

# CUSTOM BARREL PROFILING

## Beaulieu Vineyard



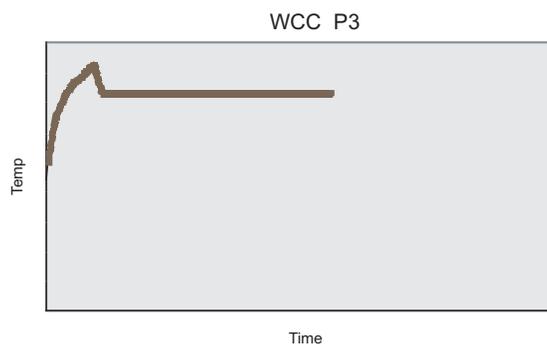
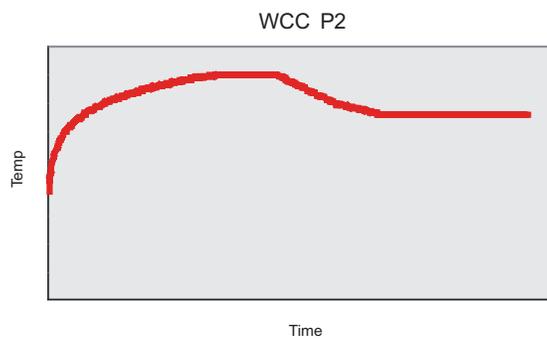
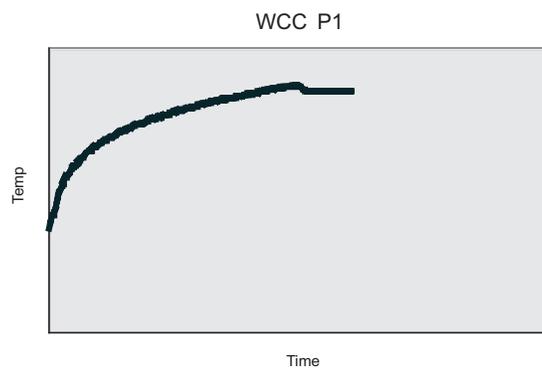
**World Cooperage**

## OBJECTIVE

The objective is to determine if the designed, custom profiles meet expectations for Beaulieu Vineyard Chardonnay.

## SYNOPSIS

Three custom, or special, profile toasting regimes were coopered and used to barrel-ferment and age Chardonnay wine (see process curves below). These were compared with three existing products: the World Cooperage Traditional, the T.W. Boswell Côte d'Or, and the T.W. Boswell Legacy. All the barrels used 24-month air-seasoned French oak.



## THE WINE

Producer: Beaulieu Vineyard  
Year: 2003  
Variety: Chardonnay  
Vineyard: Carneros  
Crush Date: September 26, 2003

### *Harvest Data*

Total Acidity: 0.72 g/100 mL tartaric acid  
Brix: 24.8  
pH: 3.33  
Prior to fermenting added: 2#/1000 Fermaid K, 3oz metabisulfite/ton  
Days of fermentation: 22  
Fermented with: Ruby.ferm yeast

### *Wine Analysis as of May 5, 2004*

Alcohol: 14.50% volume  
Total Acidity: 0.44 g/100mL tartaric acid  
Volatile Acidity: 0.040 g/100 mL acetic acid  
Free Sulfur Dioxide: 29 mg/L SO<sub>2</sub>  
Total Sulfur Dioxide: 85 mg/L SO<sub>2</sub>  
pH: 3.64  
Residual Sugar: dry

## OAK DATA

Source: French oak  
Wood Age: 24 months  
Toast Level: Medium plus  
Size: 59 gallons

## TRIAL EXECUTION

Sample Size: 4 of each variable  
Oak Contact Time: 8 months  
Bottling Date: May 2004

## THE TRIAL

WCC P1  
WCC P2  
WCC P3  
World Cooperage Traditional  
T.W. Boswell Legacy  
T.W. Boswell Côte d'Or

