



2.

My testimonial on coinoculation yeast - bacteria



- Coinoculation is part of my consulting good practices since 2006
- 3 of my consulting clients do coinoculation in all their reds
 - One of them since 2007
- 100% of the Pinot Noir tanks are coinoculated. Seven of my consulting clients are making Pinot Noir



The main arguments for coinoculation (the way my consulting clients perceive its advantages)

- 1. Sensory quality and consistency in style. The main and most original key point of coinoculation
- 2. The shorter MLF duration in wines that combine
 - * intense pH change (to reach pH 3.5 or lower)
 - * high alcohol potential (> 14%vol)
- 3. Microbial purity during and after the alcoholic fermentation, during and after the MLF





3.

How to integrate a new technique into a winemaking strategy?



A strategy approach

- 1 Define market and style goals
- 2 Plan a winemaking and aging strategy
- 3 Apply a very precise procedure through vinification and aging
- 4 Monitor the conformity to defined goals with the right sensory and classical analysis





1. Define market and style goals

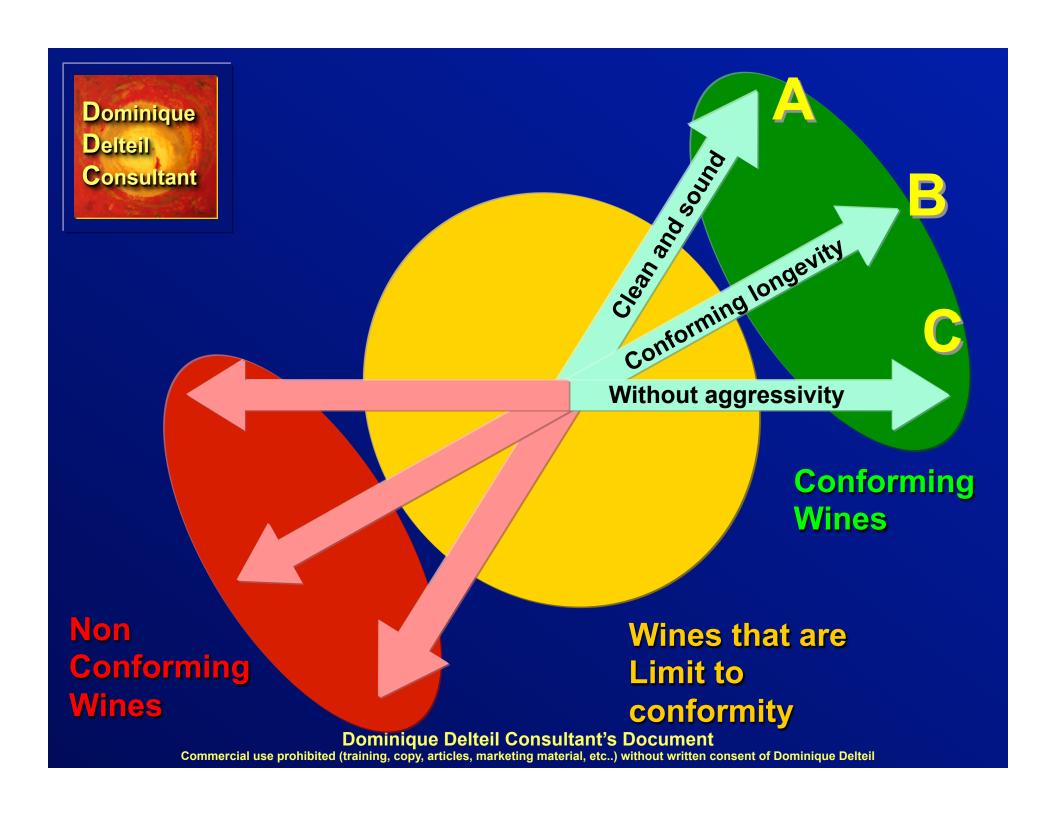
Which are the successful wines?





Wines that combine:

- **☑** clean and sound profile,
- ☑ conforming longevity,







Number 1 Axis: To build the right longevity

Note: in the next slides, the <u>underlined</u> words are related to MLF and coinoculation



With a colloidal matrix sufficiently concentrated, balanced and stabilized

- 1. The right pH in the juice and the wine: a very powerful motor for the colloidal balances, the most powerful
- 2. Sufficient concentration with macromolecules from grape, yeast, <u>bacteria</u>, oak
- 3. Right concentration with compounds that participate to different families of aromas and their right interactions with macromolecules.

