



Centre for the Research and Technology of Agro-Environmental
and Biological Sciences

**Changes in the nutritional value of rice
grown under two projected climate
change scenarios: elevated CO₂ and
elevated CO₂ + elevated temperature**

**Piebiep Goufo, Corina Carranca, José Pereira,
Eduardo Rosa, Henrique Trindade**



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Global climate change



**Two main facets of climate currently
undergoing man-made changes:**

- 1. Atmospheric CO₂**
- 2. Air temperature**

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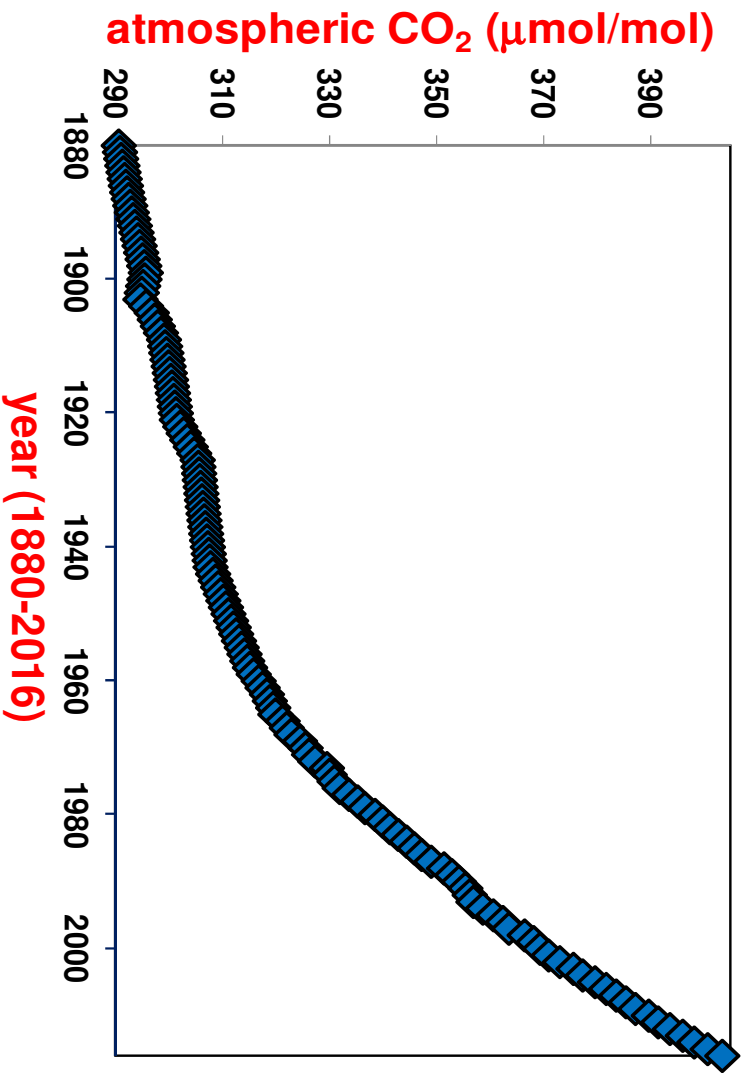


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Global CO₂ levels

**Increases from 290.74 in 1880
to 403.60 $\mu\text{mol/mol}$ in 2016**



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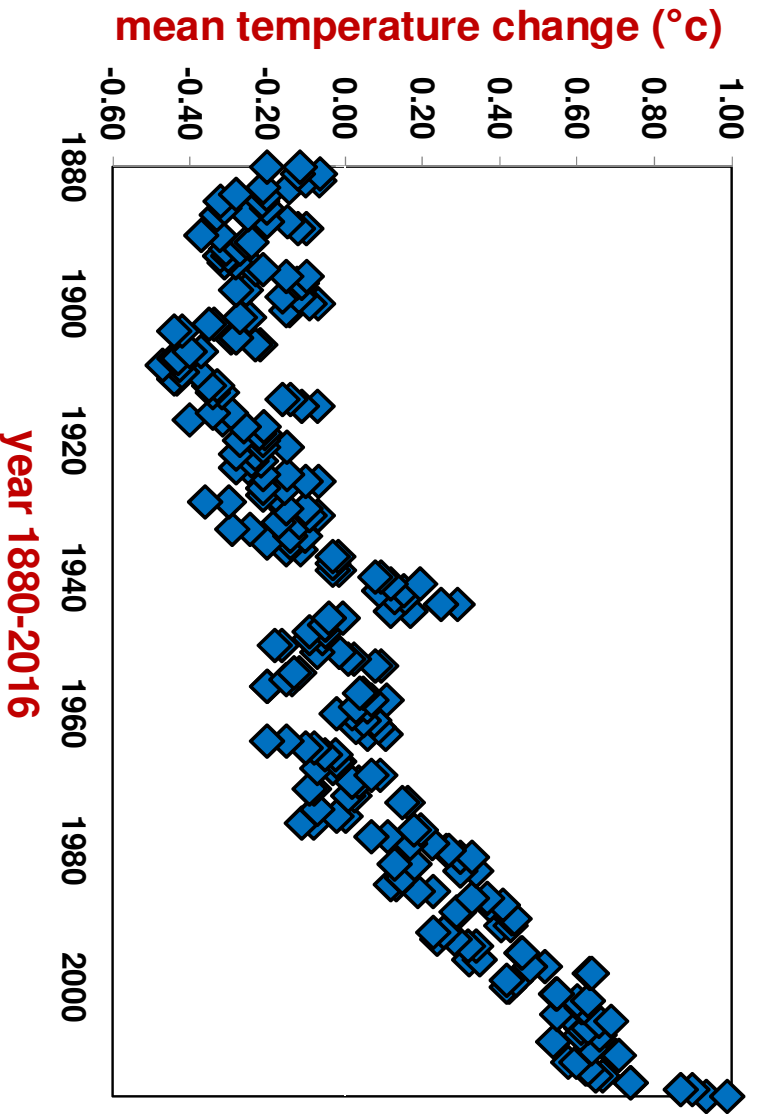


