

ALGAE FOR FOOD

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Iceland 
Liechtenstein
Norway grants

YUM ALGAE
enzYmes for improved sensory qUality of
MicroALGAE ingredients in foods

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- 02 Concepts and definitions
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moving forward...

1.

European Algae Biomass Association

APRIL 20 2021

Supporting and networking with EC Funded Projects

EUROPEAN ALGAE BIOMASS ECOSYSTEM

INFOGRAPHIC MINDMAP

Representing:

More than 150 members including companies, academia and other stakeholders from Research to Industry and Services including: Macro and Microalgae, technology neutral, worldwide networking & collaboration

Global conference:

Algae Europe • <https://algaeurope.org>

Thematic Conferences

Seaweed Valorisation Conference
 Young Algeneurs Symposium (YAS)
 European Chlorella Conference
 European Spirulina Conference (2022)

Technical Webinars

www.algaeworkshops.org

Working Groups

Position and Info papers

www.what-are-algae.com

H2020

INTEREG

COST

National Projects

Macroalgae (seaweed)
www.macrofuels.eu
www.macrocascade.eu
www.genialg.eu
 and many others

Microalgae
www.multistream.com
www.eu-sabana.eu
www.spiralg.eu
<https://miraclesproject.eu>
 and many others



Networking initiatives

Seaweed Manifesto



safe seaweed coalition
www.safeseaweedcoalition.org

International Networking



Interface with the European Commission
 DG-MARE, DG-AGRI, DG-ENVI, DG-HEALTH, DG-RTD, JRC...



FAO Codex Alimentarius



ASC
www.asc-aqua.org



Standards



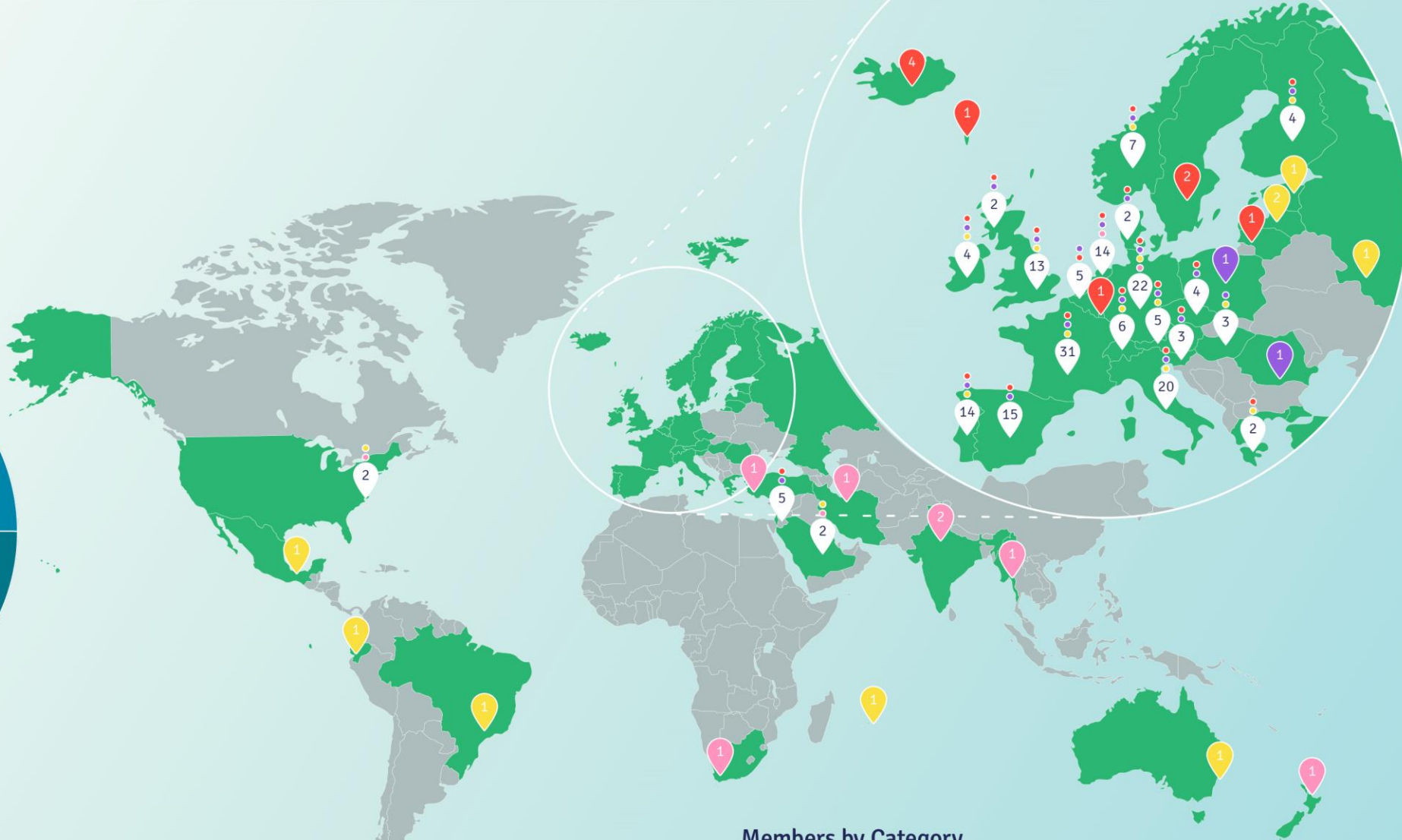
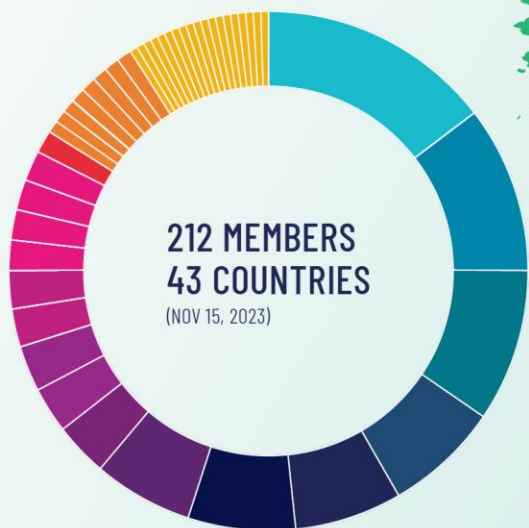
CEN/TC 454
 Algae and Algae products

European Committee for Standardization

ASC – Aquaculture Stewardship Council
 MSC – Marine Stewardship Council



EUROPEAN ALGAE
BIOMASS ASSOCIATION



Members by Country

France	31	Switzerland	6	Hungary	3	USA	2	Lithuania	1	Russia	1
Germany	22	Israel	6	Denmark	2	Australia	1	Luxemburg	1	South Africa	1
Italy	20	Austria	5	Greece	2	Brazil	1	Mauritius	1	Turkey	1
Spain	15	Belgium	5	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2	Ecuador	1	Mexico	1		
Portugal	14	Czech Republic	4	Latvia	2	Estonia	1	Myanmar	1		
The Netherlands	14	Finland	4	Scotland	2	Faroe Islands	1	New Zealand	1		
United Kingdom	13	Iceland	4	Slovenia	2	India	1	Poland	1		
Norway	7	Ireland	4	Sweden	2	Iran	1	Romania	1		

