



Monday 8 December 2014

EDIBLE SEAWEEDS – REGULATORY (as of 11/2014)

1. THE FOLLOWING EDIBLE SEAWEEDS AND MICROALGAE ARE LISTED AS NOT NOVEL IN THE EU NOVEL FOODS CATALOGUE

- *Ascophyllum nodosum* (also listed as *Fucus nodosus* and *A. laevigata*) - European
- *Eisenia bicyclis* - SE Asian
- *Fucus vesiculosus* - European
- *Hizikia fusiforme* - SE Asian
- *Laminaria digitata* - European
- *Laminaria longicuris*- European
- *Palmaria palmata* (listed as *Rhodomenia palmata*) – supplement use only
- *Porphyra tenera* – SE Asian
- *Saccharina japonica* (formerly *Laminaria japonica*) – SE Asian
- *Saccharina latissima* (formerly *Laminaria saccharina*) - European
- *Undaria pinnatifida*- European & SE Asian
- Microalga *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* (also listed as *C. luteoviridis*, *C. vulgaris*)

Further details are given below page 3

2. THE FOLLOWING SEaweEDS AND MICROALGAE ARE LISTED AS SAFE FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER THE FRENCH GUIDELINES

Nom scientifique	Nom commun
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algues brunes - <i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i> - <i>Fucus vesiculosus +serratus</i> - <i>Himanthalia elongata</i> - <i>Undaria pinnatifida</i> - <i>Laminaria digitata</i> - <i>Laminaria saccharina</i> - <i>Laminaria japonica</i> - <i>Alaria esculenta</i> 	<p>Spaghetti de mer Wakame Kombu Kombu Royal Kombu Atlantic wakame</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algues rouges - <i>Palmaria palmata</i> - <i>Porphyra umbilicalis</i> - <i>Porphyra tenera</i> - <i>Porphyra yezoensis</i> - <i>Porphyra dioica</i> - <i>Porphyra purpurea</i> - <i>Porphyra laciniata</i> - <i>Porphyra leucostica</i> - <i>Chondrus crispus</i> - <i>Gracilaria verrucosa</i> - <i>Lithothamnium calcareum</i> 	<p>Dulse Nori " " " " " " " Pioca, lichen Ogonori Mäerl</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algues vertes - <i>Ulva sp.</i> - <i>Enteromorpha sp.</i> 	<p>Laitue de mer Aonori</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microalgues - <i>Spirulina sp.</i> - <i>Odontella aurita</i> - <i>Chlorella sp.</i> 	

See appended documents – réglementation algues MAJ 2014.pdf / seaweed & regulation 2014 (English version)

1. SEAWEEDS LISTED AS NOT NOVEL IN EU NOVEL FOODS CATALOGUE

http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/biotechnology/novelfood/nfnetweb/mod_search/index.cfm?action=mod_search.details&seqfce=560



This product was on the market as a food or food ingredient and consumed to a significant degree before 15 May 1997. Thus its access to the market is not subject to the Novel Food Regulation (EC) No. 258/97. However, other specific legislation may restrict the placing on the market of this product as a food or food ingredient in some Member States. Therefore, it is recommended to check with the national competent authorities.



According to information available to Member States competent authorities this product was used only as or in food supplements before 15 May 1997. Any other food uses of this product have to be authorised pursuant to the Novel Food Regulation.

Macroalgae

***Ascophyllum nodosum* (also listed as *Fucus nodosus* and *A. laevigata*) - European**

Ascophyllum nodosum

Common Names

rakkolevä, merlevä (FI), Knotentang (DE), hnědá mořská řasa, kelpa (CZ), Észak-atlanti kővívalga (HU), buletang (DK), Jūraszāle (LV), vrsta alge (SL), Workoliśc czlonowaty (PL), Knöltång (SE), Alga castanha (PT), pōisadru (ET)

Description

Ascophyllum nodosum is a large seaweed (dark brown to black), dominant on sheltered rocky shores. Its global distribution is restricted to the North Atlantic Ocean. Its northern limits are the White Sea in the east and Baffin Island in the west. Southern distributions extend to northern Portugal and New Jersey.

