

Volatile and Phenolic Composition of A Chardonnay Wine Treated with Antimicrobial Plant Extracts before Malolactic Fermentation

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Abstract

Previous studies have proven the potential of antimicrobial plant extracts to delay malolactic fermentation (MLF) in red wines. With the final end of extending their applicability in oenology, the aim of this study was to investigate whether the addition of antimicrobial extracts (from eucalyptus leaves and almond skins) to white wines (i.e., Chardonnay wine), as a way to control MLF, would affect wine organoleptic properties, in particular those related to their volatile and phenolic composition. Although addition of both extracts led to statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$) in the concentration of several volatile and phenolic compounds, only few of them showed contents higher than their sensory thresholds, meaning that the changes observed in their concentration could slightly affect the final wine aroma and astringency. However, use of the extracts in the elaboration of white wines needs to be assessed in future experiments at winery scale, including wine sensorial analysis.

Keywords: White wine, Malolactic fermentation, Antimicrobial phenolic extracts, Volatile compounds, Phenolic compounds, Aroma

1. Introduction

The malolactic fermentation (MLF) is the process by which the lactic acid bacteria (LAB) convert the L-malic acid into L-lactic acid. This fermentation contributes positively to wine quality, especially for red wines, by means of: wine deacidification, microbiology stability and sensory complexity of wine. The nature and concentration of those volatile compounds responsible for wine aroma are known to be affected by the MLF process, depending on the LAB strain, grape variety and the winemaking practices (Matthews *et al.*, 2004). Particularly, the MLF process could lead to: a) the formation of new volatile compounds from grape compounds such sugars, amino acids, b) to the transformations of volatile compounds initially present in grapes or generated during alcoholic fermentation, and c) to the adsorption of volatile compounds by bacteria wall cells (Pozo-Bayón *et al.*, 2005; Lerm *et al.*, 2010).

However, an uncontrolled progress of LAB growth and, therefore, of MLF process may cause alterations on the organoleptic quality of the wine, and even, on its safety (e.g. production of

biogenic amines) (Bartowsky, 2009). In order to prevent from these hazards, sulphites (SO_2) are added during the elaboration of wine. SO_2 is one of the most versatile and efficient additives employed in winemaking due to its antioxidant and antiseptic properties, especially against LAB. Owing to the potential risks of sulphites to human health, in recent years, there is a growing tendency to reduce their concentration in musts and wines. This has promoted a concern for the development of new alternatives to the use of sulphites in oenology (Santos *et al.*, 2012). Some of these alternatives emphasize the use of natural antimicrobial compounds from plants (e.g. phenolic compounds), animals (e.g. enzymes such as lysozyme) and microorganisms (e.g. bacteriocins) (Abee *et al.*, 1995).

Several studies have evaluated the antimicrobial effect of phenolic compounds (hydroxybenzoic acids and their derivatives, hydroxycinnamic acids, phenolic alcohols and other related compounds, stilbenes, flavan-3-ols and flavonols) present in wine and grape against oenological LAB (Reguant *et al.*, 2000; Garca-Ruiz *et al.*, 2009; 2011). Recently, our group has studied the antimicrobial effect of different plant phenolic extracts against six oenological LAB and two acetic acid bacteria in culture. Later, and as a first approach for testing their technological applicability in oenology, an extract from eucalyptus leaves was added to red wines before MLF. The wines treated with the eucalyptus extract were characterized by a lower ratio of malic acid transformation than the control wines (not addition) (Bartolome *et al.*, 2011; Garca-Ruiz *et al.*, 2012). Moreover, organoleptic characteristics of the extract-treated wines seemed not to be substantially modified, as minor changes were observed in their phenolic and volatile composition (Garca-Ruiz *et al.*, 2013).