Members by Category

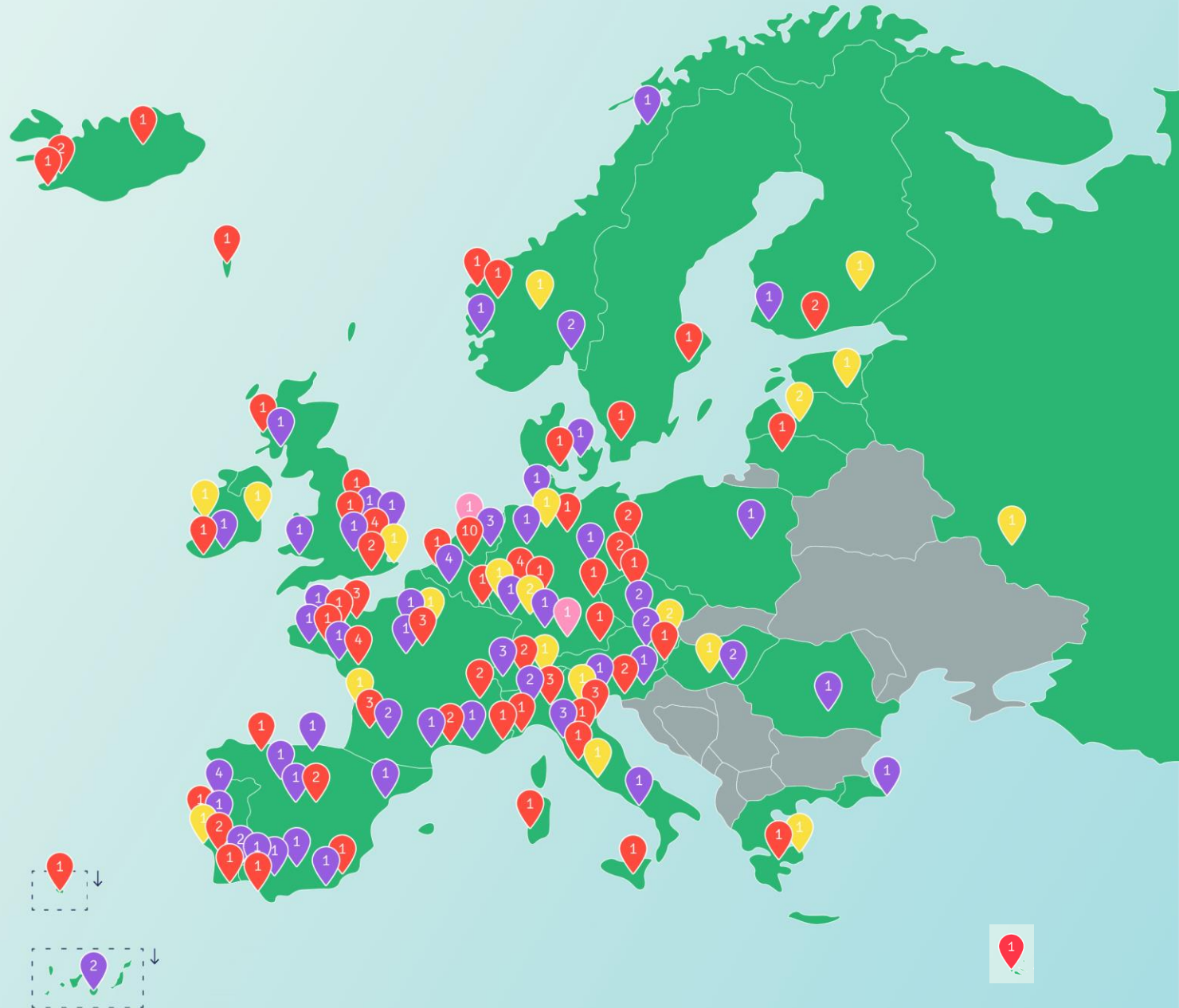
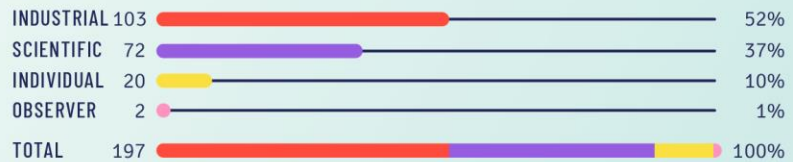




EUROPEAN ALGAE
BIOMASS ASSOCIATION



Members by Category



2.

Concepts and definitions

Algae extract can actually be **both a food supplement and a food ingredient**, depending on its intended use and processing.

As a Food Ingredient

When the product is used even in **small quantities** to **enhance** the **nutritional, functional, or sensory properties** of a food product, it acts as a food ingredient.

This can involve adding protein, fiber, pigments, or even unique flavours to various food items.

Examples of incorporating algae extract as a food ingredient include:

- **Boosting protein content** in plant-based products.
- Adding **dietary fibers** for better digestion.
- Introducing **natural colours** like blue or red to beverages or snacks.
- Offering **subtle umami or seafood-like** flavours in savoury dishes.



As a Food Supplement

If the algae product is **high** in specific nutrients or bioactive compounds with a stable and controlled composition (like omega-3s, antioxidants, etc.) and is intended to be consumed in **measured doses** to **supplement** a regular diet, it falls under the **food supplement** category.

These supplements often come in the form of **capsules, tablets, or powders**

- **Dietary supplements:** Primarily used in the United States by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) <https://www.fda.gov/food/dietary-supplements>.
- **Food supplements:** More common in Europe, used by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) <https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en>.



Therefore, the specific category of an algae product depends on its **composition**, intended use, and dosage.

Microalgae & Seaweed as Food Supplements

Whole biomass: Dried microalgae (like *Spirulina* and *Chlorella*) and some seaweeds are packaged as tablets, powders, or capsules. These deliver a concentrated dose of nutrients.

- High protein content
- Source of essential vitamins and minerals (e.g., iodine in seaweed)
- Rich in antioxidants and anti-inflammatory compounds

Extracted compounds: Specific components are isolated and sold as concentrated supplements.

- Omega-3 fatty acids (EPA and DHA) from certain microalgae as a fish oil alternative
- Pigments like astaxanthin (from microalgae) or fucoxanthin (seaweed) for their powerful antioxidant properties

Microalgae & Seaweed as Food Ingredients

Nutritional & Functional Enhancement:

- Boosting protein content of foods (especially appealing for plant-based diets)
- Adding dietary fiber for better digestive health
- Providing natural pigments (seaweeds for green/brown, microalgae can offer reds/blues)
- Potential thickeners, emulsifiers, or textural enhancers

Unique flavours:

- Seaweeds add umami, salty, and "ocean" flavours to dishes
- Certain microalgae strains offer subtle seafood-like aromas

Functional foods are natural or processed food products that deliver demonstrably beneficial health effects beyond basic nutrition. They may contain specific bioactive compounds, nutrients, or dietary fibers that offer scientifically supported evidence of:

Promoting health

This could include boosting immunity, improving cognitive function, supporting heart health, reducing inflammation, or enhancing gut health.

Preventing chronic diseases

Some functional foods may have the potential to help prevent chronic conditions like heart disease, diabetes, or certain types of cancer, although this requires strong scientific evidence.

Adapted from Institute of Food Technologists (IFT): <https://www.ift.org/> defines functional foods as "foods that have a potentially beneficial effect on health beyond basic nutrition."

EXAMPLES OF ALGAE & ALGAE EXTRACTS AS FUNCTIONAL FOODS

Here are some examples of algae and their extracts used as functional foods, along with the potential health benefits associated with them:

1. SPIRULINA

Blue-green microalgae (*Limnospira platensis*);

Products: Phycocyanin (blue pigment), protein powder;

Potential benefits

May support immune function

May provide antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects

High in protein, vitamins and minerals.

2. CHLORELLA

Green microalgae (*Chlorella vulgaris*);

Chlorella Growth Factor (CGF), protein powder.

Potential benefits

May contribute to detoxification processes; Supports healthy digestion due to fiber content; Good source of protein, vitamins, and minerals.

3. ASTAXANTHIN

Product: Oleoresin derived from microalgae like *Haematococcus pluvialis*.

Potential benefits

Powerful antioxidant with potential benefits for skin health and sun protection; May offer anti-inflammatory properties; Supports overall well-being and can be found in beverages or supplements.

4. FUCOXANTHIN

Product: Derived from brown seaweed like *Undaria pinnatifida*.

Potential benefits

May support healthy weight management by promoting fat metabolism; Possesses anti-inflammatory properties; Can be incorporated into weight management supplements or functional food products.

5. SEAWEED

Algae: Various types of seaweed (e.g., wakame, nori, kombu);



Whole algae: Dried, ground, or powdered seaweed used as seasoning;

Potential benefits

Rich in dietary fiber, promoting gut health and digestion; Good source of iodine, essential for thyroid function; Offers umami flavour and mineral content to various dishes.

WHAT ARE FOOD INGREDIENTS, FOOD ADDITIVES AND DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS?

CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS

FEATURE	ALGAE as FOOD INGREDIENTS	FOOD ADDITIVES	ALGAE in (DIETARY) FOOD SUPPLEMENTS
PRIMARY PURPOSE	Structure, flavour, nutrition	Functional qualities	Supplement deficiencies, enhance health
ALGAE-BASED EXAMPLES	Nori, wakame, kombu, dulse spirulina, chlorella, etc.	<i>Agar-agar, carrageenan, alginate, spirulina extract, beta-carotene</i>	Kelp, Spirulina, chlorella, algae oil (omega-3)
REGULATION (EU) - EFSA 	General food law	<i>Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 positive list</i>	Directive 2002/46/EC
REGULATION (US) - FDA 	Generally, no pre-approval	<i>Pre-market approval by FDA required</i>	FDA regulation for labeling and safety, but not pre-market approval
LABELING	Common or usual name (e.g., "nori seaweed", "spirulina powder")	Approved name or function (e.g., "agar-agar")	Supplement facts panel with specific information
NUTRITIONAL VALUE	Can be significant (protein, vitamins, minerals)	<i>Usually not significant</i>	Varied, can be significant for specific nutrients (e.g., protein, omega-3s, antioxidants)
SOURCE	Whole or processed algae	<i>Algae are a source</i>	Whole algae or derived from algae

3.

Why algae as food?

