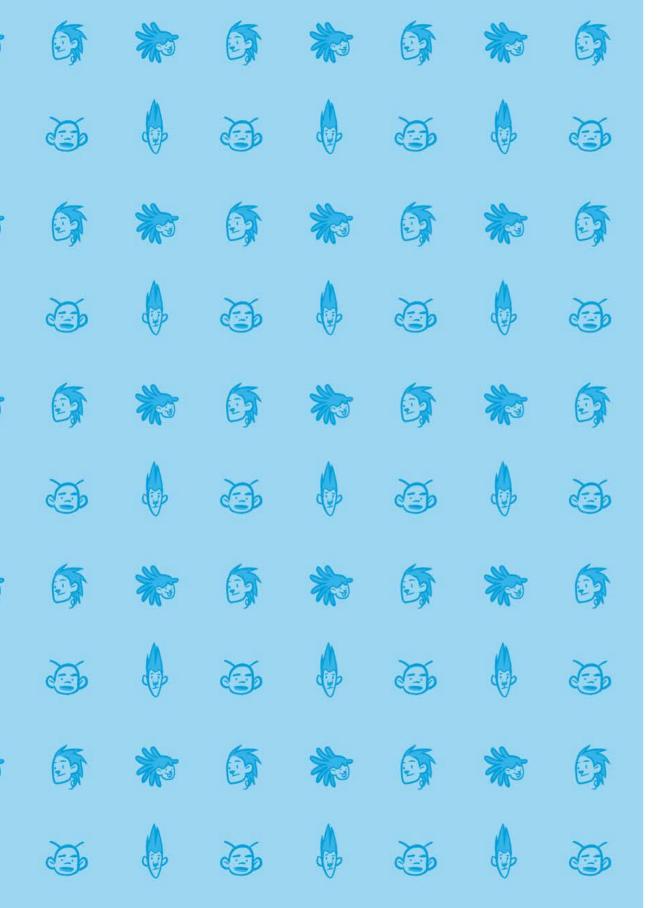
# Micro Algales The Hidden World Xulia Pisón

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Spirulina, Latin for 'small spiral', gets its name from its shape. In fact, two species are referred to as Spirulina: Arthrospira platensis and Arthrospira maxima. Curiously, although these species are often referred to as microalgae, Spirulina is actually a special type of bacteria called cyanobacteria. Cyanobacteria are tiny, unicellular photosynthetic organisms that form spiral colonies, and are blue-green in colour owing to a pigment called Phycocyanin, one of the few blueish pigments present in nature. Their spirals are just half a millimetre long.

Spirulina has a high percentage of protein (close to 60% of their body mass), including all of the essential amino acids and nine of the non-essential ones. Owing to its content of minerals, vitamins and micro-nutrients, Spirulina is considered an excellent natural food supplement.

#### APPLICATIONS

Because of its nutritional richness, Spirulina is considered a super food and is being researched as a way to help combat malnutrition in developing countries and global food shortages.

During the 1974 United Nations World Food Conference, Spirulina was declared the best food for the future.

INL (Portugal) and Anfaco-Cecopesca (Spain), which is leading the project.

Just as Popeye the Sailor helped people to realize the nutritional virtues of spinach, so too we would like to take readers on a journey into the fascinating, diverse world of microorganisms that are the bedrock of biotechnology and the food/feed industries of the 21st century.





