ABSTRACT
The present work aims to evaluate a strategy for solving fungal filamentous bulking caused by Galactomyces geotrichum. For this study, four sequencing batch reactors (SBR) fed with acetate were operated without (SBR1) and with support for biofilm growth [5% (SBR2), 10% (SBR3) and 20% (SBR4) of the reactor volume]. The results demonstrated an overabundance of G. geotrichum in the SBR operating just with suspended biomass. The incorporation of an optimized amount of support for biofilm growth (10%) seemed to suppress the overgrowth of the G. geotrichum filaments probably due to the combined effect of a decreased biomass loading and an increased shear force.