

# DiWINEtaste

Wine Culture and Information

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## A New Wine Law Coming Soon

Last August has been introduced the so called new European CMO reform (Common Market Organization) concerning, as it is commonly known, the world of wine. Despite the many debates this reform has arisen - in particular from the main European wine making countries such as Italy, France and Spain - the reform is now in force and therefore the laws of any single country must acknowledge the new directive by adapting or updating the national laws in force. Of course, also Italy will adopt this new reform and therefore they will proceed with the appropriate changes and adaptations. There have been many points of this reform to be cause of perplexity in the world of wine, including the possibility of adding sugar to grape juice and the production of dealcoholized wine, that is by removing part of the alcohol by means of specific procedures.

A reform that - in the words of the Italian ministry of agricultural politics Mr. Luca Zaia - «Italy did not agree, although we had to acknowledge it» and therefore it will require an adaptation of national laws regulating viticulture and wine making. There are many, in the world of Italian wine, to believe Italy did not so much, in the European parliament, to support its ideas and positions, as opposed to what has been successful in doing France, for example. No matter of the recriminations of the “day after”, the CMO reform is now in force and then there is now only one thing to do and to which we cannot oppose - with the exception of few points - that is to proceed with its acknowledgment. For this reason, at the end of September, the Italian minister of agricultural politics has issued his proposal for changing law n° 164 of February 10th, 1992 - in short, law 164/1992 - the law being at the base and regulating viticulture and wine making in Italy.

The plan of the minister is to have this law proposal approved within six months, a period in which will be scheduled meetings with producers and the associations involved in wine making. Law 164/1992 regulates the Italian quality system, that is sets, among the many things, the essential points for determining the areas of Denomination of Origin. This law, which has certainly

been important in developing and improving the quality of wines in Italy, has always been subject of criticism by many producers. There are many to believe, although it defines the fundamental criteria of *quality according to law*, it indeed allows different applications with a broad possibility of adaptation of the requisites according to the many circumstances and to make a perfectly legal wine but however distant from the concept of objective quality. Like to say *once we have the law, we have to find a way to legally break it*.

There certainly are many to remember the choice of some producers who, by seeing their wines compared to others of evident lower quality, but belonging to the same category of *quality set by law*, declassified their wines to a lower legal quality. Many producers in the past decided to exclude their wines from the categories DOC (*Denominazione d'Origine Controllata*, Denomination of Controlled Origin) and DOCG (*Denominazione d'Origine Controllata e Garantita*, Denomination of Controlled and Guaranteed Origin) and to include them in the more generic and, according to a legal point of view, inferior IGT (*Indicazione Geografica Tipica*, Typical Geographic Indication). Moreover, many chose for their wines the lowest and the most generic of the categories provided for the Italian quality system: Table Wines. It is not so difficult to agree with these producers' decisions: by seeing the results the law allows to get, it is frequently *embarrassing* to compare some wines having the legal title of belonging to a certain denomination with other analogue wines and belonging to the same denomination.

Let's make things clear: this is not a position contrary or against Italy and its wine law, it simply is something proven by facts. And it should also be said in other countries things, concerning the regulation and production of wine, is certainly worst than Italy: in certain countries laws regulating the production of wine are - in the best cases - useless, permissive and vague. This does not however mean things cannot be improved for the

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real interest of quality, last but not the least, of consumers (who, we should not forget, they are the ones really making a market), instead of clearly favoring the commercial and economical interests of producers and corporations, interests which are legitimate and understandable. In case we consider the current list of wines and areas belonging to denomination of quality in Italy (41 DOCGs, 316 DOCs, 120 IGTs) many of them are pretty disputable, they seem to be more a title determined by an obscure and speculative political logic, instead of something based on the real quality of the territory and its wine.

That we must safeguard traditions and typical wines of Italy, we all agree on that, there is no doubt about this. Every region, every smallest area of this country has traditional and typical wines and agricultural products. However, this does not mean every tradition and every typical product implicitly expresses quality. Anyway, quality is - just like morality and legality - first of all, a presupposition consciously adopted by the ones who want to follow it, the result and the awareness of a culture. A law, alone, will never set real quality, but it however can define the fundamental factors which must be adopted in order to get it. In the next months Italy will change its wine law by adapting it to the new CMO reform and - like we said - a proposal has already been released. We are sure the minister of agricultural politics will work in the interest of Italy and the safeguarding of its wines. Anyway, as they are working on that, why don't they make the law and the many production disciplinary more concrete and less vague, by limiting the possibilities the *same old smart ones* use in order to speculate on denominations and against the interests of us all? Also this does mean working for quality, for the safeguarding of traditions and typical products, concepts so dear to Italians, most of the times in words only and not in facts.

