MEUNIER



Society of Wine Educators 43rd Annual Conference Washington, DC — August 2019 — Alan Tardi

«BLACK SHEEP»

- "Odd or disreputable member of a group"
- "A disgrace to the family or someone who just doesn't seem to belong."
- Something that is different from and inferior to something else.
- Origin of the expression: Rare presence of a sheep with black fleece in a flock of white sheep.

Meunier vs. Pinot Noir & Chardonnay

Pinot Noir

 Likely brought to Champagne from Burgundy when St Bernard founded Clairvaux Abbey in the Aube in 1115.

 Preferred grape of Dom Perignon due to its consistency and ability to hold up over time.

• Character, structure, muscularity + finesse.

 Able to create brilliant & long-lived wines in many different places.

 Grand Cru status in both Burgundy and Champagne.

 Probably result of a natural cross between a Pinot prototype and Gouais Blanc.

Genetically unstable & subject to mutation:
 lots of progenies.



Chardonnay

Genetic offspring of Pinot Noir.

 Creates full-bodied, well structured potentially long-lived white wines, often of exceptional character.

Takes well to wood ageing.

 Grand Cru status in Burgundy and Champagne.

 Ability to take root and grow well many different places throughout the world.



Pinot Meunier



 Thought to lack the noble character, structure and finesse of Pinot Noir and Chardonnay.

 Widely thought to lack the ability to age.

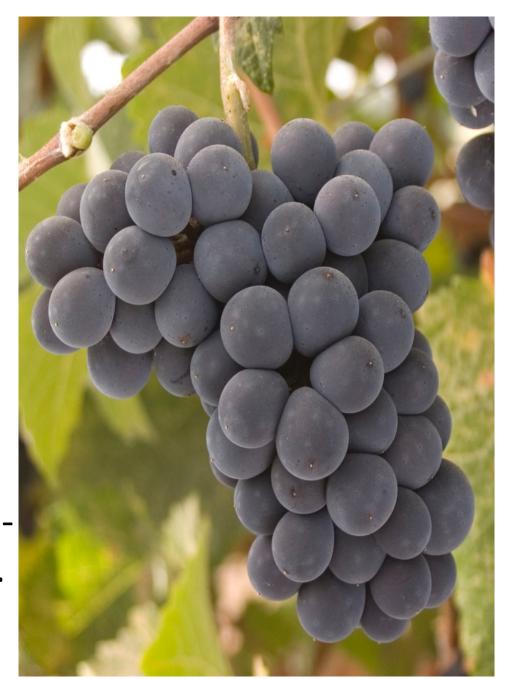
 Not entitled to Grand or Premier Cru status even when made entirely of grapes planted in Grand/Premier cru vineyards.

Meunier grapes/must = lower value.

• Generally viewed as a 'workhorse' grape to bulk up blends and an 'insurance policy' against shortages due to frost.

Meunier

- Late budding, early ripening making it less susceptible to frost.
- Resistant to coulure, oidium, peronospora & millerandage.
- Thin-skinned. Fruit forward.
 Pronounced acidity. Soft tannins. Abundant anthocyanins dark color.
- Generally prefers cooler northfacing slopes and alluvial soils.





- Genetic mutation of Pinot Noir that reduces vine's intake of a plant hormone gibberellic acid resulting in a slight stunting of grape growth and a white powdery substance in the epidermal layer of the leaves.
- Mutation occurs only in cells of the epidermal layer of the leaves (other cells are unaffected), making Meunier a 'Chimera' in plant genetics.
- White powder = flour = name: Meunier (Miller).
- Farineaux, Noirin Enfariné (France). Dusty Miller (England)
 Müllerebbe (Germany).
- Known as "Schwarzriesling" (Germany)
 - Called simply MEUNIER in Champagne.

Provenance

- Pinot Noir first mentioned in Burgundy in 14th century.
- 1115: Bernard, monk of the Benedictine Abbey of Citeaux near Dijon, goes north to create Clairvaux Abbey near Bar-sur-Aube.
- Brings more sophisticated viticulture practices to Champagne.
- First written mention of Pinot
 Meunier in 17th century:



CHAPITRE XI.

Des Vignes.

Lagreable & delicieux, que l'on a crû deuoir en faire vn Chapitre, tant pour en faire connoistre les especes, que la maniere de le cultiuer, & pour commencer par le plus hâtif.

La Vigne précoce, ou Morillon hâtif, ou de la Magdelaine, est vn Raisin noir plus curieux que bon, dont la peau est fort dure,

& fort sujet aux Mouches.

