Saccharomyces cerevisiae (bayanus)

A strong fermenting, all-purpose wine yeast

ORIGIN

ARC Infruitec-Nietvoorbij, the vine and wine research institute of the Agricultural Research Council, Stellenbosch, South Africa.

APPLICATION

N 96 is a neutral wine yeast, which allows varietal character to dominate wine aroma. It is also well suited for the production of sparkling wines and ice wine.

FERMENTATION KINETICS

• Strong fermentor - control speed by lowering the temperature

• Conversion factor¹: 0.58 - 0.63

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Cold tolerance: 11°C (52°F)

Optimum temperature range⁴:
12 - 28°C (54 - 83°F). Temperatures must not exceed 30°C (86°F)

Osmotolerance²: 27°Balling / Brix, 14.9 Baumé

Alcohol tolerance³ at 20°C (68°F): 16.5%
Foam production low

METABOLIC CHARACTERISTICS

Volatile acidity production: generally lower than 0.3 g/l

SO₂ production: average
Nitrogen requirement: low

PHENOTYPE

• Killer: positive

Cinnamyl decarboxylase activity: low positive (POF +)

DOSAGE

20 - 30 g/hl (2 - 2.5 lb/1000 gal)

PACKAGING

N 96 is vacuum-packed in 1kg packets. It must be stored in a cool (5 - 15°C, 41 -59°F), dry place, sealed in its original packaging.

- 1. Conversion factor of sugar ("Balling / "Brix") to alcohol (% v/v) is dependent on the initial sugar concentration of the grape must, the residual sugar in the final wine, the temperature of fermentation and the type of fermentation vessel.
- 2. Osmotolerance is the highest sugar concentration a yeast can ferment to dryness, if used in accordance with Anchor Yeast's recommendations in healthy grape must.
- 3. Alcohol tolerance is dependent on the temperature of fermentation. The higher the fermentation temperature, the greater the toxic effect of alcohol on yeast cell membranes and thus a lower alcohol tolerance.
- 4. High temperatures (>25°C, 77°F) at the start of fermentation are inadvisable, as they could be damaging to yeast budding and, after 10% alcohol is reached, damaging to yeast cell membranes.