Status



***Eisenia bicyclis* - SE Asian**

Eisenia bicyclis

Common Names

Arame (DE), eisenia (PL), arame (FI) (CZ) (DK), arame tengeri alga (HU), vrsta alge (SL)

Description

Brown algae belonging to the Alariaceae Family. It is cultivated in Japan.

Status



***Fucus vesiculosus* - European**

Fucus vesiculosus

Common Names

DE: Blasentang, NL: Fucus, Blaaswier, FR: Fucus, Varech vésiculeux, EN: Fucus, Bladderwrack, black tang, rockweed, bladder fucus, sea oak, black tany, cut weed, FI: Rakkolevä, SE: Blåstång

Description

Fucus vesiculosus, known by the common name Bladder wrack, is a seaweed found commonly on the coasts of the North Sea, the western Baltic Sea, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, also known by the common names black tang, rockweed, bladder Fucus, sea oak, black tany, cut weed and rock wrack. *Fucus vesiculosus* is a very variable alga. It can grow to 100 cm or more and is easily recognised by the small gas-filled vesicles which occur in pairs one on either side of a central midrib running along the centre of the strap-like frond.

Status



***Hizikia fusiforme* - SE Asian**

Hizikia fusiforme

Common Names

Hiziki (DE), hizikia (PL), hijuki-merlevä (FI), hiziki (CZ) (DK), OKAMURA alga (HU), Hizikia fusiforme, hijiki (LV), vrst alge (SL), ALGA HIJIKI (PT)

Description

Dark brown, bushy algae that grows in the pristine coastal arctic current seas off the eastern shore of Japan.

Status



Laminaria digitata - European

Laminaria digitata

Common Names

EN: Oarweed, NL: Gladgesteelde vingerwier, FR: Laminare digitée, laminaire flexible, goémon de coupe, anguille (Normandie), tali, taly, DE: Fingertang

Description

Laminaria digitata is a large conspicuous kelp growing up to 2 m in length commonly found at low water during spring tides on rocky shores. The frond is broad and digitate, glossy and dark brown in colour and lacks a midrib. The stipe is oval in cross section, smooth and flexible and is usually free of epiphytes, although old stipes which have become slightly roughened may support a few epiphytes, notably *Palmaria palmata*. The kelp is attached by freely branched haptera, which spread out to form a shallow dome-shaped holdfast. It is found attached to bedrock or other suitable hard substrata in the lower intertidal and sublittoral fringe, down to a maximum depth of 20 m in clear waters. *Laminaria digitata* flourishes in moderately exposed areas or at sites with strong water currents. In exposed locations with strong wave action the species may extend upwards into the lower eulittoral. Occurs in rockpools up to mid-tide level and higher on wave-exposed coasts.

Status



Laminaria longicuris- European

Laminaria longicuris

Common Names

listownica długa (PL), řasa (CZ), laminária alga (HU), vrsta alge Laminaria (SL)

Description

Marine algae which belongs to the Laminariaceae Family and which is normally restricted to subtidal habitats.

Status



Palmaria palmata (listed as Rhodymenia palmata)

Rhodymenia palmata

Common Names

kuntze, dulce, dillisk, rodymenia palczasta (brunatnica) (PL), dulce (FIN), Rotalge (DE), červená řasa (CZ), vörös páлмаалга (HU), Sarkanā alģe (LV), rödsallat (SE)

Description

It belongs to the family of Rhodophyceous. Morphologically, this seaweed specie is between 20 to 30 centimetres in length. This aquatic plant lives on the rocks and its geographic distribution spreads on the coasts of the Manche, the Atlantic Ocean, Greenland and France.

Status



Porphyra tenera - SE Asian

Porphyra tenera

Common Names

Asakusanori, szkarlatnica delikatna (PL), nori -merilevä (FI), Nori (DE) (PT), mořská řasa Nori (CZ), nori (DK), vrsta alge (SL), purpurtång (SE)

Description

Red algae cultivated in Japan.

