

TST BURGUNDY GROWER VINEYARD DETAILS

Grower Owned acreage of vineyard	Appellation/Vineyard Total size – Vineyard/ Appellation	Appellation/Vineyard Description
DOMAINE BERNARD MOREAU <u>Winery Holdings</u> 13.99 ha (34.6 acres) 8.98 ha owned 5.01 ha farmed	Chassagne-Montrachet Of the Domaine’s 34.6 acres of all vineyards, 22.2 acres are owned outright and an additional 12.4 acres are farmed since 2005.	 <p>It’s impossible to discuss Chassagne-Montrachet without mentioning the name Bernard Moreau. Year to year, this celebrated producer vinifies and bottles some of the purest, most thought-provoking wines of the appellation. Employing a style of wine making that might best be described as hands-off, Domaine Bernard Moreau produces Pinot Noirs and Chardonnays that are sensual, opulent and utterly delicious.</p> 
	Batârd-Montrachet Grand Cru 20.7 ha (29.3 acres) comprised of 6.02 ha (14.9 acres) in Puligny-Montrachet and 2.34 ha (5.8 acres) in Chassagne-Montrachet	VINEYARD These vines straddle the line between the Chassagne-Montrachet and Puligny-Montrachet appellations with 1/3 located in the former and 2/3 in the latter, most of which are at or above an elevation of 820 feet and are positioned adjacent to the Grands Crus vineyards of Le Criots and Le Montrachet in Chassagne-Montrachet and in Puligny-Montrachet just below Montrachet and adjacent to Bienvenues-Batârd-Montrachet. Only Chardonnay is planted. In the 12 th century, Batârd referred to a child born out of wedlock. From the beginning it was a derogatory term except when used in noble families, i.e. Le Batârd d’Orléans. With Batârd-Montrachet nestled just below Montrachet, it was certainly regarded from the beginning as noble.
	Bourgogne Blanc	VINEYARD The vineyards for the Bourgogne are in Chassagne-Montrachet, just on the other side of the road from village (AOC) vineyards. The soils are a little deeper and heavier - mostly clay.
	Bourgogne Rouge	VINEYARD The vineyards for the Bourgogne are in Chassagne-Montrachet, just on the other side of the road from village (AOC) vineyards. The soils are a little deeper and heavier - mostly clay. BERNARD MOREAU 5% of new wood is used for the Bourgogne Rouge – “we try to make something which reeks of Pinot.”
<u>Winery Holdings</u> 4.0 ha (9.88 acres) Whites	Chassagne-Montrachet 172.7 ha (426.6 acres) village vineyards	VINEYARD Home to 3 Grand Cru vineyards, 16 Premier Cru Climats and 47 AOC Lieux-dits. Puligny-Montrachet is to the north, Saint-Aubin to the northwest and Santenay to the south. The Grand Cru vineyards grow only white grapes. The Premier Cru and AOC vineyards are planted to both red and white grapes. Approximately 66% of the wine produced in the Chassagne-Montrachet appellation is Chardonnay. Per AOC regulations the allowed base yield is 45 hectoliter per 1 ha (2.47 acre) for white wine. The grapes must reach a maturity of at least 11.0 per cent potential alcohol for village-level white wine and 11.5 per cent for Premier Cru white wine.

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		<p>This village is mentioned in 886 as <i>in Cassaneas</i> “in the oak woods”. It is Latin <i>Cassanea</i> “oak grove, oak tree wood” translated literally from the Gallic <i>Cassanos</i>. The oak tree had a symbolic and sacred value for the Gauls; oak trees were linked to the ritual practices and religious beliefs of the Druids. Until 1879, the village was known as Chassagne-le-Haut. After that it was entitled to append the village name with the Grand Cru Climat: Montrachet.</p> <p>BERNARD MOREAU A variety of plots contribute to this blend, with approximately 1/3rd of the grapes sourced from in and around Les Mesures which is situated near Morgeot, east of Les Champgains and south of D 113a.</p> <p>This is the largest cuvee of the domaine with production around 2,000 cases. The wine is sourced from both sides of appellation, about 1/3 is from below Chassagne-Montrachet Morgeot and Champgains (offering minerality), and 2/3 from near the border of Puligny-Montrachet (offering freshness and fruitiness). The grapes are blended together at the press.</p> <p>A white Chassagne with power and weight, this wine does well with a couple of years in the bottle.</p>
DOMAINE BERNARD MOREAU <u>Winery Holdings</u> 3.7 ha (9.14 acres) Reds	Chassagne-Montrachet Vieilles Vignes Rouge 180 ha (445 acres) village vineyards	VINEYARD See notes above for Chassagne-Montrachet BERNARD MOREAU The vineyards are also located in Chassagne-Montrachet, and these are specifically just below Pierres. From old vines 50-55 years of age. Again, Alex tries to be very gentle with the wine to avoid coarse tannins. He reduced the oak treatment since 2011 from 30% to 25% to avoid dried out tannins.
<u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.12 ha (0.3 acre)	Chassagne-Montrachet 1er Cru Champgains 4.62 ha (11.42 acres)	VINEYARD The Les Champs Gain climat sits almost entirely between 787 feet and 820 feet. It is surrounded on three sides by other 1er Cru <i>climats</i> : Les Fairendes, En Cailleret, and La Maltroie plus the town of Chassagne. It is bordered on the southeast by highway D 113a. Wines are labeled with different spellings: Champgains, Champs Gain, Champs Gains. Both red and white grapes are allowed. The name derives from ancient French <i>gaing, gain</i> “pasture land, arable land”. These were cultivated fields or meadows before vines were planted. BERNARD MOREAU Champgains vineyard has deeper soils than some of the surrounding vineyards. With these wines you feel you are on your way to Morgeot. Some vintages the wines are lean, more like Maltoie, and other vintages are bigger, more like Morgeot.

