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## Key norisoprenoid compounds in wines from early-harvested grapes in view of climate change

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1 **Aroma evaluation of wines from early-harvested grapes in view of climate change**

2 Andriani Asproudi <sup>a</sup>, Alessandra Ferrandino<sup>b</sup>, Federica Bonello<sup>a</sup>, Enrico Vaudano<sup>a</sup>, Matteo Pollon<sup>b</sup>, Maurizio  
3 Petrozziello<sup>\*a</sup>

4 <sup>a</sup>Consiglio per la ricerca in agricoltura e l'analisi dell'economia agraria (Italy) – Centro di ricerca Viticoltura  
5 ed Enologia - CREA – VE, via P. Micca 35, Asti, Italy.

6 <sup>b</sup>Dipartimento di Scienze Agrarie, Forestali e Alimentari – Università di Torino, Largo Braccini 2, 10095  
7 Grugliasco (TO), Italy

8 \*Corresponding Author

9 Email: [maurizio.petrozziello@crea.gov.it](mailto:maurizio.petrozziello@crea.gov.it)

10 Phone:+39 0141433811

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12 Abstract

13 In view of climate change, the scheduling of an early harvest may be an agronomic option to limit wine alcohol  
14 provided that, a satisfactory content of secondary metabolites is ensured in grapes. In order to better understand  
15 the link between grape ripening, seasonal trend and wine aroma, the aromatic expression of Barbera and Pinot  
16 Noir wines produced with early-harvested grapes was assessed. Major attention was focused on norisoprenoids  
17 during both alcoholic fermentation and after three months of storage. At the end of fermentation, the highest  
18  $\beta$ -damascenone content was detected in wines obtained from less ripe grapes, then its content increased  
19 significantly after 3 months of storage. Inversely, the levels of  $\beta$ -ionone decreased significantly during the  
20 same period. The reduction of wine alcohol assessed by harvesting earlier especially for Barbera, was  
21 associated to optimal aromatic levels as well as to good technological parameters.

22 Keywords

23  $\beta$ -damascenone;  $\beta$ -ionone; Pinot noir; Barbera; carotenoids; early-harvest; wine, climate change

## 24 **1. Introduction**

25 Global warming and related climate change, mainly linked to anthropogenic factors, represent one of the most  
26 important world issue. The consequences of these changes involve agriculture and have considerable  
27 consequences both from a social and economic point of view (Barros, V. R., Field, C. B., Dokke, D. J.,  
28 Mastrandrea, M. D., Mach, K. J., Bilir, T. E. et al., 2014). Viticulture is one of the agricultural sector more  
29 susceptible to these changes mainly due to its strict interaction with environment, soil, human choices  
30 addressed to drive viticultural techniques, and tradition. If global change could exert its influence on, for  
31 instance, cultivar distribution, the well-known and well-established combination variety-environment could  
32 fail and many other aspects, such as cultivar distribution, phenological phases, vine productivity, vine  
33 pathologies could be influenced (Palliotti et al 2014; Sacchelli, Fabbri, & Menghini, 2016).

34 Numerous studies have pointed out that during the last decades there has been an advance of the phenological  
35 phases (Webb et al., 2012; Webb, Whetton, & Barlow, 2007), in particular flowering and veraison, compared  
36 to what was considered "normal" for the vine and for a specific area (van Leeuwen & Darriet, 2016). The  
37 increase in average temperatures of summer months as major consequence of climate change, as well as the  
38 different distribution of rainfall during the ripening phase, led both to a higher concentration of sugar and to a  
39 general change of the acidic profile of grapes, due, in particular, to the reduction of malic acid concentration.  
40 Microbiologically, the must pH increase can facilitate the development of bacterial contamination in wine,  
41 whereas the high sugar content may induce stuck fermentations or high production of unwanted by-products  
42 such as acetic acid and glycerol (De Orduna, 2010).

43 Furthermore, in several viticulture areas, ripening occurs during the hottest part of the season, when both color  
44 and aroma profile can be adversely affected (Mori et al., 2007, Asproudi et. al., 2016). At high temperatures,  
45 vine metabolism is inhibited, leading to a lower accumulation of polyphenols and a lack of synchrony among  
46 the timing of sugar/acid balance and polyphenolic optimum, especially in Mediterranean conditions (Mori et  
47 al 2007; Tomasi, Jones, Giust, Lovat, & Gaiotti, 2011). Moreover, the improvement of vineyard management

48 (clonal choice, rootstocks, agronomic practices) together with the viticulturists' and political choices, oriented  
49 to reduce yield per vine and to increase quality (sugars and polyphenols), combined with the series of  
50 anomalous and warm summers, further contributed to increase the sugar content in grapes.

51 The excessive alcohol content of wines, resulting from exceptionally sugary grapes, has become an unwelcome  
52 feature for the consumers. Nowadays the consumer orientation is directed to drinks with a moderate level of  
53 alcohol, as a result both of health concerns and of significant changes in people preferences, mainly addressed  
54 to more fresh and fruity wines (Caballero & Segura, 2017). From the sensorial point of view, the high alcohol  
55 wine content has numerous organoleptic consequences such as the decrease in freshness and a change in the  
56 perception of the aromatic bouquet. In fact, ethanol may enhance the perception of sweetness and bitterness  
57 while reducing that of acid, saltiness and sourness. Moreover, ethanol influences headspace partitioning of  
58 volatiles (Robinson et al., 2009) decreasing volatility of the aromatic compounds (Le Berre, Atanasova,  
59 Langlois, Etiévant, & Thomas-Danguin, 2007). Thus, climate-change related variations of grape ripeness can  
60 cause modification in the aromatic perception of wines, directly, with the formation of compounds  
61 characterized by overripe fruit notes, the reduction of vegetal, fresh and flowery notes (Pons et al., 2017) or  
62 indirectly, through the sensitive modification of their aromatic profile, due to the increase in alcohol content.

63 Nowadays, one of the major challenges in oenology and viticulture is how to mitigate and respond to the effects  
64 of climate change (Mozell & Thach, 2014), in order to preserve the specific and distinctive olfactory and  
65 gustatory notes that link wines to their territory of origin. In this regard, the early harvest of grapes to limit  
66 wine alcohol level may be an alternative to the use of subtractive cellar technologies, often invasive and which  
67 may cause compositional alterations, penalizing the aromatic quality of the product. Previous studies have  
68 doubted that, from the aromatic point of view, wines produced with early-harvested grapes could be endowed  
69 with a high acidity and an excessive content of C6 compounds (six carbon atom aldehydes and alcohols, known  
70 as leaf alcohols), to which vegetal notes are attributed (Longo et al., 2017). Nevertheless, the high sugar content  
71 of the grapes recorded during the last vintages has made early-harvest of renewed interest, especially for the  
72 warmer areas, provided that early-harvested grapes show an optimal balance between the different qualitative  
73 components of the berry, especially volatile and polyphenol concentrations and profiles.

