

TASTING CHAMPAGNE **IN 4 STAGES**



SOUND

- · Unlike other wines, Champagne has a sound component
- · Sensorv stimuli:
 - Opening the bottle
 - ▶ Foaming of the Champagne
 - "Whispering" of the bubbles



NOSE

SMELL THE CHAMPAGNE

- · Initial nose: first olfactory impression
- · Secondary nose: after swirling the wine in the glass, deeper, more complex, more precise aromas, and even new aromas, are revealed.
- · Three main families of aromas:
 - Aromas of youth
 - Aromas of maturity
 - Aromas of fullness
 - > These include the following aromas:
 - Floral: white flowers, acacia, etc.
 - Fruity (fresh/dry): citrus, nuts, etc.
 - Mineral: iodine, chalk, etc.
 - Vegetal: mint, hay, etc
 - Pastry: brioche, biscuit, etc.
 - Lactic: caramel, butter, etc.

 - Spicy: honey, cinnamon, etc.
 - Empyreumatic: cocoa, coffee, etc.



The intensity of the colour, the nature and the power of the aromas depend on:

- · Grape varieties
- Interactions between the vines and the environment
- Climate
- The harvest
- Choices made during vinification



APPEARANCE

· Colour: White:









green Rosé:









Pink Intensity:

Pale - medium - strong



PALATE

TASTE THE CHAMPAGNE

- Effervescence: delicate, lively, etc.
- · Sweetness: degree of residual sugar
- · Liveliness: degree of acidity
- · Body: roundness, fullness
- · Flavours: see list for Nose
- · Aromatic persistence: length on the
- · Complexity: diversity of flavours
- · Balance: liveliness, softness, body



In technical tastings, moving the wine around the mouth and retronasal olfaction enables full appreciation of the wealth of Champagne's aromas and flavours.



CHAMPAGNE IS TO BE SAVOURED, IT IS NOT TO BE DRUNK, OR GREEDILY SWALLOWED DOWN.

IT SHOULD BE TASTED CAREFULLY.... ONE THOUGHTFUL SIP AT A TIME.

COLETTE