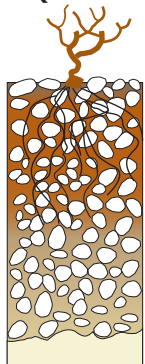


Geology and soils of Gigondas

7 TERRACE OF OUVEZE RIVER (rounded limestone cobbles)

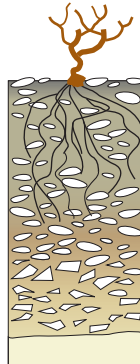


windy and sunny plateau, on the west of the village

the vine has a network root which occupies freely loose and sufficiently fertile sediments

ancient alluvial deposits with cobbles, pebbles, gravel sands and clays

6 COLLUVIAL FAN : developed by the small stream known as "Font des Papes"



fed by detritic materials from the Dentelles, this low fan consists of limestone fragments slightly rounded, packed in a sandy loam

roots : cf. 7

limestone fragments, sands, brown marls

QUATERNARY : alluvial terraces of the Ouveze river (cobbles, pebbles, gravel, loam)

QUATERNARY : colluvial fan fed by the reliefs of the Dentelles

Chapelle Saint-Côme

Lower CRETACEOUS (Barremian-Bedoulian) thick platy limestones

valley of "la Romane"

Lower CRETACEOUS gargasian blue marls

Les Trois Yeux

Grande Montagne

Dentelles Sarrasines

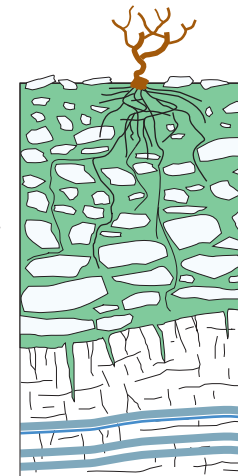
lower CRETACEOUS (Valanginian-Hauterivian) limestones and marls alternations

TYPICAL TERROIR CALLED «VINALTUDE» 2 CRETACEOUS LIMESTONES AND MARLS

very low fertility, altitude, cool conditions

root system forced by stoniness and compactness of limestones and marls

harmonious mixture of limestone fragments and marl ; good water reserve and high availability of cations associated with clays



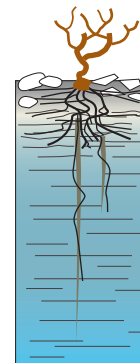
Upper JURASSIC "white limestones of Provence"

4 MARLS OF GARGASIAN

located in the Romane valley

the roots spread out in the first decimetres of loosened marls and plunge along the cracks where they find water and chemical elements

bedded and compact cation-rich blue marls



5 "SAFRE" OF THE HILLS

sunny slopes looking at the plain

the root system explores cracks of the "safre" and meets wet marly layers (efficient water reserve)

yellow filter sands, fine, warm



TERTIARY : Miocene sands, sandstones and marly layers called "safres" in the Comtat venaissin area (equivalent of the Swiss "molasse")

