

# DiWINEtaste

Wine Culture and Information

International Edition

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Volume 16 - Issue 176, September 2018

## The Beauty of Sensorial Tasting

It all started with my interest in ancient Chinese philosophy and martial arts practice, Méi Huā Quán and Tàì Jí Quán. At that time, in Italy and in the so called *western world*, any Chinese martial art was simply and generically called *Kung Fu*, (more properly, *Gōng Fu*), although it would have been more correct to say *Wǔ Shù*. More specifically, it all started with my interest and passion for tea. The precious leaves of *Camellia Sinensis*, in fact, are mentioned in many books and writings of ancient China, a plant – and a beverage – having deeply marked the culture and philosophy of those lands and their people, including martial arts. I, in constant search of what, in terms of tea, my country, Italy, could have never been able to give me – it was the first half of the 1980's – was forced to look elsewhere in order to *quench my thirst* of knowing more about tea.

There was not Internet yet – or, better said, the famous telematic network already existed for many years, but it was not yet the mass phenomenon that it has become today – therefore establishing and finding contacts was not exactly easy or at the reach of a *click*. All I could do was using the phone and sending letters everywhere in the world – many, many letters – and hoping someone replied. You are probably wondering what ancient Chinese philosophy, martial arts and tea have to do with wine. Certainly, for the majority, it has nothing at all or just a little to do with it, for me, to tell the truth, a lot. It was in fact thanks to my spasmodic interest in tea – the continuous search and tasting of tea of increasingly value and rarity – to *educate* me to sensorial analysis. A discipline requiring – among the many – commitment, study, passion, strictness, method, concentration, infinite practice: just like *Wǔ Shù* or any other martial art, with no exception.

Tea sensorial tasting is – in many aspects – more complex and vast than that of wine because it introduces elements totally unrelated to the beverage of Bacchus. It is not my intention to

diminish the greatness of wine – in its entirety and for all that it represents – since its sensorial tasting is obviously neither trivial nor simple, but I think tea is definitely more complex. I admit, however, the years spent practicing and studying tea sensorial tasting have greatly determined the way I taste wine. The same can be said for all the other things that are part of my *sensorial interests*, including beer, coffee, extra-virgin olive oil, cheese, spirits, food and cooking, more generally, life as well as the *senses* that are part of life and make it *alive*. An infinite journey giving the ephemeral illusion of knowledge and in which, in reality, a growing, desolating and unbridgeable ignorance is always and skillfully camouflaged, most of the times rendered invisible by an unsuspected, silly and pathetic pride.

Sensorial tasting – of wine, of anything else capable of stimulating emotions and senses – strongly determines what we perceive in a more or less conscious way and what it represents for ourselves in the inner of us. This evidently is a choice – conscious or not – clearly determining the way we consider or listen to wine and things. I am aware not everyone is interested in *listening* to wine or things – moreover, it is so exquisitely linked to our concept of *knowledge* and *curiosity* – and for some, the gratification of drinking a glass is more than enough. Including the fact for some it is even enough celebrating oneself through wine and what one wants it to say. These are in fact choices, including the choice, so to speak, of *being happy with just so little*. Sensorial tasting, of course, is not an *exact science* because it is inevitably conditioned by the subject performing it, by ability and experience, sensitivity and training of senses, psychological and intellectual attitude, as well as culture, memory and talent. And honesty. The honesty of sincerely listening to one's own senses without allowing alien stimuli and entanglements to *spoil them*.

Sensorial tasting is a journey to beauty. During this journey, you do not always *meet* what makes you think about the “beauti-

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ful” – and here I specifically refer to faults – but it is also thanks to what you consider ugly if you get a better understanding of beauty. After all, one can consider something as good or beautiful – including wine – when one recognizes it as such. This presupposes, in fact, the critical exercise of comparing what is, or we believe, ugly with what we consider beautiful. Without the knowledge or existence of what we consider *ugly*, it would not be possible to define and recognize what it is beautiful for us. After all, a world made only of good wines would be even boring. A utopia, of course, but also an unattainable perfection because it is impossible to achieve it objectively because it is strongly conditioned by the subjective perception in each of us. Beauty is part of culture: for everyone it takes and represents a distinct and different form of expression, therefore unquestionable.