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DOMAINE BERNARD MOREAU <u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.34 ha (0.86 acre)	Chassagne-Montrachet 1er Cru Les Chenevottes 11.0 ha (27.2 acres)	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Les Chenevottes rises primarily above 787 feet and is divided into three <i>climats</i>: Les Chenevottes, Les Commes and Les Bondues. Adjoining Premieres Crus vineyards are Les Macherelles and Les Vergers. Known for its white wines, the vineyard is not overly humid, mostly flat and is located west of N6 before it enters St-Aubin. Both red and white grapes are allowed.</p> <p>Chenevottes derives from ancient French <i>Cheneve</i> “hemp”. Surely this was a field where hemp was cultivated.</p> <p>BERNARD MOREAU</p> <p>This vineyard lies in the base of a valley and the soils are light, made up of sediment and iron. The result of these soils and the vines of 50-60 years of age is the grapes are generally riper and the wines can be very fat and juicy, but that isn’t Alex’s style. Alex usually picks the first day of harvest to keep freshness and zest. Sugars rise very fast on Chenevottes and the wines can get too alcoholic. The vines have lots of chicks and hens (milendange). The sugar levels of smaller berries can jump more quickly. If this happens, you lose acidity. Alex does not have much trouble getting lower alcohol and excellent acidity, but he must monitor the grapes very closely. The result is a wine of elegance and restraint, but is immediately approachable.</p>
<u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.34 ha (0.86 acre)	Chassagne-Montrachet 1er Cru Grandes Ruchottes 2.12 ha (5.26 acres)	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Underlaid by marly limestone, this superior white wine vineyard is composed of the <i>climats</i> Les Petits Clos, Les Grands Ruchottes and Les Fairendes. It is positioned at an elevation of 853 feet to 919 feet. Adjoining Premier Cru vineyards are Champgains, En Cailleret, Les Petites Fairendes and La Romanée. Both red and white grapes are allowed.</p> <p>Ruchottes is the feminine and plural form of Roche “rock”. Masses of fallen rock from the adjoining La Grand Montagne give this Lieux-dit its name.</p> <p>BERNARD MOREAU</p> <p>This is the oldest vineyard for Bernard Moreau. It was planted by Alex’s grandfather in 1939. There is very little top soil, 35-40cm. Soils are limestone and rock, “roche mare”. Wines have power balanced with minerality. They age the longest. The wines need time to age, 4-8 years. Grandes Ruchottes is at the same quality level as Volnay-Caillerets. These two vineyards are widely considered to be of Grand Cru status.</p>
DOMAINE BERNARD MOREAU <u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.34 ha (0.86 acre)	Chassagne-Montrachet 1er Cru Morgeot 54.17 ha (133.8 acres)	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Laying in the southern end of the appellation, Morgeot has 21 sub-divisions also known as <i>climats</i>. Soils are generally clay over a limestone base. Both red and white grapes are planted. Adjoining Premieres Crus vineyards are Champgains and En Cailleret to the north. The appellation of Santenay is on the border to the south. Both red and white grapes are allowed.</p> <p>Morgeot translates literally from Gallic <i>Morga</i> “border, limit”. Morgeot corresponds to the ancient Gallo-Roman limit between the <i>Pagus Cabilonnensis</i> “Le Chalonnais” and the <i>Pagus Belnensis</i> “le Beaunois”.</p> <p>BERNARD MOREAU</p> <p>50% of the domaine’s Morgeot comes from Le Carduse, which has very rocky soil, and 50% comes from Les Fairendes, which has</p>

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		<p>yellow/red soil that is very easy to work. Morgeot vineyard wines are richer, bigger and with more power. The wines age very well. Alex believes that it is important to avoid picking too late here for the wines can become too big and lose structure. This white wine demonstrates a strong capability for aging.</p>
Purchased fruit – area (hectares) varies	Chassagne-Montrachet 1er Cru Les Vergers 9.40 ha (23.25 acres)	<p>VINEYARD The Les Vergers vineyard is mostly easterly-facing and composed of three <i>climats</i>: Les Vergers, Les Pasquelles and Peringeret. Producing a wine that develops with age, Les Vergers is flatter than the upslope vineyard and the soil is lighter than in the vineyards downslope; it is situated just under 853 feet in elevation. Both red and white grapes are allowed.</p> <p>Vergers is from Latin <i>Virid [l] Arium</i> which is land planted with fruit trees. This was an ancient fruit orchard.</p> <p>BERNARD MOREAU Slate, very rocky soil and lots of limestone. Vergers is often the vineyard with the highest acidity and lowest ph. Wines can be very austere in cold vintages and very balanced in warmer vintages. Characteristics of the vineyard in the wine are very consistent vintage to vintage.</p>
Purchased fruit – area (hectares) varies	Chevalier Montrachet Grand Cru 7.56 ha (18.7 acres)	<p>VINEYARD Centered at 902 feet of elevation, this vineyard compared to Montrachet, is higher on the slope, has shallower topsoil and is stonier providing its characteristic minerality. The baserock is white oolitic limestone mixed with Pierre de Chassagne limestone and <i>P. Bellona</i> marl. Only Chardonnay is planted.</p> <p>Chevalier in medieval society was a Knight, the eldest son of a noble man admitted to the order of Chivalry, a military institution whose members were consecrated to God. Chevalier was the highest rank and the vineyard is the highest on the slope above Montrachet. Makes sense.</p> <p>BERNARD MOREAU'S The domaine's vines are up the hill, above Monty's plot. There is a lot of variation in the soil between density and minerals. Chevalier- Montrachet was first vinified in 2010 with a production of two barrels. 1 new barrel. 1 used. Chevalier-Montrachet is more like Grand Ruchottes, more mineral and fresh.</p>
DOMAINE BERNARD MOREAU <u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.25 ha (0.62 acre)	Saint-Aubin 1er Cru En Remilly 29.71 ha (73.43 acres)	<p>VINEYARD En Remilly is considered the finest of the Saint-Aubin 1er Cru vineyards and is divided into two <i>climats</i>: En Remilly 21.93 ha (54.2 acres) and Les Cotons 7.76 ha (19.2 acres) This vineyard is planted on very thin topsoil of limestone and some marl, rests at an elevation of 837 feet to 1050 feet on a steep southern incline sandwiched between Les Combes au Sud to the southeast and Les Murgers des Dents de Chien to the northwest and but 66 feet north of Le Montrachet. Both red and white grapes are allowed.</p> <p>Saint-Aubin was a crossroads of ancient ways. Saint-Aubin is named for the church built under the patronage of Saint-Aubin, Angers bishop in the 6th century. The best guess is that <i>Remilly</i> was a Gallo-Roman family name, perhaps a domaine owner.</p>



