

Elemental Profile and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ Isotope Ratio as Fingerprints for Geographical Traceability of Romanian Wines

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Abstract

Geographical wine traceability is an important topic in the context of wine authentication. Therefore, many researchers have addressed this subject by developing different methodologies based on multivariate analysis of organic and inorganic parameters and also by isotopic signature. The goal of this research was to assess the potential of elemental composition and isotopic signature of lead ($^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ and $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$) and strontium ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) of wines from three Romanian vineyards, in order to highlight reliable markers for wine geographical origin. The ICP-MS method was used for the concentration determination for 30 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, In, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, Pb, Rb, Se, Sr, Tl, V, U, Zn, Hg). In this study 10 wines (2 red and 8 white) obtained from 'Merlot', 'Fetească neagră', 'Fetească albă', 'Fetească regală', 'Băbească gri', 'Şarba', 'Aligoté', 'Sauvignon blanc', 'Muscat Ottonel', 'Italian Riesling' cultivars were investigated. The wine samples were obtained from micro-wine production under conditions of 2014, 2015, 2016 from Dealu Bujorului, Murfatlar and Ştefăneşti-Argeş vineyards. The high level of K ($148.66 \pm 5.41 - 633.74 \pm 4.13$ mg/L), Mg ($88.23 \pm 0.84 - 131.66 \pm 3.42$ mg/L), Ca ($49.84 \pm 1.22 - 89.18 \pm 2.34$) and Fe were observed in the wine samples analysed. Heavy metals like Hg, Pb, As and Cd ($10.2 - 315$ µg/L) were found below acceptable limits. Concentration of Na (1 mg/L), Cu (1 mg/L), As (0.2 mg/L), Cd (0.01 mg/L), Zn (5 mg/L) and Pb (0.15 mg/L) metals in analysed wine samples were under Maximum Permissible Limits (MPL), respectively as published by the Organization of Vine and Wine. The variation of the $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ and $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio and K/Rb, Ca/Sr of the investigated wine clearly demonstrated that these variables are suitable traces for wine geographical origin determination. The proposed methodology allowed a 100% successful classification of wines according to the region of provenance.

Keywords: geographic origin, isotope ratio, metal composition, wine fingerprint

Abbreviations: GI = Geographical Indications; (LoD) = Limit of Detection; (LoQ) = Limit of Quantification; LDA = Linear Discriminant Analysis; MPL = Maximum Permissible Limits; NISR-SRM: National Institute of Standards and Technology – Standard Reference Material; OIV: The International Organization of Vine and Wine; PPB = Parts per billion; PDO = Protected Designation of Origin

Introduction

The traceability of foods has become a priority among consumers, driven by the increasing demand for food quality and food safety (Martins *et al.*, 2013). In the traceability system, the discrimination of the geographical provenance of food products is essential to verify the claims of origin of the declared-on labels and to prevent unsafe products from reaching the consumers (Barbaste *et al.*,

2002). The geographical origin assessment of wine is of particular interest, being one of the most important factors that determine its commercial values (Petrini *et al.*, 2015). Consumers are attributing lately more values regarding the certification of food products, their origins and authenticity (Vinciguerra *et al.*, 2015).

To establish the geographical origin of wines is a major concern issue for many countries around the world, in order to protect quality products in the case of false statements

regarding their geographical origin (Versari *et al.*, 2014). This can lead to actions that may have negative economic impact to wine industry (Geana *et al.*, 2016).

Determination of the elemental composition of wines is useful for many reasons. Firstly, the concentration of elements in wine is useful information to vine grower and oenologists for controlling the process of obtaining high and quality wines (Pohl, 2007). Secondly, the elemental composition could be used as a wine fingerprint and represents one of the criteria for evaluating the authenticity of wine (Grindlay *et al.*, 2008).

The minerals in wine originate from the capacity of the vine to take elements from soil (geographical region), the climatic factors such as heavy rains, environmental conditions (pollution), and also agricultural applications pesticides and fertilizers (Şen and Tokatli, 2014). The mineral content in white and red wines from the same region can differ due to the impact of the vinification process on the elemental composition, such as the maceration step in red winemaking, where the juice is in longer contact with the skins and flesh of the grapes (Coetzee *et al.*, 2005).

Based on these factors, the elements in wine can be classified into two groups: endogenous and exogenous (Grindlay *et al.*, 2011). The most abundant are endogenous elements (Ca, Mg, Na, K, Zn, and P) that are related to the grape variety and maturity, type of soil in the vineyard, and ecoclimatic conditions (Đurđić *et al.*, 2017). The exogenous elemental content (Al, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, and Zn) depends on external impurities during the growth of grapes and vinicultural and winemaking practices (Pohl, 2007; Ivanova-Petropulos *et al.*, 2013; Versari *et al.*, 2014). Anthropogenic factors, such as application of fungicides, pesticides and fertilisers during the growing season, can lead to an increase in Cd, Cu, Mn, As, and Zn in wine. The presence of Pb in wines can originate from sources like traffic, fertilisers, vessels, and pumps used during vinification process (Almeida and Vasconcelos, 1999). Recent data indicate that some beverages, including wine (red and also white), contribute to the total dietary intake of certain trace elements (B, Ba, Co, Mn, Ni, Rb, Sb, Tl, and V) (Grindlay *et al.*, 2011; Tariba *et al.*, 2011; Ivanova-Petropulos *et al.*, 2016) and iron as well (Đurđić *et al.*, 2017).

The most used chemical parameters for discriminating the geographical origin of wine are the stable isotope ration of oxygen, carbon and hydrogen (Dordevic *et al.*, 2012; Raco *et al.*, 2015; Geana *et al.*, 2016) and also the elemental composition (Fabani *et al.*, 2010; Selih *et al.*, 2014) including rare elements (González *et al.*, 2009) and $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope ratio (Durante *et al.*, 2013; Marchionni *et al.*, 2013; Geana *et al.*, 2016) or a combination of them (Dutra *et al.*, 2011). The ability to differentiate wines by regions through their elemental patterns suggests that elements are mainly regulated by their migration from rock to soil and from vineyard soil to grapes. Elements are taken up by the roots passing to the grapes in the same isotopic proportions as they occur in the soil (Almeida and Vasconcelos, 2003).

Generally, the elements which are selected as tracers for geographic origin of wines must have a strong correlation

between the wine composition and the geochemistry of provenance soil (Vorster *et al.*, 2010). The elemental profile of wine may be affected by several factors such as agricultural practices, environmental contamination, climatic change and also the winemaking process, which affects the wine elements content (Almeida and Vasconcelos, 2003).

The control of the geographical origin of wine based on its chemical composition is one of the most challenging issues in relation to wines authenticity. In the last decade, many efforts have been made for identify potential markers and develop reliable analytical methods to determine the wines authenticity (Martins *et al.*, 2013). The application of methods using stable isotopes of light elements (H, C, O, S and N) have been started since the beginning of the 1950, providing information on climate, distance from the sea, latitude, altitude and technological practices (Morgun *et al.*, 2008; Loftus *et al.*, 2016).

More recently, the study of isotopic ratios of heavy metals such Pb and Sr came into use in this field application, providing additional information on the geographical origin, since plants inherit the isotopic signature of these elements from the geological and pedological environmental (Horn *et al.*, 1993; Barbaste, 2001; Rummel *et al.*, 2010; Martins *et al.*, 2013).

Strontium is found in nature as three abundant isotopes: ^{86}Sr (9.75-9.99%), ^{87}Sr (6.94-7.14%), ^{88}Sr (82.29-82.77%) and ^{84}Sr (0.55-0.58%) as less abundant isotope (Berglund and Wieser, 2011; Martins *et al.*, 2013). The ^{87}Sr is radiogenic and therefore the ^{87}Sr content increases with time due to radioactive decay of ^{87}Rb (Geana *et al.*, 2016). Since the content of ^{87}Sr in soil varies with geological age and geographical location, the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotopic ratio can be used as a tracer for determining the geographical origin of wine (Vorster *et al.*, 2010). Many studies have shown that there is a significant correlation between isotopic ratio $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ from wines and soils of origin (Di Paola-Naranjo *et al.*, 2011; Durante *et al.*, 2013), thus representing the starting premise for geographical origin determination. The isotopic ration $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ is a well-established tool for dating and tracing the origin of rocks and also minerals (Capo *et al.*, 1998) with special interest of wine traceability. Several studies on its use for wine geographical origin assessment can be found in literature (Horn *et al.*, 1993; Almeida and Vasconcelos, 2004; Durante *et al.*, 2013; Catarino *et al.*, 2016). Recently, within a research program regarding strategies for wine fingerprinting, the authors confirmed $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ as a viable tool for traceability of Romanian PDO and GI wines (Geana *et al.*, 2016), Portuguese PDO, where soils were developed on different geological formations (Martins *et al.*, 2014; Catarino *et al.*, 2016). The use of this parameter as a marker of wine geographical origin is based on the assumption that a relation between soil, plants and wine exists. Therefore, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio should not be significantly modified during wine processing. Aiming to use $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ for traceability and authentication of wine, it is mandatory to clarify the impacts of anthropogenic factors and technological processes on this isotopic ration (Catarino *et al.*, 2016).

Lead is found in nature as three abundant isotopes: ^{206}Pb (20.84-27.48%), ^{207}Pb (17.62-23.65%), ^{208}Pb (51.28-

56.21%) and ^{204}Pb (1.04-1.65%) as less abundant isotope (Rossman and Taylor, 1998). Their abundance extensively varies because of different decay pathways from ^{238}U , ^{235}U and ^{232}Th to ^{206}Pb , ^{207}Pb , ^{208}Pb respectively (Faure, 1986). The Pb isotope of ore deposits and anthropogenic sources has their distinct isotopic ratios or signatures (Cheng and Hu, 2010). The Pb isotope ratio did not change in industrial or environmental processing and retained its characteristic ratio from source ore (Ault *et al.*, 1970). The Pb isotope ratio can be used to identify the sources and transport pathways of Pb in pollution studies (Hu *et al.*, 2015). Previous works have shows that the use of lead isotopes is a good tool in order to know the origin of Pb and to identify the types of Pb according to anthropogenic or geogenic origin (Ettler *et al.*, 2004; Li *et al.*, 2011; Alvarez-Iglesias *et al.*, 2012); this is because the Pb emitted into the atmosphere maintains a characteristic isotopic composition (signature) and does not change during the physical/physicochemical processes associated with smelting, refining or manufacturing (Flegal and Smith, 1995). The Pb from anthropic sources has less radiogenic ratios than from geogenic sources (1.21-1.33, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$). Therefore, the sources of Pb pollution heave specific ration that allow them to be differentiated. Many studies have shown that there is a significant correlation between isotope ration $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ from wines and soil of origin (Avram *et al.*, 2014; Kristensen *et al.*, 2016; Dehelean and Voica, 2012; Almeida *et al.*, 2016), this representing the starting premise for geographical origin determination. The lead isotope ratio depends on factors such as thorium and uranium content in the soil, weathering processes and original rock age, which provide a fingerprint used for different forensic and archeological purposes (Komárek *et al.*, 2008; Roux *et al.*, 2004; Dreyfus *et al.*, 2007). Lead isotopic analysis of wines from Bordeaux, France showed that lead from wines changed over time to reflect the dominant source of atmospheric lead pollution in southern France (Médina *et al.*, 2000).

The premise from which we started this research is that the elemental profile of wines reflects the chemical composition of vineyard soil (Coetzee *et al.*, 2005; van der Linde *et al.*, 2010). The aim of the present research is to determine the elemental composition and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ and $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotopic ratio for red and white wines from three different Romanian winemaking regions, in order to highlight reliable markers for wine geographical origin.

Materials and Methods

Study area

A total of 90 wine samples were analysed (2 red wines and 8 white wines). Samples originated from three different regions in Romania: Dealu Bujorului vineyard (45°52'10" N, 27°55'8" E) (n = 30), Murfatlar vineyard (44°10'25" N, 28°24'30" E) (n = 30) and Ștefănești-Argeș vineyard (44°51'53" N, 24°57'0" E) (n = 30). The regions differ in geographical features and also by soils geological/pedological patterns. The Dealu Bujorului region is characterized by an alternate landscape, from flat to hilly areas, with altitude between 100 and 225 m and the

predominant soil is levigated chernozem having a clayey sand texture with pH between values 7.4 and 8.1. Although they have moisture deficit, natural conditions (ecoclimatic and ecopedological) offer viable ecosystem for the development of vineyard. The Murfatlar region landscape is characterized by high fragmentation; with altitude between 0 and 100 m and the predominant soil chernozem having clayey sand texture with pH values between 7.6-8.3. On the other hand, the landscape of Ștefănești-Argeș vineyard is very billowy terrain with altitude between 200 and 412 m and the predominant soil is protisols with pH 6.6-7.9. The average annual temperature was: 11.6 °C (Dealu Bujorului vineyard), 14.1 °C (Murfatlar vineyard) and 10.1 °C (Ștefănești-Argeș vineyard).

