

Interreg
POCTEFA



Maison des vins AOP, Fronton

Les cépages des Pyrénées

Composition Chimique

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Dra. Purificación Hernández



Universidad
Zaragoza



VALOVITIS

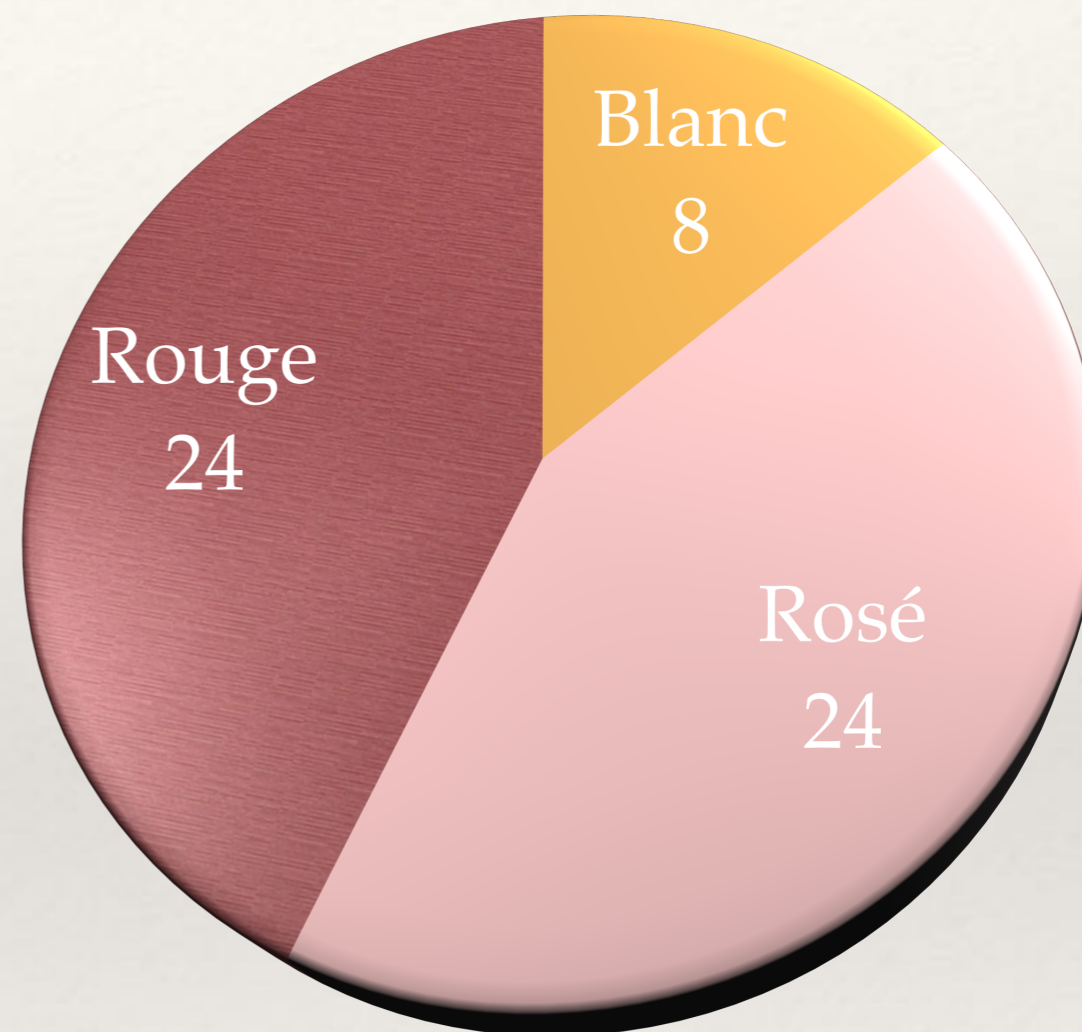
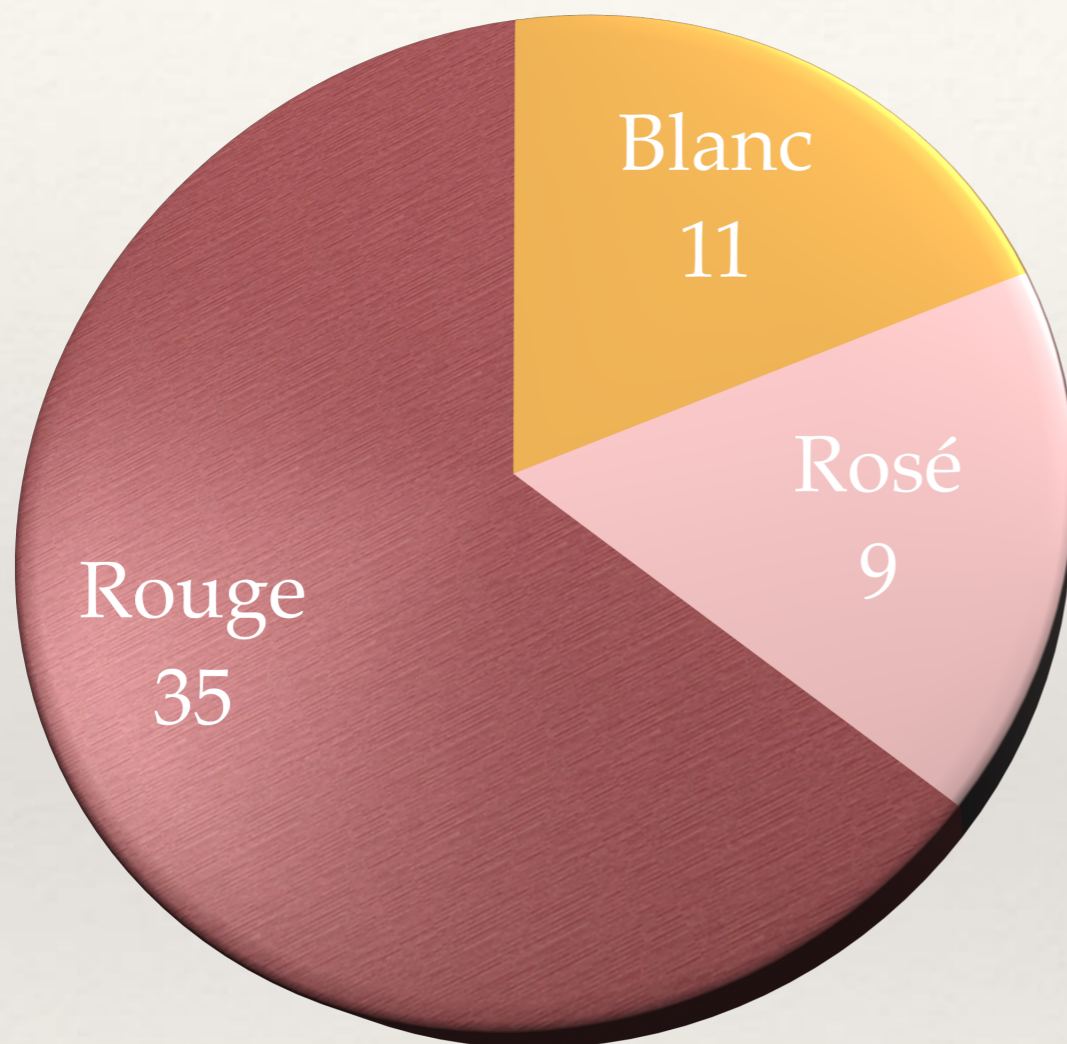


Laae
Laboratorio de Análisis
de Aroma y Enología

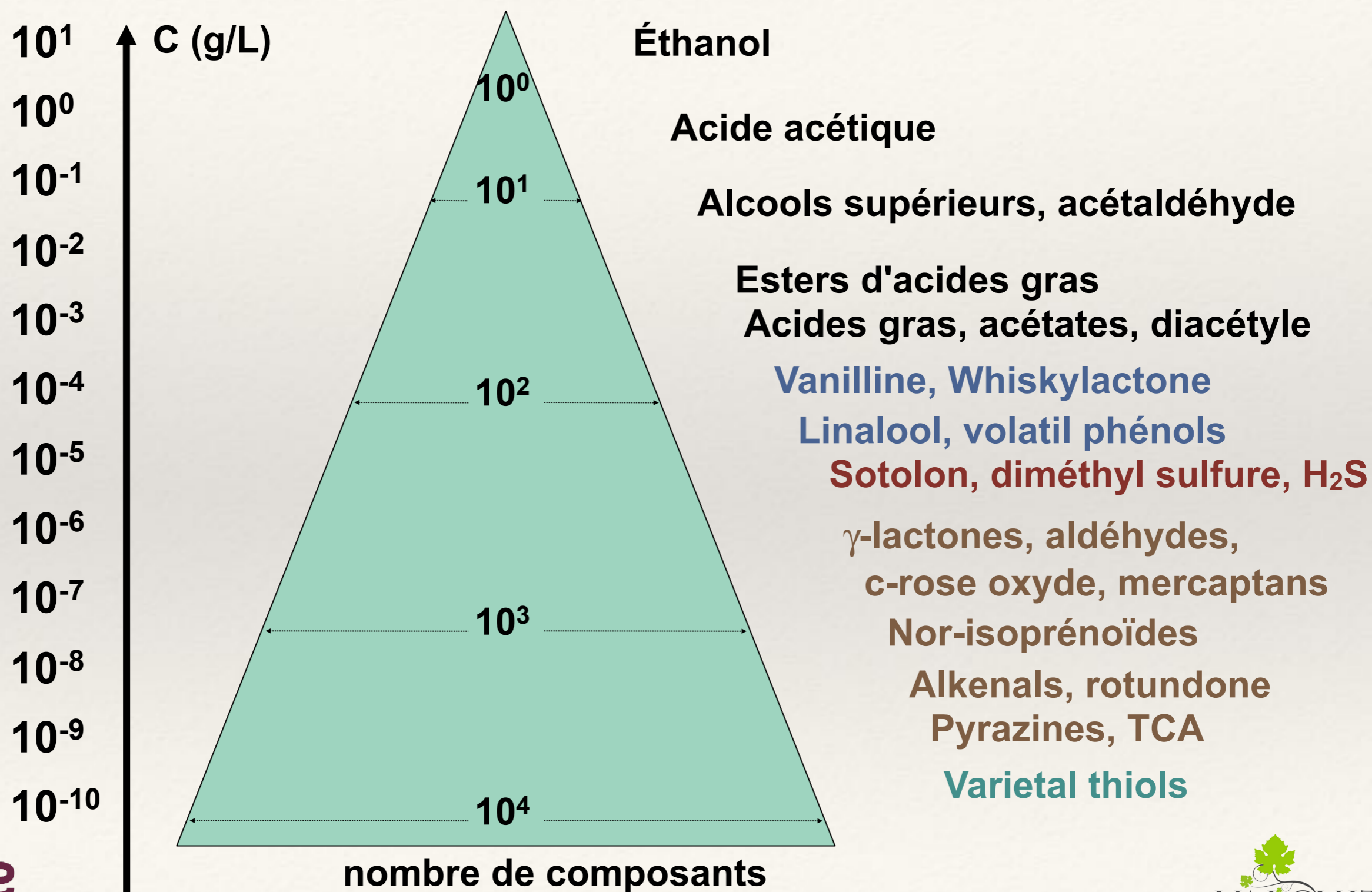
Contenu

- 1.-Bilan des vins analysés
- 2.Aroma et la chimie du vin
- 3.-Différences chimiques entre la France et l'Espagne
- 4.-Etude des composés chimiques
- 5.-Les vins les plus remarquables

