

WINE DOCTOR



enartis

Inspiring innovation.



YEAST



NUTRIENTS



BACTERIA



ENZYMES



TANNINS



SO₂



STABILIZING AGENTS



FINING AGENTS



SULFITING AGENTS



OAK ALTERNATIVES



We support customers from the earliest stage of harvest through aging and bottling with premium

YEAST • NUTRIENTS • BACTERIA • ENZYMES • TANNINS • SO₂
STABILIZING AGENTS • FINING AGENTS • SULFITING AGENTS
OAK ALTERNATIVES



This document contains tips and advice on products used to correct the most common wine defects. To evaluate their effects and determine the optimal dosage, we recommend setting up trials.

Depending on the time available for treatment, specific products will be suggested.





WHITE WINES

1 GRAPE RECEPTION

PROBLEMS	CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxidation Microbiological contamination Extraction of unwanted compounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grape health Hand vs. machine harvested Transport and damage (temperature, transport time) 	EnartisTan Blanc, EnartisTan Antibotrytis, AST, EnartisStab Micro M, Winy

GOALS	STRATEGIES
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2 DESTEMMING/ CRUSHING

PREVENT OXIDATION	▶ EnartisTan Blanc, AST
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3 CRUSHER

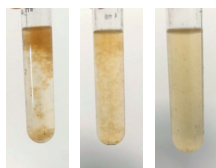
EXTRACT VARIETAL AROMAS	▶ Maceration enzyme
PROTEIN STABILIZATION	▶ EnartisZym Arom MP
! Oxidation	▶ EnartisTan Arom

4 EXITING THE CRUSHER

MUST DEPECTINIZATION	▶ Pectolytic enzymes EnartisZym RS (difficult must) EnartisZym Quick
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PECTIN DETERMINATION TEST

Must with residual pectin



Must without pectin



Materials: Ethyl alcohol, hydrochloric acid 37%, test tubes
Method:

- Prepare one liter of acidified 96% v/v hydroalcoholic solution: 950 mL ethyl alcohol, 5 mL hydrochloric acid 37%. Add demineralized water to reach 1 L.
- In a test tube, mix 2 parts of the acidified alcohol solution with 1 part must or wine.
- If the must or wine is rich in pectins, the appearance of floccules or haze is observed.
- If the must or wine is pectin-free, no visual changes are observed.

! High presence of pectins	▶ Increase enzyme dose/contact times
! Presence of glucans	▶ EnartisZym EZFilter (for grapes affected by <i>Botrytis</i>)

5 STATIC CLARIFICATION OR FLOTATION

FLOTATION vs STATIC CLARIFICATION

	Flotation	Static Clarification
<8% suspended solids	●	●
8-<12% suspended solids	●	●
>12% suspended solids*	●	●
Residual pectins	●	●
*reduce the solids content with centrifugation		



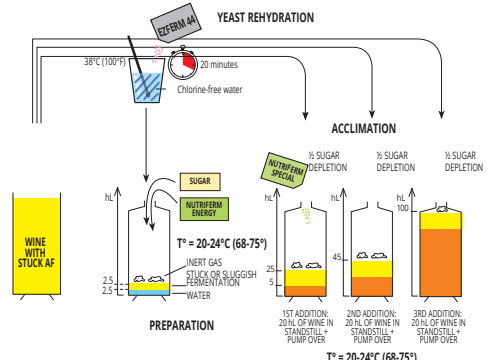


CLARIFICATION ELIMINATION OF POLYPHENOLS PROTEIN STABILIZATION	▶ Fining agents Plantis, Claril, Hydroclar, Pulviclar S, Combistab AF, Pluxcompact, Bentolit Super, Sil Floc
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Flotation Problems	Solution 1	Solution 2
Large/heavy floccules which tend to sink	Reduce the dose of protein clarifier to decrease the size of the floccules	Sil Floc in combination with protein clarifier and bentonite
Non-compact cap	Increase the dosage of bentonite to favor the compaction of the cap	Protein clarifier in combination with Sil Floc and bentonite
high % of solids	Increase nitrogen flow Reduce or eliminate bentonite	If >8%, perform static clarification
Double layer of lees	Check for residual pectin	Reduce the dosage of bentonite

