



# LALVIN 31™

## *Oenococcus oeni*



## Reliable wine bacteria suited for wines with good tannin structure



As a producer of wine lactic acid bacteria, Lallemand developed a specific MBR™ production process that subjects the wine bacteria cells to various biophysical stresses, making them able to withstand the rigors of direct addition to wine. The conditioned MBR™ lactic acid bacteria that survive are robust and possess the ability to conduct reliable malolactic fermentation (MLF).

### DESCRIPTION

LALVIN 31™ was selected from nature, in collaboration with the Institut Français de la Vigne et du Vin (IFV) - France.

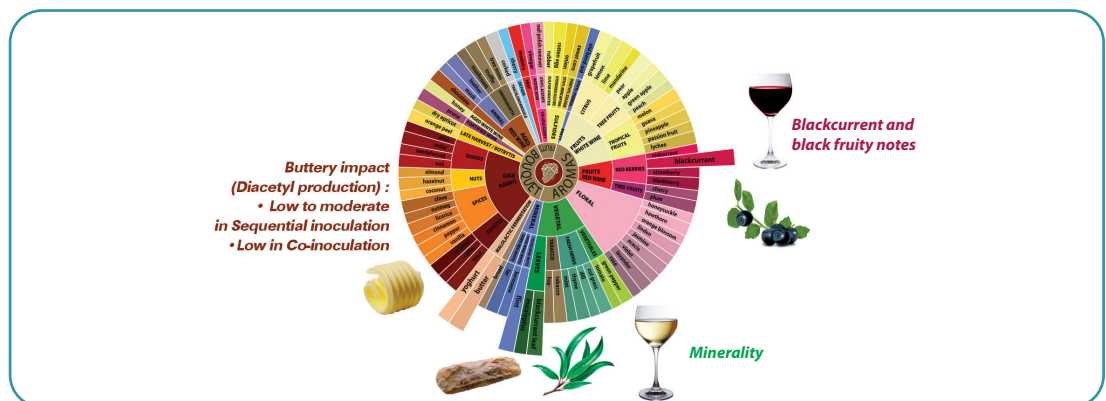
Produced with our MBR process™, LALVIN 31™ is able to survive and grow quickly after inoculation in wines or in must and has the capacity to achieve good and reliable malolactic fermentation (MLF) under limiting wine conditions such as low pH and low temperature.



### BENEFITS & RESULTS

LALVIN 31™ is a very efficient culture to control MLF under conditions typically found in cool climate regions (Pinot noir...) with an easy-to-use protocol (direct inoculation without any rehydration step).

Beyond bio-deacidification, LALVIN 31™ contributes to the sensory wine profile. LALVIN 31™ is able to protect varietal characters in wines with good tannin structure. Fermenting at low temperature, the use of LALVIN 31™ results in wines with higher colour intensity and stability.



LALVIN 31™ is a bio-protection tool to protect wines against *Brettanomyces* when inoculated as soon as possible to prevent the excessive development of the spoilage yeast.

### PROPERTIES

- pH tolerance: > 3.1
- Alcohol tolerance: up to 14 % vol.
- SO<sub>2</sub> tolerance: up to 45 mg/L total SO<sub>2</sub> (pay attention to molecular SO<sub>2</sub> at low pH)
- T° tolerance: > 13°C
- High nutritional demand
- Good implantation
- MLF kinetic: moderate
- Low volatile acidity production
- Bacteria cinnamoyl esterase negative: cannot produce precursors for ethylphenol production by *Brettanomyces*
- No production of biogenic amines
- Co-inoculation possible



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR OENOLOGICAL USE

Use one sachet for right quantity of hL indicated on label. Lowering the dosage or doing cross seeding or pitching methods will reduce the bacteria performance.

### Co-inoculation (simultaneous alcoholic fermentation)

#### 1. Yeast addition

Rehydrate the selected dry yeast according to the instructions. Preferably in presence of a rehydration nutrient and inoculate the must.

#### 2. Bacteria addition

Depending on the SO<sub>2</sub> addition at crush:

- SO<sub>2</sub> addition < 5 g/hL: wait for 24 hours
- SO<sub>2</sub> addition 5-8 g/hL: wait for 48 hours
- Direct inoculation of bacteria without rehydration: open the sachet and add the bacteria directly to the must/wine to be fermented from the top of the tank (white must) or during a pumping-over (red must).
- Direct inoculation with rehydration step: for best distribution, you can rehydrate the packet of freeze-dried lactic acid bacteria in 20 times its weight of clean chlorine free water at 20°C for a maximum of 15 minutes and add the suspension to the must/wine to be fermented.
  - Assure a good distribution.
  - Carefully monitor must temperature, which must be below 30° C at lactic acid bacteria inoculation (alcohol < 5 % vol.) and below 27° C when the level of 10 % alcohol is reached.
  - Complex nutrients addition at 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of alcoholic fermentation is recommended.
  - Monitor malic acid and volatile acidity.
  - Top the wine after alcoholic fermentation (AF).
  - Otherwise rack and stabilize after MLF.

### Sequential inoculation (post-alcoholic fermentation)

#### Bacteria inoculation: two options

- Direct inoculation without rehydration: open the sachet and add the bacteria directly into the wine after the end of alcoholic fermentation at the top of the tank or while emptying the tank.
- Direct inoculation with rehydration step: for best distribution, you can rehydrate the packet of freeze-dried selected wine bacteria in 20 times its weight of clean chlorine free water at 20°C for a maximum 15 minutes. Add this suspension directly to the wine towards the end of the alcoholic fermentation.
  - Stir gently to evenly distribute the selected wine bacteria and minimize the oxygen pickup.
  - Under more difficult conditions, add a specific bacteria nutrient.
  - Monitor malolactic fermentation activity (malic acid degradation) every 2 to 4 days.
  - Stabilize wine once malolactic fermentation (MLF) is finished.

#### Recommended temperatures:

- White wine / rosé wine: 16 to 20°C.
- Red wine: 17 to 25°C.

If limiting conditions (high alcohol > 14.5 vol, or high SO<sub>2</sub> > 45 ppm): from 18 to 22°C.

## PACKAGING & STORAGE

- Product in powder form obtained by lyophilization.
- Available in different dosages for 2.5 hL (66 US gal.), for 25 hL (660 US gal.), for 250 hL (6,600 US gal.)
- Once opened, lactic acid bacteria sachet must be used immediately.
- This product can be stored for 18 months at 4°C/40°F or 36 months at -18°C/0°F in original sealed packaging.
- Sealed packets can be delivered and stored for 3 weeks at ambient temperature (<25°C/77°F) without significant loss of viability.

Distributed by:

The information in this document is correct to the best of our knowledge. However, this data sheet should not be considered to be an express guarantee, nor does it have implications as to the sales condition of this product. January 2022.



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YEASTS



WINE  
BACTERIA



NUTRIENTS  
/PROTECTORS



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ENZYMES



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