Micro- what?! The words microalgae and cyanobacteria refer to a group of more than

30,000 species of related organisms of which

only a few dozen species have been studied

in detail. Microalgae are found practically

everywhere on Earth, from the poles to the

some of the oldest types of organisms on the

planet. Microalgae specimens can live in even

the most extreme environments in the world,

and high levels of pollution. Their versatility

and robustness have made microalgae prime

candidates for the terraformation of Mars. In spite of all this, they are virtually unknown

by the general public and receive very little

This comic has been created as part of the

Enhance Microalgae (EMA) project, with the

aim of raising awareness and understanding of

this 'hidden world'. The project, financed by the

institutions from five different countries: Glecex

European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) within its Atlantic Area call, brings together nine

(Spain), Swansea University (UK), University

of Manchester (UK), Universidade do Porto

(Portugal), Universidade da Coruña (Spain),

Université de La Rochelle (France), and the technology research centres Teagasc (Ireland),

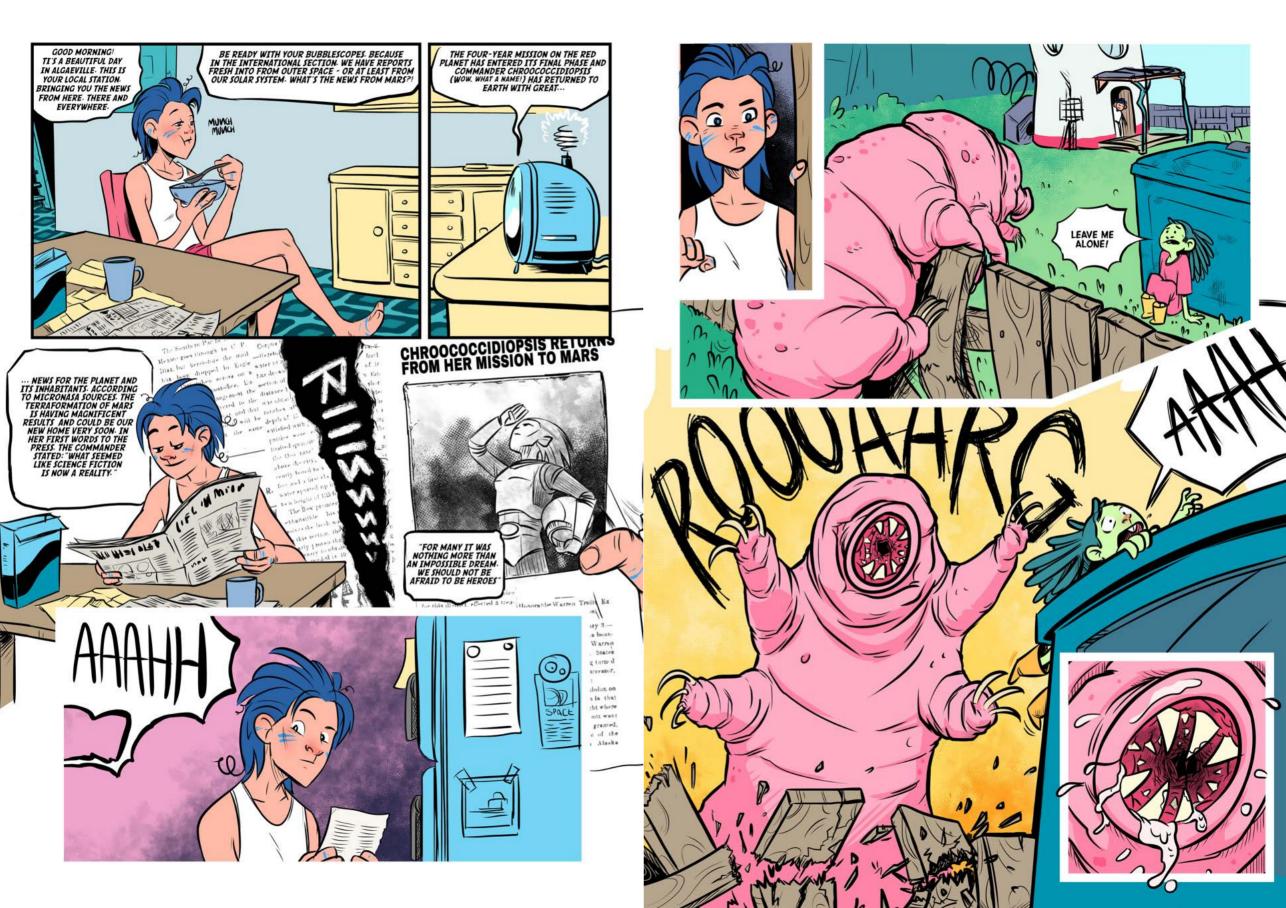
attention on the whole.