Le Morrillon taconné vient en suite; il est meilleur que le plus hâtif, & est excellent à faire du Vin, charge beaucoup, & sa seüille est blanche & farineuse.

Le Morillon noir ordinaire, est fort doux & sucré, & excellent à manger, & fait de meilleur Vin : En Bourgogne on le nomme Pineau, & à Orleans l'Aumerna.

Le Morillon blanc est aussi excellent, la peau en est plus dure.

LABREGE DES BONS

FRUITS

de les connoistre, & de cultiver les Arbres.

Reven & augmenté par l'Autheur, de plusieurs excellens & nouveaux Fruits.

Divisé par Chapitres, selon les Especes.



A PARIS, Chez CHARLES DE SERCY, au Palais, au Sixième Pillier de la Grande Salle, vis-à-vis la Montée de la Cour des Aydes, à la Bonne-Foy couronnée.

> M. DC. LXXV. AVEC PRIVILEGE DY ROT.

Le Morillon taconné vient en suite; il est meilleur que le plus hatif, & est excellent à faire du Vin, charge beaucoup, & sa feuille est blanche & farineuse.

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Le Morillon blanc, est aussi excellent, la peau en est plus dure.

L'ABREGE' DES BONS FRUITS,

AVEC LA MANIERE

de les connoistre, & de les cultiver les Arbres.

Reveu, corrigé & augmenté de plusieurs experiences sur le fait du Iardinage, & de quantité de nouveaux & excellents Fruits.

Par Jean MERLET, ECUIER.
TROISIE ME EDITION.

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A PARIS, Chez CHARLES DE SERCY, au fixième Pilier de la Grand'Salle du Palais, vis-à-vis la Montée de la Cour des Aydes, à la Bonne Foy Couronnée.

> . M. D.C. X.C. Avec Privilege du Roy

Le Morillon taconné, ou Meunier, à cause qu'il a ses feuilles blanches & farineuses, vient ensuite; il est meilleur que le plus hâtif, est excellens à faire du Vin, & charge beaucoup. Le Morillon noir ordinaire, est fort doux & sucré, excellent à manger,

doux & sucré, excellent à manger, & fait de meilleur Vin: En Bourgone on le nomme, Pineau; & à Orleans, l'Auverna.

- It is not clear exactly when or where the mutation occurred
- ...but seems likely it took place *after* Pinot Noir settled in Champagne, perhaps in response to the cooler climate.

If this is the case, it would make Pinot Meunier the Native Son/Daughter (grape) of Champagne.

- In 1958 meunier accounted for 48% of Champagne vineyards. Currently 32%+ of total vineyard plantings in Champagne.
- About 10,000 ha planted in France, mostly in Champagne around the Paris Basin area (small amount in Loire Valley).
- About 2,500 ha in Germany (mostly Württemberg, some in Rheinpfalz and Franconia) with sporadic plantings in England, Australia, New Zealand, US (Oregon, CA).

In Praise of Meunier

- Contributes fruitiness, roundness & acidity, liveliness and freshness to a blend.
- Has its own unique flavor profile and personality which adds character to a blend and stands out on its own.
- Contrary to popular opinion, Meunier has the ability to withstand the test of time.
- Krug has long used relatively high percentages (15-25%) of Meunier in its Grande Cuvée. The 1928 Krug vintage contained 29% Meunier.
- A whole new generation of smaller grower-producers has helped bring Meunier out of the closet.
- Large houses are also beginning to spotlight the variety.

Let's Taste!



- Nine 100% Meunier wines from four producers in a variety of typologies.
- Where was each wine made, who made it, how.
- 1. What are the prominent characteristics of each wine and what is the common thread between them?
- 2. How does Meunier show on its own and what might it contribute to a blend?
- 3. How do Meunier wines differ from a comparable Pinot Noir or Chardonnay?

