

Evaluation of Fatty Acid and Sterol Profiles
California Olive Oil
2015/16 Season

Submitted to the
Olive Oil Commission of California

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Evaluation of Fatty Acid and Sterol Profiles, California Olive Oil, 2015/16 Season

SUMMARY

At the request of the Olive Oil Commission of California (OOC), the UC Davis Olive Center collected California olive oil samples produced in the 2015/16 Season and analyzed fatty acid and sterol profiles.

The study team collected 71 single-variety samples of olive oil from California commercial producers. Samples that were found to be outside one or more parameters at the UC Davis laboratory were sent to Modern Olives Laboratory (Lara, Victoria, Australia) for retesting. Both laboratories agreed that 68 of 71 samples (96 percent) were within the fatty acid and sterol parameters required in California. Three samples (4 percent) were outside at least one fatty acid or sterol parameter.

The Commission may wish to recommend modifications to California olive oil standards so that fatty acid and sterol profile standards accommodate all olive oil produced in California and assess new and advanced methods to analyze olive oil purity with the potential to cost less, be more accurate, and minimize laboratory variability.

BACKGROUND

The Olive Oil Commission of California requested the UC Davis Olive Center to collect data on the fatty acid and sterol profile of California olive oils from commercial samples. The Commission requested that the Olive Center collect at least 70 samples from a wide range of varieties and counties.

California olive oil must meet standards for fatty acid and sterol profiles set by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), California law, and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).¹ Two of the key authenticity tests referenced in these standards are fatty acid profile and sterol profile.²

Every type of cooking oil, whether corn, canola, soy, or olive, has a distinctive fatty acid and sterol profile, which is why these tests can be useful for determining whether an olive oil has been adulterated. However, fatty acids and sterols also can be affected by factors unrelated to the authenticity of an oil, including geographical origin,³ climate and altitude,⁴ cultivar and harvest timing,^{5,6} irrigation strategies⁷, and processing techniques⁸. These factors can lead to an authentic olive oil failing to meet all of the parameters of standards for fatty acid and sterol profiles.

In this report, we summarized the results of 71 single-variety California olive oil from the 2015/16 Season and compared findings with the Center's research from previous years,⁹ as well as research from the other olive-growing regions around the world.

SAMPLE INFORMATION

In soliciting olive oil samples produced in the 2015/16 Season, the study team sought to maximize diversity in varieties and California counties. The study team collected 71 samples between November 2015 and February 2016. Samples were stored in a dark room at 22°C (71°F) prior to the sample being analyzed in January and February.

Figure 1 and Table 1 summarize the samples by harvest location, which totaled 20 counties and four regions. Figure 1 shows the number of samples from each county in red. Table 1 shows that 49 of the samples (69 percent) were from the Central Valley region, the area producing the largest volume of olive oil. Eight samples (11 percent) were from the Wine Country region, 7 samples (10 percent) were from the Central Coast region, and 7 samples (10 percent) were from the Desert region. Table 2 shows the samples by variety. Of the 24 olive varieties collected, the most-widely planted varieties (Arbequina, Arbosana, and Koroneiki) comprised 38 percent (27 of 71 samples).

