

Free Volatile Compounds of cv. Pedro Giménez (*Vitis vinifera* L.) White Grape Must Grown in San Juan, Argentina

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The free aromatic composition of must from Pedro Giménez grapes, grown in San Juan, Argentina, was characterised. Samples from the vintages of 2008 and 2009 were analysed by gas chromatography–mass spectrometry–solid phase microextraction (GC–MS–SPME). Higher alcohols, terpenes, C₁₃-norisoprenoids, esters, aldehydes and ketones were quantified. The calculation of the odour activity values (OAVs) revealed that β-damascenone, α-ionone, β-linalool, geraniol, ethyl butanoate, hexanoate and octanoate were the most prevalent aroma-active compounds of the grape variety. However, the remaining 42 aromatic compounds that registered OAVs less than 1 could potentially contribute to the flavour of Pedro Giménez grapes. The measured monoterpene levels indicate that the Pedro Giménez grape can be considered a neutral variety. This is the first report describing the main potential free aroma contributors of Pedro Giménez grapes in two consecutive years.

INTRODUCTION

Aroma is one of the most important parameters when determining the character, typicity and quality of wines. Over the past decades there has been an increasing demand by consumers for wines with a fresh and fruity aroma (Zalacain *et al.*, 2007; Hellín *et al.*, 2010).

It is well known that secondary metabolites of grapes constitute the principal aroma compounds in grape must and provide the basis for the varietal character (Boido *et al.*, 2003). Several studies on the volatile compounds of different grape varieties have established a relationship between the wine varietal character and grape compounds (Coelho *et al.*, 2006; Ibarz *et al.*, 2006). These volatile compounds, commonly known as “primary aroma” or “varietal aroma”, include mainly terpenes, C₁₃-norisoprenoids, higher alcohols, aldehydes, ketones and esters (Sánchez-Palomo *et al.*, 2006; 2007; Nasi *et al.*, 2008; Yang *et al.*, 2009). Grape aroma compounds are present as free forms, which may contribute directly to odour, and at higher concentrations than non-volatile sugar-bound conjugates (Sánchez-Palomo *et al.*, 2006). Primary aromas are important because they play a key role in the differentiation of wines according to grape varieties used in winemaking (Zalacain *et al.*, 2007).

The contribution of volatile compounds to odour depends

on their threshold and the ratio between their concentration and the threshold, known as “odour activity value” (OAV). This measure allows an estimation of the contribution of each compound to the total aroma composition of wine. Nevertheless, as odour thresholds are affected by additive and synergic effects (Genovese *et al.*, 2013), the odour of a compound can also be described by several descriptors (Ferreira *et al.*, 2002). The OAV is considered the only way to identify the most powerful odorants, even if it is not a true measure of the aromas of grapes and wine (Genovese *et al.*, 2013). Escudero *et al.* (2004) reported the difficulty of understanding the aromatic structure of complex aromas in which compounds with a high OAV can play a minor role in the flavour composition, whereas compounds with a relatively low OAV can act as impact odorants. Odorants with low OAV, or low-impact odorants (*i.e.* values typically ≤ 1) are generally considered insignificant to global sensory perception. However, these compounds have the potential to play a critical role in the total odour characterisation of a sample. Furthermore, several authors have presented evidence that compounds with relatively low OAVs can act as significant impact odorants (Escudero *et al.*, 2004; Ryan *et al.*, 2008). It is therefore important to consider all aromatic

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compounds present in a matrix under study.

Vitis vinifera L. cv. Pedro Giménez is considered indigenous to Argentina and is the most widely grown white grape variety in the country (87 966.1 tons of grapes – 2016 vintage) (Instituto Nacional de Vitivinicultura [INV], 2016). The Argentine National Institute of Viticulture has recognised Pedro Giménez as a suitable grape variety to produce high-quality blends as well as monovarietal wines (Law N°25.163). It is an important grape variety to the region because it has adapted well to the arid local conditions. Pedro Giménez is a variety that produces wines with intense fruity aromas such as those of apple and pear (Gil & Pszczolkowski, 2007). Ampelographic differences allow distinction between the Argentine Pedro Giménez varietal and the Spanish Pedro Ximénez varietal (Hidalgo & Candela, 1971; Alcalde 1989; Gil & Pszczolkowski, 2007).

