

Classic Grape Variety Markers – Tim Gaiser MS

Red Grapes and Wines



I. Cabernet Sauvignon

Left Bank Bordeaux Blend

Sight: deep ruby.

Nose: black fruits (berry, black cherry and cassis) with green olive, cedar, pencil lead, violet-floral, and green herbs. Wines from cooler vintages can display more red fruit character as well as more pronounced herbal notes, pyrazine and green pepper characters. Elements of clay, dried leaves, mushroom and turned earth can often be found. Leather and game are common in older wines. Oak aging adds smoke, toast, sweet baking spice notes.

Palate: medium-to-full bodied and bone dry to dry.

Structure: alcohol: medium-plus to high in warm vintages; acidity: medium-plus; tannin: medium-plus to high.

ID Keys: the combination of deep black fruits, green herbs, earth/forest floor, and bright acidity. Some wines can be bone dry with considerable herbal elements and pronounced earthiness.

New World: California

Sight: deep ruby.

Nose: ripe even jammy black fruits (berry, cherry, cassis and currant) with green olive, cedar, chocolate and green herb notes. Cooler climate wines can display red fruit characteristics and more herbal notes. Oak aging adds smoke, toast, sweet baking spices and sawdust notes.

Palate: full bodied and dry.

Structure: alcohol: medium-plus to high; acidity: medium to medium-plus; tannin: medium-plus to high.

ID Keys: generally much riper and richer in style than Bordeaux without the prominent earth/mineral component.

New World: South Australia - Coonawarra

Sight: deep ruby.

Nose: blackberry, black cherry and black currant fruit with pronounced mint/eucalyptus and notes of green olive and herbs, also a ferrous, ironstone note. Oak adds vanilla, baking spices and toast.

Palate: full bodied and dry.

Structure: alcohol: medium-plus to high; acidity: medium to medium-plus; tannin: medium-plus to high.

ID Keys: Coonawarra Cabernet is very distinctive with classic Cabernet black fruits but with a strong presence of mint and eucalyptus.

II. Pinot Noir

Burgundy: Cote de Nuits

Sight: light to medium ruby.

Nose: red fruits—cherry, raspberry, strawberry—with tea, floral, herb, and earthy complexity. With age the wines take on gamy-vegetal-earthy complexities difficult to describe. Oak aging adds smoke, vanilla, sweet spice and wood notes to the wines.

Palate: medium to medium-plus bodied and dry to bone dry.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium-plus; tannin: medium-minus to medium. Some winemakers use stems during fermentation giving the wines a green woody quality on the nose and palate as well as firmer tannins.

ID Keys: although deceptively light in colour the wines can be quite concentrated in flavor. Light-bodied, supple, and elegant with bright red fruits (not black fruits!), tea-spice, earthy complexities, and new oak.

Burgundy: Cote de Beaune

Sight: light to medium ruby.

Nose: tart or ripe red fruits depending on the quality of the vintage; cherry, raspberry and cranberry are common. Non-fruit aromas include green herb, black tea, rose floral, and clay/earth/mineral notes. As with wines from the Cote de Nuits, age can add gamy—savory-vegetal-earthy complexities. Oak aging adds aromas of vanilla, baking spices and toast.

Palate: medium-bodied and dry to bone dry.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium-plus; tannin: medium-minus to medium.

ID Keys: generally, wines from the Cote de Beaune tend to be relatively earthier and firmer in tannins than those from the Cote de Nuits; they also tend to have less forward fruit.

New World: California and Oregon

Sight: medium to deep ruby.

Nose: ripe red fruits (black fruits in warm vintages or regions), herb, floral, tea and more. Oak aging adds smoke, sweet spice and wood flavours.

Palate: medium-minus to medium-plus bodied and dry.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus acidity: medium to medium-plus; tannin: medium to medium-plus.

ID Keys: supple red berry fruit, spices and new wood. Stem tannins often present but a relative lack of earthiness when compared to Burgundy.

New World: New Zealand

Sight: light to medium ruby.

Nose: red fruits—both fresh and dry with considerable herb, floral, tea and mineral/soil. Oak aging adds smoke, sweet spice and woody flavours.

Palate: medium to medium-plus bodied and dry.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium to medium-plus; tannin: medium to medium-plus.

