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## Isolation, investigation and selection of wine yeast strains for the production of regional wines of the Mavrud variety

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### SUMMARY

120 - One hundred and twenty yeast strains were isolated from spontaneously fermented wines of the Mavrud variety from the Tatarevo region. The isolated strains were subjected to two-level selection on the basis of their fermentation activity, their efficiency in the use of the substrate, and the main metabolites. Ten strains which demonstrated high fermentation activity and suitable metabolism and efficiently assimilated the substrate were picked out. They were appropriate for further selection for the production of regional wines of the Mavrud variety from the region of Tatarevovillage.

**Key words:** regional wines, yeast, selection, grapes, Mavrud variety

## INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, pure cultures of selected yeast are widely used in winemaking. They have numerous advantages: they ensure controlled and complete alcoholic fermentation; the metabolites obtained are in amounts and proportions which have a positive effect on the organoleptic profile of wines (Bambalov and Bambalov, 2003; Martini, 2003; Yoncheva et al., 2011). A number of requirements concerning selected yeast are posed with regard to the type of wine produced (Beltran and Casellas, 2005; Yoncheva et al., 2007). Various industrial preparations of dry active yeast having very good technological properties are sold on the market. Their application in different regions, however, results in a loss of specificity.

For the past 10-15 years there has been intensive work worldwide aimed at the selection of local yeast strains for the production of regional wines in order to preserve and emphasise the specific character of the region and microregion (Heard and Fleet, 1985; Blackburn, 1988; Chobanov et al., 2008; Spasov et al., 2012). In some cases, attention is paid not only to the region but also to the variety processed which leads to the selection of the yeast strains most appropriate for a certain variety (Yoncheva et al., 2003; Spasov et al., 2011).

The aim of this study was to isolate, examine and perform two-level selection of wine yeast strains from the region of the village of Tatarevo for further use in the production of regional wines of the Mavrud variety.

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The aim of this study was to isolate, examine and perform two-level selection of wine yeast strains from the region of the village of Tatarevo for further use in the production of regional wines of the Mavrud variety.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experimental work was done at the laboratory of the Department of Wine and Beer Technology at the University of Food Technology, Plovdiv, between 2015 and 2016.

Four 7 kg batches of the Mavrud

MP, M10, M250 MS, 7 kg,  
 6 %- 50  
 mg/dm<sup>3</sup>,  
 20-23 .  
 174 232 g/dm<sup>3</sup>,  
 - 4,89 8,44 g/dm<sup>3</sup>,  
 3,48 3,60.  
 (Prodanova, 2008)  
 (Ivanov et al., 1985).  
 5-6 . 120  
 30  
 40  
 (Ivanov et al., 1985)  
 120 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 183 g/dm<sup>3</sup>.  
 (Ivanov et al., 1985),

variety from different vineyards in the region of Tatarevo village, designated by MP, M10, M250 and MS respectively, were destemmed, crushed, and sulphited with 6% sulphurous acid in a 50 mg/dm<sup>3</sup> dose, and then subjected to spontaneous fermentation in PET containers at a temperature of 20-23 . The sugar concentration in the grape batches varied between 174 and 232 g/dm<sup>3</sup>, the titratable acids between 4.89 and 8.44 g/dm<sup>3</sup>, and the between 3.48 and 3.60.

The fermentation progress was monitored refractometrically. After the end of the process, the spontaneously fermented wines were separated from the solids, subjected to physicochemical and organoleptic analysis according to the main characteristics method (Prodanova, 2008) and used for the isolation of a pure yeast culture according to Koch's method(Ivanov et al., 1985). The isolation was performed in sterile grape juice and the cultures were stored at a temperature of 5-6 .

The newly isolated yeast strains underwent two-level selection. At the first level, the selection was applied on the basis of a study of their fermentation activity and ran in four series of 30 strains each. In accordance with the results obtained, 40 yeast strains were selected and then used at the second selection level.

At the second level, selection was performed on the basis of their fermentation activity determined using the weighing method (Ivanov et al., 1985) and a study of the main metabolites. The study was made in glass bottles containing 120 cm<sup>3</sup> sterile grape juice each with sugar concentration of 183 g/dm<sup>3</sup>. After the end of the alcoholic fermentation, the experimental batches were analysed for alcohol, reducing sugars, and volatile acids (Ivanov et al., 1985).The coefficient of sugar convertibility into alcohol and the sugar percentages used for ethanol and

- secondary metabolites and biomass respectively were calculated.

After the results on the fermentation activity, metabolism and effectiveness of the newly isolated cultures had been summed up, 10 yeast strains were selected at the second level.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The spontaneous fermentation ran in a similar way in the experimental grape batches of the Mavrud variety. During the first 24 hours, the fermentation process was delayed due to the sulphitation; after adaptation to the medium, saccharomyces yeast started to dominate the fermentation. The most dynamic process occurred in the MS experimental wine; samples M10 and M250 showed medium intensity, and the fermentation was the slowest in the MP sample.

The values of the main parameters in the experimental wines were within the normal dry wine range and corresponded to the grape composition.

A significant difference was observed in the quantity of the alcohol formed. The highest alcohol amount of 14 % vol. was produced in experimental wine MS, which can be attributed to the higher original sugar content. The amount of the alcohol formed was satisfactory in experimental wine MP. The lower alcohol amount in M10 and M250 was due to the lower original sugar content.

The wine that ranked highest in the organoleptic analysis was the one of the MS sample. The colour intensity was strong, and the nuance slight ruby. The aroma was pure, with dominant hints of dry red berries. The taste was relatively balanced. The initial sweetness transformed into increased acidity in the finish. In the M10 sample, dried berry notes were established in the aroma; the vegetal notes were predominant in the MP sample, and the wine of the M250 sample ranked lowest mainly because of its unbalanced taste.

1. On the basis of the results on the physicochemical composition and sensory profile of the spontaneously fermented experimental wines obtained, yeast strains were isolated. The sources, number and designations have been presented in Table 1.

1.  
**Table 1. Newly isolated yeast strains**

/Source	/Number of strains	/Isolated strains
<b>MP</b>	20	ZM1-ZM21
<b>250</b>	20	ZM21-ZM40
<b>10</b>	30	ZM41-ZM70
<b>MS</b>	50	ZM71-ZM120

72-96 25  
 6  
 120  
 ZM1 ZM30.  
 I - ;  
 II - ;  
 III - ;  
 1 ;

The strains isolated in sterile grape juice were cultivated for 72-96 hours at 25 °C, then stored in a refrigerator at 6 °C until the subsequent levels of the study. The strains stored were reinoculated at intervals.

The newly isolated 120 strains were subjected to two-level selection. At the first level, their fermentation activity was studied.

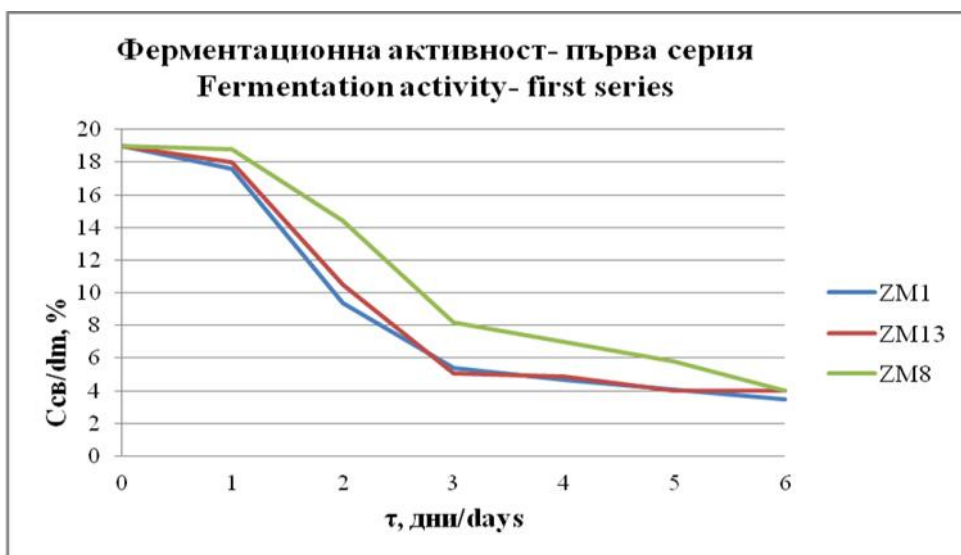
The study was carried out in four series. The first one included strains from ZM1 to ZM30. All samples brought the fermentation to an end and could be divided into three groups according to the fermentation activity they exhibited:

*1<sup>st</sup> group*—the strains showed a good start of the alcoholic fermentation and even assimilation of the dry matter;

*2<sup>nd</sup> group* – the rate of the alcoholic fermentation was delayed;

*3<sup>rd</sup> group* – the strains started the alcoholic fermentation well but later the dry matter assimilation was delayed.

Figure 1 shows the alcoholic fermentation dynamics of representatives of the three groups.



1.  
**Fig. 1. Dynamics of the alcoholic fermentation of newly isolated yeast strains**

ZM31 ZM120,

2

40

MS.

When the experiment was conducted with the other three strain groups from ZM31 to ZM120, similar behaviour and grouping was established, the fourth series showing a slight delay of the start with all cultures.

During the first-level selection, the main criterion was the fermentation activity shown and the ability of the strains to bring the fermentation process to the end. The organoleptic profile of the initial spontaneously fermented experimental wines was also taken into account, and a larger number of strains of the MS batch were selected. Table 2 presents the 40 strains selected at the first level, as well as the isolation sources.

2.  
**Table 2. Yeast strains selected at the first level**

	Source	Strains selected at the first level
1.		ZM1, ZM10, ZM11, ZM17, ZM18
2.	250	ZM24, ZM27, ZM29, ZM33, ZM40,
3.	10	ZM41, ZM46, ZM47, ZM54, ZM59, ZM60, ZM62, ZM63, ZM65, ZM66
4.	S	ZM75, ZM76, ZM77, ZM80, ZM83, ZM84, ZM85, ZM86, ZM89, ZM90, ZM92, ZM95, ZM99, ZM103, ZM112, ZM113, ZM114, ZM118, ZM119, ZM120

20

10.

2.

