

DOMAINE

**S U E N E N**  
C H A M P A G N E

À CRAMANT

**LA COCLUETTE**

**BLANC DE BLANCS**

**GRAND CRU**

**2016**

EXTRA-BRUT

# IDENTITY

## Grape variety

100 % Chardonnay

## Vintage

2016

## Harvesting date

September 26th

## Harvest maturity

10.20 ° potential

## Bottling date

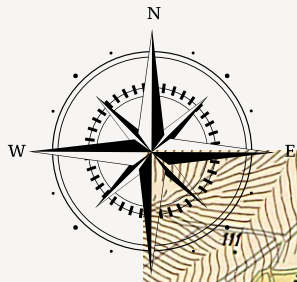
July 26th 2017

## Production

1,825 bottles

Commune	Place	Plantation years	Plantation density per ha	Surface (ha)	Altitude	Exposure
Oiry	"La Coquette"	1925	7937	0,1648	99 m	North 80 % South 20 %





## THE PLACE

Subregion

Côte des Blancs

Village

Oiry

Grand Cru status

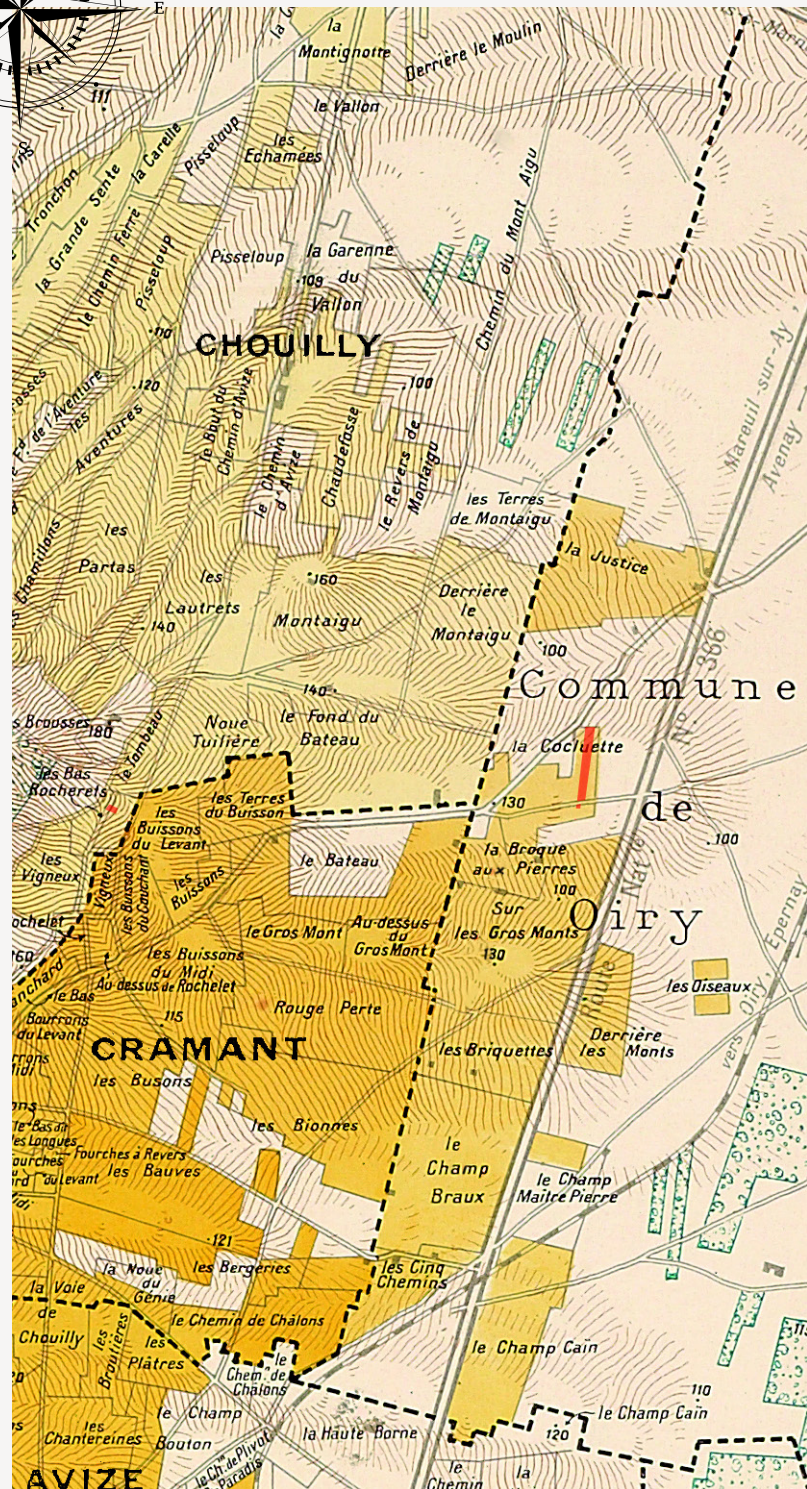
Classified 100 % Grand Cru village since 1985