 Often, interactions are more important for sensorial expression

Often, interactions are more important for sensorial expression than the molecular concentration itself



Right concentration with compounds that participate to different families of aromas and their right interactions with macromolecules

- 1. Sulfur like aromas and tastes
- 2. Chemical and solvent like aromas and tastes
- 3. Herbaceous and vegetal like aromas and tastes
- 4. Fruits and spices like aromas and tastes
- 5. Burning, cooked and / or pharmaceutical like aromas and taste



Some important considerations

- Fruity and spicy like aromas and taste, balanced acidity, roundness and length can express and last (longevity) only if:
 - The other 4 aromatic families (sulfur, chemical, herbaceous, pharmaceutical) are:
 - at enough low molecular concentration
 - in enough intense interaction with macromolecules
 - The compounds that may participate to fruit and spicy like aromas are in enough intense interaction with macromolecules



Manage pH

- Tartaric acid immediately in the fresh grape
- Note: the most efficient and eliminate the potassium that is in excess



Take interesting macromolecules

- Enough maturity of grapes cells (cell walls, aromas, pigments, tannins interacting with grape polysaccharides) and enough maceration
- Right yeast strain and right inactive yeast at the right moment, including after membrane treatments
- Right lactic bacteria strain
- Right oak, at the right dosage, at the right moments, starting with fresh grapes



Do not eliminate interesting macromolecules

- Be careful with excessive maceration or oak for too much time: they destabilize interesting macromolecule complexes
- Be very careful with excessive finings
- DO NOT USE copper sulfate or copper citrate = fruit killers!
- Work with membrane as soon as possible: to early balance the wine and be able to start again aging with the right inactivate yeast and the right oak





2. Plan a winemaking and aging strategy to answer the style and market goals, including longevity



Winemaking goals and main risks management to reach the main market goals: A, B and C

- Taking fruit aromas from pulp and skin, pigments, polysaccharides from pulp and skin, hydrosoluble tannins from the skin
- Stabilizing those elements that are key points of the colloidal matrix
- Not extracting herbaceous aromas and aggressive tannins in the inner layers of the skin
- Extracting as few as possible ethanol soluble tannins.



Winemaking goals and main risks management to reach the main market goals: A, B and C (2)

- Avoiding sulfur like off odors: they amplify herbaceous and aggressive sensations on the nose and in mouth (metallic taste and bitterness).
 - The lowest efficient level of SO2 before fermentation
 - The right yeast strain, the right protection and nutrition during fermentation
 - The right oxygenation program during maceration
 - The right bacteria strain and right timing of inoculation
 - The right program of racking, agitation during aging





3. Apply a very precise procedure through vinification and aging

Some practical examples of consistency between market / style goals and winemaking, including coinoculation







Full bodied Cabernet with barrel aging 30 \$ retail 72 month longevity

Note: this example is not the procedure used by Kellerei Bozen. It is a procedure to reach the target style with conforming grapes from Virginia



Fermentation strategy



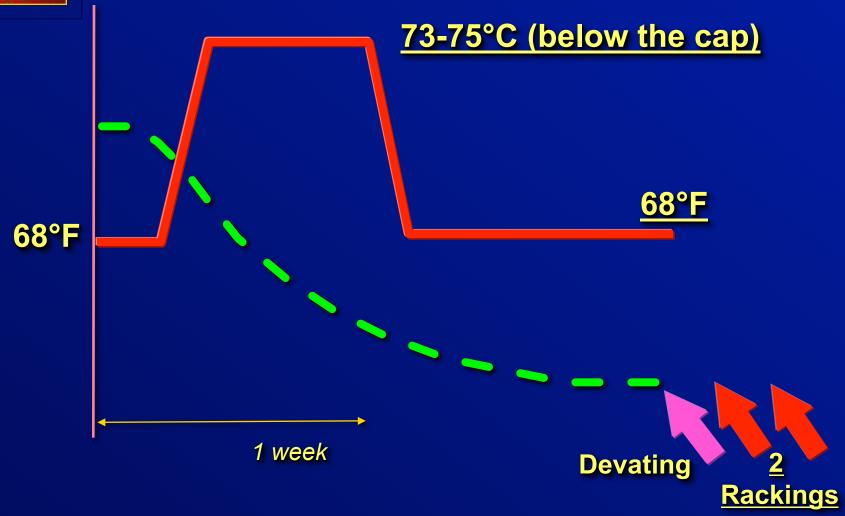
SO2: 2-3 g/hl. No more, we are going to talk soon about pH adjustment!

