



Economic analysis of farming and wild collection of seaweeds in Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

The commercially important red alga *Kappaphycus alvarezii* is widely cultivated along Tamil Nadu coast. Apart from farming, wild collection of seaweed is also being practiced by fishers for their livelihoods. The present study on economics and constraints of farming and wild collection of seaweeds was undertaken in the Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu, employing an ex-post-facto research design. The study found that the total cost of production for fabricating one bamboo raft (12 x 12 feet) was ₹1,050/-. The crop duration was 45 days and four to six crops were harvested in a year. The average yield was 200-260 kg per raft per crop. The price of harvested kappaphycus on wet and dry weight basis were ₹4 and ₹37.50 per kg respectively. Majority of seaweed farmers earned around ₹50,000/- to 1,00,000/- annually and the profit margin was 60%. The average gross revenue per trip per group of five members for wild collection of seaweed worked out to ₹6,700/- and the capital productivity was 0.30. It is interesting to note that about 20% of the respondents were those who left fishing and switched to farming and wild collection of seaweeds.

Keywords: Collection, Constraints, Economics, Farming, *Kappaphycus alvarezii*, Seaweed

Introduction

Kappaphycus alvarezii yields carrageenan, a commercially important polysaccharide. Carrageenans are used in various commercial applications in the food, pharmaceutical, cosmetics and mining industry (Hayashi and Chow, 2007). The cultivation of *K. alvarezii* was initiated in Philippines during 1960s (Doty and Alvarez, 1975). In India, cultivation of *K. alvarezii* was initiated at Mandapam during 1995-1997 (Eswaran *et al.*, 2002). The cultivation was popularised by PepsiCo during 2002 and later PepsiCo was taken over by AquAgri Processing Pvt. Ltd. in 2008 (Krishnan and Narayanakumar, 2010). Many SHG's of women engaged in seaweed cultivation and collection, were formed by the corporate houses such as PepsiCo and AquAgri (Narayanakumar and Krishnan, 2011).

The results from demonstration and field level adoption of *K. alvarezii* farming revealed that it provides additional income for the coastal fishers (Sakthivel, 1999; Abhiram, 2006; Bindu and Achary, 2006; Reeta, 2006; Sahoo, 2006; Subba Rao *et al.*, 2008; Bindu, 2009). At present, out of the 13 coastal districts in Tamil Nadu, *K. alvarezii* farming is being adopted in Ramanathapuram, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari districts. Apart from farming, around 5,000 fishers in the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay region are involved in wild

collection of seaweeds (*Gelidiella acerosa*, *Gracilaria* spp., *Sargassum* spp. and *Turbinaria* spp.) for their livelihoods, and among the seaweed collectors majority are women.

The review of earlier studies indicated that seaweed farming has proved to be an economically viable alternate livelihood option. It is also hoped that promoting seaweed farming will also help to reduce the fishing pressure since there can be a substantial diversion of manpower from fishing to (seaweed) farming. With this background, an attempt has been made in the present paper to discuss the economics and constraints of farming and wild collection of seaweeds in the southern coast of Tamil Nadu.

Materials and methods

The study with an ex-post-facto research design was undertaken in Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu coast where farming and wild collection of seaweed is adopted in large scale. Moreover, seaweed farming was adopted for the first time in this district. Among the 184 villages in Ramanathapuram District, eight villages namely *Vedalai*, *Munaikadu*, *Mandapam*, *Pamban*, *Olaikuda*, *Sambai*, *Vadakaddu* and *Mangadu* were selected for the study, since the area and number of rafts used for seaweed farming was more compared to other villages and moreover seaweed collection is done in all

these villages. A total of 500 sample farmers (which included 100 seaweed collectors) were selected through proportionate random sampling technique (Table 1).

