

Dominique Delteil Consultant



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Good Practices for Rosé winemaking

LALLEMAND

Documento Dominique Delteil Consultant.

Impiego vietato per uso professionale (formazione, riproduzione, articoli, documentazione commerciale, ecc.) senza l'accordo scritto di Dominique Delteil



Global market requirement

- Clean fruity aromas with balanced mouthfeel
- Maybe “minerality”, but not sulfur off-odors nor metallic after taste
- The right longevity and stability... sometimes for months
in white glass on a neon illuminated shelf,
10000km from the cellar door
- To give the best value for the price
(...keeping margin to keep on investing,
so: good cost management)
- If not:
 - Niche market needing huge communication investment
 - Hundreds of competitors ready to take your shelf space with conforming wines



Special conditions in grape must. The yeast “vision” (I)

- **Very high osmotic shock**
- **Very few nutrients, when needed: nitrogen, fatty acids, sterols**
- **Much sugar to be fermented: much work to do in extremely stressing conditions**
- **Much alcohol: the more the yeast works the more difficult the ecological conditions**
- **High pH: easy growing conditions for Lactic Acid Bacteria that compete for nutrients**
- **One can understand that yeast go on strike from time to time!**

Special conditions in grape must. The yeast “vision” (II)

- These extreme internal juice conditions amplify the impact of other external factors:
 - Temperature
 - Insufficient oxygenations
 - Insufficient stirring of the fermenting juice
 - High and narrow tanks
 - SO₂

Alcoholic fermentation key points, in their order of importance

(Maximum temperature in the pomace cap)

- 1. Natural selected yeast and its adaptation to Mediterranean must**
- 2. The health of the young yeast population
(this will condition its health all through its life)**
- 3. To keep favorable condition for the adult population**
- 4. To keep favorable condition for the old yeast population**

N°1. Natural selected yeast and its adaptation to Mediterranean must

- Resistance to the osmotic shock
- Resistance to indigenous microflora
- Low production of SO₂ and acetaldehyde
- Resistance to disturbance of nitrogen and sulfur metabolism
- Resistance to alcohol
- Adaptation to the stylistic and longevity goals: sensory integration of ethanol, added tartaric acid, oak, high tannin concentration (natural or added)
- (Positive interaction with natural selected Lactic Acid Bacteria)



