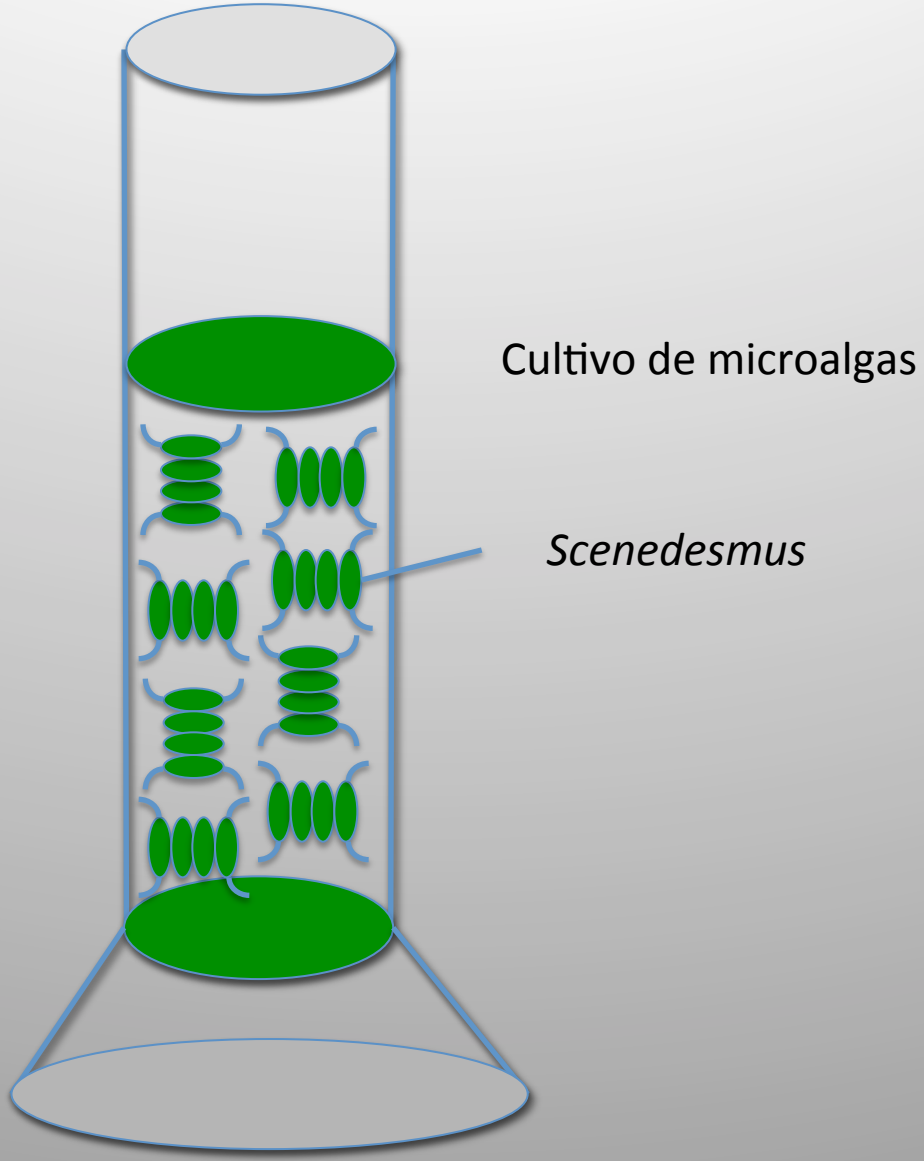
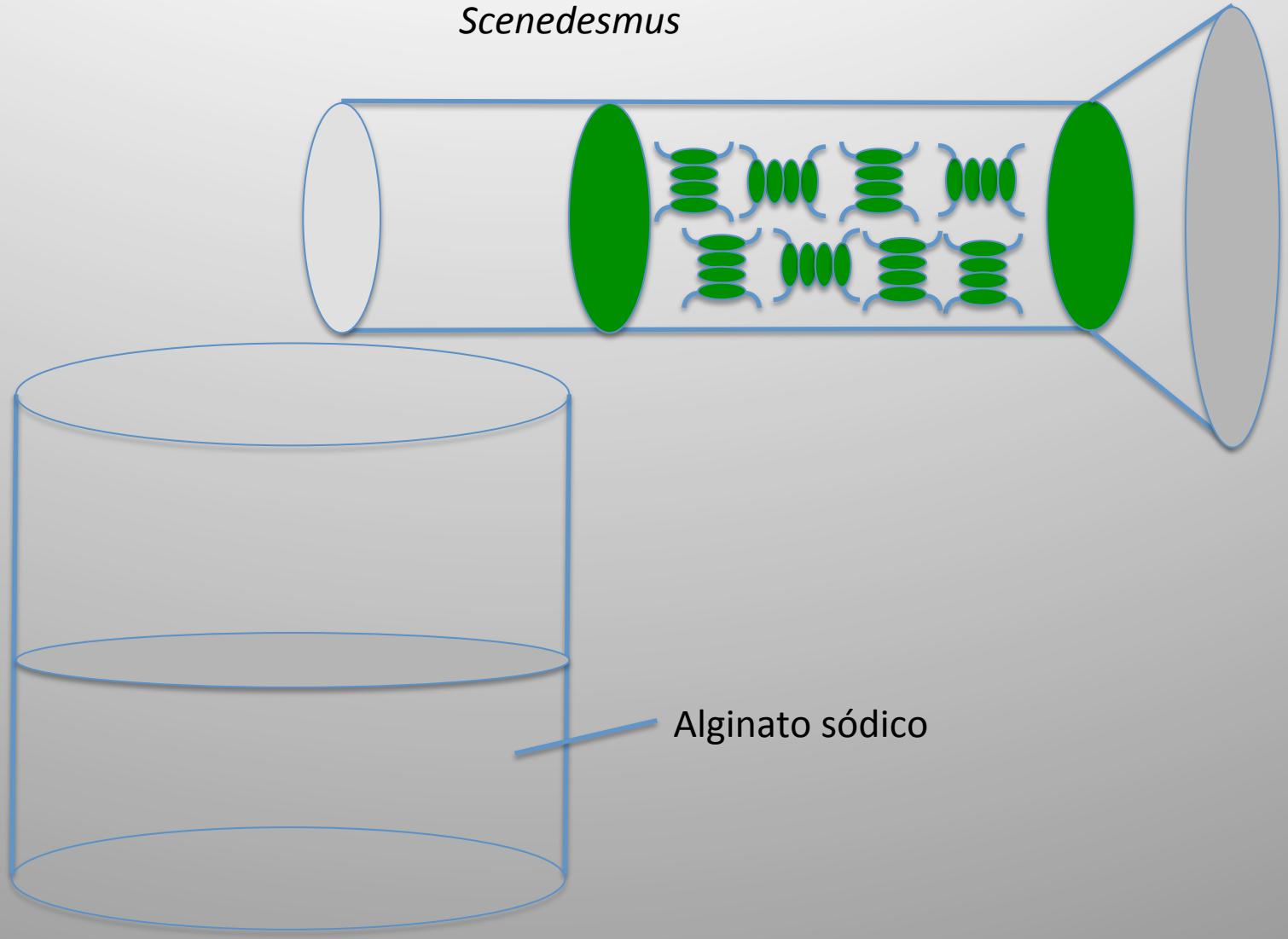
Los cultivos de microalgas y el efecto invernadero

