

AROMA PROFILE OF MACEDONIAN AND HUNGARIAN WINES ASSESSED BY GC-MS

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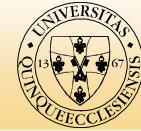
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Introduction

Aroma compounds are important factor for the quality and sensory properties of wine. The content of aroma depends on the varietal characteristics, viticultural practices and wine-making techniques. These compounds belongs to three categories: free aroma compounds that contribute directly to odour, and polyhydroxylated forms and glycosidically conjugated forms of monoterpenes that do not have direct contribution to the wine aroma.

GC-MS is recognized as a highly efficient technique that can be used for separation and identification of volatile compounds. In this study, liquid extraction method with dichloromethane was applied for analyses of 8 different wines (Vranec, Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Portugiser, Cuve, Chardonnay, Temjanika and Tokaji) in combination with GC-MS to determine the aroma profile of Macedonian and Hungarian red and white wines and to compare the cultivars from both countries.

Experimental

Sample preparation:

50 mL wine + 25 mL CH_2Cl_2 + I.S. (1-octanol) 30

min extraction on magnetic agitator

Centrifugation

Evaporation under nitrogen stream

Injection into GC-MS

Temperature Programme

°C/min	Temprature/ °C	Hold time/min
3	40	3
2	180	0
2	260	10



Results

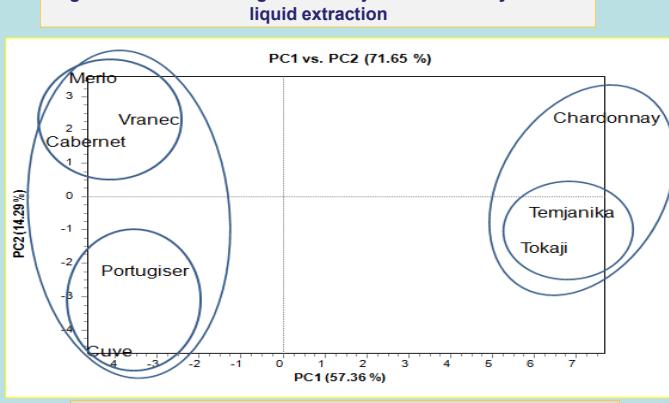
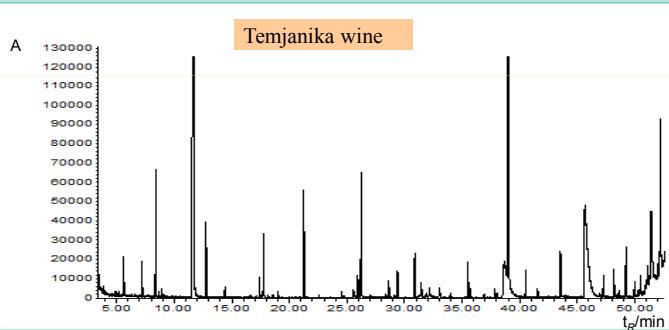


Fig. 2. Principal Component score plot with PC1 and PC2 of the variables based on the

Acknowledgements

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Conclusions

The extraction method with CH_2Cl_2 is suitable for analyses of 48 aroma compounds present in red and white wines. The main volatile component was phenylethyl alcohol present in concentrations ranging from 558.8 to 657.3 mg/L in the white wines and 1697.7 to 2253.6 mg/L in red wines. Linalol and terpineol were detected only in Chardonnay and Tokaji wines, ethylpalmitate was determined while the concentration of butyrolactone was highest in the Hungarian red wines, Portugiser and Cuve.