

Workshop

“Why phosphonic acid residues in organic wine? The Italian BIOFOSF-WINE project

Project Coordinator:
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(CREA-AA Rome, Italy)
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Open discussion on preliminary BIOFOSF-WINE results on the origin of **phosphonic acid** residues in organic wines.



Presenter:

- **Alessandra Trinchera** – Researcher
CREA - Research Centre for Agriculture and
Environment (Rome, Italy)

Speakers:

- **Giacomo Mocciaro** – Officer
PQAI1 Office “Organic production”, Ministry of
Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (Rome, Italy)
- **Loris Tonidandel** – Researcher
Edmund Mach Foundation, S. Michele all’Adige
(Trento, Italy)
- **Luca Lorenzi and Giuseppe Vassanelli** – Vassanelli
Lab®, Bussolengo (VR, Italy)
Daniele Fichera and Carlo Bazzocchi – Federbio
(BO, Italy)



ORGANIC WINE IN ITALY

Giacomo Mocciaro

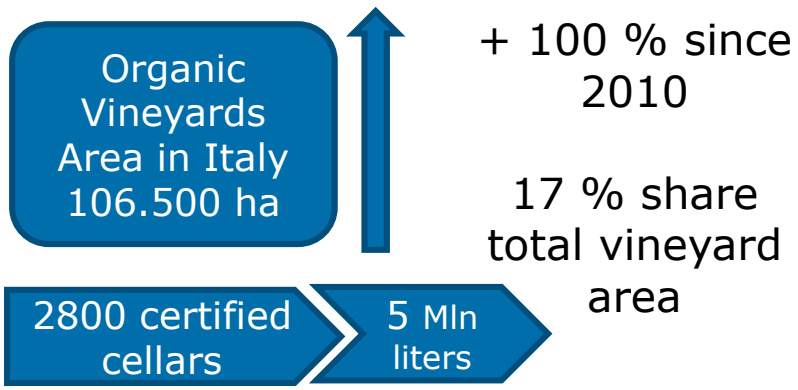
*PQAI1 Office “Organic production”, Ministry of
Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (Rome, Italy)*



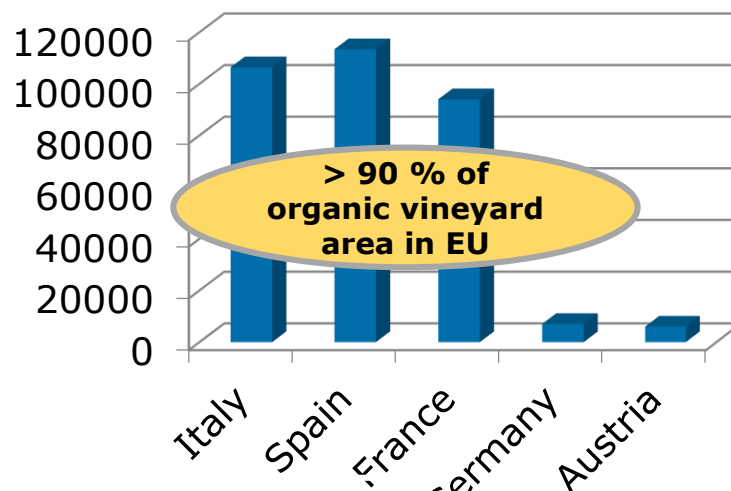
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Strumenti per la risoluzione dell'emergenza
"fosfiti" nei prodotti viti-vinicoli biologici

ORGANIC WINE IN ITALY (data 2018)

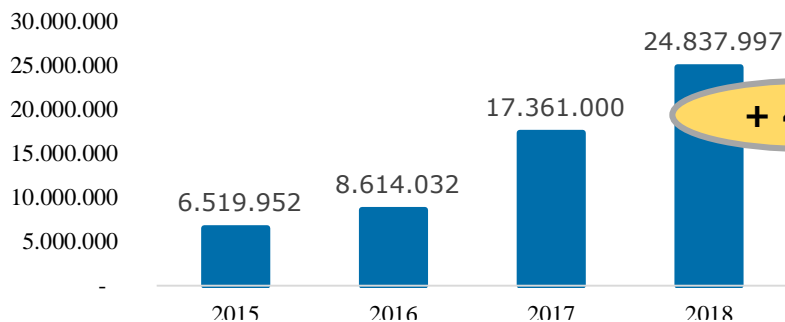


Source: Sinab



Source: Eurostat

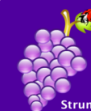
Italian organic wine market (€)



Source: Ismea / Nielsen (Market Track 2019)



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SUPPORTING THE ORGANIC WINE SECTOR