withstanding extremes of temperature and pH

tropics and all the places in between, and include



















Nannochloropsis is a genus of microalgae comprising six known species (N. gaditana, N. granulata, N. limnetica, N. oceánica, N. oculata, N. salina). It is very small, with a cell diameter of approximately 2-3 micrometres (0.002-0.003 mm) and a very strong, simple structure.

The species is mainly marine, but is also found in fresh and brackish waters.

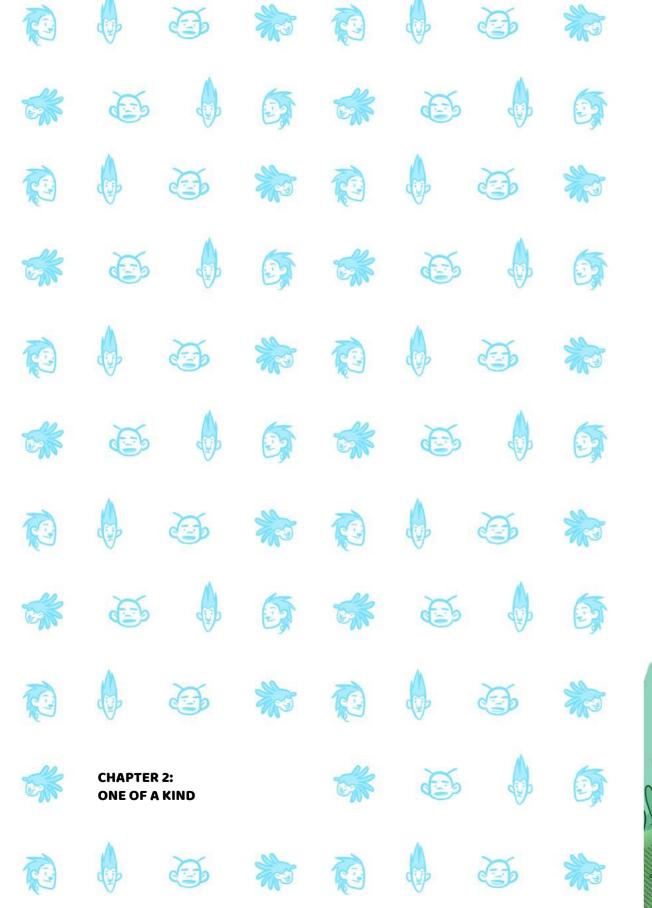
It can accumulate high concentrations of a range of pigments, such astaxanthin, zeaxanthin and canthaxanthin, and is also a prolific producer of omega-3 fatty acids.

#### APPLICATIONS

Nannochloropsis is considered a very promising alga for industrial applications owing to its ability to accumulate high levels of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs). These PUFAs are known for their food/feed nutritional applications.

Its high capacity for CO<sub>2</sub> uptake from the environment makes it a great ally in the fight against climate change. Because of this and others characteristics, experts are exploring ways to genetically improve existing Nannochloropsis strains, with promising results.

Currently, Nannochloropsis is mainly used in fish farming as a nutritionally rich food for larvae and rotifers (small food animals), and in the production of biofuel.

















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Scenedesmus is a microalgae genus made up of 74 species and several subgenera. Fossil records date from 70 to 100 million years ago.

Scenedesmus is one of the most common genus of freshwater algae, with an extremely diverse morphology and a worldwide distribution.