Bilan des vins analysés



Composés chimiques du vin



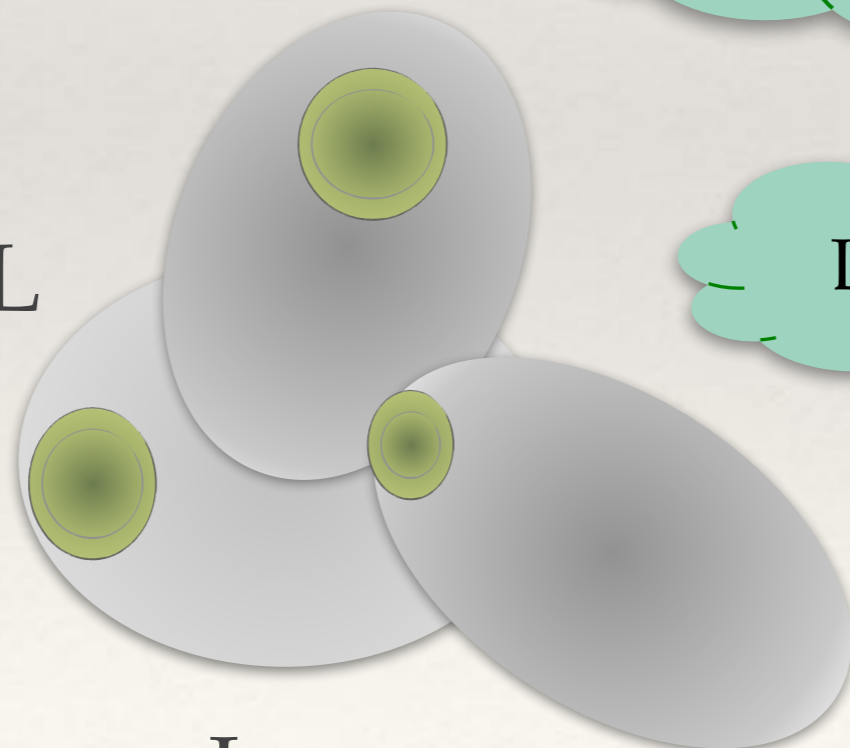
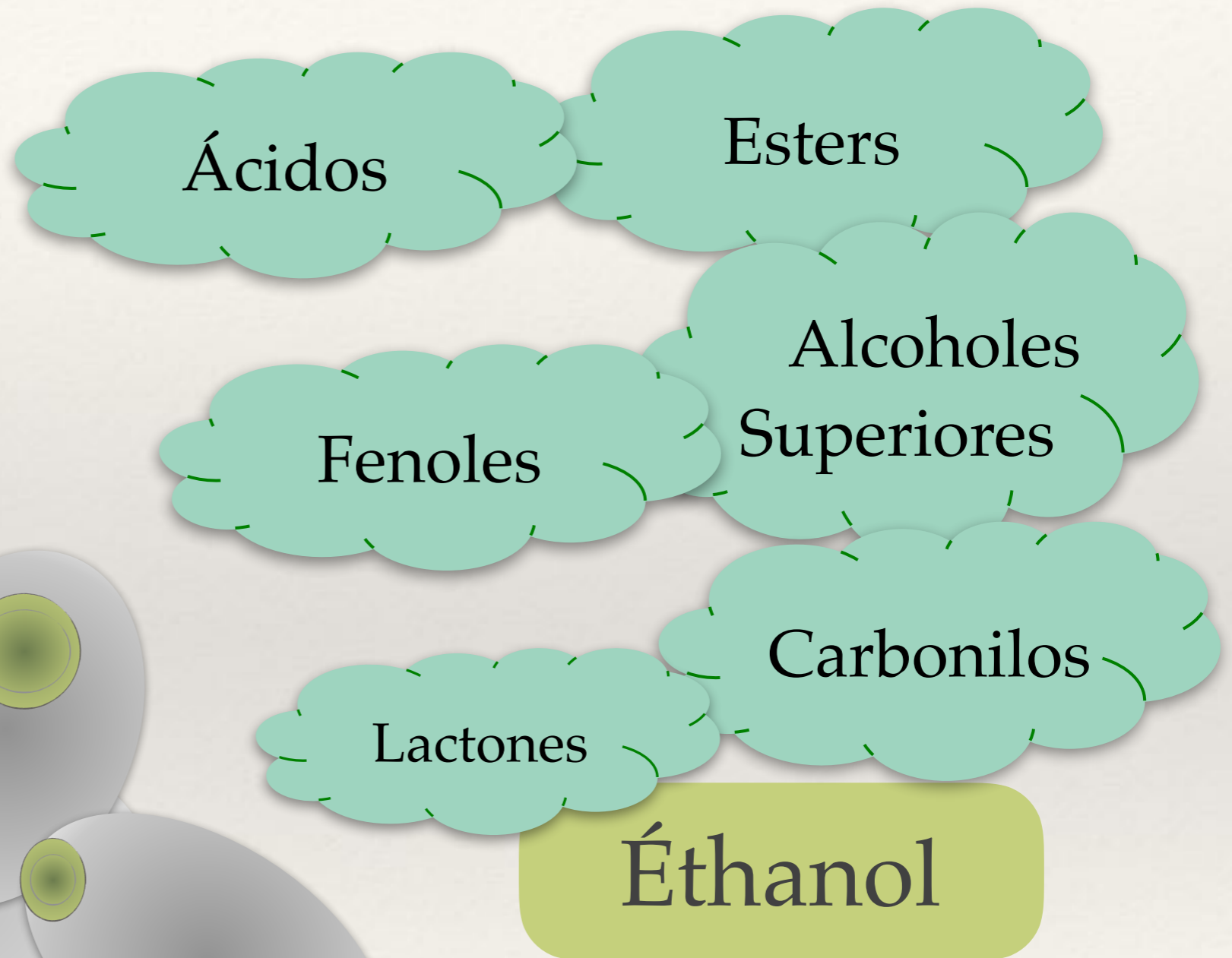
Composés fermentaires

GC-FID



61

Composés
mg/L - µg/L



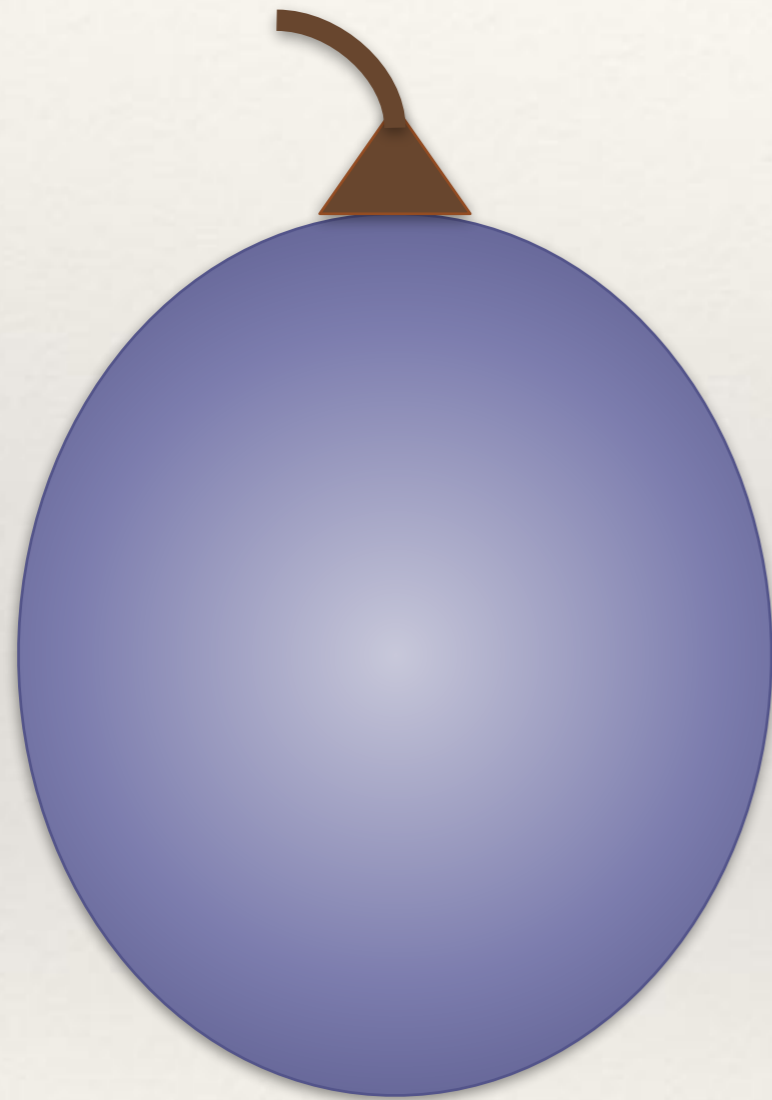
Levures

Aroma Varietal (précurseurs)

aroma

Terpenoles
Norisoprénoides
Varietal thiols

non
volatile



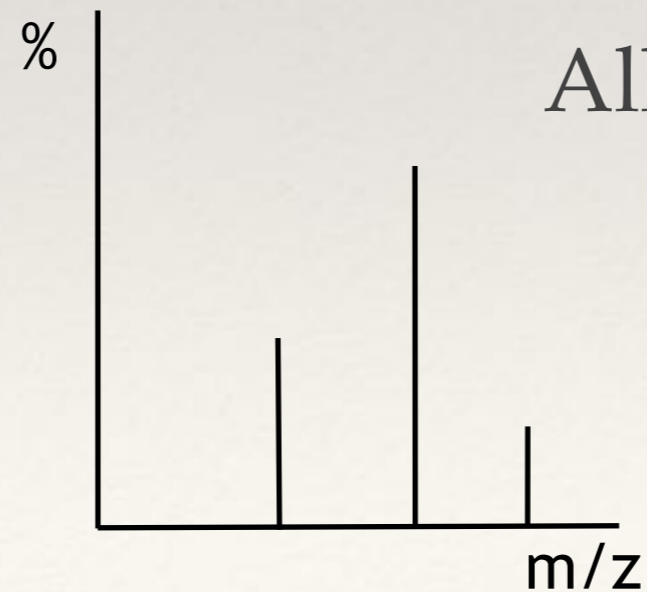
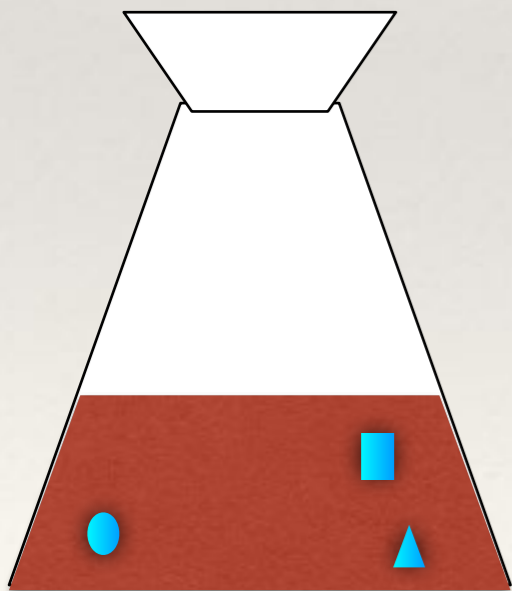
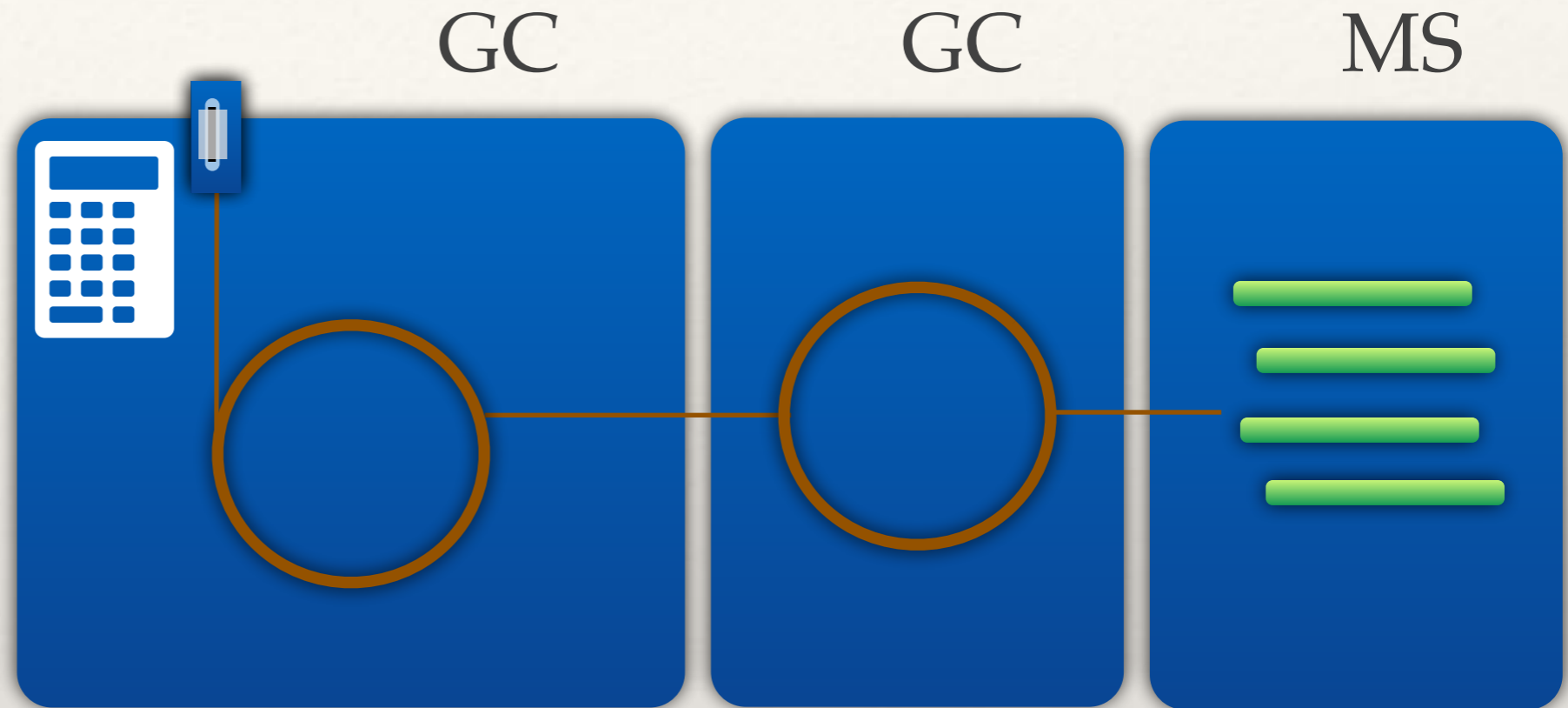
Grain

