



MICROALGAE 3. BEYOND EARTH. A Coruña, 2023

PUBLISHED BY: ANFACO-CECOPESCA Number of pages: 110 17 x 24 cm

Legal deposit: C 1393-2023 (Spanish) C 1394-2023 (Galician)

ISBN: 978-84-09-54091-4 (Spanish) 978-84-09-54092-1 (Galician)

Thema: YNUC | PDZ | PSPA | RNK | RNP | FLW IBIC: PS | RB | RN

Published as part of the Enhance Microalgae Project (<https://www.enhancemicroalgae.eu>) PROJECT CODE: EAPA 338/2016: 'High added-value industrial opportunities for microalgae in the Atlantic Area - Enhance Microalgae', Interreg Atlantic Area Transnational Cooperation Programme

© of this edition, ANFACO-CECOPESCA, © of the comic and illustrations, Xulia Pisón.

Scientific consultant: Borja Tosar, José M. L. Vilariño and the Enhance Microalgae consortium research team.

Acknowledgements: Thanks to Borja Tosar, for his help in the development of this comic, and Conchi Lillo for her expertise.

Translation and proofreading (English): Gonzalo Illán. Claudio Fuentes Grunewald, Iria Castiñeiras Pérez

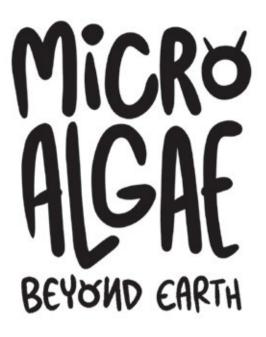
COVER ILLUSTRATION: Xulia Pisón SCRIPT: Xulia Pisón **ARTWORK: Xulia Pisón** FLATS: Xulia Pisón, Anabel Colazo, Pau Millán **DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Xulia Pisón**

PRINTED BY: Lugami Artes Gráficas

All rights reserved. This book may not be reproduced or transmitted, in whole or in part, by any electronic or mechanical means, including photocopying, magnetic recording, or any information storage or retrieval system, without the express permission of the copyright holders.