The flavour compounds of Pedro Giménez grapes have not been identified and quantified yet. A better understanding of the aromatic composition may assist winemakers in the control of the quality of the product, because analysis of the primary aromatic composition is a preliminary stage in the collection of the structural data of wines. Rosillo *et al.* (1999) have reported numerous conventional methods for the analysis of volatile compounds in grape juice. Some techniques, such as extraction, distillation and simultaneous distillation-extraction, involve the preparation of samples prior to chromatographic analysis. However, these methods are time consuming and involve excessive manipulation of the sample, which may lead to serious errors. The headspace technique allows analysis of the volatile fraction directly from the sample. Good reproducibility has made this technique reliable for the analysis of grape juice (Souid *et al.*, 2007; González-Más *et al.*, 2009). GC-MS is an effective method to analyse the principal volatile compounds of grape juice. This technique reduces the financial cost and contamination (it is solvent-free and only requires vials, septa, caps and fibres) during the extraction of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the matrix compared to conventional techniques. In addition, GC-MS provides a less complicated and time-consuming analysis, while retaining high efficiency (González-Más *et al.*, 2009).

The aim of the present study was to examine the free volatile composition of grape must of the Pedro Giménez grape variety grown in San Juan, Argentina, using gas chromatography–mass spectrometry–solid phase microextraction (GC–MS–SPME).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Samples

Vitis vinifera L. cv. Pedro Giménez grapes were collected from the Doña Filomena vineyard (31°32'29"S, 68°05'43"W, at an altitude of 1 647 m, in the region of San Martín-San Juan, Argentina) and harvested during the 2008 and 2009 vintages (28°Brix and 23°Brix respectively). Time of harvest was determined by the °Brix/volatile acidity ratio (Ribereau-Gayon *et al.*, 2000). According to the A.E.R.-San Martín-I.N.T.A. (Agencia de Extensión Rural-San Martín-Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria) weather station, which is closest to the plot sampled (10.3 km), the average monthly temperature and rainfall registered during the period from January to March in 2008 and 2009 was

24.5°C and 32.7 mm and 26°C and 16.13 mm respectively.

Pedro Giménez grapes were hand harvested during the early morning hours, placed in 20 kg plastic boxes and chilled to 10°C during transportation. Berries were manually removed from the rachis, crushed and pressed. The grape juice was filtered immediately (0.2 µm pore size filter) and three samples of each vintage were conserved in 15 mL Falcon tubes and stored at -18°C until analysis. Samples were thawed at room temperature and centrifuged at 2 133 g for 5 min.

Headspace-solid-phase microextraction (HS-SPME)

Samples (5 000.0 µL) and 4 975.0 µL pure water (Millipore, Brazil) were poured into 20 mL glass vials. NaCl (3 g) and 25 µL of a 25 ng/µL methanolic *R*-2-octanol solution (internal standard) were added to each sample. Vials were sealed with a Teflon-faced septum cap and mixed at 1 100 rpm using a magnetic stirrer (IKA, USA). Samples were pre-conditioned at an extraction temperature of 40°C for 15 min. Polydimethylsiloxane/divinylbenzene (PDMS/DVB) fibres (65 µm; Supelco, USA) were used for HS-SPME. Prior to exposure, the fibres were conditioned according to the manufacturer's instructions. After pre-conditioning of the sample, SPME fibres (2 cm) were exposed to the headspace for 15 min at controlled temperature (40°C) during the extraction process and, immediately afterwards, they were inserted into the GC injector port (230°C) for 20 min for thermal desorption of the volatile compounds (Massera *et al.*, 2012; Maturano *et al.*, 2015).

