

Life cycle analysis from hatchery to product

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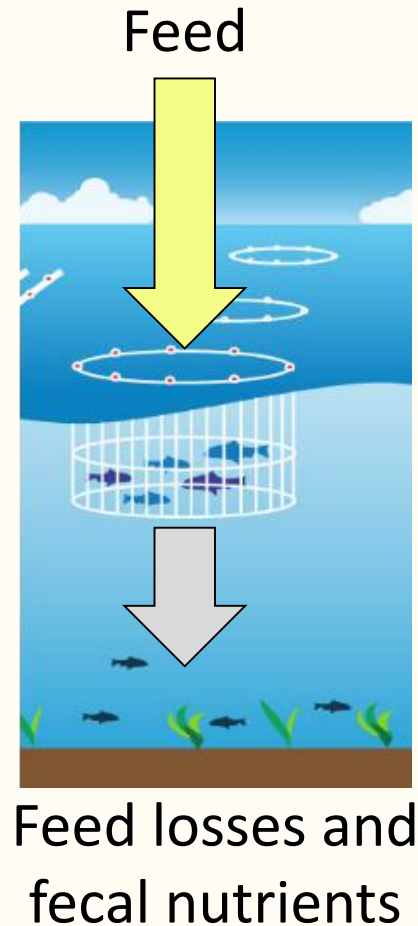
SIG Seaweed
INDUSTRIAL BIOTECH NETWORK NORWAY

SIG Seaweed 5 Conference

Radisson Blu Royal Garden Hotel Trondheim 27-28. November 2019

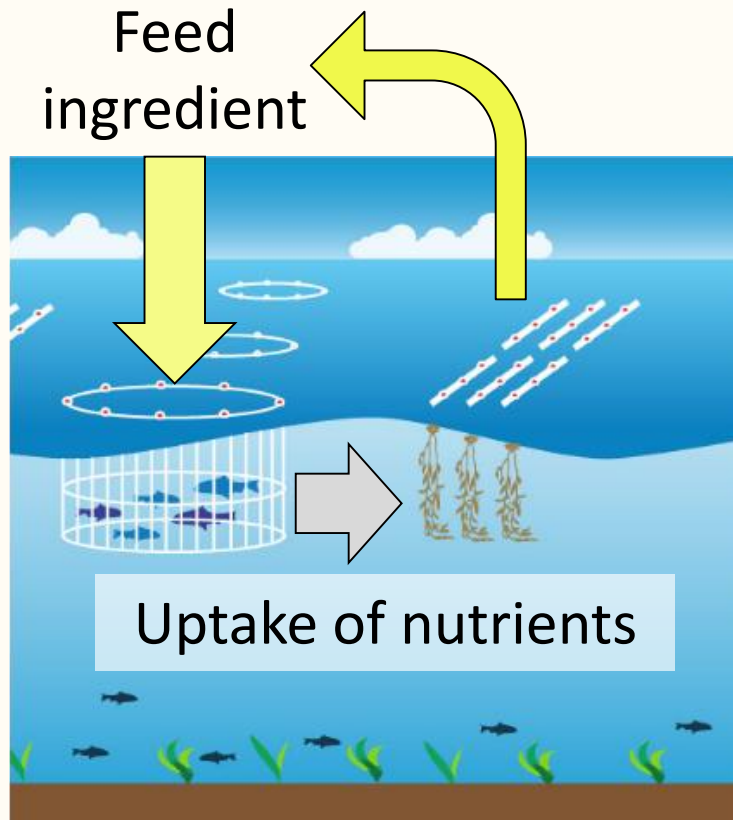
1. Protein from seaweed as a market?
2. Introduction to Life-Cycle Assessment, LCA
3. Seaweed farming to produce protein
 - a. LCA of today's production
 - b. Improved drying
 - c. Increased production volume and size
 - d. Impact of yield and protein

Salmon production in Norway had a share of 60 % of world production in 2012.