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Purchased fruit – area (hectares) varies	Volnay 1er Cru Caillerets 14.32 ha (35.4 acres)	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Caillerets is right at the 820 foot “sweet spot” in elevation and is divided into three <i>climats</i>: Caillerets–Dessus 9.06 ha (22.4 acres); En Cailleret 2.87 ha (7.1 acres); and Clos des Soixante Ouvrées in Caillerets-Dessus 2.38 ha (5.9 acres). Vineyard soil is mostly oolitic limestone (limestone made up of oolites, small rounded particles) and marl (mixture of clay with calcium carbonate.) As the name Cailleret implies, small stones are prevalent in the vineyard and they reflect heat and facilitate good drainage. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>Caillerets is derived from <i>Caille</i>, <i>Caillou</i> “pebble”.</p> <p>BERNARD MOREAU</p> <p>Wines from Caillerets display a deep rich aroma and minerality in flavor. Only 5 barrels are produced.</p>
Purchased fruit – area (hectares) varies	Volnay 1er Cru Clos de Chênes 15.41 ha (38.1 acres)	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Clos de Chênes is the largest Premier Cru of Volnay and is situated from an elevation of 918 to 1050 feet. This vineyard is often thought to be the best example of Volnay, however there is a divergence between the higher and lower areas which are bisected by the road D 973. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>Chênes means oak. Before vines, this was a place of oak trees.</p> <p>BERNARD MOREAU’S</p> <p>The vines grow on clay and limestone at a higher altitude than Caillerets or Santenots. Clos des Chênes is one of the more masculine parcels in Volnay. There is more structure to the wines. More than 1/3 of this wine is fermented whole cluster. Only 2 barrels are produced.</p>
DOMAINE BERNARD MOREAU Purchased fruit – area (hectares) varies	Volnay 1er Cru Santenots 29.05 ha (71.8 acres)	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Situated from about 720 to 918 feet in elevation, Volnay Santenots is made up of six <i>climats</i>: Les Plures 10.44 ha (25.8 acres); Les Santenots Blancs 2.91 ha (7.2 acres); Les Santenots du Milieu 6.79 ha (16.8 acres); Clos des Santenots 1.21 ha (3 acres) and Les Santenots Dessous 7.64 ha (18.9 acres). The vineyard is actually located in Meursault but has been permitted to label its wine Volnay-Santenots as the vineyard is more similar to Volnay. However, Santenots has more clay in its soil than is typical for Volnay, making for wines that age well and are described as full-bodied with developed texture and without high tannins. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>Otton I, the King of Germania, who had decided to restore the crown of Charlemagne by defeating many enemies, was crowned Emperor of the Holy Empire of Romans and Germania in 962. The use of the term <i>Cortun</i> by the Citeaux Abbey and a quotation in 1483, <i>Clos de Courthon</i>, lead to the ancient form CORT-IS OTTON I “the royal domain of Otton”. Sometime around 937 Otton I acquired the Aloxe Domaine that still bears his name.</p> <p>BERNARD MOREAU</p>

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		This wine comes from the Les Plures vineyard, which is in the south part of Volnay; it gives a rich and velvety nose. Alex did use 100% new wood, but has reduced oak to only 60%, with 30% of it new. He does a tiny bit of whole cluster, which adds some spicy notes. Only 5 barrels are produced.
<u>Winery Holdings</u> Leased vineyard	Corton-Charlemagne Grand Cru 17.25 ha (42.65 acres)	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Designation as a Grand Cru if white grapes are grown, the vineyard is located on the hill of Corton. Half of the appellation lies within the En Charlemagne and Le Charlemagne vineyards. Seven other vineyards may also be sold as Corton-Charlemagne, Les Pougets, Les Languettes, Le Corton, Les Renardes, Basses Mourottes, Hautes Mourottes and Le Rognet et Corton. Soils are clay-limestone. Only Chardonnay is planted.</p> <p>The famed Charlemagne, who conquered an immense territory from the Pyrenees to the Baltic Sea through Italy was crowned Emperor of Romans in 800 AD. In 775 he offered vines to the Canons of the Collegiate Church of Saint-Andoche in Saulieu. These vines were very near what is now known as Le Corton. Otton I, the King of Germania who had decided to restore the crown of Charlemagne by defeating many enemies, was crowned Emperor of the Holy Empire of Romans and Germania in 962. The use of the term <i>Cortun</i> by the Citeaux Abbey and a quotation in 1483, <i>Clos de Courthon</i>, lead to the ancient form CORT-IS OTTON I “the royal domain of Otton”. Sometime around 937 Otton I acquired the Aloxe Domaine that still bears his name.</p> <p>BERNARD DUGAT-PY</p> <p>The Dugat-Py portion of the Corton-Charlemagne vineyard on the hillside in Pernand-Vergelesses is made up of 45 year old vines located at about 924 feet in elevation, center mid-slope in the heart of the vineyard and a little higher. Yields are generally 34 hectoliters per hectare. Annual production is 900-1200 bottles. The vines have only been treated with organic preparations. Traditional vinification is used. The wine sees 18 to 20 months ageing in 100% new oak casks. Bottled non-filtered.</p>
DOMAINE DUJAC	Morey-Saint-Denis	<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Not long after purchasing vineyards in the late 1960s and releasing his first wines in the early 1970s Jacques Seysses became an international icon. His ability to coax the utmost flavor and texture from his grapes set him apart from his Burgundian brethren. Jacques respect for the terroir of the Côte d’Or is still on display in his viticultural practices and innovative winemaking methods. Dujac wines are more than just varietally correct – they are intimate travelogues of some of the most celebrated sites on earth.</p> </div>  </div>
	Bonnes Mares Grand Cru	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>This vineyard almost evenly straddles the 919 foot elevation demarcation line and is located just south and adjacent to the Clos</p>

