

Article

Supplementary

Salento honey (Apulia, South east Italy): a preliminary characterization by ^1H -NMR metabolomic fingerprinting.

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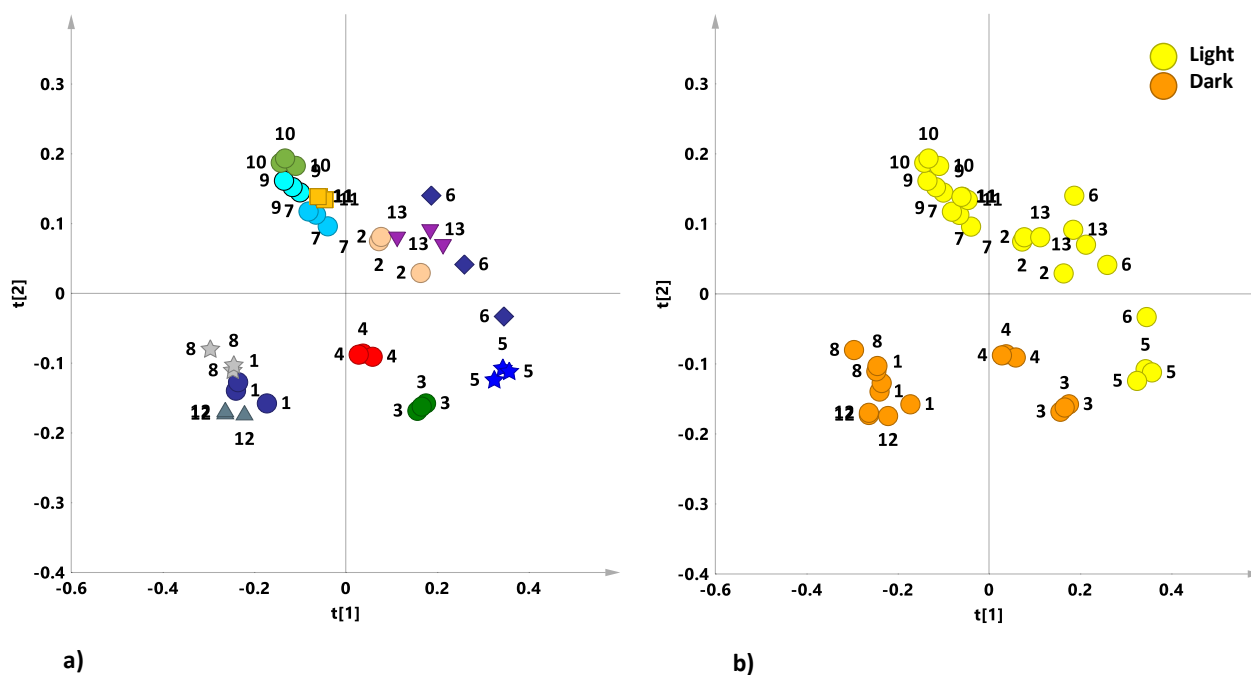


Figure 1. PCA $t[1]/t[2]$ scores plot for the studied samples on the bucket reduced entire spectra. ($t[1]$ and $t[2]$ explain 56.6% and 25.3% of the total variance, respectively). Samples are labeled in progressive number by a 1 to 39. Samples symbol were colored by number of observations a) and color features b).