Although MLF is mainly carried out in red wines, there are certain white cultivars with a specific organoleptic profile such as Chardonnay and Burgundy for whose wines occurrence of MLF is recommended (Bauer & Dicks, 2004). Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate whether the addition of antimicrobial extracts, as a way to control MLF in white wines, would affect wine organoleptic properties, in particular their volatile and phenolic composition. For that, a Chardonnay wine has been treated, before MLF, with two antimicrobial extracts from eucalyptus leaves and almond skins, whose antimicrobial activity against LAB and acetic acid bacteria has been previously tested (Garca-Ruiz *et al.*, 2012). Differences in the concentration of main volatile and phenolic compounds between extract-treated wines and control wines (no extract addition) have been evaluated, and their possible impact on wine organoleptic properties has been discussed.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Reagents and Solvents

Pure volatile compounds were supplied by Aldrich (Gillingham, UK), Fluka (Buchs, Switzerland), Riedel de Hen (Seelze, Germany) and Firmenich (Geneva, Switzerland). Pure phenolic compounds were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA), Extrasynthese (Genay, France), Phytolab (Vestenbergsgreuth, Germany) and Scharlau (Barcelona, Spain).

Two commercial phenolic extracts were kindly provided by Biosearch Life S. A. (Granada, Spain): an extract from eucalyptus leaves (89 mg of gallic acid equivalents/g) and an extract

from almond skins (165 mg of gallic acid equivalents/g).

2.2 Malolactic Fermentation Assays in Wine

A white wine (var. Chardonnay) (vintage 2009) was elaborated at Bodegas Miguel Torres S.A. (Catalonia, Spain), following their own winemaking procedures. The alcoholic fermentation was carried out in a controlled form in stainless steel at 25 ± 2 °C. The end of AF was established by measuring the alcohol degree (14 % v/v), total acidity (7.90 g/L tartaric acid), volatile acidity (0.35 g/L), and the residual sugar amount (2.25 g/L); the wine pH at the end of alcoholic fermentation was 3.12. MLF experiments were conducted at laboratory scale, sterile conditions, in 250 mL flasks as indicated in previous studies (García-Ruiz et al., 2012). Both the eucalyptus leaves and almond skins extracts were dissolved in 200 mL wine at a concentration of (2 g/L). The malolactic starter was comprised of a mix of three *Oenococcus oeni* strains previously isolated by the winery, and was inoculated in wine at 3% (v/v). A control containing no extract was also prepared for MLF assays. Wines containing phenolic extracts and control wines, all in duplicate, were incubated at 25 °C in the dark. The content of L-malic acid was monitored in wines using an enzymatic kit (Megazyme International Ireland Ltd., Bray, CO. Wicklow, Ireland), with determinations being carried out in duplicate. MLF was considered over when the content of L-malic acid was ≤ 0.05 g/L. Wines after MLF were preserved (-20 °C) for analysis.

2.3 Volatile Composition Analysis

Analysis of wine volatile compounds was carried out as previously described (García-Ruiz et al., 2012). Briefly, wine (8 mL), the internal standards solution (3,4 dimethylphenol, 400 mg/L; 3-octanol, 10 mg/L; and methyl nonanoate, 2.5 mg/L) (40 µL) and NaCl (2.3 g) were added to 20 mL SPME vials which were sealed with PTFE/Silicon septum (Supelco). The samples were extracted by SPME fiber of 2 cm length (DVB/CAR/PDMS, Supelco, Bellefonte, PA, USA) before being analyzed by GC-MS. The extraction and chromatography conditions were described in Rodríguez-Bencomo et al. (2011). The analyses were performed in duplicate.

The odour activity value (OAV) of a volatile compound was calculated as $OAV = \text{compound concentration} / \text{compound odour threshold}$, and expressed as aroma units (a.u.). Odour threshold data were taken from the bibliography (Zea et al., 2001; Culleré et al., 2004; Escudero et al., 2004; 2007). The OAV was also calculated for each family and for the total volatile composition as the sum of the OAV values of individual compounds and families, respectively.

To determine the *per se* contribution of the extracts to the volatile composition of the wines, solutions of the extracts (2g/L) in synthetic wine (12% ethanol, 3.5 g/L tartaric acid; pH 3.5) were prepared and subjected to volatile compound analysis.

