

# Can mussels save the planet?

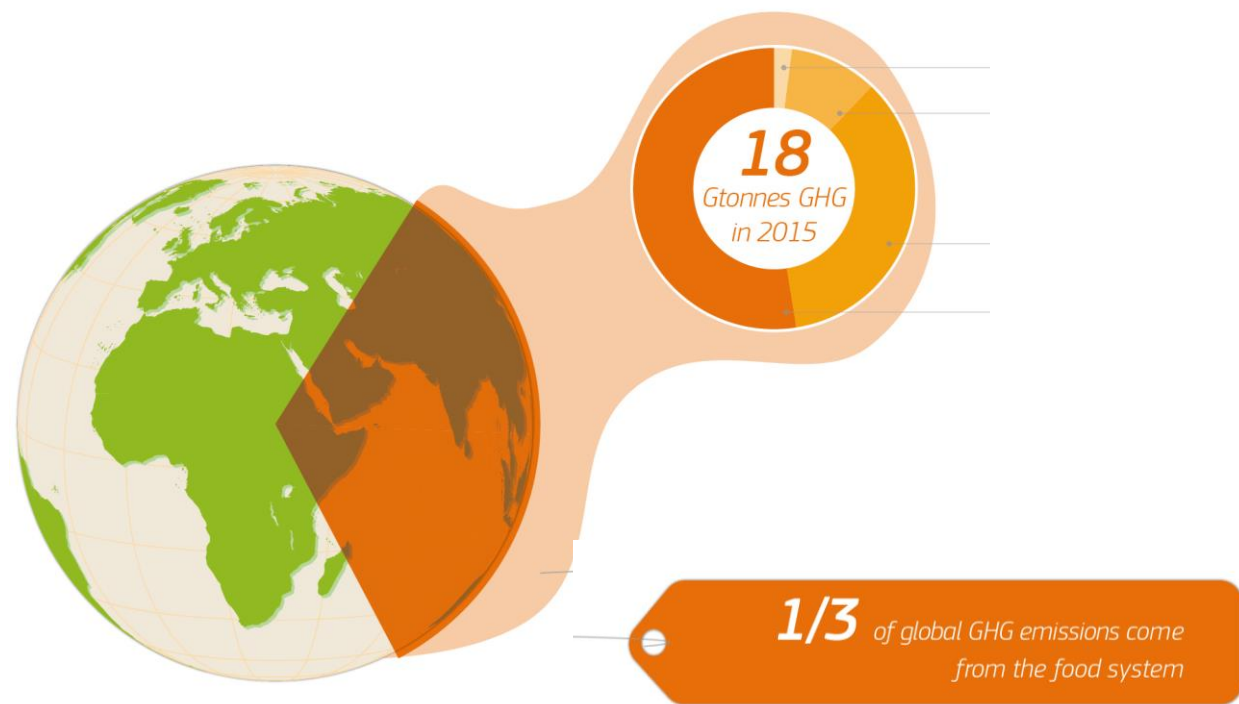
