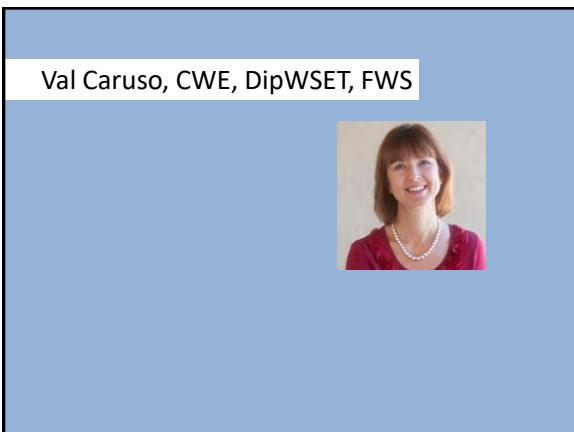




Today's Presenters



Pam Kindel Connors, CSS, CSW



Jane Nickles, CSE, CWE



Our Agenda

Alpine Trek: Wine and Spirits from the Western Alps

Geography and Geology of the European Alps
The Wines of Switzerland-Introduction



Break

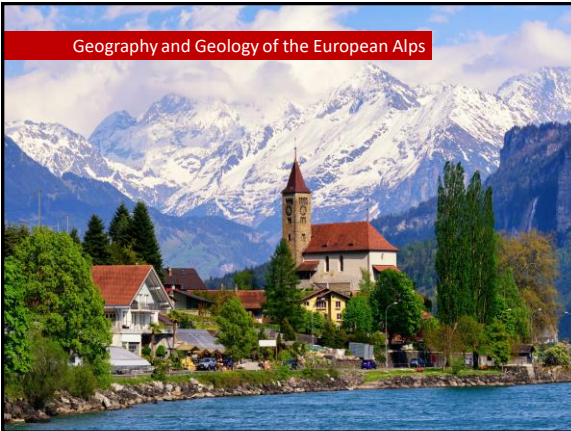
Switzerland's Native Grapes
Switzerland: Amigne de Vétroz
Switzerland: Dolé

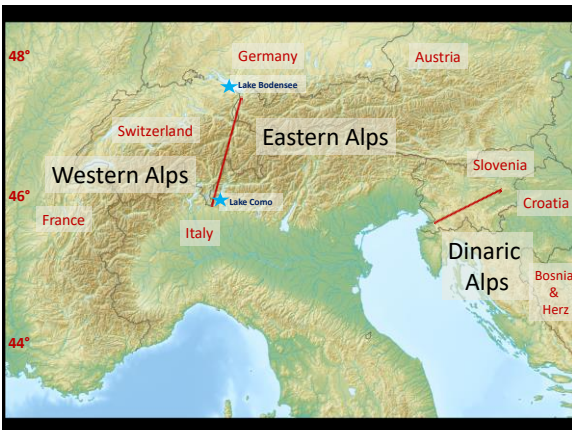


Break

Taste-along: Vermouth de Chambéry
The Wines of Savoie-Intro/Vin de Savoie AOC
Savoie: Bugey AOC
Alpine Spirits

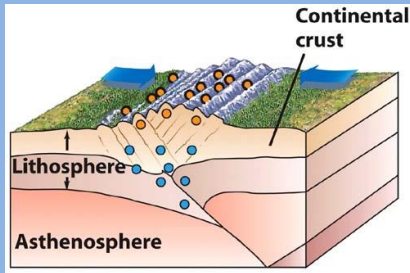
Geography and Geology of the European Alps







The Alps are thrust/fold mountains—created via continental collision, where two or more tectonic plates are pushed together.



