

Italian sparkling wines

Prosecco - Valdobbiadene

Minoetto Prosecco "Secolo Novo" Minoetto	55
Prosecco Seguro	55

French sparkling wines

Chardonnay - Pinot Noir Champagne

Brut "Prestige Rosé" Taittinger	150
Imperial Rosé Moët & Chandon	120

Chardonnay - Pinot Noir - Pinot Meunier Champagne

Brut "Prefudé" Taittinger	120
Brut "Cordon Bleu" de Venoge	110

Pinot Noir - Chardonnay - Pinot Meunier Champagne

Brut Veuve Clicquot	140
Imperial Moët & Chandon	120
Dom Pérignon 2000 Moët & Chandon	350
Nectar Moët & Chandon	150
Dom Ruinart 1996 Ruinart	380
Dom Pérignon 1975 Moët & Chandon	1550
Brut Rosé Krug	650

Krug

One of the great names in champagne, Krug is located in Reims in the northern part of the Champagne district. Although owned by Remy Martin of cognac fame, this champagne house is small (producing about 1/2 million bottles per year) and family-run. Krug simply doesn't sell inexpensive wines-its Grand Cuvée is a non-vintage (Krug calls it multivintage) champagne, made by blending wines from seven to ten different vintages. It's equivalent to most champagne houses' cuvée de prestige (see champagne). Krug also makes a small quantity of vintage wine, a rosé, and a single-vineyard, vintage champagne called Clos de Mesnil. Bruno Paillard was born in Reims in 1953 and is from an old established family of Champagne "vignerons" and brokers. He himself started as a champagne broker in 1975 and does still continue this activity, although he has created his own champagne house in the meantime (1981). The house of Bruno Paillard is the youngest and one of the smallest champagne houses.

Spanish sparkling wines

Macabeo, Parellada, Xarel.lo

Segura Viudas Brut Reserva 45

Parès Balta Brut 45

Macabeo, Parellad

Segura Viudas Reserva Heredad (Estate) 65

Segura Viudas

Segura Viudas dates back to the 11th century. At the beginning it was a watching tower that experienced several work extensions, which explain the presence of diverse architectural styles: Visigoth, Romanesque and Gothic. In the 13th century the tower lost its military importance and was converted into a masia, which is the name given to country houses in Catalonia. When, at the end of the 19th century, the region became aware of the potential of the various indigenous varieties and the first steps were taken in the application of the traditional method, the winery produced its first sparkling wines. Segura Viudas became a brand in 1950, but it was not until 1969 when it began to market its wines, whose quality stood out from the very first moment. Later on, the installations were equipped with advanced technology with ensures perfection to the process. The passage of time has favoured us and the notable prestige of the brand has grown even more in recent years. It is hard to find a wine-producing firm that has accumulated so much international recognition in such a short time. The Ferrer family of Barcelona, the world's largest producers of sparkling wine, for over 100 years, purchased the Segura Viudas estate in the early eighties and are responsible for Aria's introduction and success in the United States and around the globe.

Italian white wines

Italy

Italy is the world's largest wine producer, with production just under 25 percent of the world's total. It's also the greatest wine consumer, although second to France in per capita consumption (Italy has a larger population). Italy's a land of vast geographic diversity ranging from its northern cooltemperature vineyards in the foothills of the Alps, to the hot southland. Italy's been making wine for at least 3,500 years in a variety of styles (dry to sweet, still to fully sparkling) and in a variety of ways, such as the passito method, from many grape varieties not widely grown outside of Italy. The Italian varieties used for red and rosé wines include Aglianico, Barbera, Bonarda, Canaiolo, Dolcetto, Freisa, Grignolino, Lagrein, Lambrusco, Montepulciano, Nebbiolo, Raboso, Refosco (Mondeuse), Sangiovese, Schiava, and Teroldego. Those used for white wines are Albana, Bombino Bianco, Cortese, Garganega, Greco, Malvasia, Moscato (Muscat), Picolit, Pigato, Prosecco, Tocai friulano, Trebbiano, Verdicchio, Verduzzo, Vernaccia di Oristano, and Vernaccia di San Gimignano. Other European (primarily French and German) varieties grown here are Cabernet franc, cabernet sauvignon, merlot, Pinot Nero (pinot noir), syrah, chardonnay, gewürztraminer, müller-thurgau, Pinot Bianco (pinot blanc), Pinot Grigio (Pinot Gris), Riesling Italico (Welschriesling), Riesling Renano (Riesling), Sauvignon Blanc, and Sylvaner. The Italians have implemented a system similar to France's for improving the quality of their wines. At the lowest level of this quality ranking are the vino da tavola wines, followed by IGT (indicazione geografica tipica) and then by the denominazione di origine controllata (doc), which is similar to the French appellation d'origine contrôlée. Parameters for the Italian DOC, however, weren't considered strict enough so another higher level, denominazione di origine controllata etit (d) DOCG garantita docg) was added. status, which requires stricter rules and controls, Italy has twenty large growing regions, the boundaries of which define the area geographically, not by any common wine style, grape variety, or climate. Of these twenty regions, the four largest volume producers are Pulia, Sicily, Veneto, and Emilia-Romagna who make over 55 percent of the total wine production. The order of these four regions (as to whose is first, second, etc.) changes depending on the year. The four top regions producing quality wines (those ranked as DOC or DOCG) are Veneto, Tuscany, Piedmont, and Trentino-Alto Adige. These four areas produce over 57 percent of the DOC/DOCG wines.