Promotion of organic wine in EU and in TCs



Technical support to the wine producers

High level of controls



Funding R&I projects



REPERURALE NAZIONALE 2014-2020

LA GESTIONE DELLA PERONOSPORA IN VITICOLTURA BIOLOGICA

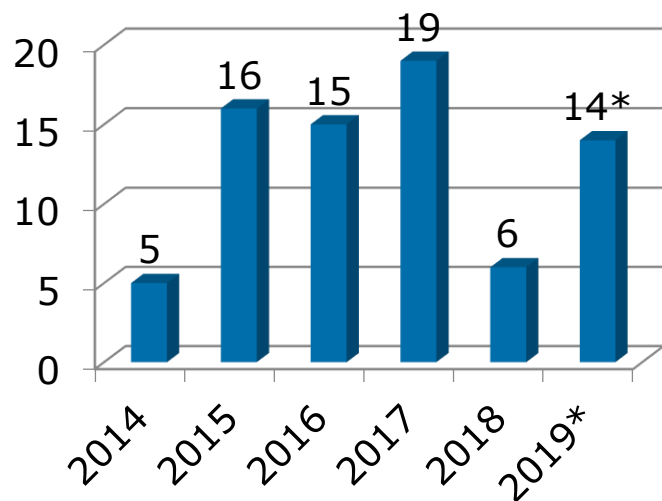
Criticità	Campo di applicazione
<p>La peronospora della vite rappresenta una delle principali criticità per la gestione biologica del vigneto, potendo comportare perdite ingenti di uva. Il principale principio attivo utilizzato per il suo controllo in biologico è il rame, che, essendo un metallo pesante, può presentare effetti collaterali sull'attività microbologica del suolo e va utilizzato con criterio. La normativa del biologico prevede un quantitativo massimo annuo di 6g/ha, ma tale limite potrebbe essere ridotto nei prossimi anni.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tema Controllo della peronospora su vite Copertura geografica Adattabile globalmente alle diverse zone vitate Fase di applicazione Intero ciclo culturale della vite Equipaggiamento Atomizzatore, sistema di monitoraggio (App) Periodo in cui matura l'impatto Nella stagione vegetativa e alla vendemmia Ottimale per Vite
<p>Soluzione proposta</p> <p>La gestione razionale della peronospora in biologico richiede una strategia pluriennale e progressiva. Elementi tecnici che compongono la strategia sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gestione del terreno che lo mantenga attivo microbiologicamente, attuata tramite la lavorazione alternata tra le file e la semina di sovesci, le cui essenze siano miscugli diversi a seconda del terreno e delle necessità della vigna (es. più leguminose in caso di necessità di azoto, più crucifere in caso di compattamento); utilizzo di basi dosaggi di rame e alta frequenza dei trattamenti: meglio poco rame e trattamenti ripetuti al primo evento che può scatenare l'infezione; attenzione altissima nelle fasi di pre-floritura e ripetizione trattamenti in caso di rischio; monitoraggio costante delle condizioni del vigneto con il supporto di una App (es. 40Trapes) che permetta di condividere le osservazioni; consultazione di bollettini e messaggi di allerta pubblicati dal locale Consorzio di Tutela; sceita degli atomizzatori in grado di bagnare la foglia in modo omogeneo (soprattutto nella pagina inferiore) e su tutta la vegetazione. Taratura e controllo costante degli atomizzatori; sceita tra i diversi formulati di rame (es. idrossido e ossidocloruri) a seconda del momento sp <p>Con la strategia descritta l'azienda è in gr peronospora con 3 kg di Cu/ha/anno nella delle stagioni.</p>	<p>Fig. 1-4 Peronospora su foglia e grappolo in diversi stadi (foto Giovanni Bigoni)</p>

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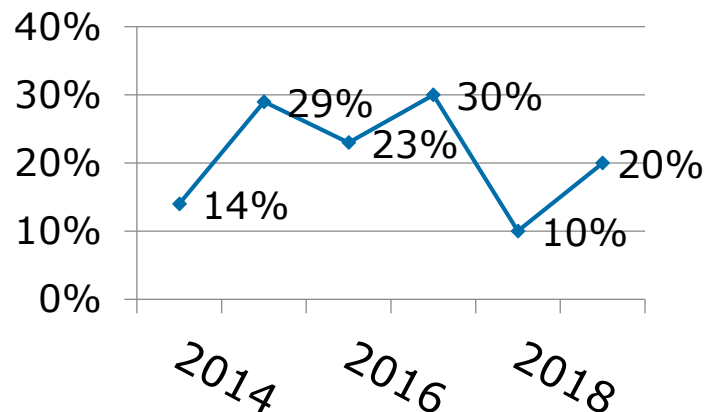
HANDLING IRREGULARITIES