ID Keys: New Zealand Pinots are similar in style to California and Oregon with its supple red fruit, spices and new wood qualities. However, the wines are distinct with their pronounced herbaceousness; many display a chalky mineral quality.

III. Merlot

Right Bank Bordeaux Blend

Sight: very deep ruby.

Nose: red and black fruits, green herb, forest floor, violet floral, earth-mineral. Oak aging adds vanilla, sweet spice and toast/smoke flavours.

Palate: medium-plus to full-bodied; supple, rich and lush; and dry to bone dry.

Structure: alcohol: medium-plus to high in warmer vintages; acidity: medium to medium-plus; tannin: medium to medium-plus tannins.

ID Keys: Generally,

Merlot-based right bank wines tend have softer tannins than their Cabernet-based left bank counterparts as well as more herbal/vegetal characteristics.

New World: California, Australia and Chile

Sight: very deep ruby.

Nose: ripe black fruits, green herb, bitter chocolate, and oak. Mint and eucalyptus can also often found.

Palate: full-bodied and usually richer and riper than right bank Bordeaux wines with more new oak.

Structure: alcohol: medium-plus to high, acidity: medium to medium-plus; tannin: medium to high.

ID Keys: generally Merlot tends to be ripe and supple with lush fruit and herbal notes; full-bodied wines display considerable alcohol with a relative lack of earthiness and considerable new oak. Tannins tend to be less angular than Cabernet Sauvignon although Cabernet is often blended with Merlot for added structure.

IV. Cabernet Franc

France: Loire Valley Chinon or Bourgueil

Sight: medium to deep ruby.

Nose: tart red and black fruits (sour cheery, plum, raspberry, and cranberry) with a pronounced green tobacco-leaf, herbal character and chalky minerality. Warmer vintages yield wines with more black fruit character. Oak usage varies from old wood to noticeable new barrique.

Palate: medium to medium-plus bodied and very dry, sometimes austere in character.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium-plus to high; tannins: medium to medium-plus.

ID Keys: similar in weight to many to lighter right Bank Bordeaux wines but with a pronounced leafy green herb (and stemmy) quality and chalky minerality.

V. Gamay: Beaujolais Villages

Sight: medium to deep ruby with purple highlights

Nose: candied, artificial fruit basket derived from carbonic fermentation with confected red and tropical fruits, pear drops, bubble-gum, floral, green herb and stony earth.

Palate: medium-bodied and dry to bone dry. Emphasis on candied fruit, herb and granitic soil

Structure: acidity: medium-plus; alcohol: medium to medium-plus, tannin: medium-minus to medium.

ID Keys: look for the candied fruit-basket quality with herbal and stony qualities.

White Grapes and Wines

I. Sauvignon Blanc:

Sancerre/Pouilly-Fumé

Sight: pale to medium straw with green highlights.

Nose: grapefruit-lemon/lime citrus notes with pronounced chalky minerality, herbal-grass and white flower notes.

Palate: light to medium-bodied and very dry to bone dry. Use of little or no wood typical is typical for Sancerre while use of partial or all new wood can be found in Pouilly-Fumé.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium-plus to high.

ID Keys: the combination of tart citrus, herbal notes with the minerality often taking center stage. Look for oak in Pouilly-Fumé but not in Sancerre. Not easily confused with New Zealand Sauvignons because there's less fruit and less aggressive grass/herb/vegetal notes and striking minerality.

New Zealand

Sight: very pale straw with green and silver highlights.

Nose: pronounced grapefruit and lime citrus notes with gooseberry, grass, and green herb notes; some wines can be aggressively vegetal with elements of asparagus, green bean and bell pepper/jalapeño. Other wines have a touch of minerality while still others are pungently vegetal.

Palate: medium-bodied and dry with emphasis on mouth-watering, juicy citrus fruit. Oak is almost never used.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium-plus to high.

ID Keys: intense citrus and herbal/vegetal flavours combined with tart acidity are keys to recognizing New Zealand Sauvignon Blanc. Some wines have an impression of "sweet" tropical (passion fruit) and pink grapefruit notes as well. Other wines can be overtly vegetal with canned green bean or asparagus notes.

II. Chardonnay

California/Australia

Sight: pale to medium yellow with green highlights; riper styles tend to be deeper in colour.

