

## The Ontology of Wine

### Introduction

The wine has so many various kinds that are interesting to keep digging. Also, the same Vintage always shows different taste depending on grape varietal and year. This is why I chose wine as the subject of Ontology. Wine terms in the ontology were made by referring to the MyNSLC website (<https://www.mynslc.com/Products/Wine>). Definitions and references added to each term under annotation screen.

### Class Hierarchy

The wine ontology is classed by wine type, colour, flavour, taste, sweetness, and country.

#### WineType

- Dessert\_Wine
  - Red\_Blend
  - Semillon
  - Touriga\_Nacional
  - White\_Blend
- Fruit\_Wine
  - Apple
  - Blend
  - Blueberry
  - Cherry
  - Cranberry
  - Fruit
  - Honey
  - Peach
  - Pear
  - Raspberry
  - Strawberry
- Red\_Wine
  - Barbera
  - Blend
  - Cabernet\_Franc
  - Cabernet\_Sauvignon
  - Carmenere
  - Corvina

Gamay  
 Grenache  
 Malbec  
 Merlot  
 Montepulciano  
 Petite\_Sirah  
 Pinot\_Noir  
 Pinotage  
 Primitivo  
 Sangiovese  
 Shiraz  
 Syrah  
 Tempranillo  
 Touriga\_Nacional  
 Zinfandel  
 Sparkling\_Wine  
 Chardonnay  
 Glera  
 Pinot\_Noir  
 White\_Wine  
 Chardonnay  
 Chenin\_Blanc  
 Moscato  
 Muscat  
 Pinot\_Gris  
 Riesling  
 Sauvignon\_Blanc  
 Semillon  
 Viognier

### Colour

Dark\_colour  
 Light\_colour

### Flavour

Apple\_Flavour  
 Black\_Cherry\_Flavour  
 Black\_Fruit\_Flavour  
 Blackberry\_Flavour  
 Blackcurrent\_Flavour  
 Blueberry\_Flavour  
 Cassis\_Flavour  
 Cedar\_Flavour  
 Cherry\_Flavour  
 Chocolate\_Flavour

Citrus\_Flavour  
 Coffee\_Flavour  
 Crisp\_Flavour  
 Dried\_Fruit\_Flavour  
 Earthy\_Flavour  
 Floral\_Flavour  
 Fresh\_Bread\_Flavour  
 Grape\_Flavour  
 Herb\_Flavour  
 Honey\_Flavour  
 Jammy\_Flavour  
 Lime\_Flavour  
 Liquorice\_Flavour  
 Lively\_Flavour  
 Melon\_Flavour  
 Mineral\_Flavour  
 Mint\_Flavour  
 Mocha\_Flavour  
 Orchard\_Fruit\_Flavour  
 Peach\_Flavour  
 Pear\_Flavour  
 Pepper\_Flavour  
 Plum\_Flavour  
 Raspberry\_Flavour  
 Red\_Berry\_Flavour  
 Red\_Fruit\_Flavour  
 Smoky\_Flavour  
 Spice\_Flavour  
 Strawberry\_Flavour  
 Tobacco\_Flavour  
 Tropical\_Flavour  
 Vanilla\_Flavour  
 Violet\_Flavour

### **Taste\_Profile**

Aromatic\_&\_Vibrant  
 Bold\_&\_Full  
 Bold\_&\_Full\_Flavoured  
 Crisp\_&\_Light  
 Light\_&\_Fruity  
 Rich\_&\_Full  
 Smooth\_&\_Medium

### **Wine\_Sweetness**

Dry

Medium  
 Medium\_Dry  
 Sweet  
 Very\_Dry  
 Very\_Sweet

### **Country**

Argentina  
 Australia  
 Canada  
 Chile  
 France  
 Germany  
 Greece  
 Hungary  
 Italy  
 New\_Zealand  
 Portugal  
 South\_Africa  
 Spain  
 USA

### **Object Properties**

Due to a large number of wine species (grape varietal), I limited to the bestselling wines on MyNSLC website. I created object properties to define relationships among each class. (e.g., “has\_colour,” “has\_flavour,” “has\_sweetness,” “has\_taste,” “produces\_wine”)

Mostly this wine ontology’s Domain is “WineType,” and ranges are “Colour,” “Flavour,” “Taste\_Profile,” and “Wine\_Sweetness.” For instance,

“Malbec” “has\_colour” “Dark\_colour”

The Domain of “has\_colour” is “WineType”, and Range is “Colour.” The other object properties, except “produce\_wine,” relate to the same relationships, such as,

“Sauvignon\_Blanc” ”has\_flavour” ” Citrus\_Flavour”

> “WineType” as a domain, “Flavour” its range.

One exception is “produces\_wine” object properties. In this case, “WineType” is range and “Country” is the domain. The example is below.

“USA” ”produce\_wine” ” Petite\_Sirah”