- Soy protein concentrate is an important feed ingredient
- For their production was about 675,000 t soy-beans needed
- Area in Brazil nearly: 2,300 km²

Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA)



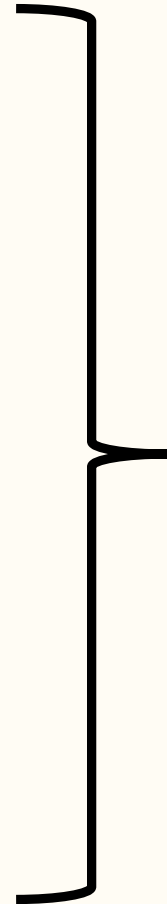
- Algae-farming close to fish farming
- Nutrient uptake by algae
- Algae protein as feed ingredient

1. Protein production as an important market for farmed seaweed
2. Seaweed as possibility to improve the environment:
 - Replace soy protein
 - No agricultural area needed
 - Nutrient uptake from fish farming

➤ Can seaweed protein be better for the environment than soy protein?

Seaweed: Phases from hatchery to protein

- 1 - Hatchery: Gametophyte culture
- 2 - Hatchery: Sporophyte culture
- 3 - Deployment & growth at sea
- 4 - Harvest
- 5 - Transport, storing
- 6 - Drying
- 7 - Extraction
- 8 - Transportation



For the LCA - for each phase:

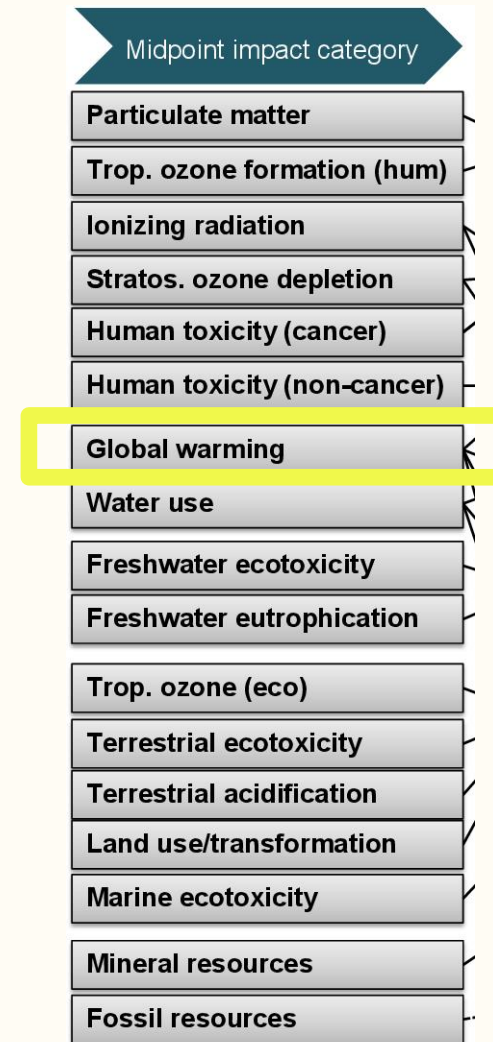
- All materials used
- All energy used

1 t pure protein (calculated)

Life-cycle assessment (LCA)

Assess environmental impacts for all materials and energy used:

- Raw material extraction
- Materials processing
- Manufacture
- Distribution
- Use
- Repair and maintenance
- Disposal or recycling

