

Flavonoids in grapes

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Grapes to wine – a 2° metabolic zoo



Grapevines

Hundreds of different

metabolites determine

'Wine Quality'

Many of these compounds

are synthesised in the

grape berry

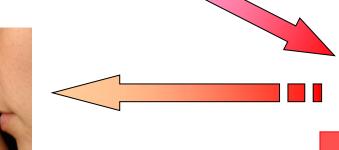
- Grape variety
- Soil, climate etc
- Vineyard management
- Seasonal influences
- Harvest timing

Grapes

• Transport & storage

- Processing
- Fermentation
- Pressing
- Added tannin, oak etc
- Ageing

Consumer

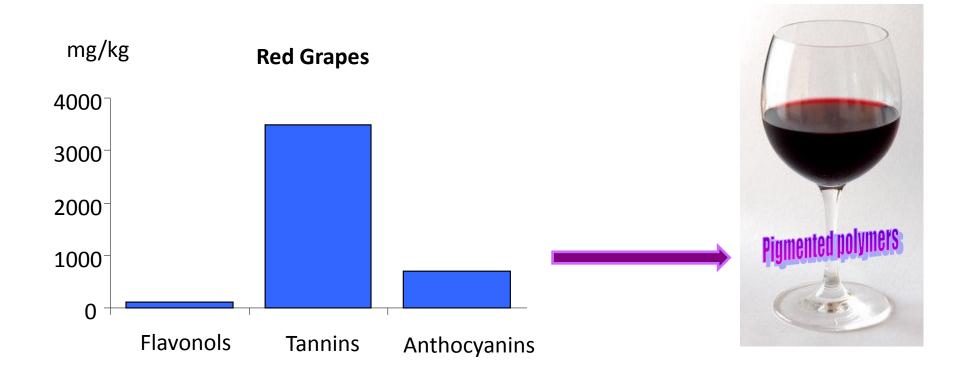


Wine



Flavonoids in grapes

- Flavonoids are important for the colour & taste of wine
- Tannins are the major flavonoid present in grapes and wine
- Tannins plus anthocyanins form pigmented polymers



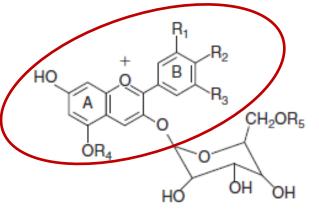






Flavonoids – a diverse range of compounds

Basic anthocyanin structure





- 1,000's of different flavonoids
- Pathway can be manipulated

NAME	R1	R2	R3
Cyanin	OH	OH	Н
Peonin	OCH ₃	OH	Н
Delphinin	OH	OH	OH
Petunin	OCH ₃	OH	OH
Malvin	OCH ₃	OH	OCH ₃

DERIVATIVES

R4 - H: monoglucoside; glucose: diglucoside

R5 - acetyl, p-coumaroyl, caffeoyl





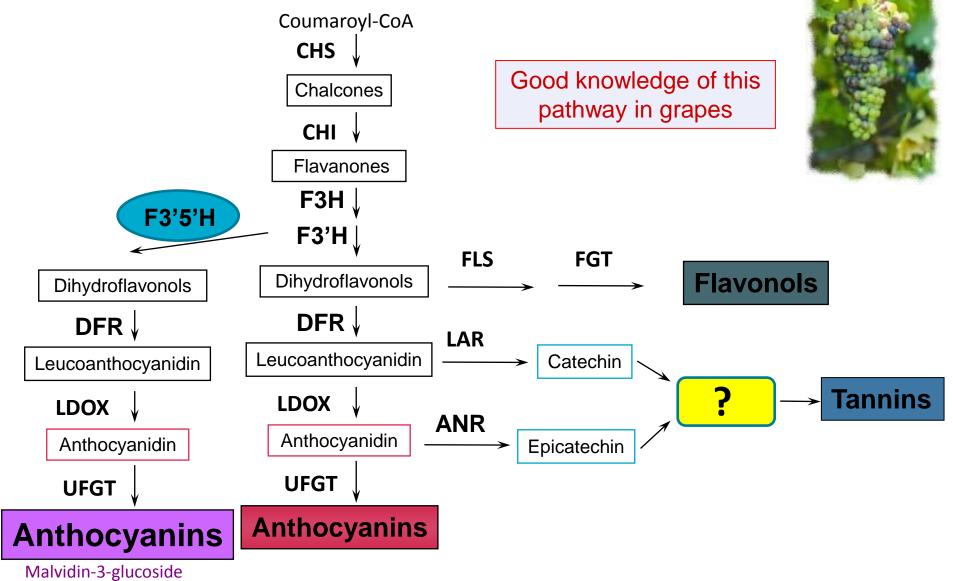
'Moon' series carnations : on sale since 1996







