction to Photosynthesis



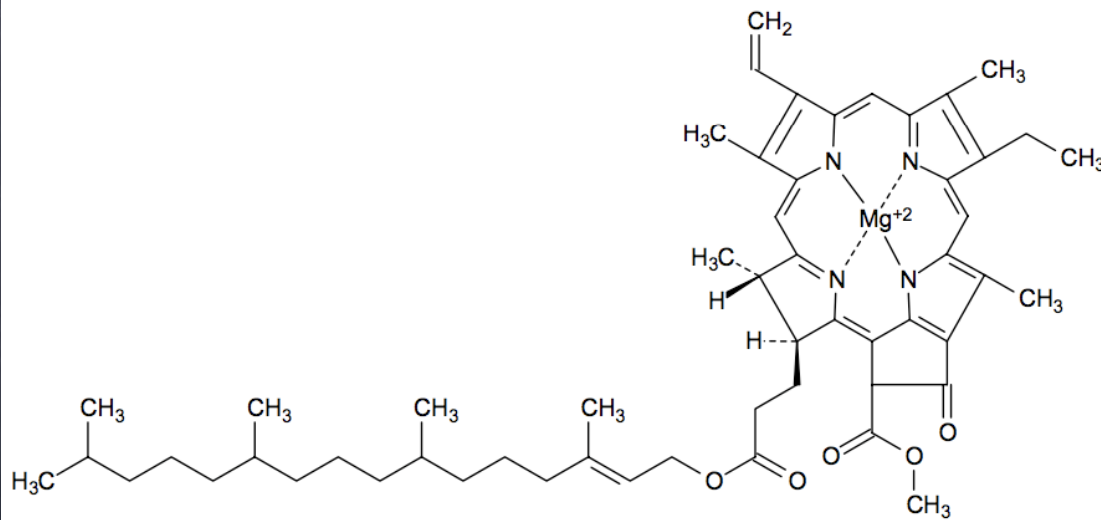
Introduction to Photosynthesis

The Chloroplast: where all the action takes place

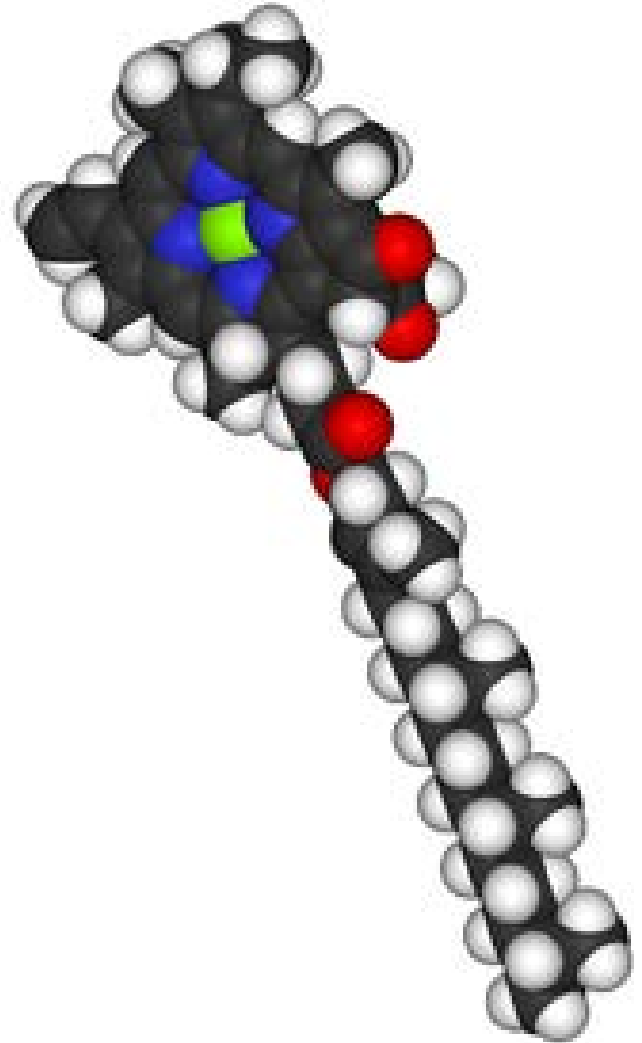