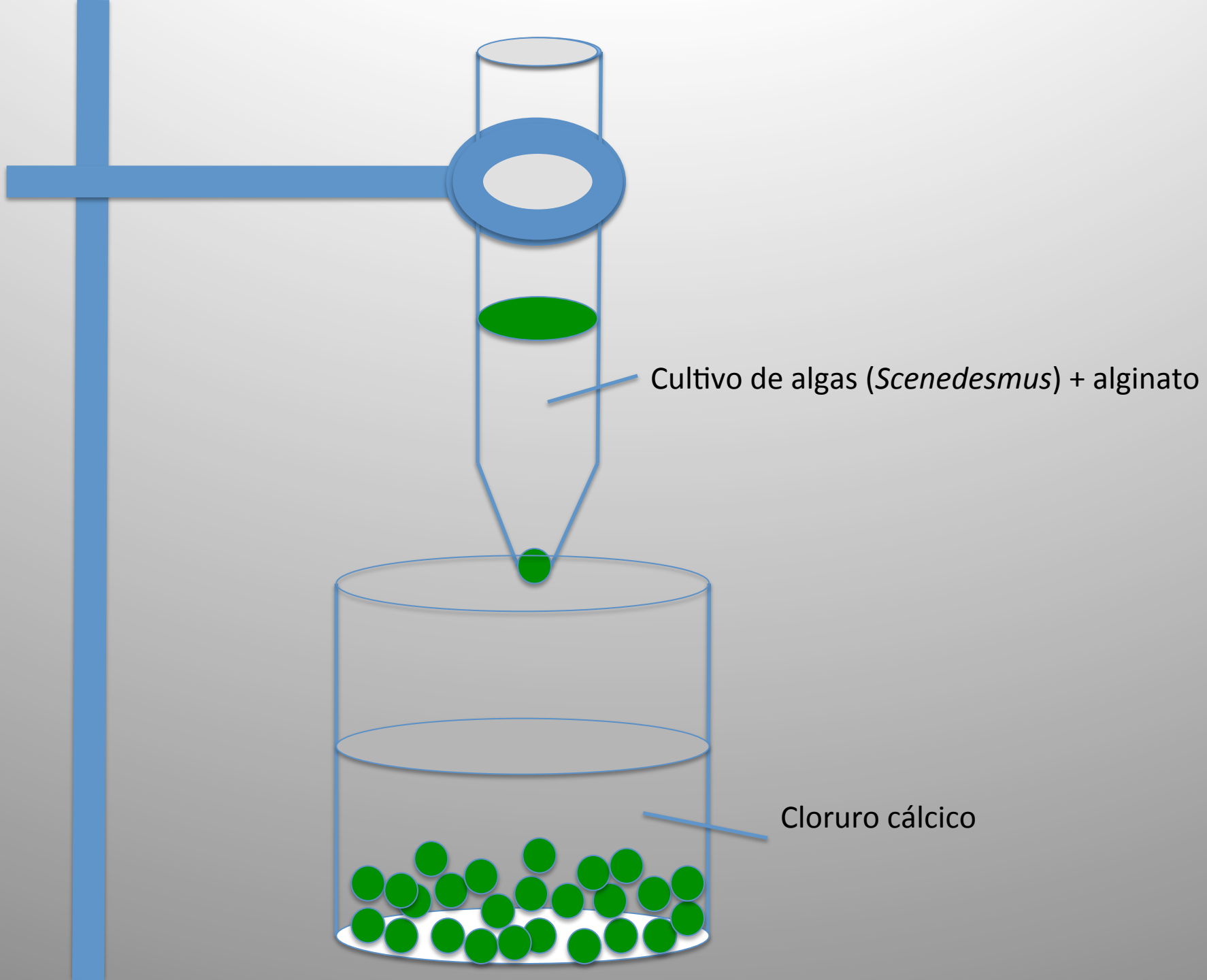

cloroplasto
Colonia hija
Scenedesmus

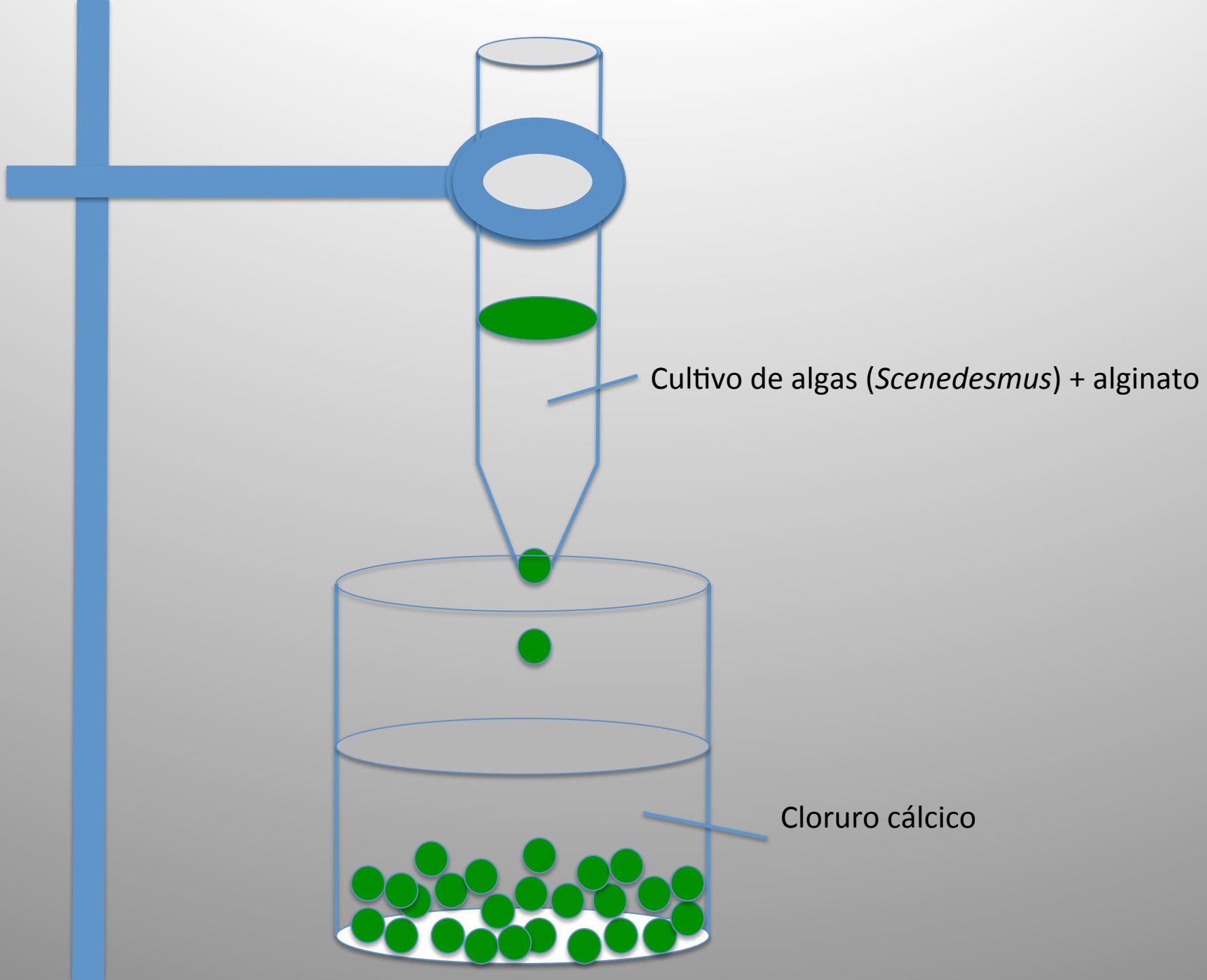

Cultivo de microalgas
