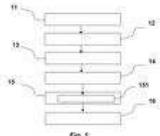
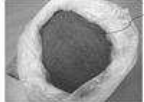
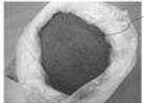
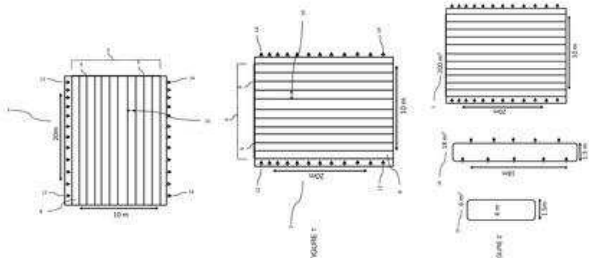
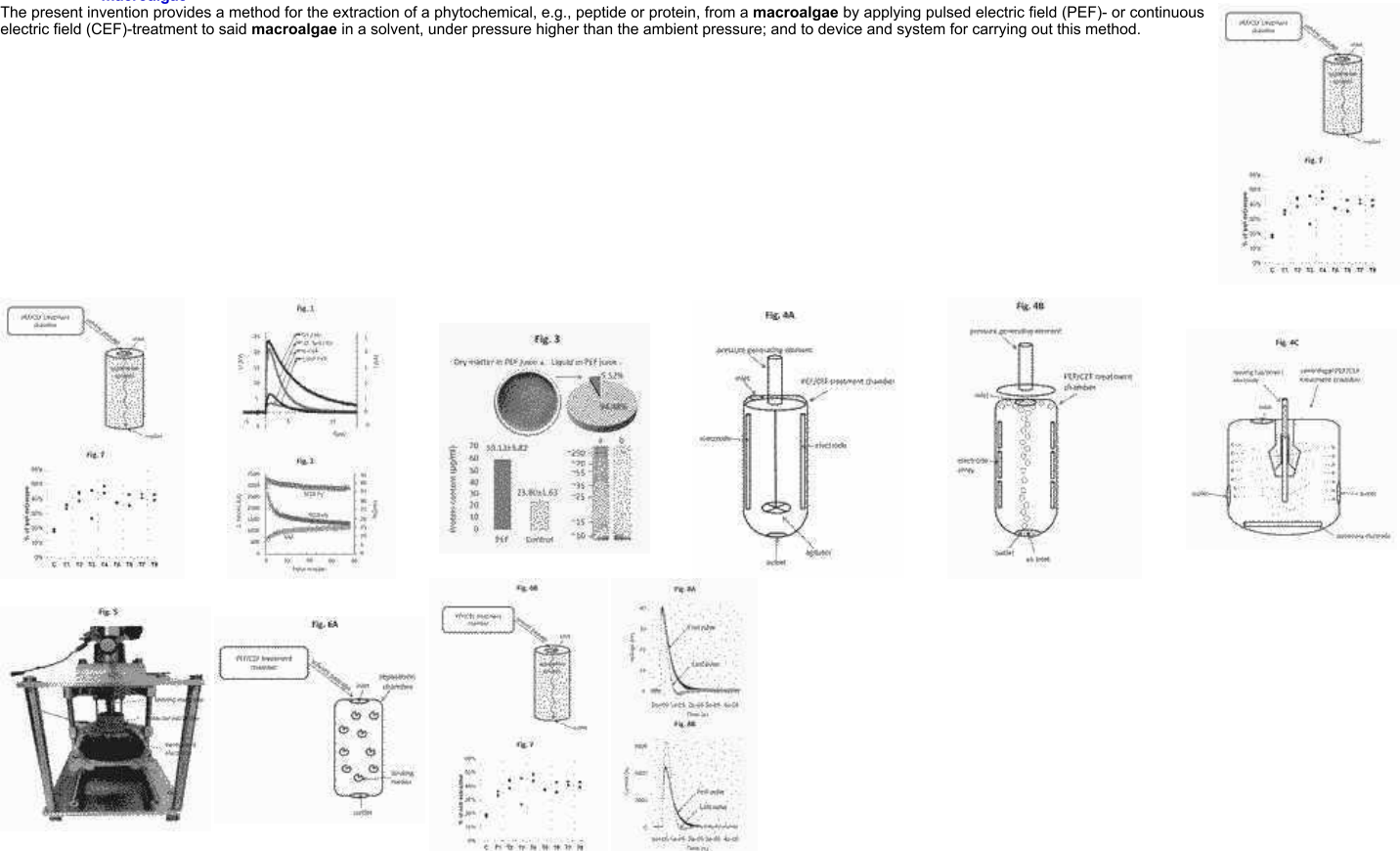