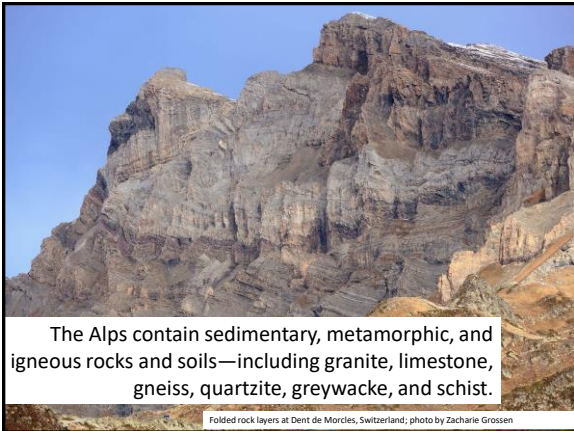
Graphic via: <http://academic.brooklyn.cuny.edu/geology/>






Millions of years ago, the African Plate, the Adriatic Plate, and the Tethyan sea floor crashed into the huge Eurasian Plate



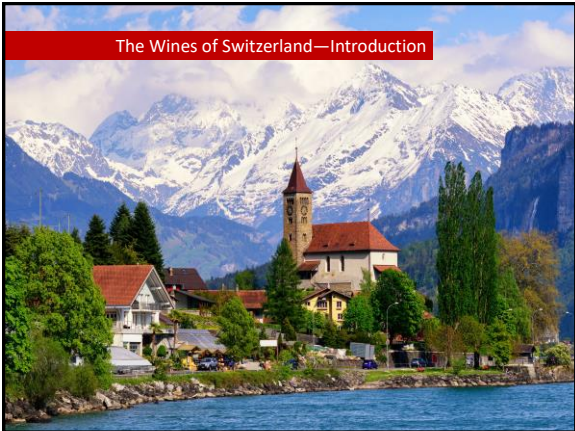
Due to the ever-present geologic instability, earthquakes continue in the Alps to this day.

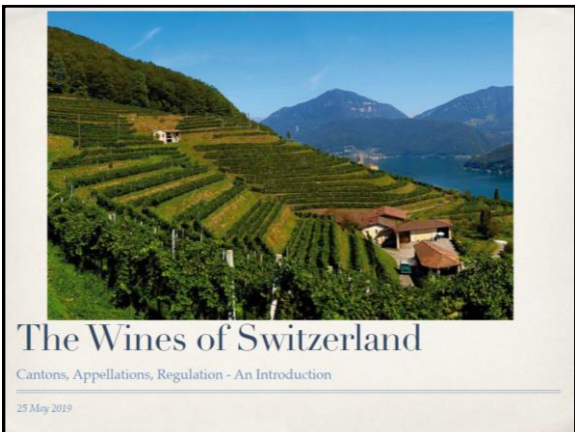




Glacial Zone: Above 3,000 meters/10,000 feet Exposed peaks, snow, ice	
Alpine Zone: 2,000 to 3,000 meters/6,500 to 10,000 feet Alpine meadows: grasses, wildflowers, herbs, juniper, shrubs	
Sub-alpine Zone: 1,500 to 2,000 meters/5,000 to 6,500 feet Conifer forests (fir, spruce, pine), pastures	
Arable Zone: 1,000 to 1,500 meters/3,300 to 5,000 feet Mixed forests (conifer, oak), farming, vineyards	
Lowlands/Foothills: 1,000 meter/3,300 feet and below Deciduous forests, farming, vineyards	







Overview

- ❖ Cantons
- ❖ AOCs
- ❖ Languages
- ❖ Wine Regions & Styles
- ❖ Regulations
- ❖ Takeaways

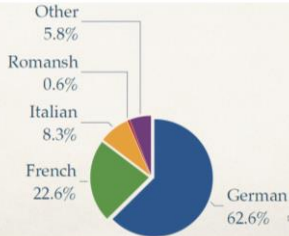


Cantons

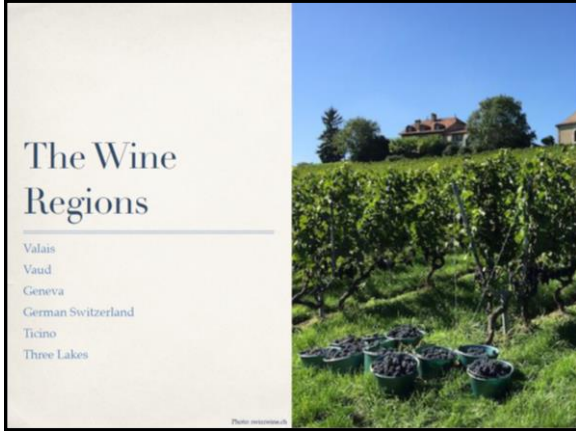
- ❖ Administrative districts
- ❖ AOCs
- ❖ Cantonal
- ❖ Regional
- ❖ Local
- ❖ Intercantonal