Flavonoid biosynthetic pathway in grape

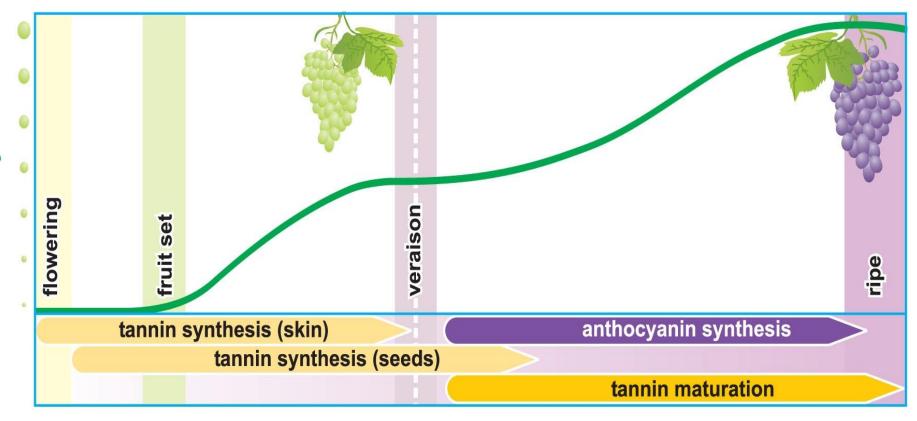








Tannin synthesis and maturation



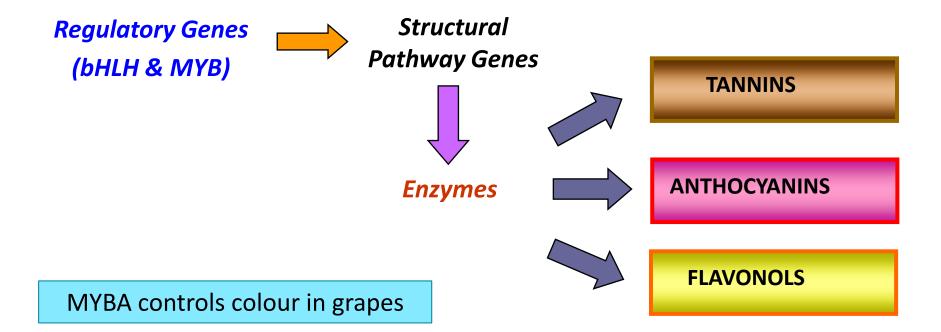
- Anthocyanins are synthesised after veraison
- Tannins and flavonols are made between flowering & veraison
- Tannin maturation occurs from veraison to harvest