74 To the authors' knowledge, little investigation on key aroma compounds such as norisoprenoids and their  
75 content in wines produced from sequential grape harvests has been reported and only some research linked  
76 technological and aromatic maturity of the grapes to the aroma of finished wines. Norisoprenoids derive from  
77 carotenoid degradation through both non-specific and enzymatic mechanisms, involving Carotenoid Cleavage  
78 Dioxygenases (CCDs) whose expression is strictly correlated to climatic and agronomic parameters (Chen et  
79 al., 2017). The most interesting norisoprenoids from the aromatic point of view are megastigmane, notably  $\beta$ -  
80 ionone with typical violet notes and  $\beta$ -damascenone, characterized by notes of quince and flowers (Mendes-  
81 Pinto, 2009). Especially  $\beta$ -damascenone is a strong flavor found in many foods and beverages (Pineau, Barbe,  
82 Van Leeuwen, & Dubourdieu, 2007). It has a complex aroma, reminiscent of honey, tropical fruit, quince,  
83 apple that is differently expressed depending on matrix and concentration. Some researchers suggested that  $\beta$ -  
84 damascenone also has an indirect impact on wine aroma by enhancing fruity notes of ethyl esters (Escudero,  
85 Campo, Fariña, Cacho, & Ferreira, 2007). Clarifying the relationship between aromatic precursors in grapes  
86 (carotenoids) and norisoprenoids in wines, could be relevant to understand the phenomena that can influence  
87 wine quality as the complexity of the transformations that control these phenomena has provided no clear  
88 answers, yet. Authors' previous research showed that in wines obtained from grapes with high total acidity, the  
89 concentration of  $\beta$ -damascenone was higher than that of wines produced with grapes harvested when fully ripe  
90 (Petrozziello M., 2012). More information is needed to define the optimum harvest time coupling together  
91 strategies able to enhance the wine aroma and meeting contemporarily the demand for wines with both reduced  
92 alcohol content and balanced organoleptic properties.

93 To this purpose, the effect of different grape ripening levels on the aroma of wines made under the same  
94 fermentation conditions was investigated, using two non-floral varieties, the international Pinot noir, and  
95 Barbera an important Italian variety grown in the same vineyard in Piedmont.

96 Pinot noir is a non-floral international grape variety widely planted around the world mostly in cool climate  
97 areas. Berries generally accumulate low amounts of phenolic compounds, including anthocyanins whose  
98 profile is characterized by the total absence of acylated-derivatives. When young, wines made from Pinot Noir  
99 tend to have red-fruit aromas, such as cherries, raspberries and strawberries and overall Pinot noir wine

100 characteristics significantly vary with grape maturity (Fang & Qian, 2005, 2006; Miranda-Lopez, Libbey,  
101 Watson, & Mc Daniel, 1992). Barbera is an Italian cultivar producing berries with high titratable acidity that,  
102 in the past, made its cultivation a valued planting in warm climate regions where acidification was usually  
103 needed. Traditionally, some viticulturists used to delay harvest, if the seasonal climatic conditions were  
104 favorable, to increase sugar levels to balance Barbera wine acidity, despite a natural predisposition to a high  
105 sugar accumulation. From the aromatic point of view previous studies pointed out that Barbera grapes were  
106 characterized by important amounts of volatiles, including terpenes and  $\beta$ -ionone (Carlomagno et al., 2012).

107 In this work main technological parameters of Pinot noir and Barbera grapes harvested at three different  
108 ripening stages (-15d, -7d and 0d, indicating the days before full-ripeness) were assessed, together with  
109 important key aromas of must and wines. Attention was focused on  $\beta$ -damascenone,  $\beta$ -ionone and  $\alpha$ -ionone  
110 which were quantified by stable isotope dilution assay (SIDA) and HS-SPME-GCMS quantification, whereas  
111 the most important free fermentative aromatic compounds were extracted and quantified respectively by Solid  
112 phase Extraction Gas chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (SPE/GC-MS).

## 113 2. Materials and methods

### 114 2.1 Vineyard site

115 Grape samples of cv Pinot noir and Barbera were collected at the DISAFA (*Università degli Studi di Torino*)  
116 experimental vineyard located in Grugliasco (45°03'N, 7°35'E; in Piedmont, Italy), in 2015. Vine density was  
117 4400 vines/ha (0.90 m x 2.50 m), vines were vertical shoot positioned (VSP) and trained to the Guyot pruning  
118 system. The vineyard is located at 293 m above s.l. in a plain area and vines were planted in 2008; Pinot noir  
119 plants were grafted onto 1103P while Barbera plants onto SO4. The vineyard was organized into randomized  
120 blocks of 10 plants each. Three blocks for each variety were used as biological replicates (namely: A, B and  
121 C). Starting from bud-burst, the main phenological phases of the plant were observed (flowering, veraison and  
122 ripening). The first sampling of Pinot Noir was carried out at veraison (50 % of colored berries) and grapes  
123 were then sampled again on the 13<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> of August 2015. Barbera was firstly sampled at veraison and  
124 then harvested sequentially on the 25<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup> of August and on the 7<sup>th</sup> September 2015.

## 125 2.2 Grape sampling

126 Approximately 30 clusters for each biological replicate (A, B and C). were harvested manually at each  
127 sampling date (veraison, and 3 ripening levels). For each replicate, 500 berries were sampled for the analysis  
128 of the main chemico-physical parameters namely, berry weight, pH, titratable acidity (TA), total soluble solids  
129 (TSS). Remaining berries were opportunely prepared to obtain grape extracts for polyphenol, anthocyanin and  
130 total flavonoid measurements; two further replicates of 50 g of grapes were stored in the dark at -80°C for  
131 carotenoid compound assessment.

## 132 2.3 Microvinifications

133 Vinification trials at laboratory scale were carried out in triplicate for each maturation point for a total of 9  
134 fermentations per variety. Grapes (about 2 Kg per replica) were manually destemmed, crushed and placed into  
135 three liters Erlenmeyer flask. Inoculum ( $5 \times 10^6$  cells  $g^{-1}$ ) was done using *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* yeast  
136 strain ISE 167 belonging to CREA-VE culture collection after a preventive growth in YPG (Yeast Peptone  
137 Glucose) medium. Fermentations were performed at 25 °C, and two punching per day were carried out to  
138 simulate a standard red vinification. Fermentations were followed by daily monitoring of the flasks weight  
139 loss, indirectly calculating the consumed sugar. Sampling was carried out at crushing (day 0), 50% of  
140 fermented sugars (approximately day 3 for all trials) and at the end of fermentation (day 8). pH, AT, TSS and  
141 polyphenolic index measurements were assessed at crushing, at half time and at the end of the fermentation.  
142 Final alcohol content was determined for each wine. The measurement of TSS, total acidity, pH, of grape  
143 musts as well as the analysis of reducing sugars at the end of alcoholic fermentation, density, total dry extract  
144 and ethanol in wines were carried out according to official EC methods (Commission Regulation No. 2676/90  
145 determining Community methods for the analysis of wines, 1990) .The evolution of norisoprenoid compounds  
146 was thoroughly investigated during fermentation, namely the determination of  $\alpha$ -ionone  $\beta$ -ionone and  $\beta$ -  
147 damascenone has been carried out at crushing, at mid-fermentation, at the end of alcoholic fermentation (FFA)  
148 and finally after 3 months of wine storage in cellar at 4°C. All analysis were carried out twice.

## 149 2.4 Meteorological assessments

150 The vineyard had meteorological station equipped with a thermohygrometer and a rain gauge, managed by the  
151 Agrometeorological Service of the Piedmont Region. Part of the data were found on-line from the database of  
152 the Department of Physics of the University of Turin-DF station (45° 03' N , 7°40 E, 254 above s.l, Turin).

## 153 2.5 Grape, must and wine determinations

### 154 2.5.1 Extraction and determination of polyphenols in grapes, musts and wines

155 Extraction of the polyphenolic fraction from the grapes was performed according to Di Stefano (Di Stefano &  
156 Cravero, 1991). Briefly, 20 frozen berries were peeled, and the skins were placed in 50 mL of tartaric buffer  
157 at pH 3.20 (5 g of tartaric acid, 22 mL of 1N NaOH, 120 mL of ethanol and 2 g of sodium metabisulphite  
158 brought up to 1L with distilled water). After 4 hours, the skins were homogenized and collected in a centrifuge  
159 tube. After centrifugation (4000 rpm for 15 min), the supernatant was collected in a 100 mL flask. The pellet  
160 was added of few mL of buffer and centrifuged for a second time, the supernatant collected in the same flask.  
161 Then the volume was adjusted up to 100 mL using the tartaric buffer; samples were stored in -20°C until  
162 analysis were carried out.