Cubes, 500 g/hl, Fr., Convection toasted, 210° Yeast = ICV-D254, 30 g/hl + GoFerm Protect, 30 g/hl + Fermaid O, 20 g/hl + OptiRed 30 g/hl Co-inoculation with VP41 One Step **Noblesse** 10 g/hl Fermaid K 30 g/hl **Brix** 1 week **Devating Rackings**

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Temperature strategy

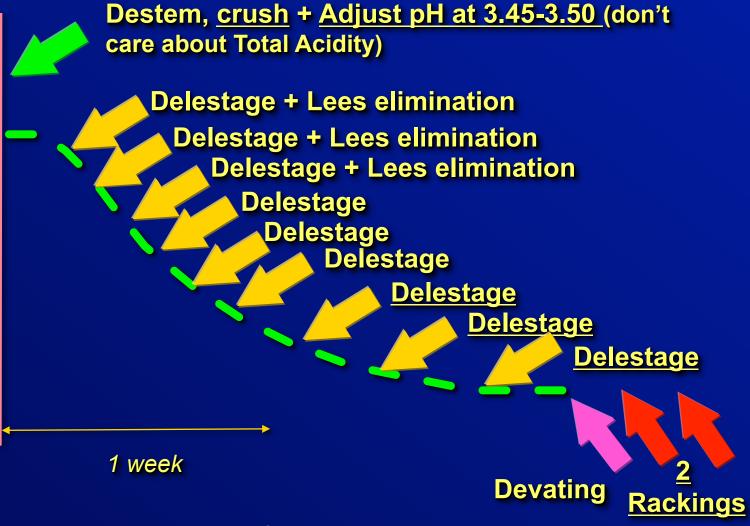


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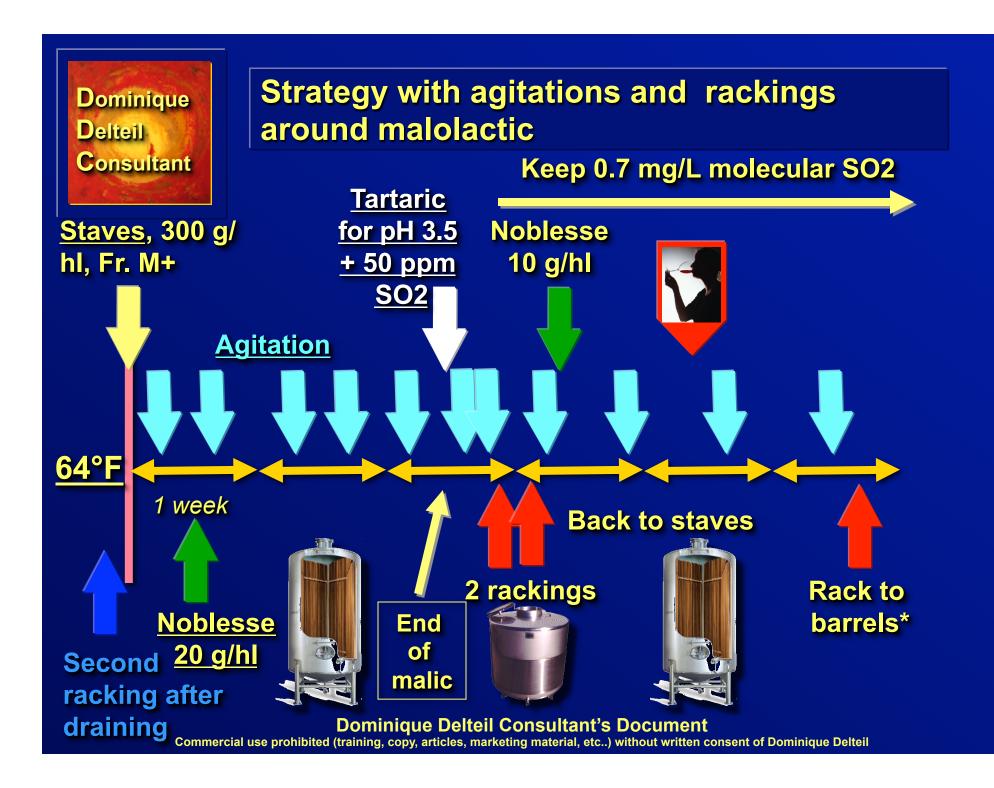