6 FILLING THE TANK

PRESERVE AROMATIC PROFILE	▶ Incanto NC Range EnartisPro Range EnartisTan Arom EnartisTan CIT
PREVENT OXIDATION	

7 FERMENTATION











GOALS		STRATEGIES
GUARANTEE REGULAR FERMENTATION		Selected yeast and nutrients
Aromatic Profile	Yeast	Nutrients
Citrus	EnartisFerm Q Citrus	Nutriferf Arom Plus
Thiolic	Tropical/citrus	EnartisFerm Aroma White
	Herbaceous	EnartisFerm Q4
	Mineral	EnartisFerm Q9
	Complex	EnartisFerm ES181
Sweet Fruit	EnartisFerm Q Citrus	Nutriferf Arom Plus
Floral	Enartis ES U42 Enartis ES Floral	Nutriferf Arom Plus
 Sluggish fermentation	Temperature control, oxygen, Nutriferf No Stop, Nutriferf Advance (depending on the fermentation stage)	
 Stuck fermentation		
 Reduction	Temperature control, oxygen, Nutriferf Advance	
 Unwanted fermentation	EnartisStab Micro M Greater guarantee of dominance of selected yeast	

8 CLARIFICATION AND STABILIZATION

PROBLEMS	CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
Haze	Metallic and protein casse	Claril ZW, Pluxcompact
Browning, loss of aromas	Oxidation	Tannins and fining agents
Unwanted MLF, organoleptic changes	Microbiological contamination	EnartisStab Micro, EnartisStab Micro M
Loss of freshness and sediment in the bottle	Precipitation of crystals (CaT, KHT)	Zenith, Enocrystal Ca, Surli KPA
Aromatic changes, light-struck defect	High presence of riboflavin	Enoblack Super, Pluxbenton N
Organoleptic defects	Off-flavors, unbalanced	Fining agents

9 FILTRATION

Low filterability	Microbiological contamination	EnartisStab Micro
	Presence of glucans and pectins	EnartisZym EZFilter
	Presence of suspended solids	Fining agents
	Presence of electrostatic charges	Check the grounding of the tanks

PROBLEMS	CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	
Loss of aromatic quality	Oxidation	EnartisTan SLI, Hideki	
	Reduction	EnartisTan Elevage, EnartisTan SLI, EnartisTan Max Nature	
	TEST TO IDENTIFY THE CAUSE OF REDUCTION		
		0.5 ppm Cu ⁺⁺	2 g/hL EnartisTan Elevage
			
			5 g/hL ascorbic acid, 5 minutes, then 2 g/hL EnartisTan Elevage
			
	H ₂ S		
	Mercaptans		
	Disulfides		
STRATEGY			
H ₂ S	5-20 g/hL Revelarom		
Mercaptans	2 g/hL EnartisTan Elevage, 2 g/hL EnartisTan SLI		
Disulfides	5 g/hL ascorbic acid and 2 g/hL EnartisTan Elevage, 2 g/hL EnartisTan SLI		
Discoloration	Pinking	Citrostab rH	
	PINKING TEST		
		<p>QUICK METHOD</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 150 mL of the test wine 0.375 mL of 3% hydrogen peroxide Place in laboratory oven at 40°C (104°) for 15 min. <p>If the wine is subject to pinking, the color will be pink at the end of the test.</p>	
Organoleptic changes	Off-flavors, unbalanced	Solutions shown in the table below	
ORGANOLEPTICS CHANGES			
	IN TANK (treatments during wine maturation)	PRE-BOTTLING (last-touch treatments)	
Bitterness	Finecoll Protoclar Stabyl Incanto Natural Incanto Vanilla + O ₂	EnartisTan Uvaspeed Citrogum Plus	
Astringency	Pulviclar S Surli Natural Surli One Surli Elevage	Surli Velvet Surli Vitis EnartisTan Uvaspeed	
Acidity	Disacidificante Bianconeve, Incanto Vanilla, Incanto Special Fruit, Incanto SLI, Surli Round	Citrogum Plus EnartisTan Uvaspeed	
Green/vegetal	Protoclar Stabyl Surli Round + O ₂ Incanto SLI + O ₂	EnartisTan Napa EnartisTan DC EnartisTan Max Nature	
Premature ageing	Stabyl Protoclar Surli One	EnartisTan Unico #3 + EnartisTan FF EnartisTan SLI Hideki	
Structure	EnartisTan Uva	EnartisTan Skin EnartisTan FF	



