

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE  
REGISTRATION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION**

**NAME OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION**

Bordeaux

**PRODUCT CATEGORY**

Wine

**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**

France

**APPLICANT**

Name:

Syndicat viticole des appellations d'origine contrôlées Bordeaux et Bordeaux Supérieur

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**PROTECTION IN THE EU**

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN AND PROTECTED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS ESTABLISHED BY ARTICLE 104 OF REGULATION (EU) NO 1308/2013 (PDO-PT-A1542)

**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION**

• **Raw Material**

- Bordeaux Blanc (white) : Semillon B, Sauvignon B, Sauvignon Gris G, Muscadelle B, Colombard B, Merlot Blanco B, Ugni Blanc B,
- Bordeaux Rouge (red) : Cabernet Sauvignon N, Cabernet Franc N, Merlot N, Cot N (or malbec), Carmenère N y Petit Verdot N,
- Bordeaux Rosé (pink) : Cabernet Sauvignon N, Cabernet Franc N, Merlot N, Cot N (or malbec), Carmenère N y Petit Verdot N,
- Bordeaux Clairet (claret) : Cabernet Sauvignon N, Cabernet Franc N, Merlot N, Cot N (or malbec), Carmenère N y Petit Verdot N.

• **Alcohol content :**

	Bordeaux White Dry	Bordeaux White with sugar	Bordeaux Pink	Bordeaux Claret	Bordeaux Red
<i>Titre Al.min (% vol)</i>	10	10.5 (10 TAVM acquis)	10	10	10.5

- **Physical Appearance**

- Bordeaux Blanc Sec (white)
- Bordeaux Blanc with sugar (white)
- Bordeaux Rosé (pink)
- Clairet Bordeaux (claret)
- Bordeaux Rouge (red)

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA**

Bordeaux vineyards are south west of France in the Aquitaine region, more precisely in the department of Gironde.

The vineyards of Bordeaux are the largest of Appellations of Controlled Origin of France with an area of 228000 hectares of vineyard territory.

The production area of the Appellation of Controlled Origin 'Bordeaux' extends over the department of Gironde, excluding the southern area, without wine vocation dedicated to forestry.

## **LINK WITH THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA**

Bordelais varieties grown in ocean climate , required , from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, support posts, and then palisades to ensure good distribution of the harvest and sufficient leaf surface for proper chlorophyll synthesis and optimum ripeness .

The various soil types and exposures have allowed the selection and adaptation of different varieties depending on the characteristics of the medium. Thus , one can identify the following four types :

- The clay - calcareous and calcareous loamy land , widespread in the slopes of the hills, for Merlot N;
- The siliceous earths and clays mixed with lime, perfect for Sauvignon and Merlot B N , for example ;
- The "Boulbènes" (sandy - argillaceous earths acid ) , with fine siliceous elements lighter soils that form suitable for the production of dry white wine ;
- The stony soils composed of gravel, rounded quartz and more or less coarse sands, and warm nd well-drained terraces, and perfect for vines, especially Cabernet Sauvignon N.

On the port and by the close historical ties maintained with other nations , which soon built a structured and powerful business, the Bordeaux vineyard always oriented towards the world , receiving or disseminating new techniques and encouraging the dynamism of farms to consolidate, develop and export their expertis.

With the marriage of Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine and Henry Plantagenet, the future king of England in 1152, the development of trade allowed the English to import wines from Bordeaux, which they called "Claret" by its light color. This tradition was perpetuated in time and is reflected today in the terms ' claret ' and ' claret ' .

In the seventeenth century, a new commercial era began with the emergence of new consumers. The export is still one of the strengths of the distribution of Bordeaux wines. One-third of the production is sent to over 150 countries.

The wine production of registered designation of origin, an essential resource of Gironde, has contributed greatly to shaping the rural and urban landscapes, and to model the local architecture (wine 'chateaux', wineries). The main cities of the department are river ports that developed around the wine trade.

## **SPECIFIC RULES FOR LABELLING, IN CASE THESE EXIST**

n/a

## **CONTROL BODY**

*For checking compliance with the tender specifications:*

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*To prevent fraud (quality, description tags and documents, trade):*

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