

MICROALGAL USE AS INGREDIENTS FOR POTENTIAL METHANE ABATEMENT AND HEALTH BENEFITS IN COWS AND DOGS

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Introduction

Agriculture is the largest anthropogenic source of methane (CH₄) and is responsible for the release of approximately 145 Tg CH₄ y⁻¹ to the atmosphere per annum. However, dairy and beef production also continues to help feed the growing global population. Solutions in the form of feed additives offer potential to help reduce CH₄ production from cattle, cows and sheep. In this study, the anti-methane (CH₄) effect of the microalga *Chlorella* sp. (H-C-2-V-PF-T) was determined using *in vitro* methods for measuring CH₄, ammonia (NH₄) and total gas emissions. Microalgae also have potential for use as protein and functional food ingredients to replace those generated from dairy and beef. A study to determine the heart health benefits of two microalgal species – *Chlorella* sp. (H-C-2-V-DF-F-2-T – defatted samples) and *Nannochloropsis* sp. (E1-A-4-V-P-1-TM-N-4-V-DF-T) produced on side-streams and supplied by VITO to Teagasc was carried out using specially designed *in vitro* and animal feed trials.

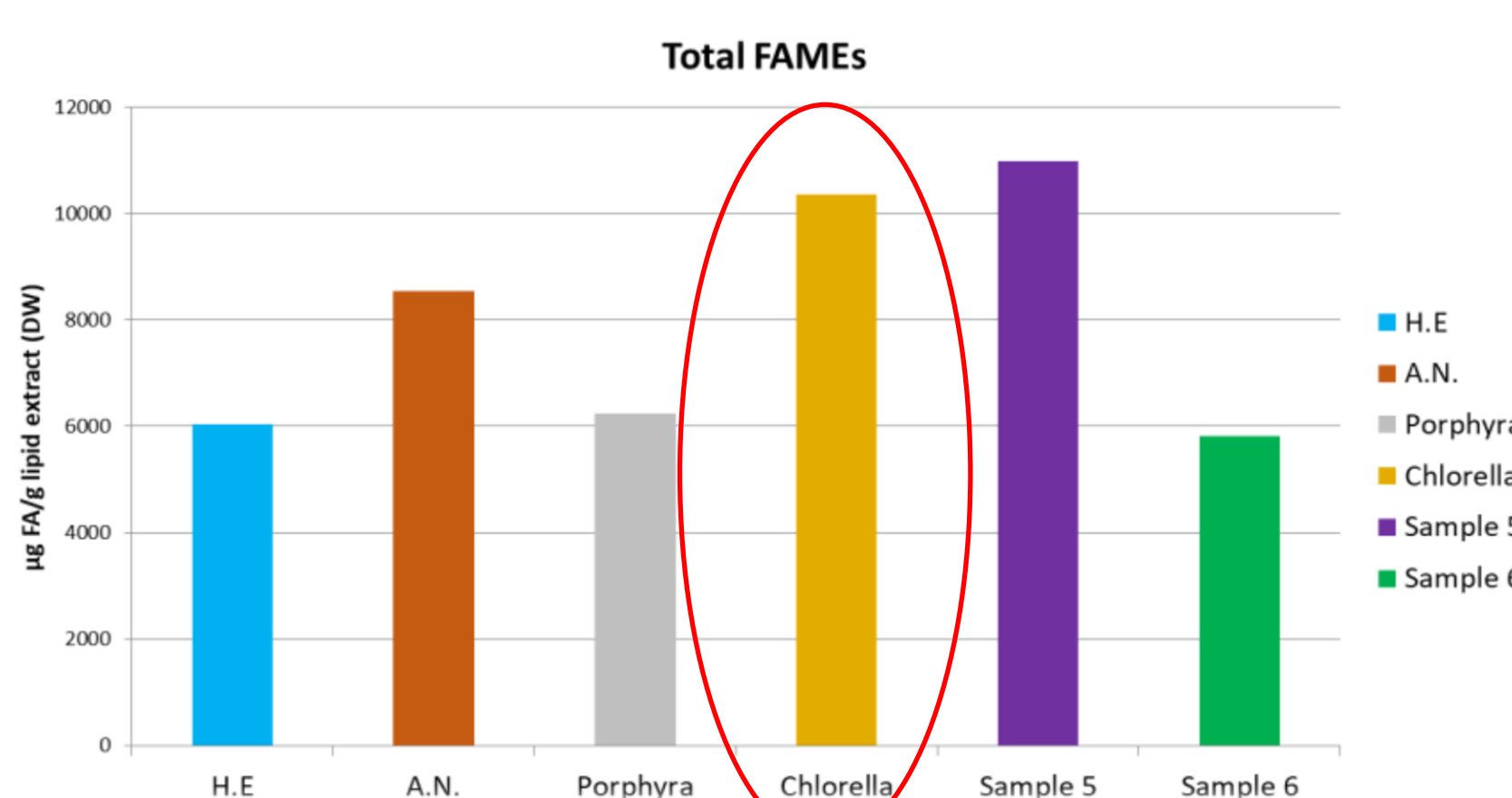


Figure 1: Fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) analysis

Microalgae	Protein (%w/w)	Fat (%w/w)	Moisture (%w/w)	Ash (%w/w)
<i>Nannochloropsis</i> (E1-A-4-V-P-1-TM-N-2-V-DF-T)	44.93 ± 0.23	2.23 ± 0.45	4.05 ± 0.06	6.69 ± 0.36
Defatted <i>Nannochloropsis</i> (E1-A-4-V-P-1-TM-N-2-V-DF-F-6-T)	52.44 ± 0.41	0.21 ± 0.04	5.81 ± 0.09	7.71 ± 0.01
<i>Chloromonas</i> (E1-A-5-V-P-1-TM-CH-1-V-DF-T)	39.00 ± 0.23	10.85 ± 2.72	5.45 ± 0.75	5.73 ± 0.46
<i>Chlorella</i> sp. (H-C-2-V-DF-T)	48.25 ± 0.16	0.90 ± 0.40	5.06 ± 0.15	10.31 ± 0.09
Mix algae (E1-A-5-V-mix1-DF-T)	23.08 ± 0.07	0.27 ± 0.12	4.08 ± 0.11	40.35 ± 0.11

Figure 2: Proximate compositional analysis (AOAC methods)

