Wine is the most loved beverage across the world and a popular accompaniment with food. The popularity of wine in India has started growing rapidly. Wine is the fermented product of the grape. Because crushed grapes contain all that is needed to create wine, ancient wine producers simply allowed nature to take its course. As time went on, people realized that by intervening at certain times, they could make a wine with more predictable characteristics. Grape cultivation is one of the most remunerative farming enterprises in India. Grapes can be eaten raw or they can be used for making wine, jam, juice, jelly, vinegar. Delicate wine grapes are generally produced in frost free and moderate temperature environments. Thousands of grape varieties are grown all over the world; the wine grape varieties represent only a fraction of them. The colour, size, phenolic distribution and acidity of grapes give each wine its own characteristic. Wine quality is affected by the factors such as soil, climate, viticulture and wine making techniques. Wine quality is dictated mainly by the grapevines, not by the winemaker. Wine must be slightly aged to be drinkable. Grape production, linked with wine processing has provided the much-needed impetus for the growth of the wine industry. Indian government plays a crucial role in the current phase of Indian wine industry, supporting the current momentum amongst others through financial assistance and market protection. Gradual reduction of import duty levels will no doubt lead to increasing competition through imports, but will on the longer term result in a competitive industry that is able to export its top quality products to overseas markets.

Some of the fundamentals of the book are wine quality, mold and mold complexes associated with grapes, grape aroma components, soluble solids in winemaking, the molds and yeasts of grapes and wine molds, yeasts of grapes and wine, by-products of fermentation, chemistry of fermentation and composition of wines, outline of red wine making, stuck wines, white table wine, sparkling wine, vermouth and flavoured wines, cider and apple wine, plum wines in Europe, berry wines in pacific coast states, cherry and plum wines in pacific coast states, pomegranate wine from concord grapes, pineapple wine, pear wine, wine from oranges, grapefruit wine, wine from dried fruits, Swiss research on fruit juice fermentation honey wine (mead), etc.

This book provides a complete detail on all aspects of Wine production like describe the varieties of wine available, its manufacturing process, bottling and storage of wine, quality control in wine making and many more. It is hoped that this book will be very resourceful to all its readers, students, scientists, technocrats, existing industries, new entrepreneurs and all those who are related to wine making.

Contents

1. THE COMPOSITION OF GRAPES
   How Grapes Ripen
   Physical Changes
   Chemical Changes
   Measurement of Maturity
Analysis

3. FRUIT QUALITY AND SOLUBLE SOLIDS
Maturity Sampling
Contribution of Juice Aroma
Color and Phenols
Grower Input
Sugar per Berry
Sample Processing
Fruit Evaluation
Application of Soluble Solids Data in Winemaking
Laboratory Measurements of Soluble Solids
Densimetric Procedures

4. THE MOLDS AND YEASTS OF GRAPES AND WINE
Molds
General Classification of Microorganisms
Molds
Penicilum
Aspergillus
Yeasts
Botanical Classification of Yeasts
Isolation and Purification of Yeasts
Spore Formation
Identification of Yeast Cultures
Yeasts of Grapes and Wine

5. ALCOHOLOMETRY
Yeast Metabolism
Fermentation
By-products of Fermentation
Ethanol Production
Determination of Alcohol Content
Physical Methods
Chemical Methods for Alcohol Determination