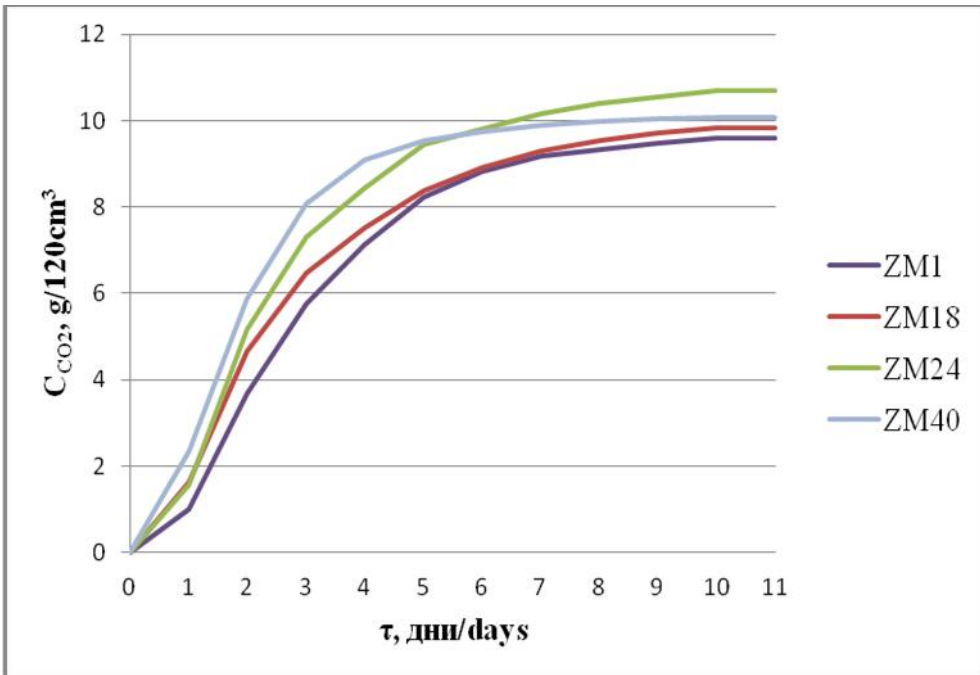
40

, 250

- In order to perform the second selection step, the fermentation activity was studied according to the weighing method, and the main metabolites and the process efficiency were studied.

- The 40 strains selected at the first level were divided into two series of 20 strains each for the purpose of the analyses.

- The first series included the strains of experimental wines , 250 and 10. The results referring to part of them have been presented in Figure 2.



. 2.

Fig. 2. Fermentation activity of the experimental strains

11

2

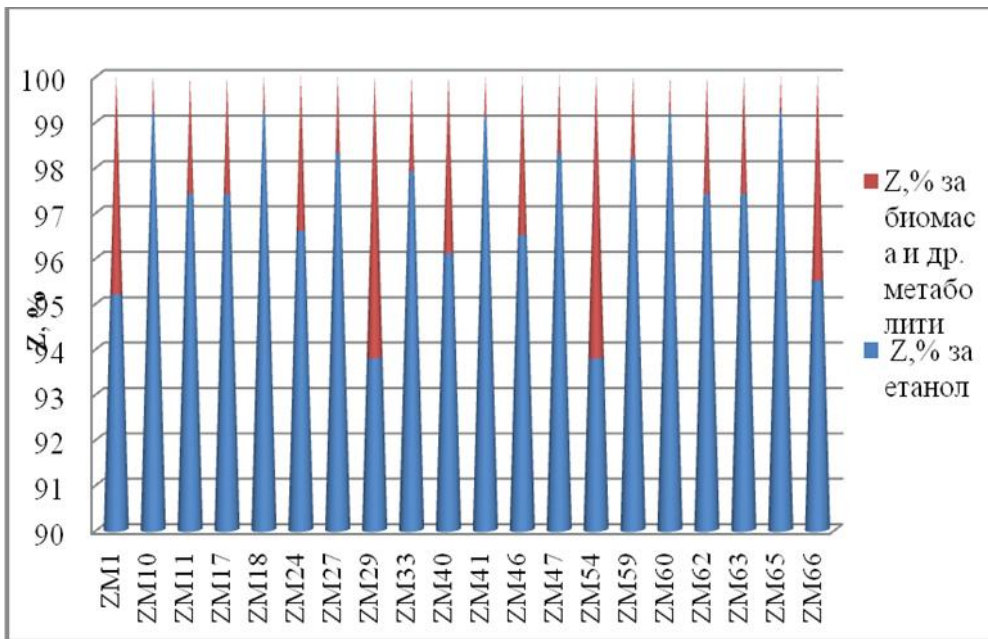
2,

- The fermentation curves in the diagram show the  $C_{CO_2}$  amount released during the fermentation period of 11 days. The strains having a higher curve formed more  $C_{CO_2}$  per time unit. This corresponded to more fermented sugars and more alcohol formed. These strains were more efficient.

- With all strains, the fermentation started during the first 24 hours after inoculation. ZM 40, ZM 46, ZM 63 and

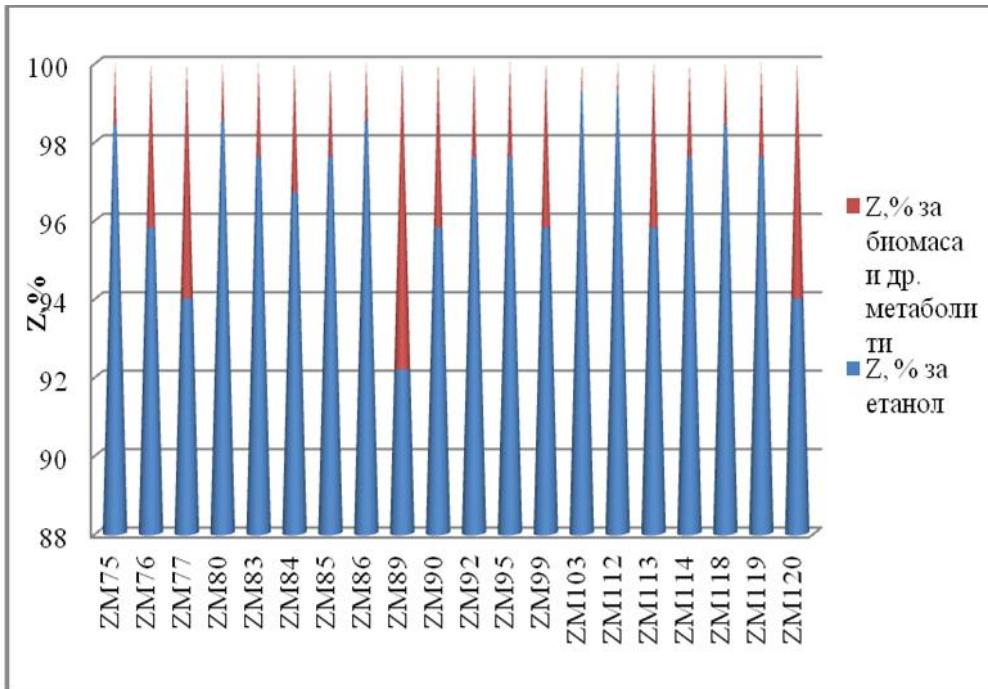






. 3.

Fig. 3. Efficiency of the experimental yeast strains: first series



. 4.

Fig. 4. Efficiency of the experimental yeast strains: second series

ZM10, ZM18, ZM27, ZM41, ZM60, ZM65, ZM103 and ZM112.

97-99 %.

ZM1, ZM40, ZM54, ZM66, ZM89, ZM77 and ZM120.

92-94 %.

The highest sugar amount was used for alcohol production by strains ZM10, ZM18, ZM27, ZM41, ZM60, ZM65, ZM103 and ZM112. The percentage of the sugars used by them for ethanol was 97-99 %. These strains made the most efficient use of the substrate in the medium. Strains ZM1, ZM40, ZM54, ZM66, ZM89, ZM77 and ZM120 had the lowest efficiency. The percentage of sugars used by them for ethanol was 92-94 %, which corresponded to the lower alcohol content established in these samples.

On the basis of the study of the fermentation activity of 40 strains selected at the first step, the main metabolites formed by them and their efficiency, 10 strains which had shown the best results were selected at the second level (Table 3). They carried out intensive alcoholic fermentation, formed the main metabolites within a suitable range, and made efficient use of the substrate. The 10 strains selected in the second step will be included in the subsequent selection stages for the production of regional wines of the Mavrud variety.

### 3.

**Table 3. Yeast strains selected at the second level**

	<b>/Source</b>	<b>/Selected strains</b>
<b>1.</b>		ZM-10, ZM-18
<b>2.</b>	<b>250</b>	ZM-24, ZM-40
<b>3.</b>	<b>10</b>	ZM-59, ZM-60, ZM-65
<b>4.</b>	<b>S</b>	ZM-86, ZM-92, ZM-112

## CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the results obtained under the conditions of the experiment, the following generalised conclusions could be drawn:

5. One hundred and twenty new yeast strains were isolated from spontaneously fermented wines of the Mavrud variety and were used to enrich the starter culture biofund for the production of regional wines.

1. 120

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 2. | - | 6. Two-level selection was made of newly isolated yeast strains on the basis of their fermentation activity and the efficiency of the process they carried out.            |
| 3. | - | 7. The newly isolated yeast strains selected at the second level had high fermentation activity and suitable metabolism for wine production.                               |
| 4. | - | 8. Ten newly isolated and selected yeast strains were suggested for semi-industrial and industrial experiments for the production of regional wines of the Mavrud variety. |

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- variety and region, and could be recommended for the production of red wines of the Regent variety from the Plovdiv region.

**Key words:** regional wines, yeast, selection, grapes, Regent variety

## INTRODUCTION

- At a time when modern science has
- made it possible for wine makers to be
- familiar with and effectively manage the
- fermentation process, the yeast strains
- used are becoming more and more
- important. *S. cerevisiae* fits best into the
- fermentation conditions, therefore this is
- the species predominantly used as a pure
- culture by winemakers (Cönig et al.,
- 2009).

- Numerous studies have been focused on
- the isolation and selection of
- *Saccharomyces* yeast strains from
- spontaneously fermented wines
- (Efstratios et al., 2006; Csoma et al.,
- 2010) using different criteria for the
- selection (Bambalov et al., 1996;
- Yoncheva et al., 2005; Monagas, 2007;
- Yoncheva et al., 2007; Chobanov et al.,
- 2008; Yoncheva, 2010). At the same time,
- there is a marked tendency towards
- unification of the wines made and loss of
- terroir character and specificity caused by
- the use of identical commercial yeast
- preparations in different regions (Callejon
- et al., 2010).

- The selection of local yeast strains
- for fermentation and their use as pure
- cultures is fundamentally important for
- modern winemaking. It contributes to the
- better fermentation control and the
- preservation of the terroir and regionally
- specific character of the wine made,
- which has become particularly significant
- in recent years (Martini and Vaughan-
- Martini, 1990; Regordon et al., 2006).
- Apart from maintaining biodiversity, local
- yeast strains are often preferred since
- they are better adapted to the
- environment and its condition, and allow
- wines from a specific region to

al., 2012).