Rosé General procedure

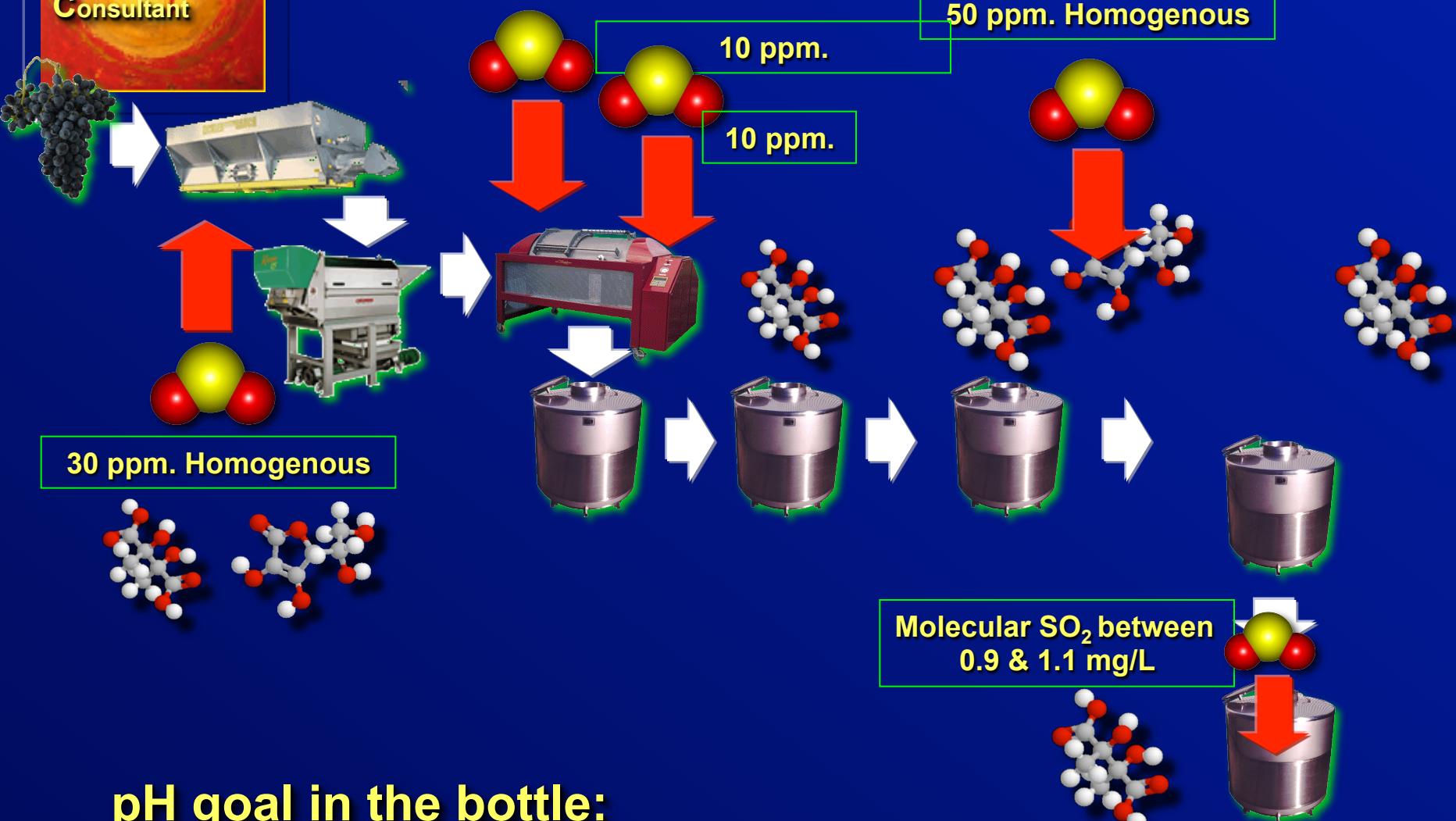


pH goal in the bottle:
3.25-3.30



