

STEFANO BONA (*DAFNAE Unipd*)



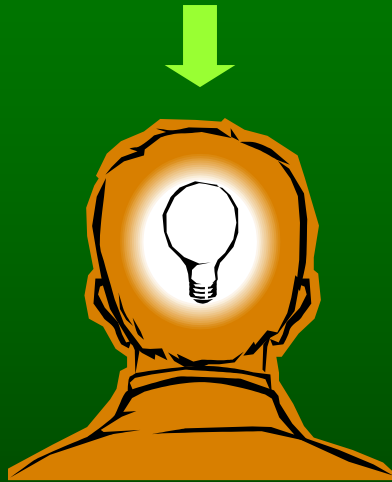
Intraprendere un'attività di coltivazione o di trasformazione di piante officinali

The background image shows a rural farm scene. In the foreground, two people are working in a field of dark, tilled soil. One person, wearing a blue and white checkered shirt and red pants, is bent over, using a long-handled tool. The other person, wearing a red shirt and blue pants, is also bent over, working further back. A wooden fence runs across the middle ground. In the background, there is a large, two-story stone building with several windows, some of which are covered with wooden shutters. To the left of the building, there is a wooden structure with a roof, possibly a covered walkway or a small shed. The sky is overcast and grey.

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Passare alla coltivazione di PIANTE OFFICINALI può richiedere una riconversione anche radicale dell'organizzazione aziendale



Per gli agricoltori un vero e proprio problema

... MI CONVIENE???



CON LE GRANDI COLTURE

- Il reddito, magari basso ma stabile!!!
- Le tecniche di coltivazione ormai...le conosco bene!!!
- I contoterzisti locali sono attrezzati per la loro gestione e non ho problemi !!

E POI....

- Ci vogliono investimenti iniziali... si sa le P.O. per essere vendute bisogna almeno essiccarle!!!
- Non ho esperienza nella gestione di poliennali!

E soprattutto ... i COSTI DI PRODUZIONE e i
PREZZI DI VENDITA...
chi ne sa qualcosa???

Introduction of new medicinal herbs cultivation in Italy





- to identify the appropriate cultivation techniques of some “new” medicinal herbs
- to identify the agronomical factors able to affect yield and quality of herbs

WHY



- ❖ Italian market of medicinal herbs is growing
- ❖ Consumers show an increasing interest in natural medicines
- ❖ Italian farmers need to diversify their productions

How to introduce the cultivation of
new medicinal plant?

Useful websites:

<http://plants.usda.gov/java/>



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RESEARCH DATABASE PLANT USES

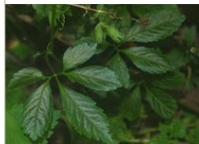
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Plant of the week



**Gynostemma
pentaphyllum / Sweet Tea
Vine**



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Scientific Name

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ANTS Topics

Alternative Crops

Characteristic 6

Cover Crops

Culturally Significant

Distribution Update

Documentation

introduced, Invasive, and

Threatened & Endangered

Aerial Indicator Status

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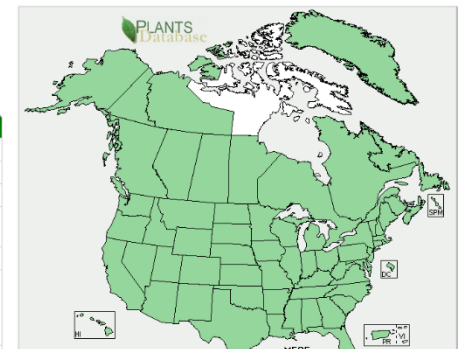
Related Tools