### 163 2.5.2 Total polyphenols index (TPI)

164 Total polyphenol content was determined using the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent (Di Stefano, Cravero, & Gentilini,  
165 1989). Briefly, must or grape extract obtained as described above, were previously acidified with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and  
166 passed through a 500 mg C18 cartridge to retain the compounds of interest that were successively eluted with  
167 3 mL of methanol in a 20 mL flask. As to wines, due to the lower SO<sub>2</sub> content respect to berry extracts, no  
168 cartridge passage was required. Total polyphenols were determined by measuring the absorbance of the extract  
169 at 700 nm and expressed as mg equivalent of (+)-catechin per kg of berries as to grapes and per L of wine.

### 170 2.5.3 Total anthocyanin and flavonoid indexes (TAI and TFI)

171 Determination of flavonoids and anthocyanins was carried out spectrophotometrically as described by Di  
172 Stefano and coworkers (Di Stefano et al., 1989). The grape extracts or musts were filtered onto 0.45 µm  
173 polypropylene membrane, then opportunely diluted with “hydrochloric ethanol” a mixture of ethanol/H<sub>2</sub>O/HCl  
174 37% (70: 30: 1). Subsequently, the sample absorbance spectrum was acquired from 230 to 700 nm, using a 10

175 mm path step cuvette. Total flavonoid index was determined through graphical correction applied to UV peak  
176 with a maximum of 280 nm and expressed as mg equivalent of (+)-catechin per kg of berries. Total  
177 anthocyanin index was determined by measuring the absorbance of the extract at 540 nm and expressed as mg  
178 equivalent of malvidin-3-O-glucoside chloride per kg of berries.

#### 179 2.5.4 Extraction and determination of grape carotenoids

180 Carotenoid extraction procedure was adapted from Crupi and coworkers (Crupi, Milella, & Antonacci, 2010).  
181 Approximately 50 g of berries, without seeds, added of BHA (Butylated hydroxyanisole) were homogenized  
182 for 2 min in the presence of magnesium carbonate basic. The homogenate was spiked with 200  $\mu$ L of 180 mg  
183  $L^{-1}$  of  $\beta$ -apo-8-carotenal (Fluka, Porto, Portugal, ref. 10810) as internal standard and diluted with 40 mL of  
184 ultrapure (UP) water obtained from a MilliQ purification system (Millipore Bedford, MA, USA). A liquid-  
185 liquid extraction was carried out with ether/hexane (1:1, v/v), repeated three times for 30 min each. The  
186 resulting upper layer was separated each time, thus the final combined extract was concentrated to dryness at  
187 20° C (Laborota 4001, Heidolph instruments) and resuspended in 1 mL of acetone/hexane (1:1, v/v) for HPLC  
188 determination. Each sample was injected in duplicate. Sample handling, homogenization and extraction were  
189 carried out on ice under dim yellow light to minimize light-induced isomerization and oxidation of carotenoids.

190 An Agilent Model 1200 quaternary solvent system, equipped with a quaternary pump solvent delivery and an  
191 UV-visible photodiode array detector was used (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, US). The absorption  
192 spectra were recorded at 447 nm and the sample injection volume was 20 $\mu$ L. The column was an YMC30, 250  
193 x 4,6 mm, with a pre-column YMC pack C30 (3 x 20mm, 5  $\mu$ m). Mobile phase was performed with three  
194 different solvents as described by Crupi and coworkers (Crupi et. al 2010). The flow was set at 0.35 mL min<sup>-1</sup>.  
195 The analytical gradient started with 40%A, 60%B, and 0%C and then linear gradients as follows: to 20% A,  
196 80% B, 0%C in 5 min; to 4%A, 81%B, 15%C in 10 min; to 45%A, 11%B, 85%C in 60 min. Acquisition time  
197 was 70 min and equilibration time was 10 min.

198 The most relevant carotenoids were identified by comparison of spectra with those of commercially available  
199 standards, violaxanthin, lutein epoxide, neoxanthin from CaroteNature (Lupsingen, *Switzerland*) and  $\beta$ -

200 carotene and lutein from Extrasynthèses (Lyon, Genay, France), matching also different information such as  
201 position of absorption maxima ( $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ ) and the degree of vibration fine structure (% III/II) (Crupi et al., 2010).  
202 Quantification of individual compounds was done by calibration curves using the respective standards. The  
203 results were expressed as mg per kilogram of grape berries.

#### 204 2.5.5 Determination of $\beta$ -damascenone, $\alpha$ -ionone and $\beta$ -ionone

205 The chemical standards for this analysis were obtained from Sigma (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) at  
206 the maximum purity grade available, except  $\beta$ -damascenone, which was generously supplied by Firmenich  
207 (Genève, Switzerland).  $\beta$ -damascenone  $\beta$ -ionone and  $\alpha$ -ionone were quantified in musts and wines using a  
208 stable isotope dilution assay (SIDA)\_HS-SPME/GC-MS method as described by Petrozziello and co-workers  
209 (Petrozziello, Borsa, Guaita, Gerbi, & Bosso, 2012). Briefly, a SPME fibre (CAR/PDMS/DVB da 30/50  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  
210 Supelco, Bellefonte, PA, USA). was conditioned daily before use for 30' at 270 °C. For each analysis, 10 mL  
211 of sample (must or wine) was placed into a 20 mL vial, added of 3 g of ammonium sulfate. Four  $\mu\text{L}$  of internal  
212 standard containing [ $^2\text{H}_4$ ]- $\beta$ -damascenone (final concentration: 2.36  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ), [ $^2\text{H}_3$ ]- $\beta$ -ionone (final  
213 concentration: 11.8  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ) and [ $^2\text{H}_3$ ]- $\alpha$ -ionone (final concentration: 24.3  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ). The vial was capped with a  
214 crimp seal with a PTFE/silicone septum and the sample was left to equilibrate in agitation for at least 15 min  
215 at 40 °C before the analysis. The extraction time was 1h at 40°C and then the compounds were thermo-desorbed  
216 from the fiber for 3 min into the GC injector held at 250 °C. The analyses were performed in splitless mode,  
217 and the purge valve was opened after 3 min. Finally, to eliminate the carryover phenomena, the fiber was  
218 cleaned at 250 °C in the needle heater device for 10 min after each analysis and for an additional 3 min time  
219 before the following injection. All the operations were automated by a multipurpose sampler MPS 2XL  
220 (Gerstel Applications, Brielle, The Netherlands).

221 GC-MS analyses were performed with a 6980 Agilent gas chromatograph interfaced to a mass selective  
222 detector 5973N (Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA,USA). A HP-Innowax column, polyethylene glycol, 30  
223 m x 0.25 mm x 0.25  $\mu\text{m}$  (J&W Scientific, Folsom, CA, USA) was used. Helium was the carrier gas and the  
224 column flow was maintained at 1.2 mL min<sup>-1</sup>. Transfer line was set at 230 °C. The oven temperature was held

225 at 45 °C for 2 min, raised to 80°C at a rate of 30 °C min<sup>-1</sup>, then raised from 80 to 230 °C at a rate of 5 °C min  
226 <sup>-1</sup> and, finally was held at 230 °C for 17 min. The ionization voltage was at 70 eV, the quadrupole was set at  
227 230 °C and the source at 250 °C. Mass spectra were acquired in Selective Ion Monitoring (SIM) mode using  
228 a dwell time of 100 μs. Identification of these megastigmane compounds was performed by comparing  
229 recorded mass spectra and retention time with those of authentic standards. β-damascenone standard was  
230 kindly offered by Firmenich, (Switzerland). Quantifying ions were 190 and 194 m/z for β-damascenone and  
231 [<sup>2</sup>H<sub>4</sub>]-β-damascenone respectively; 136 and 139 m/z for α-ionone and [<sup>2</sup>H<sub>3</sub>]-α-ionone, respectively and 177  
232 and 180 m/z for β-ionone and [<sup>2</sup>H<sub>3</sub>]-β-ionone, respectively, using a calibration curve for each compound.