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Mean temperature changes

**Change from -0.20 in 1880 to 0.94 °C
in 2016 compared to pre-industrial levels**



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Projected climate changes by 2050



It is anticipated that global CO₂ will increase and reach 550 μmol/mol by the mid of the 21st century

This could be accompanied by a 3–12 °C increase in temperature, depending on the regions

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Objectives of the report



Assess the effect of these projected changes in climate on rice quality

Recommend on how to maintain or enhance the nutritional value of rice



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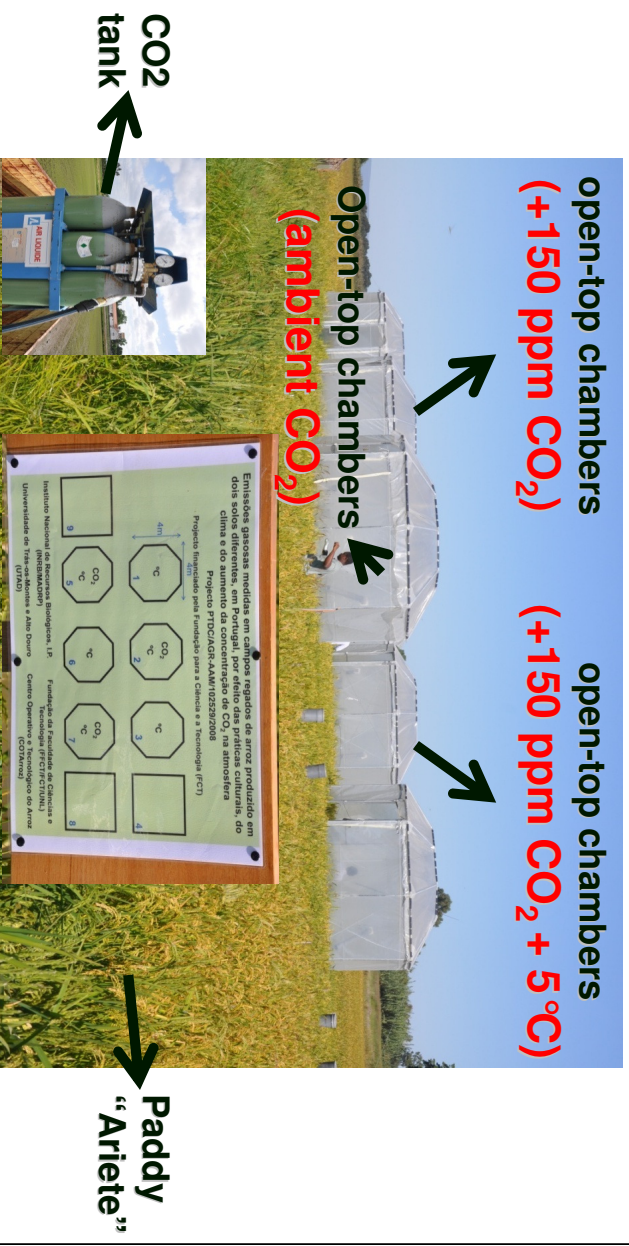
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Open-top chambers design

elevation of CO₂ (+150 ppm)

elevation of CO₂ (+150 ppm) and temperature (+ 5°C)

COTARroz - Salvaterra de Magos



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Harvesting and milling of “Ariete”

rough rice



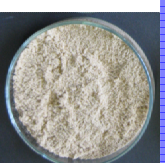
Rice husk



Brown rice



Rice bran



White rice



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Nutritional parameters evaluated

- 1. Nutrients:** amino acids, fatty acids, dietary fibers, free sugars, minerals
- 2. Antinutrients:** phytic acid
- 3. Antioxidants:** vitamins, phenolic acids, flavonoids
- 4. Sensory attributes:** cooking, eating, appearance