Sensorial tasting is also the beauty of a ritual – a ceremony – which is always repeated with the same suggestion and, in some respects, *mystery*. I refer, of course, to sensorial tasting done by means of the so called “blind method”, that is without any prior knowledge of what it has been poured in the glass. Because the beauty of sensorial tasting is just this: being in front of a stranger and being forced – so to speak – to watch, observe, listen to it, understand and deal with it, trying to discover and unfold its secrets, its story and those of the one who produced it, its land. An experience in which you can never be superficial: attention and commitment are the key to everything. It is a never ending journey and, probably, without return, because when you *listen* to the wine through sensorial tasting, you will not come back and look at it as you did before. This is also the beauty of sensorial tasting: the endless story of a timeless book, in which what really matters is the emotion of the new being renewed, the beauty of feeling the reassuring sense leading to new horizons. And this is absolutely true for everything, not just wine.

Antonello Biancalana



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### WINE TASTING

## Contrasts of Bonarda Piemontese and Malbec

Two varieties with good wine making potential will have their wines compared in this month’s tasting by contrast. Two different characters originating from distant lands

The grapes protagonists of this month’s tasting by contrast can certainly be defined *special* for their respective qualities. The wines they make certainly have characteristics of great enological and sensorial interest, despite having undergone moments of alternating notoriety and success. The first one is of Piedmontese origin while the second one is French, they are still widespread and appreciated for their wines, obviously very different. Bonarda – the Piedmontese variety – has definitely settled in its native territory, while Malbec – the French grape – although not equaling the same clamor, had the fate of other and famous grapes of its country. In this sense, the fate of Malbec is decidedly different from that of Bonarda. The Piedmontese variety still maintains a good reputation and it is common in its homeland, while Malbec, in truth, has today found a better consideration and luck outside the borders of France.

The use of these two grapes in wine making is decidedly distant. Although they are two important red berried varieties, the enological orientation in using the two grapes is different. Bonarda – although it should be properly called Bonarda Piemontese – is used in the production of still and sparkling wines, often vinified in inert containers. This is not, of course, a general rule, but it certainly is the trend which can be mainly found in current production. The use made of Malbec is very different, not only in France – better said, in the French areas where it is still cultivated – but also in other countries where it has evidently found a successful expression. Wine making obviously depends on the specific characteristics of this grape, very often requiring the use of wooden containers, both barrique and barrel. A choice most likely determined from Bordeaux’s wine making tradition, a territory in which, in past times, this variety was widely present.

### Bonarda Piemontese

Talking about Bonarda is never easy. Certainly not for the fact it could a difficult matter to talk about, rather for the confusion arisen, over time around this name. It should be noted the term *Bonarda* is used to identify different varieties, among them – and probably the best known cases – Croatina which in the territory of the Oltrepò Pavese and Piacenza is called, in fact, *Bonarda*. In this regard we need to clarify, just because of this confusion, that – here – for “Bonarda” we are exclusively referring to Bonarda Piemontese. The confusion around this variety does not exclude Piedmont itself, that is its land of origin. It should be noted that also in this region are identified as *Bonarda* other varieties that,

with the *Piemontese* have no relation. These include *Uva Rara*, frequently called *Bonarda di Gattinara* or simply *Bonarda*. In the southeastern territory of Piedmont – probably because to its proximity to the lands of Oltrepò Pavese – Croatia is called *Bonarda*.

The confusion does not end here. It should be noted a variety present in the Roero area and called *Bonarda* is actually Refosco. Moreover, *Bonarda 'd Macoun* grape found in the Canavese area is indeed Neretto variety, while the grape that in certain areas of Asti is called “Bonarda” actually corresponds to Neretta Cuneese or Lambrusco Maestri. Bonarda Piemontese is almost exclusively cultivated in Piedmont and its main presence is found in the territory of Collina Torinese and, in particular, in the territory of Chieri. Bonarda Piemontese is often used for the production of mono-varietal wines, however it is frequently used blended to other grapes as well. This variety is also known as Bonarda di Chieri or Bonarda del Monferrato and it is present – although with a decidedly lower acreage – in the vineyards of Pinerolo area, Valsusa and in the Canavese area. Bonarda Piemontese makes wines with intense and deep colors which are appreciated for their good aromas of red and black fruits, capable of undergoing discrete periods of aging in bottle.