#### 233 2.5.6 Extraction and determination of free volatiles in wines:

234 150 mL of wine, added of 150 μL of internal standard (1-heptanol, 73.43 mg L<sup>-1</sup>), were passed through a 5 g  
235 C18-RP cartridge (Biotage AB, Uppsala, Sweden), previously activated with 20 mL of methanol and  
236 equilibrated with 50 mL of UP water. After washing the cartridge with 50 mL of water, free varietal compounds  
237 and fermentative compounds were recovered with 30 mL of dichloromethane. Glycoside compounds were  
238 recovered with 25 mL of methanol (Sigma Aldrich Co., St. Louis, MO, USA). Dichloromethane was dried using  
239 anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and evaporated to about 200μL under a gentle stream of nitrogen; an aliquot of 1 μL was  
240 injected into the GC-MS.

241 The hydrolysis of glycosides by exogenous enzyme was carried out accordingly to Cabrita and collaborators  
242 (Cabrita, Costa Freitas, Laureano, Borsa, & Di Stefano, 2007). Briefly, the methanolic phase was evaporated  
243 to dryness under vacuum and the residue dissolved in 5 mL of citrate-phosphate buffer (pH 5.0, 51.5 % v/v of  
244 0.2 M sodium phosphate and 48.5 % v/v of 0.1 M citric acid). 100 mg of polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVPP)  
245 was added and then the enzymatic hydrolysis was carried out with 0.2 mL of Pectinol (Genencor, Palo Alto ,  
246 CA, USA) with glycosidase-side activities at 40 °C for 24 h. After hydrolysis, 0.1 mL of 1-octanol as internal  
247 standard was added and the hydrolyzed extract was passed through a 1 g C18-RP cartridge (Biotage AB,  
248 Uppsala, Sweden) to isolate the aglycons. The free-released compounds were eluted with 12 mL of  
249 dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried using anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and reduced to a small volume (about

250 500  $\mu$ L) under a gentle stream of nitrogen at room temperature. The analysis of the aglycons was carried out  
251 by GC-MS. Two replicates of all samples were analyzed.

252 All compounds were analyzed by GC-MS using an Agilent 7890A GC, equipped with an Agilent 5975C Mass  
253 Selective triple Axis Detector. The samples (1  $\mu$ L) were manually injected at 250  $^{\circ}$ C, in splitless mode. The  
254 column was a Zebron ZB-WAX column (30 m, 0.25 mm i.d., 0.25  $\mu$ m film thickness; Phenomenex, Torrance,  
255 Calif., U.S.A.). The oven temperature was set at 45  $^{\circ}$ C for 2 min, then raised to 60  $^{\circ}$ C at a rate of 30  $^{\circ}$ C  $\text{min}^{-1}$ ,  
256 from 60 to 230  $^{\circ}$ C at a rate of 2  $^{\circ}$ C  $\text{min}^{-1}$ , and held at 230  $^{\circ}$ C for 20 min. The carrier gas was helium with a  
257 constant flow of 1 mL  $\text{min}^{-1}$ . The transfer line was set at 230  $^{\circ}$ C. The ionization voltage was 70 eV, the  
258 quadrupole was set at 230  $^{\circ}$ C and the source at 250  $^{\circ}$ C. The acquisition of mass spectra for the analysis of  
259 compounds was carried out in total ion current mode (TIC) and a 29-300 m/z range was recorded. Identification  
260 of volatile compounds was performed by comparing recorded mass spectra with those of the WILEY275  
261 database and retention index with those of authentic standards, if available, or by comparison with the gas  
262 chromatographic retention index LRI (Bianchi, Careri, Mangia, & Musci, 2007) and with the mass  
263 spectrometric data reported in literature. The semi-quantitative analysis was carried out by comparing the areas  
264 of individual chromatographic peaks with that of the internal standard.

265

266

## 267 2.6 Statistical analysis

268 Data from chemico-physical analyses were statistically elaborated using the software SPSS Windows version  
269 15.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), and XLstat (XLSTAT 2017: Data Analysis and Statistical Solution for  
270 Microsoft Excel. Addinsoft, Paris, France, 2017). Both for Barbera and Pinot noir, the evolution study of C13-  
271 norisoprenoids during the grape maturation, the fermentation process and the interaction between these two  
272 factors were treated with a linear mixed effect regression model (lme) performed with R 3.4.3 (R Foundation  
273 for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria). Linear mixed effects model was choice in order to manage the  
274 random factors of the analytical design and the fermentation repeated measures. Each of the three vineyard

275 rows (A, B, C) and the three fermentation replications were included in the model as random factors. In case  
276 of lme ANOVA (p-value < 0.05) was calculated and significant differences among means were analyzed with  
277 least mean square with Bonferroni's correction.

### 278 **3. Results and Discussion**

#### 279 3.1 Climatic trend 2015 vintage

280 Main meteorological conditions of 2015 are shown in Table 1. A mild winter characterized the season; this  
281 led, early in the season, to the sum of temperatures necessary to the vine to bud-burst and to a general advance  
282 of the phenological phases that was maintained throughout the entire season. The month of June was  
283 particularly rainy either as frequency of rainy days and as mm of rainfalls. Because of these peculiar climatic  
284 conditions (mild winter and water availability in June), veraison was much anticipated and it happened on July  
285 the 23<sup>rd</sup> and the 27<sup>th</sup> in Pinot noir and Barbera, respectively. Grape technological ripening was set to about 21  
286 °Brix for Pinot noir and to about 24 °Brix for Barbera, on the basis of average ripening level used for the two  
287 varieties in the cultivation area (Piedmont, North-West Italy). As a consequence, the sampling carried on the  
288 13<sup>th</sup> of August corresponded to 15 days before full ripening for Pinot noir (early-ripening grapevine cultivar),  
289 whereas for Barbera the sampling carried on the 25<sup>th</sup> of August corresponded to 15 days before full ripening.  
290 Samplings performed on the 19<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> of August, represented harvests at seven days (-7d) before full  
291 ripeness, respectively for Pinot noir and Barbera grapes.

#### 292 **Table 1**

#### 293 3.2 Chemical-physical characteristics of grapes

294 A relevant increase of berry weight for both varieties was noticed from veraison until the first sampling of the  
295 ripening period. Berry weight of Pinot Noir grapes increased constantly until the last sampling date (August,  
296 the 25<sup>th</sup>), *vice versa* Barbera berry weights increased earlier and since the 25<sup>th</sup> of August (15 days prior to full  
297 ripeness) they did not vary anymore. At full ripeness, as expected, Pinot noir grapes were about 60% lighter  
298 berries than Barbera ones. (Table 2).

