Seaweed Aquaculture in RI

Rob Hudson RI Sea Grant / URI's GSO Coastal Resources Center December 4th, 2023





COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER URI•GSO





Taste history at Ponaganset clambake | News | valleybreeze.com





RI Sea Vegetable (aka. Kelp) Aquaculture

Photo Credit: Rob Hudson

10 Permitted Farms (3 actively producing)

2 new permits currently under review

14,500 lbs - Sugar kelp landings for 2022 Official landings are not reported (farmer reported)

Primary species under cultivation: Sugar Kelp (Saccharina latissima)

Season: November to May 1st

Seed source: self-propagated and/or private supplier

Seaweed is sold: freshly harvested / raw to processors, chefs, and consumers







This is most likely why grown





Kelp Is the New Kale

The global seaweed harvest is worth more than all the world's lemons and limes.

NICOLA TWILLEY AND CYNTHIA GRABER | SEP 13, 2016 | SCIENCE



Kelp Benefits

- Superior Nutritional Value
- Detoxification
- Improved Digestive Health
- Contains Rare Antioxidants
- Important for Thyroid Health
- Good Source of Vitamin K
- Anti-Inflammatory Properties
- Stress Relief
- High in Iron
- Lowers Cholesterol



Ecosystem Services



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Prior To Site Selection



Prior To Site Approval



REPOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

ATTAL

Seaweed Culture

- There are four commercially important seaweed species in the region
 - Sugar kelp (Saccharina latissima)
 - Winged kelp (Alaria esculenta)
 - Skinny kelp (Saccharina angustissima)
 - Gracilaria (Gracilaria tikvahaie)





Sugar Kelp

- Depth: 5-30ft (can be found at 100ft)
- Optimal temperature range: 50-59°F (10-15°C)
- Sorus tissue formation: <60°F (15.5°C)
- Tolerated temperature range: 75°F (24°C)





Saccharina latissima Redmond et al., 2014

Figure 3.2. Parts of the sugar kelp (Saccharina latissima).

Redmond et al., 2014

Heteromorphic life cycle



Illustration by Virge Kask. 2012 © Charles Yarish

Redmond et al., 2014

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Seaweed Aquaculture

Nursery

- Collect sorus tissue
- Spore release
- Seeding

Grow-out

- Outplant
- Culture- final growth in the open environment
- Harvest



Kelp culture – NE timeline



Redmond et al., 2014

Kelp Aquaculture: Stages (RI)



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Seaweed Culture - Nursery

Tissue Prep.

- Collect reproductively active sorus tissue
- Disinfect
- Chill
- Assess readiness of spore release



Seaweed Culture - Nursery

- Count density of spores in beaker
- Calculate setting density – Avg 5,000 to 10,000 cells/ml
- Spores set on string wrapped around PVC
- Maintain at 50°F



Seaweed Culture - Nursery

- <u>Water</u>: Filtered to 5um Sterilized
- <u>Temp</u>: 50 °F
- Salinity: 28-32 ppt
- Light: 12L : 12D 25-150 umol/m⁻²s⁻¹
- <u>pH</u>: 7.8 8.2
- Aeration: hepa filter
- <u>Nutrients</u>: PES F/2



Kelp sporophytes on thread

Day 26









Flavin et al., 2013

Kelp sporophytes on thread



Flavin et al., 2013

Technology & Methods

- Seaweed Bioreactors (SBRs) by Industrial Plankton

 Gametophyte stage
- Methods
 - Spraying spools



Seaweed Culture - Growout

- Grown on submerged horizontal long lines on licensed sea farms

 from November to May
 making it a "winter crop"
- Simple farm design and relatively low startup costs





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 3 Acres » 9,000' of kelp line » 45,000 lbs (5lbs/foot)



Seeding the farm

- The young sporophytes are outplanted on horizontal long lines
- Outplant in November (maybe Dec.)
- A line is passed through the seed spool
- The seed line is spooled off around the line as it passes through



Young kelp on line



Deploying the kelp sporelings



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Farm Maintenance

- Keep lines from crossing
- Assure anchors are holding
- Weight lines as kelp becomes buoyant
- 5–10' blade length
- Harvest ~ 5lbs/ft



Research & Education

- Kelp for RI animal agriculture industry
- Kelp as soil amendment in RI land-based farms
- Kelp growing for ecosystem services
- Student mentoring
- K-12 soft skills building and mentored research



Advantages

- Because kelp is a winter crop, it can be grown in the "off-season"
- Winter kelp farms have great potential in the region to provide
 - a means for crop diversification
 - a way to increase seafood production
 - ecosystem services



Challenges/Bottlenecks

- Developing market
- Use conflicts
- Difficult moving large quantities of product locally
- Add value post- harvest processing in SNE
- Short harvest season
- Price point for sales?
- Local growth?