THE MOST UNIQUE AND UNMACHABLE CHARACTERITIC OF ALGAE AS FOOD IS RELATED WITH FLAVOUR

WHY ALGAE? AS FOOD

Algae, encompassing microalgae to seaweeds, offer compelling dietary advantages, with seaweeds having been a staple in human diets for thousands of years.

NUTRITIONAL POWERHOUSE

Algae are rich in essential vitamins, minerals, protein, and omega-3 fatty acids.

SUSTAINABLE

Cultivation requires less land and freshwater resources and can be grown in diverse environments.

CLIMATE RESILIENT

Algae can thrive in various conditions, offering a potential solution for regions affected by climate change.

FUNCTIONAL INGREDIENTS

Algae contain bioactive compounds with potential health benefits.

CULINARY VERSATILITY

Algae offer a diverse range of flavours, textures, and culinary applications.

Amino acid profile of protein sources

AMINO ACIDS CONTENT (mg/g of protein) FROM LITERATURE											
Essential AA	FAO (2007) reference protein	Milk	Egg	Meat	Fish	Wheat	Corn	Soya	Lentils	Arthrospira	Chlorella
Protein (%)	/	3.30	12.5	29.6	23.5	13.7	13.0	36.0	9.0	65.0	55.0
Valine	39	65	68	50	52	48	45	47	50	71	55
Isoleucine	30	52	53	53	46	35	42	48	43	67	38
Leucine	59	95	96	75	81	67	122	77	73	98	88
Lysine	45	84	73	84	92	27	30	61	70	48	84
Sulfated AA	22	32	52	40	40	28	29	25	22	23	22
Aromatic AA	38	102	94	74	73	64	75	89	76	56	50
Threonine	23	43	44	42	44	31	30	36	36	62	48
Tryptophane	6	13	13	12	11	0	5	13	9	3	21
Histidine	15	30	25	31	29	22	27	26	26	22	20

Protein digestibility-corrected amino acid score (PDCAAS) for different algae

Food Source	PDCAAS Value
<i>Chlorella</i>	0.75–0.82
<i>Spirulina</i>	0.83–0.94
Milk	1.00
Egg	1.00
Meat	1.00
Fish	1.00
Wheat	0.25–0.40
Corn	0.42–0.45
Soybeans	0.91–0.99
Lentils	0.52–0.76

Protein Digestibility–Corrected Amino Acid Score (PDCAAS) for various food sources, including macro and microalgae, as well as common protein-rich foods.

The PDCAAS is a method used to evaluate the quality of protein based on both the amino acid requirements of humans and their ability to digest it.

The Protein Digestibility–Corrected Amino Acid Score
Schaafsma Gertjan <https://doi.org/10.1093/jn/130.7.1865S>

4.

Whole food... algae for cooking






Algae for cooking






Not a mystery anymore

ALGAE FOR COOKING


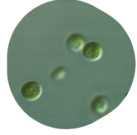
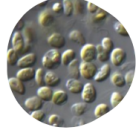

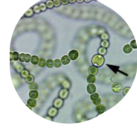


TOP 10 SEAWEED USED IN COOKING

	TASTE	RICH IN
 ULVA	→ SORREL →	Protein, magnesium, magnese
 ENTEROMORPHA	→ SALTY →	Protein, magnesium; magnese
 PALMARIA	→ NUTS →	Magnesium, potassium
 PORPHYRA	→ OYSTER →	Protein
 CHONDRUS	→ ND →	Carrageanans used as a gelling agent

	TASTE	RICH IN
 LAMINARIA DIGITATA	→ IODINE →	Fibers, Alginate used as a gelling agent
 SACCHARINA LATISSIMA	→ UMAMI →	Fibers, magnesium, potassium
 UNDARIA	→ OYSTER →	Fibers, Protein
 HIMANTHALIA	→ NEUTRAL →	Fibers, magnesium, vitamin C
 CODIUM	→ SALTY →	nd

TOP 5 MICROALGAE USED IN COOKING

	TASTE	RICH IN
 ATHROSPIRSA	→ SEAWATER →	Protein, phycocyanin coloring
 CHLORELLA	→ SULPHUR →	Fatty acids, vitamin B12
 NANNOCHLOROPSIS	→ SARDINE PASTE →	Fatty acids, Protein
 DUNALIELLA	→ SALT →	B-caroten
 NOSTOC	→ NEUTRAL →	Protein, vitamin C

NOTES:
EAA Essential Aminoacids
Porphyra umbilicalis
Is a good replacer for Nori
used in Sushi

MacArtain P, Gill C, Brooks M, Campbell R, Rowland I. Nutritional value of edible seaweeds. Nutrition Reviews. 2007; 65(12 Pt 1):535-543.

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prannie rhatigan, fiona houston, donald deschagt, antonio muiños insua, jack lee, Jörg ullmann, willem sodderland, pedro escudero, marie dominique plan, leonel pereira, monique ras, valeria montalescot + other to add.

5.

Algae **as** food ingredient

Any whole or processed part of algae that is directly incorporated into a food product during production

Food ingredients are directly consumed in food, while supplement and nutraceuticals are taken as separate products.

NO SPECIFIC HEALTH CLAIMS

Food Ingredient



EU - Defined in Regulation (EC) N.º 178/2002 as *"any substance or product, whether in its natural state or processed, that is intended to be used for human consumption, either for itself or as a part, ingredient or constituent of a foodstuff."*



US - Defined in 21 CFR §201.20(a) as *"any substance or article that is used for human consumption, wholly or partially, to affect the characteristics of any food."*

EXAMPLES

Seaweed extract powder

Seaweed flour, rich in dietary fiber, used in small amounts to boost the fiber content of bakery products or snacks.

Blue spirulina extract

Concentrated extract of the blue pigment phycocyanin from Spirulina, used in small quantities to naturally color beverages or snacks in blue or green shades.

Microalgae protein powder

Isolate from a specific microalgae strain with high protein content, used in protein bars or plant-based meat alternatives to increase protein content.

Seaweed flavouring

Liquid extract capturing the umami and "ocean" flavours of seaweed, used in tiny amounts to enhance the taste of savoury dishes.



Closest product in the market to Salmon! 0% Fish 100% Taste

A 100% natural food, vegan and tasty, high nutritional quality, rich in Omega-3, marine proteins and many marine compounds good for the whole family.

ODONTELLA created Solmon for the pleasure of you and your guests, a vegan alternative to smoked fish. From ingredients carefully selected, ODONTELLA brings you all the nutritional qualities of **marine algae**.

To consume fresh, but also pan-fried, fried, as a garnish on pasta, on your pizzas, in salad, in verrines, in tapas, sushi...

Odontella is not a common company; the team behind the product are Marine Biologists and world specialists in micro-algae & marine life. They have created the first Vegetable Marine Salmon in the world **made from micro algae** in the hope to develop new alternatives that will reduce our impact in our precious marine life 🐟🌿🌊🍷



Dunaliella salina

PHYCOCYANIN FROM SPIRULINA AS A FOOD INGREDIENT

Identifiers

INS No. 134
CAS No. 20298-86-6

Physical Description

Spirulina occurs as a fine, uniform powder or flakes, dark blue green to green in color. Spirulina extract is prepared by the filtered aqueous extraction of the dried biomass of *Arthrospira platensis*, and contains phycocyanins as the principal coloring components.



Common Uses

Spirulina extract can be used in a wide range of foods and beverages including flavored dairy products, cheese, dairy based desserts, processed fruits and vegetables, baked good and baking mixes, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and beverage bases, breakfast cereals, cocoa products, confectionery products (including soft and hard candy and chewing gum), egg products, gravies and sauces, herbs and spices, condiments and soup and soup mixes, as well as in nutritional supplements and pharmaceuticals.

Specifications

JECFA

US FDA

Regulatory Approvals



JECFA: A temporary ADI "not specified" was established at the 86th JECFA (2018).



USA: Spirulina extract is exempt from certification and may be safely used to color confections (including candy and chewing gum), frostings, ice cream and frozen desserts, dessert coatings and toppings, beverage mixes and powders, yogurts, custards, puddings, cottage cheese, gelatin, breadcrumbs, ready-to-eat cereals (excluding extruded cereals), coating formulations applied to dietary supplement tablets and capsules at levels consistent with GMP, and to seasonally color the shells of hard-boiled eggs, (21 CFR 73.530) coating formulations applied to drug tablets and capsules at levels consistent with GMP (21 CFR 73.1530)



EC: Spirulina extract is typically considered a coloring food in the EU, rather than a color additive. A coloring food is a food ingredient used for coloring purposes.

ARTHROSPIRA (SPIRULINA)



- Makes 20 protein balls
- 200 g (2 cups) whole raw almonds
- 200 g (2 cups) whole raw cashew nuts
- 199 g (1 cup) pumpkin seed
- 1/2 teaspoon sea salt
- 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- 1 scoop (21 g) natural vanilla protein powder
- 1 teaspoon spirulina powder
- 16 whole fresh pitted dates
- squeeze orange juice or lemon
- coconut to roll

www.thehealthychef.com/2011/11/spirulina-protein-power-balls/

www.eaba-association.org



Supercharged Spirulina Popcorn

Heat afflower oil in a pot with a lid when the oil is nice and hot add the popcorn shake often until all the kernels are popped. Now for the yummy, goody good healthy stuff.