Chromatographic conditions

A Varian CP-3800 gas chromatograph (GC) equipped with a splitless injector and a Saturn 2200 Ion Trap Mass Spectrometer (Varian, Walnut Creek, CA, USA) was used to measure the volatile compounds. The system was operated with Saturn GC–MS Workstation software Version 6.41. The GC was equipped with a Factor Four VF5 column (30 m × 0.25 mm; 0.25 µm film thickness (Varian-CA-USA)). The oven temperature was initially programmed at 40°C (5 min), followed by a gradual increase of 1.5°C/min until 100°C (1 min), and 3°C/min until 215°C (5 min). Helium was used as carrier gas at a constant flow rate of 1.0 mL/min. The 1079 injector was maintained at 230°C. The electron impact energy was 70eV. The temperature of the transfer line and ion trap was 200°C. Mass spectra of the compounds were compared with the Nist Mass Spectral Library (Nist Mass Spectral Search Program Version 2.0), considering a forward match (FM) equal to or greater than 700. The identification of volatile compounds was carried out by comparing them with the retention times and the mass spectra from the Nist 2.0 Library. Compounds were quantified using relative areas related to the internal standard (Massera *et al.*, 2012; Maturano *et al.*, 2015).

Odour activity values (OAVs)

The contribution of each volatile compound to the grape aroma was evaluated qualitatively via its associated descriptor and quantitatively via its OAV. OAVs were calculated by using the equation $OAV = c/t$, where *c* is the total concentration of each compound in the grape samples and the odour threshold of the compound in water (Hellín *et al.*, 2010).

Odour thresholds were calculated according to McGill *et al.* (1974), Fazzalari (1978), Ohloff (1978), Buttery *et al.* (1988; 1990), Zalacain *et al.* (2007) and Hellin *et al.* (2010).

Statistical analysis

Each assay was performed independently in triplicate and the results represent the average of the three determinations with the corresponding standard deviation (\pm SD). Experimental data were analysed with ANOVA (SPSS version 19.0). The results were considered significant if the associated *p* value was < 0.05 .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is important to mention the difficulty of understanding the aromatic structure of a complex matrix in which compounds with high or low OAVs can play a minor role, whereas compounds with a relatively low OAV can act as impact odorants. Therefore, in the present work, aromas with low OAVs (between 0.1 and 1) were also considered. These compounds are perceived during wine tasting even at low concentrations because of synergistic and antagonistic effects (Winterhalter & Rouseff, 2002).

Mean values of the aroma compound concentrations and their respective standard deviations are reported in Table 1. Higher alcohols and terpenes were predominant and together represented 76.32% and 79.11% of the total free varietal volatiles in 2008 and 2009 respectively (Table 1, Fig. 1).

Higher alcohols may be present in healthy grapes, but they are seldom present at high levels (Zalacain *et al.*, 2007). In both vintages, C_6 -alcohols were identified as *cis*-3-hexen-1-ol, *trans*-3-hexen-1-ol and 1-hexanol (Table 1). These compounds are always present in grapes and their concentration increases during the ripening of grapes (Zalacain *et al.*, 2007), or during maceration and skin contact prior to fermentation (Baumes *et al.*, 1989). Alcohols with six carbon atoms contribute to the “vegetal” and “herbaceous” nuances of wine, but they usually negatively

affect the wine quality at concentrations below their OAVs (Gómez García-Carpintero *et al.*, 2011). In the current study they were present at concentrations lower than their OAVs. These compounds seem to be sufficiently stable and remain unaffected by the metabolic activity of yeasts during fermentation (Oliveira *et al.*, 2006). Consequently, the ratio between *trans*- and *cis*-3-hexen-1-ol contents could be considered characteristic of each *V. vinifera* variety (Versini *et al.*, 1994). In particular, *cis*-3-hexen-1-ol was higher than its *trans* form in all samples from the two vintages assayed (the *trans*-3-hexenol/*cis*-3-hexenol ratio in 2008 was 0.87 and in 2009 it was 0.82). Other cultivars, such as Garganega (Moret *et al.*, 1984), Müller-Thurgau (Rapp & Marais, 1993; Nicolini *et al.*, 1996), Gewürztraminer (Versini *et al.*, 1990), Bacchus (Rapp & Marais, 1993) and Muscat d’Alexandrie (Aubert *et al.*, 1997) have shown to have a predominance of the *trans*-3-hexen-1-ol form. In contrast, the Riesling, Kerner, Scheurebe and Ehrenfelser (Rapp & Marais, 1993), as well as Godello (Versini *et al.*, 1994), Tannat (Boido *et al.*, 2003), Airén (Pérez-Coello *et al.*, 2000), Emir (Cabaroğlu *et al.*, 1997) and Bobal (Gómez García-Carpintero *et al.*, 2011) cultivars presented *trans*-3-hexenol/*cis*-3-hexenol ratios lower than 1. In addition, 1-hexanol/*trans*-3-hexenol and 1-hexanol/*cis*-3-hexenol ratios could also be employed to characterise the grape variety. The grape musts analysed in this study exceeded ratios over 1.