Melilotus officinalis (L.) Lam.
sweetclover

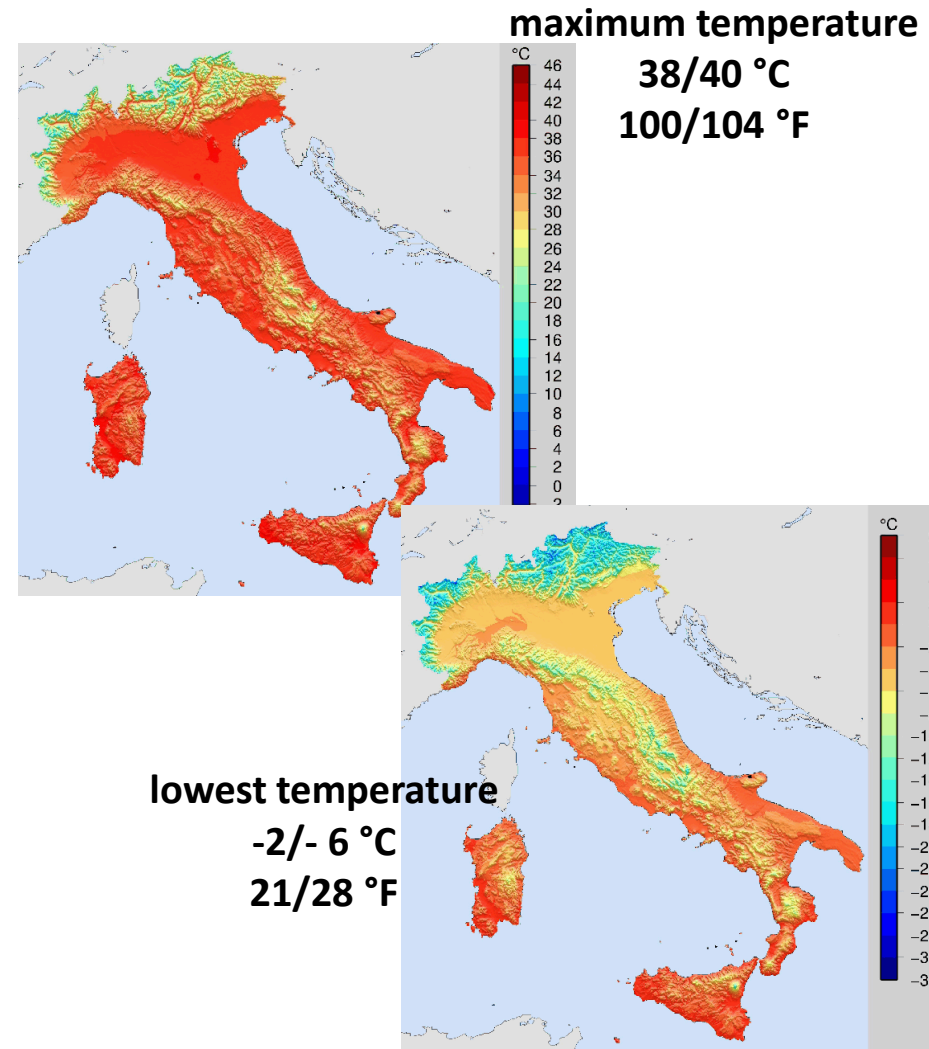
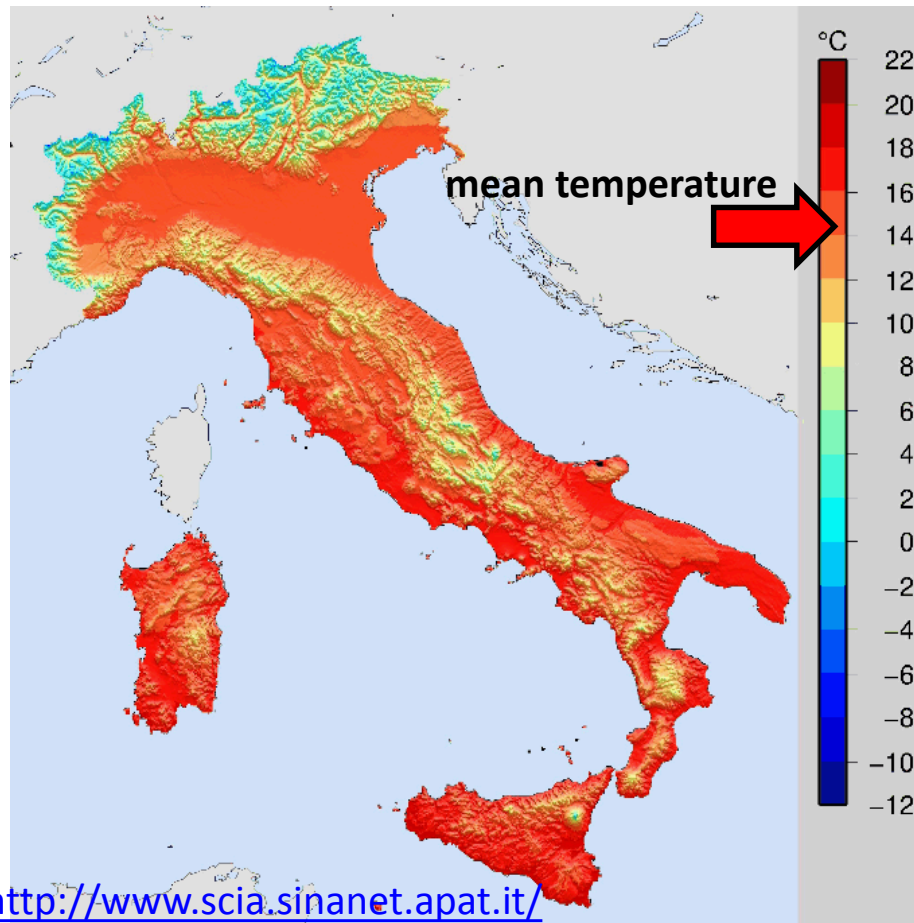


General Information

Symbol:	MEOF
Group:	Dicot
Family:	Fabaceae
Duration:	Annual Biennial Perennial
Growth Habit:	Forb/herb
Native Status:	CAN 1 GL 1 PR 1 SFM 1 L48 1 AK 1 HI 1

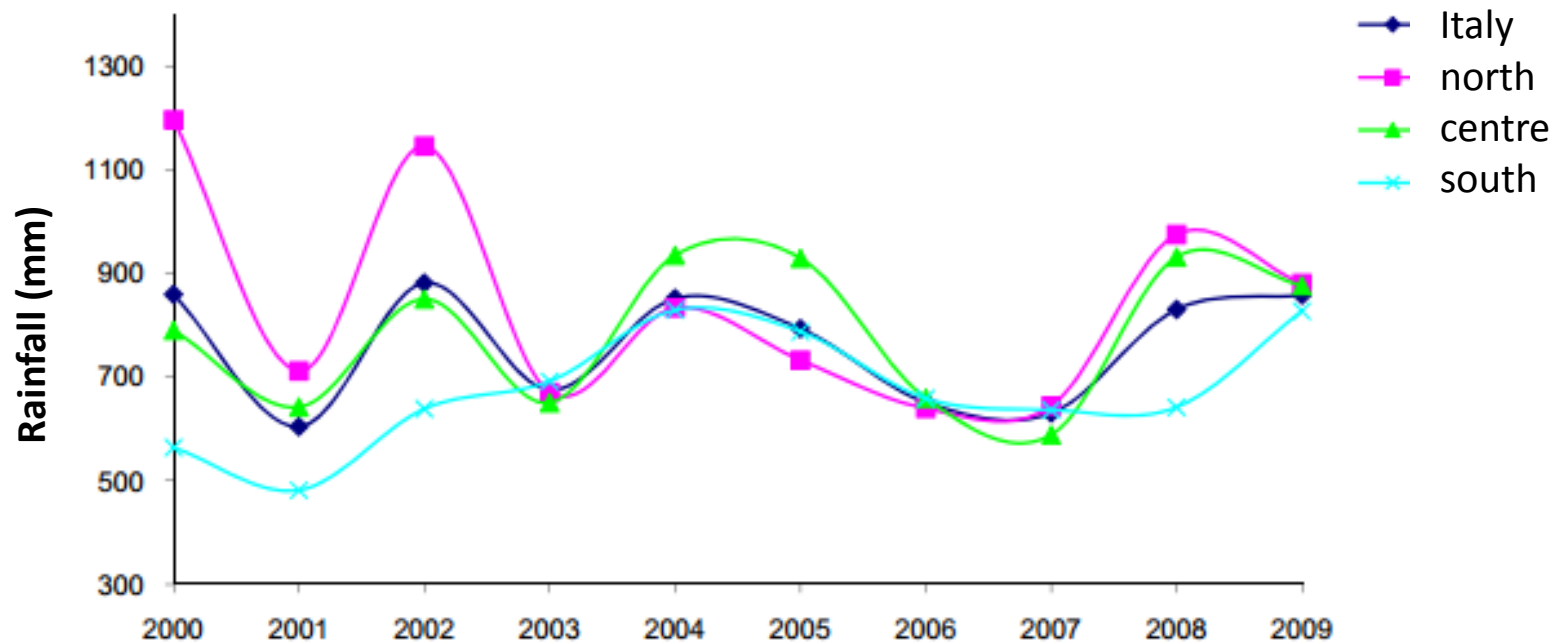


1. Bibliographic research climate conditions ..



<http://www.scia.sinanet.apat.it/>

1. Bibliographic research climate conditions ..



2. Seeds and plants purchase



Useful websites:

