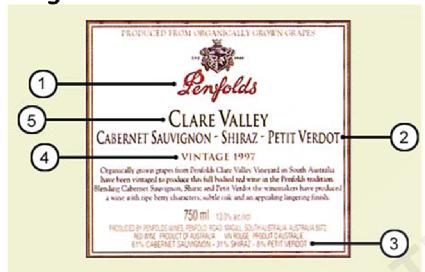
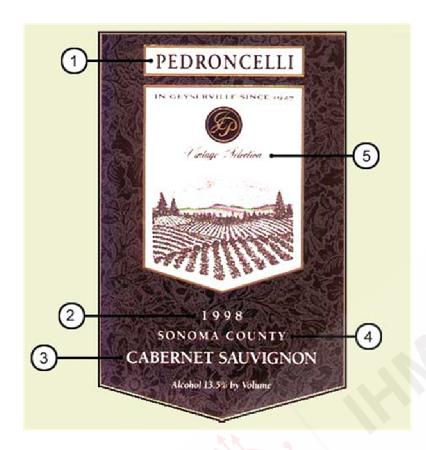
Reading a Wine Label - Australian Wine



Normal items that appear on the label:

- 1. Penfolds This is name of the producer of the wine
- 2. Grape Varietals May or may not be mentioned. In this case it is a blend.
- 3. Percentages Percentages of each Varietal Grape included in the blend.
- 4. Vintage 1997 The year the grapes were harvested (and the wine, made).
- 5. Clare Valley The wine growing district.

Reading a Wine Label - American Wine



- 1. Pedroncelli This is the name of the producer of the wine
- 2. 1998 The year the grapes were harvested.
- 3. Cabernet
 Sauvignon The
 varietal.
- 4. Sonoma County Viticultural Area.
- Vintage Selection

 Special
 Designation given
 by the winery.

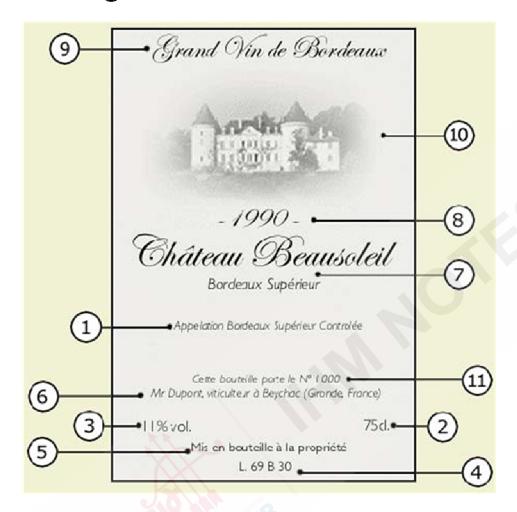
Reading a Wine Label - Chilean Wine



Concha y Toro - This is the Producer of the wine

- 1. Casillero del Diablo The wine name.
- 2. Cabernet Sauvignon The varietal.
- 3. 1997 This is the vintage, the year the grapes were harvested.
- 4. Maipo Valley The district or region.

Reading a Wine Label - French Wine



Reading a Wine Label - French Wine contd.

Five items are required by law to appear on the label:

- 1. Appellation Bordeaux Supérieur Controlée The name of the A.O.C. (Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée) wine-growing region, district, or village to which the wine is entitled according to how it was produced. For example, a wine from the Saint-Èmilion district would be labeled "Appellation Saint-Èmilion Contrôlée."
- 2. 75 cl. The volume of the wine in the bottle, 75 centiliters (just under one liter) is standard

- 3. 11% vol. The percentage of alcohol by volume, which varies by appellation.
- 4. L. 69 B 30 The control number or lot identification number (this may instead appear on the back label or on the metal capsule).
- 5. "Mis en bouteille au château" means that the wine is château-bottled, otherwise the appropriate variation:

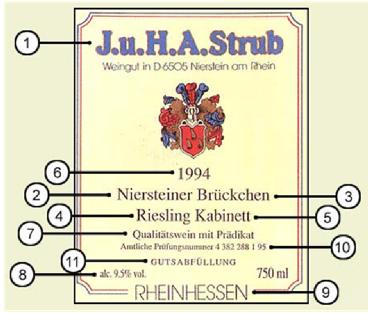
"mis en bouteille à la propriété" (bottled at the property),

"mis en bouteille dans la région de production" (bottled in the region of production), or

"mis en bouteille dans nos caves" (bottled in our cellars).

- 6. The country of origin must be indicated on all exported wine. "Product of France" (Produit de France) can also be used. Many optional statements are also often put on labels:
- 7. Château Beausoleil The château name, which is also the name of both the product and producer. If it is not a château wine, then the regional appellation or a brand name is usually indicated.
- 8. 1990 The vintage or year in which the grapes were harvested. 100% of the wine must be from the year on the label.
- 9. Grand Vin de Bordeaux "Grand Vin" followed by the appellation, most often simply "Grand Vin de Bordeaux."
- 10. Art or logo representing the château.

Reading a Wine Label - German Wine Producer of



the wine

- Niersteiner The town from which the wine originates. Germans add the suffix "er" to make Niersteiner, just as a person from New York is called a New Yorker.
- Brückchen The vineyard from which 3. the grapes originate
- Riesling is the grape variety. 4. Therefore, this wine is at least 85% Riesling.
- 5. Kabinett - This is the ripeness level of the grape, in this case from normally ripened grapes.
- 1994 The year the grapes were harvested
- 7. Qualitätswein mit Prädikat- is the quality level of the wine. alc. 9.5% vol. - Alcohol content by volume
- 8. Rheinhessen - This is the region of the wine's origin.
- 9. Amtliche Prüfungsnummer 4 382 288 195 - This is the official testing number, proof that the wine was tasted by a panel of testers and passed the strict quality standards required by the government.
- Gutsabfüllung means estate bottled.

Reading a Wine Label - Italian Wine



- 1. Valpolicella The appellation.
- 2. Dry Red Wine Type of wine.
- 3. Denominazione di Origine Controllata Italian equivalent of the French A.O.C., controls the production and labeling of wine in Italy.
- 4. Folonari This is the Producer of the wine.