Table 1. Village-wise distribution of seaweed farmers selected for the study

Name of the village	No of farmers selected
Vedalai	60
Munaikadu	30
Mandapam	30
Pamban	30
Olaikuda	50
Sambai	110
Vadakaddu	110
Mangadu	80
Total	500

A pre-tested interview schedule was used for data collection. Data was also collected from seaweed procuring and processing units namely AquAgri Processing Pvt. Ltd. (Manamadurai unit), Linn Plantae Pvt. Ltd. (Ramanathapuram unit) and Shreevas Chemicals, Madurai. Analysis of the economic performance of seaweed farming was assessed by working out the annual fixed cost, operating cost, gross revenue and net operating income through tabular analysis. Operating cost ratio relates variable costs to gross income.

$$\text{Operating ratio} = \text{Total operating costs} / \text{Gross returns} \dots\dots (1)$$

Constraints were operationalised as the problems or difficulties encountered by fishers in adoption of seaweed farming practices. The list of constraints encountered by farmers in seaweed farming was ranked using Garrett’s ranking technique. It provides the change of orders into numerical scores.

Garrett’s formula for conversion of ranks into % :

$$\text{Percent position} = 100 * (R_{ij} - 0.5) / N_j \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

where, R_{ij} = Rank given for i^{th} factor by j^{th} individual, N_j = Number of factors ranked by j^{th} individual

The percent position of each rank was converted into scores referring to the table (Garrett and Woodworth, 1969). The scores of each respondent were added together against respective factor. It is then divided by the total number of respondents for whom scores were added. In descending order, the mean scores for all the factors were arranged, ranks were given and the most important constraints were identified.

Results and discussion

Seaweed farming

Kappaphycus farming is being widely adopted employing floating bamboo raft method in Tamil Nadu coast (Fig 1). In a few places, tube net and monoline culture techniques are also being practiced for seaweed cultivation. The mainframe of floating bamboo raft is of 12’ × 12’. Four bamboo poles (each of 4’ length) are tied diagonally in four corners of mainframe. Nearly 20 polypropylene-twisted ropes along with seed materials are tied in the raft. Around 150-200 g of seaweed fragments are tied at a spacing of 15 cm along the length of the rope. A total of 20 seaweed fragments can be tied in single rope. The total seed requirement per raft is 60-80 kg. Fish net of 4x4 m size is tied at the bottom of the raft to avoid grazing. In normal season, a cluster of 10 rafts are positioned in the nearshore area of 1.0 to 1.5 m depth using a 15 kg anchor. During rough season, the same cluster has to be installed using two or three anchors.



Fig. 1. Floating bamboo raft method of seaweed cultivation

Most of the seaweed farmers used 25 to 45 rafts for their cultivation (Table 2). Due to limitations in space for farming, in majority of the villages a farmer is restricted to use a maximum of only 45 rafts. In Kottaipattinam Village of Pudukottai District, a farmer who used an area of 7×20 m for farming, gave it to another person on goodwill agreement for ₹5,000 for seaweed farming. There is a steep decline in the farming of *K. alvarezii* since August 2013 due to “heat stroke” *i.e.* increase in temperature above 32°C in the coastal belt from Vedalai to Verkodu areas where *kappaphycus* was farmed intensively. Hence there was a reduction in the number of farmers during the year 2014. However, the farming is recovering from the year 2015.

Economics of seaweed farming

The total cost of production for making one bamboo raft for *K. alvarezii* farming worked out to be ₹1,050/- (Table 3). As the investment is comparatively less and

Table 2. Distribution of seaweed farmers based on the number of rafts used in each year (n = 500)

No. of. rafts/year	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)
Less than 25	0	0	0	2	42	42	40	30	30	30	30
40	0	0	0	2	12	14	16	19	20	-	30
45	8	10	18	22	44	40	40	45	46	-	10
50	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	4	-	-
More than 90	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	2	-	-

Table 3. Cost of making one bamboo raft for seaweed cultivation (2012-2013*; total 6 cycles in a year; with each cycle of 45 days)

