

Seaweed as health and dietetic food - What target consumers? IDEALG project

Morgane Marchand, Charline Comparini, Marie Lesueur

▶ To cite this version:

Morgane Marchand, Charline Comparini, Marie Lesueur. Seaweed as health and dietetic food - What target consumers? IDEALG project. 2017, 4 p. hal-01823946

HAL Id: hal-01823946

https://institut-agro-rennes-angers.hal.science/hal-01823946

Submitted on 26 Jun 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.





Seaweed as health and dietetic food

What target consumers?

Idealg project

Context

Macro-algae have been part of the human diet from time immemorial and have long been used in Chinese, Japanese and Indian medical schools for their **medicinal properties**. In France, consuming seaweed as food is a relatively recent and minority practice. Consumption started in the 1970s, spurred on by **vegetarians** interested in its nutritional properties, and then attracted a larger consumer base in the 2000s with the development of Japanese restaurants and the success of sushi.

Methodology and work focus

The surveys conducted by AGROCAMPUS OUEST as part of the Idealg project identified consumers interested in seaweed as a health food because of its nutritional and dietetic properties, work that resulted in the authors asking the following question: "Is edible seaweed a health food product and is it suited to French eating habits?"

Seaweed consumption today

Consumer survey 825 respondents, 7 large cities Focus groups
/2 participants,
5 large cities

The seaweed market

Shop survey: product listing 111 shops, 7 large cities, Internet research

Future trends in seaweed consumption

Expert opinion survey 11 experts from the wholesale and retail sectors, 5 regions

Diagram summing up the methods used

Health is one of the main perceived attributes of edible seaweed in France. French consumers associate it with seafood as well as with a number of nutritional, dietetic and health benefits. When asked about the profile of seaweed consumers, both general public respondents and experts imagine a woman looking for natural, healthy and low-calorie products to help her eat better and watch her figure. This profile is indeed a historical one in edible seaweed consumption; many French women, however, have never had access to such products and are therefore a potential target.

Besides, despite the obvious link between edible seaweed and health, few processors and retailers are marketing seaweed as a health product in an appropriate selling environment. Only organic shops highlight this aspect. The panel of experts also confirmed how difficult it is for them to place seaweed in a specific product category.





What consumers?

The results of the surveys show that the nutritional and/or dietetic properties of seaweed appeal to two consumer profiles: consumers of both health and dietetic food and consumers of health food only.

	Consumers of health and dietetic food	Consumers of health food only
	Gender: femaleAge: 55 and over	Gender: male and femaleAge: 45 to 64
Target profile	 Marital status: single, living as a couple, as a family Socio-professional category: actively employed or retired Cook 4 to 6 times a week 	

On the one hand, consumers of both health and dietetic food account for around 20% of the population interviewed as part of the Idealg project. These are mainly older, retired women. Although these people want to eat a balanced diet made up of natural and healthy products, most of them are post-menopausal and also look for food that will help them control their weight. On the other hand, almost one third of the respondents are consumers of health food only. These are men and women, aged 45 to 64, in active employment.

More than half of the people in these two main target consumer profiles do not eat seaweed. Although organoleptic properties are important for a majority of non-seaweed consumers, they do not appear to be a limiting factor when it comes to consuming seaweed-based products.

What seaweed-based products?

Health food is food with a health and/or nutritional claim about which a brand communicates. Dietetic food addresses specific groups of the population, like young children, sportspeople or people on a slimming diet. Edible seaweed is both a health and dietetic food product because it is both high in soluble dietary fibres, vitamins, minerals and proteins and low in fat and carbohydrates.

	Consumers of health and dietetic food	Consumers of health food only
Seaweed products matching the profile	 Minimally processed food: raw products (mainly dried seaweed), tartars and condiments Processed food: breads, garnishes, soups, cans 	 Minimally processed food: raw products (dried, fresh or brined seaweed), tartars and condiments Processed food: breads, rillettes, garnishes, soups, cans
Preferred distribution channels	Organic shopsSuper and hypermarketsFishmongers	

Each seaweed species, however, has its own properties that vary according to the **season** and **or/ production site**, and some have a higher protein, iodine or dietary fibre content than others. Many consumers are actively employed and may prefer to grab a bite to eat at lunch or would rather not cook in the evening after a long day at work. For these people, processed seaweed-based products can offer a **healthy diet** whilst **limiting the time spent cooking**.