Regulatory 'Master Genes' control the pathway





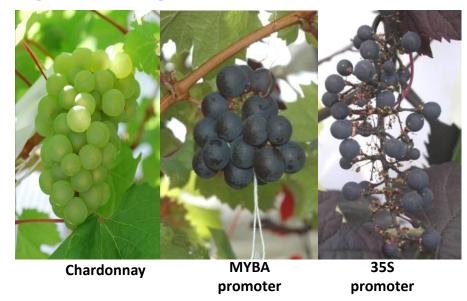




MYBA controls anthocyanin synthesis

'Black' Chardonnay

– gain of *VvMYBA* gene expression



'Pink' and 'White' Shiraz

reduction of VvMYBA gene expression

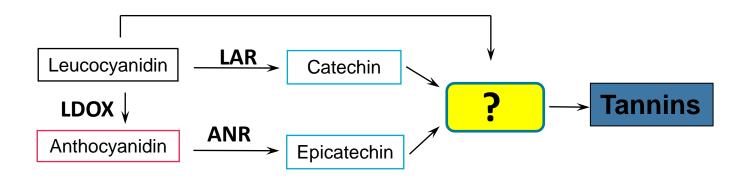




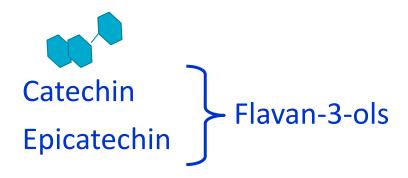




Formation of tannin polymers





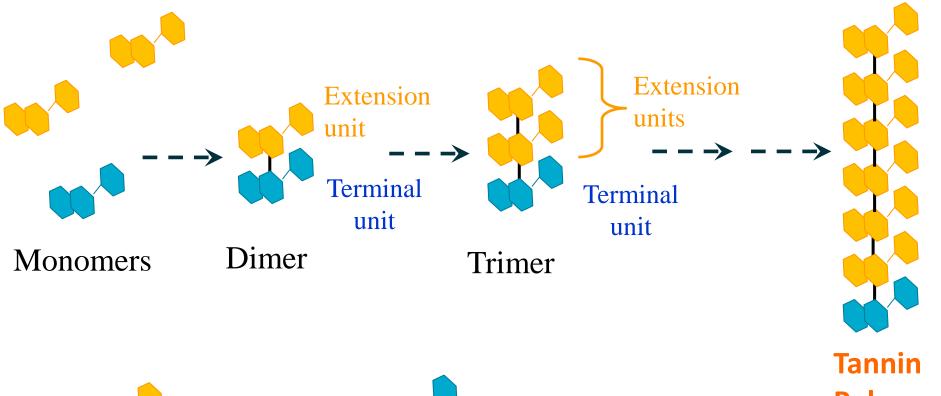








Formation of tannin polymers







Polymer

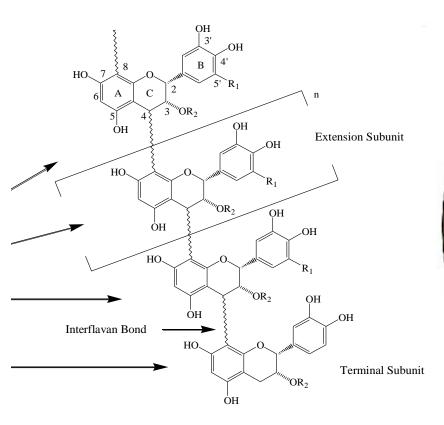
N=3-200



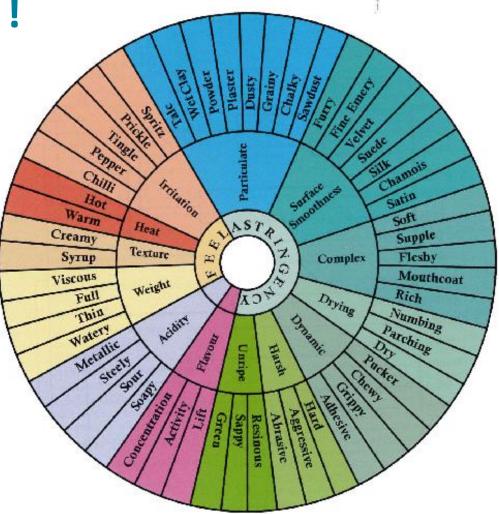




Tannins ain't tannins!



- Seed tannins mdp ≈5 units
- Skin tannins mdp ≈25 units
- Different polymer composition



