

SVGROW

Cliodhna Ní Ghriofa



Objective

"Increase economic opportunities in the seaweed industry by developing <u>innovative working</u> <u>practices</u> that can be widely adopted by many SMEs in the NPA region to develop <u>quality</u> seaweed products of a <u>consistent</u> <u>standard</u> that are <u>identifiable</u> and can be <u>clearly branded</u>"







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- Renewable, heat recovery
- Shared infrastructure
- Waste to Fuel-palletisation of seaweeds for Combined Heat and Power Systems (CHP).

- Sustainability-reduce the pressure on wild populations
 - Investigate nutritional quality-cultivated VS wild populations
- Exchange of techniques between academia and SME producers

Establishing a unique brand for NPA seaweed will allow SMEs to gain market share throughout Europe and further afield







- Lews Castle College
- Project Lead- Coordination



- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
- Carbon, nitrogen, biomass and calorimetric content reports.



- TARI- Faroe Seaweed
- Cultivation & piloting



- NUI Galway
- DNA tagging of Seaweed
- Development of DNA testing Kit



- An Lanntair
- Historical Seaweed Research & Brand Development



- Technical University Of Denmark
- Waste reduction in Seaweed



- University of Iceland
- Seaweed Biofuel







Seaweed breeding and identification: can we develop geographical labels of highly productive seaweeds?

Ronan Sulpice, Plant Systems Biology lab, Ryan Institute, NUI Galway





Food production per acre of land over the ages



The large increase in food production over the last 10,000 years is due to the emergence of agriculture Two aspects of this:

- Better farming techniques

 Selection of elite varieties ->
 Domestication/ Artificial selection and recently protection of the varieties

Beginning of agriculture

X1000 of food production / acre in 10,000 years



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Context seaweed production worldwide



Figure 1. Global seaweed aquaculture production (1950-2014). FAO (2015)





The expanding seaweed industry doesn't rely on modern breeding

The strains used are generally not domesticated and are largely unprotected

The growth and nutritional content of seaweed are **still poorly understood**

DNA: possibility for branding and traceability?

- What do seaweed use for growth?
- How do they assimilate Carbon?
- How do they assimilate nutrients?
- Which environmental factors most affect growth?
- Is there genetic variation affecting growth?
- Can strains be selected for higher yield?
 Is there genetic variation between
- Is there genetic variation between geographical locations?
- If so, can we develop a cheap method to identify origin of seaweeds?

> Those points are answered for land plants/crops, but not seaweeds





1. Identify among LOCAL strains fast growing and high quality ones



2. Develop DNA markers to distinguish species and their geographical origin







Phenotyping system

Currently:

- 9 remote-controlled Raspberry pi computers
- Image capture every 2 minutes during daylight
- Discs of *Ulva* thallus
- Artificial seawater + nutrients
- Can change environmental conditions

Strains - couz - ESC1 - TIE10 📥 TIE 1 TIE3 - TIE4 - TIE5 size 📥 TIE7 - TIE8 - TIE9 Normalized disk - UNK2 - VEN10 - VEN14 - VEN2 - VEN6 50 75 100 125 Time [hours]

Also applicable for Sacharina latissimi etc..

Fort et al, Plant physiology 2019





Up to 5 fold differences in protein and growth rates!



~4-fold difference in growth rates (10 to 40% biomass increase per day) and ~5-fold difference in protein content demonstrate the potential to **increase yield(s) following strain selection.**

Also large differences in starch, nitrate accumulation, pigments...





DNA based identification of species







DNA based identification of species – can we go up to geographical origin??



Known it is possible

WORK IN PROGRESS..





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