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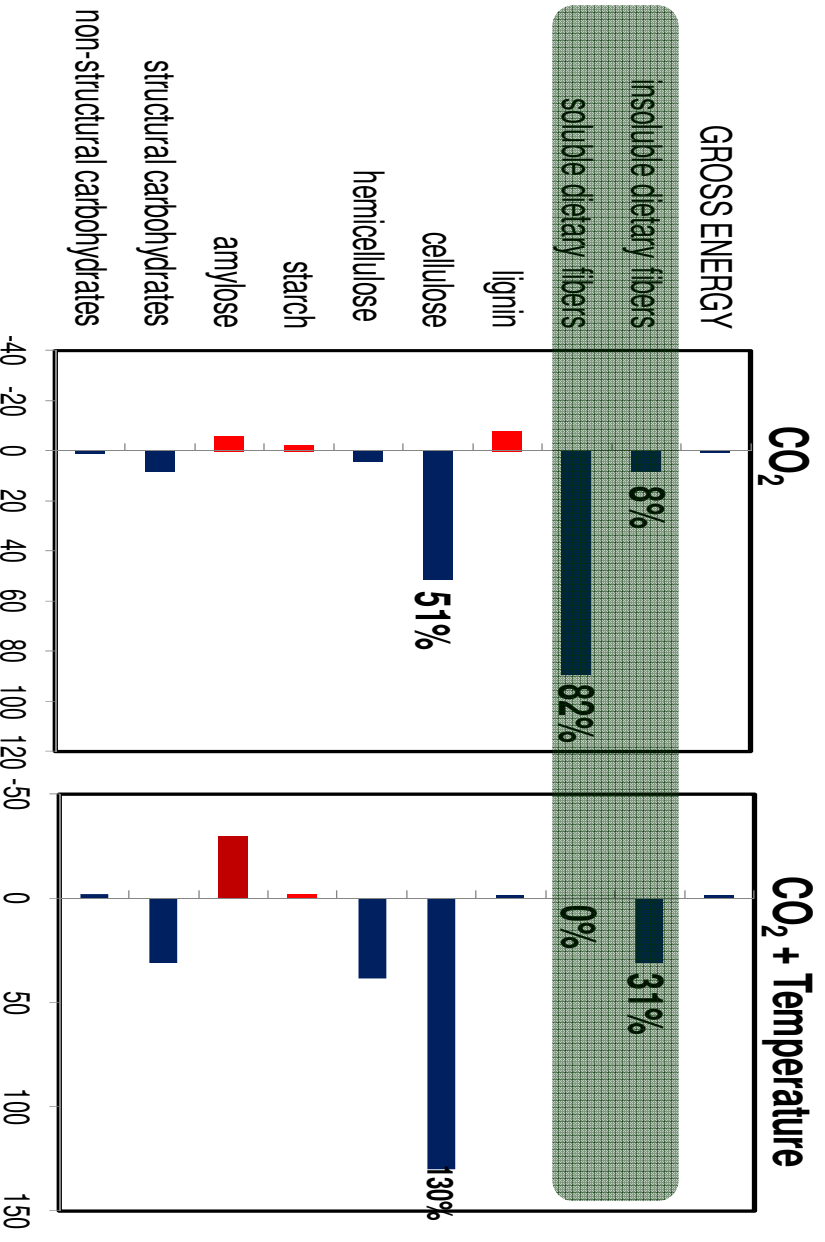


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Climate change on DIETARY FIBERS



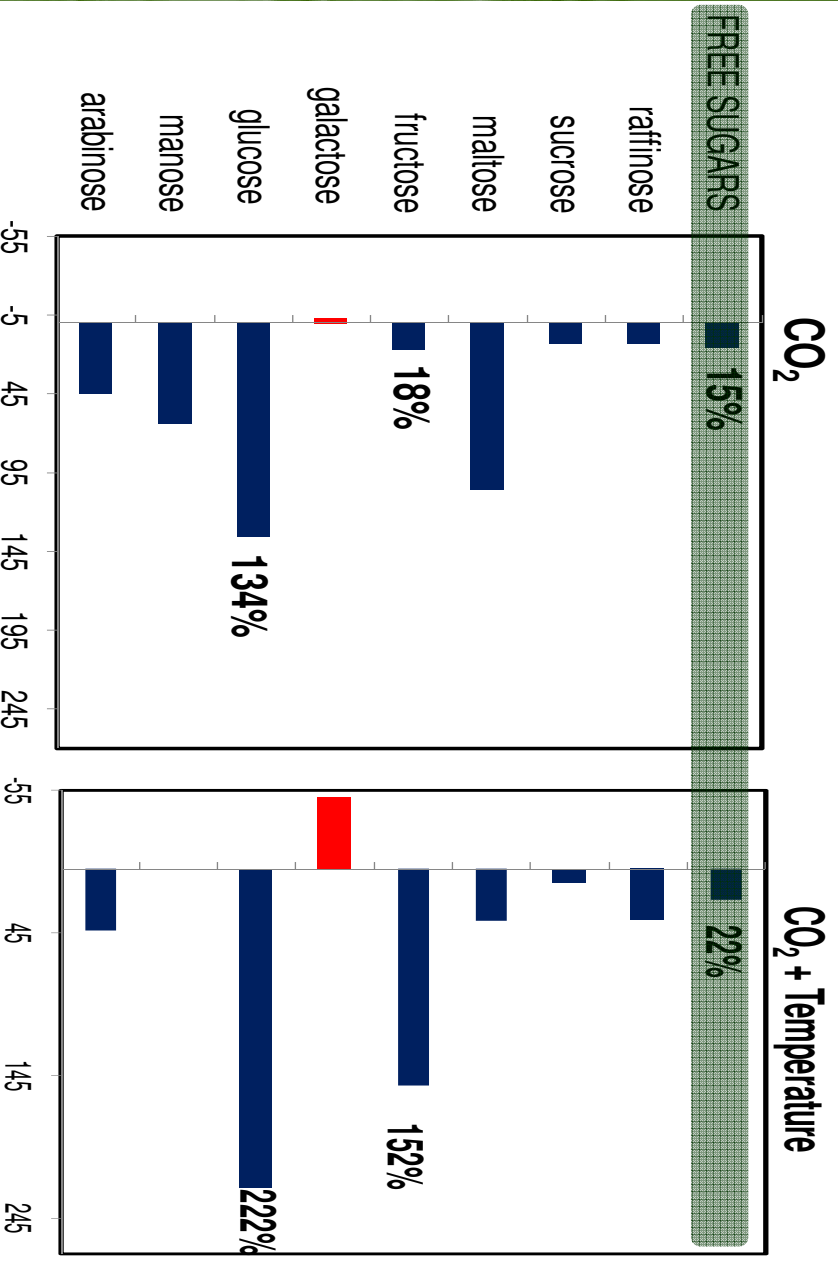
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Climate change on FREE SUGARS