299 Pinot noir grape TSS did not vary from the first to the second sampling and it increased slightly at full ripeness.  
300 Pinot noir TA decreased since the second sampling and it was almost half respect to that measured in Barbera  
301 berries. Berry pH was consequently higher in Pinot noir respect to Barbera but no major differences were  
302 detected among harvest dates, regardless the cultivar. The constant and linear increase of TSS during the last  
303 stage of ripening in Barbera allowed to obtain grapes that differed of about 2 degrees °Brix at each sampling  
304 date (-15 d, -7 d and full ripeness). TA values above 13.1 g L<sup>-1</sup> were reached in the first sampling (-15 d) and  
305 slowly decreased afterwards, maintaining, however, high levels until full ripeness (Table 2).

## 306 **Table 2**

### 307 3.3 Trend of the polyphenolic component during the last stages of ripening

308 Table 2 also reports the changes in the main parameters related to the polyphenolic composition of Pinot and  
309 Barbera grapes during maturation. The accumulation of polyphenols in the berries followed a different trend  
310 in the two varieties: in Pinot noir grapes a progressive decrease in the total polyphenol index and an increase  
311 in the colored fraction was observed from veraison to the first sampling (-15 d) with a substantial constant  
312 trend of the total flavonoid index. As to all measured indices, no relevant differences were noticed during the  
313 last stages of ripening (-15d, -7d, and full ripeness) in Pinot noir grapes. In Barbera grapes there was a  
314 progressive increase of total polyphenols and anthocyanins and the total anthocyanin index (TAI) reached  
315 satisfactory values already 7 days before the theoretical and scheduled harvest (full ripeness). On average, the  
316 total polyphenol index of Barbera grapes was lower than that of Pinot for the first two samplings.

317 The same spectrophotometric indices, but referred to the single berry (data not reported), showed for Barbera,  
318 a peak of accumulation coinciding with the second sampling followed by a plateau phase thereafter. For Pinot  
319 noir, when expressing data on a per berry basis, the highest values of total anthocyanin and flavonoid indices  
320 were observed at the third sampling date while the total polyphenol index remained almost constant all along  
321 the considered harvesting period.

### 322 3.4 Trend of carotenoids during the last stages of ripening

323 Pinot noir. According to literature,  $\beta$ -carotene and lutein contents in Pinot noir grapes tended to decrease  
324 markedly within veraison, whereas violaxanthin showed a short period of accumulation before veraison Lutein,  
325  $\beta$ -carotene, and neoxanthin continued to decrease during berry development until harvest. Small differences  
326 as regards neoxanthin in the last day of ripening were highlighted (Yuan and Qian, 2016). Our results showed  
327 an important degradation of lutein from veraison to the first harvest (-15d) without any differences afterwards.  
328 Similar levels of  $\beta$ -carotene were observed during ripening and a slight decrease at the last sampling. As  
329 regards violaxanthin and neoxanthin a decrease from veraison until the first sampling time was noticed, but no  
330 notable differences were detected, afterwards. The lutein/ $\beta$ -carotene ratio in Pinot noir grapes was found to  
331 be higher than one (Table 2).

332 Barbera. A previous research, concerning the content in carotenoid compounds of Barbera during berry  
333 development (Giovanelli and Brenna 2007), showed that lutein concentration followed a discontinuous and  
334 fluctuating trend, whereas the content in  $\beta$ -carotene tended to decrease gradually. The data reported here (Table  
335 2) showed for Barbera grapes a lutein concentration decrease from veraison until the first sampling (-15 d) and  
336 a slight reduction afterwards; no variations over the considered period were noticed for  $\beta$ -carotene. The ratio  
337 lutein/ $\beta$ -carotene in Barbera grapes was lower than 1 at full ripeness similarly to Giovannelli and Brenna  
338 (2007). However, this ratio was found to be dependent on the variety: in fact, it was found to be higher than 1  
339 in Pinot Noir, whereas in other varieties these two carotenoids showed similar concentrations or, vice versa,  
340  $\beta$ -carotene concentration was higher than that of lutein, resulting in ratio lower than 1 (Bunea et al., 2012).  
341 The concentration of minor xanthophylls, determined for the first time in Barbera grapes, had heterogeneous  
342 behaviors depending on the compound. Violaxanthin and lutein-5,6-epoxide followed a similar trend, that  
343 agreed with what reported in literature for other varieties (Razungles, Babic, Sapis, & Bayonove, 1996;  
344 Winterhalter & Ebeler, 2013) and that highlighted a content increase from veraison until the first sampling (-  
345 15 d) and almost constant concentrations afterwards. On the contrary, neoxanthin concentrations decreased  
346 constantly from the first (-15 d) to the last sampling date (full ripeness).

347 3.5 Chemical-physical characteristics of musts

348 In Pinot noir musts, no major differences were detected as to TSS, pH and TA during the three-consecutive  
349 samplings (Table 2). Pinot noir grapes reached a ripening degree correspondent to a satisfactory technological  
350 harvest, already on August the 13<sup>th</sup>, fifteen days before the scheduled harvest and the last days of ripening did  
351 not contribute to modify significantly the main technological parameters. Moreover, this ripening trend was  
352 also favored by the lowering of the temperatures and the rainy conditions that characterized that period. As to  
353 Barbera musts, the differences between the three different harvest dates were relevant; TSS increased and TA  
354 decreased from the first (-15 d) to the third grape sampling date (full ripeness).

### 355 3.6 Norisoprenoids in musts and wines during and at the end of fermentation

356 *Pinot Noir wines.* The linear mixed effect model applied to the entire Pinot dataset showed significant changes  
357 in norisoprenoid concentrations in wines obtained from different harvests. The comparison among modeled  
358 means of the three norisoprenoids highlighted that the concentrations of  $\beta$ -damascenone and  $\beta$ -ionone  
359 decreased on average in dependence of the ripening level of grapes while,  $\alpha$ -ionone was less influenced by the  
360 grape ripening level (Table 3).

#### 361 **Table 3**

362 Fig. 1 shows the trends of free norisoprenoids during fermentation in Pinot noir.  $\beta$ -ionone average content of  
363 90 ng/L was measured at crushing (day 1) then its concentration increased linearly throughout fermentation  
364 reaching final average values of more than  $1.417 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  corresponding to what reported in literature (Oliveira  
365 et al., 2006; Yuan & Qian, 2016). It is worth mentioning that this concentration of  $\beta$ -ionone is well above its  
366 perception threshold in aqueous medium (Tempere et al., 2011). Comparing  $\beta$ -ionone content in wines at the  
367 end of fermentation (Fig. 2), it emerged that those obtained with more mature grapes reached slightly lower  
368 concentrations of  $\beta$ -ionone (-15 d =  $1.521\text{a } \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ; -7 days =  $1.467\text{a } \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ; full ripeness =  $1.263\text{b } \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ). These  
369 results show a trend in contrast to previous researches (Fang & Qian, 2006), likely linked to the fact that, in  
370 the present study, the ripening of Pinot Noir grapes was already accomplished at the first sampling (-15 d), due  
371 to the net anticipation of the phenological phases detected in the studied season.

#### 372 **Fig.1**

373  $\alpha$ -ionone tended to accumulate during fermentation rather quickly, following a trend similar to  $\beta$ -ionone (Fig.  
374 1). At mid-fermentation, the average concentrations recorded for this compound were similar to those  
375 measured at the end of fermentation. The ripening level did not display any significant impact on  $\alpha$ -ionone  
376 concentration at the end of alcoholic fermentation (Fig. 2).

377  $\beta$ -damascenone increased differently depending on time of harvest during fermentation; in the case of musts  
378 from less mature grapes (-15 days) there was a rapid increase, whereas in musts from more mature grapes the  
379 trend was more linear and less rapid during fermentation (Fig. 1). The average values measured at the end of  
380 fermentation were very similar between treatments reflecting the small ripening differences already  
381 highlighted in the grapes of origin. (Fig. 2).