The presence of 1-hexanol, *cis*-3-hexenol and the *trans*-isomer may be attributed to the specificity of enzymes involved in the sequence of C_6 -alcohol formation. The composition of the C_6 compounds depends strongly on four enzymes, which catalyse the biosynthesis of these compounds. Among these four, lipoxygenase and hydroperoxide lyase are particularly important (Gómez García-Carpintero *et al.*, 2011; Boido *et al.*, 2003). Thus, the levels of these compounds and the ratios between them could be considered characteristic of each *V. vinifera* variety.

The benzene alcohol fraction was composed of benzyl

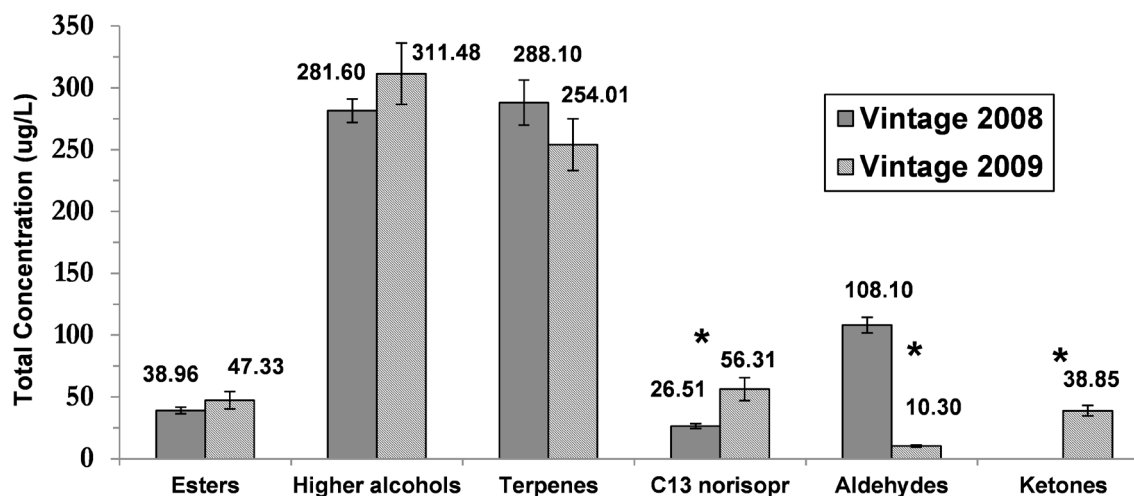


FIGURE 1

Total concentration of different groups of volatile compounds determined in Pedro Giménez must (2008 and 2009 vintages): esters, higher alcohols, terpenes, C_{13} -norisoprenoids, aldehydes and ketones. Data are means \pm standard deviation of three replicates. * Significant differences between 2008 and 2009 vintages.

TABLE 1
Odour-active compounds in Pedro Giménez grape must (2008 and 2009 vintages).