<http://jelitto.com/Seed/Medicinal-and-Culinary-Herbs/>

<http://b-and-t-world-seeds.com/>

<http://www.seedman.com/category/herb-seeds.htm>

3. Germination test



- 30 species
- different light/dark cycles
- different treatments (chilling)



4. The cultivation

4.1. the seed bed



4. The cultivation

4.2. the growing season



5. The harvest

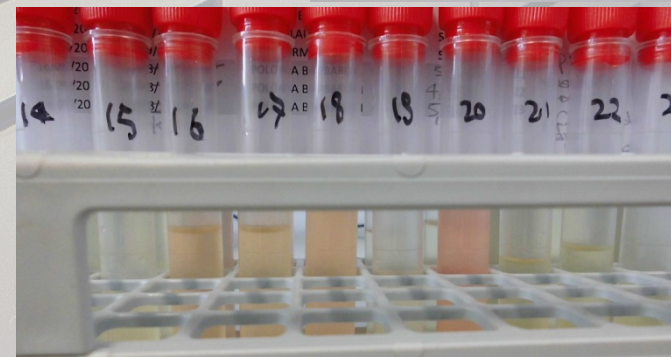
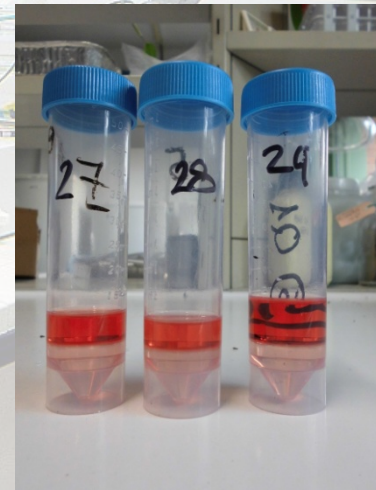


plants were collected by
hand at the balsamic period



6. Chemical analysis

- to identify bioactive molecules of each plant
- to define the quality attainable as compared to that reachable in the traditional growing regions



7. Sensorial analysis



8. Advertisement

- Social networks
- Specialized magazines
- Conferences
- Exhibitions

Il goji, la «pianta della giovinezza», si può coltivare anche nei nostri ambienti

Questa solanacea perenne, originaria dell'Asia, produce frutti ricchissimi di carotenoidi e vitamina C, importanti sostanze antiossidanti. Si tratta di un arbusto rustico e resistente, che si adatta a molti ambienti e a terreni diversi, e che non richiede cure particolari. Le bacche, che si raccolgono alla fine dell'estate, possono essere consumate fresche o essiccate

Il *Lycium barbarum*, comunemente chiamato goji, è una pianta originaria della famiglia delle Solanacee originaria della Cina, del Tibet e di altri territori asiatici. La Cina è il maggiore produttore al mondo con circa 82.000 ettari. Le bacche di questa pianta sono da sempre utilizzate come alimento nella cucina asiatica, nonché come derivato elementare essenziale della medicina tradizionale cinese.

Ultimamente anche nel nostro Paese si è sentito parlare molto di questa pianta a seguito alla crescente sensibilità verso gli antiossidanti e i prodotti in grado di contrastare l'invecchiamento cellulare. Le bacche del goji sono molto ricche di vitamina C, un efficiente antiossidante naturale, e ciò ha attirato l'attenzione delle diete prodotte di nutraceutici - cioè di alimenti che svolgono azioni positive sulle funzioni dell'organismo (alimenti-farmaci) - introdotte a intrattenere nel mercato italiano un prodotto alquanto innovativo.

COME SI PRESENTA LA PIANTA DEL GOJI

La pianta fiorisce continuamente da giugno a fine agosto; a seconda delle condizioni climatiche e, soprattutto, della varietà, i primi fiori possono comparire da fine maggio a fine luglio. La pianta è autofertile (si autimpollina).

La pianta di goji è piuttosto rustica: resiste infatti ai geli intensi (può essere coltivata fino a -15 °C), termici salini e a

FRUTTETO - VIGNETO - CAMPO

Come si presenta la pianta del goji

La pianta è un arbusto perenne che raggiunge l'altezza di 1,5 metri (da 10 a 15 cm di diametro). La pianta ha foglie di colore verde-verde, allungate e lanceolate, formano una chioma tendente. La pianta è decidua e

FRUTTETO - VIGNETO - CAMPO

solamente su rami giovani ed è dunque necessario procedere al taglio dei rami più vecchi a favore dei nuovi.

Per ottenere uno sviluppo rigoglioso della pianta è opportuno effettuare periodicamente una concimazione. A fine inverno (novembre-dicembre) si può utilizzare un prodotto a base concime, come la poltiglia alla dose di 100 grammi per pianta o il letame (essiccato e pelletizzato) alla dose di 150 grammi, sempre per pianta.

Particolarmente utile è la concimazione primaverile alla ripresa vegetativa (febbraio-marzo), che può essere effettuata utilizzando un concime completo ricco in azoto e potassio, per esempio NPK 12-12-12 alla dose di 50-60 grammi per pianta, per favorire lo sviluppo della nuova vegetazione e dei fiori.

Come per la maggior parte delle piante, l'apporto irriguo deve essere adeguato soprattutto nei primi periodi dopo l'impianto. Quando invece la pianta è attecchita, è sufficiente intervenire con l'irrigazione all'aggravamento dei frutti oppure con irrigazioni di soccorso nei periodi di stress idrico come in luglio-agosto.

Per quanto riguarda la difesa dai parassiti è possibile che si verifichino attacchi di afidi, acari e funghi (oidio). Solitamente però questi sono tali da causare seri danni alla pianta.

La raccolta delle bacche si effettua a seconda della varietà, a partire da inizio luglio fino ad arrivare a fine ottobre. La maturazione delle bacche è estremamente scalare e quindi anche la raccolta va effettuata scalare, ogni 10 giorni circa.

Nelle coltivazioni di una certa estensione, questo comporta un elevato costo di manodopera per il continuo lavoro di raccolta che può durare anche due o tre mesi, a seconda dell'età e del

Cerca persone, luoghi e oggetti

Coltivare nuove piante offi...