(Spasov et

(Spasov et al.,  
2012; Spasov et al., 2012; Ilieva et al.,  
2016)

demonstrate their typical sensory characteristics (Spasov et al., 2012). The relation between the variety from which a certain strain is isolated and the preservation and accentuation of the varietal characteristics of the wines made with it has also been studied. There is pronounced interest in the selection of new yeast strains of a particular grape variety from a specific region (Spasov et al., 2012; Spasov et al., 2012; Ilieva et al., 2016).

The aim of this paper was to present a comparative study of ten newly isolated wine yeast strains from the Plovdiv region and examine the possibility for their application to the production of regional red wines of the Regent variety.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experimental work was performed at the University of Food Technology in Plovdiv and Saedinenie Wine Cellar within VP-Brands International between 2015 and 2016.

The study included 10 wine yeast strains selected out of 150 newly isolated cultures: -2, -17, -55, -60, -85, -88, -111, -113, -114, and -117. The strains were isolated from the Regent grape variety grown in the Plovdiv region. The morphological, cultural and physiological properties of 72-hour yeast cultures were examined in sterile grape juice containing 200g/ dm<sup>3</sup> of sugars and 6.4 g/dm<sup>3</sup> of titratable acids at 3.32. Together with two control strains, i.e. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* -30 and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* MVO-3001, wines of the Regent variety were made in semi-industrial conditions.

A homogeneous Regent grape variety batch from the Nayden Gerovo region harvested at technological ripeness and having sugar content of 24.7 %, 3.82 g/dm<sup>3</sup> of titratable acids and 3.87 was destemmed, weighed and crushed. After

2015-2016

150 : -2,  
-17, -55, -60, -85, -88, -111, -  
113, -114, -117.

200g/ dm<sup>3</sup>, 6,4 g/dm<sup>3</sup>  
3,32

72-

*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* -30  
*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* MVO-3001,

3,82 g/dm<sup>3</sup> 24,7 %, 3,87,

7	12	crushing, 12 batches of 7 kg of grape mash each were placed in 10 dm <sup>3</sup> PET bottles and sulphited with sulphurous acid in a 50 mg\dm <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> dose.
10 dm <sup>3</sup>	PET	
mg\dm <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> .	-	
	50	
	-	After two hours, the sulphited grape mash was inoculated with a liquid wine yeast culture of the strains studied cultivated in sterile grape juice. Tannins (TANIN VR SUPRA) in a 50 g/hl dose and nitrogen additives (Nutrstart Org) in a 10 g/hl dose were added.
50 g/hl	- TANIN VR SUPRA	
Org	- Nutrstart	
10 g/hl.		
23-25		The alcoholic fermentation of the experimental samples ran at a temperature of 23-25 . Stirring was applied on a daily basis. The alcoholic fermentation progress was monitored using an Abbe refractometer.
		The tumultuous and the quiet fermentation occurred in the same vessel, then the pomace was removed and the wine obtained was transferred into other PET containers. The samples were inoculated with a pure culture of <i>Viniflora CH16-Oenococcus oeni</i> lactic acid bacteria to induce malolactic fermentation. Its progress was monitored using paper chromatography. After the end of the malolactic fermentation, some of the samples were separated from the lees and further sulphited with 30 mg/dm <sup>3</sup> of sulphur dioxide each, then placed in storage. No start of malolactic fermentation was reported in samples -2 and -17. These samples were reinoculated with other lactic acid bacteria, i.e. <i>Lalvin-VP41</i> , and the process was monitored for 20 days. Using the common methods in oenological practice (Ivanov et al., 1979), an analysis was made in the ready wines according to the following indices: alcohol content, reducing sugars, titratable and volatile acids, total phenols, anthocyanins, and colour characteristics. An organoleptic evaluation was also made in accordance with the main characteristics method and the rating scales method (Rodina, 2004; Prodanova, 2008). Spider diagrams were prepared.
PET.		
Viniflora CH16- <i>Oenococcus oeni</i>		
( )		
mg/dm <sup>3</sup>	30	
	-	
	-2; -17	
	-	
<i>Lalvin-VP41</i> ,	20	
(Ivanov et al., 1985)		
2004; Prodanova, 2008).	(Rodina,	



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The morphological, cultural and physiological characteristics of the experimental yeast strains were studied.

The microscopic examination showed that most strains had similar morphology; the cells were uniform, oval to slightly elliptic, in all strains. Their size determined by means of an electronic eyepiece varied within the 3-5 ÷ 6-9 µm range. In most cases, the cells were located in the middle alone or in small groups. All strains propagated vegetatively by unilateral polar budding. In a liquid medium (grape juice), the yeast developed uniformly causing active fermentation with turbidity of the medium, gas release and foam formation.

At the end of the process, some of the strains formed a slight ring on the surface and relatively compacted lees on the bottom.

Uniform colonies formed upon the solid culture medium: entire, smooth, convex, semi-glistening, cream-coloured to light beige, and pasty.

The ability of yeast to ferment 5 main carbohydrates, i.e. fructose, galactose, sucrose, maltose and raffinose, was studied. All strains fermented glucose, galactose, sucrose, fructose, maltose and 1/3 raffinose.

During the microscopic investigation of biomass which had been left for 10 days upon the hungry agar, the cells had a relatively thickened cell wall and grainy protoplasm. In all strains, spores were formed; around 50-60% of the cells formed spores without any preliminary copulation, producing two to three ascospores within an ascus.

In view of the results obtained from the study of the morphological, cultural and physiological characteristics of the newly isolated strains studied, partial identification was performed. On the basis of the comparison of the results to the information in the different classifications, all cultures could be attributed, with a high

3-5 ÷ 6-9 µm.

( )

5 ( )

10 ( )

60%

( ) 3 ( )

*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Barnett (1990)  
*Saccharomyces cerevisiae (ellipsoideus)* Lodder (1974).

degree of probability, to the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* species according to Barnett (1990) and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae (ellipsoideus)* according to Lodder (1974). These are typical wine yeasts, therefore the conclusion could be drawn that they would be highly active in grape mash fermentation and would carry out intensive, secure and complete fermentation.

Alcoholic fermentation was conducted in grape mash of the Regent variety, 2015 vintage, with 10 newly isolated yeast strains from the Naiden Gerovo region, and two control commercial strains.

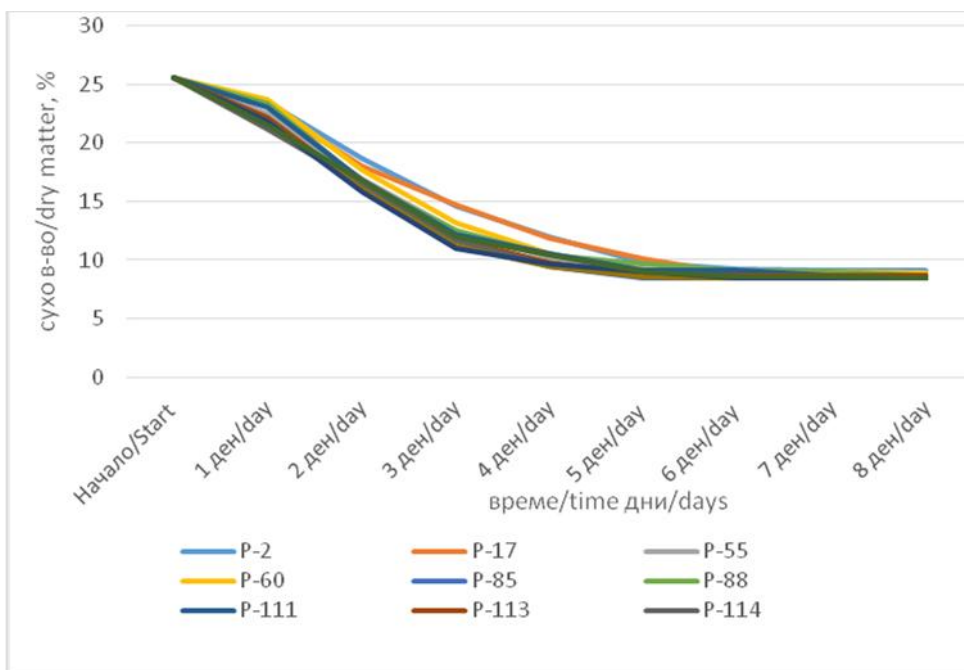
The alcoholic fermentation ran in a similar way in all samples: intensive reduction in dry matter concentration and practical completion of the process within 9 days. The dry matter dynamics has been presented in Table 1 and Figure 1. There was a smooth start of the fermentation, then intensification around the 3<sup>rd</sup> day. The slowest fermentation was observed with strain -111, and the fastest with control strain A-30. The fermentation was the smoothest with strain P-17.

Organoleptic analysis was made in the course of fermentation, and no reduced notes were found.

1.

**Table 1. Dynamics of the alcoholic fermentation of experimental wines from the Regent variety**

Strain	Dry matter concentration, (%), after days								
	Start	1 day	2 day	3 day	4 day	5 day	6 day	7 day	8 day
-2	25.6	23.5	18.6	14.6	12.0	9.8	9.2	9.1	9.1
-17	25.6	23.2	18.0	14.7	11.9	10.1	8.8	8.7	8.7
-55	25.6	22.5	16.9	12.5	10.2	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.6
-60	25.6	23.7	17.7	13.2	10.5	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9
-85	25.6	21.9	16.3	11.7	9.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
-88	25.6	23.4	16.7	12.5	10.4	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.7
-111	25.6	23.0	16.8	12.2	10.5	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.7
-113	25.6	22.2	16.1	11.8	9.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
-114	25.6	21.2	16.5	11.6	9.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
-117	25.6	21.8	16	11.2	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
-30	25.6	21.8	15.8	11	9.7	9	8.5	8.5	8.5
MVO 3001	25.6	21.5	16.8	12.0	10.4	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.5



1.  
**Fig. 1. Dynamics of the alcoholic fermentation of experimental wines from the Regent variety**

*oeni* Vinflora CH16- *Oenococcus*  
 19  
 -2 -17  
  
*oeni*, Lalvin-VP 41 *Oenococcus*  
 20  
 -2  
 17  
  
 2

In all wines inoculated with *Vinflora CH16- Oenococcus oeni* bacteria, the malic acid was degraded for around 19 days; the process failed to occur with strains -2 and -17 only. The samples were reinoculated with another Lalvin-VP 41 *Oenococcus oeni* lactic bacteria preparation but still the malolactic fermentation did not occur within 20 days. Hence it could be assumed that strains P-2 and P-17 were powerful antagonists of lactic acid bacteria. These yeast strains could be used for the production of quick selling wines in which no malolactic fermentation occurs.