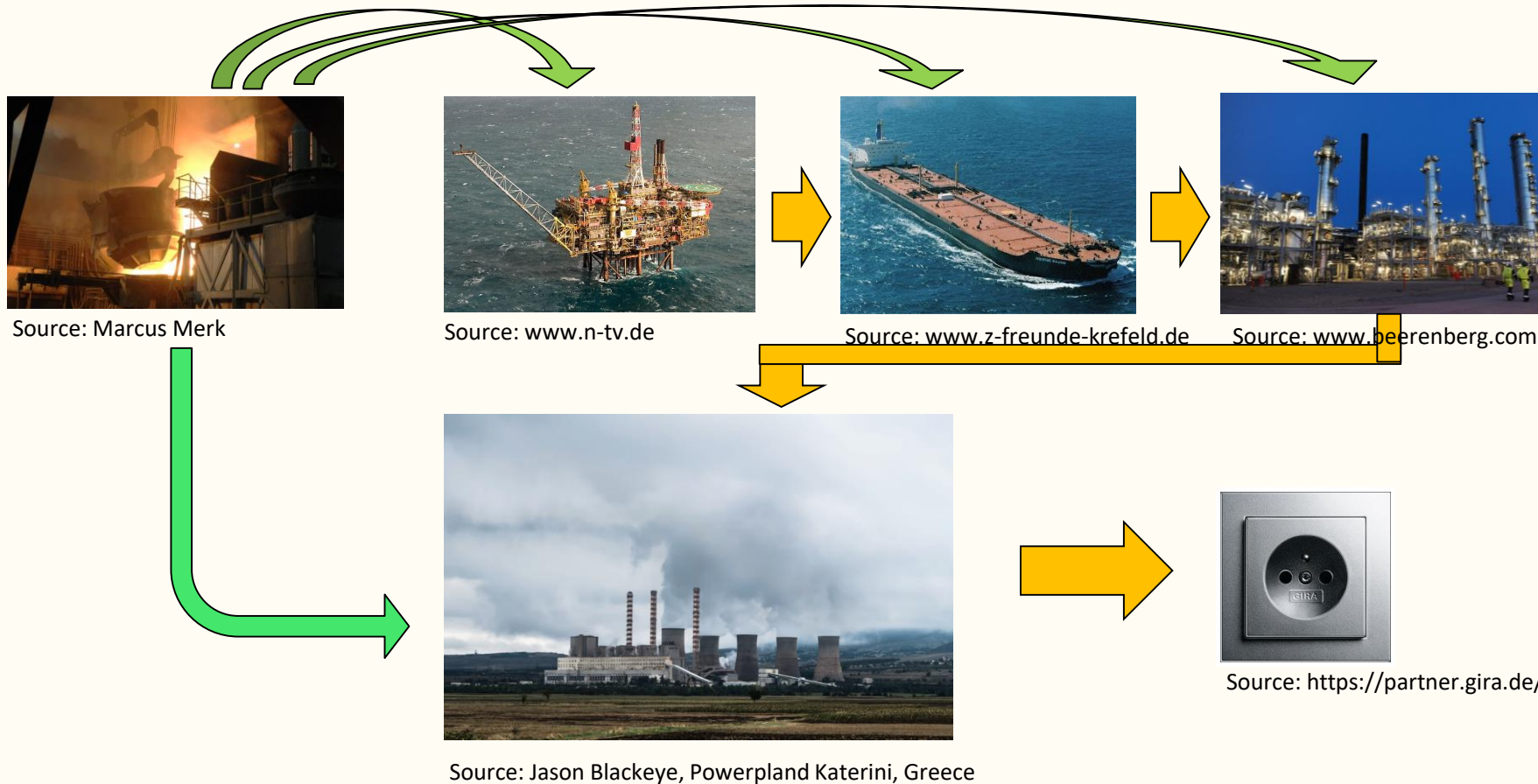


Global Warming Potential
GWP in kg CO²-equivalents

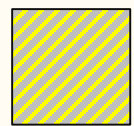
Source:

Huijbregts et al. 2016, ReCiPe 2016. A harmonized life cycle impact assessment method at midpoint and endpoint level. Report 1: Characterization.