Nose: cool climate wines tend to display tart malic green apple/under ripe pear, tropical fruit (mango, papaya, pineapple), and tart citrus notes. Cool climate wines can also display a touch of Chablis-like minerality depending on the site. Warmer climate wines offer ripe (even baked or puréed) apple/pear fruit and other aromas including floral, lemon/lime citrus and butter/cream/popcorn aromas from malolactic fermentation/conversion.

Barrel fermentation and lees contact imparts aromas of cream and yeast as well as lending a richer texture on the palate with aromas of vanilla, baking spices and wood.

Palate: medium to full-bodied depending on the climate and/or appellation and quality of the vintage. Styles range from lean, racy wines from cool climates with tart, malic fruit, to warm climate wines with ultra-ripe fruit and high alcohol. Malolactic fermentation/conversion imparts buttery, butterscotch flavours; oak makes its presence known in the form of vanilla, sweet spices, and wood tannins. Dry to off-dry to slightly sweet in style.

Structure: alcohol: medium-plus to high; acidity: medium to medium-plus.

ID Keys: though there are an increasing number of exceptions New World Chardonnay tends to be all about winemaking. Look for the combination of ripe fruit and medium-high to high alcohol along with the classic Chardonnay treatment of barrel fermentation, lees contact, malolactic fermentation and new oak. Also note that with warmer vintages and richer wines the distance between New World Chardonnay and White Burgundy is getting closer together. But classic examples of the latter tend to have less overt fruit and a more pronounced earth/mineral quality than their New World counterparts.

Chablis

Sight: pale to medium straw with green highlights.

Nose: tart green apple, lemon-citrus fruit with pronounced chalky seashell minerality. Some producers use new oak imparting spice and wood aromas. Malolactic fermentation is also sometimes used.

Palate: medium-bodied and very dry to bone dry. Flavours include tart green apple, lemon peel, and chalky minerality. The intensity of flavour and quality varies with producer and the specific appellation (1er cru vs. grand cru, etc.). Theoretically, the better the appellation the more intensity of minerality and overall flavour.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium-plus to high.

ID Keys: textbook Chablis is an austere, bone dry, high acid white with pronounced chalky minerality. The fruit is often overshadowed by the minerality in all but the ripest vintages. Traditionally made wines display little, if any, oak although winemakers are increasingly using more wood.

Côtes de Beaune

Sight: light to medium straw with green highlights.

Nose: apple/pear and citrus fruit with mushroom-earth and mineral notes; also butter/cream aromas from malolactic and vanilla, baking spices, toast, and wood notes from oak aging.

Palate: medium to full-bodied and dry to bone dry. The wines can be quite powerful depending on the pedigree of the vineyard and quality of the vintage.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium-plus to high.

ID Keys: the combination of tart apple/pear fruit with bright citrus, hazelnut, earth and new oak flavours is key to recognition. Generally, the style of Chassagne-Montrachet tends to be rich and full-bodied with Puligny-Montrachet known for elegance and Meursault for pronounced earthiness. Again, these are very broad generalizations and exceptions occur often.

III. Riesling

Germany

German Riesling can be found in a dramatically wide range of styles depending on the specific prädikat and region. Young wines offer bright, pure fruit, minerality, and tart acidity while wines with bottle age often display a complex, earthy character often referred to as *petrol* or *diesel*. The compound responsible for the petrol character is called "TDN." Here are general descriptions for young wines for all six prädikats:

Kabinett:

Sight: very pale straw green and brilliant in colour.

Nose: tart green apple and green pear with white peach, lime citrus, tropical fruits (pineapple, mango and more), and slate/mineral.

Palate: Kabinetts tend to be light-bodied, racy wines with a touch of residual sweetness. Flavours range from tart green apple and pear to white peach, tart citrus, tropical fruits, and slate/mineral. No wood influence.

Structure: low alcohol with medium-plus to high acidity.

Spätlese:

Sight: pale straw green and brilliant in colour.

Nose: tart apple and pear, white peach, stone fruits (apricot, peach and nectarine), honey (if botrytis is present), tropical fruits, tart citrus, and slate/mineral.

Palate: light to medium-bodied and off-dry to slightly sweet in style. No wood influence.

Structure: low to medium-minus alcohol with high acidity.

Auslese:

Sight: pale to medium straw with green highlights.

Nose: honey, ripe stone fruits (peach, apricot and nectarine), tropical fruits, sweet and tart citrus, and slate/mineral.