n° OFIS cases

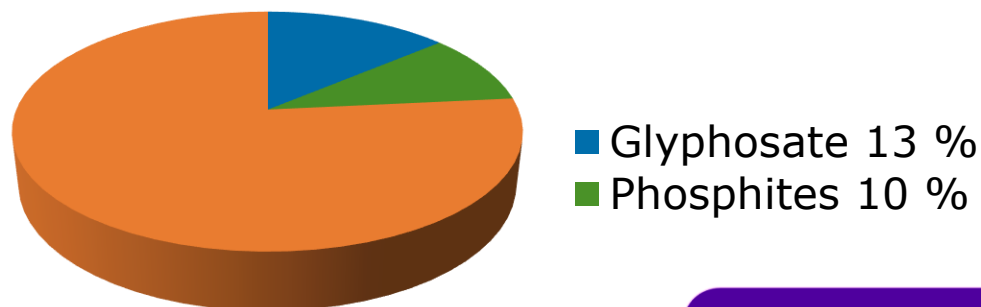


*6 of 14 cases involved wine/
grape juice

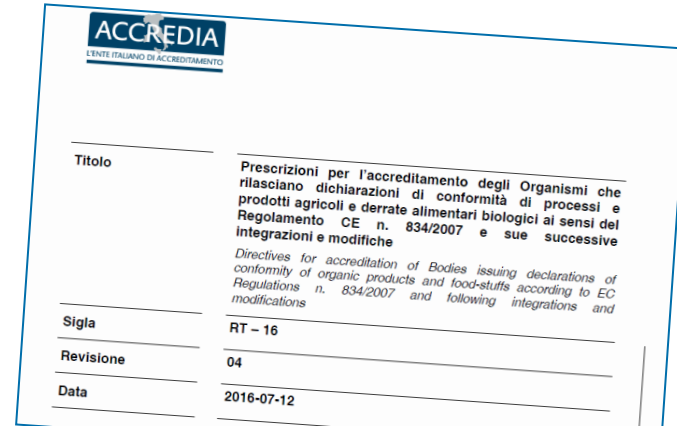
n° Phosphites cases /total n° OFIS cases



n° TC irregularities cases (2018)



A NEW PROJECT IS BORN...



ACCREDIA RT-16 Directives for Organic CBs **NEW EDITION in 2019**

Phosphonic acid residues (even with no detection of ethylphosphonic acid) cannot be considered as false positive

Investigation on phosphite residues in wine **BIOFOSF-WINE project**



Origin of residues to be deeper assessed for wine
False positive still possible

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Strumenti per la risoluzione dell'emergenza
"fosfiti" nei prodotti viti-vinicoli biologici

THE BIOFOSF-WINE PROJECT: OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Alessandra Trincherà

*CREA Research Centre for Agriculture and Environment
(Rome, Italy)*



Where do we start from?

The BIOFOSF project evidenced that **phosphonic acid** detection in organic vegetables and fruits was due to:

Traslocation from plant stocking organs (woody tissues) to leaves and fruits



External inputs (EI)

Fertilizers or PPPs not allowed in OF



EI allowed in OF containing phosphonic acid



The BIOFOSF-WINE Project

"Solving phosphite issue in organic grapes and wines"

Objectives

Understanding the origin of
phosphonic acid detection
in organic grapes
and wines

Defining an Italian
«*position paper*» on
phosphonic acid contamination
found in organic wines

BIOFOSF- WINE HYPOTHESES

Due to an insufficient conversion period of
the organic vineyard? → Action 1

Due to used external inputs? → Action 2

Funding Body:
Mipaaf - DG
PQAI - PQAI 01
Prot. N.0093131
of 22/12/2017

(24 months)



FONDAZIONE EDMUND MACH

mipaaf

crea

alleanza delle Cooperative italiane

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FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA AGRICOLTURA BIOLOGICA E BIODINAMICA

VASSANELLI LAB
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UNIONE ITALIANA VINI

PARTICIPATE PROJECT



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Strumenti per la risoluzione dell'emergenza
"fosfiti" nei prodotti viti-vinicoli biologici

Project planned activities (2018-2019)

- 1 Identification of **organic wine producers**
- 2 Sampling & analysis of **leaves, grapes, musts, wines, fertilizers, PPP, oenological products**
- 3 Definition of **experimental protocols** of lab tests
Validation of **analytical methods**
- 4 **Database** collection of Italian organic wines
Statistical analysis
- 5 Revision of Italian Directive for Accreditation Bodies (conformity of organic products to Reg. EC n. 834/2007) - **ACCREDIA RT-16**



Wine Name	Region	Year	Producer	Organic	Analysis Date	Residue Level
Barolo	Piemonte	2018	Castello	Yes	2019-01-15	0.5
Chianti	Toscana	2017	Antinori	Yes	2019-02-01	1.2
Prosecco	Veneto	2018	Sanbenedetto	Yes	2019-01-20	0.8
Verde	Umbria	2017	Castello	Yes	2019-02-05	0.3



Action 1

From plant to wine: the behavior of phosphonic acid residue from conventional to organic agriculture

Identification of a relevant number of conventional, under conversion period and organic vineyards, representative of the Italian North-East Region



Conventional

1yr. conv.