Figure 1. Sample distribution by California counties and regions

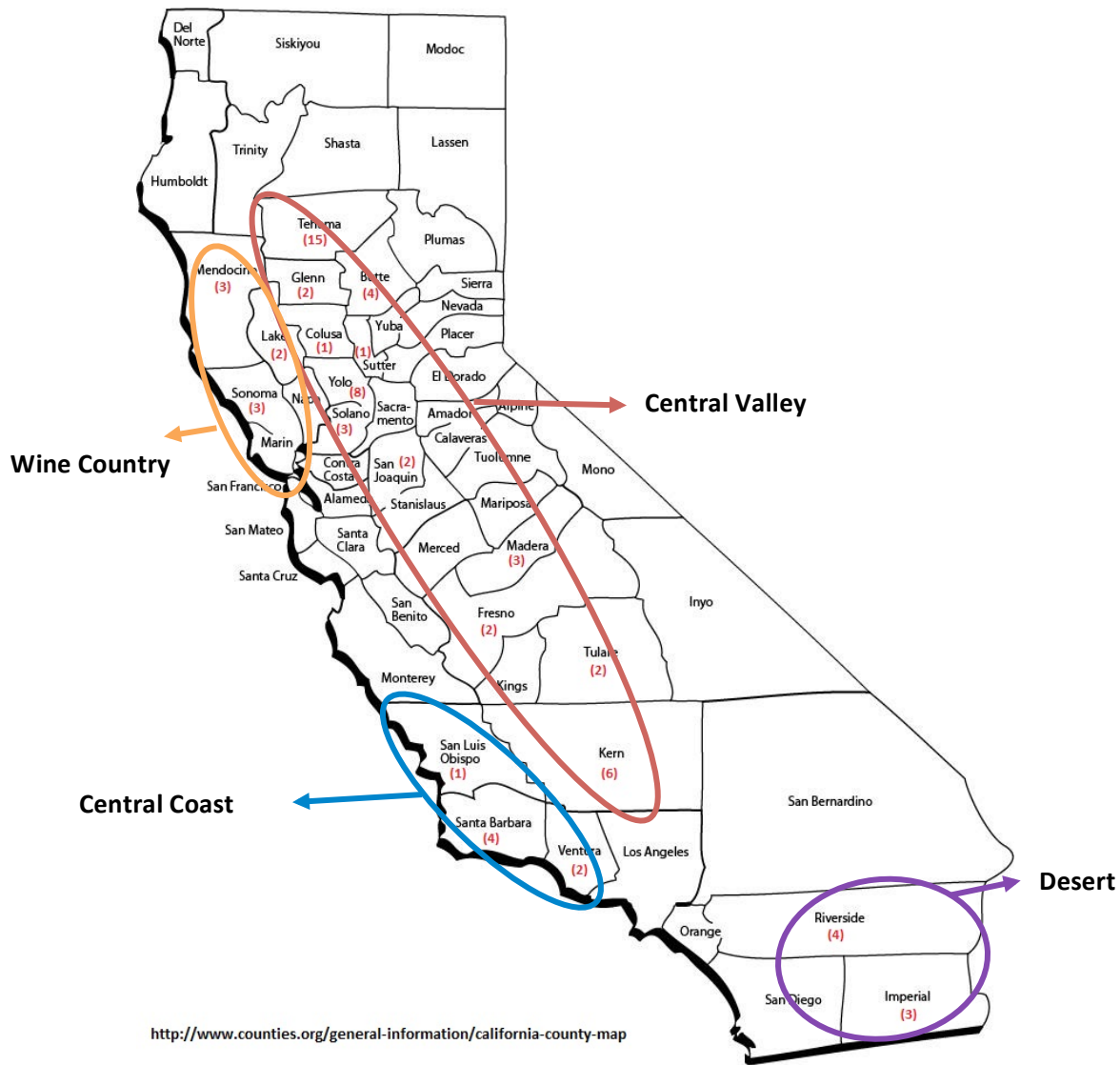


Table 1. Samples by harvest location

CODE	VARIETY	COUNTY (# SAMPLES)
<i>CENTRAL VALLEY REGION – 49 SAMPLES (69%)</i>		
1	Arbequina	Butte (4)
2	Arbosana	
3	Manzanillo	
4	Mission	
5	Arbequina	Colusa (1)
6	Arbequina	Fresno (2)
7	Arbosana	
8	Arbequina	Glenn (2)
9	Koroneiki	
13	Ascolano	Kern (6)
14	Coratina	
15	Frantoio	
16	Maurino	
17	Nocellara del Belice	
18	Picual	Madera (3)
21	Arbequina	
22	Arbosana	
23	Koroneiki	San Joaquin (2)
31	Arbequina	
32	Arbosana	
44	Arbequina	Sutter (1)
45	Arbequina	Tehama (15)
46	Arbosana	
47	Ascolano	
48	Barnea	
49	Coratina	
50	Favolosa	
51	Hojiblanca	
52	Koroneiki	
53	Leccino	
54	Manzanillo	
55	Moraiolo	
56	Pendolino	
57	Picual	
58	Sevillano	
59	Taggiasca	
38	Frantoio	Solano (3)
39	Pendolino	
40	Taggiasca	Tulare (2)
60	Arbosana	
61	Koroneiki	Yolo (8)
64	Arbequina	
65	Arbosana	
66	Koroneiki	
67	Leccino	
68	Mission	
69	Pendolino	
70	Picual	
71	Taggiasca	

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CODE	VARIETY	COUNTY (# SAMPLES)
<i>WINE COUNTRY REGION – 8 SAMPLES (11%)</i>		
19	Allegra	Lake (2)
20	Mission	
24	Frantoio	Mendocino (3)
25	Leccino	
26	Moraiolo	
41	Coratina	Sonoma (3)
42	Frantoio	
43	Moraiolo	
<i>CENTRAL COAST REGION – 7 SAMPLES (10%)</i>		
33	Arbequina	San Luis Obispo (1)
34	Arbosana	Santa Barbara (4)
35	Lucca	
36	Manzanillo	
37	Taggiasca	Ventura (2)
62	Arbequina	
63	Mission	
<i>DESERT REGION – 7 SAMPLES (10%)</i>		
10	Arbequina	Imperial (3)
11	Arbosana	
12	Koroneiki	
27	Chemlali	Riverside (4)
28	Dolce	
29	Grignon	
30	Mission	

Table 2. Samples by variety

CODE	VARIETY (# SAMPLES)	HARVEST COUNTY	REGION
19	Allegra (1)	Lake	Wine Country
