



# mountains2016

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I International  
Conference on Research  
for Sustainable Development  
in Mountain Regions

Book of Abstracts





**I International Conference on Research for Sustainable  
Development in Mountain Regions: Book of Abstracts**

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*Book of abstracts*

*Edited by*

Centro de Investigação de Montanha (CIMO)

Instituto Politécnico de Bragança, Portugal  
2016



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## **Sy06P01**

### **Nutritional value and chemical composition of *Cichorium spinosum* L. under saline conditions.**

Spyridon Petropoulos<sup>1</sup>, Antoniadis Vasilios<sup>1</sup>, Levizou Efi<sup>1</sup>, Ângela Fernandes<sup>2</sup>, Lillian Barros<sup>2</sup>, Isabel Ferreira<sup>2</sup>

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Soil salinity is an ever-growing problem that hinders vegetable cultivation in many areas within the Mediterranean basin. *Cichorium spinosum* is native to the Mediterranean basin and is usually found in coastal areas and plateaus. In the present study, *C. spinosum* plants were grown under saline conditions (1.8, 4 and 8 dS/m), in order to evaluate the effect of salinity on their nutritional value and chemical composition. From the results it was observed that high salinity levels (8 dS/m) affected nutritional value by increasing dry matter and ash content, whereas carbohydrate content decreased. Sugar composition and total sugar content was also affected, since a decrease in fructose and glucose content as well as in total carbohydrates content was observed. Increasing salinity resulted in an increase of  $\alpha$ - and  $\delta$ -tocopherol and consequently of total tocopherols. Ascorbic acid was not detected in any of the studied treatments, whereas chlorophyll a and b content increased under high salinity conditions. Fatty acids consisted mainly of linoleic,  $\alpha$ -linolenic and palmitic acid, whereas no significant differences were observed between control and salinity treatments. PUFA/SFA and n-6/n-3 ratio was higher than 0.45 and lower than 4.0, for all the treatments respectively. Considering the great genetic diversity and the adaptation under harsh conditions that various *C. spinosum* ecotypes exhibit, this species could be a potential alternative crop for mountainous areas and especially in soils with salinity problems.