Table 2 presents the results of the physicochemical analysis of the experimental wines of the Regent variety.

**Table 2. Physicochemical composition of the experimental wines from the Regent variety, 2015 vintage**

Strain	Reducing sugars (g/dm <sup>3</sup> )	Alcohol (% vol.)	Titrateable acids (g/dm <sup>3</sup> )	Volatile acids (g/dm <sup>3</sup> )	Sugar-free extract (g/dm <sup>3</sup> )	pH
1 -2	2.14	13.90	6.77	0.42	25.56	3.86
2 -17	2.08	13.80	6.13	0.30	23.52	3.87
3 -55	1.54	14.60	4.77	0.45	24.06	3.97
4 -60	1.54	14.30	4.35	0.57	23.46	4.25
5 -85	1.48	14.20	4.56	0.56	18.61	4.11
6 -88	1.68	14.85	5.05	0.72	21.32	3.98
7 -111	1.68	14.85	4.64	0.67	22.02	3.95
8 -113	1.42	14.19	4.36	0.52	20.28	4.19
9 -114	1.14	14.40	4.55	0.52	21.26	4.12
10 -117	1.42	14.40	4.47	0.56	22.78	4.19
11 MVO 3001	1.94	14.85	4.72	0.48	21.66	4.01
12 A-30	2.66	13.90	5.09	0.52	23.64	4.09

The reducing sugar values in all samples were within dry matter range of below 3 g/dm<sup>3</sup>. This showed that all strains studied brought the alcoholic fermentation to an end. The highest reducing sugar content was observed with control strain A-30, and the lowest with strain P-114. High alcohol generation capacity was reported with the experimental strains. The ethanol values ranged from 13.8 % vol. in strain P-17 to 14, 85 % vol. in strains -88, -111 and MVO. The titrateable acids were within normal ranges, being higher with strains P-2 and P-17 only, which was due to the non-occurrence of the malolactic fermentation.

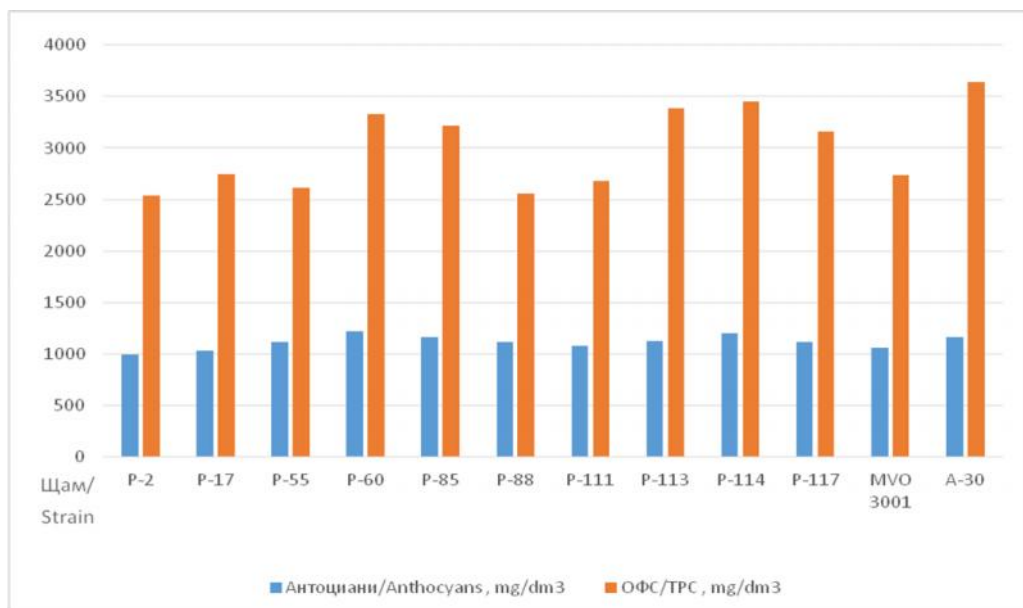
The volatile acids in the individual samples varied within relatively narrow ranges and had values normal for semi-industrial wines. The highest values were observed in strain P-88: 0.72 g/dm<sup>3</sup>, and the lowest for strain -17: 0.3 g/dm<sup>3</sup>. The pH values were high, varying between 3.86 for strain -2 and 4.25 for strain -60, but were still typical of the Regent variety.

The total phenolic content (TPC) and the anthocyan content have been presented in Figure 2, and the intensity and nuance in Figure 3 and Figure 4 respectively.

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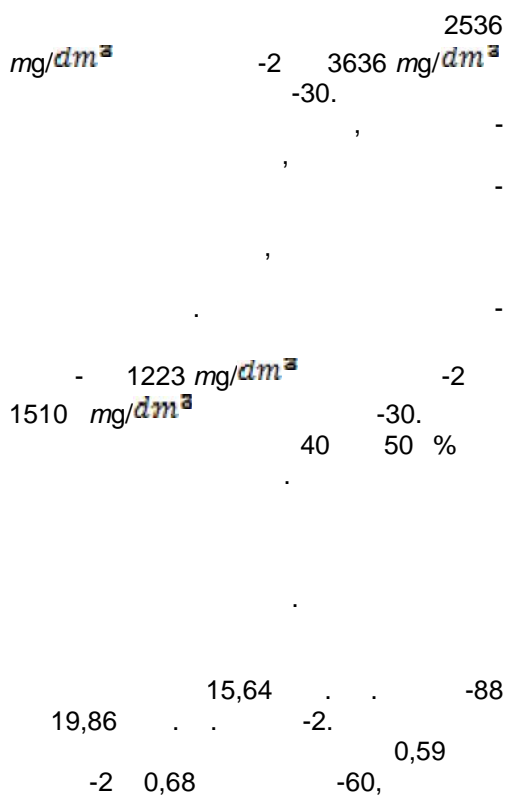
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The total phenolic content (TPC) and the anthocyan content have been presented in Figure 2, and the intensity and nuance in Figure 3 and Figure 4 respectively.



. 2.

**Fig. 2. Anthocyanins and TPC in experimental wines**



TPC ranged between 2536  $mg/dm^3$  for strain -2 and 3636  $mg/dm^3$  for control strain -30. The values corresponded to wines with a full, strong body, and the differences could be attributed to the different effect of individual strains on the phenolic complex as well as to slight fluctuations in the phenolic supply of the raw material. The anthocyan values in the experimental wines were very high: from 1223  $mg/dm^3$  for strain -2 to 1510  $mg/dm^3$  for strain -30. This made up between 40 and 50 % of the TPC amount. The specific high share of anthocyanins in the TPC is typical of the Regent variety and is related to the very bright and glistening red colour of the wines. The colour intensity values were within a range normal for young red wines and varied between 15.64 a.u. for -88 to 19.86 for -2.

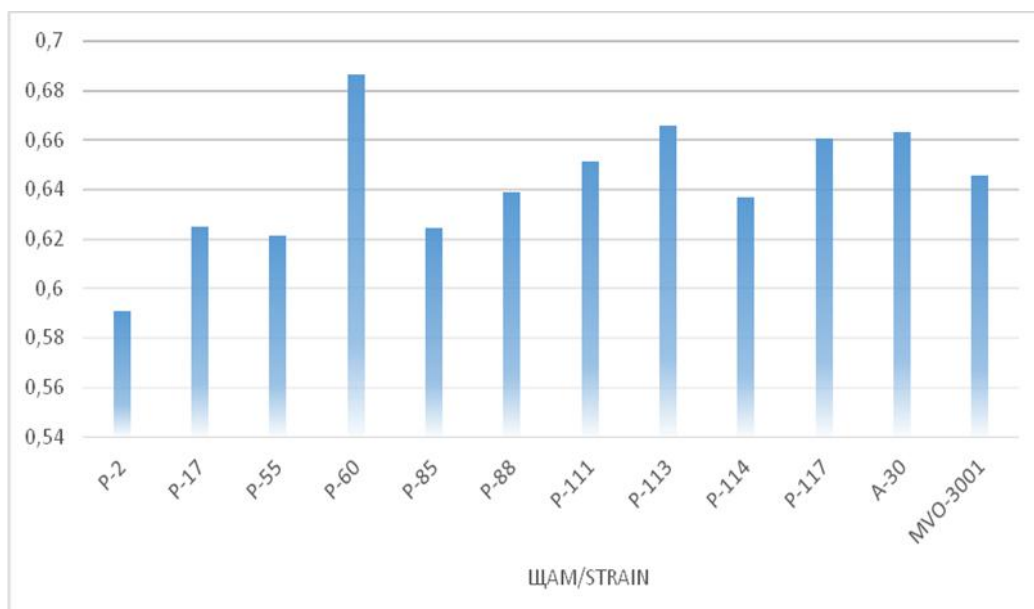
The T-nuance values ranged between 0.59 for strain -2 and 0.68 for strain -60, which was normal for young red

wines. The lower values corresponded to bluish-red colour, and the higher values to bright ruby.



. 3.

**Fig. 3. Colour intensity in experimental wines**

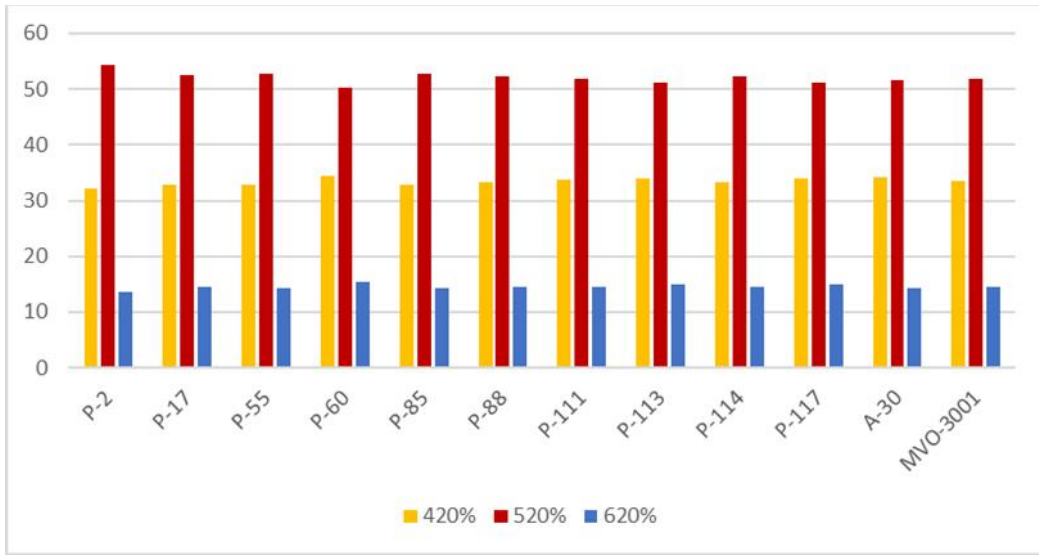


. 4.