6. CHEMISTRY OF FERMENTATION AND COMPOSITION OF WINES
Fermentation
History
Chemistry
Yield
Factors Influencing Fermentation
Carbon Sources
Alcohol
Carbon Dioxide
Acids
Nitrogen
Minerals
Antiseptics
Substitutes for Sulfur Dioxide
Antibiotics
Growth Factors
Tannins
Temperature
Pressure
Oxygen
Surface Effect
Fermentation Rate
Ethyl Alcohol
Methyl Alcohol
Higher Alcohols
Glycerol
2,3-Butylene Glycol, Acetoin, and Diacetyl
Acetaldehyde
Acetal
Hydroxymethylfurfural
Esters
Volatile Acidity
Fixed Acids
Sugar
Pentoses
Pectins
Nitrogen
Tannins
Color
Oxygen
Minerals
Anions
7. RED TABLE WINE
Outline of Red Wine Making
Varieties
Testing The Grapes
Picking
Transportation
Crushing
Must Treatment
Amelioration
Addition of Sulfur Dioxide
Warming
Addition of Starter
Fermentation
Balling and Temperature Records
Punching and Pumping Over
Stuck Wines
Drawing Off
Pressing
The After-Fermentation
First Racking, Filling up, etc.
Other Methods of Red Wine Fermentation
Care of Wine
Laboratory Examination
Fining and Racking
Aging
Other Cellar Operations
Blending
Rosé
Balance of Products
8. WHITE TABLE WINE
Process
Varieties
Picking and Transporting
Processing
Crushing
Juice Separation
Settling
Amelioration
Addition of Starter
Fermentation
Aging and Finishing
Sweet Table Wines
Stabilization
9. SHERRY
California Sherry
Grapes
Picking and Delivery
Crushing
Fermentation
Settling and Racking Before Fortification
Fortification
Settling
Treatment Before Baking
Baking
Cooling and Stabilization
Clarification
Aging
Colour Removal
Blending
Addition of Sulfur Dioxide or Tannin
Excess Metals
Unbaked Sherry
Finishing
Bottling
Australia and South Africa
Spanish Sherry
Harvesting
Crushing
Plastering
Draining and Pressing
Addition of Sulfur Dioxide
Fermentation
The Solera System
The Flor Film
Blending and Finishing
Stabilizing
Spoilage
Classes of Spanish Sherries
The Yeasts
Sulfur Dioxide Tolerance
Effect of Film on Acids
Effect of Sugars and Yeast Nutrients
Effect of Yeast Lees on Flavor
Winery Experiments
Submerged Flor Process
Australia and Canada
In California
Flor Sherry Process in Australia
Grapes and Yeasts
Methods of Production
Fornachon's Investigations
Flor Sherry Process in South Africa
Flor Process in France and Russia
Composition of Commercial Sherries

10. PORT AND OTHER DESSERT WINES
Port
Normal Vinification of Port
Fermenting Dry Before Fortification
Extraction of Color by Heat
Balancing the Port Cellar
Use of Concentrate
Clarification
Stabilization
Aging
Finishing
Red Muscatel
White Port
Angelica
Muscateel
Varieties
Fermentation
Fortification
Finishing
Spoilage During Fermentation
Proper Aging
California Tokay
California Malaga, Madeira, and Marsala

11. SPARKLING WINE
Definition
Type I Sparkling Wines
Type II Sparkling Wines
Type III Sparkling Wines
Champagne
Other Regions
California
Type IV Sparkling Wines
Production of the Cuvee
Varieties
Processing
Blending
Sugaring
Yeasting
Bottling
The Second Fermentation
Finishing
Carbonation