1	Arbequina (12)	Butte	Central Valley
5		Colusa	
6		Fresno	
8		Glenn	
21		Madera	
31		San Joaquin	
44		Sutter	Central Coast
45		Tehama	
64		Yolo	
33		San Luis Obispo	Central Coast
62		Ventura	
10		Imperial	Desert
2	Arbosana (9)	Butte	Central Valley
7		Fresno	
22		Madera	
32		San Joaquin	
46		Tehama	Central Valley
60		Tulare	
65		Yolo	
34		Santa Barbara	Central Coast
11		Imperial	Desert
13	Ascolano (2)	Kern	Central Valley
47	Barnea (1)	Tehama	Central Valley
48		Tehama	

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CODE	VARIETY	HARVEST COUNTY	REGION
27	Chemlali (1)	Riverside	Desert
14		Kern	
49	Coratina (3)	Tehama	Central Valley
41		Sonoma	Wine Country
28	Dolce (1)	Riverside	Desert
50	Favolosa (1)	Tehama	Central Valley
15		Kern	Central Valley
24		Mendocino	
38	Frantoio (4)	Solano	Wine Country
42		Sonoma	
29	Grignon	Riverside	Desert
51	Hojiblanca	Tehama	Central Valley
9		Glenn	
23		Madera	
52	Koroneiki (6)	Tehama	Central Valley
61		Tulare	
66		Yolo	
12		Imperial	Desert
53		Tehama	
67	Leccino (3)	Yolo	Central Valley
25		Mendocino	Wine Country
35	Lucca (1)	Santa Barbara	Central Coast
3		Butte	
54	Manzanillo (3)	Tehama	Central Valley
36		Santa Barbara	Central Coast
16	Maurino (1)	Kern	Central Valley
4		Butte	
68		Yolo	Central Valley
20	Mission (5)	Lake	Wine Country
63		Ventura	Central Coast
30		Riverside	Desert
55		Tehama	Central Valley
26	Moraiolo (3)	Mendocino	Wine Country
43		Sonoma	
17	Nocellara del Belice (1)	Kern	Central Valley
56		Tehama	
69	Pendolino (3)	Yolo	Central Valley
39		Solano	
18		Kern	
57	Picual (3)	Tehama	Central Valley
70		Yolo	
58	Sevillano (1)	Tehama	Central Valley
59		Tehama	
71	Taggiasca (4)	Yolo	Central Valley
37		Solano	
40		Santa Barbara	Central Coast