Sample collection and microvinification process

The samples used in this experiment were obtained from the wines produced from 'Merlot', 'Fetească neagră', 'Fetească albă', 'Fetească regală', 'Băbească gri', 'Șarba', 'Aligoté', 'Sauvignon blanc', 'Muscat Ottonel', 'Italian Riesling' under the conditions of 2014, 2015 and 2016 year, from Dealu Bujorului, Murfatlar and Ștefănești-Argeș vineyard. The wine samples resulted from micro-wine production. Micro-vine production it was done according to the methodology described by Bora *et al.* (2016). All wines were providing by the wineries as finished wines in 750 mL glass bottles with cork stoppers and were stored at 3-4 °C before analysis. One bottle was used for each sample, and three replicates were taken. All vines were planted since 1979, and the vine plantation was organized with 2.2 × 1 m distance between rows and plants. Vines were pruned according to the Guyot system and were grown on speliers.

Reagents and solutions

Thirty elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, In, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, Pb, Rb, Se, Sr, Tl, V, U, Zn and Hg) were determined in order to assess their ability to discriminate wines by geographical origin. The analysis was made using multielement analysis and ICP-MS technique, after an appropriate dilution, using external standard calibration method. Each sample was analyzed in duplicate and each analysis was prepared from consisted of three replicates. The calibration was performed using XXICertiPUR multielement standard, and from individual standard solution of Hg. The working standards and the control sample were prepared daily from the intermediate standards that were prepared from the stock solution. The intermediate solutions stored in polyethylene bottles and glassware was cleaned by soaking in 10% v/v HNO₃ for 24 hours and rinsing at least ten rimes with ultrapure water (Milli-Q Integral ultrapure water-Type 1). The accuracy of the methods was evaluated by replicate analyses of known concentration samples (between 10 μL to 10 mL concentrations) and the obtained values ranged between 0.8-13.1 percent, depending on the element. The global recovery for each element was estimated and the obtained values were between 84.6-100.9% (Geana *et al.*, 2016).

For quality control purpose, blanks and triplicates samples (n = 3) were analyzed during the procedure. The variation coefficient was under 5% and detection limits (ppb) were determined by the calibration curve method.

Limit of detection (LoD) and Limit of quantification (LoQ) limits were calculated according to the next mathematical formulas: $LoD = 3SD/s$ and $LoQ = 10 SD/s$ ($SD =$ estimation of the standard deviation of the regression line; $s =$ slope of the calibration curve).

To verify the achieved accuracy and precision, ten NIST-SRM 987 and NIST-SRM 982 analysis results were pooled together with the calculated relative standard deviation presented in Table 2. Based on the obtained results, it was verified that, applying quadrupole ICP-MS, relative standard deviation and reproducibility of approximately 0.5% for $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$, $^{206}Pb/^{207}Pb$ and $^{208}Pb/^{206}Pb$ are feasible. The results were in agreement with those reported by (Ketterer et al., 1991; Barbaste et al., 2001; Almeida et al., 2016; Geana et al., 2016).

Sample preparation for determination of metals and isotope ratio from wine using ICP-MS

For the determination of metals from wine samples were used an amount of 0.5 mL wine and adjust 8 mL (7 mL HNO_3 , 65%+1 mL H_2O_2), after 15-30 minutes the mineralization was performed using a microwave system Milestone START D Microwave Digestion System set in three steps: step I (time 10 min., temperature 200 °C), step II (time 15 min., temperature 200 °C) and step III (time 60 min., ventilation - temperature 35 °C).

After mineralization, samples were filtered through a 0.45 mm filter and brought to a volume of 50 mL. The Pb and Sr isotope ration in the analysed wine samples ($^{206}Pb/^{207}Pb$, $^{208}Pb/^{206}Pb$, $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$, $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$) were determined according to the usual methodology (Mihaljevič et al., 2006; Álvarez-Iglesias et al., 2012; Voster et al., 2010; Geana et al., 2016).

Instrumentation

The determination of metals was performed on mass spectrometer with inductively coupled plasma (ICP-MS) iCAP Q Thermo scientific model, based polyatomic species before they reach the quadrupole mass spectrometer, using a PFA micro flow concentric nebulizer. The argon used was of 99.99% purity (Messer, Austria). The instrument was daily optimized to give maximum sensitivity for M^+ ions and the double ionization and oxides monitored by the means of the ratio between Ba^{2+}/Ba^+ and Ce^{2+}/CeO^+ , respectively, these always being less than 2%. The experimental conditions were: argon flow on nebulizer (0.84 L/min.), auxiliary gas flow 0.80 L/min., argon flow in plasma 15 L/min., lens voltage 7.31 V; RF power in plasma 1100 W, spray chamber temperature (2.51 ± 1.00 °C). Accuracy was calculated for the elements taken into consideration (0.5-5.0%).

Table 1. Instrumental conditions for the determination of each element (ICP-MS technique)

Element	Correlation coefficient	LoD* ($\mu g/L$)	LoQ*** ($\mu g/L$)	BEC** ($\mu g/L$)	Element	Correlation coefficient	LoD* ($\mu g/L$)	LoQ*** ($\mu g/L$)	BEC** ($\mu g/L$)
Ag	0.999	0.045	0.149	0.006	K	0.999	2.186	7.279	31.728
Al	0.999	0.090	0.302	5.282	Li	0.999	0.004	0.016	0.020
As	0.999	0.233	0.777	0.538	Mg	0.999	2.732	9.099	9.099
Ba	0.999	1.107	3.688	2.159	Mn	0.999	0.010	0.034	0.085
Be	0.999	0.000	0.003	0.002	Na	0.999	3.980	13.256	32.121
Bi	0.999	0.006	0.020	0.003	Ni	0.999	0.059	0.196	0.091
Ca	0.999	5.664	18.864	20.820	Pb	0.999	0.000	0.001	0.002
Cd	0.999	0.020	0.067	0.027	Rb	0.999	0.002	0.008	0.008
Co	0.999	0.036	0.121	0.152	Se	0.999	0.501	1.669	0.920
Cr	0.999	1.663	5.537	0.636	Sr	0.999	0.143	0.477	0.955
Cs	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.001	Tl	0.999	0.002	0.006	0.002
Cu	0.999	0.040	0.133	0.237	V	0.999	1.214	4.042	4.263
Fe	0.999	5.210	17.350	71.399	U	0.999	0.025	0.084	0.005
Ga	0.999	0.010	0.035	0.042	Zn	0.999	0.378	1.258	5.401
In	0.999	0.003	0.010	0.009	Hg	0.999	0.041	0.137	0.128

*Detection limit; **Background equivalent concentration; ***Quantification limit.

Table 2. Strontium isotopic ration and Lead isotopic ration determination precision and accuracy based on the NIST SRM 987 (Strontium) and NIST SRM (Lead) 982 (n = 10)

Replicate	$^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb$ (b)	RSD (%)	$^{208}Pb/^{206}Pb$ (c)	RSD (%)	$^{204}Pb/^{206}Pb$ (d)	RSD (%)	$^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ (a)	RSD (%)
1	0.46483	0.51	0.99891	0.67	0.00271	0.32	0.70493	0.31
2	0.47891	0.48	0.99452	0.61	0.00272	0.41	0.72046	0.45
3	0.46978	0.32	0.99794	0.55	0.00275	0.28	0.70325	0.63
4	0.47123	0.64	0.99688	0.64	0.00273	0.51	0.70634	0.48
5	0.46987	0.56	0.99726	0.48	0.00246	0.14	0.71478	0.36
6	0.46154	0.37	0.99647	0.56	0.00258	0.39	0.71245	0.59
7	0.47362	0.70	0.99969	0.34	0.00279	0.47	0.70987	0.46
8	0.45641	0.43	0.99744	0.58	0.00278	0.51	0.72326	0.42
9	0.41562	0.36	0.99576	0.59	0.00273	0.49	0.70845	0.68
10	0.45612	0.45	0.99874	0.61	0.00278	0.36	0.10789	0.47
Average	0.46179	0.48	0.99736	0.56	0.00270	0.41	0.71117	0.49

^aCertified value = $^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb$, $^{208}Pb/^{206}Pb$, $^{204}Pb/^{206}Pb$ and $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ (0.71034 ± 0.00026); ^bCertified value = $^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb$ (0.46707 ± 0.00020); ^cCertified value = $^{208}Pb/^{206}Pb$ (1.00016 ± 0.00036); ^dCertified value = $^{204}Pb/^{206}Pb$ (0.027219 ± 0.00027); RSD (%) = relative standard deviation.

Statistical analysis

The statistical interpretation of the results was performed using the Duncan test, SPSS Version 24 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL., USA). The statistical processing of the results was primarily performed in order to calculate the following statistical parameters: average and standard deviation. This data was interpreted with the analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the average separation was performed with the DUNCAN test at $p \leq 0.005$. Linear discriminant analysis (LDA) was performed in order to separate the wines by region and to identify the markers with a significant discrimination value (variables with Wilk's lambda near zero, p values <0.005 and higher F coefficients). Linear discriminant analysis (LDA) was performed using Microsoft Excel 2016 and XLSTAT Addinsoft version 15.5.03.3707.

Results and Discussion

Wine mineral content

These elements are present in grapes as results of their accumulation in the vine plant through the root from the soil, or they could originate from the agents used in protecting the vine from diseases. During the maceration, extracted elements are absorbed at the cell membrane of yeast, and afterward, their declines as a result of precipitation together with the yeast cell or precipitation in complexation reactions.

The elemental contents of the investigated wines according to the geographical origin are present in Appendix 1, 2, 3 as mean and standard deviation. As expected potassium was the most abundant element in all investigated red and white wine samples since this element is essential for the growth and development of plants and is often a component of fertiliser (Rodrigues *et al.*, 2011). According to our results, the K concentration was higher in red compared to white wines. The measured values ranged between 491.12 ± 4.49 to 633.74 ± 4.13 mg/L for red wines and from 148.66 ± 5.41 to 327.64 ± 9.00 mg/L for white wines (Appendix 3).

These results agree with values reported in the literature (Iglesias *et al.*, 2007 - average values of 819.61 mg/L; Álvarez *et al.*, 2012 - average values of 865.30 mg/L). Magnesium and calcium were the second abundant elements in our study. The magnesium concentration was higher in red wines (mean 100.67 mg/L, values between 99.91 ± 1.35 to 129.28 ± 5.64) than in white wine (mean 93.76 mg/L, values between 88.23 ± 0.84 to 131.66 ± 3.42), while calcium concentration were similar in both types of wines (62.56 mg/L and 69.60 mg/L for red and white wines, respectively). The values obtained for the Mg and Ca contents in our selected wines were in good agreement with the results for Macedonian (Ivanova-Petropulos *et al.*, 2013 - average values of 83.5 mg/L Ca and 98.20 mg/L Mg), Serbian (Ražić and Onjia, 2010 - average values of 37 mg/L Ca and 95.73 mg/L Mg), Croatian (Vrček *et al.*, 2011 - average values of 65.90 mg/L Ca and 68.70 mg/L Mg) and also Czech wines (Kment *et al.*, 2005 - average values of 108.00 mg/L Ca and 75.40 mg/L Mg). On the other hand, our Ca and Mg contents were significantly higher than published data for wines from Argentina (Lara *et al.*, 2005 - average values of 12.50 mg/L Ca) and Belgium (Coetzee *et al.*, 2014 - average values of 6.73 mg/L Ca and 12.05 mg/L Mg).

et al., 2014 - average values of 6.73 mg/L Ca and 12.05 mg/L Mg).

The same as Mg concentration, the average content of Na differed among the regions and decreased in the order Dealu Bujorului > Ștefănești-Argeș > Murfatlar. The highest concentration of Na (55.59 ± 1.11 mg/L Șarba (2014)) was found in wines Dealu Bujorului. The sodium concentration was higher in red wines (mean 44.74 mg/L, values between 36.89 ± 0.30 to 51.62 ± 0.64) than in white wines (mean 42.08 mg/L, values between 31.35 ± 1.25 to 55.59 ± 1.11). These results are in agree with Ražić and Onjia (2010) where they obtained the similar concentration of sodium in wine from North Serbia (33 ± 11 mg/L). The Na content in our study are similar with the results published on Serbian (Ražić and Onjia, 2010 - average values of 29.65 mg/L Na), Czech (Kment *et al.*, 2005 - average values of 14.7 mg/L Na) and Spanish (Iglesias *et al.*, 2007 - average values of 37.19 mg/L Na) wines. The higher content of sodium in Dealu Bujorului and Murfatlar wines has been attributed to the vicinity of the Black Sea.