Menu

The 29th International Horticultural Congress

Sustaining Lives, Livelihoods and Landscapes

17-22 August 2014

New Cultivars & Plant Supply

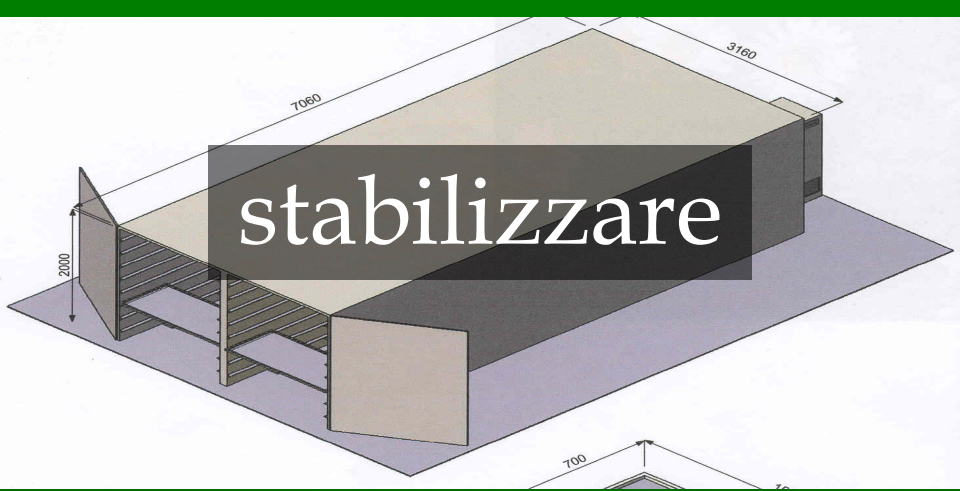
IHC 2014 Brisbane

new plants





coltivare



stabilizzare

La materia prima agricola



immagazzinare



trasformare

La fase agricola



E' la fase di produzione che va dalla coltivazione delle erbe fino all'ottenimento di un prodotto agricolo sotto forma di erbe essiccate gregge o semilavorate o oli essenziali destinati all'ingrosso o ad ulteriore trasformazione e/o confezionamento.

La coltivazione è però un'attività "povera" come del resto molte attività agricole, in cui di frequente i ricavi, a prezzi di mercato, non compensano i costi. Inoltre richiede investimenti in attrezzature e conoscenze specifiche.

Origine della materia prima

Al contrario di quello che si pensa normalmente l'80% delle erbe impiegate nei prodotti naturali deriva da raccolta spontanea.



La raccolta avviene in prevalenza nei paesi emergenti e ad economia prevalente di tipo agro-silvo-pastorale in condizioni di estrema precarietà.

La raccolta spontanea ha degli indubbi vantaggi che si concretizzano con un prezzo del prodotto molto basso.

La raccolta spontanea danneggia in modo crescente gli stock naturali di piante.

MAIN ACTORS

CULTIVATION-TRASFORMATION-TRADE



**Italian Federation of
farmers who cultivate
medicinal herbs**

ASSOERBE

**Italian Association of
farmers, harvester,
processors, importers,
exporters of medicinal
herbs**

June 2013:

ISMEA

(Institution for Agro-Food Market Services)

Economic observatory of medicinal herbs market



ASSOERBE

S. I. S. T. E.

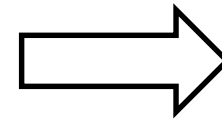
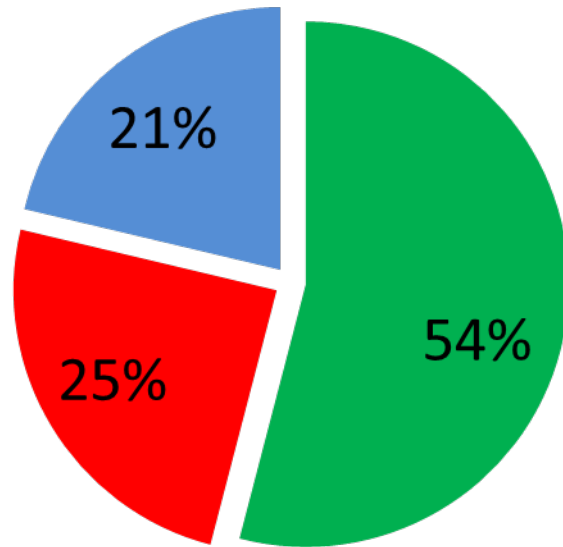
Società Italiana delle Scienze e delle Tecniche Erboristiche



**296 different species from
different countries used as
medicinal herbs in Italy**

official herbs

■ cultivated ■ wild ■ both



142 species (48%)
are cultivated or
can be cultivated in
Italy

**SALES QUANTITY OF MEDICINAL HERBS USED AS RAW MATERIALS
IN ITALIAN FARMS (kg/Year)**

25 000 ton per year – 115 milion € per year

**SALES QUANTITY FROM ITALIAN MEDICINAL HERBS PRODUCTION
(kg/year)**

18 000 ton per year (73%) - 74 milion € per year

MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES THAT ARE CULTIVATED OR CAN BE CULTIVATED IN ITALY and THEIR SALES QUANTITY (kg/year)

	NAME - DRUG	USE (kg)
1	mirtillo nero - <i>frutto</i>	3.614.400
2	vite rossa - <i>seme</i>	2.439.600
3	ginkgo - <i>foglia</i>	2.160.000
4	cardo mariano - <i>frutto</i>	1.920.000
5	finocchio - <i>frutto</i>	480.000
6	passiflora incarnata - <i>parte aerea</i>	432.000
7	camomilla - <i>fiore</i>	426.000
8	cipolla - <i>bulbo</i>	360.000
9	origano - <i>foglie</i>	360.000
10	rosmarino - <i>foglia</i>	351.600
11	liquirizia - <i>radice</i>	348.000
12	assenzio romano - <i>parte aerea con fiori</i>	300.000
13	aglio - <i>bulbo</i>	240.000
14	coriandolo - <i>seme</i>	240.000
15	valeriana - <i>radice</i>	240.000
16	anice - <i>frutto</i>	216.000
17	meliloto - <i>parte aerea con fiori</i>	205.200
18	carciofo - <i>foglia</i>	192.000
19	rabarbaro - <i>radice</i>	184.800
20	aloe - <i>succo</i>	180.000

blueberry fruit
red grape seed
ginkgo leaf
Milk thistle fruit
fennel fruit
aerial part of Passiflora incarnata
camomile flower
onion bulb
oregano leaves
rosemary leaf
licorice root
Wormwood aerial part with flowers
garlic bulb
coriander seed
valerian root
anise fruit
sweet clover aerial part with flowers
artichoke leaf
rhubarb root
aloe juice

MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES THAT ARE CULTIVATED OR CAN BE CULTIVATED IN ITALY and THEIR MARKET VALUE (€)

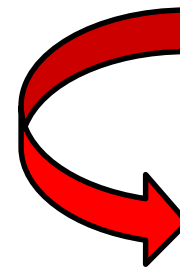
	NAME -DRUG	PRICE (€)
1	mirtillo nero - <i>frutto</i>	15.035.904
2	zafferano - <i>stigma</i>	9.828.000
3	vite rossa - <i>seme</i>	6.830.880
4	ginkgo - <i>foglia</i>	6.458.400
5	cardo mariano - <i>frutto</i>	3.494.400
6	passiflora incarnata - <i>parte aerea</i>	2.950.560
7	genziana - <i>radice</i>	2.106.000
8	camomilla - <i>fiore</i>	1.938.300
9	valeriana - <i>radice</i>	1.716.000
10	cartamo - <i>fiore</i>	1.638.000
11	rabarbaro - <i>radice</i>	1.321.320
12	origano - <i>foglie</i>	1.170.000
13	aloe - <i>succo</i>	1.146.600
14	cipolla - <i>bulbo</i>	1.123.200
15	finocchio - <i>frutto</i>	936.000
16	liquirizia - <i>radice</i>	814.320
17	anice - <i>frutto</i>	786.240
18	aglio - <i>bulbo</i>	748.800
19	echinacea angustifolia - <i>radice</i>	748.800
20	assenzio romano - <i>parte aerea con fiori</i>	585.000



Only **Passiflora** production could fulfill the internal demande.

Other high economical value species are:

Ginseng (*Panax ginseng*)
Black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.)
Nutmeg (*Nux vomica*)
China (*Cinchona*)
Linden (*Tilia tomentosa* L.)
Horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanus*)



**THEY ARE NOT
CULTIVATED IN ITALY**

MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES THAT ARE CULTIVATED OR CAN BE CULTIVATED IN ITALY and THEIR MEAN PRICE (€/kg)

	NAME - DRUG	UNIT PRICE (€/kg)	
1	zafferano - <i>stigma</i>	1.170,00	saffron stigmas
2	genepi maschio - <i>parte aerea con fiori</i>	58,5	genepi male aerial part with flowers
3	genepi femmina - <i>parte aerea con fiori</i>	58,5	genepi female aerial part with flowers
4	camomilla romana - <i>fiore</i>	33,8	Roman chamomile flower
5	echinacea angustifolia - <i>radice</i>	31,2	Echinacea angustifolia root
6	malva - <i>fiori</i>	19,5	mauve flowers
7	viola mammola - <i>fiore</i>	15,6	violet flower
8	pepe rosa - <i>frutto</i>	13,33	pink pepper fruit
9	escholzia - <i>parte aerea</i>	13	escholzia aerial part
10	erba cipollina - <i>parte aerea</i>	12,68	chives aerial part
11	grindelia - <i>parte aerea con fiori</i>	12,55	grindelia aerial part with flowers
12	echinacea pallida - <i>radice</i>	12,35	and. pallida root
13	arancio amaro - <i>fiore</i>	11,7	bitter orange flower
14	genziana - <i>radice</i>	11,7	gentian root
15	amamelide - <i>foglia</i>	10,4	Witch hazel leaf
16	lespedeza capitata - <i>parte aerea</i>	10,4	lespedeza capitata aerial part
17	withania - <i>radice</i>	9,36	withania root
18	cartamo - <i>fiore</i>	9,1	safflower flower
19	aglio orsino - <i>foglia</i>	8,45	wild garlic leaf
20	angelica - <i>radice</i>	8,45	angelica root

* Price referred to dried products. Fonte: Assoerbe, Fippo, SISTE

LIST OF SPECIES AND THEIR CULTIVATION AEREA (FIPPO data)

Species	Surface (h
mint (peppermint and sweet)	253,54
lavender	136,64
chamomile	123,1
fennel	78,21
sage	68,45
melissa	47,69
Roman chamomile	45,05
passionflower	39,21
coriander	37
lavender hybrid	32,13
oregano	24,25
psyllium	23
helichrysum	22,44
rosemary	20,97
wormwood (Roman, Pontic and kind)	18,62
savory (annual and perennial)	17,37
dandelion	17,1
nettle	15,1

ORGANIC PRODUCTION OF MEDICINAL HERBS

Organic production area of medicinal plants represent only the **0,3%** of the total organic production area.

Data from SINAB (National Information System on Organic Agriculture - 2011)

41% of medicinal herbs from
organic agriculture,
but only **9%** of agriculture
production is organic.



scientific name: *Lycium barbarum* L.

common name: goji

Lycium barbarum is a Solanaceous defoliated shrubbery and its berries are used in Asian countries as a traditional herbal medicine and as a functional food



Studies indicate effect of goji on:

- aging
- neuroprotection
- general well-being
- glucose control in diabetics
- anti-oxidant properties



Why to choose goji?



Boost Sexual Function & Enhance Fertility
IMPROVES Cardiovascular & DIGESTIVE Health
Promotes Youthful Looking Skin
Increases Metabolic Rate
Enhances Vision
Promotes Longevity
HIGHEST concentration of protein of any other fruit
Stimulates Immune System
Reduces Inflammation
Promotes Energy Levels
GOJI BERRIES
© 2012 HerballyGrounded.com



GESUNDHEIT

GETROCKNETE GOJI-BEEREN sind das Geheimrezept vieler Stars wie ...

ANTI-AGING-BEEREN aus Tibet:
Promis schwören auf ihre Wirkung

Die roten Goji-Beeren sind Vitalstoff-Bomben – und in der asiatischen Medizin seit 1000 Jahren bekannt. Vor allem Vitamin C, B1 und Provitamin A stecken in den Früchten, und wer sie täglich isst, soll vorzeitiger Hautalterung und Zivilisationserkrankungen optimal geschützt sein. Bei uns gibt es die Wunderfrüchte in Asia-Läden oder im Internet: www.worldfruit.de

Kate Moss, Mick Jagger, Brooke Shields ... und Madonna

GOJI IN THE NEWS AGAIN!

