

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION



AQUAFISH COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM

RESEARCH REPORTS

Sustainable Aquaculture for a Secure Future

Title: Clay flocculation counters microcystin pollution in China study

Author(s): Dr. Song Biyu
College of Resources and Environmental Science
Wuhan University
Wuhan, Hubei Province, China

Dr. Yang Yi
Formerly Shanghai Ocean University

Dr. James S. Diana
Michigan Sea Grant
School of Natural Resources and Environment
University of Michigan

Date: January 26, 2011 Publication Number: CRSP Research Report 10-265

The CRSP will not be distributing this publication. Copies may be obtained by writing to the authors.

Abstract: Since typical water treatment processes are ineffective at removing toxic microcystins, techniques for eliminating microcystin-producing algae in water bodies have been developed. The most promising microcystin control in aquaculture is flocculation and sedimentation of harmful algal blooms with clay. In a study with tilapia in a eutrophic fish pond, the authors found that polymeric aluminum chloride-modified clay had a faster and slightly stronger effect in removing *M. aeruginosa* than a more environmentally friendly chitosan-modified clay.

This abstract was excerpted from the original paper, which was published in *Global Aquaculture Advocate* 13(E3): 26-27, November/December 2010.

CRSP RESEARCH REPORTS are published as occasional papers by the Management Entity, AquaFish Collaborative Research Support Program, Oregon State University, 418 Snell Hall, Corvallis, Oregon 97331-1643 USA. The AquaFish CRSP is supported by the US Agency for International Development under CRSP Grant No. EPP-A-00-06-00012-00. See the website at <aquafishcrsp.oregonstate.edu>.