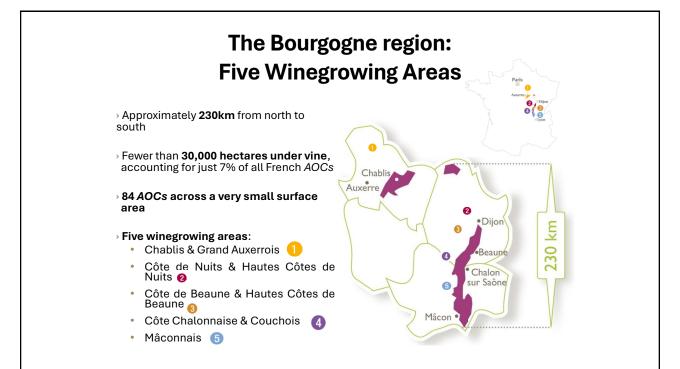
Bourgogne Wines: Pinot Noir Across Terroir



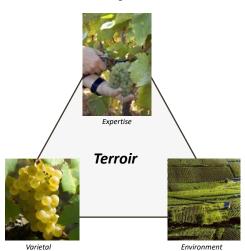
With
Tanya Morning Star CWE
Official Ambassador of
Bourgogne Wines

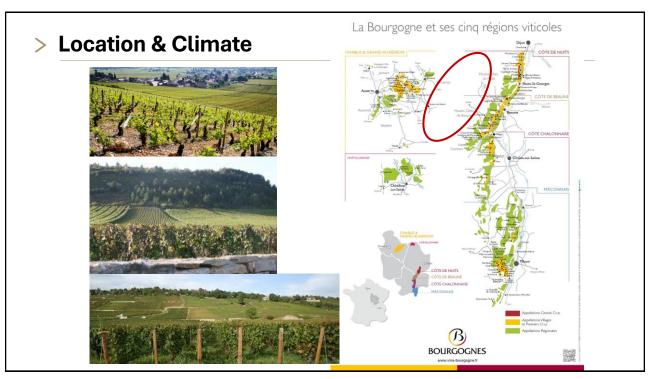


The Bourgogne Region: The Alchemy of *Terroir*

The *terroir* of the Bourgogne winegrowing region is a subtle alchemy of:

- An ensemble of **natural elements** that encourage vine growth:
 - Climate
 - · Soil and subsoil
 - The aspect of the slope
- A varietal: Pinot Noir or Chardonnay
- A local expertise



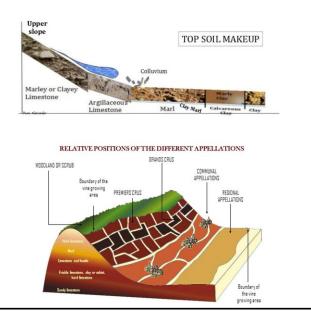


> Soils

Limestone, marls, clay and gavels from the mid- and upper-Jurassic periods, from 170 to 145 million years ago







5

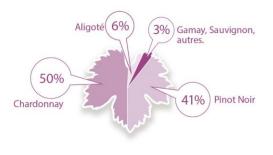
Pinot Noir

- Indigenous to Central Eastern France
- Ancient, very adaptable
- Parents: Gouais Blanc x?
- Structure: high acidity, high alcohol, moderate tannins, rather light in color



Bourgogne : A Natural Home for Pinot Noir





Surface area

The adaptability of the varietal to the environment

7

The Bourgogne Region: Production



- > White it is often thought to produce mainly red wines, the Bourgogne winegrowing region in fact produces a majority of white wines
- Crémant de Bourgogne wines have been enjoying continued growth for the past 30 years.
- > Rosé wines represent just one percent of all wines produced. September 2017 (Sources: Customs /IRI/BIVB/DRAF) Five year average 2012-2016

Winemaking



- The notion of Terroir represents a collective knowledge passed down over 2,000 years of wine history in Bourgogne!
- This cultural heritage is vital in the daily lives of individual families and people.