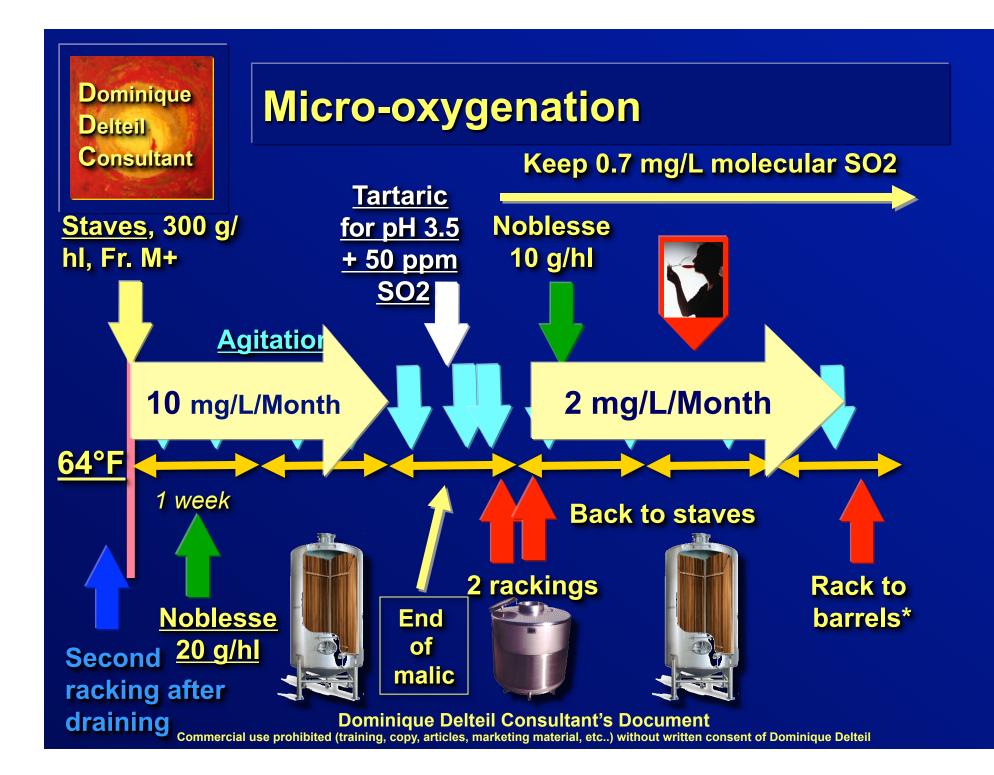
Maceration strategy

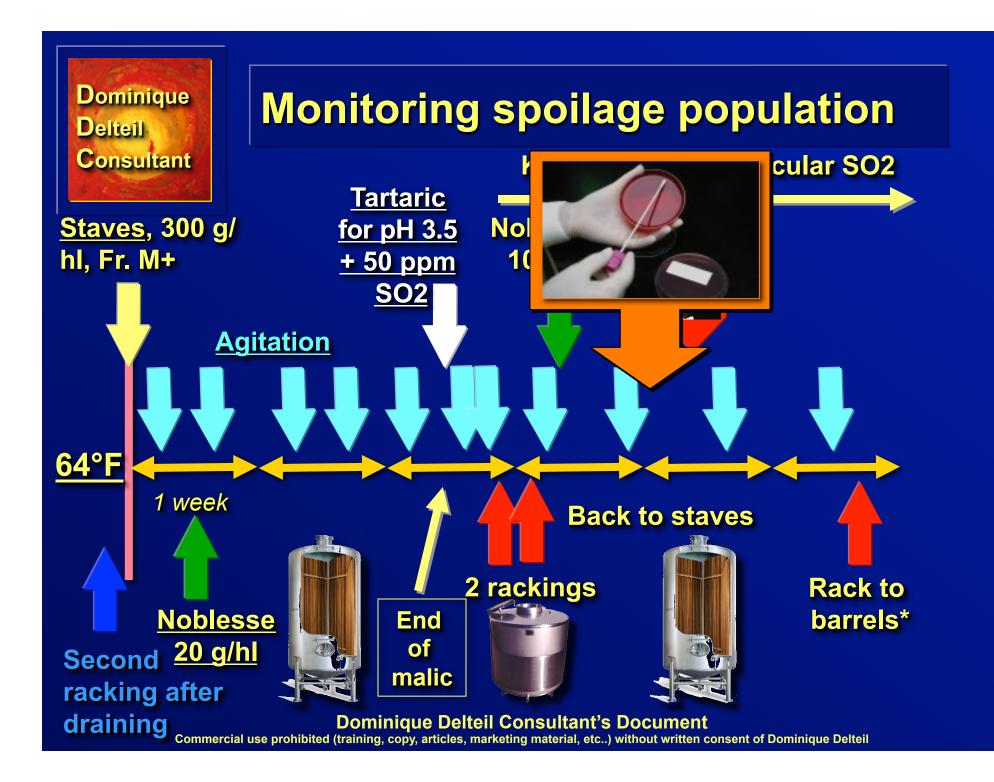
Maceration
Enzymes
e.g. Lallzyme
EX-V
3 g/hl