## WINE TASTING

# Comparing Barolo and Barbaresco

The two giants of Piedmontese enology, despite they are both made from Nebbiolo grapes, express different characters, fruit of the respective territories

Among the many great grapes found in Italy, Nebbiolo certainly is one of those, with honor and quality, representing the wine making of *Bel Paese* all over the world. Piedmont and Lombardy are the two main regions where Nebbiolo is cultivated and with which are being produced magnificent wines. In Piedmont's Langhe, in Lombardy's Valtellina, Nebbiolo gives pretty unique qualities to the wines of the respective areas. Despite in Piedmont Nebbiolo is found in most of the territory, it is in the Langhe area this grape reaches the highest and most representative levels, by expressing both strength and the typical structure of wines produced with this grape, as well as elegance. It is not by chance wine produced with Nebbiolo, in particular the ones from Langhe, are usually defined as *an iron fist in a velvety glove*. This month we will compare the two main representatives of Nebbiolo wines produced in Langhe: Barolo and Barbaresco, two great wines which are just few kilometers apart one from each other.

## Barolo

King of wines, wine of the kings. About Barolo has been written and discussed a lot, it received in the course of the years the highest praises and the highest honors, it is one of the best representatives of Italian enology in the world. Barolo is generally defined as a "masculine" wine, because of its strong and



Conterno Fantino's Barolo Sorì Ginestra and Moccagatta's Barbaresco Bric Balin of our comparative tasting

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Published by  
Antonello Biancalana

Address

WEB: [www.DiWineTaste.com](http://www.DiWineTaste.com) E-Mail: [Editorial@DiWineTaste.com](mailto:Editorial@DiWineTaste.com)

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robust structure, as well as for its power, where tannins play a fundamental role in the definition of its character. On this regard, it should be noticed Nebbiolo is among the red berried grapes having the highest content in polyphenols - mainly responsible for structure - however it is characterized by a relatively modest content in coloring substances. For this reason, Nebbiolo wines, including Barolo, are never characterized by low transparency, however the color always has an intense and brilliant ruby red hue. Barolo has been among the first wines in Italy to adopt the concept of *cru*, something which is still today scrupulously followed by producers and, generally speaking, in wines of Langhe.

As opposed to other wines and territories in Italy, the production area of Barolo has been attentively studied in its characteristics and quality, by defining every single portion of the territory, a job started in 1980s by Renato Ratti. The concept of *cru* is so deep-rooted in the productive culture of Barolo, that virtually in the label of every bottle is mentioned the name of the vineyard and the territory of origin. Barolo is traditionally aged in wood containers - an useful practice in order to smooth the power of tannins - and which has been recently subject of debates. Traditionally speaking, Barolo is aged in large casks, a technique requiring long periods of time before giving back a more *gentle* wine. Some produced began to introduce the modern French barrique that, because of its smaller volume, allowed shorter periods of aging, while giving the wine a more evident woody character. The "debate" between traditionalists and modernists is still today alive, a debate dividing producers as well as Barolo lovers.

## Barbaresco

Despite the power given by Nebbiolo grape, Barbaresco is generally defined as having a "feminine" personality, a character which is opposed to the "masculinity" of Barolo, in order to emphasize a higher elegance and finesse. Nevertheless, the distance between the two territories is really short: less than twenty kilometers separate Barolo from Barbaresco, the two villages giving the name to the two great wines of Langhe. Also the production territory of Barbaresco has been attentively studied according to the many crus found in the area. Just like Barolo, also Barbaresco producers enhance the many crus of the territory and the grapes harvested in every portion or *cru* are generally vinified and bottled singularly. It should however be noticed the wine making practice of singularly vinifying and bottling the grapes of every vineyard is very common in Piedmont, as well as it is common the production of monovarietal wines, that is produced with just one grape variety.

Also in the area of Barbaresco wines are aged in wood containers - for the same reasons adopted for Barolo - and also here are being used both the traditional large cask, as well as the modern barrique, although - it should be noticed - in this area the "conflict" between traditionalists and modernists is practically negligible. Like we already said, the personality of Barbaresco is generally defined as "feminine", a quality deriving from the comparison with the more "masculine" Barolo. This characteristic could be cause of confusion, making one thinks to a *gentle* and *light* wine, indeed this femininity is referred to the finesse of

aromas and the lower strength of Nebbiolo tannins, quality being the result of the particular conditions of Barbaresco territory. It should however noticed Barbaresco is a wine of remarkable complexity and structure: after all it is the son of the powerful Nebbiolo.