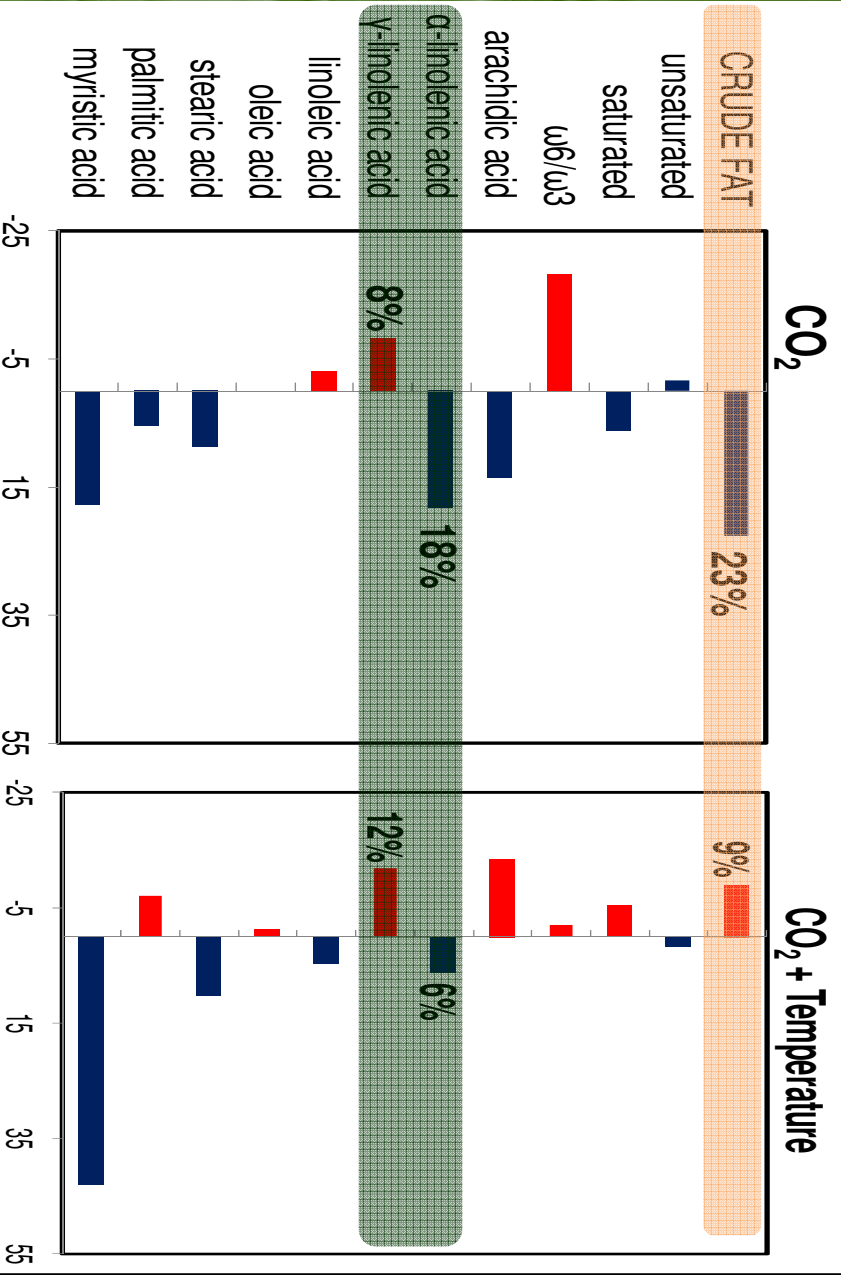
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Climate change on FATTY ACIDS