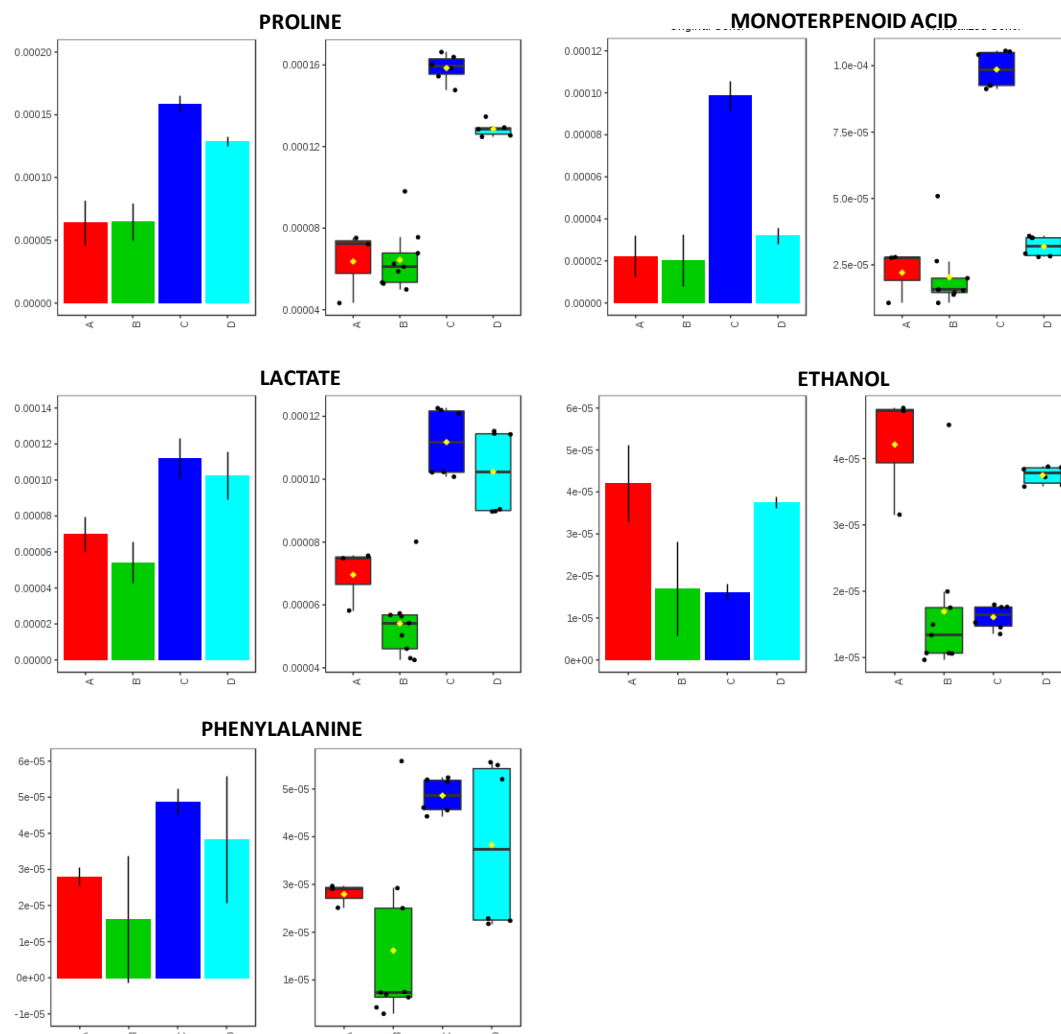


Figure 2. Discriminant metabolites multiple comparison graphical summary for light honey samples.

*The bar plots on the left show the original values (mean +/- standard deviation of relative integrals). The box and whisker plots on the right summarize the normalized values. The notch indicates the 95% confidence interval around the median of each group, defined as $1.58 \cdot \text{IQR} / \sqrt{n}$, IQR meaning the interquartile range, sqrt standing for square root, and n representing the number of data points. The mean value of each group is indicated as a yellow diamond.

