

Claude Branger

Muscadet Sèvre et Maine



The Wines:

- *L'éclipse Méthode Traditionnelle*: The grapes for this wine come from three adjacent plots of Melon de Bourgogne in the Clos Joubert vineyard. These grow in relatively heavy clay soils on gneiss (clay translates into power and acidity for white grapes) down slope near the Sèvre River. The plots add up to an acre and a half, and they were planted in 1964, 1968, and 1976, and 1985 (this last representing ¼ of an acre). The wine is made entirely in house rather than at an *elaborateur*, and the artisan approach is carried through to the back label, which details the date of bottling and the subsequent date of disgorgement, allowing anyone to determine the length of time the wine spent on its lees in bottle.

The name comes from October 3, 2005, when the father and son team harvested their first *vendange tardive* grapes in the Clos Joubert vineyard for an experimental lot. That day they witnessed a partial eclipse of the sun, and a name was born. Today, this vineyard is the base for both sparkling wine and a little late harvest wine.

- *Le Fils des Gras Moutons*: This is the domain's base wine, and a great buy it is. The wine comes from 26 acres of Melon de Bourgogne vines in Branger's earlier maturing plots (while named *the son* of the wine below, this does not come from the same vineyard—but it is made in the same spirit). The soil runs from 10 to 16 inches deep and the granite bedrock is metamorphic gneiss full of mica and quartz. These vines average 38 years of age and their yield averages 50 hectoliters per hectare (the legal maximum permitted in the AC, and thus the norm, is 55 hl/ha). The wine rests on its lees for six to seven months before bottling, and a productive year will see 5,800 cases made.
- *Terroir Les Gras Moutons*: This is a single-vineyard wine, made now from 18 acres of Melon de Bourgogne vines (before 2009, their parcel totaled 10 acres) growing in a celebrated vineyard named the Fat Sheep*, one that occupies the high and gently sloping ground. This is in the adjacent commune of Saint Fiacre, which is the smallest of the 23 communes in the Sèvre et Maine AC and one with some of the best grape growing land. The rocky gneiss soil here is thin, between 6-14 inches deep, in a seam of amphibolite, a greenish metamorphic rock. The vines were planted between 1930 and 1986, and average more than 50 years old. The meager soil and the old vines give naturally low yields, averaging 45 hl/ha. The wine rests on its lees in underground tanks for twelve to fourteen months, and it is quite concentrated by Muscadet standards. Ripe, round, and intensely mineral, this wine can age beautifully, developing aromas with bottle age that are a cross between Riesling and Pinot Blanc. A productive year sees 3,625 cases made.

* Fat Sheep is the current literal translation, but it's pretty far off base. *Gras moutons* comes from the old local dialect for *gros moton* or *gros motton*. *Gros* refers to something important, as in big or prominent. *Moton* is derived from *mons* in Latin, referring to *mont* (mount in English), the base for *montagne* or *mountain*. *Motton* comes from *motte*, referring to a natural levy or rise in the ground. Whether you go with *moton* or *motton*, it's clear that *Gras Moutons* refers to a high point of ground in the area.

- *Monnières-Saint Fiacre*: This cru is based on gneiss soil and made up of a selection of well-sited vineyards of Melon de Bourgogne. The Brangers have four parcels awarded the right to make this cru, including Gras Moutons (thus a portion of those grapes go into this wine). The first release came from the 2009 vintage and less than 400 cases were produced. They made the wine with indigenous yeast and left it on its lees in a horizontal underground tank for 33 months (the INAO rules require 24). Check the links at the bottom of the web page to see maps of the crus and of the Branger parcels.
- *Château-Thébaud*: Like most of these crus, this takes its name from the local village. At the moment, the Brangers have two parcels: one comprising 1.8 acres and the other 1.3 acres; both were planted in the 1960s. The Melon de Bourgogne grapes here ripen on the later side and the wine requires extended aging--36 to 48 months on the lees--to really show its stuff. Thébaud often has notes of fennel and anise in the nose.