<i>Chardonnay "Angimbe" Cretico 2005</i>	Chardonnay Sicilia	65
<i>Le Rime Banfi 2007</i>	Chardonnay – Pinot Grigio Tuscany	65
<i>Soave Classico "Monte Fiorentine" Azienda Agricola Ca'Rugate 2007</i>	Garganega - Chardonnay Veneto	65
<i>Pinot Grigio "di Leonardo" Venezia Giulia 2008</i>	Pinot Grigio Friuli	65
<i>Pinot Grigio "Rosè" Collavini 2008</i>		65
<i>Roero Arneis Damilano 2008</i>	Roero Arneis Piemonte	65
<i>Sauvignon Blanc Schiopetto</i>	Sauvignon Friuli	70
<i>Gavi Stefano Farina</i>	Piemonte	70
<i>Sauvignon "Marca" Anna Spinato</i>	Veneto	65

**Tocai
Friuli**

Tocai Friulano "Pardès" | Mario Schiopetto

70

Colli Orientali del Friuli DOC

Colli Orientali del Friuli means "eastern hills of Friuli," which describes this area's location in the FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA region in northeast Italy-it's east of Udine and northwest of the COLLIO DOC. Part of the zone borders the former Yugoslavia. The wines are generally well regarded and considered right behind those of the Collio DOC in quality. The DOC covers twenty types of wines, seventeen of which are varietals. These wines include the sweet dessert wines made from the Verduzzo grape-Ramandolo and Romandolo Classico (the Classico can come only from the vineyards around the village of Ramandolo). Another of this area's unusual (as well as prized and expensive) dessert wines is the Picolit varietal. This DOC is the only one where Picolit is designated. The other varietal wines are Cabernet (from Cabernet Sauvignon and Cabernet Franc), Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Chardonnay, Malvasia, Merlot, Pinot Bianco (Pinot Blanc), Pinot Grigio (Pinot Gris), Pinot Nero (Pinot Noir), Refosco dal Peducolo Rosso (Mondeuse), Ribolla, Riesling Renano

**Vermentino
Sardegna**

Costamolino Vermentino | Argiolas

65

**Pinot Bianco
Friuli**

Pinot Bianco | Schiopetto

70

France white wines

**Alsace
Gewurztraminer**

Gewurztraminer | Pfaffenheim 2008

65

Pinot Gris

Pinot Gris | Pfaffenheim 2008

65

Riesling

Riesling | Pierre Sparr 2007

65

**Bordeaux
Graves, Pessac - Léognan**

Blanc | Saint Jean Des Graves 2007

65

Blanc | Le G DE Chateau Guiraud 2007

65

**Bourgogne
Chablis**

Chablis 1er Cru "Vaucoupin" | Jean – Marc Brocard 2006 75

Mâconnais

Mâcon - Fuisse "Le Ronte" | Domaine la Soufrandise 2005 75

Côte de Beaune

Chassagne-Montrachet 1er Cru "Les Caillerefs" | Domaine Amiot Guy et Fils 2004 105

Montrachet

Bienvenues-Batard-Montrachet-and nearly half of each of two others-Le Montrachet and Bâtard-Montrachet. The best wines from Le Montrachet are viewed by many as the best DRY white wines in the world, although the wines from Chevalier-Montrachet have supporters who feel the same. The other two grand cru aren't far behind, and the village's fourteen Premier Cru vineyards also produce superb wines. The best of these premier cru vineyards are Le Caillerefs, Les Combettes, Les Folatières, Les Pucelles, and Les Referts

AOC Pic St. Loup - Clos St. Jean

Classique | L`Hortus bergerie 2007 65

Grand Cuvée | L`Hortus bergerie 2005 65

Domaine de L`Hortus

Domaine de L`Hortus is one of the standard bearers of the AOC Pic St Loup. In 1979 Jean Marie – Therese Orliac planted some abandoned land at the foot of two dramatic cliffs, the Pic St Loup and the Montagne de l`Hortus. They build a distinctive winery, constructed mostly of wood. In total they have now 55 hectares of vines, split over two sites, with 43 ha red grapes and 12 ha white.

German white wines

**Riesling
Rheingau**

Riesling | Schlossreinhardshausen 2007 65

Vineyards

Germany's regions), Mosel Saar Ruer. starts in eastern France's Vosges mountains, flows along the Luxembourg border into western Germany, and finally joins the Rhine River in western Germany at the city of Koblenz. There are vineyards along the river in France and Luxembourg, but wines from the German vineyards are the most widely recognized. Mosel is the German spelling; Moselle is the English and French spellings