Palate: medium-bodied and medium sweet to very sweet depending on the specific wine, producer and vintage. No wood influence.

Structure: low to medium-minus alcohol with high acidity.

Beerenauslese:

Sight: ranges in colour from pale straw to deep yellow with green, gold and even orange highlights depending on the specific wine.

Nose: botrytis flavours are usually found in the form of honey, ripe stone fruits, orange marmalade and preserved citrus; also pear oil, herbs, tropical fruits, and slate/earth and mineral.

Palate: medium-plus to full-bodied and very sweet in style.

Structure: rich, unctuous, and intensely flavoured but at the same time with low alcohol, high acidity, and no wood.

Beerenauslesen show great length and persistence with the stamp of the vineyard in the form of pronounced minerality.

Eiswein:

Sight: pale to medium straw green.

Nose: flavours include tart citrus (lemon, lime and grapefruit) with notes of tropical fruits, herb, and mineral. Some wines show slight herbal/vegetal notes such as parsley or celery. It's important to that there are note no botrytis elements in Eiswein.

Palate: medium to full-bodied and very sweet in the style.

Structure: low alcohol and very high acidity. In fact, the acidity can be remarkably high, in some cases over 15 grams per litre. Eiswein is very intensely flavoured and the extreme acidity masks just how sweet the wines are.

Trockenbeerenauslese:

Sight: medium straw to medium yellow to deep red amber depending on region, producer and vintage.

Nose: flavours include honey, citrus marmalade, tropical, pear oil, marzipan, sweet baking spices, red fruits and much more.

Palate: full-bodied and very sweet, often at over 200 grams per litre residual sugar.

Structure: low alcohol and very high acidity with the mineral stamp of the vineyard.

ID Keys: German Rieslings vary dramatically in style from light, delicate Kabinetts with just a touch of sweetness all the way to the noble sweet wines with amazingly high acidity and a wealth of residual sugar. Increasing residual sugar in each succeeding prädikats gives a richer, more unctuous mouth feel. The high acidity found in most wines also masks some of the residual sugar making the wine seem less sweet. Quality wines show the stamp of the vineyard regardless of the level of residual sugar, all without any trace of wood. Older wines take on petrol notes (TDN) and other bottle complexities.

Alsace

Sight: straw to medium yellow.

Nose: ripe apple-pear and yellow peach fruit with sweet and tart citrus.

Wines with botrytis have honey and stone fruit elements along with floral and mushroom/earth notes.

Palate: full-bodied and dry to off-dry in style. Some "dry" wines are slightly sweet.

Structure: alcohol: medium-plus sometimes bordering on high; acid: medium to medium-plus.

ID Keys: Riesling flavors but with rich, ripe fruit, high alcohol, and medium acidity; more alcohol and richness than most German Rieslings with less acidity; also less opulently floral than German Riesling with a weightier and rounder mouth feel.

Australia: Clare and Eden Valleys

Sight: medium straw with green highlights.

Nose: racy green apple, unripe green pear, lime zest, and mineral with a touch of white floral.

Palate: medium-bodied, very dry and bracingly acidic with an austere character.

Structure: medium alcohol and medium-plus to high acidity.

ID Keys: Clare and Eden Rieslings can be remarkably intense in character with bracing acidity and astonishing minerality not to mention their austerity and potential for long-term aging. Wines that do have age often show pronounced petrol or TDN notes.

IV. Chenin Blanc

Loire Valley

Sight: pale to medium straw green, very bright.

Nose: red and golden apple, quince, lemon-lime citrus, peach-apricot, floral, spring greens/herb, green olive, sulphur/wet wool, and pronounced chalky minerality/wet stone. SO₂ often detected; used barrels or no wood at all.

Palate: bone dry to sweet depending on the style. Vouvray Sec and Savennières can be austere, bone dry and intensely flavoured wines with intense minerality. Vouvray Demi-Sec and Doux often display honey and botrytis notes with tart citrus and chalky minerality.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium-plus to high.

ID Keys: dry wines have a combination of apple-peach fruit, wet wool, wet stone-mineral quality with high acidity and no wood. Sweeter wines have honey, ripe stone fruits, citrus, and minerality. The SO₂ qualities often make Old World Chenin easier to identify.

New World: California – Washington State

Sight: pale to medium straw.