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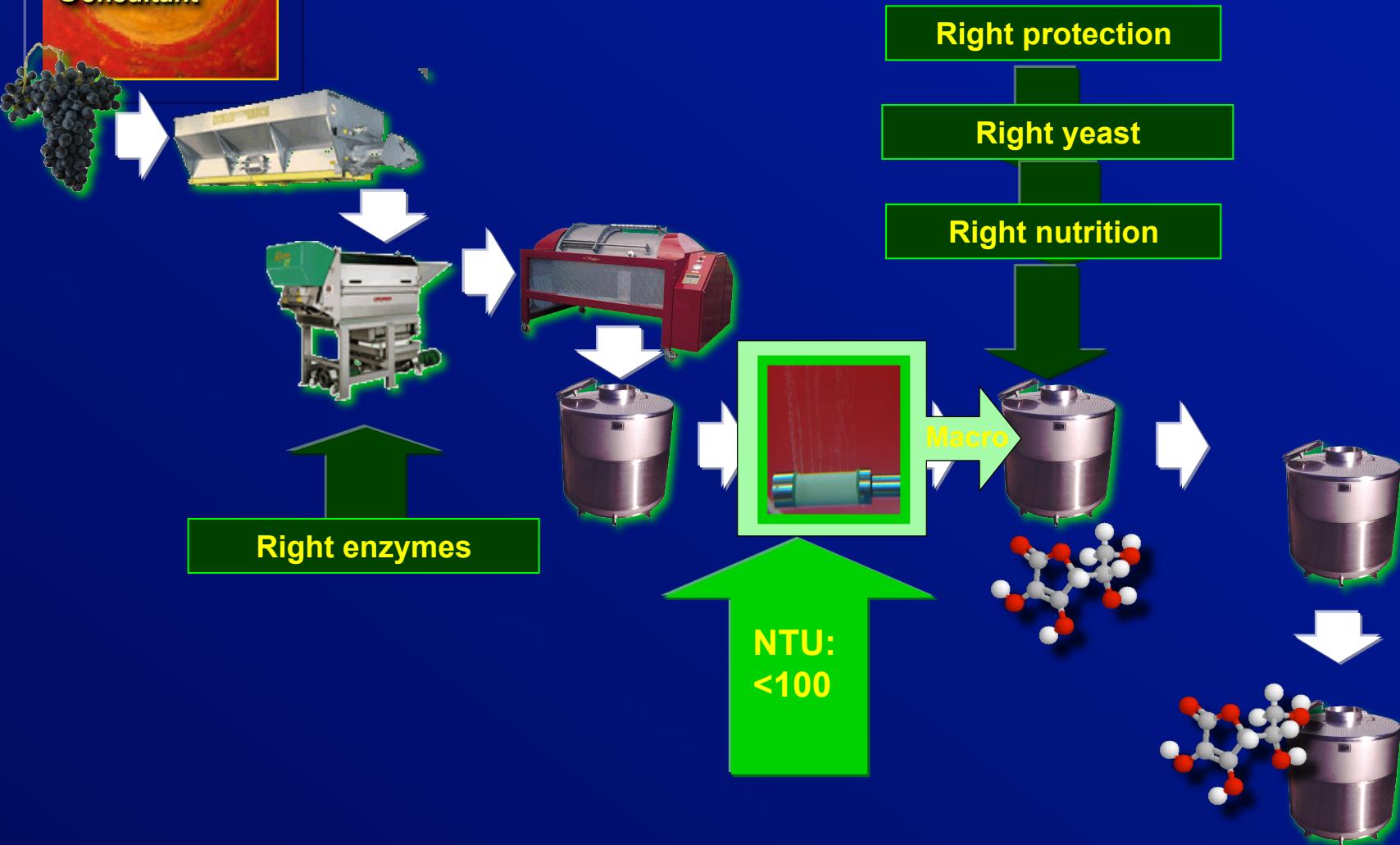
Protect the grape color, aroma and mouthfeel potential