## Wines of the Tasting

Both Barolo and Barbaresco are produced with 100% Nebbiolo and in both cases is adopted an aging in wood containers. According to the respective production disciplinary, Barolo must age for at least three years of which at least two in cask, for Barbaresco it is provided for a period of aging of at least two years of which at least one in cask. As for our tasting, the Barolo we will compare to Barbaresco is Conterno Fantino's Barolo Sorì Ginestra, produced in the prestigious *cru* "Sorì Ginestra" in Monforte d'Alba, obtained with the Michet and Lampia varieties of Nebbiolo, aged in barrique for 24 months and for 12 months in bottle. This Barolo will be compared to Moccagatta's Barbaresco Bric Balin, produced in the Barbaresco village with 100% Nebbiolo, aged for 18 months in barrique. The two wines will be tasted at the temperature of 18° C (65° F) and served in two ISO tasting glasses.

## Appearance Analysis

Nebbiolo, as it was said in other occasions, it is a grape rich in polyphenols but with a modest content in coloring substances. For this reason, wines produced with this noble and renowned grape are generally characterized by moderate transparency. Transparency can be simply evaluated by putting an object behind the glass, a finger is enough, or even better a written text, and to observe it through the wine. The higher the simplicity with which it is possible to recognize details of the object - that is to see the other side - or the clearness of the written text, the higher the transparency. The color of wines produced with Nebbiolo grape is generally characterized by intense and brilliant ruby red hues, a color which can also be observed in nuances, frequently assuming a garnet color. Because of the frequent choice of producers of aging Nebbiolo in cask or barrique, in these wines are not observed purple red color or nuances, typical hues in young wines. With time, particularly in nuances, it will be observed a brick red color.

The first wine of which we will examine appearance is Conterno Fantino's Barolo Sorì Ginestra. We will need a white surface, such as a white tablecloth or a simple sheet of paper, essential for a correct evaluation of color in order to avoid inappropriate alterations. Let's tilt the glass over this white surface and, by observing the base, we will proceed with the evaluation of the wine. We will observe a brilliant ruby red color and, by putting an object behind the glass, we will evaluate transparency, in this case moderate, although not very high. Nuances, observed at the edge of the wine, towards the opening of the glass, is characterized by a garnet red color. Let's now pass to the evaluation of Moccagatta's Barbaresco Bric Balin. By tilting the glass over a

white surface, we will observe a brilliant and intense ruby red, with a moderate transparency and higher than Barolo. Also the nuance is different from Barolo, showing a brick red color.

## Olfactory Analysis

The olfactory profile of wines produced with Nebbiolo grape, in particular when they are aged in cask and then in bottle for a long time, is characterized by a good complexity of tertiary aromas which always leave a generous chance to the peculiar characteristics of flower and fruits of the grape to emerge. The expression and the strength of tertiary aromas is of course determined by the type of container used for the aging and by time. Barolo and Barbaresco wines aged in barrique are in fact characterized - in general terms - by more pronounced typical wood aromas, whereas in wines aged in large casks, tertiary aromas are evidently more gentle and flower and fruit aromas of Nebbiolo are best expressed, although keeping a profile that, with time, gets a character of interesting complexity. Among the most typical aromas in Barolo and Barbaresco are mentioned cherry, plum and violet, aromas which are also typical in other wines produced with Nebbiolo. According to the production area and by the Nebbiolo variety, in these wines can also be appreciated aromas of strawberry, raspberry, rose and cyclamen.

Just like for the appearance analysis, let's start this phase of the tasting from Conterno Fantino's Barolo Sorì Ginestra. By holding the glass in vertical position and without swirling, let's proceed with the evaluation of opening aromas of the wine. From the glass we will appreciate aromas of cherry, plum and violet, typical in Nebbiolo. Let's now pass to the evaluation of the opening of Moccagatta's Barbaresco Bric Balin, in order to compare it with Barolo. We will notice an analogy with Barolo, as also in Barbaresco the opening is characterized by cherry, plum and violet, although expressed with different intensity. After having swirled the glass of Barolo, let's proceed with a second smell which will complete the olfactory profile with rose, tobacco, cocoa and mace as well as pleasing hints of thyme and a balsamic touch of menthol. Barbaresco completes its olfactory profile, after having swirled the glass, with rose, strawberry, raspberry, blueberry, pink pepper, tobacco, vanilla, chocolate, cinnamon, licorice, mace and menthol.