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the analysis of 25 extractives are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Extractives analyzed in the Beaulieu Vineyard Chardonnay (in mgL-1, parts per million)**

| Compound                            | Traditional | Legacy | Côte d'Or | WCC P1 | WCC P2 | WCC P3 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>Tannin breakdown</b>             |             |        |           |        |        |        |
| Gallic acid                         | 3.12        | 2.73   | 3.38      | 3.14   | 2.89   | 2.87   |
| Ellagic acid                        | 5.17        | 4.30   | 7.41      | 4.92   | 4.07   | 5.50   |
| <b>Hemicellulose caramelization</b> |             |        |           |        |        |        |
| HMF                                 | 2.35        | 2.13   | 1.52      | 2.23   | 2.10   | 1.90   |
| 5-Methyl furfural                   | 0.47        | 0.42   | 0.14      | 0.41   | 0.36   | 0.38   |
| Furfural                            | 7.89        | 5.81   | 2.06      | 5.73   | 4.09   | 5.11   |
| <b>Wine phenolics</b>               |             |        |           |        |        |        |
| Protocatechuic acid                 | 1.16        | 1.08   | 1.04      | 1.05   | 1.15   | 1.07   |
| Epicatechin                         | 3.42        | 3.26   | 3.39      | 3.37   | 3.54   | 3.52   |
| Chlorogenic acid                    | 0.09        | 0.08   | 0.04      | 0.05   | 0.09   | 0.06   |
| Caffeic acid                        | 2.79        | 2.68   | 2.58      | 2.74   | 2.71   | 2.60   |
| Myricetin                           | 0.02        | 0.02   | 0.02      | 0.02   | 0.01   | 0.02   |
| Quercetin                           | 0.14        | 0.15   | 0.17      | 0.22   | 0.12   | 0.18   |
| <b>Lignin degradation</b>           |             |        |           |        |        |        |
| Vanillic acid                       | 0.03        | 0.03   | 0.02      | 0.02   | 0.03   | 0.03   |
| Vanillin                            | 0.08        | 0.07   | 0.04      | 0.07   | 0.06   | 0.04   |
| Syringaldehyde                      | 0.72        | 0.73   | 0.61      | 0.61   | 0.41   | 0.65   |
| Coniferaldehyde                     | 1E-36       | 0.02   | 0.01      | 0.02   | 1E-36  | 0.02   |
| Sinapaldehyde                       | 0.05        | 0.08   | 0.08      | 0.11   | 0.06   | 0.14   |
| <b>Smoke</b>                        |             |        |           |        |        |        |
| Phenol                              | 0.12        | 0.09   | 0.24      | 0.04   | 0.07   | 0.30   |
| Guaiacol                            | 0.18        | 0.10   | 0.98      | 0.17   | 1E-36  | 0.86   |
| m/p-Cresol                          | 1E-36       | 0.01   | 1E-36     | 1E-36  | 1E-36  | 1E-36  |
| o-Cresol                            | 0.01        | 0.02   | 0.21      | 1E-36  | 1E-36  | 0.01   |
| 4-methyl guaiacol                   | 1E-36       | 0.00   | 0.21      | 0.02   | 0.01   | 0.10   |
| 4-ethyl phenol                      | 0.09        | 0.11   | 0.54      | 0.00   | 0.10   | 1.20   |
| 4-ethyl guaiacol                    | 0.03        | 0.02   | 0.20      | 0.03   | 0.16   | 0.68   |
| <b>Oak lactones</b>                 |             |        |           |        |        |        |
| Trans-lactone                       | 0.065       | 0.086  | 0.108     | 0.122  | 0.09   | 0.03   |
| Cis-lactone                         | 0.094       | 0.17   | 0.203     | 0.137  | 0.101  | 0.101  |

An overview showing the similarity between the barrels is shown in Figure 1.