382 *Barbera wines*. Considering all the data collected for Barbera, the linear mixed effect model showed statistical  
383 significance for each factor considered. Also, the interaction between time of harvest and fermentation step  
384 was significant. As regards “time of harvest” levels (-15 days, -7 days and full ripeness or 0 days), a statistically  
385 significant decreasing trend for  $\beta$ -damascenone in dependence of time of harvest was found in finished wines  
386 (Table 3). The same trend was visible comparing exclusively the average values at the end of fermentation,  
387 namely the last two sampling dates (Fig. 2).  $\beta$ -damascenone content resulted 15% higher in the wines at end  
388 of fermentation from early harvested grapes (-7 days) than in the wine from fully ripe grapes. Also for  $\alpha$ -ionone  
389 it was possible to observe a decrease in concentration from -7 to zero point, finally resulting in a significantly  
390 lower concentration in wines from fully-ripe berries (Fig. 1). No differences at end of fermentation were  
391 observed for  $\beta$ -ionone from -7d and 0d (Table 3, Fig. 2).

392 Unlike what observed in Pinot noir,  $\beta$ -ionone did not increase during Barbera fermentation. After the mid of  
393 process, the concentrations of this compound remained constant on values between  $1.915 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  for the wine  
394 obtained from -15 d-grapes and  $1.629 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  for wine from fully-ripe grapes. Similarly to Pinot noir,  $\beta$ -  
395 damascenone increased rapidly in the first stage of fermentation in musts obtained from less mature grapes (-  
396 15 d), whereas a slow increase was observed in those from fully ripe grapes (Fig. 1).

397 **Fig.2**

### 398 3.7 Aroma profile of wines after three month of storage

399 After three months of storage both free and glycoside compounds were quantified (supplementary material  
400 Tables 1S-4S). As to Barbera free volatiles, ethyl ester concentration increased with the berry ripening level  
401 and C6 alcohol concentration decreased correspondently. This trend could be correlated with the level of  
402 nitrogen readily assimilable of the musts, equal to 176 mg L<sup>-1</sup> for -15 d point sampling, 213 mg L<sup>-1</sup> for -7 d  
403 point sampling and 211 mg L<sup>-1</sup> for 0 d point sampling. As to Pinot noir, we observed a reduction of medium  
404 chain fatty acid ethylic esters, and a more marked reduction of C6 alcohols, that was probably correlated to  
405 berry over-ripening and to a slight decrease in assimilable nitrogen from the first to the last sampling (data not  
406 reported). Overall Barbera wines glycosylated compounds, tended to decrease while increasing the grape  
407 maturity grade, this fact was particularly evident for terpene and norisoprenoid forms (supplementary material  
408 Tables 1S-4S).

409

410

#### 411 3.7.1 Norisoprenoids in wines after three months of storage

412 A clear difference in free norisoprenoid profile between Barbera and Pinot noir.wines was detected (Fig. 2).  
413 Pinot noir wines were characterized by a higher concentration in  $\beta$ -damascenone, consistently with the highest  
414 average neoxanthin concentration at veraison (Table 1).  $\beta$ -ionone and  $\alpha$ -ionone measured in all wines were  
415 much lower than those reported at the end of alcoholic fermentation (Fig. 2). According to literature,  $\beta$ -ionone  
416 tends to degrade in the presence of oxygen (Silva Ferreira & Guedes de Pinho, 2004), whereas sulfur dioxide  
417 could protect this compound from phenomena of oxidative degradation. Conceivably, the significant decrease  
418 observed in our case for both  $\alpha$ - ionone and  $\beta$ - ionone may be due to the conservation conditions that did not  
419 provide a strict oxidation protection (Fig. 2). Differently,  $\beta$ -damascenone content, after 3 months, resulted  
420 higher than that recorded at the end of alcoholic fermentation. The presence of some glycosilate precursors,  
421 extracted during the alcoholic fermentation and that can undergo acid catalyzed degradation during wine  
422 conservation could have been the responsible of  $\beta$ -damascenone concentration increase. Actually, previous

423 studies have shown that wine acidity, more than other variables, plays a fundamental role in determining the  
424 increase of  $\beta$ -damascenone concentration during wine storage from its glycosylate precursors (Silva Ferreira  
425 & Guedes de Pinho, 2004).

#### 426 **4. Conclusions**

427 This research work focused on the investigation of key aroma compounds such as megastigmane C13  
428 norisoprenoids ( $\alpha$ -ionone,  $\beta$ -ionone and  $\beta$ -damascenone) and their resulting content in wines produced from  
429 the vinification of sequential grape harvests. Meteorologically, 2015 was characterized by a very mild winter  
430 and a large amount of rain in June, which led to a significant advance of the vine phenological phases. Under  
431 these climatic conditions, a rapid accumulation of sugars was highlighted during ripening for Barbera whereas  
432 in Pinot noir no differences were observed during ripening. We observed that carotenoid degradation in grapes  
433 was not linked to an increase of key-norisoprenoids in respective wines, but these compounds decreased in  
434 wines concordantly with grape ripeness; namely  $\beta$ -damascenone and  $\beta$ -ionone decreased in dependence of  
435 grape maturity while,  $\alpha$ -ionone was less influenced by the grape ripening level. This was particularly evident  
436 in wines from Barbera grapes. Actually, Barbera grapes collected 7 days earlier respect to full ripeness allowed  
437 to obtain wines with a lower alcohol of 2% v/v and a higher content of  $\beta$ -damascenone of about 15%. The  
438 reduction in alcohol content, obtained by harvesting grapes earlier was associated, especially in Barbera, to an  
439 optimal composition in terms of acidity and of polyphenolic content.

440 After 3 months of storage  $\beta$ -damascenone content, resulted higher than that measured at the end of  
441 fermentation, probably due to the presence of some glycosylate precursors extracted during vinification.  
442 Generally, Pinot noir wines were characterized by a higher concentration in  $\beta$ -damascenone than Barbera  
443 wines, consistently with the higher levels of neoxanthin at veraison.

444  $\beta$ -damascenone, besides being *per-se*, an important wine-flavour, is also an aromatic enhancer of fruity notes  
445 thus, especially for Barbera, early-harvesting can indirectly impact on wine quality having a positive sensorial  
446 impact on the final wine aroma.