Li, Cu, Fe, Mn, Co and V were also present in amounts similar to previously published results (Pohl 2007; Fabani *et al.*, 2010; Di Paola-Naranjo *et al.*, 2011; Ivanova-Petropulos *et al.*, 2013; Avram *et al.*, 2014; Catarino *et al.*, 2014; Geana *et al.*, 2016). The average values obtained for V were 557.89 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 525.05 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in red and white wines, respectively. The results indicated that Romanian wines are moderately rich in vanadium, and the results obtained are similar with Macedonian (Ivanova-Petropulos *et al.*, 2013), Spanish (Iglesias *et al.*, 2007) and Czech (Kment *et al.*, 2005) wines and have more vanadium than Belgian (Coetzee *et al.*, 2014) ones. Regarding concentration of Li, Cu and Mn the highest concentration were obtained in red wines (mean 12.63 mg/L (Li) values between 0.40 ± 0.05 to 14.69 ± 0.40 to 11.37 ± 1.22 ; mean 0.68 mg/L (Cu) values between 0.40 ± 0.05 to 0.85 ± 0.07 ; mean 0.53 mg/L (Mn) values between 0.21 ± 0.02 to 0.83 ± 0.16) than in white wines (mean 12.31 mg/L (Li) values between 9.44 ± 0.91 to 15.63 ± 0.53 ; mean 0.63 mg/L (Cu) values between 0.24 ± 0.06 to 0.91 ± 0.04 ; mean 0.50 mg/L (Mn) values between 0.14 ± 0.02 to 0.97 ± 0.02). While the highest concentration of Fe and Co were obtained at white wines (mean 3.07 mg/L (Fe) values between 1.09 ± 0.03 to 4.86 ± 0.21 ; mean 5.38 mg/L (Co) values between 3.27 ± 0.33 to 7.77 ± 0.53) (Appendix 1).

The content of trace elements (In, Sr, Ni, Rb, Se, Tl, U, Zn, Ag, Al, Be, Bi, Ba, Cr, Cs and Ga) found in Romanian wines agreed with literature data (Kment *et al.*, 2005; Filket *et al.*, 2011; Ivanova-Petropulos *et al.*, 2013; Geana *et al.*, 2013). Regarding Ni, Rb, Se, Tl, U, Ag, Cr and Cs the highest concentration were obtained at red wines, and in the case of In, Sr, Zn, Al, Be, Bi and Ba the highest concentration were obtained at white wines. The results indicated that Romanian red wines are moderately rich in In, Sr, Ni, Rb, Se, Tl, U, Zn, Ag, Al, Be, Bi, Ba, Cr, Cs and Ga while white wines are moderately rich In, Sr, Zn, Al, Be, Bi and Ba (Appendix 2-3).

Regarding the content of toxic elements (Hg, Pb, As and Cd) found in Romanian wines agreed with literature data (Avram *et al.*, 2014; Đurđić *et al.*, 2017). The As content was higher than in published data (Kment *et al.*, 2005; Lara

et al., 2005; Iglesias et al., 2007; Filket et al., 2011; Alkiş et al., 2014), while the Pb content was lower than that in Czech (Kment et al., 2005) and Romanian wines (Geana et al., 2013) (Appendix 2-3).

In general Area, Variety, Years, Area × Variety, Area × Years, Variety × Years and Area × Variety × Years factors influenced accumulation of Ca, Mg, Fe, V, Ag, Al, Bi, Ba, Cr, Cs, In, Sr, Ni, Rb, Se, Tl, U, Zn, Hg and Pb.

Concerning the influence factors on the accumulation of metals in wines, it can be seen that in case of Ca, Mg, Fe, V, Ag, Al, Bi, Ba, Cr, Cs, In, Sr, Ni, Rb, Se, Tl, U, Zn, Hg and Pb was significantly influenced by Area, Variety, Years, Area × Variety, Area × Years, Variety × Years and Area × Variety × Years factors and in case of K, Li, Cu, Na, Mn, Co, As, Be, Cd and Ga was significantly influenced distinctive by the factors taken into consideration.

Concentration of Na (1 mg/L), Cu (1 mg/L), As (0.2 mg/L), Cd (0.01 mg/L), Zn (5 mg/L) and Pb (0.15 mg/L) metals in analysed wine samples were under Maximum Permissible Limits (MPL), respectively as published by the Organization of Vine and Wine (OIV 2016).

$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, isotope ratio and ratio of K/Rb, Ca/Sr from wine samples

The $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$ and $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{208}\text{Pb}$ ratios are commonly used as tracers to differentiate natural and anthropogenic lead. In Central Europe, the lead isotopic ratio, as signatures of pollution sources, ranges from relatively high $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$ ratios (natural Pb, coals, fly ashes, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}=1.1700-1.2200$) to low $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$ values (gasoline, petrol combustion, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb} = 1.0600-1.1400$) (Mihaljević et al., 2003; Avram et al., 2014).

Regarding $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$ isotope ratios based on analyses it can be concluded that the vines grown in the Dealu Bujorului (1.1374 ± 0.0011 [0.0957]) and Murfatlar (1.1046 ± 0.0024 [0.2174]) areas, the values of isotopic ratio of these varieties of vine traces of pollution comes from cars (automobile emissions) (if $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}=1.1000-1.1400$ [automobile emissions]). While $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$ isotope ratio from Ștefănești-Argeș area shows traces of atmospheric pollution with lead on vine (if $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}=1.1700-1.2200$ [atmospheric pollution]) (Table 3). The values of $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$ isotope ratio are between the ranges from 1.1028 to 1.1781, values comparable with Avram et al. (2014) (1.1100 to 1.2000 Romania wines) and Almeida et al. (2016) (1.1440 to 1.1820 Brazilian wines). The abundance of the lead isotopes ^{204}Pb (non-radiogenic), ^{206}Pb , ^{207}Pb and ^{208}Pb (radiogenic) originated from the genesis of the substrate and does not varies with geological ages. The original composition of soil samples retains its chemical composition from the geographical area it belongs to (Shirahata et al., 1980; Gulson et al., 1981; Elbaz-Poulichet et al., 1984). This property is useful in order to identify of the source of lead in a subjected wine sample provided that the measurements of the isotope ratio is precise and accurate.

The values of $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ and $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ isotope ratio are between the ranges from 2.0386 to 2.1191 ($^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$) and 16.5727 to 18.0647 ($^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$). The highest values of $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ were registered to vine varieties grown in Dealu Bujorului (2.1064 ± 0.0034 [0.1627]) followed by vine

varieties grown in Ștefănești-Argeș area (2.0493 ± 0.0051 [0.3114]). Regarding $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ isotope ratio the highest values were registered to vine varieties grown in Murfatlar area (18.0389 ± 0.0160 [0.0886]) and Ștefănești-Argeș area (17.0388 ± 0.0374 [0.2199]), while the vine varieties grown in Dealu Bujorului was recorded the lowest isotope ratio (16.9692 ± 0.0329 [0.1981]). The values of $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ and $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ isotope ratio obtained are comparable with Almeida et al. (2016) (2.0700 to 2.1570 Brazilian wines $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$; 16.6670 to 17.9960 Brazilian wines $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$) and also with Barbaste et al., 2001 (2.0990 to 2.1030 Italian wines $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$; 17.544 to 18.3210 Italian wines $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$).

Concerning $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, isotope ratio the values are between the ranges from 0.7023 to 0.7681, the highest values were registered to vine varieties grown in Ștefănești-Argeș (0.7649 ± 0.0026 [0.3438]) and Dealu Bujorului area (0.7170 ± 0.0048 [0.6683]), lowest value of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope ratio was Murfatlar area (0.7058 ± 0.0046 [0.6516]) (Table 3). The values of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope ratio obtained are comparable with Geana et al. (2016) (0.71015 to 0.72311 Romanian wines); Avram et al., (2014) (0.7600 to 0.9300). Lower $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope ratio of wine from Murfatlar area is due to influence of saline aerosols, with a $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope ratio of about 0.70917 (Rodrigues et al., 2011; Geana et al., 2016).

The ratio of different metals (K/Rb and Ca/Sr) are important due to the fact that the K/Rb ratio can differ significantly between different rocks and soil and the Ca/Sr ratio is used as a chemical tracer in the biochemistry and hydro-geochemistry studies (Di Paola-Naranjo et al., 2011; Geana et al., 2016). Concerning the element ratio, wine from the Ștefănești-Argeș area (898.89 ± 4.21) have higher K/Rb ratio, those from the Dealu Bujorului (675.44 ± 4.53) shows higher K/Rb ratio. Wine from the Murfatlar area shows lower Ca/Sr ratio (21.09 ± 1.08) and wine from Dealu Bujorului shows lower Ca/Sr ratio (14.83 ± 0.98) (Table 3).

Variation of the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, isotope ratio and ratio of K/Rb, Ca/Sr in wines with different geographical origins confirm the link with geological substratum of the production territory, making the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, isotope ratio and ratio of K/Rb, Ca/Sr a robust instrument for tracing the geographical provenance of wines.

Combining multielemental analysis and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, isotope ratio for wine geographical discrimination

Elements like Mn, Cd, Li, Ba, Ca, Bi, Rb, Mg, Ag, Ni, Cr, Sr, Zn, Rb, Pb and Fe showed a high discriminatory power for geographic origin of Romanian, but additional new elements (Hg, Ag, As, Al, Tl, U), metal ratio (K/Rb and Ca/Sr), and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope ratio have been investigate in order to identify new tracers for geographical traceability of Romanian wines.

In this study, the content of certain wines shows high concentration of metals, but not exceeding the maximum recommended by International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV 2016), and this mostly due to agricultural practices, fertilizers and technological winemaking

processes. Thus, Ca and other elements like Cu, K, which are affected by exogenous factors, were not considered for wines geographical discrimination (Geana *et al.*, 2016).

Multivariate chemometric method was applied for the differentiation of wines into groups on the basis of their geographic origin. Stepwise linear discriminant analysis (LDA) was used to identify significant tracers for classification to the geographical discrimination of the wines samples. By cross-validation, we established the optimal number of parameters required to obtain a robust model.

Based on the elemental contents and metal ratio (K/Rb and Ca/Sr) data, the cross-validation technique provided a 100 % percentage of predicted membership according to the wine geographic origin (F1 = 65.28% and F2 = 34.72%) (Fig.1). The linear correction revealed acceptable scores for the two defined discriminant factors (F1 and F2). A significant differentiation of wines according to the geographic origin was carried out for wines, which demonstrates the importance of elemental profile for the geographical traceability of wines.

Table 3. $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, isotope ratio and ratio of K/Rb, Ca/Sr from wine samples

Areas	Variety	Year	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} \pm \text{SD}$ (RSD %)	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} \pm \text{SD}$ (RSD %)	$^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} \pm \text{SD}$ (RSD %)	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} \pm \text{SD}$ (RSD %)	K/Rb	Ca/Sr
Dealu Bujorului	'Merlot'	2014	1.1350±0.0010 (0.0811)	2.1054±0.0039 (0.1843)	16.6663±0.0307 (0.1645)	0.7151±0.0016 (0.2187)	770.45±1.96	11.77±0.42
		2015	1.1350±0.0002 (0.0183)	2.1044±0.0040 (0.1918)	16.6167±0.0102 (0.0615)	0.7189±0.0058 (0.8113)	728.52±3.83	13.11±1.02
		2016	1.1337±0.0017 (0.1457)	2.1069±0.0057 (0.2704)	16.6640±0.0173 (0.1039)	0.7260±0.0217 (2.9903)	664.90±9.65	15.92±0.55
	'Fetească neagră'	2014	1.1358±0.0025 (0.2175)	2.1040±0.0040 (0.2086)	16.6473±0.0438 (0.2629)	0.7158±0.0057 (0.7896)	638.72±3.03	12.06±1.30
		2015	1.1378±0.0001 (0.0051)	2.1069±0.0054 (0.2578)	16.6383±0.0174 (0.1045)	0.7175±0.0067 (0.9352)	720.67±2.23	11.86±0.27
		2016	1.1347±0.0021 (0.1809)	2.1095±0.0062 (0.2941)	16.6477±0.0399 (0.2395)	0.7178±0.0019 (0.2654)	720.05±1.35	15.93±2.36
	'Fetească albă'	2014	1.1371±0.0020 (0.1241)	2.1023±0.0027 (0.1263)	16.6543±0.0295 (0.1771)	0.7166±0.0086 (1.1953)	705.29±4.45	12.36±1.21
		2015	1.1324±0.0015 (0.1352)	2.1089±0.0029 (0.1382)	16.6397±0.0439 (0.2637)	0.7176±0.0035 (0.4853)	702.27±3.07	14.12±0.76
		2016	1.1329±0.0006 (0.0486)	2.1091±0.0041 (0.1936)	16.6363±0.0383 (0.2301)	0.7182±0.0055 (0.0055)	721.06±1.34	15.48±1.07
	'Fetească regală'	2014	1.1358±0.0006 (0.0536)	2.1063±0.0023 (0.1087)	16.6363±0.0459 (0.2758)	0.7182±0.0054 (0.0054)	467.26±2.16	13.01±1.68
		2015	1.1339±0.0026 (0.2266)	2.1104±0.0017 (0.0817)	16.6663±0.0302 (0.1814)	0.7162±0.0076 (1.0606)	525.75±5.01	13.95±0.89
		2016	1.1349±0.0019 (0.1666)	2.1079±0.0069 (0.3271)	16.6643±0.0341 (0.2044)	0.7197±0.0045 (0.6252)	480.72±1.86	12.78±0.41
'Băbească gri'	2014	1.1359±0.0006 (0.0485)	2.1041±0.0015 (0.0713)	16.6230±0.0274 (0.1649)	0.7179±0.0068 (0.9536)	664.98±8.78	13.88±1.40	
	2015	1.1369±0.0009 (0.0746)	2.1076±0.0035 (0.1677)	16.6407±0.0427 (0.2567)	0.7146±0.0037 (0.5171)	630.86±2.06	15.47±1.05	
	2016	1.1345±0.0008 (0.0700)	2.1047±0.0018 (0.0852)	16.6447±0.0395 (0.2373)	0.7172±0.0038 (0.5249)	676.38±6.61	15.15±1.55	
'Șarba'	2014	1.1257±0.0003 (0.0235)	2.1078±0.0029 (0.1363)	16.6483±0.0353 (0.2123)	0.7161±0.0062 (0.8645)	841.99±6.79	16.05±0.53	
	2015	1.1307±0.0005 (0.0468)	2.1065±0.0052 (0.2483)	16.6537±0.0271 (0.1625)	0.7220±0.0062 (0.8336)	828.89±6.35	17.75±1.28	
	2016	1.1325±0.0012 (0.1046)	2.1113±0.0081 (0.3848)	16.6583±0.0489 (0.2932)	0.7187±0.0060 (0.8329)	787.49±5.48	17.89±2.89	
'Aligoté'	2014	1.1345±0.0004 (0.0334)	2.1048±0.0041 (0.1965)	16.6580±0.0292 (0.1753)	0.7158±0.0058 (0.8065)	846.82±6.27	9.71±0.52	
	2015	1.1373±0.0005 (0.0416)	2.1061±0.0054 (0.2549)	16.6477±0.0399 (0.2395)	0.7185±0.0062 (0.8581)	731.15±1.46	12.76±1.61	
	2016	1.1335±0.0021 (0.1822)	2.1080±0.0045 (0.2138)	16.6313±0.0457 (0.2748)	0.7183±0.0064 (0.8842)	657.80±2.86	14.19±0.96	