17 composés
 $\mu\text{g/L}$ - ng/L



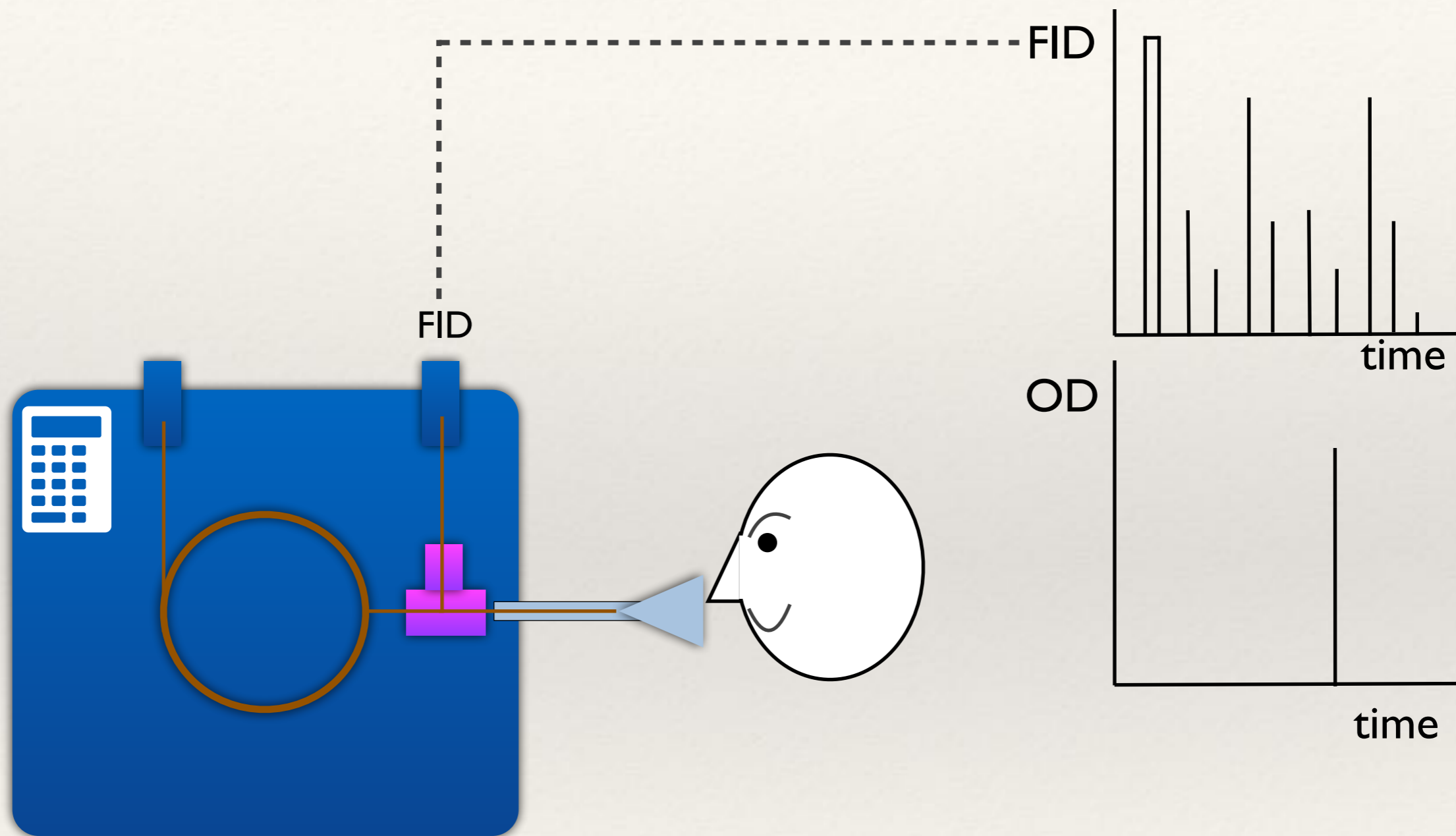
GC-MS

Composés Varietals



Alkylmethoxypyrazines
Rotundone
(ng/L)

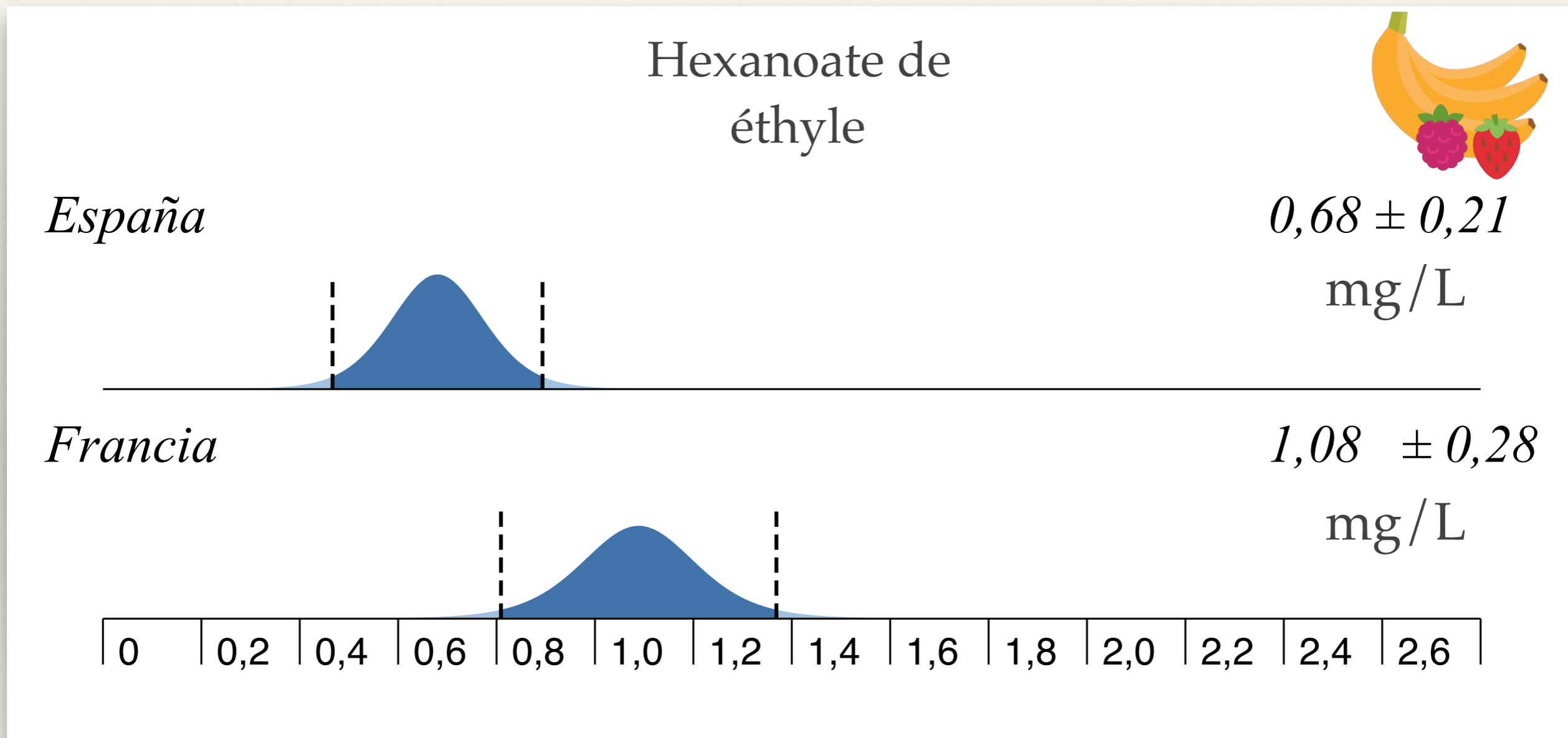
Olfactométrie



Deux vins aux saveurs remarquables
San Antoni (r) et Guillemot (b)

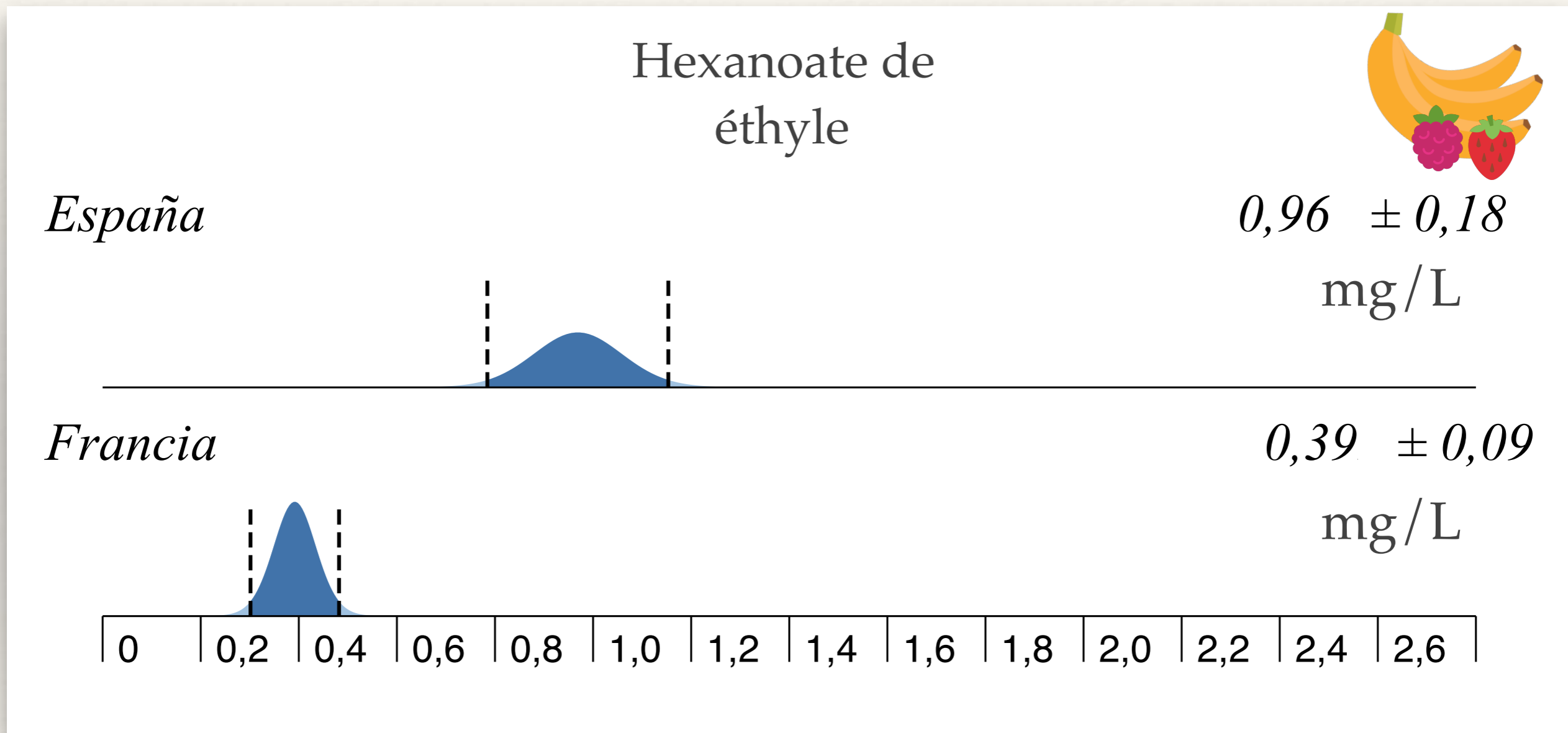
Les différences entre les pays

Différences entre les pays (fermentaires)



