

Technical assessment of the DIVERSIFY species and new product development



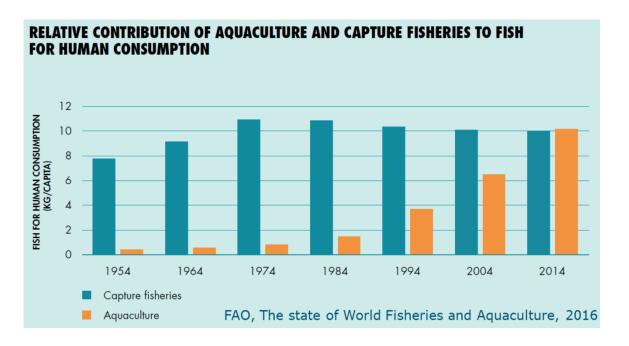
Co-funded by the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Union





What we know...

• Aquaculture supply approximately 50% of global food fish production compared with just 9% in 1980s



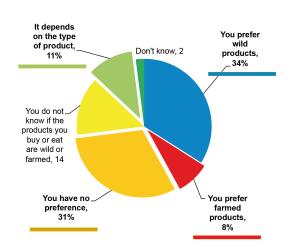




What we know...

- Aquaculture is still far from its full potential development since European aquaculture production represent about 20% of the total fish production
- European consumers perceive farmed fish as being of lower general quality than wild fish _____

Special Eurobarometer 450 EU28, N=24,452; 2017



Attributes	Levels	Utilities	Relative importance (%)
Country of origin	Spain	1.7396	42.96
	Norway	-0.7122	
	Morocco	-1.0275	
Storage conditions	Fresh fish	0.6765	20.58
	Frozen fish	-0.6765	
Purchasing price	6 €/kg	0.4264	19.31
	12 €/kg	0.4168	
	18 €/kg	-0.8432	
Obtaining method	Wild fish	0.5918	18.01
, and the second	Farmed fish	-0.5918	

Intercept 4.9707, higher utility values correspond to higher consumer preference.

Only one segment of consumers (19.6%) preferred farmed sea fish instead of wild sea fish.

SOURCE: Claret et al. Food Quality and Preference 26 (2012) 259–266





What we know...

- The relative low market share of aquaculture can also be a direct consequence of the <u>poor variety</u> of aquaculture products in the market, and in particular because of the <u>lack of processed aquaculture foodstuffs</u>
- Variety has been identified as a relevant factor in order to stimulate consumers' purchase, thus avoiding boredom and satisfying individual curiosity
- Diversification: new species and new products, DIVERSIFY





Meat products vs. Fish products







Successful fish products







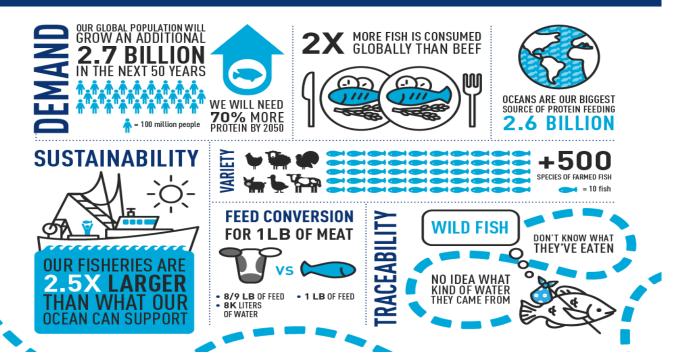






What we know... in favour of the new farmed species

THE BLUE REVOLUTION





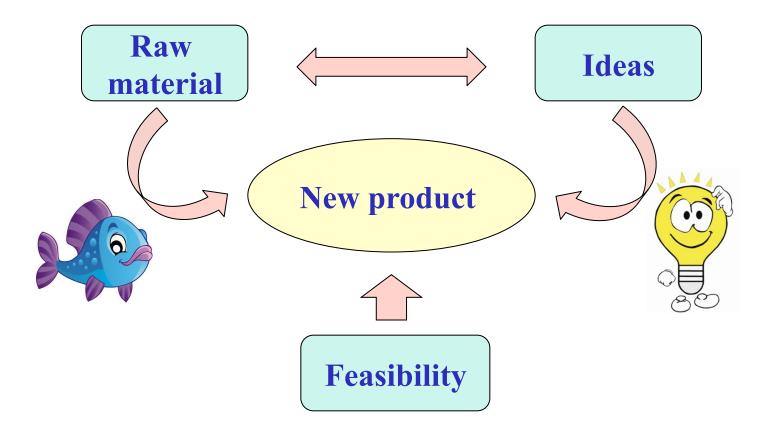


Objectives:

- To develop new product concepts from selected species, by incorporating consumer and expert input
- To select product ideas and develop physical new products from selected species
- To monitor the quality of new products in terms of sensory characteristics and nutrition-rearing history
- To make a technical assessment of the products.