2.4 Determination of Total Phenolic Content

The total phenolic content of the wines used was determined by the method of Singleton & Rossi (1965). The results were expressed as mg of gallic acid equivalents per liter of wine. Analyses were carried out in triplicate.

2.5 Phenolic Compound Analysis

The analysis of non-anthocyanin phenolic compounds was conducted according to Monagas et al. (2005) and further described in (García-Ruiz *et al.*, 2012). Analysis was carried out in duplicate.

The dose-over-taste factor (DoT) of several phenolic acids (protocatechuic, caffeic, cis- and trans-caftaric and trans-coutaric acids), flavan-3-ols (catechin and epicatechin) and flavonols (quercetin-3-O-glucoside) was calculated following the formula $DoT = \text{compound concentration} / \text{compound sensory threshold}$, and expressed as astringency units (as.u). Sensory threshold data were taken from the bibliography (Hufnagel & Hofmann, 2008; Sáenz-Navajas et al., 2012).

In order to determine the *per se* contribution of the extracts to the phenolic composition of the wines, solutions of the extracts (2g/L) in synthetic wine (12% ethanol, 3.5 g/L tartaric acid; pH 3.5) were prepared and subjected to phenolic compounds analysis.

2.6 Statistical Analysis

The statistical methods used for data analysis were: one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to test the effect of the treatment factor on the concentration of studied compounds and Least Significant Difference (LSD) test for comparison of means; and Principal Component Analysis (PCA), from correlation matrix, to examine the relationships between analyzed variables and samples. STATISTICA program version 7.1 (StatSoft, Inc. 2005, www.statsoft.com) was used for data processing.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Volatile Compounds

Table 1 reports the concentration of the different volatile compounds (n=36) determined in the Chardonnay wines before and after MLF, in absence and presence of the two phenolic extracts (eucalyptus and almond): esters (n=15), alcohols (n=5), terpenes (n=4), C13 nor-isoprenoids (n=2), volatile phenols (n=6), acids (n=3) and lactones (n=1). The process of MLF itself produced significant variations in the volatile composition of the Chardonnay wine. In general, the concentration of esters, alcohols and volatile phenols were significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) in the wine after MLF (control wine) in comparison to the wine before MLF. This was particularly noticeable for the ethyl esters of butyric, hexanoic, decanoic and dodecanoic acids and for acetates of isobutyl, isoamyl and hexyl alcohols (> 80% reduction in comparison to the wine before MLF). Other compounds showing lower concentration in the wines after MLF were nerol, α -ionone and hexanoic acid. On the other hand, ethyl lactate showed higher concentration in the wines after MLF (over 6.5), which was associated to the production of lactic acid during MLF. Other compounds such as linalool, β -citronellol, β -damascenone, benzyl alcohol and γ -nonalactone also showed higher concentrations in the wine after MLF. These changes could be associated to the action of LAB and/or to different chemical reactions (i.e., acid catalyzed hydrolysis) that occur during the MLF process (Ugliano et al., 2003; Hernández-Orte et al., 2009; Gagnée et al., 2011).

The first difference observed in the volatile composition between extract-treated and control wines is that, in general, the wines elaborated with both antimicrobial extracts (from eucalyptus leaves and almond skins) showed a significant ($p < 0.05$) higher content of esters (Table 1). This was particularly noticeable for ethyl butyrate, isoamyl acetate, hexyl acetate and β -phenylethyl acetate for both extract-treated wines, and for isobutyl acetate for the wine treated with the eucalyptus extract, and for ethyl lactate for the wine treated with the almond extract. Only diethyl succinate showed significant higher content in the control wines that in wines treated with antimicrobial extracts. These changes in the concentration of esters were explained in terms of the capacity of plant extracts to influence the growth and/or metabolism of LAB, promoting, for example, an enhancement in the bacterial production of succinic acid and hence a higher concentration of diethyl succinate.