## Malbec

Malbec is certainly one of the best known grapes among wine lovers in the world. Its wines are much less known, both because the interest in this grape has clearly decreased over time – especially in its country of origin, France – and for the fact production is almost concentrated in only two parts of the world. Characterized by intense and dark colors, wines produced with Malbec are appreciated for the *remarkable* structure and astringency. Malbec is one of the six grapes allowed for the production of Bordeaux wines, however its presence in this territory is today decidedly marginal. In France, Malbec is currently cultivated in the Cahors area – therefore in the south-western part of France – and, with a lesser presence, in the Loire Valley. It should be noted Malbec is the name by which the variety is known in the world and in the territory of Bordeaux. In other areas of France, in fact, this grape is mainly known as *Côt* or *Auxerrois*.

In this regard, it is worth noting the famous French ampelographer Pierre Galet believed *Côt* was the original name of this variety, also suggesting Northern Burgundy as the land of origin of this grape. Malbec, undeniably, today reaches the peak of its reputation, not so much for wines produced in France, rather for those of a very distant land from its original land, Argentina, where its wines reaches levels of remarkable excellence. Today, in Argentina, Malbec is in fact the most cultivated variety in the country and is, unquestionably, the most important representative in terms of wine making, in particular in Mendoza area. It should be noted Malbec, in Argentina, has undergone an evident adaptation and change. Here, in fact, tends to make smaller clusters than in France. For this reason, it is believed the Malbec introduced in Argentina in the nineteenth century by French immigrants was actually a clone now extinct in France, probably due to the devastation caused by phylloxera. In fact, it should be

noted that, in general terms, Malbec wines produced in Argentina are generally less tannic than those produced in France, while still maintaining the same organoleptic qualities and longevity potential.

## The Tasting

Given the different wine making styles used for the vinification of Bonarda Piemontese and Malbec, the wines we choose for our tasting by contrast will have substantial differences also in this aspect. Bonarda Piemontese – when it is vinified alone – is, in most of the cases, fermented and aged in inert containers, a choice tending to favor the expression and keeping of the pleasing olfactory profile. Malbec, both in France and Argentina, is instead vinified for most of the cases in cask and barrique, with the obvious goal of rounding and mitigating the impact of tannins. As for the variety of Piedmont, our choice is in favor of Collina Torinese Bonarda, while making sure it is produced exclusively with this grape as the production disciplinary provides for a minimum 85% of this variety. As for Malbec, our choice will be in favor of Argentina and, therefore, a Mendoza Malbec, obviously made 100% from this grape. The choice, compared to French Cahors wines, is determined by the best expression of aromas which is usually obtained in Argentina and recalling fruits as well as for the lower astringency. The two wines, belonging to the most recent vintage, are poured in their respective glasses at a temperature of 17° C (62° F) for Bonarda Piemontese and 18° C (65° F) for Malbec.

It is now the time to pour the wines into the glasses and start the tasting by contrast of this month. The first wine of which we will examine appearance is Collina Torinese Bonarda. This Piedmontese variety has a good coloring capacity, a characteristic evidently confirmed by its wines. Let's tilt the glass over a white surface and observe the color of the wine at the base. We will see an intense and bright ruby red hue, with moderate transparency and, observing the wine towards the opening of the glass, where the thickness becomes thin, we notice a nu-



The color of Mendoza Malbec

ance of the same color, sometimes tending to purple. Let's now pass to the evaluation of Mendoza Malbec and, as before, we tilt the glass over the white surface. Also in this case the coloring capacity of the grape is clearly evident: dark and intense ruby red color, with a low transparency, evidently lower than Bonarda Piemontese. Let's now observe the nuance of Malbec, towards the opening of the glass: we can see a ruby color and, depending on the vinification technique and age, with a tendency to garnet red.

