



# FERMOPLUS® Rouge

Vinification nutrients for red wines



## → TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

Red wines vinification is often conducted at a high pH (above 3,4), which reduces the effectiveness of SO<sub>2</sub> additions and increases the risk of stuck or irregular fermentations from the development of indigenous yeasts and lactic bacteria. Skin maceration also increases the risk of drawbacks, as it promotes the solubilization of pesticides residues found on the bloom.

For these reasons, **Fermoplus Rouge** plays an important role, since this nutrient contains an adequate balance of yeast cell hulls, celluloses and tannins, capable of adsorbing hexogen toxins and helping yeast metabolism. As it prevents from the start slow fermentations with their ensuing organoleptic alterations, **Fermoplus Rouge** helps to produce wines with a well defined and clean taste and aroma while also improving colour tonality, rendering it more stable. Finally, the tannins and aminoacids released by yeast cell walls give better structure and roundness to wines.

## → COMPOSITION AND TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Yeast cell walls, yeast autolysates, diammonium phosphate, oenological tannin, thiamine hydrochloride (vitamin B1).

## → DOSAGE

30-70 g/hL. **Fermoplus Rouge** supplies 11 ppm\* of RAN for a dosage of 10 g/hL.

## → INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Dissolve in must or wine and add during the pumping over.

## → STORAGE AND PACKAGING

Store in a cool dry place, away from direct sunlight and heat.

5 kg net bags.

\*Amount obtained by spectrophotometric-enzymatic analysis. Spectrophotometric methods are used, that separately identify the values forming RAN: Ammonium ion and nitrogen from the primary groups of alpha amino acids, organic nitrogen. The analysis of organic nitrogen, N-OPA technique, is not specific for the amino acid Proline, as it is not detectable due to the presence of secondary groups; it is also an amino acid that is not readily assimilated by the yeast. These values may differ from the results obtained using the Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) method, which identifies all the nitrogen present. The range of error in measurement and production is ±10%.

