

# Chapter 15 Burgundy

Climate and Grape Growing	Climate: Cool continental (north-Chablis) → moderate continental (south)  Rain = disrupt flowering (early summer) + harvest  Pinot noir - susceptible to grey rot - bad in a wet growing season  Spring frosts - as late as May.  Hailstorms - can destroy an entire crop  Vineyard location  • Premier Cru/Grand cru = mid-slope (better soil drainage/shallow soil/S-SE facing/less frost + wind)  • Basic village level = flat site/bottom of slope (soil is fertile/land is flat)  Soil types = significant change in a small area. Small geological faults + gradual erosion = precise soil types.
Grape Varieties and Winemaking	Pinot Noir/Chardonnay/Aligote/Gamay  Pinot Noir  - ½ total vineyard area  - Côte D'Or - most important region  - Red fruit (youth) → earth/game/mushroom (developed)  - High acid/low-med tannin (can vary)  - Winemaking  - Whole bunches - increasingly popular  - 16-18 months barrel ageing  - Some proportion aged in new oak (better wines)  Chardonnay  - ½ total vineyard area  - Varying character; high acid/steely (Chablis) → complex (Côte D'Or) → full body/ripe (Mâcon)  - Winemaking  - Barrel ferm/MLF/barrel aging (6-9) months/lees during maturation  - Debate on amount of new oak/toasting should be used  - Côte D'Or - very well balanced - can mature  - 15 years ago - some Burgundian Chardonnays not ageing right - oxidation - now established problem  Other varieties  Aligoté - White grape
	<ul> <li>Neutral wines/high acid</li> <li>Rare as only grows in sites where it can reach ripeness (reserved for</li> </ul>



	PN/Chard) Gamay - Easy-drinking red - Ripe berry/low tannin - Can be used in some regional appellations
Chablis	<ul> <li>Village appellation - valley of River Serein - N. of Burgundy</li> <li>Frost - sprinklers/heaters used to protect vineyards</li> <li>Chardonnay only permitted grape</li> <li>Basic Chablis/Petit Chablis = north facing/flatter land - austere/green fruit/high acid</li> <li>Chablis Premier Cru/Chablis Grand Cru = hillside/S or SE facing aspect - riper/citrus/more body/high acid         <ul> <li>Some aged in old oak (soft texture/subtle flavour)</li> <li>Some retain fruit with stainless steel/concrete</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Côte D'Or	Massif Central - western limit of Cote D'Or - E/SE facing hillside vineyards Cote de Nuits - Pinot Noir - full body/long lived Cote de Beaune - Chardonnay (some fruiter PN) All red grand crus (except 1) - Cote de Nuits All white grand crus (except 1) - Cote de Beaune)  Cote de Nuits (N→ S) - Villages and Grand Cru sites  • Gevrey-Chambertin (Chambertin/Chambertin Clos de Bèze) • Vougeot (Clos de Vougeot) • Vosnee-Romanée (Romanée-Conti/ La Tâche/ La Romanée) • Nuits-Saint-Georges  Cote de Beaune (N→ S) - Villages and Granc Cru sites • Aloxe-Corton (Corton/Corton-Charlemagne) • Beaune • Pommard • Volnay • Mersault • Puligny-Montrachet • Chassange-Montrachet  All above (except Volnay/Pommard) produce white + red. Puligny + Chassagne share Montrachet grand cru Cote de Nuits Villages = (red or white) - do not qualify for famous village appellations Cote de Beaune Villages = (only red) - can come from one or a combo of villages within Cote de Beaune (some exceptions) Bourgogne Hautes Cotes de Nuits/ Bourgogne Hautes Cotes de Beaune - west/higher altitude to main strip. Exposure = cooler climate. Wines - less body/concentration.



The Côte Chalonnaise	<ul> <li>Higher altitude - harvest later/ripening less reliable</li> <li>Hillside but not constantly east facing</li> <li>Wines lighter - mature earlier (less prestigious)</li> <li>Four village appelations:         <ul> <li>Rully = more white than red/sparkling produced</li> <li>Mercurey = highest rep reds</li> <li>Givry = reds admired/smallest village</li> <li>Montagny = only whites</li> </ul> </li> <li>Above all have premier cru vineyards (no grand cru)</li> <li>Bourgogne Côte Chalonnaise (regional appelation) - Pinot Noir reds + Chard whites</li> </ul>
Mâconnais	Chardonnary (white)/Gamary (reds) - some Pinot Noir  Mâcon  Regional appellation - red or white  White = apple/citrus/med acid/med-full body/some MLF  Red = light/fruity/early-drinking  Mâcon Villages (can be followed by a village name)  Great value for money (ie, Lugny)  White - can come from one or more villages  More ripe/body/character than Mâcon  Pouilly-Fuissé + Saint Veran  Ripe tropical/stone fruits  Matured in barrel - adds texture/flavour  Planted E/SE-facing slipes of Roche de Solutré - natural suntrap - rich/ripe Chardonnay with toasty flavours

## Hierarchy of Burgundy Appellations

#### Regional Appellations

- ½ production of the region
- Wines from vineyards not superior or declassified due to excessive yields or producer preserves prestige of premium whites
- Bourgogne Rouge/Blanc generic anywhere in Burgundy PN/Chard
- Slightly more restricted areas, regional = Bourgogne Hautes Côtes de Nuits /
  Bourgogne Hautes Côtes de Beaune/ Bourgogne Côte Challonaise/ Mâcon (red +white) / Mâcon Villages (white only)

## Commune Appellations ('village')

- ½ total production
- Just commune name on label
- Vineyard name that is not premier/grand cru sometimes

## <u>Single Vineyard Appellation (Premier Cru + Grand Cru)</u>



- Vineyard often owned by many, not one owner ('monopole')
- 600 premier cru Chablis/Côte D'Or/Côte Chalonnaise
  - 1/10 production
  - Must say 'Premier Cru'on label and single vineyard if grapes from single vineyard
  - If grapes from different Premier Cru vineyards = will not say vineyard
- Grand Cru 33 Côte D'Or (+ 1 from Chablis)
  - 1% of total production
  - Only vineyard name appears on label
  - Term 'Grand Cru' must appear on label