*Figure 1. 3-D overview of the similarity between the wine samples based on principal component analysis of the chemical analysis*

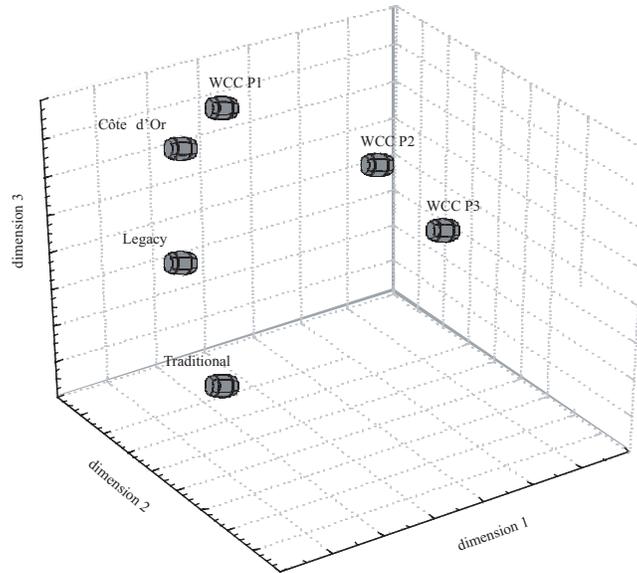
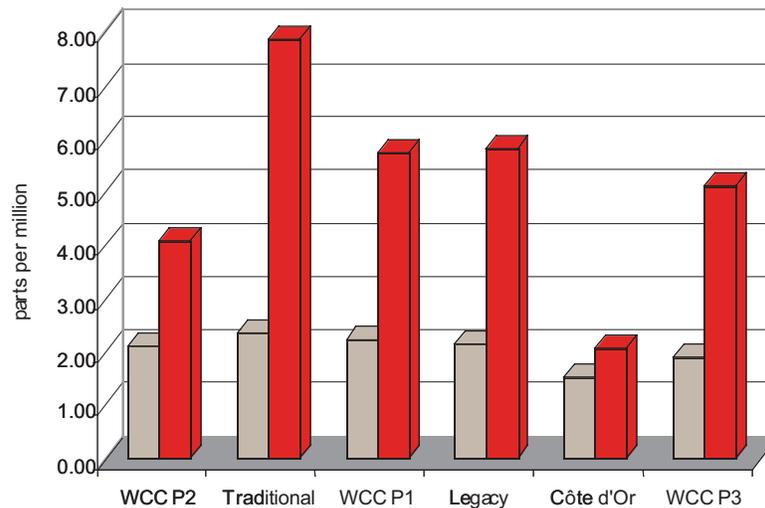


Figure 1 shows that the three new profiles are quite far removed (and therefore quite dissimilar) to the existing World Cooperage products.

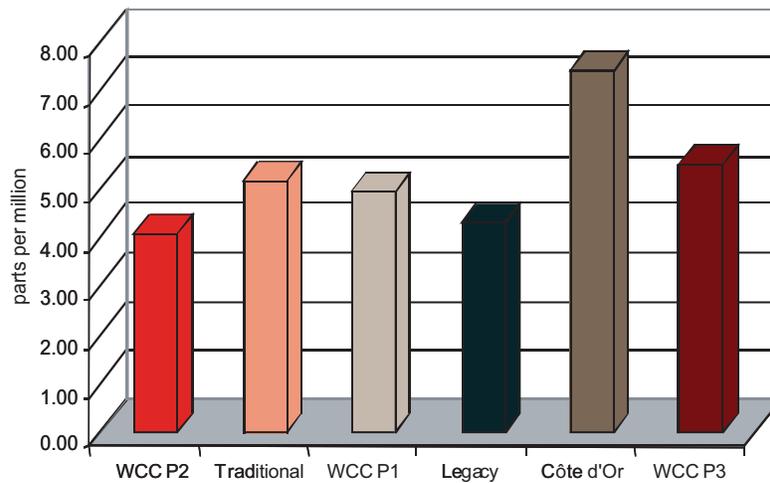
*Figure 2. Hmf and furfural in the Beaulieu Chardonnay, in parts per million*



Toastiness in the wines from all of the barrels, as measured by Hmf (light creamy toffee) and furfural (burnt acrid toastiness), is shown in Figure 2. The bar chart shows that the Hmf level in the samples is very similar, only the Côte d'Or being a little lower. The World Cooperage Traditional toast barrel had the highest furfural level; this is true to type. Clearly all of these barrels created generous amounts of toastiness and all of the new special profiles were like the Legacy toast, particularly in respect to the Hmf content and relative amount of light creamy toast to dark heavy toastiness.