I. SALMON

Montagne de Reims — Chaumuzy

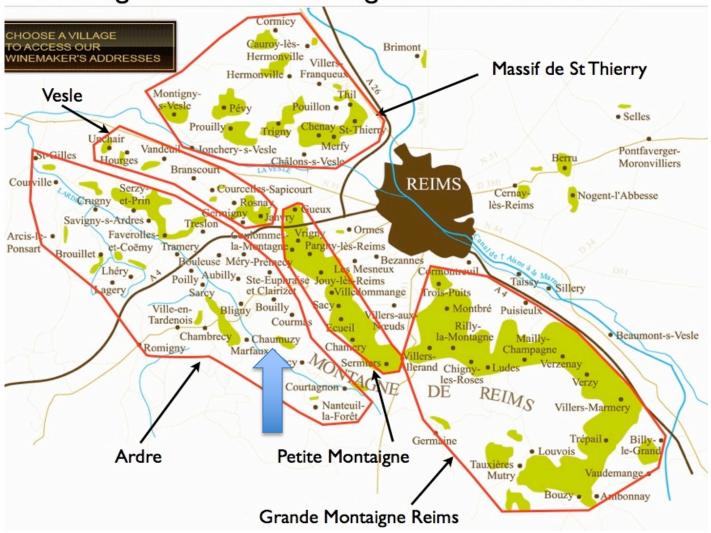
- Michel Salmon, born into a family of vignerons in Chaumuzy, slowly acquires vineyard parcels of his own.
- 1958: Starts winery and begins producing wine under his own label.
- Son Olivier joins company in 1983.
- Alexandre joins company in 2003.



- 9.6 ha of vineyard. 75 parcels; 85% meunier.
- 90,000 bottles/year.

Vallée de l'Ardre — Chaumuzy

Montagne de Reims Sub-Region and its Sub-Zones



Vallée de l'Ardre: 1163.5 ha vines. 67.8% PM, 22.7% PN, 9.4% Ch.

Chaumuzy



1. SALMON Coteaux Champenois Chaumuzy Blanc 2015

2. SALMON Champagne 100% Meunier Brut MV

- 100% meunier fermented white.
- Matured in barrel.
- Vintage 2015:
 severe drought
 near end of
 growing season
 created smaller
 berries and less
 quantity (-20%)
 but overall quality
 very high.



- 100% meunier from vineyards in Chaumuzy and Ville-en-Tardenois.
- 2014 base year +2013

Undergoes full malo.

7 g/L dosage.

II. GEOFFROY

Vallée de la Marne — Cumières

- Roots in Cumières back to 17th century.
- Began bottling with own label in mid-1950s.
- Jean-Baptiste joins family winery in late '80s.
- Moves winemaking operations to Aÿ in 2008.
- 14 ha of vine in 35 plots:
 24% chardonnay, 34%
 meunier, 42% pinot noir.

