

Dominique Delteil Consultant

International Wine Consulting



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## Presence of sulfur-like off flavors during winemaking and aging. Origin and sensory effects

醸造および熟成中に出現する硫黄系不快臭  
由来と官能的影響

(ご注意;一部国内法に合致しない内容が含まれます。)

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Documento Dominique Delteil Consultant.

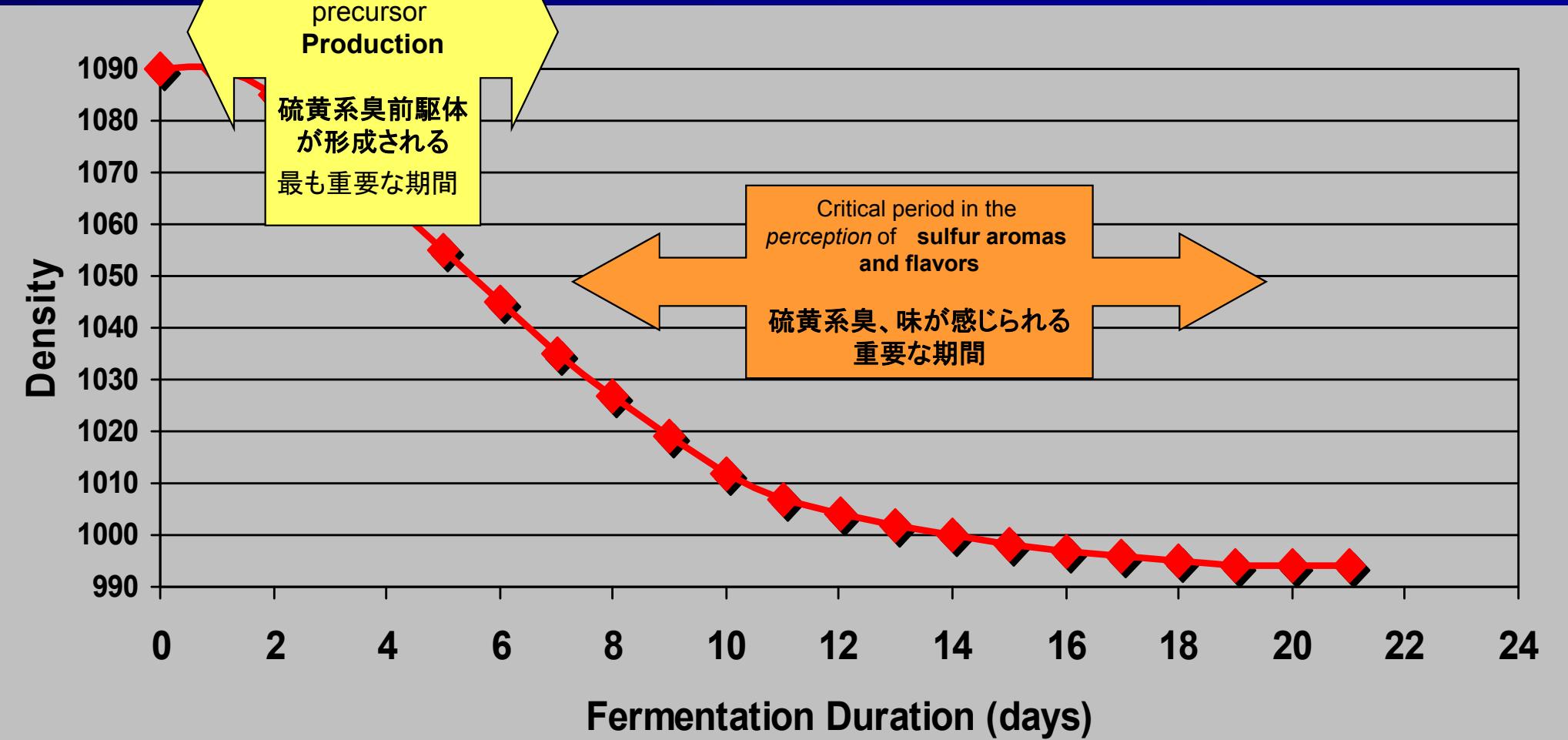
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1.