The wines treated with the antimicrobial extracts also showed significant higher content of lactones (γ -nonalactone) for both eucalyptus and almond extracts, and of terpenes (α -terpineol and nerol) and volatile phenols (4-ethylguaiacol, eugenol, 4-ethylphenol, 2-methoxy-4-vinylphenol and 2,6-dimethoxyphenol) in the case of the wines treated with the eucalyptus extract. Analysis of the extract solutions in synthetic wine (2 g/L) revealed that the eucalyptus extract itself contained some terpenes and volatile phenols, which could explain, at least partially, the higher content of these compounds in the wines treated with this extract.

On the other hand, significant lower content in the wines treated with the antimicrobial phenolic extracts in comparison to the control wine, were observed for β -citronellol, β -damascenone, benzyl alcohol and β -phenylethanol. These facts could be related with the enzymatic hydrolysis of glycosidic aroma precursors and the inhibition of the enzymatic activities of LAB by the phenolic extracts (Ugliano et al., 2003; Hernández-Orte et al., 2009).

Table 1. Volatile composition of wines before and after malolactic fermentation (MLF).

	Before MLF	After MLF			¹ Odor thresholds
		Control	+Eucalyptus extract	+Almond extract	
<i>Esters</i>					
Ethyl butyrate	770 \pm 68	*34.3a \pm 5.8	*59.1b \pm 1.8	*71.3b \pm 6.1	20
Ethyl 2-methylbutyrate	28.6 \pm 1.8	*18.6 \pm 0.7	24.1 \pm 4.4	23.9 \pm 1.9	18
Ethyl hexanoate	2332 \pm 78	*337 \pm 14	*401 \pm 106	*388 \pm 65	14
Ethyl octanoate (mg/L)	5.75 \pm 0.11	*1.63 \pm 0.21	*1.82 \pm 0.12	*2.11 \pm 0.36	0.005
Ethyl decanoate (mg/L)	14.8 \pm 0.2	*1.64 \pm 0.28	*1.48 \pm 0.11	*1.92 \pm 0.09	0.200
Diethyl succinate	102 \pm 36	147b \pm 7	114a \pm 3	138b \pm 2	200000
Ethyl dodecanoate	2630 \pm 90	*430a \pm 30	*410a \pm 30	*520b \pm 1	500
Ethyl cinnamate	13.1 \pm 0.1	13.4 \pm 0.1	13.4 \pm 0.1	13.3 \pm 0.1	1.1
Ethyl lactate (mg/L)	5.84 \pm 0.72	*39.6a \pm 2.3	*41.6a \pm 5.3	*67.8b \pm 2.9	154
Ethyl acetate (mg/L)	110 \pm 14	*14.4a \pm 1.5	*23.9b \pm 0.9	*20.8b \pm 0.1	12.3
Isobutyl acetate	122 \pm 8	*5.51a \pm 2.07	*16.5b \pm 2.6	*3.72a \pm 0.16	1600
Butyl acetate	18.5 \pm 0.9	*7.90 \pm 3.40	*5.00 \pm 0.10	*5.10 \pm 0.10	1800
Isoamyl acetate	7230 \pm 120	*50a \pm 10	*160b \pm 30	*230b \pm 30	30
Hexyl acetate	633 \pm 2	* tr	*8.14a \pm 2.44	*16.4b \pm 2.5	1500
β -Phenylethyl acetate	322 \pm 2	*131a \pm 11	*235b \pm 1	*282c \pm 7	1100
<i>Terpenes</i>					

