

## Off-shore

Juvenile seedlings are deployed "at sea", attached to cultivation substrates such as ropes which are suspended several metres under the water surface. The mature seaweed is harvested by boat using a range of different mechanical systems.

## Co-location with windfarms

Seaweed farms are co-located with other water-based ventures such as windfarms, to benefit from labour and equipment synergies, reduce environmental impact and create cost efficiencies.

## Breeding and hatchery

To produce high quality and stable starter material and enable the selection of specific seaweed strains, seedlings can be cultivated in laboratories and deployed into the ocean once mature.

## On-shore

Juvenile seedlings are deployed into on-shore water ponds, greenhouses and raceway systems for cultivation under highly controlled environments (e.g. in terms of light, temperature and nutrient content). The mature seaweed is collected from the tanks manually or using mechanical devices.

## Integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA)

Seaweed is integrated with fed (e.g. salmon) and non-fed (e.g. oysters, mussels, scallops) mariculture to reduce environmental impact, improve productivity, diversify portfolios and create additional revenue sources.

## Wild harvesting

Seaweed is a naturally occurring ocean material, which can be harvested directly from the wild, for example through on-foot collection on shorelines.

## Near-shore

Seedlings are deployed near-shore in shallow waters using cultivation substrates such as sheets or nets. Depending on water depth, the mature seaweed is harvested using boats (much like for off-shore) or other mechanical devices.