	Aromatic compounds	Odour descriptor	Odour threshold (µg/L)	2008 Must (µg/L)	2009 Must (µg/L)	OAV 2008	OAV 2009
ESTERS	Ethyl butanoate	Banana, pineapple	1 ^a	7.5 ± 0.9	9.23 ± 0.07	7.5*	9.23*
	Ethyl hexanoate	Green apple	1 ^a	6.44 ± 0.3	8.61 ± 2.02	6.44*	8.61*
	Ethyl octanoate	Sweet, fruity	15	14.98 ± 0.5	18.04 ± 4.27	1*	1.20*
	2-Phenylethyl acetate	Roses, flowery	650 ^a	ND	5.85 ± 0.57		0.009
	Methyl 2-methyl pentanoate	Fruity, strawberry		3.89 ± 0.27	ND		
	2-Methyl ethyl propanoate	Sweet, fruity	0.1 ^a	3.31 ± 0.45	ND		
	Ethyl hexadecanoate		>2 000 ^a	5.83 ± 0.23	ND	0.0029	
	Isopropyl myristate			ND	5.59 ± 0.09		
	Total			38.96	47.33		
ALCOHOLS	2-Methyl-1-butanol	Fruity	500 ^a	30.93 ± 3.5	ND	0.061	
	3,4-Dimethyl-pentanol			40.18 ± 2.78	ND		
	<i>Trans</i> -3-hexen-1-ol	Green	1 000 ^a	11.16 ± 0.01	15.64 ± 0.36	0.011	0.016
	<i>cis</i> -3-hexen-1-ol	Green	70 ^{a,c}	12.71 ± 1.2	19 ± 2.31	0.18***	0.27***
	3-Methyl-2-hexanol	Green		ND	10.25 ± 1.34		
	1-hexanol	Green	270 000 ^a	47.38 ± 0.45	104.59 ± 6.92	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
	2-Phenylethanol	Rose	750 ^{a,b}	95.66 ± 0.9	101.8 ± 21.75	0.11***	0.135***
	1-Octen-3-ol	Mushroom	1 ^a	38.71 ± 0.2	41.07 ± 1.58	38.71*	41.07*
	1-Nonanol	Fatty, floral	50 ^a	ND	19.38 ± 0.6	0.38***	
	Benzyl alcohol	Walnut	10 000 ^{a,b}	4.62 ± 0.45	ND	0.0046	
	Total			281.6	311.48		
TERPENES	Limonene	Citrus	10 ^a	1.14 ± 0.1	0.95 ± 0.17	0.114***	0.095***
	Eucalyptol	Eucalyptus	12 ^a	ND	8.97 ± 1.72	0.75**	
	<i>cis</i> -Linalool oxide	Fresh, pine, flower	> 3 000 ^b	35.29 ± 0.3	8.48 ± 0.11	0.011	0.0028
	β-Linalool	Orange flower	6 ^{a,b}	49.34 ± 3.2	148.25 ± 17.7	8.22*	24.71*
	Hotrienol		110 ^a	14.38 ± 1.2	ND	0.144***	
	<i>trans</i> -Rose oxide	Flower, rose	0.5 ^a	0.62 ± 0.03	ND	1.24*	
	1-Menthol	Minty		40.94 ± 2.45	10.10 ± 1.8		
	α-Terpineol	Anise	330 ^{a,b}	29.28 ± 0.9	34.90 ± 3.81	0.091***	0.1***
	Borneol			1.09 ± 0.06	ND		
	<i>cis</i> -Limonene oxide			2.42 ± 0.1	ND		
	Citronellol	Citrus	40 ^{a,b}	23.38 ± 0.9	ND	0.58**	
	Geraniol	Geranium	40 ^{a,b}	65.25 ± 7.4	38.2 ± 5.6	1.63*	0.96*
	Carvone		50 ^a	5.33 ± 0.6	ND	0.11***	
	<i>cis</i> -Geranyl acetone		60 ^a	13.58 ± 0.34	13.12 ± 0.04	0.23***	0.22***
	Isobornyl acetate		75	6.02 ± 0.72	ND	0.08	
	Total			288.1	254.01		