Once the popcorn is ready, place it in a paper bag (make sure you pick a bag that is large enough).

Add

- 1 small tablespoon (5 gr) of Spirulina powder;
- 1 tablespoon (15 gr) of nutritional yeast
- A little bit of sea salt.

Shake well. Make sure that the popcorn is evenly coated and it's ready!



Simpliigood Icecream



Chlorella



Nostoc commune


Nostoc commune Dishes



Nostoc

Genus: Nostoc

contains organisms that form spherical colonies of filaments embedded in a gelatinous substance



```

graph LR
    Bacteria --- Spirochales
    Bacteria --- Chlamidiales
    Bacteria --- High-GC_Gram_Positive[High-GC Gram Positive]
    Bacteria --- Cyanobacteria
    Cyanobacteria --- Nostoc
    Bacteria --- Low-GC_Gram_Negative[Low-GC Gram Negative]
    Bacteria --- Proteobacteria
  
```

Spirulina



O-Yes! Spirulina Cracker - 25 Sachets



Spirulina



Lee Biscuits (Pte.) Ltd.



Chlorella



Euglena gracilis



Chlorella and Spirulina



Chlorella

Carrageenan and Alginates

1. SOME DAIRY PRODUCTS

Dairy products are a common source of carrageenan, a thickening ingredient derived from red seaweed. You might find carrageenan in dairy products like yogurt, whipped cream, chocolate milk, cottage cheese, ice cream and coffee creamers.

Ingredients used for preparation of seaweed chocolate with *Ulva reticulata*.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fshw.2015.03.001>



A unique sensory experience due to pearls **alginate** based on Alqogel 3001. Added to the drink, the pearls explode in the mouth to bring flavours and texture.



MACROALGAE

FOOD INGREDIENTS

Saccharina and Laminaria (kombu)



Undaria pinatifida (wakame)

Products



Seaweed (Wakame Stem) salad, Hijiki Salad, Sea String Salad, Kinbu Tsukudani (Soy sauce Salad), Wakame Tsukudani

Size : 1kg / 180g



- Seaweed salad GrabnGo
- Cup package, easy to eat
- Size : 180g



Laver Snack

- Almond Laver Snack
- Laver, Almond & Sesame
- Crunch, Sweet and Mild
- Pack Size : 30g

- Rice Pop Laver Snack
- Laver, Rice Pop
- Crispy, Crunch and Sweet
- Pack Size : 25g

Snack Laver

- Snack Laver (Mini Sheet)
- Various taste
- BBQ, Wasabi, Spicy, Cumin...
- Pack Size : 4.5g x 9 packs

- Snack Laver (Seasoned Crinkles)
- Original, With Almond & walnut, with shrimp & anchovy
- For snack, salad and ingredient
- Pack Size : 40g

Laver Snack

- Crunch Fish chip Laver Snack
- Fish chip coated with laver
- Crunch and Sweet
- Pack Size : 30g

- Coconut Chip Laver Snack
- Sliced coconut chip and laver
- Mild Coconut taste with crisp and sweet
- Pack Size : 25g



Cavinoir® Vegan Classic Style - Gourmet Seaweed Pearls
Based on seaweed with a liquid core. 110 gr. 8.95 €
100% vegan 100% vegetarian 100% dairy free.

Cavinoir® Vegan Classic Style is completely free from fish ingredients and composed entirely of vegetable products. In terms of properties, this vegan line is not inferior to real caviar: every pearl bursts open like that of fish roe. The shiny black pearls have a surprisingly subtle sea flavor, they are salty, fishy, umami, complex and melt in the mouth.

Cavinoir® Vegan Classic Style is the result of an environmentally conscious production process, an exceptional delicacy and a jewel on every table or banquet. Cavinoir® is low in calories and rich in vitamins and proteins. The fish was replaced in the production process by high-quality seaweed and herbs. The experience remains the same! In addition to the 'Classic and Imperial Selection', Cavinoir® is also available as 'Classic Vegan Style' and 'Vegan Lax Style'. The composition of the broth is so sophisticated that the taste of the best caviar is approached to perfection.

www.seamorefood.com
Seamore B.V.
The Netherlands

Palmaria palmata Dulse



Seaweed Bacon

Seaweed bacon is a 100% wild, organic seaweed that turns into (green) bacon when you fry it. With no saturated fats very little calories. With calcium, potassium & iodine Is really good for your vision and gut health.

Made from 100% wild, organic seaweed, I sea bacon is a nutritional powerhouse that tastes just like (green) bacon when it's fried. Salty, smoky and delicious, this "vegan bacon" is jam-packed with protein, potassium, calcium, iodine and zinc.

Besides, it helps the immune system. So put it on anything that deserves a crunchy, salty, smoky kick or use the soft leaves as a flavor boost in salads, pastas or anything else.



www.viva-maris.de
Viva Maris GmbH
Germany

Eucheuma Sacarina latissima



Algae sausage substitute
vegan. For the spoiled gourmet

Our vegan algae sausage replacement products are prepared by hand with selected ingredients. The vegan Viva Maris algae sausage alternatives are based on peas and potatoes, without soy, gluten, lactose, palm oil and artificial flavors. We only use high quality ingredients to get a first class taste experience. The Nordic seaweed *Saccharina latissima* (sugar kelp) provides important nutrients and vitamins as well as the vital iodine and selenium.

ALGAE bratwurst, vegan

Ingredients:
Water, rapeseed oil, onions, starch, potato protein, pea protein, pea flour, thickener, cellulose, *Eucheuma* algae, seaweed (*S.Latissima*), table salt, spices, sea salt, citric acid, sodium gluconate

Algae currywurst, vegan

Ingredients:
Water, rapeseed oil, starch, potato protein, pea protein, pea flour; Thickening agents: methyl cellulose, cellulose, processed *Eucheuma* algae, sugar kelp (*S. latissima*) 3.4%, table salt, sea salt, spices, dextrose, sucrose, spice extracts, citric acid, sodium gluconate, curry, beech wood smoke

Algae Wienerwurst, vegan

Ingredients:

Sacharina Laminaria



Family package - 10 x The Dutch Weed Burger. € 44.00

Ingredients:

Soy protein (46.3%) , hydrated soy flour (14.7%), water, kombu (seaweed) (9.5%), salt, potato protein, modified corn starch, flavor, wheat flour, potato fiber, thickener: carrageenan, White pepper*, Soy from controlled European (90%) and North American cultivation, free from GMO.

MACROALGAE

FOOD INGREDIENTS

Laminariales (Kelp)



Palmaria palmata (Dulse)



MACROALGAE

Laminariales (Kelp)



UmaBurger: Pure Dutch beef enriched with seaweed. Special fibers distribute the moisture better, creating a juicy bite.

Ingredients:

Pure Dutch beef
15% European seaweed

Produced
UmaWorst

Spiced pure Dutch beef enriched with seaweed as a natural flavor enhancer. Eight hours traditionally smoked on beech wood.

UmaMeats

<https://umameats.nl>
Uma Meats
The Netherlands



Caulerpa lentillifera



Saccharina latissima



What is Kelp Jerky?

A 100% vegan, nutrient dense, protein and fiber packed snack made with all clean-label ingredients including ocean-farmed kelp from Maine, U.S.A, top quality shiitake mushrooms, and superfoods like nori, turmeric, spirulina, and more.

Jerky is lean trimmed meat that has been cut into strips and dried (dehydrated) to prevent spoilage. Normally, this drying includes the addition of salt to prevent bacteria growth before the meat has finished the dehydrating process. The word "jerky" derives from the Quechua word ch'arki which means "dried, salted meat". All that is needed to produce basic "jerky" is a low-temperature drying method, and salt to inhibit bacterial growth.

<http://akua.co>
Beyond the Shoreline, LLC
USA

Pyropia Nori



Hamburguesa de Tofu com Algas Zuaitzo
150 gr. 3.29 €

Ingredients:

Tofu * (38.1%) (water, soy * and nigari), brown rice *, glasses of avena *, seitan * (harina wheat *, tamari *, kombu seaweed * and ginger *), onion *, seaweed nori * (1.6%), tamari * (soy parsley), whole wheat harina *, salt, sunflower oil * and sesame*.

(*) ecological production)

FOOD INGREDIENTS

6.

Algae **in** food supplements



Food supplements are concentrated sources of nutrients (i.e. *mineral* and vitamins) or other substances with a nutritional or physiological effect that are marketed in “*dose*” form (e.g. pills, tablets, capsules, liquids in measured doses). A wide range of nutrients and other ingredients might be present in food supplements, including, but not limited to, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, essential fatty acids, fibre and various plants and herbal extracts.

