YEAST ASSIMILABLE NITROGEN

A study on Swedish grapes 2017

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NITROGEN SOURCES FOR THE YEAST

Organic

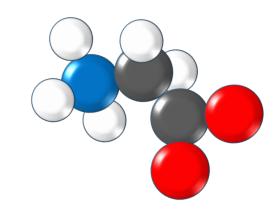
Free amino acids (FAN)

Proline

All the other

In-organic

Ammonium (NH₄⁺)

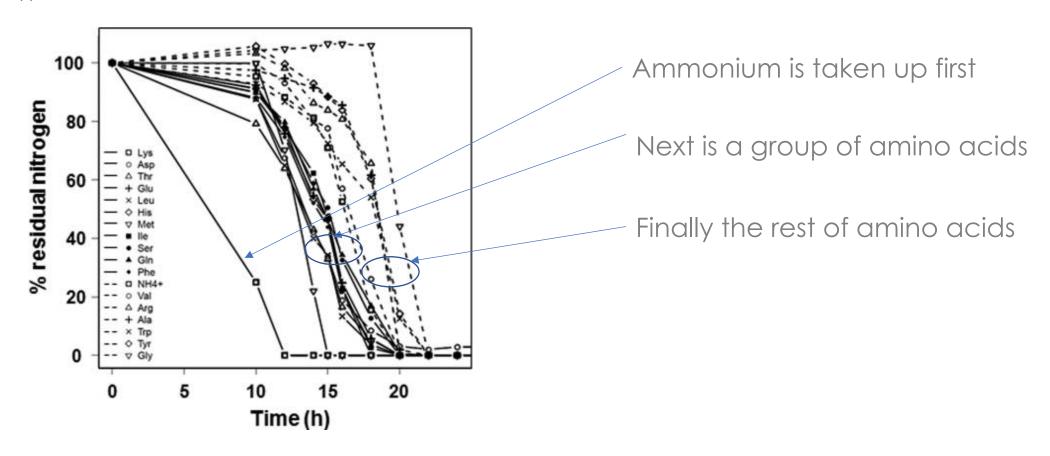




= Nitrogen that can be used by the yeast

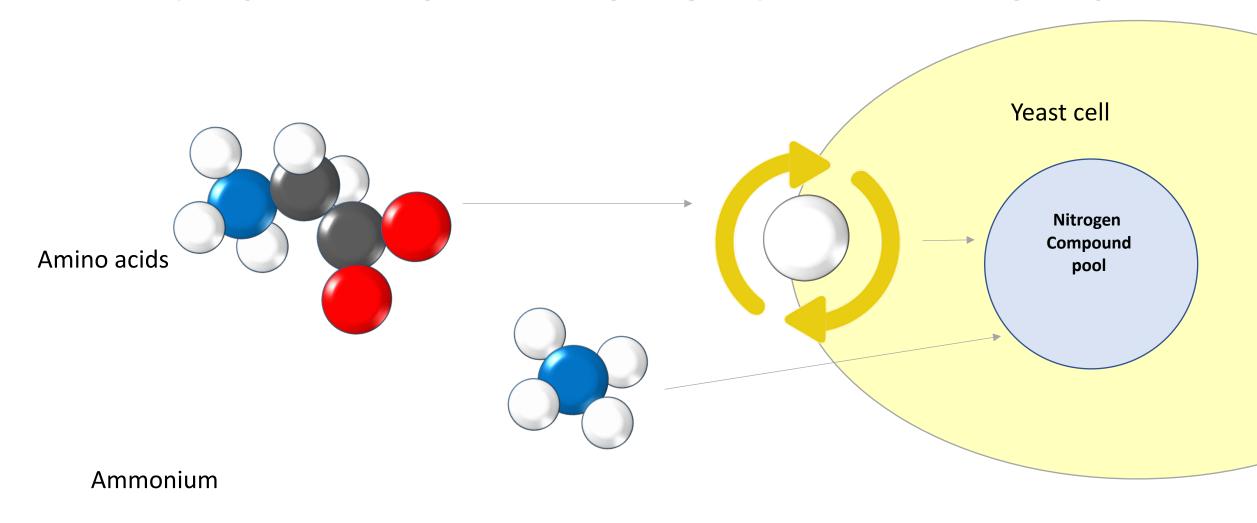
ASSIMILATION OF NITROGEN AFTER INOCULATION

Crépin Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 2012 78 8102-8111



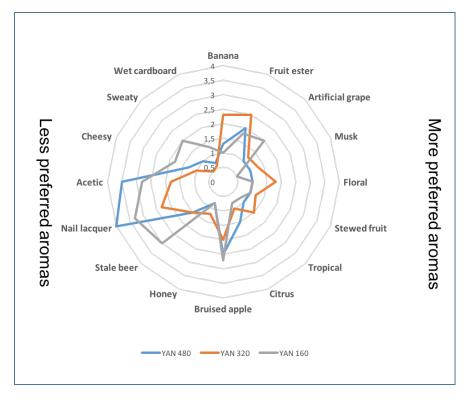
All YAN is assimilated within 20 – 30 hours

YEAST UPTAKE OF AMINO ACIDS AND AMMONIUM



Don't add ammonium (DAP) before start of fermentation

WHY SHOULD WE BOTHER ABOUT NUTRITION?