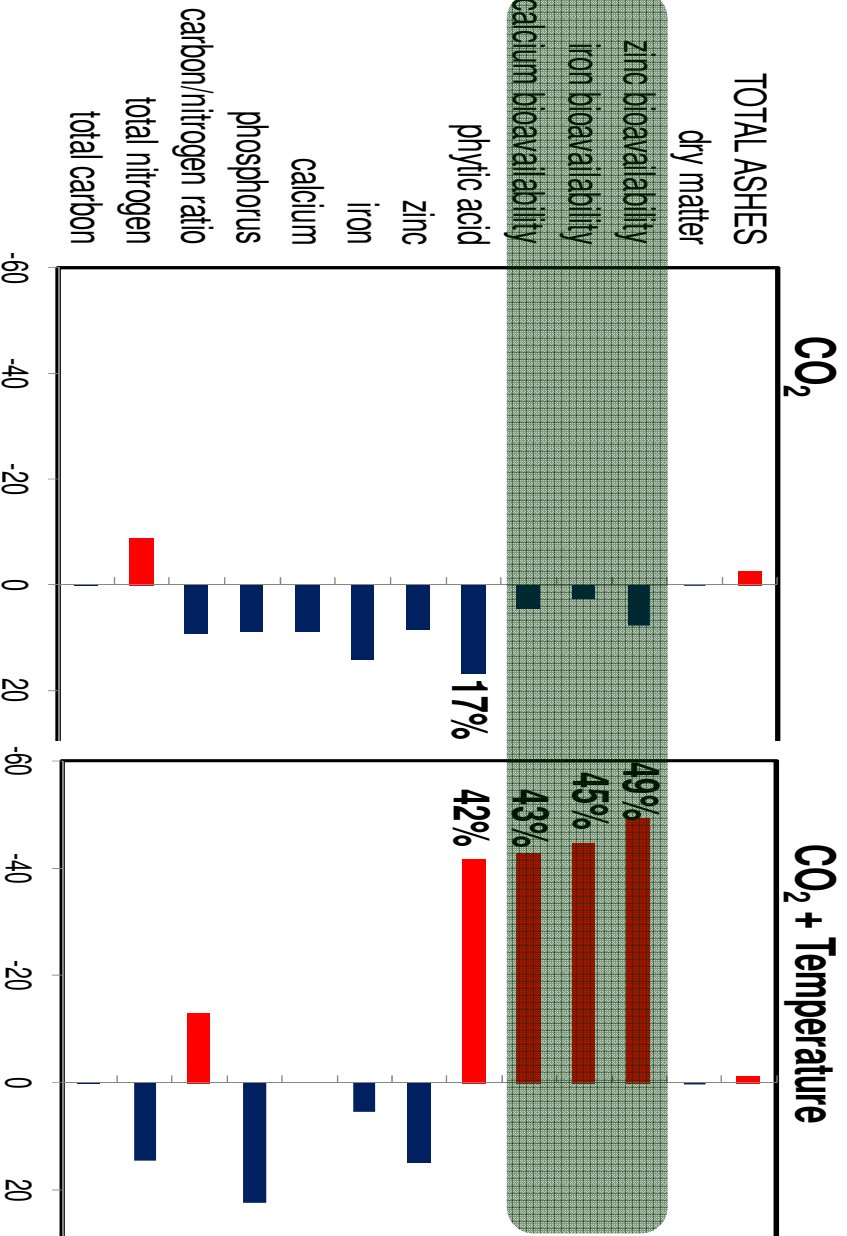
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Climate change on MINERALS



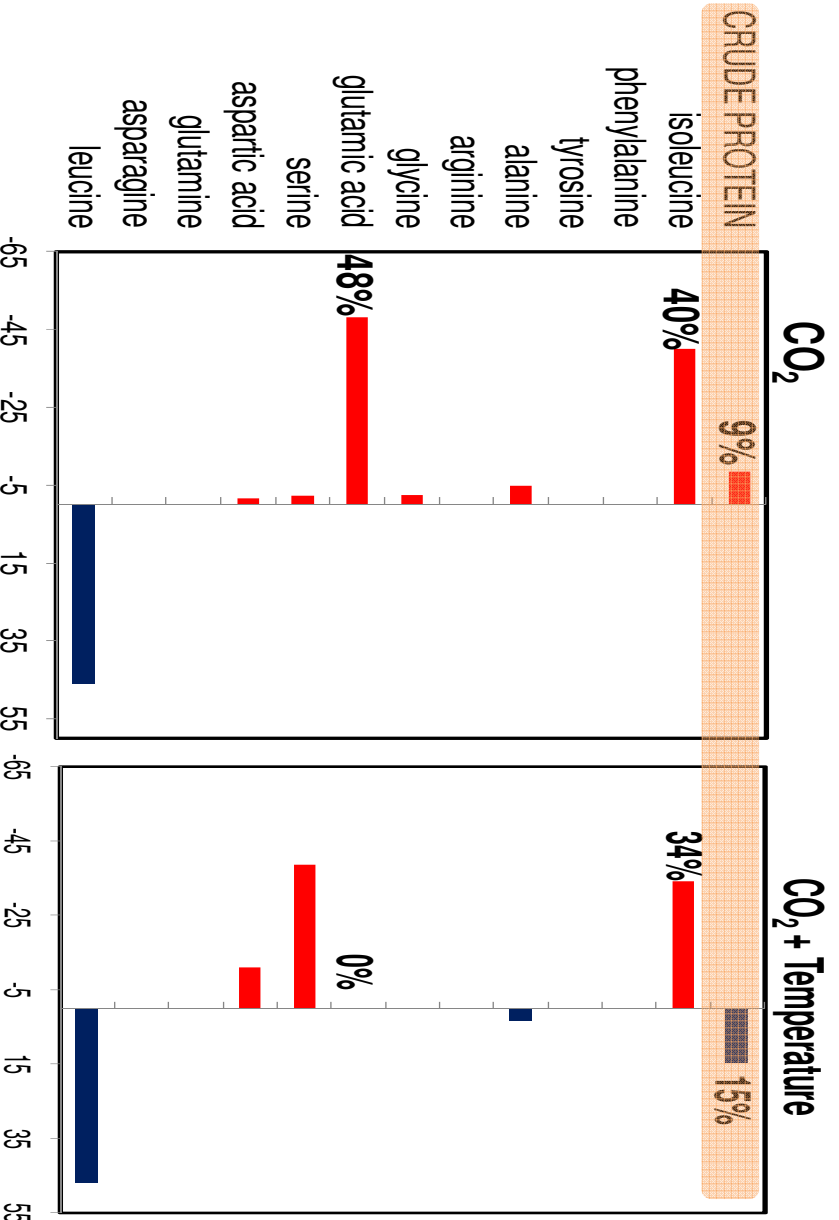
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Climate change on AMINO ACIDS