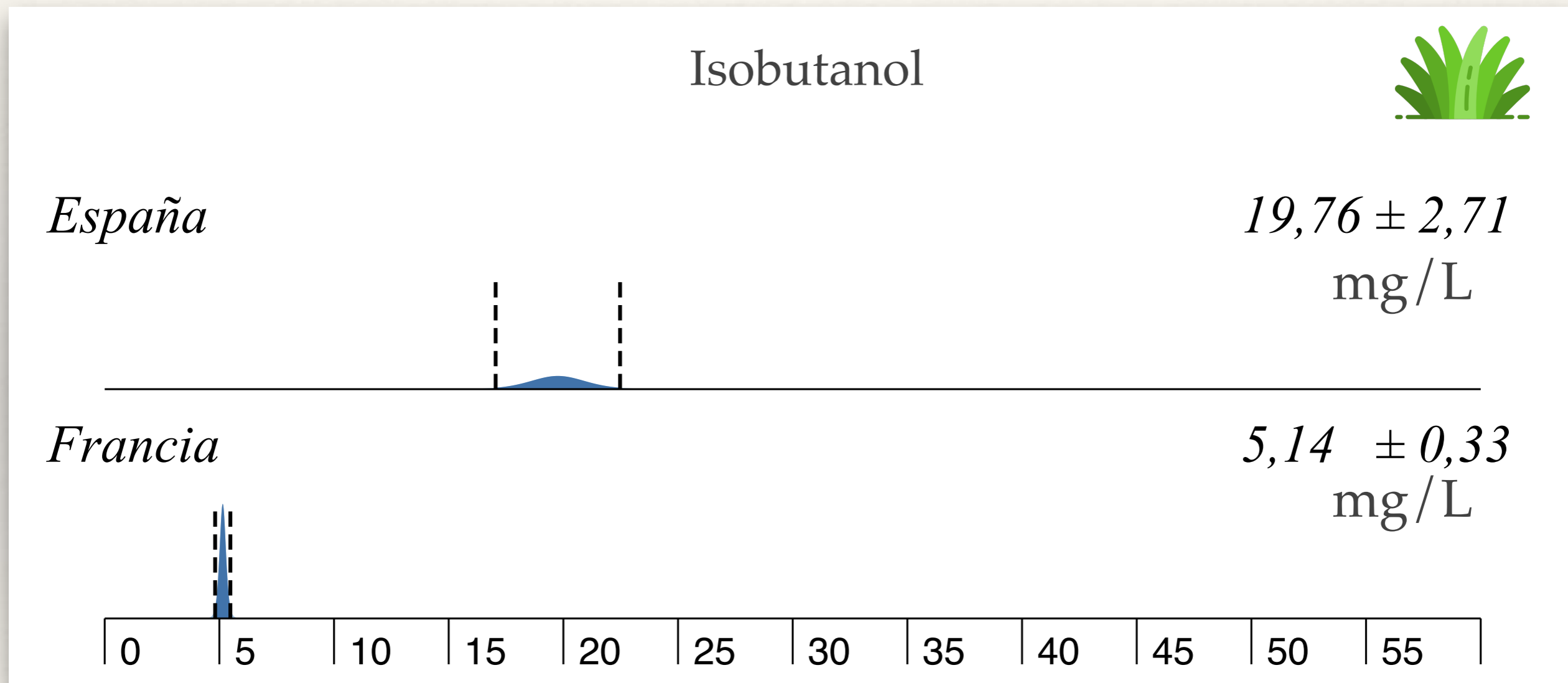
Vins Blancs

Différences entre les pays (fermentaires)



Vins Rouges

Différences entre les pays (fermentaires)



Vins Blancs

Différences entre les pays (fermentaires)

Isobutanol



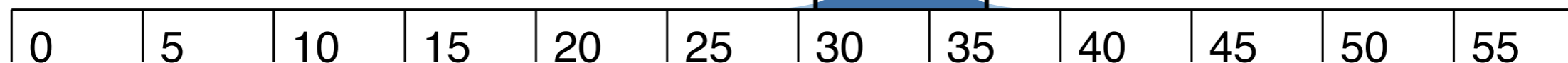
España

$24,1 \pm 1,2$
mg/L



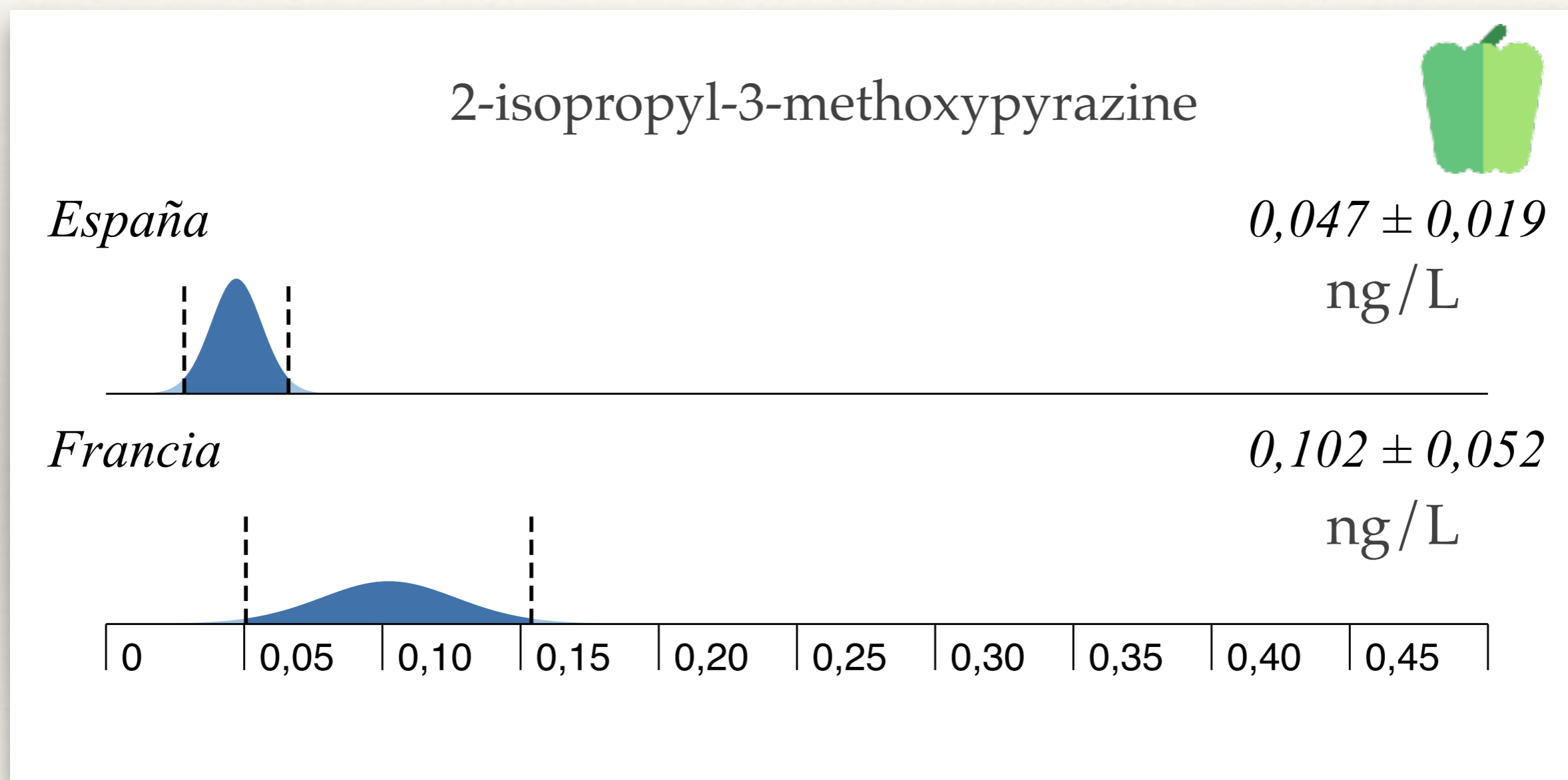
Francia

$33,92 \pm 3,26$
mg/L



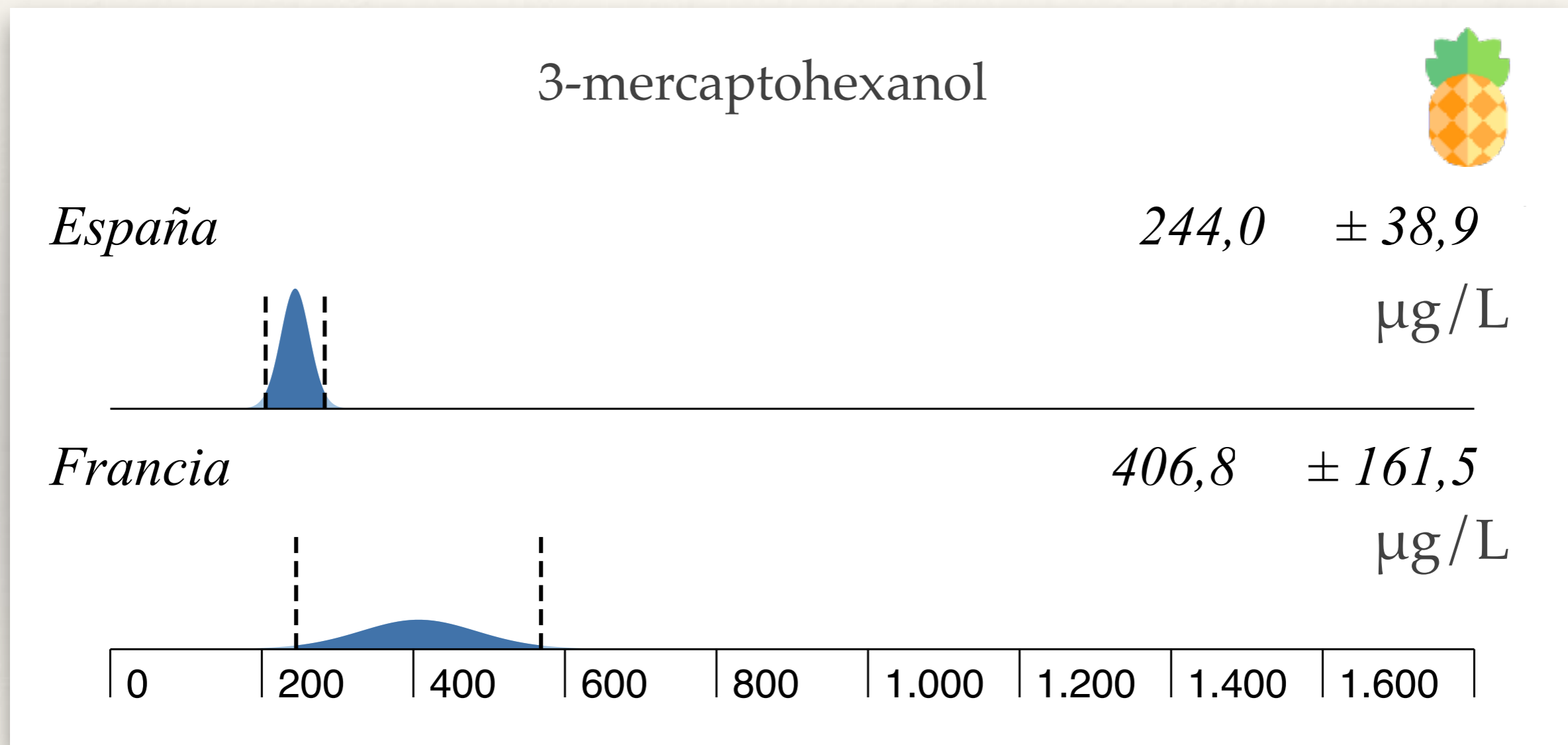
Vins Rouges

Différences entre les pays (varietales)



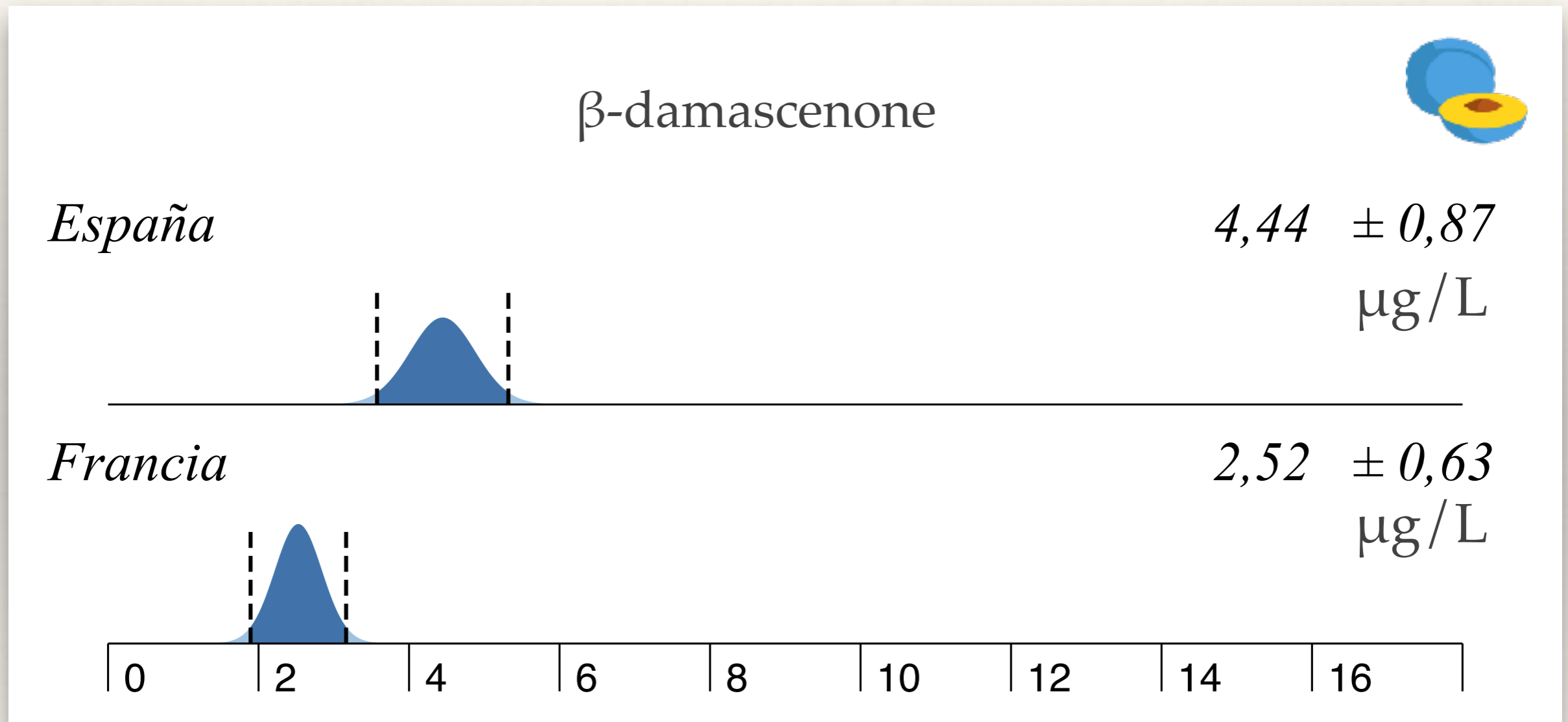
Vins Rouges

Différences entre les pays (varietales)

