

Sparkling wines

Prosecco IGT, Pasqua NV 48

Prosecco Extra Dry I Trevisiol NV 75

Champagne

Brut | Veuve Clicquot 150

Imperial | Moët & Chandon 140

Brut | Louis Roederer 140

Dom Pérignon 2000 | Moët & Chandon 380

Rosé | Veuve Clicquot
170

Dom Ruinart 1996 | Ruinart Rosè 650

Vintages are subject to change without notice

Italy white wines

Italy

Italy is the world's largest wine producer, with production just under 25 percent of the world's total. It's also the greatest wine consumer, although second to France in per capita consumption (Italy has a larger population). Italy's a land of vast geographic diversity ranging from its northern cool temperature vineyards in the foothills of the Alps, to the hot southland. Italy's been making wine for at least 3,500 years in a variety of styles (dry to sweet, still to fully sparkling) and in a variety of ways, such as the passito method, from many grape varieties not widely grown outside of Italy. The Italian varieties used for red and rosé wines include Aglianico, Barbera, Bonarda, Canaiolo, Dolcetto, Freisa, Grignolino, Lagrein, Lambrusco, Montepulciano, Nebbiolo, Raboso, Refosco (Mondeuse), Sangiovese, Schiava, and Teroldego. Those used for white wines are Albana, Bombino Bianco, Cortese, Garganega, Greco, Malvasia, Moscato (Muscat), Picolit, Pigato, Prosecco, Tocai friulano, Trebbiano, Verdicchio, Verduzzo, Vernaccia di Oristano, and Vernaccia di San Gimignano. Other European (primarily French and German) varieties grown here are Cabernet franc, cabernet sauvignon, merlot, Pinot Nero (pinot noir), syrah, chardonnay, gewürztraminer, müller-thurgau, Pinot Bianco (pinot blanc), Pinot Grigio (Pinot Gris), Riesling Italico (Welschriesling), Riesling Renano (Riesling), Sauvignon Blanc, and Sylvaner. The Italians have implemented a system similar to France's for improving the quality of their wines. At the lowest level of this quality ranking are the vino da tavola wines, followed by IGT (indicazione geografica tipica) and then by the denominazione di origine controllata (doc), which is similar to the French appellation d'origine contrôlée. Parameters for the Italian DOC, however, weren't considered strict enough so another higher level, denominazione di origine controllata etit (d) DOCG garantita docg) was added. status, which requires stricter rules and controls, Italy has twenty large growing regions, the boundaries of which define the area geographically, not by any common wine style, grape variety, or climate. Of these twenty regions, the four largest volume producers are Pulia, Sicily, Veneto, and Emilia-Romagna who make over 55 percent of the total wine production. The order of these four regions (as to whose is first, second, etc.) changes depending on the year. The four top regions producing quality wines (those ranked as DOC or DOCG) are Veneto, Tuscany, Piedmont, and Trentino-Alto Adige. These four areas produce over 57 percent of the DOC/DOCG wines.

Garganega - Chardonnay
Veneto

Soave Classico | Bolla 2007

45

Vintages are subject to change without notice

Roero Arneis Damilano 2007	Piemonte	60
Pinot Grigio "di Leonardo" Venezia Giulia 2009	Pinot Grigio Friuli	50

Colli Orientali del Friuli DOC

Colli Orientali del Friuli means "eastern hills of Friuli," which describes this area's location in the FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA region in northeast Italy—it's east of Udine and northwest of the COLLIO DOC. Part of the zone borders the former Yugoslavia. The wines are generally well regarded and considered right behind those of the Collio DOC in quality. The DOC covers twenty types of wines, seventeen of which are varietals. These wines include the sweet dessert wines made from the Verduzzo grape—Ramandolo and Romandolo Classico (the Classico can come only from the vineyards around the village of Ramandolo). Another of this area's unusual (as well as prized and expensive) dessert wines is the Picolit varietal. This DOC is the only one where Picolit is designated. The other varietal wines are Cabernet (from Cabernet Sauvignon and Cabernet Franc), Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Chardonnay, Malvasia, Merlot, Pinot Bianco (Pinot Blanc), Pinot Grigio (Pinot Gris), Pinot Nero (Pinot Noir), Refosco dal Peducolo Rosso (Mondeuse), Ribolla, Riesling Renano

Costamolino Vermentino Argiolas 2009	Vermentino Sardegna	55
Vernaccia DOCG Le Rote 2009	Vernaccia Toscana	60