Introduction to Photosynthesis

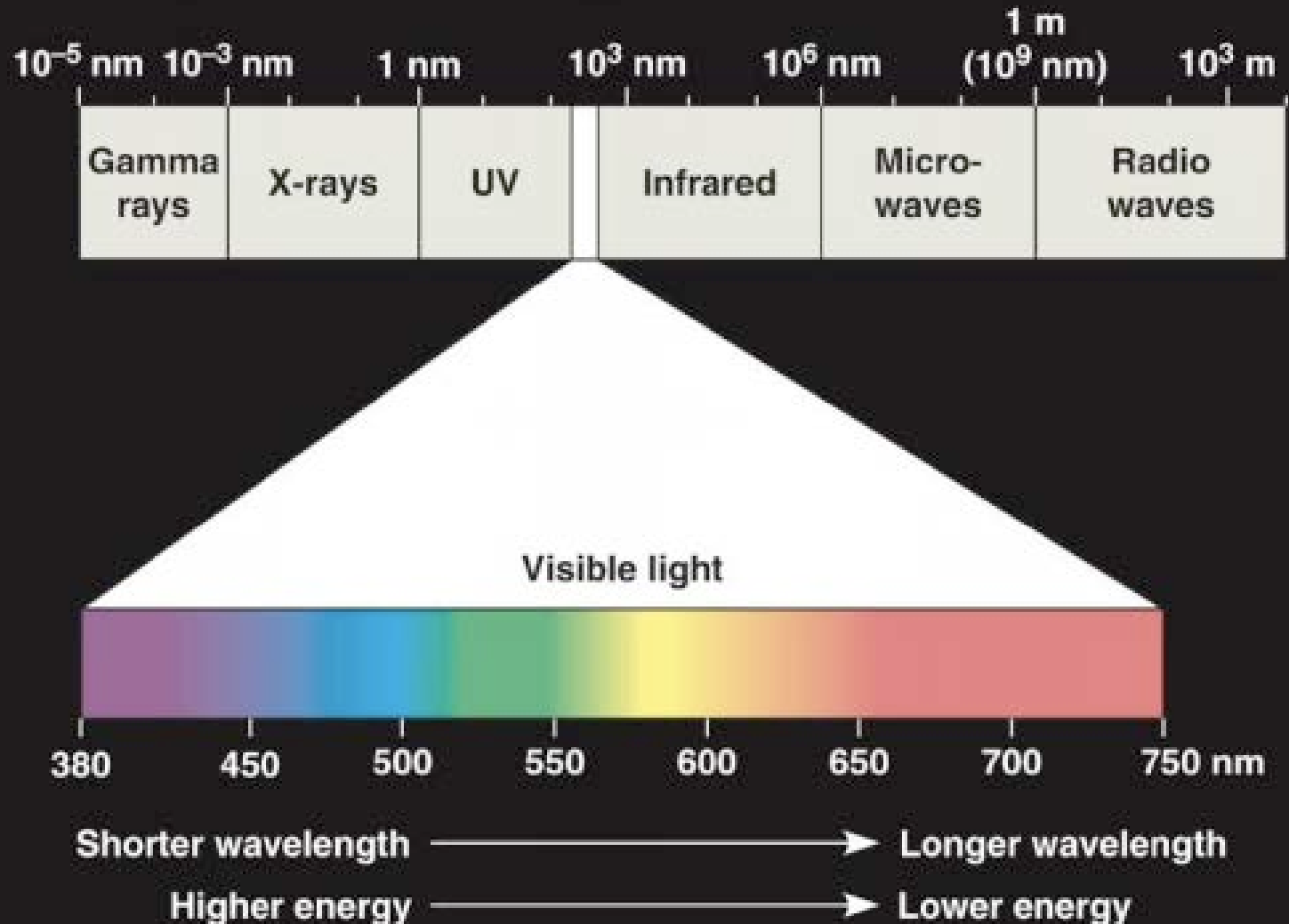
Chlorophyll a: the mover and shaker

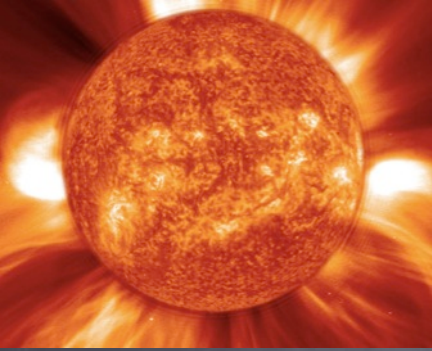


Chlorophyll a

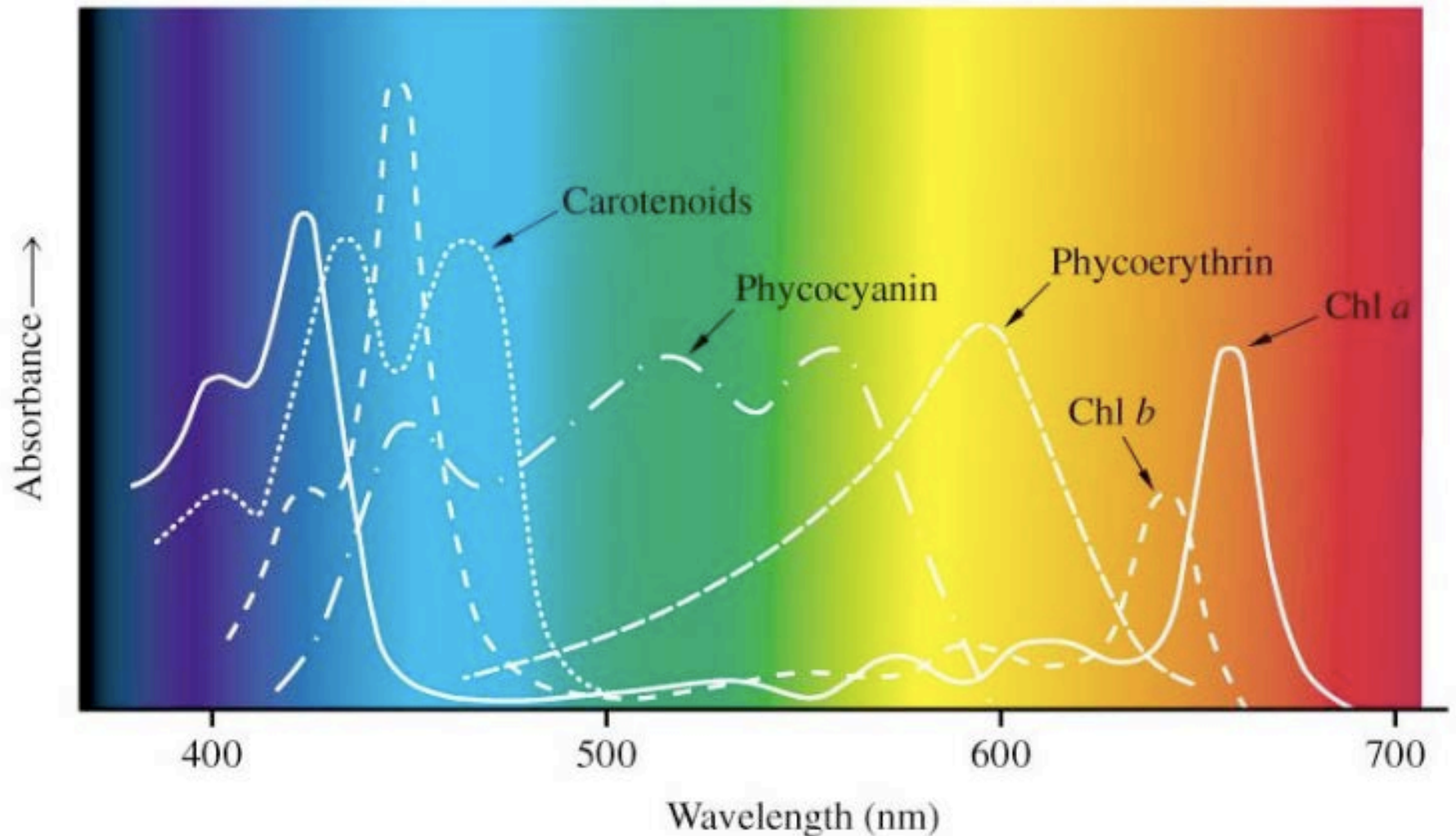


