



SAFFRON ADULTERATIONS

FORMS OF ADULTERATION		ADULTERATION CONSISTING IN:
A.	Without the addition of foreign substances	Mixing with condensed or older saffron
B.	Adding various parts of the saffron plant	Adding stamens or cut and colored perigone
C.	Adding substances that increase weight	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Humidity percentage increase 2. Soaking in syrup, honey, glycerin or olive oil 3. Adding barium sulphate, sodium, calcium, calcium carbonate, potassium hydroxide, potassium nitrate, monopotassium tartrate, sodium borate, lactose, starch or glucose to the above syrups.
D.	Adding parts from other plants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carthamus tinctorius flowers 2. Calendula officinalis. flowers 3. Stigmas from other saffron types that are shorter and have no dye properties (Crocus vernus, Crocus speciosus, etc.) 4. Papaver rhoeas L., Punica granatum, Arnica montana και Scolimus hispanicus, flowers cut in slices. 5. Perianths from certain spices such as carnations 6. Grinded red pepper 7. Herbaceous plants cut in pieces and colored in azoic dye substances 8. Small Allium porrum roots. 9. Sandal wood and Campeche wood powder. 10. Curcuma.
E.	Adding animal substances	Salted and dried meat fibers
F.	Adding artificial substances	Colored gelatin fibers
G.	Adding organic dye substances	Martins yellow, tropeolina, fucsina, picric acid, tartrazine, erythrocin, azorubine, Cochineal A red, orange yellow, naphthanol yellow, rocelline, red etc.