



The Climats

DU VIGNOBLE DE BOURGOGNE
IN 10 QUESTIONS



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

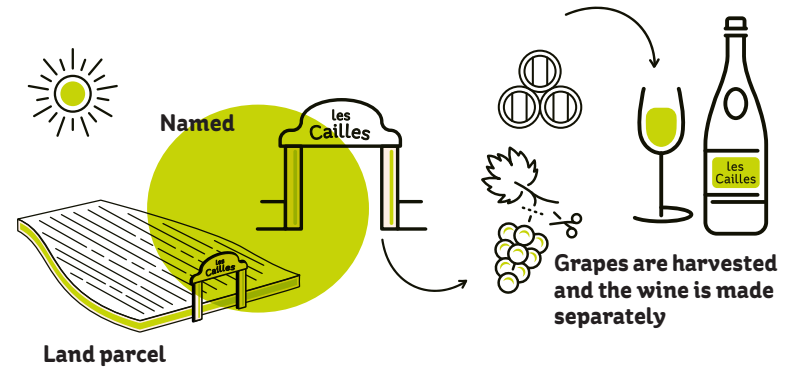


Climats, Terroirs of Burgundy
inscribed on the World
Heritage List in 2015



QUESTION NO. 1

WHAT IS A CLIMAT?



In Burgundy, a Climat has nothing to do with the weather but accurately designates a named vine plot, often centuries-old, which produces a singular wine.

This wine is the combination of history, the natural environment (relief, type of soil, exposure to the sun), a grape variety and know-how going back thousands of years. The grapes of each Climat are harvested separately and the wine is made from a single grape variety and has a unique name featured on the bottle. Romanée Conti, Clos de Vougeot, Montrachet, Musigny, Corton... are all Climats that express the specific micro-terroir of these parcels.

UNIQUE IN THE WORLD

It took 2000 years to create this global exception! Nowhere else has the determination to bind wine to its terroir been driven to such a precise and intimate point as in the vineyards of the Climats.

GOOD TO KNOW

More than 1,200 Climats are featured on the World Heritage List.

QUESTION NO. 2

HOW ARE THE CLIMATS CREATED?

The Climats are the legacy of 2,000 years of winemaking tradition over which 1,200 different Climats have been progressively identified, delimited, named and prioritized.

The construction of the Climats is closely intertwined with the history of humankind. Monks, dukes, members of parliament, townspeople, traders and winegrowers have successively developed and promoted the vineyard, thereby contributing to the quality and renown of Burgundy wines.

The concept of Climats only really spread from the seventeenth century with the production of wine from separate vintages. **The main principles** linked to knowledge of the terroirs, the selection of grape varieties and expertise characteristic of the work of the vine and in the winery, were developed over the centuries, **from the early Middle Ages in the sixth century.**



Did monks invent the Climats?



False!

If monks in the Middle Ages laid down the principles of the architecture and expertise of winemaking, at the time, people spoke about the wines of Beaune and of Dijon. Making wine with only the grapes of a specific parcel and the notion of Climats were unheard of! The sale of wines bearing the name of their original plot of vines started in the seventeenth century which was when the concept of Climat was developed.



Identified Climats

QUESTION NO. 3

WHERE CAN INSCRIBED CLIMATS BE FOUND?

The Climats inscribed on the World Heritage List cover a territory 60 km long, between Dijon and Maranges. This perimeter includes the constituent elements of this exceptional and historic terroir.

The inscribed perimeter or “central zone”, consists of more than 1,200 Climats of Côte de Nuits and Côte de Beaune, 40 winegrowing villages and towns including Beaune and Dijon, as well as the winemaking heritage and historic monuments. It is the heart of their Outstanding Universal Value (O.U.V). Here the Climats were born and built.

They now make up a unique landscape in mosaic form.

Around the central zone, a “buffer zone” is defined.

