

Fig.2 Schematic diagram of a dairy effluent treatment plant









Fig. 3 Reduction of pollution load in Dairy effluent treated with *A. laxa* and *T. distorta* a) Turbidity b) Total Suspended Solids c) Total Dissolved Solids









Fig.4 Reduction of pollution load in Dairy effluent treated with *A. laxa* and *T. distorta* a) Total solids b) Electrical conductivity c) Increase of pH









Fig.5 Reduction of pollution load in Dairy effluent treated with *A. laxa* and *T. distorta* a) Alkalinity b) Total hardness c) Calcium









Fig.6 Reduction of pollution load in Dairy effluent treated with *A. laxa* and *T. distorta* a) Magnesium b) Sodium c) Potassium









(c)

Fig.7 Reduction of pollution load in Dairy effluent treated with *A. laxa* and *T. distorta* a) Iron b) Free ammonia c) Nitrite











Fig.8 Reduction of pollution load in Dairy effluent treated with *A. laxa* and *T. distorta* a) Nitrate b) Chloride c) Fluoride











Fig.9 Reduction of pollution load in Dairy effluent treated with *A. laxa* and *T. distorta* a) Sulphate b) Phosphate c) Silica









Fig.10 Reduction of pollution load in Dairy effluent treated with A. laxa and T. distorta a) COD b) BOD c) Oil and grease







Fig.11 Reduction of heavy metals in Dairy effluent treated with A. laxa and T. distorta a) Copper b) Chromium









Fig.12 Reduction of heavy metals in Dairy effluent treated with A. laxa and T. distorta a) Zinc b) Lead c) Nickel









(c)

Fig.13 Reduction of heavy metals in Dairy effluent treated with A. laxa and T. distorta a) Cadmium b) Arsenic c) Mercury.



Fig.14 FT-IR spectrum of untreated Dairy effluent



Fig.15 FT-IR spectrum of treated Dairy effluent a) A. laxa b) T. distorta



Fig.16 Quantitative analysis of chlorophyll content in the control and treated *A. laxa* and *T. distorta*







Fig.18 Quantitative analysis of carbohydrate content in the control and treated A. laxa and T. distorta



Fig.19 Quantitative analysis of protein content in the control and treated A. laxa and T. distorta



Fig.20 Quantitative analysis of lipid content in the control and treated A. laxa and T. distorta.







- Fig.21a) Essential and non essential amino acid content in *A.laxa* before and after treatment.
 - b) Essential and non essential amino acid content in *T.distorta* before and after treatment.







- Fig.22a) Amino acid content of Cyanobacteria biomass on Dairy effluent treated with A. laxa
 - b) Amino acid content of Cyanobacteria biomass on Dairy effluent treated with *T.distorta*



Fig. 23 Quantitative analysis of vitamin content in the control and treated *A. laxa* and*T. distorta*.



Fig.24 Quantitative analysis of the mineral content in the control and treated Aulosira laxa and Tolypothrix distorta.



Fig.25 Scavenging activities of *A.laxa* extract on DPPH radical.



Fig.26 Scavenging activities of *A.laxa* extract on ABTS radical.



Fig.27 Scavenging activities of *T.distorta* extract on DPPH radical.



Fig.28 Scavenging activities of *T.distorta* extract on ABTS radical.







Fig.29 Effect of algal filtrates on photosynthetic pigments of *P.mungo*

a) Chlorophyll b) Carotenoid















a) Carbohydrates b) Protein c) Lipid



Fig. 31 Effect of untreated and treated Dairy effluent in mineral composition of black gram.



Fig.32 Biochemical composition of fish *H. molitrix* untreated and treated with Dairy effluent.