# Key points for Sulfur-like Off Flavors Prevention

硫黄系不快臭予防のためのキーポイント





# Main factors in the production of sulfur-like off flavors in whites and rosés

31 key points to consider !

白とロゼにおける硫黄系不快臭(SLOF)生成の主因

31のキーポイント！

(ご注意)一部国内法規に合致しない原料もしくは使用法が提示されております。



**Be careful: in the following slides, there is a list of factors favoring the production of SLOF.**

**They are not my winemaking recommendations !**

**ご注意: 以降のスライドで、SLOF生成を助長する因子が登場しますが、それらを推奨している訳ではありません！**



# Before and during active fermentation

## 発酵直前と発酵時

• Winemaker's lack of sensibility to SLOF and lack of training \* \* \* \*

醸造家のSLOFに対する訓練と感度の欠如 \* \* \* \*

• Presence of certain pesticides residues \* \* \* \* (but infrequent)

特定の残留農薬 \* \* \* \* (頻度は少ない)

• Presence of particles of sulfur \* \* \* \* (but infrequent)

硫黄塊の存在 \* \* \* \* (頻度は少ない)

• Presence of dust on the grapes \* \* \*

ぶどう果へのごみの付着 \* \* \*

• Turbidity higher than 150 NTU \* \* \*

濁度が150NTU以上 \* \* \*

• Presence of more than 40 mg/L of Total SO<sub>2</sub> in the juice when yeasting \* \* \* \*

酵母接種時の果汁中の総亜硫酸含量が40mg/L以上 \* \* \* \*

• Contact with untoasted oak ("fresh oak") \* \*

非焙焼オーク樽との接触(新樽) \* \*

• Yeast stress \* \* \* \* (very frequent). See next slides

酵母のストレス \* \* \* \* (非常に高頻度) 以降のスライドで詳説

Note: the number of \* indicates the importance of this factor.

From \* (medium impact) to \* \* \* \* (very important impact)

\* の数は各因子の重要度: \* (影響あり)から \* \* \* \* (非常に重要な影響あり) まで



# Yeast stress (1)

## 酵母のストレス(1)

- Strain sensitivity to stress \* \* \* \*
- Yeast not produced with YSEO process \* \* \*
- Rehydration without yeast sterols available (e.g. GoFerm Protect protection) \* \*
- High osmotic shock \* \* \*
- Insufficient amino acids during the growth phase \* \* \* (e.g. absence of Fermaid O in depleted juice)  
成長期中のアミノ酸不足 \* \* \* (例; 壺素源が消費された果汁でのフェルメイドO無添加)
- Absence of inactive yeast (e.g. OptimumWhite) during the growth phase \* \* \*
- Absence of oxygen during the growth phase \* \* \*
- Absence of ascorbic acid during the growth phase \* \* \*
- Absence of vitamin C during the growth phase \* \* \*



# Yeast stress (2)

## 酵母のストレス(2)

- Insufficient amino acids at the beginning of the stationary phase ( SG or specific gravity approximately 1,070-1,060) \* \* \* \* (e.g. absence of Fermaid Blanc in depleted juice)  
静止期開始時のアミノ酸不足(比重約1.070-1.060の時点) \* \* \* \* (例; フェルメイドK無添加)
- Addition of pure ammonia nitrogen when the yeast is lacking alpha-amino nitrogen \* \* \* \*  
酵母にαアミノ態窒素が不足した際のアンモニア由来窒素供給 \* \* \* \*
- Absence of oxygen at the beginning of the stationary phase \* \* \* \*  
静止期開始時の酸素不足 \* \* \* \*
- Temperature higher than 18° C between SG 1,070 and 1,000 \* \*  
比重1.070-1.000の期間中、18°C以上の高温 \* \*
- Absence of agitation during the stationary phase \* \* \*  
静止期中の搅拌非実施 \* \* \*
- High liquid pressure due to the height of the tank \* \*  
縦長タンクによる高い液圧 \* \*