**Fig. 4. Colour nuance in experimental wines**

$\%_{420}$ , (  $\%_{520}$  5)  $\%_{620}$   
 $\%_{420}$   
 32 34 %,  $\%_{520}$  – 50 54 %,  $\%_{620}$   
 13 15 %.  
 -  
 -

The percentages of the yellow  $\%_{420}$ , red  $\%_{520}$  and blue  $\%_{620}$  colours (Figure 5) in the overall wine colour varied slightly and remained within the range normal for young unoxidised red wines. The values of  $\%_{420}$  changed between 32 and 34 %, of  $\%_{520}$  between 50 and 54 %, and of  $\%_{620}$  between 13 and 15 %. The blue component of all wines was a little higher than normal, which was probably some varietal specificity due to the higher pH values.



. 5.  
**Fig. 5. Percentages of individual colours in the overall colour of experimental wines**

6  
 dA%,  
 -2 69,52 % 51,05 % -85.

Figure 6 presents the values of the dA% index expressing the percentage of the flavylum anthocyan forms in the overall wine colour and imparting the liveliness of its red colour. The index varied from 51.05 % for strain -2 to 69.52 % for strain -85. Its high values characterised the colour of all experimental wines as glistening and lively.

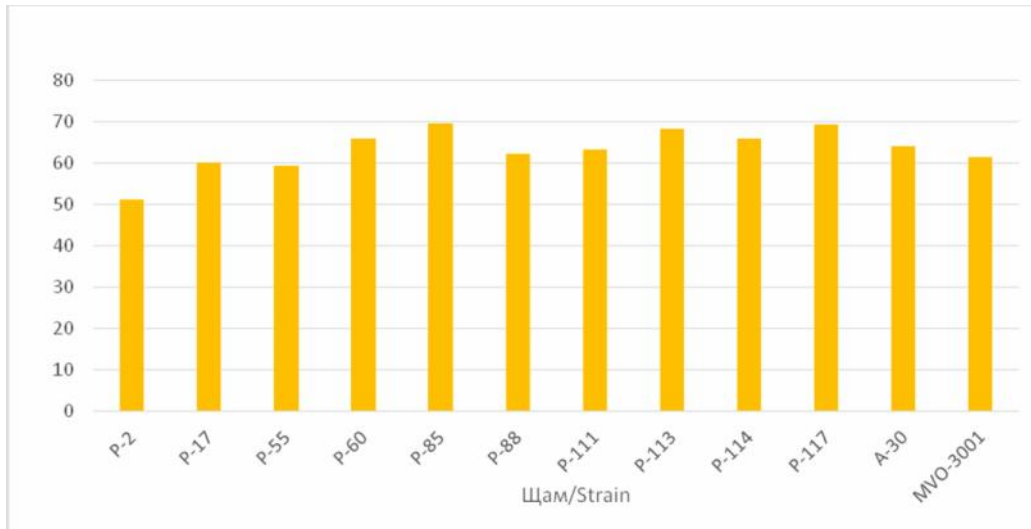
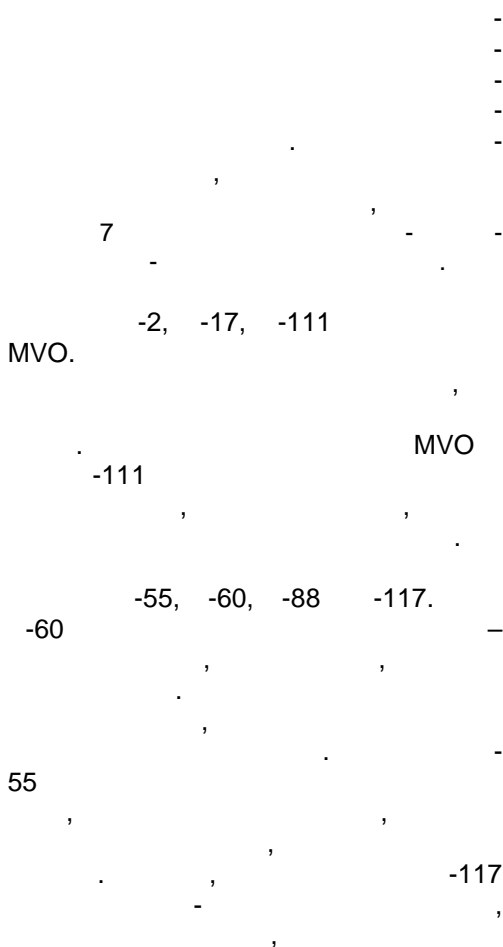


Fig. 6. Values of the dA% index of experimental wines



The decisive criterion in the selection of yeast strains for the production of regional wines with a specific character was the sensory profile of experimental wines. According to their sensory profile, the experimental wines were divided into three groups. Figure 7 presents the spider diagram of the top-rated group.

The first group included strains - 2, -17, -111 and the control MVO. The wines made demonstrated the characteristics of the Regent variety but some disagreeable primary notes were felt. With control sample MVO and strain P-111, the wines obtained were short, with weak aroma, and a little dry, which changed the character of the Regent variety.

The second group included strains -55, -60, -88 and -117. Strain P-60 imparted vegetal-fruity aroma to the wine, and a refined but lively and playful taste. The wine was well-balanced but somewhat short, with unconvincing aftertaste. With strain P-55, a well-structured wine was obtained, soft and harmonious, with mild and rounded aftertaste but weak aroma. The wines made with the P-117 strain had a more austere aroma of a bitter black forest fruit,



with elements of vegetality and dry mass. The wine had a rounded taste, balanced acidity and potential finish. The sample obtained with the P-88 strain was well structured and balanced but exhibited a marked and annoying sweetness and bland aftertaste.

The most highly rated group of experimental wines included -85, -113, -114 and control strain -30 (Figure 7). All four strains imparted an intense red colour and an excellent full but soft body to the wine. Strain A-30 changed the varietal character of the Regent variety, slightly levelling it. The crisp fruity notes were hardly felt. With strain P-113, there was a complex harmonious aroma of a ripe black forest fruit, a vegetal note, and blackcurrant. The wine had an excellently structured taste, with some dryness in the finish. The sample obtained using the P-114 strain was similar to that made with the P-113 strain; its aroma also emphasised the varietal character in combination with dry mass and fewer fruity notes. With regard to taste, the wine had balanced acidity and slight aggression in the finish.

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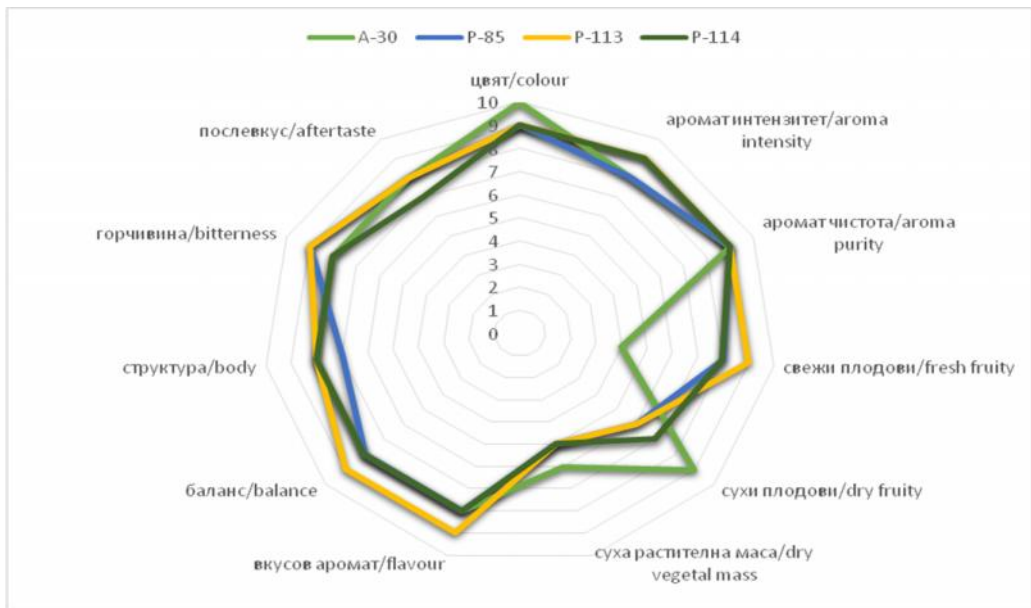


Fig. 7. Sensory profile of experimental wines: third group

## CONCLUSIONS

Under the conditions of the experiment conducted, the following generalised conclusions could be drawn:

1. All yeast strains studied were typical wine yeasts of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* species, therefore it could be assumed that they would carry out intensive, secure and complete alcoholic fermentation.
2. All strains studied carried out intensive alcoholic fermentation, brought it to the end, and the composition of the wines obtained was normal for young red wines.
3. Strains P-2 and P-17 were powerful antagonists of lactic acid bacteria and no malolactic fermentation occurred in the samples obtained using them.
4. It was established that strains -60, -114 and -85 attacked the colouring matter least, and the wines obtained when they were used had the most intense and bright red colour.
5. Under the conditions of the experiment conducted, the top-rated organoleptic profile was that of the experimental wines obtained using strain P-113, followed by P-114. They could be recommended for use in the production of red wines of the Regent variety from the Naiden Gerovo region.

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## Influence of the reflux and the speed of the batch distillation on distillate curves of some volatile components

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Sylvia Tagareva, Kristina Micheva

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### SUMMARY

The content of volatile impurities (esters, higher alcohols, aldehydes and volatile fatty acids) in the distilled drinks is essential for their organoleptic properties and also physical and chemical stability. The concentration of these volatile compounds in the beverages depends apart from their content in the distilled product, but also from the conditions of batch distillation which are subject of study in this work. The behavior of some volatile compounds (esters, aldehydes and higher alcohols) during batch and double batch distillation is established.

The influence of the distillation speed and type of reflux (single or triple) on the rate of distillation on mentioned groups volatile compounds also is studied.

**Key words:** batch distillation, reflux ratio, volatile compounds, distillation speed

## INTRODUCTION

Volatile compounds have an important role in the composition of beverages. Most of the palate compounds are produced during alcoholic fermentation (Nykanen, 1986), while others during distillation.