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Long term advantages to manage spoilage level in your barrel cellar

- Your barrels only touch a wine with very low spoilage level and high stable molecular SO2
 - Lower level of spoilage bacteria and yeast
 - Lower spoilage population at the end of MLF when SO2 is added, due to coinoculation
 - Better sanitation efficiency of SO2 on a lower spoilage population
 - Better stability of the molecular SO2:
 - adjusted pH before sulfiting,
 - right SO2 addition in function of pH,
 - very few combining heavy lees (4 rackings)



Why MLF in barrel is not such a key technique for balanced wines and longevity? (1/2)

- Higher spoilage risks than the proposed procedure
- Higher risks of sulfur like off flavors: more difficult to manage 100 barrels than just 1 or 2 tanks with the right staves, right active lees (Noblesse), right agitation, right temperature, right microoxygenation
- Not easy to adjust the level of heavy lees before MLF and during MLF if needed

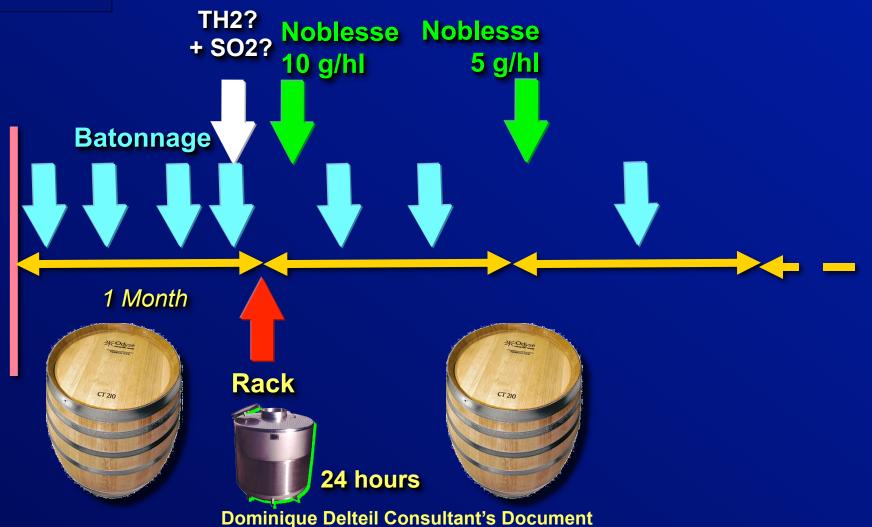


Why MLF in barrel is not such a key technique for balanced wines and longevity? (2/2)

- Not possible to make a precise micro-oxygenation before and during active MLF
- Obligation to add a high quantity of SO2 into the barrels, in order to kill the selected LAB population with only one shot
- Wine-barrel balance is easy to reach quickly with the proposed program: the wine prepared with staves+Noblesse is not an aggressive extractor on the barrel oak