Linalool	4.74 ± 0.58	*7.06 ± 0.07	6.68 ± 0.96	*6.58 ± 0.26	25
α-Terpineol	tr	tr	*6.04 ± 1.38	tr	250
β-Citronellol	2.89 ± 0.54	*6.15b ± 0.32	*4.86a ± 0.25	*4.95a ± 0.42	100
Nerol	3.98 ± 0.27	*tr	*1.97b ± 0.01	*tr	300
<i>C13 nor-Isoprenoids</i>					
β-Damascenone	7.10 ± 1.17	*11.5b ± 0.2	*9.76a ± 0.29	10.6a ± 0.1	0.05
α-Ionone	37.9 ± 4.1	*15.4 ± 1.5	*13.2 ± 1.2	*15.1 ± 1.6	2.6
<i>Alcohols</i>					
1-Hexanol	1180 ± 20	*710 ± 10	*750 ± 30	*780 ± 20	8000
<i>trans</i> -3-Hexen-1-ol	64.9 ± 1.7	*47.9 ± 1.0	*52.3 ± 3.3	*54.1 ± 3.0	1000
<i>cis</i> -3-Hexen-1-ol	148 ± 11	*101 ± 1	*104 ± 6	*107 ± 3	400
Benzyl alcohol	53.4 ± 4.5	*155b ± 3	*125a ± 3	*116a ± 3	200000
β-Phenylethanol (mg/L)	23.1 ± 3.0	19.2b ± 0.5	*17.3a ± 0.3	*17.9a ± 0.2	14
<i>Acids</i>					
Hexanoic acid (mg/L)	30.6 ± 3.6	*9.36ab ± 0.82	*8.14a ± 0.15	*10.3b ± 0.4	0.420
Octanoic acid (mg/L)	9.07 ± 0.89	8.20 ± 0.50	8.07 ± 0.48	8.55 ± 0.07	0.500
Decanoic acid (mg/L)	0.81 ± 0.09	*2.40 ± 0.30	*2.57 ± 0.27	*2.71 ± 0.01	1
<i>Lactones</i>					
γ-Nonalactone	4.25 ± 0.46	*5.96a ± 0.15	*9.26b ± 0.43	*13.6c ± 0.3	30
<i>Volatile phenols</i>					
4-Ethylguaiacol	1.53 ± 0.06	*1.30a ± 0.03	*1.65b ± 0.05	*1.32a ± 0.01	33
Eugenol	19.5 ± 0.1	19.4a ± 0.2	*31.3c ± 0.1	19.7b ± 0.2	6
4-Ethylphenol	9.03 ± 0.22	*8.48a ± 0.04	*29.8b ± 2.7	*8.32a ± 0.01	440
2-methoxy-4-vinylphenol	1026 ± 24	588 ± 81	*610 ± 3	733 ± 27	2.8
2,6-Dimethoxyphenol	36.2 ± 0.9	38.0a ± 1.2	*87.3b ± 3.0	40.8a ± 4.9	570
4-Vinylphenol	907 ± 26	*633 ± 12	*614 ± 64	*532 ± 24	180

Concentration values in µg/L except indicated.

Odour threshold values in µg/L except indicated.

tr=traces.

* on the left indicates significant differences in time during MLF (p<0.05).

a-c Mean values with different letter on the right indicate statistically significant differences among the three wines (control and with eucalyptus or almond extracts) (p<0.05).

3.2 Phenolic Compounds

Results of total phenolic content (Folin-Ciocalteu) and concentrations of individual phenolic compounds in Chardonnay wines are showed in the Table 2. With regard to the total phenolic content, the wines treated with the antimicrobial extracts showed significantly (p<0.05) higher value (340 and 411 mg/L, respectively, for the eucalyptus and almond extracts) than the control wine (238 mg/L). These results were consistent with the content of total polyphenols in the antimicrobial extracts *per se* (see Materials and Methods); their addition (2g/L) to the wine would lead to a theoretical contribution of 178 and 330 mg/L of total polyphenols, respectively, for the eucalyptus and almond extracts.

A total of 13 phenolic compounds were quantified in the wines before and after MLF, which were classified into phenolic families: hydroxybenzoic acids and esters (n=2), hydroxycinnamic acids and esters (n=6), phenolic alcohol (n=1), flavan-3-ols (n=2) and flavonols (n=2) (Table 2). After MLF, the control wine showed a significant higher content for hydroxybenzoic and hydroxycinnamic acids (except for caffeic acid) than the wine before

MLF. Opposite behaviour was observed for alcohols (tyrosol) and flavan-3-ols, whose content was lower after MLF. In relation to flavonols, the MLF seemed to involve the hydrolysis of quercetin-3-O-glucoside (higher content before MLF) into quercetin (higher content after MLF). These results agreed with previous studies about the transformations of phenolic compounds during MLF in red wines (Hernández et al., 2007).