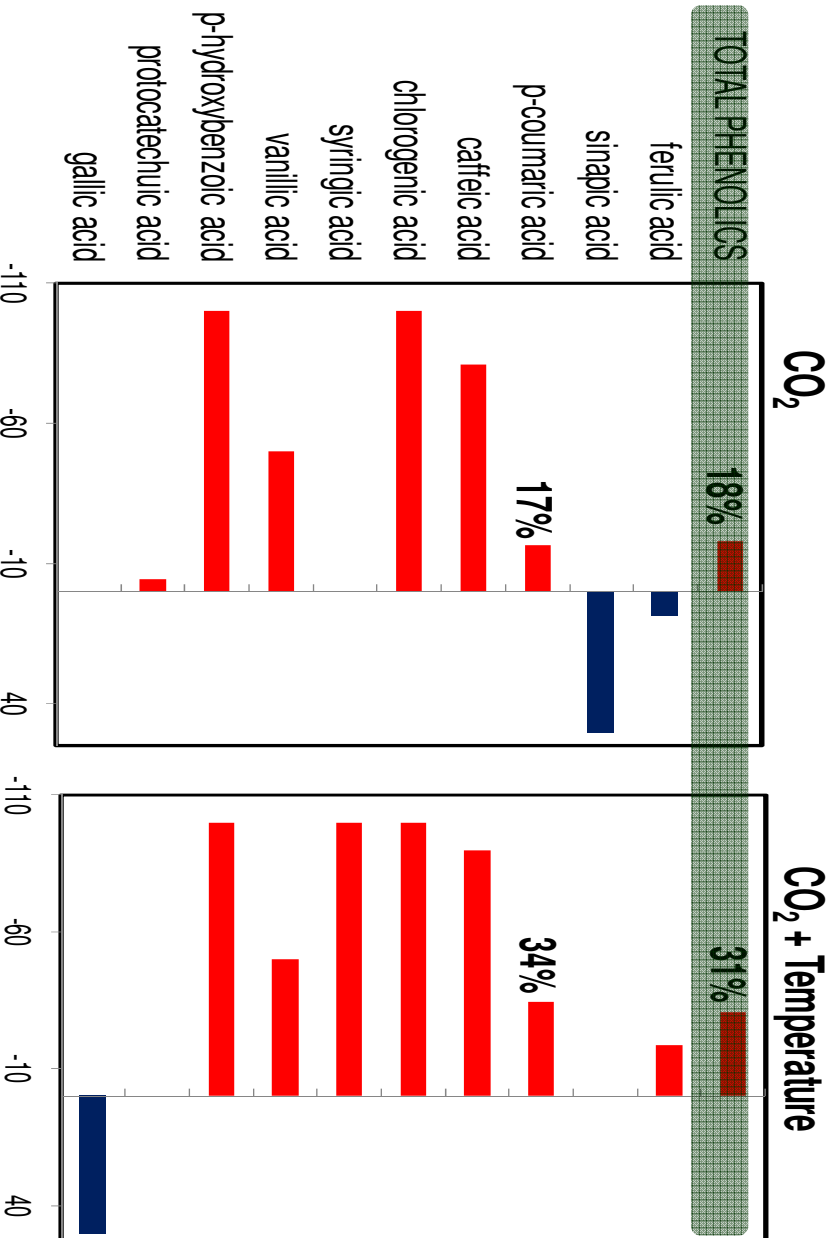
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Climate change on PHENOLIC ACIDS



