

**Table 14.1** Algae used for the extraction of alginates. (*Continued*)

S. No.	Species	Reference
18.	<i>Sargassum tenerrium</i>	[31]
19.	<i>Dictyota dichotoma</i>	[31]
20.	<i>Sargassum turbinarioides</i>	[32]
21.	<i>Sargassum polycystum</i>	[25]
22.	<i>Sargassum echinocarpum</i>	[25]
23.	<i>Padina</i> sp.	[25]
24.	<i>Sargassum wightii</i>	[33, 34]
25.	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	[19]
26.	<i>Durvillaea anthartica</i>	[35]
27.	<i>Lessonia flavicans</i>	[35]
28.	<i>Ecklonia maxima</i>	[35]
29.	<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>	[35]
30.	<i>Laminaria pallida</i>	[36]
31.	<i>Laminaria hyperborea</i>	[37]
32.	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>	[38]
33.	<i>Lessonia trabeculata</i>	[39]
34.	<i>Lessonia nigrescens</i>	[40]

Alginates of commercial purposes are usually obtained from *Laminaria* sp., *Lessonia* sp., *Ecklonia maxima*, *Durvillaea antarctica*, and *Ascophyllum nodosum*. In later years, *Sargassum* sp. has been explored for the production of alginates. It is clear from the table that *Sargassum* sp. has been concentrated more for the production of alginates, whereas the least producers are considered to be *Undaria pinnatifida*.

### 14.2.2 Bacteria

The production of alginic acid by bacteria made a breakthrough in production of alginic acid by brown sea weeds [41]. Though brown algae are abundantly present in the environment, it has several disadvantages such as high