To understand how to get there you need to begin at the end.

Patrick Iland, Keren Bindon, Paul Smith, Leigh Francis, Tracey Siebert, Paul Boss

References

The Grapevine: from the science to the practice of growing vines for wine. Patrick Iland, Peter Dry, Tony Proffitt, Steve Tyerman (Patrick Iland Wine Promotions) www.piwpwinebooks.com.au

Papers by Keren Bindon et al. Relationships between harvest time and wine composition in *Vitis vinifera* L. cv. Cabernet Sauvignon Part 1. Grape and wine chemistry and Part 2. Wine sensory properties and consumer preference. AWRI publication in Food Chemistry Journal

The flavour of a wine

to understand how to get there sometimes we need to begin at the end

Describing a Pinot Noir wine

Aromas of cherry, raspberry and plums, vibrant, silky mouthfeel, long finish

The flavour of a wine

Flavour = total in-mouth experience

Aroma

Tastes

Mouthfeel

WINE BERRIES

Aroma free aroma compounds

precursors

Tastes acids, sugars, salt, phenolic

compounds

Mouthfeel Phenolic compounds

monomers — catechins

Tannins, polysaccharides, alcohol

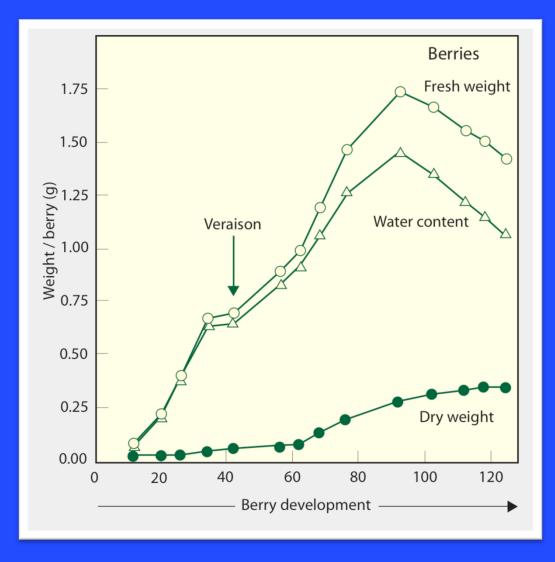
Berry development

Berry set to veraison

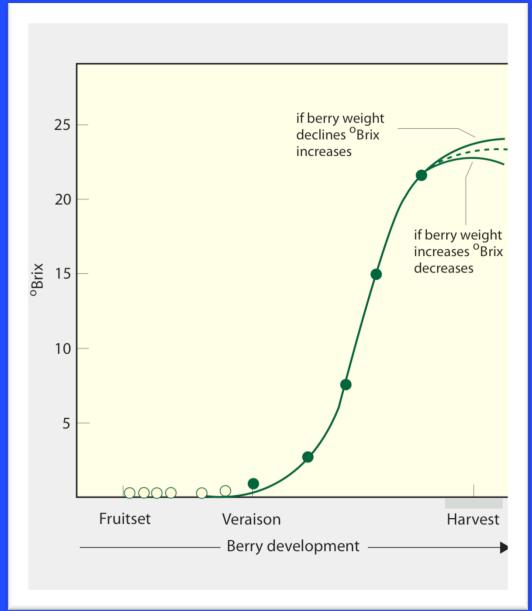
Veraison to harvest

Berry ripening

Berry weight



Sugars —juice



WINE

tart
vitality
freshness
lively
crisp
vibrant

BERRIES

pН

titratable acidity

tartaric acid

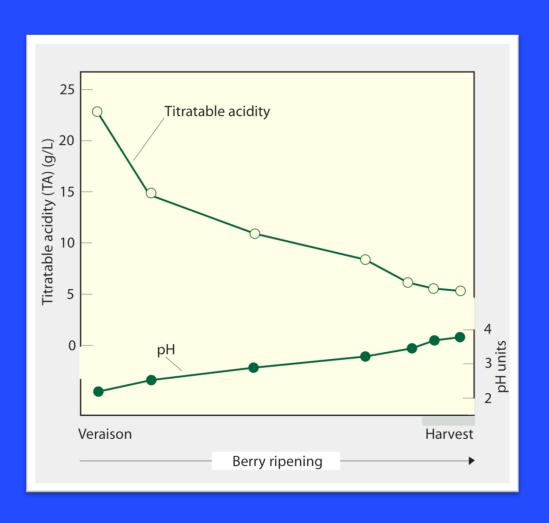
malic acid

potassium

sodium

pH titratable acidity

Juice

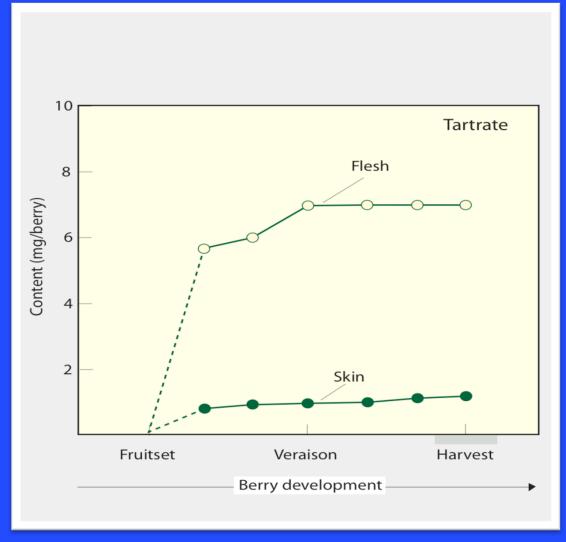


Per berry (content)

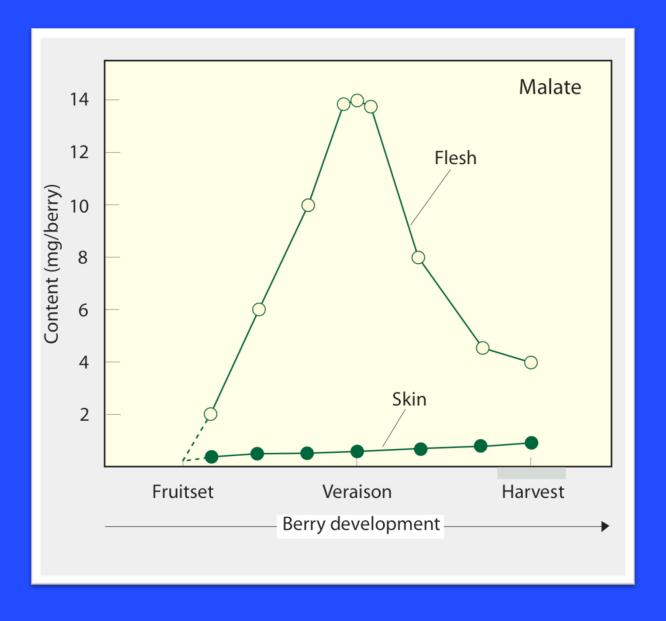
per gram berry weight (concentration)