Murfădar	'Sauvignon blanc'	2014	1.1358±0.0031 (0.2696)	2.1059±0.0029 (0.1359)	16.6590±0.0382 (0.2294)	0.7135±0.0018 (0.7825)	761.69±7.20	15.12±1.34
		2015	1.1344±0.0020 (0.1770)	2.1078±0.0064 (0.3031)	16.6453±0.0435 (0.2613)	0.7139±0.0014 (0.1912)	682.09±7.04	14.11±0.14
		2016	1.1329±0.0008 (0.0663)	2.1048±0.0014 (0.6558)	16.6420±0.0429 (0.2577)	0.7154±0.0031 (0.4343)	650.68±0.97	15.37±0.89
	'Muscat Ottonel'	2014	1.1392±0.0001 (0.0088)	2.1039±0.0042 (0.1986)	16.6313±0.0287 (0.1724)	0.7135±0.0018 (0.2508)	682.76±7.60	19.09±0.60
		2015	1.1379±0.0010 (0.0880)	2.1120±0.0040 (0.1897)	16.5727±0.1603 (0.9670)	0.7175±0.0070 (0.9693)	525.87±5.26	14.64±0.84
		2016	1.1329±0.0021 (0.1852)	2.1086±0.0051 (0.2437)	16.6493±0.0422 (0.2534)	0.7195±0.0053 (0.7302)	701.09±1.36	16.84±2.59
	'Italian Riesling'	2014	1.1390±0.0004 (0.0317)	2.1041±0.0015 (0.0713)	16.4457±0.1553 (0.9444)	0.7222±0.0030 (0.4161)	519.62±6.57	17.63±0.50
		2015	1.1397±0.0007 (0.0608)	2.1084±0.0025 (0.1206)	16.6603±0.0263 (0.1579)	0.7190±0.0065 (0.9047)	622.58±9.55	15.54±2.71
		2016	1.1336±0.0019 (0.1681)	2.1069±0.0073 (0.3446)	16.6553±0.0299 (0.1794)	0.7189±0.0057 (0.7869)	593.82±4.18	16.65±1.35
Average		1.1374±0.0011 (0.0957)	2.1064±0.0034 (0.1627)	16.9629±0.0329 (0.1981)	0.7170±0.0048 (0.6683)	675.44±4.53	14.83±0.98	
Murfădar	'Merlot'	2014	1.1046±0.0024 (0.2195)	2.0961±0.0052 (0.2471)	18.0473±0.0166 (0.0921)	0.7070±0.0067 (0.9410)	939.73±7.88	21.06±1.41
		2015	1.1056±0.0030 (0.2677)	2.0964±0.0052 (0.2461)	18.0613±0.0346 (0.1918)	0.7067±0.0034 (0.4770)	923.72±6.65	21.69±0.75
		2016	1.1050±0.0042 (0.3789)	2.0966±0.0048 (0.2282)	18.0237±0.0102 (0.0567)	0.7042±0.0041 (0.5853)	926.88±5.11	19.67±1.40
	'Fetească neagră'	2014	1.1054±0.0027 (0.2448)	2.0980±0.0082 (0.3927)	18.0333±0.0166 (0.0922)	0.7079±0.0022 (0.3176)	912.46±2.16	20.95±1.75
		2015	1.1047±0.0013 (0.1150)	2.0982±0.0016 (0.1124)	18.0473±0.0166 (0.0921)	0.7151±0.0176 (2.4609)	881.15±2.96	20.21±0.96
		2016	1.1058±0.0029 (0.2615)	2.0929±0.0052 (0.2502)	18.0203±0.0159 (0.0885)	0.7040±0.0039 (0.5584)	918.56±6.08	20.78±0.98
	'Fetească albă'	2014	1.1031±0.0002 (0.0209)	2.1000±0.0023 (0.1076)	18.0350±0.0125 (0.0693)	0.7050±0.0037 (0.5280)	931.19±1.50	22.34±0.90
		2015	1.1077±0.0012 (0.1085)	2.0986±0.0002 (0.0073)	18.0150±0.0154 (0.0855)	0.7023±0.0007 (0.0997)	950.01±2.11	19.62±0.96
		2016	1.1038±0.0041 (0.3721)	2.0896±0.0012 (0.0595)	18.0320±0.0115 (0.0640)	0.7040±0.0042 (0.6028)	922.42±8.39	18.82±0.73
'Fetească regală'	2014	1.1031±0.0007 (0.0668)	2.0958±0.0025 (0.1173)	18.0477±0.0319 (0.1770)	0.7026±0.0016 (0.2318)	836.46±4.41	16.62±2.05	
	2015	1.1047±0.0032 (0.2918)	2.0986±0.0021 (0.0979)	18.0200±0.0165 (0.0917)	0.7067±0.0046 (0.6498)	826.05±4.99	18.59±1.05	
	2016	1.1040±0.0043 (0.3923)	2.0943±0.0050 (0.2371)	18.0300±0.0017 (0.0096)	0.7043±0.0036 (0.5179)	844.48±7.35	23.69±1.17	
'Băbească gri'	2014	1.1036±0.0019 (0.1726)	2.1002±0.0026 (0.1225)	18.0510±0.0373 (0.2065)	0.7086±0.0040 (0.5654)	929.12±4.87	19.29±0.56	
	2015	1.1033±0.0023 (0.2053)	2.1026±0.0066 (0.1358)	18.0287±0.0144 (0.0797)	0.7056±0.0038 (0.5350)	889.72±4.88	18.39±0.86	
	2016	1.1047±0.0036 (0.3293)	2.0969±0.0015 (0.0708)	18.0623±0.0348 (0.1929)	0.7050±0.0037 (0.5280)	833.25±2.43	24.12±3.87	
'Șarba'	2014	1.1072±0.0016 (0.1429)	2.0985±0.0041 (0.1930)	18.0577±0.0326 (0.1805)	0.7120±0.0072 (1.0134)	861.81±3.18	18.57±1.68	
	2015	1.1028±0.0023 (0.2045)	2.0999±0.0001 (0.0048)	18.0203±0.0169 (0.0936)	0.7030±0.0025 (0.3614)	787.48±5.48	23.29±0.90	
	2016	1.1040±0.0039 (0.3562)	2.0927±0.0056 (0.2653)	18.0363±0.0081 (0.0448)	0.7025±0.0017 (0.2466)	818.03±6.52	21.96±0.63	

Ștefănești-Argeș	'Aligoté'	2014	1.1090±0.0008 (0.0716)	2.0973±0.0036 (0.0036)	18.0647±0.0309 (0.1712)	0.7027±0.0023 (0.3308)	785.09±3.92	22.33±0.89	
		2015	1.1044±0.0041 (0.3695)	2.0935±0.0046 (0.2183)	18.0603±0.0307 (0.1698)	0.7061±0.0082 (1.1654)	782.69±1.33	21.55±2.61	
		2016	1.1036±0.0019 (0.1758)	2.0932±0.0058 (0.2758)	18.0483±0.0165 (0.0914)	0.7039±0.0044 (0.6197)	764.27±1.78	19.89±1.37	
	'Sauvignon blanc'	2014	1.1035±0.0009 (0.0805)	2.0974±0.0057 (0.2700)	18.0387±0.0083 (0.0462)	0.7067±0.0033 (0.4736)	926.12±4.92	22.35±0.96	
		2015	1.1047±0.0037 (0.3319)	2.1032±0.0078 (0.3693)	18.0113±0.0100 (0.0556)	0.7051±0.0056 (0.7956)	838.83±2.87	22.92±1.42	
		2016	1.1047±0.0042 (0.3757)	2.0918±0.0032 (0.1546)	18.0417±0.0095 (0.0524)	0.7029±0.0025 (0.3532)	909.84±1.04	21.76±0.52	
	'Muscat Ottonel'	2014	1.1046±0.0037 (0.3345)	2.0748±0.0372 (1.7924)	18.0480±0.0358 (0.1983)	0.7077±0.0064 (0.8983)	910.84±2.04	22.07±0.66	
		2015	1.1061±0.0048 (0.4332)	2.0985±0.0018 (0.0865)	18.0257±0.0068 (0.0378)	0.7049±0.0042 (0.5979)	729.35±1.66	24.46±1.04	
		2016	1.1045±0.0038 (0.3424)	2.0987±0.0002 (0.0095)	18.0300±0.0155 (0.0861)	0.7045±0.0012 (0.1735)	820.59±3.59	21.15±1.43	
	'Italian Riesling'	2014	1.1079±0.0010 (0.0904)	2.0964±0.0051 (0.2413)	18.0460±0.0155 (0.0860)	0.7035±0.0020 (0.2839)	874.85±3.27	23.45±2.71	
		2015	1.1043±0.0040 (0.3616)	2.0966±0.0045 (0.2137)	18.0227±0.0193 (0.1074)	0.7055±0.0042 (0.5900)	728.13±3.37	19.89±1.46	
		2016	1.1036±0.1596 (0.1596)	2.0919±0.0034 (0.1627)	18.0353±0.0299 (0.1660)	0.7046±0.0038 (0.5328)	759.97±9.55	21.72±0.55	
	Average		1.1046±0.0024 (0.2174)	2.1028±0.0092 (0.3828)	18.0389±0.0160 (0.0886)	0.7058±0.0046 (0.6516)	857.83±3.62	21.09±1.08	
	'Merlot'	2014	1.1751±0.0033 (0.2801)	2.0434±0.0070 (0.3405)	17.0740±0.0218 (0.1206)	0.7644±0.0017 (0.2190)	927.59±3.59	17.99±0.67	
		2015	1.1734±0.0017 (0.1479)	2.0496±0.0060 (0.2916)	17.0580±0.0353 (0.2072)	0.7632±0.0017 (0.2217)	920.91±2.08	21.14±1.35	
		2016	1.1739±0.0029 (0.2459)	2.0479±0.0077 (0.3745)	17.0287±0.0240 (0.1410)	0.7642±0.0015 (0.1964)	928.06±3.66	21.07±1.34	
		'Fetească neagră'	2014	1.1778±0.0017 (0.1403)	2.0457±0.0012 (0.0579)	17.0330±0.0139 (0.0814)	0.7645±0.0023 (0.3059)	936.82±5.66	22.39±0.91
			2015	1.1739±0.0016 (0.1348)	2.0493±0.0062 (0.3043)	17.0477±0.0444 (0.2605)	0.7641±0.0024 (0.3169)	941.24±1.47	24.08±2.52
2016			1.1766±0.0017 (0.1472)	2.0504±0.0066 (0.3204)	17.1043±0.0021 (0.0122)	0.7611±0.0012 (0.1577)	857.25±3.61	24.08±2.51	
'Fetească albă'		2014	1.1758±0.0037 (0.3128)	2.0504±0.0055 (0.2685)	17.0493±0.0058 (0.0339)	0.7654±0.0004 (0.0495)	874.15±6.38	20.28±1.11	
		2015	1.1726±0.0020 (0.1663)	2.0530±0.0056 (0.2868)	17.0330±0.0221 (0.1296)	0.7616±0.0002 (0.0227)	837.92±4.74	18.48±0.88	
		2016	1.1736±0.0018 (0.1501)	2.0488±0.0073 (0.3563)	17.0830±0.0159 (0.0929)	0.7636±0.0013 (0.1739)	850.20±1.92	21.17±1.40	
'Fetească regală'		2014	1.1750±0.0034 (0.2900)	2.0495±0.0043 (0.2091)	17.0370±0.0327 (0.1922)	0.7674±0.0017 (0.2257)	968.69±3.01	20.69±0.98	
		2015	1.1733±0.0002 (0.0148)	2.0452±0.0061 (0.2968)	17.0990±0.0089 (0.0520)	0.7630±0.0025 (0.3222)	963.46±3.89	20.29±0.96	
		2016	1.1764±0.0023 (0.1913)	2.0476±0.0034 (0.1636)	17.0510±0.0242 (0.1422)	0.7634±0.0021 (0.2798)	934.05±6.29	20.38±0.81	
'Băbească gri'		2014	1.1721±0.0013 (0.1148)	2.0580±0.0101 (0.4918)	17.0960±0.0564 (0.3299)	0.7655±0.0002 (0.0302)	837.92±4.74	21.83±0.46	
		2015	1.1738±0.0010 (0.0874)	2.0500±0.0058 (0.2812)	17.1003±0.0040 (0.0236)	0.7618±0.0006 (0.0758)	835.56±5.20	23.15±2.13	
		2016	1.1734±0.0048 (0.4084)	2.0486±0.0029 (0.1420)	17.0813±0.0225 (0.1317)	0.7656±0.0040 (0.5251)	848.85±3.27	21.03±0.63	