## Gustatory Analysis

Strength, power and elegance. Despite Barbaresco is defined as having a more "feminine" character than Barolo, also in this wine strength, power and elegance are fully expressed. Nebbiolo, like already said, is a grape rich in polyphenolic substances producing wines with a pronounced astringency and a remarkable structure. For this reason, these wines are longly aged in wood containers in order to smooth these qualities. Moreover, Nebbiolo grape produces wines with a pretty high alcohol by volume - cases of wines having 14% of alcohol or more are not rare - quality useful for balancing the effects of tannins and astringency. Another quality of Nebbiolo grape, and therefore found both in

Barolo and Barbaresco, is an evident acidity and in order to be balanced, the same as for tannins, it needs a proper quantity of the so called *round* substances, a role which is played, also in this case, by alcohol and by roundness given by the aging in cask.

The quality of Nebbiolo are clearly evident since the attack of the first sip, something which can be easily appreciated in Conterno Fantino's Barolo Sorì Ginestra. The attack of this Barolo is in fact tannic and astringent with a balance obtained by alcohol and the roundness given by the aging in wood. It should be noticed the pleasing crispness, typical in every Nebbiolo, as well as an excellent correspondence to the nose, in particular cherry and plum. Also the attack of Barbaresco is characterized by an evident astringency, balanced by the effect of alcohol, although, as opposed to Barolo, here can be appreciated a less aggressive character however expressing a remarkable structure. Also in this wine will be perceived an evident and pleasing crispness, not excessive and well balanced. In both cases, the elegance expressed by these wines is remarkable, despite the evident structure and power. As for persistence, both Conterno Fantino's Barolo and Moccagatta's Barbaresco are characterized by very long times, quality which are mainly the result of the seriousness, wine making and viticultural techniques adopted by both producers.



## 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



### SuorMarchesa Passo delle Mule 2006 Duca di Salaparuta (Sicily, Italy)

Grapes: Nero d'Avola

Price: € 8.50

Score: ❖❖❖❖

SuorMarchesa Passo delle Mule shows a brilliant ruby red color and nuances of ruby red, moderate transparency. The nose reveals intense, clean, pleasing and refined aromas which start



with hints of black cherry, plum and violet followed by aromas of blackberry, blueberry, raspberry, chocolate, pink pepper and vanilla. The mouth has good correspondence to the nose, a slightly tannic attack and however balanced by alcohol, good body, intense flavors, pleasing roundness. The finish is persistent with flavors of black cherry, plum and blackberry. SuorMarchesa Passo delle Mule ages for 10 months in barrique followed by 8 months of aging in bottle.

*Food match: Broiled meat and barbecue, Stewed meat with mushrooms, Hard cheese*



**Duca Enrico 2004**  
**Duca di Salaparuta (Sicily, Italy)**

Grapes: Nero d'Avola

Price: € 35.00

Score: ◆◆◆◆◆

Duca Enrico shows an intense ruby red color and nuances of ruby red, little transparency. The nose reveals intense, clean, pleasing, refined and elegant aromas which start with hints of black cherry, blackberry and plum followed by aromas of violet, vanilla, tobacco, blueberry, pink pepper, chocolate, cinnamon, mace and menthol. The mouth has good correspondence to the nose, a tannic attack and however balanced by alcohol, full body, intense flavors, pleasing roundness. The finish is very persistent with long flavors of plum, blackberry and black cherry. Duca Enrico ages for at least 18 months in cask followed by 12 months of aging in bottle.

*Food match: Game, Roasted meat, Braised and stewed meat, Hard cheese*

refined aromas which start with hints of banana, pear and bread crust followed by aromas of kiwi, yeast, acacia, pineapple, hazelnut, apple and pear. The mouth has good correspondence to the nose, an effervescent and crisp attack, however balanced by alcohol, good body, intense flavors, agreeable. The finish is persistent with flavors of banana, pear and kiwi. The base wine ferments in barrique. Franciacorta Satèn Millesimato referments in bottle on its lees for at least 30 months.