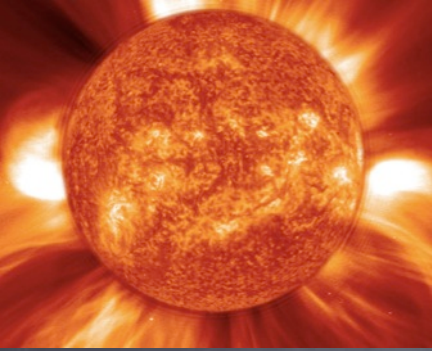
Light Reactions of Photosynthesis



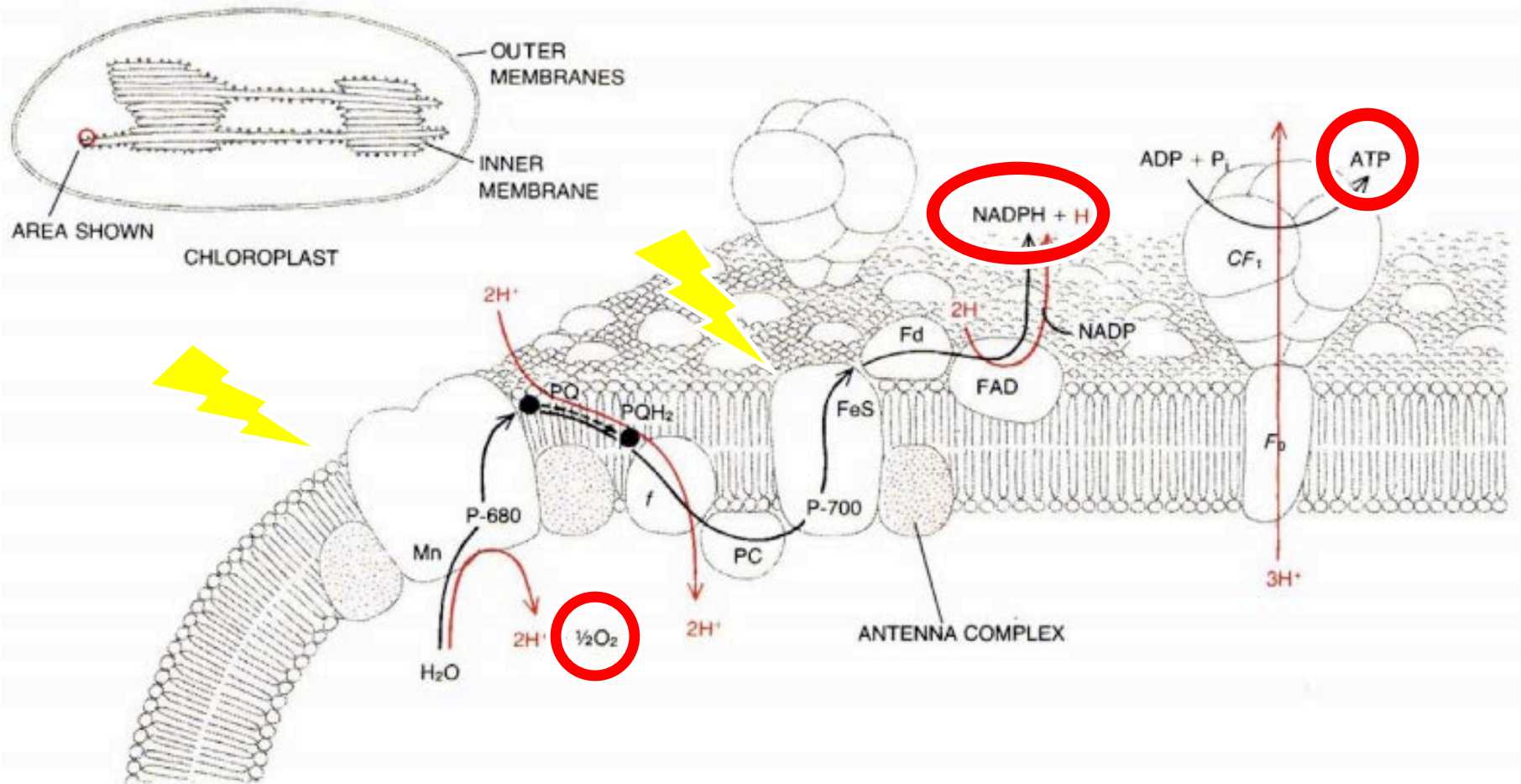


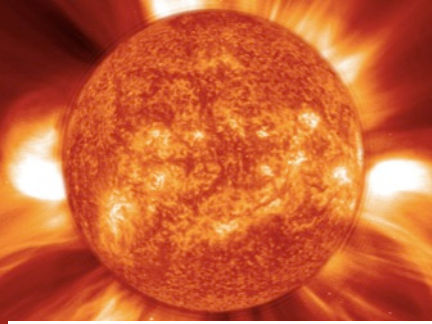
Light Reactions of Photosynthesis