Scenedesmus

Cultivo de microalgas

Scenedesmus

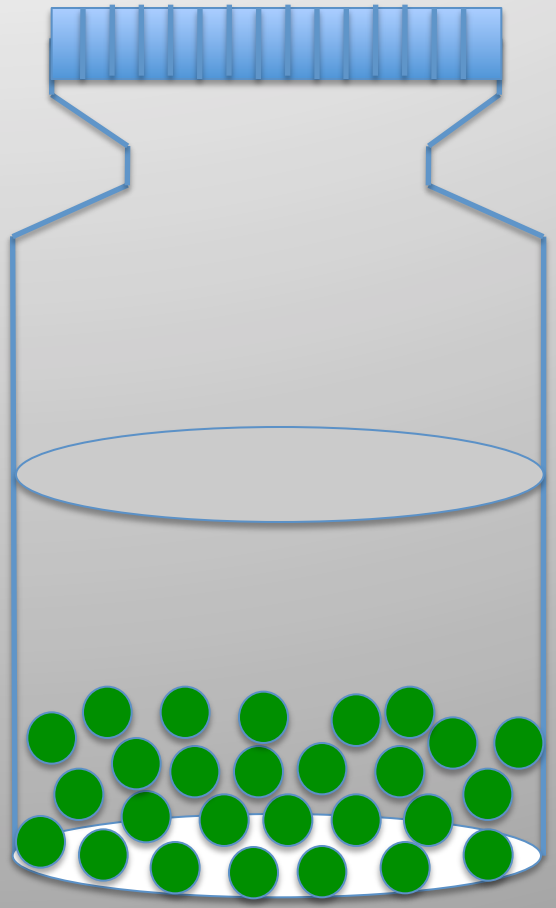


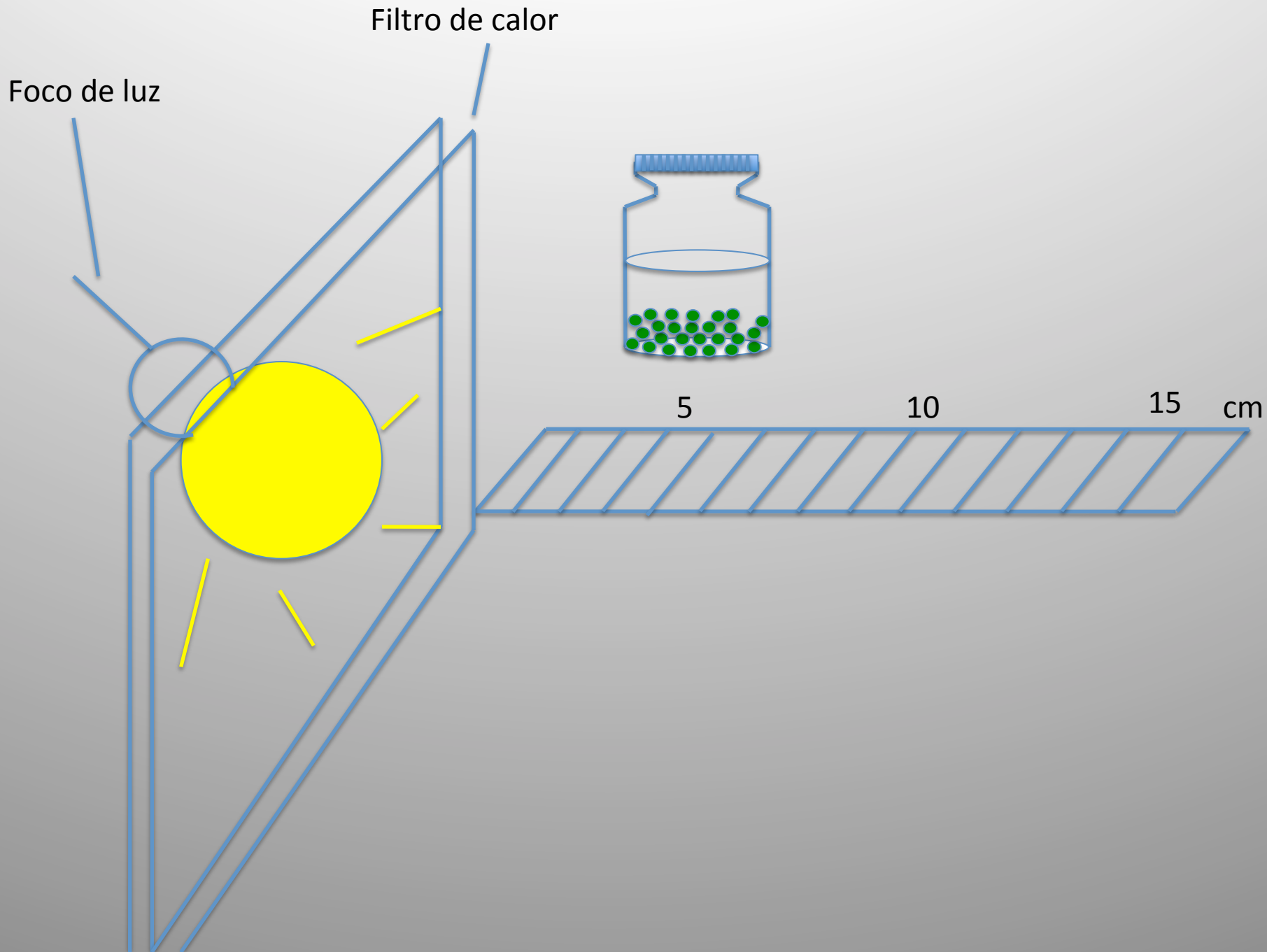

