

WINE WITH LOW OR ZERO SO₂ ADDITION?

SO₂ alternatives

 SO_2 is one of the most controversial additives currently used in the wine industry. Numerous attempts have been made to find alternatives as effective and healthy for human consumption. With the recent approval of products such as chitosan and PVI/PVP, it is now easier to replace sulphur dioxide.

 SO_2 performs antioxidant, antioxidasic and antimicrobial activities but Enartis can give you a series of product alternatives to give the same benefits whilst producing low or SO_2 -free wines.

ALTERNATIVES TO SO₂ FOR THE ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY

Wine oxidation is a complex mechanism that starts with oxygen dissolution, activation of oxygen into free radicals by copper and iron, oxidation of wine compounds (polyphenols, ethanol, aromatic compounds, etc.) by action of free radicals. Tannins, glutathione, ascorbic acid, citric acid, activated chitosan, pea protein and co-polymers of vinylimidazole and vinylpyrrolidone (PVI/PVP) can block this chain of chemical reactions and avoid wine oxidation.

ALTERNATIVES TO SO₂ FOR THE ANTIOXIDASIC ACTIVITY

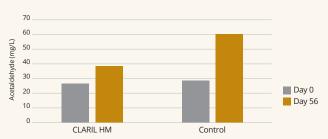
Juice oxidation is caused by enzymatic reactions. Tyrosinase in healthy grapes and laccase produced by *Botrytis*, in presence of oxygen turn polyphenols into quinones, strong oxidants responsible for juice browning. Copper is an element necessary for the activity of these enzymes.

PVI/PVP and activated chitosan can reduce polyphenol oxidase activity by removing copper.

ALTERNATIVES TO SO₂ FOR THE ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY

Activated chitosan is an antimicrobial fining agent that can be used during the entire vinification process to control spoilage microorganisms. Contrary to SO₂, activated chitosan is an allergen-free substance and its antimicrobial activity is not really influenced by wine or juice pH. It can be used to control non-Saccharomyces yeast, bacteria and moulds, including Botrytis and its spores.

CLARIL HM reduces the increase of acetaldehyde



Bottled white wine stored for four weeks in stressful conditions.

Analytical control was done at the time of bottling and after 8 weeks. The wine treated with CLARIL HM shows an increase of acetaldehyde significantly lower than the control.

ENARTISSTAB MICRO M reduces the effect of laccase 39% 67% ENARTISSTAB MICRO M Control Colour difference pre- and 4 hours post- laccase addition

ENARTIS**STAB MICRO M** EnartisStab Micro M is effective in controlling the main spoilage microbes without affecting the fermentation of Torulaspora and Saccharomyces Saccharomyces cerevisiae 2.00E+06 Torulaspora delbruckii 1,00E+06 Schizosaccharomyces pombe 5,00E+02 Zygosaccharomyces bailii 3.00E+05 Brettanomyces dekkera 1.00E+03 Lactobacillus sp. 3,00E+07 Oenococcus oeni 5.00E+08 Pediococcus damnosus 9.00E+06 Acetobacter aceti Control ENARTISSTAB MICRO M - 20 g/hL

VINIFICATION	PRODUCT	COMPOSITION	ACTONS
GRAPES AND MUSTS	EnartisTan Arom	Gallic and digallic tannin + yeast derivative with sulphur amino acids	Reduction of dissolved oxygen Blocks the radicals
	Protomix AF	Bentonite, PVPP, pea protein, cellulose	Removal of catechins Removal of iron
	EnartisStab Micro M	Activated chitosan	Removal of spoilage microbes Removal of catechins Removal of iron and copper Reduction of laccase and tyrosinase activity
FERMENTATION	EnartisPro FT	EnartisPro FT: Inactivated yeast rich in sulphur amino acids and mannoproteins + PVI/PVP	Removal of copper and iron Removal of catechins Reduction of laccase and tyrosinase activity
	Q9 or ES 181	Selected dry yeast	• Low SO ₂ -producing yeast strains
WINE MATURATION	Surlì One and EnartisStab SLI	Surlì One: Inactivated yeast EnartisStab SLI: Inactivated yeast + PVPP + oak tannin	Reduction of dissolved oxygen Removal of catechins Stabilisation of wine redox potential
	Claril HM	PVI/PVP, activated chitosan	Removal of iron and copper Removal of catechins
	Combistab AF	PVPP, pea protein, silica	Removal of catechins Removal of iron
	EnartisTan SLI	Ellagic tannin from untoasted American oak	Reduction of dissolved oxygenStabilisation of wine redox potential
	EnartisStab Micro M	Activated chitosan	Removal of spoilage microbes Removal of catechins Removal of iron and copper
BOTTLING	EnartisTan SLI	Ellagic tannin from untoasted American oak	· Removal of dissolved oxygen
	Citrostab rH	KPS, ascorbic acid, citric acid, gallic tannin	Reduction of dissolved oxygen Prevention of pinking
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PWIFCATION	PRODUCT	COMPOSITION	representation of the second o
GRAPES AND MUSTS	EnartisTan Rouge	Condensed tannin, chestnut tannin and gallic tannin	Reduction of dissolved oxygen Blocks the radicals
	EnartisStab Micro M	Activated chitosan	Removal of spoilage microbes Removal of catechins Removal of iron and copper Reduction of laccase and tyrosinase activity
FERMENTATION	ES488 or WS	Selected dry yeast	· Low SO ₂ -producing yeast strains
WINE MATURATION	Surlì One and EnartisStab SLI	Surlì One: Inactivated yeast EnartisStab SLI: Inactivated yeast + PVPP + oak tannin	Removal of dissolved oxygen Removal of catechins Stabilisation of wine redox potential
	Claril HM	PVI/PVP, activated chitosan	Removal of iron and copper Removal of catechins
	EnartisTan SLI	Ellagic tannin from untoasted American oak	Reduction of dissolved oxygen Stabilisation of wine redox potential
	EnartisStab Micro M	Activated chitosan	Removal of spoilage microbes Removal of catechins Removal of iron and copper
BOTTLING	EnartisTan SLI	Ellagic tannin from untoasted American oak	• Removal of dissolved oxygen
	Citrostab rH	KPS, ascorbic acid, citric acid, gallic tannin	Reduction of dissolved oxygen



Inspiring innovation.

Australia Branch 21 Yorkshire Street, Richmond, Victoria, 3121 Phone: + 61 (03) 9428 0037

New Zealand Branch

PO Box 4304, Marewa, Napier Phone: + 64 (06)8434 413 www.enartis.com