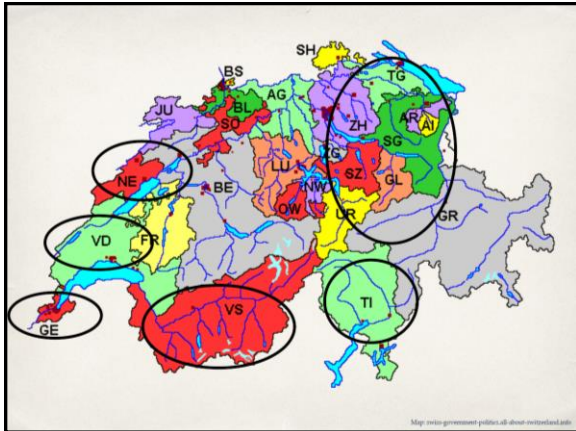


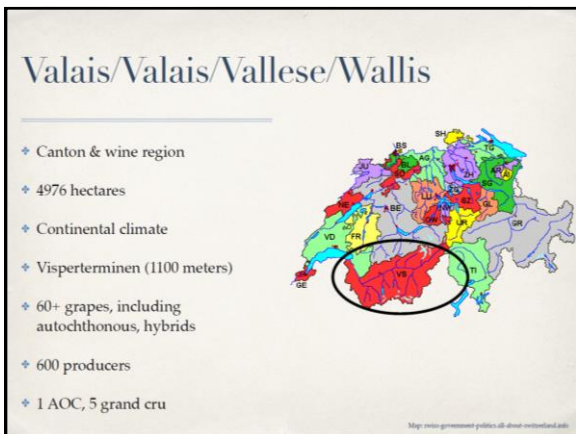
LES CANTONS SUISSES



Data: Regional Competence of Selected Indicators, 28 Jan 2019, Federal Statistical Office (2017 language figures)







Valais Wine

- ◆ 1/3 of production
- ◆ 61% red wine
 - ◆ Pinot (30.49%)
 - ◆ Gamay (11.83%)
 - ◆ Syrah (3.5%)
- ◆ 39% white wine
 - ◆ Chasselas (Fendant) (18.15%)
 - ◆ Sylvaner (5.34%)
 - ◆ Arvine (4.06%)



Valais Styles

- ◆ Red
- ◆ White
- ◆ Rosé
- ◆ Sparkling
- ◆ Late harvest
- ◆ Vin du glacier



Vin du Glacier

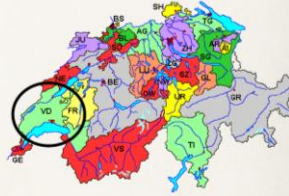
- ◆ Fractional blending, oxidized style
- ◆ Grapes: Rèze, Humagne Blanche, Ermitage (Marsanne), Petite Arvine, Chasselas, Malvoise
- ◆ 500 liter Larch wood barrels dating back to 1800s
- ◆ Aged 10 - 20 years
- ◆ Barrels are never emptied
- ◆ Never bottled
- ◆ Housed in Grimentz public hall



Anniviers Tourisme -
Bureau de Grimentz
+41(0)27 476 17 00
grimentz@anniviers.ch

Vaud/Vaud/Vaud/Waadt

- ✦ Canton & wine region
- ✦ 3784 hectares
- ✦ Continental climate
- ✦ Dézaley dates back to Middle Ages
- ✦ 50+ grapes
- ✦ 460 producers
- ✦ 10 AOCs (1 cantonal, 9 regional including 1 intercantonal, 2 grand cru)



Vaud Wine

- ✦ 1/4 of production
- ✦ 34% red wine
 - ✦ Pinot (12.9%)
 - ✦ Gamay (9.59%)
 - ✦ Gamaret (3.98%)
- ✦ 66% white wine
 - ✦ Chasselas (Dorin) (60.09%)
 - ✦ Chardonnay (1.14%)