The olfactory profiles of Bonarda Piemontese and Malbec are perceived to the nose with decidedly different characteristics. In both cases it can be perceived aromas directly recalling fruits, although in Bonarda Piemontese are mainly found those with a red skin while in Malbec those with a dark skin. Because of the specific vinification techniques used for the two varieties – inert containers for Bonarda Piemontese, wooden barrels for Malbec – the comparison between these two grapes must necessarily consider this aspect and, obviously, *filter it*. In Bonarda Piemontese are mainly perceived aromas of cherry, raspberry and blueberry, including, in any case, reminiscent of flowers, among them, cyclamen and violet. In Malbec can be mainly perceived aromas of plum, blackberry and black cherry, as well as aromas of *red fruits* like raspberry and pomegranate. As for floral sensations, the main perception in Malbec is violet. In some cases, Malbec also develops spicy aromas in which can be recognized black pepper as well as “vegetable” and mineral sensations.

Let's pass to the evaluation of the olfactory profiles of the wines of our tasting by contrast, starting from Collina Torinese Bonarda. By keeping the glass in vertical position and, without swirling, let's proceed with the first smell in order to evaluate the opening of the wine, that is its identifying aromas. From the glass we can perceive – clean and intense – aromas of cherry, raspberry and blueberry as well as a pleasant sensation of violet. Let's swirl the glass now, in order to favor the development of the other aromas, and proceed with the second smell. The profile of Collina Torinese Bonarda is completed with plum, strawberry, blackberry and cyclamen. Let's now pass to the evaluation of the aromas in Mendoza Malbec, trying – as far as possible – to concentrate on the aromas of flowers and fruits, thus leaving *behind* the sensations given by wood and time. The opening of Mendoza Malbec consists of aromas of plum, blackberry and black cherry to which is added the elegant sensation of violet. After having swirled the glass, the profile of Malbec – excluding tertiary aromas – is completed with raspberry, pomegranate and blueberry.

The differences between Bonarda Piemontese and Malbec become even more evident in the analysis of their gustatory profiles. Just like the previous phases, we start the evaluation of gustatory profiles from Collina Torinese Bonarda. Take a sip of this wine and evaluate its attack, that is, the initial sensations perceived in the mouth. The attack of Bonarda Piemontese is characterized by a good structure combined to a moderate astringency and a pleasant crispness, with clean flavors of cherry, raspberry and blueberry. Let's pass to the gustatory evaluation of Mendoza Malbec and take a sip of this wine. The attack perceived in the mouth is quite different from Bonarda Piemontese: greater structure, more intense astringency and pleasant crisp-

ness, combined to a more evident roundness. In the mouth can be clearly recognized the sensations of plum, blackberry and black cherry as well as the more *sour* flavors of raspberry and pomegranate.

The ending phase of our tasting by contrast will focus on the final sensations the wines leave in the mouth after swallowing, starting – just like the previous phases – from Collina Torinese Bonarda. The finish of this wine is of good persistence, leaving in the mouth pleasing flavors of cherry, raspberry and blueberry, in addition to the perception of good structure and crispness. The sensation of astringency is evidently moderate. The finish of Mendoza Malbec is persistent and in the mouth can be clearly perceived flavors of plum, blackberry and black cherry, combined with a slight sour sensation reminiscent of pomegranate. It will be perceived a greater structure than Bonarda Piemontese, in addition to a more intense astringency of tannins, however – also in this case – it can be perceived a pleasing crispness given by acidity. Let's taste the two wines again, first Bonarda Piemontese and then Malbec: differences are evident in every gustatory aspect, from structure to astringency, from roundness to acidity.

## Wines of the Month

### Score legend

- ◇ Fair – ◇◇ Pretty Good – ◇◇◇ Good
- ◇◇◇◇ Very Good – ◇◇◇◇◇ Excellent
- ★ Wine that excels in its category
- 🍷 Good value wine

Prices are to be considered as indicative. Prices may vary according to the country or the shop where wines are bought



**La Capinera Selezione 2014**  
Capinera (Marches, Italy)

🍷 Chardonnay

Price: € 25.00

Score ◇◇◇◇

👁 Brilliant golden yellow and nuances of golden yellow, very transparent.

👂 Intense, clean, pleasing and refined, starts with hints of banana, apple and acacia followed by aromas of grapefruit, plum, pear, butter, bergamot, honey, vanilla and mineral.

