Wine Components and Sensory Perception

Component	Influences the perception of	Perception is influenced by
Sugar	Acidity: sweetness suppresses acid	Acidity/tannin/bitterness: may suppress sweetness
	Bitterness: sweetness suppresses bitterness	Alcohol/high levels: enhances sweetness
	Astringency: sweetness may suppress astringency	Bubbles: suppress sweetness
	(tactile dryness)	Oak/vanillin/lactones: mimic sweetness
	Viscosity: sweetness may enhance viscosity	Fruity aromas: mimic sweetness
	(mouthfeel)	Temperature: cold temperatures suppress sweetness
		Glycerol: (glycerin) has a sweet taste
Acid	Sweetness: acid suppresses/balances sweetness	Sweetness: suppresses acidity
	Salivation: acid causes your mouth to water	Temperature: cold temperatures enhance acidity
	Astringency: acid enhances astringency	Note: white wines with low acid often have high levels of
	Minerality: high levels of acid may mimic minerality	phenolic bitterness
Bitterness/	Sweetness: bitterness suppresses/balances sweetness	Temperature: cold temperatures may enhance astringency
Tannin	Astringency: (young/green) tannins feel astringent	and/or bitterness
	Bitterness: (young/green) tannins taste bitter	Sweetness: sweetness suppresses tannic bitterness
		Sweetness: sweetness suppresses phenolic bitterness
		Sweetness: sweetness may suppress astringency
Alcohol	Sweetness: high levels of alcohol enhance/mimic	Temperature: cold temperatures may enhance the
	sweetness	taste/feel of alcohol
	Bitterness: high levels of alcohol enhance bitterness	
	Astringency: alcohol suppresses astringency	
	Viscosity: high levels of alcohol may enhance/enrich	
	viscosity (mouthfeel)	
	Aromas: high levels of alcohol may suppress fruity	
	aromas; may lend more chemical aromas to the wine	
	Chemethesis: alcohol may induce a "hot" sensation	
2	Note: this concerns the SENSORY PERCEPTION of an individual wine NOT FOOD AND WINE PAIRING	



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Individual results may vary!