pH goal in the bottle:
3.25-3.30



Manage risks and develop longevity



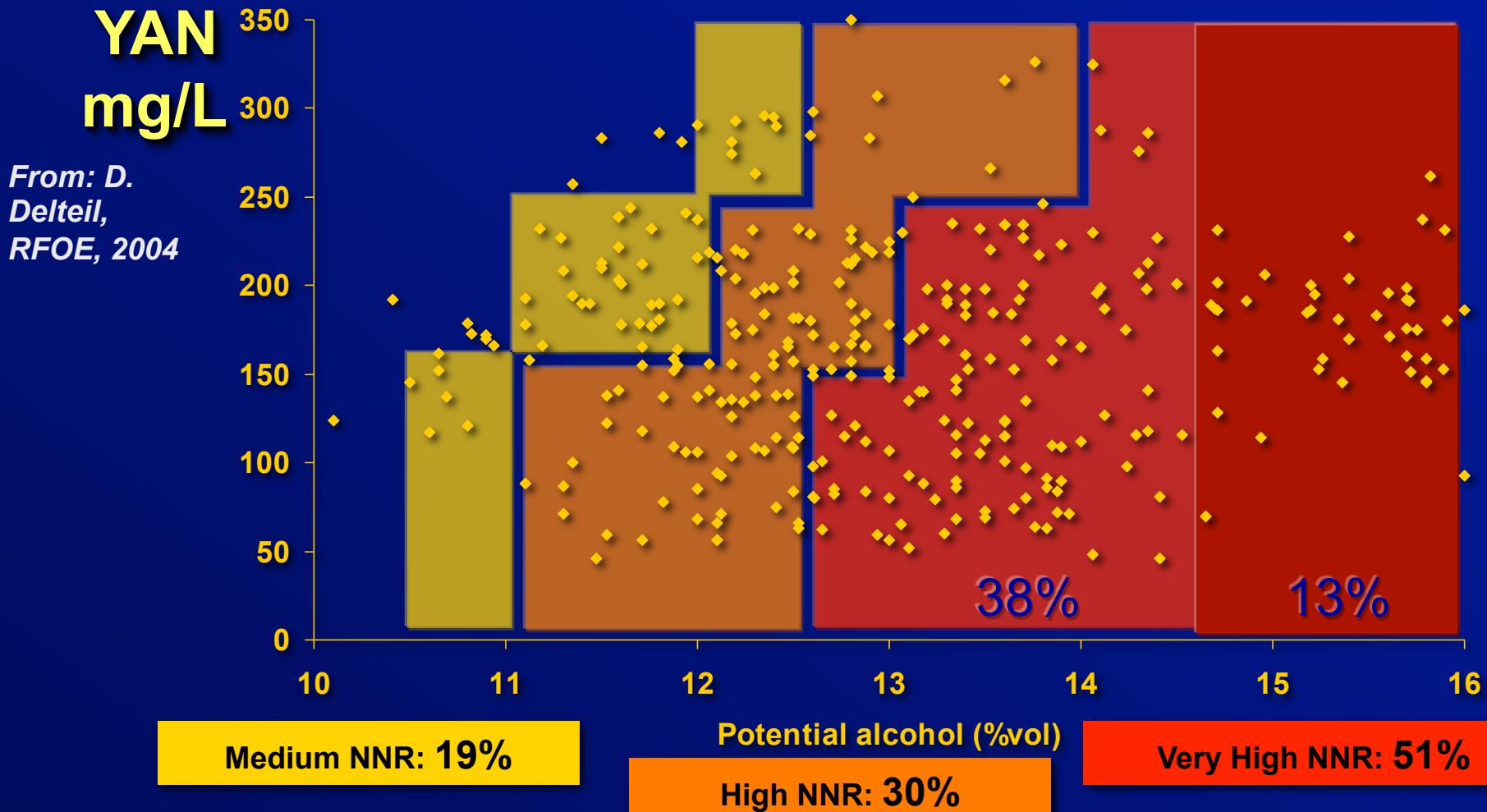


Yeast nutrition strategy

- When oxygen & temperature GP are applied
- Determine the nutrition risk
- Varying answer according to the risk level
- Balance nutrition:
 - Not only nitrogen
 - Amino acid from Fermaid are 5-6 times more efficient than DAP as nitrogen
 - Classical “nitrogen needs” may be revisited when sterol/fatty acids/vitamin + oxygen + temperature management is applied