9

The Path to Monocepage - The Monks (& Nuns)

Cistercians: Notre-Dame de Cîteaux est. 1089 (near Dijon)

Notre Dame de Tart est. 1132 (not far from Cîteaux)



"Qui le bon vin boit, dieu voit" – Cistercian Saying

The Path to Monocepage - Duke Phillipe the Bold

Philippe II the Bold (1363-1404)

Banished Gamay in the Côte d'Or - 1395



11

A Path to Identity and Notariety - 19th Century

1847 Village + Name of Best Vineyard

- Morey <u>St.-Denis</u>
- Chambolle-Musigny
- Aloxe-Corton
- Puligny-Montrachet
- Chassagne-Montrachet



Exceptions to the rule:

- Volnay, Meursault, Pommard, Beaune
- Nuits-Saint-Georges*
- Ladoix-Serrigny

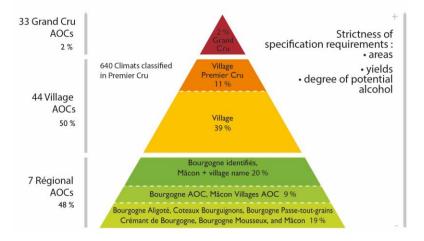
The Path to Monocepage - 19th Century

- After the catastrophe of phylloxera, the vineyards of the Côte de Beaune were reorganized. Rows of vines spread up the slope and mechanization became increasingly widespread.
- The first AOCs were created in 1936 and the wines were structured into a hierarchy.
 - > Régionale appellations
 - > Village appellations
 - > Grand Cru appellations



13

Understanding the Classification of Bourgogne Appellations



Source : Area of the Bourgogne viticole – average 2011-2015, BIVB/Douanes/CAVB

> Regional Appellations: a Few Examples

Coteaux Bourguignons

Bourgogne Rouge

Bourgogne-Citry

Bourgogne Côte Chalonnaise

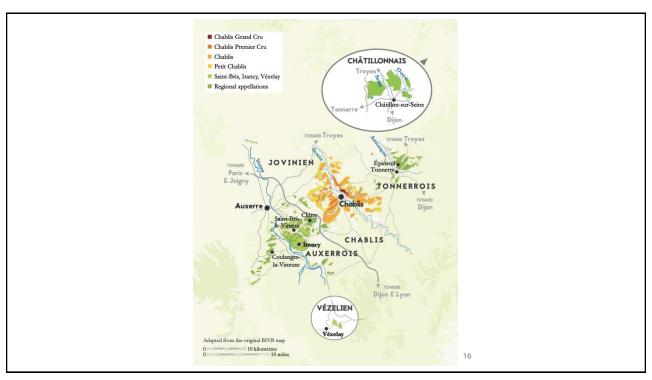
Bourgogne-Epineuil

Bourgogne Hautes Côtes de Nuits

Crémant de Bourgogne



15



Village Appellations: a few examples

Nuits-Saint-Georges

Pommard

Fixin

Morey-St-Denis

Vosne-Romanée

Santanay

Monthelie

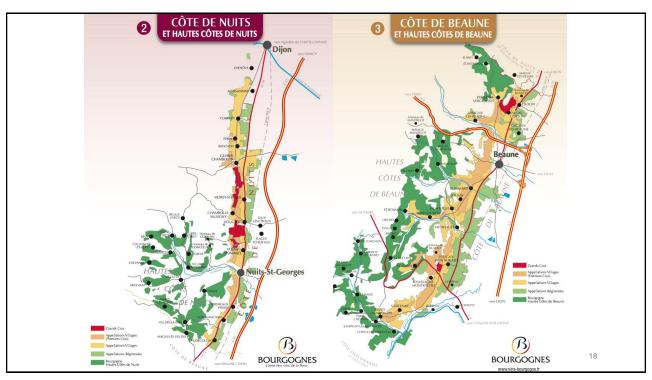
Beaune

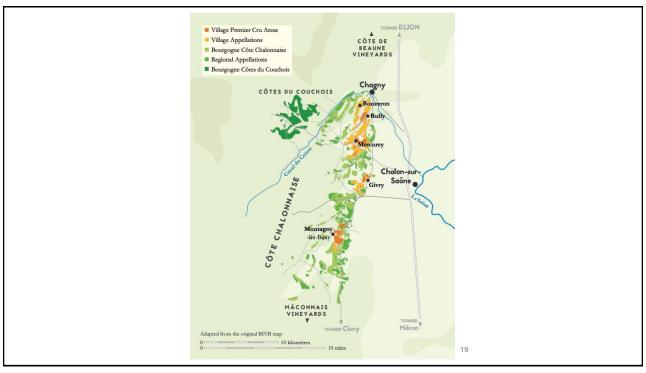
Saint-Romain

Volnay

Irancy







19

Village 1^{ers} Crus Appellations: a few examples

Beaune Gréves

Volnay 1^{er} Cru, Santenots

Mercurey Le Clos L'Evéque

Fixin 1^{er} Cru, Clos Napoléon

Savigney-Les-Beaune 1er Cru Aux Serpentieres

Nuits-Saint-Georges 1er Cru, Clos-des-Argillières



Grands Cru Apellations: a few examples

Corton

Charmes-Chambertin

Romanée-Conti

Bonnes Mares

Clos de Vougeot

Echezeaux



21