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<u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.59 ha (1.46 acres)	15.05 ha (37.2 acres)	<p>de Tart vineyard in the Morey-St-Denis appellation. Bonnes Mares is a <i>climat</i>. It is one of 5 Grand Cru vineyards in the appellation. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>It is impossible to pin down the derivation of the climat Bonnes Mares. Is it <i>bonnemarre</i> referring to the ancient French marre “vineyard worker’s tool, a curved shovel”? Is it a bas-relief of the Mother goddesses that the Gauls used to worship? Is it for the good Cistercian nuns? Or perhaps, could it come from a formerly famous vineyard of the Dukes of Burgundy in Dijon named <i>Bonne Mère</i>? You pick.</p>
DOMAINE DUJAC <u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.73 ha (1.83 acres) includes 0.50 ha (1.24 acres) Chambertin 0.23 ha (0.59 acre) Chambertin-Clos de Bèze	Chambertin Grand Cru Chambertin 12.9 ha (31.9 acres) Chambertin-Clos de Bèze 15.41 ha (38.1 acres)	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Chambertin and Chambertin-Clos de Bèze are adjoining vineyards situated primarily above 853 feet in elevation. Chambertin is located between the Latriicè and Clos de Bèze vineyards and above Aux Charmes on Route des Grands Crus in the Gevrey-Chambertin appellation. Chambertin is both a single <i>climat</i> and <i>lieu-dit</i>. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>In 1219 this was called <i>Campo Bertuyn</i> “le champ de Bertuyn”. The Cannons of Saint Mammès Cathedral in Langres called it <i>Champ Bertin</i>. <i>Champ</i> “field” in ancient French. <i>Bertin</i> is Germanic “Bert’s son”. This is the most ancient plot (<i>climat</i>) name in Burgundy. Finally, it became known by the sole name of its owner and called Chambertin.</p> <p>DOMAINE DUJAC</p> <p>These two vineyards are acknowledged as the “regal pair” of the Gevery-Chambertin village. Burgundian law permits wine made from Chambertin-Clos de Bèze to be labelled as Chambertin which is convenient for a vigneron like Dujac who owns vines in both vineyards.</p>
<u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.64 ha (1.58 acres)	Chambolle-Musigny 94 ha (232 acres) village vineyards	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Chambolle-Musigny is an appellations controlees (AOC) that is located between 5 other AOC’s: Morey St. Denis to the north, Nuits-Saint-Georges to the southwest, Flagey Echezeaux to the south, Vougeot to the southeast and Gilly Les Citeaux to the east. It is home to 2 Grand Cru vineyards, 24 Premier Cru Climats and 38 AOC Climats. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>The Gallic <i>Cambo</i> “river bend” is the source of the village name <i>Cambola</i>, which between 1112 and 1119 designated this village. <i>Chambolle</i> owes its name to its position in the bend of a river at the end of the Combe d’Ambin called de Chamboeuf. Musigny, one of the Grand Cru climates of the village, was amended to the name in 1874.</p>
<u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.33 ha (0.82 acre)	Chambolle-Musigny 1er Cru Les Gruenchers 2.83 ha (7 acres)	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Chambolle-Musigny Les Gruenchers is surrounded by 4 vineyards: Les Lavrottes to the north, Les Noirots to the north east, Les Groseilles to the east and Les Chatelots to the south. The vineyard lies at an elevation of about 886 feet. It is one of 24 Premier Cru Climats. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p><i>Gruencher</i> is a Burgundian dialect word derived from the 12th century <i>Grève</i> which comes from Latin <i>Grava</i> “small stone, gravel, little stones, fine scree, sandy soil”. In Burgundy, the grèves are scree-covered lands formed with sand, gravel and crumbly stones.</p>

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<u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.7 ha (1.73 acres) includes: 0.31 ha (0.77 acre) Charms 0.38 ha (0.96 acre) Mazoyères	Charmes-Chambertin Grand Cru 12.22 ha (30.2 acres) Charms 18.61 ha (46 acres) Mazoyères	VINEYARD In the Gevrey-Chambertin appellation, laying down the hill and to the east of the Grand Crus Latricières-Chambertin, and Chambertin, and the Premier Cru Aux Combottes, are the vineyards of Charmes-Chambertin or Mazoyères-Chambertin. The wines from these adjoining vineyards can be labeled either Charmes-Chambertin or Mazoyères-Chambertin. Most producers use Charmes. It is one of 9 Grand Cru vineyards in the appellation. Only Pinot Noir is planted. Charme(s) is used to designate “vegetation plateau, fallow or uncultivated land”. At some time in the past, this Grand Cru climat sitting next to Chambertin was unplanted. DOMAINE DUJAC The fruit for this wine comes from vineyard parcels that lie approximately 886 feet to 919 feet in elevation in Mazoyères-Chambertin and the upper portion of Charms. Grapes are sourced from two adjoining <i>climats</i> : Aux Charmes and Mazoyères ou Charmes. The vines have been organically farmed since 2001.
DOMAINE DUJAC <u>Winery Holdings</u> 1.95 ha (4.82 acres)	Clos de la Roche Grand Cru 16.91 ha (41.8 acres)	VINEYARD In the Morey-Saint-Denis appellation, Clos de la Roche sits at the northern end of Morey-Saint-Denis touching the line with Gevrey-Chambertin. Clos de la Roche vineyard is split above and below the 919 foot elevation line and above the Route des Grands Crus. It is divided among eight <i>climats</i> : Les Genavrières 0.89 ha (2.2 acres); Monts Luisants* 3.72 ha (9.2 acres); Clos de la Roche* 4.53 ha (11.2 acres); Les Mochamps 2.54 ha (6.3 acres); Les Froichots* 0.64 ha (1.6 acres); Les Fremières* 2.26 ha (5.6 acres); Les Chabiots* 2.14 ha (5.3 acres); and Les Chaffots 0.06 ha (0.17 acres). It is one of 5 Grand Cru vineyards in the appellation. Only Pinot Noir is planted. Roche “rock”. Named for the presence of rocks that show on the surface of this soil. DOMAINE DUJAC * denotes the five <i>climats</i> in which Dujac owns vines. The vines have been organically farmed since 2001. A very long-lived wine, this wine comes into its own demonstrating its character after at least ten years of bottle aging.
<u>Winery Holdings</u> 1.46 ha (3.63 acres)	Clos Saint-Denis Grand Cru 6.63 ha (16.4 acres)	VINEYARD In the Morey-Saint-Denis appellation, Clos Saint-Denis is sandwiched between Clos de la Roche to the north and Clos des Lambrays to the south. The Clos Saint-Denis vineyard is divided among four Lieux-dits: Clos Saint Denis 2.18 ha (5.4 acres); Calouere 1.29 ha (3.2 acres); Les Chaffots 1.33 ha (3.3 acres) and Maison Brulee 1.82 ha (4.5 acres) and is centered at about 951 feet in elevation. It is one of 5 Grand Cru vineyards in the appellation. Only Pinot Noir is planted. Around 1015, Lord Humbert de Vergy, a rich landowner, took holy orders and later became the Bishop of Paris. In 1023, he founded a Canons Chapter in his castle in Vergy where he had a little church built in honor of Saint Denis, the first bishop of Paris. In 1609, the Canons were granted by Nuits-Saint-Georges to build constructions in the surroundings of the Notre-Dame Chapel.