-  Crisp attack and however balanced by alcohol, good body, intense flavors, pleasing roundness.
-  Persistent finish with flavors of banana, apple and grapefruit.
-  14 months in barrique.
-  *Roasted white meat, Roasted fish, Mushroom soups, Stuffed pasta*



**Cardinal Minio 2010  
Capinera (Marches, Italy)**

 Merlot

Price: € 25.00 Score 

-  Brilliant ruby red and nuances of garnet red, little transparency.
-  Intense, clean, pleasing, refined and elegant, starts with hints of plum, black cherry and dried violet followed by aromas of black currant, blueberry, tobacco, chocolate, cinnamon, mace, licorice, vanilla and eucalyptus.
-  Properly tannic attack and however balanced by alcohol, good body, intense flavors, pleasing roundness.
-  Persistent finish with flavors of plum, black cherry and black currant.
-  18 months in barrique.
-  *Broiled meat and barbecue, Roasted meat, Stewed meat with mushrooms, Hard cheese*



**Zibibbo Dolce  
Terre del Sole (Sicily, Italy)**

 Moscato d'Alessandria

Price: € 15.00 Score 

-  Brilliant amber yellow and nuances of amber yellow, transparent.
-  Intense, clean, pleasing and refined, starts with hints of raisin, dried fig and candied fruits followed by aromas of citrus fruit peel, honey, dried apricot, saffron and almond.
-  Sweet and round attack, however balanced by alcohol, good body, intense flavors, pleasing crispness.
-  Persistent finish with flavors of raisin, dried fig and honey.
-  8 months in steel tanks.
-  *Dried fruit tarts, Confectionery*



**Grillo 2016  
Terre del Sole (Sicily, Italy)**

 Grillo

Price: € 9.00 Score 

-  Pale straw yellow and nuances of greenish yellow, very transparent.

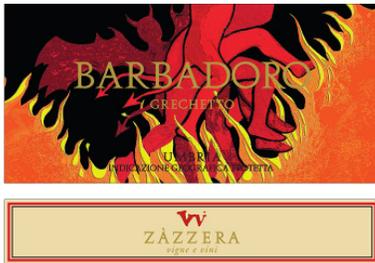
 Intense, clean, pleasing and refined, starts with hints of pear, apple, and broom followed by aromas of peach, hawthorn, plum and almond.

 Crisp attack and however balanced by alcohol, good body, intense flavors, agreeable.

 Persistent finish with flavors of pear, apple and plum.

 6 months in steel tanks.

 *Fish appetizers, Pasta and risotto with crustaceans, Dairy products, Sauteed fish*



**Barbadoro 2016**  
Zazzera (Umbria, Italy)

 Grechetto

Price: € 13.00

Score    

 Intense golden yellow and nuances of golden yellow, very transparent.

 Intense, clean, pleasing and refined, starts with hints of apple, plum and hazelnut followed by aromas of citrus fruit peel, hawthorn, pear, melon, rosemary, dill and honey.

 Crisp attack and however balanced by alcohol, good body, intense flavors, pleasing roundness.

 Persistent finish with flavors of apple, plum and hazelnut.

 6 months in barrique.

 *Pasta with fish, Broiled fish, Roasted white meat, Mushroom soups*



**Greco 2014**  
Zazzera (Umbria, Italy)

 Greco

Price: € 40.00

Score     

 Deep ruby red and nuances of ruby red, little transparency.

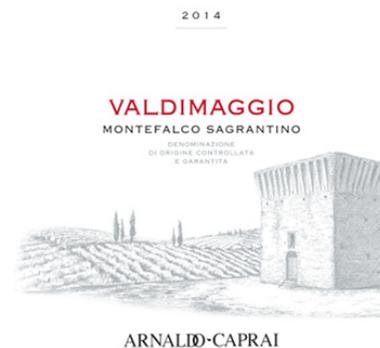
 Intense, clean, pleasing, refined and elegant, starts with hints of black cherry, plum and red orange followed by aromas of violet, pomegranate, blueberry, carob, tobacco, rosemary, graphite, flint, vanilla and menthol.

 Slightly tannic attack and pleasing crispness, however balanced by alcohol, good body, intense flavors, agreeable.

 Persistent finish with flavors of black cherry, plum and red orange.

