

AWRI FUSION

Product

A pure Active Dry Hybrid Wine Yeast selected for its ability to increase aroma and palate complexity.

Type

Saccharomyces cerevisiae x Saccharomyces cariocanus (non-GMO hybrid). Also known as AWRI 1502.

Origin

The Australian Wine Research Institute.

Rate Of Fermentation

AWRI Fusion has a short lag phase and exhibits a rapid fermentation rate at temperatures of 18–30°C (64–86°F). At cooler temperatures (15°C; 59°F) this strain has a relatively moderate fermentation rate.

Nitrogen requirement

AWRI Fusion is considered a low to moderate nitrogen consumer. In highly clarified juice, fermentation may result in early depletion of free amino nitrogen. In these instances it may be necessary to add DAP or a Mauriferm fermentation aid.

Alcohol tolerance

AWRI Fusion displays high alcohol tolerance in the range of 15–16% (v/v).

Alcohol yield

The alcohol yield of this hybrid is similar to Maurivin PDM (16g sugar per 1% ethanol).

Volatile acidity

Generally less than 0.3 g/L.

Flocculation

AWRI Fusion has good sedimentation properties after alcoholic fermentation.

Foaming

AWRI Fusion is a low foaming strain.

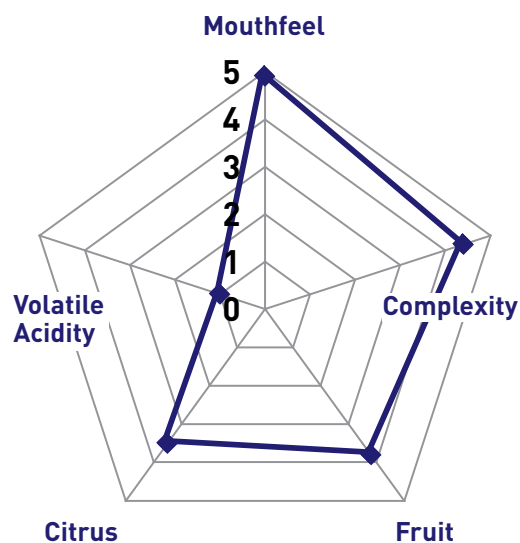
Contribution to wine

This hybrid imparts a major contribution to mouthfeel and texture of the wine, with increased complexity and a noticeable persistence of fruit characters on the palate. AWRI Fusion has the capacity to release varietal white aromatics including peach, nectarine and lemon zest. There are also subtle floral aromas, in particular crushed violets.

Applications

AWRI Fusion is highly recommended when there is a need to increase the complexity of both the aroma and the palate of the wine. For white varieties such as Pinot Gris/Grigio, Chardonnay, Semillon, Chenin Blanc and Colombard, this hybrid strain contributes positively to the aroma. For all red varieties, in particular Cabernet, Merlot and Malbec, this hybrid will improve complexity, mouthfeel and fruit intensity.

Contribution to Wine



Data obtained from the 13th Australian Wine Industry Technical Conference, Workshop 29, (2007).