tartaric acid



malic acid



WINE

BERRIES

Colour

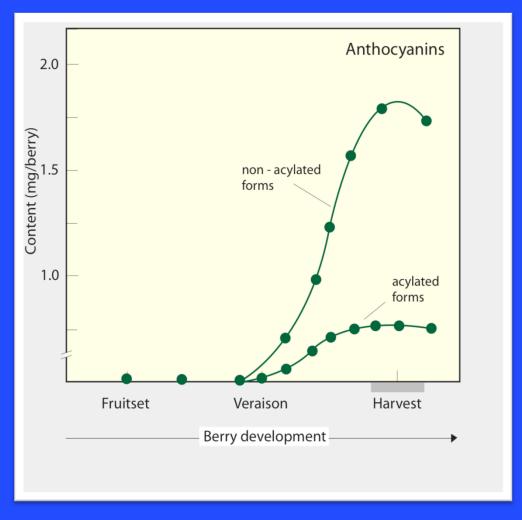
anthocyanins

mouthfeel

monomers

tannins

anthocyanins



WINE

Mouthfeel

hard

grippy

silky

velvety

grainy

powdery

mouthcoating

puckering

drying

BERRIES

Phenolic compounds

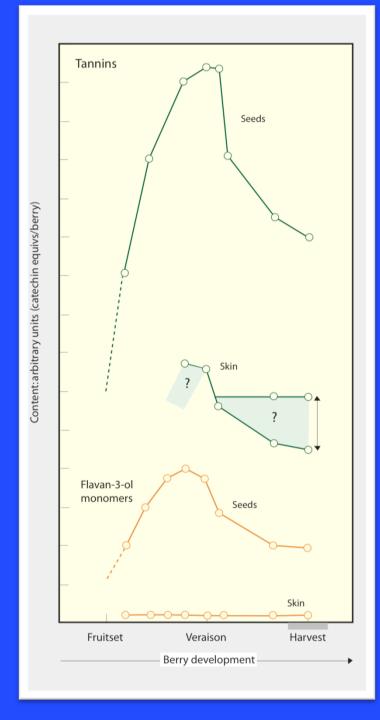
monomers — catechins

tannins

interactions with acidity / alcohol/polysaccharides

Phenolic compounds

— catechins tannins



Flavour development in the vineyard Volatile aroma compounds

WINE BERRIES

Floral terpenes

Pepper rotundone

Green pyrazines + precursors

Berry-like damascenone ionone

Fruits (red and black) esters +

WINE

BERRIES

floral

Free volatile terpenes

fragrant

Potential volatile terpenes

roses

citrus

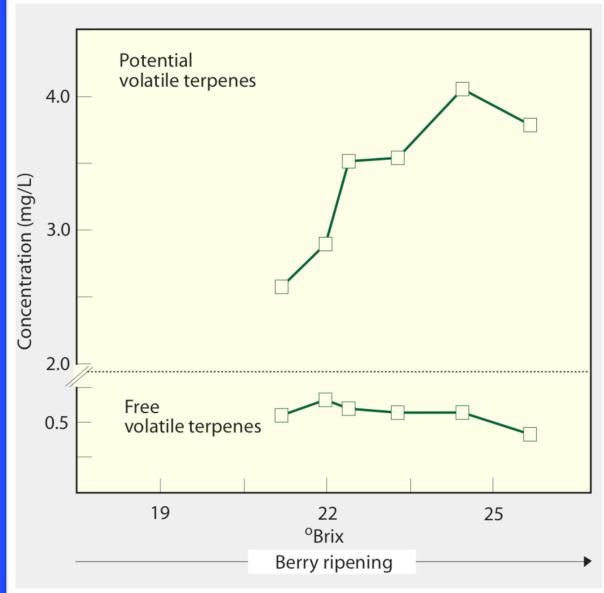
Esters — formed from precursors

during fermentation

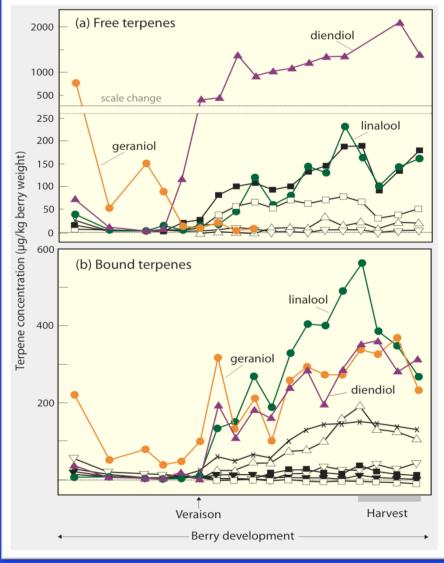
tropical fruit

red and black fruit

Flavour development in the vineyard terpenes



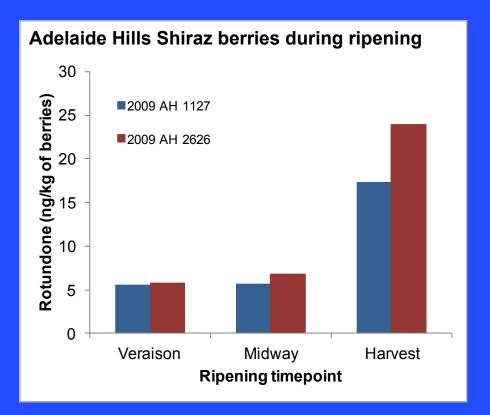
Flavour development in the vineyard terpenes