Rheingau

The wines of this German Anbaugebiet (quality wine region) are considered by many to be some of the finest in Germany and therefore among the world's great wines. Over 80 percent of the vineyards are planted with Riesling, Germany's premier variety. The Rheingau, whose vineyards cover the right or northerly bank of the Rhine River, starts just east of Hochheim and extends north to Lorch, with the principal portion situated between the villages of rauenthal and rüdesheim. The climate and soil of this stretch of vineyards is ideal for Riesling. It's from this area that the Rheingau gets its reputation for wines that are generally rich, fruity, and full-bodied with a steely character. The better vintages can produce Auslese, Beerenauslese, and occasionally Trockenbeerenauslese wines of remarkable quality. Even though these wines are very rich, they're balanced with good acidity and are capable of very long aging. The Rheingau's only bereich is johannisberg, which covers the entire region and includes ten grosslagen-Burgweg, Daubhaus, Deutelsberg, Erntebringer, Gottesthal, Heiligensotck, Honigberg, Mehrhölzchen, Steil, and Steinmächer. Some of Germany's best-known wine estates are located here including Schloss Johannisberg, Schloss Schönborn, Schloss Reinhartshausen, and Schloss Vollrads.

Austrian white wines

Austria

The world of wine in Austria is similiar to that of Germany in many ways, but it's also quite different. Austria is generally warmer than Germany, and therefore the grapes ripen more fully, which produces stronger wines. Austrians also generally like their wines drier. Since the wine scandal of 1985, where traces of poisonous diethylene glycol were found in wines that were supposed to contain only natural sugars, tougher laws (very similiar to those in Germany) were enacted. The Austrian quality categories are similiar to Germany's-Qualitätswein Prädikatswein, Kabinett, Spätlese, Auslese, Eiswein, Beerenauslese, Ausbruch (not found in Germany), and Trockenbeerenauslese. In most cases, the Austrian requirements are somewhat stricter-for example, higher required sugar levels. If the name of a ried ("vineyard") is used on the label, 100 percent of the wine used must be from that vineyard location. This is also true for any local or regional name. If a variety or vintage appears on the label, 85 percent of the wine must come from the named grape or vintage. Per capita, Austrians consume over three times the wine of the United States. In fact, they consume more than they produce so wines must be imported to fill the gap. More than 80 percent of the Austrian wine produced is white. The most popular white grape is Grüner Veltliner, which produces pale, crisp, light- to

Riesling

Riesling is considered to be one of the world's great white-wine grapes and produces some of the very best white wines. It's a native of Germany, where it's believed to have been cultivated for at least 500-and possibly as long as 2,000-years. The Riesling grape's ability to retain its acidity while achieving high sugar levels is what creates wines with considerable aging potential. Riesling wines are delicate but complex and are characterized by a spicy, fruity flavor (that's sometimes reminiscent of peaches and apricots), a flower-scented bouquet, and a long finish. Riesling is vinified in a variety of styles ranging from dry to very sweet. In Germany, these sweet wines-which are usually affected by botrytis cinerea-are graded in ascending order of sweetness as Auslese, Beerenauslese, and Trockenbeerenauslese. There are extensive Riesling plantings in California where early wines were made in a dry, oaky style. California winemakers now produce high-quality, German-style Rieslings, which are lighter, more delicate, and slightly to medium sweet. They also make some excellent late harvest wines from botrytis-infected grapes. Other states that have had success with Riesling wines include Oregon, Washington, and New York. Australia has extensive plantings of this grape and produces high-quality Riesling wines, particularly from the Eden and Clare Valleys. France's Alsace region and Italy's Alto Adige also produce excellent Rieslings. Because the name "Riesling" is used in many ways, it's sometimes difficult to find wines truly made from this variety. In California, for instance, Johannisberg Riesling is the true Riesling, whereas Gray Riesling and Emerald Riesling are actually other varieties. Californians also call the variety Sylvaner such names as Sylvaner Riesling, Franken Riesling, Monterey Riesling, and Sonoma Riesling. A bottle of California wine labeled simply "Riesling" usually means that the wine's made from one of the lesser varieties, not Johannisberg Riesling. In parts of Europe, there is also Welschriesling (or Italian Riesling), which is a different variety. In Australia, the word Riesling often refers to any type of white wine, whereas Rhine Riesling refers to the real thing. South Africans have Cape Riesling, Clare Riesling, Paarl Riesling, and South African Riesling, all of which refer to a variety officially known as cruchen blanc. Weisser Riesling is the name South Africans (and some Germans) use for the true Riesling.

Grüner Veltliner
Kamptal

White wines from our region

Okanagan Valley

Okanagan Valley

While the modern era for the Wines of British Columbia began about 15 years ago, grapes have been grown and wine made here since 1859. Oblate missionary Father Charles Pandosy planted the first vineyard at the Oblate Mission near Kelowna with commercial grape production for wines starting in the 1920's. The modern era in British Columbia winemaking began in 1990 in response to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between Canada and the United States. Less-desirable labrusca varieties were pulled out and the popular commitment to producing quality wines began with widespread premium vinifera plantings. For the first time, in 2005, British Columbia's premium wines (VQA) became the top-selling premium wine category in the province, selling more premium wine than any other region or country.