Food supplements are intended to correct nutritional deficiencies, maintain an *adequate intake* of certain nutrients, or to support specific physiological functions. They are not medicinal products and as such cannot exert a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action. Therefore, their use is not intended to treat or prevent diseases in humans or to modify physiological functions.

In the EU, food supplements are regulated as foods. Harmonised legislation regulates the vitamins and minerals, and the substances used as their sources, which can be used in the manufacturing of food supplements. For ingredients other than vitamins and minerals, the European Commission has established harmonised rules to protect consumers against potential health risks and maintains a list of substances which are known or suspected to have adverse effects on health and the use of which is therefore controlled.

This signifies a concentrated form of algae biomass, often in powder, capsule, or liquid form, taken alongside regular meals to complement a diet.

They are not intended to replace food but rather provide additional nutrients.

Food Supplements focus on general nutritional deficiencies, while nutraceuticals target specific health concerns.

NO SPECIFIC HEALTH CLAIMS

Food Ingredient



EU - Defined in Directive 2002/46/EC as *"concentrated sources of nutrients or other substances with a nutritional or physiological effect, in single or combined forms, marketed in dosage units of any kind, including capsules, pastilles, tablets, liquids, sachets, powders, ampoules and other similar forms, intended to be supplemented to the normal diet."*



US - has no specific definition (Unlike the EU) for "food supplement" but considers them under dietary supplements, which are defined in 21 CFR § 101.33 as "a product taken orally that contains a dietary ingredient intended for supplementing the diet."

EXAMPLES

- Spirulina capsules for protein and vitamin intake
- Chlorella tablets for antioxidants
- Algae oil supplements for Omega-3 fatty acids

Spirulina capsules

Spirulina biomass, a rich source of protein, vitamins (B12, A), and antioxidants, sold in capsule form as a dietary supplement.

Astaxanthin liquid

Oleoresin of astaxanthin, a powerful antioxidant from certain microalgae, offered in liquid form as a supplement for its potential health benefits.

Omega-3 supplement

Extract rich in omega-3 fatty acids (EPA and DHA) from microalgae, presented in capsules as an alternative to fish oil supplements.

General Food Law Regulation

This overarching regulation establishes the fundamental principles of food law in the EU, ensuring consumer safety and fair practices and it applies to all food, including nutraceuticals.

EU General Food Law Regulation

https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/general-food-law_en

Novel Food Regulation

This regulation applies to food or food ingredients that haven't been used for human consumption within the EU to a significant degree before May 15, 1997. If a nutraceutical is derived from a new source of algae or uses a novel processing method, it might fall under this regulation.

EU Novel Food Regulation

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2015/2283/oj>

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en>

European Commission - Food Safety

https://food.ec.europa.eu/index_en

Food Supplements Regulation

This regulation addresses specifically food supplements, which are defined as concentrated sources of nutrients or substances with a potential health benefit, intended to supplement a regular diet.

It sets standards for safety, labeling, and marketing of food supplements.

EU Food Supplements Regulation

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32022R2454&from=EN>

Regulation on Nutrition and Health Claims

This regulation addresses claims made about nutritional and health benefits associated with food products, including potential claims made for nutraceuticals. It ensures that claims are truthful, clear, and based on scientific evidence.

EU Regulation on Nutrition and Health Claim

https://europa.eu/youreurope/business/product-requirements/food-labelling/general-rules/index_en.htm

NUTRACEUTICAL

Nutrition + Health benefit

This term refers to a product derived from algae biomass that possesses specific health benefits beyond basic nutrition.

These benefits can be **disease prevention, improved cognitive function, or enhanced energy levels.**

Nutraceuticals are often marketed with specific claims and may require higher doses than food supplements.

Examples:

- Astaxanthin supplements for skin health
- Lutein supplements for eye health
- Phycocyanin supplements for inflammation reduction

NUTRACEUTICAL

No single, universally accepted definition. It's often used interchangeably with "functional food" or "dietary supplement" depending on the context and region.



There is no specific regulation in EU for "nutraceutical." Products with claimed health benefits beyond basic nutrition may fall under the category of "novel food" and require further authorization.



Similar to the EU, in US "nutraceutical" is not formally defined by the FDA. However, products with specific health claims must comply with regulations for dietary supplements or drugs depending on the nature of the claim.

MICROALGAE

NUTRACEUTICALS

FOOD SUPPLEMENTS

15 SPECIES

12 approved in Europe



Arthrospira platensis



Arthrospira maxima



Chlorella vulgaris



Chlorella pyrenoidosa



Chlorella minutissima



Dunaliella salina



Odontella aurita



Haematococcus pluvialis



Aphanizomenon



Nannochloropsis



Diacronema lutheri (Pavlova)



Euglena



Nostoc sphaeroides

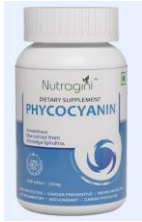


Tetraselmis



Schizochytrium

11 NUTRACEUTICAL EXTRACTS



Xanthophylls from *Phaeodactylum*



Phycocyanin From *Arthrospira*

CGF from *Chlorella*

EPA / DHA from *Nannochloropsis*

Beta-carotene From *Dunaliella*

Astaxanthin from *Haematococcus*

SOD from *Tetraselmis*

Beta-glucan From *Euglena*

DHA from *Schizochytrium*

AFA extract from *Aphanizomenon*

Chlorophyll From *Chlorella*

MICROALGAE

NUTRACEUTICALS

FOOD SUPPLEMENTS

Spirulina

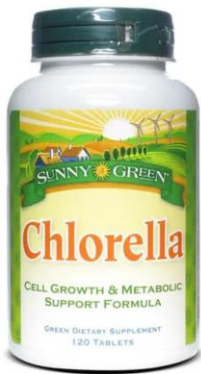
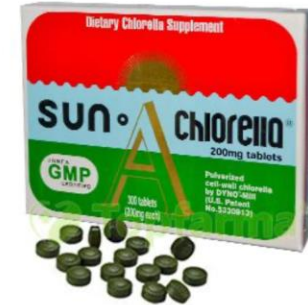


MICROALGAE

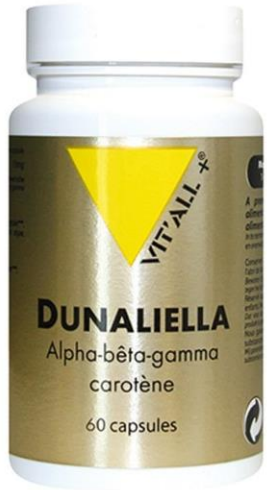
NUTRACEUTICALS

FOOD SUPPLEMENTS

Chlorella



Dunaliella based products



Haematococcus based products

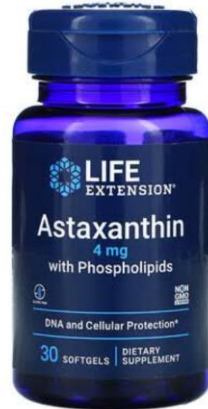
Astaxanthin products from *Haematococcus* with a wide range of formulations



Coconut oil



Spirulina



Phospholipids



carotenoids



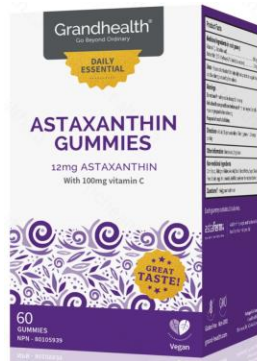
Myrtillus



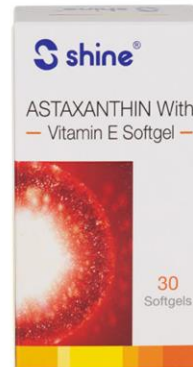
Liquid Astaxanthin



Vitamin E



collagen



Gummies



Lutein + Zeaxanthin



Olive oil



Haematococcus based products

Astaxanthin products from *Haematococcus* (1 to 24 mg / capsule)

1



2



4



5



6



7



8



10



12



15



24



EUROPEAN ALGAE BIOMASS ASSOCIATION



There is no set dosage for astaxanthin. Some studies have recommended doses of **4 milligrams** per day. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved doses up to **12 milligrams** per day.