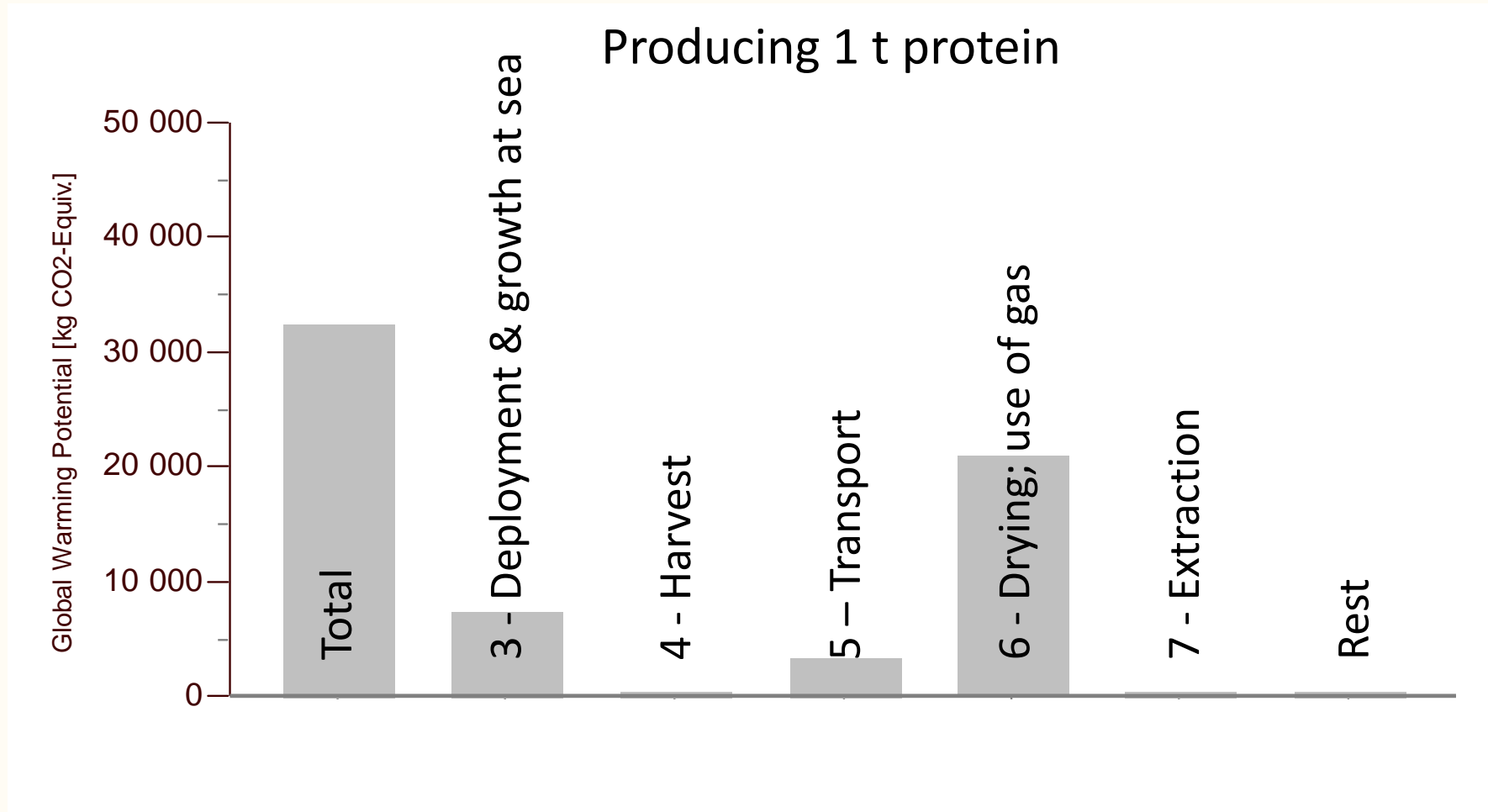
Example: Use of oil to produce electricity



