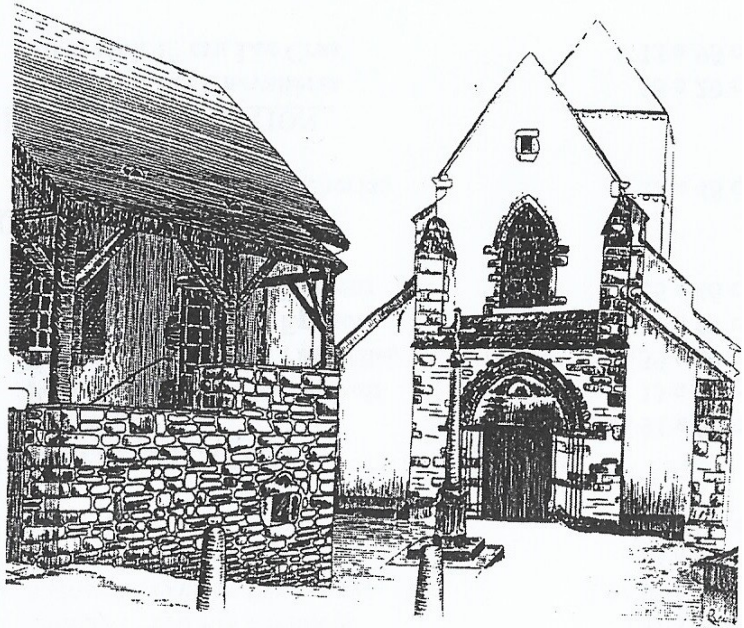


DOMAINE
Joseph Voillot

VIGNERON
21190 VOLNAY
www.joseph-voillot.com

contact@joseph-voillot.com



Millésime 2022

Winter 2022 was relatively cold and dry just behind the winters of 2019 and 2013.

The bud-burst was once again early, and occurred at the beginning of April, at the same time as the 2021 vintage and the tragic outcome we know. The green tip stage is observed as early as April 3. We were once again very concerned in the spring with two episodes of frost.

On the night of Saturday 2 to Sunday 3 April, temperatures approached 0°C, mainly in the Burgundy and village appellations with snow flakes. Then on the night of Sunday 3 to Monday 4 April, the situation became more complex with values ranging from -1°C to -6°C, but much less catastrophic than the forecasted scenario. The frost set in late at night, and the most critical period was from 6:30 to 8:00 at sunrise. So we suffered a white frost, but no black frost as we thought.

The means of combating this type of gel, which are candles, wind turbines, heating cables are in this case more effective and allow to secure the young shoots. The most advanced plots and the most sensitive to the impact of frost were the Chardonnay of Meursault les Chevalières and Meursault 1er cru les Cras, and the Pinot Noir of Beaune 1er cru Aux Coucheries. The physiological stages of the stocks that make up these plots were spread from buds in cotton, green tip, green young shoots, to young leaves for the earliest vine, usually young vine.

The sensitivity to frost is different depending on the stages encountered: buds in cotton -6 to -8°C, green tip -2°C, young shoots -1°C and leaves around -0.5°C. Luckily, these two freeze episodes did not cause significant trauma.

Of course there were losses, but I think we were lucky to have temperatures that were less cold than we had predicted, for a shorter period of time than we expected, low humidity and a lower physiological stage of the vine than last year.

The spring was without major problems. We were able to follow the rhythm of the vine during our green work. The month of May was ideal with mild weather, and some weekly rainfall.

Full flowering was observed around May 22 and was disturbed by precipitation causing some dripping and offsets between early and late sectors.

The main fears focused on disease pressure and in particular on powdery mildew. In a context favourable to its development, we could not avoid its presence on certain parts of plots, and the effectiveness of the products used allows us, at best to stop the disease, and at the worst to slow down its progress while waiting for conditions less favourable to its development.

At the end of June, nature offered us a rainy episode bringing a total of 70mm. Following this precipitation, we were able to observe the expression of the first mildew symptoms, mainly localized on the young leaves. The following climatic conditions proved unfavourable to the development of this disease, and we were not worried by its development during the rest of the season.

During the month of July, we suffered a few days of very intense heat, mainly on Sunday 17, Monday 18 and Tuesday 19 July. The maximum temperatures reached 41°C in places and we were able to observe the first symptoms of sunburnt grapes. Thus, we lost a few more harvest volumes as a result of this heat wave. Luckily, we had a storm on July 21, bringing 10mm on the whole côte, there were sometimes big drops, certainly some hail but fortunately more water than anything else. It is also on this date that the first véraisons will be observed.

At the end of July, the accumulation of water brought over the months of May, June, and July, still allow the vine not to suffer significantly from the drought.

The month of August was marked by a high average temperature. Veraison was penalized by these strong heat by blockages of maturity. It ended around 10 August under average daily temperatures of 28°C and peaks of 38°C.

This second heat wave lasted until August 15 and we were able to observe the first symptoms of water stress with defoliations of the vine at the area of the clusters, as well as a wilting of the berries.

During the week following August 15, the vineyard benefited from a less traumatic weather, temperatures became more acceptable for everyone and precipitation brought us a total of 18mm. Despite this change in saving time that allowed us to avoid the disaster, nature suffered at the beginning of this month, and the precipitation of these last days will not erase the trauma. The following week will allow the vine to complete its maturity cycle under ideal conditions.

We take the decision to start the harvest on Saturday, August 27. It's not going to be a full crop, but we're hoping for at least a normal yield, and we'll be happy with that.

Grapes burned and dried by the sun in recent weeks will be discarded by sorting at harvest. The clusters show no symptoms of disease, and the grapes wilted by the water stress of the beginning of the month will regain a little freshness after these last rains, thus presaging a good quality of the harvest.