Cultivo de algas (*Scenedesmus*) + alginato
Cloruro cálcico

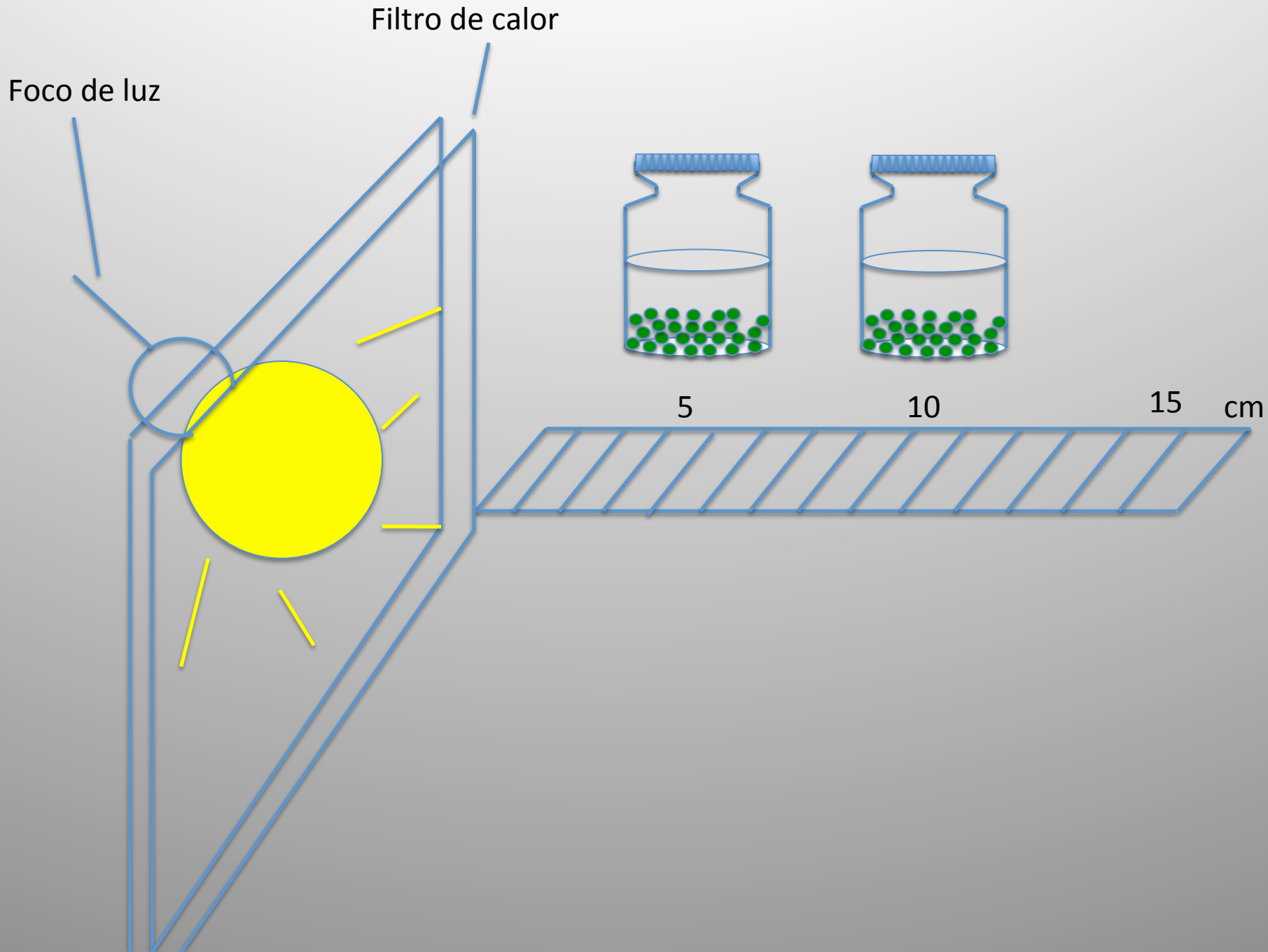

Cultivo de algas (*Scenedesmus*) + alginato
Cloruro cálcico

