



Fermicru®

LS2

Wine Yeast

Saccharomyces cerevisiae (ex bayanus)

Ideally suited to primary and secondary fermentation.

Origine

Strain n° LS2 selected in Champagne (France) and tested by DSM Oenology.

Application

Fermicru® LS2 is suitable for vinification of all types of wine.

Fermicru® LS2 allows a complete consumption of sugars, even in difficult conditions.

Fermicru® LS2 is successful in making sparkling wines

Wine making qualities

■ Fermentation kinetics

- Short lag phase, rapid and steady kinetics.

■ Sugar/alcohol yield

- 16 g sugar for 1 % alcohol.

■ Technical characteristics

- Optimum temperature range: 14 to 28 °C (58 to 84 °F), but has fermentation ability from 14 to 30 °C (40 to 86°F).

- Alcohol tolerance: 16 %.

- Resistance to free SO₂: 50 mg/l.

- Low foam production.

■ Metabolic characteristics

- Average glycerol production, 5 to 7 g/l.

- Low volatile acidity production, generally less than 0.15 g/l.

- Very low acetaldehyde production, less than 10 mg/l.

- Low superior alcohol production.

- Very low H₂S production.

- Low SO₂ production, less than 10 mg/l.

- No cinnamyl decarboxylase activity, does not produce any vinyl-phenols during alcoholic fermentation, POF(-).

■ Can be used for secondary fermentation in tank or bottle.

■ Preserves the wine aromatic profile

■ Moderate contribution to wine aroma and flavor.

■ Phenotype: K2 type killer.

Dosage

Fermicru® LS2 contains 10 billion active dried yeast cells per gram.

Recommended dose: 20 g/hl (≈ 2 lbs/M).

Packaging

Fermicru® LS2 is vacuum-packed in 500 g sachets. It must be stored in a cool (5 - 15 °C, 41 - 59 °F) dry place, sealed in its original packaging.

How to use

Inoculate 50 hl (1000 gal) of must at a dosage rate of 20 g/hl (2 lb/1000 gal)



In a clean bucket put 10 l (3 gal) of drinking water at a temperature of 35 to 38 °C (95 - 100 °F). Avoid using chlorinated water.



Add 500 g (1 lb) of sugar or 4 l (1 gal) of warmed must, stir well. Yeast will rehydrate best and start growing in a 5 % sugar solution.



Gradually pour 1 kg (2 lb) of yeast into the rehydration solution, continuing to stir vigorously to maintain the yeast cells in suspension.



Leave the yeast to swell for 30 minutes, stirring frequently. A strong smelling foam will be produced, indicating that the yeast has started to re-activate.

Incorporating the yeast to the must

In order to avoid the proliferation of unwanted microorganisms, the yeast should be incorporated as soon as possible after the rehydrating phase is complete.

To avoid temperature shock, gradually lower the rehydrated yeast temperature by adding must in several steps until the temperature of the final must is reached. Add the yeast when filling the must into the tanks. Pumping over will evenly distribute the yeast in the tank.



Fermentation management

■ Daily check

Decrease in specific gravity (or Brix) to ensure a healthy progression of fermentation.

■ Temperature monitoring

It is of capital importance to respect the temperature limits provided on the product sheet.



■ At mid fermentation (16 to 14 Brix - 1060 to 1040 specific gravity)

Pumping over with air will provide the yeast with vital oxygen and prevent fermentation problems. At this stage oxygen doesn't affect wine aroma and there is no risk of oxidation. The addition of MAXAFERM® F a fermentation bio-regulator, combining inactivated yeast, thiamin and ammonium salts, will provide the yeast with nutrients and allow to complete fermentation.

Although diligent care has been used to ensure that the information provided herein is accurate, nothing contained herein can be construed to imply any representation or warranty as to the accuracy, currency or completeness of this information. The content of this document is subject to change without further notice. Please contact us for the latest version of this document or further information.

YOUR DISTRIBUTOR