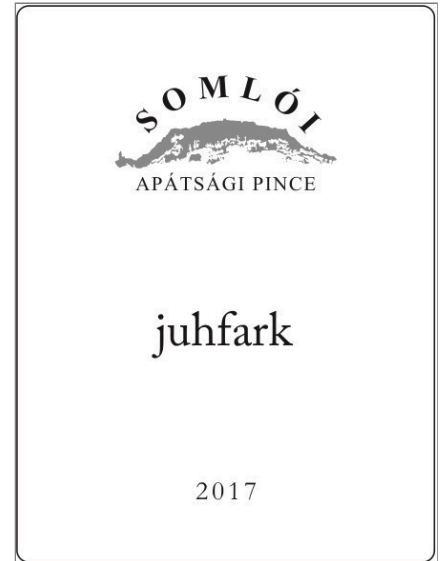


2022 Apátsági Juhfark

Somló, Hungary

Somló is Hungary's smallest appellation and is the result of the erosion of ancient lava flows. A lone volcanic butte. Now dormant, its slopes of ancient sea sediment, hardened lava, and basalt are home to some of Hungary's steepest, most densely planted vineyards. Driving up to Somló from Lake Balaton, it's like seeing an island rise up from the ocean's horizon. The oldest writings mentioning the wine of Somló date back to 1093 and viticulture all the way back to the Romans. Hungarian Kings bought vineyards here, Maria Theresa and Queen Victoria both praised the wines, and insurgent Hungarian troops fighting against the Habsburgs would solute the vineyards as they marched past at the end of the 17th century. In 1752, local laws stated that if you were found adding water to wine, expect 25 lashings as the minimum punishment. If you were found to be labeling wine as Somló but using other fruit sources, you would be banned from making wine permanently and might even have your property confiscated. Upon our last visit we were fortunate enough to run into Zoltán Balogh from Apátsági Winery. Their estate and cellar were originally owned by the Benedictine Pannonhalma Archabbey. After WWII, the land was expropriated and redistributed during Communism. It was brought back to life and replanted in 2001 with 5 people including the grandson of the last winemaker before the war. Zoltán's grandparents were also local winemakers on the hill.



VINEYARDS

While the top of Somló hill is around 431 meters above sea level, Apátsági's vineyards grow between 220-260 meters. While most of what they grow are stake trained (typical of Somló), the Hárslevelű is low cordon trained. Everything is dry farmed without herbicides or pesticides. All of the vineyards are on Southeast slopes planted in a mixture of clay, sand and the ubiquitous basalt. With 3 hectares total, the breakdown is 27% Furmint, 25% Juhfark, 25% Hárslevelű, 10% Olaszrizling, and 3% Traminer.

WINE MAKING

The red line that runs through all of their wines is picking for extreme ripeness, or what many in other regions would even call late harvest. If not for the incredibly high natural acidity these wines would be overly sweet and flabby. Grapes are hand picked and then spontaneously fermented in 600-2000 liter oak barrels. Wines are then aged in the same vessels for at least a year and then bottled unfiltered. SO2 only at bottling.

NOTES & PAIRINGS

Much like his wines, Zoltán Balogh isn't lacking in character. They pick late, aren't afraid of 5-10% botrytis, only allow 24 hours of skin contact, but then let the fruit slowly find it's way back to "dryness" in 1000-2000L barrels for a year followed by a couple years of bottle aging. While somewhat similar to Riesling in terms of balancing sugar and acidity, the extract and alcohol take a far different course. This 2022 only has 5'ish g/l of residual sugar, but still carries 14.3% alcohol. This is basically red wine territory despite little to no maceration. More importantly, the wine needs it to find balance. The last time we had dinner with the family they roasted quince in duck topped with duck confit and the wines made the whole thing feel refreshing. Thow pungent and sophisticated food at this and enjoy.

ANALYTICS & PRONUNCIATION

APPELLATION: Somló (Shoam-low)

GRAPE COMPOSITION: 100% Juhfark

CLIMATE: Cool Continental

SOILS: Chalk and basalt crumb

MACERATION & AGING: In 1000-2000L barrels for a year followed by a couple years of bottle aging

ALCOHOL: 14.3%

RESIDUAL SUGAR: 4.7 g/l

ACIDITY: 5.4 g/l



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