Beauty beat

SIGOURNEY GRAY REVEALS THE LATEST TIPS AND TRENDS TO ROCK THE BEAUTY WORLD THIS MONTH

Boost juice

The latest super fruit to take Hollywood by storm is the Himalayan Goji Berry. A-listers like Madonna, Misha Barton and Liz Hurley can't get enough of the powerful, antioxidant-packed fruit. A daily shot of this juice is clinically proven to reduce wrinkles and improve skin tone.

895 WOMEN'S BARGAIN SPECIAL

Misha's incredible complexion is the result of a daily shot of goji juice

Extraction of essential oils for Active Food Packaging

Extraction of essential oils for Active Packaging

USE of essential oils inside the packaging materials used to pack foods where they can exert their effect:

- Antimicrobial
 - Antioxidant
- Potential substitutes for syntetic additives or preservatives



In Ancient time

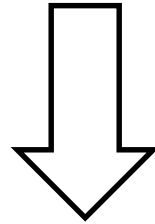
added to foods as
ingredients or
spices or used as
natural
preservatives

Aromatic plants selected



- Thyme
- Mint
- Savory,
- Myrtle,
- Helichrysum
- Different cultivars of Basil

Different extraction techniques can produce variations in the composition of Eos extracted



Two different extraction
method were used

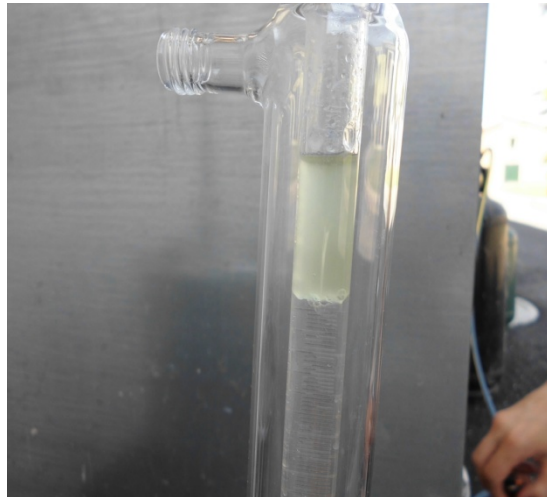
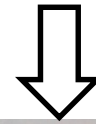
SOLVENT
EXTRACTION OF
LEAVES AND
FLOWERS



WATER AND STEAM
DISTILLATION OF
PLANTS



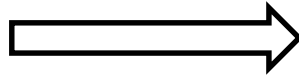
Water and Steam Distillation (WSD)



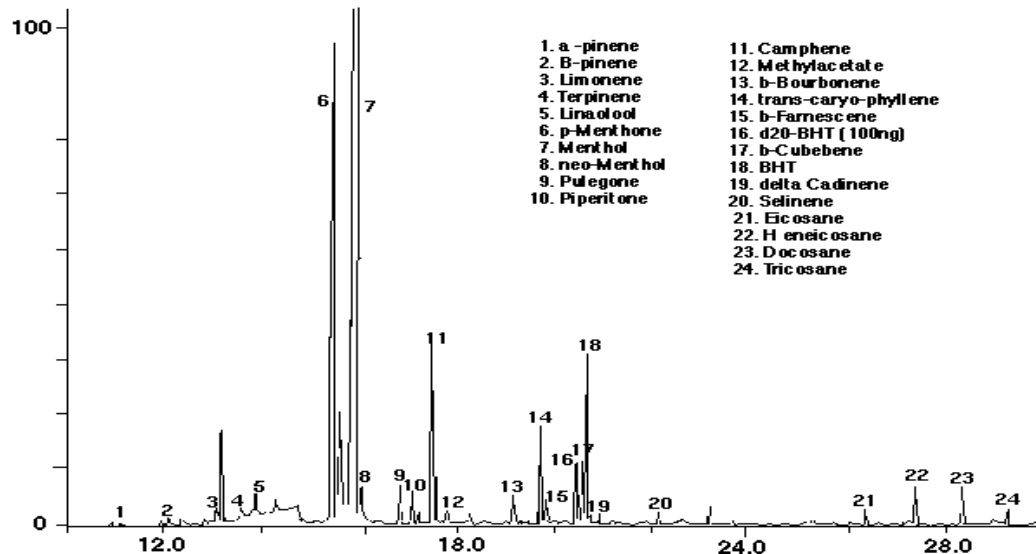
At full bloom time of each species 1.5-2 kg of plants from each plot was collected in order to extract essential oils using Water and Steam Distillation (WSD).

Characterization/ comparison of Eos extracted

GC analysis



To identify the most important compounds of extracts, showing the differences between the quantity and the composition of essential oils extracted by solvent or by WSD

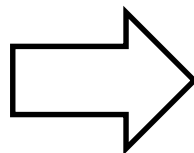


Peppermint essential oils
compounds identified
using GC analysis

We expect different
profiles for essential
oils extracted using

- Solvent
- WSD

- TERPENOIDS
- ALDEHYDES
- KETONES
- PHENOLS
- ANTIOXIDANT MOLECULES



investigate the activity of essential oils compounds and their possible effect on different microorganisms growth on food matrix

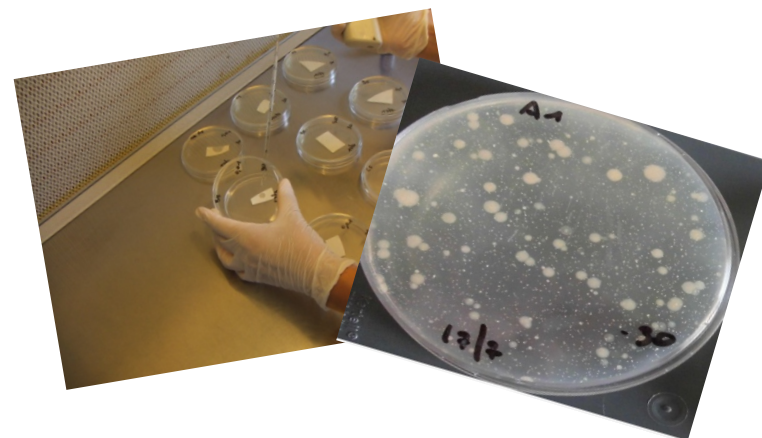
WHY?