We need to know about tannin composition, as well as the total amount

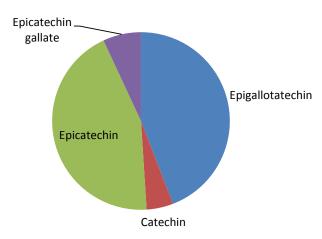




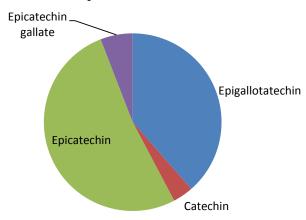


Tannin composition

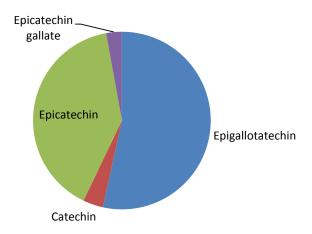
Sunraysia Shiraz 2008



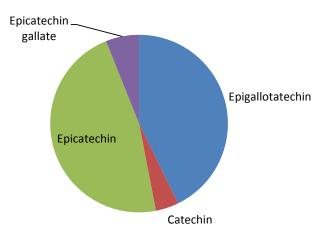
Sunraysia Shiraz 2009



Sunraysia Cabernet Sauvignon 2008



Glenrowan Shiraz 2009



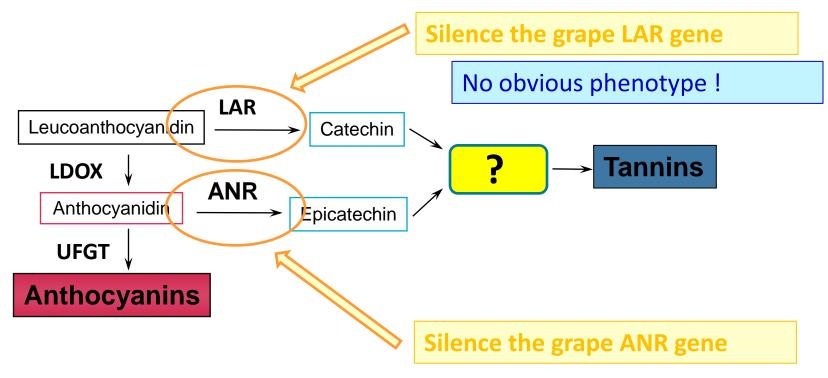






Role of ANR & LAR in tannin synthesis using transgenic grapevines

Silence the genes for ANR & LAR to decrease their enzyme activity and determine the effect on tannin synthesis and grape tannin composition



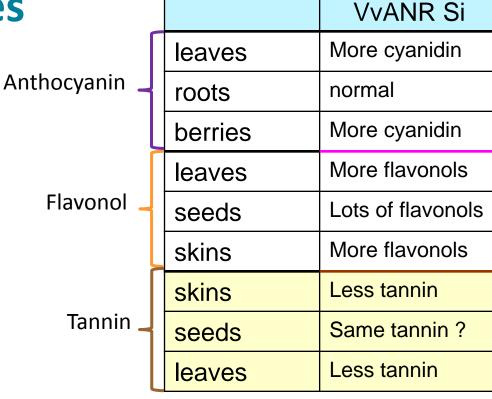






Silencing tannin genes





- Less tannin in leaves & grape skins from ANR Si lines (10-30% Controls)
- Changes in composition extension units have less epicatechin, more catechin & epigallocatechin
- Seed tannin slightly lower (70-85% Controls)
- Impact on wine?







How do you manage colour in the vineyard?

Where are you now? Where do you want to be?

- More grape colour ?
- Better colour extraction & stability ?
- Better anthocyanin <u>composition</u>?



- Season & site are the biggest drivers of variation
- Day and night temperatures
- Practices that effect colour include:
 - Yield / vigour / vine balance
 - Rootstocks
 - Irrigation
 - Canopy management / bunch exposure
 - Vineyard variability

Based on grape or wine observations?









How do you manage tannin in the vineyard?

Where are you now? Where do you want to be?

- More tannin
- Less tannin
- Different tannin
- Better tannin
 - Smooth tannin
 - Soft tannin
 - Persistent tannin

Based on grape or wine observations?











Grape tannin versus wine tannin

- How much tannin is in the grapes ?
- How much of that tannin is extracted into must?
- How stable is the tannin in the wine?

Wine Tannin = Grape Tannin x Extractability x Stability

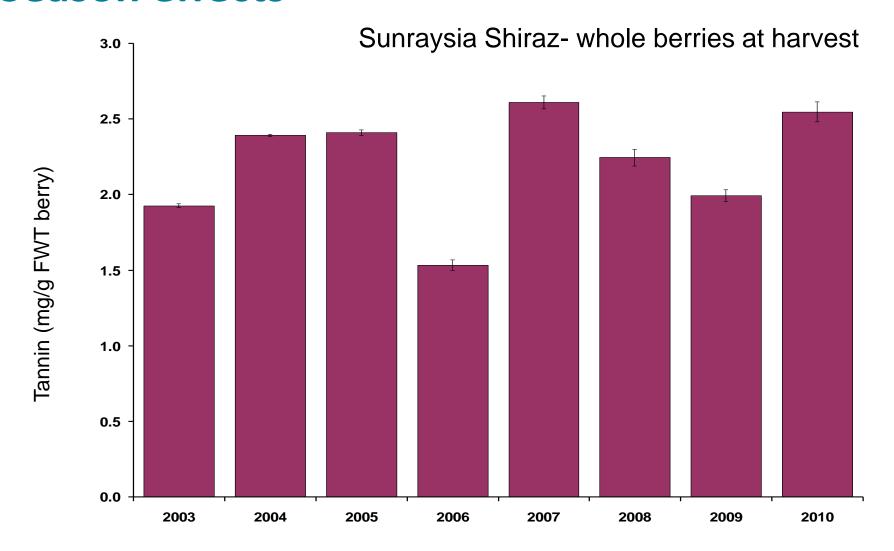
If the tannin isn't extracted during winemaking, there's no point trying to get more into the grapes.







