

Chapter 21: Southern France

Climate and Grape Growing	 Climate: Warm Mediterranean Warm summers/mild winters = great condition for growing Vineyards inland near foothills are cooler - less fertile, well-drained soils = better viticulture quality Cool northern wins cool eastern/western ends: Mistral - down Rhone valley Tramontane - between the Massif Central and Pyranees Drought + summer floods can be problematic
Grape varieties and wine making	Black varieties Grenache = suited to warm/dry climate Syrah = better in cooler sites Carignan = high tannin/acid/colour/lacks fruit + finesse. Old vines on poor soil = better quality. Less plantings over time. Permitted in all AC regulations. Cinsault = Rose production/ red fruit flavours in blends Mourvedre = ripen in warmest sites - adds richness, colour, complexity to blends Merlot/Cab Sauv - IGP wines Winemaking • WM improving = equipment/cellar management/oxygen management/juidicious oak use. Carbonic Maceration to soften Carignan. White varieties Chardonnay/Sauvignon Blanc = IGP production Viognier = small, significant plantings Muscat = sweet fortified wines and dry wines (aromatic/grapey) Grenache Blanc = dry/full body/low acid/peachy - can oxidise easily. Blended with other Rhone/local grapes. Picpoul (Pinet), Mauzac (Limoux), Maccabeu (Roussillon), Rolle (Provence), Clairette (Languedoc)
Languedoc and Roussillon	Languedoc - départments of Aude, Hérault and Gard Roussillon - départments of Pyrénées - Orientales Coastal plain between Beziers and Montpellier Hilly/rugged towards Spanish borders <u>Appellation wines</u> • Languedoc = generic appellation

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	 Some geographically specific appellations, ie, Minervous
	 Some have sub appellations, ie, Minervous-La Livinière
	 Subregions continues to apply for full status
	 4 key grapes: Carignan, Grenache, Syrah, Mourvedre
	 No 'type' of wine = difference geographical areas and different soil
	types (cooler regions more finesse - best: Syrahs). Warmer areas
	- Mourvedre - gamey/meaty.
	 Best = full bodied/spicy red fruits/oak. Rosés = soft/fruity.
	Key areas
	Côtes du Roussilon = rugged/mountainous - concentrated wines (bright
	sun/low rainfall/strong winds) Côtes du Roussillon Villages = north best vineyards
	Fitou = 2 areas (warm coastal strip - full bodied wines/ cooler,
	high-altitude inland area - lighter wines)
	Corbieres = vineyards near coast + altitude - cooled by <i>Tramontane</i> . 11
	sub regions. Boutenac has its own AC.
	Minervois = on slopes of Massif Central. Varying quality due to dif.
	altitudes/soils/cooling influences. Subdivided too. La Livinière has its
	own AC. Picpoul de Pinet = near coast, cooling breeze - grapes retain acidity.
	Limoux = cooling effect - premium oaked Chardonnay.
IGP Wines	Important high-volume area for commercial success
	Pay d'Oc - all départments of Languedoc-Roussillon
	Success due to (a) wider permitted grape varieties and (b) warm, sunny climate = high grape yield - (good value for money)
	Cimate - high grape yield - (good value for money)
Provence	 Landscape broken by hills - protection against <i>Mistral</i> - varying
	 site climates/soils Rosé (main production) = pale colour/light-bodied/dry/delicate
	grapefruit/red fruits
	• Red wines = fresh \rightarrow full-bodied/barrel matured
	 Best whites = aromatic Rolle or Clairette
	Côte de Provence (largest appellation)
	 3 pockets of vineyards along coast - Bandol included
	 Bandol - east of Marseille - premium reds (Mourvedre based) - can rinen on S facing terraced clopes
	based) - can ripen on S.facing terraced slopes. Dark/full-bodied/tannic - bottle age before they
	show best - bramble/meat/licorice-spice.

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