CHÂTEAU CHEVAL BLANC 2019



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

he first three months of the year were drier than usual and quite mild in February and March. In 2019, April and June were wet months whilst May was dry and mild: +3.6°C higher than usual. July, August and September were dry with record highs recorded in July. Rain at the end of July came at exactly the right time and in the right quantities. September was dry and mild which promoted perfect maturation producing grapes of excellent quality.



W ater stress came into play progressively and earlier than usual in early July thanks to high temperatures and limited rainfall. The dryness had a positive effect producing significant levels of tannins in the grapes. The dry conditions progressed into August and September, without being to severe which allowed the tannins to achieve optimal maturity. To illustrate the hydric kinetics of the vintage, here is the evolution of the water measurements during the season:

At the end of June, the water balance placed the 2019 vintage 19th in ranking in terms of dryness, 11th by the end of July, 7th by the end of August and 4th at the end of September just behind 2005, 2015 and 2010. This illustrates well the potential of the 2019 vintage.

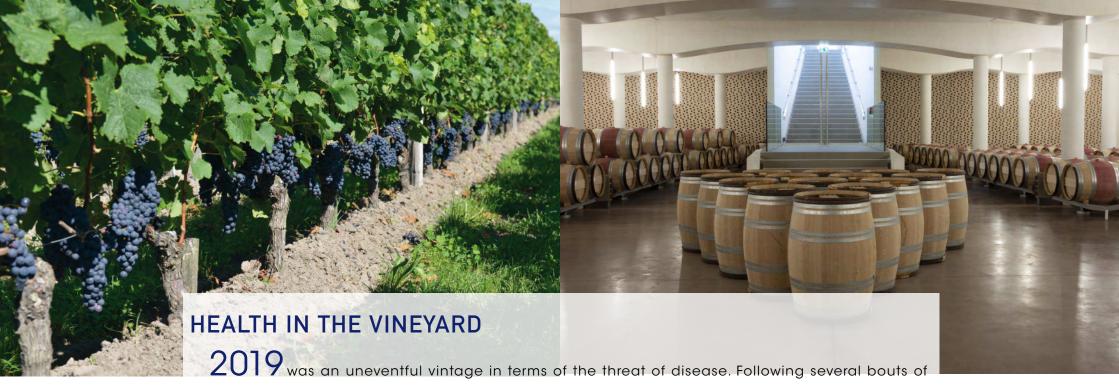
Nitrogen

The levels of nitrogen in the must were similar to those in 2018, a vintage which shared similar climatic conditions. This implies that the levels of nitrogen in the vines was low.



Dudburst was early; 27th March for the Merlot, 29th for the Cabernet Franc and 30th for the Cabernet Sauvignon. Mid-flowering of the Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon took place on 1 June and 2 June for the Cabernet Franc. Surprisingly, heavy rainfall during the first 10 days of June (52 mm) didn't delay flowering. Ripening began on 1st August for the Cabernet Sauvignon, 4th for the Merlot and on the 9th for the Cabernet Franc where the ripening was relatively regular. Sunny spells at the end of the ripening period were essential to the homogenous ripening of the Cabernet Franc.

The composition and balance of the harvest were due to the second part of the vegetative cycle, after flowering. This period was dry and fairly hot throughout. The result was rapid, early ripening and our team began harvesting the Merlot as early as 10 September. Very unusually, the harvest continued and nearly all of the Merlot was harvested before the rain at the end of September. The last of the Cabernet Franc was harvested on 4 October.



Was an uneventful vintage in terms of the threat of disease. Following several bouts of low temperatures at the end of April and even in early May which provoked fears of spring frosts, the team was fearful that the rain in June would see the appearance of mildew if the temperature rose. This wasn't the case and a hot and dry July eliminated any further risk. Thanks to the weather vine growth stopped early and there was no risk of mildew towards the end of the season. Conditions for ripening in August and September were near ideal and the grapes were in perfect health throughout the harvesting period.

GRAPE QUALITY AND COMPOSITION

n this vintage, the expressions of the 3 different terroirs of Cheval Blanc stand out perfectly. Although rich and powerful at 14.4 % vol. the early picking of the Merlot helped to preserve freshness, purity and tension. The slower ripening of the Cabernet helped the grapes to reach ideal phenolic maturity. This is reflected in the wines which have a remarkable tannic presence. This vintage combines freshness and complexity, power and precision, balance and density.