



2023 A Rich and Generous Vintage

The first quarter is generally milder than usual, with the first half of January being particularly warm for the season.

Nevertheless, temperatures continuously fluctuate around seasonal norms, and it is not until the last days of March that they rise significantly above the average, thereby stimulating the resumption of the vegetative cycle. The very first green shoots are then observed on Chardonnay vines, with Pinot Noir following in early April. However, the persistence of alternating mild and cooler periods slows the progress of budburst. The mid-budburst stage occurs between April 9 and 17, depending on the regions and grape varieties.

Although April is generally cooler than average, temperatures rise at the end of the month and remain stable during the first ten days of May before a new cooling phase arrives. Temperatures then exceed seasonal norms again from May 19 onward. The very first flowers are observed during Pentecost weekend, and flowering quickly becomes widespread. The mid-flowering stage is reached in the first ten days of June, depending on the regions and grape varieties. However, a lack of precipitation becomes noticeable, even though March was quite rainy. This water deficit causes significant coulure phenomena, particularly affecting Chardonnay. Puligny escapes this new issue and suffers less from the water shortage, thanks to regular small local thunderstorms. A first heatwave occurs in early July, though it is short-lived, followed by another between August 10 and 25, notable for its sustained nighttime temperatures near 20°C. Finally, the first two decades of September are marked by summer-like conditions. The very first veraison berries are observed starting July 11, but the veraison process only truly begins around late July. Ripening progresses at a good pace, thanks to the prevailing summer temperatures. Sugar accumulation increases on average by nearly 4 /L per day. A change in weather occurs on August 24,

with lower temperatures brought by storms, which slows the progression of various ripening parameters.

The return of summer weather in early September allows the ripening pace to pick up again. We begin harvesting for Crémants on August 30, and on September 2, we harvest the first parcel of still wine.

...generous in terms of both the number of grape clusters and their structure. As a result, some parcels required additional time to reach optimal maturity.

From a phytosanitary perspective, although pests were relatively discreet this year, mildew and Oïdium raised significant concerns. Nevertheless, these diseases were generally well-contained, despite a few isolated failures. Outcomes varied greatly depending on the frequency of rainfall events, the total precipitation received, and the quality of protective measures implemented.

Flavescence Dorée outbreaks remained under control in Côte-d'Or, though they continued to spread in the southern Saône-et-Loire. The cluster detected in 2022 in the Yonne expanded along the hillside but did not lead to new cases in other communes. Late August storms reactivated latent Botrytis clusters, exacerbated by the compactness of the bunches, particularly in Pinot Noir. However, these issues, along with shriveled berries caused by sunburn during August's intense heat, were managed effectively through rigorous sorting upon arrival at the winery. The 2023 vintage is characterized by an abundant harvest volume, despite sometimes severe and locally destructive weather events. Nonetheless, the largely favorable summer weather conditions enabled the grapes to achieve excellent qualitative potential.