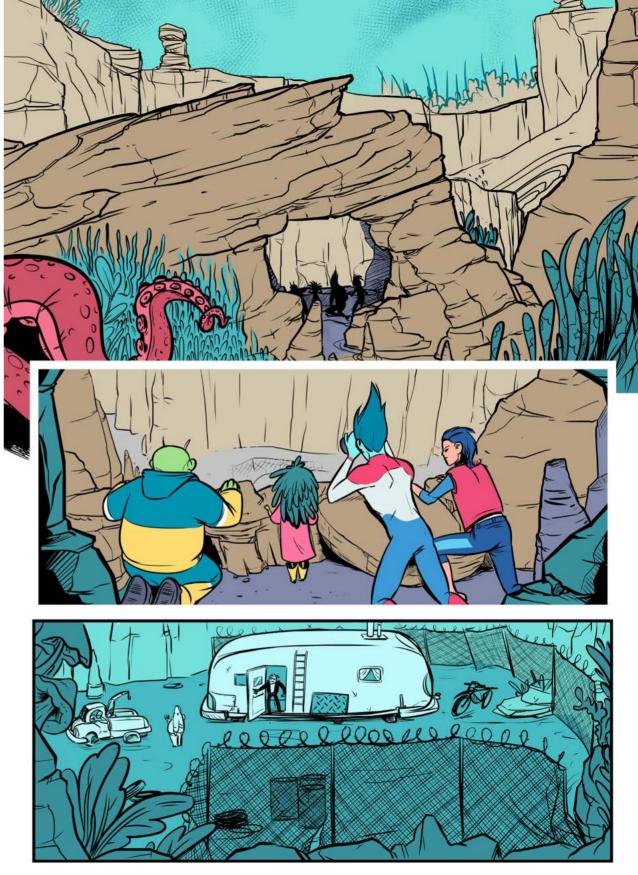
> It can occur as a single cell or form colonies of four to eight cells.



APPLICATIONS

This microalgae group is used to combat pollution through water bioremediation and in the treatment of different types of wastewater.















### DIATOM Tom

Diatoms belong to a family of photosynthesizing microalgae known as phytoplankton. They are surrounded by a cell wall made of opaline silica (hydrated silicon oxide) called a frustule.

There are currently more than 200 known genera of diatom, 20,000 living species and an estimated 100,000 extinct species.

They can be found in any type of marine, freshwater, terrestrial or wet surface environments, and even under conditions of extreme temperature or salinity.

