## Aromas



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Family	Categories	Aromas					
Floral	Fresh flowers Dried flowers	lris, peony, rose, violet, acacia, hawthorn, orange blossom, broom, géranium, lime tree Dried flowers, wilt roses, camomile					
Fruity	Red and black berries Candied fruit Fresh citrus fruit Candied citrus fruit Stone fruit Pip fruit Exotic fruit Dried fruit	Blackcurrant , cherry, strawberry, raspberry, morello cherry, red currant, blackberry, black olive Cooked fruits, prunes Lemon, orange, grapefruit Candied orange, candied lemon Apricot, peach, plum Apple, pear, quince Pineapple, lychee, mango, passion fruit, banana Sultana, hazelnuts, almont, dried apricot					
Vegetal	Green vegetables Garigue Dried grass Undergrowth Mushroom	Green Pepper, fresh grass, stalk Thyme, rosemary Tobacco, tea, hay Humus, fern, box tree Mushroom, truffle					
S	pices	Pepper, clove, anise, liquorice, cinnamon, saffron, nutmeg					
Balsamic	Woody Resinous	New wood, oak, vanilla pine, resin, turpentine, beeswax, camphor					
Animal	Evolution aromas Imperfection	Leather, musk, fur, game, Cat pee, stable					
Empyreumatic		Smoked, grilled, toasted bread, fudge, mocha, roasting, caramel					
Chemical	Baking Milcky Imperfection	Honey, banana, english sweet, brioche Butter, milk, cream Sulphur					
Mineral	Mineral Marine	Flinty, chalk, flint lodic, tide, seaweed					

				Vis	sual	test			
Tint :									
White wine:		Yellow green Pale yellow Straw		Gold	Golden Amber		Brown		
Rose wine		Pale pink	Rose pe	Rose petal Salm		non	Onion skin		Orangey
Red wine:		Purple	Cherry	Cherry R		iby Garnet cold		net colour	Tile-red
Intensity :LowMediumStrongBrilliance :ClosedDullBrilliantTears/LegsFluidSmoothThick					Crys Visco	talline ous			
Olfactory test									
1st nose						2nd nos			

Intensity : Low Medium Strong   Quality : Closed Ordinary Thin Complex   Family Floral Fruity Spicy Chemical   of Aromas : Vegetal Mineral Animal Balsamic	

Tasting						
Attack :	Low	Medium	Dried			
Acidity :	Weak	Soft	Fresh	Lively Green		
Sugar (sweet wine) :	Thin	Rich	Smooth	Heavy		
Alcohol :	Flat	Soft	Rich	Heavy Burning		
Astringency (red wine)	No any	Soft	Smooth	Well- Rough		
Family of Aromas :	Floral	Fruity	Spicy	Chemical Empyreumatic		
	Vegetal	Mineral	Animal	Balsamic		
Aromatic persistence :	Short	Medium	Long			
General structure:	Light Meaty	Elegant Round	Flexible	Rich ied		

## 1/ Visual Test: The colour

The colour of the wine gives an indication about its age. I can observe it by watching the glass at daylight, on a white background. It evolves from purple to brown for a red wine, from pink to orange for a rosé wine, from yellow-green to gold for a dry white wine, or from a straw colour to an amber colour for a sweet white wine. The intensity of the wine means the degree of transparency that I can determine if I put one of my fingers behind my glass. It can change with some red wines according to the grape variety, the quantity of tannins, and the amount of sunshine on the vines.

The more tannic the wine is or the more important the amount of sunshine is, the stronger the intensity of the colour will be. On the contrary, the rainier the vintage was, (or if the wine contains less tannins), the weaker the intensity will be. On the dry white wines, the intensity changes according to the grape variety. On the sweet wines, the intensity is stronger when the quantity of sugar is the highest. The tears are the drop on the glass surface when I move it slowly. They will be thick when the wine is rich in alcohol, in sugar for sweet wines, and in tannins for the red wines.

## 2/ Olfactory Test : The nose

I smell the wine a first time without moving the glass - what we call the « first nose », and a second time, the « second nose », after I moved my glass. On the first nose we can smell light aromas, and on the second one, we smell stronger aromas. I can make the difference between the first nose and the second one: the intensity and quality of the aromas.

A young wine will be often more expressive on the first nose than the second. On the contrary, a mature wine will be more expressive on the second nose. I write the aromas that I smell (chart at the front side).

A wine which has lot of flowers aromas or fresh fruits will be often a young wine better to drink quickly. A wine which has more complexity, and spicy, woody and empyreumatic aromas will be often a young wine but with a good ageing potential. The old fruit aromas or animal notes mean that it is a mature wine.

A new barrel gives empyreumatic notes, and dry fruits aromas. I can now make the difference between the aromas feelings thanks to the mouth and by the nose.

## 3/ The Tasting : The mouth

I take a slight sip and breathe in some air through the mouth, I chew the wine to feel all the aromas in the mouth and to smell them by retro-olfaction. I write the attack which is the first feeling in the mouth. After that, I write the different sensations who just appears: the alcohol, the acidity, sugar (for sweet wines), astringency (for red wines). A bright and nervous wine is dominated by the acidity. A full-bodied or tannic wine, is a strong wine with a particular sensation in the mouth (sensation of astringency) due to the tannins.

Then I write the wine's structure which is the general sensation in the mouth and the long-lasting aromas after I spit it out.

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