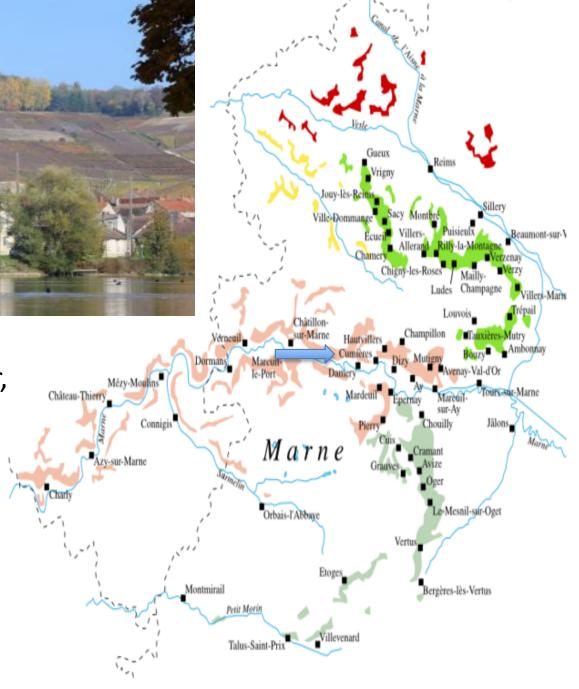


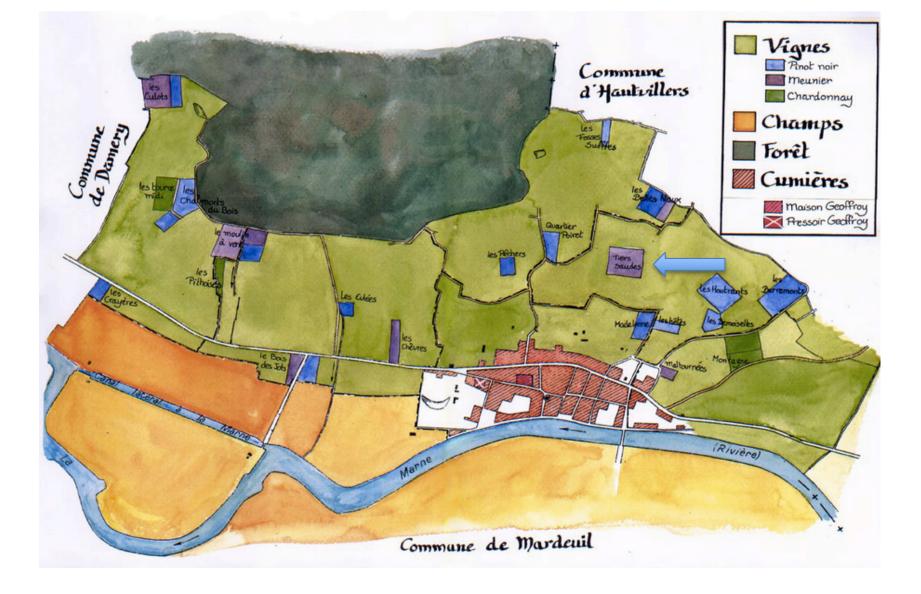
Cumières



Vineyard surface in Cumières:
 171.6 hectares. 53.6% Pinot Noir,
 27.4% Meunier, 18.8%
 Chardonnay

- Overall, Meunier dominates
 Vallée de la Marne (61%):
- Late bud-break and early ripening make Meunier less vulnerable in frost-prone valley.





- Diverse soils: **Sparnacien** (clay-limestone), Chalk, Sand, Limestone, Small Pebbles (alluvial).
- Mesoclimate: proximity to Marne River increases humidity, moderates temperature, reflects sunlight to the vines.

3. GEOFFROY Cumières Rouge Coteaux Champenois 2012

- 100% Meunier
- Made only in vintages when Meunier does exceptionally well: 2004, 2008, 2012.
- 60 year-old vines.
- Silex (flint and sandbased soil formed from a mixture of clay, limestone and silica) over marl subsoil.
- Vintage 2012: April frost, hail; wet summer. Burst of heat mid-August changed everything. Low quantity, exceptional quality.



4. GEOFFROY Champagne Blanc de Noir "Les Tiersades" 2013

- 100% Meunier from single parcel "Les Tiersaudes." Planted 1972.
- Silt and sand over calcareous Marne deposit.
- Primary fermentation w/ native yeast. 75% barrel, 25% enamel. NO MLF.
- Brut Nature.
- 48 months sur lie.
- Vintage 2013: cool spring lead to late harvest. Considerable hail damage in some areas. Lower yield, overall very good quality.

III. LAHERTE FRÈRES

Vallée de la Marne — Chavot Courcourt

- Founded by Jean-Baptiste
 Laherte in 1889, who is credited
 with originally planting most of
 the vines in Chavot.
- 11 hectares; 75 parcels.
- Aurélien Laherte, seventh generation, spearheads winery since 2005.
- 80% of the estate's wines are fermented and matured in wood.



Chavot-Courcourt



- Meunier 63,60 ha, Pinot Noir 6 ha, Chardonnay 55,40 ha.
- Further south; slightly warmer.
- Less influence of the Marne river.
- Silty-clay soil with silex and limestone.



5. LAHERTE FRÈRES Champagne Rosé d'Assemblage de Meunier MV

6. LAHERTE FRÈRES Champagne "Les Vignes d'Autrefois" 2013

- 100% Meunier:
 - 30% maceration
 - 10% red wine
 - 60% white wine (40% barrel-aged reserve wine)
- 2015 60% +2014 40%
- Calcareous clay soils rich in silex.
- Primary fermentation in vats, foudres & barrels.
- Partial malo + 6 months on lees.
- Hand disgorged.
- Extra-brut: 2.5 g/L



- 100%* Meunier from select parcels in Chavot and Mancy.
- Clay & silty soils, flint & pebbles; chalky subsoil.
- Old vines planted 1947 and 1953.
- Alcoholic fermentation in barrel; 6 months on lees.
- No malo.
- Disgorgement by hand.
- Extra-brut: 2-4 g/L
- Vintage 2013: cool spring lead to late harvest. Lower yield, overall very good.