# After active fermentation 発酵終了後

- Strong yeast sedimentation and compact yeast lees during the finish of fermentation \* \* \* \*  
発酵終盤での酵母の沈殿と凝縮された滓の形成 \* \* \* \*
- Absence of H2S elimination before stabilization reactions (to thiols, etc.)\* \* \* \* (e.g. absence of Reduless treatment at 1 g/hL when sulfur-like off flavors are smelled after SG 1020)  
安定化反応(チオールへの変換等)前のH2S除去工程の非実施 \* \* \* \*  
(例:比重1.020以降で硫黄系不快臭が感じられた際のレデュレス1g/hL添加処理非実施)
- Low CO2 production, due to low temperature or too slow fermentation \* \*  
低温および過度の発酵遅延による二酸化炭素低産生 \* \*

**Note: the number of \* indicates the importance of this factor.  
From \* (medium impact) to \* \* \* \* (very important impact)**

\* の数は各因子の重要度: \* (影響あり)から \* \* \* \* (非常に重要な影響あり) まで



# First steps of aging

## 熟成の第一段階

- Strong yeast sedimentation and compact yeast lees \* \* \* \*
- 酵母の沈殿と凝縮された滓の形成 \* \* \* \*
- Absence of sulfur compounds elimination before stabilization reactions \* \* \* \* (e.g. absence of Reduless treatment at 1 g/hL as soon as sugar is finished, just before the first racking. See below)  
安定化反応前の硫黄系物資除去工程の非実施 \* \* \* \*
- (例:発酵終了直後、最初の滓引き直前のレデュレス1g/hL添加処理非実施)
- Absence of heavy lees elimination by racking as soon as sugars are finished \* \* \* \*
- 発酵終了直後、ヘビーリー除去のための滓引き非実施 \* \* \* \*
- Absence of heavy lees elimination by racking again one week after sugars are finished \* \* \* \*
- 発酵終了1週間後、ヘビーリー除去のための滓引き非実施 \* \* \* \*
- Absence of inactivated yeast (e.g. Noblesse at 10 g/hL) after the first 2 rackings \* \* \* \*
- 不活性酵母の不足 \* \* \* (例:2回の滓引き後ノブレス10g/hLの非添加)
- Aging temperature higher than 12-13° C \* \* \* (during the very first months)  
熟成温度が12-13°C以上 \* \* \* (最初の一ヶ月)
- Presence of SO<sub>2</sub> and / or sulfates in the aging oak \* \* \* \*
- 樽内の硫黄化合物および亜硫酸の残存 \* \* \* \*



**Note: at high pH (higher than 3.30), sulfur-like off flavors are more difficult to manage as :**

- 1. Oxydations occur quicker (less protection efficiency), eliminating fruity compounds and then showing more SLOF faults,**
- 2. Sulfur compounds in oxydative status (high mV redOx potential) have often worse sensory impact**
- 3. They are more difficult to eliminate as they are more stable**

以下の理由から、高pH(3.30以上)では硫黄系不快臭の管理はより困難を極めます。

- 1. 酸化がより早く進むため、果実香が除かれ、SLOFの欠陥をより感じやすくなる**
- 2. 酸化状態(高酸化還元能の)にある硫黄系物質はしばしば香りに悪影響を及ぼす**
- 3. SLOFがより安定化するため除去がより困難になる**



# Main factors in the production of sulfur-like off flavors in reds

## 36 key points to consider !

赤における硫黄系不快臭の主要因子

36のキーポイント！



**Be careful: in the following slides, there is a list of factors favoring the production of SLOF.**

**They are not my winemaking recommendations !**

**ご注意: 以降のスライドで、SLOF生成を助長する因子が登場しますが、  
それらを推奨している訳ではありません！**



# Before and during the beginning of active fermentation

## 発酵直前と開始時

- Winemaker's lack of sensibility to SLOF and lack of training \* \* \* \*
- 釀造家のSLOFに対する訓練と感度の欠如 \* \* \* \*
- Presence of certain pesticides residues \* \* \* \* (but infrequent)  
特定の残留農薬 \* \* \* \* (頻度は少ない)
- Presence of particles of sulfur \* \* \* \* (but infrequent)  
硫黄塊の存在 \* \* \* \* (頻度は少ない)
- Presence of dust on the grapes \* \* \*  
ぶどう果へのごみの付着 \* \* \*
- Absence of maceration enzymes on the crushed grapes \* \*  
破碎時の醸し酵素の不足 \* \*
- Presence of more than 30 mg/L of Total SO<sub>2</sub> in the juice when yeasting \* \* \* \*  
酵母接種時の果汁中の総亜硫酸含量が30mg/L以上 \* \* \* \*
- Yeast stress \* \* \* \* (very frequent). See next slides  
酵母のストレス \* \* \* \* (非常に高頻度) 以降のスライドで詳説