1212 results for macroalgae and process - Collection: FAMPAT

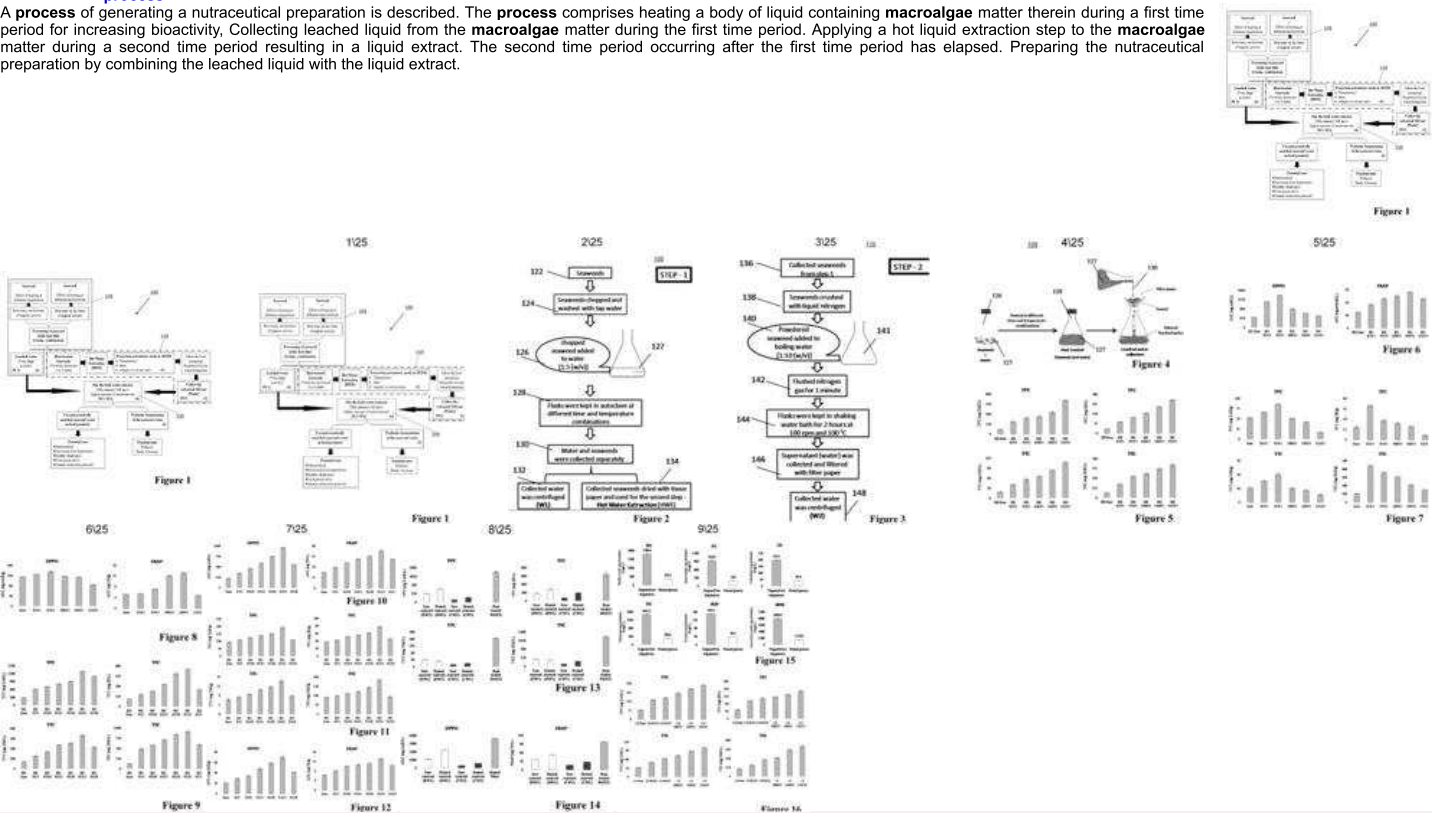
#	Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Protein concentrates and isolates, and processes for the production thereof from macroalgae and/or microalgae	WO2011057406	2010-11-10	BIOEXX SPECIALTY PROTEINS SIEBTE PMI VERWALTUNGS*	2011-05-19	2011-05-19
	Protein concentrates and protein isolates, in addition to processes for the production of protein concentrates and protein isolates, are disclosed. In particular, the disclosure relates to the removal of fiber from macroalgae and/or microalgae using low g-force centrifugation.					