Chardonnay
Chardonnay SLC | Mission Hill 2006 65
Chardonnay | Cassini 2007 65

Semillon
Sauvignon Blanc - Semillon | Mission Hill 2006 65

Pinot Gris
Pinot Gris | Hillside 2007 65
Blind Trust | LFNG 2008 65
Pinot Gris | Cassini 2007 65

Muscat
Muscat Ottonell | Hillside Estate 2007 65

Pinot Grigio
Pinot Grigio | Van Westen 2008 55

Pinot Blanc – Pinot Gris
Pinot Gris – Pinot Blanc | Van Westen 2008 55

Gewürtztraminer
Gewürtztraminer | Cassini 2008 55

Australian white wines

South Eastern Australia
Chardonnay
Chardonnay | Alkoomi 2007 65

South Australia
Viognier
Viognier The Loose Canon | Hugh Hamilton 2007 65

Argentin white wines

*Calchaqui Valley
Torrantes, Chardonnay*

Chardonnay - Torrantes. | Inca 2008

65

New Zealand white wines

*Marlborough
Sauvignon Blanc*

Sauvignon Blanc No. 8 | Wire 2008

65

Sauvignon Blanc | Twin Islands 2008

65

South Africa white wines

*Stellenbosch
Chenin Blanc*

Chenin Blanc | Teddy Hall 2006

65

US white wines

*Napa Valley
Chardonnay*

Chardonnay | Trefethen 2005

75

Chardonnay | Newton 2005

65

Roussanne

Roussanne | Truchard 2004

75

Chile white wines

*Limari Valley
Chardonnay, Viognier, Sauvignon Blanc*

Cuvee | Tamaya 2006

65

Portuguese white wines

Alentejo

Arinto, Antao Vaz, Perrum, Rabo, Siria

<i>Cuvee Reguengos 2008</i>	55
<i>Cuvee Luis Pato 2007</i>	55

Red wines from our region

Okanagan Valley

Merlot

<i>Merlot the Legacy Poplar Grove 2004</i>	65
<i>Merlot Reserve Mission Hill 2007</i>	65

Pinot Noir

<i>Pinot Noir Reserve Mission Hill 2008</i>	65
<i>Pinot Noir Morning Bay 2005</i>	65

Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc,

Petit Verdot

<i>Oculus Mission Hill Bordeaux Blend 2004</i>	95
<i>Oculus Mission Hill Bordeaux Blend 2005</i>	95

Syrah

<i>Barrel Select Syrah Morning Bay 2004</i>	65
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Cabernet Sauvignon

<i>Cabernet Sauvignon Morning Bay 2004</i>	65
<i>Cabernet Sauvignon Maximus Cassini 2004</i>	65

**Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc,
Petit Verdot, Malbec**

Portfolio Laughing Stock 2007	75
Blind Trust Laughing Stock 2007	70

LFNG

Located on the picturesque Naramata Bench. Laughing Stock Vineyards is a serious enterprise with light – hearted attitude. David and Cynthia Enns, now relasing their fourth vintage, aim to produce the highest quality small production wines from the Okanagan Valley. Receiving Gold fort he Portfolio 2005. Laughing Stock was the highest awarded B.C. winery in the Blended Red category at the Canadian Wine Awards in Niagara, Ontario 2007.

Italian red wines

**Aglianico
Campania**

Taurasi "Radici" Mastroberardino 1997	105
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Amarone (Rondinella - Corvina - Molinara)

Veneto

Amarone della Valpolicella Classico Tomasi 2004	105
Amarone della Valpolicella Classico Negrar 2006	85
Amarone della Valpolicella Classico Tedeschi 2004	115
Amarone della Valpolicella Classico Terre 2004	85

Barbaresco (Nebbiolo)

Piemonte

Barbaresco Batasiolo 2006	75
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Barbaresco DOCG

One of the small number of DOCG areas in Italy, Barbaresco shares this status in northwestern Italy's Piedmont region with Barolo, Asti Spumante, and Gattinara. The DOCG zone encompasses the villages of Barbaresco, Treviso, and Neive, just east of Alba. The wines, which are made from the Nebbiolo grape, must be aged for 2 years, one of which is in wooden barrels. A riserva must be aged for 3 years, one of those in wood. Considered some of Italy's best, these wines have rich, spicy flavors, and, although, they have a perfumed sweetness. Barbaresco wines are often compared to Barolo wines because they're both made from Nebbiolo grapes. In the comparison, Barbaresco wines are usually regarded as more elegant and refined; the Barolos are thought to be more robust and longer-lived.

**Barbera
Piemonte**

Barbera d'Alba | La Pantafera 2001

85

**Barolo (Nebbiolo)
Piemonte**

Barolo "Rocche" | Brovia 2000

110

Barolo | Damilano 2000

110

**Cabernet Sauvignon
Toscana**

Tavernelle | Banfi 2003

85

**Brunello (Sangiovese grosso)
Toscana**

Brunello di Montalcino ris. | Altesino 2004

115

Brunello di Montalcino ris. | Capanna 2001

165

Brunello di Montalcino ris. | La Rasina 1997

165

Brunello di Montalcino ris. | Antinori 2003

165

**Cabernet Sauvignon – Merlot – Syrah - Sangiovese
Toscana**

Rosso Toscano | Argiano 2006

65

**Cabernet Sauvignon - Cabernet Franc - Merlot
Toscana**

Ornellaia | Tenuta dell' Ornellaia 2005

290

Ornellaia | Tenuta dell' Ornellaia 2005 150cl

620

Le Serre Nuove | Tenuta dell' Ornellaia 2004

115

Ornellaia

Tenuta dell'Ornellaia makes outstanding wines even in poor vintages - better than any other. In the capable hands of winemaker Thomas Duroux and consultant Michel Rolland, the estate continues its long-standing, stellar record of world-class wine production. Even the estate's "second" wines demonstrate high quality grape growing and flawless production methods. Located in Tuscany's tiny coastal DOC of Bolgheri, the estate was one of the first to plant vines in the area. With producers like Tenuta San Guido Sassicaia, Antinori, Grattamacco, and Le Macchiole among others, Bolgheri is the hotbed of winemaking momentum in Toscana