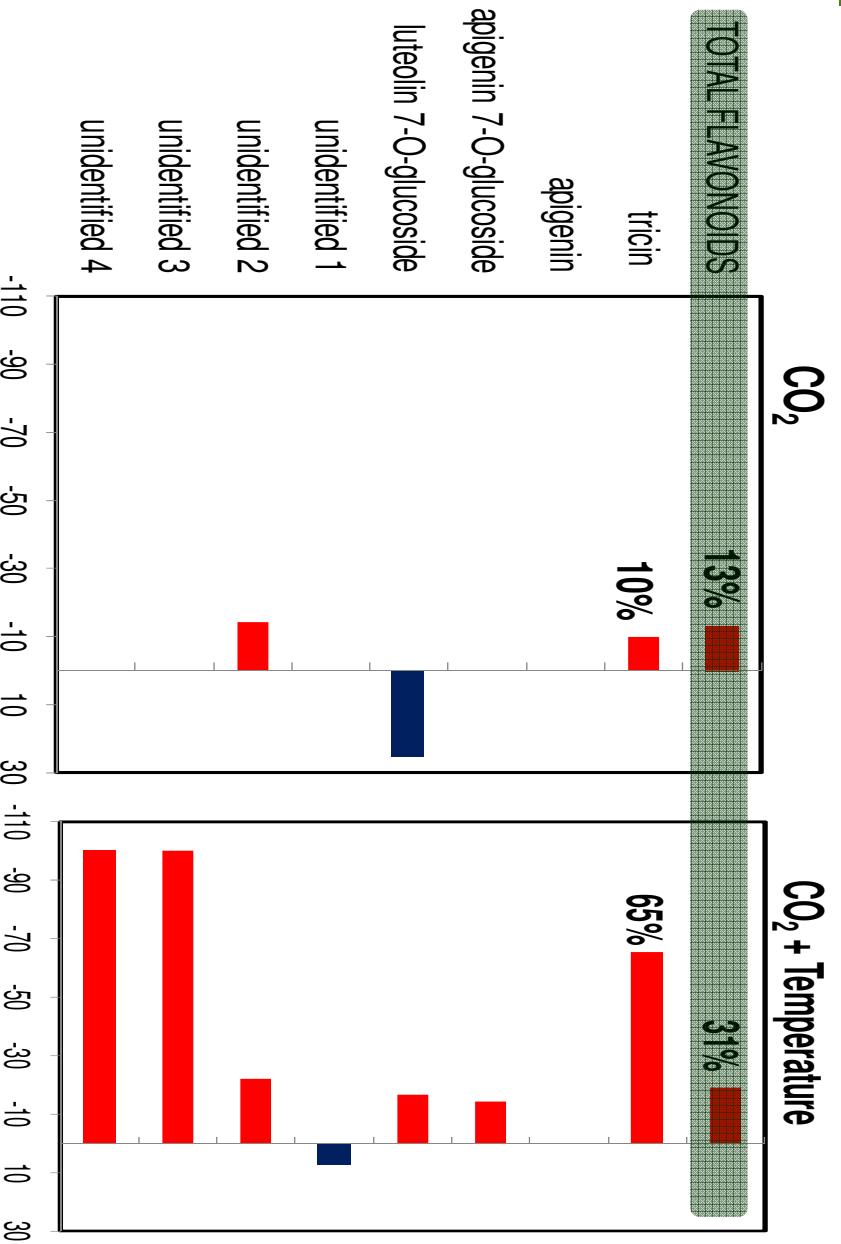
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Climate change on FLAVONOIDS



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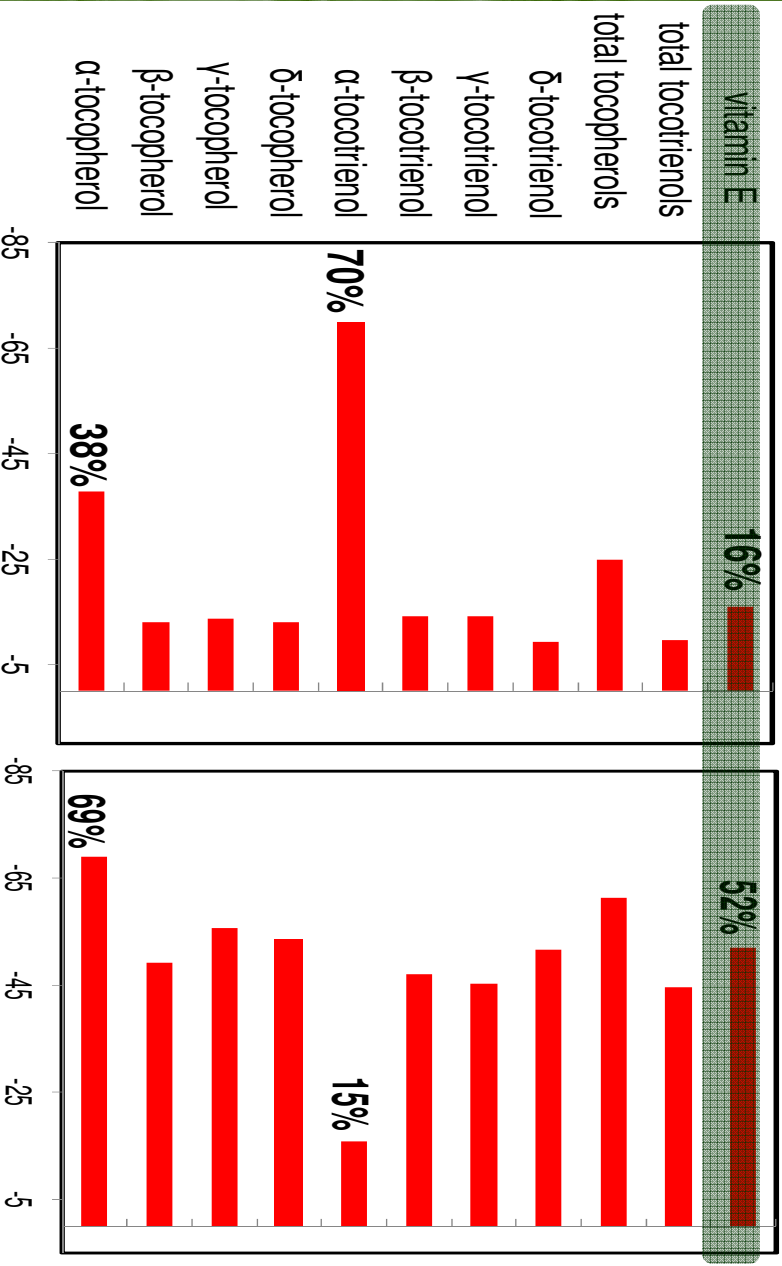
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Climate change on VITAMIN E