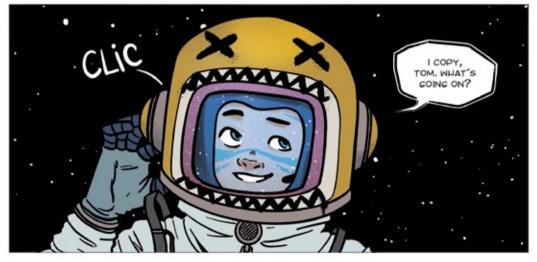








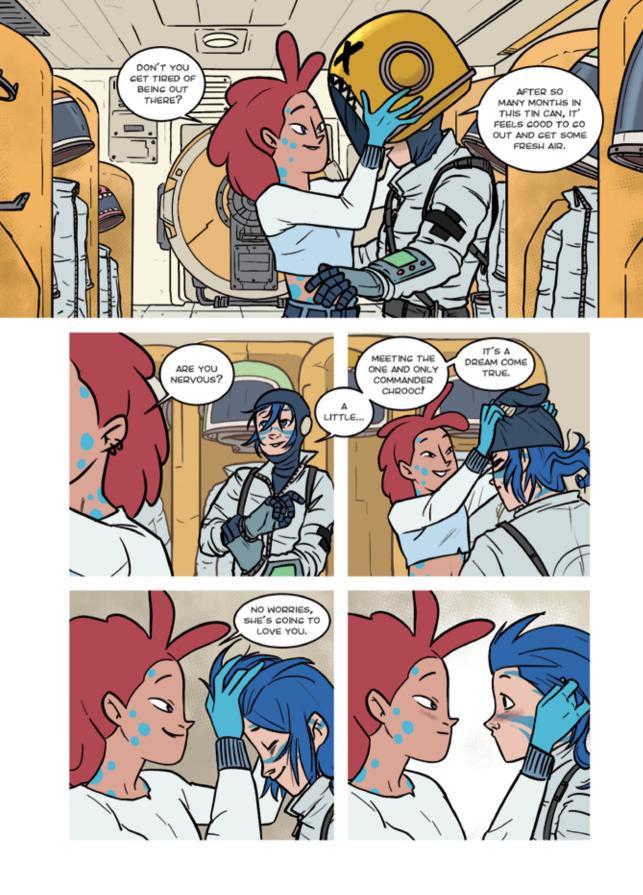








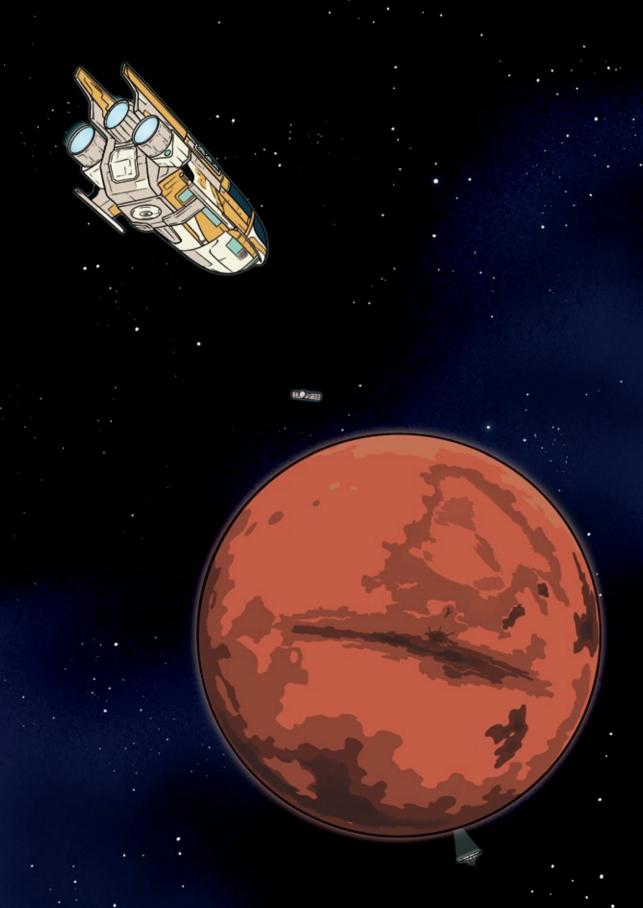












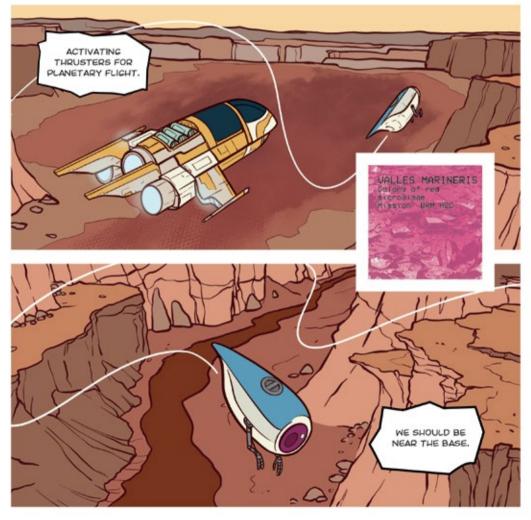


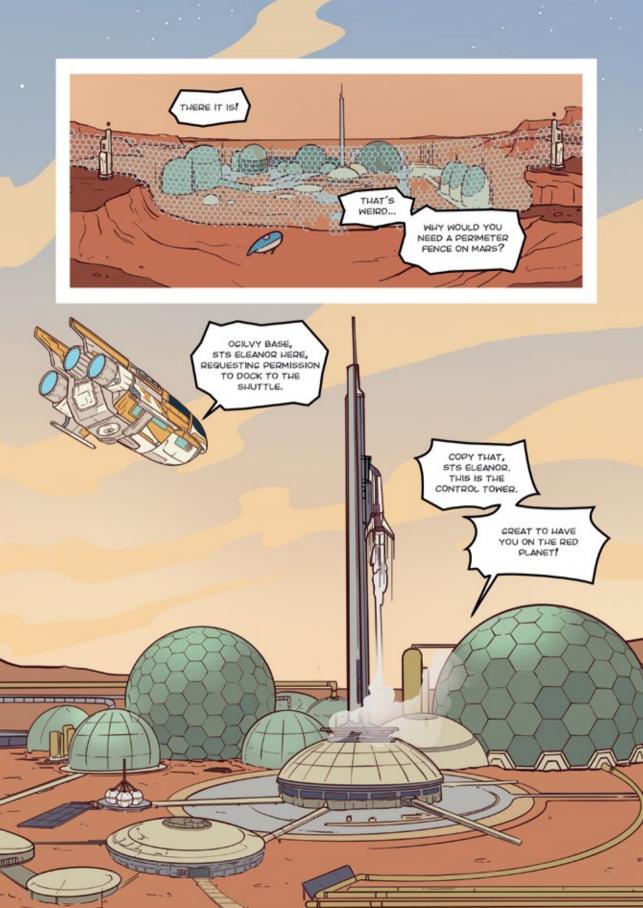




















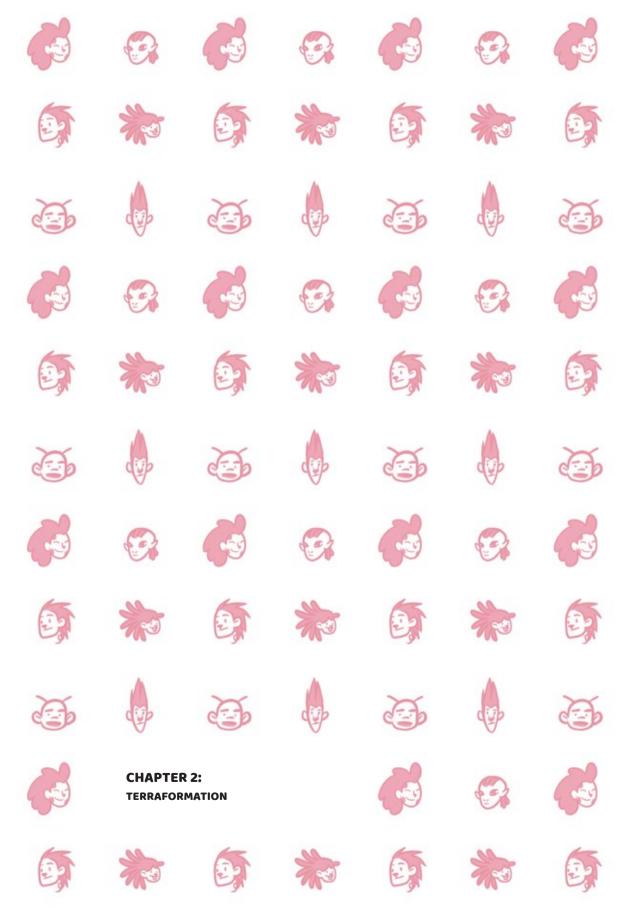
Out of all the known planets, both in the Solar System and other planetary systems, Mars is the most Earth-like. However, it is a hostile world.

