

INTER-REGIONAL NETWORK TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MARINE ALGAL INDUSTRY

SEAWEED INDUSTRY IN FRANCE

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AGRO CAMPUS

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1. SEAWEED PRODUCTION

- Harvesting techniques
- Management and regulation
- 2. SEAWEED USES

3. PERSPECTIVES OF FRENCH SEAWEED INDUSTRY





netalgae Seaweed production

- Main producing area in Brittany
- Almost 70 000 tons of raw materials coming from the harvesting of wild resources
- 50 tons from seaweed aquaculture

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Administrative and management functioning in France Ex.: Brittany

Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE Direction Départementale des Territoires et de la Mer

Regional Committee of Marine Fisheries

Seaweed commission:

- Fisheries organisation

Administration

- Scientists
- Industries
- Public authorities

Boat and foot gatherers

REDES DE INNOVACIÓN RÉSEAUX D'INNOVATION

Local committees of

marine fisheries

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Harvesters working on board seaweed boats



 considered as fishers
legal status => access to health insurance, retirement pensions and other social benefits.
French fishers have their own social security fund, the ENIM, to

which they contribute monthly.



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Regulation of mechanical harvesting

- Annual licenses to the harvester and his boat delivered by regional authorities
- How to get a license?
 - To be affiliate to the maritime social welfare (ENIM)
 - Boats must not exceed 12 meters
 - Payment of fees to fisheries organizations (100 €)
 - Justification of statistical declaration from previous year





Seaweed harvested by boat

– Laminaria digitata

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- with a scoubidou
- Laminaria hyperborea
 - with a trawl
- Gelidium sesquipedale
 - with a net near the foreshore







Regulation of mechanical harvesting

- Laminaria digitata
 - 35 licenses
 - Total landings dictated by the processing industries (≈ 47 000 tons)
 - Divided among the boats
 - Contract between an industry and a fisher
 - May to October
- Laminaria hyperborea
 - Quotas: 26 000 tons / Production: 11 000 tons
 - April to December
 - Each area is closed for 5 years
 - Fishers have to collaborate with scientists (harvesting areas, yield, impact...) so that scientists can monitor the activity





Seaweed gatherers on shore

Professional gatherers

Independent workers

56 authorisations in 2010

Social security system (agricultural or fishers system) Temporary gatherers

Temporary employed by industries About 300

General system social security TESA : system used in agriculture to employ people for short periods only 3 times a year



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Gathering on shore : regulation

- Some species can't be uprooted
- Some species must be cut above the holdfast using a sickle to allow the regrowth
- Some species must have a minimum legal size to be harvested
- Some species must be harvested during a specific harvesting period
- There are quotas for Ascophyllum in a specific harvesting zone



Chondrus crispus © IFREMER



Ascophyllum nodosum © agrocampus ouest



Fucus spiralis © agrocampus ouest







Seaweed production

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Seaweed uses









Uses of seaweed

75% FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY, CHEMISTRY, MICROBIOLOGY

alginate, agar-agar, carrageenans 24% AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES, WATER TREATMENT, HEALTH, WELL-BEING

> Fucus spp., Ascophylum, Lithothamnium

> => Cattle food, fertilizers, etc.

1% FOOD DISTRIBUTION (seaweed vegetable)

Palmaria palmata, Porphyra umbilicalis , Undaria pinnatifida



(CEVA, 2005)



Perspectives of development of French seaweed industry







Organic seaweed



European regulation CE n°710 / 2009

Application of European regulation depends on national interpretation. INAO (National Institute of Origin and Quality)

Seaweed can be certified as organic only if produced in :

waterbodies with "good ecological state "or "very good ecological state "and good chemical state according to the water framework directive

and



Shellfish areas, quality A or B





(Philippe, 2011)





Seaweed aquaculture

- Only 6 seaweed producers (Undaria pinnatifida, Saccharina latissima)
- But lots of projects aim at developing seaweed aquaculture in France

 The objective is to diversify the activity of oysters' farmers facing economic difficulties due to the overmortality of oysters.