What product innovations?

Two measures are put forward to highlight the nutritional and dietetic properties of edible seaweed and make the "health" or "slimming" benefit of some of the French-style products more visible: creating a "dietetic" seaweed product range and displaying a nutritional claim as well as healthy/dietetic recipes on the packaging.

	"Dietetic" seaweed product range	Nutritional claim and recipes on packaging
Product innovations	 Fresh, low-calorie dietetic recipes suitable for women Blended recipes suitable for older people with chewing problems 	 Claim placed on packaging front, highly visible Claim briefly presenting the benefits for health
	 Packaging focussing on low- calorie, femininity and seaweed 	Recipes (on the back)
Plus points	⇒ Range suitable for women and older people, both well represented in the target groups	 ⇒ Attracts consumers and informs them about the product ⇒ Helps consumers adopt the product and prepare it, alone at home
Minus points	⇒ Diversification too fine for the processor	⇒ General nutritional claims subject to administrative control
	⇒ Disruptive approach compared to the rest of the offering	 ⇒ Low-differentiating marketing strategy ⇒ Long process
	⇒ Small target group	

What distribution channel and marketing?

Seaweed products intended to be eaten as health and/or dietetic food would be marketed in the same distribution channels as all French-style products, i.e. organic chain stores and independent organic and health food shops. These are regularly frequented by target women consumers and are relatively wellestablished in France.

In-store category marketing can also be used. This means placing "dietetic" seaweed products in the same section as general "low-calorie" products. Mixed salads and fresh blended salted products would be available in the fresh produce and/or fresh snacking aisle. Fresh blended sweet products -dairy products mainly- would be sold with fresh dairy desserts. Finally, ready-made meals and canned blended products would be found in the soup, can and ready-made aisle.

To improve the visibility and identification of seaweed products, which are still quite rare in the French diet, these should be placed at eye and hand level on shelves, so that consumers can easily see and grab them, within reach of best-sellers and preferably not far from smoked fish and salmon, which go very well with seaweed.

In-store category marketing

Plus points: improves access to seaweed food products by disseminating them in the different sections of the store, from the fresh produce aisle to the canned food section.

Minus points: makes seaweed products less visible as they are buried away among the mass of other products.













What communication?

The results of the surveys help identify a number of potential communication measures, in addition to those already mentioned. These measures aim to attract consumers, increase product value as well as reassure consumers and build loyalty. Communicating on the "health" and "slimming" properties of French -style seaweed products is possible at different levels.

	Objectives	Possible measures
In schools	 Educate children about a healthy diet Reduce misgivings about seaweed taste and texture 	School canteen operations: acquaint young children with edible seaweed and its high nutritional value through Tas- ting Weeks, theme-based lunches or films and leaflets
In the media	 Provide a large audience with the same information Disseminate information about edible seaweed and its benefits 	Multichannel communication campaign: use different communication channels (television, radio, Internet, health or women's magazines) to place advertisements about seaweed and its benefits paid for by a professional organisation alone or in partnership with public authorities
		• Mass media: convey information about seaweed on TV (specialised TV programmes), the radio and the press (women's or health magazines)
At trade fairs	Connect processors/ producers with visitors	Trade fairs or events dedicated to health and well-being: communicate about the benefits of seaweed products, discuss with visitors, organise product tasting, hand out samples to be tasted at home
In-store	 Create a link between seaweed products and consumers Reassure consumers about seaweed product taste and preparation 	store workshops led by nutritionists and dieticians explaining how seaweed is produced, processed and can be prepared plus a few recipes

For further information

COMPARINI Charline, LESUEUR Marie, LE BRAS Quentin, LUCAS Sterenn, GOUIN Stéphane. 2016. *Quelles pistes d'actions pour impulser la consommation des algues en France*. Programme IDEALG Phase 3. Les publications du Pôle halieutique AGROCAMPUS OUEST n°40 à 43, 136 p.

Contact

Marie Lesueur • marie.lesueur@agrocampus-ouest.fr • +33(0)2.23.48.58.62

Morgane Marchand • morgane.marchand@agrocampus-ouest.fr • +33(0)2.23.48.55.30

All the results are available on the Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences Centre website: halieutique.agrocampus-ouest.fr • "Etudes et Transfert" section • IDEALG