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Grower Owned acreage of vineyard	Appellation/Vineyard Total size – Vineyard/ Appellation	Appellation/Vineyard Description
		<p>They constructed Clos Saint-Denis.</p> <p>DOMAINE DUJAC The vines have been organically farmed since 2001. Upon opening, this wine is characterized by lavish fruit but has the capability of aging quite well.</p>
<p>DOMAINE DUJAC</p> <p><u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.69 ha (1.71 acres)</p>	<p>Echezéaux Grand Cru</p> <p>37.67 ha (93.1 acres)</p>	<p>VINEYARD In the Flagey-Echézéaux appellation, the 93 acres of Echezéaux is divided among 11 <i>climats</i>: Les Treux; Clos Saint-Denis; Les Cruots ou Vignes Blanches; Les Lochausses; Echezéaux du Dessus; Les Rouges du Bas; Les Beaux Monts Bas; Les Champs Traversins; Les Poulailières; En Oreveaux; and Les Quartiers de Nuits. It is one of 2 Grand Cru vineyards in the appellation. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>Echezéaux, Mazoyères, and Cheuseaux all evoke buildings that were already in ruins when their climat names were created.</p> <p>DOMAINE DUJAC Dujac’s holding is one block in the Champs Traversins vineyard which is situated at about 919 feet of elevation on an eastern facing slope. The vineyard features thin soils of sand and marl over hard rock. The vines have been organically farmed since 2001 and create an Echezéaux known for its delicate yet refined character.</p>
<p><u>Winery Holdings</u> 1.16 ha (2.87 acres)</p>	<p>Gevrey-Chambertin 1er Cru aux Combottes</p> <p>4.57 ha (11.3 acres)</p>	<p>VINEYARD This vineyard is situated just below 919 feet of elevation and adjacent to the Grand Cru vineyards of Latricières and Mazoyères ou Charmes. The vineyard’s somewhat heavier soil retains moisture compared to the neighboring Grand Crus, but it enjoys longer sun exposure. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p><i>Combottes</i> is the diminutive of <i>Combe</i>, from 12th century Gallic <i>Cumba</i> “hollow, valley”. This parcel lies at the end of the Grisard Combe.</p> <p>DOMAINE DUJAC The vines have been organically farmed since 2001. This wine brings forth a spicy property in addition to dynamic fruit.</p>
<p><u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.78ha (1.95 acres)</p>	<p>Morey-Saint-Denis 1er Cru</p> <p>44.2 ha (109.17)</p>	<p>VINEYARD There are 20 Premier Cru Climats in Morey-Saint-Denis. All grow both red and white grapes.</p> <p>In the 12th century, Morey-Saint-Denis was known as <i>Villa Mirriaca</i>, perhaps the home of a Gallo-Roman named <i>Murricius</i>. Being on the Roman Way from Dijon to Nuits-Saint-Georges, this villa was strongly Romanized. Another interpretation of <i>Mirriaca</i> is</p>

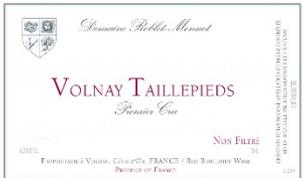
TST BURGUNDY GROWER VINEYARD DETAILS

Grower Owned acreage of vineyard	Appellation/Vineyard Total size – Vineyard/ Appellation	Appellation/Vineyard Description
		<p>that it derives from common Latin Murrum “muzzle, hillock” which designates an accumulation of debris dragged, then abandoned by the glaciers. Another possibility is that Morey was named for rounded mounds of glacier debris in the Morey Heights. In 1927, the commune appended its name to include one of its Grand Cru climats, (Clos) Saint-Denis.</p> <p>DOMAINE DUJAC The vines of Domaine Dujac have been organically farmed since 2001.</p>
DOMAINE DUJAC <u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.65 ha (1.63 acres)	Morey-Saint-Denis 1er Cru Blanc 64.08 ha (158.3 acres)	<p>VINEYARD Home to 5 Grand Cru vineyards, 20 Premier Cru Climats and 26 AOC Lieux-dits. Grand Cru vineyards grow only red grapes. Premier Cru and AOC vineyards grow both red and white grapes.</p> <p>DOMAINE DUJAC The vines of Domaine Dujac have been organically farmed since 2001.</p>
<u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.6 ha (1.48 acres)	Morey-Saint-Denis 1er Cru Monts Luisants Blanc 2.19 ha (5.41 acres)	<p>VINEYARD This vineyard is located primarily between 984 feet and 1115 feet in elevation, up the hill and adjacent to Clos de la Roche and to the north of Les Genavrières.</p> <p>One theory of the origin of the name Monts Luisants goes like this: It is said by the locals that the leaves of the vine are very yellow and never turn red in autumn. Late in the evening the sun shines through the canopy illuminating the area brightly. This could explain the word <i>Luisants</i>, present participle of the verb <i>Luire</i>, from Latin <i>Lucere</i> “gleam, shine, light”.</p> <p>DOMAINE DUJAC Dujac has produced this wine since 2003 from Chardonnay grapes and the vines are organically farmed.</p>
<u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.62 ha (1.5 acres)	Puligny Montrachet Blanc 1er Cru Les Combettes 6 ha (14.8 acres)	<p>VINEYARD The Les Combettes vineyard, both a <i>lieux-dits</i> and a <i>climat</i>, lies next to Champ Canet to the northwest, Les Referts to the east and on the northeast, adjacent to Meursault Perrières and Charms; exhibiting the plumpness of Meursault and the mineral qualities of Puligny. The vineyard is at an elevation of 804 feet to 863 feet on clay & limestone soils. Vines are grown on a convex hump providing a mid-slope richness in the soil.</p>
<u>Winery Holdings</u> 1.17 ha (2.84 acres)	Puligny Montrachet Blanc 1er Cru Les Folatieres 13 ha (32 acres)	<p>VINEYARD The Puligny Montrachet appellation is in the Côte de Beaune, known for the greatest of the Burgandian whites in and around the Montrachet vineyard. The Les Folatieres vineyard sits between 820 feet to 985 feet of elevation on clay & limestone. The vineyard is divided into four <i>climats</i>: Ez Folatieres, En la Richarde, Peux Bois and Au Chanot.</p>