5.	Method for producing a brown macroalgae powder and method for producing rigid objects from said powder	FR3002177	2013-02-20	ALGOPACK*	2014-08-22 2014-08-22
The invention relates to a method for producing a rigid object from a powder produced from brown macroalgae treated by weak acids, said powder having a particle size of between 0 and 1.5 millimeters and a residual moisture content which is less than or equal to 45 %. According to the invention, such a method comprises a step of thermocompressing said powder in a mould, said powder being brought to a temperature of between 50 and 180°C and subjected to a pressure of between 10,000 and 100,000 bar for between 50 and 200 seconds. The invention also relates to the method for producing said powder.					
    					
6.	Method for obtaining a unialgal biomass of cells of small multicellular macroalgae and endophytes of host macroalgae , and use of same in cosmetics	WO2018020101	2016-07-26	BIOTECHMARINE* SOC D EXPLOITATION DE PRODUITS POUR LES INDUSTRIES CHIMIQUES SEPPIC*	2018-02-01 2018-02-01
Method for obtaining a unialgal biomass of small multicellular macroalgae cells and endophytes of host macroalgae, characterised in that it comprises the following successive steps: -A step A) of collecting, from the natural environment, a sample of said host macroalgae; -A step B) of preparing a unialgal sample of cells of said small multicellular macroalgae and endophytes of host macroalgae, by separating them from their macroalgae hosts, from the sample taken in step A) above; -A step C) of culturing said unialgal sample of small multicellular macroalgae cells and endophytes of host macroalgae obtained in step B), in seawater to which at least one nitrogen source has been added, to obtain an aqueous suspension of said unialgal biomass of small multicellular macroalgae cells; -A step D) of harvesting said unialgal biomass of small multicellular macroalgae cells from said aqueous suspension obtained at the end of step C). Glycolic extract of said biomass, method for preparing same, use of same in cosmetics and pharmacy and compositions containing it.					
7.	Macroalgae biomass production	WO2016170529	2016-04-19	SEAKURA PRODUCTS FROM NATURE*	2016-10-27 2016-10-27
The present invention relates to systems and methods for the cultivation and processing of high quality macroalgae, particularly for the cultivation of edible seaweed on a commercial scale.					
					
8.	Layered tissue structures comprising macroalgae	CA2914254	2013-06-10	KIMBERLY CLARK* KIMBERLY CLARK WORLDWIDE	2014-12-18 2014-12-18
The disclosure provides multi-layered tissue webs, and products incorporating the same, where the webs comprise macroalgae fibers selectively incorporated into one or more layers of the web. More specifically the disclosure provides soft and durable tissue webs comprising from about 0.5 to about 5 percent macroalage fibers, by weight of the web, where the macroalage fibers are selectively incorporated into the air contacting layer of the web. Selectively incorporating macroalgae in this manner increases the strength and durability of the web without negatively affecting stiffness.					

The present invention provides a method for the extraction of a phytochemical, e.g., peptide or protein, from a **macroalgae** by applying pulsed electric field (PEF)- or continuous electric field (CEF)-treatment to said **macroalgae** in a solvent, under pressure higher than the ambient pressure; and to device and system for carrying out this method.