Its atmosphere lacks oxygen, which is essential for breathing. Without a spacesuit, survival is as long as you can hold your breath. With it, the situation improves, depending on its autonomy, but it must also protect you from the intense cold. The average temperature is -20 °C dropping below -100 °C in some places.

There is no liquid water, only ice or vapor. The Martian atmosphere is very thin, wich doesn't allow the water to remain a liquid for long. All life we know on earth depends on liquid water, from the smallest microalgae to the most complex living organism, and therefore no living organism as we know it could inhabit the Martian surface. Since there is no food, your long-term survival will depend on what you can carry in your backpack or get in vitro cultures. As if that were not enough, the lack of a magnetic field and the thin atmosphere allows the passage of solar radiation, scorching Mars surface. Still, out of the 5,510 known planets, Mars is the planet most similar to ours.

A curious thing happens on Mars due to its atmosphere, in which long wavelengths predominate (the red spectrum). Eyes that are blue on Earth appear red on Mars! This transformation occurs because blue eyes aren't actually blue. Since they lack a pigment that gives eyes their color, they simply reflect the dominant light in their surroundings, which is blue on Earth but red on Mars.









THE LESS RESISTANT MICROORGANISMS, WE DEVELOPED THESE PROTECTIVE SUITS.



JUST LIKE ON EARTH, ON MARS EVERYTHING STARTED WITH WATER. THE FIRST CHALLENGE OF TERRAFORMING WAS TO GET IT INTO A LIQUID STATE.



AN ATMOSPHERE WAS CREATED BY SUBLIMATING THE CO2 ACCUMULATED ON THE SURFACE AND LARCE MIRRORS PLACED THE PLANET'S ORBIT MELTED THE ICE FROZEN IN THE POLAR ICE CAPS.

WHEN WATER FLOWED AGAIN, RESISTANT MICROALCAE, LIKE ME, SETTLED IN VALLES MARINERIS, A CEOLOGICAL FORMATION DEEP ENOUGH TO HARBOR AND PROTECT FUTURE COLONIES.

BUT MARTIAN WATER WAS STILL INHOSPITABLE TO OTHER NON-EXTREMOPHILE ORGANISMS.