Season effects

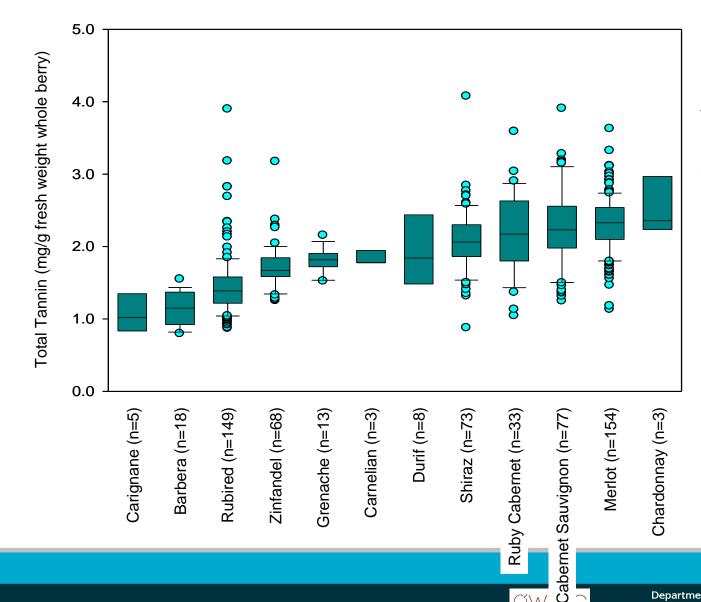






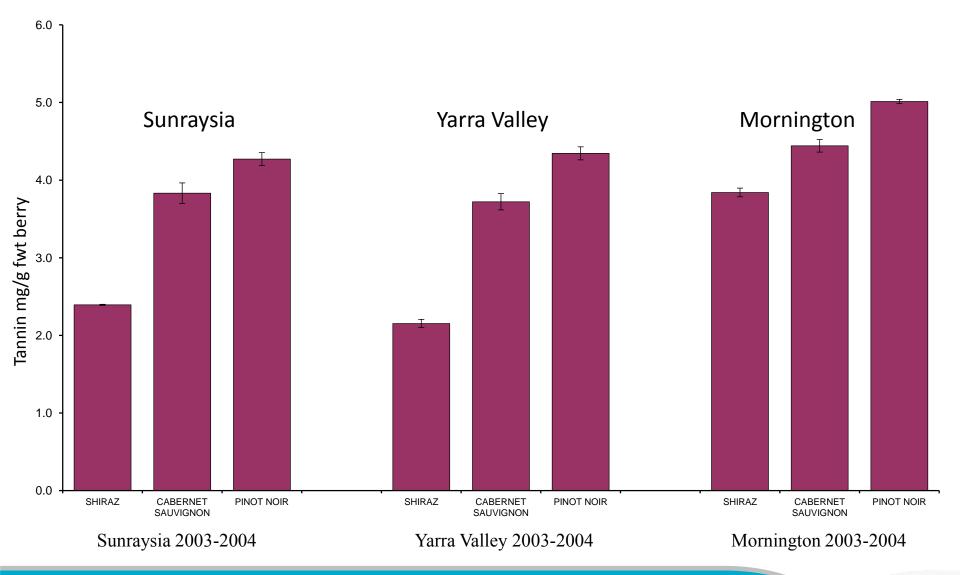


Variation between varieties



~600 grape samples
whole berry homogenate
Californian vineyards

Varietal differences and site effects









Viticultural management

- Season is the biggest driver of variation
- Understanding other drivers creates management strategies
- Practices that effect tannins might include:
 - Irrigation
 - Canopy management
 - Trellis design
 - Nutrient status
 - Pruning
 - Harvest date
 - Cover crop
 - Mulching
 - Rootstock