Vineyard surface area of this location

5,24 ha (app.)

Vineyard Surface area of the estate

0,4285 ha



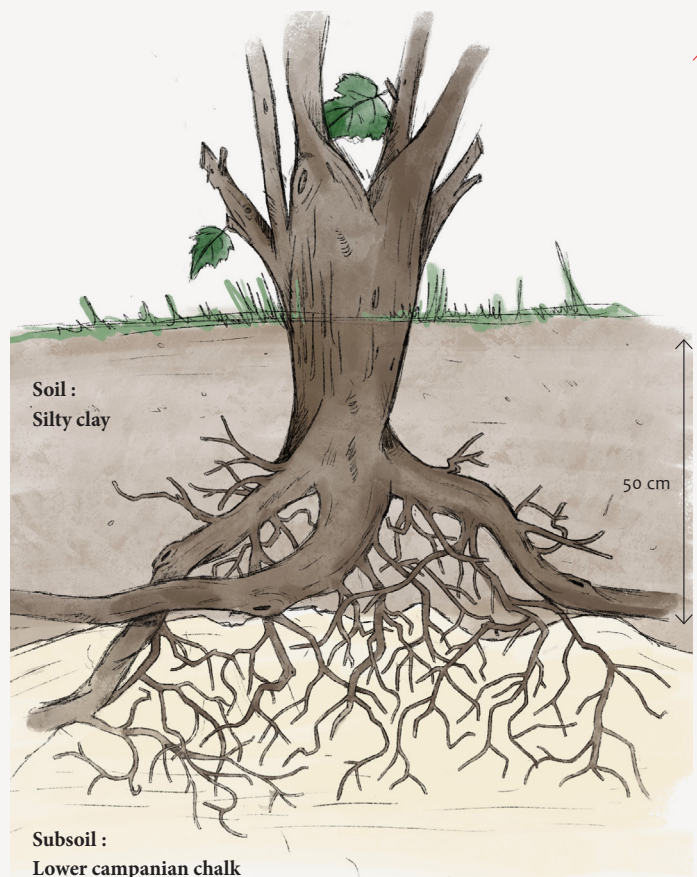
# — GENESIS —

## Soils

Brown in color, the profile is silty-clayey with a clay content on the surface of 35%. These clays are illites. Their internal surfaces partly determine the potential quality of the wines by their capacity to reconstitute the place's specific elements, to retain water, then make it gradually available for the plant. These inner surfaces range from 100 m<sup>2</sup>/g to 120m<sup>2</sup>/g of soil depending on the location of the plot. These are very qualitative clays.

## Sub-soils

Appearance of white chalk with Belemnoids from the Lower Campanian (83 million years) at a depth of 50 cm. The gelifraction of the chalk allowing the roots to explore the terroir is very important on this plot.



# — VEGETATIVE CYCLE —

Grape variety

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Chardonnay

Rootstock

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41 B MGt

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The choice of the rootstock is specifically oriented on a good knowledge of our soils. The active limestone is very high because of the nature of the chalk. This choice is completed by a research of a bud break period and optimal berry maturity.

On this vineyard, the active limestone varies from 15 to 20%.

The 41B Millard and of Grasset is characterized by its adaptation to calcareous soils and its resistance to chlorosis. It resists up to 60% the total limestone, 40% active limestone and a CPI (chlorosis potency index) of 60. It also absorbs magnesium well in the soil. The 41 B MGt favors cluster compactness. It also tends to delay the vegetative cycle of the grafts and compared to other rootstocks, the products obtained are less rich in sugar and slightly more acid.

