











PRODUCTION OF Nannochloropsis gaditana IN OUTDOOR THIN-LAYER REACTOR USING PIG SLURRY AS SOLE NUTRIENTS SOURCE

M. Jiménez Veuthey¹, A. Morillas España², A. Sánchez Zurano², E. Navarro López² and F. G. Acién Fernández²

¹National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET), Faculty of Food Science, National University of Entre Ríos, E3200 Concordia (Argentina), <u>jimenezveutheym@fcal.uner.edu.ar</u>

²Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Experimental Sciences, University of Almería, E04120 Almería (Spain)

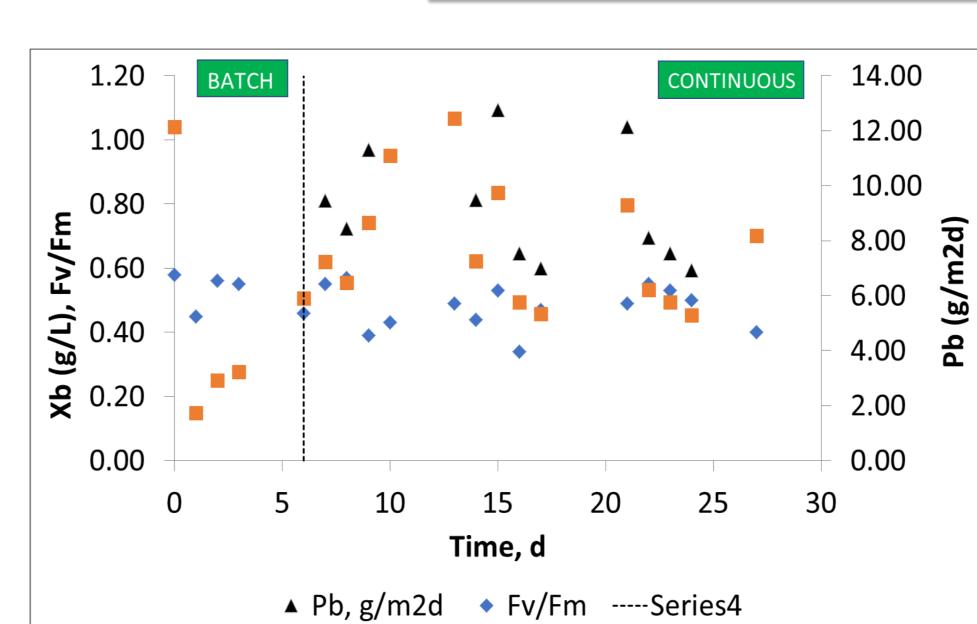
INTRODUCTION

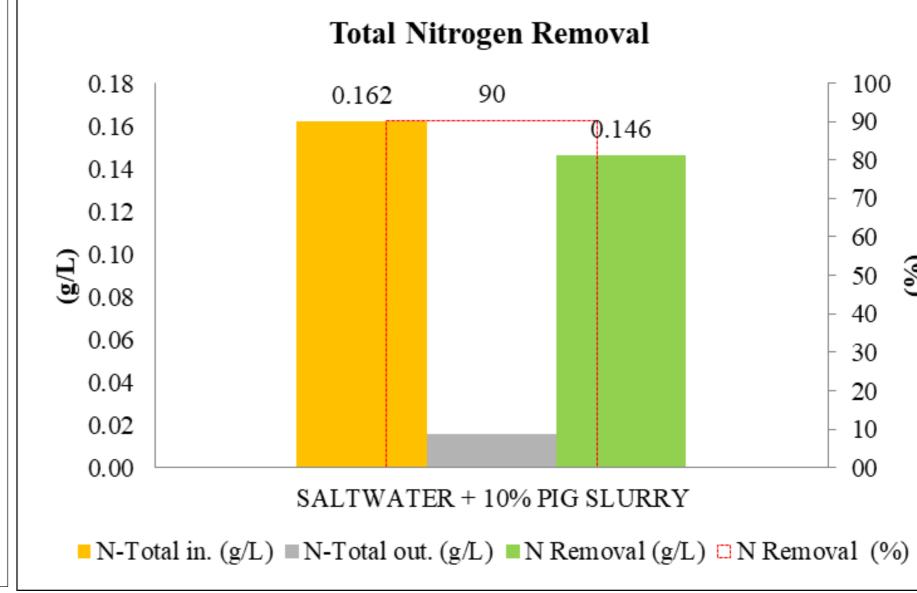
In the last decade, studies have focused on identifying the most suitable microalgal species for coupled the biological wastewater treatment and resource recovery. However, one of the challenges for microalgae related industrial applications is to maximize its productivity while reducing their production cost. The utilization of effluents as nutrients source is an interesting alternative for microalgae commercial production as it cuts costs and prevents environmental contamination.