2yrs. conv

3 yrs. conv.

organic



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Strumenti per la risoluzione dell'emergenza "fosfiti" nei prodotti viti-vinicoli biologici

From plant to wine: the behavior of phosphonic acid residue from conventional to organic agriculture

Loris Tonidandel and Roberto Zanzotti

*Edmund Mach Foundation – Technology Transfer Center
San Michele all’Adige (TN) - ITALY*

ORGANIC FARMING UNIT

- Gobber Marino
- Lucin Roberto
- Gugule Silvia
- Mescalchin Enzo

FEM- PESTICIDES LAB UNIT

- Barbero Alice
- Pilati Michela
- Trainotti Debora



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Strumenti per la risoluzione dell'emergenza
"fosfiti" nei prodotti viti-vinicoli biologici

AIM

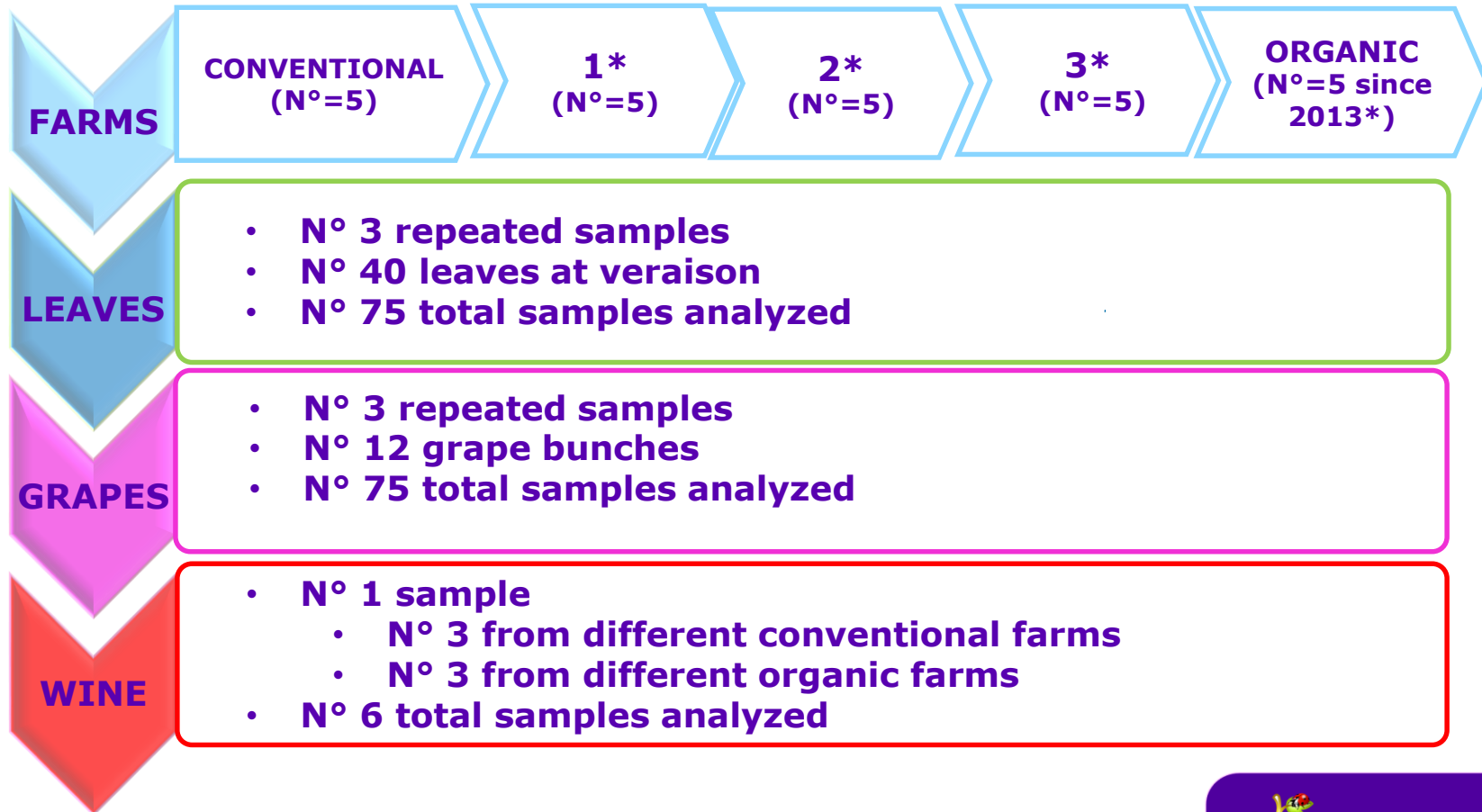
- How the amount of phosphonates (measured as phosphonic acid) varies in function of different conversion years (1-3) from conventional to organic viticulture; for this purpose leaves, grapes and wine were analyzed.