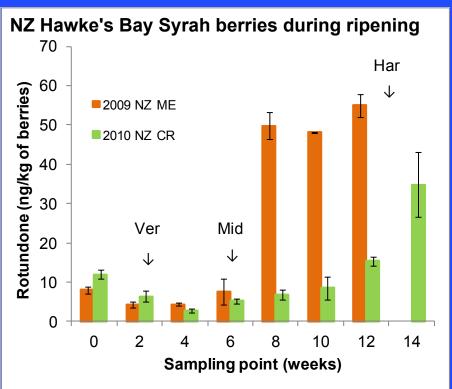


Flavour development in the vineyard rotundone

• The pepper sensation

Rotundone



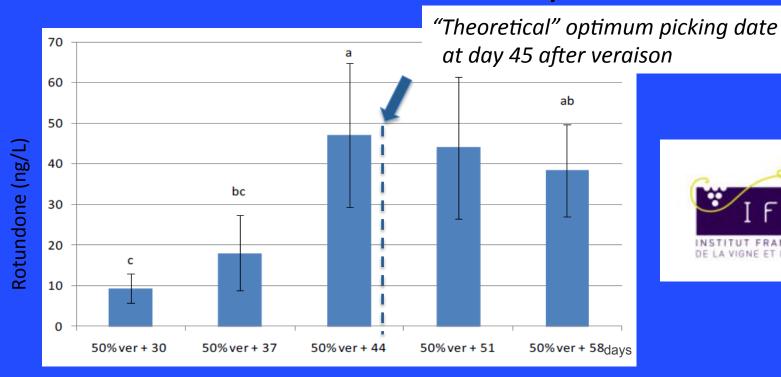




Rotundone in French Pyrenees wines

Olivier Geffroy, IFV Sud-Ouest

2011 Duras microvinification at five levels of maturity





IFV viticulture trials: 2011 2012

Irrigation / Elicitor / crop load 43-48 ng/L 29-36 ng/L

Control 27 ng/L 37 ng/L Leaf removal 12 ng/L 12 ng/L

WINE

BERRIES

green

Methoxypyrazines

herbaceous

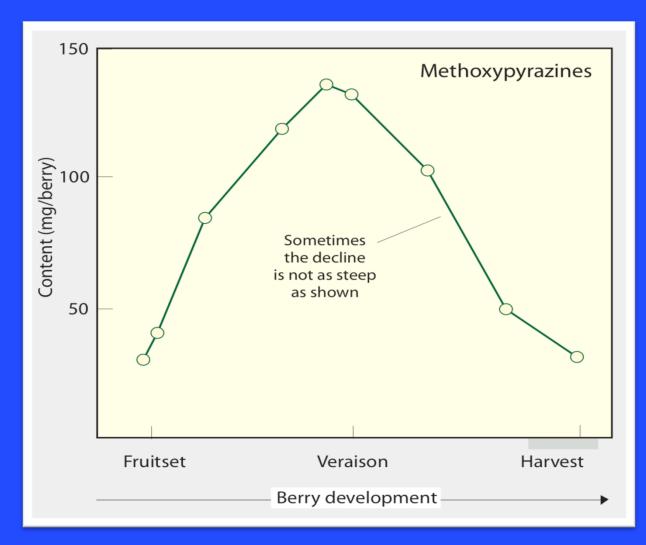
grassy

C6 aldehydes C6 alcohols

Formed from precursors on

crushing and during fermentation