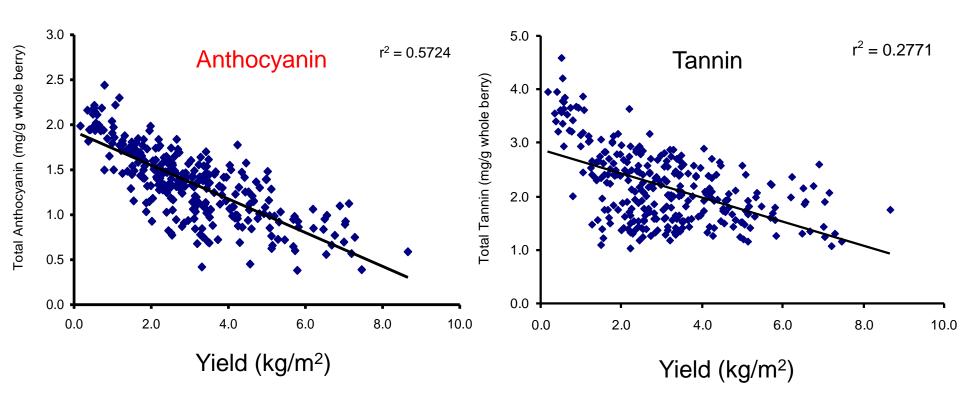






Yield

California

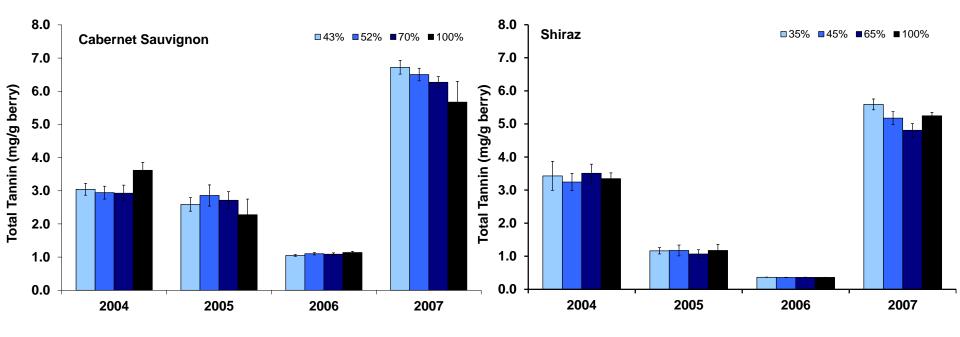






Sustained deficit irrigation

Sunraysia



- Large seasonal variation
- Irrigation has no major effect on tannin synthesis
- It may effect vigour, berry size and tannin extractability