Vaud Styles

- ✦ Red
- ✦ White
- ✦ Rosé



Geneva Styles

- ❖ Red
- ❖ White
- ❖ Rosé



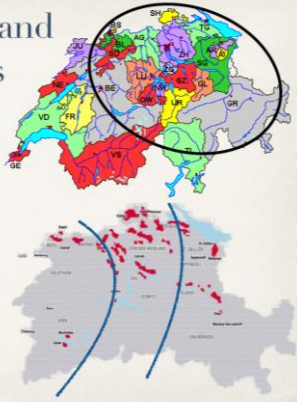
German Switzerland/Swiss Alémanique/ Svizzera Tedesca/Deutschschweiz

- ❖ 17 cantons
- ❖ 2852 hectares
- ❖ Continental to maritime climates
- ❖ Diverse microclimates
- ❖ 60+ grapes
- ❖ 310 producers
- ❖ 19 AOCs (16 cantonal, 3 regional including 1 intercantonal)




German Switzerland Growing Regions

- Widens
 - Aargau (7)
 - Baslerbiet (Basel-Stadt, Basel-Landschaft)
 - Solothurn
- Central (100 km)
 - Zurich (5) = (basen regional Zurichsw w/ Schwyz)
 - Schaffhausen (1)
 - Thurgau (1)
- Easten
 - Graubünden
 - St. Gallen (1)
- Central Switzerland (specialty districts / cantons)
 - Lucerne (1)
 - Zug
 - Uri
 - Schwyz (basen regional Zurichsw w/ Zurich)
 - Nidwalden / Obwalden



German Switzerland Wine

- 1/5 of production (19.2%)
- 57% red wine
 - Pinot Noir (54.59%)
 - Cabernet Jura (1.5%)
 - Regent, other reds (2.18%)
- 44% white wine
 - Müller Thurgau (16.22%)
 - Sauvignon Blanc (2.93%)
 - Chardonnay (2.85%)
 - Completer, Pinot Gris, Räuschling, Solaris, Pinot Blanc (4.48%)



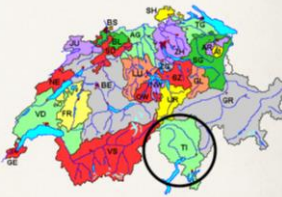
German Switzerland Styles

- Red
- White
- Rosé, Schiller
- Brandy



Ticino/Tessin/Ticino/Tessin

- Canton & Wine Region
- 1105 hectares
- Continental with Mediterranean influence
- 50+ grapes
- 130 producers
- 4 AOCs



Ticino Wine

- ◆ 7% of production
- ◆ 91% red wine
 - ◆ Merlot (79.95%)
 - ◆ Other red (3.37%)
 - ◆ Cabernet Franc (1.2%)
- ◆ 9% white wine
 - ◆ Chardonnay (4.16%)
 - ◆ Sauvignon Blanc (1.63%)



Ticino Styles

- ◆ Red
- ◆ White
- ◆ Rosé/Rosato
- ◆ Sparkling/Spumante
- ◆ Dessert

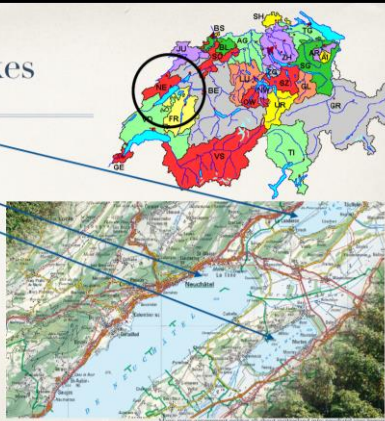


Three Lakes/Trois Lacs/Tre Laghi/ Drei-Seen

- ◆ Wine region
- ◆ 4 cantons/3 lakes:
 - ◆ Bern/Bienne
 - ◆ Neuchâtel/Neuchâtel
 - ◆ Fribourg & Vaud/Morat
- ◆ Continental climate
- ◆ 975 hectares
- ◆ 40+ grapes
- ◆ 4 AOCs