**Cabernet Sauvignon - Cabernet Franc - Sangiovese
Toscana**

Solaia | Marchesi Antinori 2005

360

Solaia

The proprietary name for one of the better-known super-Tuscan wines. It's made from a blend of Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc and some Sangiovese by the famous Tuscan wine firm Marchesi Antinori (who also make Tignanello). Solaia, which comes from a single vineyard in the Chianti Classico area, is aged in barriques for about 2 years.

**Cabernet Sauvignon - Sangiovese - Cabernet Franc
Toscana**

Tignanello | Marchesi Antinori 2006

150

**Cabernet Sauvignon - Sangiovese
Toscana**

Col di Sasso | Banfi 2007 5 Liter

290

**Cabernet Sauvignon - Sangiovese - Merlot
Toscana**

Centine | Banfi 2005

75

Cum Laude | Banfi 2002

85

**Cabernet Sauvignon - Merlot - Syrah
Toscana**

Guado al Tasso | Tenuta Guado al Tasso 2000

410

**Chianti: Sangiovese
(Cabernet, Merlot, Canaiolo, Trebbiano, Malvasia)
Toscana**

Chianti Classico | Colognole 2003

75

Chianti Rufina | Pianirossi 2004

75

Chianti Classico | Piccini 2007

75

Chianti Classico | Isole e Olena 2005

75

Merlot - Refosco - Cabernet Sauvignon Cabernet Franc

Toscana

Masseto | Tenuta dell' Ornellaia - Ludovico Antinori 2005 490

Montepulciano

Abruzzo

Montepulciano d' Abruzzo | La Braccasca 2005 80

Nero d' Avola

Sicilia

Nero d'Avola | Cusumano 2007 70

Toscana

Cepparello | Isole e Olena 2004 140

Flaccianello | Fontodi - Giovanni Manetti 2006 150

Fontodi

Tenuta Fontodi is Chianti's class act: Her renowned crus are the Super Tuscan Flaccianello and the Sangiovese-Cabernet Sauvignon favorite Vigna del Sorbo, while her Chianti Classico is unflinchingly reliable. Winemaking in the timeless land of Chianti Classico dates back to the 8th century, and the term "Chianti" was applied to wine as far back as 1398: Tenuta Fontodi is one of many existing estates that can trace their lineage back to these historic times. Fontodi is an all-time favorite of IWM and any Tuscan wine enthusiast. Resting near Panzano in the epicenter of Toscana's viticulture, Fontodi's vines enjoy a southern aspect, a position in a natural amphitheatre, and marl soil. These optimum conditions allow the grapes to ripen perfectly, therefore creating wines of great character and structure.

Sassicaia

Sassicaia; the story

As a student in Pisa during the 1920's, the Marquis Mario Incisa della Rocchetta dreamed of creating a "noble" wine. Like most of Italian aristocracy at the time, his taste in wine ran strongly to fine Bordeaux. After settling with his wife, Clarice, into their Tuscan estate at Tenuta San Guido on the Mediterranean Coast, he experimented with several French grape varieties and concluded, "the bouquet I was looking for" was found in the Cabernet. A wine that had Cabernet Sauvignon as its primary component represented a radical shift from the traditional Tuscan and Piedmontese varieties of Sangiovese and Nebbiolo. No one had ever considered making a wine crafted along Bordeaux lines on Italian soil, much less in a region not yet established viticulturally. In addition to the Cabernet's satisfactory bouquet, the Marquis' decision to plant this grape variety at Tenuta San Guido was influenced by the Tuscan location's similarity to Graves in Bordeaux. "Graves" means "gravel" in French, and similarly, the earth at Tenuta San Guido gave Sassicaia its name, which in the Tuscan dialect means "stony ground". However, accustomed to the light, local wines, consumers did not respond well to the first vintages of Sassicaia. Wines made from the more complex Cabernet Sauvignon grapes take more time to mature and develop. Subsequently, from 1948 to 1960, Sassicaia was consumed only at the estate. Each year, a small number of cases were laid down in the cellars of Castiglioncello. The Marquis discovered that as the years went by, however, the wine greatly improved. As is often the case with wines of great pedigree, those things originally considered defects turned into virtues over time. Soon, friends and relatives were urging him to pursue his passion and to perfect his revolutionary style of winemaking. In 1965, he planted two more vineyards comprised of Cabernet Sauvignon and Cabernet Franc; the new "Sassicaia" vineyard was situated approximately 800 feet lower than the original Cabernet vineyard near Castiglioncello, and "Aianova" was slightly more elevated and thus exposed to the weather. Eventually, all of the wine produced on the estate came to be known by the name of Sassicaia. The 1968 vintage of Sassicaia was the first to be offered on the open market, and it was as well received as the Premier Crus from Bordeaux. In subsequent years the cellars were moved to temperature-controlled quarters wood fermentation vats were replaced with stainless steel ones and Bordeaux temperature quarters, ones, French oak barriques were used for the ageing process. The Marquis' use of Cabernet grapes and his implementation of the barriques aging process soon spread throughout Italy. Sassicaia was the first Italian wine to successfully establish itself abroad, and is almost universally recognized as the father of the new Italian wine family or simply the Super Tuscan Pioneer. Mario Incisa della Rocchetta's planting is now considered the birthplace of Italian Cabernet. The new plantings and improved methods of vinification produced stunning results, and experts worldwide took notice. Here are a few examples: At a 1978 "Decanter Magazine" tasting in London, a panel including Hugh Johnson, Serena Sutcliffe, and Clive Coates declared the 1972 Sassicaia the best Cabernet Sauvignon in a field of 33 wines from 11 countries. Hugh Johnson's Pocket Wine Book, 1982 edition, called Sassicaia "Italy's best wine". The 1982 Sassicaia received the 1987 Vinarius Wine of the Year award. The marquis Mario Incisa della Rocchetta passed away in 1983. His son, Marquis Nicolò Incisa della Rocchetta, now oversees all estate operations.