 Aged in barrique.

 *Stuffed pasta with mushrooms, Roasted meat, Stewed meat, Mushroom soups*



**Montefalco Sagrantino Valdimaggio 2014**  
Arnaldo Caprai (Umbria, Italy)

 Sagrantino

Price: € 32.00

Score     

 Intense ruby red and nuances of garnet red, little transparency.

 Intense, clean, pleasing, refined and elegant, starts with hints of blackberry, plum and violet followed by aromas of black cherry, blueberry, iris, chocolate, tobacco, graphite, pink pepper, mace, leather, vanilla and menthol.

 Tannic attack and however balanced by alcohol, full body, intense flavors, pleasing roundness.

 Very persistent finish with long flavors of blackberry, plum and black cherry.

 24 months in barrique, at least 8 months in bottle.

 *Game, Stewed and braised meat, Roasted meat, Hard cheese*



**Montefalco Sagrantino 25 Anni 2014**  
Arnaldo Caprai (Umbria, Italy)

 Sagrantino

Price: € 50.00

Score 

 Intense ruby red and nuances of ruby red, little transparency.

 Intense, clean, pleasing, refined and elegant, starts with hints of blackberry, plum and black cherry followed by aromas of violet, blueberry, peony, face powder, chocolate, tobacco, cinnamon, pink pepper, mace, vanilla and menthol.

 Tannic attack and however balanced by alcohol, full body, intense flavors, pleasing roundness.

 Very persistent finish with long flavors of blackberry, plum and black cherry.

 24 months in barrique, 8 months in bottle.

 *Game, Roasted meat, Stewed and braised meat, Hard cheese*

## EVENTS

## News

In this column are published news and information about events concerning the world of wine and food. Whoever is interested in publishing this kind of information can send us a mail to the address [Events@DiWineTaste.com](mailto:Events@DiWineTaste.com).

## NOT JUST WINE

## Aquavitae

Review of Grappa, Distillates and Brandy



**Grappa di Vin Santo**  
**Pucciarella (Umbria)**  
(Distiller: Nannoni)

 Pomace of Trebbiano Toscano, Malvasia Bianca and Grechetto

Price: € 15.50 - 350ml

Score 

 Colorless, limpid and crystalline.

 Intense, clean, pleasing and refined with aromas of pear, hazelnut, honey, apple, medlar and dried fig, with almost imperceptible alcohol pungency.

 Intense flavors with perceptible alcohol pungency which tends to dissolve rapidly, pleasing roundness, balanced sweetness.

 Persistent finish with flavors of pear, honey and hazelnut.

 Distilled in a batch steam operated alembic still.

# Wine Guide Parade

May 2018

The best 15 wines reviewed in our Guide and voted by DiWine-Taste readers

Rank	Wine, Producer	Votes
1	B.S.T. (Baby Super Tuscan) Cabernet Sauvignon - Merlot 2016, Tenute Folonari	9568
2	B.S.T. (Baby Super Tuscan) Sangiovese - Cabernet Sauvignon 2016, Tenute Folonari	9165
3	Chianti Classico Riserva La Forra Tenuta di Nozzole 2013, Tenute Folonari	9137
4	Brunello di Montalcino 2013, Col d'Orcia	8649
5	Greco di Renabianca 2016, Terre Margaritelli	8462
6	Torgiano Bianco Costellato 2016, Terre Margaritelli	8200
7	Roccascossa 2016, Terre Margaritelli	7810
8	Cabreo Il Borgo 2015, Tenute Folonari	7737
9	Montefalco Sagrantino Campo alla Cerqua 2013, Tabarrini	7567
10	Vino Nobile di Montepulciano TorCalvano 2014, Tenute Folonari	7267
11	Montecucco Sangiovese Vigne a Porrone 2013, Tenute Folonari	7255
12	Chianti Classico Gran Selezione Giovanni Folonari Tenuta di Nozzole 2013, Tenute Folonari	7211
13	Brunello di Montalcino Tenuta La Fuga 2013, Tenute Folonari	7126
14	Malot 2015, Terre Margaritelli	6976
15	Rosso di Montalcino Tenuta La Fuga 2015, Tenute Folonari	6694