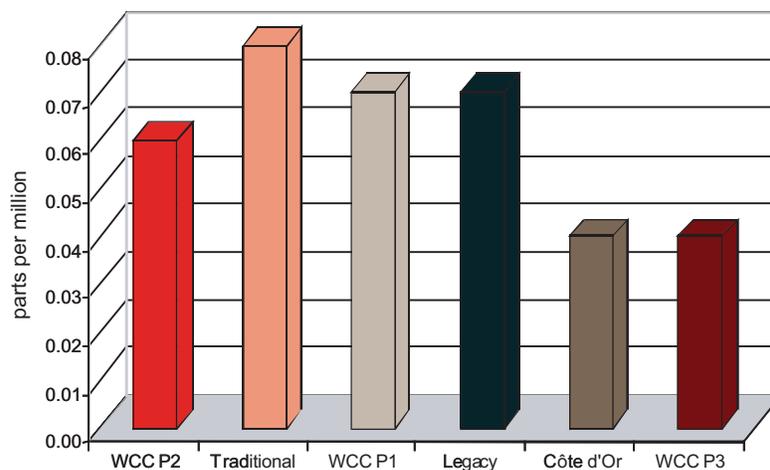
Figure 3 shows the ellagic acid content of the barrelled wines.

*Figure 3. Ellagic acid in the Beaulieu Chardonnay samples (in parts per million)*



The results show that the water bent Profile WCC P1 has a little more tannin breakdown than its parent Legacy toast. However the highest level of tannin breakdown still occurs in the Côte d'Or, followed by WCC P3 which was subjected to more intense initial heating than any of the other products.

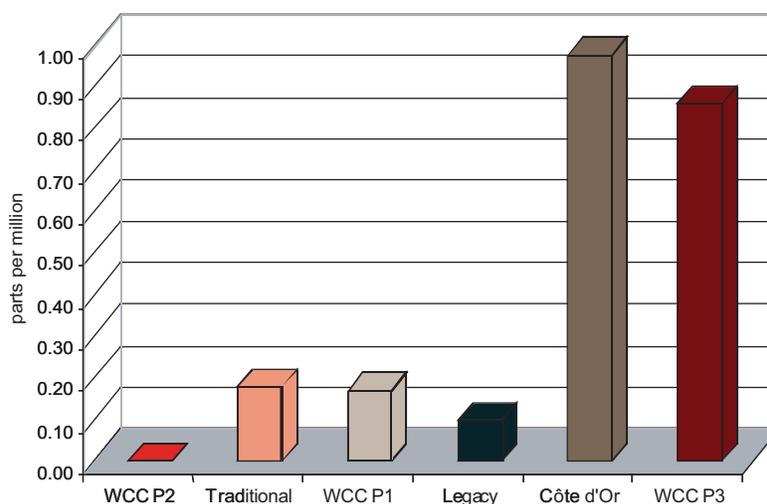
Figure 4 shows the vanillin content in the wines. Although there are trends that can be related back to the toasting process, all of the levels are very low, probably below threshold, and unlikely to influence flavor at this time. These wines were, of course, barrel fermented which does lead to assimilation of vanillin in the initial stages of barrelling.