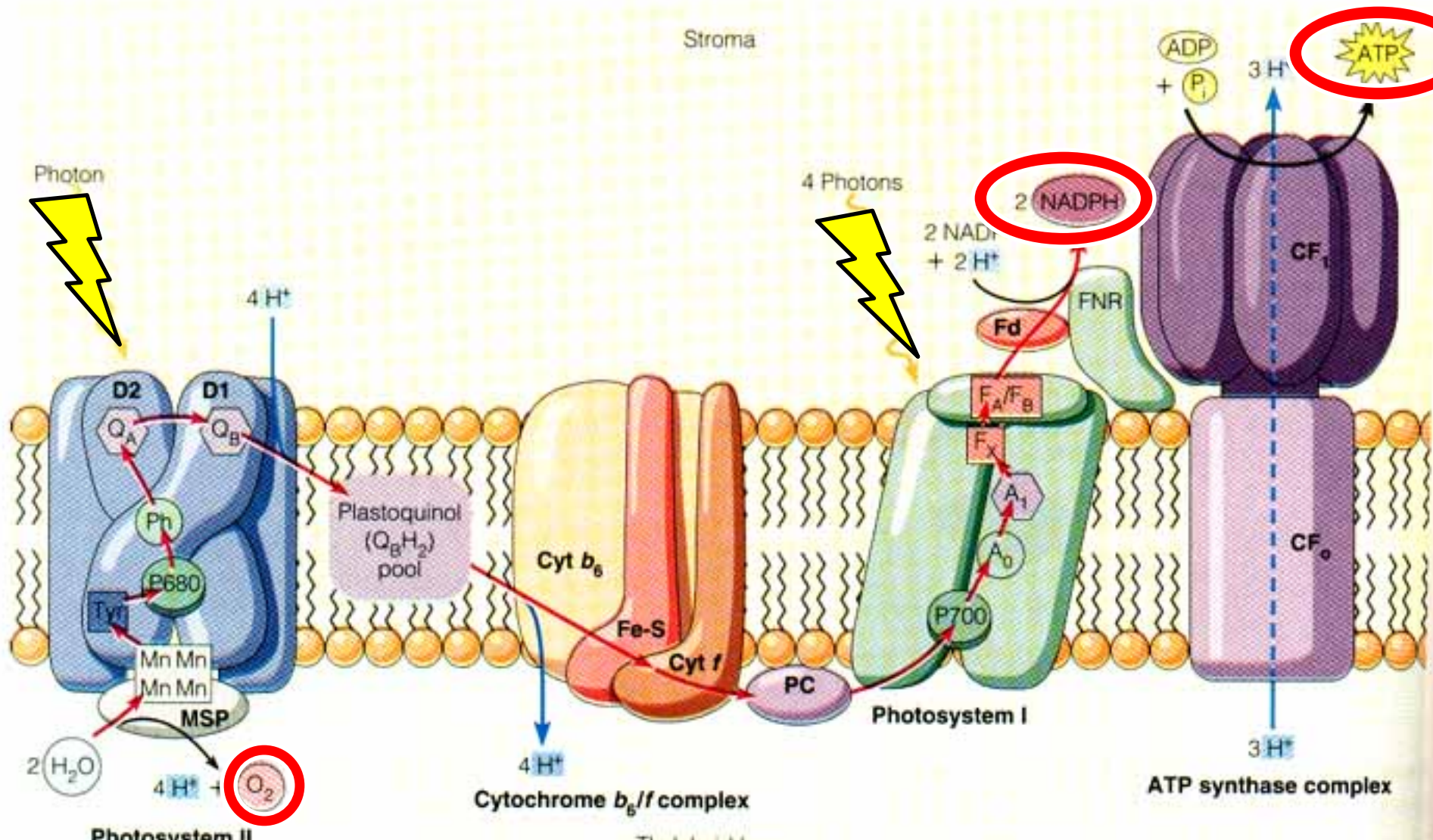


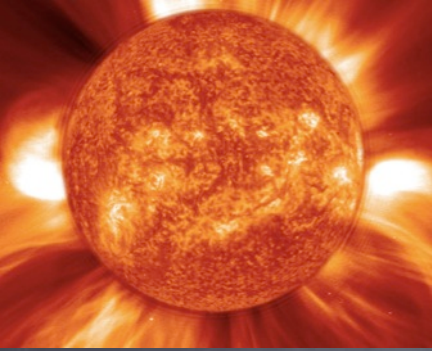
Light Reactions of Photosynthesis



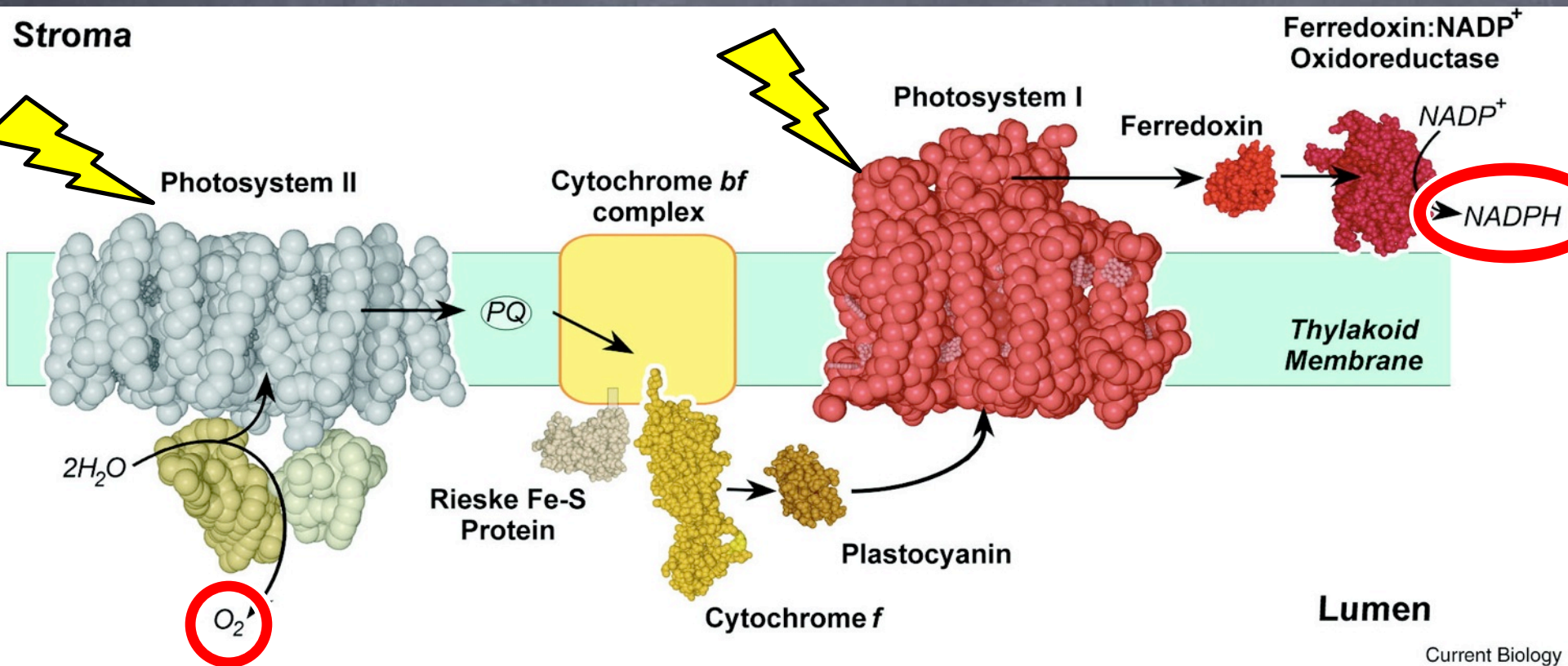


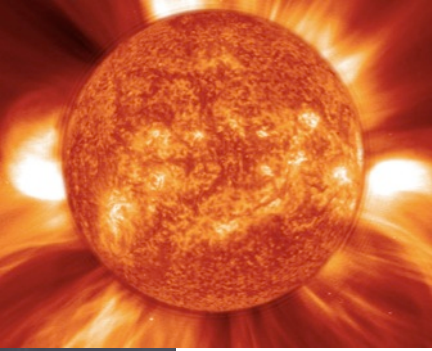