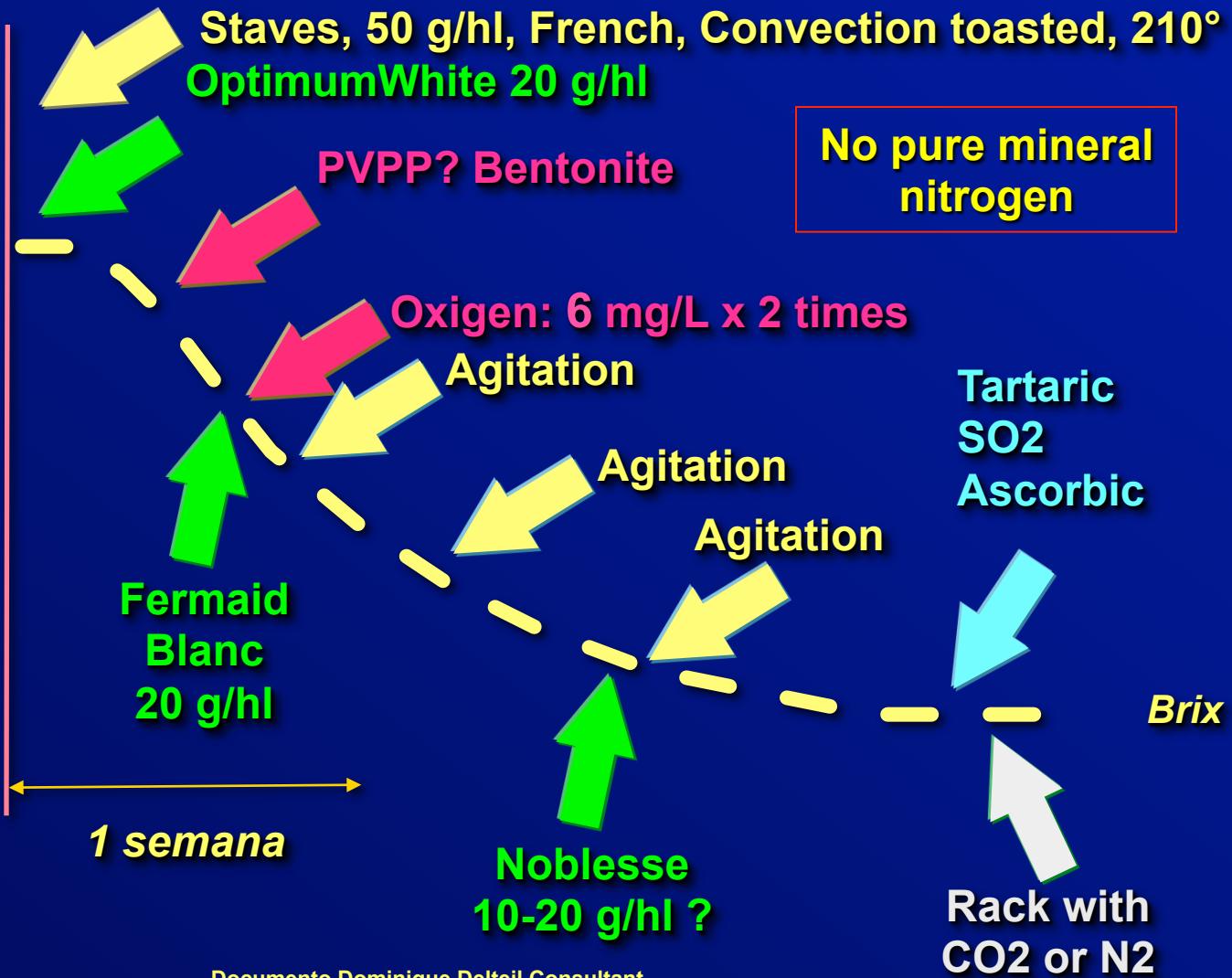
NNR with South of France grapes, with an adapted yeast strain. 337 grapes, 5 vintages (1999 to 2003)





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Fermentation strategy to manage Medium Nitrogen Nutritional Risks. Rosés





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Fermentation strategy to manage High Nitrogen Nutritional Risks. Rosés

GoFerm
Protect

30 g/hl



Staves, 50 g/hl, French, Convection toasted, 210°

OptimumWhite 20 g/hl (BoosterBlanc with ICV-D21 o QA23)

Fermaid O 20 g/hl

No pure mineral
nitrogen

PVPP? Bentonite

Oxygen: 6 mg/L x 2 times

Agitation

Agitation

Agitation

Fermaid Blanc
20 g/hl

Tartaric
SO2
Ascorbic

Brix

Noblesse
10-20 g/hl ?

Rack with
CO2 or N2

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Fermentation strategy to manage Extreme Nitrogen Nutritional Risks. Rosés

GoFerm
Protect

35 g/hl



Staves, 50 g/hl, French, Convection toasted, 210°

OptimumWhite 30 g/hl (BoosterBlanc with ICV-D21)