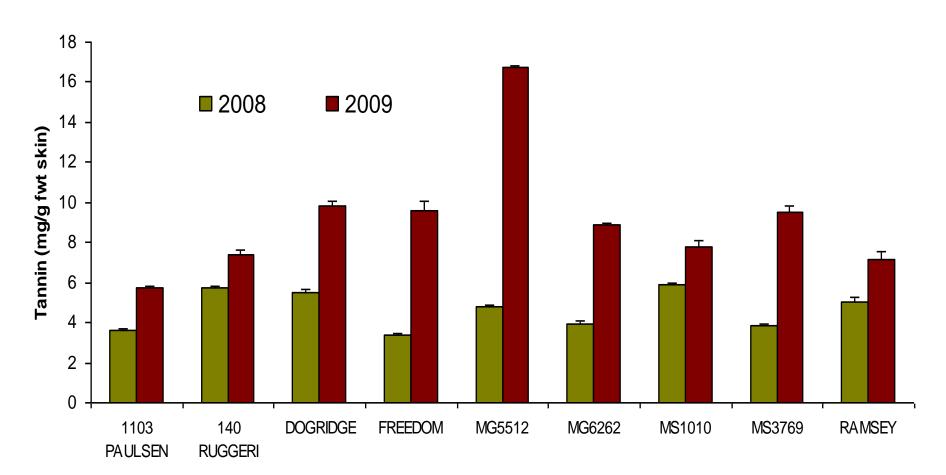






Rootstocks

Sunraysia Shiraz







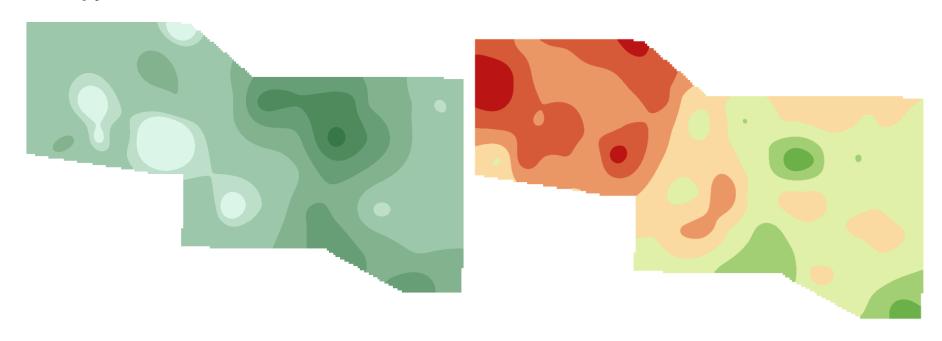


Vine vigour

Sunraysia Shiraz

Averaged Verasion to Harvest 2007 Canopy Assessments

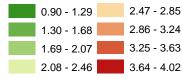
Tannins at Harvest 2007



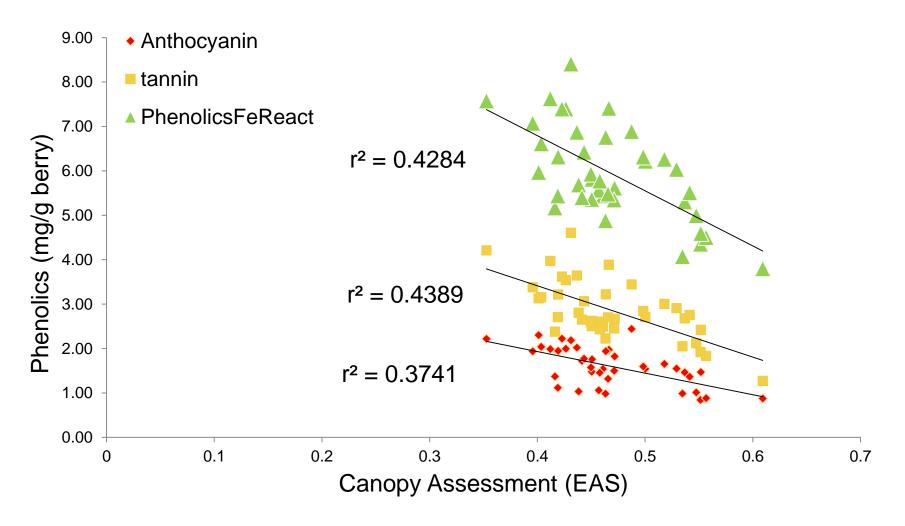




Tannins (mg/g berry CE)



Vine vigour









Vineyard variability

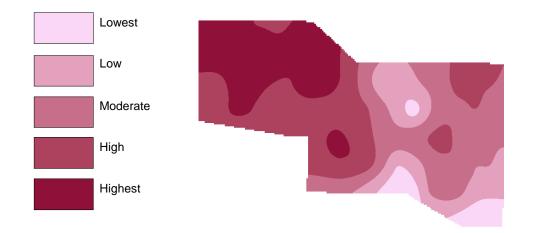
Sunraysia Shiraz



Sum of normalised Tannins



Sum of normalised anthocyanins





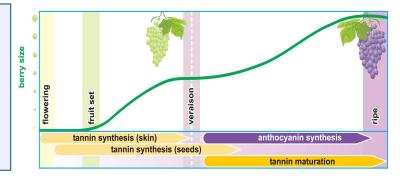




Tannins (mg/g berry CE) Vineyard variability 2.47 - 2.85 2.86 - 3.24 1.30 - 1.68 3.25 - 3.63 1.69 - 2.07 2.08 - 2.46 3.64 - 4.02 150 2006 2007 2009 2008 Tannins at Harvest

Summary

- Tannin synthesis to veraison
- Tannin maturation post-veraison
- Measurement
- Tannin composition & extractability



- Season & site
- Yield / vigour / vine balance
- Irrigation
- Rootstocks
- Vineyard variability









Thank you

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