Nose: a fruit-bowl of ripe melon, pear, and tropical fruit with sweet and tart citrus notes. Little, if any, minerality and oak infrequently used.

Palate: medium bodied and off-dry to slightly sweet. Quality wines have a good balance of ripe, succulent fruit and crisp acidity.

Structure: acidity: medium to medium-plus; alcohol: medium to medium-plus.

ID Keys: off-dry, pleasantly fruity and quaffable.

V. Semillon:

Bordeaux Blanc - with Sauvignon Blanc

Sight: medium to deep straw.

Nose: ripe pear fruit with notes of wax-lanolin, floral, lemon citrus and earth. Many wines are blended with Sauvignon Blanc and oak aged.

Palate: medium bodied and dry with a waxy texture and notes of gravelly earth and oak.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium-plus.

ID Keys: the combination of waxy texture, racy acidity, presence of earth and oak are keys to recognizing Semillon-based White Bordeaux.

Sauternes – Barsac

Sight: medium yellow to gold.

Nose: honey, ripe stone fruits, butterscotch, sweet spices, vanilla-oak with a touch of earthiness.

Palate: medium-plus to full-bodied; medium sweet to very sweet depending on the specific wine and vintage.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium to medium-plus.

ID Keys: honey and botrytis notes, residual sugar, and the presence of oak.

Australia

Sight: straw or deep yellow depending on the style of the given wine.

Nose: traditional Aussie Semillons are oak-aged for long periods of time and the aromas reflect such with elements of baked fruits, butterscotch, sweet spices, vanilla custard, and oak. Newer styled wines, especially those from the Hunter have little or no oak and bright lemon-lime citrus, floral and malic apple flavours.

Palate: oak-aged wines are rich, full-bodied, and developed with nutty, oxidative notes. Newer styled wines are lighter in body with higher acid and less alcohol. Both styles are very dry.

Structure: alcohol: medium-minus to medium; acidity: medium-plus to high.

ID Keys: look for oxidative qualities with ripe fruit, butterscotch and new oak in traditional wines. Newer non-oaked wines are remarkably distinctive wines with relatively lower alcohol and very high acidity.

VI. Gewürztraminer

Alsace

Sight: deep straw to pale yellow.

Nose: exotic, highly-perfumed nose of ripe stone fruits, lychee, sweet citrus, pronounced floral (rose petal and jasmine), and earth-mineral. Wood rarely used.

Palate: medium-plus to full-bodied. The palate is rich, viscous and sometimes oily with the hallmark touch of bitterness on the finish; wines commonly have more than a touch of residual sugar even to the point of being slightly sweet.

Structure: alcohol: medium-plus to high alcohol; acidity: medium-minus to medium.

ID Keys: Alsace Gewurztraminer is unmistakably flamboyant with its heady, exotically perfumed nose, succulent off-dry fruit, oily texture, bitter finish, and lack of acidity.

VII. Viognier

Northern Rhône: Chateau Grillet & Condrieu

Sight: medium straw.

Nose: pronounced floral (white flowerer and roses), stone fruits, honey and stony mineral. Some wines are aged in new oak.

Palate: medium-to full-bodied and dry to bone dry.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium-plus.

ID Keys: the combination of pronounced floral notes, ripe stone fruits, minerality and a touch of bitterness on the finish found in all the aromatic grape varieties (Viognier, Gewürztraminer, Muscat and Torrontés).

Some wines offer new oak aromas and flavours. Usually more acidity and less alcohol than New World counterparts.

California

Sight: deep straw to deep yellow gold.

Nose: profile similar to Condrieu but but much riper and without minerality. Fruits include apricot/peach/nectarine, golden apple, orange as well as honey and floral elements. A high percentage of new oak and full malolactic are often used.

Palate: medium-plus to full-bodied with ripe sweet (even canned) fruit and the hallmark touch of bitterness on the finish with elements of new oak.

Structure: alcohol: medium-plus to high; acidity: medium to medium-plus.

ID Keys: ripe, often over-ripe stone fruits, floral notes and the use of new oak; like Chardonnay with canned peaches and bitterness on the finish

VIII. Muscat

Alsace

Sight: deep straw to deep yellow.

Nose: very similar palate to Alsace Gewurztraminer in style with an exotic floral (orange blossom and rose petal) and spicy nose and lychee, ripe stone fruits and earth-mineral. Wood rarely used.

