



SALAD
Saline AgricuLture for ADaptation

Crops for saline farming

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Why is saline soil a problem?



Saline agriculture: the 4 SALAD crops

The case study species studied in the project are tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*), potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*), and New Zealand spinach (*Tetragonia tetragonioides*)



Why these crops?

The four crops are not at the same stage of development and awareness among the **general public**



very promising fruit
quality **improvements**
under saline conditions

Moderately sensitive crops



already **extensively screened** for
their performance **in saline**
conditions



still at an **early**
stage of
research/adoption

Salt-loving crops



How do plants deal with salt stress?



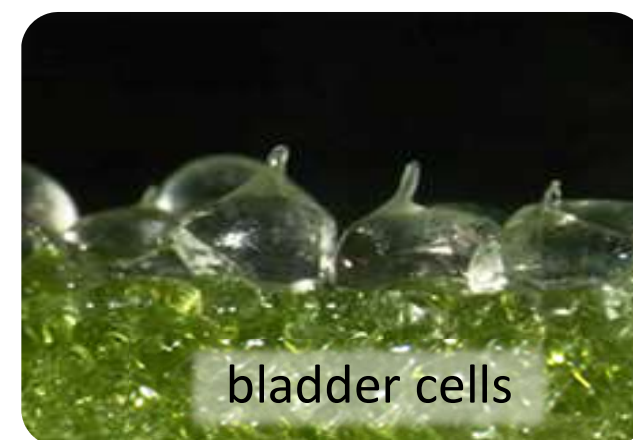
salinity



A thick green arrow pointing to the right, spanning the width of the slide. The word 'salinity' is written in white text in the center of the arrow.

Several mechanisms are present in both salt sensitive and salt tolerant species

How do plants deal with salt stress?



salinity

Several mechanisms are present in both salt sensitive and salt tolerant species, while others have been developed in saline environments specifically to deal with high salinity

