

LOW OR SO₂ FREE WINEMAKING

Facing climate challenges and market demand with allergen-free solutions

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is the additive most currently used to preserve, protect, and stabilize wine due to its antioxidant, antioxidasic, and antimicrobial activities.

Increasing demand for allergen-free wines and the challenges of climate change are leading winemakers to seek more sustainable alternatives to achieve the same wine quality and shelf-life. In addition, the increase in pH in must and wine makes SO_2 less effective, which requires much higher doses to obtain the same result and sometimes even to inconceivable levels.

EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO SO₂, REGARDLESS OF WINE pH



Prevents and removes spoilage microorganisms, limits chemical and enzymatic oxidation reactions, among other benefits.

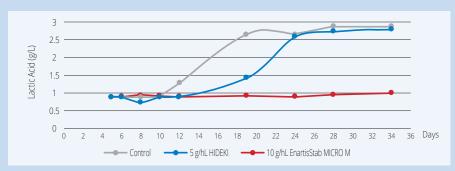
SPECIFIC TANNINS

Prevent oxidation of phenolic compounds and, consequently, browning and loss of aromatics. Increase microbial protection by using a bacteriostatic tannin to inhibit microorganism growth.



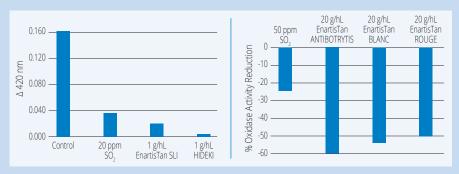
Reduce the catalysts
(metals such as copper and iron)
and substrates of oxidation reactions
(oxidizable polyphenols),
preventing and treating possible
changes later in the bottle.

ANTIMICROBIAL & BACTERIOSTATIC EFFECT



The use of ACTIVATED CHITOSAN (EnartisStab MICRO M), and a blend of selected technical tannins (HIDEKI) offers a solution to control microorganisms. Whether the wine has high pH, low molecular SO₂, or a highly resistant strain of *Oenococcus oeni*, this strategy is highly effective for microbial suppression.

ANTIOXIDANT & ANTIOXIDASIC EFFECT



The use of SPECIFIC TANNINS with high antioxidant activity prevents color degradation in wines with high oxidation potential due to high catechin content, low SO₂ and/or excessive exposure to oxygen. To obtain the same laccase inhibitory effect of specific tannins, large amounts of SO₂ are necessary.



SELECTIVE FINING AGENTS contribute to the antioxidant protection of wine that has a high content of heavy metals, potentially oxidizable polyphenols, and/or excessive exposure to air.

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LOW OR ZERO SO₂ WINE PRODUCTION PROTOCOL

 $Enartis SO_2$ -free winemaking protocol showed great wine quality results post-fermentation including increased aromatic intensity, complexity, nice mouthfeel and structure with no faults.

	WINEMAKING PHASE	RECOMMENDED DOSAGE	WHITE & ROSÉ WINE	RED WINE
	GRAPE RECEPTION/CRUSHER	10-20 g/100 kg	AST	
G		15 g/100 kg	EnartisTan BLANC or EnartisTan AROM	EnartisTan ROUGE or EnartisTan COLOR
		5-10 g/100 kg	EnartisStab MICRO M (Recommendation if performing a coinoculation: add activated chitosan only after completion of MLF)	
	PRESS/MACERATION	2 g/100 kg	EnartisZym AROM MP	EnartisZym COLOR PLUS
	ILLICE CLADIFICATION	2 g/hL	EnartisZym RS	
		15-20 g/hL	PLANTIS AF or PLANTIS AF-Q	
JUICE CLARIFICATION		20-40 g/hL	Metal removal: CLARIL HM	
		40-80 g/hL	Polyphenol removal: CLARIL AF	
TANK FILLING		5 g/hL	INCANTO NC SLI	
YEAST (Select yeast with low SO ₂ production)		20 g/hL	EnartisFerm ES181or EnartisFerm Q9	EnartisFerm ES454 or EnartisFerm ES488
NUTRITION	YEAST INOCULATION	20 g/hL	Enhance aroma: NUTRIFERM AROM PLUS Respect varietal aroma: NUTRIFERM ULTRA	
E E	1/3 AF	20 g/hL	NUTRIFERM ADVANCE	
Z	2/3 AF	20 g/hL	NUTRIFERM NO STOP	
		Rack off gross lees		
POST AF		1-2 g/hL	EnartisTan SLI	
		10-20 g/hL	EnartisStab MICRO M	
			Adjust ${\rm SO_2}$ content 15 days after completing alcoholic fermentation, to avoid ${\rm H_2S}$ and acetaldehyde formation.	
		1-3 g/hL	HIDEKI	
	PRE-BOTTLING	20-50 g/hL	CITROSTAB rH	

 ${\it Protocol suitable for ZERO SO_2 wine production (red text is for LOW SO_2)}.$

ANTIOXIDASIC ACTIVITY	ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY		
▼ EnartisTan Al				
■ EnartisTan R ■ EnartisTan B				
	→ HIDEKI→ CITROSTAB rH			
▼ EnartisStab MICRO M				







Inspiring innovation.

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