12. VERMOUTH AND FLAVOURED WINES
Dedusting and Rinsing of Bottles
Filling Machines
Corks and Cork-insertion Machines
Labeling Machines
Capsulators and Foiling Machines
Gas Exchange During Bottling Operations
Pressure in Filled Bottles
Other Operations
Transport and Storage Considerations
Storage Temperature and Temperature Variations
The Cooling and Warming of Bottled Wine
15. MICROBIOLOGICAL SPOILAGE OF WINE AND ITS CONTROL
Definitions of Microbiological Spoilage
Origins of Wine Spoilage Microorganisms
Diagnosis of Spoilage as Microbiological
Kinds of Microbiological Spoilages of Wine
Identification of Wine Spoilage Microorganisms
Importance of Identification
Cultivation, Isolation, and Purification of Wine Microbes
Spoilage by Molds and Yeasts
Spoilage by Molds
Corkiness
Spoilage by Wild Yeasts
Spoilage by Wine Yeasts
Spoilage by Zygosaccharomyces Yeast
Spoilage by Brettanomyces Yeast
Spoilage by Lactic Acid Bacteria
Misplaced Malolactic Fermentations
Malolactic Fermentation by Undesirable Bacteria
Ropy Wines
Ferocious Lactobacillus Fermentations
Spoilage of Fortified Wines by Lactobacillus
Mousey Wines
Other Spoilages by Lactic Acid Bacteria
Spoilage by Acetic Acid Bacteria
Kinds of Wine-Related Acetic Acid Bacteria
Prevention and Control of Acetic Acid Bacterial Spoilage
Taxonomy of the Wine-Acetic Acid Bacteria
Spoilage by Other Aerobic Bacteria
Spoilage by Bacillus
Spoilage by Zymomonas
16. CARBOHYDRATES : REDUCING SUGARS
Reducing Sugars (Hexoses)
Sucrose
Pentoses
Polysaccharides
Analysis of Reducing Sugars
Rapid Determination of Reducing Sugars
Brix Vs. Reducing Sugar Values
17. YEAST AND BIOCHEMISTRY OF ETHANOL FERMENTATION
Definition, Origins, and Identification of Wine-Related Yeasts
Definition of Wine-Related Yeasts
Origins of Wine-Related Yeast
Identification of Wine-Related Yeasts
Natural Grape and Winery Flora
Fermentation Inoculation Practices
Starter Cultures
Natural Fermentations
Dominance by Saccharomyces
Yeast Morphology and Cellular Organization
Yeast Nutrition and Growth Characteristics
Carbon Metabolism
Noncarbon Nutrition
Fermentation Biochemistry
Glycolysis
Fermentation Kinetics
The Rate of Cell Growth
Cell Growth and Substrate Preference
Sugar Consumption by Cell Maintenance
Rate of Sugar Consumption
Rates of Cell Death
Rate of Formation of Ethanol
Rate of Change in Density
Temperature Effects
Rates of Heat Release
End Products of Yeast Metabolism
Glycerol, Volatile, and Nonvolatile Organic Acids
Higher (Fusel) Alcohols
Nitrogen Metabolism during Fermentation
Uptake and Transport
Utilization Preferences
Intracellular Pools
Utilization Pathways
Important End Products of Nitrogen Metabolism
Nitrogen Metabolism and Effect on Glycolytic Flux
Sulfur Metabolism during Fermentation
Problem Fermentations
Stuck or Sluggish Fermentations
Production of Off-Characters
Ethanol Tolerance
Fermentation Bouquet and Other Volatile Esters
18. PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS AND WINE COLOR
Representative Grape and Wine Phenols
Nonflavonoid Phenols
Flavonoid Phenols
Complex Phenols (Tannins)
Sensory Considerations
Anthocyanins/Anthocyanidins
Grape Growing and Processing Considerations
Grape Phenols
Grape Maturity and Wine Phenols
White Wine Processing Considerations
Red Wine Processing Considerations
Factors Contributing to Wine Color and Color Stability
Alternative Techniques for Color Extraction
Oxidation
Enzymatic Oxidation of Musts
Oxidation of Wines
Secondary Browning Reactions
Phenol Instability
Oak Barrel Components
Processing Considerations
Evaluation of Color by Spectrophotometry
Tristimulus Color
Spectral Estimations of Red Juice and Wine Phenols
Spectral Estimation of White Juice and Wine Phenols
Analysis
19. OXYGEN, CARBON DIOXIDE AND ASCORBIC ACID
Oxygen
Importance of Oxygen in Yeast Metabolism
Redox Potentials of Wine Systems
Acetaldehyde
Carbon Dioxide
Ascorbic Acid
Modes of Action of Ascorbic Acid
20. EVALUATION OF WINES AND BRANDIES
Sensory Examination
Tasting Glasses
Appearance
Odor
Taste
Flavor
Difference Tasting
Scoring Wines Numerically
Hedonic and Flavor Profile
Frequency of Tasting
Microscopical Examination
Musts
Examination of Yeast Starters
Wines
Chemical Analysis of Wines
Hydrometers
Acidity
Volatile Acidity
Fixed Acidity and pH
Alcohol
Extract of Dealcoholized Sample
Reducing Sugars
Balling-Alcohol-Extract Chart
Determination of Sulfur Dioxide
Tannin and Coloring Matter
Color
Aldehydes
Iron Determination
Copper Determination
Ester Determination
Hydroxymethylfurfural
Carbon Dioxide
Modified Hubach Test
Other Determinations
Brandy
Apparent Proof
True Proof
Extract
Acidity
Fusel Oil
Aldehydes
Furfural

About NIIR

NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY SERVICES (NPCS) is a reliable name in the industrial world for offering integrated technical consultancy services. NPCS is manned by engineers, planners, specialists, financial experts, economic analysts and design specialists with extensive experience in the related industries.


NPCS also publishes varies process technology, technical, reference, self employment and startup books, directory, business and industry database, bankable detailed project report, market research report on various industries, small scale industry and profit making business. Besides being used by manufacturers, industrialists and entrepreneurs, our publications are also used by professionals including project engineers, information services bureau, consultants and project consultancy firms as one of the input in their research.

NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY SERVICES , 106-E, Kamla Nagar, New Delhi-110007, India. Email: npcs.india@gmail.com Website: NIIR.org