Investigating crop performance and plant mechanisms to deal with salt stress

RHIZOSLIDES

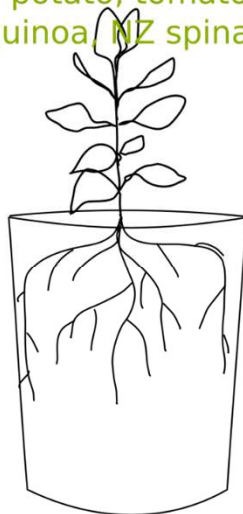
quinoa, NZ spinach



salinity levels x climate

POT EXPERIMENTS

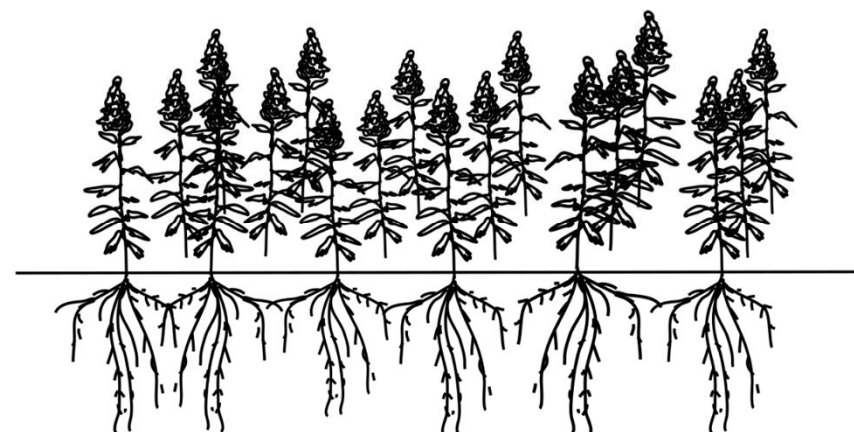
potato, tomato,
quinoa, NZ spinach



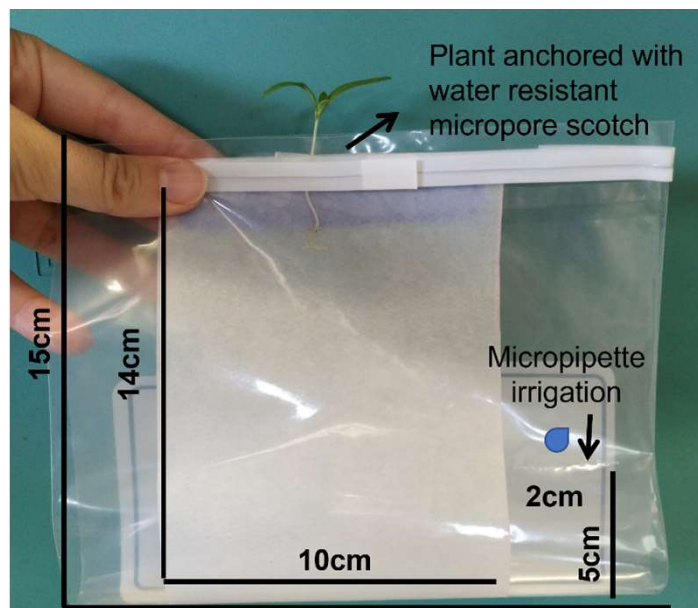
salinity levels x soil texture
(x amendments)

FIELD EXPERIMENTS

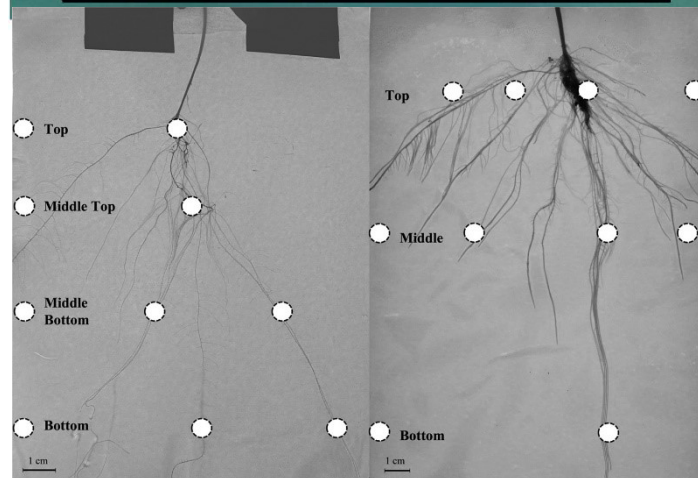
quinoa



salinity levels
in a realistic production environment



active salt uptake

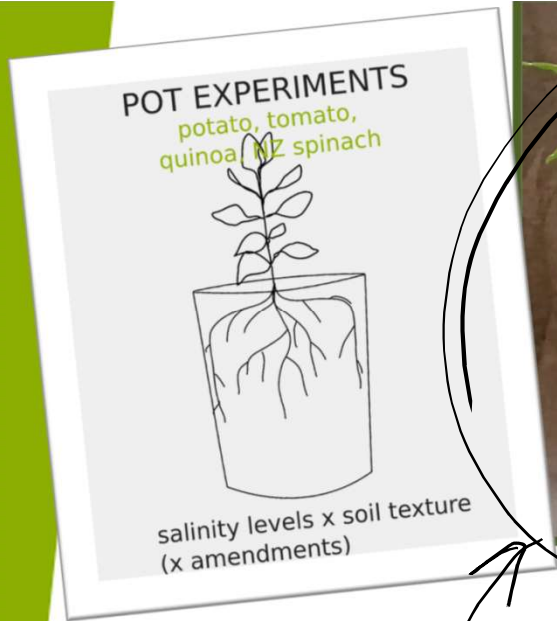


NZ SPINACH
(Italy)

QUINOA
(Belgium)

salt exclusion

varieties responded ≠
to increasing salt
concentrations



Plants with amendment grow better under salinity

QUINOA (Morocco)

- organic amendments improve plant growth and yield under salinity
- amendments + biostimulants improved tolerance even more

