



ANTIBOTRYTIS Rouge

Vinification aid for grapes affected by *Botrytis* or grey rot.



→ TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

During too wet seasons, grape is often subject to the attacks of grey rot *Botrytis*, developing on the surface of grapes: it penetrates them and creates the ideal conditions for the development of grey rot, caused by the pollution of yeasts and bacteria brought about by fruit flies. Sometimes the only swelling of the grapes caused by the rain is enough to break the skin and to let the must come out, whose sugars facilitate the quick development of the polluting microflora.

The musts obtained from such grapes are strongly compromised from the microbiological point of view: high concentrations of apiculated yeasts (*Hanseniaspora*, *Metschnikowia*, *Kloeckera*), acetic bacteria (*Acetobacter*, *Gluconobacter*) and lactic bacteria (above all *Lactobacillus*) are in fact present.

Even from the chemical point of view, the damages caused by the development of *Botrytis* and grey rot are considerable, as high concentrations of gluconic and acetic acid can be found. There is also a decrease in the sugar concentration and in the weight of the bunches.

The most important oenological problems are caused by the presence of the laccase, an oxidizing enzyme produced by *Botrytis cinerea*, composed by a protein part and a copper atom, which is indispensable for its functioning. laccase is a non-specific polyphenoloxidase oxidizing wine polyphenols and it causes, as an indirect consequence, the production of acetaldehyde, the reduction of the free sulphur dioxide, an increase in "faded" notes, the loss of primary aromas, the darkening of white wines and an increase of orange notes in red wines.

Laccase is a very stable enzyme, it is not inactivated by alcohol, and its dangerous effects, if not inhibited, remain also in finished wines. In order to limit the effects of the laccase released by *Botrytis cinerea*, it is necessary to intervene promptly, so as to prevent as much as possible contact with air oxygen and minimize the contact of the must or wine with the affected skins, while at the same time accelerating maceration and clarification times.

The attack by *Botrytis cinerea* on black grapes causes a strong depletion of the polyphenolic concentration in red wines and exposes wine to swift oxidation, with an increase in orange overtones. **Antibotrytis Rouge** integrates the concentration of proanthocyanidinic tannins which was damaged by the action of grey rot *Botrytis* and carries out a protection action towards colour and aromas. This last characteristic is caused by the content in yeast cell walls, effective antioxidizing agents, and in ellagic tannins, capturing oxygen very quickly.

→ COMPOSITION AND TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Yeast cell walls, Inactivated yeast, Proanthocyanidinic, ellagic and gallic tannins.





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→ DOSAGE

From 30 to 100 g/hL of must or per 100 kg of grapes depending on the severity of the *Botrytis* attack.

→ INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Dissolve in 10 parts of water and add directly to must or to crushed grapes.

→ STORAGE AND PACKAGING

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

5 kg bags.