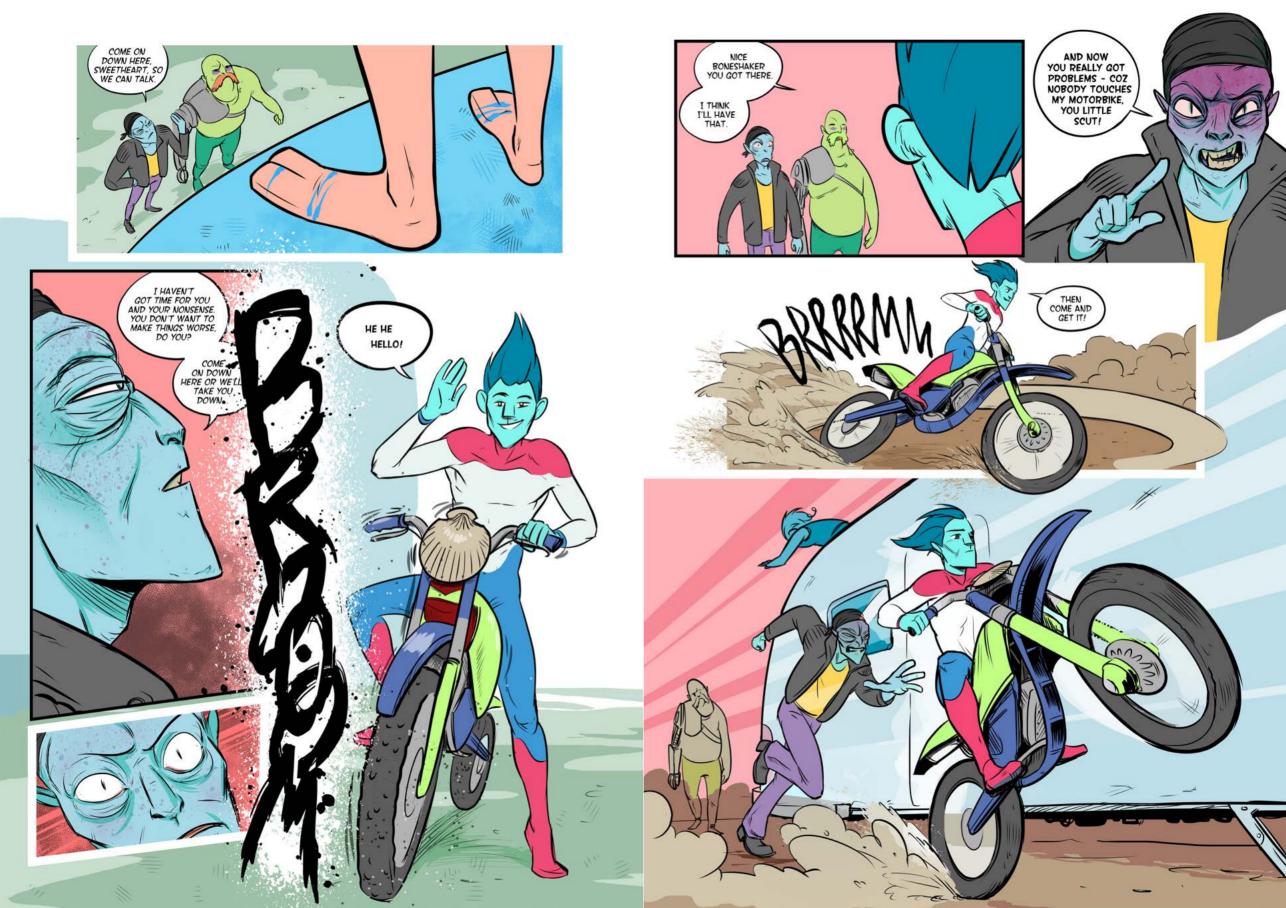
They are particularly important in oceans, where they are estimated to provide up to 45% of total ocean primary production.

#### APPLICATIONS

Diatomaceous earth is a soft, fine powder made up of tiny, interconnected particles of fossilized diatomaceous frustules. It has an astonishing array of uses and commercial applications, ranging from its most basic use as a natural fertilizer and insecticide, to the production of dynamite, cosmetics and toothpaste, and developments of all kinds in the fields of nanotechnology and pharmacology.













# DINOPHYSIS

It is a dinoflagellate and an unusual photosynthetic protist insofar as it also eats. It is one of the main producers of the diarrheic toxin (okadaic acid) responsible for the harmful algal blooms (HABs, or 'red tides') that typically contaminate bivalves, marine crabs and other species.

### ALEXANDRIUM CATENELLA

Another dinoflagellate, Alexandrium catenella is responsible for HAB events on the coasts of America, Australia and Africa.

lt produces a powerful paralyzing neurotoxin known as saxitoxin.

Q.

## PSEUDONITSCHIA AUSTRALIS

Pseudonitschia australis is a type (genus) of unicellular algae classed as diatomea. Unlike Tom, however, this diatom produces an amnesic toxin (domic acid), which is transmitted through molluscs that have accumulated the toxin.

















# Micro Algae THE HIDDEN WORLD

*Spirulinə* CHAPTER 1: A perfect world

*Nanno* CHAPTER 2: One of a kind

*Wasto* CHAPTER 3: We can be heroes

*Tom* CHAPTER 4: Leave no one behind

*Toxin Band* CHAPTER 5: You were never really alone

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Microalgae have been in the world for 1.5 billion years. With the help of these small organisms, we can save the planet from threats such as climate change, pollution and global malnutrition.

However, microalgae have their own problems. If you don't believe me, just ask Spirulina! It's not easy to find your place in the world when you're different.