**Note: the number of \* indicates the importance of this factor.**

**From \* (medium impact) to \* \* \* \* (very important impact)**

\* の数は各因子の重要度: \* (影響あり) から \* \* \* \* (非常に重要な影響あり) まで



# Yeast stress (1)

## 酵母のストレス(1)

- Strain sensitivity to stress \* \* \* \*
- ストレスに敏感な菌株 \* \* \* \*
- Yeast not produced with YSEO process \* \* \*
- YSEO工程を経ていない酵母 \* \* \* \*
- Rehydration without yeast sterols available (e.g. GoFerm Protect protection) \* \*
- ステロール不足状態での加水活性(例:ゴーファームでの加水活性) \* \*
- High osmotic shock \* \* \*
- 高浸透圧ショック \* \* \*
- Insufficient amino acids during the growth phase \* \* \* (e.g. absence of Fermaid O in depleted juice)  
成長期中のアミノ酸不足 \* \* \* (例;窒素源が消費された果汁でのフェルメイドO無添加)
- Absence of inactive yeast (e.g. the inactive yeast of Optired) during the growth phase \* \* \*
- 成長期中の不活性酵母不足(例;オプティレッド) \* \* \*
- Excessive temperature during yeast growth phase (>23-24° C) \* \* \*
- 酵母成長期における過度な温度上昇(23-24°C以上) \* \* \*
- Absence of oxygen during the growth phase \* \* \*
- 成長期中の酸素不足 \* \* \*



# Yeast stress (2)

## 酵母のストレス(2)

- Insufficient amino acids at the beginning of the stationary phase ( SG or specific gravity approximately 1,070-1,060) \* \* \* \* (e.g. absence of Fermaid E in depleted grapes)  
静止期開始時のアミノ酸不足(比重約1.070-1.060の時点) \* \* \* \* (例; フェルメイドK無添加)
- Addition of pure ammonia nitrogen when the yeast is lacking alpha-amino nitrogen \* \* \* \*  
酵母にαアミノ態窒素が不足した際のアンモニア由来窒素供給 \* \* \* \*
- Absence of oxygen at the beginning of the stationary phase \* \* \* \*  
静止期開始時の酸素不足 \* \* \* \*
- Excessive temperature during stationary phase (>25-26° C) \* \* \* \*  
酵母静止期における過度な温度上昇(25-26°C以上) \* \* \* \*
- Absence of agitation during the stationary phase \* \* \* \*  
静止期中の搅拌非実施 \* \* \* \*
- High liquid pressure due to the height of the tank \* \* \*  
縦長タンクによる高い液圧 \* \* \*



# During active fermentation

## 発酵中

- Contact with untoasted oak (“fresh oak”) \* \*  
非焙焼オーク樽との接触(新樽) \* \*
- Absence of co-inoculation yeast - lactic bacteria \* \* \*  
酵母乳酸菌コ・イノキュレーションの非実施 \* \* \*
- Lack of delestage \* \* \* \*  
デレスタージュの非実施 \* \* \* \*
- Lack of racking during the first delestages \* \* \*  
初回デレスタージュ中の滓引き非実施 \* \* \*
- Absence of H2S elimination before stabilization reactions (thiols, etc.)\* \* \* \* (e.g. absence of Reduless treatment at 1 g/hL when sulfur-like off flavors are smelled after SG 1020)  
安定化反応(チオールへの変換等)前のH2S除去工程の非実施 \* \* \* \*  
(例:比重1.020以降で硫黄系不快臭が感じられた際のレデュレス1g/hL添加処理非実施)
- Presence of vegetal lees during the end of alcoholic fermentation (when devatting occurs with residual sugars) \* \* \* \*  
発酵終盤の青臭い滓の形成 (発酵未完了でデバッティングする場合) \* \* \* \*