Raw material

Food Research International 100 (2017) 396-406



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Food Research International

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodres



Sensory characterization, physico-chemical properties and somatic yields of five emerging fish species



Oxana Lazo^{a,d}, Luis Guerrero^{a,*}, Niki Alexi^{b,e}, Kriton Grigorakis^b, Anna Claret^a, José A. Pérez^c, Ricard Bou^a





Raw material

Origin, season, sample (N), feed and size information of the selected fish species.

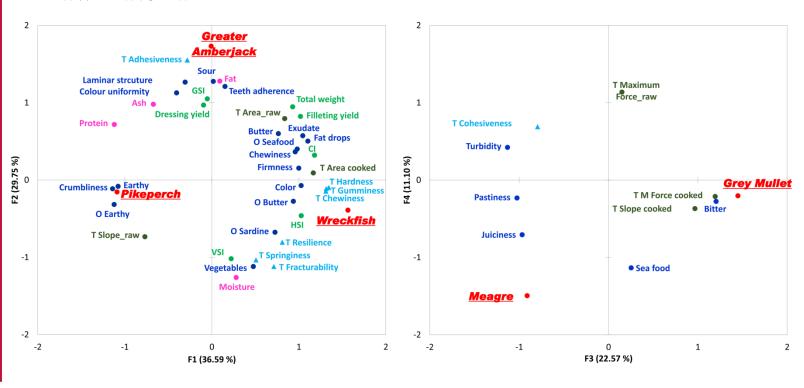
Species	Season	N	Origin – farming conditions	Feed	Fish size
Greater amberjack (Seriola dumerili)	Winter	8	Farm (Argosaronikos S.A.) – Attiki, C. Greece - floating sea cages	Frozen fish	15–20 kg
Pikeperch (Sander lucioperca)	Summer	10	Farm France –sweet water intensive farming	Commercial extruded feed	1–2 kg
Grey mullet (Mugil cephalus)	Winter	10	Wild fish. Bay of Cadiz – earthen ponds with sea water	Natural feeding	500 g–1 kg
Meagre (Argyrosomus regius)	Winter	10	Farm (Andromeda Group), Burriana, Spain – floating sea cages	Commercial extruded feed	1.5–2 kg
Wreckfish (Polyprion americanus)	Winter	5	Wild specimens: 2 caught in FAO 34.1.2 ATLANTIC N by the Canary Islands fishermen and 3 caught in Azores by Galicia's fisheries	Natural feeding	Two specimens of 25–30 kg ^a Three specimens of 2–3 kg

^a These high weight value specimens were kept to include the range of commercial sizes available in the market.





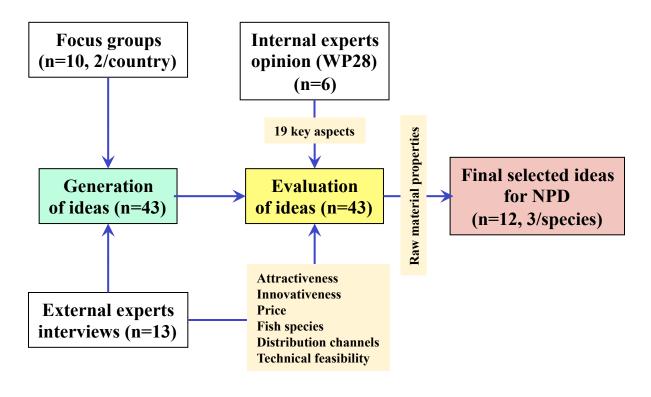
Raw material







Generation and evaluation of ideas







Ideas

Food Research International 87 (2016) 211–223



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Food Research International

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodres



Consumers as co-creators of new product ideas: An application of projective and creative research techniques



Marija Banović ^{a,*}, Athanasios Krystallis ^a, Luis Guerrero ^b, Machiel J. Reinders ^c





Ideas

First task: Consumer perceptions of new food product ideas

- Identifying new ideas: Group discussion task

New ideas for aquaculture product development

Third task: Consumer creation of new ideas for aquaculture products

- Profiling the consumer: Empathy design task
- Creating new product ideas: Storyboarding task
- Selecting the best product ideas: Voting task

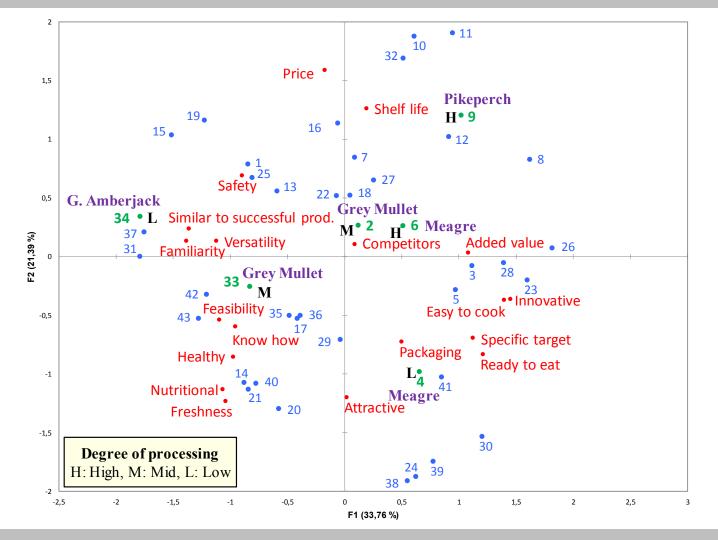
Second task:

Consumer perceptions and modification of new aquaculture product ideas

- Defining product personality: Personification association task
- Defining the product: Word association task
- Modyfing exsiting product ideas: Role playing task











Selection of the new products to develop and to test

	Idea 1*: Frozen fish fillets with different recipes			
MEAGRE	Idea 6: Fish burgers shaped as fish (H)			
	Idea 4: Ready to eat meal: salad with fish (L)			
PIKEPERCH	Idea 21: Fresh fish fillet with different "healthy" seasoning and marinades			
	Idea 30: Ready-made fish tartar with additional soy sauce			
	Idea 9: Fish spreads/pate (H)			
GREY MULLET	Idea 2: Thin smoked fillets (M)			
	Idea 33: Ready-made fish fillets in olive oil (M)			
	Idea 21: Fresh fish fillet with different "healthy" seasoning and marinades			
GREATER AMBERJACK	Idea 13: Frozen fish fillet that is seasoned or marinated			
	Idea 30: Ready-made fish tartar with additional soy sauce			
	Idea 34: Fresh fish steak for grilling in the pan (L)			
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L: low processing; M: mid processing; H: high processing.





Optimization processes and different measurements:

- Physicochemical properties and nutritional facts
- Microbiological quality
- Shelf life
- Sensory properties: trained assessors and consumers (WP29)
- Extrinsic properties: origin, certification logo, nutritional claims, price, etc (WP29)





Frozen fish fillets with different recipes (meagre)















Fish burgers shaped as fish (meagre)









Fish pate (pikeperch)











Ready-made fish tartar with additional soy sauce (pikeperch and greater amberjack)











Ready-made fish fillets in olive oil (grey mullet)



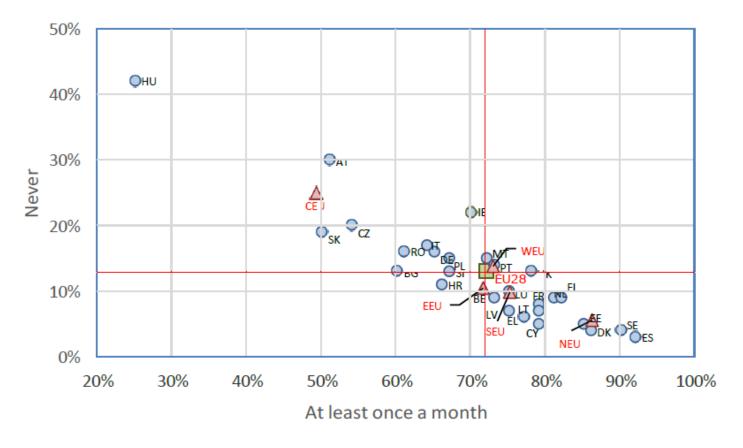




- Focus more on the new species themselves than on the developed products (consumer perception)
- Explore the gap between product expectations and actual acceptance
- Involve the distribution in a real market test for both species and products
- Develop appropriate communication strategies for products and species (price, sustainability,...)
- Take into account non-fish consumers: potential users of new fish products







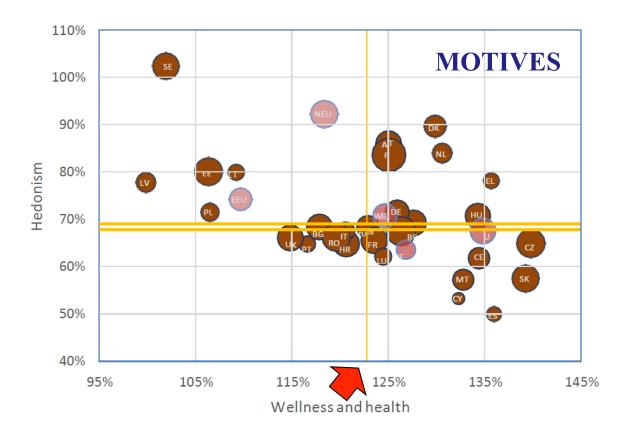




- Fish products could overcome some of the barriers for fish consumption:
- price (adding other ingredients)
- contamination risks (controls at the food industry)
- environmental risk (production based on farmed fish)
- **smell** (by adding different additives)
- bones (removed at the food industry)
- unavailability (based on farmed fish)
- **bad taste** (easy to modify by adding different ingredients)
- preparation difficulties (ready to eat products)
- difficulties in evaluating the quality (made by the processors)











The team

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New species for EU aquaculture