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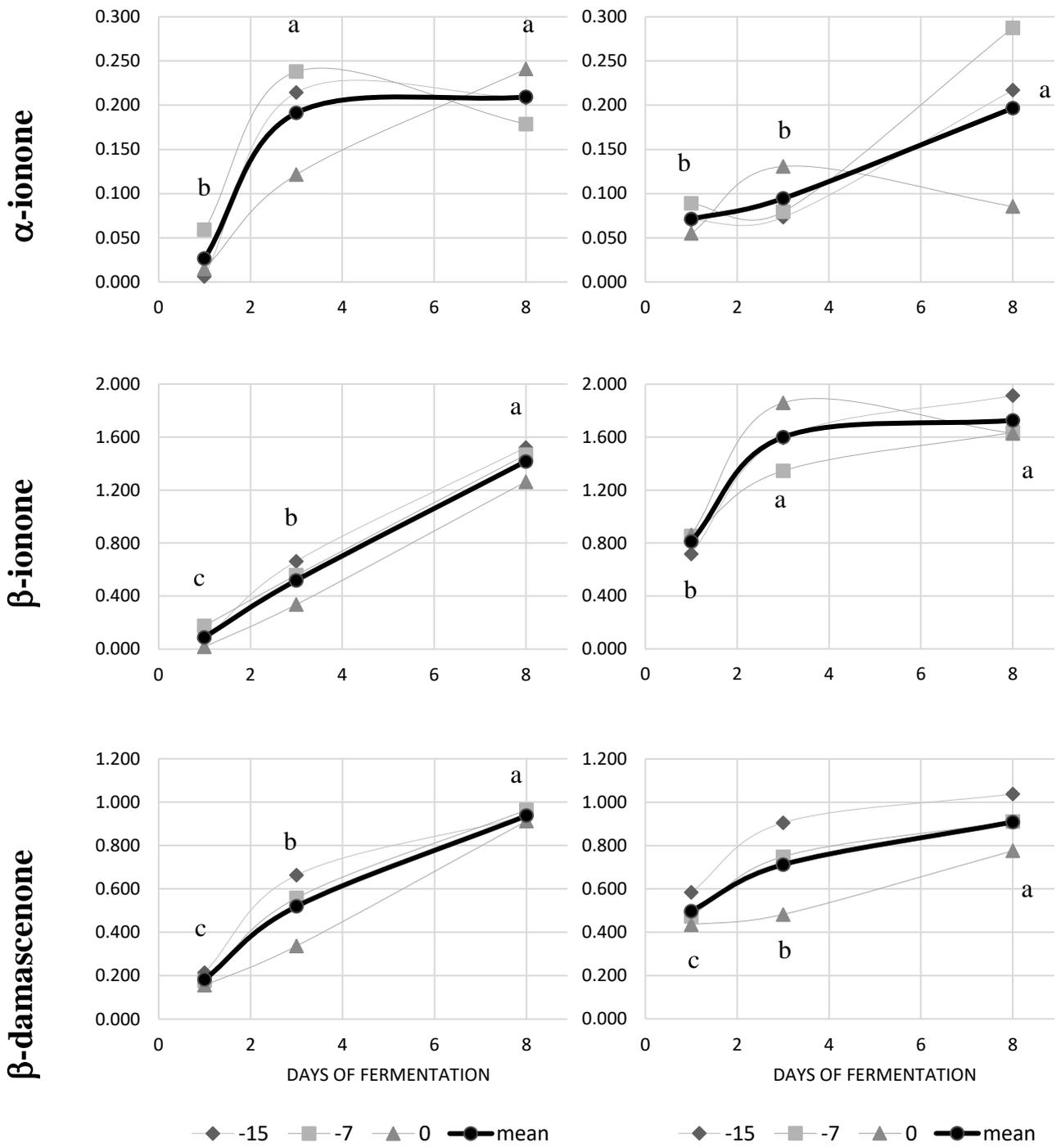
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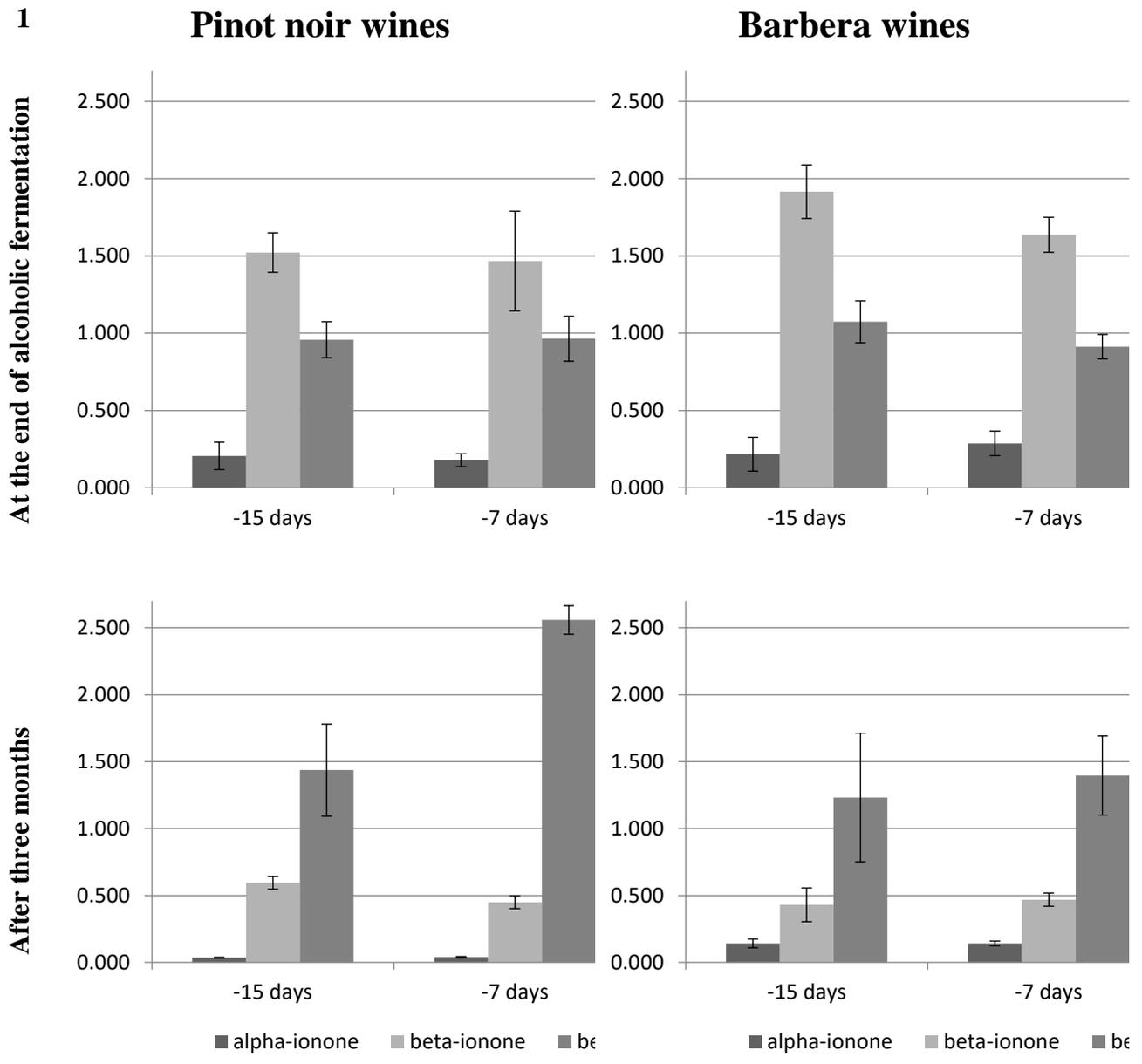
**Pinot noir**

**Barbera**



568 Figure 1

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570 Figure 2

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572 **Figure 1** – Concentration of megastigmane norisoprenoids during fermentation of Pinot noir and Barbera  
573 wines obtained from grapes and collected at different ripening levels (-15 and -7 days before full-ripeness,  
574 0). All concentrations are expressed in  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ . Bold line represents the average values; light colored lines are  
575 referred to different harvest time. Different means are indicate with different letters, Sign.= ANOVA on  
576 linear mixed effects model significativity; \*= p-value < 0.05, \*\*= p-value < 0,01, \*\*\* = p-value < 0.001.

577 **Figure 2** - Average concentrations ( $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ) of  $\alpha$ -ionone,  $\beta$ -ionone and  $\beta$ -damascenone in wines, obtained  
578 from grapes at different ripening levels, at the end of alcoholic fermentation and after a three-month  
579 period storage. Averages  $\pm$  standard deviation (n=3).

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**Table 1:** Main meteorological conditions of 2015 and of ten years before (2005-2014).

