## **Blanc de Noir**

	Winemaking	Goal	Our biological options:
	Vineyard Management	<ul> <li>If the choice of parcel for Blanc de Noir is already selected, and as the grapes will be harvested earlier than usual, maximising aroma potential is achieved with LalVigne Aroma™.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>LalVigne Aroma™: Dose per application: 3 kg/ha 1<sup>st</sup> Application = beginning of veraison 2<sup>nd</sup> Application = 10 - 14 days after 1<sup>st</sup> application.</li> </ul>
	Harvest & Transport	If possible, use varieties with less colour and harvest according to the objective of white wine production (potential alcohol, pH, and acidity).	<ul> <li>Harvest the grapes at the lowest temperature, and also do all the pre-fermentative processes at the lowest temperature (&lt; 14°C).</li> </ul>
) 	0 0 0	<ul> <li>Bioprotection with LEVEL<sup>2</sup> INITIA<sup>™</sup> of the grapes at harvest to avoid the development of undesirable microorganisms, oxidation of phenolic com- pounds, and reduce the use of SO<sub>2</sub>.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Bioprotection with LEVEL<sup>2</sup> INITIA<sup>™</sup> at 10 g for 100 kg of grapes.         The rehydrated yeast is sprayed directly on the grapes.     </li> </ul>
	Fruit reception & grape processing	<ul> <li>Fill the press as soon as possible. Use up to 1 bar, without rotating the press during filling to minimise extraction. Discard the last fraction of pressing. Use the free run and pressed juice. Apply the enzyme Lallzyme Cuvée Blanc™ for gentle extraction.</li> </ul>	• Lallzyme Cuvee Blanc™: 1.5-2.0 g/100 kg of grapes.
		<ul> <li>Protect the juice from oxidative damage with sulfite and Glutastar<sup>™</sup> at the press outlet.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Add Glutastar<sup>™</sup> (20 g/hL) to avoid early oxidation of the juice. Possibility of adding Bactiless<sup>™</sup> (10 g/hL) to prevent the development of microorganisms.</li> </ul>
		If the juice has a lot of color, decolourising charcoal is usually used     (10 to 50 g/hL).	
		If flotation is done, add Lallzyme HC™. Fining agents classically used for flotation can be used.	• Lallzyme HC™ (1 - 2 g/hL).
		Rack the clean must after settling-flotation.	

Winemaking	Goal	Our biological options:
Fermentations	Adjust the acidity to reduce risk of pink colour.	<ul> <li>Bioacidfication with LEVEL<sup>2</sup> LAKTIA<sup>™</sup> at 25g/hL for 2-3 days at 18-22°C.</li> </ul>
	To reduce green notes and protect the juice during fermentation.	<ul> <li>To protect against oxidation use Glutastar<sup>™</sup> (20 g/hL)</li> <li>To reduce green notes use OptiMUM Red<sup>™</sup> (20 g/hL)</li> </ul>
*	Recommended selected wine yeast for alcoholic fermentation.	• <u>For more mouthfeel and volume</u> , LEVEL <sup>2</sup> BIODIVA <sup>™</sup> is a good option before the inoculation of the selected <i>Saccharomyces</i> yeast.
		• <u>Fruity style with esters</u> . LALVIN ICV OKAY™, LALVIN 71B™ (consumes some malic acid during fermentation).
		• <u>Exotic style</u> . LALVIN ICV Opale 2.0™, Sauvy™.
		• <u>Fresh style (aromas, mouthfeel)</u> . LALVIN QA23™, Cross Evolution.
	To reveal the aromatic potential of grapes:     Adapt your nutrition plan during fermentation according the nutritional	<ul> <li>If Stimula Chardonnay<sup>™</sup> is used, add 40 g/hL at 1/3 of AF for ester biosyntheis.</li> </ul>
	status of the juice.	<ul> <li>If Stimula Sauvignon™ is used, add 40 g/hL at the beginning of AF for exotic wine profiles.</li> </ul>
Post fermentation Management & Ageing	Protect the wine from oxidation.  To balance the moutheel (intergrate the acidity, add volume, reduction of bitterness).	<ul> <li>Add Pure-Lees Longevity™ at 20 g/hL.</li> <li>Add Noblesse (20 g/hL).</li> </ul>