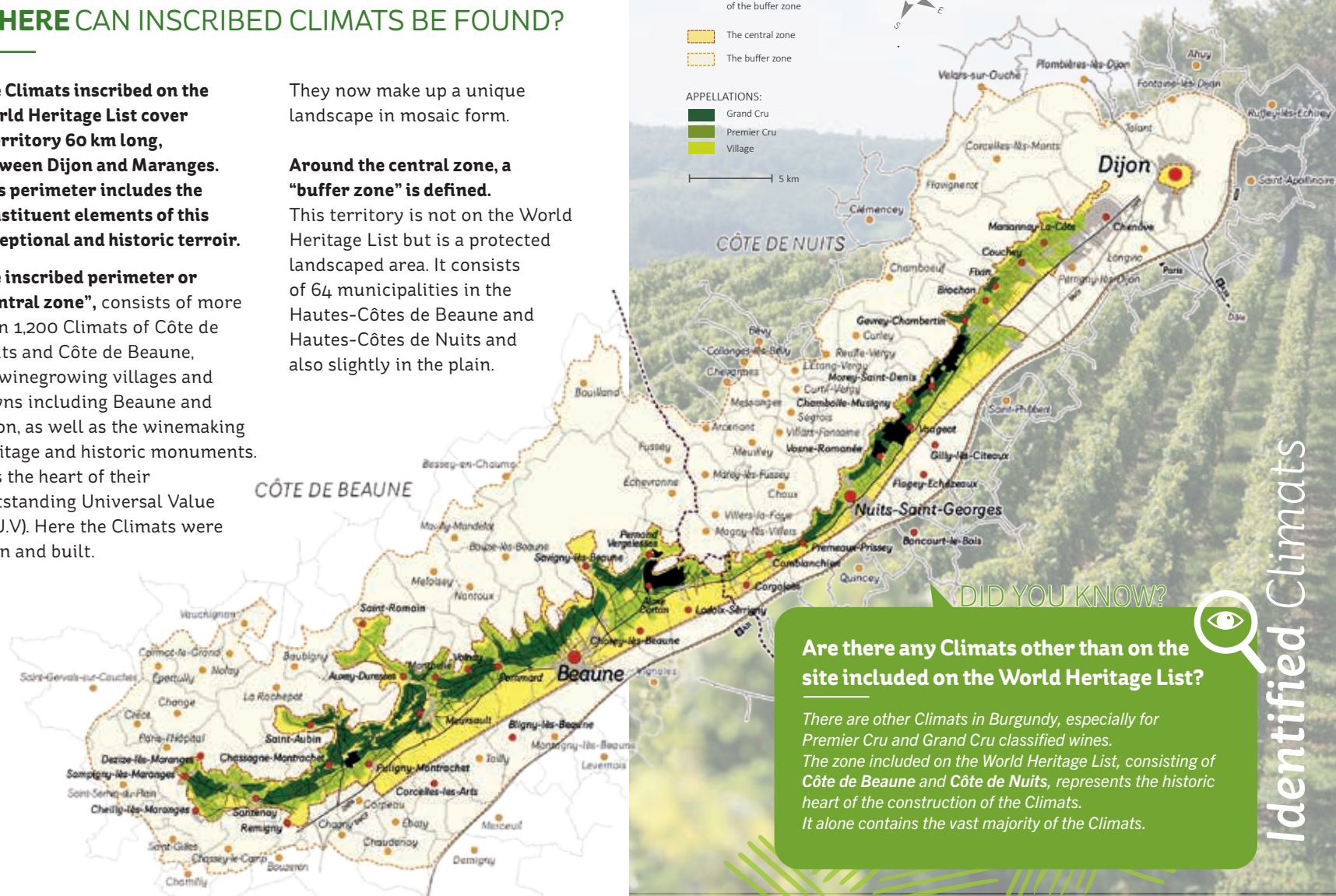
This territory is not on the World Heritage List but is a protected landscaped area. It consists of 64 municipalities in the Hautes-Côtes de Beaune and Hautes-Côtes de Nuits and also slightly in the plain.

- 40 municipalities entirely or partly in the central zone
- 64 municipalities exclusively part of the buffer zone
- The central zone
- The buffer zone

APPELLATIONS:

- Grand Cru
- Premier Cru
- Village

5 km



DID YOU KNOW?

Are there any Climats other than on the site included on the World Heritage List?

There are other Climats in Burgundy, especially for Premier Cru and Grand Cru classified wines. The zone included on the World Heritage List, consisting of Côte de Beaune and Côte de Nuits, represents the historic heart of the construction of the Climats. It alone contains the vast majority of the Climats.

Identified Climats

QUESTION NO. 4

WHERE DOES THE WORD "CLIMAT" COME FROM?

The words **Climat (terroir)** and **Climate (weather conditions)** have the same origin: the Latin *clima*, itself derived from the Greek *klima* which means slope and position of a location on the land.

The term was used for the first time to designate land planted with vines, in 1584, about Champ Berthin. Its use spread in the seventeenth century and became the reference for high quality wines. Inclusion on the World Heritage List brought back the use of the word which, alone, embodies an historic, high quality *terroir* wine.

CURIOSITY



Les Amoureuses

Tonton Marcel

Les Gouttes d'Or

Les Vergers...

→ The *Climats* sometimes bear evocative or even mysterious names. Decoding them means understanding their history.

Did you know that "**Montrachet**" means a bare mountain, stripped of vegetation?
Or that "**Les Perrières**" refers to an ancient quarry?



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



What is the difference between a Climat and a "lieu-dit"?