Use essential oils anti-microbial properties to increase foods' shelf-life



HOW?

Laboratory test



1. Why?

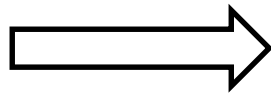


- Evaluate the possibility to include essential oils inside the packaging materials
- the molecules of the essential oils can be released within the packaging → antimicrobial effect increasing the shelf-life of food

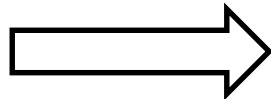
INTERESTING FOR
FOOD INDUSTRY

2. Why?

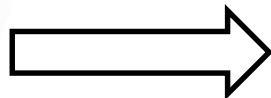
❖ Products with a short shelf-life



subjected to microbiological contamination



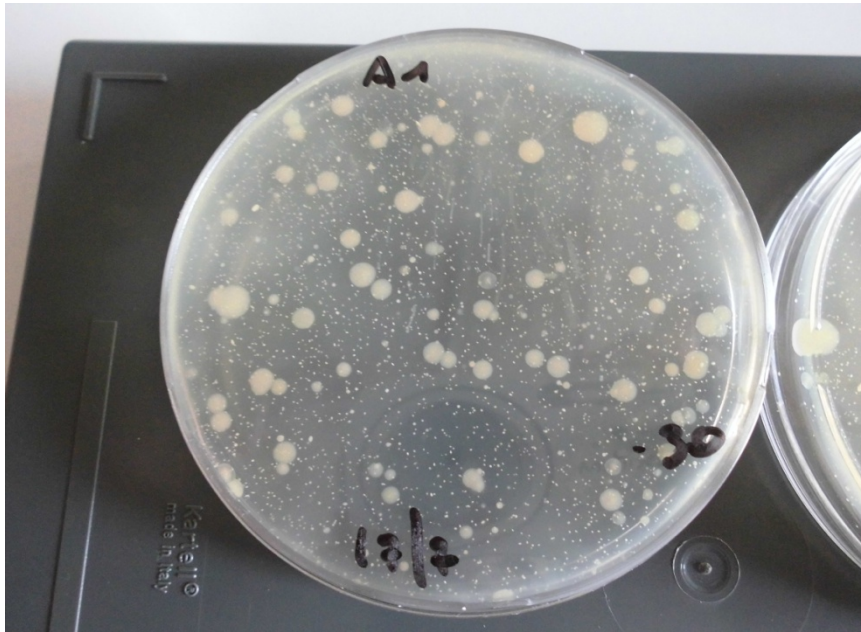
ready-prepared fresh product/fresh salad is sold more than other fresh products



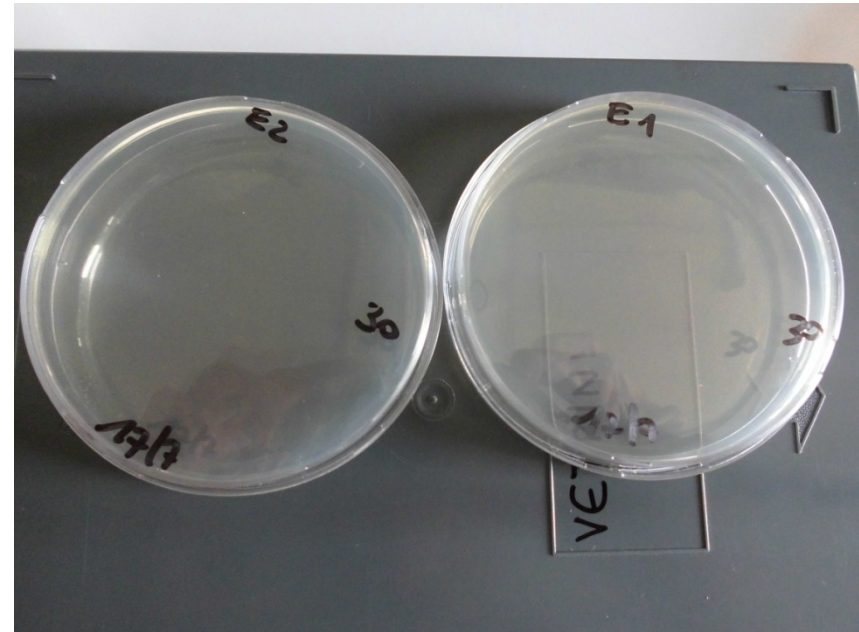
subjected to a quick oxidation

1. HOW

- the inclusion of essential oils into bulk mass of food sample (raw chicken)