'Şarba'	2014	1.1749±0.0040 (0.3405)	2.0386±0.0060 (0.2573)	17.0313±0.0231 (0.1712)	0.7649±0.0035 (0.4546)	953.46±1.91	22.05±1.31
	2015	1.1750±0.0013 (0.1130)	2.0476±0.0039 (0.1892)	16.7160±0.5430 (3.2486)	0.7681±0.0023 (0.2929)	964.74±5.18	19.81±1.36
	2016	1.1781±0.0023 (0.1910)	2.0499±0.0058 (0.2841)	17.0397±0.0456 (0.2677)	0.7643±0.0040 (0.5253)	928.46±6.01	18.16±0.61
'Aligoté'	2014	1.1773±0.0015 (0.1257)	2.0538±0.0069 (0.3368)	17.0523±0.0386 (0.2265)	0.7667±0.0027 (0.3539)	863.35±6.23	19.89±1.53
	2015	1.1770±0.0025 (0.2109)	2.0512±0.0055 (0.2659)	17.0727±0.0223 (0.1306)	0.7673±0.0020 (0.2562)	852.04±2.88	23.39±2.16
	2016	1.1749±0.0040 (0.3405)	2.0537±0.0071 (0.3452)	17.0700±0.0242 (0.1421)	0.7637±0.0020 (0.2574)	868.38±6.32	22.37±0.93
'Sauvignon blanc'	2014	1.1741±0.0029 (0.2437)	2.0499±0.0037 (0.3818)	17.0933±0.0348 (0.2039)	0.7666±0.0025 (0.3292)	875.79±4.97	25.18±4.17
	2015	1.1736±0.0026 (0.2254)	2.0492±0.0063 (0.3085)	17.0553±0.0167 (0.0982)	0.7633±0.0023 (0.2948)	911.84±3.05	24.71±1.54
	2016	1.1734±0.0047 (0.4035)	2.0503±0.0056 (0.2726)	17.0450±0.0389 (0.2284)	0.7646±0.0037 (0.4832)	912.22±3.50	22.38±1.17
'Muscat Ottonel'	2014	1.1744±0.0008 (0.0639)	2.0511±0.0055 (0.0931)	17.0750±0.0428 (0.2506)	0.7635±0.0044 (0.2818)	873.13±1.91	15.25±3.51
	2015	1.1742±0.0020 (0.1691)	2.0467±0.0019 (0.3140)	17.0530±0.0066 (0.0385)	0.7653±0.0037 (0.4840)	902.41±2.85	16.25±1.55
	2016	1.1725±0.0029 (0.2487)	2.0540±0.0044 (0.2136)	17.1097±0.0693 (0.4048)	0.7664±0.0017 (0.2269)	892.83±1.55	19.82±1.36
'Italian Riesling'	2014	1.1731±0.0019 (0.1656)	2.0486±0.0052 (0.2536)	17.0545±0.0400 (0.2346)	0.7644±0.0025 (0.3248)	912.19±1.55	16.51±2.05
	2015	1.1763±0.0023 (0.1947)	2.0476±0.0035 (0.1692)	17.0613±0.0254 (0.1490)	0.7632±0.0017 (0.2170)	907.29±1.52	22.35±1.94
	2016	1.1745±0.0015 (0.1292)	2.0499±0.0048 (0.2345)	17.1187±0.0563 (0.3289)	0.7638±0.0034 (0.4460)	900.74±0.95	20.80±1.01
Average	1.1750±0.0024 (0.2044)	2.0493±0.0051 (0.3114)	17.0388±0.0374 (0.2199)	0.7649±0.0026 (0.3438)	898.89±4.21	20.91±1.26	

SD - standard deviation, RSD % - relative standard deviation.

Combining the elemental profile and metal ratio with $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, isotope ratio for wine geographical discrimination, a 100% percentage of predicted membership according to the wine geographic origin was obtained (F1 = 78.51% and F2 = 21.49%) (Fig. 2).

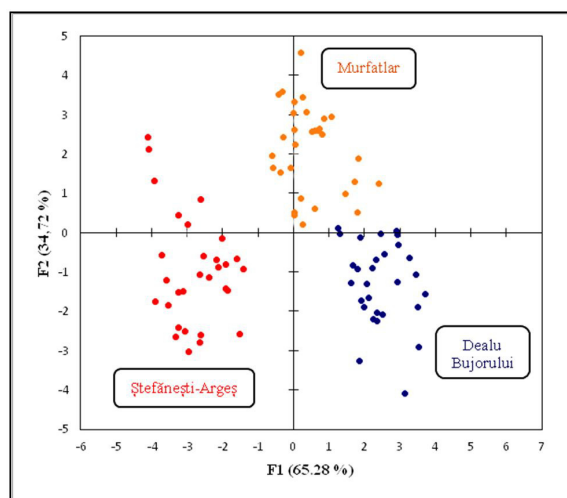


Fig. 1. Differentiation of wines according to geographic origin based on element contents and K/Rb and Ca/Sr ratios

Wines were grouped in three distinct groups corresponding to regions of provenance. Moreover, the first discriminant function separated mainly the wines from Murfatlar and Dealu Bujorului from Ştefăneşti-Argeş area and the second one discriminated mainly the wines from Murfatlar from Dealu Bujorului and Ştefăneşti-Argeş area.

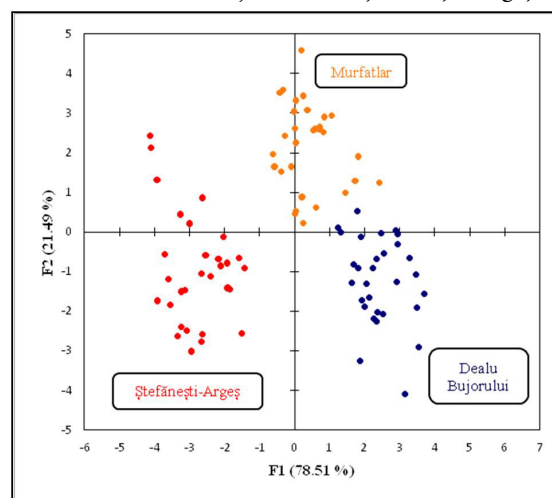


Fig. 2. Differentiation of wines according to geographic origin based on element contents and K/Rb, Ca/Sr ratios and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$

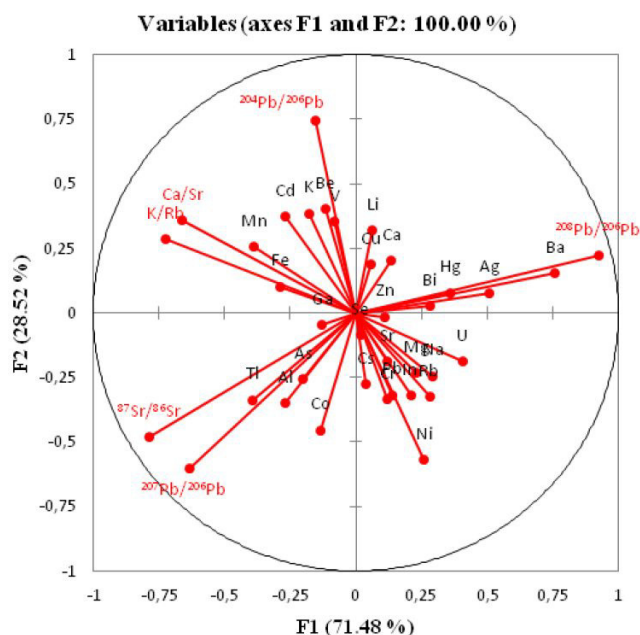


Fig. 3. Correlation between analyzed parameters and the factors in discriminant analysis of wines geographic origin

Among the investigated parameters, Hg, Ag, Al, Ti, U and K/Rb, Ca/Sr ratios and also $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ were identified as the most significant for geographic differentiation of the wine (Fig. 3).

Relevant results for wine geographical classification were achieved, in both cases, with or without the $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope ratio variable, which means that lead and strontium isotope analysis is not imperative for discrimination of wines according to their geographic origin, elemental profile and certain metal ratios being sufficient for this purpose. The technique of cross-validation was applied during the set validation and the proposed model appears to be a promising chemometric approach for precise classification of wines according to their geographical origin. Thus, in both cases, the geographical regions were correctly classified with percentage between 52 and 71 %.

Conclusions

In this study the characterisation of Romanian wines according to their elemental composition was performed. Potassium, calcium and magnesium were the most abundant elements in all investigated wine samples. Concentration of Na (1 mg/L), Cu (1 mg/L), As (0.2 mg/L), Cd (0.01 mg/L), Zn (5 mg/L) and Pb (0.15 mg/L) metals in analysed wine samples were under Maximum Permissible Limits (MPL), respectively as published by the Organization of Vine and Wine. Based on the elemental profile, the K/Rb and Ca/Sr metal ratio and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope ratio, a relevant discrimination of wines according to their geographical origin was performed. The variation of $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{204}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope ratio represent a strong geological marker for wines geographical traceability. The proposed methodology allowed a 100% successful classification of wines according to the region of provenance.

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Appendix 1. Total metal concentration from wine samples