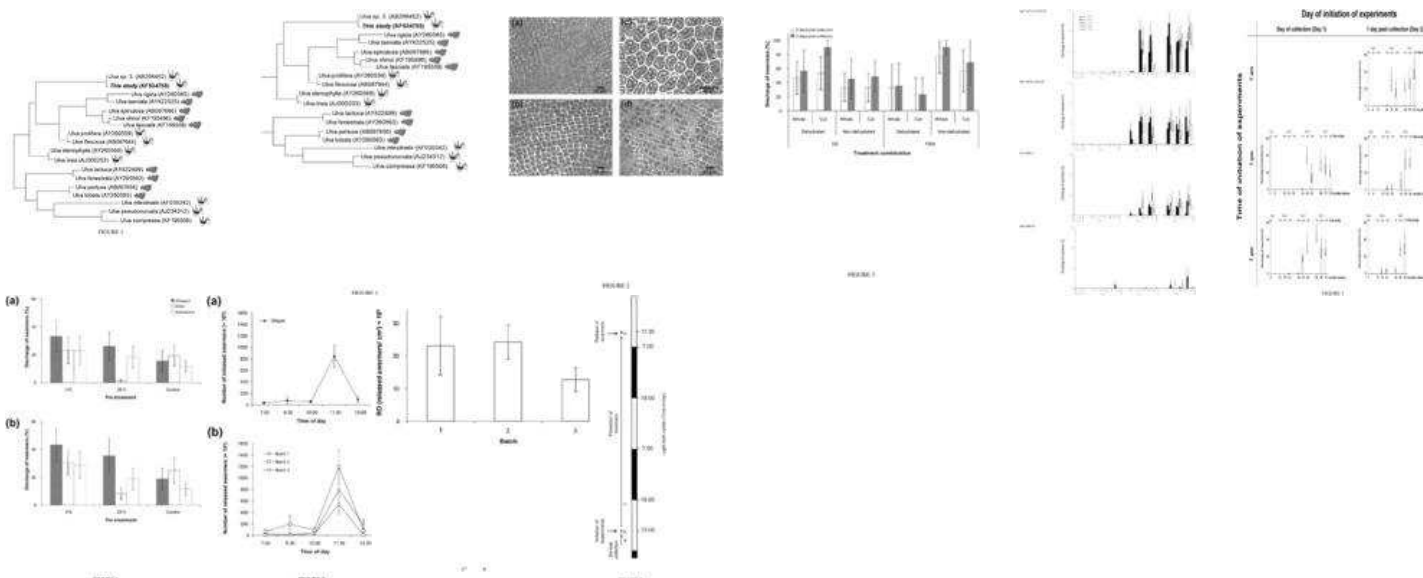
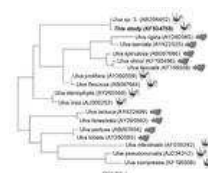


A **process** of generating a nutraceutical preparation is described. The **process** comprises heating a body of liquid containing **macroalgae** matter therein during a first time period for increasing bioactivity. Collecting leached liquid from the **macroalgae** matter during the first time period. Applying a hot liquid extraction step to the **macroalgae** matter during a second time period resulting in a liquid extract. The second time period occurring after the first time period has elapsed. Preparing the nutraceutical preparation by combining the leached liquid with the liquid extract.

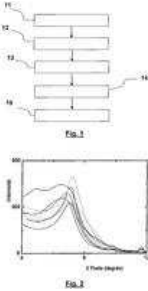
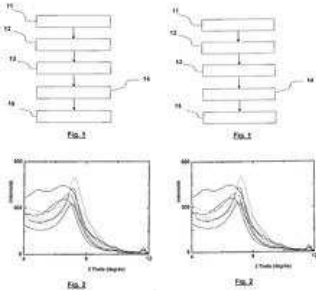