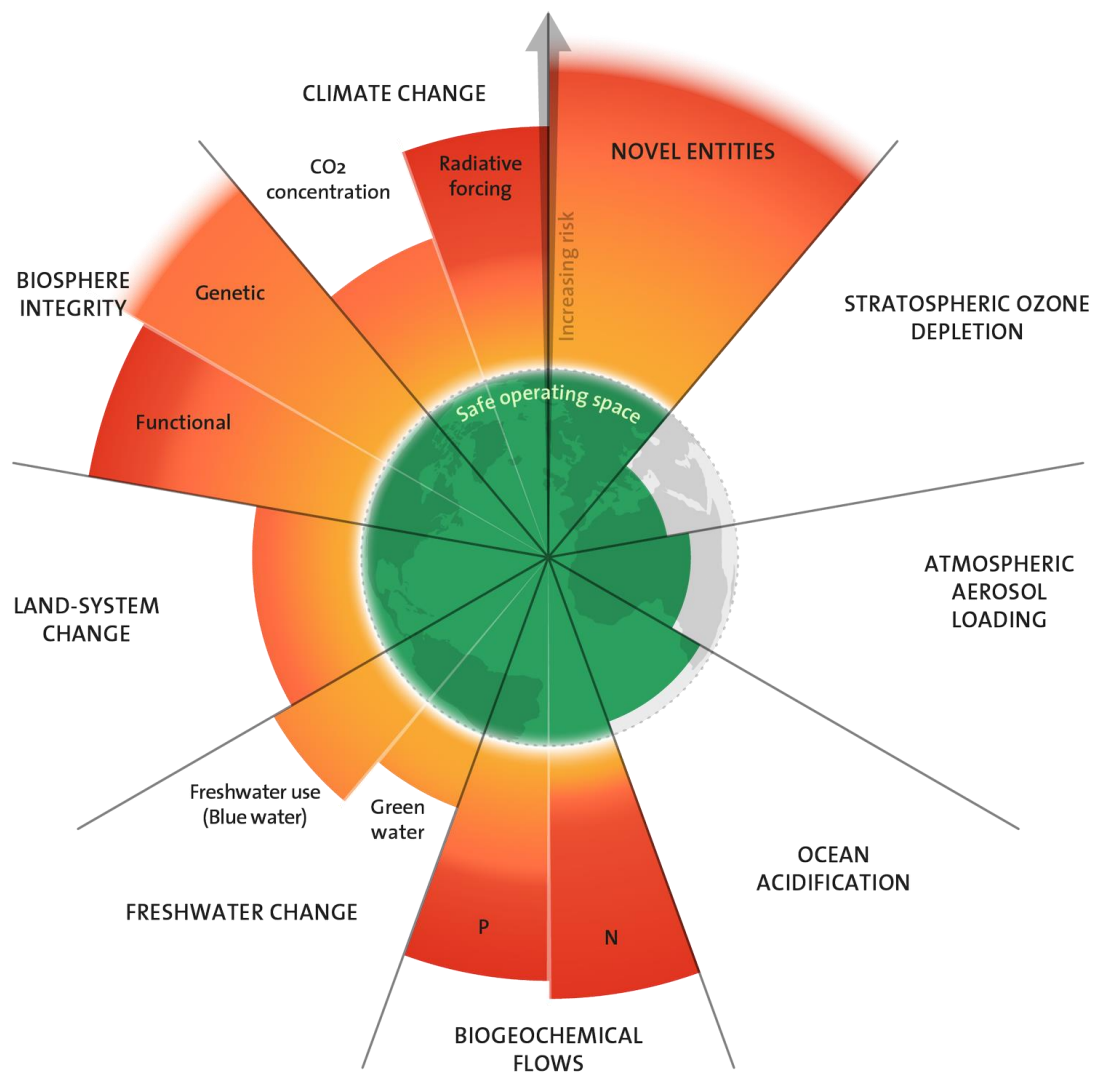
## Innovation for novel low-carbon healthy food ingredients