*Figure 4. Vanillin in the Beaulieu Chardonnay samples (in parts per million)*

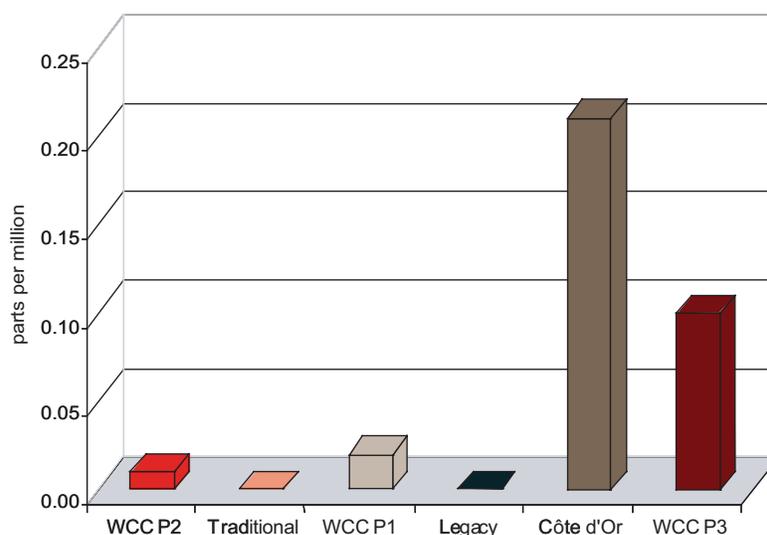
Figure 5 shows the levels of guaiacol, a sweet-smoke aromatic that is often a feature of barrel matured Chardonnays. These results show a major difference between the Côte d'Or and the other barrel samples. The Côte d'Or and special toast WCC P3 are characterized by much more intense heat application during toasting. This manifests itself here in significantly higher sweet smoke character.

Figure 5. Guaiacol in Beaulieu Chardonnay samples (in parts per million)



Spiciness as characterized by 4-methyl guaiacol is shown in Figure 6. Like the guaiacol smokiness, this compound is formed when sufficient heat is applied to break the oak lignin down beyond vanillin and related phenolic aldehydes. The effect is clearly demonstrated in Figure 6.

Figure 6. 4-methyl guaiacol (spice) in the Beaulieu barrel fermented Chardonnay samples (in parts per million)



As in the previous case, the highest levels exist in the Côte d'Or and WCC P3; however, all of the special profiles contain more spice than the other current World Cooperage products.

## CONCLUSIONS

This experiment clearly demonstrates that special, tailor-made profiles can bring new features to a wine, offering a wide range of different products. In this case, they altered the flavor balance of the Beaulieu Chardonnay quite significantly.

## TASTING RESULTS

|                             | <i>Preferences</i> |              | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                             | <i>%</i>           | <i>Count</i> |              |
| <i>1st Choice</i>           |                    |              |              |
| World Cooperage Traditional | 12%                | 8            | 68           |
| T.W. Boswell Côte d'Or      | 22%                | 15           | 68           |
| T.W. Boswell Legacy         | 13%                | 9            | 68           |
| World Cooperage P1          | 24%                | 16           | 68           |
| World Cooperage P2          | 15%                | 10           | 68           |
| World Cooperage P3          | 15%                | 10           | 68           |
| <br><i>2nd Choice</i>       |                    |              |              |
| World Cooperage Traditional | 21%                | 16           | 76           |
| T.W. Boswell Côte d'Or      | 25%                | 19           | 76           |
| T.W. Boswell Legacy         | 17%                | 13           | 76           |
| World Cooperage P1          | 22%                | 17           | 76           |
| World Cooperage P2          | 7%                 | 5            | 76           |
| World Cooperage P3          | 8%                 | 6            | 76           |
| <br><i>Last Choice</i>      |                    |              |              |
| World Cooperage Traditional | 15%                | 12           | 81           |
| T.W. Boswell Côte d'Or      | 11%                | 9            | 81           |
| T.W. Boswell Legacy         | 9%                 | 7            | 81           |
| World Cooperage P1          | 10%                | 8            | 81           |
| World Cooperage P2          | 17%                | 14           | 81           |
| World Cooperage P3          | 38%                | 31           | 81           |