

WINE TERMINOLOGY & VOCABULARY



The best wine dictionary from the Wine School of Philadelphia. The dictionary was created for the Wine Terminology Glossary and for all wine lovers and especially wine students of the Wine School of Philadelphia. In the wine dictionary you can find the most important terms about wines and their definitions. Enjoy!

A

acidity — the liveliness and crispness in wine that activates our salivary glands.

aeration — the deliberate addition of oxygen to round out and soften a wine.

aging — holding wine in barrels, tanks, and bottles to advance them to a more desirable state.

alcohol — ethanol or ethyl alcohol, the product of fermentation of sugars by yeast.

anosmia — the loss of smell.

appellation — a delineated wine producing region particular to France.

aroma — the smell of wine, especially young wine and different than bouquet.

astringent — tasting term noting the harsh, bitter, and drying sensations in the mouth caused by high levels of tannin.

B

balance — a term for when the elements of wine such as acids, sugars, tannins, and alcohol come together in a harmonious way.

barrel — the oak container used for fermenting and aging wine.

barrique — a 225-litre oak barrel used originally for storing and aging wines, originating in Bordeaux.

bitter — a taste sensation that is sensed on the back of the tongue and caused by tannins.

blend — a wine made from more than one grape varietal.

body — a tactile sensation describing the weight and fullness of wine in the mouth and a wine can be light, medium, or full bodied.

Bordeaux — the area in Southwest France considered one of the greatest wine-producing regions in the world.

botrytis — a beneficial mold that pierces the skin of grapes and causes dehydration, resulting in natural grape juice exceptionally high in sugar. Botrytis is largely responsible for the world's finest dessert wines (see noble rot).

bouquet — a term that refers to the complex aromas in aged wines.

breathing — exposing wine to oxygen to improve its flavors (see aeration).

brettanomyce — a wine-spoiling yeast that produces barnyard, mousy, metallic, or bandai-dish aromas.

brilliant — a tasting note for wines that appear sparkling clear.

brut — French term denoting dry champagnes or sparkling wines.

bung — the plug used to seal a wine barrel.

bung hole — the opening in a cask in which wine can be put in or taken out.

C

chaptalization — adding sugar to wine before or during fermentation to increase alcohol levels and the chaptalization is illegal in some parts of the world, and highly controlled in others.

citric acid — one of the three predominate acids in wine.

claret — the name the English use when referring to the red wines of Bordeaux.

class growth — see cru classes.

closed — term describing underdeveloped and young wines whose flavors are not exhibiting well.

complex — a wine exhibiting numerous odors, nuances, and flavors.

cork taint — undesirable aromas and flavors in wine often associated with wet cardboard or moldy basements.

corked — a term that denotes a wine that has suffered cork taint and not wine with cork particles floating about.

cru classé — a top-ranking vineyard designated in the Bordeaux Classification of 1855.

crush — the English term for harvest.

cuvée — in Champagne, a blended batch of wine.

D

demi-sec — French term meaning half-dry used to describe a sweet sparkling wine.

dry — a taste sensation often attributed to tannins and causing puckering sensations in the mouth; the opposite of sweet

E

earthy — an odor or flavor reminiscent of damp soil.

enology — the science of wine and winemaking (see oenology).

F

fermentation — the conversion of grape sugars to alcohol by yeast.

fining — the addition of egg whites or gelatin among other things to clear the wine of unwanted particles.

finish — the impression of textures and flavors lingering in the mouth after swallowing wine

flavors — odors perceived in the mouth.

foxy — a term that describes the musty odor and flavor of wines made from *Vitis labrusca*, a common North American varietal.

fruity — a tasting term for wines that exhibit strong smells and flavors of fresh fruit.

full-bodied — a wine high in alcohol and flavors, often described as big.

herbaceous — a tasting term denoting odors and flavors of fresh herbs how basil, oregano, rosemary, etc.

H

hot — a description for wine that is high in alcohol.

L

lees — sediment consisting of dead yeast cells, grape pulp, seed, and other grape matter that accumulates during fermentation.

leesy — a tasting term for the rich aromas and smells that results from wine resting on its lees.

length — the amount of time that flavors persist in the mouth after swallowing wine, a lingering sensation.

M

malic acid — one of the three predominate acids in grapes and tart-tasting malic acid occurs naturally in a number of fruits, including, apples, cherries, plums, and tomatoes.

malolactic fermentation — a secondary fermentation in which the tartness of malic acid in wine is changed into a smooth, lactic sensation. Wines described as buttery or creamy have gone through malo.

mature — ready to drink.

mouth-feel — how a wine feels on the palate; it can be rough, smooth, velvety, or furry.

must — unfermented grape juice including seeds, skins, and stems.

N

negociant — French word describing a wholesale merchant, blender, or shipper of wine and noble rot the layman's term for botrytis.

nose — a tasting term describing the aromas and bouquets of a wine.

O

oak/oaky — tasting term denoting smells and flavors of vanilla, baking spices, coconut, mocha or dill caused by barrel-aging.

oenology — the science of wine and winemaking (see enology).

open — tasting term signifying a wine that is ready to drink.

oxidation — wine exposed to air that has undergone a chemical change.

P

phenolic compounds — natural compounds present in grape skins and seeds.

phylloxera — a microscopic insect that kills grape vines by attacking their roots.

plonk — British slang for inexpensive wine; also used to describe very low-quality wines.

R

rough — the tactile coarse sensation one experiences with very astringent wines.

S

sec — French word for dry.

sommelier — a wine butler, also used to denote a certified wine professional and for a full overview go here [sommelier courses](#).

spicy — a tasting term used for odors and flavors reminiscent of black pepper, bay leaf, curry powder, baking spices, oregano, rosemary, thyme, saffron or paprika found in certain wines.

structure — an ambiguous tasting term that implies harmony of fruit, alcohol, acidity, and tannins.

sweet — wines with perceptible sugar contents on the nose and in the mouth.

T

tannins — the phenolic compounds in wines that leave a bitter, dry, and puckery feeling in the mouth.

tartaric acid — the principal acid in grapes, tartaric acid promotes flavor and aging in wine.

terroir — French for geographical characteristics unique to a given vineyard.

texture — a tasting term describing how wine feels on the palate.

typicity — a tasting term that describes how well a wine expresses the characteristics inherent to the variety of grape.

U

ullage — the empty space left in bottles and barrels as a wine evaporates.

V

vegetal — tasting term describing characteristics of fresh or cooked vegetables detected on the nose and in the flavors of the wine and bell peppers, grass, and asparagus are common vegetal descriptors.

vinification — the process of making wine.

vinology — the scientific study of wines and winemaking and also the website for the Wine School of Philadelphia.

Vitis vinifera — the species of wine that comprises over 99% of the world's wine.

vintage — the year a wine is bottled and also the yield of wine from a vineyard during a single season.

W

weight — similar to body, the sensation when a wine feels thick or rich on the palate.

wine — fermented juice from grapes.

Y

yeast — a microorganism endemic to vineyards and produced commercially that converts grape sugars into alcohol.

yield — the productivity of a vineyard.

young — an immature wine that is usually bottled and sold within a year of its vintage and wines meant to be drunk young are noted for their fresh and crisp flavors.