

## Nutritional rewards and risks revealed for edible seaweed around Hawaii

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Some seaweeds, like the one shown here, are a source of essential nutrients but may also expose consumers to unsafe levels of heavy metals. Credit: *ACS Food Science & Technology* (2024). DOI: 10.1021/acsfoodscitech.3c00476



From sushi to soups, seaweed is a popular food around the world because it adds delicious flavors and beneficial nutrients to dishes. However, it might also expose consumers to heavy metals that accumulate in the fronds before they're harvested. Given seaweed's importance in the Hawaiian islands, a recent *ACS Food Science & Technology* <u>publication</u> reports a comprehensive analysis of essential nutrients and heavy metals for six species of seaweeds collected around Hawaii.

Seaweeds accumulate elements from the environment in which they're grown. Scientists know that factors such as the species or growing conditions impact the essential minerals, nutrients, and nonessential or toxic heavy metals in a serving of seaweed. However, not much is known about the balance of helpful versus potentially harmful compounds in many of the varieties traditionally eaten in Hawaii.

Furthermore, the U.S. has not established safe regulatory limits for toxic substances such as arsenic and lead in whole pieces of edible seaweed, meaning that some products available for sale may not be tested for these compounds. So, Kacie Ho and colleagues decided to analyze key nutrients and metals in <u>seaweed species</u> grown around Hawaii.

The researchers obtained six types of seaweed that were either cultivated or collected in the wild. They measured the beneficial nutrients and toxic elements in each species and used statistics to differentiate between samples. They found that:

• Four of the six tested seaweeds were excellent sources of at least one essential mineral—with greater than 20% of the recommended daily value per serving of either iron, manganese, or both calcium and magnesium.



- The amounts of protein, fat, carbohydrates and fiber varied significantly across the tested species, and generally aligned with previous nutritional assessments for three of the seaweeds.
- Two wild species that are not commonly consumed, S. aquifolium and S. echinocarpum, had the highest levels of arsenic-containing compounds—far exceeding safe consumption limits established by other countries.
- Two farmed species, H. formosa and G. parvispora, contained elevated <u>lead levels</u>, which are above those recommended for safe eating in Taiwan.

Overall, the researchers found that Hawaiian seaweeds provide many essential minerals and nutrients but may also expose consumers to unsafe levels of heavy metals, depending on factors such as seaweed type and growing conditions. Previously published studies suggested that boiling or rinsing other seaweed species, which weren't included in this work, could remove some harmful substances.

But these techniques may also strip away beneficial nutrients. So, Ho and colleagues are collaborating with seaweed growers to study the impact of growing location and common cooking practices on levels of <u>heavy</u> <u>metals</u> and nutrients in Hawaiian seaweeds. Their findings could inform future regulations and ensure nutritious and safe <u>seaweed</u> food products.

**More information:** Samuel T. Kim et al, Determination of the Nutrient and Toxic Element Content of Wild-Collected and Cultivated Seaweeds from Hawai'i, *ACS Food Science & Technology* (2024). DOI: 10.1021/acsfoodscitech.3c00476

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