The distillation is process, where mixture from two or more liquid components is separated by heating to boiling, using the difference in their volatility (Marinov, 2005). Realizing distillation of real alcohol containing liquid mixtures, we distill multi-component systems – wine materials and other fermented liquids and pomace. During the process of distillation of this liquid mixtures, together with the ethanol and water are distilled the representatives of the main group of volatile compounds – esters, aldehydes, higher alcohols, volatile fatty acids (Fundira et al., 2002). These compounds passes in the distillates of highly alcoholic beverages in amounts depending of their concentration in real liquid mixtures, the concentration of ethanol, the temperature of boiling of the compounds and their coefficient of evaporation. The distillation of wine materials is operation, where occur complex processes with its compounds. The continuous heating of the wine materials during distillation creates favorable conditions for occurring processes, which contribute for forming of new substances. In these processes take part the volatile and nonvolatile compounds of the wine materials (carbohydrates, nitrogen and phenolic compounds, nonvolatile acids). As a result of these reactions in the wine materials, it can be observed, that because of the chemical transformation some of the volatile compounds increase, others decrease and there are also new occurred compounds that do not contain in the initial wine materials.

(Nykanen, 1986),

(Marinov, 2005).

(Fundira et al., 2002).



## MATERIAL AND METHODS

1. 12,8 . %, 2. : 2.1. , .% - , , ( . 6÷7, Stoyanov, 2012) 2.2. , mg/dm<sup>3</sup> - NaOH ( .17, Stoyanov, 2012) - ( . 21÷22, Stoyanov, 2012) - ( . 11÷12, Stoyanov, 2012) 3. " " - 1, ( .1), ( .2), ( .4) ( .5). ( 2) ( .6), ( 3)

### 1. Materials

- For all of the experiments is used wine material with alcohol content 12,8 vol.%, received at fermentation of Muscat Otonel must.

### 2. Methods of analyses

2.1. Measurement of ethanol level, vol.%

- for the wine material and for each fraction of distillate, the alcohol level is determined, picnometric measurement of relative density of the distillate (page 6-7, Stoyanov, 2012)

2.2. Determination of concentration of volatile compounds, mg/dm<sup>3</sup>

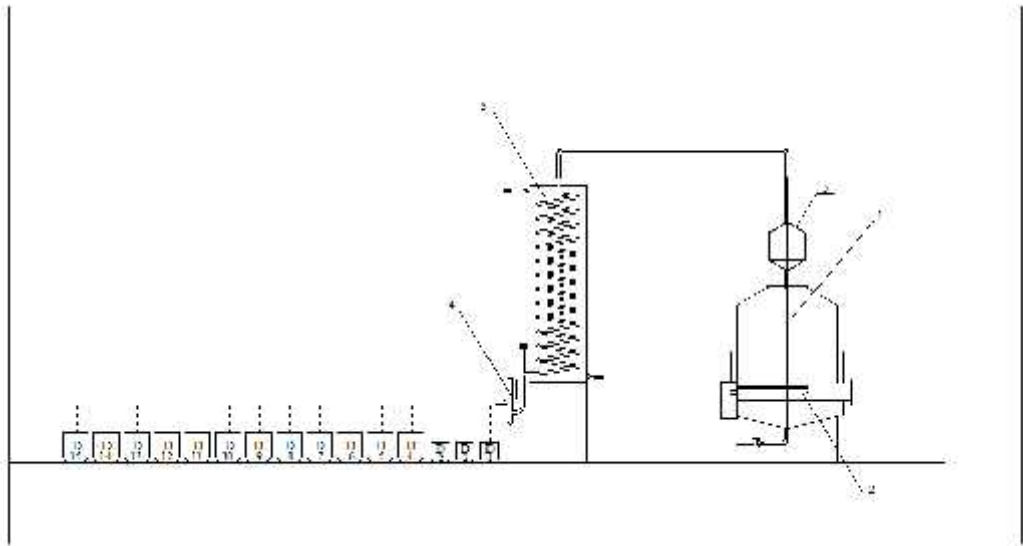
- Concentration of esters – by neutralization with NaOH (page 17, Stoyanov, 2012)

- Concentration of aldehydes – bisulfite method (page 21-22, Stoyanov, 2012)

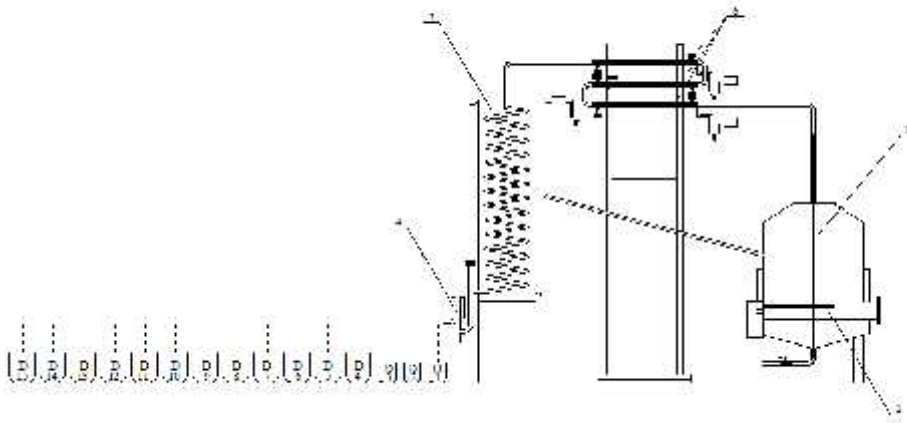
- Concentration of higher alcohols – modified method of Komarovski - Felenberg (page 11-12, Stoyanov, 2012)

### 3. Scheme of the experiments

The experimental work is held in laboratory condition in department " Technology of wine and beer" UFT – Plovdiv. The equipment for the trials is realized in three options. The first option is shown on Figure 1 and the main elements of the installation are distillation vessel (pos.1), electric heater (pos.2), cooler (pos.3), barrett (pos.4) and air reflux condenser (pos.5). In the second option of the installation (Figure 2) instead of air reflux condenser are used three water reflux condensers (pos.6) and in the third option (Figure 3) is used only one water reflux condenser.

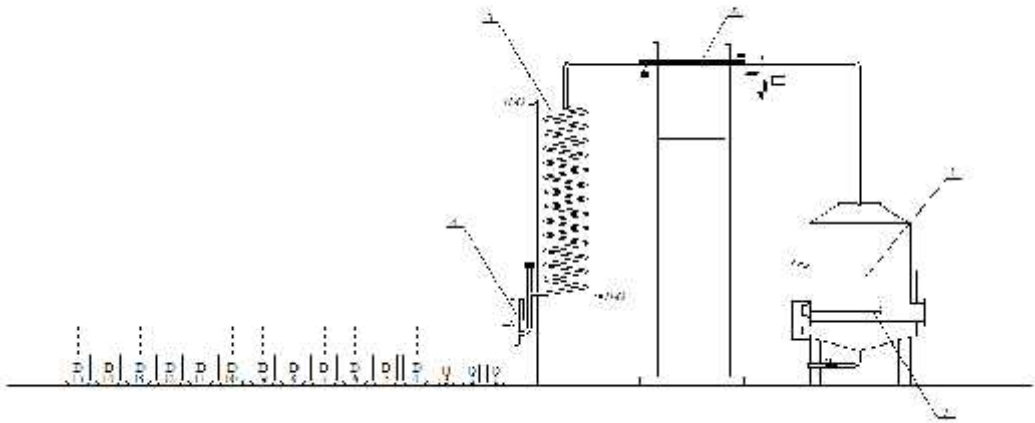


1. ; 2- ; 3- ; 4- ; 5- )  
**Fig. 1. Batch distillation installation with air reflux condenser (1- distillation vessel; 2-electric heater; 3-cooler; 4-barrett; 5- air reflux condenser)**



1. ; 2- ; 3- ; 4- ; 6- )  
**Fig. 2. Batch distillation installation with three water reflux condensers (1- distillation vessel; 2-electric heater; 3-cooler; 4-barrett; 6- water reflux condensers)**





. 3. ; 2- ; 3- ; 4- ; 6 (1-

**Fig. 3. Batch distillation installation with one water reflux condenser (1- distillation vessel; 2-electric heater; 3-cooler; 4-barrett; 6- water reflux condenser)**

5  
12,8 %  
10  
15 ( D1 D15)  
3  
100  
200  
1.

In laboratory conditions are realized five distillations of wine material from grape variety "Muscat Otonel" with alcohol content 12.8 v/v%. The wine material is received via maceration, draining and alcoholic fermentation of the must. The wine material that is used for each trial is with volume 10l. From each distillation are gathered 15 samples (from D1 to D15), first three samples with volume 100ml and the rest with volume 200ml. These samples are determined for different analyzes: alcohol concentration and volatile compounds. The options of distillation are presented in Table 1.

1.

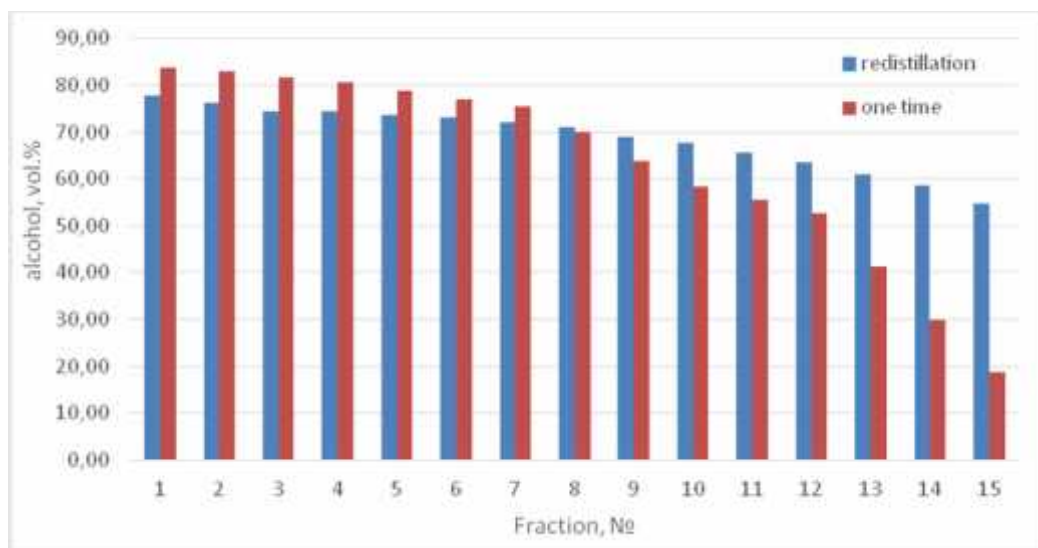
**Table 1. Options for distillation**

Option	Type of distillation	Power of heating	Amount of reflux condensers	Type of reflux condensers
1	(o first (simple) )	3kW	1	air
2	( second (redistillation) )	3kW	1	air
3	e one time	3kW	3	water
4	one time	1,5kW	3	water
5	e one time	3kW	1	water