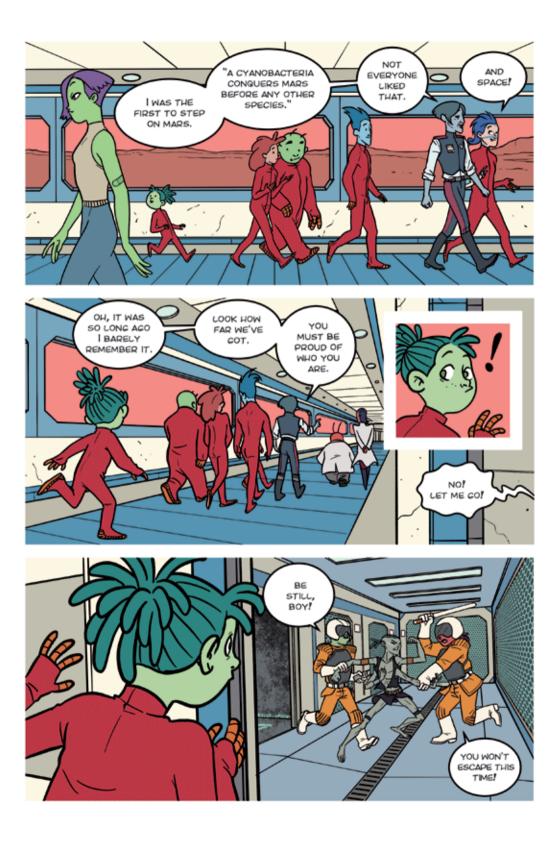


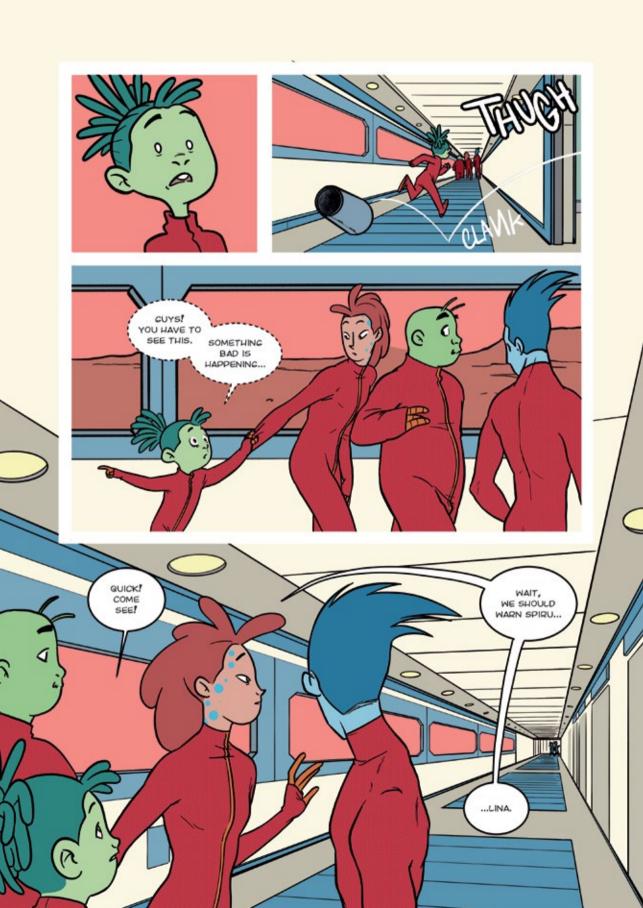






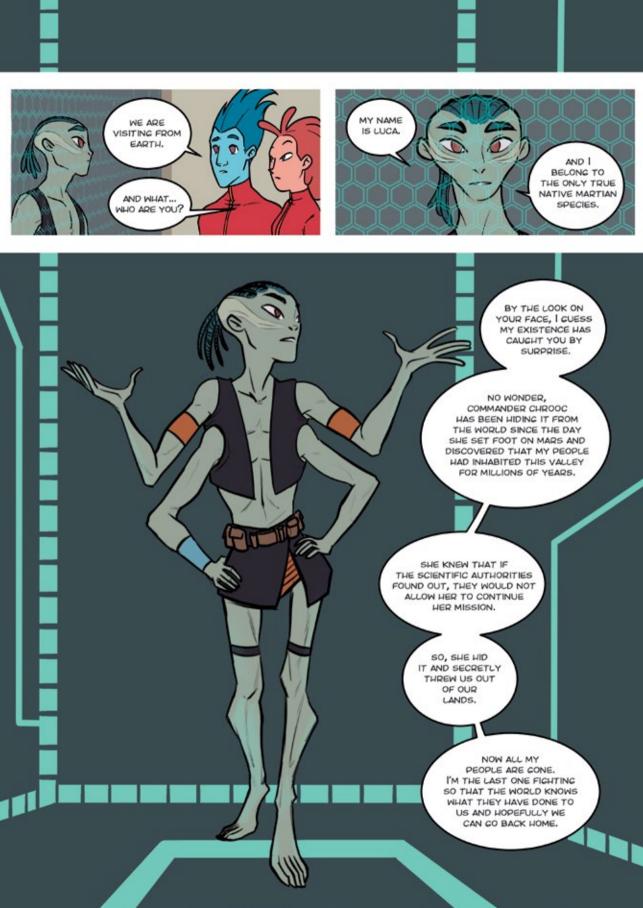














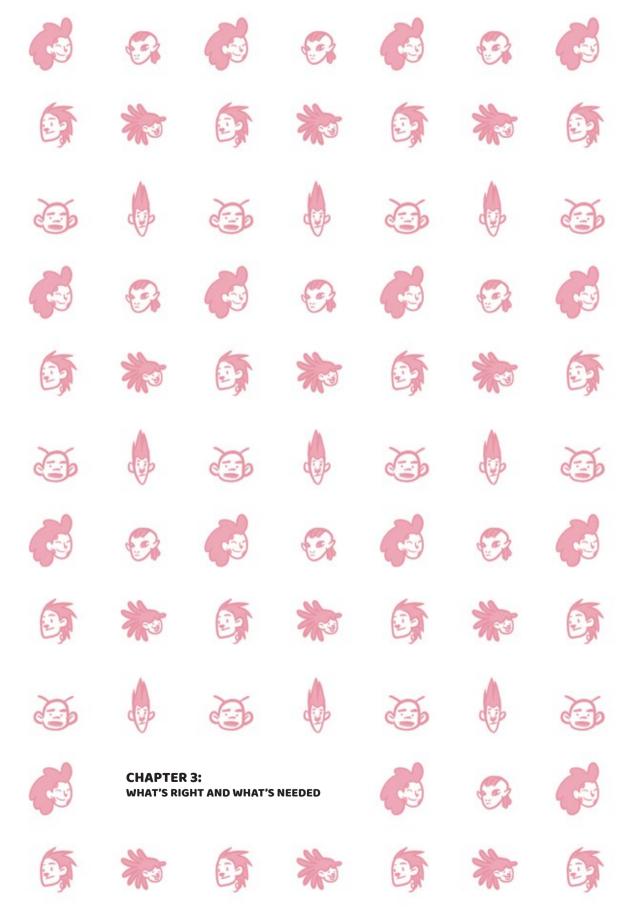


LUCA

LUCA is the acronym for the "Last Universal Common Ancestor".