Samples that did not meet one or more fatty acid or sterol parameters at the UC Davis laboratory were sent to Modern Olives laboratory (Lara, Victoria, Australia) for retesting. Both laboratories used the same analytical methods specified by the International Olive Council.¹⁰ This report considers a sample to not be within a fatty acid or sterol parameter only if the data from both laboratories agreed. Margin of errors for each parameter was taken into consideration, especially for samples that were near the borderline of allowable limits.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Test results indicate that 68 of 71 samples (96 percent) were within the parameters for fatty acid and sterol profiles required of California olive oil, similar to the 97 percent rate for 30 commercial samples analyzed from the 2014-15 season.

The average value and standard deviation of key fatty acids and sterols are shown in Tables 3 and 4. Super-high-density (SHD) varieties (Arbequina, Arbosana and Koroneiki) from the Desert region had higher levels of palmitic acid, palmitoleic acid, linolenic acid and linoleic acid; and a lower level of oleic acid than the same varieties from other regions. These varieties also had higher levels of campesterol, stigmasterol, delta-7-stigmastenol and total sterols; and a lower level of apparent B-sitosterol from the Desert region than other regions. Overall, regardless of the difference in varieties and regions, oleic acid level tended to correlate negatively with palmitic acid and linoleic acid. Similarly, campesterol level tended to correlate negatively with apparent B-sitosterol but positively with stigmasterol.

As shown in Table 5, three of the 71 samples (four percent) were found by both the UC Davis and Modern Olives laboratories to be outside at least one USDA fatty acid or sterol parameter. Two of the three samples came from the emerging Desert region and one came from the Central Valley, which is most widely planted olive region in California. All three samples outside the parameters were of SHD varieties.

- Sample #10, an Arbequina oil from Imperial County, was outside the parameters for palmitic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid and campesterol. These results are consistent with the Olive Center's data from previous years for Arbequina from desert regions,^{8,9} as well as research in Australia and Argentina.¹¹ Hot climates are associated with lower levels of oleic acid while cooler climates are associated with higher levels of oleic acid.^{11a} Hot climates also tend to correlate with elevated palmitic acid and polyunsaturated linoleic acid.^{11b}
- A Koroneiki sample (#12) from the same desert area was outside the parameters for campesterol, which is consistent with desert samples in the Center's previous study⁸ as well as research in Australia and Argentina.¹¹
- An additional Koroneiki sample (#9) from Glenn County in the Central Valley was outside the parameters for total sterols, which is consistent for this variety with previous research in the United States and Australia.^{8,9,11b}