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Strumenti per la risoluzione dell'emergenza
"fosfiti" nei prodotti viti-vinicoli biologici

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN



* Number of years from last use of phosphonate based products

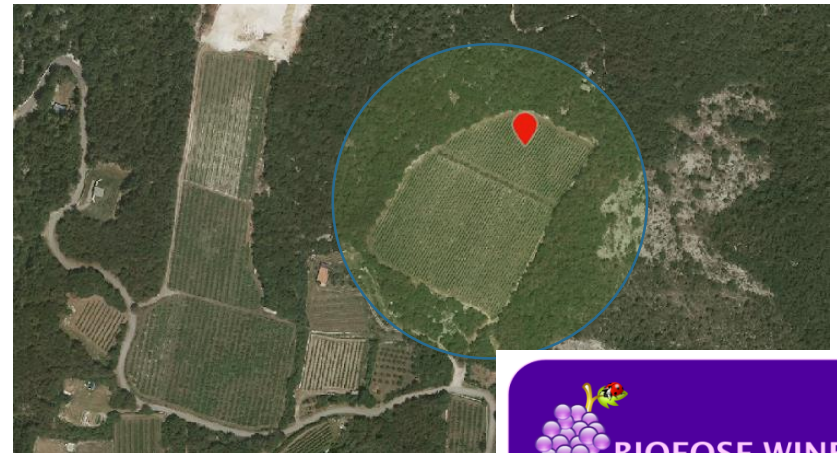


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SELECTION OF THE VINEYARDS

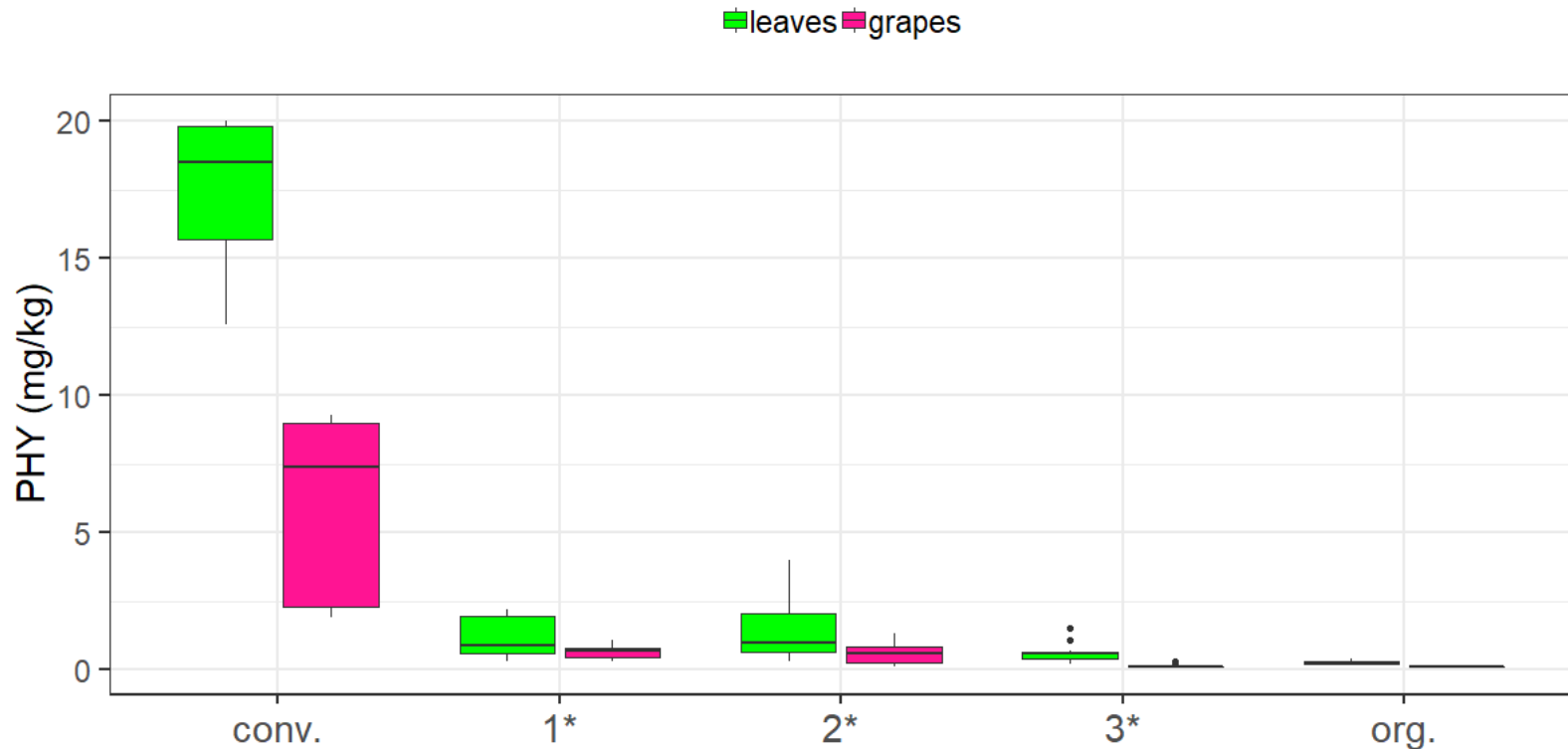
- As far as possible from pesticides-drift contamination
- Sampling performed directly by project's operators