Particulars/Description	Quantity required	Cost per raft (₹)	Share (%)	Economic life (years)
3-4" dia hollow bamboo poles of 12' x 12' for main frame + 4' x 4' for diagonals (without any natural holes and cracks) @ ₹3.75 per ft of bamboo	64'	240.00	29	3
Five-toothed iron anchor of 15 kg each (@ ₹50 per kg) - one anchor can hold a cluster of 10 rafts	1.5 kg	75.00	9	10
3 mm PP twisted rope for plantation - 20 bits of 4.5 m each (@ ₹130 per kg)	420 g	55.00	6	3
Cost of HDPE braider pieces (20 pcs x 20 ropes = 400 pcs of 25 cm each) (@ ₹190 per kg)	165 g	31.00	4	3
Raft framing rope 6 m x 12 ties per raft i.e., 36 m of 6 mm rope (@ ₹130 per kg)	650 g	85.00	10	3
Used HDPE fishing net to protect the raft bottom (4 m x 4 m size) (@ 60 ₹ kg ⁻¹)	1 kg	60.00	7	3
2 mm rope to tie the HDPE net (28 m) (@ ₹130 per kg)	100 g	13.00	2	3
Anchoring rope of 10 mm thickness (17 m per cluster of 10 rafts) (@ ₹130 per kg)	100 g	13.00	2	3
Raft linking ropes per cluster 10 rafts, 6 mm thick - 2 ties x 3 m x 9 pairs = 54 m length (@ ₹130 per kg)	100 g	13.00	2	3
Seed material (150 g x 400 ties @ ₹ 3.50 per kg)	60 kg	210.00	25	
Raft laying charges	-	30.00	4	
Total initial investment per raft		825.00	100	
Fixed costs				
Depreciation		180.00	75	
Interest on investment (7%)		60.00	25	
Total fixed cost (A)		240.00	100	
Operating costs				
Braider twining charges		180.00	22	
Transportation		150.00	19	
Raft maintenance		450.00	55	
Miscellaneous expenses		30.00	4	
Total operating costs (B)		810.00	100	
Total cost of production (A + B)		1,050.00		

*During the study period, maximum *Kappaphycus* production was recorded during the year 2012-13. Hence the economics of seaweed cultivation was worked out for 2012-13

farmers were also supported through subsidy scheme, spread of the technology was rapid.

The crop duration is 45 days and in a year, four to six crops per cycle (6 to 9 months) can be harvested depending on the climatic conditions. The 150 g seed material planted initially, grows upto 500 to 1000 g in 45

days. From one raft of 12 x 12 ft size, an average yield of 200-260 kg is obtained (Fig. 2). After retaining 60 kg as seed material for the next crop, remaining 200 kg is sold either in fresh or dry weight basis. The average dry weight of the harvested seaweed is 10%. Hence 20 kg is obtained by drying 200 kg of fresh seaweed. Farmers receive



Fig. 2. Seaweed raft ready for harvest

₹4 and ₹37.50 per kg for fresh and dried seaweed respectively (Fig. 3). Majority of seaweed farmers earn around ₹50,000 to 1,00,000/- annually. The profit margin is 60% (Table 4). About 10% of the seaweed farmers earn an average annual income of more than one lakh rupees (Fig. 4). This finding indicates that kappaphycus farming provides substantial returns, which in turn helps to improve the livelihood of coastal fisherfolk.