Fermaid O 20 g/hl

No pure mineral
nitrogen

PVPP? Bentonite

Oxygen: 6 mg/L x 2 times

Agitation

Tartaric
SO2
Ascorbic

Fermaid
Blanc
20 g/hl

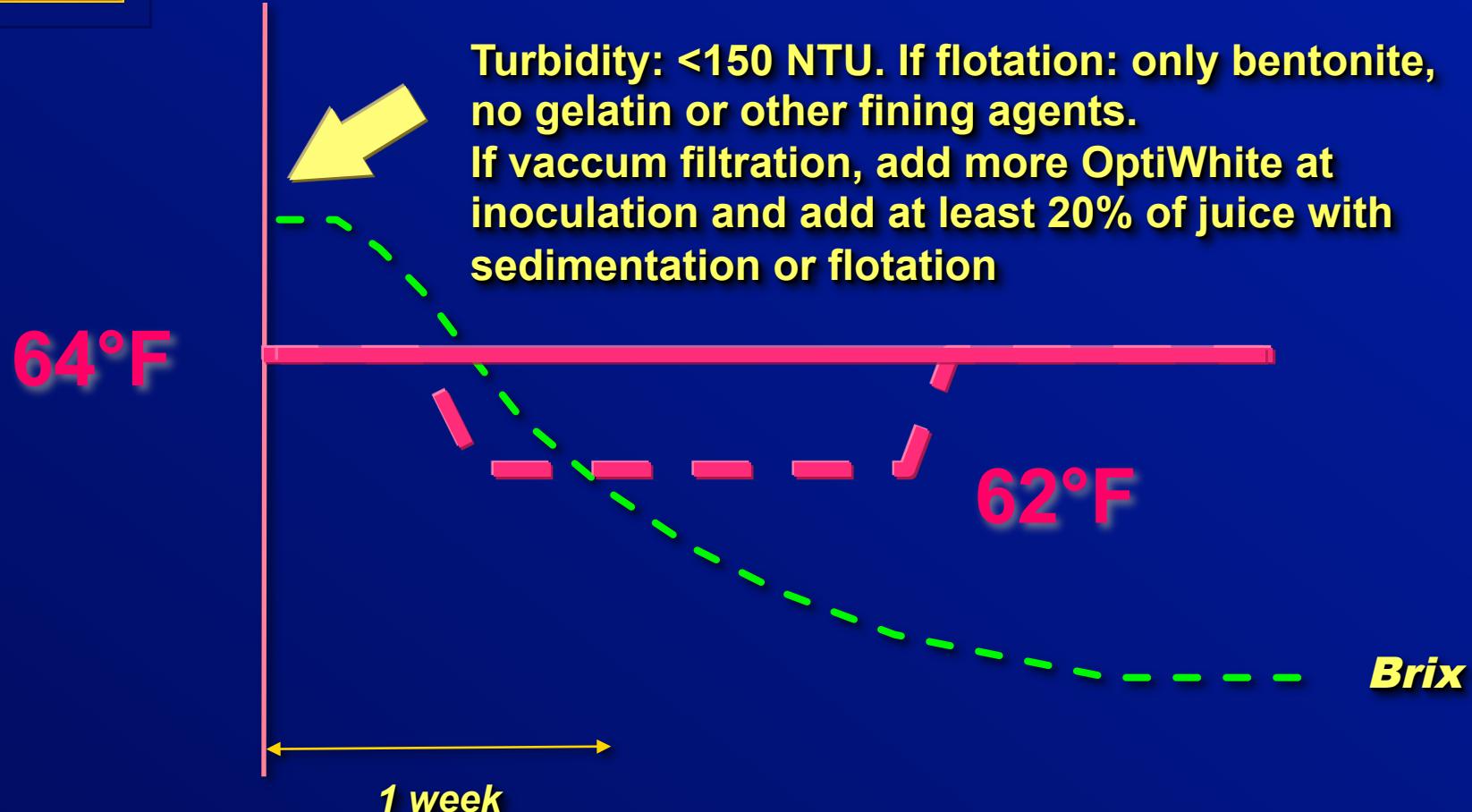
Fermaid O
10 g/hl

Noblesse
10-20 g/hl ?