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

	Aromatic compounds	Odour descriptor	Odour threshold (µg/L)	2008 Must (µg/L)	2009 Must (µg/L)	OAV 2008	OAV 2009
C₁₃-NORISOPRENOIDS	β-Damascenone	Baked apple, honey	0.002 ^a	12.82 ± 0.12	23.68 ± 4.96	6 410*	11840*
	α-ionone	Banana	2.6 ^c	13.69 ± 1.81	17.18 ± 3.17	6.6*	5.27*
	β-ionone	Violet	0.007 ^a	ND	15.45 ± 1.17	2 207*	
	Total			26.51	56.31		
ALDEHYDES	Heptanal	Green	3 ^a	ND	2.45 ± 0.63	0.82**	
	Hexylcinnamaldehyde			ND	7.85 ± 0.18		
	Hexanal	Grass	5 ^a	26.32 ± 1.2		5.26*	
	Furfural	Sweet	3 000 ^a	9.75 ± 0.4		0.0032	
	<i>cis</i> -4-Heptenal		10 ^a	0.61 ± 0.03		0.061	
	Benzaldehyde	Almond	375 ^a	38.55 ± 1.1		0.1***	
	Octanal	Fatty, citrus	0.7 ^{a,d}	15.55 ± 0.5		22.21*	
	<i>trans</i> -2-octenal		3 ^a	2.38 ± 0.12		0.79**	
	2,4-Dimethylbenzaldehyde			14.94 ± 2.2			
Total			108.1	10.3			
KETONES	2-Heptanone		140 ^a	ND	16.50 ± 2.64		0.11***
	2-Nonanone	Coconut	5 ^a	ND	16.8 ± 0.73		3.36*
	2-Undecanone	Sweet, floral	7 ^a	ND	5.55 ± 0.31		0.55**
	Total			0	38.85		

ND = Not detected

References: ^aFazzalari (1978); ^bButtery *et al.* (1988); ^cOhloff (1978); ^dButtery *et al.* (1990); ^eMcGill *et al.* (1974); ^fHellín *et al.* (2010); ^gZalacain *et al.* (2007)

Shaded values indicate significantly different values between the 2008 and 2009 musts

*OAV > 1; ** 0.5 < OAV < 1; *** 0.1 < OAV < 0.5

alcohol (4.62 ± 0.45 µg/L, only present in grapes harvested during the 2008 vintage) and 2-phenylethanol, with registered values of 95.66 ± 0.9 and 101.8 ± 21.75 µg/L in the 2008 and 2009 harvests respectively. In spite of registered OAVs lower than 1 (Table 1), these compounds could add a synergistic effect to wine aroma with fruity and floral notes (Gómez García-Carpintero *et al.*, 2011). Considering other white varieties, Diéguez *et al.* (2003) reported significantly higher values of benzyl alcohol and 2-phenylethanol using C18 cartridges and GC-MS. On the other hand, Sánchez Palomo *et al.* (2007) found similar values for 2-phenylethanol in Muscat “à Petit Grains”, but significantly higher values for benzyl alcohol analysed by GC/FID/MS.

Another alcohol, 1-octen-3-ol, was present in must samples of both vintages and exceeded the perception threshold (Table 1). This compound is quantitatively important because it is responsible for the mushroom odour in certain wines (Fazzalari, 1978). It is a typical by-product of the metabolic activity of certain filamentous fungi from

the genera *Botrytis*, *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Fusarium* and *Alternaria*, and various Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes yeasts (La Guerche *et al.*, 2006; Rousseaux *et al.*, 2014). In the present study, the grapes were probably infected by yeasts or fungi before they were harvested. However, their concentration must have been too low to be visible with the naked eye (e.g. *Botrytis*), because the grapes seemed to be in a good sanitary condition. The contaminants could have appeared through mismanagement of the vineyard. Lack of aeration could have caused an increase in relative humidity, favouring growing conditions for the contaminants.