Vintages are subject to change without notice

France white wines

Alsace

Gewurztraminer

Gewurztraminer | Pfaffenheim 2008

50

Bordeaux

Graves, Pessac - Léognan

Blanc | Saint Jean Des Graves 2008

65

Bourgogne

Chablis

Chablis 1er Cru "Vaucoupin" | Jean – Marc Brocard 2006

85

Côte de Beaune

Chassagne-Montrachet 1er Cru "Les Caillerets" | Domaine Amiot 2004

150

Montrachet

Bienvenues-Batard-Montrachet-and nearly half of each of two others-Le Montrachet and Bâtard-Montrachet. The best wines from Le Montrachet are viewed by many as the best DRY white wines in the world. The other two grand cru aren't far behind, and the village's fourteen Premier Cru vineyards also produce superb wines. The best of these premier cru vineyards are Le Cailleret, Les Combettes, Les Folatières, Les Pucelles, and Les Referts

Portugal white wines

Alentejo

Arinto, Antao Vaz

Cuvee I Alandra Bianco

50

Vintages are subject to change without notice

Austria white wines

Austria

The world of wine in Austria is similar to that of Germany in many ways, but it's also quite different. Austria is generally warmer than Germany, and therefore the grapes ripen more fully, which produces stronger wines. Austrians also generally like their wines drier. Since the wine scandal of 1985, where traces of poisonous diethylene glycol were found in wines that were supposed to contain only natural sugars, tougher laws (very similar to those in Germany) were enacted. The Austrian quality categories are similar to Germany's- Qualitätswein Prädikatswein, Kabinett, Spätlese, Auslese, Eiswein, Beerenauslese, Ausbruch (not found in Germany), and Trockenbeerenauslese. In most cases, the Austrian requirements are somewhat stricter-for example, higher required sugar levels. If the name of a ried ("vineyard") is used on the label, 100 percent of the wine used must be from that vineyard location. This is also true for any local or regional name. If a variety or vintage appears on the label, 85 percent of the wine must come from the named grape or vintage. Per capita, Austrians consume over three times the wine of the United States. In fact, they consume more than they produce so wines must be imported to fill the gap. More than 80 percent of the Austrian wine produced is white. The most popular white grape is Grüner Veltliner.

	Grüner Veltliner
Kamptal	
Grüner Veltliner Laurentz	60
Grüner Veltliner Spiegel Rabl	65

Germany white wines

	Riesling
Rheingau	
Riesling Balthasar Ress Kabinett 2008	50
Riesling Schloss Johannisberg Spätlese 2009	149
Franken	
Scheurebe Burgerspital Kabinett 2009	75

Vintages are subject to change without notice

White wines from our region

Okanagan Valley

Okanagan Valley

While the modern era for the Wines of British Columbia began about 15 years ago, grapes have been grown and wine made here since 1859. Oblate missionary Father Charles Pandosy planted the first vineyard at the Oblate Mission near Kelowna with commercial grape production for wines starting in the 1920's. The modern era in British Columbia winemaking began in 1990 in response to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between Canada and the United States. Less-desirable labrusca varieties were pulled out and the popular commitment to producing quality wines began with widespread premium vinifera plantings. For the first time, in 2005, British Columbia's premium wines (VQA) became the top-selling premium wine category in the province, selling more premium wine than any other region or country.

Chardonnay

Chardonnay Reserve Joie Farm 2008	75
Chardonnay Black Hills 2008	75
Chardonnay Laughing Stock magnum (1.5L)	135
Chardonnay Perpetua 2008	85
Chardonnay Noble Ridge 2006	40

Semillon

Sauvignon Blanc - Semillon Mission Hill 2006	50
Sauvignon Blanc - Semillon Black Hills "Alibi" 2009	75

Aromatics

Muscat Ottonel Hillside Estate 2009	50
Blind Trust LFNG 2009	75

Riesling and blend

Riesling Joie Farm 2010	50
Noble Blend Joie Farm 2010	55

Vintages are subject to change without notice

Argentina white wines

Calchaquí Valley

Torrontes, Chardonnay

Chardonnay - Torrontes. Inca 2009	50
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New Zealand white wines

Marlborough

Sauvignon Blanc

Sauvignon Blanc No. 8 Wire 2009	45
Sauvignon Blanc Spy Valley 2009	50

South Africa white wines

Stellenbosch

Chenin Blanc

Chenin Blanc Teddy Hall 2006	50
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Sauvignon Blanc

