



InvaVAL project : Valorization of invasive plants in Savoie Mont-Blanc territory : green chemistry and circular economy strategies

Vanille Quinty, Christine Piot, Micheline Draye, Gregory Chatel

► To cite this version:

Vanille Quinty, Christine Piot, Micheline Draye, Gregory Chatel. InvaVAL project : Valorization of invasive plants in Savoie Mont-Blanc territory : green chemistry and circular economy strategies. Journée des Doctorants de l'ED SISEO, Nov 2021, Le Bourget du Lac, France. hal-03547626

HAL Id: hal-03547626

<https://hal.science/hal-03547626>

Submitted on 28 Jan 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

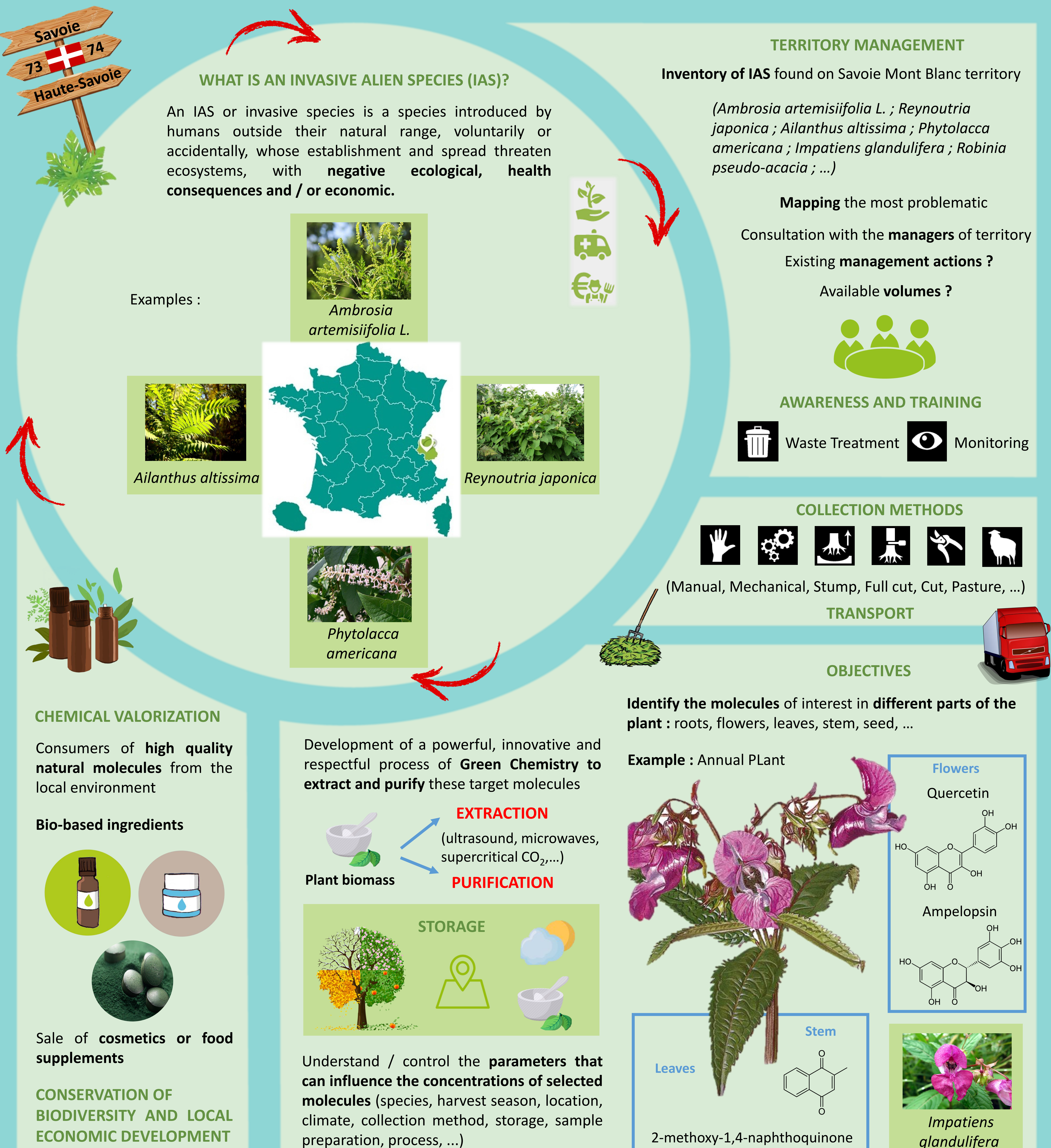
InvaVAL project : Valorization of invasive plants in Savoie Mont-Blanc territory : green chemistry and circular economy strategies

Vanille QUINTY, Christine PIOT, Micheline DRAYE and Grégory CHATEL *



Univ. Savoie Mont Blanc, LCME, F-73000 Chambéry, France

Email : vanille.quinty@univ-smb.fr



References

- [1] M. Kettunen et al. 2009. Technical support to EU strategy on invasive species (IAS) - Assessment of the impacts of IAS in Europe and the EU. *Institute for European Environmental Policy* 44 pages.
- [2] Mariana N. Vieira, Peter Winterhalter and Gerold Jerz. 2016. Flavonoids from the flowers of *Impatiens glandulifera* Royle isolated by high performance countercurrent chromatography *Phytochem Anal* 27: 116–125.
- [3] Regina Ruckli et al. 2014. Inhibitory Potential of Naphthoquinones Leached from Leaves and Exuded from Roots of the Invasive Plant *Impatiens glandulifera*. *J Chem Ecol* 40: 371–378.