TST BURGUNDY GROWER VINEYARD DETAILS

Grower Owned acreage of vineyard	Appellation/Vineyard Total size – Vineyard/ Appellation	Appellation/Vineyard Description
		<p>One suggestion is that the name is derived from <i>folles-terres</i>, crazy earth, created when hard driving rain erodes the soil. Another suggestion is that Folatières is where <i>folletes</i>, patches of misty fog or ghostly forms collect.</p> <p>Made from organically farmed Chardonnay grapes.</p>
<p>Winery Holdings 0.17 ha (.42 acre)</p>	<p>Romanée Saint-Vivant Grand Cru 9.43 hectare (23.32 acre)</p>	<p>VINEYARD In the Vosne-Romanée appellation, Romanée Saint-Vivant is surrounded by Romanée Conti to the west, Les Richebourg to the north west, Les Souchots to the north, Les Grand Rue to the south and to the east is the town of Vosne-Romanée. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>From 894-918, Manassè “the Ancient”, count of Chalon, Langres and Beaune, lord of Vergy castle, founded Saint-Vivant abbey on the heights of Curtil-Vergy, a dozen kilometers from Vosne-Romanée. Saint-Vivant’s and other saint’s relics were placed in the abbey. In 1131, the Duke of Burgundy, Hugh 2nd, gave the monks his uncultivated land of Flagey and Vosne. By 1241, vines were planted in Vosne. In 1512, the Saint–Vivant Priory declared its possessions, including Les Cloux vines “Les Cloux de Saint-Viven”. The first mention of Romanée was in 1651, an inscription on the Saint-Vivant registers for their two plots of vines at the limit of Vosne. <i>Romanée</i> is from Latin <i>Romain</i> which alludes to antique Roman remnant. These two plots of vines were bought from André de Croembourg by Louis-Francois Bourbon, Prince de Conti in 1760. In 1765 the vineyard was named La Romanée de Saint-Vivant.</p>
<p><u>Winery Holdings</u> 1.57 ha (3.88 acres)</p>	<p>Vosne-Romanée 1er Cru aux Malconsorts 5.86 ha (14.5 acres)</p>	<p>VINEYARD Planted in 1610 from scrubland at an elevation primarily between 853 and 919 feet. It is boarded by the Grand Crus La Tâche and Les Gaudichots ou la Tâche to the north, 1er Cru Les Chaumes to the East, and to the south by 1er Cru Aux Boudots in Nuits-Saint-Georges. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>In the 630 Bèze Chronicle, the village is mentioned as: <i>Villa que Vaona dicitur</i> “the village that they call Vaona”. From the Gallic word <i>Wadna</i> “water” came <i>Vaona</i>. The village was built around a water source called La Fontaine de Vosne. In 1866 the village was allowed to append the name Romanée, an appellation that is found in three Grand Cru climats of the village.</p> <p>“<i>Mauvais consorts</i>” from Latin <i>Consors</i> “people in a communal estate settlement.” <i>Mal</i> “bad.” Malconsorts is named for a group of people who had an unfriendly settlement over this property.</p> <p>DOMAINE DUJAC Purchased from the Thomas-Moillard holdings, the domaine is one of the three largest owners of the vineyard. The vines have been organically farmed since 2001.</p>
<p><u>Winery Holdings</u></p>	<p>Vosne-Romanée 1er Cru Les Beaux Monts 11.37 ha (28.1 acres)</p>	<p>VINEYARD Located between Vosne-Romanée Premier Crus Les Suchots east, Aux Brûlées south, La Combe Brûlées and Les Hauts Beaux Monts west and to the north Flagey-Echézeaux Premier Crus Les Beaux Monts Bas and Les Beaux Monts Hauts. Les Beaux Monts is divided into four <i>climats</i>: Beaux Monts; Les Hauts Beaux Monts; Les Beaux Monts Bas and Les Beaux Monts Hauts. This</p>

TST BURGUNDY GROWER VINEYARD DETAILS

Grower Owned acreage of vineyard	Appellation/Vineyard Total size – Vineyard/ Appellation	Appellation/Vineyard Description
0.72 ha (1.80 acres)		vineyard straddles the 919 foot elevation line. Only Pinot Noir is planted. The monks of Citeaux acquired a plot of vine in 1297 named <i>En Baumont</i> . Beaux is from the European root <i>Bal</i> “height” which is connected to the Occitan word <i>Bas</i> “steep rock, cliff”. Beaux Monts is the combination of two words that mean the same thing, the height at which the parcel is located. DOMAINE DUJAC The vines have been organically farmed since 2001.
DUJAC FILS & PÈRE Purchased fruit – area (hectares) varies	Chambolle-Musigny 93.4 ha (230.7 acres) village vineyards	VINEYARD Chambolle-Musigny is an appellations controlees (AOC) that is located between 5 other AOC's: Morey-Saint-Denis to the north, Nuits-Saint-Georges to the south west, Flagey-Echezeaux to the south, Vougeot to the southeast and Gilly Les Citeaux to the east. It is home to 2 Grand Cru vineyards, 24 Premier Cru Climats and 38 AOC Lieux-dits. Only Pinot Noir is planted.
DUJAC FILS & PÈRE Purchased fruit – area (hectares) varies	Gevrey-Chambertin 359.9 ha (889 acres) village vineyards	VINEYARD Gevrey-Chambertin is an appellations controlees (AOC) that is located between Brochon to the north and Morey-Saint-Denis to the south. It is home to 9 Grand Cru vineyards, 26 Premier Cru Climats and 58 AOC Lieux-dits. Only Pinot Noir is planted.
DUJAC FILS & PÈRE Purchased fruit – area (hectares) varies	Morey-Saint-Denis 32.98 ha (81.5 acres) village vineyards	VINEYARD Home to 5 Grand Cru vineyards, 20 Premier Cru Climats and 26 AOC Lieux-dits. Grand Cru vineyards grow only red grapes. Premier Cru and AOC vineyards grow both red and white grapes.
DOMAINE ROBLET-MONNOT	Bligny-les-Beaune (near Volnay)	 <p>Pascal Roblet can trace his roots in Volnay to the 1600s on his mother's side and four generations on his father's side. The majority of Domaine Roblet-Monnot holdings are in Volnay, 6 hectares. Pascal's conversion to bio-dynamic viticulture in 1997 along with his high density planting, 12,000 vines per hectare, and very low yields, 30-35 hectoliters per hectare, are part of what has transformed his domaine into one of the leading sources of wine from these communes.</p> 