Global warming potential, today's production

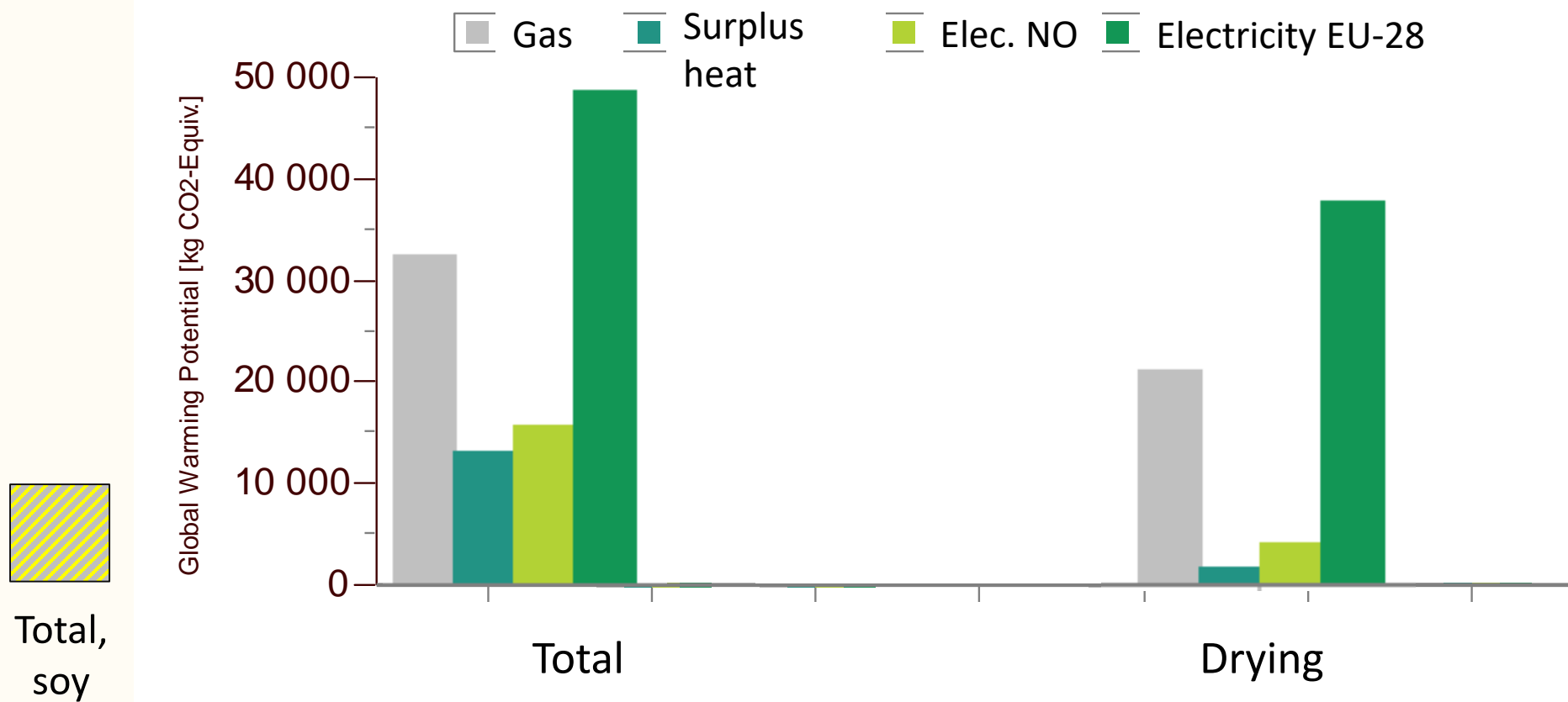


Total,
soy



Global warming potential, today's production

Use of different energy sources for drying



Production volume, size and transportation

Sum annual Production t WW	Number of locations	Area per location ha
60	1	1.0

1 ha is about 1.4 football pitches
(standard pitch 105 x 68 m)