Status



Saccharina japonica (formerly Laminaria japonica) - SE Asian

Laminaria japonica

Common Names

Kelp, Meerkohl (DE), listownica japońska (PL), mořská kapusta, mořská řasa (CZ), kombu (HU), Laminārija (LV), vrsta alge Laminaria (SL), Kelp Japonês (PT), jaapani lehtadru (ET)

Description

Brown marine macroalgae belonging to the Laminariaceae Family and originating in China. Although commercial production of kelp harvested from its natural habitat has been carried out in Japan for over a century, mariculture of this algae on a very large commercial scale was realized in China in the 1950s. Between the 1950s and the 1980s kelp production in China increased significantly its production making China the largest producer of Laminaria.

Status



Saccharina latissima (formerly Laminaria saccharina) - European

Laminaria saccharina

Common Names

DE: Zuckertang, SE: Skräppetare, EN: Sugar kelp, Sweet oar-weed, sea belt, NL: Suikerwier, FR: Laminare sucre

Description

Laminaria saccharina is a yellow brown plant up to 2.5 m in length with a root-like holdfast, a short and flexible stipe, and an undivided laminate blade with parallel, undulated sides and an elongated, tongue-like appearance. The frond is characteristically dimpled with regular bullations (depressions). *Laminaria saccharina* can be found in intertidal pools and in the shallow subtidal, becoming more abundant at low water in sheltered localities with partly strong current velocities. The global distribution is circumboreal from northern Russia to Galicia (Spain), but not known from Brittany to Galicia. This species is common on most shores of Britain and Ireland and can also be found on the Island of Helgoland within the German Bight. *Laminaria* is the most abundantly produced genus of macrophytic algae. *Laminaria saccharina* is commercially important and is often described to be a "Jack of all trades" due to its various commercial potentials. Commercial use is e.g. in food ingredients, bio-absorption of heavy metals and cosmetics.

Status



Undaria pinnatifida- European & SE Asian

Undaria pinnatifida

Common Names

Wakame (DE), Japanese kelp (EN), undaria pierzastodzielna (PL), wakame (FI) (DK), hnědá řasa wakame (CZ), tengeri mustár, makróalga (HU), vrsta alge (SL), Alga Wakame (PT), lehtadru (liigid perekonnast Undaria) (ET)

Description

Brown Algae native to Japan, Korea and parts of China.

Status



Microalgae

Chlorella pyrenoidosa (also listed as C. luteoviridis, C. vulgaris)

Chlorella pyrenoidosa

Common Names

Chlorella (DE), chlorella zwyczajna (PL), viherlevä (FI), zelená sladkovodní řasa chlorella (CZ), klorella alga (HU), Hlorella (LV), Klorella (SL), clorella (PT)

Description

This algae belongs to the Chlorophyta Family and is grown in Japan, China and Taiwan, since 1955. The composition is quite similar to the other macroalgae. It is a nutrient-dense unicellular fresh water green alga.

Status



Marine plants

Salicornia europea - Samphire

Salicornia europea

Common Names

Marsh samphire (EN), zeekraal (NL), soliród zielny (PL), suolayrtti (FI), hanik soolarohi (ET), slanorožec evropský (CZ), sziksófű (HU), Salicornija (LV), vrsta osočnika (SL), glasört (SE)

Description

Salicornia europea belonging to the Amaranthaceae Family is a well known annual halophyte. Its main morphological characteristic shows its adaptation to the presence of salt: the accumulation of fresh water (90%) in its tissues gives it this pulpy characteristic. There are several kinds of *Salicornia* which are divided into two main categories: - the perennial *Salicornia* : its woody stem excludes any exploitation - the annual *Salicornia*. It is green and tender during the growing period, ideal moment for harvest in autumn, it becomes woody and takes a purple colour which illuminates the shore. In la Baie de Somme, *Salicornia* is mainly harvested from the end of May to the end of July.

Status



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