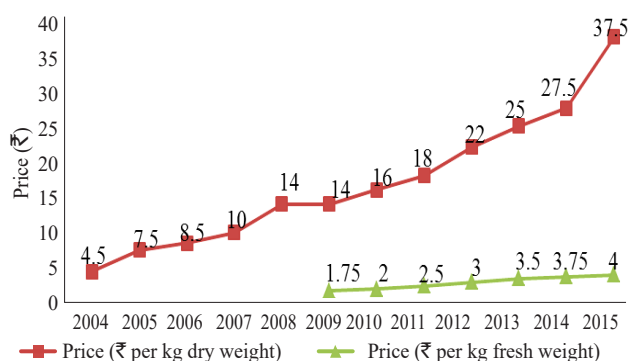


Fig. 3. Price of *K. alvarezii* in Tamil Nadu coast

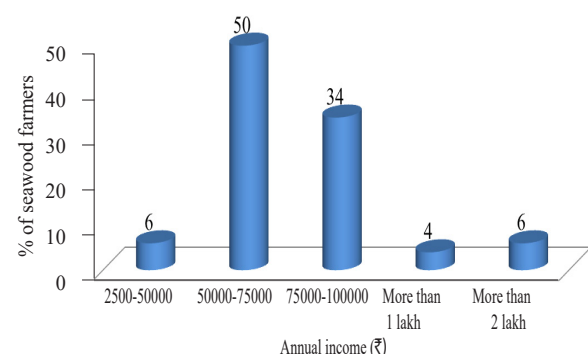


Fig. 4. Distribution of seaweed farmers based on the average annual income in *Kappaphycus* farming

Marketing of seaweeds

Most of the seaweed farmers sell their produce at farm site itself, of which 80% sell their produce in dry

Table 4. Economics of seaweed cultivation from 45 rafts (2012-2013; total 6 cycles in a year; each cycle of 45 days)

Particulars	2012-2013 (6 cycles)
Annual seaweed production (260 kg per raft) (Retaining 60 kg for next crop, total seaweed production from 45 rafts; 6 cycles)	54,000 kg
Total dried seaweed production from 45 rafts; 6 cycles	5400 kg
Price of dried seaweed (₹per kg)	22
Gross revenue (₹)	1,18,800
Total cost of production (₹) (₹1,050 × 45 rafts)	47,250
Net income (₹) (Gross revenue - Total cost of production)	71,550
Profit margin (%)	60
Break even price	8.75

form (Table 5). The main marketers were AquAgri Processing Pvt. Ltd., Manamadurai; SNAP Alginate Processing Ltd., Ranipet, Vellore; Linn Plantae Pvt. Ltd., Ramanathapuram; PrasmoAgri, Kumbakonam and Sea6 Energy, Tuticorin. Most of the farmers sell their produce to AquAgri Processing Pvt. Ltd., Manamadurai, since they have buy back arrangements and they even provide subsidy for the farmers to take up farming.

Constraints in K. alvarezii farming

The constraints encountered by farmers in seaweed farming were ranked using Garrett’s ranking technique (Table 6). The prime constraint faced by the farmers was heavy loss of crop due to high temperature/disease. Other constraints were reduction in seaweed yield due to grazing and damage of bamboo rafts during cyclone.

Wild collection of seaweed

In the year 2015, around 3,700 t of seaweeds (dry weight) were collected from the Tamil Nadu coast. The information on seasonal availability of seaweed is provided in Table 7. The price offered by the traders to seaweed collectors were: ₹25, ₹80, ₹10 and ₹15 per kg on dry weight basis respectively for *Gracillaria* spp., *Gelidiella* spp., *Sargassum* spp. and *Turbinaria* spp. (Table 7).

Over the years the price of wild collected seaweeds is increasing and a seaweed collector group (comprising 5 members) earned around ₹6,700 per trip during the year 2015, which was ₹1,200 more in comparison to the year 2012 (Table 8). The average operating cost per trip per group (5 members) during the year 2015 worked out to ₹ 2,020/- with gross revenue of ₹6,700/-. The net operating income worked out to ₹4,680/- per trip per group (5 members) and the capital productivity was 0.30.