Sassicaia Tenuta San Guido - Marchesi Incisa della Rocchetta 2005	290
Sassicaia Tenuta San Guido - Marchesi Incisa della Rocchetta 2005 150cl	580

Valpolicella (Rondinella - Corvina - Molinara)

Veneto

Valpolicella Superiore Tedeschi 2005	75
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Primitivo

Salento

Primitivo Cantele 2006	85
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France red wines

Bordeaux

Canon-Fronsac

Château la Vielle Cure 2006	75
Château les Tonnelles 2004	75

Le Libournais, Pomerol

Pomerol AC

Located on the east side of France's Dordogne River, this is the smallest of the fine-wine-producing districts of the Bordeaux region. It's also the only district not to have rated its Châteaux in some official classification. Because it's not near the better-known districts of Médoc and Graves, Pomerol didn't gain much of an international following until the 1960s. Now its wines led by those from the famous Château Pétrus bring some of the highest prices in all of Bordeaux. The Pomerol area's 1,800 acres are planted with Merlot and Cabernet Franc.

Château La Grave 2006	75
Château LaTour À Pomerol 2006	110

Le Libournais, Saint-Émilion

Saint-Émilion

The village of Saint-Émilion is quite picturesque and beautiful with its medieval walls and buildings, its undulating hills, and the fields of vines that grow right up to the ancient walls. Saint-Émilion is northeast of the city of Bordeaux and sits on the east side of the Dordogne River next to the smaller, but well-known, Pomerol ac. Grapes have been cultivated here since at least the second century. Saint-Émilion is the second most important growing area in Bordeaux after the Médoc, and because it's not broken up into smaller appellations like the Médoc (such as Margaux ac, Pauillac ac, Saint-Estèphe ac, and Saint-Julien ac), more fine wine is sold under the Saint-Émilion appellation than any other. Unlike the Médoc where Cabernet Sauvignon reigns, Merlot is the dominant grape in Saint-Émilion because of the clay soil. Cabernet Franc is the next most popular grape, followed by Cabernet Sauvignon and some Malbec. Because of the prevalent use of Merlot, the Saint-Émilion wines are generally softer and more drinkable at an earlier age than those from the Médoc. However, wines from good vintages of top Châteaux like Ausone and Cheval Blanc have considerable aging ability. Saint-Émilion was passed over in the classification of 1855, which established the cru classé Châteaux of the Médoc, and it wasn't until 1954 that an official classification for Saint-Émilion estates was developed. Unlike the Médoc, Saint-Émilion's classification system was set up so that it could be revised every 10 years, at which time Châteaux could be elevated or downgraded. Revisions were done in 1969 and 1985, and another is scheduled in the 1994 timeframe. The 1985 classification lists eleven Châteaux as premiers grands crus classés, the highest level. Two of the eleven, Château Ausone and Château Cheval Blanc, were set above all the rest into Category A.

Château Canon La Gaffelière 2006	169
Château Clos de l'Oratoire 2006	89

Graves, Pessac-Léognan

Château Haut Bailly 2006

135

Le Médoc, Haut-Médoc

Grand Cru Classé | Château Belgrave 2006

85

Cru Bourgeois | Château La Bernadotte 2006

75

Cru Bourgeois | Château Poujeaux 2006

95

Le Médoc, Moulis en Médoc

Cru Bourgeois | Château Chasse-Spleen 2006

85

Le Médoc, Margaux

Château du Tetre 2006

85

Le Médoc, Pauillac

4ème Grand Cru Classé | Château Duhart-Milon 2006

135

5ème Grand Cru Classé | Château Lynch-Bages 2006

165

5ème Grand Cru Classé | Château Clerc-Milon 2006

125

Château Grand Puy Lacoste 2006

145

Le Médoc, Saint Estèphe

Saint-Estèphe AC

The northernmost of the communal appellations in the Haut-Médoc area of France's Bordeaux region. Of the wines from the well-known communes in the Haut-Médoc, those from Saint-Estèphe AC are usually ranked fourth in quality after those of Margaux, Pauillac, and Saint-Julien. This ranking is because Saint-Estèphe contains fewer (only five) grand cru classé Châteaux and more crus bourgeois. The grand cru classé Châteaux are Calon-Ségur, Cos d'Estournel, Cos Labory, Lafon-Rochet, and Montrose. Saint-Estèphe AC wines are made from Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, and Petit Verdot. They're often described as being full-bodied, the most tannic, and requiring the longest period to mature. Many producers are now using more Merlot to produce softer wines.