IV. MOUSSÉ FILS

Vallée de la Marne — Cuisles

- Vignerons since 1629 and winemakers for 12 generations.
- Based in Cuisles since 1880.
- First Champagne bottled by Eugène Moussé in 1923.
- Edmund took helm in 1947, Jean-Marc in 1976, and Cedric in 2003.
- "Lutte raisonée"; organic practices (not certified).
- 60,000 bottles/year (80K max. cap.)
- 9.4 ha vineyards in Cuisles and nearby villages.
- 80% meunier, 16% PN, 4% CH



VINICOLE L. LARMAT VALLÉE DE LA MARNE ET L'AISNE AISNE Ste Gemme Romigny Olizy-et-Violaine Champvoisy Jonquery La Chapelle Champlat et Boujacourt Jaulgonne La Neuville-aux-Barzy da Malmaisor Cuchery Vincelles andières sous Chatillon Verneuil Menicour La Charmoise Baslieux-Treloup Courtemont Belval-Varennes. Orcourt Montigny La Fortelle CHATILLON-Reuilly-Sauvigov Binson-DORMANS Troissy: Vassy) Chavenay Bouquigny Montorgueil Soilly Courthiezy Connigis Reuil-Champaillet Gerseui Les Coos Leuvrigny Venteui Monthurel Festigny S! Agnan Comblizy de Boursault Celles la Chapelle-Monthodon ARDENNES EN BRIE Manchevret ECHELLE DES CRUS los Glapieda STMENEHOULDS 3º Catégorie 5º Catégorie Crus classés 70 à 78 % Crus classés 50 à 58° Montigny-les - Conde CHALONS S MARNE Bauine-en Brie 6º Catégorie Moins de 50 % 4º Catégorie Crus classés 60 à 68 %. Fere-Champen LEGENDE Sézanne le Moncets S. Dizier -ET-Limite de département... _ _ _ _ Chemin, sentier & Se le Bordet MARNE Limite de commune..... Canal. PROVINS Le Breuil HAUTE -Agglomération MARNE Route nationale. Cote d'altitude YONNE Montgood TROYES E Figure 1 Route secondaire Région boisée DELIMITATION ÉCHELLE 1/62.0009 Verdon DE LA CHAMPAGNE 7 km. MARNE Reproduction interdite _ Tous draits reserves V



7. MOUSSÉ FILS Champagne Rosé D'Assemblage "Effusion" MV

- Product of 2 separate
 Perpetual Reserves (aka 'Solera') both 2003-2016:
- White: 92% Meunier + 8%
 PN from vineyards in
 Cuisles, Jonquery, Olizy,
 Châtillon sur Marne.
- Red: 100% meunier from single parcel "Les Bouts de la Ville" in Cuisles aged for 2 yrs in used barrels.
- Red wine (12%) added to white for second fermentation.
- 22 months sur lie,
- Dosage 4 g/L

8. MOUSSÉ FILS Champagne "Les Vignes de Mon Village" MV



- 100% Meunier exclusively from vineyards in Cuisles.
- 4-strata Soil:
 - 20 cm clay topsoil,
 - 40 cm porous clay + 80% sand,
 - 30 cm illite,
 - limestone marl subsoil.
- 50% 2015 + 50% 2014.
- 2 years sur lie under cork.
- Zero dosage

Ratafia de Champagne

- Technically a mistelle: liqueur or cordial
- Made in Champagne area for centuries; received PGI in 2015.
- Made through the process of mutage: addition of grape spirit (brandy) to stop/prevent fermentation.
- In Champagne rebêche portion of the pressing is used.

<u>Fractional Pressing Champagne</u>

4,000 kg standard press unit (aka "marc")

Prescribed yield: 102 liters of juice per 160 kg of grapes

[Free-run juice]

Cuvée: first 2050 liters of juice to emerge from press.

Taille: next 500 liters of juice. May be used for Champagne.

Rebêche: remaining liquid pressed out of grapes. [Max 2,666 liters/4,000 kg grapes.] May *not* be used for Champagne.

Terminology

Mutage is a process; Mistelle is a category.

Fortified Wine vs. Mistelle:

- Fortified Wine = the addition of brandy to a *finished wine* (fully complete fermentation) in order to fortify or stabilize it.
- Mistelle = the addition of grape alcohol (marc de Champagne) to grape must or juice at the very early stages of fermentation, before it can be considered wine, which effectively stops/prevents fermentation resulting in a moderately alcoholic sweet wine.
- Name thought the come from Latin 'Rata Fiat':
 - Rata = ratify
 - Fiat = unalterable decree. 'it is done'.
- Typically drunk at conclusion of weddings, treaties, accords, etc.

9. MOUSSÉ FILS Ratafia de Champagne IGP "La Vie en Munier"

NV

Le He en Musica

 Communal still installed in center of Cuisles in 1947.

 "Secret; family recipe created by Edmond Moussé, passed down to son Jean-Marc and then Cedric.

