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## Mass production of blue green algae under artificially controlld condition

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ABSTRACT : Cyanobacteria are the largest and morphologically diverse group of prokaryotes which occur in almost all habitats on the Earth. They are the only nitrogen fixing organisms that have on oxygen evolving Photosynthetic system. Cyanobacteria are also use as a biofertilizer to improve soil quality, productivity and yield components of paddy. Producing mass culture of BGA for industrial purposes represents novel Biotechnology. Blue green algal biomass has been considered since long as an alternative source of protein that could supplement conventional food and feed production. Producing mass culture of BGA for industrial purposes represents novel Biotechnology. It is well known that it is extremely difficult if not impossible to get pure growth of desired alga in nature. During this investigation four local filamentous strains were selected for cultural studies these stains are Aulosira fertilissma, Sytonema simplex, Cylindrospermum musicola and Nostoc commune. As all the members of blue green algae studies in above mentioned experiments belong to heterocystous group. Experiment was set up in order to study the growth of the above BGA separately as well as association. The mixed culture was prepared taking two member of BGA in different possible combination. Biomass cultured specimens has been expressed in dry weight in mg/l. Result indicate that the growth of all organisms follows an increasing trends with increase in time of incubation under *in vitro* culture. The maximum biomass founded in Aulosira fertilissma 48.7 mg/l and minimum 16 mg/l, Nostoc commune 20 mg/l, Sytonema simplex 18.5mg/l, respectively after 30 days growth. Present result on mix culture shown the maximum biomass weight founded in the combination of Aulossira fertilissma and Nostoc commune 64 mg/l after 30 days and minimum weight of biomass have been recorded in the combination of Scytonema simplex and Nostoc commune.

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