Cru Bourgeois | Château Haut-Marbuzet 2006 99
Château Lafon Rochet 2006 85

Le Médoc, Saint-Julien

2ème Grand Cru Classé | Château Gruaud Larose 2006 125
4ème Grand Cru Classé | Château Talbot 2006 115

Fronsac

Château Les Tonnelles 2004 65

Bourgogne

La Côte de Nuits

Chambolle-Musigny

Well-known village located in the the Côte de Nuits district of France's Burgundy region. It's one of the smaller villages in this famous area and contains approximately 550 vineyard acres, all planted in Pinot Noir except for a 3/4-acre plot that grows Chardonnay. The highest-quality wines are from two well-known Grand Crus Bonnes Mares AC and Musigny AC- and they produce wines of quite different styles. The Musigny wines are flavorful but better known for their elegance and finesse; they can be drunk relatively young. Wines from Bonnes Mares, however, are full-bodied, tannic, and require aging a number of years before they mature. The small plot of Chardonnay is planted in Musigny. It produces very good wines, but they're limited, very expensive, and generally not the quality of other top Grand Cru white wines. Chambolle-Musigny also has twenty-four Premier Cru vineyards with Les Amoureuses and Les Charmes generally regarded as the two finest. Chambolle- Musigny AC wines, though generally light and elegant, normally have good structure.

Côte de Nuits-Villages "Les Vignottes" | Jean-Jacques Confuron 2004 115

La Côte du Rhone

Côte du Rhone | Guigal 2005 75
Chateauneuf du Pape | Guigal 2004 75

Argentina red wines

Argentina

The wines of Argentina have a history that has grown through the years beginning in the mid-16th century. A Chilean friar first brought wine into Argentina via a cutting. As he nurtured the seedlings, wine-making in Argentina began to morph and evolve leading to the origin of two important wine regions: Mendoza and Cuyo in the years of 1561 and 1562. To further the wine development in these areas, vine cuttings were imported from Santiago del Estero, an Argentine city. The 19th century opened another venue of wine-making with the arrival of European settlers. The presence of the French, Italians, and Spaniards added another flavor to the developing Argentine wine. The economic implication of the newly constructed railroad in 1885 was the ease of transporting wine from the wine-making regions to the cities and other areas of Argentina. As the demand for wine increased, the satisfaction for a great taste also grew. With the presence of wine innovator Tuburcio Benegas, a new taste was on the horizon. Benegas's genius brought the masterful formulas to wine-making enhancing the Argentina vino with the French varieties of Burgundy and Bordeaux. These wines were in harmony with the juicy Argentina meats, aplenty in these South American localities. By the 1970s, most of the wine produced in Argentina was common table wine, continuing with the trend to accompany the Argentinean meats. At the same time, policy regarding the agriculture of vineyards did not exist, causing many of the farms to overlook superiority for magnitude. This led to decline in the wines since a poor wine was not welcomed into the Argentine cuisine. In order to improve the quality of the wine, these vines had to be eliminated and new plants sowed. The new plants, along with the goal of excellence in wine-making, Argentine wine took on another appearance - one of first-class taste, exceptional color, and unique flair. Although wine-making in Argentina maintained a small profile until the 1980s, local wine production has over a 300 year history. Inspired by the triumph of both California and Australian wines, Argentina began to export their creations to an international audience.

Calchaqui Valley

Cabernet - Malbec

<i>Cabernet - Malbec Inca 2007</i>	85
<i>Cabernet Flichmann 2008</i>	75

Mendoza

Malbec

<i>Malbec Enrique Foster 2007</i>	75
<i>Malbec Misterio Flichmann 2008</i>	75
<i>Malbec Gestos Flichmann 2007</i>	75

España red wines

Spain

Spanish wines are wines produced in the southwestern European country of Spain. Located on the Iberian Peninsula, Spain has over 2.9 million acres (over 1.17 million hectares) planted—making it the most widely planted wine producing nation^[1] but it is only the third largest producer of wine in the world, the largest being Italy and France.^[2] This is due, in part, to the very low yields and wide spacing of the old vines planted on the dry, infertile soil found in many Spanish wine regions. The country is ninth in worldwide consumptions with Spaniards drinking, on average, 10.06 gallons (38 liters) a year. The country has an abundance of native grape varieties, with over 600 varieties planted throughout Spain though 80 percent of the country's wine production is from only 20 grapes—including Tempranillo, Albariño, Garnacha, Palomino, Airen, Macabeo, Parellada, Xarel·lo, Cariñena and Monastrell. Major Spanish wine regions include the Rioja and Ribera del Duero which is known for their Tempranillo production; Jerez, the home of the fortified wine Sherry; Rías Baixas in the northwest region of Galicia that is known for its white wines made from Albariño and Catalonia which includes the Cava and still wine producing regions of the Penedès as well the Priorat region.