Area	Variety	Year	Total metal concentration										
			Ca (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	K(mg/L)	Na (mg/L)	Li (mg/L)	Cu (mg/L)	Fe (mg/L)	Mn (mg/L)	Co (µg/L)	V (µg/L)	
			M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	
			-	-	-	60 mg/L	-	1 mg/L	-	-	-	-	
Dealu Bujorului	'Merlot'	2014	50.18±2.14	129.28±5.64	491.12±4.49	45.55±1.49	11.98±0.63	0.69±0.04	1.77±0.09	0.21±0.08	4.23±2.07	364.69±9.21	
		2015	53.55±2.00	121.58±2.00	507.75±5.78	50.84±1.77	11.92±0.76	0.62±0.03	2.12±0.03	0.21±0.02	5.10±0.11	418.29±4.13	
		2016	51.72±0.53	124.49±1.15	501.16±1.50	51.62±0.64	12.36±0.91	0.60±0.05	3.61±0.06	0.48±0.15	5.83±0.33	451.51±4.68	
	'Fetească neagră'	2014	61.49±1.89	117.44±8.72	435.97±7.78	39.20±2.15	14.33±0.93	0.73±0.12	2.19±0.05	0.17±0.01	3.41±0.69	241.70±5.92	
		2015	56.67±1.07	107.79±7.91	426.70±4.99	41.29±1.35	14.69±0.40	0.54±0.10	1.92±0.06	0.24±0.07	4.19±0.06	246.63±7.02	
		2016	58.59±0.98	118.87±2.91	429.55±2.05	46.59±1.16	12.82±0.39	0.83±0.05	4.25±0.07	0.18±0.05	4.29±0.77	213.22±2.48	
	'Fetească albă'	2014	64.81±3.36	102.45±5.17	228.80±3.95	52.29±1.00	9.70±0.59	0.51±0.03	1.73±0.13	0.35±0.17	5.86±0.40	466.37±10.35	
		2015	66.63±1.63	99.55±2.49	294.12±6.40	49.56±1.94	10.95±1.19	0.74±0.10	1.09±0.03	0.47±0.08	5.59±1.09	516.07±3.60	
		2016	64.59±2.61	102.76±3.93	259.68±8.79	47.63±0.10	12.22±0.28	0.50±0.05	2.59±0.22	0.27±0.05	4.16±0.01	484.65±7.28	
	'Fetească regală'	2014	75.67±5.09	107.82±4.37	182.27±2.58	47.68±1.68	14.48±0.79	0.88±0.07	1.90±0.04	0.30±0.02	6.37±0.38	502.88±6.50	
		2015	74.06±2.38	121.95±2.07	176.62±7.53	41.27±1.48	13.42±1.15	0.91±0.04	1.10±0.02	0.68±0.03	7.25±0.35	429.84±6.20	
		2016	76.32±1.76	119.71±1.50	197.08±2.50	38.48±2.41	13.25±0.74	0.82±0.06	2.53±0.14	0.36±0.14	5.37±0.37	464.33±7.36	
	'Băbească gri'	2014	79.13±2.63	99.33±2.68	236.26±5.38	39.91±1.89	12.29±1.00	0.37±0.03	3.21±0.07	0.47±0.08	4.30±0.23	482.50±9.95	
		2015	79.64±3.94	88.86±3.96	193.22±5.56	35.61±1.03	13.38±0.88	0.56±0.10	2.78±0.21	0.43±0.07	4.66±0.21	527.37±4.55	
		2016	77.85±1.12	97.66±1.41	244.79±7.31	37.31±0.79	13.80±0.47	0.68±0.05	5.62±0.15	0.47±0.08	5.24±0.36	511.68±1.18	
	'Șarba'	2014	58.31±2.62	126.42±5.26	275.79±6.23	55.59±1.11	11.66±1.48	0.25±0.02	2.25±0.10	0.14±0.02	6.50±0.53	729.57±6.99	
		2015	60.61±1.92	130.75±2.10	200.76±1.97	51.08±1.37	11.39±1.18	0.47±0.10	2.54±0.35	0.20±0.02	6.83±0.44	709.49±2.72	
		2016	61.15±1.22	131.66±3.42	215.95±2.50	49.87±1.26	9.91±0.30	0.65±0.09	2.04±0.08	0.33±0.01	5.66±0.48	700.48±2.75	
	'Aligoté'	2014	73.12±1.60	110.73±1.40	295.44±6.56	29.26±1.85	15.63±0.53	0.54±0.14	1.96±0.06	0.74±0.17	4.33±0.28	499.98±3.51	
		2015	77.55±1.44	116.00±3.62	295.18±10.85	33.65±1.73	13.39±1.11	0.66±0.08	2.65±0.09	0.59±0.05	4.95±0.28	511.71±2.31	
		2016	76.33±1.12	122.09±3.92	289.06±2.12	49.22±1.18	13.06±0.62	0.54±0.08	3.58±0.06	0.50±0.06	5.05±0.19	475.10±5.42	
	'Sauvignon blanc'	2014	69.22±2.75	103.06±5.84	148.66±5.41	39.57±1.00	11.98±0.63	0.82±0.06	3.16±0.43	0.26±0.05	7.16±0.25	642.39±9.87	
		2015	58.47±1.27	104.22±2.71	150.72±3.80	41.06±1.32	12.39±1.20	0.76±0.11	3.92±0.24	0.26±0.01	6.70±0.22	591.85±6.70	
		2016	71.23±1.45	108.67±2.08	158.58±3.30	52.42±3.00	10.57±0.64	0.65±0.08	2.55±0.34	0.35±0.03	7.63±0.80	611.98±1.60	
	'Muscat Ottonel'	2014	80.66±1.05	127.51±1.99	327.64±9.00	42.50±1.38	9.44±0.91	0.51±0.03	3.92±0.56	0.55±0.11	3.46±0.45	400.29±1.92	
		2015	78.59±0.84	128.45±1.25	326.83±9.21	41.09±1.36	10.53±0.39	0.48±0.03	2.62±0.24	0.52±0.03	3.50±0.55	560.66±4.24	
		2016	81.09±1.56	124.20±0.48	312.43±5.51	42.38±2.87	12.35±1.03	0.66±0.06	4.41±0.16	0.55±0.06	4.30±0.22	559.24±4.47	
	'Italian Riesling'	2014	67.52±2.01	101.09±2.19	213.33±1.64	55.30±0.89	11.29±0.05	0.63±0.13	1.84±0.10	0.91±0.08	7.70±0.68	507.79±5.05	
		2015	63.32±4.94	101.15±2.55	200.39±1.30	49.85±1.34	9.59±0.69	0.80±0.04	2.19±0.06	0.49±0.14	6.50±0.52	558.40±9.06	
		2016	59.60±1.67	99.41±2.57	247.75±3.62	53.71±2.48	12.76±0.46	0.70±0.01	3.76±0.10	0.73±0.16	6.09±0.19	531.15±4.28	
	Murfatlar	'Merlot'	2014	44.79±4.53	101.44±2.61	621.59±2.38	46.70±2.66	12.42±1.20	0.77±0.08	2.49±0.15	0.65±0.09	2.82±0.23	653.22±5.51
			2015	57.39±5.34	99.91±1.35	620.20±4.24	42.86±1.52	11.41±1.03	0.71±0.06	1.35±0.10	0.62±0.11	3.35±0.26	659.24±2.08
			2016	51.44±1.78	101.05±2.25	633.74±4.13	47.03±1.29	11.37±1.22	0.56±0.08	3.63±0.04	0.75±0.09	3.27±0.33	643.99±6.36
		'Fetească neagră'	2014	64.58±2.93	100.04±2.01	535.25±4.97	47.14±1.49	13.52±0.55	0.40±0.05	4.50±0.10	0.37±0.09	4.19±0.06	743.27±3.56
			2015	49.84±1.22	117.42±2.63	546.19±5.05	40.59±3.44	12.87±1.53	0.72±0.05	3.55±0.07	0.74±0.13	3.92±0.24	697.26±6.78
			2016	73.76±1.70	115.04±2.57	521.49±2.05	47.34±2.19	13.13±0.10	0.84±0.07	1.39±0.15	0.45±0.27	3.97±0.25	562.90±12.53
		'Fetească albă'	2014	78.34±3.47	99.86±1.61	323.26±3.25	41.46±2.15	11.27±1.08	0.80±0.04	1.42±0.21	0.46±0.09	5.65±0.56	624.97±3.06
			2015	85.15±4.22	88.23±0.84	295.79±5.51	40.60±0.91	11.38±1.21	0.66±0.10	2.57±0.09	0.28±0.05	6.96±0.60	679.01±2.81
			2016	80.99±1.52	94.27±1.05	307.30±1.97	55.45±2.38	12.54±0.35	0.38±0.03	3.68±0.10	0.66±0.12	5.71±0.57	653.33±3.06
		'Fetească regală'	2014	79.74±3.34	121.05±1.62	235.86±10.25	51.16±1.24	13.51±1.10	0.55±0.09	1.49±0.14	0.35±0.03	4.40±0.34	708.86±3.96
2015			70.97±7.94	129.71±1.40	208.95±2.06	48.39±1.07	11.62±0.64	0.77±0.04	3.28±0.24	0.33±0.19	3.74±0.24	682.80±5.86	
2016			66.08±2.40	128.69±3.79	234.06±7.36	49.15±2.33	12.71±0.49	0.41±0.02	4.86±0.21	0.55±0.10	4.43±0.41	701.52±0.25	
'Băbească gri'		2014	68.44±0.80	107.75±2.90	190.95±3.15	28.57±3.54	12.29±1.00	0.60±0.10	4.53±0.30	0.68±0.06	2.60±0.40	526.37±4.25	
		2015	55.61±4.38	108.52±1.98	202.46±6.75	31.44±1.04	13.43±1.10	0.78±0.01	4.46±0.11	0.67±0.12	5.05±0.82	595.14±5.82	
		2016	63.66±3.32	98.88±0.45	216.69±2.58	36.98±2.30	12.32±0.86	0.51±0.04	2.91±0.56	0.31±0.04	4.31±0.23	539.49±2.34	
'Șarba'		2014	89.15±2.58	112.08±2.65	220.63±2.67	39.79±1.41	11.59±1.18	0.68±0.05	3.46±0.19	0.52±0.16	5.23±0.34	621.90±4.84	
		2015	62.23±3.76	114.48±2.68	194.02±5.83	37.25±1.17	12.76±0.46	0.91±0.03	1.99±0.09	0.34±0.10	3.66±0.50	419.56±6.16	
		2016	77.34±1.12	113.98±0.93	210.28±5.75	38.42±1.10	12.07±1.37	0.78±0.12	1.37±0.15	0.62±0.12	5.14±1.02	558.34±7.67	
'Aligoté'		2014	49.75±1.57	100.13±1.98	237.54±3.22	38.12±2.86	14.13±0.75	0.91±0.04	3.53±0.11	0.35±0.27	4.29±0.23	356.56±5.89	
		2015	58.68±8.84	104.36±4.26	259.87±3.66	39.30±2.04	13.23±0.88	0.77±0.07	4.48±0.11	0.38±0.15	7.00±0.44	568.18±9.35	
		2016	55.87±1.57	101.51±0.75	208.17±2.22	39.60±0.64	14.03±0.44	0.90±0.05	3.53±0.22	0.21±0.02	5.96±0.73	451.95±4.60	
'Sauvignon blanc'		2014	85.55±3.72	111.09±1.36	180.04±4.33	41.16±1.46	14.00±0.63	0.29±0.04	2.49±0.15	0.80±0.12	6.32±0.17	621.74±1.87	
		2015	84.14±2.72	111.61±0.65	209.51±2.29	40.52±1.65	13.33±2.01	0.46±0.11	2.01±0.13	0.37±0.14	3.72±0.12	612.96±1.03	
		2016	88.97±1.60	117.42±4.63	202.61±2.75	43.07±0.98	13.12±1.12	0.73±0.06	3.71±0.16	0.62±0.06	5.90±0.18	592.91±5.40	
'Muscat Ottonel'		2014	68.35±2.66	101.09±1.36	300.28±2.12	39.36±2.07	13.26±0.40	0.67±0.10	4.47±0.16	0.35±0.15	4.42±0.61	464.05±6.29	
		2015	63.40±2.06	100.15±1.96	291.86±2.57	45.02±3.50	10.86±1.30	0.37±0.04	3.49±0.19	0.54±0.13	5.14±1.32	482.74±5.38	
		2016	70.80±1.84	99.01±0.85	325.37±6.06	39.80±1.39	12.55±0.37	0.72±0.05	1.69±0.25	0.71±0.08	5.24±0.10	599.54±1.35	
'Italian Riesling'		2014	39.37±3.22	111.19±1.52	220.91±3.14	46.78±2.82	11.35±1.07	0.51±0.04	2.41±0.24	0.47±0.14	4.69±0.46	522.48±2.47	
		2015	47.76±7.74	106.62±2.55	241.26±1.48	43.87±1.68	12.76±0.46	0.78±0.10	3.54±0.05	0.51±0.16	5.10±0.10	555.81±5.70	
		2016	40.76±4.17	107.60±2.59	200.00±1.38	42.19±0.95	14.04±1.36	0.83±0.06	2.52±0.15	0.21±0.02	5.73±0.68	511.49±4.23	
Ștefănești-Argeș		'Merlot'	2014	77.57±1.31	110.30±5.23	609.04±4.08	45.47±4.14	14.05±1.37	0.85±0.06	3.49±0.21	0.76±0.09	5.53±0.99	540.86±7.04
			2015	69.84±1.30	107.59±1.88	578.49±13.19	49.28±1.85	11.28±1.07	0.79±0.02	2.51±0.17	0.68±0.05	6.49±0.43	609.99±3.54
			2016	73.74±3.67	108.43±0.39	593.71±6.48	50.72±0.93	12.35±0.81	0.58±0.03	3.39±0.21	0.53±0.04	4.03±0.44	588.60±6.55
		'Fetească neagră'	2014	85.97±2.53	100.16±2.00	619.39±4.33	37.16±5.24	11.99±0.65	0.42±0.08	2.92±0.24	0.83±0.16	6.97±0.51	839.95±5.55
			2015	65.90±2.19	99.86±1.20	621.15±4.80	36.89±0.30	12.09±0.19	0.85±0.07	3.34±0.27	0.81±0.13	5.50±0.46	757.48±3.43
			2016	82.24±1.26	101.62±0.64	601.03±2.44	39.12±2.39	12.71±0.49	0.74±0.				