Palate: medium to full-bodied and dry to bone dry. Once again, like Alsace Gewurztraminer but with relatively higher acidity; often the perception of sweetness on the palate even when dry and still the hallmark bitterness on the finish.

Structure: alcohol: medium-plus to high; acidity: medium to medium-plus.

ID Keys: very similar to Alsace Gewurztraminer but with a touch higher acidity.

Moscato d'Asti

Sight: very pale straw with medium bubbles.

Nose: intensely grapey nose with peach, apricot, strawberry and other fresh fruits highlighted by bright sweet and tart citrus and touch of mineral.

Palate: light-bodied, slightly sparkling and off-dry to slightly sweet. Fruit punch or fruit bowl in style.

Structure: alcohol: very low (5.5%!); acidity: medium to medium-plus.

ID Keys: light-bodied and low alcohol; delightfully fruity, off-dry and slightly sparkling. Spring in a glass.

Muscat de Beaumes de Venise—Vin Doux Naturel

Sight: medium to deep yellow.

Nose: spicity (from mutage/fortification), ripe white fruits, honey, floral, orange citrus and bitter citrus peel; oak presence found in some wines.

Palate: full-bodied and medium sweet.

Structure: alcohol: high (15% or higher); acidity: medium-plus.

ID Keys: all the fruity qualities of dry Muscat but with added spirits (and sometimes wood flavours).

IX. Pinot Gris-Grigio

Northern Italian Pinot Grigio

Sight: pale to medium straw with a touch of rose/copper.

Nose: tart apple, green pear, citrus, straw, almond and stone/mineral.

Palate: dry to bone dry and light to medium-bodied with tart apple/citrus and mineral notes.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium-plus.

ID Keys: most Pinot Grigios are light and citrusy with tart fruit, almond and mineral notes. The best examples come from Alto Adige and can be much richer with considerable intensity of fruit and minerality. Many of the wines show a brassy/coppery hue in the colour.

Alsace Pinot Gris

Sight: deep straw to medium yellow with hint of copper.

Nose: ripe, smoky yellow apple and melon with sweet and tart citrus, floral, honey, and dark earth-mineral.

Palate: medium-plus to full-bodied and dry to off-dry in style (some wines show noticeably residual sugar). Very ripe fruit with an earthy character; botrytis notes often found even on wines dry in style.

Structure: alcohol: medium-plus to high; acidity: medium to medium-plus.

ID Keys: full-bodied and off-dry with rich, smoky pear-melon fruit and earthiness. Many wines have residual sugar with a rich, palate-coating mouth feel; the texture is often described as “oily.”

X. Marsanne

Rhône

Sight: deep straw to yellow gold.

Nose: ripe golden apple, peach and melon fruit with citrus and jasmine floral notes. Wines are often blended with Roussanne and oak-aged displaying oxidative qualities and a waxy-nutty character similar to some styles of Semillon.

Palate: dry, rich and full bodied.

Structure: alcohol: medium-plus to high; acidity: medium to medium-plus.

ID Keys: ripe fruits, waxiness, high alcohol and earthiness are keys to recognition.

X. Grüner Veltliner

Sight: pale to deep straw.

Nose: style varies with different regions/climates and even classifications (Wachau). Cool climate wines tend to be lighter in body with tart green apple/pear, bright citrus fruits and herbal-vegetal qualities (celery, caraway, radish, white pepper, lentils) with earth and/or mineral. Wines from warmer regions have much riper fruit with notes of peach-nectarine, rhubarb, yellow apple, honey and more.

Palate: wines are generally very dry and styles range from light and racy to rich, weighty, and grand

depending on specific region and producer.

Structure: alcohol: medium to high; acidity: medium-plus to high acidity.

ID Keys: can be light and racy or full-bodied and grand. Ripe fruit and the celery-radish-white pepper combination are unique Grüner.

XI. Albariño

Sight: pale to medium straw.

Nose: white peach, green pear, mandarin/orange and lime-citrus with notes of floral, light herb, hops/Pilsner and wet stone minerality. Wood rarely used.

Palate: light to medium bodied and bone dry to dry.

Structure: alcohol: medium to medium-plus; acidity: medium-plus.

ID Keys: combination of peach, sweet citrus and herbal-citrusy character with aromas of flowers, beer/hops and mineral; Albariño is often describe as “Viognier nose and Riesling palate.”