

### MICROBES MANAGEMENT IN WINEMAKING

#### EGLANTINE CHAUFFOUR - ENARTIS USA





# WEBINAR INFORMATION

- 35 minute presentation + 10 minute Q&A
- Save Qs until the end of the presentation
- Use chat box for audio/connection issues or go on <u>https://support.webinato.com/support/home</u>
- Recording in progress
- Poll questions



### MAIN WINE SPOILAGE MICROBES





POLL

# WHY MANAGE MICROBIAL ACTIVITY IN WINE?





### SULFIDES: PREVENTION / TREATMENTS

#### Prevention

- Juice fining
- Fermentation management
- Low H<sub>2</sub>S producer yeast
- Limit reductive lees ageing

#### Treatments

- Aeration?
- Cu fining
- Tannin addition
- SO<sub>2</sub>, AA, Cu







# BRETT TAINT

### Volatile phenols: 4-EP, 4-EG

Isovaleric acid

<u>When?</u> End fermentation, oak ageing, bottling







### LACTIC ACID BACTERIA TAINT



#### Mousiness = ACTPY, ETPY, ACPY

- 2-acetyltetrahydropyridine (ACTPY), 2-ethyltetrahydropyridine (ETPY) and 2-acetylpyrroline (ACPY)
- <u>How?</u> In the presence of Lysine and ethanol



#### Biogenic amines = Cadaverine, Putrescine, Histamine,...

 <u>How?</u> Enzymatic decarboxylation of amino acids such as Lysine, Ornitine, Histidine



Geranium = 2-ethoxyhexa-3,5-diene

<u>How?</u> Metabolism of sorbic acid (potassium sorbate)



# FIXING WINE FAULTS





# LABORATORIES by emartics USA

## DETECTION: THE KEY OF PREVENTION

Sampling!



# HOW TO DETECT MICROBES?

#### Detection of microbes = PREVENTION

- Microscope observation
- Plating
- PCR Panel
- Hygiene Control

#### Monitoring

- PH, VA, FSO<sub>2</sub>, 4-EP, 4-EG, tasting
- Every 2 months or monthly
- Monthly QC Panel
- Brett Assessment Panel











# PROS AND CONS

	A D		
PROS	<ul><li>Fast</li><li>Easy</li><li>Low cost</li></ul>	<ul><li>Examine vitality</li><li>Specific groups</li><li>Low cost</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Highly specific</li> <li>Sensitive</li> <li>Accurate</li> <li>Detect DNA</li> <li>Detect VNC</li> <li>Rapid</li> </ul>
CONS	<ul> <li>Not specific</li> <li>Requires lots of cells</li> <li>Live/Dead differentiation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Overgrowth of fungi = false results</li> <li>~ 7 days</li> <li>Not specific</li> <li>VNC cells not detected</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Might detect dead cells</li> <li>Cost</li> </ul>





### THE PROPER USE OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS



### ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AVAILABLE IN WINEMAKING

Molecular SO<sub>2</sub> > 0.6-0.8 ppm • INHIBITING



- DMDC (Velcorin)
- MAINLY YEAST
- Lysosyme : Enartis Zym Lyso
- ONLY LACTIC ACID BACTERIA

#### **Chitosan: Enartis Stab Micro/Enartis Stab Micro M**

WIDE ANTIMICROBIAL SPECTRUM



# MOLECULAR SO<sub>2</sub>...

Distribution of free SO <sub>2</sub> at various pH's			s pH's	Free SO <sub>2</sub> needed to achieve molecular SO <sub>2</sub> of:		
pН	%S0 <sub>2</sub>	%HSO3-	%SO <sub>3</sub>	0.8 ppm	0.5 ppm	
2.90	7.5	92.5	0.009	1 ppm free	7 ppm free	
2.95	6.6			12	7	
3.00	6.1	93.9	0.012	13	8	
3.05	5.3			15	9	
3.10	4.9	95.1	0.015	16	10	
3.15	4.3			19	12	
3.20	3.9	96.1	0.019	21	13	
3.25	3.4			23	15	
3.30	3.1	96.8	0.024	26	16	
3.35	2.7			29	18	
3.40	2.5	97.5	0.030	32	20	
3.45	2.2			37	23	
3.50	2.0	98.0	0.038	40	25	
3.55	1.8			46	29	
3.60	1.6	98.4	0.048	50	31	
3.65	1.4			57	36	
3.70	1.3	98.7	0.061	63	39	
3.75	1.1			72	45	
3.80	1.0	98.9	.077	79	49	
3.85	0.9			91	57	
3.90	0.8	99.1	0.097	99	62	
3.95	0.7			114	71	
4.00	0.7	99.2	0.122	125	78	



# CHITOSAN

<u>Chitosan:</u> De-acetylation of chitin, polysaccharide derived from Aspergillus niger



<u>Enartis Stab Micro (M) : **Pre-activated** chitosan, higher charge, higher contact surface, higher efficiency + yeast hulls</u>

enartís STAB MICRO

<u>Enartis Stab Micro :</u> **Pre-activated** chitosan, higher charge, higher contact surface, higher efficiency







# WIDE SPECTRUM ANTIMICROBIAL

WIDE SPECTRUM ANTIMICROBIAL AT ANY



#### Action on:

Acetobacter, Lactobacillus, Pediococcus, Oenococcus, Brettanomyces, Zygosaccharomyces and some other non-Saccharomyces yeast

#### Dosage:

- 10-20 g/hL followed by racking to reduce high populations of microbes
- 3-4 g/hL to eliminate small populations before they become spoilage
- Alternative to SO<sub>2</sub> for antimicrobial control

## CONTROL FERMENTATIONS AND VA PRODUCTION

#### PREVENT VA PRODUCTION DURING COLD SOAK AND GRAPE TRANSPORT

enartis

USA



#### **REMOVE FILM YEAST**

#### **NO IMPACT ON SACCHAROMYCES FERMENTATION**

#### LIMIT STUCK FERMENTATIONS

#### ALCOHOLIC FERMENTATION







## ALTERNATIVE TO LYSOZYME

#### **CONTROL MLF / ALLERGEN-FREE ALTERNATIVE TO LYSOZYME**





No impact on protein stability No interference with colloidal stability Low impact on color Dosage: 5 g/hL to prevent MLF / 10 g/hL to delay MLF / 20 g/hL to stop MLF



# REMOVE OFF-FLAVORS





# APPLICATIONS

Prevent spoilage microorganisms 2-3 g/hL every racking	Remove spoilage microorganisms 10-20 g/hL	Prevent VA during cold soak or grape transport 5-20 g/hL
Promote clean and safe fermentation 5 g/hL	Improve native fermentation take off	Limit stuck fermentation 5-10 g/hL
Control MLF 5-10 g/hL	Vegan and allergen- free alternative to lysozyme and SO <sub>2</sub>	Remove off-flavors



## WHEN TO USE WHICH ANTIMICROBIAL?

	pH, SO2, T°	Enartis Zym Lyso	Enartis Stab Micro M	Enartis Stab Micro	Filtration
Harvest Crush	Х	Х	Х		
Fermentation		Х	Х		
Malolactic Fermentation		Х	Х	Х	
Barrel Aging	Х	Х		Х	Х
Bottling	Х	Х		Х	Х



### SOME TIPS FOR PREVENTION

#### Good cellar hygiene

Monitor critical parameters through entire winemaking process (VA, FSO<sub>2</sub>, microscan)

#### Early detection = prevention = analysis

#### Use Antimicrobial up front

Fermentation Management (yeast needs)

#### Manage pH

Check/Taste the lees before lees ageing



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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