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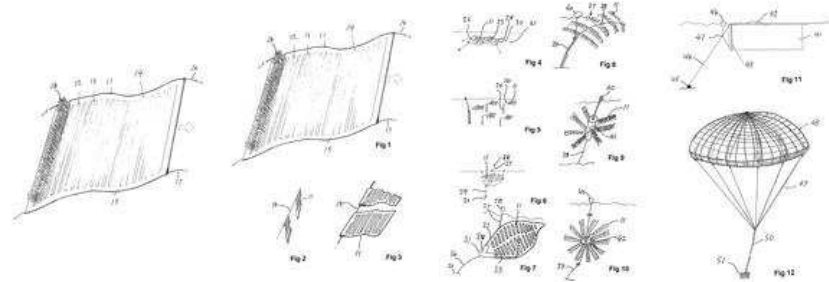
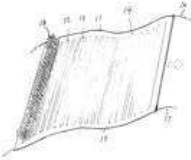
Parent 母体			
NaOH	100 mg	ZnO ₂ ·H ₂ O	0.50 mg
Phenylhydrazine (PhH ₂ NH ₂)	50 mg	c-HCl-3H ₂ O	0.12 mg
(Ac ₂ SO ₂)(H ₂ O)·nH ₂ O	10 mg	2-Ph ₂ NH	10 mg
SnCl ₄ ·5H ₂ O	11 mg	Ph ₂ SO ₂	0.7 mg
SO ₂	20.0 mg	Ph ₂ SO ₂	9 mg
Ph ₂ NH·4H ₂ O	1.27 mg	SO ₂ ·H ₂ O	100 mg
Ph ₂ NH·4H ₂ O	1.27 mg	SO ₂ ·H ₂ O	100 mg



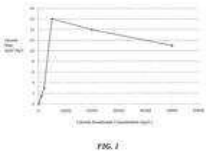
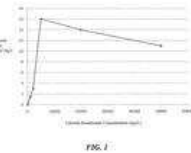
Preparing intercalated and/or exfoliated organophilic clay comprises: producing microalgae comprising 0.2-20%, preferably 6-20% of dry material; grinding the **macroalgae**; and shear mixing the **macroalgae** with a mass of clay that is 0.25-1.6 times the mass of the **macroalgae** for 1 hour to permit the intercalation and/or exfoliation of the proper clay. An independent claim is included for an intercalated and/or exfoliated organophilic clay spacing sheet of 10Å , preferably 30Å and 10% of exfoliated platelets.



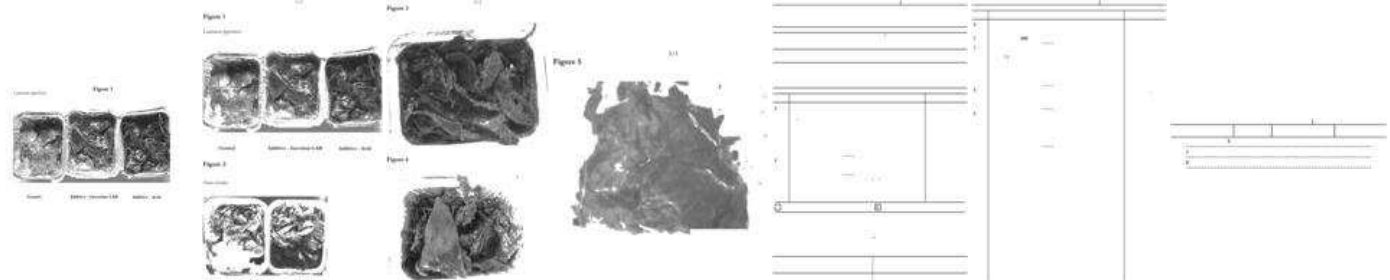
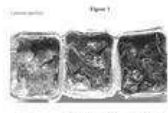
Carrier for growing **macroalgae**, with an element provided for the growth of seeds deposited thereon, and having elements for suspension in a water volume. The carrier (11) is a sheet provided with apertures (12) allowing the flow of water from one side to the other, the surface of the sheet having a structure which will retain spores and seeds. The invention also comprises an arrangement for suspending such a carrier (11). It comprises connecting means (16) connected to at least one part of an edge (14) of the carrier. It may also be used a platform submersed in the sea, to which the carrier may be attached.