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

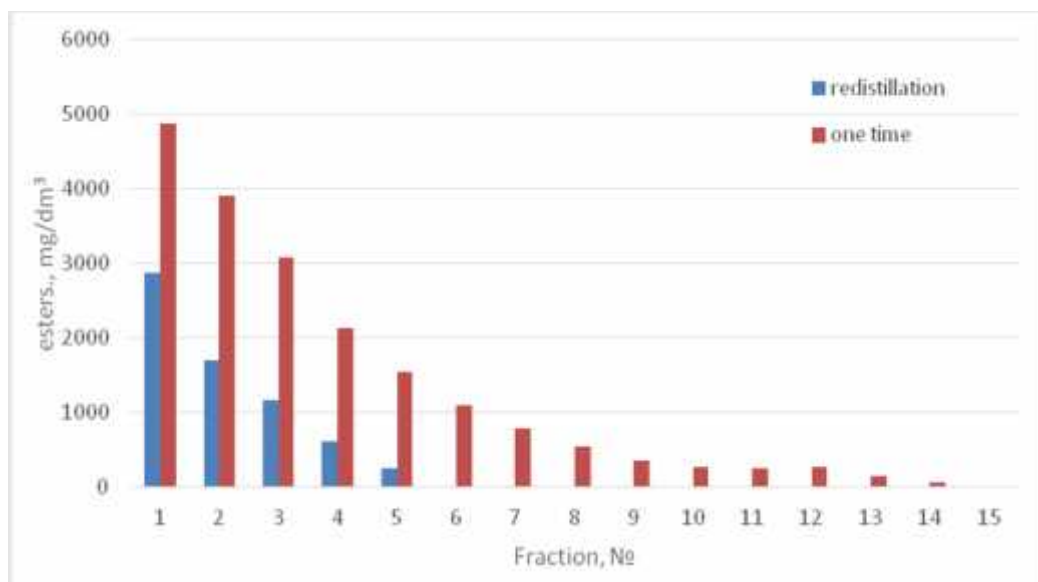
To determine the influence of the type of batch distillation, we observe trial 2 and 4 - double batch and one time batch distillation (Table 1). When comparing the results (shown on Figure 4) it is observed that at one time batch distillation there is a little bit higher concentration of the alcohol content in the first fractions rather than the last fractions. Observing the esters (Figure 5) is concluded that their concentration is much higher at one time batch distillation which is opposite with the belief that at the double batch distillation will occur much higher ester formation.

This probably happens because of the reflux at this trial. Observing the aldehydes (Figure 6) we can establish the same tendency as the esters and the positive is that they are concentrated mainly in the first fractions. The higher alcohols (Figure 7) have a little bit higher concentration at double batch distillation.



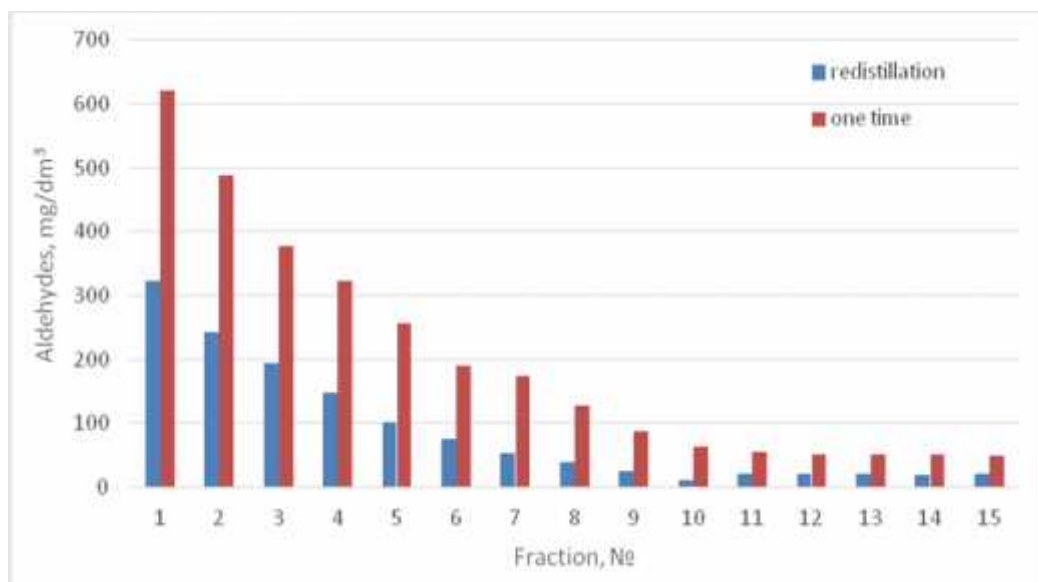
. 4.

**Fig. 4. Alcohol content in the fractions after second distillation and one time distillation**



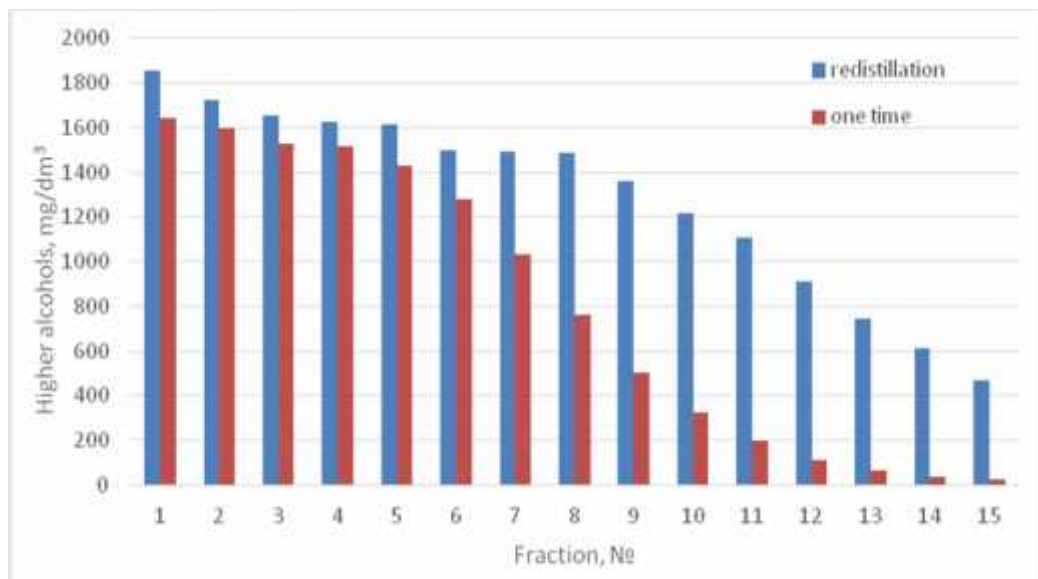
. 5.

**Fig. 5. Content of esters in the fractions after second distillation and one time distillation**



. 6.

**Fig. 6. Content of aldehydes in the fractions after second distillation and one time distillation**

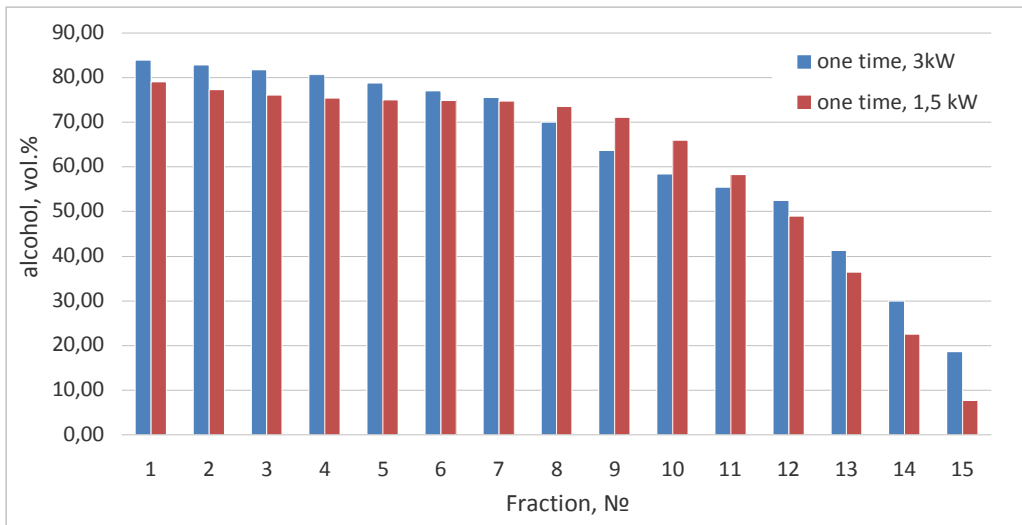


. 7.

**Fig. 7. Content of higher alcohols in the fractions after second distillation and one time distillation**

1,5 kW, 3 kW  
 4).  
 ( 8, 9, 10 11)

The influence of the speed of distillation will be concluded via comparison between the results of the analysis of the samples, received at distillation with power of the heating serpentine 1.5KW and 3KW (trial 3 and 4). The difference here in the time of distillation is due mainly to the time of reaching the boiling point. When comparing the results (Figure 8, 9, 10, 11) it is observed similar variation of the compounds of the distillate and maybe the higher speed of distillation leads to a very light increasing of aldehydes and higher alcohols in the first fractions.

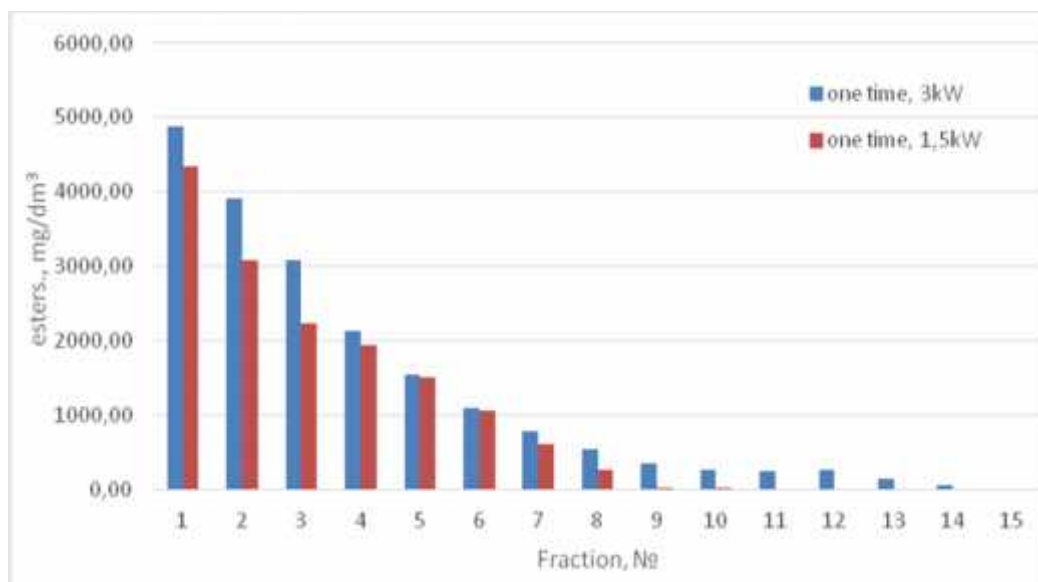


. 8.