Lewis Le Vay

Bangor University

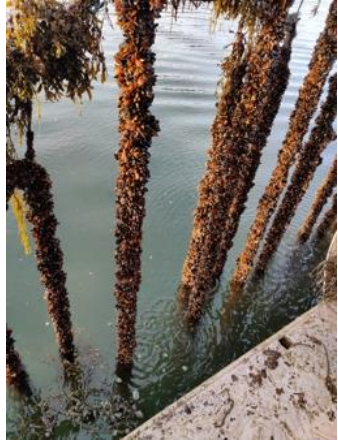


# The role of food systems in planetary boundaries

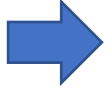


# Mussels – one of the most sustainable animal-derived foods

efficient, low-input, low-carbon food production systems



SEED  
COLLECTION



GROWOUT &  
HARVEST



FRESH PRODUCT

## Low inputs vs high outputs:

- Zero feed but nutrient dense
- Very low greenhouse gas emissions
- Low land and freshwater use
- Ecosystem service benefits  
(nutrients, biodiversity,  
carbon sequestration\*)

# FARMED MUSSELS



Low Environmental Footprint



High-Quality Protein



Omega-3 Fatty acids



High in B12/Iron



Phytostrols

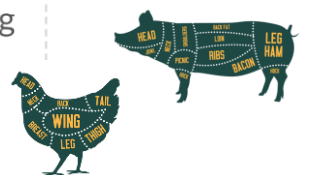
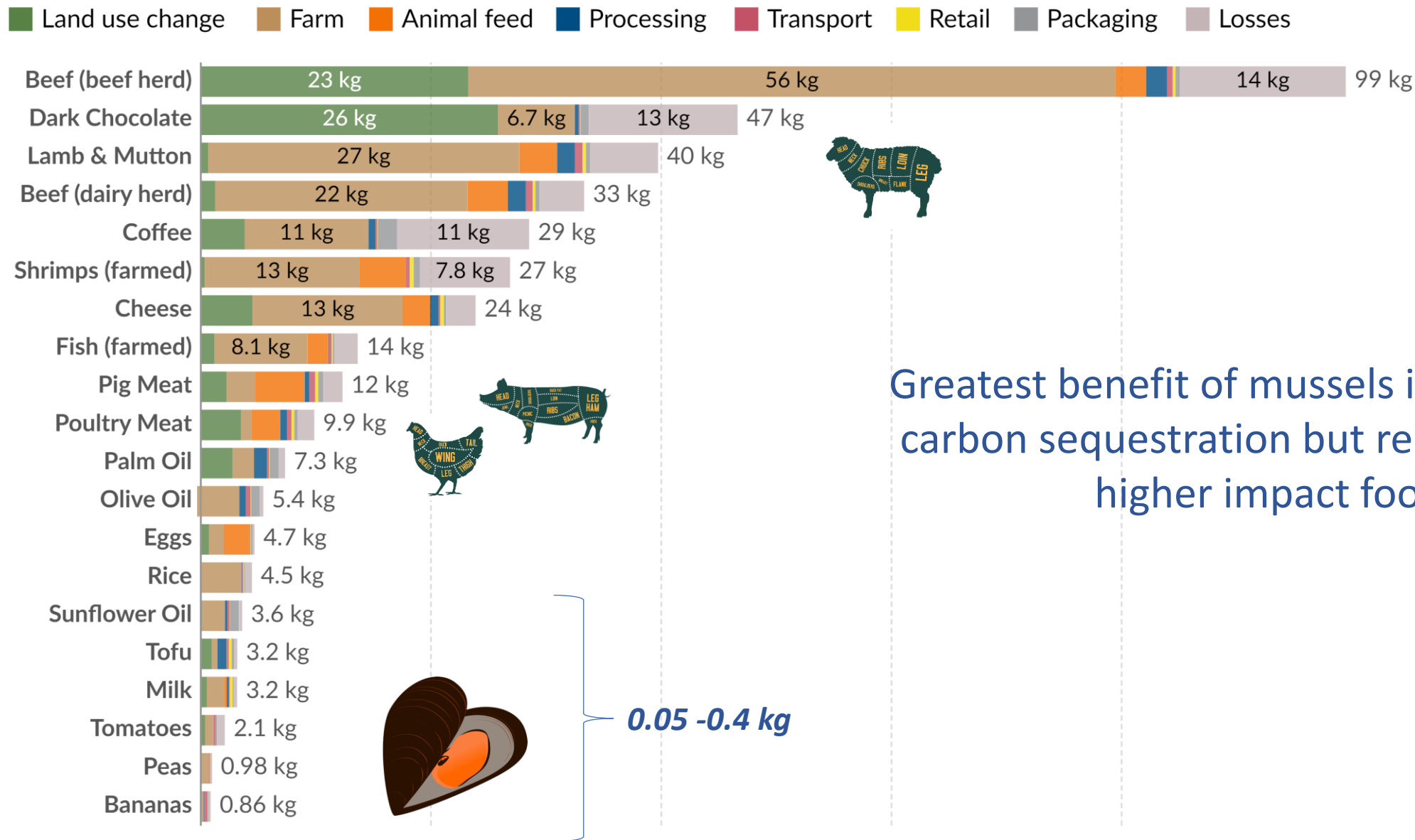


Low in Trace metals

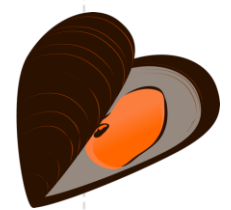


# Food: greenhouse gas emissions across the supply chain

Greenhouse gas emissions<sup>1</sup> are measured in carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>eq)<sup>2</sup> per kilogram of food.