Terpene compounds belong to secondary plant constituents, and their biosynthesis begins with acetyl-CoA (Vilanova *et al.*, 2013). The quali-quantitative composition of terpenes is considered strictly related to the origin of the grape (Mateo & Jiménez, 2000; Cámara *et al.*, 2004; Nasi *et al.*, 2008). A total of 15 terpenoids were identified and quantified in Pedro Giménez grape must. Seven of these were present in grapes harvested in both the 2008 and 2009

vintages: limonene, *cis*-linalool oxide, β -linalool, 1-menthol, α -terpineol, geraniol and *cis*-geranyl acetone (Table 1). A larger number of aromatic constituents and a higher total concentration of terpenes were registered in grapes harvested during the 2008 vintage compared to 2009, except for linalool (three times more in 2009) and *cis*-geranyl acetone (no difference between the 2008 and 2009 samples) (Table 1, Fig. 1). It is well known that the terpene content is affected by several environmental factors, the most important being sunlight (light penetration into the fruiting zone), diurnal temperature and water stress during the developmental and ripening stages of the grapes. Vineyards with lower maximum temperatures are conducive to an increased accumulation of terpenes compared to vineyards with higher maximum temperatures (Cámara *et al.*, 2004).

Monoterpene alcohols like linalool, geraniol, nerol, citronellol and α -terpineol are responsible for floral notes in aromatic grape varieties such as Muscat, Riesling, Viognier, Loureiro and Gewürztraminer, but they can also be found in varieties that are not usually considered floral, including Pinot Gris and Chardonnay (Swiegers *et al.*, 2005; Luan *et al.*, 2006; Oliveira e Silva *et al.*, 2008; Vilanova *et al.*, 2013).

Based on the monoterpene levels quantified in the present study, Pedro Giménez can be considered a neutral variety: non-Muscat but aromatic varieties have a total monoterpene concentration of 100 to 400 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (Mateo & Jiménez, 2000). It is important to highlight that the content of bound volatiles of aromatic grape varieties sometimes reaches levels similar to that of free volatiles (Lamorte *et al.*, 2015). The typical aroma character of wine obtained from these non-aromatic grapes can improve the wine quality because of the transformation of odourless precursors into odour-active compounds during the winemaking process. Non-aromatic grapes can therefore be defined more accurately as potentially aromatic grapes after the transformation of odourless precursors into odour-active compounds (Genovese *et al.*, 2013).

The results obtained in this study show that β -linalool and geraniol were markedly the most abundant monoterpenes in grapes harvested during 2008 and 2009; β -linalool exceeded the threshold in both years and geraniol only in 2008 (Table 1). Other compounds, such as α -terpineol and citronellol (only present in the 2008 grape must) were present at notable concentrations but below their perception threshold (Table 1). Diéguez *et al.* (2003) and Cámara *et al.* (2004) analysed free monoterpenols in white grape varieties and reported values significantly lower than those reported in the present study.

The absence of nerol, a monoterpene alcohol more commonly found in white grapes, is remarkable (Oliveira *et al.*, 2008; Vilanova *et al.*, 2013). A plausible explanation is the transformation of this compound into α -terpineol by cyclical reactions at must pH (Mateo & Jiménez, 2000).

Another class of compounds commonly considered favourable in terms of their aroma descriptor is C_{13} norisoprenoids. Different authors have reported their presence in grapes and wines in volatile form (Strauss *et al.*, 1987; Williams *et al.*, 1993; Kotseridis *et al.*, 1999; Pedroza *et al.*, 2010). These compounds can be the result of the direct degradation of carotenoid molecules (Genovese *et al.*, 2007).

Three C_{13} norisoprenoids were detected in the 2008 and 2009 grape must samples. Two of them, β -damascenone and α -ionone, showed concentrations above the odour threshold (Table 1), and their concentration was significantly higher in grapes harvested during the 2009 vintage than during the 2008 vintage (Table 1). This could be attributable to the higher diurnal temperatures in 2009 (Rapp & Marais, 1993). The high concentration of β -damascenone and α -ionone could be due to the arid climate that characterises the San Juan province. In fact, the high sun exposure and high temperature could induce a faster rate of carotenoid degradation, thereby increasing the C_{13} -norisoprenoid concentration (Razungles *et al.*, 1998; Bureau *et al.*, 2000). Diéguez *et al.* (2003) and Cámara *et al.* (2004) reported similar findings for β -damascenone and α -ionone in white grape varieties. The exception was the high values of β -damascenone detected in the grapes harvested during the 2009 vintage (Table 1).

