

CHÂTEAU CHEVAL BLANC

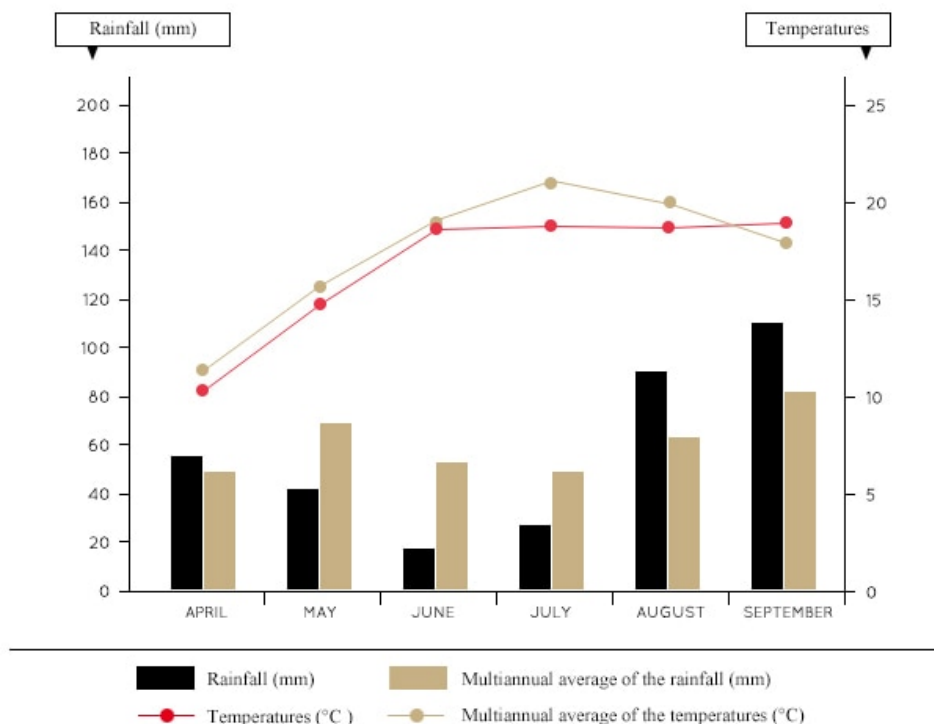
1954

1954 was unfortunately a poor year due to very cool, wet weather. The grapes never fully ripened, and the juice was barely rosé-coloured. However, this was a benchmark year for Saint Emilion because it was when the first classification was made. The supreme honour went to Cheval Blanc, who shared the category of Premier Grand Cru Classé A with Ausone.

TEMPERATURES AND RAINFALL

The first four months of the growing season were cool, but not very wet. August, on the other hand, was both very cool and wet. The showers continued into September, while temperatures were above average.

1954 : TEMPERATURES AND RAINFALL COMPARED WITH
NORMAL VALUES IN SAINT-EMILION

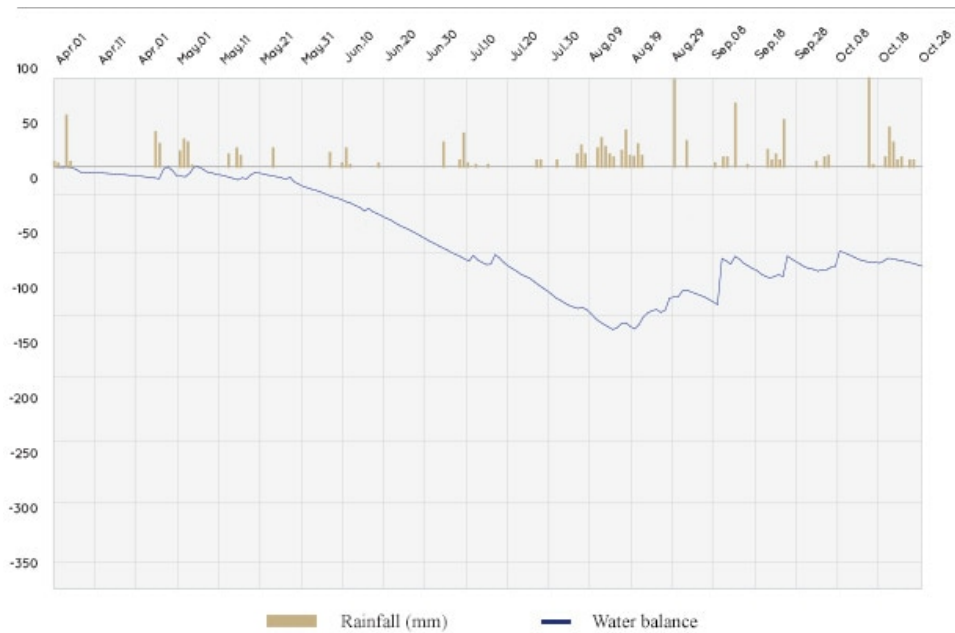


WATER BALANCE

In order to grow well, the vine needs for water stress to set in slowly so the grapes to ripen well and

become concentrated. Moderate water stress developed in July, but the soil's water reserves were partly reconstituted in August and September.

1954 WATER BALANCE



GROWING SEASON

The cold summer of 1954 significantly delayed phenolic maturity. The harvest began on the 5th of October in the rain. With a yield of 31 hectolitres per hectare, the grapes looked more like currants, and were attacked by rot that had nothing whatsoever noble about it!
Degree of alcohol: 14°.

	Begin	End
1954 harvest dates	October, 5th	October, 20th
Average harvest dates: 1946-2014	September, 24th	October, 8th

RIPENING AND YIELDS

1954 yield (hl/ha)	Average yield (1946 to 2014)
31.0	33.9