WINEMAKING GUIDELINES



Aromatic Whites Terpenes/Nor-isoprenoids

Main grape varieties rich in terpenes and nor-isoprenoids precursors: Muscat, Viognier, Riesling, Pinot Gris, Gewurztraminer, Müllerthürgau, Albariño, Muscadelle, Chardonnay, Auxerrois, Chasselas and Chenin Blanc.

Main aromas associated with terpenes: rose, lily-of-the-valley, lemongrass, lavender, pine, linden and lychee.

How to optimize terpene and nor-isoprenoid expression during winemaking?

- · Promote extraction of aromatic compounds located in skin with skin contact and extraction enzymes
- Express aromatic precursors by using a yeast with ß-glycosidase activity and ß-glycosidase enzymes
- Enhance complexity and aroma production by increasing the aromatic precursor content of must
- Reduce bentonite usage to limit stripping of wine aroma: improve protein stability at early stages of the winemaking process
- Protect aromas from oxidation throughout the entire winemaking process

WINEMAKING STAGE	ENOLOGICAL PRODUCT	ENARTIS RECOMMENDATION	DOSE
Vineyard	Antioxidant	AST: Blend of ascorbic acid, gallic tannins and SO_2 for complete antioxidant protection. 100 ppm of AST = 28 ppm SO_2 .	125 mg/L
Crush	Extraction Enzyme	<u>Enartis Zym Arom MP</u> : Pectinase, cellulase, hemicellulase, and protease activity. Improves extraction of aromatic compounds. Increases free run yield. Helps clarification and protein stability.	20 g/ton
Use inert gas, dry ice to limit oxygen contact Skin contact for 4-12 hours if healthy grapes – Gentle press cycle – Limit press rotation – Separate press fractions Recommended analysis: Brix, pH, TA, YAN, Malic Acid, pH and Acid Adjustment Panel			
Settling	Fining Agent	<u>Enartis Claril SP</u> : Blend of bentonite, PVPP, potassium caseinate and silica. Prevents oxidative characters, removes phenols, reduces bitterness and astringency and improves protein stability.	30-50 g/hL
	Settling Enzyme	For difficult-to-settle juice and rapid settling, use Enartis Zym RS : Pectinase and hemicellulase developed for difficult settling.	2 mL/hL
		Recommended turbidity ~ 150-200 NTU	
Inoculation	Nutrients	<u>Nutriferm Arom Plus</u> provides essential nutrients for the proper yeast development: amino acids, vitamins and mineral salts and aromatic precursors to enhance fermentation aromas.	30 - 40 g/hL
	Yeast (select one)	Enartis ES Floral: S. bayanus + S. cerevisiae, resistant to low and high temperatures. Intense floral, white roses, hawthorn, citrus blossom, pear, green apple and apricot aromas. Enartis Ferm Q Citrus: S. cerevisiae with ß-lyase and ß-glycosidase activities. Increases varietal aroma expression and produces secondary aromas. White fruit, tropical fruit, orange peel and citrus blossom aromas.	20 g/hL
		Fermentation temperature: 17-19°C (62-67°)	
1/3 Fermentation	Yeast Nutrients	Nutriferm Advance: Organic and inorganic nitrogen, yeast cell walls rich in sterols and fatty acids and cellulose. Helps yeast with stress resistance, detoxifies wine, ensures complete fermentation and reduces production of H_2S .	30-50 g/hL
	Oxygen	Enartis MicroOx or pump-over.	10 mg/L
	Tannin	<u>Enartis Tan Citrus</u> : Blend of gallic and condensed tannins with aromatic precursors. Contributes to floral, orange blossom, grapefruit and lemon notes.	3-7 g/hL
	Protein Stability	<u>Bentolit Super</u> : Activated sodium bentonite. If grapes have historically high protein instability, treatment with bentonite at juice settling and during AF is recommended.	20 g/hL
	Recomr	mended analysis: Alcohol, Residual Sugar, pH, TA, Malic Acid, Microscan	
After Fermentation	Aroma Expression	Enartis Zym Caractere: Pectolytic, hemicellulose and ß-glycosidase activities. Helps rapid settling, reduces viscosity, increases free run yield and improves filterability and aroma release.	5 g/hL
	Antioxidant Protection	<u>Enartis Stab SLI</u> (active lees, PVPP and untoasted tannins) to consume dissolved oxygen, extend wine shelf-life and protect against oxidation.	20-30 g/hL
	Antimicrobial	<u>Enartis Stab Micro</u> : Pre-activated chitosan. Removes spoilage microbes such as Brettanomyces, Oenococcus, Lactobacillus, Pediococcus, Acetobacter and Zygosaccharomyces.	3-5 g/hL