Table 3. Fatty acid profile by variety

		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FATTY ACIDS					
VARIETY	REGION	Palmitic Acid C16:0	Palmitoleic Acid C16:1	Stearic Acid C18:0	Oleic Acid C18:1	Linoleic Acid C18:2	Linolenic Acid C18:3
<i>USDA Standard</i>		7.5-20.0	0.3-3.5	0.5-5.0	55.0-83.0	3.5-21.0	≤1.5
Allegra	Wine Country*	12.5	0.5	1.7	74.1	9.4	0.8
Arbequina	Central Valley	17.8±1.2	1.5±0.4	2.1±0.2	65.5±3.8	11.2±2.4	0.6±0.1
	Central Coast	15.4±2.4	1.1±0.5	2.5±0.8	69.3±6.6	10±4.6	0.6±0.1
	Desert*	21.3	3.3	2.0	47.4	23.8	1.0
Arbosana	Central Valley	17.3±1.1	1.7±0.4	2.3±0.2	67.7±3.4	8.9±2.2	0.7±0.1
	Central Coast*	16.0	1.1	2.8	70.8	7.0	0.7
	Desert*	19.6	2.3	2.5	58.5	14.5	1.1
Ascolano	Central Valley	17.7±1.8	1.4±0.4	2.1±0.1	63.1±5.8	13.4±3.4	0.8±0.2
Barnea	Central Valley*	13.8	0.8	2.6	69.7	11.5	0.6
Chemlali	Desert*	18.8	2.0	2.4	59.6	15.3	0.8
Coratina	Central Valley	14.3±1.6	0.5±0.1	2.4±0.1	71.4±4.7	9.4±3.1	0.8±0.1
	Wine Country*	10.1	0.3	2.4	77.2	8.4	0.6
Dolce	Desert*	11.8	0.6	2.2	71.9	11.6	1.0
Favolosa	Central Valley*	15.6	1.1	1.8	66.1	13.2	1.1
Frantoio	Central Valley	16.2±0.8	1.1±0.3	2.1±0.2	66±3.1	12.6±2.3	1.0±0.0
	Wine Country	12.9±0.7	0.7±0.1	2.6±0.0	75±0.3	7.3±0.2	0.6±0.2
Grignon	Desert*	13.9	0.9	2.3	68.3	13.0	0.8
Hojiblanca	Central Valley*	14.6	1.2	2.4	75.2	5.0	0.7
Koroneiki	Central Valley	14.8±0.9	0.9±0.2	2.7±0.4	72.1±3.0	7.7±2.2	0.7±0.1
	Desert*	15.5	1.2	3.1	67.8	10.0	1.1
Leccino	Central Valley	16.3±0.1	1.1±0.1	2.2±0.1	68.3±4.1	8.9±1.8	0.7±0.1
	Wine Country*	15.2	1.0	2.8	70.8	8.8	0.6
Lucca	Central Coast*	15.0	0.9	2.0	67.0	13.2	0.8
Manzanillo	Central Valley	15.2±0.9	1.2±0.3	3.7±0.2	70.3±3.8	7.4±3	0.7±0.1
	Central Coast*	15.7	1.2	2.6	70.5	8.1	0.7
Maurino	Central Valley*	15.4	0.6	2.3	68.1	11.6	0.9
Mission	Central Valley	12.2±0.1	0.7±0.0	2.3±0.2	71.6±0.6	11.4±0.4	1.0±0.0
	Central Coast*	13.5	0.8	2.3	69.6	11.6	1.3
	Desert*	12.0	0.6	2.2	69.6	13.5	1.2
	Wine Country*	11.6	0.6	2.4	71.1	12.7	0.9
Moraiolo	Central Valley*	18.0	1.0	2.1	65.1	12.2	0.9
	Wine Country	15.3±0.5	0.8±0.1	2.3±0.2	71.1±0.3	9.1±0.8	0.6±0.0
Nocellara	Central Valley*	16.7	1.7	2.3	62.2	15.0	1.1
Pendolino	Central Valley	17±1.1	1±0.2	2±0.2	68.2±2.0	10±1	0.9±0.3
Picual	Central Valley	15.4±1.2	1.5±0.5	2.5±0.2	73.0±3.0	5.8±1.3	0.9±0.2
Sevillano	Central Valley*	15.5	0.8	2.4	68.6	10.0	1.2
Taggiasca	Central Valley	15.3±0.9	1.1±0.2	2.3±0.5	67.5±2.4	12.1±1.8	0.8±0.0
	Central Coast*	14.2	0.9	2.2	70.3	10.9	0.6