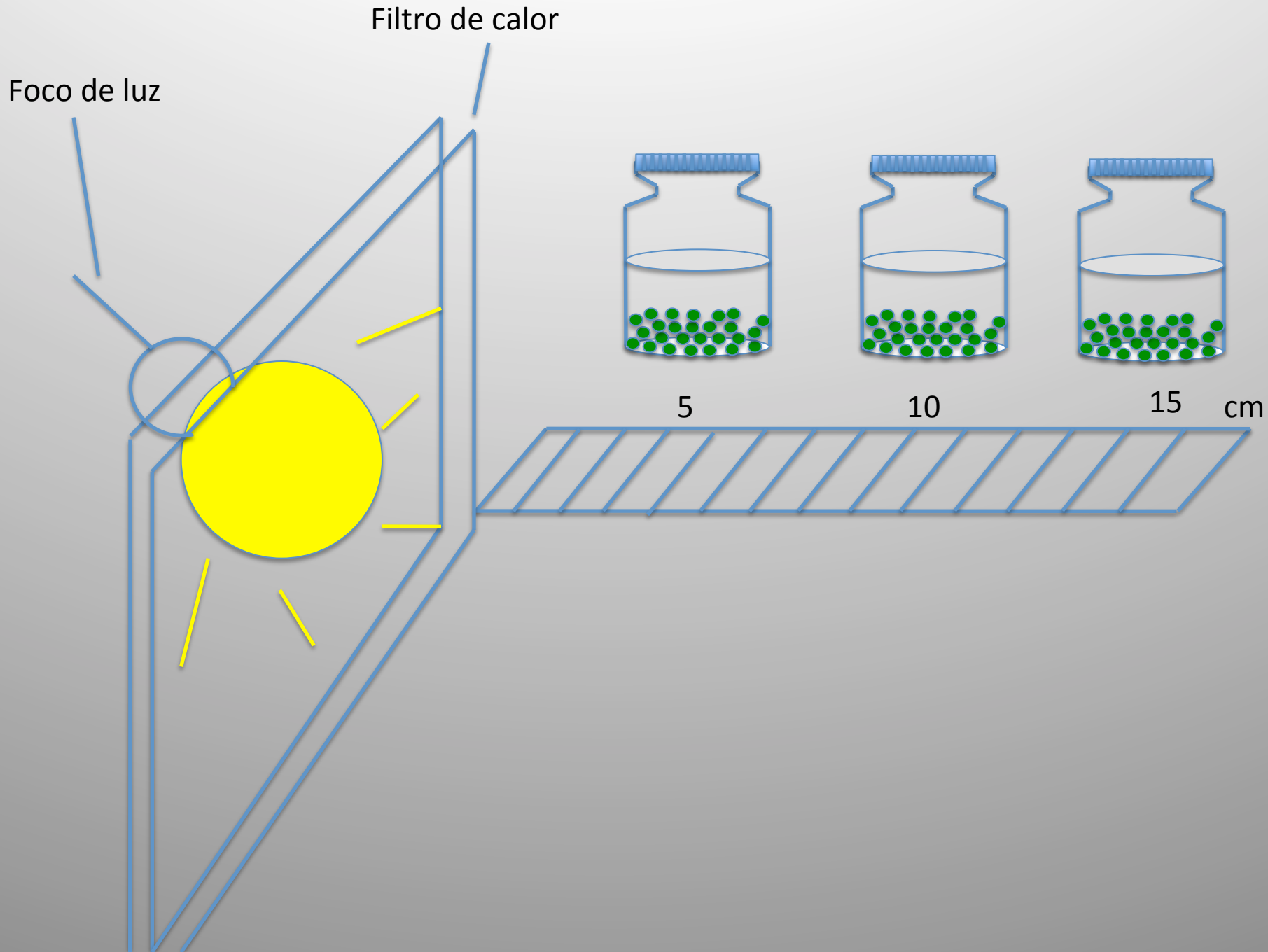
Bote vacío

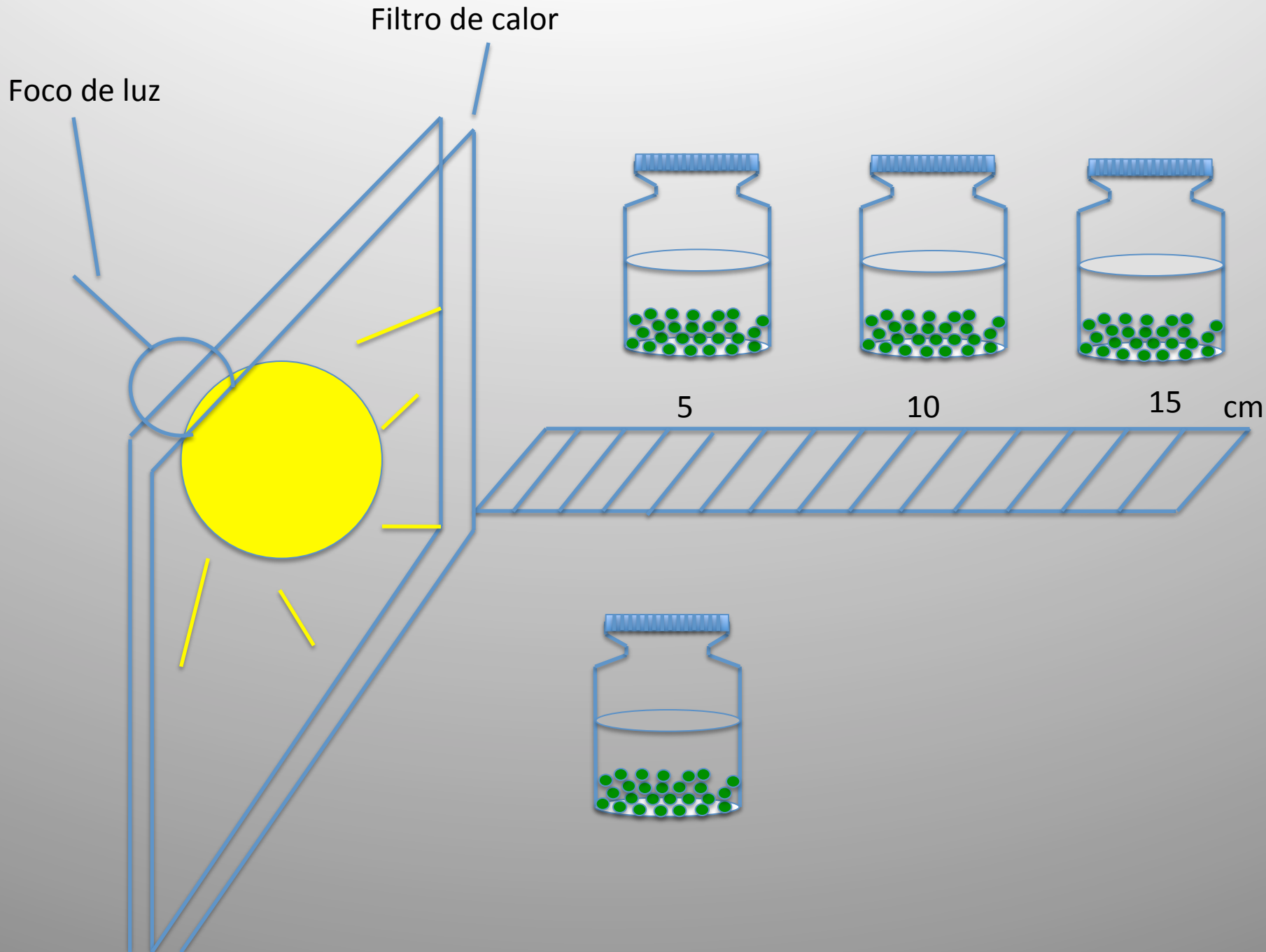
Bote con bolas de *Scenedesmus* + medio de cultivo + indicador