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RESULTS (season 2018)



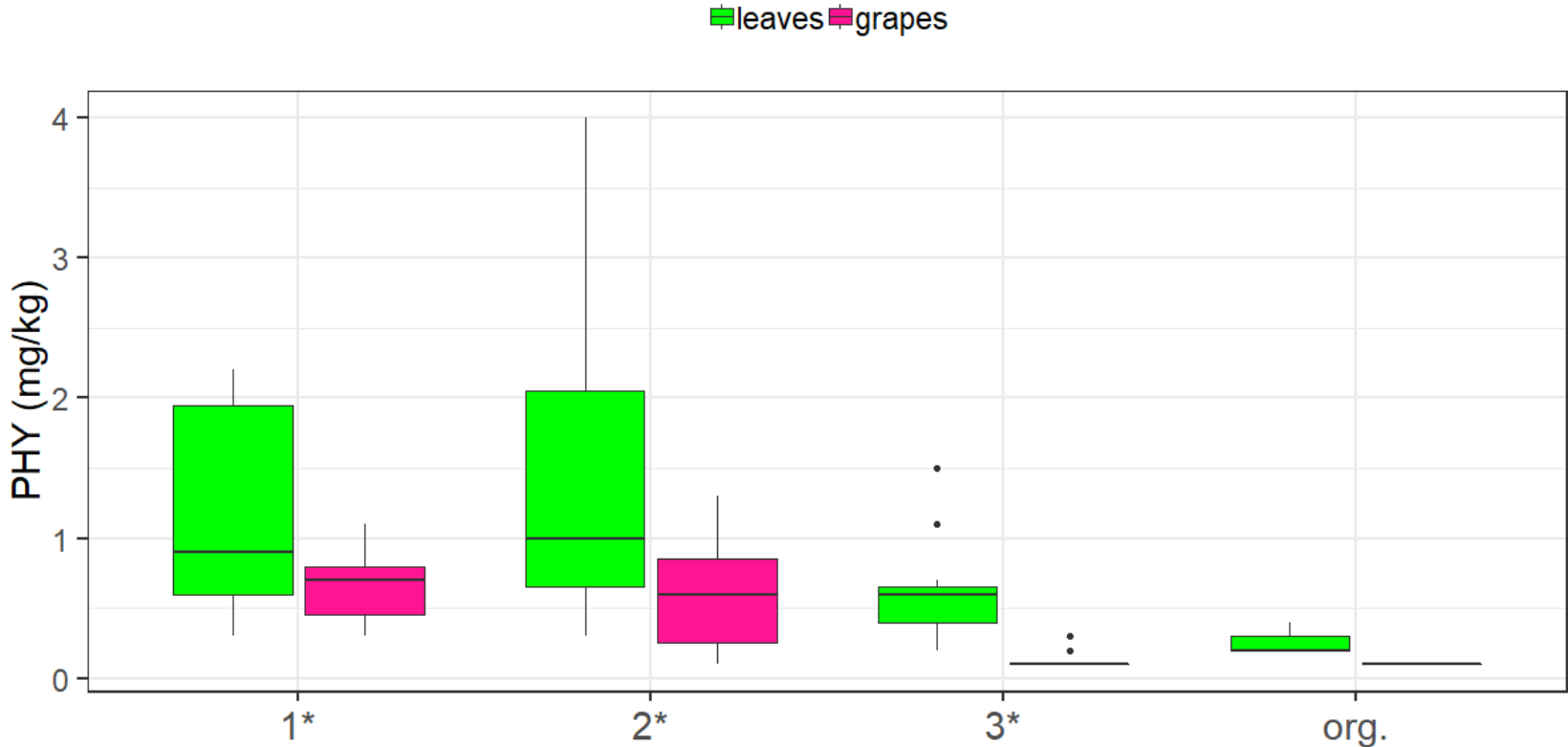
*years of suspension of the use of phosphonate-based products



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Strumenti per la risoluzione dell'emergenza
"fosfiti" nei prodotti viti-vinicoli biologici

RESULTS (season 2018)



*years of suspension of the use of phosphonate-based products

**Phosphonic acid in organic wines:
between 0,1 to 0,010 mg/L**



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SUMMARY

- **SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION OF PHOSPHONIC ACID (PHY) ALREADY AFTER THE FIRST YEAR OF NON-USE**
- **VERY SLOW DECLINE OF PHY IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS**
- **AFTER 3 YEARS OF SUSPENSION OF USE OF PHOSPHONATES, RESIDUES ARE STILL FOUND IN THE LEAVES $> 0,1$ mg/Kg**
- **PHOSPHONIC ACID IN ORGANIC WINES: $< 0,1$ mg/kg**
- **THE ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLES OF THE SECOND YEAR (2019) ARE IN PROGRESS...**



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"fosfiti" nei prodotti viti-vinicoli biologici

Action 2a

Selection of relevant Italian organic wine producers

Survey on 9 Italian wine producers

→ pratiche enologiche (prodotti utilizzati)