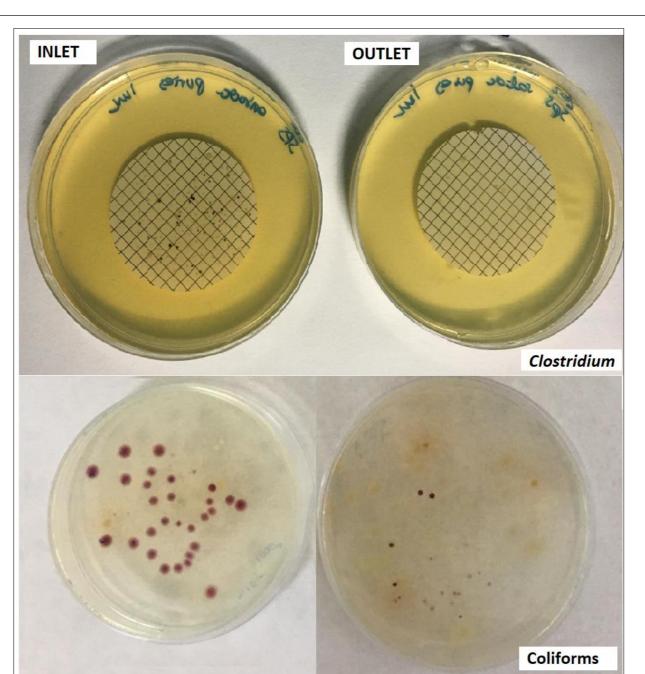
OBJETIVE

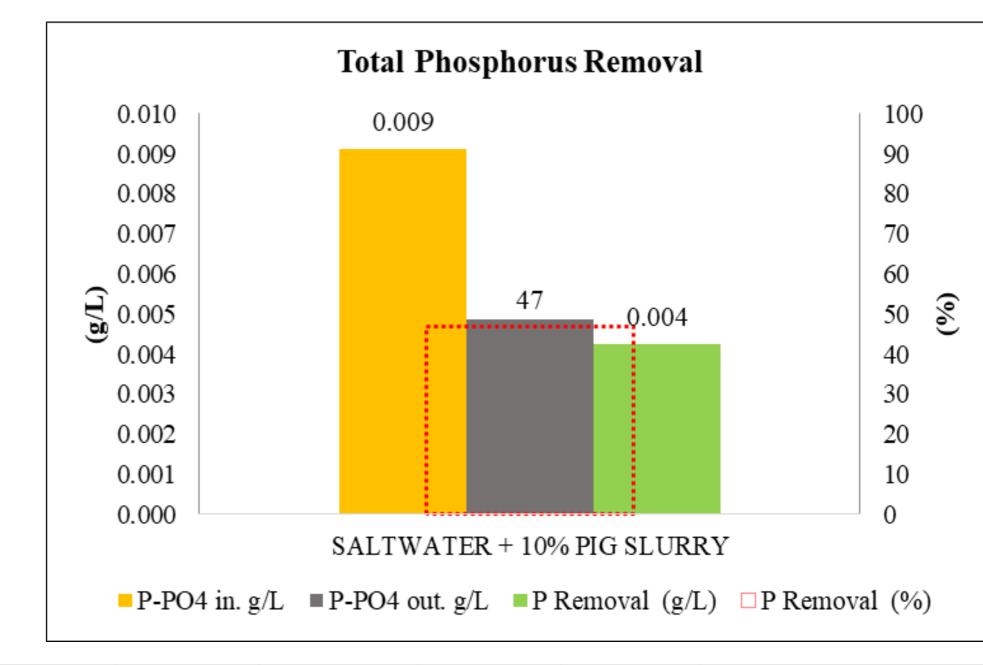
To evaluate the outdoor production of *Nannochloropsis gaditana*, including the removal of pathogenic bacteria and nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus), using pig slurry as sole nutrients source.

RESULTS









% Fatty acid profile											
14:00	16:00	16:1n7	16:2n4	16:3n4	18:1n9	18:1n7	18:2n6	18:3n3	20:4n6	20:5n3	% Total Fatty Acid
4.3	24.8	26.3	1.9	1.4	1.8	0.5	1.3	2	3.5	32.1	5.9

THIN-LAYER

V= 2400 L S= 63 m² Depth= 0.02 m D= 0.4 1/d pH= 8,0 ± 0.1

STRAIN
Nannochloropsis
gaditana

CULTURE MEDIUM
Seawater + 10% pig
slurry





ANALYTICAL ANALYSIS

- X_b
 Fv/Fm
- Total phosphorus
- ✓ Total nitrogen✓ Bacteria: total coliforms,
- Clostridium spp. and heterotrophic bacteria

 Total fatty acid

CONCLUSION

Results suggest that the production of *N. gaditana* can be coupled with the biological treatment of pig slurry, allowing the recovery of nutrients while producing valuable biomass for aquafeed. Moreover, microbiological quality of produced biomass accomplishes with requirements of aquaculture sector. These results support the development of more sustainable processes for the large scale production of microalgae for aquaculture related applications.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was funded by the SABANA project of the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme (grant 727874) and the AL4BIO Project, funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation, and Universities (RTI2018-099495-A-C22), together in collaboration with IFAPA (Almería).