1 GRAPE RECEPTION

PROBLEMS	CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxidation • Microbiological contamination • Indigenous fermentation • Extraction of unwanted compounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grape health • Hand vs. machine harvested • Transport and damage (temperature, transport time) 	EnartisTan Rouge, EnartisTan Antibotrytis, AST, EnartisStab Micro M, Winy

GOALS STRATEGIES

2 DESTEMMING/ CRUSHING

GOALS	STRATEGIES
PREVENT OXIDATION	Tannin EnartisTan Fermcolor, Incanto NC Range, EnartisTan Rouge
Incomplete phenolic maturity	Vegetable/green notes EnartisTan Color

3 FILLING TANK

COLOR AND TANNIN EXTRACTION	Enzymes EnartisZym Color Plus
COLOR STABILIZATION	EnartisTan V, EnartisTan Fermcolor, EnartisTan XC, Incanto Range, EnartisPro Range

4 FERMENTATION

GUARANTEE REGULAR FERMENTATION	Selected yeast and nutrients	
Aromatic Profile	Yeast	Nutrients
Fruity	EnartisFerm ES454, EnartisFerm Q5, EnartisFerm Red Fruit, EnartisFerm Q7, EnartisFerm AMR-1	Nutriferml Arom Plus
Thiolic	EnartisFerm ES488	Nutriferml Arom Plus
Spicy	EnartisFerm ES488, EnartisFerm Vintage Red	Nutriferml Energy
Floral	EnartisFerm ES U42	Nutriferml Energy

5 POST ALCOHOLIC FERMENTATION

COLOR STABILITY	Macro-oxygenation EnartisTan E, EnartisTan XC, EnartisTan MFT, EnartisTan FT
MALOLACTIC FERMENTATION	Specific bacteria and nutrients




OPTIMAL BACTERIA PREPARATION PROCESS		
1 Rehydration	EnartisML Uno/EnartisML Silver/ EnartisML MCW	15-20 minutes in chlorine-free H ₂ O
2 Adaptation and reactivation	Nutriferml Osmobacti	2-4 hours in H ₂ O + Bacteria
3 Nutrients	Nutriferml ML	In pre-inoculated wine

MALOLACTIC FERMENTATION			
	Easy	Difficult	Extreme
Temperature	18-22°C (64-72°F)	12-18°C (54-64°F)	<12°C (54°F)
Alcohol	11-13.5%	13.5-15.5%	>15.5%
pH	3.4-3.6	3.0-3.4	<3.0
Free SO ₂	<5ppm	5-12ppm	>12ppm
Cu, fatty acids, total polyphenols, etc.			
In difficult conditions, a starter culture that allows adaptation to the limiting parameters is recommended.			