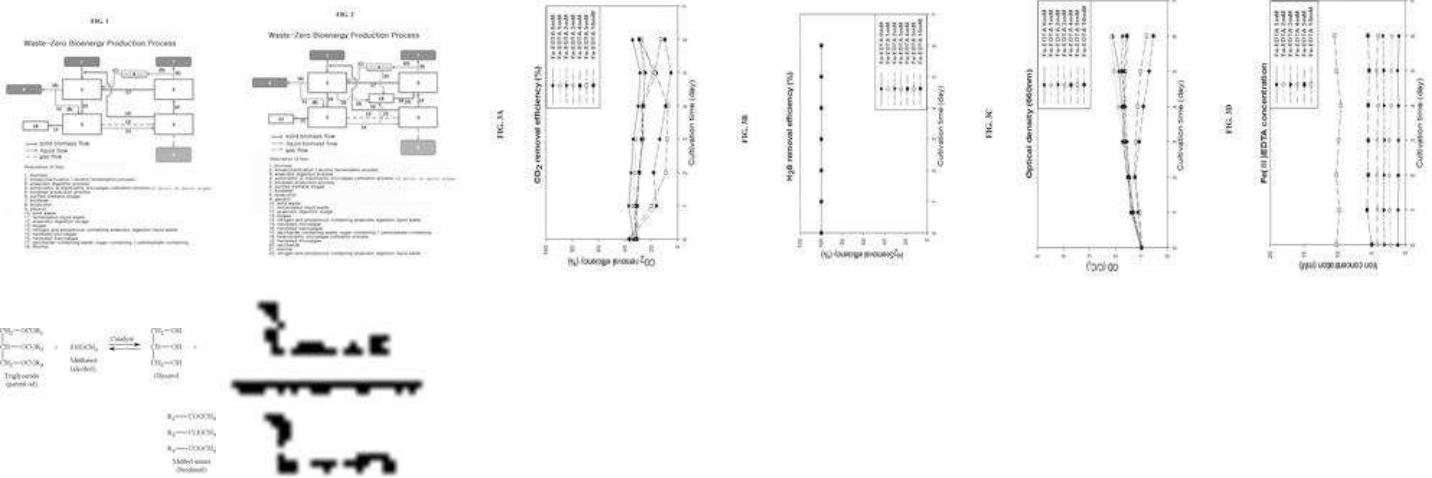
The present invention provides methods and systems for the production of **macroalgae** in a manner to provide a sustained, economical source of biomass that may be used in various end-use processes, including energy production. The invention provides specific combinations of **macroalgae** types, saltwater growth medium compositions, and open pond water containers that results in biomass production beyond what may occur naturally without the required manipulation. Specifically, **macroalgae** that produce an exoskeleton in the presence of brackish water (e.g., stoneworts) have been found to provide excellent biomass production under the conditions of the invention.