# Before and during malolactic fermentation (1)

## マロラクティック発酵前と発酵中(1)

- Absence of sulfur compounds elimination before stabilization reactions occur \* \* \* \* (e.g. absence of Reduless treatment at 1 g/hL during devatting, just before racking. See below)  
**安定化反応(チオールへの変換等)前のH2S除去工程の非実施 \* \* \* \***  
(例: デバッティング中、ラッキングの直前のレデュレス1g/hL添加処理非実施)
- Absence of heavy lees elimination by racking 12-24 hours after devatting \* \* \* \*  
**デバッティングから12-24時間後の滓引きによるヘビーリー除去の非実施 \* \* \* \***
- Absence of heavy lees elimination by racking again 48 hours after the previous racking \* \* \* \*  
**前回の滓引きから48時間後の滓引きによるヘビーリー除去の非実施 \* \* \* \***
- Absence of inactivated yeast (e.g. Noblesse at 10 g/hL) after the first 2 rackings \* \* \* \*  
**不活性酵母の不足 \* \* \* \* (例: 2回の滓引き後ノブレス10g/hLの非添加)**
- Lack of regular and precise macro-oxygenation or micro-oxygenation before, during and after malolactic fermentation (MLF) \* \* \* \*  
**MLF前・中・後における定期的かつ適正なマクロもしくはマイクロオキシジェネーションの非実施 \* \* \* \***



# Before and during malolactic fermentation (2)

## マロラクティック発酵前と発酵中(2)

- Temperature higher than 18-19° C before, during, and after MLF \* \* \*
- Sensibility of the *Oenococcus* strain that make the MLF \* \* \*
- Presence of *Brettanomyces*, *Pediococcus* or *Lactobacillus* before, during and after MLF \* \* \*
- Presence of SO<sub>2</sub> and / or sulfates in the aging oak \* \* \*
- Absence of sulfur compounds elimination during aging, before stabilization reactions occur \* \* \* \* (e.g. absence of Reduless treatment at 1 g/hL right at the end of malolactic fermentation)  
熟成中、安定化反応前の硫黄系物資除去工程の非実施 \* \* \* \*  
(例:MLF終了直後のレデュレス1g/hL添加処理非実施)



## 2. Practical examples of prevention strategies

予防戦略事例



# Sauvignon blanc 2-3 Euro F.O.B.

(貿易条件FOBでの)原価2~3ユーロのソービニヨンブラン

24 month longevity 13.5 %vol pot.  
24カ月までが飲み頃、Alc13.5%



*Note: this example is not the procedure used by Concha y Toro. It is a procedure to reach the target style with conforming grapes from South of France*

ご注意:本事例はConcha y Toroで採用されている手順ではありません。フランス南部適応品種でこのようなスタイルのワインをつくる場合の手順です。

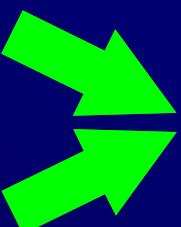


# Yeast protection and nutrition strategy

## 酵母の保護および栄養充足戦略

Fermaid O 20 g/hl

GoFerm  
Protect  
30 g/hl



OptimumWhite 20 g/hl

Bentonite, PVPP

QA23  
or  
Cross Evolution  
or  
ICV-D21  
at 30 g/hl

Oxygen: 5 mg/L

Oxygen: 5 mg/L

Agitation

Agitation

Agitations

Fermaid Blanc  
30 g/hl

1 week

Noblesse 10 g/hl

TH2 酒石酸  
+ Reduless  
(1 g/hl)  
+ SO2  
+ Ascorbic

Brix

Racking



# Chardonnay 3.5-4.5 Euro F.O.B.

(貿易条件FOBでの)原価3.5~4.5EURのシャルドネ

36 month longevity

13.5-14.0 %vol pot.