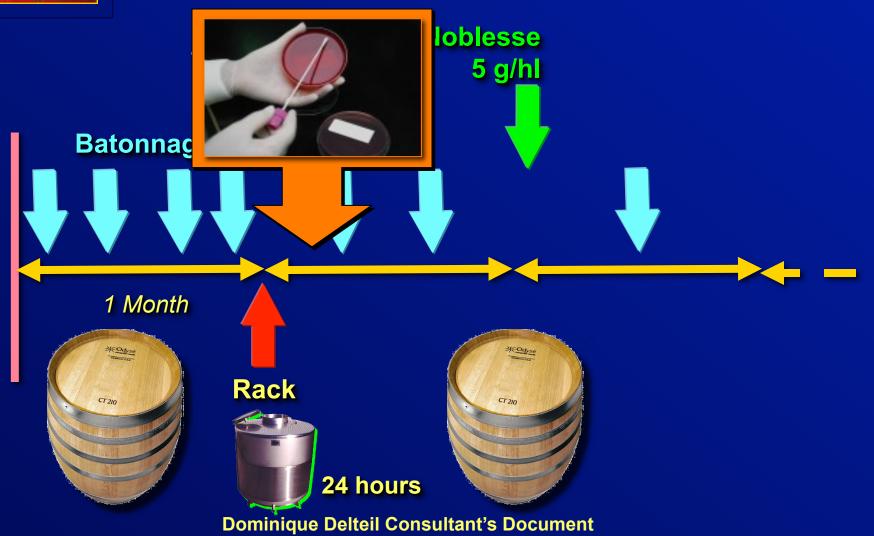


Continue to work building the colloidal matrix and the longevity





Monitoring spoilage population







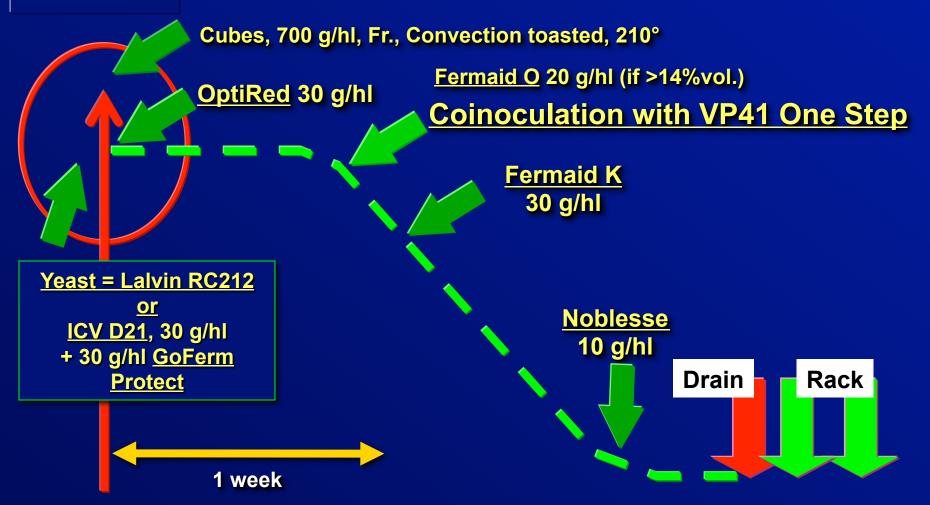


Full bodied Pinot Noir with barrel aging 35 \$ retail 72 month longevity

Note: this example is not the exact procedure used by Kellerei Girlan. It is a procedure to reach the target style with conforming grapes from Virginia



Fermentation strategy for a Ultra Premium Pinot Noir

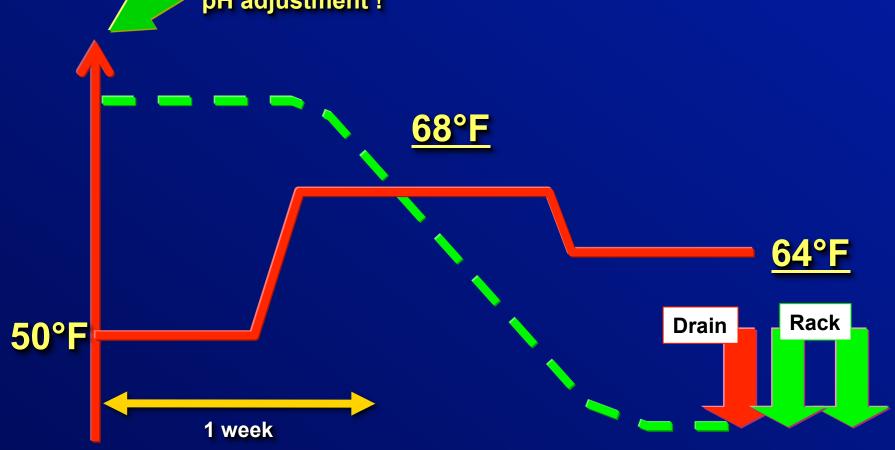


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Temperature management with Cold Prefermentative Maceration