According to Darwin's theory of evolution, if we went back in time, we would be able to see the origin of all species up to the the first division. It is at this time when LUCA evolved into bacteria and archaea, both of which are very primitive prokaryotic organisms (cells without nucleus) that have survived and evolved to the present day.

LUCA's biological characteristics give us a clue of what life forms on other planets can look like. Therefore, when looking for living things in space, it can't be ruled out that organisms like the primitive terrestrial LUCA can be found, although, probably adapted to the characteristics of its habitat.











I WAS AS YOUNG AND ENTHUSIASTIC AS YOU WHEN I FIRST ARRIVED ON THIS PLANET AS COMMANDER.

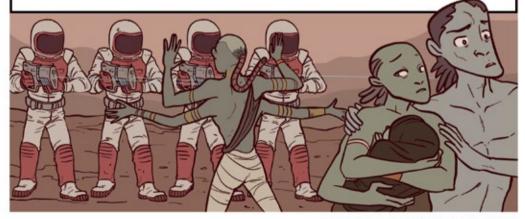


WE MET THE MARTIANS WITHIN A FEW DAYS. THEY WERE BARBARIANS, UNCIVILIZED, LACKING THE SOPHISTICATION OF AN ADVANCED CULTURE LIKE OURS.





THEY LEFT PEACEFULLY FOR THEIR NEW HOME. ON OUR PART, WE DID OUR BEST TO FORGET THEIR EXISTENCE, HIDE IT FROM THE WMO*, AND CONTINUE WITH THE MONUMENTAL TASK ASSIGNED TO US.

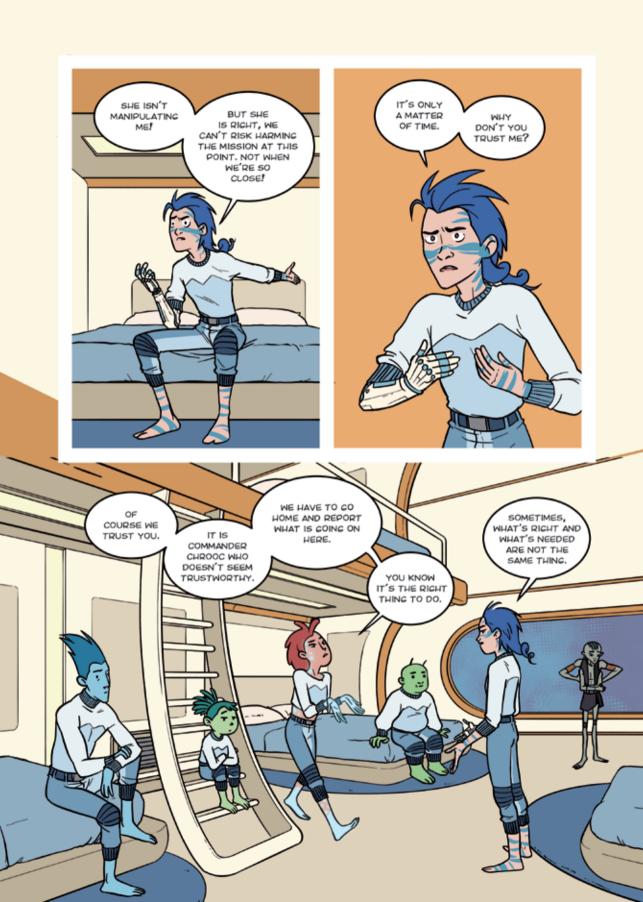


* WORLD MICROORGANISMS ORGANIZATION



























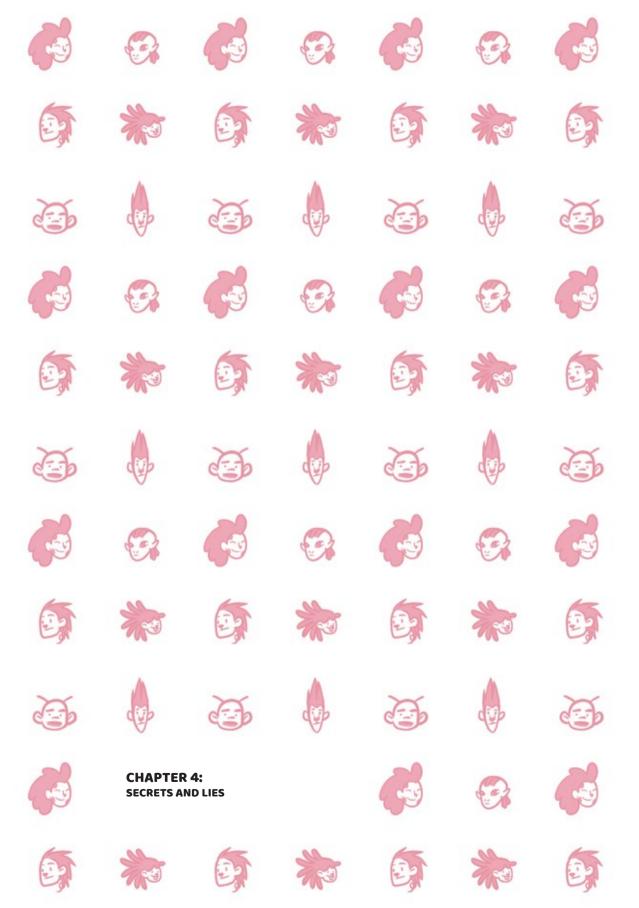


CHROOCOCCIDIOPSIS

Chroococcidiopsis is a cyanobacteria classified as extremophile, as it can survive in harsh conditions not suitable for other life forms. That is why this cyanobacteria it has been found in the most harsh environments on earth, such as many deserts or in Antarctica.