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	<b>GDD 10 °C</b>	<b>HI</b>	<b>Rain</b>	<b>RD ≥ 1</b>
January	4.5	20.8	21.0	4
February	0.0	4.9	103.6	10
March	43.8	106.4	126.6	7
April	138.8	231.0	81.0	6
May	274.2	367.7	46.8	5
June	386.7	489.5	141.6	10
July	542.3	654.8	27.4	4
August	425.9	529.6	132.2	10
September	264.4	353.3	66.4	5
October	108.1	183.5	197.2	13
November	47.7	108.9	2.6	0
December	0.0	3.6	2.8	0
<b>Period April/September for GDD and HI Whole year for rain and RD ≥ 1</b>	<b>2032.3</b>	<b>2625.9</b>	<b>949.2</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Averages of years 2005-2014 (period April – September for GDD and HI; whole year for rain and RD ≥ 1)</b>	<b>1889.0</b>	<b>2436.7</b>	<b>1026.0</b>	<b>82</b>

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585 *Monthly Growing Degree Days (GDD, base 10 °C), Huglin Index (HI), rain (mm) and number of rainy days with rainfall > 1 mm (RD≥1)*  
586 *measured in Grugliasco in 2015. GDD and HI were calculated from the 1<sup>st</sup> of April to the 30<sup>th</sup> of September. Average values of the*  
587 *period 2005-2014 measured in the same weather station (Grugliasco, node 144, Regione Piemonte). Meteorological data were kindly*  
588 *provided by Dott. Spanna, Servizio Agrometeorologico Regione Piemonte.*

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Sampling date	Pinot noir grapes				Barbera grapes			
	23-Jul	13-Aug	19-Aug	25-Aug	27-Jul	25-Aug	31-Aug	07-Sept
	véraison	-15d	-7d	Full ripeness	véraison	-15d	-7d	Full ripeness
berry weight (g)	1.17 ± 0.06	1.54 ± 0.24	1.59 ± 0.23	1.80 ± 0.27	1.63 ± 0.15	2.66 ± 0.18	2.66 ± 0.34	2.66 ± 0.27
TSS (°Bx)	10.1 ± 0.6	19.5 ± 1.2	19.6 ± 0.8	20.4 ± 0.3	8.1 ± 2.8	19.8 ± 1.5	21.8 ± 1.5	23.8 ± 1.1
pH	2.91 ± 0.11	3.15 ± 0.16	3.50 ± 0.07	3.21 ± 0.02	2.58 ± 0.13	2.82 ± 0.11	3.01 ± 0.05	3.02 ± 0.03
TA (g L <sup>-1</sup> )	25.3 ± 3.8	8.8 ± 0.8	6.4 ± 0.2	6.9 ± 0.1	36.6 ± 0.7	13.1 ± 1.9	11.9 ± 1.4	11.2 ± 1.4
TPI (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	1895 ± 399	1451 ± 333	1147 ± 229	1145 ± 150	1073 ± 130	1196 ± 156	1341 ± 124	1349 ± 107
TAI (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	157 ± 94	510 ± 182	461 ± 137	616 ± 92	56 ± 37	908 ± 148	1132 ± 165	1163 ± 41
TFI (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	1647 ± 404	1576 ± 392	1323 ± 226	1446 ± 360	652 ± 23	1524 ± 243	1863 ± 250	1951 ± 68
Lutein (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	10.02 ± 1.03	3.94 ± 0.28	3.64 ± 0.54	3.50 ± 0.48	4.17 ± 0.49	2.53 ± 0.10	2.55 ± 0.30	1.91 ± 0.28
β-carotene (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	4.13 ± 0.56	0.39 ± 0.76	0.53 ± 0.83	2.81 ± 0.68	0.15 ± 0.60	0.26 ± 1.33	0.29 ± 1.06	2.87 ± 0.32
Violaxanthin (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	1.67 ± 0.28	0.05 ± 0.60	0.13 ± 0.54	0.93 ± 0.13	0.09 ± 0.74	0.12 ± 0.79	0.14 ± 0.50	1.08 ± 0.15
Neoxanthin (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	1.33 ± 0.17	0.07 ± 0.69	0.07 ± 0.71	0.62 ± 0.09	0.09 ± 0.04	0.11 ± 0.22	0.05 ± 0.24	0.43 ± 0.07
Lutein epox. (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	0.71 ± 0.10	0.09 ± 0.09	0.11 ± 0.11	0.85 ± 0.08	0.02 ± 0.02	0.02 ± 0.02	0.02 ± 0.02	0.24 ± 0.04
Total carotenoids (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	17.84 ± 2.14	9.89 ± 0.88	9.35 ± 1.38	8.70 ± 1.46	8.12 ± 0.84	7.79 ± 0.61	7.64 ± 0.80	6.52 ± 0.86
		Pinot noir musts				Barbera musts		
		-15d	-7d	Full ripeness		-15d	-7d	Full ripeness
TSS (°Bx)	-	19.7 ± 0.3	20.8 ± 1.2	20.5 ± 0.5	-	19.8 ± 0.8	20.9 ± 2.1	24.0 ± 0.3
pH	-	3.41 ± 0.10	3.48 ± 0.09	3.39 ± 0.09	-	2.94 ± 0.08	3.02 ± 0.09	3.09 ± 0.06
TA (g L <sup>-1</sup> )	-	4.8 ± 0.4	5.5 ± 0.7	5.0 ± 0.3	-	11.5 ± 1.2	10.5 ± 1.8	9.1 ± 1.0
potential alcohol (% v/v)	-	10.8 ± 0.2	11.4 ± 0.6	11.3 ± 0.3	-	10.9 ± 0.4	11.50 ± 1.1	13.2 ± 0.2
		Pinot noir wines				Barbera wines		
		-15d	-7d	Full ripeness		-15d	-7d	Full ripeness
density	-	0.99593	0.99469	0.99459	-	0.99732	0.99526	0.99291
alcohol (% v/v)	-	10.9 ± 0.4	11.3 ± 0.4	11.4 ± 0.4	-	10.6 ± 0.8	12.1 ± 1.3	13.8 ± 0.6
extract (g L <sup>-1</sup> )	-	29.4 ± 1.4	27.6 ± 0.8	27.6 ± 1.1	-	32.1 ± 0.9	31.9 ± 0.1	31.4 ± 0.8
TPI (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	-	1820 ± 367	1310 ± 390	1581 ± 168	-	1154 ± 206	1192 ± 210	1449 ± 219
TAI (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	-	160 ± 31	170 ± 45	191 ± 59	-	331 ± 105	357 ± 130	461 ± 145
TFI (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	-	1977 ± 481	1221 ± 422	1561 ± 239	-	1009 ± 218	1121 ± 281	1360 ± 327

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Table 3: Average concentration ( $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ) and calculated on the whole database of  $\beta$ -damascenone,  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -ionone produced with grapes harvested at different ripening levels

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		<b>Time of harvest</b>			
		<b>-15 d</b>	<b>-7 d</b>	<b>0 d</b>	<b>Sign.</b>
<b>Pinot noir</b>	$\beta$ -damascenone	0.60 a	0.57 a	0.47 b	**
	$\alpha$ -ionone	0.14 a	0.16 a	0.13 a	ns
	$\beta$ -ionone	0.75 a	0.73 a	0.54 b	**
<b>Barbera</b>	$\beta$ -damascenone	0.84 a	0.71 b	0.56 c	***
	$\alpha$ -ionone	0.12 ab	0.15 a	0.09 b	**
	$\beta$ -ionone	1.41 ab	1.28 b	1.45 a	*

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fully ripe = 0 d; seven and fifteen days before full ripening, -15 d and -7 d, respectively. Values are. Sign.= ANOVA on linear mixed effects model significance; \*= P value < 0.05, \*\*= P value < 0.01, \*\*\* = P-value < 0.001.

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