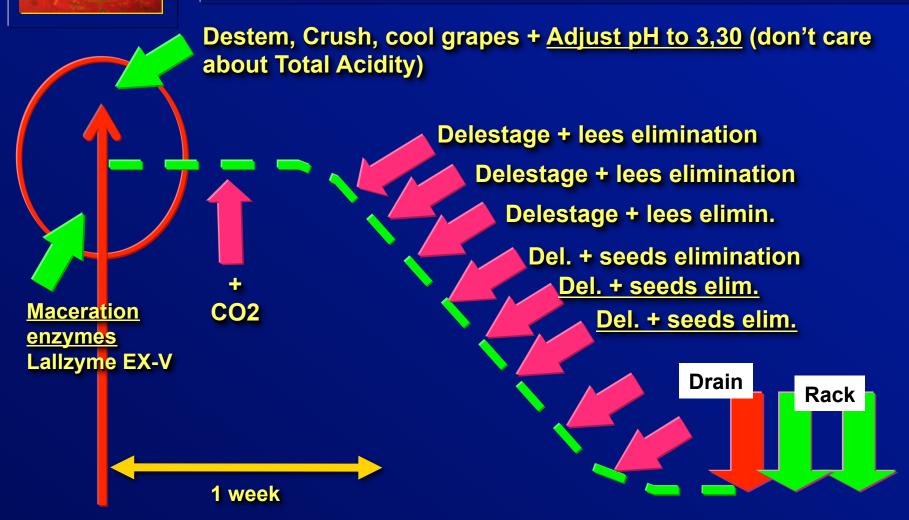




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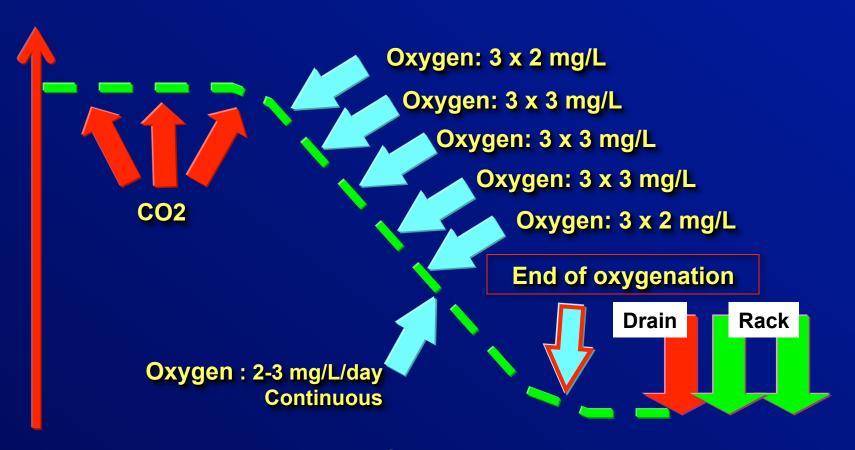
Strategy of maceration