* Only one sample available of this variety from this region

Table 4. Sterol profile by variety

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STEROLS								
VARIETY	REGION	Cholesterol	Brassicasterol	Campesterol	Stigmasterol	Delta-7-stigmastenol	Apparent B-sitosterol	Total Sterols
<i>USDA Standard</i>		≤ 0.5	≤ 0.1	≤ 4.5	$< \text{campesterol}$	≤ 0.5	≥ 93.0	≥ 1000
Allegra	Wine Country*	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	96.5	1348
Arbequina	Central Valley	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	3.8±0.2	0.9±0.1	0.2±0.1	94.3±0.6	1325±262
	Central Coast	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	3.4±0.3	0.6±0.1	0.1±0.1	95±0.2	1249±324
	Desert*	0.1	0.0	5.5	1.5	0.5	91.9	2609
Arbosana	Central Valley	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0.1	3.8±0.3	1.0±0.1	0.1±0.1	94.3±0.5	1501±400
	Central Coast*	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.8	0.0	94.5	1412
	Desert*	0.1	0.0	4.4	1.5	0.2	93.4	2584
Ascolano	Central Valley	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	2.9±0.2	1.1±0.2	0.0±0.0	95.5±0.5	2002±445
Barnea	Central Valley*	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.6	0.1	94.5	1362
Chemlali	Desert*	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.6	0.1	95.7	2251
Coratina	Central Valley	0.2±0.2	0.0±0.0	3.2±0.5	0.7±0.2	0.1±0.0	95.4±0.8	1129±115
	Wine Country*	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.2	95.4	1025
Dolce	Desert*	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.5	0.1	95.3	2038
Favolosa	Central Valley*	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.5	0.1	95.5	1519
Frantoio	Central Valley	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	3.7±0.2	0.7±0.1	0.3±0.1	94.6±0.0	1827±179
	Wine Country	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	3.1±0.3	0.4±0.0	0.2±0.0	95.1±0.1	1165±135
Grignon	Desert*	0.1	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.1	94.7	1916
Hojiblanca	Central Valley*	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.7	0.1	95.7	1285
Koroneiki	Central Valley	0.2±0.1	0.0±0.0	4.2±0.4	0.8±0.2	0.3±0.4	93.8±1.3	1147±203
	Desert*	0.1	0.0	5.1	1.6	1.0	91.7	1796
Leccino	Central Valley	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	3.0±0.2	0.9±0.3	0.2±0.1	94.8±0.6	1496±269
	Wine Country*	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.6	0.3	94.8	1310
Lucca	Central Coast*	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.5	0.3	95.0	1253
Manzanillo	Central Valley	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	2.5±0.3	1.0±0.4	0.1±0.0	95.8±0.8	1131±15
	Central Coast*	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.7	0.1	95.5	1024
Maurino	Central Valley*	0.3	0.0	3.5	0.9	0.1	94.8	1245
Mission	Central Valley	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	2.9±0.4	0.5±0.0	0.1±0.0	95.3±1.2	1808±306
	Central Coast*	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.4	0.1	96.0	1961
	Desert*	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.4	0.0	95.2	2063
	Wine Country*	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.0	96.3	1817
Moraiolo	Central Valley*	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.2	95.8	1426
	Wine Country	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	2.7±0.2	0.4±0.0	0.2±0.0	95.5±0.1	1202±9
Nocellara	Central Valley*	0.1	0.0	4.5	1.6	0.1	93.1	1450
Pendolino	Central Valley	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	2.9±0.3	0.6±0.1	0.3±0.1	95.4±0.3	1325±160
Picual	Central Valley	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	2.8±0.0	0.9±0.2	0.1±0.0	95.6±0.2	1482±471
Sevillano	Central Valley*	0.1	0.0	2.6	1.1	0.1	95.9	1527
Taggiasca	Central Valley	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	3.1±0.1	0.6±0.1	0.3±0.2	95.2±0.3	1481±91
	Central Coast*	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.7	0.3	94.1	1131