This resilience capacity has made this cyanobacteria the main candidate to provide Mars with organic matter and has therefore been used for different space experiments during the last two decades. Studies carried out, both in laboratories and in different space expeditions, have demonstrated its ability to cope extreme temperatures, acidity, and salinity, as well as the vacuum and ionizing radiation levels usually founds in space.

Thus, in most of the proposals for terraforming Mars, a first shipment of Chroococcidiopsis is proposed, which through the process of photosynthesis would start to generate oxygen and organic matter. Subsequently, in a second phase, we could send a greater number of species that, in a less aggressive environment, would be able to survive.





























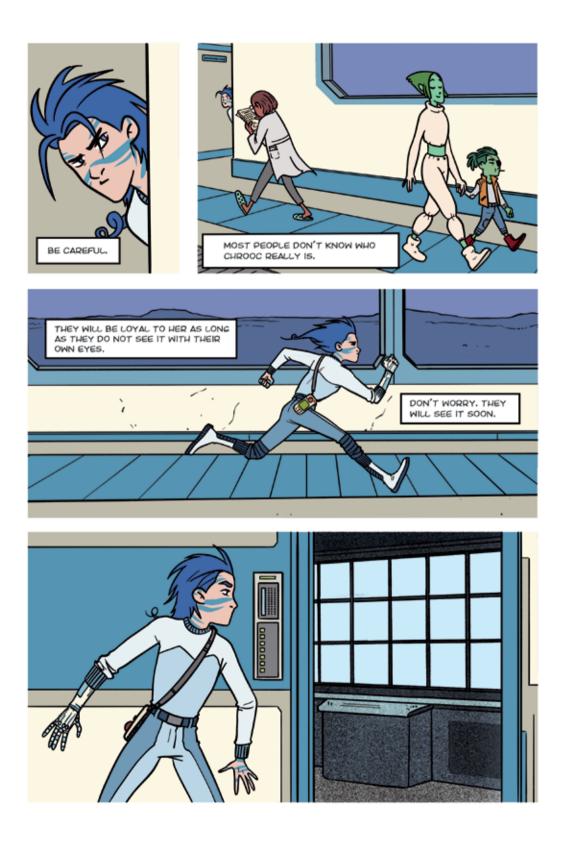




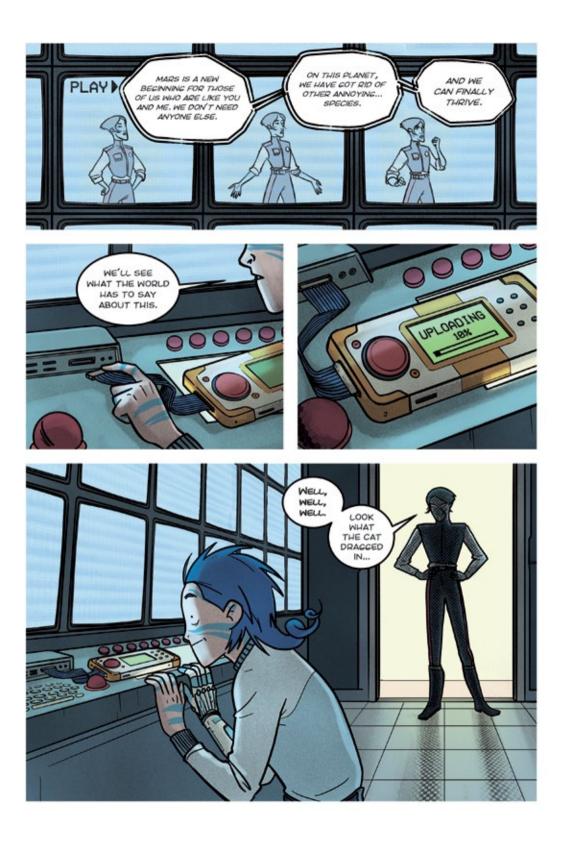












HAEMATOCOCCUS & PORFIRIDIUM

Haematococcus is a green unicellular freshwater microalgae belonging to the phylum Chlorophyta. It has an ovoid to rounded shape, with two flagella.

It can survive in unfavourable environments, under extreme conditions of light, temperature and salinity. When it is stressed, it synthesizes a huge amount of reddishorange pigment known as astaxanthin, a "super antioxidant" photoprotector against UV light that is used in a wide range of applications.

It is also used in aquaculture to provide the reddish-pink colouring of salmon and trout flesh and is responsible for the pinkish colour of flamingo plumage. Porphyridium is a unicellular marine microalga belonging to the rhodophyte phylum. Its characteristic reddish-pink colour is due to the presence of a pigment called phycoerythrins, which have an antioxidant properties capable of absorbing light energy.

When it is stressed this microalgae releases high molecular weight biopolymers which has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antiviral properties, among others. Another bioactive compound is zeaxanthin, a carotenoid which plays a fundamental role in protecting the skin against light-induced damage.