'Muscat Ottonel'	2014	62.08±6.89	113.27±4.31	213.06±7.09	42.58±3.79	11.33±0.11	0.52±0.08	2.36±0.21	0.23±0.03	7.34±1.04	266.12±5.93
	2015	53.84±3.92	100.37±1.99	199.95±1.48	45.51±3.67	13.25±0.89	0.71±0.06	1.34±0.19	0.44±0.12	6.52±0.18	287.05±7.82
	2016	63.28±4.88	101.08±1.36	192.20±6.43	45.22±3.96	10.66±1.48	0.69±0.05	3.57±0.42	0.30±0.01	6.50±0.54	309.75±3.60
'Italian Riesling'	2014	58.79±2.34	107.06±2.59	301.82±2.50	39.27±2.04	13.38±0.88	0.32±0.03	4.45±0.19	0.56±0.09	6.15±0.34	367.02±3.74
	2015	63.23±2.76	109.99±1.65	279.95±4.42	41.93±0.70	10.33±0.89	0.49±0.02	2.40±0.36	0.55±0.04	5.75±1.09	419.06±3.06
	2016	49.75±1.44	110.72±1.88	301.39±2.90	46.19±3.23	12.44±0.18	0.57±0.07	3.69±0.24	0.49±0.02	5.08±0.16	429.74±6.26
Sig.		p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000
Area		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Variety		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Years		***	***	***	***	ns	***	***	ns	ns	***
Area x Variety		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Area x Years		***	***	**	ns	ns	**	***	ns	*	***
Variety x Years		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sig.		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

M.P.L - maximum permissible limit (OIV, 2005). LOQ - lower than the limit of quantification. ns = insignificant.

Appendix 2. Total metal concentration from wine samples

Area	Variety	Year	Total metal concentration									
			Ag (µg/L)	Al (µg/L)	As (µg/L)	Be (µg/L)	Bi (µg/L)	Cd (µg/L)	Ba (µg/L)	Cr (µg/L)	Cs (µg/L)	Ga (µg/L)
			M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.
			-	-	0.2 mg/L	-	-	0.01 mg/L	-	-	-	-
Dealul Bujorului	'Merlot'	2014	19.74±1.59	517.20±6.58	13.24±0.61	0.24±0.06	8.75±0.98	0.12±0.01	178.67±6.03	482.22±5.44	6.98±0.29	2.52±0.14
		2015	15.63±1.03	441.81±5.47	14.46±1.18	LOQ	10.38±0.81	0.10±0.01	171.09±1.36	431.19±2.20	7.57±1.22	3.16±0.05
		2016	15.82±0.37	626.11±9.77	12.07±0.72	0.19±0.04	5.74±0.79	LOQ	189.95±5.00	518.52±6.10	10.56±0.54	3.56±0.09
	'Fetească neagră'	2014	13.44±2.55	686.02±7.91	10.05±0.34	0.28±0.04	10.50±0.95	0.14±0.02	178.02±5.35	352.60±3.90	7.01±1.24	4.21±0.12
		2015	17.56±0.90	683.81±4.05	11.49±0.86	0.15±0.02	2.91±0.48	0.12±0.01	194.30±3.82	297.27±6.78	6.40±0.34	3.32±0.11
		2016	16.60±1.61	487.85±7.93	11.29±1.00	0.17±0.02	2.98±0.22	0.11±0.01	187.26±1.51	409.39±2.44	9.95±0.30	4.22±0.03
	'Fetească albă'	2014	11.56±0.57	469.55±6.15	6.09±0.51	0.03±0.02	10.16±1.90	0.09±0.02	191.68±2.28	872.42±2.93	14.48±0.81	4.29±0.07
		2015	9.62±0.62	514.10±2.04	6.45±1.05	LOQ	LOQ	0.11±0.01	189.45±1.91	733.04±7.56	14.70±0.97	3.40±0.22
		2016	12.07±0.46	518.97±2.34	7.97±0.33	LOQ	LOQ	LOQ	182.46±6.66	832.94±3.76	12.76±0.53	4.24±0.08
	'Fetească regală'	2014	14.52±0.50	214.08±4.67	13.61±0.96	LOQ	LOQ	LOQ	173.86±1.30	762.37±5.93	11.54±0.51	1.46±0.08
		2015	17.91±2.05	311.81±5.36	12.00±0.67	LOQ	LOQ	0.08±0.01	183.94±4.30	821.95±3.53	11.17±1.05	2.22±0.12
		2016	17.09±0.42	291.93±6.44	9.63±0.21	0.13±0.02	1.37±0.17	0.12±0.01	180.72±0.94	818.18±2.96	10.49±0.67	1.79±0.09
	'Băbească gri'	2014	31.93±3.43	420.39±3.72	5.71±0.60	0.42±0.14	2.15±0.16	0.09±0.02	187.33±1.59	699.09±4.74	8.93±0.17	2.68±0.06
		2015	32.18±3.11	355.60±6.02	6.53±0.23	0.45±0.08	3.25±0.01	0.11±0.02	190.85±5.01	723.72±6.67	9.75±0.43	2.49±0.11
		2016	28.63±1.02	521.31±2.33	7.90±0.65	0.26±0.04	3.27±0.05	0.17±0.02	168.19±4.01	1017.27±7.08	10.62±0.56	2.53±0.05
	'Şarba'	2014	29.35±2.07	309.89±10.17	8.39±0.51	0.17±0.02	2.32±0.86	0.09±0.01	144.80±4.84	945.66±3.12	17.76±1.05	4.22±0.09
		2015	27.26±0.54	349.24±6.91	7.74±0.65	0.29±0.06	LOQ	LOQ	136.42±2.06	967.51±3.51	16.44±0.20	5.36±0.17
		2016	26.71±2.58	290.55±3.64	4.93±0.31	0.16±0.02	LOQ	0.11±0.01	156.72±6.05	329.16±5.32	14.13±0.46	4.85±0.06
	'Aligoté'	2014	17.41±0.76	164.12±5.96	6.06±0.39	0.53±0.15	4.49±1.20	LOQ	170.04±3.92	419.21±6.65	6.63±0.45	5.11±0.02
		2015	16.56±0.96	183.62±3.59	5.56±0.38	0.53±0.07	LOQ	0.13±0.01	167.38±4.36	517.73±9.30	9.20±0.31	4.53±0.17
		2016	16.48±0.76	198.82±2.55	6.86±0.63	0.28±0.03	1.27±0.04	0.19±0.02	163.42±3.50	620.04±5.44	10.51±0.68	4.30±0.05
	'Sauvignon blanc'	2014	27.49±1.39	273.25±7.96	20.20±1.94	0.20±0.05	11.16±1.35	LOQ	189.48±4.85	318.77±5.86	11.72±0.81	3.01±0.03
		2015	26.45±0.98	403.95±6.47	19.67±1.66	0.24±0.02	10.18±1.16	0.08±0.01	177.76±5.45	415.54±3.15	9.62±0.63	2.69±0.41
		2016	25.25±1.04	330.68±6.27	17.44±1.56	0.15±0.03	10.38±0.80	0.07±0.01	178.09±1.50	513.48±3.54	11.66±1.21	4.02±0.04
'Muscat Ottonel'	2014	19.07±0.60	268.17±3.52	8.21±0.54	LOQ	1.79±1.36	0.11±0.02	179.44±4.78	842.39±2.93	10.61±0.39	3.46±0.20	
	2015	21.36±1.12	238.25±5.81	8.23±1.28	0.14±0.02	2.23±0.09	LOQ	173.24±2.94	916.93±5.67	11.64±0.71	3.47±0.09	
	2016	17.08±1.29	246.08±7.95	10.75±1.43	LOQ	LOQ	LOQ	184.86±4.95	869.35±6.77	10.04±0.14	3.55±0.11	
'Italian Riesling'	2014	21.18±1.42	530.79±2.13	13.30±0.61	LOQ	3.87±1.13	0.13±0.01	196.28±5.74	1129.64±6.00	13.31±0.30	4.25±0.08	
	2015	20.42±2.00	615.38±8.48	13.36±0.80	LOQ	2.34±0.21	0.10±0.02	185.16±5.83	1054.40±19.20	11.91±0.58	4.26±0.05	
	2016	21.12±1.50	621.11±1.30	12.06±0.53	0.11±0.01	LOQ	0.18±0.01	190.31±1.80	1221.75±10.83	11.03±0.56	4.23±0.01	
Murfađar	'Merlot'	2014	22.68±1.45	479.38±4.61	10.70±1.36	0.29±0.04	3.21±0.05	0.29±0.02	169.81±1.34	458.85±5.46	14.63±1.00	4.40±0.14
		2015	12.11±2.20	532.98±3.51	10.37±0.82	0.36±0.05	4.41±0.42	0.27±0.02	155.72±5.09	533.28±5.64	12.52±1.05	4.17±0.05
		2016	29.21±1.88	540.27±3.53	9.90±0.30	0.26±0.03	5.18±0.17	0.26±0.06	169.69±1.53	598.75±2.44	11.27±1.04	5.58±0.62
	'Fetească neagră'	2014	15.96±1.18	213.81±3.27	8.50±0.94	0.45±0.24	2.69±0.41	0.29±0.02	191.82±2.50	439.92±7.82	12.06±0.71	2.78±0.30
		2015	13.33±0.81	360.90±4.67	10.04±0.33	0.30±0.02	2.59±0.90	0.26±0.04	181.78±2.15	566.03±4.88	13.03±0.36	3.21±0.04
		2016	15.14±1.02	281.96±6.09	10.34±0.81	0.25±0.03	2.90±0.35	0.29±0.03	178.13±5.24	524.09±10.24	11.67±0.77	2.48±0.15
	'Fetească albă'	2014	14.85±1.65	433.42±4.90	12.79±0.74	0.27±0.05	LOQ	0.39±0.02	178.76±3.05	672.85±3.66	11.82±0.89	2.47±0.14
		2015	13.02±0.40	513.08±3.27	13.29±0.63	LOQ	LOQ	0.38±0.01	148.84±2.87	726.85±6.29	6.92±0.24	3.34±0.19
		2016	10.33±0.74	493.61±5.30	10.47±0.22	LOQ	2.41±0.13	0.23±0.04	155.44±2.42	731.65±4.64	10.22±1.00	2.43±0.12
	'Fetească regală'	2014	16.61±0.95	182.92±7.66	11.42±0.87	0.17±0.03	4.77±0.55	0.18±0.01	150.18±4.81	722.53±3.56	11.61±0.65	2.79±0.40
		2015	LOQ	149.25±4.48	9.86±0.34	LOQ	5.43±0.40	0.16±0.02	164.47±5.03	645.30±5.03	10.31±1.56	1.80±0.44
		2016	LOQ	312.20±4.82	13.47±0.75	LOQ	LOQ	LOQ	170.15±3.77	689.65±10.00	9.53±0.50	2.05±0.10
	'Băbească gri'	2014	20.87±1.69	328.95±3.02	9.47±0.84	0.50±0.05	3.28±0.05	0.11±0.02	171.54±6.31	666.95±6.31	12.01±0.35	3.22±0.05
		2015	15.04±3.31	263.99±6.67	10.72±0.73	0.33±0.04	2.40±0.23	LOQ	163.34±5.10	520.96±2.31	5.36±1.12	3.22±0.04
		2016	15.59±2.67	420.39±1.03	10.37±0.30	0.59±0.05	LOQ	0.25±0.03	156.02±3.13	726.12±3.64	9.26±0.34	2.99±0.04
	'Şarba'	2014	14.41±1.98	355.76±5.85	14.96±1.53	0.14±0.02	1.71±0.74	0.14±0.01	177.71±2.00	820.01±1.30	14.21±1.03	4.11±0.08
		2015	9.76±1.19	419.19±6.61	12.73±0.47	LOQ	LOQ	LOQ	184.56±2.43	816.57±4.37	12.11±0.58	4.09±0.50
		2016	11.26±1.04	369.58±7.18	11.76±1.73	0.23±0.02	LOQ	0.07±0.02	189.95±5.55	781.83±2.53	11.37±1.17	4.38±0.15
	'Aligoté'	2014	22.49±1.11	218.29±4.13	4.64±0.05	0.49±0.03	3.90±0.66	LOQ	150.18±4.81	424.45±7.18	11.46±0.37	5.56±0.72
		2015	32.26±1.95	181.59±3.00	7.12±0.67	0.54±0.03	3.49±0.20	0.12±0.02	162.01±2.84	526.97±6.66	13.12±0.57	5.88±0.56
		2016	28.08±0.90	262.09±4.74	7.66±0.92	0.37±0.16	2.43±0.12	0.10±0.02	159.69±1.56	569.95±8.42	9.38±0.34	4.87±0.43
	'Sauvignon blanc'	2014	28.12±2.86	432.52±4.01	14.26±0.53	0.31±0.04	7.67±0.19	0.12±0.01	160.31±5.95	510.56±1.55	12.95±0.34	3.03±0.16
		2015	26.54±1.02	431.98±2.08	11.27±1.53	0.15±0.03	8.36±0.72	0.15±0.01	160.98±3.69	620.41±7.81	10.65±0.67	2.41±0.13
		2016	19.45±0.76	511.46±1.56	10.14±0.36	0.13±0.02	9.13±0.37	0.16±0.02	166.27±4.55	620.85±1.06	7.10±0.77	4.89±0.28
'Muscat'	2014	12.00±0.66	200.86±1.95	11.99±0.64	LOQ	2.86±0.69	LOQ	154.46±5.01	799.21±3.38	10.08±0.39	2.77±0.12	