*Food match: Sauteed fish, Pasta and risotto with crustaceans, Broiled crustaceans*



**Franciacorta Brut Millesimato 2004**  
**Le Marchesine (Lombardy, Italy)**

Grapes: Chardonnay

Price: € 35.00

Score: ◆◆◆◆◆

This Franciacorta Brut Millesimato shows a brilliant straw yellow color and nuances of greenish yellow, very transparent, fine and persistent perlage. The nose reveals intense, clean, pleasing and refined aromas that start with hints of apple, banana and bread crust followed by aromas of hawthorn, praline, pear, hazelnut, medlar, yeast and plum. The mouth has good correspondence to the nose, an effervescent and crisp attack, however balanced by alcohol, good body, intense flavors, pleasing roundness. The finish is persistent with flavors of banana, apple and plum. This Franciacorta Brut Millesimato referments in bottle on its lees for 36 months.

*Food match: Stuffed pasta, Roasted fish, Roasted white meat, Mushroom soups*



**Franciacorta Satèn Millesimato 2005**  
**Le Marchesine (Lombardy, Italy)**

Grapes: Chardonnay

Price: € 30.00

Score: ◆◆◆◆◆

Franciacorta Satèn Millesimato shows a brilliant straw yellow color and nuances of straw yellow, very transparent, fine and persistent perlage. The nose reveals intense, clean, pleasing and



**Trebbiano Spoletino 2008**  
**Cantina Novelli (Umbria, Italy)**

Grapes: Trebbiano Spoletino

Price: € 8.90

Score: ◆◆◆◆★

Blanc de Blanc Brut Millesimé shows an intense greenish yellow color and nuances of greenish yellow, very transparent, fine and persistent perlage. The nose reveals intense, clean and pleasing aromas which start with hints of apple, pear and citrus fruits followed by aromas of hawthorn, pineapple and plum. The mouth has good correspondence to the nose, an effervescent and crisp attack, however balanced by alcohol, good body, intense flavors. The finish is persistent with flavors of apple, pear and plum. Blanc de Blanc Brut Millesimé referments in bottle on its lees for 10 months.

*Food match: Vegetable soups, Pasta and risotto with fish and mushrooms, Stewed fish*



**Montefalco Sagrantino 2005**  
Cantina Novelli (Umbria, Italy)

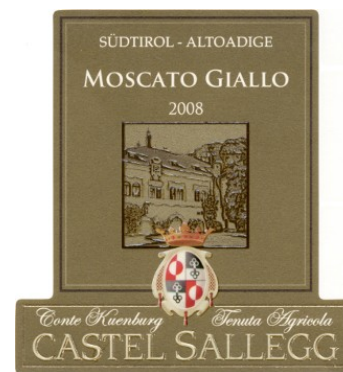
Grapes: Sagrantino

Price: € 18.00

Score: ◆◆◆◆

Montefalco Sagrantino shows an intense ruby red color and nuances of ruby red, little transparency. The nose reveals intense, clean, pleasing and refined aromas which start with hints of blackberry, black cherry and plum followed by aromas of vanilla, violet, blueberry, cocoa, tobacco and menthol. The mouth has good correspondence to the nose, a tannic attack and however balanced by alcohol, full body, intense flavors. The finish is persistent with flavors of blackberry, black cherry and plum. Montefalco Sagrantino ages for 16 months in barrique.

*Food match: Game, Roasted meat, Braised and stewed meat, Hard cheese*



**Alto Adige Moscato Giallo 2008**  
Castel Sallegg (Alto Adige, Italy)

Grapes: Moscato Giallo

Price: € 9.60

Score: ◆◆◆★

Alto Adige Moscato Giallo shows a brilliant greenish yellow color and nuances of greenish yellow, very transparent. The nose denotes intense, clean, pleasing and refined aromas that start with hints of grape, banana and peach followed by aromas of citrus fruits, pear, apple, sage and lavender. The mouth has good correspondence to the nose, a crisp attack and however balanced by alcohol, good body, intense flavors, agreeable. The finish is persistent with flavors of grape, peach and pear. Alto Adige Moscato Giallo ages in steel tanks.