Addition of the eucalyptus extract led to some changes in the concentration of phenolic individual compounds, although no general trend was observed. Of relevance was the high content of quercetin-3-O-glucoside found in these wines (5.20 mg/L), in comparison to the control. Moreover, it was detected by MALDI-TOF that the eucalyptus extract contained quercetin-3-O-glucoside, among other phenolic compounds (data not shown), which might explained the results found. The wines treated with the almond extract showed, in general, a higher content for most of the individual compounds in comparison to the control, especially for (+)-catechin (12.5 mg/L) and (-)-epicatechin (3.65 mg/L). This was also attributed to the almond extract per se, as almond skins have been reported to be rich in flavan-3-ols (Garrido et al., 2008).

Table 2. Phenolic composition of wines before and after malolactic fermentation (MLF).

	Before MLF		After MLF		¹ Sensory thresholds
		Control	+Eucalyptus extract	+Almond extract	
^a Total Polyphenols	227 ± 1	*238a ± 2	*340b ± 3	*411c ± 1	
<i>Hydroxybenzoic acids and esters</i>					
Protocatechuic acid	2.77 ± 0.01	*3.80b ± 0.03	*4.93c ± 0.17	*3.38a ± 0.02	32
Ethyl gallate	5.37 ± 0.03	*6.99b ± 0.03	*6.03a ± 0.07	*6.24a ± 0.11	
<i>Hydroxycinnamic acids and esters</i>					
Caffeic acid	1.68 ± 0.05	*1.41a ± 0.06	*3.67c ± 0.11	*1.91b ± 0.09	13
Caffeic acid derivate	0.77 ± 0.01	*1.11c ± 0.01	*0.87b ± 0.01	*0.72a ± 0.01	
<i>cis</i> -Caftaric acid	3.94 ± 0.14	3.95b ± 0.32	3.81b ± 0.19	*2.94a ± 0.03	5
<i>trans</i> -Caftaric acid	7.23 ± 0.04	*8.65a ± 0.03	*8.52a ± 0.01	*9.14b ± 0.11	5
<i>cis</i> -Coutaric acid	3.09 ± 0.08	*3.54 ± 0.04	*3.65 ± 0.02	*3.67 ± 0.11	
<i>trans</i> -Coutaric acid	1.34 ± 0.03	*1.64a ± 0.03	*1.76ab ± 0.05	*1.77b ± 0.05	10
<i>Phenolic alcohol</i>					
Tyrosol	14.2 ± 0.4	*12.1a ± 0.1	*12.6ab ± 0.5	*13.6b ± 0.4	
<i>Flavan-3-ols</i>					
(+)-Catechin	4.81 ± 0.06	*4.24a ± 0.04	*6.55b ± 0.03	*12.5c ± 0.3	119
(-)-Epicatechin	2.13 ± 0.05	*1.33a ± 0.02	*1.53a ± 0.10	*3.65b ± 0.10	270
<i>Flavanols</i>					
Quercetin	11.7 ± 0.1	12.0b ± 0.3	*11.4a ± 0.1	*12.2b ± 0.1	10
Quercetin-3-O-glucoside	1.86 ± 0.03	*1.16a ± 0.01	*5.20c ± 0.05	*2.93b ± 0.07	0.3

Concentration values in mg/L.

^a Total polyphenols were expressed as mg of gallic acid equivalents per liter of wine.

* on the left indicates significant differences in time during MLF (p<0.05)

a-c Mean values with different letter on the right indicate statistically significant differences among the three wines (control

and with eucalyptus or almond extracts) ($p < 0.05$).

3.3 Theoretical Calculation of Sensory Impact

As an approach to evaluating the impact on the organoleptic properties of the Chardonnay wine due to the changes in its volatile and phenolic compounds observed after treatment with antimicrobial extracts, we calculated the OAV for the volatile compounds and the DoT for phenolic compounds (Table 3). Only 19 of the 36 volatile compounds quantified in these wines were found to have an OAV > 1 ; this is to say, their concentrations in these wines were higher than their corresponding odour thresholds.

