The Basics of Oak Barrels and Oak Additives

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Objective

To provide the basic and simple information about the selection of oak barrels and oak additives in order to develop an oak program that enhances your wine style and budget.

Oak Species

- Over 250 different oak species throughout the world
- Over 60 different oak species in the United States
- Three species used for barrels (wine & spirits)
 - Quercus Alba / American Oak
 - Quercus Petrae / French Eastern European
 - Quercus Robur / French Eastern European
 - Predominately used for spirits
 - Very wide grain
 - High tannins / low aromatics

Basic Difference Between American and French / Eastern European Oak

- American Oak has greater levels of whiskey lactones
 - Very high aromatics
 - Very sweet, coconut flavor
 - Bold and aggressive flavors
- French and Eastern European Oak has two to three times more tannin
 - Wider range of flavors
 - Softer, more elegant

American Oak

Primary Growing Regions:

- Missouri Oak
 - Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, W. Kentucky
 - Very sweet, coconut, cloves
 - Bold and aggressive
 - Widest grain of American Oak
 - Used for bourbon

Minnesota Oak

- Minnesota, Wisconsin, N. Iowa, Michigan
- Tightest grain of American Oak
- Closest to the French, respectful of the fruit

Appalachian Oak

- Pennsylvania, Virginia, W. Virginia
- Spice characteristic, pepper, clove

Eastern European Oak

- Similar to French Oak, just different terroir
- Forests not managed (mixed Petrae and Robur)
- Grain width critical
- Aging time depends on grain

French Oak

- Forest Designation:
 - Allier, Troncais, Never, Vosges, Limousin Oak Forests
- Grain Width vs. Forest:
 - Medium Grain, 3.5 2.5 mm, <12 mo.
 - Semi-Fine Grain, 3.0 2.0 mm, 8-14 mo.
 - Mixed Grain, (½ medium / ½ tight), 8-14 mo.
 - Tight Grain, 2.5 1.5 mm, 12-30 mo.
 - Fine Grain, 2.0 1.0 mm, 12-30 mo.
 - Extra Tight, <1.5 mm, 18 mo.+
 - Extra Fine, <1.0 mm, 18 mo.+
 - Wider grains have more tannins and less aromatics
 - Tighter grains have less tannins and more aromatics
- Forest and Grain:
 - Limited
 - Possible higher price

Hybrid Barrels

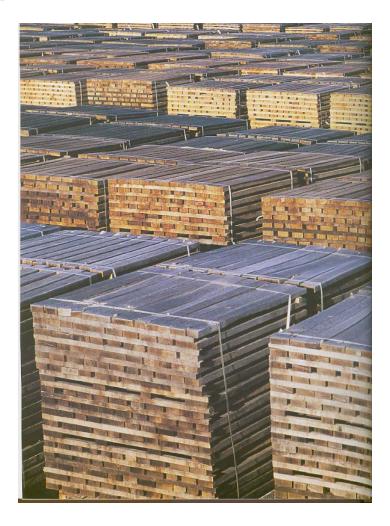
- American Hybrid American staves and French heads
- Midwest Hybrid ½ American and ½ French staves with French heads

Non-Oak Barrels

- Acacia
 - White wines
 - Floral aromatics and mouth feel
 - Can be bitter
 - Best if blended with French Oak
- Cherry Wood
 - Dessert wines
- Chestnut
 - Spirits

AIR DRYING STAVES UP TO 36 MONTHS





Barrel Sizes

- Small Format Barrels
 - 20L, 28L, 55L, 110L
 - Used for home winemaking
 - Used for topping
- Large Format Barrels
 - 300L, 350L, 400L, 500L, 600L
 - Increase in volume to surface ratio
 - Slower impact, soft and respectful
- Standard Sizes
 - Bordeaux, 225L, 59 gallons*
 - Burgundy, 228L, 60 gallons
 - 265 Liter Barrel Bordeaux staves and Burgundy heads

*Most common

Toasting

- Toasting Level
 - Light, Medium, Medium Plus, Heavy
 - Toasts are different from one cooper to another
- Toasting Methods
 - Different coopers have unique toasting methods and styles
 - Medium Long
 - Medium Long Tradition
 - Evolution
 - Revelation
 - Integration
 - Toasting Heads
 - American recommend always toast heads
 - Untoasted French or Eastern European heads
 - o Cuts oak impact 30%
 - Increases tannin

