

# IOC BoreAL™

Give your wines a breath of fresh air



## ACTIVE DRY YEASTS

## TECHNICAL SHEET

### ↓ OENOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS

**IOC BoreAL™** is a yeast from the *Lachancea thermotolerans* family with original and unique fermentation capacities. It contributes to the aromatic complexity of the wines produced and is capable of producing L-lactic acid from sugars.

**IOC BoreAL™** should be used at the pre-fermentation stage, at least 24 hours before inoculating with the yeast from the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* family chosen for alcoholic fermentation.

### ↓ OENOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Species: *Lachancea thermotolerans*.
- Alcohol resistance: <10% vol.
- SO<sub>2</sub> resistance: in red wine, added sulphur <40 mg/L. In white and rosé wines: free SO<sub>2</sub> <15 mg/L.
- Nitrogen requirements: high. Whatever type of wine is being made, ensure that the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain receives classic nutrition, which must be carefully added together with 25g/hL of diammonium phosphate one-third of the way through alcoholic fermentation. If the initial YAN level is <110 mg/L, after inoculating **IOC BoreAL™** add up to 30 g/hL of the organic nutritional agent of your choice.
- Optimal temperature for developing acidity: 18-25°C. Avoid overly low temperatures (<16°C) in order to ensure sufficiently rapid growth.
- Lag phase: short.
- Volatile acidity production: low.
- SO<sub>2</sub> production: very low.
- Acetaldehyde production: very low.
- Glycerol production: high.
- Foam production: very low.
- Lactic acid inhibits lactic bacteria: we recommend co-inoculating selected winemaking bacteria with the yeast (*S. cerevisiae*), where malolactic fermentation is desired.

### ↓ MICROBIOLOGY QUALITIES

- Revivable yeasts: > 10 billion cells/g.
- Microbiological purity : less than 10 wild yeast cells per million.

### ↓ RECOMMENDED QUANTITIES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

#### 1<sup>st</sup> inoculation: **IOC BoreAL™**

- Dosage: 25g/hL of must.
- Rehydrate in 10 parts water at a temperature between 20-30°C. Rehydrating the yeast directly in the must is not recommended. It's vital to rehydrate the yeast in a clean receptacle. Stir gently, then leave to settle for 20 minutes.
- If necessary, acclimatise the yeast to the temperature of the main body of must by adding it a little at a time. The difference in temperature between the must to inoculate and the rehydrated yeast solution must not be greater than 10°C. The total rehydration process should never take more than 45 minutes. Add to the must in airless conditions, then mix in well by performing a pump-over.
- Wait for 24 hours or longer before the second inoculation. Delayed inoculation leads to greater lactic-acid production and is most effective when the temperature of the must is low (<18°C).

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> inoculation : ***Saccharomyces cerevisiae***

- Dose of use: 20 to 30g/hL
- Follow the conventionally recommended protocol.

### ↓ PACKAGING AND STORAGE

- 500g vacuum-packed laminated foil and polyethylene bags.
- Store at a temperature between 4 and 11 °C. Can survive being transported for up to 3 days if the temperature remains under 20°C. Once the pack has been opened, the content must be used quickly.

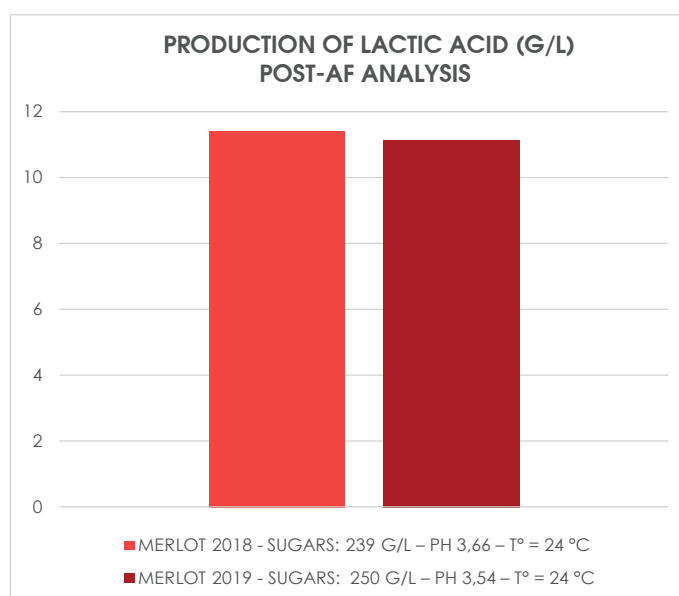
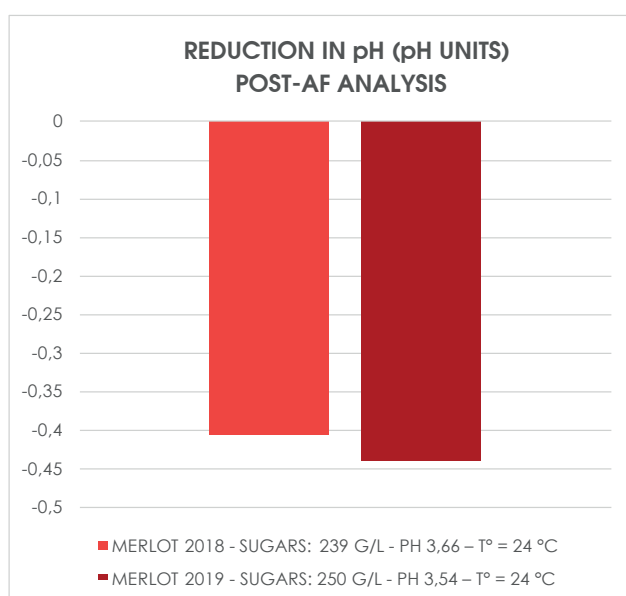
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### A significant impact on must acidification



*[Experiments performed in laboratory settings. 20g/hL of IOC BoreAL™ at T0, then 25g/hL of IOC 18-2007 after 48 hours – yeast fed at T0 and 1/3 FA].*

The lactic acid produced by IOC BoreAL™ has the power to significantly rebalance the feeling of freshness in wines. Unlike other acids, it comes from a live source (instead of an artificial chemical compound), remains stable over time (doesn't precipitate as salts) and also lends the wine greater roundness.

Thanks to its unique metabolism, IOC BoreAL™ also contributes to the aromatic complexity of wines and improves their microbiological stability through an indirect bioprotective effect (acidification).