Flavour development in the vineyard methoxypyrazines



WINE

BERRIES

sweet

violet

honey-like

stewed plum

raspberry

blackberrry

plum

Norisoprenoids

damascenone

ionone

Free and bound forms

Esters formed during fermentation

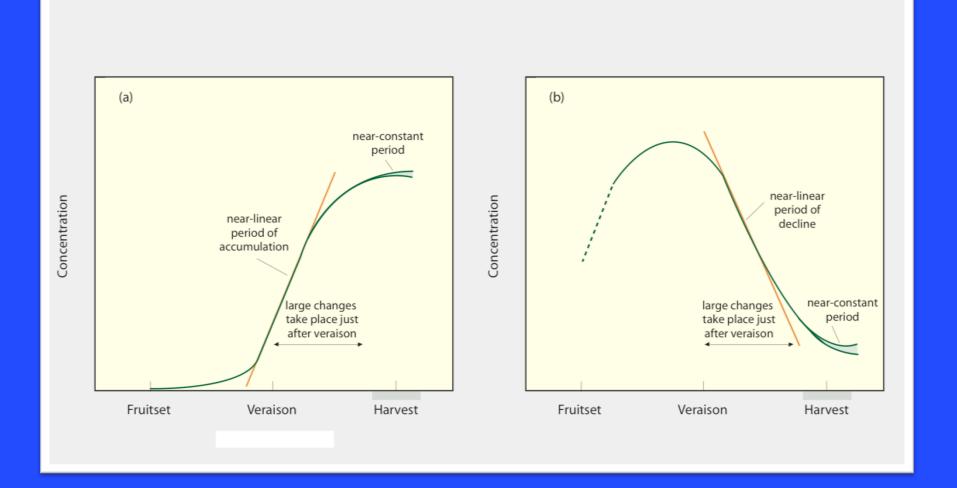
damascenone ionone

formed during veraison to harvest

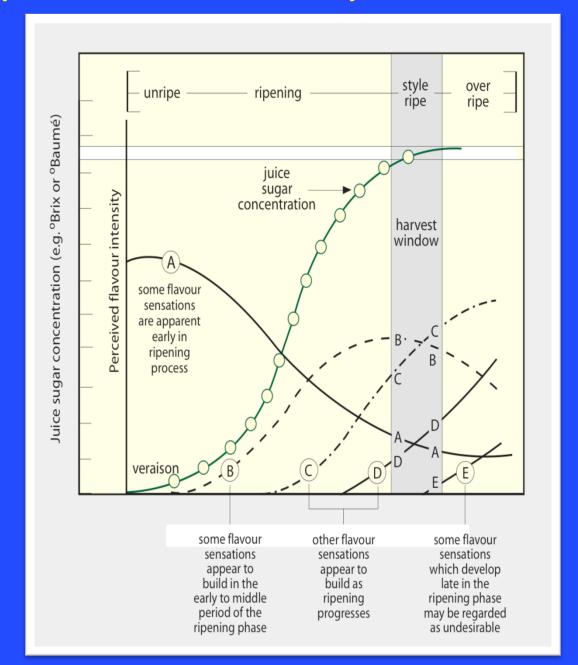
exist in free and bound forms

 What aroma compounds are present in different varieties?

Flavour development in the vineyard the ripening period



towards the end of ripening

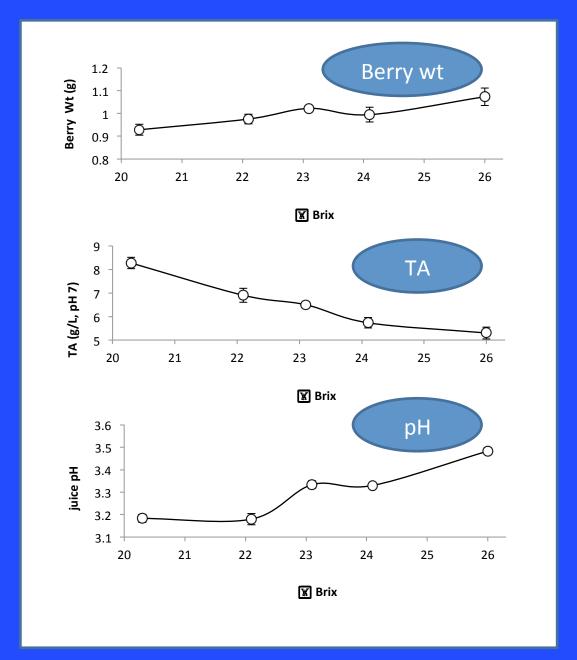


Keren Bindon study (AWRI)