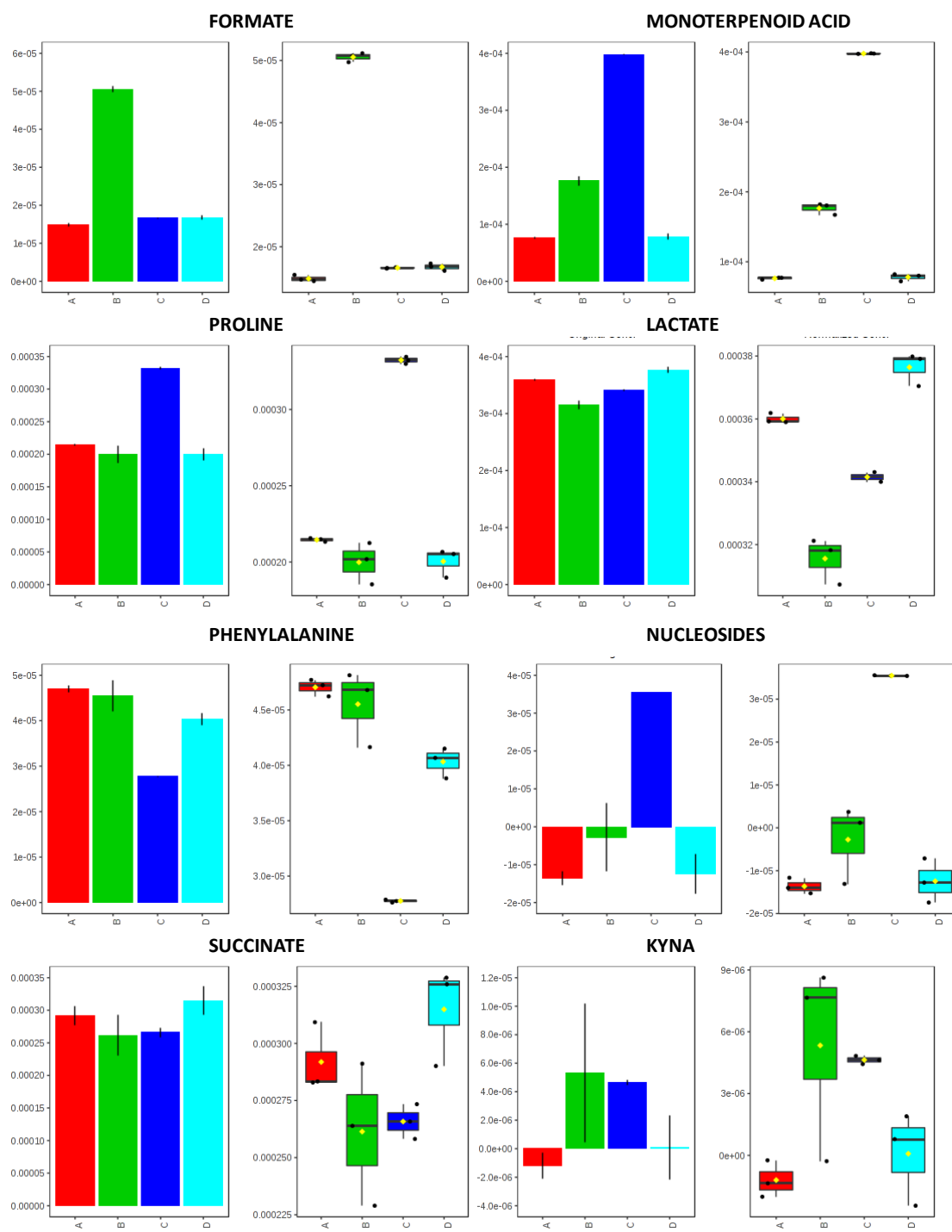


Figure 3. Discriminant metabolites multiple comparison graphical summary for dark honey samples.

*The bar plots on the left show the original values (mean \pm standard deviation of relative integrals). The box and whisker plots on the right summarize the normalized values. The notch indicates the 95% confidence interval around the median of each group, defined as $1.58 \cdot \text{IQR} / \sqrt{n}$, IQR meaning the interquartile range, sqrt standing for square root, and n representing the number of data points. The mean value of each group is indicated as a yellow diamond.

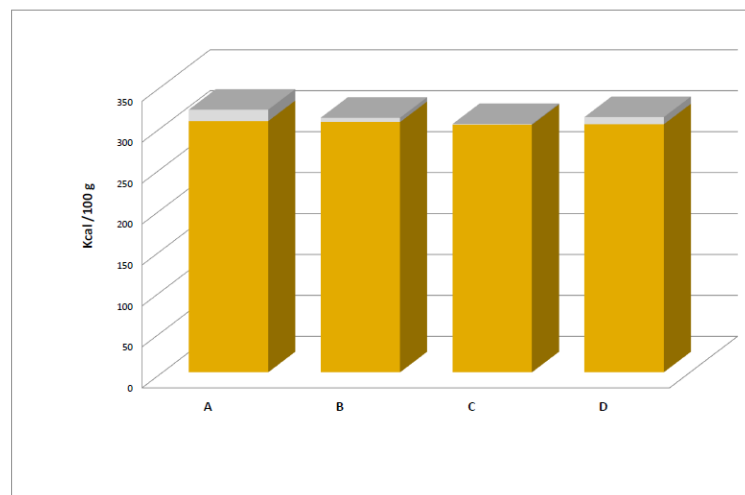


Figure 4. Caloric content (mean \pm S.D.; $n = 3$) of different producers honey samples. Reported values are consistent with those reported in the literature [1].

Reference

1. Bogdanov, S.; Jurendic, T.; Sieber, R.; Gallmann, P. Honey for nutrition and health: a review. *Journal of the American College of Nutrition* **2008**, *27*, 677–689.



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