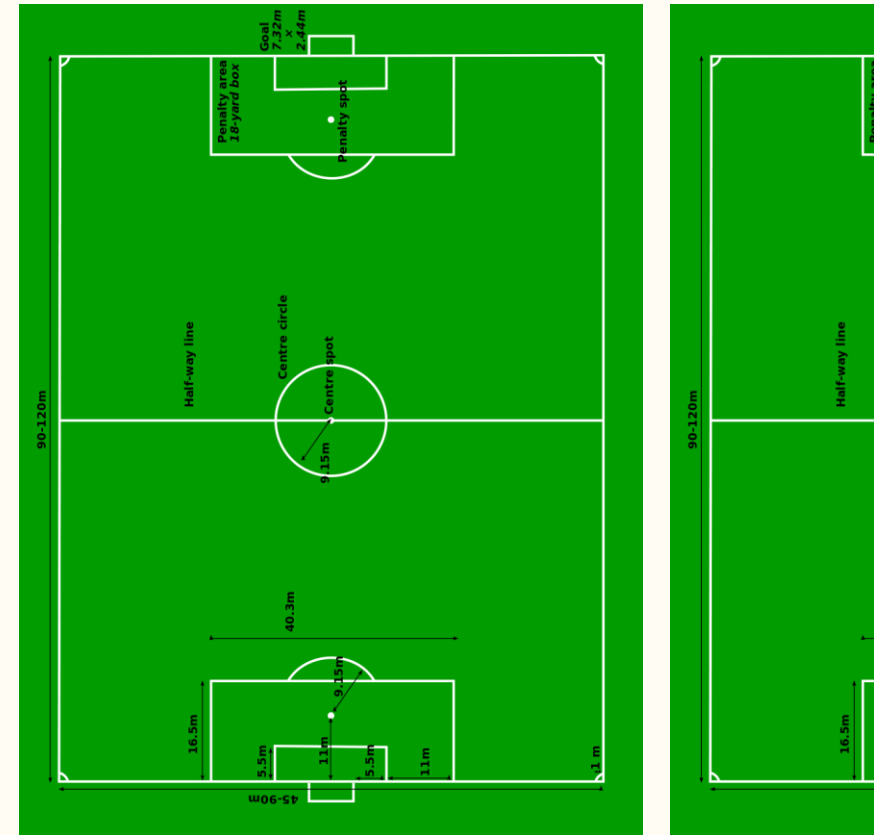
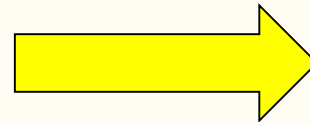
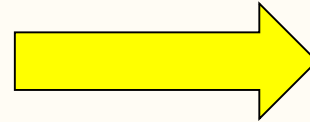


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Production volume, size and transportation

Sum annual Production t WW	Number of locations	Area per location ha
60	1	1.0
170 000	1132	2.5
6 000 000	1000	100



Source: https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4876&lang=en



PROMAC

Production volume, size and transportation

Sum annual Production t WW	Number of locations	Area per location ha
60	1	1.0
170 000	1132	2.5
170 000	90	32
6 000 000	1000	100
6 000 000	6	13 300