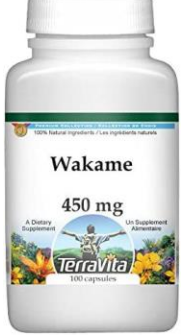
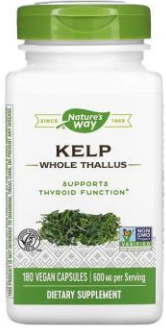
The EFSA Panel on Nutrition, Novel Foods and Food Allergens, delivered an opinion on the safety of astaxanthin when used as a novel food in food supplements at maximum levels of **8 mg/day**, 05/02/2020



MACROALGAE

NUTRACEUTICALS

FOOD SUPPLEMENTS



Ascophyllum nodosum

Fucus vesiculosus

Undaria pinatifida

Laminaria japonica

Macrocystis pyrifera

Macrocystis integrifolia

Rhodymenia palmata

Ecklonia cava



Gelidium

Palmaria palmata

Sacharina latissima

Laminaria digitata

Chondrus crispus

Ulva latuca

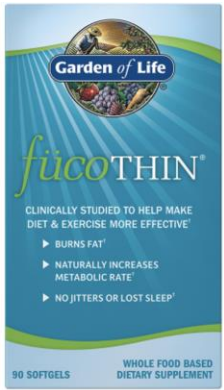
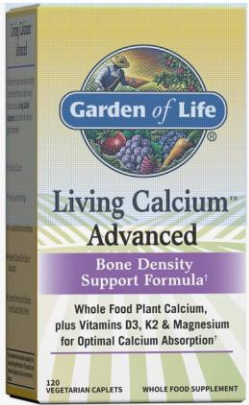
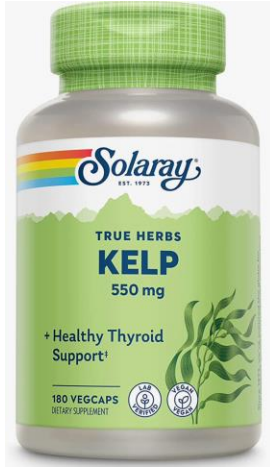
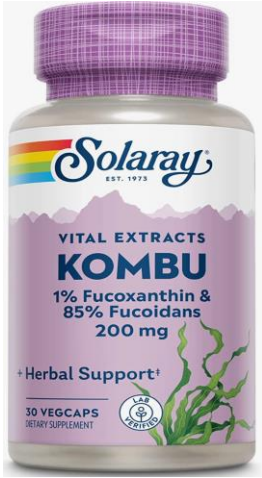
Alaria esculenta

Ecklonia kurome

MACROALGAE

NUTRACEUTICALS

FOOD SUPPLEMENTS



Marine iodine
Fucus vesiculosus

Fucoxanthin
Undaria pinatifida

Hyroid & Immune Support
Chondrus crispus

Polysaccharides
Gigartina skottsbergii

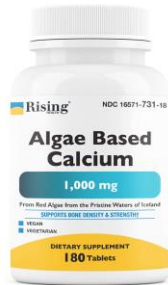
Fucoidan
Fucus vesiculosus

Alginate acid
Ascophylum nodosum

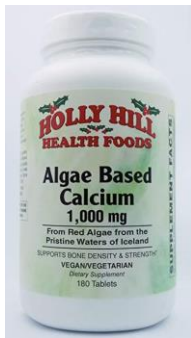
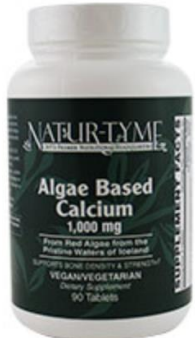
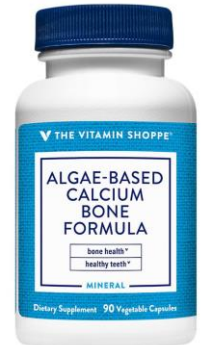
MACROALGAE

NUTRACEUTICALS

Algae Calcium



Lithothamnion glaciale and *Phymatolithon calcareum*



SUPPLEMENT FACTS		
Serving Size 3 Tablets	Servings Per Container 60	
	Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value
Vitamin D-3 (lichen, equivalent to 800 IU)	20 mcg	100%
Vitamin K-2 (MK-7 from natto)	85 mcg	71%
Calcium (Aquamin® Icelandic red algae*)	1,000 mg	77%
Magnesium (Aquamin® Icelandic red algae*)	96 mg	23%
Strontium (Aquamin® Icelandic red algae*)	7 mg	**
Silica (Aquamin® Icelandic red algae*)	3 mg	**
Boron (Aquamin® Icelandic red algae*)	93 mcg	**
Vanadium (Aquamin® Icelandic red algae*)	26 mcg	**
Organic Vegan & Red Algae Blend: (Mineralized Icelandic Red Algae, Strawberry^, Raspberry^, Blueberry^, Tart Cherry^, Pomegranate^, Cranberry^, Broccoli Sprouts^, Broccoli^, Tomato^, Carrot^, Spinach^, Kale^)	3,535 mg	**
Citrus Bioflavonoids	150 mg	**

**Daily Value not established
 Other Ingredients: Cellulose, cellulose gum, magnesium stearate.
 ^ Organic

Lithothamnium

NATURE'S ANSWER
Since 1972

Marine Based Cal-Mag

Red Algae & Seawater Derived

FROM COOL, CLEAN, PRISTINE ICELAND ARCTIC WATERS

100% Marine Based
72 Trace Minerals
Sustainably Harvested

500/250mg
Calcium/Magnesium per serving

Discover Marine Minerals®

and trust the Difference...®
(see side panel for details)

Vegan Gluten-Free

Dietary Supplement Net 16 fl oz (480 mL)

FOOD SUPPLEMENTS

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 Tablespoon (15 mL)
Servings Per Container about 32

Amount Per Serving		% Daily Value
Calories	32	
Total Carbohydrate	8 g	3%*
Calcium (from Aquamin® Red Algae (from Lithothamnium sp. Thallus) and Seawater)	500 mg	50%
Magnesium (from Aquamin® Seawater (Magnesium Hydroxide))	250 mg	62%
Sodium	15 mg	1%

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

Other Ingredients: Purified Water, Glycerin, Natural Vanilla Flavor, Acacia Gum, Xanthan gum.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, take one (1) tablespoon (15 mL) per day. May be taken with water and/or your favorite beverage.

WARNING: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Do not use if safety seal is damaged or missing. If you are pregnant, nursing, taking any medications, planning any medical procedure or have a medical condition, consult with your healthcare practitioner before use.

Store in a cool, dry place.

*These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

MARIGOT LIMITED
 HERRIDEAN SEAWEED COMPANY LIMITED
 BRANDON PRODUCTS LIMITED
 DELTAGEN (UK) LIMITED

FORMULATED BY: EUR
 EMPLOYEES: 0
 20 (Total)
 DAB LEGAL STATUS TYPE

SALES: 52,77M
 FISCAL YEAR END: 31-Dec-2020

Aquamin

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90 Days

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SALES 5.50 M€ 2021

Quantity

The microalgae *Nannochloropsis oceanica* was shown to produce relatively high levels of vitamin D₃ (1 ± 0.3 µg/g dry matter) after exposing growing cultures to UVB.

Not only algae

Turmeric Extract

HydroCurc™ (600mg) Highly Specialised Anti Inflammatory Curcumins

Prebiotic Beta Glucans

Wellmune® Blend (250mg) Immunity Boosting Natural Fibres

Defence Protein

Levagen®+ (350mg) Highly Localised Naturally Occuring Fatty Acid

Plant Based Vitamin D

Vita-Algae D3™ (2000 i.u.) Algae-Derived Immunity Boosting Vitamin D3



Ashwagandha Root Extract

KSM-66 Ashwagandha® (600mg) Full Spectrum Ayurvedic Adaptogen

More than a vitamin pill. Taking you beyond a balanced diet.

Smart Nootropic

Cognizin® (250mg) Highly Purified Neuro Nutrient Citicoline

Lycopene Nutrient

Lycored Lycopene™ (30mg) Powerful Natural Carotenoid

Stable Vitamin K

K2Vital Delta® (75µg) Bone Strengthening Vitamin K2 as MK7

Soluble Keratin

Cynatine HNS® (500mg) Active Keratin Cosmeceutical for Hair, Skin and Nails

Saffron Extract

affron® (28mg) Unique Standardised Saffron Actives

7.

Approvals in the food catalog



The **Novel Food status Catalogue (New)** (https://food.ec.europa.eu/safety/novel-food/novel-food-status-catalogue_en) is a non-binding tool that lists products of animal and plant origin, algal species, food cultures and other substances subject to the Novel Food Regulation, based on information provided by the EU Member States.

There are six possibilities for a generic algal product, a Food Business Operator (FOB) is interested in: Approvals in the Food Catalog



1. The product is listed in the Catalog as **“Not novel in food”**, i.e. it was present in EU people diet before 1997 and is recognised as safe. It is a “normal” food, and its access to the market is not subject to the pre-market authorisation in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/2283. Example: wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) seeds; spirulina biomass.



2. The product is listed as **“Not novel in food supplements”**. According to the information available to Member States' competent authorities, this product was used in food supplements in the EU before 15 May 1997. Therefore, its use in food supplements is not considered to be novel and is not subject to the pre-market authorisation in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/2283. Any other food uses of this product, other than as, or in, food supplements, might be considered to be novel and consequently might need to be authorised pursuant to the requirements of the Novel Food Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 before they can be placed as food on the EU market. Example: wheat aerial parts; *Haematococcus* biomass.