- Control Petri dish with smashed raw chicken **without** active compounds

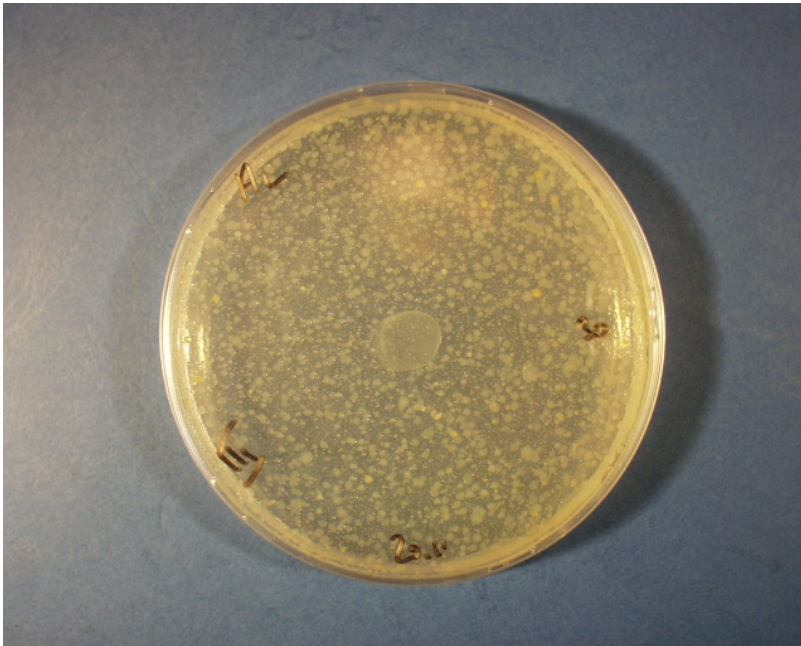


- Inclusion of THYME extract in smashed raw chicken

Essential oils extracted from each selected aromatic plant were tested

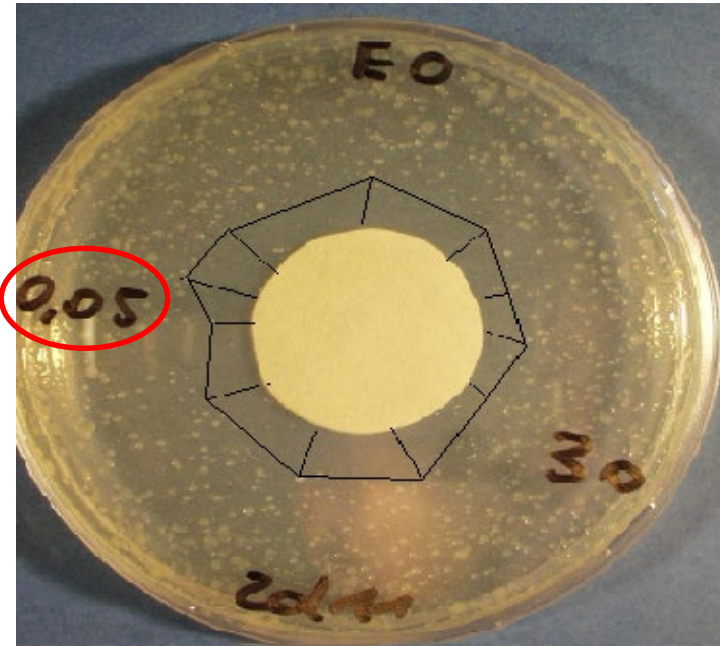
2. HOW

- Essential oils into head space of Petri dish (raw chicken)



- Control Petri dish with raw chicken **without** active compounds

Each oil was tested at concentration of 1%, 0.5% and 0.1% in order to individuate the lower concentration able to guarantee an antimicrobial effect.

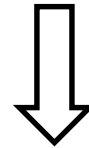


- Petri dishes with samples of raw chicken and a sterilized blotting paper with OREGANO essential oil (0.5%).

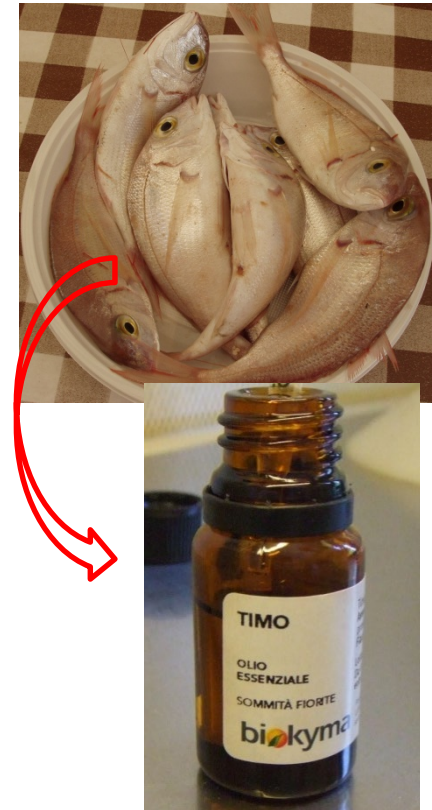
The measure of the “Total Viable Count” of each dish showed that Thyme, Oregano, Mint and Savory released into the head space at concentration of 0.1% are able to guarantee their antimicrobial effect



It's important to individuate the lower concentration able to guarantee an antimicrobial effect



Essential oils also at low concentration can induce negative organoleptic effects



CONSUMER
TEST

TO INVESTIGATE

- **Absolute threshold:** lowest level at which a stimulus can be detected
- **Recognition threshold:** level at which a stimulus can be recognized

1. Consumer test



Consumers were asked to smell different samples of three essential oils (Basil, Thyme, Mint)



Consumers were asked to evaluate samples using a questionnaire: they had to report if they perceived a flavour (absolute threshold) and if they were able to identify it (regognition threshold)

- Exhibitions
- Professional events

2. Consumer test

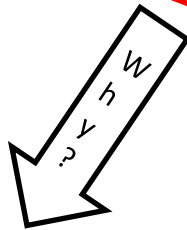


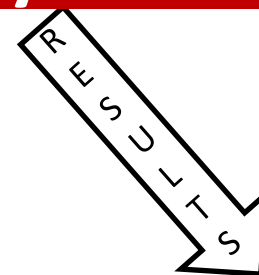
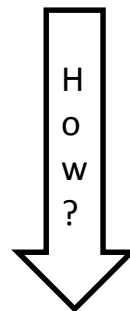
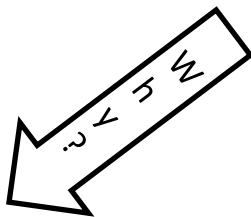
COLLECTED
DATA

STATISTICAL
ANALYSIS



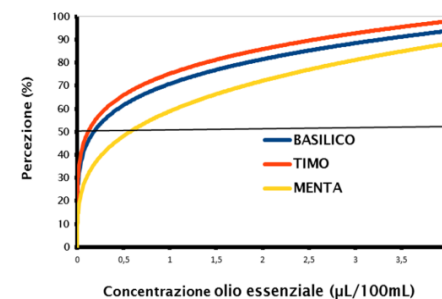
Interpretation of
data



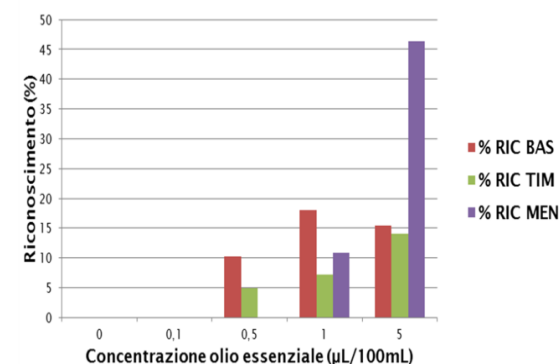


The study of the collection,
organization, analysis, interpretation
and presentation of data

Percezione degli aromi
(% persone su totale)



Riconoscimento oli essenziali
(% persone su totale)



Interpretation of test results

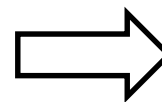
NEW ACTIVE PACKAGING



Control of
microbiological
phenomena that
happen during foods
preservation



Antimicrobial
properties of
essential
oils' compounds



Increase shelf- life
of foods