Lieux-dits are found throughout France! They designate a geographic zone, listed on the land register, bearing a name and recalling a topographical or historical feature. The use of this location (for farming or wine-growing, etc.) and the information related to the *terroir* are not linked to its definition, contrary to that of a *Climat* which refers to the original *terroir*.

Identified Climats

QUESTION NO. 5

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CLIMATS AND WINE APPELLATION?

A wine appellation refers to the geographic area in which a wine is made, its quality and know-how.

In Burgundy, the wines are classified according to three levels of appellation: Régionales, Villages (including Premiers Crus) and Grands Crus.

There are Climats in each of these appellation levels. In Côte de Beaune and in Côte de Nuits, Grands Crus, Premiers Crus and practically all Villages correspond to specific Climats.

MEMO

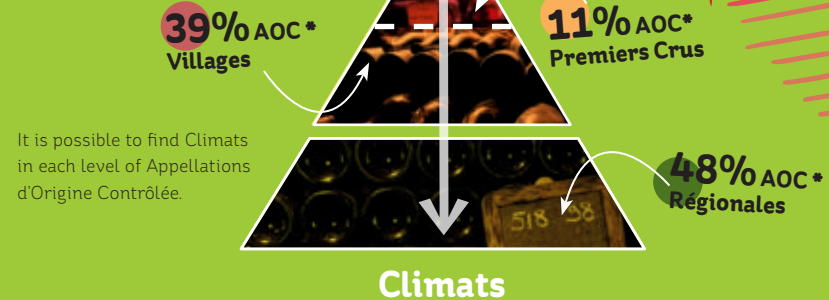
What is an AOC?

AOC stands for Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée - correlating with the EU's PDO or Protected Designation of Origin. For wine, certification is governed by the INAO (Institut National des Appellations d'Origine). It was set up in 1935 and guarantees the quality and characteristics of a wine:

- its original terroir
- its means of production which follows very specific stages
- local traditional know-how, built over time.



There are 84 AOCs in Burgundy, broken down into 3 levels of appellation.



Identified Climats

*Figures based on AOC surfaces

QUESTION NO. 6

WHAT IS THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST?

The World Heritage List is a UNESCO* program aimed at protecting outstanding natural and cultural properties of the globe as the common heritage of humanity.

This recognition is attributed to places or monuments worldwide of OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE. As such, they are included on the World Heritage List to be protected so that future generations may continue to enjoy them. The **Mont-Saint-Michel, Taj Mahal, Yellowstone Park** and the historic sanctuary of **Machu Picchu** are also included on the World Heritage List. Of the 1,154 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2021, **there are 49 in France** including **8** in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region.

* UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

O.U.V. ?

All sites on the World Heritage List must have Outstanding Universal Value, i.e. unique and invaluable cultural and/or natural importance that transcends borders. As such, this site deserves to be protected and preserved in the eyes of the world.

Protecting and passing on the treasures of humanity

Such is the mission of UNESCO and of the World Heritage List.

1,154
properties listed
worldwide



Historic sanctuary
of Machu Picchu



Climats du
vignoble de Bourgogne

49
properties
listed in France



Vézelay, church and hill

8
properties listed
in Bourgogne-Franche-Comté



Royal saltworks of Arc-et-Senans

UNESCO World Heritage

QUESTION NO. 7

WHAT IS INCLUDED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST?

Since 4 July 2015, the Climats du vignoble de Bourgogne are inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as a “cultural landscape”, i.e. the combined work of humankind and nature.

Inclusion on the World Heritage List underscores the recognition of the Climats du vignoble de Bourgogne as:

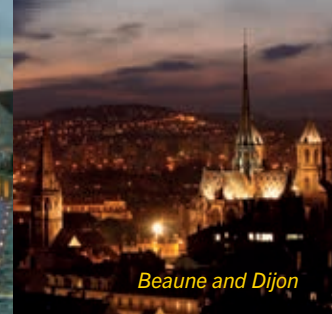
- a unique cultural heritage, created by humankind for over 2,000 years
- a model of terroir-based winegrowing that is known throughout the world
- an outstanding built heritage, linked to winegrowing
- a living conservatory of winegrowing tradition and expertise



Winegrowing villages



Monuments



Beaune and Dijon



Scientific culture



Winegrowing heritage



Traditions and know-how

They are part of the listed site



DID YOU KNOW?

The vine parcels are not the only elements included on the World Heritage List.

The inclusion of the Climats du vignoble de Bourgogne also covers **cultural and heritage properties** embodying the history of wine production. More than the vineyard alone, a whole territory, culture and know-how are promoted and acknowledged by UNESCO.

QUESTION NO. 8

WHAT DOES THE INSCRIPTION OF **THE TERROIR** BRING TO THE LOCAL POPULATION?