Cabernet Sauvignon Langhorne Creek

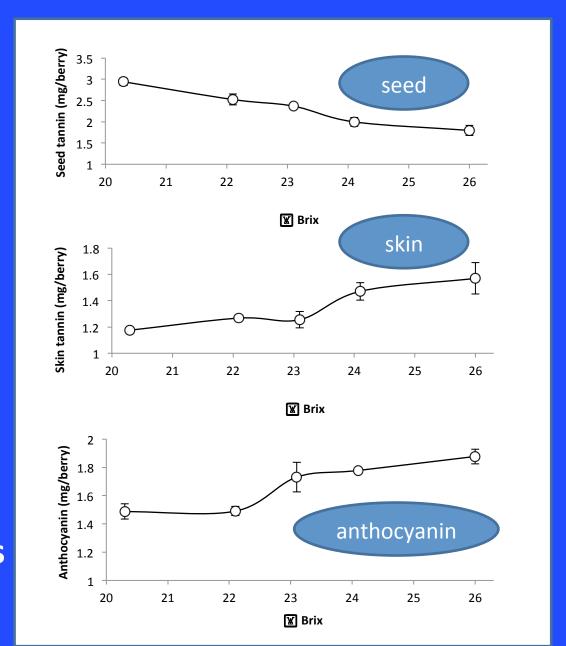
5 ripening stages

Berries



Berries

Tannins



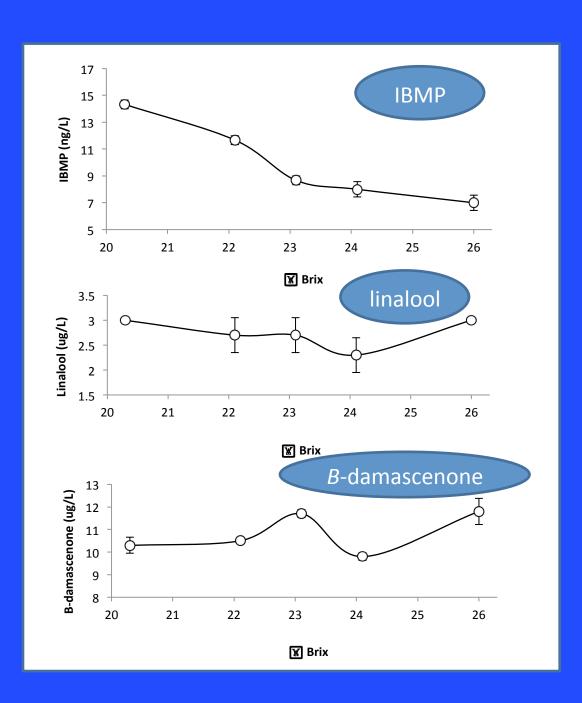
Anthocyanins

Wine

green

fragrant

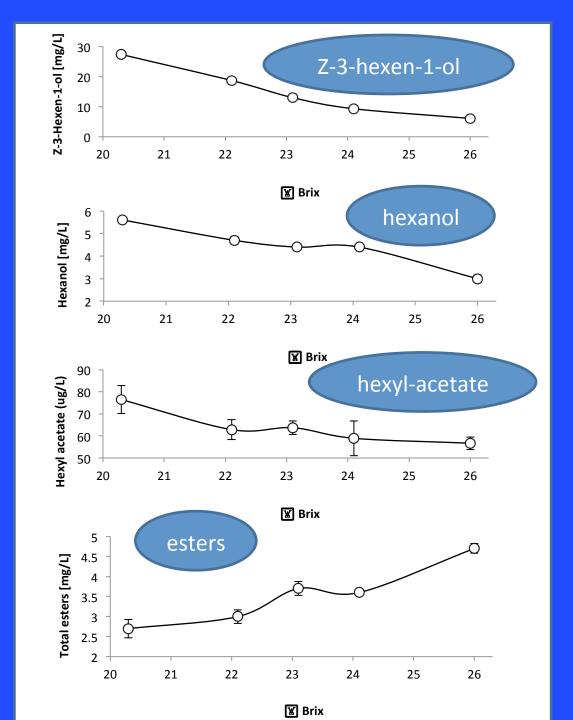
fruity



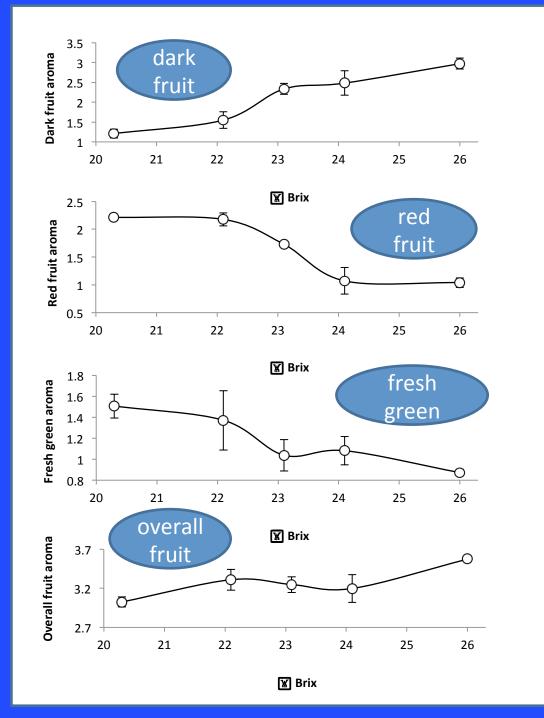
Wine

green

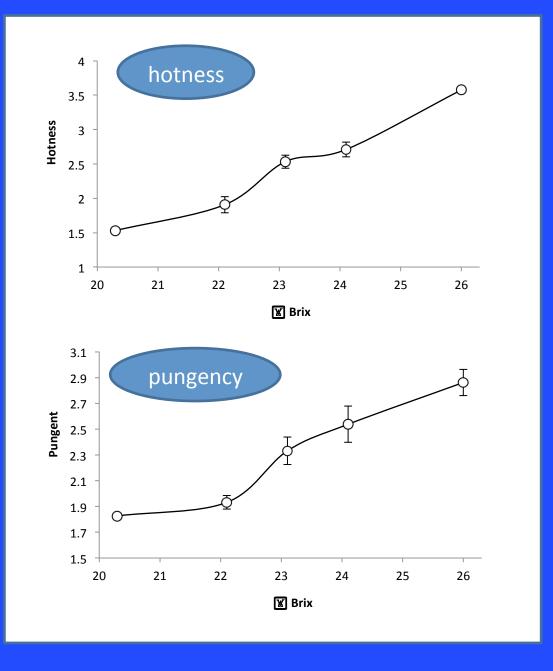




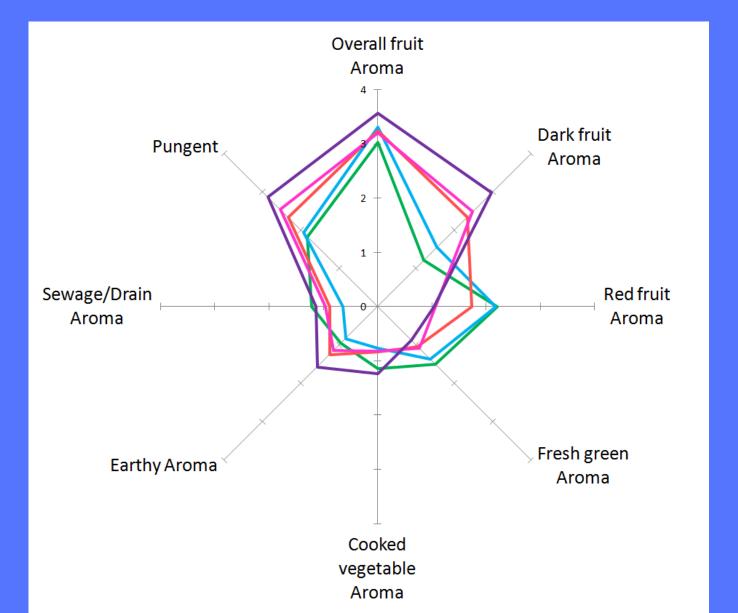
Wine



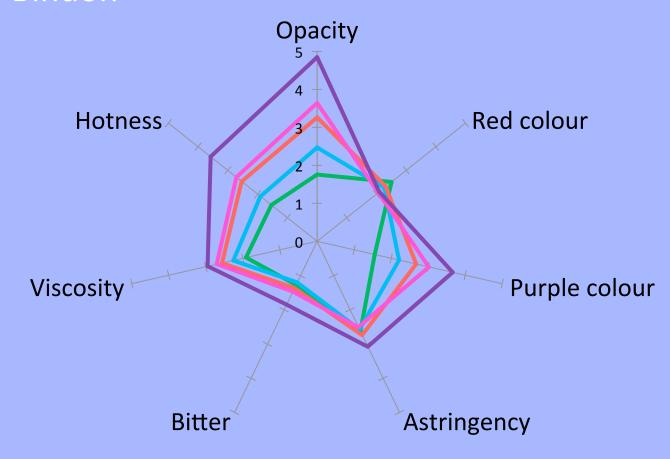
Wine