Light Reactions of Photosynthesis



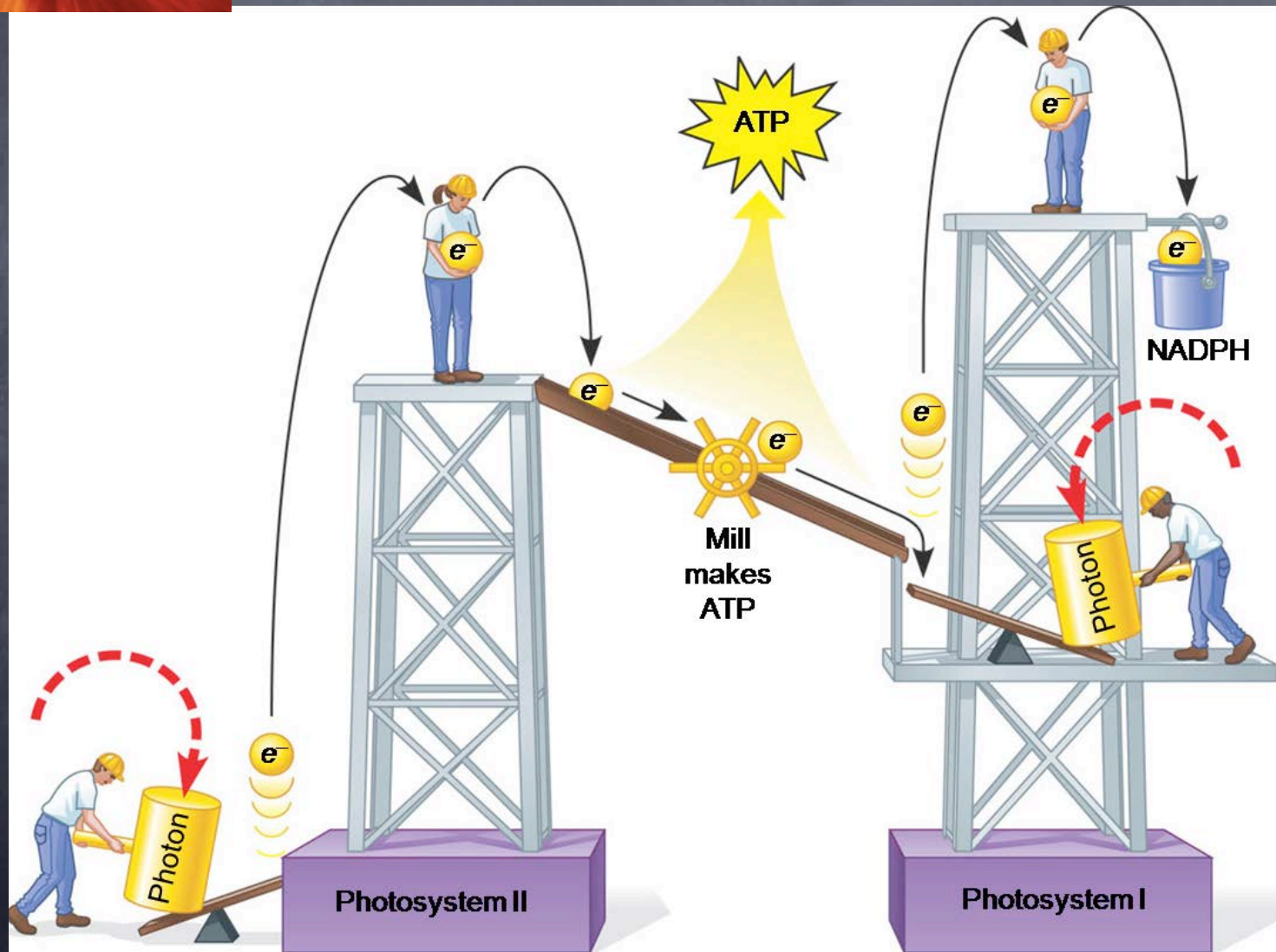


Light Reactions of Photosynthesis





Light Reactions of Photosynthesis



'Dark' Reactions of Photosynthesis

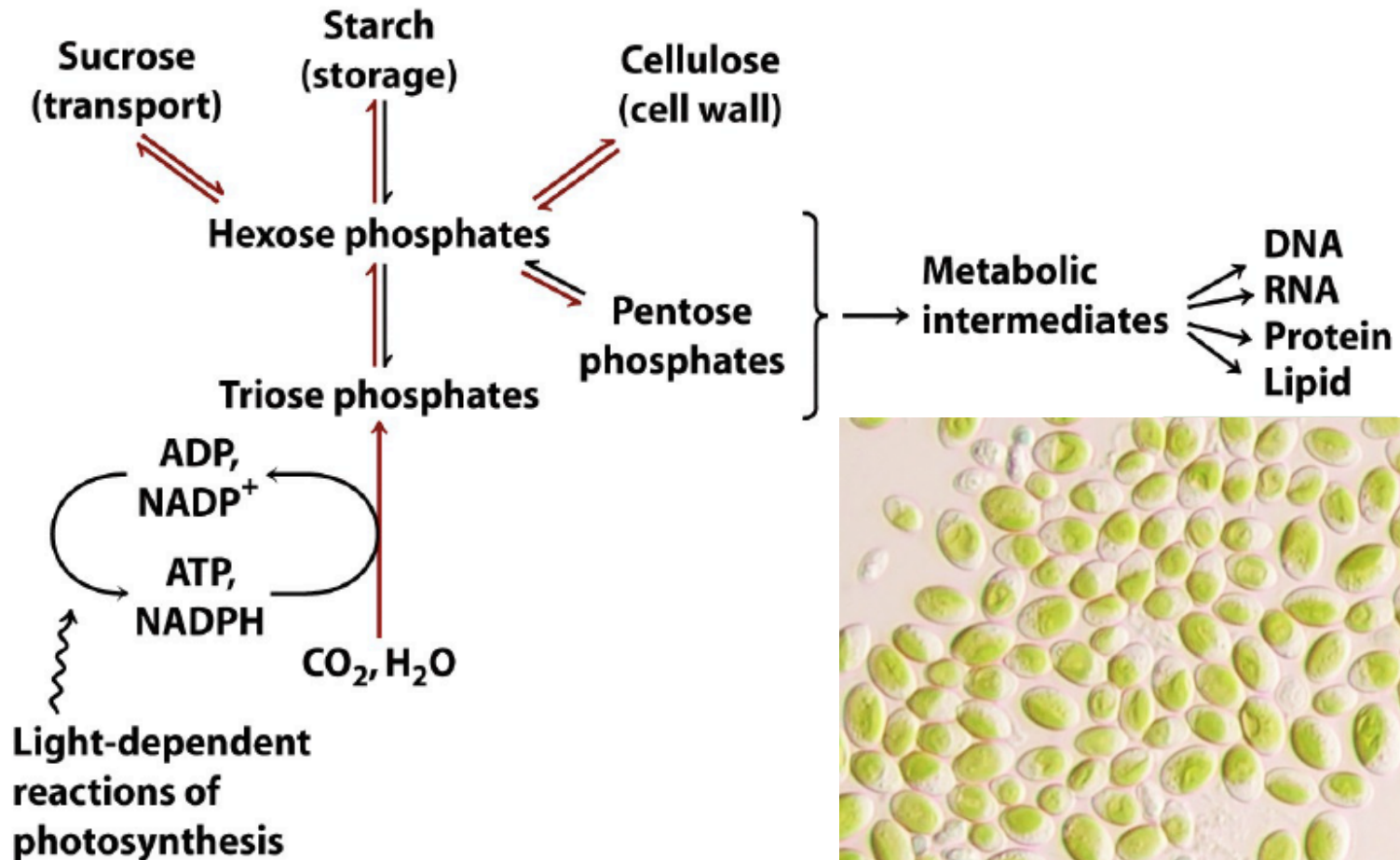