There are already marketed creams and sunscreens with Porphyridium extract that help prevent cell damage.

















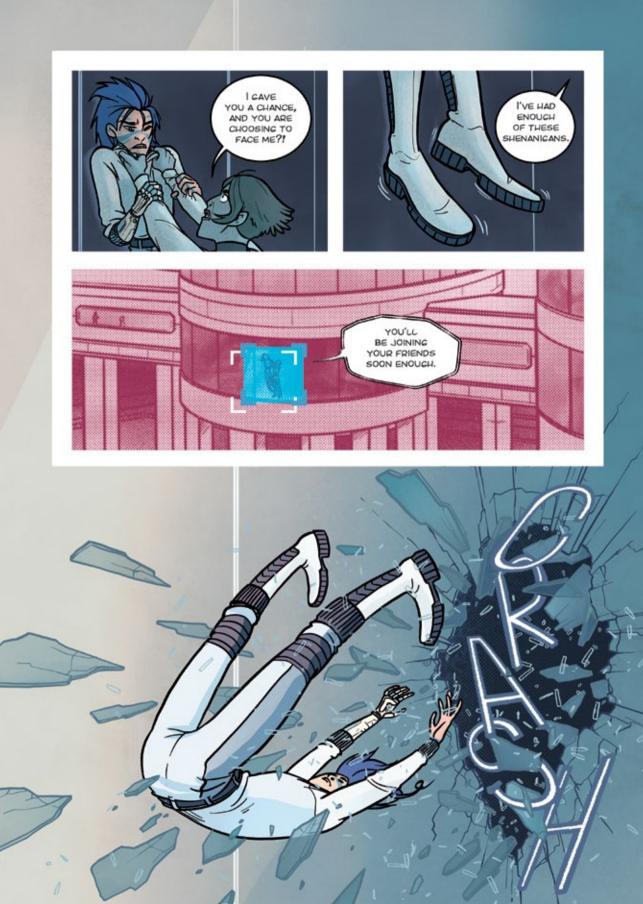












































TERRAFORMING

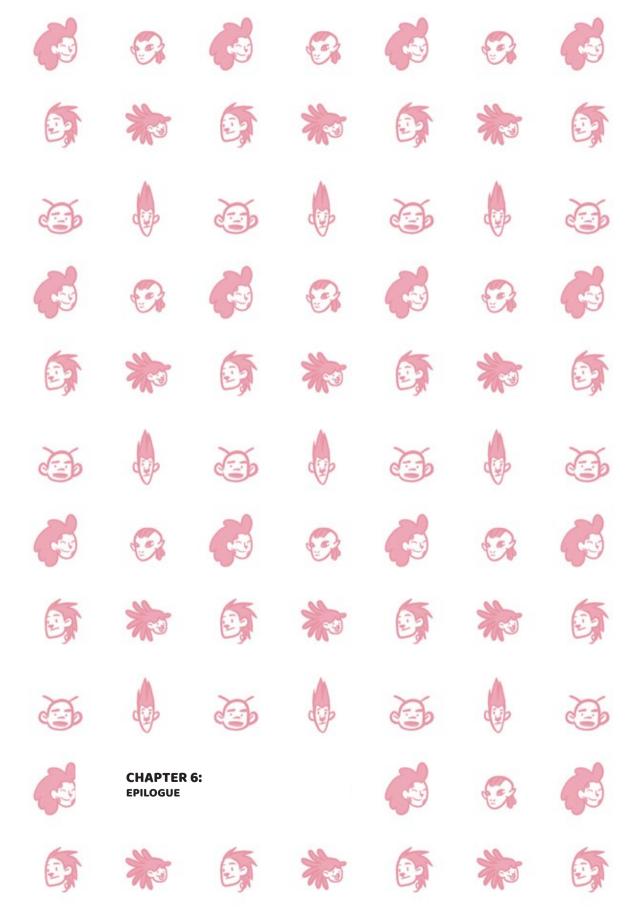
Terraforming is the application of scientific and technological processes that will transform an uninhabitable planet into a world very similar to Earth, where humans can live without special spacesuits and where it can generate an ecosystem like Earth.

It is not easy, as any planetary process requires enormous amounts of energy and time. A possible starting point would be to begin by terraforming small parts, such as the underground volcanic caves and the great Marineris Valley Depression on Mars. Another option is to establish floating cities in the clouds of Venus, and then move on to the entire planet.