	GOALS	STRATEGIES																								
POST ALCOHOLIC FERMENTATION	ORGANOLEPTIC BALANCE	<p>Micro-oxygenation Incanto Range, EnartisTan Range</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">POST MALOLACTIC FERMENTATION</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Low Phenolic Structure</th> <th>High Phenolic Structure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total polyphenols (mg/L)</td> <td><1800</td> <td>>2500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pH</td> <td><3.35</td> <td>>3.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Color intensity (DO420 nm + DO520 nm + DO620 nm) x 10</td> <td>15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hue (DO420 nm/DO520 nm)</td> <td><0.55</td> <td>>0.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total anthocyanins (mg/L)</td> <td><250</td> <td>>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>O₂ mg/L/month</td> <td>0.5-1.5</td> <td>1.5-3.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>EVALUATION of the analytical parameters, organoleptic profile and starting turbidity to define the correct oxygen dosage.</p> <p>PARAMETERS to check daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensory (reduction, oxidation, vegetable, "tannin evolution," volume) • Analytical parameters (acetaldehyde, volatile acidity and dissolved O₂) 	POST MALOLACTIC FERMENTATION				Low Phenolic Structure	High Phenolic Structure	Total polyphenols (mg/L)	<1800	>2500	pH	<3.35	>3.55	Color intensity (DO420 nm + DO520 nm + DO620 nm) x 10	15	18	Hue (DO420 nm/DO520 nm)	<0.55	>0.75	Total anthocyanins (mg/L)	<250	>350	O₂ mg/L/month	0.5-1.5	1.5-3.5
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	MICROBIOLOGICAL STABILITY	▶ EnartisStab Micro M																								
	PREVENT OXIDATION	▶ EnartisTan SLI																								

	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
6 CLARIFICATION AND STABILIZATION	Loss of freshness and deposits in the bottle	▶ Crystal precipitation	▶ Zenith, Surlì KPA, EnartisStab CLK+
	Aromatic and flavor changes	▶ Microbiological contamination	▶ EnartisStab Micro M
	Loss of color and deposits in the bottle	▶ Precipitation of color material	▶ Maxigum Plus, Maxigum F, Zenith Color, Claril ZR
	Organoleptic defects	▶ Off-flavors, unbalanced	▶ Fining agents
7 FILTRATION		▶ Microbiological contamination	▶ EnartisStab Micro
	Low filterability	▶ Presence of glucans	▶ EnartisZym EZFilter
		▶ Presence of suspended solids	▶ Fining agents

8 PRE-BOTTLING

PROBLEMS	CAUSES	SOLUTIONS		
Loss of aromatic quality	▶ Oxidation	▶ EnartisTan SLI, Hideki		
	▶ Reduction	▶ EnartisTan Elevage, EnartisTan SLI, EnartisTan Max Nature		
	TESTS TO IDENTIFY THE CAUSE OF REDUCTION			
		0.5 ppm Cu ⁺⁺	2 g/hL EnartisTan Elevage	5 g/hL ascorbic acid, 5 minutes, then 2 g/hL EnartisTan Elevage
				
	H ₂ S	●	●	●
	Mercaptans	●	●	●
	Disulfides	●	●	●
STRATEGIES				
	H ₂ S	5-20 g/hL Revelarom		
	Mercaptans	2 g/hL EnartisTan Elevage, 2 g/hL EnartisTan SLI		
	Disulfides	5 g/hL ascorbic acid and 2 g/hL EnartisTan Elevage, 2 g/hL EnartisTan SLI		
Organoleptic changes	▶ Off-flavors, unbalanced	▶ Solutions shown in the table below		
ORGANOLEPTIC CHANGES				
ORGANOLEPTIC CHANGES	IN TANK (treatments during wine maturation)	PRE-BOTTLING (last-touch treatments)		
Bitterness	Finecoll Protoclar Stabyl Incanto NC Cherry	EnartisTan Uvaspeed		
Astringency	Atoclar M Pulviclar S Surli Natural Surli One Surli Elevage Incanto NC Cherry	Surli Velvet Surli Vitis EnartisTan Uvaspeed		
Acidity	Disacidificante Bianconeve Incanto Vanilla Incanto Special Fruit Incanto SLI	Maxigum Plus EnartisTan Uvaspeed		
Green/vegetal	Goldenclar Protoclar Stabyl Surli Round + O ₂	EnartisTan Napa EnartisTan DC EnartisTan Max Nature		
Premature ageing	Stabyl Protoclar Surli One	EnartisTan Unico #3 EnartisTan SLI Hideki		
Structure	Incanto Toffee Incanto Black Spice Incanto Dark Chocolate Incanto Complexity	EnartisTan Napa EnartisTan Cœur De Chêne EnartisTan Unico #2 EnartisTan Unico #1 EnartisTan TF		

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