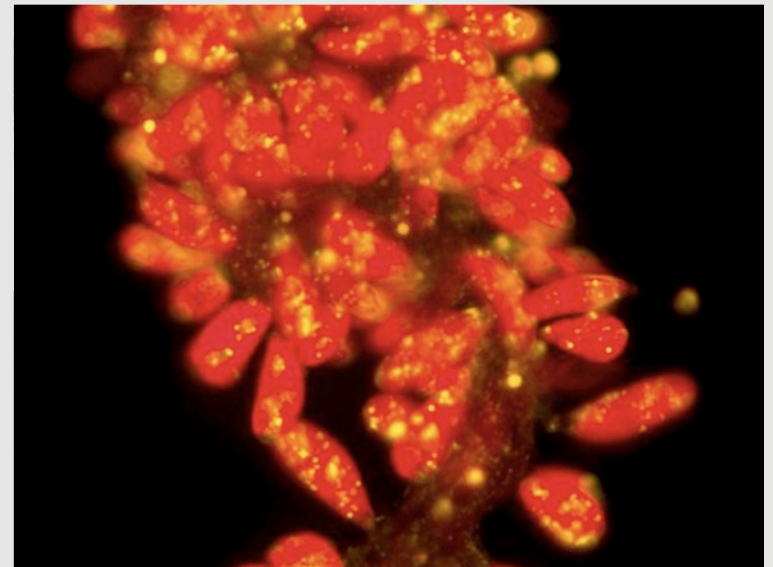
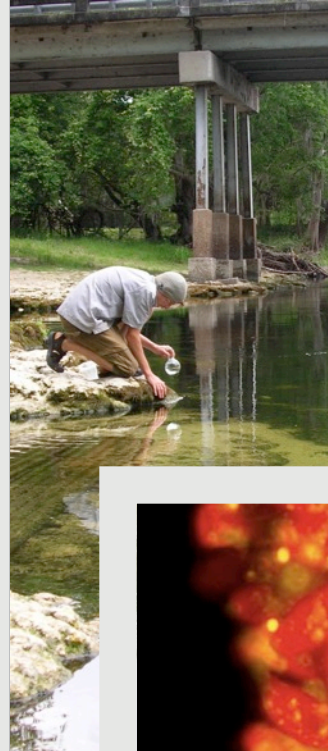
Figure 20-1
Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, Fifth Edition
© 2008 W.H. Freeman and Company