TST BURGUNDY GROWER VINEYARD DETAILS

Grower Owned acreage of vineyard	Appellation/Vineyard Total size – Vineyard/ Appellation	Appellation/Vineyard Description
		<p>The wines are aged in light toast, 30-month air-dried, all French oak barrels from one cooper (Chassin). The use of new barrels is carefully restrained to allow the purity and complexity of the fruit and the character of the sites to show through in the finished wines. The aged wines are racked only once about four weeks before bottling and that racking is from barrel to tank for the assemblage. This very protective, non-oxidative treatment is only possible because of the very high quality of the grapes produced by meticulous, very clean farming and the resulting healthy lees.</p>
<u>Winery Holdings</u> (leased vineyard)	Auxey-Duresses 1er Cru Le Val 8.4 ha (20.7 acres)	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Auxey-Duresses is some 10 km south-west of Beaune and 11 km north of Chagny with Saint-Romain to the north and Saint-Aubin to the south. Apart from the village there are the hamlets of Melin in the south-west and Petit-Auxey west of the village. The north and south of the commune are rugged and heavily forested with the valley in the center and west farmland. Climat du Val is a Premier Cru vineyard of both red and white grapes.</p> <p><i>Hauxiacus</i> was the name of the village in 696, related to the Gallic name <i>Alisia</i> “rock, cliff”. In 1927, the village was allowed to append the name of their Premier Cru Duresses to their village name Auxey.</p> <p>DOMAINE ROBLET-MONNOT</p> <p>Le Val climat is on the top of the slope facing southeast. It is 100% clay soils with the age of vines being 35-50 years. Trellising is Guyot and cordon Royat.</p>
DOMAINE ROBLET-MONNOT	Beaune Grèves 1er Cru 31.32 ha (77.4 acres)	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>The Les Grèves vineyard is situated in the middle of the appellation Beaune between premier cru vineyards Les Bressandes and Les Toussaints to the north and Les Bas des Teurons to the south. The elevation runs from 787 feet to 984 feet with a soil rich in iron oxide. Both red and white grapes are allowed.</p> <p>In Burgundy, the <i>grèves</i> are scree-covered lands formed with sand, gravel and crumbly stones.</p> <p>DOMAINE ROBLET-MONNOT</p> <p>Biodynamic practices including a horse drawn plow were initiated in 1997 in the Domaine’s holdings.</p>
DOMAINE ROBLET-MONNOT	Bourgogne Pinot Noir (Rouge)	<p>DOMAINE ROBLET-MONNOT</p> <p>Half from the area of Volnay and half from the area of Pommard with soils of more clay than limestone planted to 12,000 vines/hectare. Roblet has been gradually replanting the domaine with most of his new planting at the very high density of 12,000 vines per hectare. In most of Burgundy, 5,000 vines per hectare is considered normal and 10,000 is considered high density. Trellising is Guyot and cordon Royat.</p> <p>Annual production is 1200 bottles. The vines are biodynamically farmed. Traditional vinification is used. 100% destemmed prior to fermentation. The wine sees 16 to 18 months ageing in oak casks, of 1, 2 and 3 year old barrels. Bottled non-filtered.</p>

TST BURGUNDY GROWER VINEYARD DETAILS

Grower Owned acreage of vineyard	Appellation/Vineyard Total size – Vineyard/ Appellation	Appellation/Vineyard Description
	Chambolle-Musigny 93.88 ha (232 acres) village vineyards	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Chambolle-Musigny is an appellations controlees (AC) that is located between 5 other AC's: Morey-Saint-Denis to the north, Nuits-Saint-Georges to the south west, Flagey-Echezeaux to the south, Vougeot to the southeast and Gilly Les Citeaux to the east. It is home to 2 Grand Cru vineyards, 24 1er Cru Climats and 38 (AOC) Lieux-dits. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>The Gallic <i>Cambo</i> “river bend” is the source of the village name <i>Cambola</i>, which between 1112 and 1119 designated this village. <i>Chambolle</i> owes its name to its position in the bend of a river at the end of the Combe d’Ambin called de Chamboeuf. Musigny, one of the Grand Cru climates of the village, was amended to the name in 1874.</p> <p>DOMAINE ROBLET-MONNOT</p> <p>Annual production is 1200 bottles. The vines are biodynamically farmed. Traditional vinification is used. 100% destemmed prior to fermentation. The wine sees 16 to 18 months ageing in oak casks, of 1, 2 and 3 year old barrels. Bottled non-filtered.</p>
DOMAINE ROBLET-MONNOT <u>Winery Holdings</u> (leased vineyard)	Rully La Grenouille La Grenouille is a proprietary name. It means: the frog.	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Rully wine is produced in the communes of Rully and Chagny in the Côte Chalonnaise subregion of Burgundy. The Appellation d'origine contrôlée (AOC) Rully may be used for red and white wine with respectively Pinot noir and Chardonnay as the main grape variety. Around two-thirds of the production consists of white wine, and around one-third is red. There are 23 Premier Cru vineyards within Rully AOC, but no Grand Cru vineyards exist in this part of Burgundy. The AOC was created in 1939.</p>
<u>Winery Holdings</u> (leased vineyard)	Nerthus Auxey-Duresses 1er Cru Le Val Blanc 8.4 ha (20.7 acres) Nerthus is a proprietary name.	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>.</p>
<u>Winery Holdings</u> (purchased grapes)	Nerthus Puligny-Montrachet 114.2 ha (282 acres) Nerthus is a proprietary name.	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Puligny-Montrachet is situated between Meursault to the north and Chassagne-Montrachet to the south. It is home to 17 Premier Cru vineyards 100 ha (247 acres) and the famed Grand Cru Montrachet 4 ha (9.9 acres). Le Montrachet 4.0 ha (9.9 acres) is located in the Chassagne-Montrachet appellation. Most Premier Cru and village vineyards have both red and white grapes planted.</p>
Winery Holdings 1.19 ha (2.96 acres)	Volnay 213.3 ha (527 acres) Village vineyards	<p>VINEYARD</p> <p>Volnay lies between Pommard to the north, Monthélie to the west and Meursault to the south. There are no Grand Cru vineyards. There are 28 Premier Cru Climats and 30 AOC Lieux-dits. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>In 877-879, the village is mentioned as <i>Vellena</i>, linked to the Indo-Eurpoean root <i>Wel/Wol</i> “roll”. It probably refers to the rolled</p>