Jumilla Murcia

Monastrell - Cabernet Sauvignon

El Nido | Bodegas El Nido, 2002

240

Ribera del Duero

Tempranillo, Merlot

Tempranillo - Merlot | Montebaco 2004

95

Alion | Vegia Secilia 2004

125

Samaniego

Rioja

Rioja Alavesa | Hacienda Ostatu 2005

75

Portugal red wines

Portugal

Portuguese wine history is longer than the foundation of Portugal. It is believed that wine was first planted in the Iberian Peninsula (in the Tagus and Sado Valley) around 2000 B.C. by the Tartessians. The Phoenicians took over the Tartessian trade, including wine trade around 10th century B.C. and have introduced new grape varieties. In the 7th century B.C. the Greeks settled in the Iberian Peninsula and developed wine growing. In the 6th century B.C. the Celts brought their own grape varieties into the Iberian Peninsula. The Romans arrived into the Iberian Peninsula during the 2nd century B. C. and contributed to the modernization of the vine culture. With fall of the Roman Empire the wine has continued to be produced by the subsequent civilizations. With the foundation of Portugal wine was Portugal's most exported product. A major boost in winemaking and wine exports happened in the second half of the 14th century. In the 15th and 16th centuries with the Portuguese Discoveries, the vessels and galleons sailing always carried wine. The Methuen treaty of 1703 opened trading between Portugal and England, setting up special duty rights for the penetration of Portuguese wine in England and wine exports experienced a major increase. In 1756 the Port wine was already so famous that with the purpose of regulating the region's wine production and trade was officially created the Alto Douro wine region, the first delimited region for wine in the world. In the 19th century the phylloxera plague devastated large areas of Portuguese vineyards. In late 19th century wine production started a slow recovery. In the beginning of the 20th century several wine regions were demarcated and in 1986 the regions were re-defined as Portugal started to be part of the European Union.

Sabrosa Vinzelo

Douro Reserva | Quinta do Crasto 2006 75

Ribera del Duero Verdejo

Verdejo | Prado Rey 2007 85

Tinta Roriz, Touriga Franca, Tinta Barroca, Touriga Nacional

Vinzelo | Duoro 2006 75

Chile red wines

Cordillera Carinena, Merlot, Shiraz

Carinena - Merlot - Shiraz | Miguel Torres 2003 105

Zinfandel, Shiraz

Zinfandel - Shiraz | Terra Mater 2007 75

US red wines

Nappa Valley Cabernet Sauvignon

<i>Cabernet Sauvignon Sequoia Grove 2004</i>	105
<i>Cabernet Sauvignon Macauley 2004</i>	105
<i>Claret Red Label Newton 2006</i>	85

Merlot

<i>Merlot Rombauer Vineyards 2004</i>	75
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Pinot Noir

<i>Pinot Noir „Tandem“ Sangiacomo Vineyards 2004</i>	105
<i>Pinot Noir „Labyrinth“ Bien Nacido Vineyards 2004</i>	95
<i>Pinot Noir Truchard 2004</i>	85

Syrah - Grenach

<i>Amador Katies`s Cote 2004</i>	95
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Zinfandel

<i>Zinfandel Macauley 2005</i>	95
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Australian red wines

Barossa Valley Shiraz

<i>Shiraz „Basket Press“ Rockford 2002</i>	125
<i>Shiraz Katnook 2006</i>	75

Cabernet Sauvignon

<i>Cabernet Sauvignon Y Series</i>	75
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Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot

<i>Cabernet Sauvignon - Merlot Alkoomi</i>	75
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Cabernet Sauvignon - Shiraz

<i>Cabernet Sauvignon - Shiraz The Scribbler 2007</i>	75
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Shiraz, Grenache

<i>Shiraz - Grenache „alley cat“ Rosedale</i>	85
<i>Shiraz - Viognier Y Series</i>	85

Merlot

<i>Merlot Y Series</i>	85
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McLaren Valley Shiraz

<i>Shiraz Tapetstry</i>	85
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New Zealand red wines

Lake Wanaka

Pinot Noir

<i>Pinot Noir Rippon 2004</i>	85
<i>Pinot Noir Rippon 2003</i>	85
<i>Pinot Noir Rippon 2001</i>	85
<i>Pinot Noir Rippon 2001</i>	85

Rippon

Emma Rippon, daughter of a chief cashier of the Bank of England, was born in England at the start of the 1800s. She married Frederick James Sargood, a draper and in 1850 they moved to the new colony of Victoria, Australia to set up a small merchant business. Much later, one of their grand-sons, Percy Sargood, came out to Dunedin (then New Zealand's largest port and capital city), to advance the family business, Sargood, Son & Ewen into New Zealand and 1912 he bought Wanaka Station, then a large run which flanking much of the western side of the Upper Clutha Basin. Percy's own grand son, Rolfe Sargood Mills grew up between Dunedin and Wanaka and always dreamed of one day moving back on to the family farm. Many years later this, and many more of his dreams besides, would become reality†.