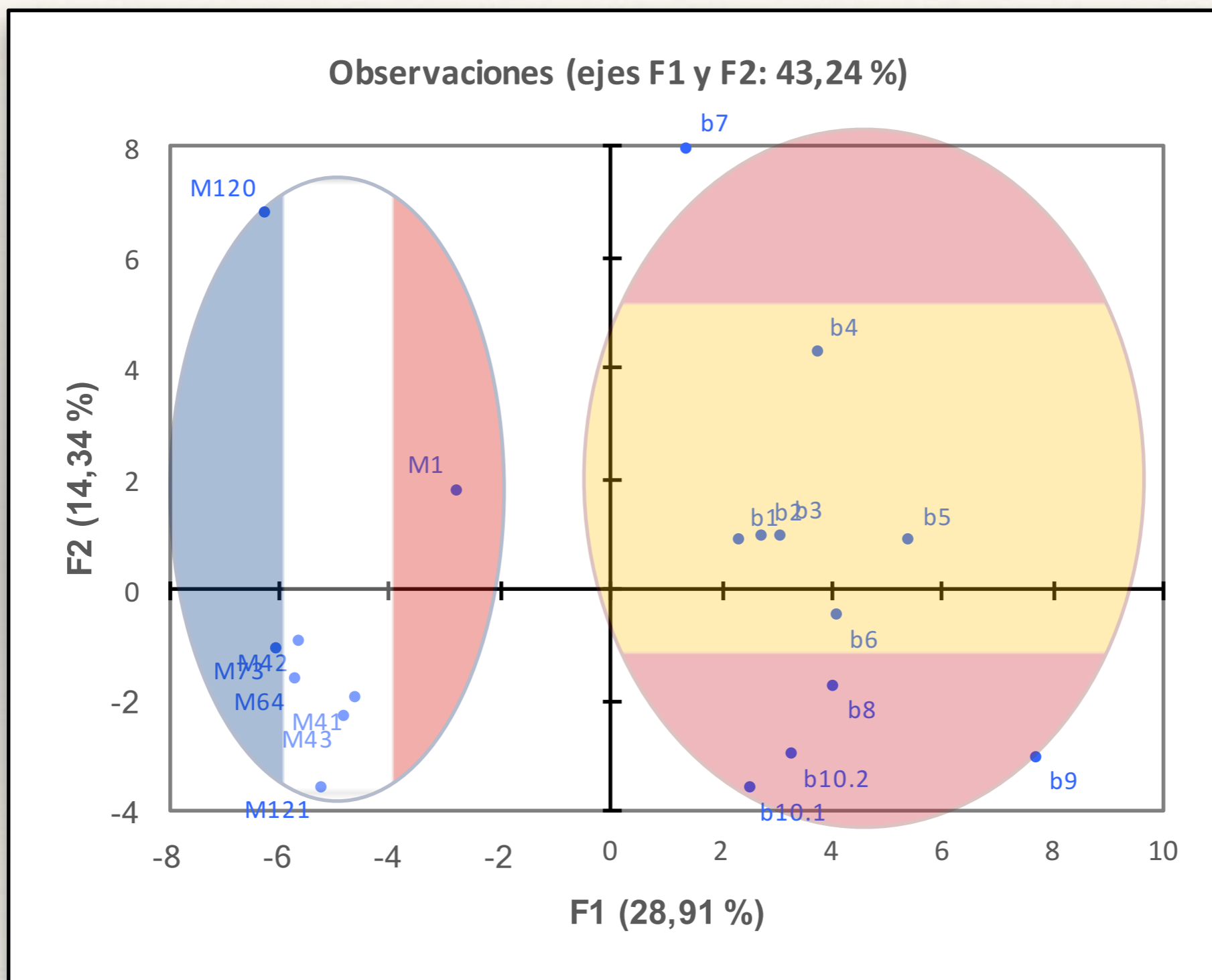


Vins Rouges

Différences entre les pays (varietales)



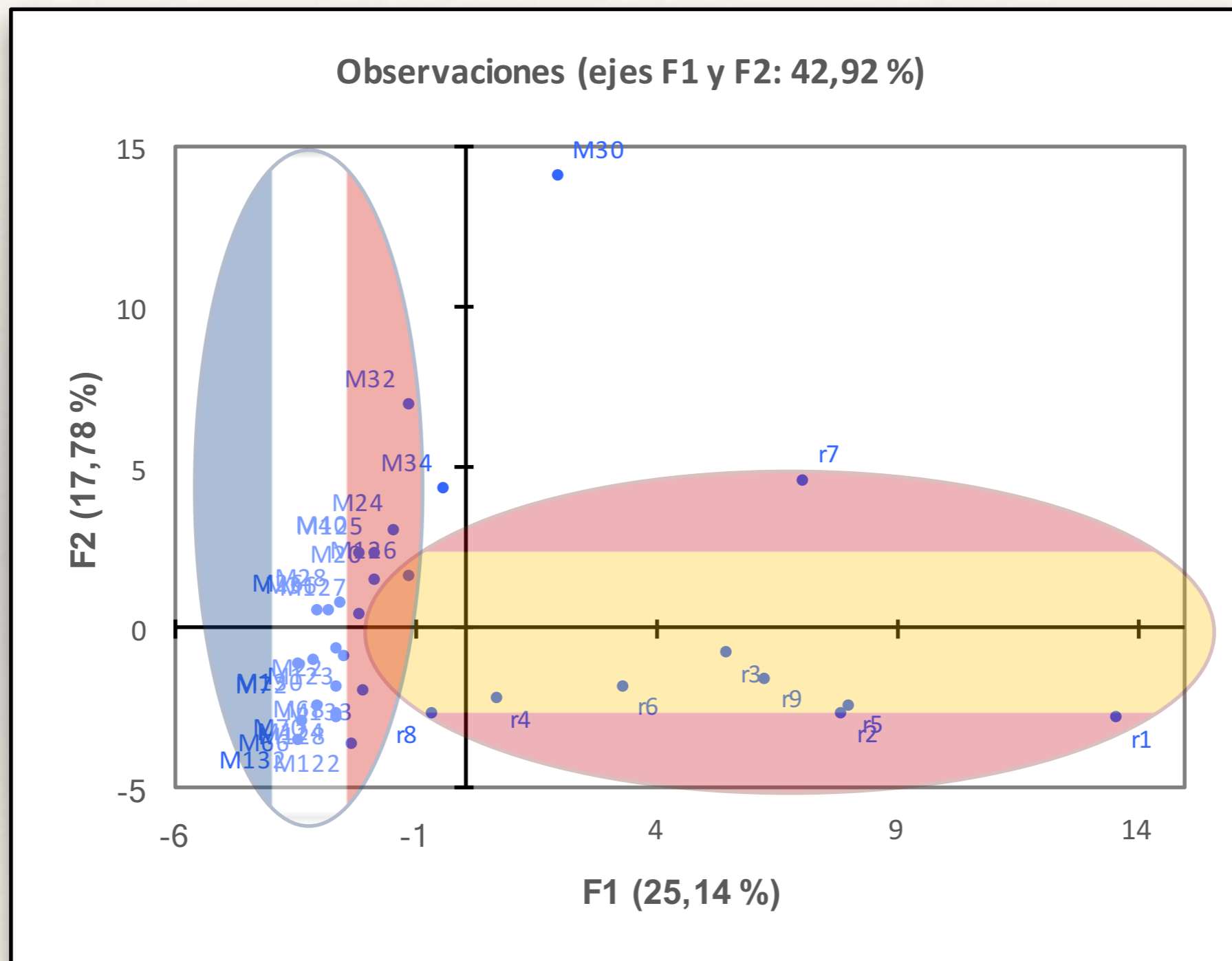
Vins blancs (PCA)



IBMP
Esteres
lineaires
Acides
lineaires

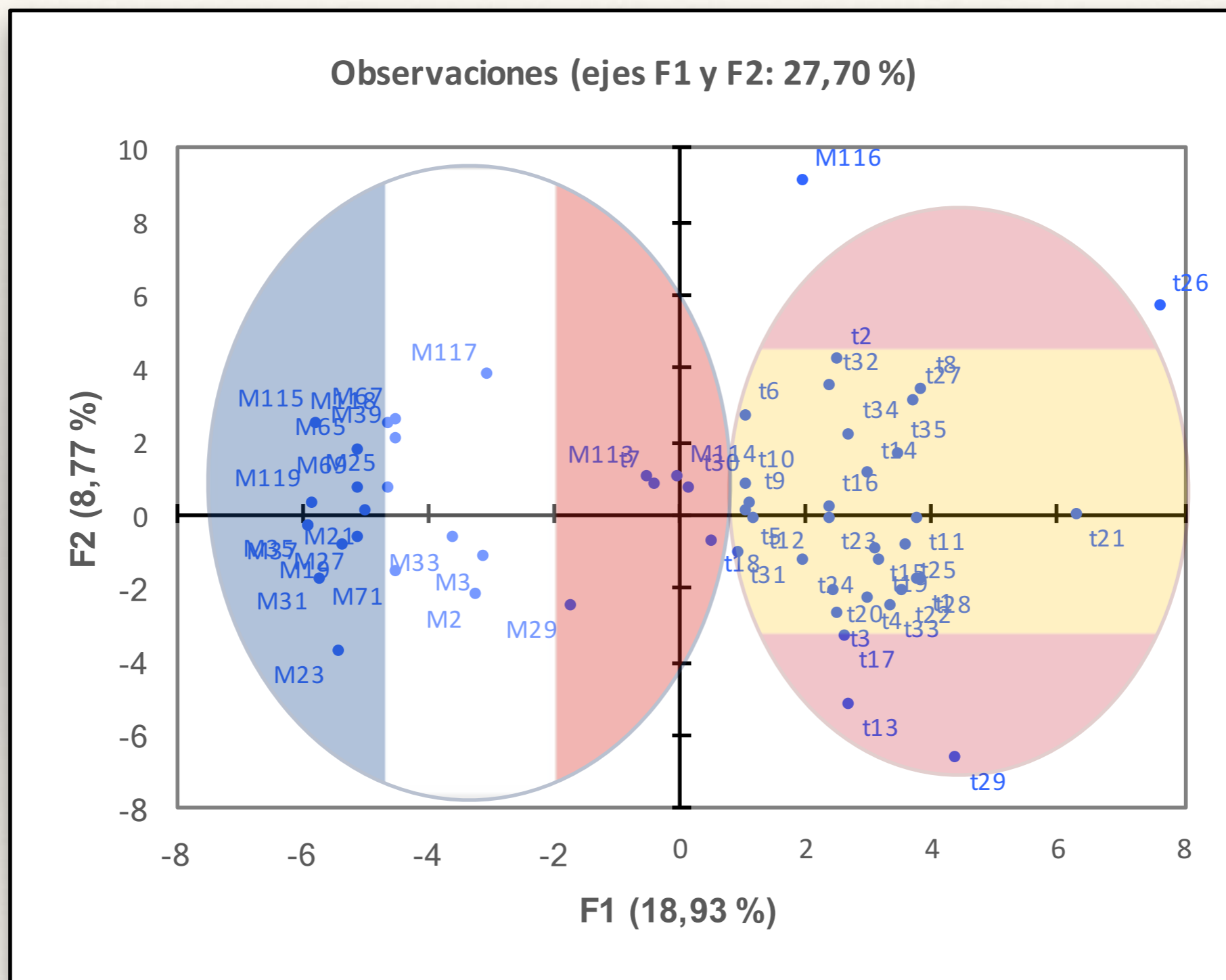
Alcools
superieurs
Isoesters
Phenols

Vins rosés (PCA)



Alcools
supérieurs
Isoesters
Terpenols

Vins rouges (PCA)