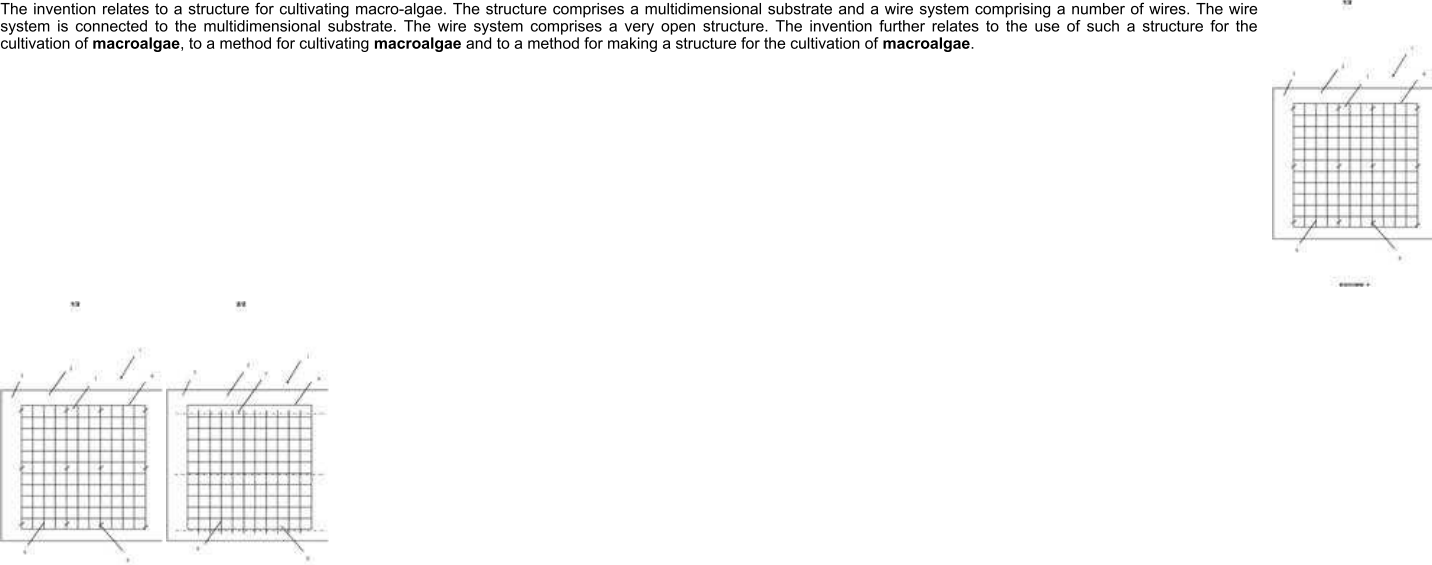
Methods of ensiling **macroalgae**, ensiled **macroalgae** and uses thereof are disclosed. One method involves determining whether a **macroalgae** species supports an epiphytic lactic acid bacteria (LAB) population sufficient to support a fermentation **process** under anoxic conditions that will lower the pH of the **macroalgae** effectively enough to ensile the **macroalgae** species. If it does so support such an epiphytic population of LAB, the method comprises storing harvested **macroalgae** of that species under conditions that are or will become anoxic to ensile the harvested **macroalgae**. Optionally, the method includes treating the harvested **macroalgae** prior to storage with an additive of an inoculant comprising at least one species of LAB capable of contributing to lowering the pH of the **macroalgae** under the storage conditions used and/or an additive of one or more enzymes capable of releasing soluble sugars from complex carbohydrates. Alternatively, the method involves treating harvested **macroalgae** with an additive capable of lowering the pH of the **macroalgae** effectively enough to ensile the harvested **macroalgae** under anoxic conditions and storing the treated **macroalgae** under conditions that are or will become anoxic to ensile the harvested **macroalgae**. In this instance, the additive may be an inoculant of at least one species of LAB capable of contributing to lowering the pH of the **macroalgae** under the storage conditions used, optionally in combination with an additive of one or more enzymes capable of releasing soluble sugars from complex carbohydrates, or the additive may be an acid or acid salt for effecting a substantially immediate pH reduction in the harvested material. Angiosperm plant material may be mixed with the harvested **macroalgae** as an additive when rich with epiphytic populations of LAB or as a co-silage component. Ensiled **macroalgae** and uses thereof as feedstock for human or livestock consumption or bioprocesses or as a soil conditioner or fertiliser or are also described.



Disclosed herein is a bioenergy production system with reduced carbon dioxide emissions and **process** wastes; including a **process** for producing a bioalcohol and a biogas by subjecting a biomass, such as: herbaceous and woody plants, fruit pulp, freshwater and sea algae, grains, aerobic and anaerobic sludge, saccharides, polyols and carbohydrates, to a combined **process** of a biosaccharification/alcohol fermentation, including a biomass pretreatment **process**; and a **process** for producing a methane biogas with a reduced level of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide, via an algae cultivation **process** with a view to purifying the carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide contained in the biogas; wherein, when the algae to be cultivated is microalgae, biodiesel is produced by subjecting the harvested microalgae to a biodiesel manufacturing **process** while recycling the glycerol and the saccharide-containing waste produced as byproducts to the biosaccharification/alcohol fermentation **process**, and when the algae to be cultivated is **macroalgae** the harvested **macroalgae** is recycled to the biosaccharification/alcohol fermentation **process**. The method of the present invention is effective in reducing carbon dioxide emissions, a representative green house gas contributing to the global warming, and also in optimizing a zero-waste bioenergy production system.



The invention relates to a structure for cultivating macro-algae. The structure comprises a multidimensional substrate and a wire system comprising a number of wires. The wire system is connected to the multidimensional substrate. The wire system comprises a very open structure. The invention further relates to the use of such a structure for the cultivation of **macroalgae**, to a method for cultivating **macroalgae** and to a method for making a structure for the cultivation of **macroalgae**.