3.4 Comparison among Treatments: Statistical Multivariate Analysis

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was applied to better visualize the effect of the addition of antimicrobial phenolic extracts on volatile and phenolic composition of the Chardonnay wines. Only the compounds with OAV and DoT values > 1 (see Table 3) were included in this analysis. The first principal component (PC1) explained 74.6 % of data variation and presented higher correlation values with ethyl acetate (-0.981), ethyl butyrate (-0.990), isoamyl acetate (-0.998), ethyl hexanoate (-0.997), ethyl octanoate (-0.995), ethyl decanoate (-0.998), β -damascenone (0.881), α -ionone (-0.989), hexanoic acid (-0.995), ethyl dodecanoate (-0.999), β -phenylethyl alcohol (-0.878), ethyl cinnamate (0.870), 2-methoxy-4-vinylphenol (-0.954), decanoic acid (0.961), 4-vinylphenol (-0.925) and trans-caftaric acid (0.923). The PC2 explained 13.9 % of the data variation and presented higher correlation values with eugenol (0.905), quercetin (-0.858) and quercetin-3-O-glucoside (0.898). Figure 1 shows the representation of the samples in the plane defined by the PC1 and PC2 which explained 88.5 % of data variation. PC1 showed high and negative values for the wine before MLF while all wines after MLF showed positive and similar values for this PC. Therefore, PC1 is mainly showing a separation among wines because of the differences in the composition before and after of MLF, but not due to the type of treatment applied. This result is reflected in the high values of esters, principal volatile family that changes during MLF. On the other hand, PC2 showed positive values for wines treated with eucalyptus extract, values slight lower than zero for wines added from almond extract and finally, negative values for control wines. PC2 is showing a separation among wines for the type of treatment which could be related with the higher concentration of eugenol and quercetin-3-O-glucoside in the wines treated with eucalyptus extract.

Table 3. Odour Activity and Dose-over-Threshold values of family of volatile and phenolic compounds, respectively, of wines before and after malolactic fermentation (MLF).

	Before MLF		After MLF		
		Control	+Eucalyptus	+Almond	
			extract	extract	
Odor Activity Value (OAV)(a.u.)					Sensory Note
<i>Esters</i>					
Ethyl butyrate	38.5	1.71	2.95	3.57	Fruity
Ethyl 2-methylbutyrate	1.59	1.03	1.34	1.33	Fruity
Ethyl hexanoate	167	24.1	28.7	27.7	Fruity
Ethyl octanoate	1150	326	364	421	Fruity
Ethyl decanoate	73.8	8.18	7.39	9.60	Fruity, grape
Ethyl dodecanoate	5.25	0.851	0.827	1.04	Leaf
Ethyl cinnamate	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.3	Flowery, sweet
Ethyl acetate	8.94	1.17	1.94	1.69	Pineapple
Isoamyl acetate	241	1.62	5.29	7.7	Fruity, banana
β -Phenylethyl acetate	1.29	0.523	0.938	1.13	Flowery
C13 nor-isoprenoids					
β -Damascenone	142	229	195	211	Baked apple
α -Ionone	14.6	5.93	5.08	5.82	Wood, violet
<i>Alcohols</i>					
β -Phenylethanol	1.65	1.37	1.24	1.28	Roses
<i>Acids</i>					
Hexanoic acid	72.7	22.3	19.4	24.6	Sweat
Octanoic acid	18.1	16.4	16.1	17.1	Fatty, cheese
Decanoic acid	0.811	2.4	2.57	2.71	Fatty, rancid
Volatile Phenols					
2-methoxy-4-vinylphenol	25.6	14.7	15.2	18.3	Phenolic, smokey
4-Vinylphenol	5.04	3.52	3.41	2.95	Almond shell
Eugenol	3.26	3.23	5.21	3.29	Clove, honey
Dose-Over-Threshold (DoT) (as.u.)					Astringent Note
<i>Hydroxycinnamic acids and esters</i>					
<i>trans</i> -Caftaric acid	1.45	1.73	1.70	1.83	Puckering
<i>Flavonols</i>					
Quercetin	1.17	1.20	1.14	1.22	Velvety
Quercetin-3-O-glucoside	6.20	3.76	17.3	9.77	Velvety

