

# CHÂTEAU CHEVAL BLANC

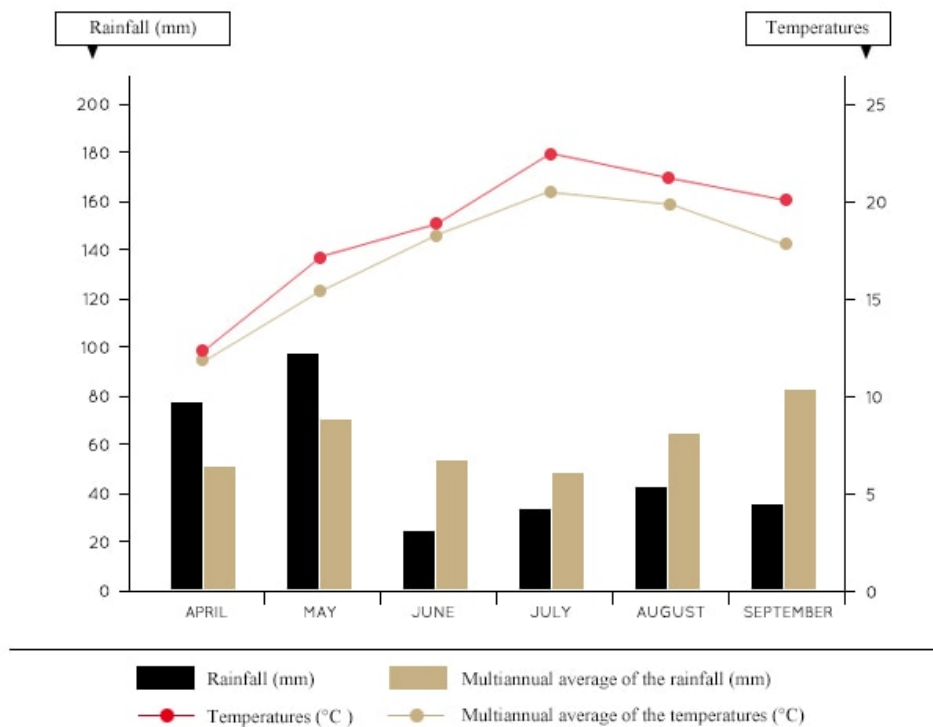
# 1964

1964 is a great year for Cheval Blanc. The weather was very good: warm and dry. This was the first year in which Professor Emile Peynaud provided winemaking advice. He helped to produce a distinguished, ethereal wine, despite technical means that now seem fairly limited.

## TEMPERATURES AND RAINFALL

1964 is one of the finest vintages of the 1960s, after the superb 1961. The warm, dry weather conditions from May to October provided the background for a very great year.

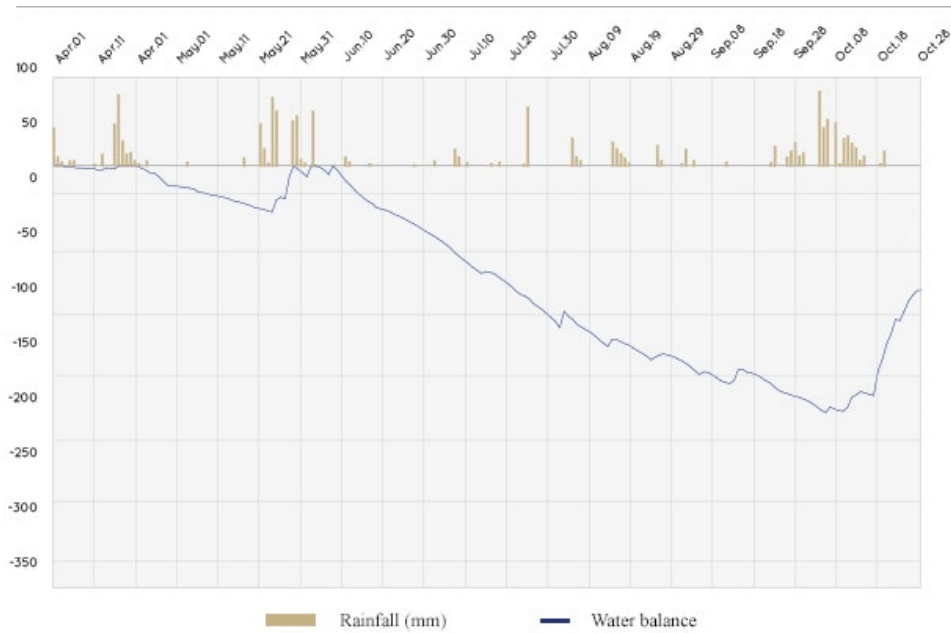
1964 : TEMPERATURES AND RAINFALL COMPARED WITH NORMAL VALUES IN SAINT-EMILION



## WATER BALANCE

There was relatively marked water stress, an essential factor in quality.

## WATER BALANCE 1964



### GROWING SEASON

The 1964 harvest was early, starting on the 22nd of September and lasting until the 9th of October. Yields were average (38 hectolitres per hectare).

1964 was the last vintage to be entirely fermented in oak vats. Since it was such a hot year, great attention had to be paid to temperature control during fermentation.

Begin	End	
1964 harvest dates	September, 22th	October, 9th
Average harvest dates: 1946-2014	September, 24th	October, 8th

### RIPENING AND YIELDS

Faced with these fairly challenging conditions, the Fourcaud-Laussac family (owners at the time) called on the famous Professor Emile Peynaud - referred to as the « father of modern oenology » - to offer winemaking advice. This was the beginning of a long relationship. Both malolactic fermentation and ageing of this outstanding vintage took place entirely in new oak.

Degree of alcohol: 12°.

1964 yield (hl/ha)	Average yield: 1946 to 2014
37.9	33.9