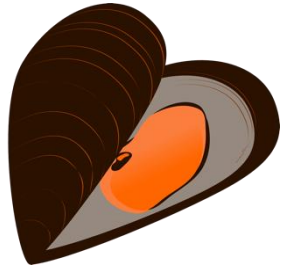


Greatest benefit of mussels is not in direct carbon sequestration but replacement of higher impact foods



0.05 - 0.4 kg

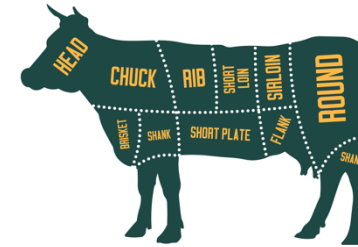
## Redirecting diets from red meat toward aquatic foods with lower environmental impacts and better health profiles - still a long way to go



*18 million tons (all bivalves)*



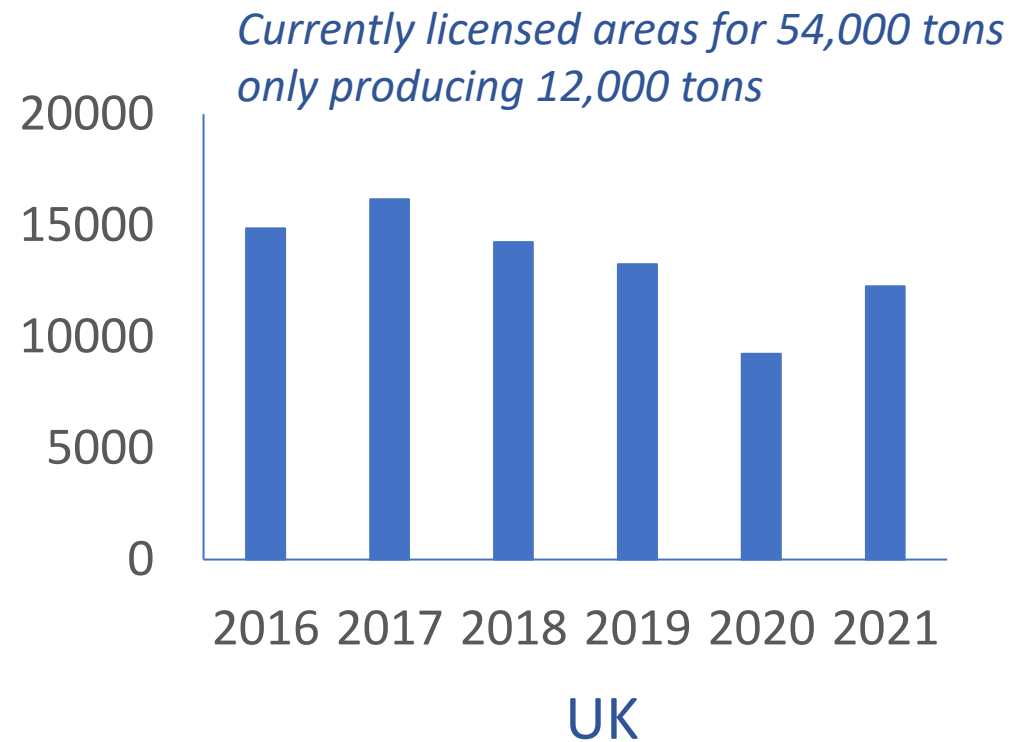
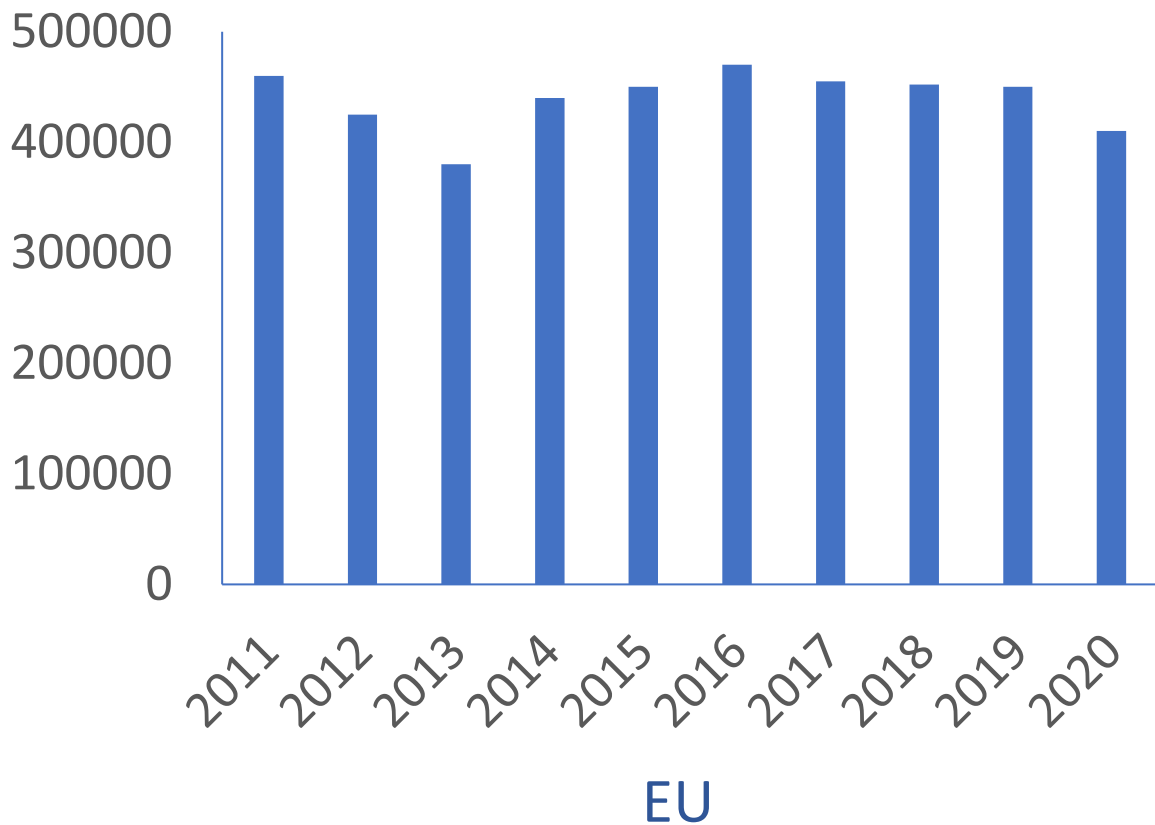
*Global  
production*



*340 million tons (all meat)*

- Ocean-derived aquatic foods are estimated to comprise only 4– 6% of all human foods
- Trends for meat consumption are flat or rising
- Only a small minority of global consumers willing to reduce meat consumption for environmental reasons (though more so for younger consumers in richer economies).

# Redirecting diets from red meat toward aquatic foods with lower environmental impacts and better health profiles - still a long way to go



Aquaculture production static or declining (in Europe)

UK mussel consumption much lower than EU (0.3kg/person vs 1.3 kg/person)

# How to get more people in the UK to eat more (or even some) shellfish?

Mussels as a food ingredient for inclusion in more widely accepted foods?





# How to get more people in the UK to eat more (or even some) shellfish?

Mussels as a food ingredient - can this be done at scale?