Brix

Rack with
CO2 or N2

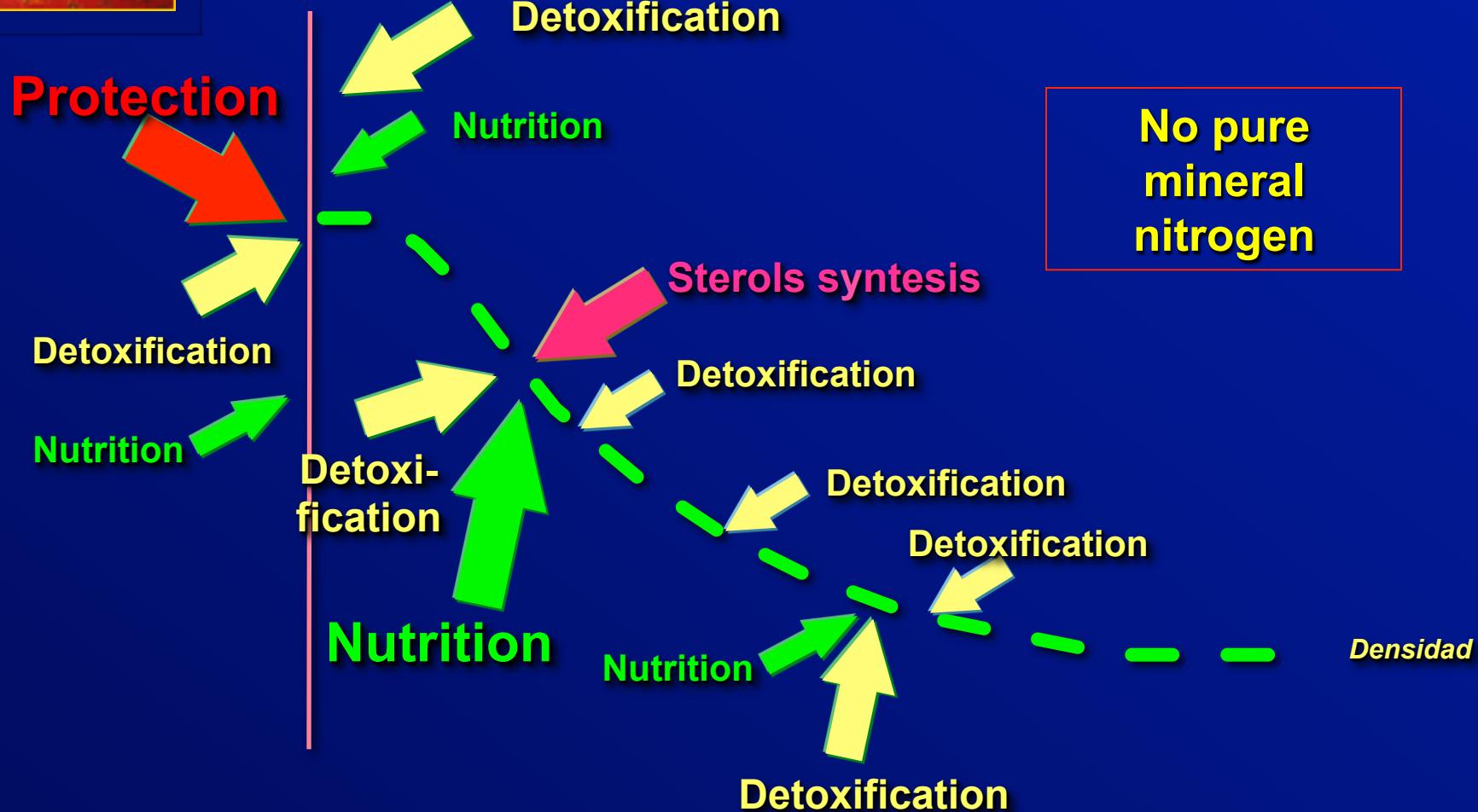
To protect the aromatic and mouthfeel potential, to build longevity





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Summary of protection and nutrition and detoxification





Aging strategy (no malo)

30 g/hl Staves, French, CT,
210°

Temperature:
below 12°C

Agitations



Noblesse
10 g/hl



Second
rackings

Note: with the
Noblesse /
agitation / ascorbic
program, such oak
action is to stabilize
the fruity - mineral
profile, not to add
vanilla or classical
oak impact

Noblesse 10 g/hl



Racking again
to a tank
without staves