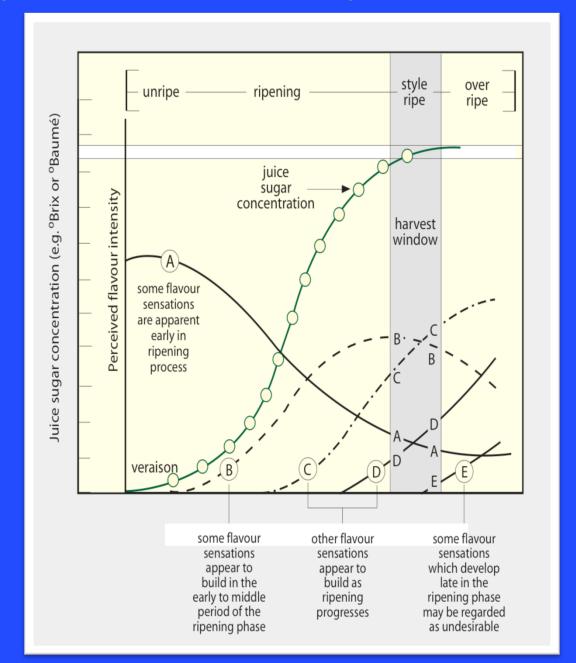
Keren Bindon



Keren Bindon



towards the end of ripening



```
    Green sensations in wine

 herbaceous
 tart
 sharp
 bitter
 grippy
 hard
 astringent — drying
```

```
    Ripe sensations in wine

 dark fruit + ? — earthy licorice
 freshness
 astringent — soft
              mouthcoating
              powdery
              drying
                                    BALANCE
```

Deciding when to harvest ?