*Food match: Vegetable soups, Broiled crustaceans, Sauteed crustaceans, Risotto with crustaceans*



**Alto Adige Lagrein Riserva 2004**  
Castel Sallegg (Alto Adige, Italy)

Grapes: Lagrein

Price: € 13.10

Score: ◆◆◆◆

Alto Adige Lagrein Riserva shows an intense ruby red color and nuances of ruby red, little transparency. The nose reveals intense, clean, pleasing and refined aromas that start with hints of black cherry, blackberry and plum followed by aromas of violet, blueberry, black currant, vanilla, tobacco, chocolate and mace. The mouth has good correspondence to the nose, a tannic attack and however balanced by alcohol, good body, intense flavors, agreeable. The finish is persistent with flavors of plum, black cherry and blackberry. Alto Adige Lagrein Riserva ages for 18 months in barrique and cask.

Food match: Roasted meat, Stewed and braised meat, Hard cheese

EVENTS

## News

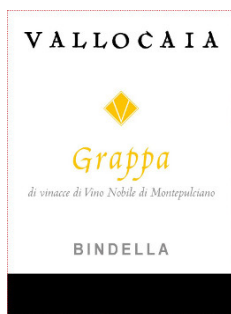
In this column are published news and information about events concerning the world of wine and food. Whoever is interested in publishing this kind of information can send us a mail to the address [Events@DiWineTaste.com](mailto:Events@DiWineTaste.com).

NOT JUST WINE

## Aquavitae

Review of Grappa, Distillates and Brandy

Distillates are rated according to DiWineTaste's evaluation method. Please see score legend in the "Wines of the Month" section.



**Grappa di Vallocaia  
Bindella (Tuscany, Italy)**  
(Distiller: Distillerie Berta)

Raw matter: Pomace of Vino Nobile di Montepulciano

Price: € 24.00 - 50cl

Score: ✧✧✧★

This grappa is limpid, crystalline and colorless. The nose denotes intense, clean, pleasing and refined aromas of raspberry, strawberry, black cherry and violet, with almost imperceptible alcohol pungency. In the mouth has intense flavors with perceptible alcohol pungency which tends to dissolve rapidly, good correspondence to the nose, evident sweetness, pleasing roundness. The finish is persistent with flavors of raspberry and black cherry. This grappa is distilled with a steam operated alembic still. Alcohol 42%.



**Grappa Riserva Merlot Le Vigne di Castelluccio**  
**Castello delle Regine (Umbria, Italy)**  
(Distiller: Distillerie Nannoni)

Raw matter: Pomace of Merlot

Price: € 27.00 - 70cl

Score: ✧✧✧✧

This grappa shows a golden yellow color, limpid and crystalline. The nose reveals intense, clean, pleasing and refined aromas of plum, black cherry, tobacco, praline, vanilla, chocolate, honey and licorice, with almost imperceptible alcohol pungency. In the mouth has intense flavors with perceptible alcohol pungency which tends to dissolve rapidly, good correspondence to the nose, balanced sweetness, pleasing roundness. The finish is persistent with flavors of plum, black cherry, hazelnut and honey. This grappa is distilled with a steam operated alembic still and ages in barrique for at least 4 years. Alcohol 42%.



## Wine Parade

The best 15 wines according to DiWineTaste's readers. To express your best three wines send us an E-mail at [WineParade@DiWineTaste.com](mailto:WineParade@DiWineTaste.com) or fill in the form available at our WEB site.

Rank		Wine, Producer
1	↔	Aglianico del Vulture La Firma 2004, Cantine del Notaio (Italy)
2	↗	Arkezia Muffo di San Sisto 2004, Fazi Battaglia (Italy)
3	↘	Villa Gresti 2004, Tenuta San Leonardo (Italy)
4	↗	Merlot 2004, Castello delle Regine (Italy)
5	↘	Sangiovese di Romagna Superiore Riserva Thea 2005, Tre Monti (Italy)
6	↗	Barolo Bussia 2001, Prunotto (Italy)
7	↘	Moscato d'Asti 2007, Vignaioli di S. Stefano (Italy)
8	↗	Collio Bianco Col Disôre 2004, Russiz Superiore (Italy)
9	↘	San Leonardo 2001, Tenuta San Leonardo (Italy)
10	↗	Barolo Sorano 2004, Alario (Italy)
11	↗	Sagrantino di Montefalco Passito 2004, Adanti (Italy)
12	↗	Amarone della Valpolicella Classico Vigneto Monte Sant'Urbano 2004, Speri (Italy)
13	↘	Sforzato di Valtellina San Domenico 2002, Triacca (Italy)
14	↔	Sagrantino di Montefalco Collepiano 2003, Arnaldo Caprai (Italy)
15	↔	Blanc des Rosis 2006, Schioppetto (Italy)

Legend: ↗ up ↘ down ↔ stable ☆ new entry