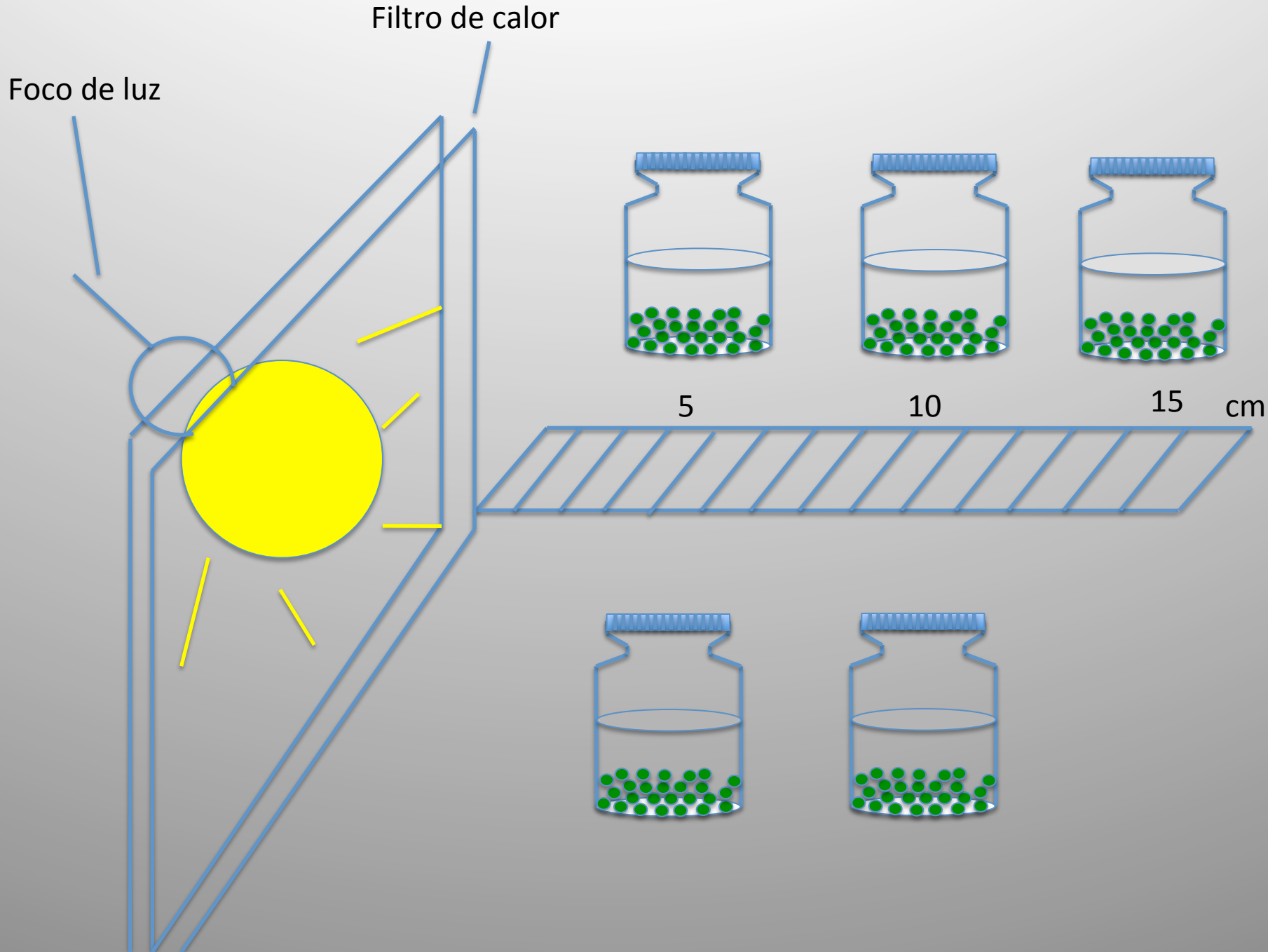


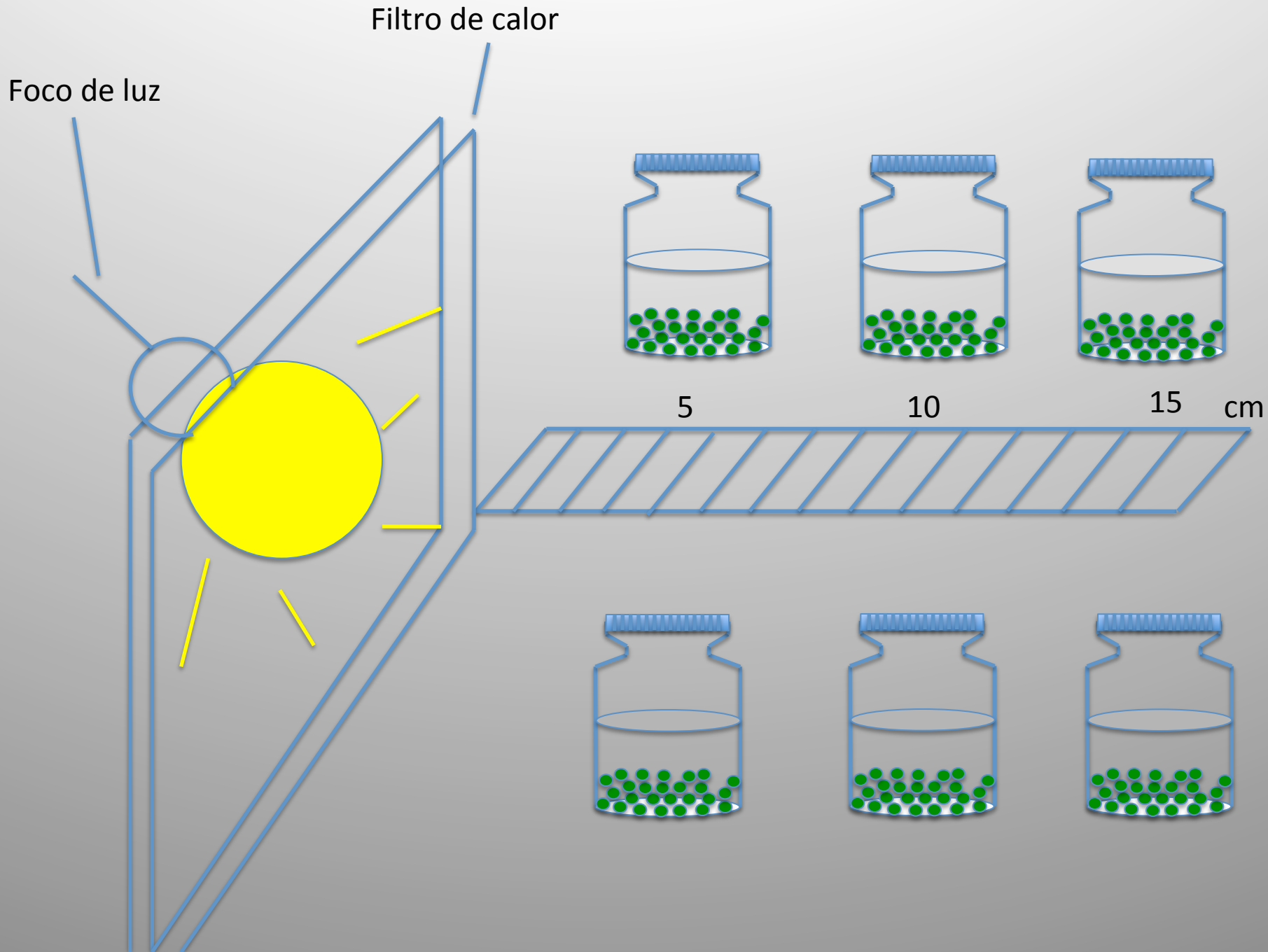

Filtro de calor
Foco de luz
5
10
15
cm

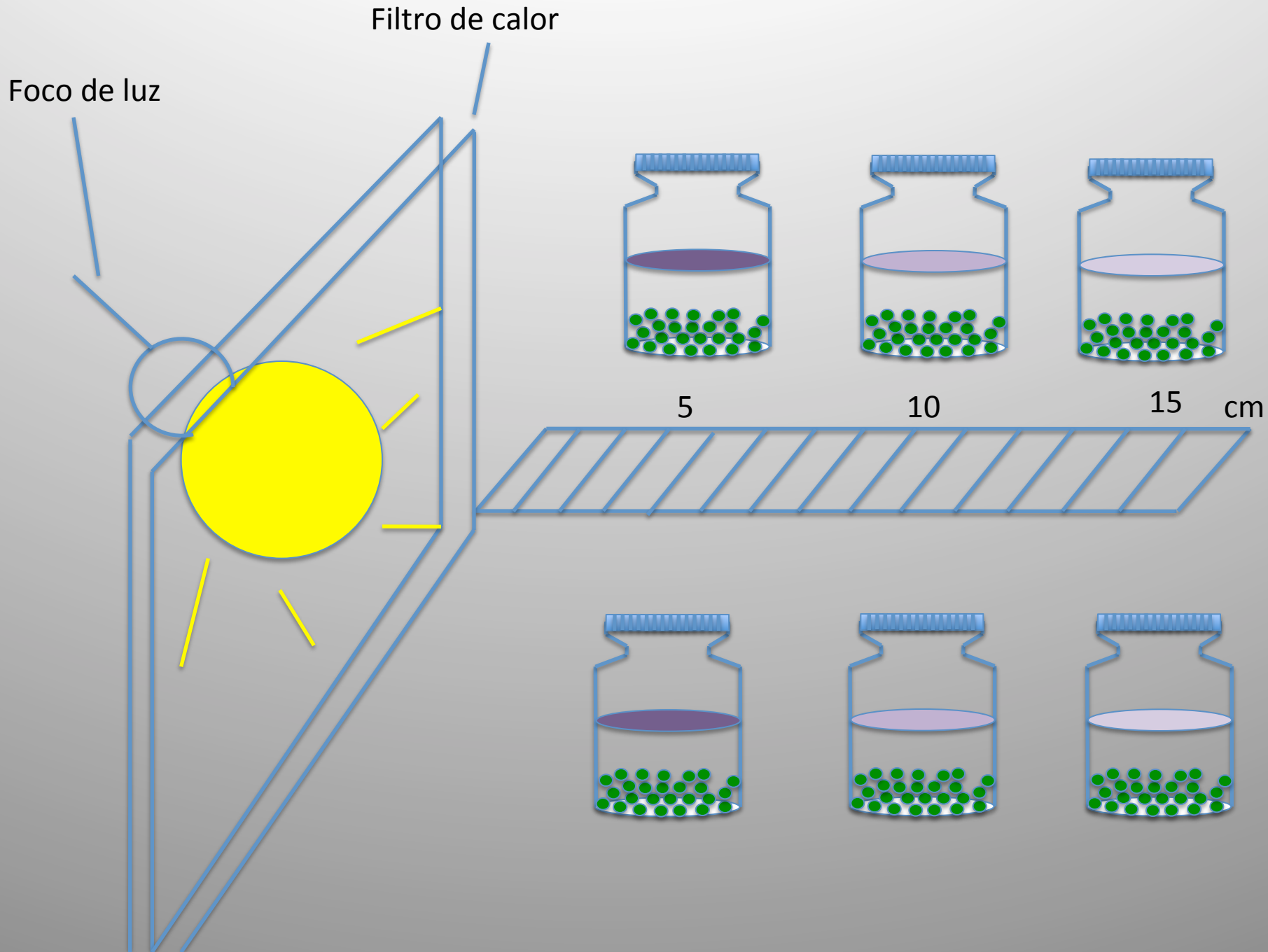

Filtro de calor
Foco de luz
5
10
15
cm


Filtro de calor
Foco de luz
5
10
15
cm


Filtro de calor
Foco de luz
5
10
15
cm


Filtro de calor
Foco de luz
5
10
15
cm