22.	Process for preventing or slowing the appearance of unattractive signs, generated by pollutants present in the atmosphere, on the skin, the scalp, the hair or the mucous membranes	WO2018060567	2016-09-30	BIOTECHMARINE* SEPPIC*	2018-04-05 2018-04-05
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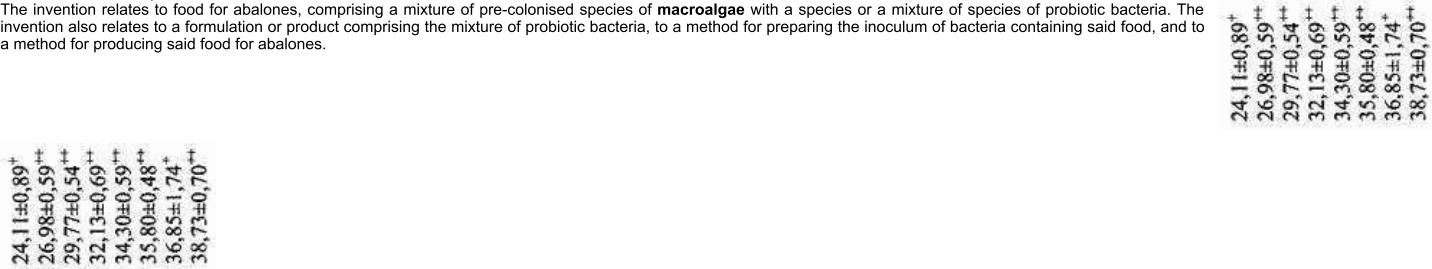
Process with the aim of preventing or slowing the appearance of unattractive signs, generated by the pollutants present in the atmosphere, on the skin, the scalp, the hair or the mucous membranes, or indeed of eliminating them, comprising a step of application of a cosmetic formulation for topical use, comprising at least one cosmetically acceptable excipient and an effective amount of at least one glycolic extract (GE) of a unialgal biomass of small multicellular **macroalgae** originating from the Florideophyceae class. Said extract, for the use thereof in a therapeutic method for treating signs of irritation of the skin, the scalp or the mucous membranes, manifesting as redness, sensations of stinging and/or itching, signs of deterioration of the hair, manifesting as an increase in the porosity thereof, the dulling thereof, and/or the weakening thereof with regard to mechanical stresses.

23.	Biodegradable funerary urn made of macroalgae	EP2990022	2014-08-26	ALGOPACK*	2016-03-02 2016-03-02
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The invention relates to a funeral urn biodegradable. According to the invention, such a funeral urn is formed of at least 92% mass %, preferably at least 95% by weight, even more preferably at least 99% by weight, of fragments of **macroalgae** agglomerate together.

24.	Food containing macroalgae and probiotic bacteria, useful for the development and survival of abalones	WO2011075862	2010-12-23	UNIVERSITY DE ANTOFAGASTA*	2011-06-30 2011-06-30
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The invention relates to food for abalones, comprising a mixture of pre-colonised species of **macroalgae** with a species or a mixture of species of probiotic bacteria. The invention also relates to a formulation or product comprising the mixture of probiotic bacteria, to a method for preparing the inoculum of bacteria containing said food, and to a method for producing said food for abalones.



25.	Process for heavy metal decontamination with the aid of algae	DE4321089	1993-06-21	INSTITUTE GETREIDEVERARBEITUNG*	1994-12-22 1994-12-22
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The invention relates to a **process** for selective heavy metal decontamination from ecotoxic hazardous media, in particular for disposing of water, sludge, sediment, mud, silt or soils contaminated by heavy metals, by using algae. The object underlying the invention is to provide a **process** of the generic type by which cell aggregates are used which may be readily separated, in particular mechanically, from water and sludge and can be used for heavy metal decontamination. The object according to the invention is achieved within the range of potential of two **process** procedures which are characterised in that vital or devitalised biomasses of marine, benthic **macroalgae** are produced, treated and brought into contact with toxic media.