3kW 1,5kW

c

**Fig. 8. Alcohol content in the fractions after one time distillation at power of heating 3kW and 1,5kW**

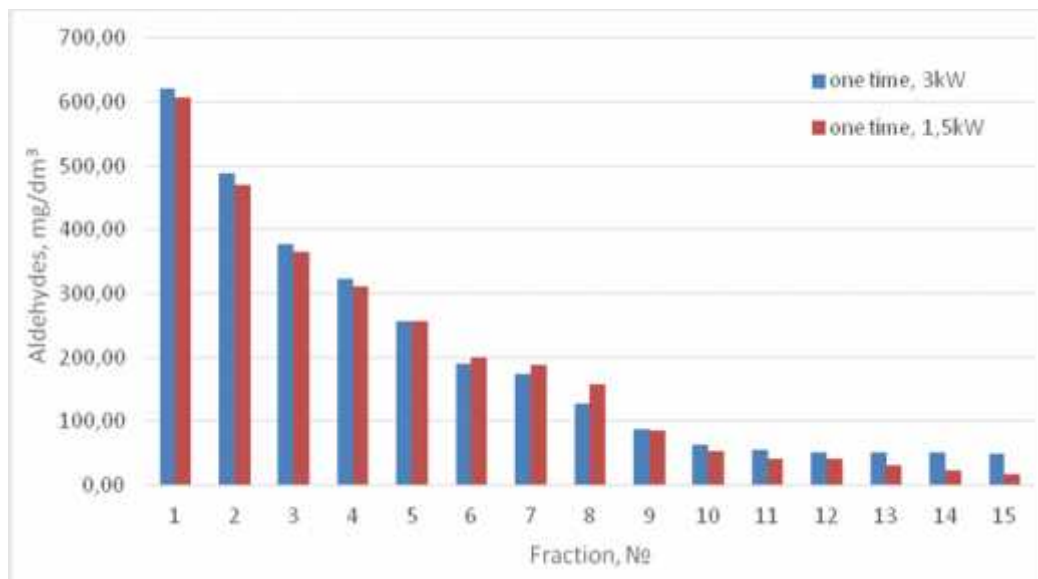


.9.

c

3kW 1,5kW

Fig. 9. Content of esters in the fractions after one time distillation at power of heating 3kW and 1,5kW

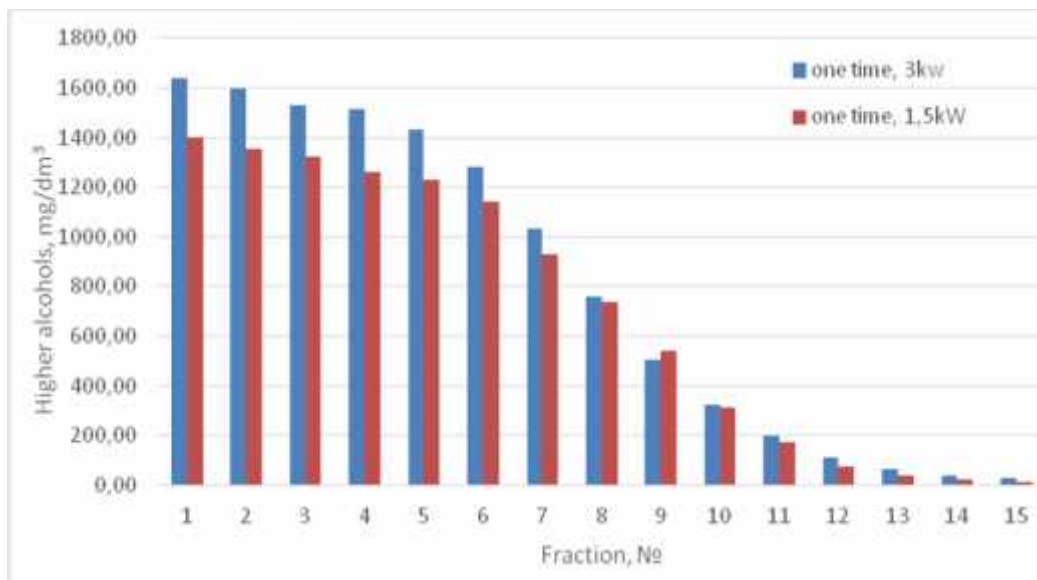


. 10.

c

3kW 1,5kW

Fig. 10. Content of aldehydes in the fractions after one time distillation at power of heating 3kW and 1,5kW



. 11.

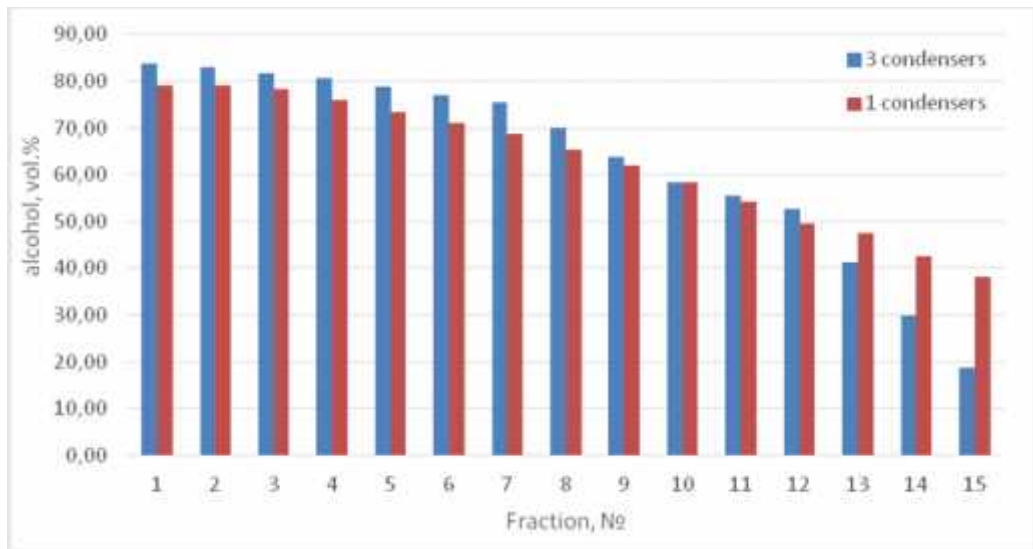
c

3kW 1,5kW

**Fig. 11. Content of higher alcohols in the fractions after one time distillation at power of heating 3kW and 1,5kW**

3 5,  
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13)  
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3  
1  
( 15)  
( )

Observing trials 3 and 5, it can be concluded the influence of the count of reflux condensers (the reflux ratio is the same, but the reflux condensers are different 3 condensers and 1 condenser). From the graphic (Figure 12) with the content of alcohol level of the fractions, it can be concluded that despite the total alcohol content between the trials is the same, the alcohol content of the trial with tree reflux condensers starts higher and falls more rapidly rather than the trial with one reflux condenser. The amount of the reflux condensers does not affect practically to the distribution of esters (Figure 13) in the different fractions. Observing the aldehydes (Figure 14), the trial with three reflux condensers leads to a perceptible increase in the first fractions in comparison with the trial with one reflux condenser. The tendency of the variation of higher alcohols (Figure 15) is the same like aldehydes (concentration in the first fractions) but in lower grade, so we can say it is insignificant.

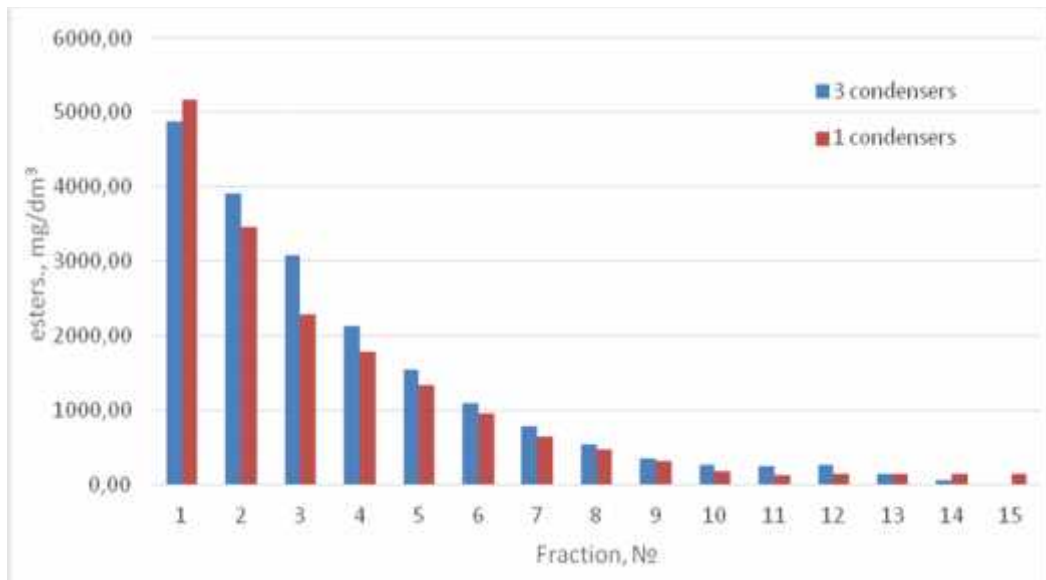


.12.

c

3 1

Fig. 12. Alcohol content in the fractions after one time distillation with three and one reflux condensers



. 13.

c 3 1

Fig. 13. Content of esters in the fractions after one time distillation with three and one reflux condensers





## CONCLUSIONS

- One time batch distillation with appropriate reflux can replace the double batch distillation. At one time batch distillation is observed significantly higher concentrations of esters and aldehydes and lower of higher alcohols in comparison with the double batch distillation. This cannot give us an answer which distillation is appropriate (one time or double batch distillation).

- The higher speed of the distillation leads to a slightly increase of the amount of esters, aldehydes and higher alcohols. This increase is too insignificant and it can be concluded that the speed of distillation does not have a big influence of the concentration of volatile compounds.

- The presence of bigger amount of reflux condensers does not affect significantly at the concentration of esters and high alcohols, but affects at the content of aldehydes and concentrates them mainly in the first fractions where they can be removed. The bigger amount of reflux condensers has not only constructive advantages but has great influence at concentration of aldehydes and their separation with the first fraction.

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