POT EXPERIMENTS

potato, tomato,
quinoa, NZ spinach



salinity levels x soil texture
(x amendments)

NZ Spinach (Italy)

- interaction between evaporative demand, soil type and irrigation water salinity
- yield highest in spring trial in sandy soil
- Na⁺ inclusion behavior
→ phytodesalinization?!



control

100mM
NaCl

200mM
NaCl

POT EXPERIMENTS

potato, tomato,
quinoa, NZ spinach

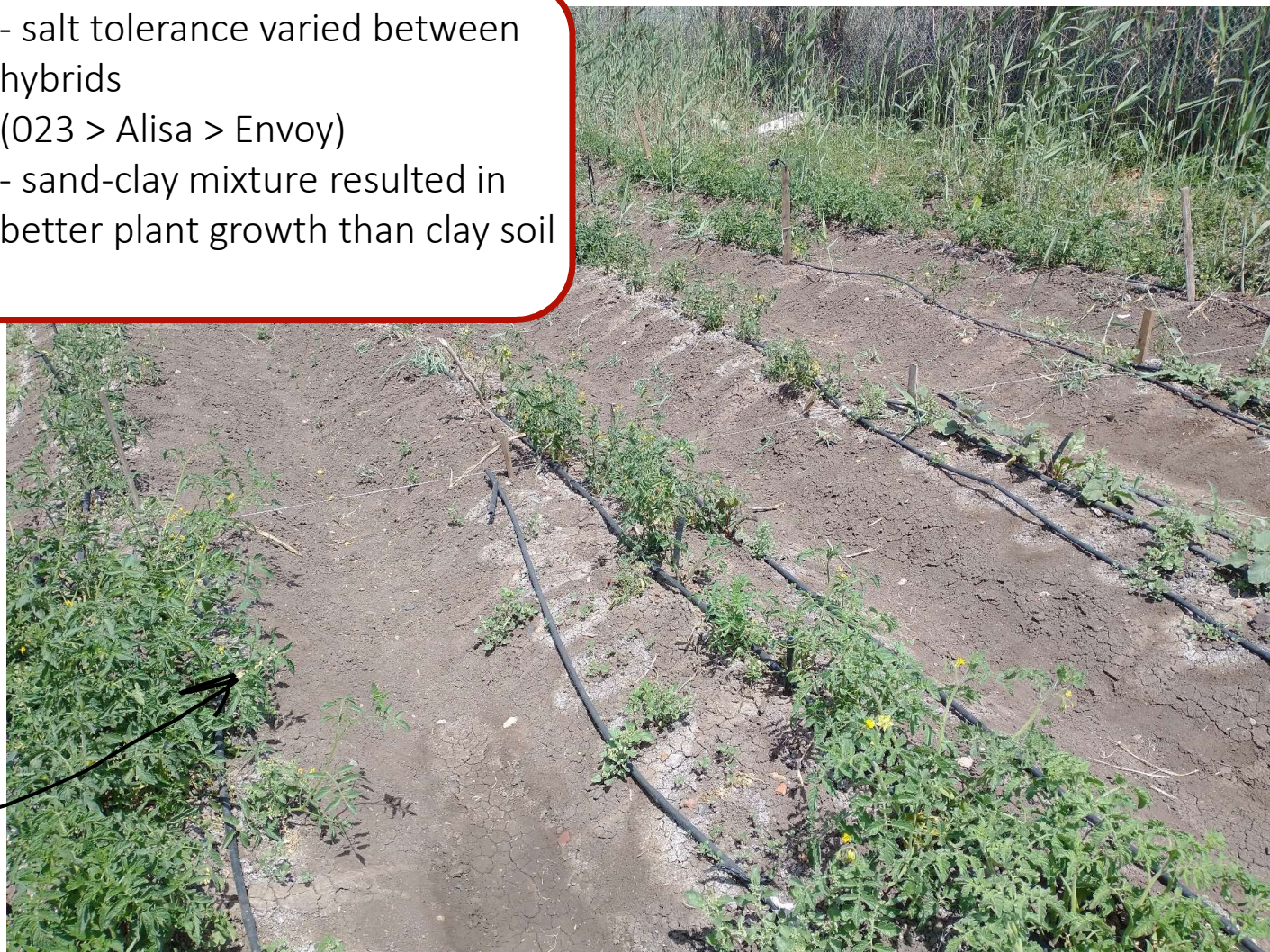


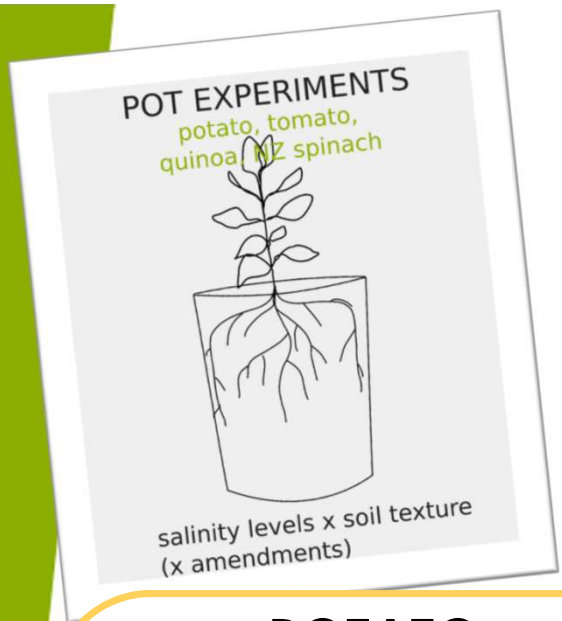
salinity levels x soil texture
(x amendments)

TOMATO
(Egypt)

- salt tolerance varied between hybrids (023 > Alisa > Envoy)
- sand-clay mixture resulted in better plant growth than clay soil

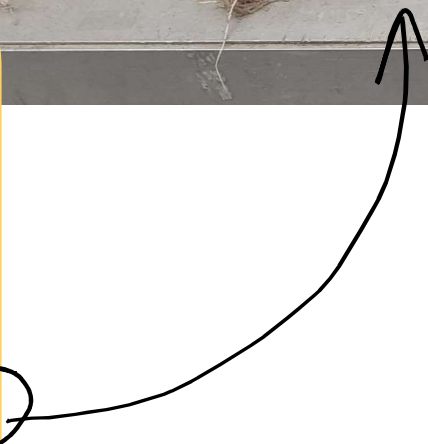
Also in the field, varieties respond very differently to salinity



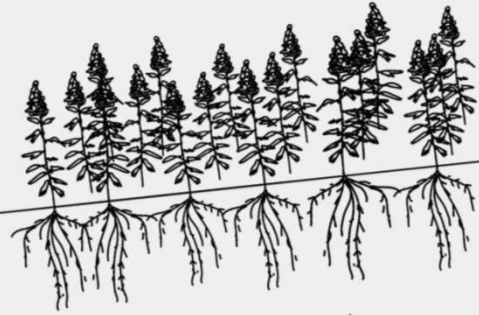


POTATO (Netherland)

- stem length reduced 24% (variety actrice), 31% (Mozart), 50% (Mozart) under saline irrigation
- no clear evidence of root length being affected by salinity



FIELD EXPERIMENTS
quinoa



salinity levels
in a realistic production environment



- adding organic amendments improves quinoa yield under saline conditions (up to a 40%!)
- effect smaller if also water stress, but still improved yield
- Titicaca = robust variety for saline farming in Moroccan conditions

Conclusion

- Significant variability in salt tolerance between 4 species, but also within one species (quinoa)!
- Includer vs. Excluder behavior important for decision-making
→ also affects salt build-up in the soil
- Interaction of atmospheric conditions, soil and plant physiology significant and to be considered for upscaling saline farming to regions with different pedo-climatic conditions
- → potential of soil-crop models to help in targeted experimentation for efficient upscaling?

A collective effort

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Thank you!

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SALAD

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