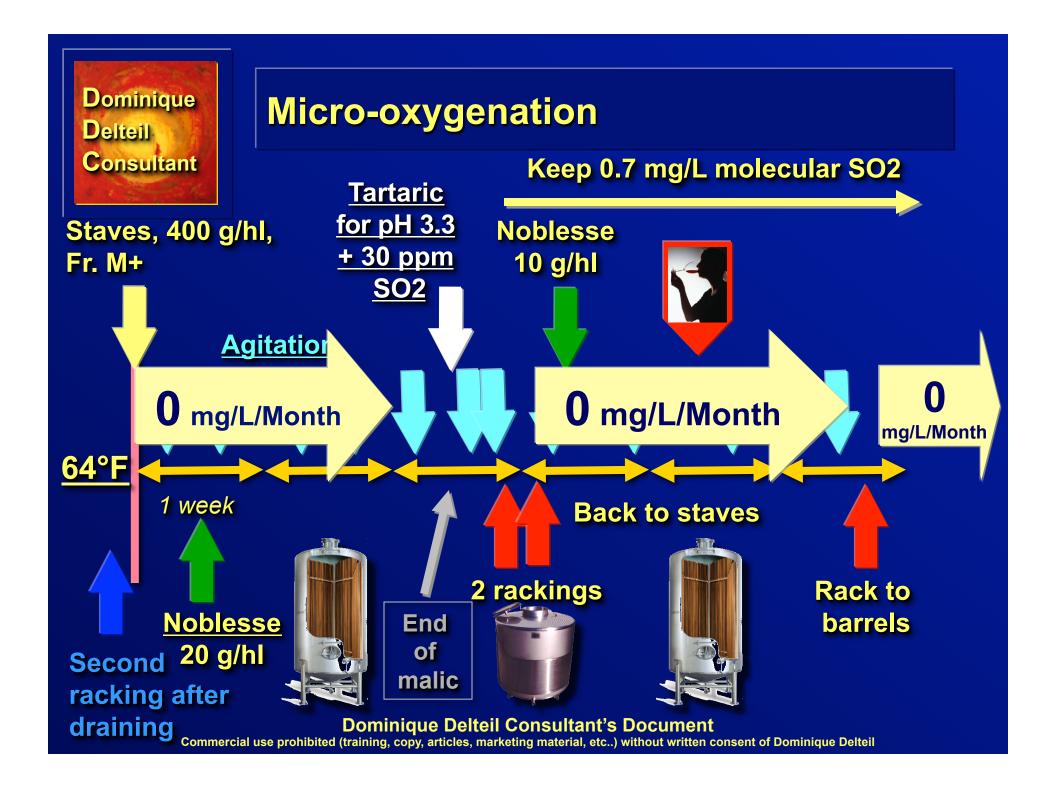
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Strategy of oxygenation



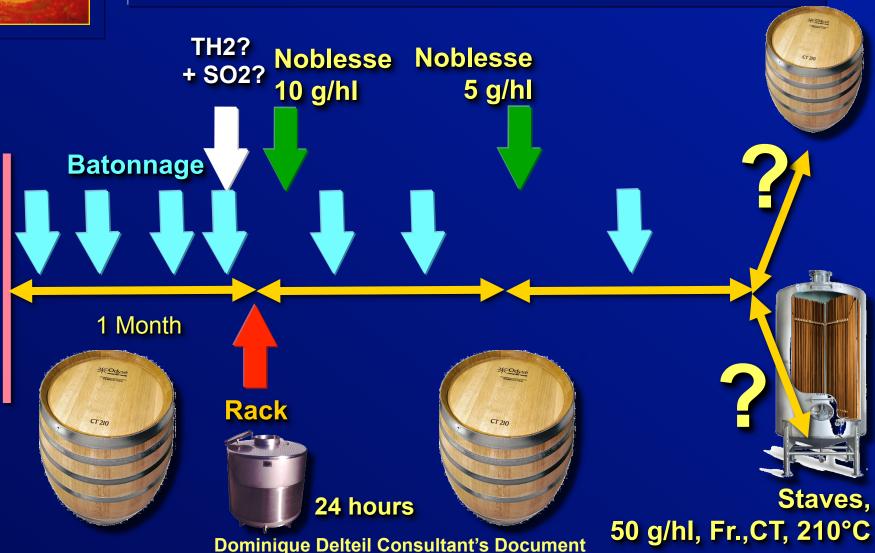
Strategy with agitations and rackings Dominique around malolactic Delteil Consultant Keep 0.7 mg/L molecular SO2 **Tartaric for pH 3.3** Staves, 400 g/hl, **Noblesse** + 30 ppm Fr. M+ 10 g/hl **SO2 Agitation** 64°F 1 week **Back to staves** 2 rackings Rack to **Noblesse** barrels **End** Second 20 g/hl of malic racking after draining **Dominique Delteil Consultant's Document** Commercial use prohibited (training, copy, articles, marketing material, etc..) without written consent of Dominique Delteil



Dominique Monitoring spoilage population Delteil Consultant Keep 0.7 mg/L molecular SO2 **Tartaric for pH 3.3** Staves, 400 g/hl, + 30 ppm Fr. M+ **SO2 Agitation** 64°F 1 week **Back to staves** 2 rackings Rack to **Noblesse** barrels **End** Second 20 g/hl of malic racking after draining **Dominique Delteil Consultant's Document** Commercial use prohibited (training, copy, articles, marketing material, etc..) without written consent of Dominique Delteil

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Continue to work building the colloidal matrix and the longevity



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Monitoring spoilage population