Potential Supply Chains for Seaweed Produced for Food in the Northeastern United States

Carole Engle, Azure Cygler, Dawn Kotowicz, and Jennifer McCann

Final Report August 13, 2018 USDA FSMIP Award No. 16FSMIPR10004



New England Kelp Harvest Week

DATE: All day from April 20, 2023 to May 1, 2023

REGISTRATION: https://newenglandkelp.com/

Eat & drink *amazing culinary creations* at many of the best restaurants in New England. Brought to you by the Sugar Kelp Cooperative

Late April is the harvesting sweet spot for farmers in CT and RI, and this 10-day event works to synchronize kelp specials (appetizers, entrees, desserts, or cocktails) that feature locally cultivated sugar kelp in some way. The local kelp farmers get a much-needed boost in sales, the restaurants receive marketing and promotional boosts as well as a chance to work with a local sustainable ingredient, and the general public gets a chance to learn how versatile and delicious this native super food can be.

Where to buy kelp

For those looking to cook with sugar kelp at home you can find freshly harvested sugar kelp in season (April - May) at many local places. The list below is not comprehensive but it is a great start:

- FarmFresh RI
- Fiddleheads Cooperative in New London CT
- Yellow Farmhouse Farm Stand in Stonington CT
- Mike's Organic Market, Stamford CT
- Stonington Farmers Market
- Westport Farmers Market
- City Seed Farmers Market
- Healthy PlanEat
- Seawell Seafood Stonington CT

The Sugar Kelp Cooperative

- 5 kelp farmers from RI, CT and MA
- Elevate kelp as a culinary superhero in New England
- "A rising tide floats all boats"
- New England Kelp Harvest Week, April 2024 https://newenglandkelp.com/









COAST TO KITCHEN

HANDLING HARVESTED KELP BASED ON BEST AVAILABLE DATA

FRESH KELP

HARVEST

Immediately after harvest, kelp must be kept as cold as

possible.

PROCESSING

Adhere to these

thresholds to reduce

levels of harmful bacteria.

Kelp sold directly after harvest should be labeled as raw.

BLANCHING

Briefly submerging kelp in hot water reduces pathogens and must be validated.

DRYING

Air-drying and freeze-drying significantly reduce the pathogen load of edible kelp. Kelp with lower water content has less microbial activity. Shelf-stable commercial products range in water activity between 0.3-0.65.

SALTING

STORAGE

Follow these timelines to

consume kelp.

Salted kelp has lower microbial activity. When combined with drying, salted kelp is shelf stable.

FERMENTATION

Fermented kelp requires a pH below 4.6 followed by heat processing or refrigeration.

REFRIGERATION

Fresh kelp must be kept refrigerated and used within days.

FREEZING

Fresh or blanched kelp properly packaged can be kept frozen for several months.

SHELF-STABLE Properly packaged dried or dried-salted kelp is shelf stable for months.

For more information, visit For more information, visit https://sites.une.edu/byronlab/foodsafetyinfographic



Design by Cara Blaine, May 2022



Resources:

- Seaweed Hub: <u>https://seaweedhub.extension.uconn.edu/</u>
- CRMC Aquaculture Listserv: <u>http://www.crmc.ri.gov/aquaculture.html</u>
- RI Aquaculture Permitting: <u>https://www.riaquaculturepermitting.org/</u>
- RI Sea Grant Sustainable Seafood: <u>https://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/our-work/sustainable-seafood/</u>
- Previous Bay SAMP Webinars: <u>https://web.uri.edu/crc/narragansett-bay-samp/</u>







Thank You!

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- Flavin, K., Flavin, N., & Flahive, B. (2013). Kelp farming manual: a guide to the processes, techniques, and equipment for farming kelp in New England waters. Ocean Approved LLC, Saco.
- Redmond, S., Green, L., Yarish, C., Kim, J., & Neefus, C. (2014). New England seaweed culture handbook.
- Hasselström, L., Visch, W., Gröndahl, F., Nylund, G. M., & Pavia, H. (2018). The impact of seaweed cultivation on ecosystem services-a case study from the west coast of Sweden. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 133, 53-64.