Source: https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4876&lang=en

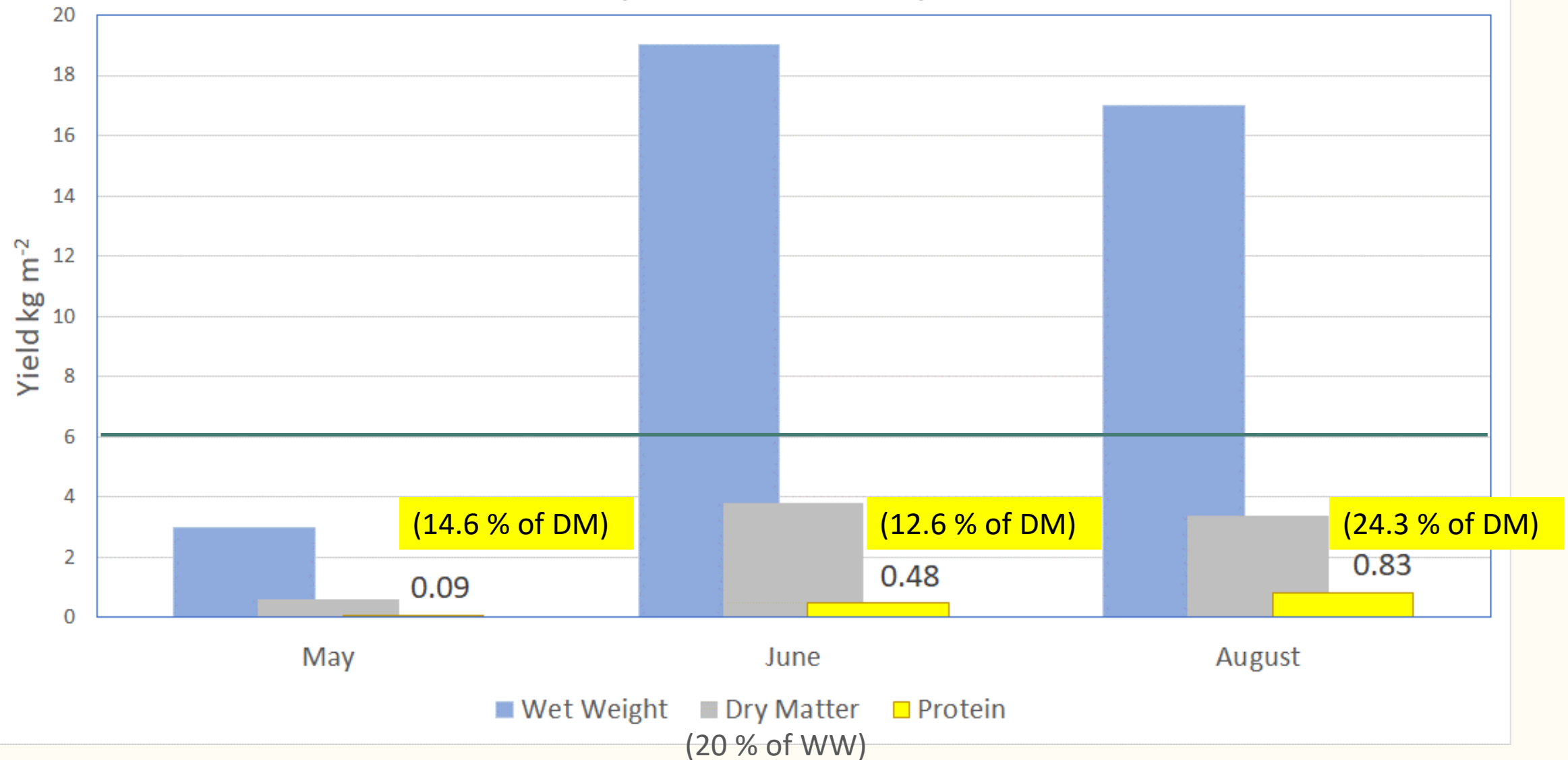


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Production volume, size and transportation