Esters are formed by the reaction of acetyl-CoA with higher alcohols previously produced after the degradation of amino acids or carbohydrates (Etievant, 1991). Esters in wine mainly originate from yeast metabolism during fermentation, but some esters are also found in small quantities in grape berries (Perestrelo *et al.*, 2006). Only a few esters, present in small quantities in grapes, contribute to the aroma of *Vitis vinifera* varieties (Vilanova *et al.*, 2013). Four ethyl esters, one acetate and three others esters were detected in this chemical group at concentrations ranging from 3.31 ± 0.45 to 18.04 ± 4.27 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (Table 1). Only ethylic esters that contribute to the "fruity aroma" (ethyl butanoate, hexanoate and octanoate) were quantified at levels above their olfactory perception threshold in grapes harvested during the 2008 and 2009 vintages (Table 1). These compounds may play a major sensory role, especially in neutral grape varieties containing relatively low quantities of terpenes (Sánchez Palomo *et al.*, 2007). Furthermore, as olfactory notes are similar, a synergic effect has been reported (Vilanova *et al.*, 2013). Few studies have reported the presence of esters in grape juice (Baek *et al.*, 1997; Swiegers *et al.*, 2005).

Carbonyl compounds, such as hexanal, heptanal and ketones, derived from acetaldehyde, have been associated with herbaceous and rancidity odours and their origin has been reported to be correlated with lipoxygenase activity in the grape and/or must aeration (Zalacain *et al.*, 2007). Aldehydes were quantified in grapes harvested during both the 2008 and 2009 vintages, but the concentration in grape juice was approximately tenfold higher in 2008 than in 2009 (Table 1, Fig. 1). According to Hardy (1970), this phenomenon may be related to the concentration of sugars in mature grapes. Ketones were only detected in the 2009 must samples, and always at concentrations below the odour threshold, except for 2-nonanone, which was above the threshold value (Table 1). Their concentrations may be affected by environmental factors such as elevated temperature and water stress during the ripening stages of the grapes (Sánchez-Palomo *et al.*, 2007).

It is important to highlight that, in complex matrices such as grape juice or wine, the diversity of the reported sensory perceptions is the result of qualitative (odour quality) and quantitative (odour intensity) perceptual interactions between odorants. These interactions have been defined by several

authors in different ways. However, perceptual interactions between multiple volatile components remain difficult to predict in a complex matrix such as grape juice or wine, in which the overall perception cannot be predicted solely by the sum of perceptions of individual compounds (Lytra *et al.*, 2012). In order to fully evaluate the importance of low-impact odorants and better understand the complexities of global odour perception, an innovative multidisciplinary approach is needed to incorporate chemical, sensory and neurological studies. A follow-up study contemplates sensorial analysis, proposing omission or addition tests in a reconstituted must mixture in order to rank the importance of individual compounds.

CONCLUSIONS

This is the first study that characterises the free aromatic compound profile of Pedro Giménez grape must. Higher alcohols, terpenes, C₁₃-norisoprenoids, esters, aldehydes and ketones from musts of the 2008 and 2009 vintages were quantified by GC-MS. The monoterpene levels registered indicate that Pedro Giménez grape must can be considered a neutral variety.

OAVs of Pedro Giménez grape must compounds demonstrated that β -damascenone, α -ionone, β -linalool, geraniol, ethyl butanoate, hexanoate and octanoate were the most powerful aroma-active compounds in this variety. However, the remaining 41 aromatic compounds with OAVs less than 1 could also contribute to the flavour of Pedro Giménez. Our results, from two consecutive vintages, provide valuable information about potential Pedro Giménez varietal compounds that greatly contribute to the aroma.

Because the analysis of aromatic glycoconjugate-bound compounds was not included in this study, these chemicals could be incorporated into future studies in order to establish a complete aromatic profile of this autochthonous variety.

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