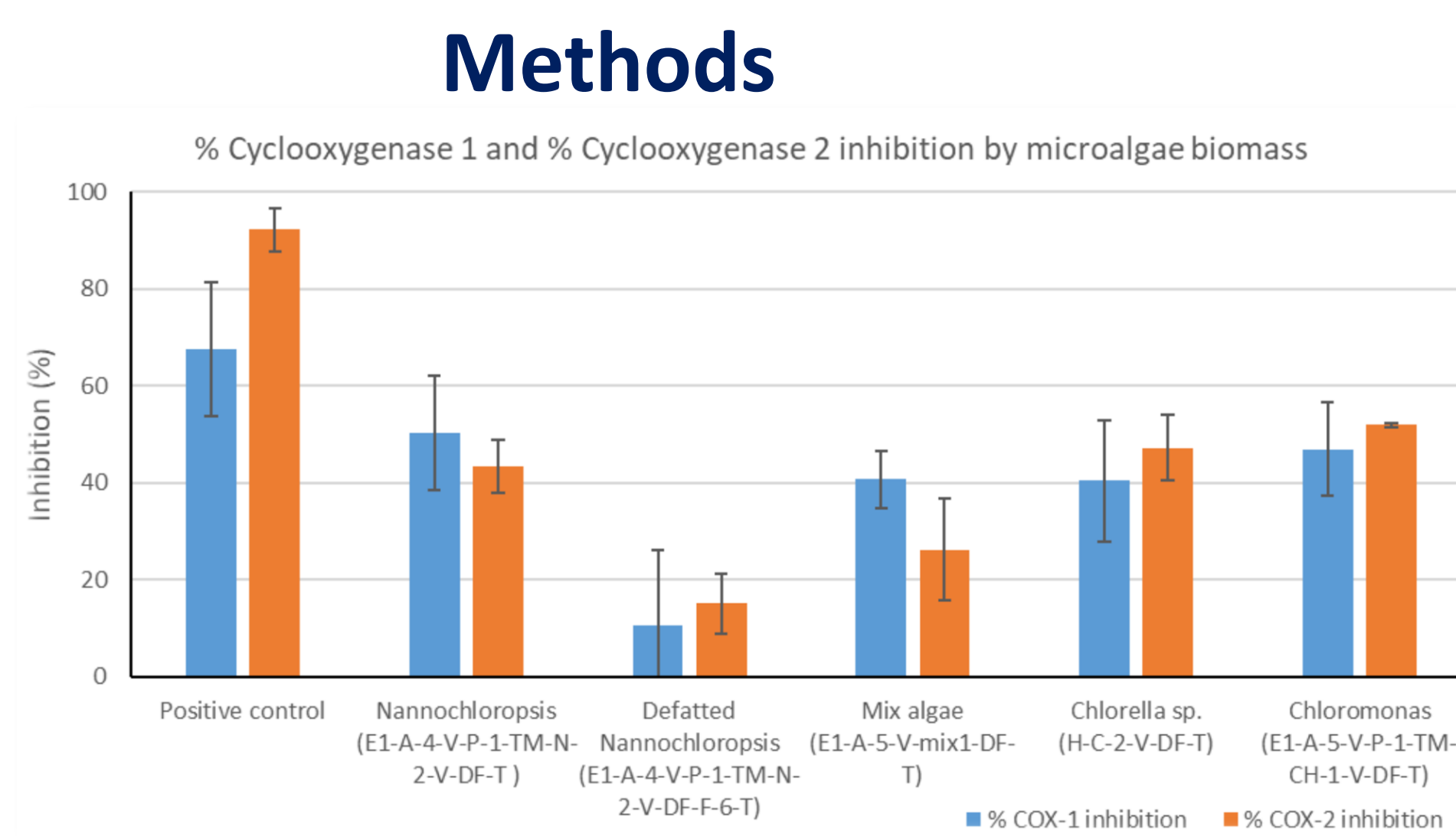


Figure 3: Cyclooxygenase (COX-1 and COX-2) inhibition assays

Chlorella sp. (H-C-2-V-DF-T)

* Aerobic Plate Count 30°C SOP 1.1168	> 3000000 cfu/g
* Coagulase positive staphylococcus SOP 1.1166	< 10 cfu/g
* Coliforms 35°C SOP 1.1146	< 10 cfu/g
* Escherichia coli SOP 1.1146	< 10 cfu/g
* Listeria Species SOP 1.1183	Not Detected /25 g
* Presumptive Bacillus cereus SOP 1.1097	< 10 cfu/g
* Salmonella SOP 1.1123	Not Detected /25 g

Figure 4: Total microbial load analysis (safety testing)



Figure 5: CH₄, NH₄ and total gas measurements

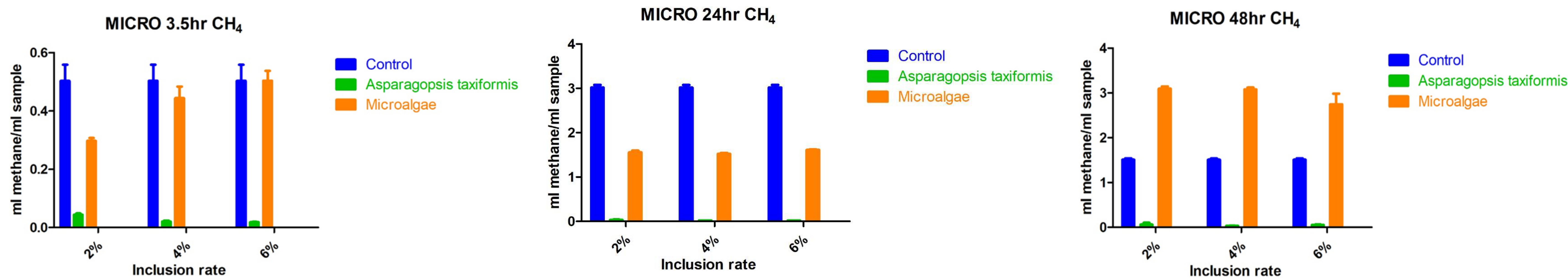


Figure 6: FEDIAF designed feed trial in elderly dogs To determine anti-hypertensive effect and palatability

Results & Conclusions

CH₄ abatement assay

At the 3.5hr time-point post incubation, the 2% inclusion rate of *Chlorella* sp. in grass silage significantly reduced CH₄ (P<0.01) production. At the 24hr time-point, the microalgae significantly reduced CH₄ across all inclusion rates (P<0.001) in comparison to the grass silage control containing no algae. However, at the 48hr time-point, the microalgae and silage concentrate test significantly increased CH₄ production at all inclusion rates (2, 4 and 8% inclusion rates, P<0.001).



Antihypertensive trial in dogs

This trial is on-going and will be complete by October 2023. Cyclooxygenase inhibition *in vitro* was used to select microalgae for inclusion in a carrier treat (biscuit type product) for use in the trial. *Chlorella* sp. and *Nannochloropsis* sp. were selected for use at an inclusion level of 4% of total weight of the treat product based on COX-1 and COX-2 inhibition values obtained *in vitro*. COX inhibition values > 40% were obtained using a concentration of 1 mg/ml whole microalgae.