Filtro de calor
Foco de luz
5
10
15
cm

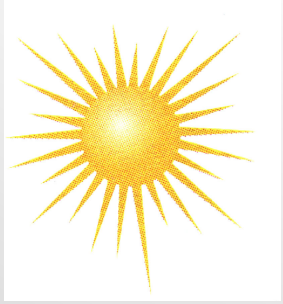

Filtro de calor
Foco de luz
5
10
15
cm

Mayor intensidad luminosa

Mayor absorción de CO_2

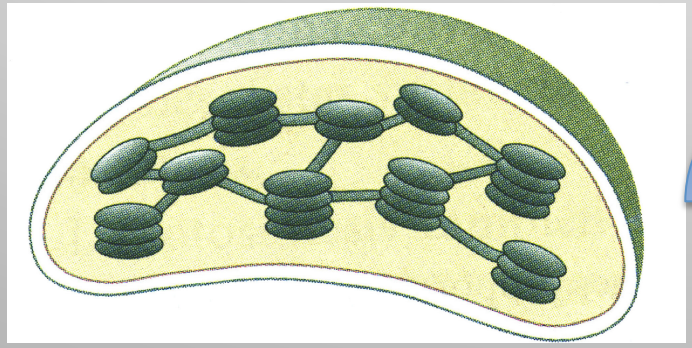
Menor intensidad luminosa

Menor absorción de CO_2



Scenedesmus

Fotosíntesis



Cloroplasto

CO_2 O_2

Biomasa

Las microalgas

absorben CO_2

y

liberan oxígeno

mediante la fotosíntesis

Disminuyen la concentración

de gases invernadero de la atmósfera

y

permiten luchar contra los efectos

del cambio climático

Usos de la biomasa de algas:

- biocombustibles
- alimento (animales y hombre)
- medicamentos
- antioxidantes
- colorantes alimentarios