

# **National Conference on Promotion of Seaweed Cultivation**

**For Prelims:** <u>Seaweed</u>, Medical Food of the 21st Century, <u>Kelp forests</u>, Red algae, Blue algae, Major Seaweed Beds in India, Commercialised Seaweed Products in India.

For Mains: Distribution and Significance of Seaweeds, Seaweed Cultivation in India.

#### **Source: PIB**

## Why in News?

Recently, the National Conference on Promotion of <u>Seaweed</u> Cultivation was held in **Koteshwar (Kori Creek)**, **Kutch**, **Gujarat**.

It aimed at implementing seaweed cultivation on a pan-India basis, emphasizing the promotion of seaweed cultivation to diversify marine production and enhance fish farmer income.

#### What are Seaweeds?

- About: Seaweeds are macroscopic, multicellular, marine algae. They come in a variety of coluors, including red, green, and brown.
  - They are referred to as the 'Medical Food of the 21st Century'.
- **Distribution:** Seaweeds are found mostly in the **intertidal region,** in shallow and deep waters of the sea and also in estuaries and backwaters.
  - Large seaweeds form dense underwater forests known as <u>kelp forests</u>, which act as underwater nurseries for fish, snails and sea urchins.
- Seaweed Species in India: India boasts approximately 844 reported seaweed species in its seas.
  - Some specific species, such as Gelidiella acerosa, Gracilaria spp., Sargassum spp., Turbinaria spp., and Cystoseira trinodis are cultivated for the production of agar, alginates, and liquid seaweed fertilizer.

#### Note

Agar is obtained from **red algae** and is used as thickening and gelling agent in jellies, puddings, jams etc, whereas alginate is obtained from **brown algae** and used as thickener and stabilizer in **ice cream, sauces, and dressings.** 

- Despite having 46 seaweed-based industries in India, particularly 21 for Agar and 25 for Alginate production, their operational efficiency is hindered by the shortage of raw materials.
- Major Seaweed Beds in India: Abundant seaweed resources are found along the Tamil Nadu and Gujarat coasts, as well as around Lakshadweep and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
  - Notable seaweed beds exist around Mumbai, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Varkala, Vizhinjam, and Pulicat in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Chilka in Orissa.

### Significance:

- Bio-indicator: They act as bio-indicator by absorbing excess nutrients and signalling
  marine chemical damage caused by waste from agriculture, industries, and households,
  often leading to algal blooming.
  - They play a vital role in restoring ecosystem balance.
- Food Source: Seaweed is a nutritional powerhouse, rich in vitamins, minerals, and dietary fibre.
  - It is used in various food products, from **sushi and salads** to snacks and thickeners.
  - Many seaweeds contain anti-inflammatory and anti-microbial agents. Seaweed is the best source of iodine.
- Bioproducts: Seaweed extracts are used in a wide range of products, including cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and bioplastics. They offer sustainable alternatives to conventional options.
- Carbon Capture: Seaweed absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as it grows, making it a potential tool in the fight against <u>climate change</u>.
  - Studies suggest cultivating and sinking seaweed could effectively store long-term carbon.
- Livelihoods: Seaweed farming provides income and empowers coastal communities, particularly women and small-scale farmers.
  - It requires minimal investment and offers relatively quick returns.
- Other Benefits: Seaweeds are utilized for various purposes, including laxatives, pharmaceutical capsules, goiter treatment, cancer therapy, bone replacement, and cardiovascular surgeries.
  - Anecdotal evidence also suggests that the ancient Egyptians may have used them as a treatment for breast cancer.

#### Related Government Initiatives:

- Seaweed Mission: This initiative aims to commercialize seaweed farming and processing for value addition. It also aims to increase cultivation along India's 7,500-kilometer coastline.
- Commercialisation of Seaweed Products: The Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR)- Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has successfully commercialized two seaweed-based nutraceutical products, CadalminTM Immunalgin extract (CadalminTM IMe) and CadalminTM Antihypercholesterolemic extract (CadalminTM ACe).
  - These products, developed with eco-friendly 'green' technology, aim to boost anti-viral immunity and combat high cholesterol or dyslipidemia (imbalance of cholesterol).
- Multi-Purpose Seaweed Park in Tamil Nadu.

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