 Double distillation of meunier pomace + must to make marc.

 Mixed with meunier juice from the rebêche pressing.

Elevage in barrique for 2 yrs.

 Barrels only partially filled to promote oxidation.

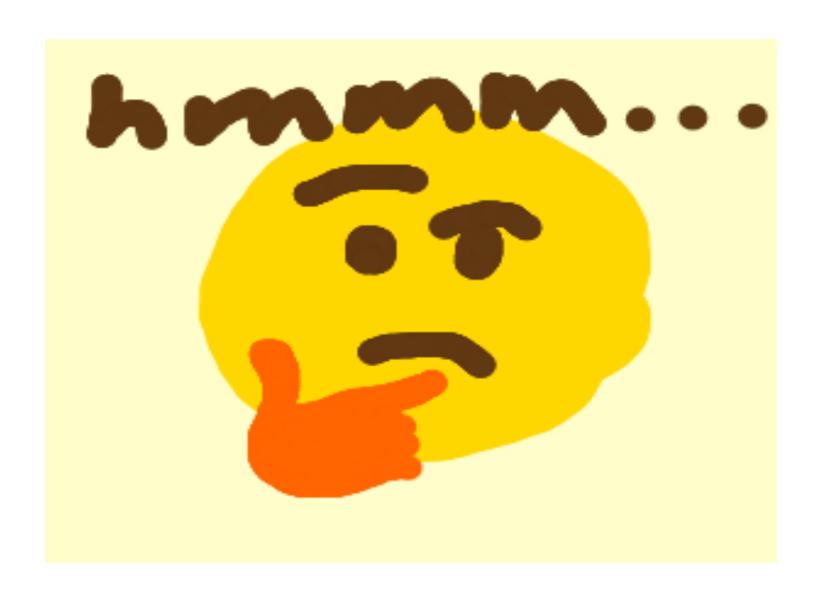
Final ABV: 17.45 ABV

Residual sugar: 124 g/L



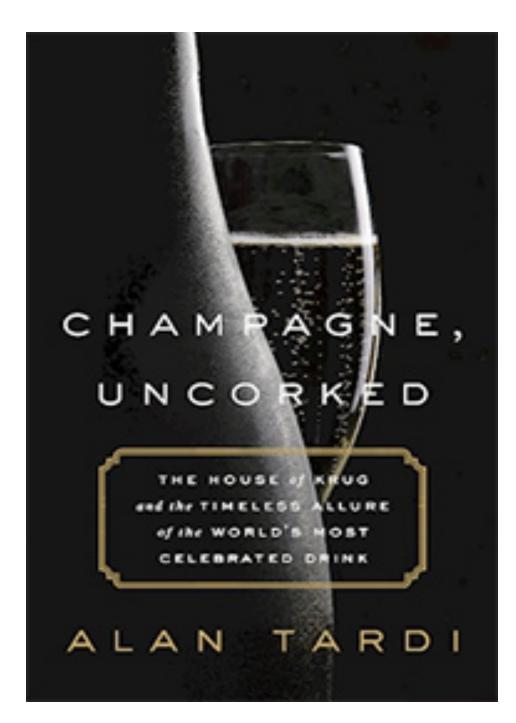


Questions, Comments, Observations?



Suggested Retail Prices

1. SALMON Coteaux Champenois Chaumuzy Blanc (Meunier) 2015	\$32.00
2. SALMON Champagne 100% Meunier Extra-Brut MV	\$45.00
3. GEOFFROY Cumières Rouge Coteaux Champenois (Meunier) 2013	\$65.00
4. GEOFFROY Champagne Brut Nature "Les Tiersaudes" 2013	\$95.00
5. LAHERTE FRÈRES Champagne Rosé d'Assemblage Meunier NV	\$54.00
6. LAHERTE FRÈRES Champagne "Les Vignes d'Autrefois" 2013	\$70.00
7. MOUSSÉ FILS Champagne Rosé "Effusion" NV	\$55.00
8. MOUSSÉ FILS Champagne "Les Vignes de Mon Village" NV	\$58.00
9. MOUSSÉ FILS Ratafia "La Vie En Meunier" NV (500 ml)	\$45.00



Thanks for your attention!

Thanks to Society of Wine Educators and all our volunteers!

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Jean-Baptiste Geoffroy, Aurélien
Laherte, Cedric Moussé
Skurnik Wines & Williams Corner Wine

Vive le Champagne & Vive le Meunier!