D. Pratiche di vinificazione		
Riportare le sostanze enologiche utilizzate nel processo di vinificazione (dal 2015 al 2018) (sostanza, nome commerciale e quantità).		
Anno	Operazione/trattamento	Prodotto utilizzato (sostanza, nome commerciale) e quantità

→ non conformità registrate dal 2015

D. Non conformità			
Riportare in dettaglio le eventuali non conformità analitiche rilevate, distinte per anno (dal 2015 al 2018) specificando se sul vino oggetto di test o su altri vini			
Anno	Prodotto	Non conformità	Quantitativi rilevati (mg/kg)



Factors

- Years after conversion
- Location
- Variety (white and red grapes)
- Winemaking process

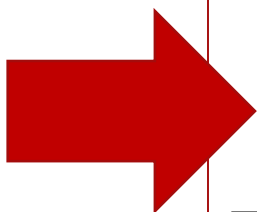
Matrices

- Leaves (at veraison)
- Grapes (at harvest 2018 and 2019)
- Musts (in cellar)
- Wines (at end of winemaking, in cellar)
- External inputs (in field and in cellar)

N.10 organic wines contained phosphonic acid >0.05 mg/kg from n.3 organic wine producers

Action 2b

Phosphite contamination in organic production: analytical methods and external inputs



- Collection of fertilizers and PPP used in field in 2018-2019 campaigns.

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- Collection of oenological products used in cellar during 2018-2019 wine making processes (fermentation, clarification, aging).

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- Analysis of all collected samples.

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Strumenti per la risoluzione dell'emergenza
"fosfiti" nei prodotti viti-vinicoli biologici

Phosphite contamination in organic production: analytical methods and external inputs

Luca Lorenzi, Giuseppe Vassanelli – Vassanelli Lab

Daniele Fichera, Carlo Bazzocchi – FederBio

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"fosfiti" nei prodotti viti-vinicoli biologici

Phosphite residue in PRODUCTS of PLANT ORIGIN:

leaves



grapes



must

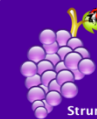


wines



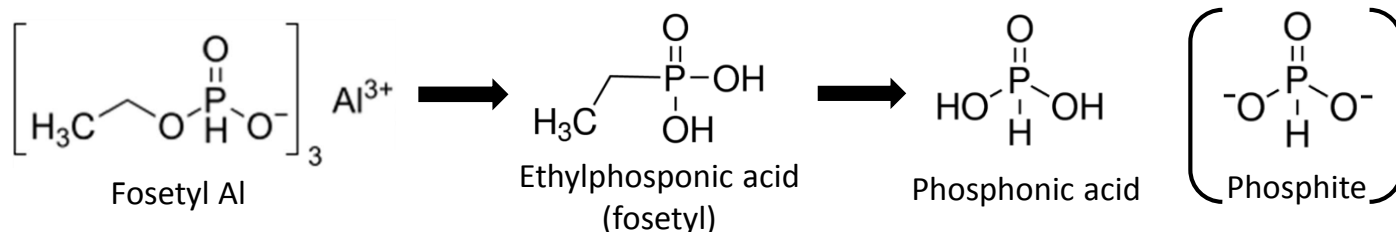
Phosphite residue in EXTERNAL INPUTS:

- Plant Protection Products (annex II reg.889/2008)
- Fertilisers (annex I reg. 889/2008)
- Oenological products (annex VIIIa reg. 203/2012)

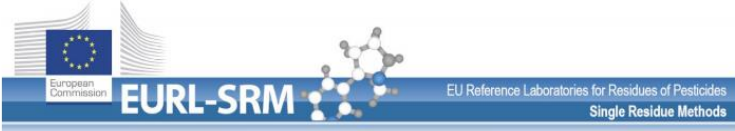


Phosphite residue in PRODUCTS of PLANT ORIGIN:

Residue definition: *Fosetyl Al* (sum of fosetyl, phosphonic acid and their salt, expressed as fosetyl)



Ref.: Quppe ver. 9.3, meth. 1.3




Quick Method for the Analysis of numerous Highly Polar Pesticides in Foods of Plant Origin via LC-MS/MS involving Simultaneous Extraction with Methanol (QUPPE-Method)

Version 9.3 (August 2017, Document History, see page 73)

Authors: M. Anastassiades; D. I. Kolberg; A. Benkenstein; E. Eichhorn; S. Zechmann; D. Mack; C. Wildgrube; I. Sigalov; D. Dörk; A. Barth

Method Validation: SANTE 11813/2017



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Safety of the Food Chain
Pesticides and Biocides

SANTE/11813/2017
21 – 22 November 2017 rev.0

Guidance document on analytical quality control and method validation procedures for pesticide residues and analysis in food and feed.