An enhanced image and reputation for Burgundy

In France and abroad, Burgundy's heritage and historic image is strengthened, beyond the good reputation already earned by its wine. The inscription of the Climats generates more than 150 press clippings per year. It has also been the source of renewed cultural discovery, extended to a wider audience.

A treasure to defend and protect

While the Climats are an important factor in the attractiveness of the region, they are also a real treasure that needs to be protected. The aim here is not to enshrine the site but protect its landscapes and iconic heritage, while supporting sustainable development. Protective, rehabilitation, training and awareness actions are conducted, with territorial authorities and professionals from the world of wine and tourism.

BUT EVEN MORE...

Does the inscription create specific constraints?

UNESCO does not directly impose any constraints. But being included on the World Heritage List does require the protection of this exceptional site by local or national regulations. For example, the French 1930 Act on listed sites provides the framework to the modification or destruction of old walls or the chopping down of isolated trees.

Are there new economic outlets?

While it is difficult for the time being to quantify economic and tourist outlets linked to the protection of a site as vast as the Climats, inscription on the World Heritage List boosts the region's international reputation and tourist dynamic as an outstanding wine, heritage and cultural territory.

Does UNESCO provide funding?



UNESCO provides no financial support to its listed sites. Inscription however does mobilize public authorities (subsidies) and private stakeholders (sponsorship) in order to raise specific funds for projects.

Are winegrowing practices impacted?

Winegrowing methods remain regulated by the INAO (Institut National des Appellations d'Origine) and by the wine unions of each village and appellation. Their role is to guarantee the authenticity of the terroirs and of the wines produced.



QUESTION NO. 9

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE CLIMATS DE BOURGOGNE ASSOCIATION?

Founded in 2007, chaired by Aubert de Villaine, to prepare the UNESCO application, the "Association des Climats du vignoble de Bourgogne" is now the guarantor of the Outstanding Universal Value (O.U.V.) of the Climats. The association brings together politicians and economic and winegrowing stakeholders of the area to manage the site while upholding the World Heritage values which are:

- the protection and authenticity of the whole site
- the development and knowledge of the Climats
- the transmission of the site to future generations
- sustainable management of the site.

A general interest mission

The field of intervention of the Association covers several actions:

- Protection of landscapes and of the heritage
- Impact study of certain projects (installation of wind farms, urban development, etc.)
- Moderation of working committees dedicated to sustainable development, tourism and mediation, etc.
- Organization of events to encourage the discovery and understanding of the Climats
- Creation of educational material aimed at children and professionals
- Creation of promotional material
- Support for scientific research and dissemination of content to the general public

Who are the financial supporters and members of the Association?

RÉGION
BOURGOGNE
FRANCHE
COMTE

côte
d'Or
Le département

BOURGOGNE
Région Bourgogne
Le Pays de Bourgogne

BEAUNE

BEAUNE

CERCLE
des
MÉGENES

DIJON
Métropole

Beauve Côte d'Or
commissariat d'agglomération
www.beauvedecote.com

Gevrey-Chambertin
Milly-Saint-Georges
Climats de Bourgogne

SAÔNE
LOIRE
Département

Grand Chalon
Agglomération

GEVREY-CHAMBERTIN
Agglomération

Agglomération
Climats de Bourgogne

QUESTION NO. 10

HOW TO SUPPORT THE CLIMATS?

Become a sponsor

Each sponsor contributes vital support to the Climats and our program of actions. Each donor benefits from a tax reduction of 60% of the donation paid.

Join the ambassadors

Ambassadors are spokespeople who are trained and are provided with specific communication tools to improve better knowledge of the Climats.

Become a winegrowing ambassador

Winegrowers give life to the Climats every day. They are provided with practical and communication tools to promote their work on the listed site.

Join the Association

To participate in the life of the Association and attend general meetings.

Volunteer

Volunteers are indispensable linchpins who take part in events to promote the Climats.



The Association

THE CLIMATS IN A FEW FIGURES

more than **1,200**



unique Climats

2,000 years



of history

more than **220 km**



of stone walls

40

winegrowing



villages and towns

more than

1,300

winegrowers



with know-how
going back thousands
of years

13,219

hectares

inscribed

on the World Heritage List



22

volunteers



60 km

long by



1 to 2 km wide

between **200**



in altitude

and **450 m**

26

associated scientists



60

sponsor companies



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The Association would like to thank its partners and sponsors for their support and generosity that make it possible to organize activities and promote the Climats du vignoble de Bourgogne Unesco World Heritage.



REGION
BOURGOGNE
FRANCHE
COMTE

avec le Fonds européen de développement régional (FEDER)



CLIMATS DU
VIGNOBLE DE
BOURGOGNE
PATRIMOINE MONDIAL