

Table S1. Biomass yields from some AMOPs cultivated outdoors on large-scale

Species	Dry Weight Biomass Yield		Notes	Ref.
	g / (m <sup>2</sup> day)	metric tons / (ha*yr)		
<i>Arthrospira maxima</i>	7 annual	27 annual	Annual Food-grade Yields, carbonate and NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> . Mexico	[8]
<i>Arthrospira maxima</i> (cyanobacterium)	7.35 annual	27 annual	Year-long experiment, raceway ponds (6 ponds, 3 m <sup>2</sup> each), fertilized sea water and urea nitrogen source. (bi)carbonate carbon source. Italy.	[2]
<i>Arthrospira platensis</i> (cyanobacterium)	25-27 summer 12-14 winter	60-70 annual	Year-long experiment. Heated raceway pond (2.5 m <sup>2</sup> ). Standard medium, NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> nitrogen source. (bi)carbonate carbon source. Israel.	[1]
<i>Gloeotrichia Natans</i> (cyanobacterium)	14.7-18.1 summer	54-66 summer	45 day experiment, raceway pond (2.5 m <sup>2</sup> ). NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> and/or air as nitrogen source (diazotrophic cyanobacterium). Air as carbon source (no CO <sub>2</sub> ). Israel.	[4]
<i>Chlorella</i> sp. (green algae)	23 summer	84 summer	3-day experiments. Outdoor open thin-layer photobioreactor (55 m <sup>2</sup> ). Urea nitrogen source, Flue-gas (CO <sub>2</sub> ) carbon source. Czech Republic.	[6]
<i>Tetraselmis suecica</i> (green algae)	10.5 annual avg. 19 summer	38 annual 69 summer	Year long, and 4 month experiments. raceway pond (1000 m <sup>2</sup> ). NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> or urea nitrogen source, CO <sub>2</sub> bubbling carbon source. New Mexico, USA	[3]
<i>Tetraselmis suecica</i> (green algae)	40 summer	146 summer	1 month experiments. shallow outdoor flume bioreactor (48.4 m <sup>2</sup> ) NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> , CO <sub>2</sub> . Hawaii.	[5]
<i>Skeletonema costatum</i> (diatom)	61 summer	223 summer	20 Heat-controlled bioreactors (28 m <sup>2</sup> each). India.	[7]

Table S1 references

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