SOUND OF WHITE VINEYARD

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1397 WAIHOPAI VALLEY ROAD, RD6, BLENHEIM, 7276 NEW ZEALAND

VARIETAL KEY

SAUVIGNON BLANC Clones: Mass Selection

PINOT GRIS Clone:

Berry-Smith

PINOT NOIR Clones: Block A: Abel | 777 | 667| UCD 5 | 115 Block C: 10/5 | 667 | 777 | 115

CHARDONNAY

Clone 95



Chardonnay

Pinot Gris

BLOCK C Pinot Noir

31.6 Ha / 78.08 acres under vine

BLOCK A Sauvignon Blanc Pinot Noir	10.51 Ha 2.13 Ha	BLOCI Sauvig
BLOCK B		BLOCI Sauvis
Sauvignon Blanc	2.74 Ha	oddyng

LOCK D auvignon Blanc 3.16 Ha LOCK E

Sauvignon Blanc 3.07 Ha

2.01 HaBLOCK F3.74 HaSauvignon Blanc1.19 Ha

BLOCK G 2.4 Ha Sauvignon Blanc 0.65 Ha



LOCATION

Situated in the Waihopai Valley, which forms part of the sought after Southern Valleys sub-region, the Sound of White Vineyard was first planted with vines in 2005. The land was a blank canvas, nestled amongst the snowy shadows of the majestic Waihopai Valley Ranges. An awe-inspiring and peaceful place in Marlborough elevated some 200m above sea level, with it's own micro-climate and distinct soil profiles that create real wines of place. A unique site, one which our Winemaker Matthew Ward is truly enamoured with.

HISTORY

Well before the first vines were planted in New Zealand, the vineyard was once a notable sheep station, as were many of our neighbours. Today, the old shearing shed is still in situ, a nod to the past and a place for Fraser, our Vineyard Manager, to shear the sheep that roam the gullys, along with our Kunekune pigs, the ducks on the pond and possums in the wattle trees.

In the late '90's the land was transformed into an award winning olive grove complete with Marlborough's first olive press. The original olive oil tanks have been re-purposed to ferment small parcels of grapes from our vineyard. Today there are small pockets of olive trees around the property, complimenting the young oak trees that line the drive to the new office. Their ability to thrive speaks to the terroir of Sound of White.

CLIMATE

The unique meso-climate of the Southern Valleys is created by the rolling hills and valleys, where its northerly orientation and higher elevation above sea level leads it to be cooler and drier. Rainfall is slightly lower than the Loire Valley with approximately 650mm falling annually, keeping the rivers and aquifers topped up that supply the majority of vines in the region.

Marlborough, more often than not, has the highest number of sunshine hours in NZ with approx. 2500 hours annually; and combined with the cooler maritime influence, creates a relatively long, steady growing season. The combination of climate and terroir, result in wines with depth of flavour, structure and balance. The Waihopai mountain range on the east protects us from cool maritime weather, and during summer, the warm, dry north-west winds increase airflow and reduce humidity in the canopy.

ELEVATION - 160m - 194m ABS

160m above sea level at the lowest point of the property & 194m above sea level at highest point of the vineyard (top of Block C)

Blocks – A, D and E undulate by 2 – 4 metres in rise from 172 - 176m

Block B – Chardonnay (176m – 185m abs) features a steep slope at the foot of the block before flattening to a gentle incline towards the top.

Block C – Pinot Noir (178m – 194m abs) *features a gentle slope*

The roadside blocks, F & G slowly rise and fall from 160 - 170m abs.

SOIL PROFILE

Blocks A, D, E, F & G - are planted on the 'Renwick Series' soil. These soils are formed in alluvial sand, silt & gravel deposited from running water. The soil is generally loamy in texture consisting of stony gravels, which is characteristic of what we see in these blocks. This soil profile is often well drained & delivers balance and acidity in the wines.

Blocks B & C which consist of mainly Pinot Noir, Chardonnay and Pinot Gris are planted on the Jordan series soil. This has a much higher proportion of clay, very few gravels or stones and a silt texture. This high clay content contributes to the concentration and power of the wines produced from these vines. This soil is imperfectly drained and can be prone to water logging in winter and drought in summer requiring careful management of water application throughout the season.