TST BURGUNDY GROWER VINEYARD DETAILS

Grower Owned acreage of vineyard	Appellation/Vineyard Total size – Vineyard/ Appellation	Appellation/Vineyard Description
		<p>balcony effect of the curve in Montage du Chagnot that the village sits.</p> <p>ROBLET-MONNOT On average, Roblet-Monnot uses 10 parcel sources equaling approximately 1.19 ha (2.96 acres); 66% is Premier Cru Robardelle and Mitans vineyards. In some years a 0.19 ha (0.49) acre of Pitures provides grapes for the blend. Soil types are very different throughout the 10 parcels. Robardelle soils are the same as Santenots. Trellising: Guyot and cordon Royat.</p>
<p>DOMAINE ROBLET-MONNOT</p> <p><u>Winery Holdings</u> 0.36 ha (0.9 acre)</p>	<p>Volnay 1er Cru Brouillards</p> <p>5.62 ha (13.9 acres)</p>	<p>VINEYARD Les Brouillards is located adjacent and just below highway D 973 at about 836 feet in elevation on mostly limestone soils. It is bounded to the south by Les Mitans and above by Pointes d’Angeles vineyards. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p><i>Brouillards</i> originates from ancient French <i>Breuil</i> from Latin <i>Brogilus</i> from Gallic <i>Brogilos</i> “small territory” then “thicket wood, young wood”. At one time this land surely was wooded.</p>
	<p>Volnay 1er Cru Santenots</p> <p>29.05 ha (71.8 acres)</p>	<p>VINEYARD The vineyards are actually located in Meursault but are entitled to be labeled Volnay Santenots due to their greater resemblance to Volnay reds. There are six <i>climats</i>: Les Plures or Les Petures, Les Santenots Blancs, Les Santenots du Milieu, Clos des Santenots and Les Santenots Dessous. Owing to more clay in the Les Santenots soil than much of Volnay, the wines exhibit ample body and sumptuous texture without associated tannins. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>Otton I, the King of Germania who had decided to restore the crown of Charlemagne by defeating many enemies, was crowned Emperor of the Holy Empire of Romans and Germania in 962. The use of the term <i>Cortun</i> by the Citeaux Abbey and a quotation in 1483, <i>Clos de Courthon</i>, lead to the ancient form CORT-IS OTTON I “the royal domain of Otton”. Sometime around 937 Otton I acquired the Aloxe Domaine that still bears his name.</p>
	<p>Volnay Saint François</p> <p>St. François is a proprietary name. Pascal Roblet’s father was named François.</p>	<p>VINEYARD Volnay lies between Pommard to the north, Monthélie to the west and Meursault to the south. There are no Grand Cru vineyards. There are 28 Premier Cru Climats and 30 AOC Lieux-dits. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p> <p>ROBLET-MONNOT Volnay St. François is not a premier cru wine, but some juice is sourced from 1er Cru vineyards: Robardelle and Mitans.</p>
<p><u>Winery Holdings</u></p>	<p>Volnay 1er Cru Taillepieds</p> <p>7.16 ha (17.7 acres)</p>	<p>VINEYARD Bordered by Clos des Chénes, Clos de l’Audignac and Clos du Verseuil, Taillepieds vineyard is situated from 911 feet to 1049 feet in elevation just above highway D 973. The base rock is Oxfordian including a substantial amount of limestone and fine clay particles topped with large stones at the surface. Only Pinot Noir is planted.</p>

TST BURGUNDY GROWER VINEYARD DETAILS

Grower
Owned acreage of vineyard

Appellation/Vineyard
Total size – Vineyard/ Appellation

Appellation/Vineyard Description

0.20 ha (0.5 acre)		The particularly steep character of this place caused reference to the fact that the vineyard workers had to bend so much that they were in danger of pruning their feet with their tools “tailier les pieds”. <i>Tailier</i> (prune) from Latin <i>Taliare</i> “cut”. <i>Pieds</i> means feet.
A WORD ABOUT LIEU-DITS & CLIMATS		<i>Lieu-dit</i> and <i>climat</i> are terms used to refer to the vineyards of the Côte d’Or. They are often used interchangeably, but in more modern times the difference between them has become clearer.
LIEU-DITS		In the early 19 th century, France established their land registry. Since then, the term lieu-dit has been familiar and well understood. A <i>lieu-dit</i> is a plot of land whose traditional and often centuries-old name connotes a historical or topographical feature. Often these names date back to the Middle Ages or even the Gallo-Roman era.
CLIMATS		<p>Given the complex legislation defining the AOCs, it makes it easier now than in the past to define <i>climat</i> in modern terms. <i>Climat</i> is primarily used to define Grand Cru or Premier Cru vineyards. A <i>climat</i> can be more restrictive or less restrictive than a <i>lieu-dit</i>. The proposed modern definition by Marie-Hélène Landrieu-Lussigny and Sylvain Pitiot in <i>The Climats and Lieux-Dits of the Great Vineyards of Burgundy</i> is: “<i>Climat</i> is the name given by common or private usage to a plot of land, preferably qualifying for premier or grand cru status, which may be part of a <i>lieu-dit</i>, comprise part or all of two or more <i>lieux-dits</i>, or be a nickname that replaces or complements the name of a <i>lieu-dit</i>.”</p> <p>A more visual description might be: take a topographical map of the Côte d’Or; place a clear layover of the <i>lieu-dit</i> names and boundaries over the topo map; then place a clear layover of the <i>climat</i> names and boundaries over the <i>lieu-dit</i> layover. In some cases the names and boundaries of the <i>climat</i> and the <i>lieu-dit</i> will be the same. In some cases the climat will include 2 or more <i>lieux-dits</i> and follow the <i>lieux-dits</i> boundaries. In some cases the boundary of the <i>climat</i> may divide one or more of the <i>lieux-dits</i> leaving only part of that <i>lieu-dit</i> in the <i>climat</i>. In most cases the <i>climat</i> will take the name of one of the <i>lieux-dits</i>. In rare cases, the name of the <i>climat</i> will be a nickname that replaces or complements a <i>lieu-dit</i>.</p>
REFERENCES		<p>Domaine Dujac Domaine Roblet-Monnot Domaine Bernard Moreau Matt Kramer <i>Making Sense of Burgundy</i> (Harper Collins Publishers, New York, New York, USA, 1993) Marie-Hélène Landrieu-Lussigny and Sylvain Pitiot <i>The Climats and Lieux-Dits of the Great Vineyards of Burgundy</i> (Editions du Meurger, Vignoles, France, 2014) Jasper Morris MW <i>Inside Burgundy, The vineyards, the wine & the people</i> (Berry Bros & Rudd Press, London, England, 2010)</p>