* Only one sample available of this variety from this region

Table 5. Samples that were outside fatty acid and/or sterol profile standards

CODE	COUNTY	VARIETY	LAB	PALMITIC ACID (C16:0)	OLEIC ACID (C18:1)	LINOLEIC ACID (C18:2)	TOTAL STEROLS	CAMPE- STEROL
<i>USDA Standard</i>				7.5 – 20	55.0 – 83.0	3.5 – 21	≥1000	≤4.5
10	Imperial	Arbequina	UC Davis	22.8 (0.0)	46.8 (0.1)	23.2 (0.0)		5.3 (0.0)
			Mod. Olives	21.3 (0.1)	47.4 (0.1)	23.8 (0.0)		5.5 (0.1)
12	Imperial	Koroneiki	UC Davis					4.9 (0.0)
			Mod. Olives					5.1 (0.1)
9	Glenn	Koroneiki	UC Davis				808 (108)	
			Mod. Olives				892 (105)	

NOTE: Laboratory margin of error in parentheses

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Our finding that some legitimate olive oil is outside fatty acid or sterol profile standards is consistent with California data from previous seasons,^{8,9} as well as similar research in Australia, Chile, Argentina, New Zealand, Spain and Tunisia.^{11,12} The commission may wish to recommend modifications to California olive oil standards so that fatty acid and sterol profile standards accommodate all olive oil produced in California.
- Fatty acid and sterol profile analysis have shortcomings as tools for assessing olive oil purity. These tests are time-consuming and expensive, and cannot always reliably prove olive oil authenticity. The commission may wish to investigate new and advanced methods with the potential to cost less, be more accurate, and minimize laboratory variability. For example: multicomponent analysis may be a useful tool once the database is established. Using oils of known type, variety and origin, we can categorize the instrumental reading into different groups. These groups can then be used to differentiate type, variety and origin of the unknown samples. In addition, there is an on-going research effort on the DNA analysis of olive oil and has had a great advancement in recent years. It shows promising results on identifying the presence of other oil (such as sunflower or soybean) and identifying variety and origin.

¹ CDFA has adopted standards for some, but not all, olive oil fatty acids and sterols. For those elements of fatty acid and sterol profiles not in CDFA standards, California producers observe USDA standards, which are referenced in California state law. See California Department of Food and Agriculture, “Grade and Labeling Standards for Olive Oil, Refined-Olive Oil and Olive-Pomace Oil”, Effective September 26, 2014, Incorporating Amendments Since February 15, 2015; California Health and Safety Code, Division 104, Part 6, Chapter 9; and United States Department of Agriculture (2010), United States Standards for Grades of Olive Oil and Olive-Pomace Oil, *Federal Register*.

² Oils mainly consist of triacylglycerols comprised of various fatty acids, including oleic, palmitic, and linolenic acids, which together make up the *fatty acid profile* of the oil. Each plant species also contains a unique combination of organic molecules known as sterols, including campesterol, brassicasterol, and cholesterol, which make up the *sterol profile* of the oil.

³ (a) López-Feria, S., Cárdenas, S., García-Mesa, J. A., Valcárcel, M. (2008) Classification of extra virgin olive oils according to the protected designation of origin, olive variety and geographical origin, *Talanta*, 75, 937-943. (b) Aguilera, M. P., Beltrán, G., Ortega, D., Fernández, A., Jiménez, A., Uceda, M. (2005) Characterisation of virgin olive oil of Italian olive cultivars: ‘Frantoio’ and ‘Leccino’, grown in Andalusia, *Food Chem.*, 89, 387-391.

- ⁴ (a) Aparicio, R., Ferreiro, L., Alonso, V. (1994) Effect of climate on the chemical composition of virgin olive oil, *Anal Chim. Acta.*, 292, 235-241. (b) Mailer, R. J., Ayton, J., Graham, K. (2010) The Influence of Growing Region, Cultivar and Harvest Timing on the Diversity of Australian Olive Oil, *J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc.*, 87, 877-884.
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