SANTE/11813/2017

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Phosphite residue in PRODUCTS of PLANT ORIGIN:

- Precision (RSD): <20%
- Recovery: 70-120%
- Limit of Quantification (LOQ):

2018: QuPPE, ver. 9.3
LOQ H₃PO₃: 0.1 mg/kg

LOQ H₃PO₃

leaves



0.1
mg/Kg



0.01
mg/Kg

grapes



0.05
mg/Kg



0.01
mg/Kg

must



0.05
mg/Kg



0.01
mg/Kg

wines



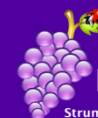
0.05
mg/Kg



0.01
mg/Kg

2019: QuPPE, ver. 10.1
LOQ H₃PO₃ : 0.01 mg/kg

LOQ H₃PO₃



Phosphite residue in EXTERNAL INPUTS:

Plant Protection Products (PPP):

- Copper
- Sulphur
- Pyrethrins
- Micro-organism
- Potassium Bicarbonate

Fertilisers:

- Micronutrient elements
- Seaweeds
- Stone meal

Oenological products:

- Yeast
- Diammonium phosphate
- Bentonite
- Potassium metabisulfite
- Thiamine

ACCREDITED
>80% of PPP

VALIDATION: SANTE 11813/2017 (RSD, REC., LOQ)

METHOD

- Extraction with polar solvent
- SPE Purification

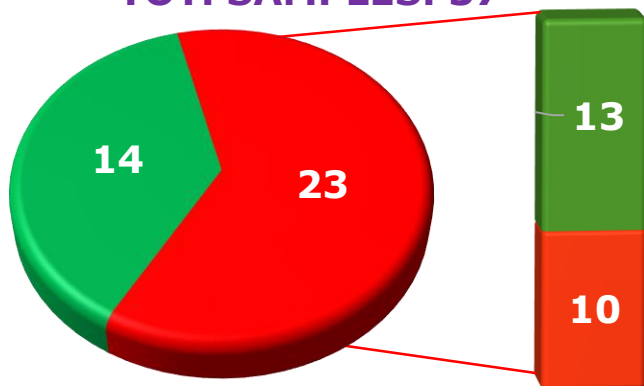


LC MS/MS system



PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

TOT. SAMPLES: 37



PHOSPHONIC ACID

(min 0,14 – Max 1,3 mg/kg)

PHOSPHONIC ACID +

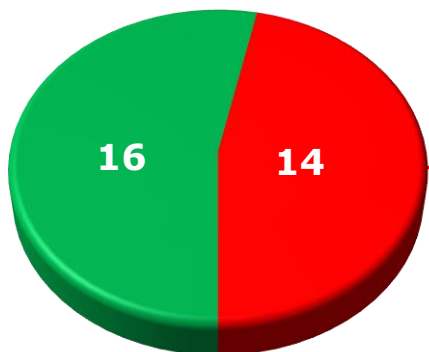
(min 0,4 – Max 42 mg/kg)

ETHYL PHOSPHONIC ACID

(min 0,16 – Max 37 mg/kg)

FERTILISERS

TOT. SAMPLES: 30



PHOSPHONIC ACID

(min 0,11 – Max 789 mg/kg)

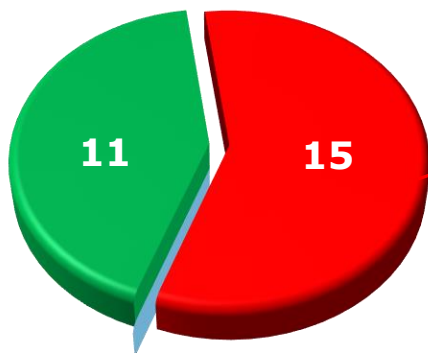


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OENOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

TOT. SAMPLES: 26



PHOSPHONIC ACID

(min 0,12 – Max 210 mg/kg)

n.9 : DAP

n.5 : YEAST

n.1 : TANNIN



SUMMARY

- Phosphite residue in organic wine: keep in mind the *possible* contribution of external inputs allowed in organic production, such as PPP, fertilisers and also oenological products
- Method for external inputs: accredited for more than of 80% PPP categories
- Analysis of external inputs at harvest 2019: in progress



Conclusions

Conversion period – Decontamination of vineyards from phosphite can take several years (sometimes, more than 3).

Grapes/wines - Grapes ↔ wines contamination: not always correlated.

External inputs – Since the presence of phosphite in bi-ammonium phosphate and yeasts used in winemaking process, we suggest to reconsider all the external inputs (fertilizers/PPP/adjuvants/additives) used in organic farming, identifying restrictions on used raw materials and processes.

Directive RT-16 – In Italy, the “false positive” interpretation is justified so far, awaiting final confirmation after the 2019 campaign results.



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Strumenti per la risoluzione dell'emergenza
"fosfiti" nei prodotti viti-vinicoli biologici



*The
BIOFOSF-
WINE team!*

*Alessandra Trinchera
Giacomo Mocchiato
Loris Tonidandel, Roberto Zanzotti,
Luca Lorenzi, Giuseppe Vassanelli,
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Questions? Remarks?



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