

BUZET

‡ **Buzet** [boo-zay] (South-West, France) Eastern neighbour of Bordeaux, using the same grape varieties to make generally basic wines. **Buzet**; co-operative; Ch. de Gueyze; Tissot.

‡ **Byron Vineyard** [bih-ron] (Santa Barbara, California) Impressive Santa Barbara winery with investment from Mondavi, and a fine line in Pinots and Chardonnays. ☆☆☆ 1995 Pinot Noir Santa Barbara Reserve £££

C

‡ **Ca' del Bosco** [kah-del-bos-koh] (Lombardy, Italy) Classic, if pricy, barrique-aged Cabernet/Merlot blends, fine Chardonnay Pinot Noir and Pinot Bianco/Pinot Noir/Chardonnay Méthode Champenoise Franciacorta, from perfectionist producer Maurizio Zanella. ☆☆☆☆ 1994 Pinèro ££££

‡ **Cabardès** [cab-bahr-des] (South-West France) Region using Southern and Bordeaux varieties to produce good if rustic reds.

‡ **Cabernet d'Anjou/de Saumur** [cab-behr-nay don-joo / dur soh-moor] (Loire, France) Light, fresh, grassy, blackcurranty rosés, typical of their grape, the Cabernet Franc. 96 97 98

‡ **Cabernet Franc** [ka-behr-nay fron] Kid brother of Cabernet Sauvignon; blackcurranty but more leafy. Best in the Loire, Italy, and increasingly in Australia, California and Washington, of course, as a partner of the Cabernet Sauvignon and particularly Merlot in Bordeaux. See Chinon and Trentino.

‡ **Cabernet Sauvignon** [ka-behr-nay soh-vin-yon] The great blackcurranty, cedary, green peppery grape of Bordeaux, where it is blended with Merlot. Despite increasing competition from the Merlot, this is still by far the most successful red varietal, grown in every reasonably warm winemaking country on the planet. See Bordeaux, Coonawarra, Chile, Napa, etc.

‡ **Marqués de Cáceres** [mahr-keh-s day cath-thay-res] (Rioja, Spain) Modern French-influenced bodega making fresh-tasting wines. A good, if anonymous, new-style white has been joined by a promising oak-fermented version and a recommendable rosé (rosado), plus a grapey Muscat-style white. ☆☆☆ 1994 Rioja Tinto ££

‡ **Ch. Cadet-Piola** [ka-day pee-yoh-lah] (St. Emilion Grand Cru Classé, Bordeaux, France) Wines that are made to last, with fruit and tannin to spare. 79 82 83 85 86 88 89 90 92 93 94 95 96 97 98

**Cadillac** [kad-dee-yak] (Bordeaux, France) Sweet but rarely luscious (non-botrytis) Sémillon and Sauvignon whites. Ch. Fayau is the star wine. Its d'Yquem-style label is pretty smart too. 88 89 90 94 95 96 97 98

‡ **Cahors** [kah-orr] (South-West, France) Often rustic wines produced from the local Tannat and the Cot (Malbec). Some are Beaujolais-like, while others are tannic and full-bodied, though far lighter than in the days when people spoke of 'the black wines of Cahors'. Ch. du Cèdre; Clos la Coutale; Lagrezette; Lamartine; Prieuré de Cenac; Clos Triguedina.

FREI WEINGARTENER WACHAU

‡ **Ch. Fourcas-Dupré** [faw-kass doo-pray] (Lustrac Cru Bourgeois, Bordeaux, France) Tough, very traditional Lustrac. 70 75 78 81 82 83 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 95 96 97 98

‡ **Ch. Fourcas-Hosten** [faw-kass hos-ten] (Lustrac Cru Bourgeois, Bordeaux, France) Firm, old-fashioned wine with plenty of 'grip' for tannin fans. 75 78 81 82 83 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 95 96 97 98

‡ **Fox Run Vineyards** (New York, US) One of the most successful producers in the Finger Lakes, offering good fizz, Riesling and Chardonnay.

‡ **Foxen** (Santa Ynez, California) Pinot producer now moving successfully into Syrah. ☆☆☆ 1995 Syrah £££

‡ **Ch. Franc-Mayne** [fron-mayn] (St. Emilion Grand Cru Classé, Bordeaux, France) Dry, austere, traditional wines for those who like them. 88 89 90 94 95 96 ☆☆☆ 1990 £££

‡ **Franciacorta** [fran-chee yah-kor-tah] (Lombardy, Italy) DOC for good, light, French-influenced reds but better noted for varied sparklers made to sell at the same price as Champagne, if not more than. See Ca Del Bosco.

‡ **Augustin Humeus**, has pioneered the 'Cuvée Sauvage' Chardonnay and has punctured the pretensions of some of his neighbours. Now also making wine in Chile – at Veramonte. ☆☆☆ 1994 Chardonnay Sauvage £££

‡ **Ch. de Francs** [day fron] (Côtes de Francs, Bordeaux, France) Well-run estate which makes great-value crunchy, blackcurranty wine and, with Ch. Puygeraud, helps to prove the worth of this little-known region.

**Franken** [fran-ken] (Germany) Anbaugebiet making characterful, sometimes earthy, dry whites, traditionally presented in the squat flagon-shaped 'bocksbeutel' on which the Mateus bottle was modelled. One of the key varieties is the Sylvaner which explains the earthiness of many of the wines. The weather here does make it easier to make dry wine than in many other regions.

**Franschhoek** [fran-shook] (South Africa) Valley leading into the mountains away from Paarl (and thus cooler). The soil is a little suspect, however, and the best producers are mostly clustered at the top of the valley, around the picturesque eponymous town. Red: 84 86 87 89 91 92 93 94 95 96 White: 87 91 92 93 94 95 96 97

‡ **Frascati** [fras-kah-tee] (Latium, Italy) Clichéd dry or semi-dry white from Latium. At its best it is soft and clean with a fascinating 'sour cream' flavour. Drink within 12 months of vintage. Fontana Candida; Colli di Catone.

‡ **Ca' dei Frati** [kah day-ye frah-tee] (Lombardy, Italy) Fine producers, both of Lugana and Chardonnay-based fizz.

‡ **Freemark Abbey** (Napa Valley, California) Well-regarded producer of good, rather than great Cabernet. ☆☆☆ 1992 Cabernet Sauvignon ££££

‡ **Freisa** [fray-ee-sah] (Italy) Characterful perfumed red wine grape with lovely cherryish, raspberryish flavours, popular with Hemingway and grown in Piedmont by producers like Gilli and Vajra. Drink young.

‡ **Frei Weingartener Wachau** [fri-vine-gahrt-nur vah-kow] (Wachau, Austria) Unusually fine cooperative with great vineyards, dry and sweet versions of the indigenous Grüner Veltliner and gloriously concentrated Rieslings that outclass the efforts of many a big-name estate in Germany. ☆☆☆ 1993 Riesling Burgerspitalstiftung Spitz Smaragd £££