BEST Lab Foci

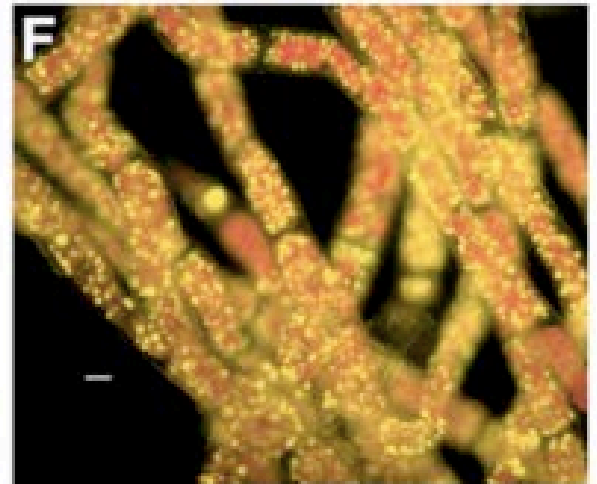
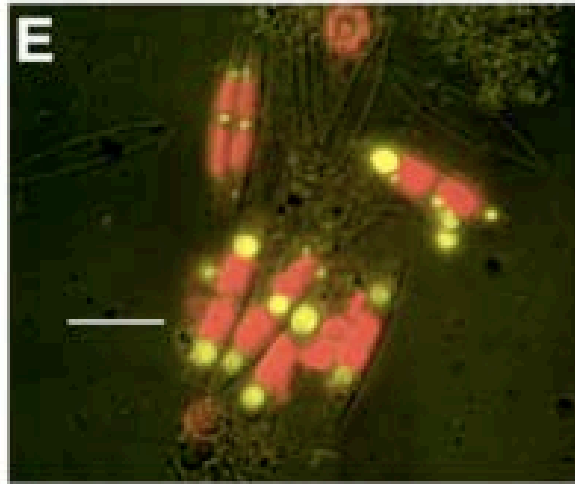
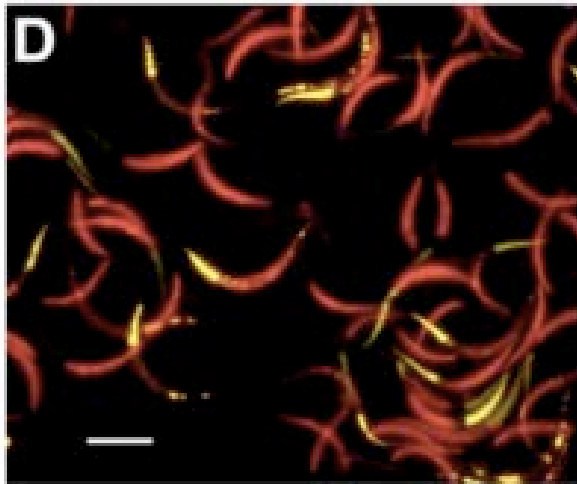
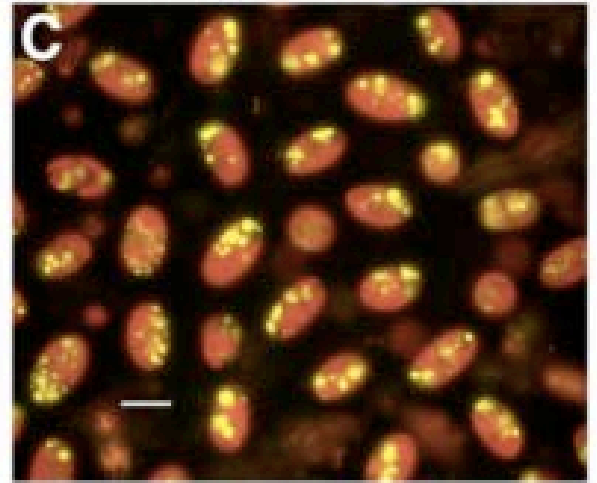
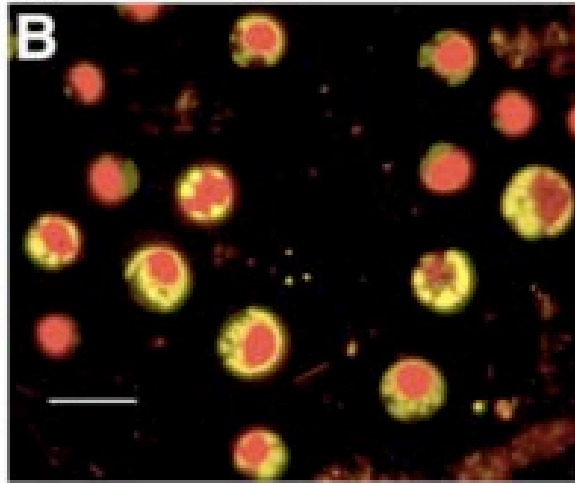
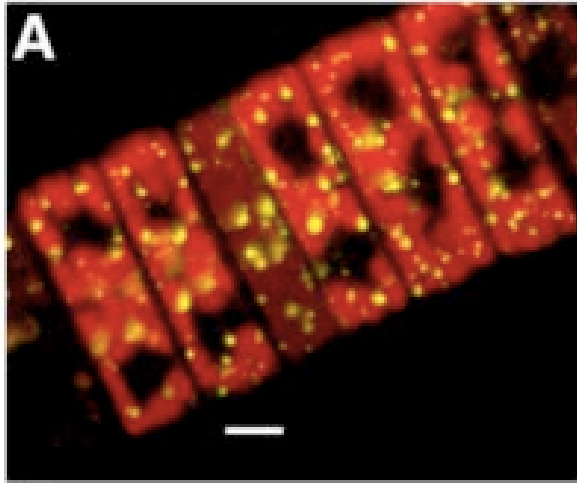
- Phyco-prospecting
- Algal biofuel production
 - Biodiesel
 - Biogas
- Landfill leachate remediation