3. The product is listed as **“Authorised Novel Food”**. This is an authorised novel food and it has been included in the Union list established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470. The authorisation for the novel food in the Union list https://food.ec.europa.eu/safety/novel-food/authorisations/union-list-novel-foods_en identifies under what conditions of use (table 1) and specifications (table 2) this novel food can be placed on the EU market. Example: Wheat bran extract; Tetraselmis biomass.



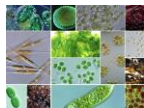
4. The product is listed **“Novel Food”**. According to the information available to Member States' competent authorities, this product was not consumed in the EU to a significant degree as a food before 15 May 1997. Therefore, a pre-market authorisation in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 is required before it can be placed as food on the EU market. Example: Fermented (fermentation with baker's yeast) wheat germ extract, *Chlamydomonas Reinhardtii* biomass.



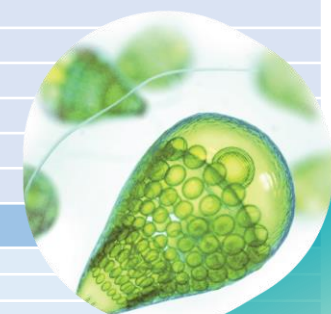
5. The product is listed **“Subject To A Consultation Request”** - This product is currently the subject of a consultation request to a Member State submitted pursuant to the requirements of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/456 on the procedural steps of the consultation process for determination of novel food status.

6. The product is not listed in the Catalog: it is the FOB responsibility to comply with Regulation (EU) 2015/2283. When a food business operator is unsure about a food as novel, they shall consult the competent authorities of the EU country where they first intend to place the food on the market. In doing so, the provisions on Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/456 should be followed.

EABA Members please contact EABA for any additional details or explanations



Microalgae species			Notes
NEW ENTRIES IN THE NOVEL FOOD CATALOG https://ec.europa.eu/food/food-feed-portal/screen/novel-food-catalogue/search			
<i>Chlorella sorokiniana</i> Shihira & R.W.Krauss 1965	Not novel in food	FI	already published
<i>Dunaliella salina</i> (Dunal) Teodoresco 1905	Not novel in food supplements	FS	from BELFRIT - Belgium - France - Italy food supplements list published in the national OJ
<i>Graesiella emersonii</i> (Shihira & R.W.Krauss) H.Nozaki, M.Katagiri, M.Nakagawa, K.Aizawa & M.M.Watanabe 1995	Not novel in food	FI	previously <i>Chlorella emersonii</i>
<i>Haematococcus lacustris</i> (Girod-Chantrons) Rostafinski 1875	Not novel in food supplements	FS	from BELFRIT, should be listed pluvialis, the most common name
<i>Jaagichlorella luteoviridis</i> (Chodat) Darienko & Pröschold 2019 <i>Chlorella luteoviridis</i>	Not novel in food	FI	already published
<i>Limnospira fusiformis</i> (Voronichin) Nowicka-Krawczyk, Mühlsteinová & Hauer 2019	Not novel in food	FI	formerly <i>Arthrospira</i> (spirulina)
<i>Limnospira indica</i> (Desikachary & N.Jeeji Bai) Nowicka-Krawczyk, Mühlsteinová & Hauer 2019	Not novel in food supplements	FS	formerly <i>Arthrospira</i> (spirulina)
<i>Limnospira maxima</i> (Setchell & N.L.Gardner) Nowicka-Krawczyk, Mühlsteinová & Hauer 2019	Not novel in food	FI	formerly <i>Arthrospira</i> (spirulina)
<i>Parachlorella kessleri</i> (Fott & Nováková) Krienitz, E.H.Hegewald, Hepperle, V.Huss, T.Rohr & M.Wolf 2004	Not novel in food	FI	already published
<i>Scenedesmus vacuolatus</i> Shihira & Krauss	Not novel in food	FI	the current name is <i>Coelastrella vacuolata</i> (I. Shihira & R.W. Krauss) Hegewald & N. Hanagata
<i>Spirulina major</i> Kützing ex Gomont 1892	Not novel in food	FI	Also reported <i>Arthrospira platensis</i> Gomont 1892
PREVIOUSLY ALREADY IN THE NOVEL FOOD CATALOG			
<i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i> Ralfs ex Bornet & Flahault 1886	Not novel in food supplements	FI	two entries in NFC for the same species
<i>Arthrospira platensis</i> Gomont 1892	Not novel in food	FI	= <i>Oscillatoria platensis</i> (Gomont) Bourrelly 1970; <i>Spirulina platensis</i> (Gomont) Geitler 1925
<i>Auxenochlorella protothecoides</i> (Krüger) Kalina & Puncová 1987	Not novel in food	FI	
<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> Beyerinck [Beijerinck] 1890, <i>Chlorella pyrenoidosa</i> , <i>Jaagichlorella luteoviridis</i>	Not novel in food	FI	<i>Chlorella sp.</i> is present in NFC
<i>Euglena gracilis</i> G.A.Klebs 1883	Whole: authorized novel food (Union list)	FI	
<i>Odontella aurita</i> (Lyngbye) C.Agarth 1832	Whole: authorized novel food (Union list)	FI	
<i>Tetraselmis chui</i> Butcher 1959	Whole: authorized novel food (Union list)	FI, FS	
<i>Auxenochlorella pyrenoidosa</i> (H. Chick) Molinari & Calvo-Pérez 2015	Not novel in food	FI	[= <i>Chlorella pyrenoidosa</i> H. Chick 1903]
ALGAL NF PRODUCTS IN THE UNION LIST			
Astaxanthin-rich oleoresin from <i>Haematococcus pluvialis</i> algae	Food Supplement		Astaxanthin-rich oleoresin from <i>Haematococcus lacustris</i> (the current name)
<i>Odontella aurita</i>	Food		<i>Odontella aurita</i>
<i>Schizochytrium sp.</i> oil rich in DHA and EPA	Food, FS		'DHA and EPA-rich oil from the microalgae <i>Schizochytrium sp.</i> '
<i>Schizochytrium sp.</i> (ATCC PTA-9695) oil	Food, FS		'oil from the microalgae <i>Schizochytrium sp.</i> '
<i>Schizochytrium sp.</i> (FCC-3204) oil	Infant formula, FS		'oil from the microalgae <i>Schizochytrium sp.</i> '
<i>Schizochytrium sp.</i> oil	Food, FS		'oil from the microalgae <i>Schizochytrium sp.</i> '
<i>Schizochytrium sp.</i> (T18) oil	Food, FS		'oil from the microalgae <i>Schizochytrium sp.</i> '
<i>Schizochytrium sp.</i> (WZU477) oil	Infant formula		'oil from the microalgae <i>Schizochytrium sp.</i> '
Algal oil from the microalgae <i>Ulkenia sp.</i>	Food		'oil from the micro-algae <i>Ulkenia sp.</i> '
<i>Euglena gracilis</i>	Food, FS		'dried biomass of <i>Euglena gracilis</i> algae'
<i>Tetraselmis chui</i>	Food, FS		'dried microalgae <i>Tetraselmis chui</i> '