Table 5. Distribution of seaweed farmers according to their marketing behaviour

Marketing behaviour	Category	Total (n = 500)	
		No.	%
Selling form	Fresh	100	20.00
	Dry	400	80.00
Grading	Clean (Free from other seaweeds and non-decayed seaweeds)	500	100.00
Selling place	Farm site	500	100.00
Selling time	Immediately after harvest	100	20.00
	After drying	400	80.00
Selling terms and conditions	Dried seaweed should be free from moisture and sand	450	90.00

Table 6. Constraints faced by farmers in seaweed farming (n = 500)

Constraints	Score	Garrett's Rank
Heavy loss in seaweed yield due to high temperature/disease	65.7	I
Reduction in seaweed yield due to grazing	44.8	II
Damage of bamboo rafts due to cyclone	32.3	III
Loss due to epiphytism (attachment of undesired seaweeds to the cultured species)	13.5	IV

Table 7. Price (₹ per kg dry weight) for wild collected seaweeds

Species	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Seasonal availability
<i>Gracillaria</i>	10.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	September to December & February to March
<i>Gelidiella</i>	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	80.00	February to September
<i>Sargassum</i>	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	September to May
<i>Turbinaria</i>	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	15.00	January to July

Source: Shreevas Chemicals, Madurai

Table 8. Economics of seaweed collection (₹ per trip per Five persons)

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015
Operating cost (₹)	1,350	1,630	1,840	2,020
Gross revenue (₹)	5,500	6,150	6,600	6,700
Net operating income (₹)	4,150	4,520	4,760	4,680
Operating ratio (Operating cost / Gross revenue)	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.30

On an average 12 trips were made in a month for seaweed collection. A seaweed collector earns around ₹ 10,000 to 15,000/- per month. Among the wild collected seaweeds, the price of *Gelidiella* is more compared to *Gracillaria*, *Sargassum* and *Turbinaria*, since gel strength is more for *Gelidiella*.

Farmers' attitude change towards seaweed farming and collection

It is evident from the economic performance analysis that there is a substantial return/profit from farming as well as wild collection of seaweeds. Hence about 20% of the respondents were those who left fishing and switched to farming and wild collection of seaweeds, who continue practicing the same in a sustainable manner (Fig. 5). There

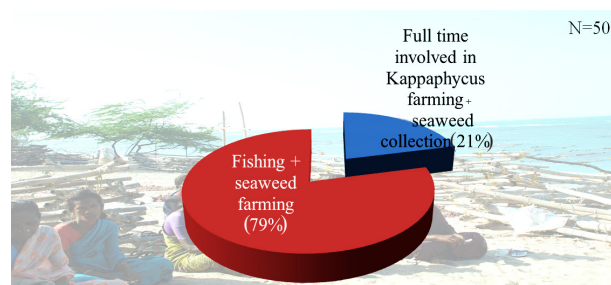


Fig. 5. Distribution of seaweed farmers based on their involvement in farming and wild collection of seaweeds

is a definite shift in the attitude of fishers towards farming and this trend would definitely help in reducing the fishing pressure in near future.

Analysis of economics and constraints of seaweed farming and collection undertaken in Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu coast revealed that seaweed farming is a simple, low cost technology that provides substantial returns which attracted better adoption among the coastal fisherfolk. Owing to the potential benefits from farming and wild collection of seaweeds, about 20% of the respondents of the present study were those who left fishing and switched to farming and wild collection of seaweeds. Results of the present study indicated that a fisherman family earns around ₹50,000 to 1,00,000/- annually through seaweed cultivation. The profit margin is 60%. This trend clearly shows that any lucrative option like seaweed farming which can supplement capture fisheries is readily accepted and adopted by the marine fisherfolk. Most of the seaweed farmers sell their produce at farm site itself of which 80% sell their produce in dry form, which is used for carrageenan production. The remaining is sold in fresh form, which is used for liquefied seaweed fertilizer production. The major constraints reported by farmers in seaweed cultivation were heavy loss of crop due to high temperature/disease as well as reduction in seaweed yield due to grazing and damage of bamboo rafts during cyclone.

To overcome the problem of high temperature in the farming of *K. alvarezii*, slightly deeper waters where the temperature is ideal for good growth may be identified for farming. It is essential to bring seaweed cultivation under insurance coverage to compensate the crop loss during natural calamities. Awareness should be created among the seaweed collectors on eco-friendly and hygienic methods of collection

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