Strefănești- Argeș	Otronel'	2015	9.96±0.29	240.49±5.58	10.42±0.81	LOQ	LOQ	0.09±0.01	161.34±3.73	811.97±2.09	7.32±0.76	3.31±0.23
		2016	13.24±0.92	274.05±3.60	10.84±1.53	0.13±0.02	LOQ	0.07±0.02	163.20±5.46	791.27±2.81	5.80±1.29	3.12±0.13
	'Italian Riesling'	2014	12.28±2.11	564.42±6.40	8.56±0.63	0.16±0.03	2.43±0.19	0.14±0.02	139.01±3.01	819.24±2.44	11.62±1.48	3.41±0.21
		2015	11.56±1.51	611.09±1.36	9.84±0.33	0.25±0.01	2.65±0.57	0.14±0.01	138.98±2.57	822.26±3.07	9.92±0.53	5.55±0.39
	2016	13.41±0.95	596.30±5.77	10.88±0.60	LOQ	1.54±0.51	0.14±0.01	140.08±1.04	831.97±2.08	10.14±0.16	3.83±0.73	
		2014	13.91±0.78	434.08±7.20	5.89±0.58	0.26±0.04	0.76±0.20	0.18±0.02	131.62±4.38	431.62±5.17	10.26±0.96	3.79±0.71
	'Merlot'	2015	10.83±0.92	520.95±1.13	9.44±0.91	0.14±0.02	LOQ	0.19±0.02	130.85±1.06	538.96±2.17	9.62±0.62	4.05±0.15
		2016	14.32±0.77	509.34±0.34	9.08±0.59	0.14±0.01	LOQ	0.16±0.02	130.77±5.94	431.08±1.37	12.98±1.30	4.19±0.17
	'Fetească neagră'	2014	9.63±0.69	362.51±0.20	9.73±0.45	0.30±0.02	1.35±0.18	0.19±0.05	138.69±2.35	328.62±2.83	7.23±1.37	4.62±0.05
		2015	9.30±0.36	224.59±6.21	9.22±0.31	0.41±0.10	2.46±0.85	0.20±0.02	140.39±1.50	434.07±6.33	8.92±0.33	2.83±0.64
	2016	10.64±0.70	331.25±1.49	9.77±0.29	0.40±0.10	2.33±0.02	0.16±0.02	136.47±7.00	416.31±3.04	7.56±0.59	4.20±0.02	
		2014	21.15±1.50	519.70±5.08	10.56±0.66	0.15±0.03	5.55±1.05	0.08±0.03	161.08±3.85	724.88±4.69	11.32±1.00	6.28±0.55
	'Fetească albă'	2015	21.27±1.03	615.53±2.66	12.15±0.63	0.30±0.02	5.62±1.05	0.07±0.02	168.95±2.32	822.88±3.54	11.95±1.75	5.36±0.11
		2016	20.59±1.69	614.73±1.15	12.17±0.51	0.29±0.02	5.95±0.53	0.08±0.01	171.82±2.21	812.18±2.47	8.60±0.91	5.06±0.42
	'Fetească regală'	2014	24.47±1.02	430.27±6.93	11.59±1.51	0.16±0.02	7.97±0.46	0.20±0.02	115.61±4.82	671.93±10.89	10.62±0.61	5.10±0.51
		2015	25.04±3.23	245.53±5.97	9.92±0.32	LOQ	5.89±1.15	LOQ	116.21±2.00	567.62±4.74	12.10±0.75	3.06±0.17
	2016	10.50±0.98	363.70±3.38	12.06±0.70	0.13±0.03	3.46±0.17	LOQ	124.95±4.20	681.46±5.03	14.60±1.00	4.84±0.17	
		2014	9.63±0.69	740.07±5.08	16.79±1.48	0.42±0.04	LOQ	0.19±0.03	131.71±3.76	680.70±1.52	6.99±0.57	3.60±0.50
	'Băbească gri'	2015	LOQ	814.98±5.04	15.39±0.71	0.50±0.01	LOQ	0.19±0.02	136.16±4.52	722.72±3.37	9.03±0.60	4.29±0.04
		2016	7.18±3.55	761.21±1.42	14.72±0.84	0.30±0.02	LOQ	0.21±0.02	136.85±6.29	802.40±3.49	3.38±0.85	4.18±0.03
	'Șarba'	2014	LOQ	570.09±7.02	15.43±0.85	0.31±0.02	LOQ	0.27±0.05	148.84±2.87	722.61±2.62	11.22±0.95	3.22±0.35
		2015	5.20±1.08	499.20±2.36	12.29±0.32	0.27±0.03	LOQ	0.30±0.02	136.80±4.53	732.64±2.59	10.62±0.65	2.59±0.29
	2016	LOQ	572.75±3.29	14.01±0.64	0.31±0.05	1.19±0.09	0.30±0.01	142.46±0.17	662.41±7.56	12.31±1.03	2.55±0.10	
		2014	5.39±0.60	354.36±8.05	12.09±0.46	0.29±0.04	3.62±0.96	LOQ	132.59±6.96	492.50±3.66	9.20±0.39	4.92±0.29
	'Aligoté'	2015	7.34±0.90	411.21±1.42	10.28±0.65	LOQ	LOQ	0.07±0.02	128.26±3.40	471.22±1.50	10.48±0.75	4.92±0.06
		2016	LOQ	462.60±3.60	12.84±0.58	LOQ	LOQ	0.11±0.01	144.88±4.90	528.62±6.15	8.11±0.11	4.76±0.17
	'Sauvignon blanc'	2014	9.67±2.65	133.69±7.82	14.38±0.99	LOQ	6.60±0.92	0.14±0.02	159.08±2.49	623.31±4.96	12.26±1.00	2.27±0.23
		2015	11.36±1.01	292.32±4.80	12.08±0.45	LOQ	5.60±0.06	LOQ	144.57±5.79	689.57±8.73	11.64±0.63	3.50±1.11
	2016	10.48±0.79	311.12±1.46	12.25±0.38	0.15±0.04	LOQ	LOQ	168.85±6.13	671.93±5.47	10.50±0.72	3.19±0.04	
		2014	20.89±1.07	354.65±9.26	12.46±1.15	0.13±0.02	3.36±0.18	LOQ	130.09±3.30	811.07±1.37	9.71±0.68	1.75±0.78
	'Muscat Otronel'	2015	21.78±0.47	431.26±1.48	9.62±0.62	LOQ	LOQ	0.12±0.01	132.28±4.11	786.18±3.22	11.29±1.05	2.31±0.41
		2016	12.31±1.03	393.28±7.81	10.48±0.66	0.26±0.05	LOQ	0.13±0.02	138.30±2.56	794.62±8.69	12.12±0.21	2.23±0.07
	'Italian Riesling'	2014	13.61±4.97	837.99±7.20	13.38±1.08	0.13±0.02	5.30±0.61	0.12±0.03	122.98±3.85	864.61±3.00	12.07±0.73	4.10±0.66
		2015	13.71±1.98	812.61±7.00	12.79±0.74	0.14±0.04	LOQ	0.13±0.01	127.39±5.15	796.75±2.71	9.82±0.16	4.60±0.50
	2016	10.04±0.33	786.32±5.77	14.12±0.79	LOQ	LOQ	0.11±0.01	125.39±5.89	851.54±4.17	13.89±0.68	4.28±0.03	
	Sig.		p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000	p ≤ 0.000
	Area		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Variety		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Years		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	ns	***	***
	Area x Variety		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Area x Years		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Variety x Years		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Sig.		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

M.P.L - maximum permissible limit (OIV, 2005). LOQ - lower than the limit of quantification. LOQ for Ag: 0.1499 µg/L, LOQ for Be: 0.0030 µg/L, LOQ for Bi:

Appendix 3. Total metal concentration from wine samples

Area	Variety	Year	Total metal concentration									
			In (µg/L)	Sr (µg/L)	Ni (µg/L)	Rb (µg/L)	Se (µg/L)	Tl (µg/L)	U (µg/L)	Zn (µg/L)	Hg (µg/L)	Pb (µg/L)
			M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.	M.A.L.
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 mg/L	-	0.15 mg/L
Dealul Bujorului	'Merlot'	2014	10.13±1.91	202.07±8.15	517.84±17.32	1548.84±21.15	32.21±1.00	1.85±0.63	0.24±0.06	2343.52±2.19	0.21±0.02	55.44±1.01
		2015	10.47±0.69	186.85±6.29	545.87±40.36	1455.89±40.36	15.29±1.53	2.14±0.17	0.12±0.01	2130.95±1.87	BLD	51.26±1.05
	2016	11.52±1.41	202.89±3.03	635.01±5.43	1642.68±8.96	24.53±1.14	2.29±0.23	0.21±0.02	2130.52±7.36	0.13±0.01	47.79±2.07	
	'Fetească neagră'	2014	11.69±0.59	258.64±7.19	728.74±2.47	1442.73±15.74	28.32±1.46	1.33±0.19	0.17±0.01	2578.22±12.21	0.42±0.06	21.41±0.99
		2015	9.26±0.61	262.65±3.77	586.06±9.09	1444.03±9.09	32.06±0.70	1.22±0.04	0.12±0.01	2560.26±14.39	0.22±0.04	21.19±1.17
	2016	9.24±0.37	284.33±8.09	593.21±21.30	1435.65±6.71	33.53±2.22	1.09±0.09	LOQ	2451.06±29.74	0.29±0.06	35.50±1.24	
	'Fetească albă'	2014	11.96±0.64	184.36±5.03	640.04±12.86	1736.87±7.35	33.42±0.97	1.01±0.02	0.30±0.02	3243.83±20.95	LOQ	33.46±1.01
		2015	3.04±0.36	175.15±5.82	542.98±4.04	1841.82±8.06	20.45±1.00	2.45±0.39	LOQ	3531.28±18.55	LOQ	38.09±1.50
	2016	LOQ	157.02±3.72	360.19±4.14	1652.02±21.60	27.59±0.97	1.46±0.11	LOQ	3221.19±9.36	LOQ	24.39±4.65	
	'Fetească regală'	2014	3.39±1.11	191.02±1.36	508.11±8.21	1138.00±6.61	51.60±0.66	0.78±0.20	0.47±0.04	3132.75±5.99	0.16±0.06	52.63±3.13
		2015	4.49±0.79	208.97±2.03	603.88±7.34	1334.46±12.82	48.84±2.90	1.15±0.09	0.41±0.01	3268.00±14.57	0.14±0.01	52.28±0.99
	2016	2.95±0.52	194.51±8.62	136.84±13.84	1427.30±4.49	53.97±1.19	1.11±0.05	0.19±0.02	2353.73±6.91	0.20±0.01	23.63±1.71	
	'Băbească gri'	2014	5.35±0.05	275.35±4.99	640.68±12.10	1785.98±8.52	41.96±0.61	1.32±0.04	0.13±0.02	1867.19±28.55	0.38±0.03	125.35±6.10
		2015	LOQ	290.12±3.91	637.78±6.62	1644.41±10.38	20.71±0.93	1.37±0.15	LOQ	2136.51±7.95	0.23±0.12	98.98±0.58
	2016	LOQ	284.04±4.45	682.82±7.88	1563.27±0.89	22.86±1.66	1.38±0.16	0.11±0.02	2267.84±16.60	BLD	116.78±13.87	
	'Șarba'	2014	19.92±1.42	303.72±6.62	535.41±9.54	1996.07±7.43	10.16±1.24	3.26±0.02	0.34±0.07	2143.63±7.24	0.18±0.05	101.40±1.84
		2015	17.95±2.07	281.92±2.48	451.73±4.21	1654.19±26.72	13.09±1.27	2.58±0.24	0.18±0.05	1995.78±7.25	BLD	87.92±3.35
	2016	12.49±0.12	311.17±4.52	529.72±15.30	1840.17±6.80	16.24±1.49	2.22±0.12	0.15±0.02	1877.19±17.00	0.15±0.03	94.95±5.08	
	'Aligoté'	2014	5.95±0.53	157.29±6.80	335.66±16.20	1438.06±6.94	20.11±1.46	1.52±0.16	0.29±0.08	2361.20±35.93	0.14±0.02	18.31±1.54
		2015	5.84±1.12	171.38±4.36	414.79±2.14	1529.03±23.09	9.62±0.62	2.22±0.09	0.24±0.02	2235.63±20.04	0.09±0.01	21.08±1.36
	2016	4.64±0.05	183.09±3.37	530.08±17.17	1353.16±26.08	21.51±2.00	2.81±0.22	LOQ	2226.92±9.76	0.12±0.01	20.38±0.82	
	'Sauvignon blanc'	2014	LOQ	211.88±3.27	339.65±21.72	1735.72±8.79	62.87±3.02	1.92±0.06	0.28±0.03	1005.46±16.55	BLD	37.95±1.54
		2015	2.16±0.19	191.36±2.45	508.12±7.35	1849.62±39.62	61.61±0.56	2.33±0.27	0.13±0.02	993.20±7.03	0.10±0.02	25.92±2.43
	2016	1.89±0.50	188.46±0.85	475.42±33.69	1752.87±42.95	50.71±0.93	2.14±0.02	0.13±0.05	1239.19±5.61	BLD	40.58±1.42	

