

EXTRACTION – DIRECT PRESSING

SO₂: 50 ppm

Pressing:

- Enzyme, under the crusher or in the press when filling up the tank press:
- Tannin: when using *Botrytis*-affected grapes



LAFAZYM PRESS 3-5 g/100 kg



TANIN GALALCOOL 10-20 g/100 kg

JUICE TREATMENT

Clean juices:

- Free-run juice, first pressing
- Last pressing fractions



LAFAZYM CL 5 ppm



LAFAZYM CL 10 ppm

Complementary treatment if high tannin extraction (harsh):



GELAROM (*with Siligel*) 200-300 ppm

Oxidized juice:

- Oxidized juice:
- Very oxidized juice (*Botrytis*/rot):



POLYLACT / POLYMUST AT 100-200 ppm



ARGILACT 300-600 ppm

MANAGEMENT OF THE ALCOHOLIC FERMENTATION

Yeast:

- Re-hydration of yeast with:
- Yeast dosage: 200 ppm
- Yeast selection for premium wines:
- Yeast selection for entry-range wines:



DYNASTART 300 ppm



Zymaflore VL1, VL2 or Zymaflore X16



Actiflore F33

Monitoring the nutrients:

- Adjusting the Nitrogen level (necessary when using Dynastart) – according to initial



THIAZOTE 100-400 ppm

YAN:

- Option: Complete nutrient preparation



NUTRISTART 300-400 ppm

Recommended temperature of fermentation (62-66 F)

MALOLACTIC FERMENTATION

- Activator of the Malolactic Fermentation:
- Bacteria:



MALOSTART 200 ppm



LACTOENOS SB3 or 350 PreAc

MOUTHFEEL ENHANCEMENT

Lees treatment: Accelerate the autolysis of lees during the barrel and the tank ageing.



EXTRALYSE 50 ppm

Option

Wine treatment: mimic lees ageing. To be added to finished wine after MLF.



BIOLEES 400-800 ppm or Biolees INSTANT

PROTEIN STABILITY

Bentonite treatment prior to bottling. Dosage according to stability test result.



MICROCOL Alpha