Testing the concept for wider supply chain:

- Potential supply
- Nutritional value
- Comparison relative to other marine ingredients
- Potential applications/formats



Nomad Foods

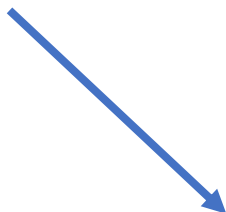


# New ingredients that can have all the nutritional and health benefits, while retaining the positive environmental benefits



<https://deli24.co.uk>

De-shelling  
Cooking or pressure?



Shell waste?

Mincing  
Freeze/air drying  
Wet milling

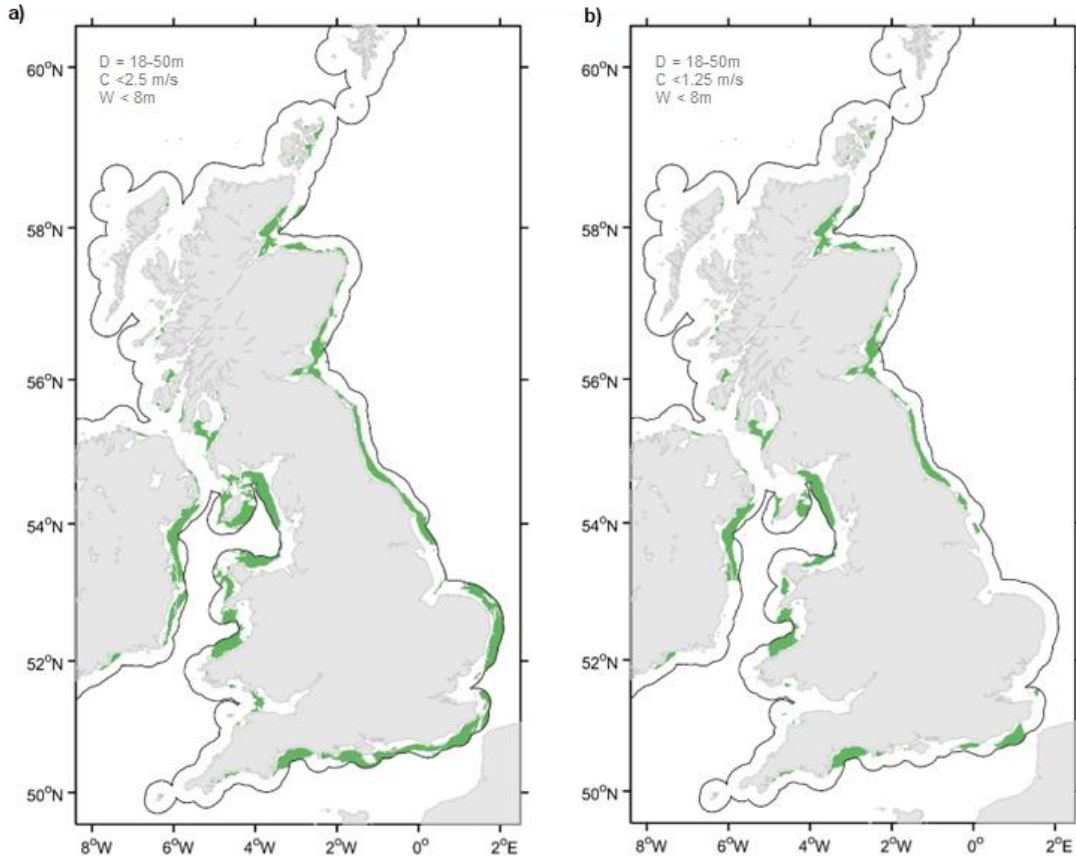
Dry milling  
Spray drying  
Extrusion

Microbiology  
Nutritional  
Physical properties  
Organoleptic

**Next step:  
Phase 2**  
Engagement with partners, food producers  
Application, trials of new foods



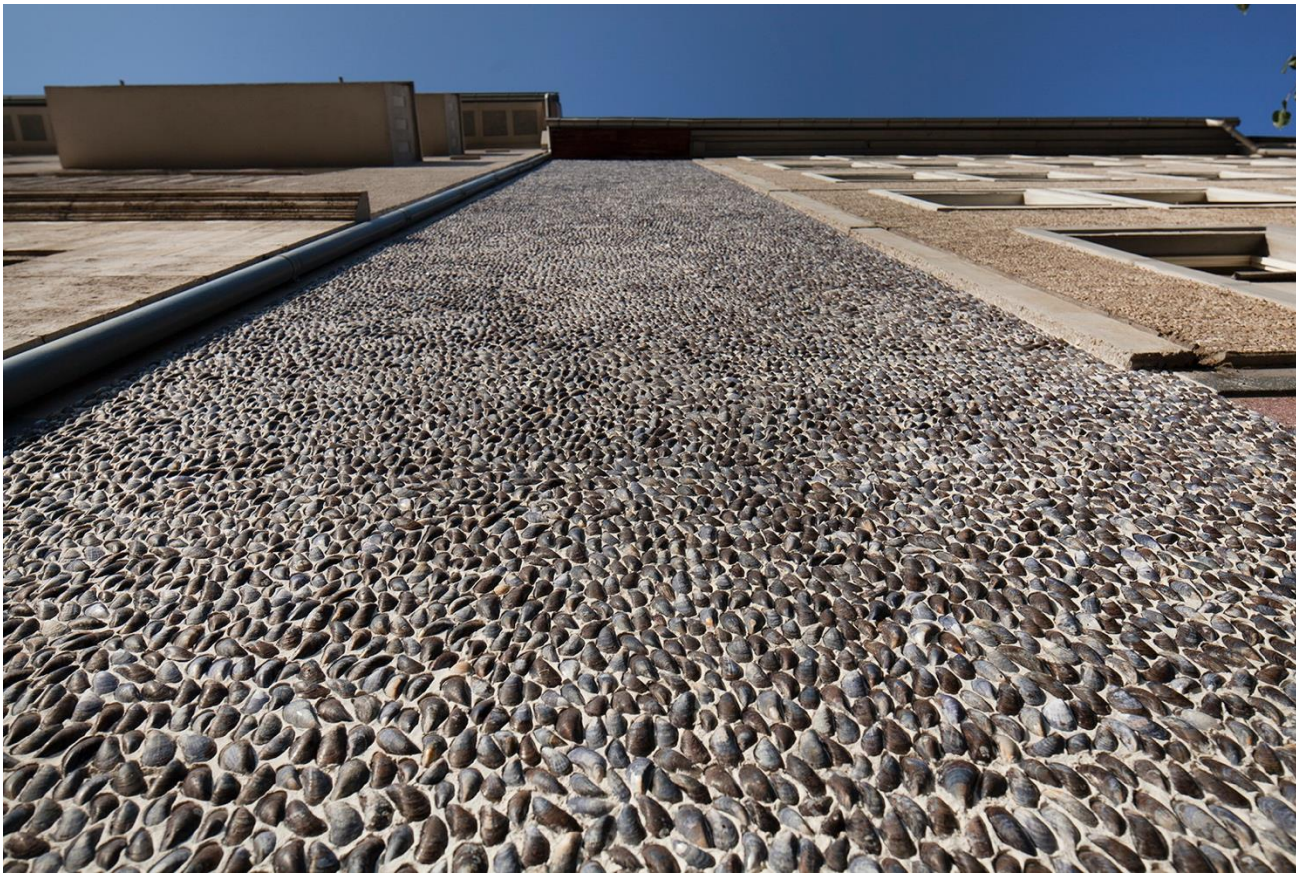
# Achievable transformation?



*Credit: Dr. Sophie Ward, Bangor University*

- Engage with food producers in development of new applications for mussel ingredients.
- Education, connection, market acceptance
- Economics of new products/supply chain
- Is there a market to encourage investment in increased mussel production and processing?
- Accessible, licensable production space
- Environmental constraints – eg water quality





Credit: Manon Awst and Benjamin Walther, 2017 Berlin, <https://manonawst.com/>

Valorising shell material - another long topic, with many applications.

Menai Strait mussel shell installation,  
Manon Awst & Benjamin Walther, Berlin 2017



Credit: Manon Awst and Benjamin Walther, 2017 Berlin, <https://manonawst.com/>