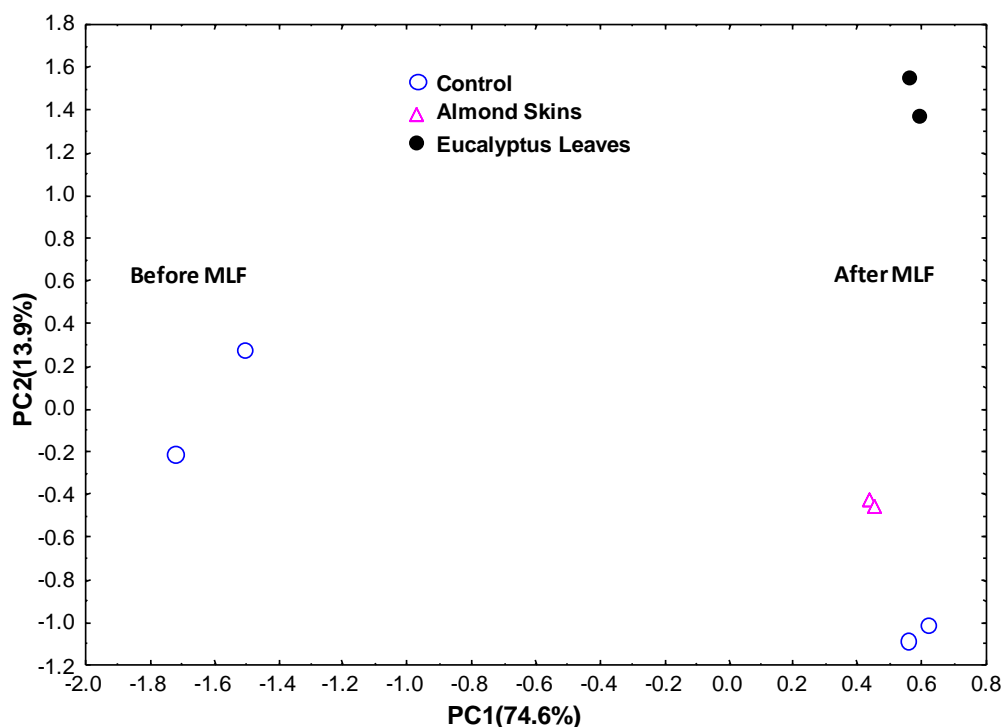


Figure 1. Distribution of wines studied in the plane defined by principal components 1 and 2 obtained from the principal component analysis.

4. Conclusion

In summary, this paper confirms some changes on the volatile and phenolic composition of a Chardonnay wine after addition of two commercial antimicrobial phenolic extracts (from eucalyptus leaves and almond skins) before MLF. Addition of both extracts led to statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$) in the concentration of different volatile and phenolic compounds. However, taking in mind the theoretical calculations for OAV and DoT, we can conclude that only changes in very few compounds would affect wine organoleptic properties (i.e. aroma and astringency) as their OAV and DoT values were > 1 : ethyl butyrate, ethyl acetate, isoamyl acetate, β -phenylethyl acetate, β -damascenone and quercetin-3-*O*-glucoside for wines treated with both extracts, eugenol and quercetin for wines treated only with the eucalyptus extract, and ethyl dodecanoate and *trans*-caftaric acid for wines treated with the almond extract. Therefore, these results confirm the potential application of phenolic extracts as alternative to SO₂ during MLF of white wines such as Chardonnay. But in any case, further trials involving the addition of antimicrobial extracts to white wines during MLF will be performed at winery scale, and will include sensory analysis.

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