

Physical-chemical methods for the control of algal species and composition in algal culturing facilities

College of Marine Studies, University of Delaware - Inactivation and Removal Technologies for Algal

Description: -

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United States -- Appropriations and expenditures, 1998.
Budget -- United States.
Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery.
Air conditioning -- Equipment and supplies.
Hadith -- Authorities -- Early works to 1800
Archives -- Turkey -- History -- Sources.
United States -- History -- Civil War, 1861-1865 -- Drama
Gettysburg, Battle of, Gettysburg, Pa., 1863 -- Drama
Fasts and feasts -- Judaism.
Religious calendars -- Judaism.
Judaism -- Customs and practices.

Social surveys
Lesbians -- Fiction.
Society of Friends.
Animals -- Fiction.
Mother and child -- Fiction.
Mineral industries -- Japan.
Trees -- Diseases and pests -- Ontario -- Hearst Region.
Forest insects -- Ontario -- Hearst Region.
Evaluation.
Soil scientists -- Soviet Union -- Biography.
Geologists -- Soviet Union -- Biography.
Geographers -- Soviet Union -- Biography.
Asparagus.
Physics -- Study and teaching (Elementary)
Magnets

Marine algae culture. Physical-chemical methods for the control of algal species and composition in algal culturing facilities

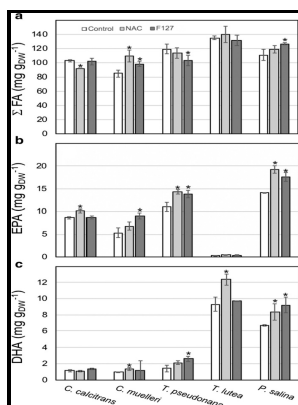
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DEL-SG -- 8-76.
Sea Grant publication -- no. DEL-SG-8-76. Physical-chemical methods for the control of algal species and composition in algal culturing facilities
Notes: The information in this report was also presented in a paper at the Seventh Annual Meeting of the World Mariculture Society, San Diego, California, January 26-29, 1976.
This edition was published in 1976

Tags: #Use #of #Algae #in #Ecological #Assessments

WO2007025145A3

Li Y, Lei XQ, Zhu H, Zhang HJ, Guan CW, Chen ZR, et al. To date, all artificial attempts to create more efficient algal growth have not attained anywhere near the efficiency of light, nutrient and resource exploitation, or photosynthetic quantum yield recorded during these natural algal blooms. Fu DY, Hu YD, Chu P, Wang T, Chu MX, Wang YH, et al.

Development of integrated culture systems and harvesting methods for improved algal biomass productivity and wastewater resource recovery



Filesize: 49.51 MB

Ethylmethane sulfonate EMS was used here to randomly mutagenize wild type W.

Alga

Algae are considered as good candidate for biodiesel production due to several advantages like high photosynthetic effectiveness, fast growth rate, and high biomass productivity Amaro et al. The exchange of gases, the addition of nutrients, algae dilution and the removal of waste products can be carefully controlled.

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The flow of water and algae between successive stages in the series is unidirectional, i.

Alga

Therefore, between batches of algae in different raceway ponds, where algae are transferred every 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 24, 36 hours, 2 days, 3 days, 5 days or 10 days apart, a cleaning shift can be introduced wherein each raceway pond in the series is sequentially pumped dry, cleaned, for example with truck-mounted rotating brushes, and flushed with water.

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Chitinase producing bacteria with direct algicidal activity on marine diatoms. In the present invention, algae are cultured in raceway ponds, which may be completely open to the ambient environment. Kawamura Sea water well-driven heat exchange system coupled to an agricultural system and aquaculture preserve 1994-12-16 1999-11-30 Jones; Ian S.

Contaminant washout in a hydraulically integrated serial turbidostat algal reactor (HISTAR)

Co-hydrothermal liquefaction of 5, 12.

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