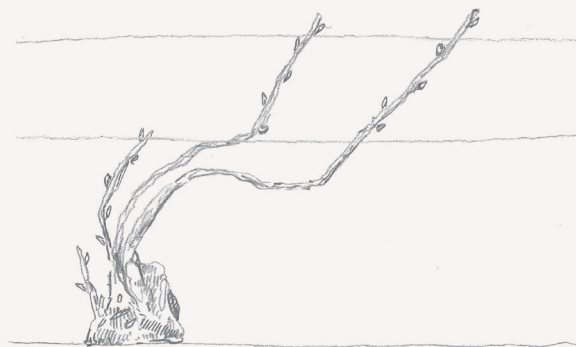
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Rootstock field selection.

Pruning type Chablis. Pruning for wine renewal from the back of the vine plant.

Principe one a two-eyed ratchet (shoots) on the stock bottom. A five-eyed rejuvenating launch which goes from the ratchet tied to the first binding wire and two canes with 5 eyes on frames which are tied to the second binding wire.

In this pruning system, on Chardonnay, the first two buds at the base of the cane are generally sterile. They often produce only foliage or exceptionally some small bunches of grapes in the best fruiting years.





# — THE YEAR —

## The weather conditions

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After the 2015 harvest, mildness persisted through the fall. The winter was also mild but very rainy with a total of about 220 mm. April was particularly cool. Episodes of spring frost were recorded from April 18 to 27. The frost damage was light on the plot. Its slight inclination expelled the cold air flow towards the plain. The generosity of the rainfall persisted in spring, we recorded a total of more than 250mm from April to June. This is the highest rainfall for the period since 1995. The summer was much drier, especially from the second half of July. The climatic conditions changed and the temperatures rose strongly from the end of August till the end of September, taking us to the harvest.

## The harvest

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The 2016 harvest was greatly affected by extreme weather conditions. The spring frost caused losses. The cryptogamic pressure also caused a lot of damage. The losses are mainly due to mildew following primary contaminations and intense and repeated rains. These rains washed away the spores so that powdery mildew then expressed moderately. Contrary to these rainy periods, the scald damage occurred at the end of August during the hot weather. The harvest took place on Monday, September 26th. In spite of heavy losses, the stress of the vineyard did not deprive us of relatively ripe grapes for the harvest period. This light but finally beautiful harvest punctuated an intense and demanding vintage.

## CULTURE

- Compost.
- Ending soil tillage from April till mid-July then maintenance of the endemic vegetation cover for the rest of the year
- Protecting the plant with minerals (copper and sulfur)
- Prophylactic work which is meticulous and repeated throughout the season.

- Harvest date:  
**Lundi 26 Septembre**

- Team of  
10 pickers,  
2 basket carriers,  
2 pressing operators .
- Meticulous sorting in the vineyard and at the press.

## — VINIFICATION —

### Pressing process

Pneumatic membrane press.  
The pressing is carried out quickly as soon as the grape harvest of the concerned plots is done.

### Static settling

Natural, gravity settling. No enzymes. No chaptalization.

### Containers for wine production and maturation

Half- muid (45%) and one ovoid tank (55%)

### Alcoholic fermentation

Spontaneous fermentation

### Malolactic fermentation

Natural

### Maturation before racking for bottling

9 months on the so-called 'sur lies' position  
(named for the wooden laths used to place the heaps of bottles)

### Not fined - not filtered

### Cold stabilization

Only by using the natural temperature  
No shift to forced cold.

## — THE CHAMPAGNE-MAKING PROCESS —

### Sealing the wine in its container for maturing before disgorging

Capsule

### Ageing in the cellars

60 months on racks

### Disgorging

June 2022

### Dosage

3 g/L

# — THE WINE —

## The color |

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Straw yellow color with golden reflections, with generous effervescence.

## The texture

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The wines from la Coquette express themselves with finesse. The complexity of this terroir through an airy, finely iodized matter is balanced by fine bitters. The energy brought by this calcium-rich terroir makes the mouth feel richer through a silky bubble. With time, the finish lengthens on a salivating mineral vibrancy.



# — ANALYSIS —

Average degree of the harvest (% vol.)	Final degree after sparkling (% vol.)	pH	Total acidity (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )	Total SO <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)	Free SO <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)	Sugars (g/L)	Volatile acidity (g/L)
10,2	11,7	3,03	4,88	20	< 5	2,75	0,40



## — PHILOSOPHY —

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It is the expression of a place by the study of its plot soil profile, for a better understanding of its diversity and uniqueness.

This expression goes with a constant learning about the life of the soil and plants through their interactions with the climate and the human being. The work applied to the vineyard and to the estate is based on these ideas which are perpetually evolving...