CO₂

CO₂ + Temperature

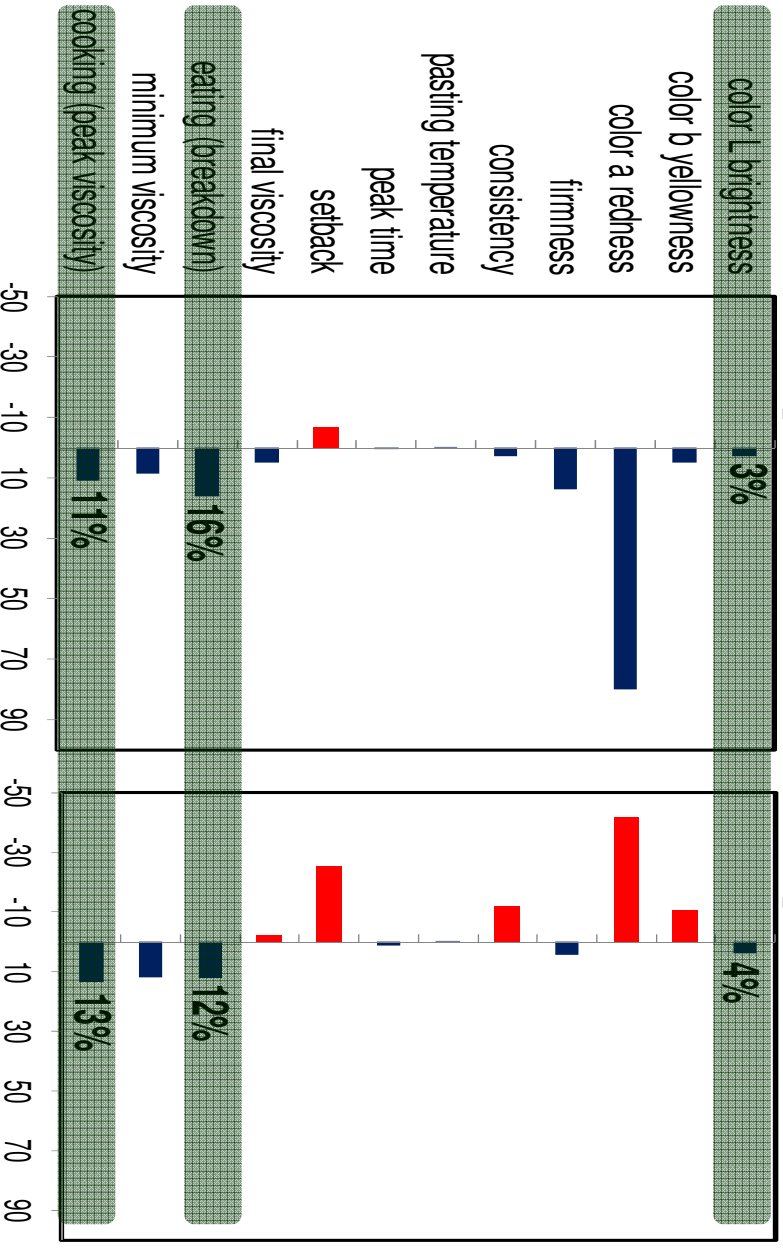


Climate change on SENSORY TRAITS



CO₂

CO₂ + Temperature



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Beneficial effects of climate change



dietary fibers



elevated CO₂



free sugars

positive

effects

elevated CO₂ + temperature

more positive effects

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Negative effects of climate change



phenolics



elevated CO₂



vitamin E

negative

effects

elevated CO₂ + temperature

more negative effects

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Negative effects of climate change



protein and amino acids



elevated CO₂

negative effects

elevated CO₂ + temperature

less negative effects

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Contrasting effects of climate change



mineral bioavailability



elevated CO₂

positive effects

elevated CO₂ + temperature

negative effects



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Recommendations for Portugal rices



- 1. Maintain “Ariete” as a leading cultivar:** If the main end-use of rice is richness in dietary fibers and digestibility
- 2. Selection or breeding for new varieties:** If cultivar rich in both dietary fibers and antioxidants compounds are needed
- 3. Adopting new growing and processing practices:** In taking into consideration data on rice management practices gathered from the study

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Acknowledgements



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