36か月まで飲み頃、Alc13.5-14.0%



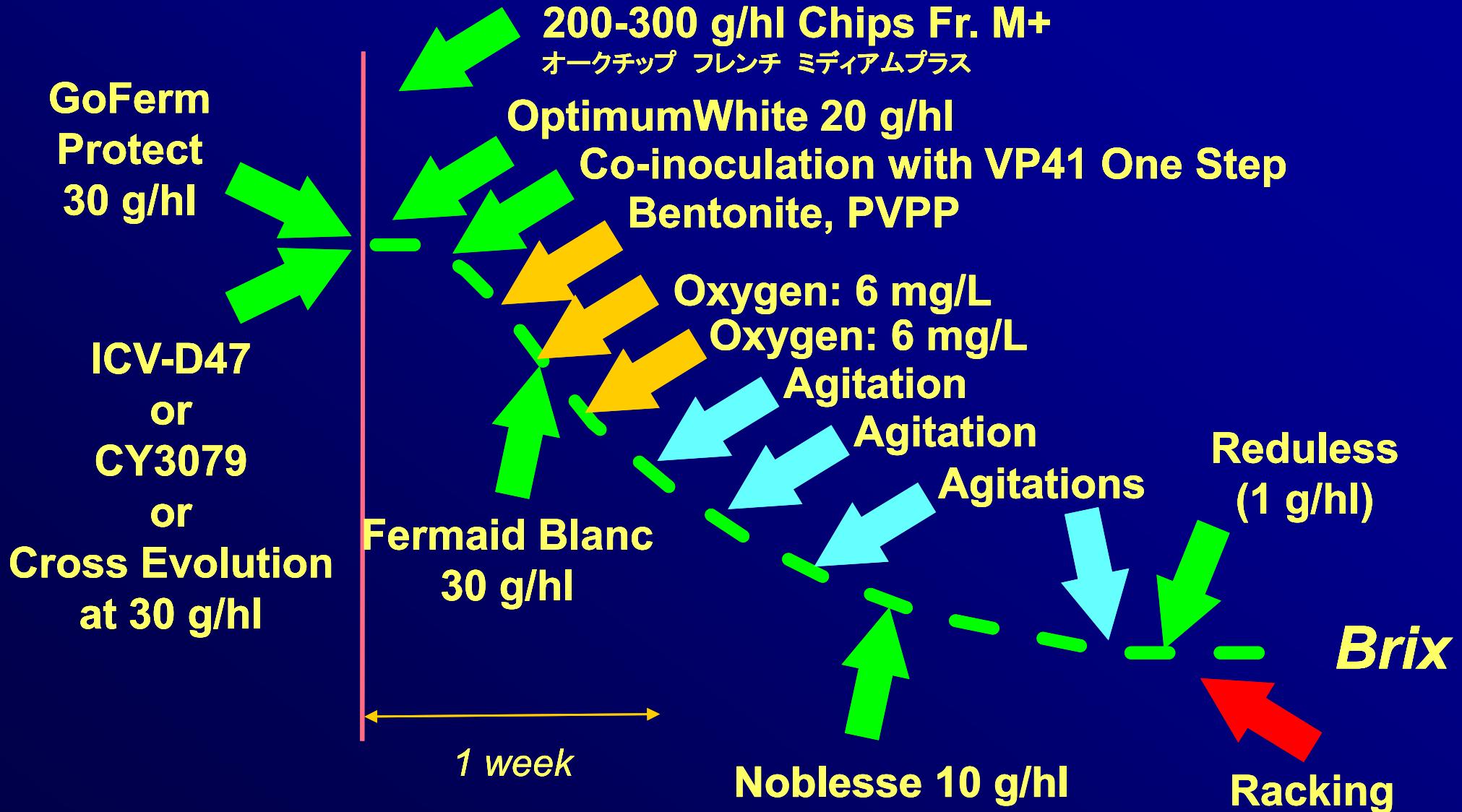
*Note: this example is not the procedure used by Concha y Toro or Jacob's Creek. It is a procedure to reach the target style with conforming grapes from South of France*

