EDIBLE SEAWEEDS – REGULATORY (as of II/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 longicruris* - European
- *Palmaria palmata* (listed as *Rhodymenia 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. luteovirids, 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

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<td>- Odontella aurita</td>
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<td>- Chlorella sp.</td>
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1. SEaweeds listed as Not NOVEL in EU Novel Foods Catalogue


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**
- rakkaleiv (FI), krotenliiv (DE), hnedá mortíka tasa, kęp (CZ), Ezszik-atami kisvakja (HU), báletang (DK), Jirasaiele (LV), vrsta alge (SL), Woroldhíe czalnowezy (PL), Knibbling (SE), Alga castanha (PT), Psadový (CT)

**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), aisenia (PL), arame (PT) (CZ), arame tengeri alga (HU), vrsta alge (SL)

**Description**
Brown algae belonging to the Alaraceseae Family. It is cultivated in Japan.

**Status**

**Fucus vesiculosus - European**

*Fucus vesiculosus*

**Common Names**
- DE: Bläulenteeng, NL: Fucus, Blauwevert, PL: Fucus, Świnecz, veszce-vecsze, EN: Fucus, Blådennasvex, black tang, rockweed, bladder fucus, sea oak, black tarry, cut weed, PT: Rûkkleren, SE: Blåläggings*

**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 tarry, 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 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**
- Hizik (DK), hiziki (PL), hiziki-menhir (PT), hiziki (CZ) (SK), OAKUMIRA algae (HU), Hizikia fusiforme, hizki (LV), vrsta alge (SL), ALGA VEEDSI (PT)

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

**Status**
Laminaria digitata - European

Common Names
EN:  Seaweed, NL:  Glijgroeiend vingervlecht; FR:  Laminaire digitée, lamineaire flexible, génêmes de coupe, anguiller (Normandie), tali, tally, 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 deeply branched holdfast, 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 subtidal fringe, down to a maximum depth of 20 m in clear waters. Laminaria digitata flowers 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 longicruris - European

Common Names
Polska długata (PL), fasa (CZ), laminaria alga (HU), vrstna 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)

Common Names
liczana, dźwik, malotma palmazna (brunatnica) (PL), duše (SK), lietzaije (DE), černěna fasa (CZ), vetrna palmatje (HU), Sakuran alje (VI), rotullai (DE)

Description
It belongs to the family of Rhodymeniaceae. Morphologically, this seaweed species is between 20 to 30 centimetres in length. This aquatic plant live 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

Common Names
Asakusao, szkarłatnica delkati (PL), nori - meirleva (FI), Nori (DE) (PT), moška fasa Nori (CZ), nori (DK), vrstna alge (SL), purpuråing (SE)

Description
Red algae cultivated in Japan.

Status

Saccharina japonica (formerly Laminaria japonica) - SE Asian

Common Names
Kelp, Manchotsk (DE), listowica japanka (PL), moška kapusta, moška fasa (CZ), kombu (HU), Laminaria (VI), vrstna alge Laminaria (SL), Kelp Japonica (PT), jaapoe kehathu (TT)

Description
These 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, monoculture of this algae on a very large commercial scale was realised 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

Common Names:
DE: Zuckerstang, SK: Sklipotpatre, EN: Sugar kelp, Sweet sea weed, NL: Suikerzout, FR: Laminaire sucre

Description:
Saccharina latissima 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, undulate sides and an elongated, tongue-like appearance. The holdfast is characterized by regular bulges (depressions). Saccharina latissima 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 circumneutral from northern Russia to Galicia (Spain), but will grow from Brittany to Galicia. The species is common on most shores of Britain and Ireland and can also be found on the Island of Heligoland within the German Bight. Saccharina is the most abundantly produced genus of macrophytic algae. Saccharina latissima is commercially important and is often described to be a "Jack of all trades" due to its various commercial potentials. Commercial use e.g. in food ingredients, bio-absorption of heavy metals and cosmetics.

Status

Undaria pinnatifida - European & SE Asian

Common Names:
Wakame (DE), Japanese kelp (EN), wakame pieczetodzielnale (PL), wakame (PT) (DK), hiibii hase wakame (CZ), tangeri musticia makrolalje (HU), vrsta alge (SI), Algè Wakame (PT), hiibii hase wakame (ET)

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

Status

Microalgae

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

Common Names:
Chlorella (DE), chlorella zwyczajna (PL), chlorella (PT), Chlorella turkestanica (CZ), klenula alga (HU), Hierba (LV), Krillena (SL), chlorella (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 algae.

Status

Marine plants

Salicornia europea - Samphire

Common Names:
Marsh samphire (FR), szkinkal (NL), sólencid zelený (PL), suša ljetnja (PT), stenezorje evropsko (CZ), salzest (HU), Salicoria (LV), ura ozevnik (SI), gleštor (DE)

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 puffy characteristic. There are several kinds of Salicornia which are divided into two main categories: the perennial Salicornia: its woody stem allows 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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