Three Lakes



- ✦ Bern / Bienne
- ✦ Lac de Bern / Bielersee
- ✦ Thunersee
- ✦ Neuchâtel / Neuchâtel
- ✦ Fribourg & Vaud's / Morat

Three Lakes Wine



- ✦ 1/20 of production (5%)
- ✦ 54% red wine
 - ✦ Pinot Noir (47.36%)
 - ✦ Gamaret (1.51%)
- ✦ 45% white wine
 - ✦ Chasselas (Fendant) (30.08%)
 - ✦ Chardonnay (3.91%)
 - ✦ Sauvignon Blanc (1.97%)

Three Lakes Styles



- ✦ Red
- ✦ White
- ✦ Rosé
- ✦ Sparkling
- ✦ Late Harvest

Regulation & Wine Ordinance

- ✦ 1936 - 1st agricultural regulations
- ✦ 1953 - 1st wine laws/statutes proposed (*Ordonnance du 18 décembre 1953 sur la viticulture et le placement des produits viticoles (Statut du vin)*)
- ✦ 1988 - AOC laws passed by Federation des Caves Genevoises
- ✦ 1992 - Federal Decree to improve image & work toward fine wine production
- ✦ 2005 - Outlawed blending of outside wines
- ✦ 2007 - Viticulture & Viniculture Ordinance 916.140 - Yields & minimum sugar levels set by Swiss (Vaud, Valais, Three Lakes, Jura), German, Italian regions, as well as VdP wines
- ✦ 2019 - Current edition of 916.140, updated annually since 2008 (*Ordonnance sur la viticulture et l'importation de vin du 14 Novembre 2007 (Etat le 1er Janvier 2019)*)

Regulation Basics

- ✦ AOC level wines must be 90% from designated growing/production area
- ✦ VdP level wines must be 85% from designated growing/production area, but must use same color wine
- ✦ Swiss rosé wines must be made exclusively from red grapes. Exceptions:
 - ✦ Schillerwein in German cantons, maximin 10% red wine added
 - ✦ Sparkling wine (mousseaux, pétillant, perlé suisses)
- ✦ Swiss white wines can be made from both red & white grapes
- ✦ 15% maximum abv, without fortification
- ✦ Labels on AOC and VdP must contain geographical area (wine of origin)
- ✦ Cantons control AOC wine requirements & are responsible for harvest, production, and monitoring sugar content, authorized grapes, cultivations methods, etc.

The screenshot shows the website for ASCV VSW (Association Suisse du Commerce des Vins). The navigation menu includes 'Actualités', 'Membres', 'Formation professionnelle', 'Partenaire', and 'Contact'. The 'Actualités' section is highlighted with a blue circle. The main content area is titled 'Législation sur les denrées alimentaires' and lists several ordinances:

- 817.1 Loi fédérale sur les denrées alimentaires et les objets usuels
- 817.02 Ordonnance sur les denrées alimentaires et les objets usuels
- 817.02.23 Ordonnance du DFI sur les substances étrangères et les composants dans les denrées alimentaires
- 817.02.110 Ordonnance du DFI sur les boissons alcooliques
- 817.02.21 Ordonnance du DFI sur l'étiquetage et la publicité des denrées alimentaires

 Below this, there are sections for 'Législation agricole' and 'Commerce'. At the bottom, there is a link for 'Revue de vins contaminés - Proposition de texte à inclure dans les CDV'.

Switzerland Wine Summation

- ❖ How many varieties of grapes do you think are grown in Switzerland?
- ❖ Which red grape dominates?
- ❖ Which white grape dominates?
- ❖ What country's wine comprises most of Swiss wine consumption?

Swiss Wine Fun Facts

- ❖ The Swiss consume most of the wine they produce
- ❖ 20th in vineyard surface
- ❖ Vines represent 36% of agriculture
- ❖ 72% harvest = 4 grapes
- ❖ 36% = indigenous grapes



Smallest vineyard:
3 vines
Farinet in Saillon (Valais)
Owned by Dalai Lama