Macroalgae species			Notes
NEW ENTRIES IN THE NOVEL FOOD CATALOG https://ec.europa.eu/food/food-feed-portal/screen/novel-food-catalogue/search			
<i>Alsidium helminthochorton</i> (Schwendimann) Kützing 1843	Not novel in food supplements	SW FS	
<i>Corallina officinalis</i> L. 1758	Not novel in food supplements	SW FS	FROM BELFRIT
<i>Durvillaea antarctica</i> (Chamisso) Hariot 1892	Not novel in food supplements	SW FS	FROM BELFRIT, kind of FUCUS
<i>Ecklonia cava</i> Kjellman 1885	Whole: not novel in food supplements.	SW FS	<i>Ecklonia cava</i> phlorotannins - authorized novel food as FS (included in Union list)
<i>ErythroglOSSum laciniatum</i> (Lightfoot) Maggs & Hommersand 1993	Not novel in food	SW FS	
<i>EuCheuma denticulatum</i> (N.L.Burman) Collins & Hervey 1917	Not novel in food supplements	SW FS	
<i>EuCheuma horridum</i> J. Agardh 1852	Not novel in food supplements	SW FS	
<i>Gelidium amansii</i> (J.V. Lamouroux) J.V.Lamouroux 1813	Not novel in food	SW FS	
<i>Gelidium corneum</i> (Hudson) J.V.Lamouroux 1813	Not novel in food	SW FS	
<i>Gracilaria gracilis</i> (Stackhouse) M. Steentoft, L.M. Irvine & W.F. Farnham 1995	Not novel in food supplements	SW FS	
<i>Laminaria hyperborea</i> (Gunnerus) Foslie 1885	Not novel in food	SW FI	status uprated from FS to FI
<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i> (L.) C. Agardh 1820	Not novel in food supplements	SW FS	Giant kelp
<i>Mastocarpus stellatus</i> (Stackhouse) Guiry 1984	Not novel in food supplements	SW FS	
<i>Neopyropia leucosticta</i> (Thuret) L.-E.Yang & J.Brodie 2020	Not novel in food	SW FI	the correct name is now <i>Pyropia leucosticta</i> (Thuret) Neefus & J.Brodie
<i>Porphyra dioica</i> J.Brodie & L.M.Irvine 1997	Not novel in food	SW FI	<i>Porphyra tenera</i> already in the NFC
<i>Porphyra purpurea</i> (Roth) C.Agardh 1824	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Porphyra umbilicalis</i> Kützing 1843 <i>ErythroglOSSum laciniatum</i> (Lightfoot) Maggs & Hommersand 1993	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Pyropia yezoensis</i> (Ueda) M.S.Hwang & H.G.Choi 2011	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Saccharina japonica</i> (Areschoug) C.E.Lane, C.Mayes, Druehl & G.W.Saunders 2006	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Sargassum fusiforme</i> (Harvey) Setchell 1931	Not novel in food	SW FI	Synonym: <i>Hizikia fusiformis</i> (Harvey) Okamura 1932
<i>Ulva intestinalis</i> Linnaeus 1753	Not novel in food	SW FI	
PREVIOUSLY ALREADY IN THE NOVEL FOOD CATALOG			
<i>Alaria esculenta</i> (Linnaeus) Greville 1830	Not novel in food	SW FI	NOT NEW ADDITION
<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i> (Linnaeus) Le Jolis 1863	Not novel in food	SW FI	= <i>Fucus nodosus</i> Linnaeus 1753; <i>Ascophyllum laevigata</i> Stackhouse 1809, <i>Ozohallia nodosa</i> , <i>Ozothallia nodosa</i> , <i>Physocaulon nodosum</i>
<i>Chondrus crispus</i> Stackhouse 1797,	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Mastocarpus stellatus</i> (Stackhouse) Guiry 1984	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Eisenia bicyclis</i> (Kjellman) Setchell 1905	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Fucus serratus</i> L. 1773	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Fucus spiralis</i> L. 1753	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> L. 1773	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Gracilariopsis longissima</i> (S.G.Gmelin) Steentoft, L.M.Irvine & Farnham 1995	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Himantalia elongata</i> (L.) S.F. Gray 1821	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Laminaria digitata</i> (Hudson) J.V. Lamouroux 1813	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Pyropia tenera</i> (Kjellman) N.Kikuchi, M.Miyata, M.S.Hwang & H.G.Choi 2011	Not novel in food	SW FI	Synonym of <i>Porphyra tenera</i> , in the NFC already
<i>Palmaria palmata</i> (Linnaeus) F.Weber & D.Mohr 1805 <i>Rhodymenia palmata</i>	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i> (Pallas) W.H.Adey & D.L.McKibbin ex Woelkerling & L.M.Irvine 1986	Not novel in food	SW FI	Synonym of <i>Lithothamnion calcareum</i> , in the NFC already
<i>Saccharina latissima</i> (L.) C.E.Lane, C.Mayes, Druehl & G.W.Saunders 2006	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Ulva lactuca</i> Linnaeus 1753 <i>Porphyra purpurea</i> (Roth) C. Agardh 1824	Not novel in food	SW FI	
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i> (Harvey) Suringar 1873	Not novel in food	SW FI	



MICROALGAE

23 species

There is an evolution in taxonomy that impacts the names of algae in the Food Catalog and food safe or novel food.

5

Limnospira = *Arthrospira* = *Spirulina*

9

Chlorella

= globally 11 microalgae species

Aphanizomenon flos-aquae

Arthrospira platensis
Limnospira fusiformis
Limnospira indica
Limnospira maxima
Spirulina major

Auxenochlorella protothecoides
Auxenochlorella pyrenoidosa
Chlorella luteoviridis
Chlorella pyrenoidosa,
Chlorella sorokiniana
Chlorella vulgaris
Jaagichlorella luteoviridis
Parachlorella kessleri
Graesiella emersonii

Dunaliella salina
Euglena gracilis

Haematococcus lacustris
Odontella aurita
Scenedesmus vacuolatus
Tetraselmis chui

Ulkenia sp.

Schizochytrium sp.

MACROALGAE

38 species

Alaria esculenta
Alsidium helminthochorton

Ascophyllum nodosum

Chondrus crispus

Corallina officinalis
Durvillaea antarctica
Ecklonia cava
Eisenia bicyclis
Erythrogloussum laciniatum

Eucheuma denticulatum
Eucheuma horridum

Fucus serratus
Fucus spiralis
Fucus vesiculosus

Gelidium amansii
Gelidium corneum

Gracilaria gracilis
Gracilariopsis longissima

Himantalia elongata

Laminaria digitata
Laminaria hyperborea

Macrocystis pyrifera

Mastocarpus stellatus
Neopyropia leucosticta

Palmaria palmata
Phymatolithon calcareum

Porphyra dioica
Porphyra purpurea
Porphyra umbilicalis

Pyropia tenera
Pyropia yezoensis
Rhododymenia palmata

Saccharina japonica
Saccharina latissima

Sargassum fusiforme

Ulva intestinalis
Ulva lactuca

Undaria pinnatifida

8.

Future trends and algae uniqueness for food

1. **Spirulina**: earthy, slightly grassy, with a hint of seaweed flavor, some describe it as nutty or slightly sweet.
2. **Chlorella**: similar to spirulina but with a more pronounced grassy flavor and a slightly bitter aftertaste.
3. **Dulse** (*Palmaria palmata*): salty and savory, with a hint of ocean brine, can also have a slightly chewy texture.
4. **Nori** (*Pyropia*): mildly salty and briny, with a subtle umami flavor, often used in sushi rolls.
5. **Wakame** (*Undaria pinnatifida*): mildly sweet with a slightly salty taste, tender texture with a slight crunch.
6. **Kombu** (*Sacharinnia*): savory and umami-rich, often used to enhance the flavor of broths and soups.
7. **Arame** (*Eisenia bicyclis*): mildly sweet with a delicate flavor reminiscent of the ocean, often used in salads and stir-fries.
8. **Sargassum** (*Sargassum*): salty and slightly bitter, with a chewy texture, can have a strong marine flavor.
9. **Agar-agar** (*Gelidium*): virtually tasteless on its own, with a neutral flavor and gelling properties, a vegan gelatin alternative
10. **Ulva (sea lettuce)**: mildly salty with a subtle vegetal taste, often used in salads or as a garnish.

Algae most relevant uniqueness for food is related with algae taste profiles.

Technological advancements

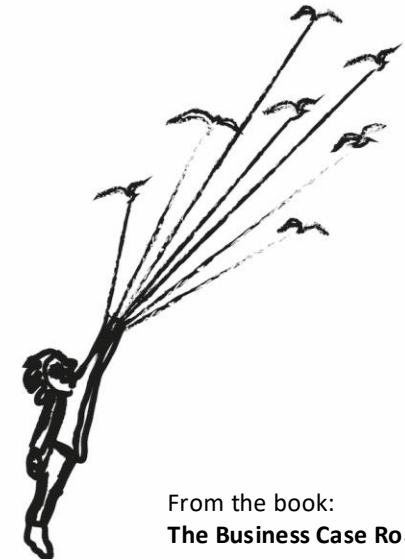
- **Algae cultivation:** Research is ongoing to develop **cost-effective methods** for growing different algae strains, enabling wider use.
- **Processing innovations:** New methods are being developed to **extract and purify valuable components** from algae while preserving their benefits.
- **Flavor improvements:** Efforts are underway to address **challenges related to unappealing flavors** or textures of some algae strains.
- **Innovative products:** Algae are being used to develop various food products like **plant-based meat alternatives and snacks**.
- **Functional ingredients:** Algae are used as thickeners, stabilizers, and emulsifiers in food manufacturing. Additionally, specific strains offer potential **health benefits**.

Market awareness expansion

- **Highly nutritious:** Algae is **rich in protein, vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants**, making it appealing for health-conscious consumers.
- **Sustainable growth:** Compared to traditional crops, algae requires less land, water, and resources.
- **Diverse products:** The market offers **a growing variety of algae-based products**, including protein powders, snacks, and meat alternatives.
- **Increased investment:** **Growing interest from investors** is fueling research and development in the algae food sector.
- **Overcoming challenges:** Educating consumers is crucial to **address potential cultural barriers** and encourage wider adoption of algae-based foods.

Thank You!

IF YOU WANT
TO GO FAST,
GO ALONE.
IF YOU WANT
TO GO FAR,
GO TOGETHER.
- AFRICAN PROVERB -



From the book:
The Business Case Roadmap

Vítor Verdelho

General Manager

President



EUROPEAN ALGAE
BIOMASS ASSOCIATION

