SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

S1. Analysis of 3-mercaptohexanol (3MH).

The method reported by Capone *et al.* (2015) was adapted for the analysis of 3MH (Capone *et al.*, 2015). The analysis was performed on an Infinity 1290 UPLC system (Agilent Technologie, Santa Clara, US) connected to an Agilent 6460-C Triple Quadrupole LC-MS with an electrospray using Agilent Jet Stream technology and operating under MassHunter Software (Agilent Technologie, Santa Clara, US). Chromatographic separation was performed on a Poroshell 120 SB-C18 column (150 × 4.6 mm, 2.7 µm; Agilent N° 683975-902) operated at 40 °C. We injected 100 µl of wine sample directly and derivatised it *in situ* on the column using a 0.1 mM solution of 4,4-dithiopyridine (DTDP) in ammonium format buffer (100 mM pH 4.2), which was used as mobile phase A with a flow rate of 0.5 mL min^{-1}. The mobile phase B was acetonitrile, and the elution gradient was as follows: 5 % of B from 0 to 12 min, 5-100 % of B from 12 to 34 min, 100 % of B from 34 to 36 min, and 100-5 % of B from 36 to 38 min. The column was equilibrated for 12 min with 5 % of B between injections. Detection was performed using multiple reaction monitoring (MRM). Electrospray positive ionisation mode (ESI+) was applied with the following parameters in the source: gas temperature at 300 °C, gas flow at 5 L/min, nebuliser at 45 psi, sheat gas heater at 250 °C, sheat gas flow at 11 L/min, capillary voltage at 3500 V and nozzle voltage 500 V. The fragmentor voltage and collision energy were optimised with a standard for 3MH and were found to be 100 V and 15 V, respectively. The flow was directed after the column to the waste in the first 28 min of the run and to MS between 28 and 32 min. Quantification was performed using the following transitions: 244 *m/z* → 144 *m/z* for 3MH.

Reference

Capone, D. L., Ristic, R., Pardon, K. H., and Jeffery, D. W. (2015). Simple Quantitative Determination of Potent Thiols at Ultratrace Levels in Wine by Derivatization and High-Performance Liquid Chromatography–Tandem Mass Spectrometry (HPLC-MS/MS) *Analysis. Analytical Chemistry*, *87*(2), 1226-1231. https://doi.org/10.1021/ac503883s

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
Blackford, M., Guggenbühl-Gasser, B., Inderbitzin, J., Wiederkehr, M., Fuchsmann, P., Bieri, S., & Mackie-Haas, K. (2025). Consumer preferences in wine: traditional *vs* fungus-resistant varieties in Switzerland. *OENO One*, *59*(3).
https://doi.org/10.20870/oeno-one.2025.59.3.9239

Table S1. Sociodemographic characterisation of participants across language region.

	German-speaking (*n* = 177)	**French-speaking (*n* = 89)**	**Overall (*n* = 266)**
Gender			
Male	84 (47.5 %)	44 (49.4 %)	128 (48.1 %)
Female	93 (52.5 %)	44 (49.4 %)	137 (51.5 %)
Non binary	0 (0 %)	1 (1.1 %)	1 (0.4 %)
Age			
Mean (SD)	40.8 (14.2)	40.1 (14.0)	40.5 (14.1)
Median [Min, Max]	38.0 [17.0, 80.0]	36.0 [16.0, 75.0]	38.0 [16.0, 80.0]
Education			
No school-leaving qualification	1 (0.6 %)	0 (0 %)	1 (0.4 %)
Secondary school diploma	0 (0 %)	2 (2.2 %)	2 (0.8 %)
Vocational qualification	69 (39.0 %)	18 (20.2 %)	87 (32.7 %)
Vocational school diploma	9 (5.1 %)	5 (5.6 %)	14 (5.3 %)
Matura or equivalent	17 (9.6 %)	11 (12.4 %)	28 (10.5 %)
University degree not completed	10 (5.6 %)	18 (20.2 %)	28 (10.5 %)
Bachelor's degree	9 (5.1 %)	6 (6.7 %)	15 (5.6 %)
Master's degree	30 (16.9 %)	11 (12.4 %)	41 (15.4 %)
Doctorate	32 (18.1 %)	18 (20.2 %)	50 (18.8 %)
Income			
< 3,000	25 (14.1 %)	5 (5.6 %)	30 (11.3 %)
3,000 – 5,000	22 (12.4 %)	16 (18.0 %)	38 (14.3 %)
5,000 – 7,000	30 (16.9 %)	14 (15.7 %)	44 (16.5 %)
7,000 – 9,000	36 (20.3 %)	16 (18.0 %)	52 (19.5 %)
9,000 – 11,000	23 (13.0 %)	19 (21.3 %)	42 (15.8 %)
> 11,000	41 (23.2 %)	19 (21.3 %)	60 (22.6 %)
Household type			
Single household	21 (11.9 %)	24 (27.0 %)	45 (16.9 %)
Partner household without children	58 (32.8 %)	21 (23.6 %)	79 (29.7 %)
Partner household with children	62 (35.0 %)	35 (39.3 %)	97 (36.5 %)
Multi-generational household	10 (5.6 %)	2 (2.2 %)	12 (4.5 %)
Shared apartment	23 (13.0 %)	4 (4.5 %)	27 (10.2 %)
Single parent	3 (1.7 %)	3 (3.4 %)	6 (2.3 %)

Wine knowledge			
Mean (SD)	33.9 (21.3)	38.0 (24.5)	35.3 (22.5)
Median [Min, Max]	30.0 [0, 100]	37.0 [0, 100]	33.0 [0, 100]
Expenditure on wine (in CHF)			
0	3 (1.7 %)	1 (1.1 %)	4 (1.5 %)
1 – 100	115 (65.0 %)	52 (58.4 %)	167 (62.8 %)
101 – 200	39 (22.0 %)	25 (28.1 %)	64 (24.1 %)
201 – 300	13 (7.3 %)	10 (11.2 %)	23 (8.6 %)
301 – 400	3 (1.7 %)	0 (0 %)	3 (1.1 %)
401 – 500	2 (1.1 %)	0 (0 %)	2 (0.8 %)
501 – 600	2 (1.1 %)	0 (0 %)	2 (0.8 %)
> 1,000	0 (0 %)	1 (1.1 %)	1 (0.4 %)