

# ZYMAFLORE® RB2

Yeast for fruity, elegant red wines, revealing the Pinot noir varietal aroma

*Qualified for the elaboration of products for direct human consumption in the field of the regulated use in Oenology.*

*In accordance with the regulation (EC) n° 606/2009.*

## SPECIFICATIONS AND OENOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

**ZYMAFLORE® RB2** is a strain selected for red Burgundian grape variety vinification (Super Premium to Ultra Premium). **ZYMAFLORE® RB2** was isolated for its natural capacity for **low absorption** of colouring matter, in addition to its ability to enhance **Pinot noir varietal aromas** (cherry, Kirsch).

### FERMENTATION CHARACTERISTICS:

- Alcohol tolerance: up to 15 % vol.
- Tolerance over a large temperature range: 20 - 32°C
- Low nitrogen requirements
- Low production of volatile acidity and H<sub>2</sub>S

### AROMATIC AND ORGANOLEPTIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- Low absorption of colouring matter
- High revelation of varietal aromas

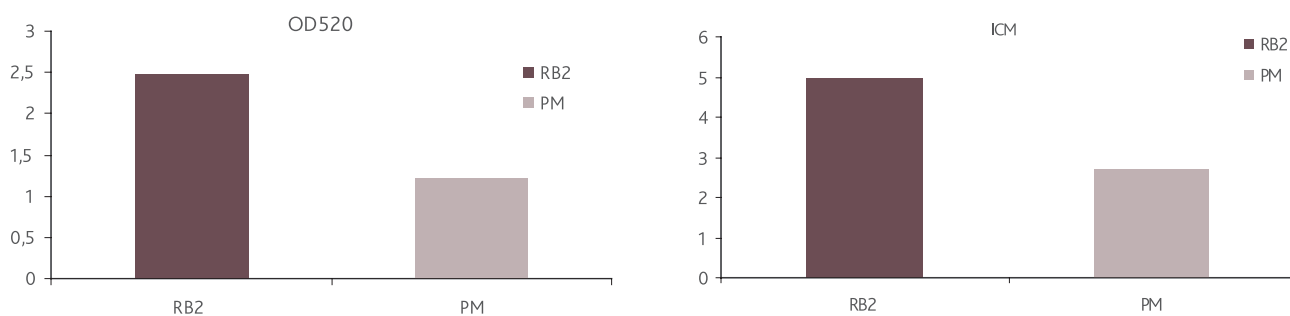
## EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Trial in Australia, 2006. Pinot noir.

Alc: 15.2% vol., 265 g/L sugar, pH 3.55. Control yeast: yeast "prise de mousse".

Yeasting at 20g/hL during tank filling, positive implantation controls (DNA) for both strains.

Fermentations completed, volatile acidity 0.25 g/L H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> on average (0.31 g/hL acetic acid).



Tasting observations for the finished wines (internal and external to the cellar tasting committee): "The wine fermented with **ZYMAFLORE® RB2** has a deeper, more intense colour than the control, in addition to typical cherry/kirsch notes, and is more elegant than the control (raspberry notes). On the palate, the **ZYMAFLORE® RB2** wine has a better balance, more volume and freshness, with good tannin intensity. The control is astringent and dry, with a pronounced acidity."

## PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Dehydrated yeast (vacuum-packed)

Aspect .....granular

## STANDARD ANALYSIS

Humidity (%) ..... < 8 %  
Living cells SADY CFU/g ..... > 2.10<sup>10</sup>  
Lactic acid bacteria CFU/g ..... < 10<sup>5</sup>  
Acetic acid bacteria CFU/g ..... < 10<sup>4</sup>  
Wild yeast CFU/g ..... < 10<sup>5</sup>  
Coliforms CFU/g ..... < 10<sup>2</sup>  
*E. coli* CFU/g ..... None

*Staphylococcus* CFU/g ..... None  
*Salmonella* CFU/25 g ..... None  
Moulds /g ..... < 10<sup>3</sup>  
Lead ..... < 2 ppm  
Arsenic ..... < 3 ppm  
Mercury ..... < 1 ppm  
Cadmium ..... < 1 ppm

## PROTOCOL FOR USE

### CENOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

- Inoculate with the yeast as soon as possible post rehydration.
- When the ratio of selected yeast to indigenous yeast is 100:1 there is a 98% chance the selected yeast will dominate; compared to a 60-90% chance with a ratio of 10:1.
- Temperature, yeast strain, rehydration and winery hygiene are also essential for successful implantation.

### DOSAGE

- 15 - 30 g/hL (150 - 300 ppm).

In the case of prefermentative cold maceration (cold soaking), it is recommended to add yeast at 5 g/hL during tank filling, in order to dominate the indigenous flora, then to complete with 15 to 20 g/hL at the end of maceration, before increasing the must temperature.

### IMPLEMENTATION

- Carefully follow the yeast rehydration protocol indicated on the packet.

Avoid temperature differences exceeding 10°C between the must and the yeast during inoculation. Total yeast preparation time must not exceed 45 minutes.

- In the case of potentially high alcohol concentrations and in order to minimise volatile acidity formation, use **DYNASTART®/ SUPERSTART® ROUGE**.

### STORAGE

- Store in original sealed packages, in a cool dry place (off the floor) in an odour-free environment.
- Optimal date of use: 4 years.

### PACKAGING

500 g vacuum bag. 10 kg box.