Phycoprospecting

- Find a biological base
- Utilizing the fluorochrome Nile Red for cellular lipid staining
- Local algae are collected and evaluated for the metabolic capacity to store photosynthetic energy in the form of energy-dense neutral lipids (oils)



PhycoProspects



Why Algae?

- Remediate Waste

- Municipal sewage, agricultural wastes, landfill leachates, industrial wastes.

- Biological Diversity

- Immense natural genetic diversity can grow on fresh, brackish, or saline waters.
- Produce a variety of secondary metabolites (oil!)

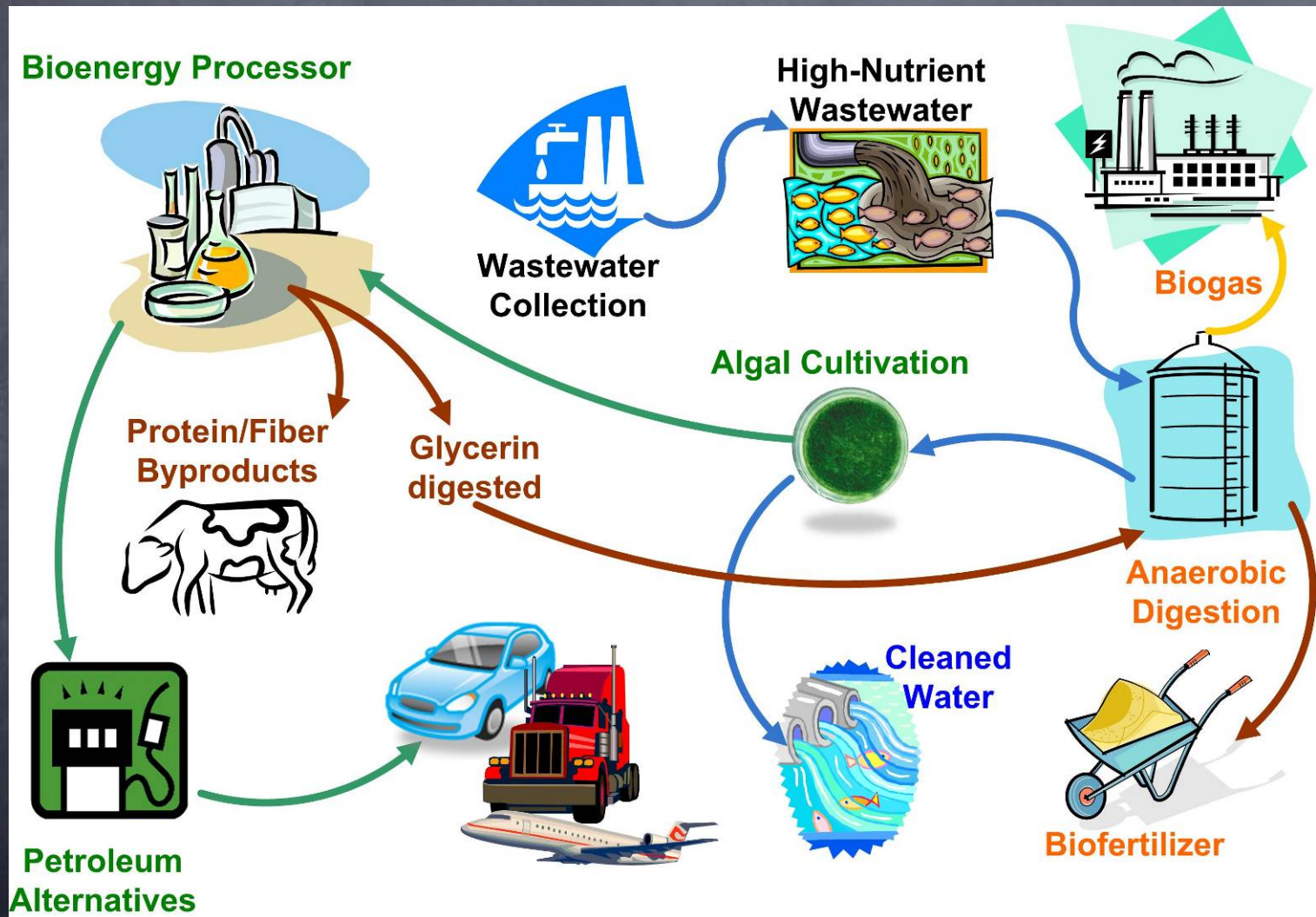
- Efficient Photosynthesizers!

- Can be grown anywhere light, moisture, and nutrients converge

- Abundant growth

- Algae form the trophic basis for many aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems

Algae and the Human Ecosystem



Chlorella sp. UF (high lipid strain)

Questions?

Comments?