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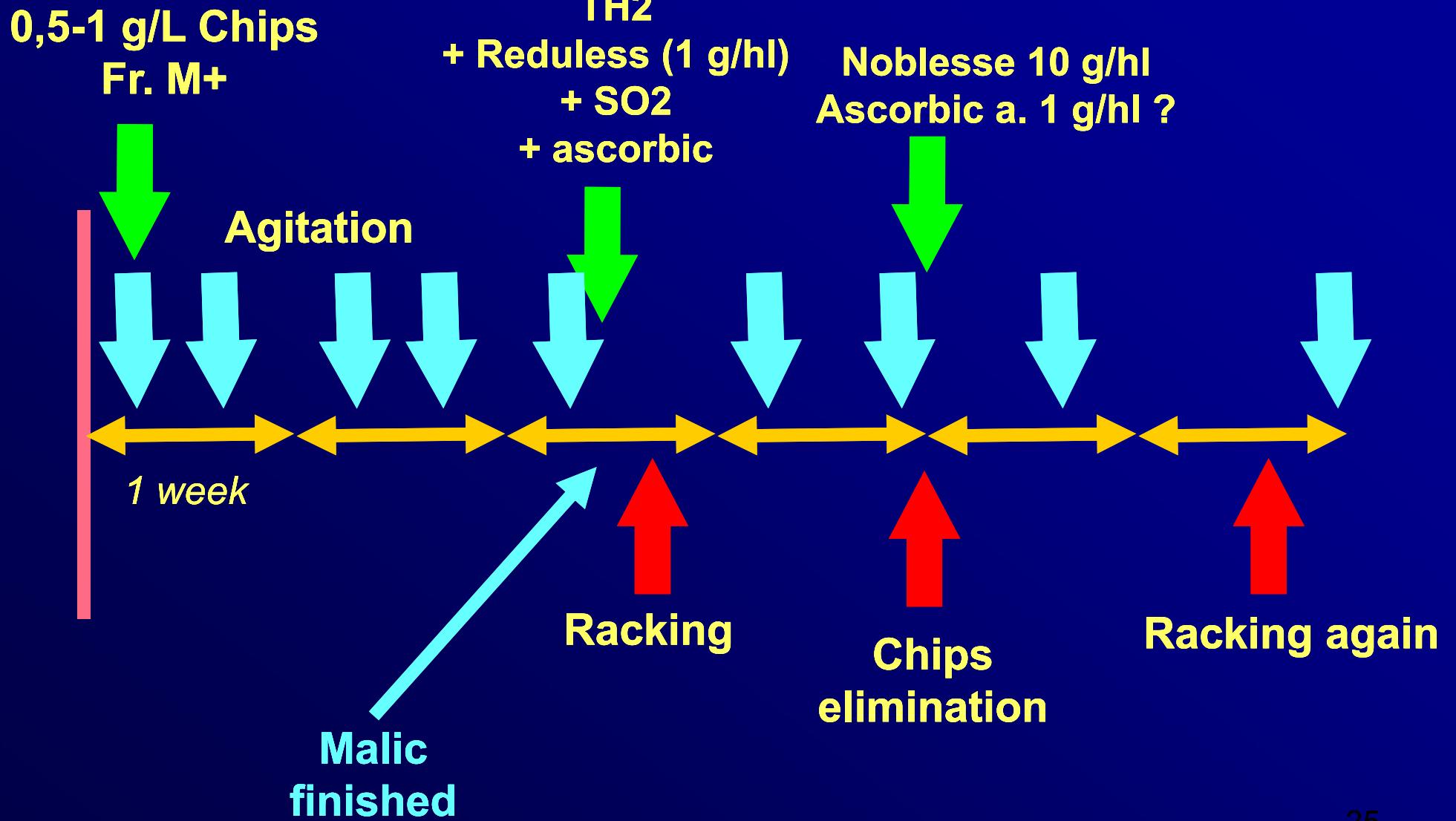
# Yeast protection and nutrition strategy

## 酵母の保護および栄養充足戦略





# Malolactic strategy MLF 戦略





# Cabernet 3,5-4,0 Euro F.O.B. (貿易条件FOBでの)原価3.5~4ユーロのカベルネ



**Note: this example is not the procedure  
used by Concha y Toro or Jacob's Creek.  
It is a procedure to reach the target style  
with conforming grapes from South of  
France**