Juice + berry analysis

Berry sensory analysis

Berry sensory

```
Green sensations
```

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Riper sensations — are we there yet?
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Style ripe — there?
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Over-ripe — past it

VINEYARD ASSESSMENT SHEET (an example)

VINES			Assessment Sit		
			1	2	3
Main shoot length					
shoots trimmed	Yes	No			
% of shoots <50cm					
% of shoots 50-100cm					
% of shoots 100-150cm					
% of shoots 150-200cm					
% of shoots >200cm					
Average shoot length (cm)				
Number of leaves on aver	rage shoc	ot			
Average internode length	(nodes	6-7)			
% of shoots with growing	tips				
Shoot lignification					
zero - little				T	
low					
moderate					
extensive					
fully lignified					
Extent of lateral growth					
low				T	
moderate					
extensive					
Leaf condition					
1. green, dull, healthy				T	
2. dark green, shiny, health	hy				
3. green, healthy, lost tugo		isible			
4. pale green, wilting					
5. yellow leaves from shad	ing				
6. basal leaves, yellowing f	from stress	s			
7. yellow leaves from autu	mnal sene	scence			
8. % leaves remaining					
9. other symptons e.g. nut	rient/salt/	/wind			
Assessment of overall leaf	function (l	P, A, G or E	Ε)		
Canopy light condition					
heavily shaded					
partly shaded					
partly exposed (dappled lig	ght)				
fully exposed					
Average number of leave	s in front	t of a bu	ınch		
>3 leaves in front of a bund					
3 leaves in front of a bunch	h				
2 leaves in front of a bunch					
1 leaf in front of a bunch					
no leaves in front of a bund	ch				
% Bunch exposure					
NOTES					

NOTES

Date of veraison:

Vineyard	detai	ls:
----------	-------	-----

BERRIES	Asse	essm	ent	1	Asse	essme	ent
		Site			Site		
	1	2	3		1	2	3
Weight							
Size		-	-				
Berry shrivel (%)				Berry colour	/ Juic	e col	ou
Deformability				Comments			
very soft							
soft							
firm							
hard		-					
Flesh texture		1		Sugar-acid	balar	nce	
watery				acidic			
juicy				balanced			
firm				sweet			
hard				very sweet			
raisin				fresh			
Aroma descriptors	(l = lo)	w: n	n = n	nedium: h = h	igh)		
eg herbal	1	T		Comments:	3/		
spicy				eg green,			
peppery	_	-		overripe,			
cherry				other .			
raspberry	_	_		other			
plum	+						
blackberry							
earthy							
raisiny							
Skin thickness				Skin integri	tv &	feel	
thin		Т		shreads easily			
medium				firm & soft			
thick				firm & leather	y		
Skin astringency (1	-5)			Skin ripene	ee (1	-5)	
puckering	3,			3KIII TIPETIE	33 (1	-3,	
drying							
Seed colour				Seed hardn	ess		
green	T			brittle			
light brown				hard			
brown				cracking			
dark brown				Cracking			
Seed aroma				Seed astrin	genc	v (1.	-5)
pungent				Jeeu ustriii	Serie	, (,	,
herbaceous							
biscuit				Seed ripene	255 (1	1-5)	
nutty				seed ripene	33 (. 3,	
toasty							
Juice and berry and	alysis						
°Brix/°Baumé				Comments			
pH							
Titratable acidity							
Berry colour conc							
YAN							

Disease incidence and severity and fruit condition

Botrytis, Powdery mildew, Downy mildew, Splitting, Sunburn, Heat damage, Other Docard & incidence and & coverity of each disease or damage

Flavour development in the vineyard Deciding when to harvest ?

Chardonnay

grassy

green apple

citrus lemon lime

peach

pineapple

rockmelon

lack of herbaceousness

freshness

ripe seeds

Flavour development in the vineyard Deciding when to harvest ?

Pinot Noir

herbs spice cherry rhubarb strawberry raspberry plum stewed plum freshness ripe seeds ripe skins

Summary

During berry ripening — general progression from green to ripe flavour characters

aroma, tastes and mouthfeel

Chemical analysis Berry sensory assessment