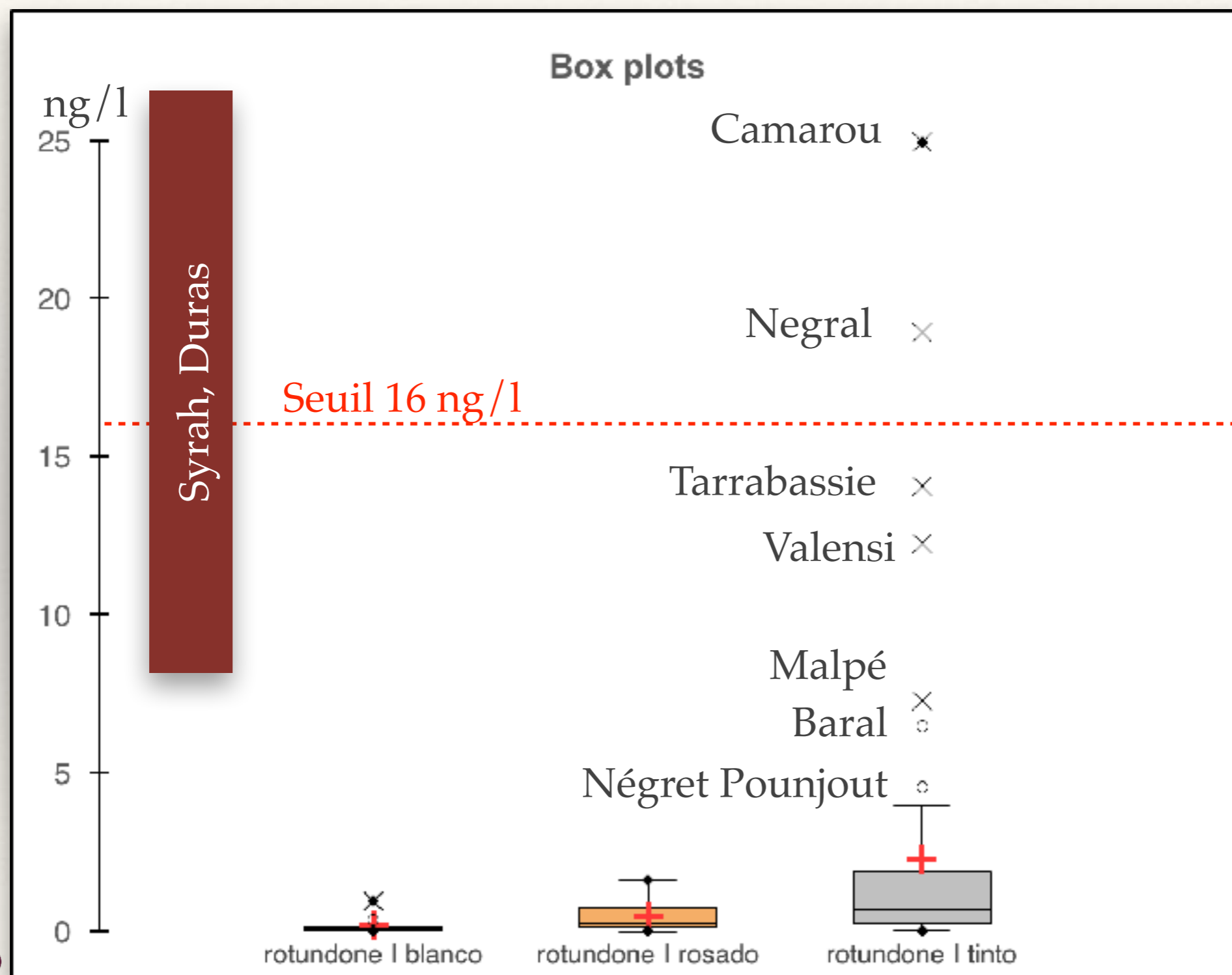


Alcools
supérieurs
Rotundone
Isoacides

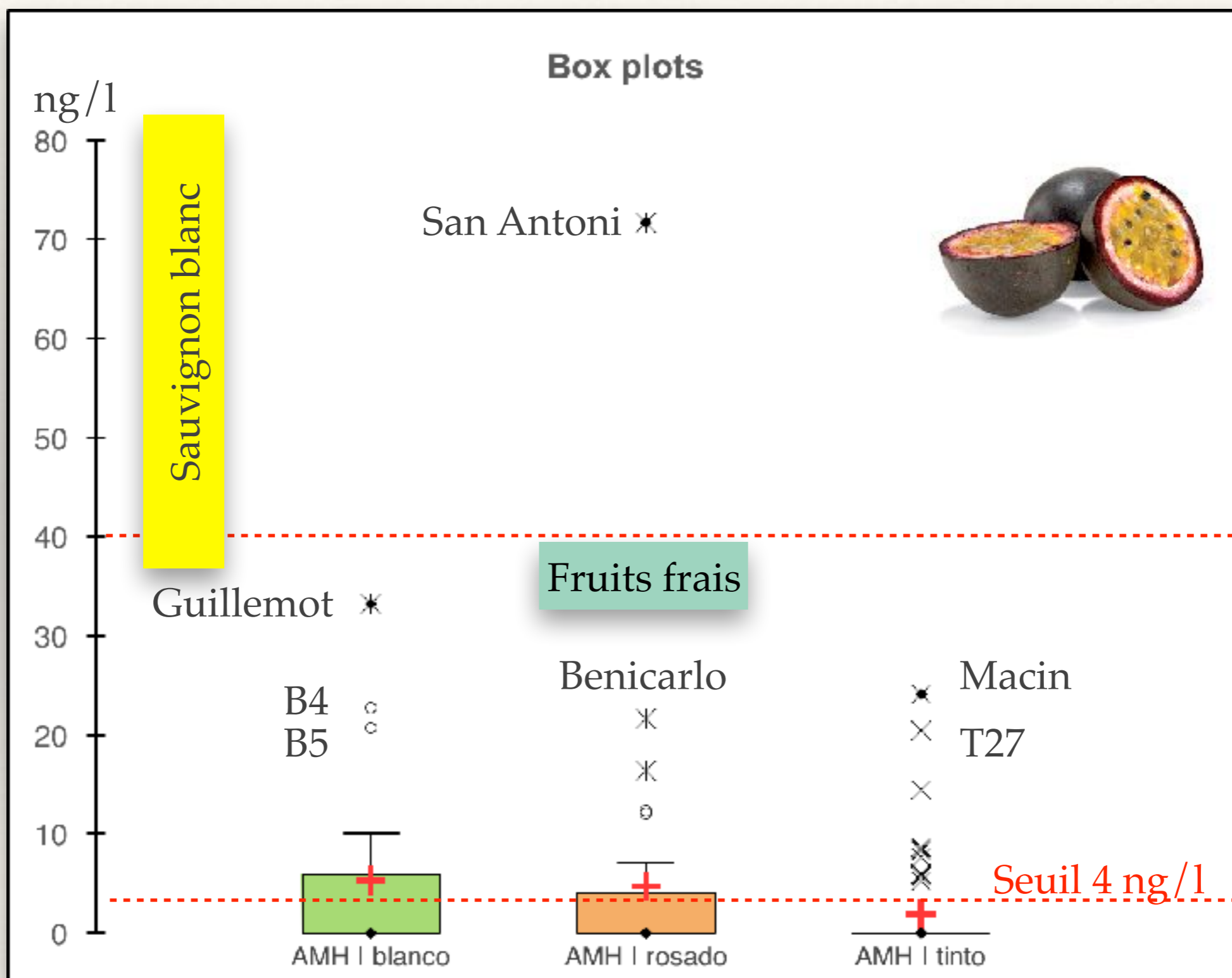
Esteres lineaires
Acides lineaires
 γ -nonalactone