# Yeast protection and nutrition strategy

## 酵母の保護および栄養充足戦略

GoFerm  
Protect  
30 g/hl

ICV-D254 or  
BM4x4  
at 30 g/hl

OptiRed 30 g/hl

Fermaid O. 20 g/hl

Co-inoculation with VP41 One Step

Fermaid E  
30 g/hl

1 week

Noblesse  
10 g/hl

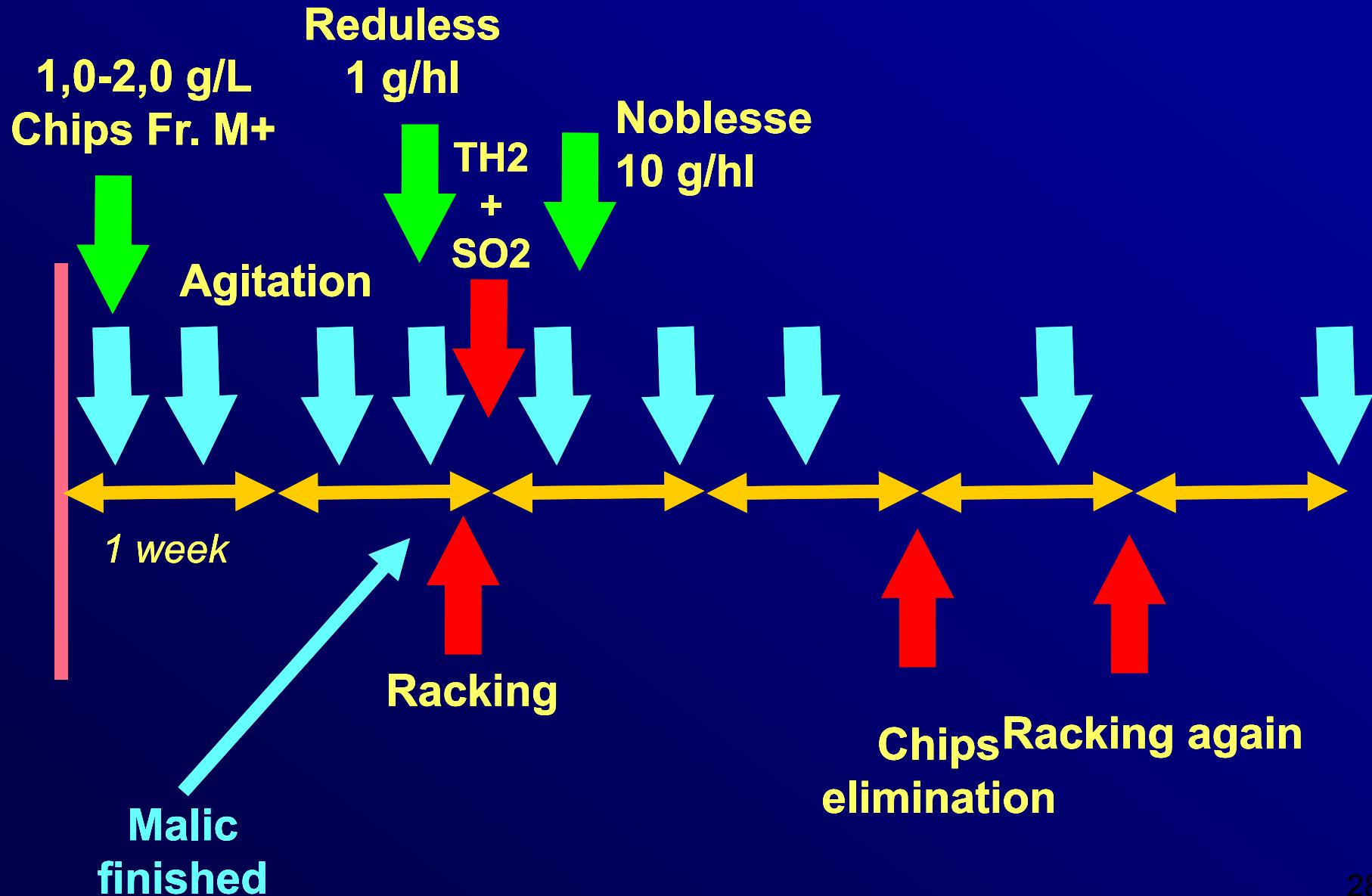
Reducless  
1 g/hl

Brix

Devatting Racking



# Malolactic strategy MLF 戦略





# Maceration strategy with short maceration

## 短期醸し戦略