Flavors From Oak

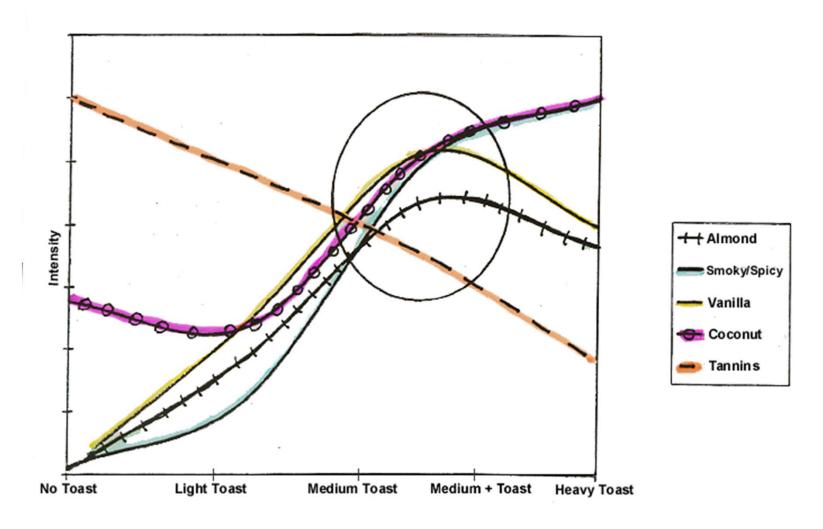
	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Spicy	Coconut Vanilla Clove Pepper Cinnamon	
Woody	Cedar	Green Plank Sawdust Pencil Shaving Sappy-Resinous
Herbaceous	Tobacco Grass Dill Menthol Thyme Laurel	Grass Dill Menthol
Earthy	Mushroom/Truffle Leather Dry Leaves	Shoe Box Wet Cardboard
Astringent	Tannic	Tannic Bitter

Flavors From Toasting

(All positive if not overwhelming)

Spicy	Nutmeg Cinnamon Clove
Sweet	Honey Caramel Brown Sugar Toffee Vanilla Coconut
Bready	Baked Bread
Roasted	Toasted Bread Coffee
Smoky	Sweet Smoke Grilled Meat Smoked Meat
Nutty	Almond Hazelnut Coconut

What type of Toast Level?



Barrel Life

- Three good vintages/uses from a new barrel
- Vintages/uses 4 and 5 becoming neutral
- Neutral barrels storage vessel

Barrel Cost Analysis

Bordeaux Barrel
 225 Liters / 59 gallons = 300 bottles

Assume American Oak Barrel

Cost: \$500, including freight

Cost per bottle for one year: \$1.66

Cost per bottle for three years: \$0.55

Assume French Oak Barrel

Cost: \$1,100, including freight

Cost per bottle for one year: \$3.66

Cost per bottle for three years: \$1.22

Used Barrels

- Low cost
- Different levels of used barrels: 1 Use, 2 Uses, 3 Uses, and Neutral
- Must be cautious of potential source of bacteria
- Buy direct from a winemaker you know and trust
- Be careful when buying from third party brokers
- Consider oak additive stick sets for used barrels

Re-Cooped Barrels

- Lower cost than new
- Already have been toasted once
- Potential for green wood and bitter flavors
- Not consistent, no repeatable
- Best re-cooped = quality cooper, all the same barrel

Oak Additives

- Convection vs. Fire Toast
- Moisture content of products
- Associated with a cooperage
 - Shared R&D and quality control
- Variety of products
 - Size of products relate to extraction time
 - Bigger products have better results
 - Barrel stick sets for neutral barrels
 - Thank staves custom blends

Oak Additives

Powder Extraction: One Hour



Granulate Extraction: 6 – 10 Days



Chips Extraction: 3 – 5 Weeks



Staves
Extraction: 3 – 6 Months



Sticks



Extraction: 3 – 6 Months

How to Determine the Best Barrel

- 1. Budget?
- 2. Grape?
- 3. How long do you want to age?
- 4. Are you trying to build oak character and impact, or wanting to be more fruit respectful?
- 5. Do you want to build tannins or soften tannins?

QUESTIONS?



THANK YOU!

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