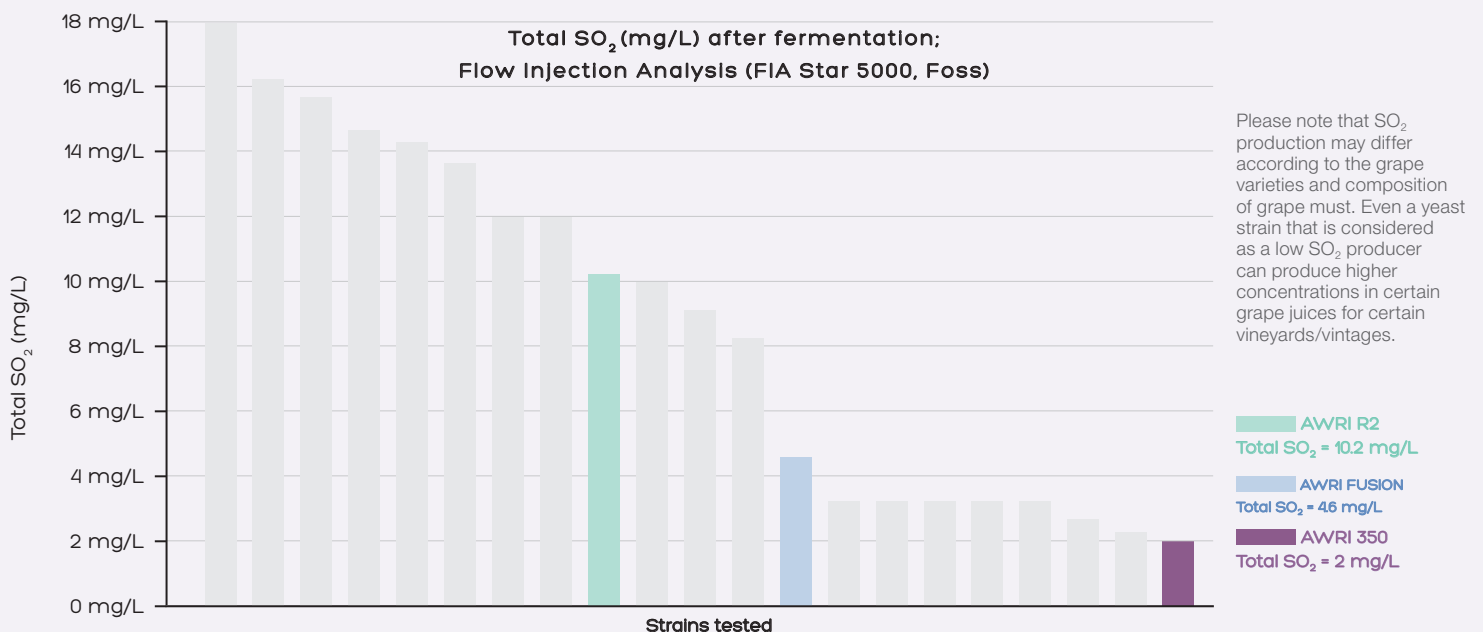


AWRI 350 is the lowest SO₂ producing strain

research information

AWRI 350: MAURIVIN'S LOWEST SO₂ PRODUCER

During alcoholic fermentation yeast naturally produce sulphur dioxide (SO₂) as a metabolic intermediate of the sulphate reduction pathway. Twenty commercial wine yeast strains (from different yeast manufacturers) known as being low SO₂ producers have been compared in laboratory trials done in triplicate on a Riesling must fermented at 18°C. The graph below shows average results of triplicates. Maurivin AWRI 350 (2.0 mg/L) is the lowest SO₂ producer among the 20 tested wine yeast strains.



AWRI 350: LOW PRODUCTION OF SO₂ BINDING COMPOUNDS

The most important binding compounds produced by yeast that influence SO₂ levels are acetaldehyde, pyruvate and α-ketoglutarate. Their production depends on the yeast strain and on the composition of the must. Acetaldehyde almost completely binds with SO₂ and the complex is very stable. As an example, 44 mg of acetaldehyde can bind with 64 mg of SO₂.

The table below shows SO₂ binding compound production by Maurivin AWRI R2 and AWRI 350.

Binding compound	by AWRI R2 (mg/L)	by AWRI 350 (mg/L)
acetaldehyde	20*	14.3*
pyruvate	94*	49.7*
α-ketoglutarate	135*	93*

(*average, trials made in triplicate)

With regards to the nutritional composition of the must, thiamine plays a key role in the formation of SO₂ binding compounds. Thiamine acts as a co-enzyme of pyruvate decarboxylase which lowers the concentration of the last intermediates in the sugar catabolism pathway. Adding a yeast nutrient that contains thiamine like Mauriferm Plus during fermentation decreases SO₂ binding rate.