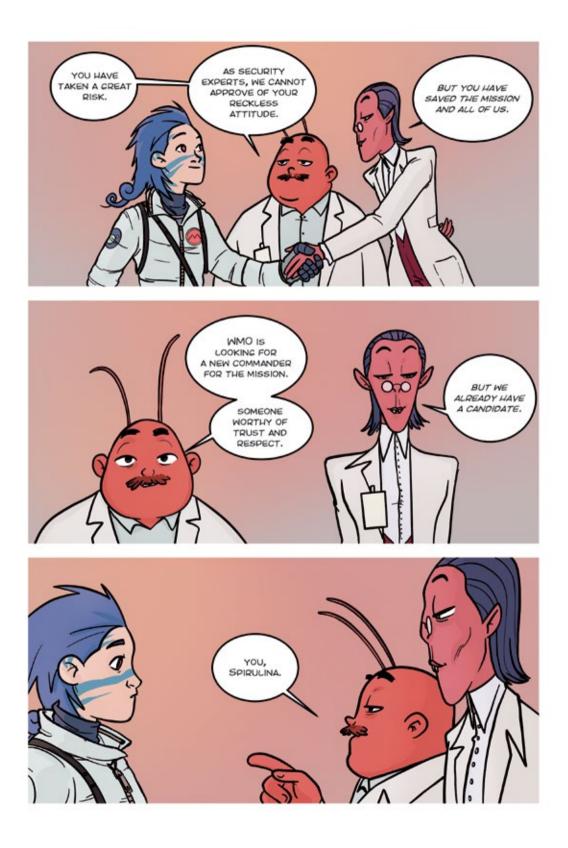
It is paramount to generate an atmosphere that allows the presence of water in liquid form. Subsequently, introduce live species capable of generating an atmospheric composition that allows breathing, and finally, the organism such as lichens necessary to generate soil and the rest of the ecosystem.

It may seem like science fiction, but the human species can already generate these changes, not on other planets yet, but on Earth. As an example, global warming due to human activities is already changing the soil-atmosphere system, increasing temperature, raising sea level, or acidifying the oceans... If we are already doing this on our planet, even by mistake, nothing prevents to doing so on other planets.

















* EXTRACT FROM THE BOOK "A PALE BLUE DOT: A VISION OF THE HUMAN FUTURE IN SPACE" BY CARL SAGAN.





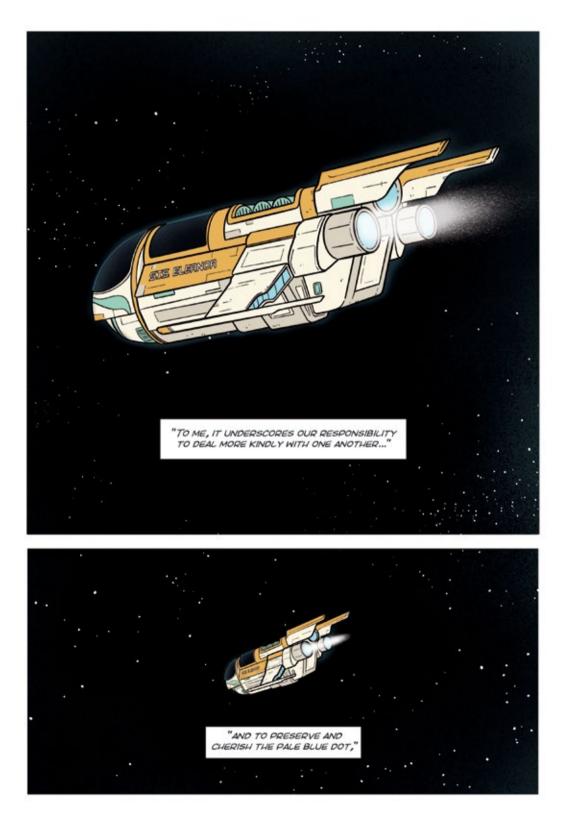








"THERE IS PERHAPS NO BETTER DEMONSTRATION OF THE FOLLY OF HUMAN CONCEITS THAN THE DISTANT IMAGE OF OUR TINY WORLD."







THE FUTURE OF THE EARTH

Our planet as we know it and the future that we dream of are in danger.

The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, aims a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an urgent call for actions by all countries in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go together with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and enhance economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

Progress has being made in many places, but overall, actions to achieve the SDGs is not yet progressing at the speed and scale needed.

The increasing global population parallels increasing global food demands, a current food security issue. Achieve the protein requirements of humans by 2050 will be a major challenge soon. Moreover, food waste and food-processing effluents pose a huge environmental threat due to their large volume generated annually.

Microalgae have an increasing interest and play an important role in various sectors because of their potential to contribute to the circular economy. Simultaneously foodprocessing wastewater treatment and its use to grow microalgae biomass to produce proteins, pigments, carotenoids, omega-3 fatty acids, and as a source of clean energy: biodiesel, biogas, and bioethanol is already happen. The significance of microalgae also arises from their abilityto consume CO₂, which is the main greenhouse gas and the major contributor to climate change.

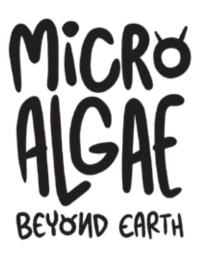
Science has an indispensable role to play in accelerating progress towards all the Sustainable Development Goals. In this regard, progress is being made on more sustainable aquaculture and agriculture and on waste valorisation. New alternative sources of protein, such as micro and macroalgae, insects, microbial protein, or cultured meat, are being proposed as a result of an advances in biotechnology in the last decade.

So, the future will be determined by the way we act. Choose Your Issue. Make An Impact. Act Now!

https://www.un.org/es/actnow







CHAPTER 1 The end of the journey

> CHAPTER 2 Terraformation

CHAPTER 3 What's right and what's needed

> CHAPTER 4 Secrets and lies

> > CHAPTER 5 The fall

CHAPTER 6 Epilogue