Low YAN musts have risk of sluggish or stopped fermentation – small or dead yeast population

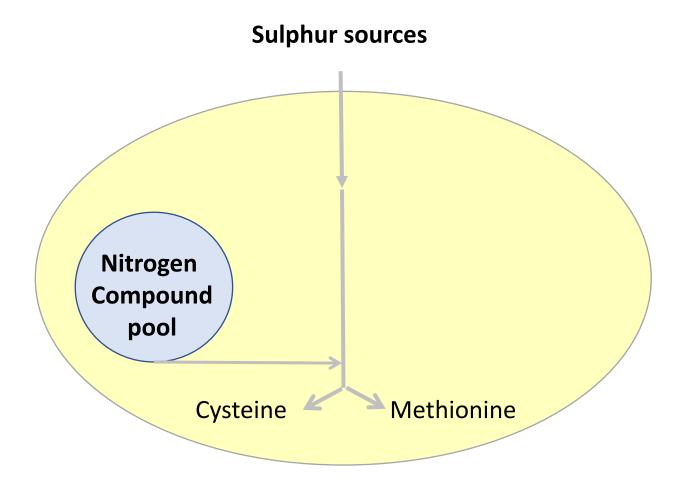
Low YAN may cause nitrogen deficiency with high production of H₂S

Too high levels may cause a too large yeast biomass with starvation mid fermentation

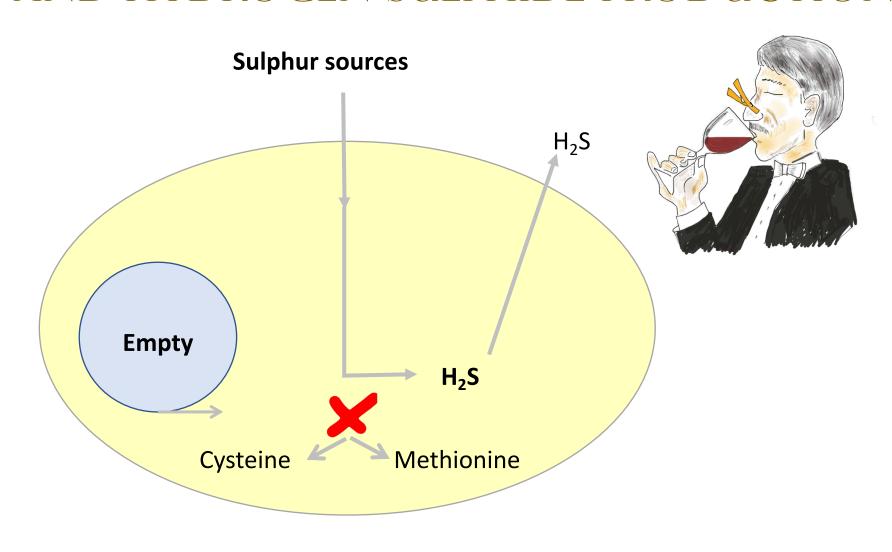
Australian Wine Research Institute

Too little or too much YAN both impair wine quality

YAN AND HYDROGEN SULPHIDE PRODUCTION



YAN AND HYDROGEN SULPHIDE PRODUCTION



THE GOOD LEVEL OF YAN – BRIX DEPENDENCY

Sweden 2017

OE	BRIX	SUGGESTED YAN MG/L
90	21	225
95	22	250
100	23	275
105	24	300
110	25	325

Sweden 2016

From: naniamowinemakers.com

The demand on YAN is depending on how much work the yeast should be doing However never ferment with values below 200 mg/L

WHAT IS THE NITROGEN LEVEL?



ANALYSIS DONE 2017 ON SWEDISH GRAPE MUST

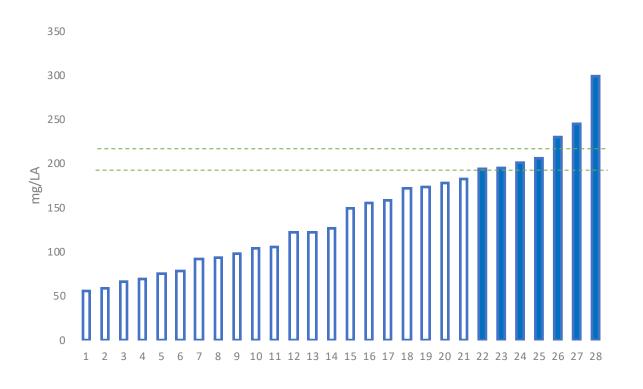
Solaris	28
Rondo	8
Other blue	3
Total	37



All samples were clarified by centrifugation 6000 rpm for 20 minutes Turbidity 80 - 100 NTU



YAN IN SOLARIS MUST – ORGANIC YAN



Estimated need 200 - 225 mg/L

Most musts need supplementary nutrition

CONCLUSION

There are now substantial evidence that just about correct level of YAN improves aroma of wine

YAN level in must vary considerably

With measurement of YAN in must the winemaker can make an informed decision of how much nutrition to add

Don't take a chance on the right YAN level