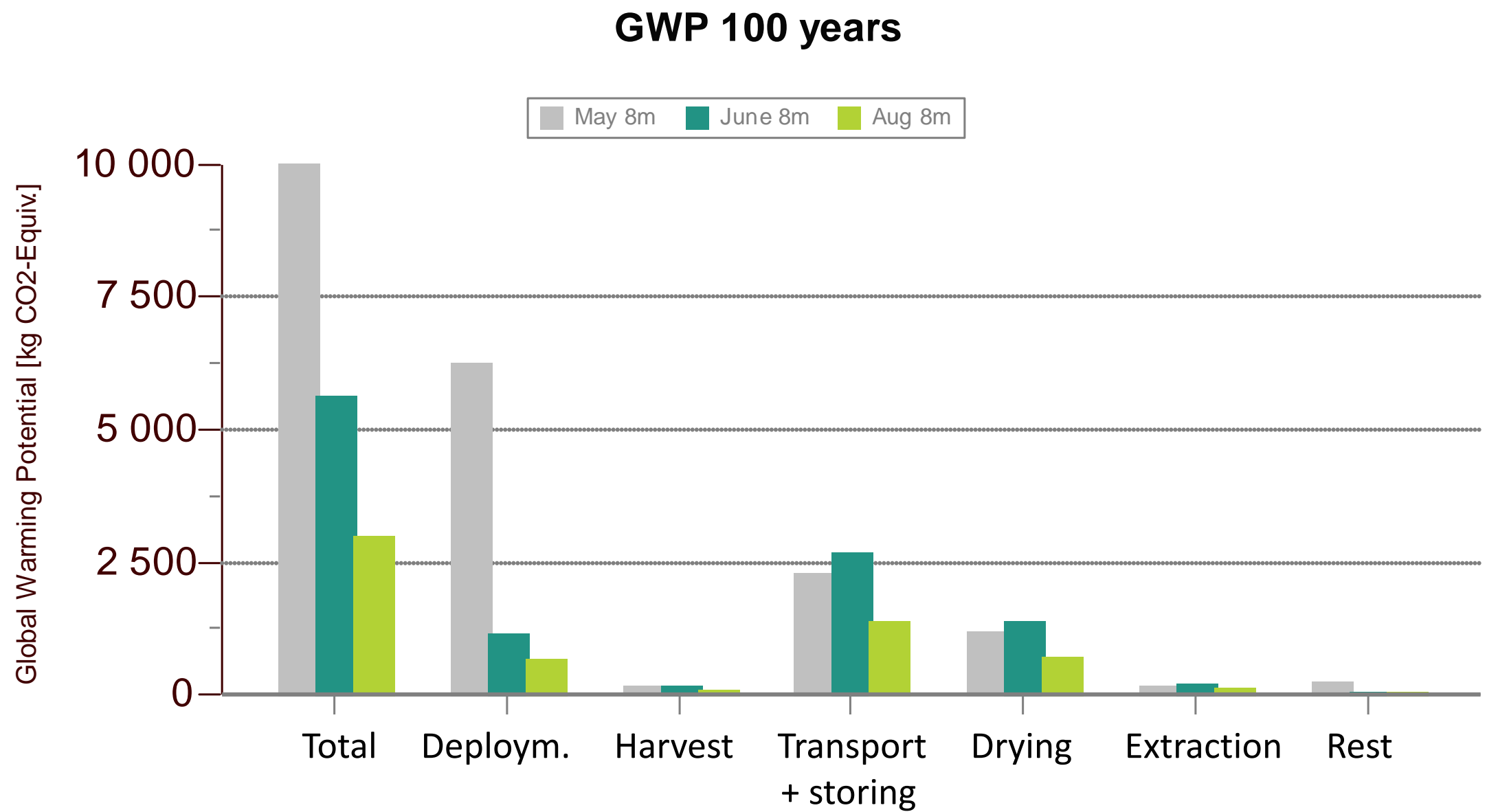
Sum annual Production t WW	Number of locations	Area per location ha	Placement	Reduced transportation	Improved drying	Improved storing
60	1	1.0	+			
170 000	1132	2.5	+	+	+	+
170 000	90	32	+	+++	+	+
6 000 000	1000	100	?	+	++	++
6 000 000	6	13 300	??	++	++	++

Yields, *S. latissima* deployed in February at Frøya at 8 m depth
(Sharma et al. 2018)



Impact of deployment depth and harvesting month

Total, soy



To succeed with seaweed protein production

- Ensure high and stable yields
 - Focus on dry matter and protein content
- Impact of
 - Deployment depth
 - Harvest time
- Improved extraction of protein
- Extraction of additional products

To improve economic outcome and reduce environmental impact

Contributions from

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