Produits chimiques d'étude

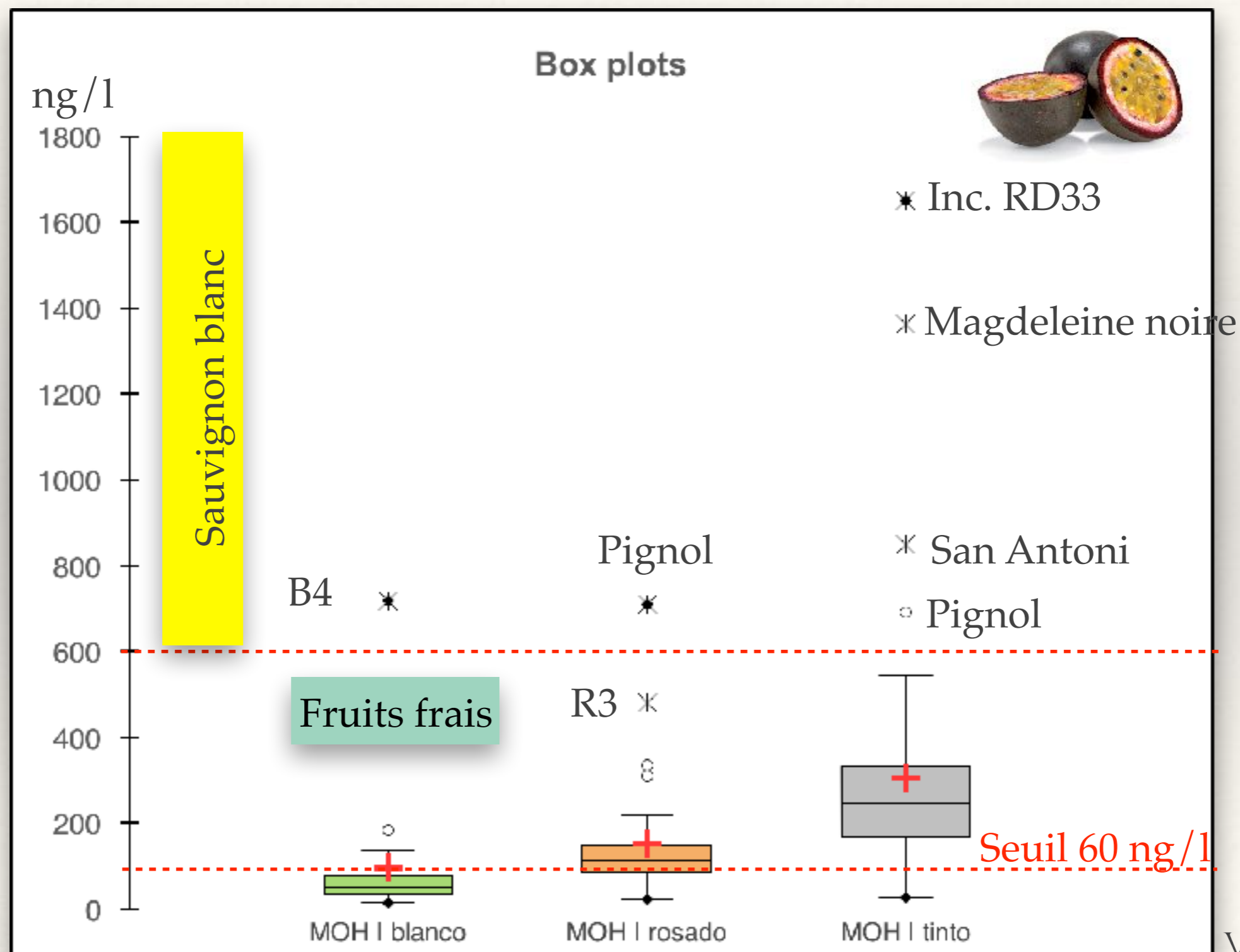
Rotundone



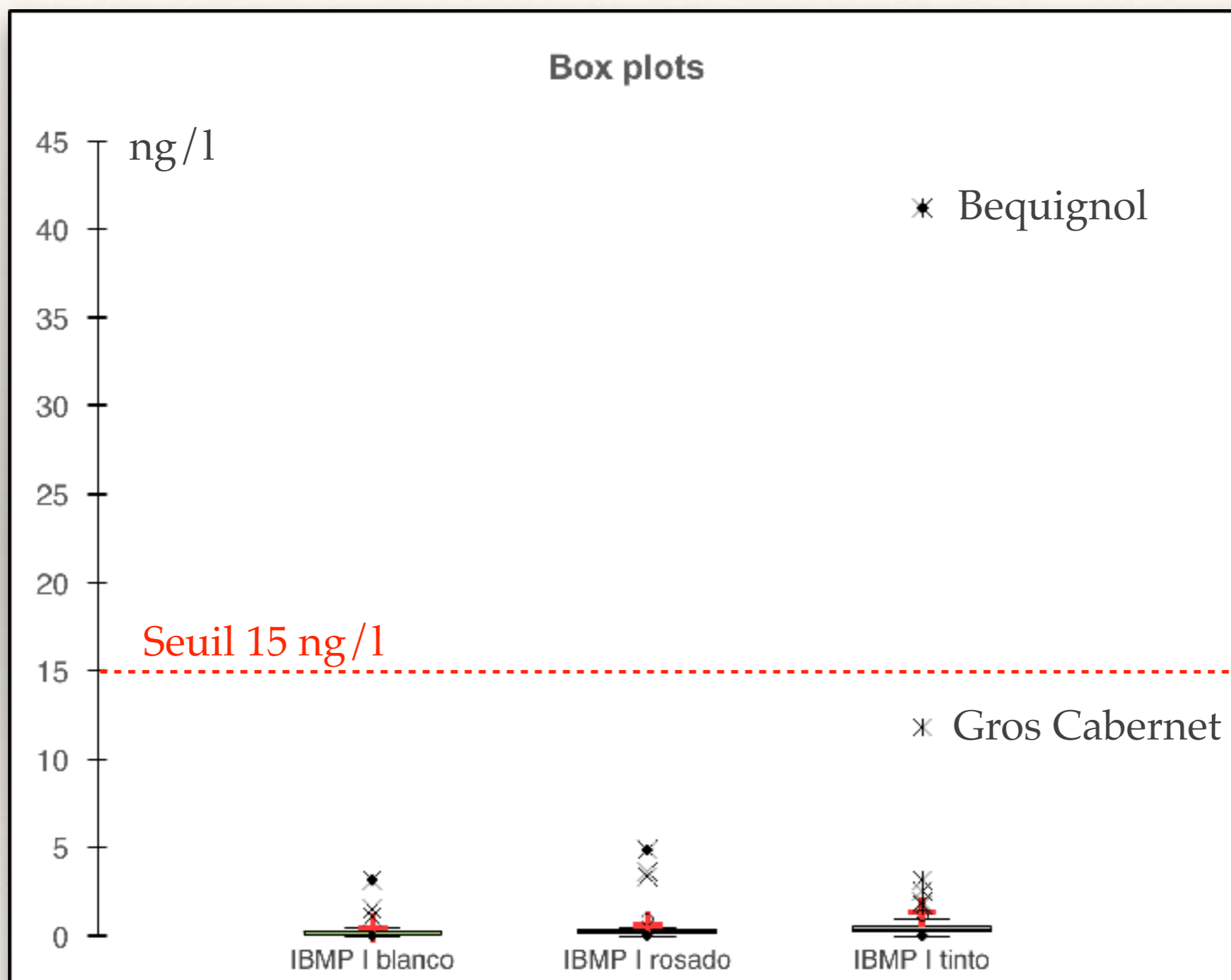
Acétate de mercaptohexyl



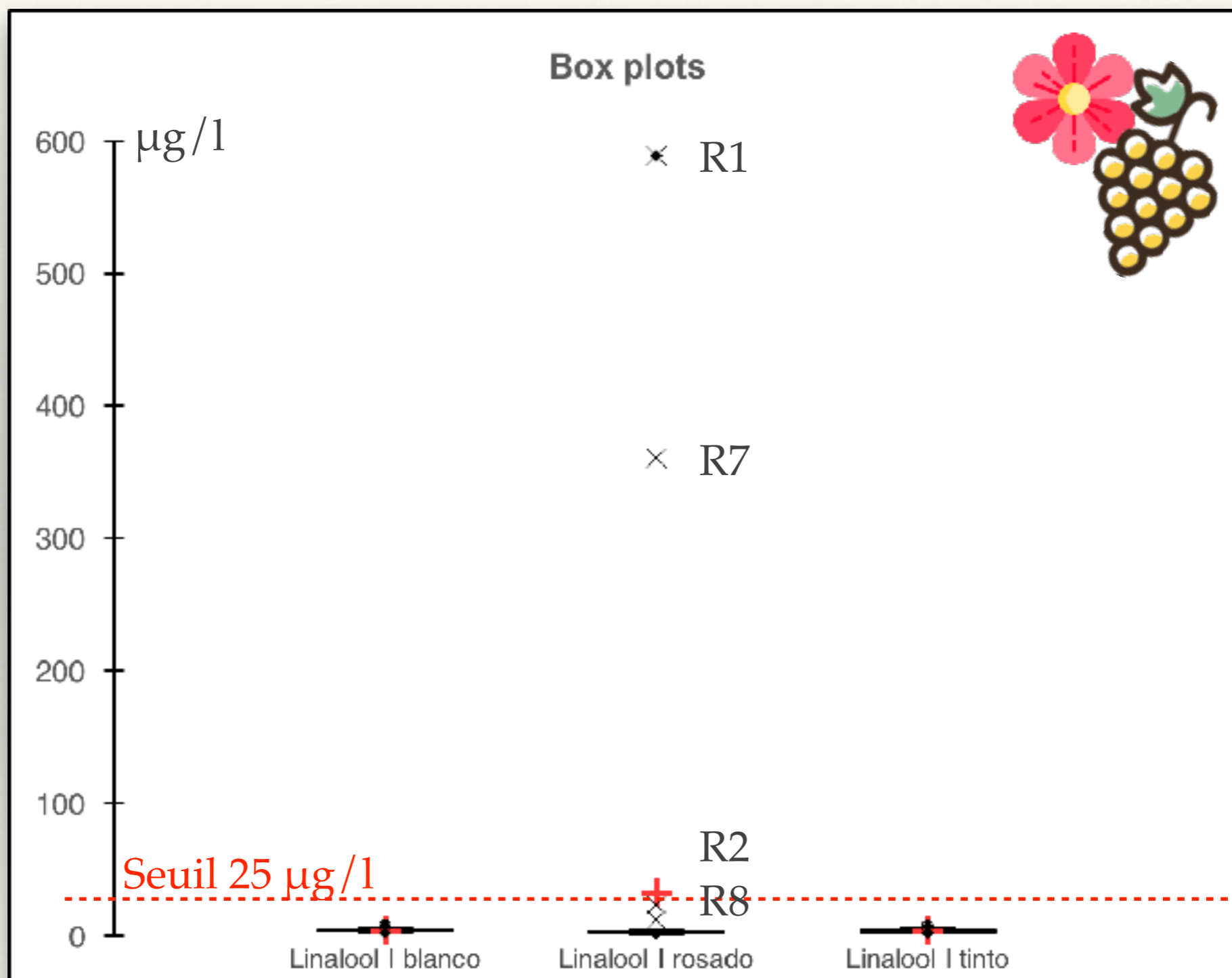
3-mercaptohexanol



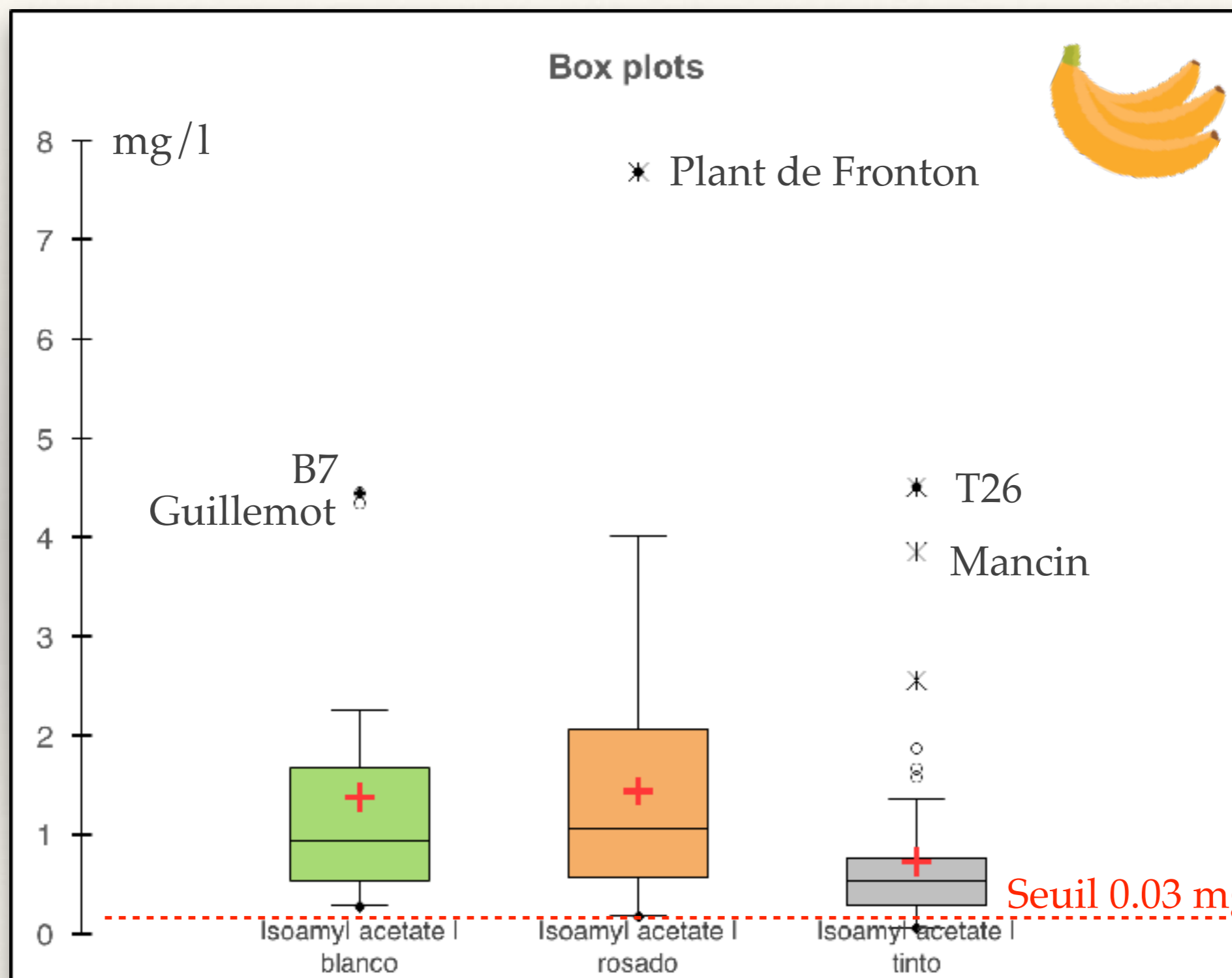
Isobutylmethoxypyrazine



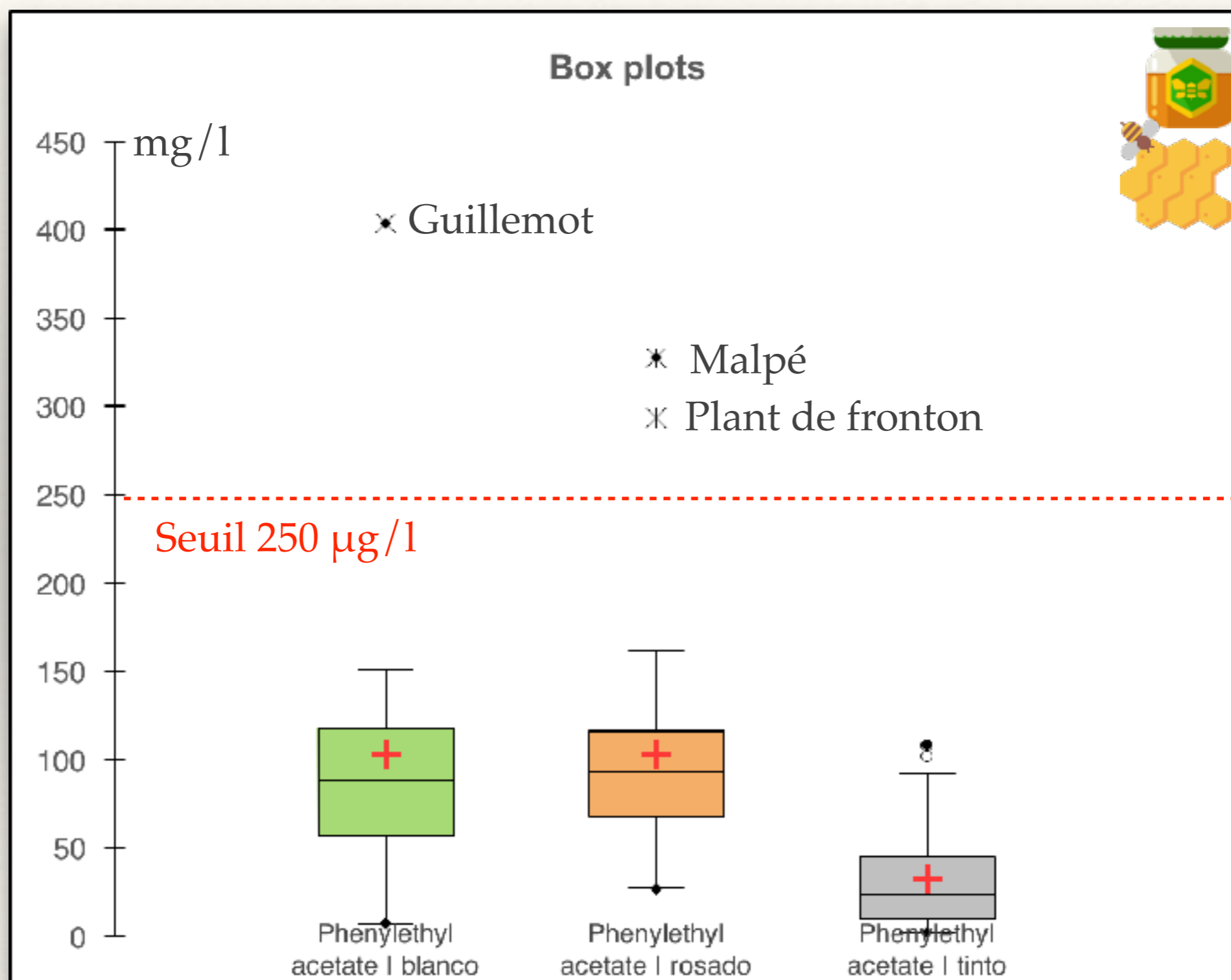
Linalool



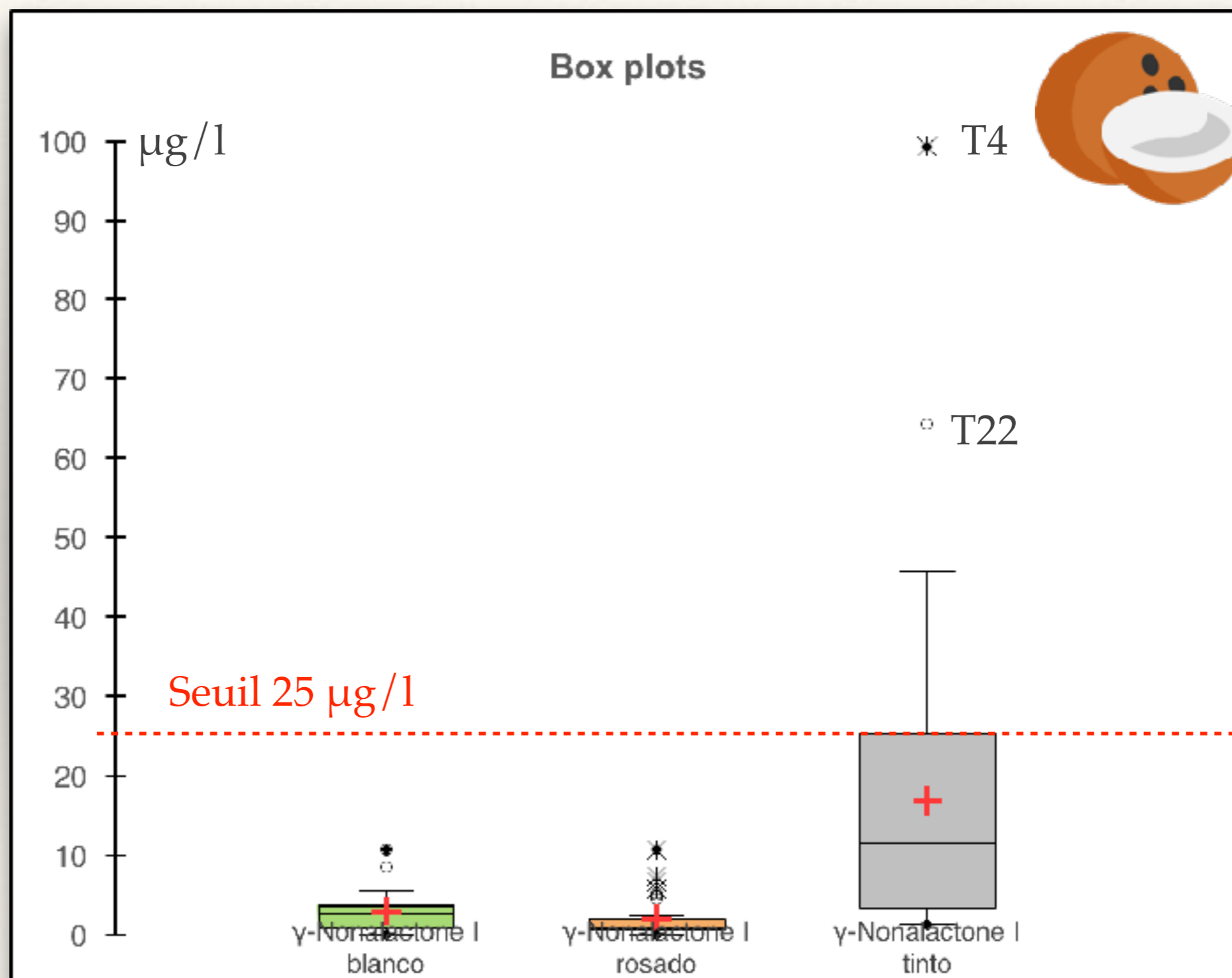
Acétate d'isoamyle



Acétate de phényléthyle

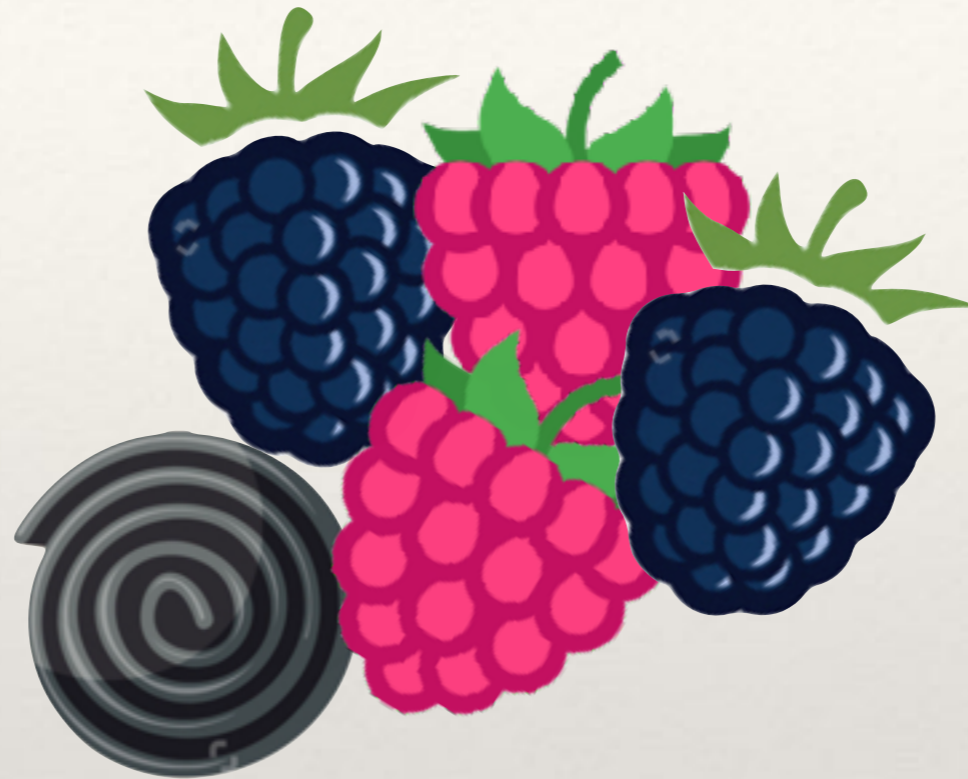


γ -nonalactone



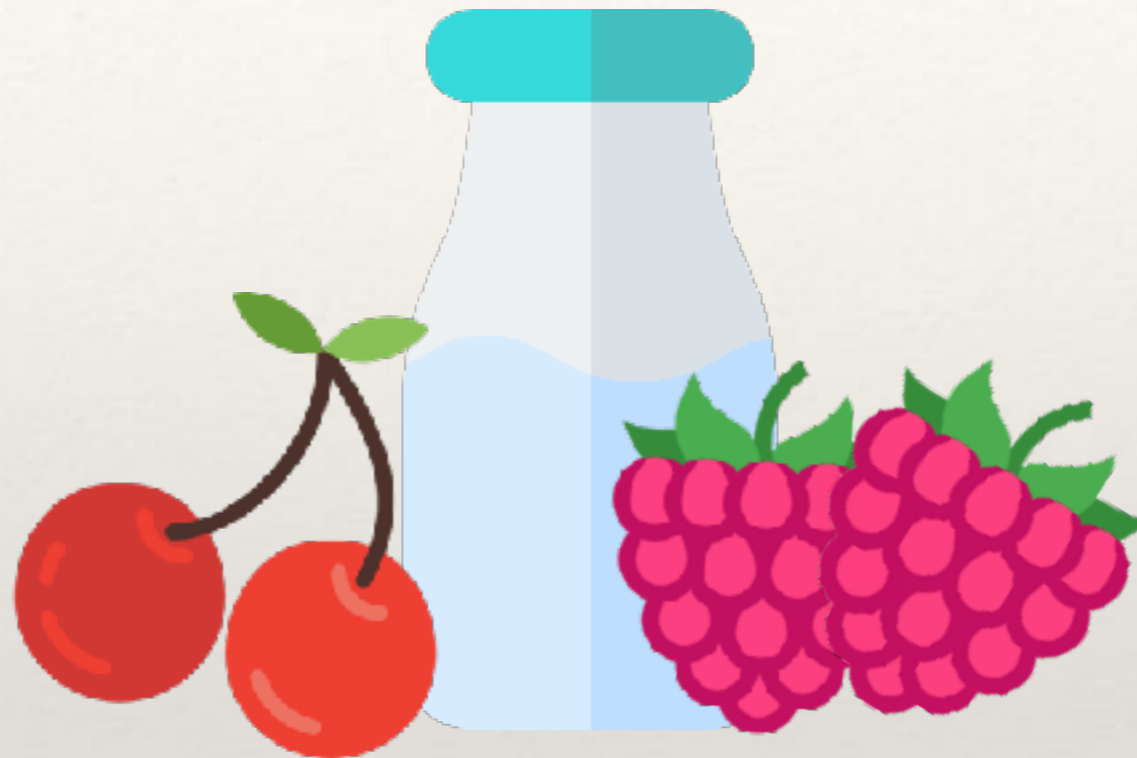
Des vins sélectionnés

Magdeleine Noire (rouge, France)



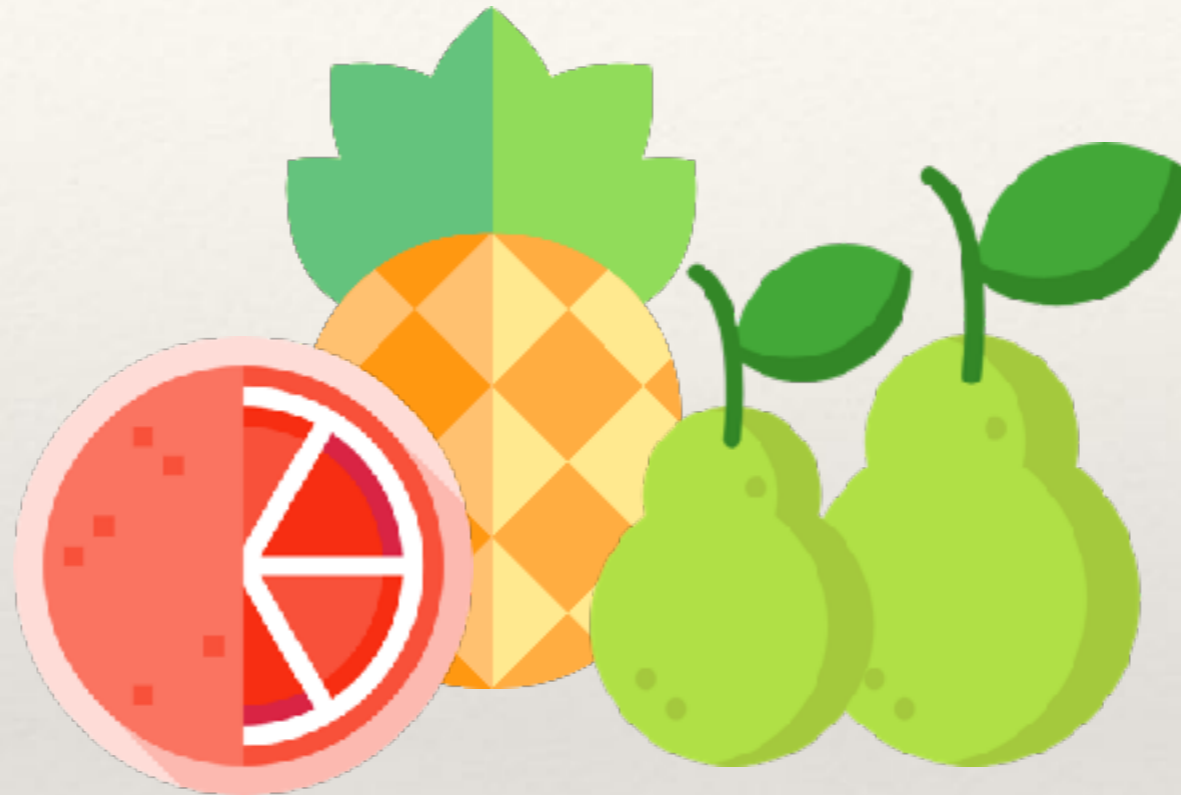
- ❖ Composés importants: 3-mercaptohexanol, isobutyrate de éthyle, β -ionone

San Antoni (rouge, France)



- ❖ Composés importants: **3-mercaptohexanol**, diacetyl et 2,3-pentanodione

Guillemot (blanc, France)



- ❖ Composés importants: **acétate de mercaptohexyl**, **acétate de phényléthyle**, acétate d'isoamyle, butyrate de ethyle, octanoate de ethyle, acide octanoïque

Plant de Fronton (rosé, France)



- ❖ Composés importants: **acétate d'isoamyle** et tous les autres acétates, butyrate de ethyle, octanoate de ethyle, acide octanoïque, benzaldéhyde

Jarrosuelto (blanc, Espagne)



- ❖ Composés importants: 4-vinylphenol, 4-vinylguaiacol, acetate de mercaptohexyle

T34 “Arag-09-01” (rouge, Espagne)



- ❖ Composés importants: hexanoate de ethyle, c-3-hexenol, β -ionone



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