Sauvignon Blanc Juno 2008	50
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Chile white wines

Chardonnay, Viognier

Chardonnay - Viognier Estampa 2006	40
Viognier Cono Sur 2009	45

Vintages are subject to change without notice

US white wines

Chardonnay

Chardonnay Darcie Kent 2008	50
Chardonnay Newton 2005	60
Chardonnay Heitz Cellars 2007	85

Sauvignon Blanc

Sauvignon Blanc Amador 2005	60
Sauvignon Blanc Heitz Cellars 2008	80

Viognier

Viognier Bergevin Lane Columbia Valley 2009	60
Viognier Marsanne Treana 2007	85

Riesling

Eroica Chateau Ste Michelle Columbia Valley 2008	60
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Spain white wines

Castilla

Sauvignon Blanc – Viognier Protocolo Vina de la Tierra 2008	50
Verdejo – Viura Esperanza Rueda 2010	45
Sauvignon Blanc Condeza Leganza 2007	40

Vintages are subject to change without notice

Italy red wines

Aglianico

Campania

Taurasi "Radici" Mastroberardino 2004 5 Liters	705
Taurasi "Radici" Mastroberardino Historia 2004	165

Amarone (Rondinella - Corvina - Molinara)

Veneto

Amarone della Valpolicella Classico Tommasi 2007	125
Amarone della Valpolicella Classico Negrar 2007	85
Amarone della Valpolicella Classico Riserva Gino Cordin 2004	199

Barbaresco (Nebbiolo)

Piemonte

Barbaresco Batasiolo 2006	75
Barbaresco Ricossa 2005	50

Barbaresco DOCG

One of the small number of DOCG areas in Italy, Barbaresco shares this status in northwestern Italy's Piedmont region with Barolo, Asti Spumante, and Gattinara. The DOCG zone encompasses the villages of Barbaresco, Treiso, and Neive, just east of Alba. The wines, which are made from the Nebbiolo grape, must be aged for 2 years, one of which is in wooden barrels. A riserva must be aged for 3 years, one of those in wood. Considered some of Italy's best, these wines have rich, spicy flavors, and, although, they have a perfumed sweetness. Barbaresco wines are often compared to Barolo wines because they're both made from Nebbiolo grapes. In the comparison, Barbaresco wines are usually regarded as more elegant and refined; the Barolos are thought to be more robust and longer-lived.

Vintages are subject to change without notice

Barolo (Nebbiolo)

Piemonte

Barolo Damilano 2004	145
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Barbera

Piemonte

Barbera d'Asti Ricossa 2007	50
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Chianti (Sangiovese, Canaiolo)

Toscana

Chianti "Poggio Vignoso I Fattoria Bibbiani 2008 60

Brunello (Sangiovese grosso)

Toscana

Brunello di Montalcino ris. | Altesino 2005 145

Brunello di Montalcino ris. | Altesino 2003 5 Liter 1890

Brunello di Montalcino ris. | Antinori 2005 180

Cabernet Sauvignon – Merlot – Syrah - Sangiovese

Toscana

Rosso Toscano | Argiano 2006 75

Prima Voce | Tenuta di Arceno 2005 70

Rosso Toscano | Cantina Tollo 2009 40

Cabernet Sauvignon - Cabernet Franc - Merlot

Toscana

Ornellaia | Tenuta dell' Ornellaia 2007 325

Ornellaia

Tenuta dell'Ornellaia makes outstanding wines even in poor vintages - better than any other. In the capable hands of winemaker Thomas Duroux and consultant Michel Rolland, the estate continues its long-standing, stellar record of world-class wine production. Even the estate's "second" wines demonstrate high quality grape growing and flawless production methods. Located in Tuscany's tiny coastal DOC of Bolgheri, the estate was one of the first to plant vines in the area. With producers like Tenuta San Guido Sassicaia, Antinori, Grattamacco, and Le Macchiole among others, Bolgheri is the hotbed of winemaking momentum in Toscana

Vintages are subject to change without notice

Cabernet Sauvignon - Cabernet Franc - Sangiovese

Toscana

Solaia | Marchesi Antinori 2006 425

Solaia

The proprietary name for one of the better-known super-Tuscan wines. It's made from a blend of Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc and some Sangiovese by the famous Tuscan wine firm Marchesi Antinori (who also make Tignanello). Solaia, which comes from a single vineyard in the Chianti Classico area, is aged in barriques for about 2 years.

Cabernet Sauvignon - Sangiovese

Toscana
Col di Sasso | Banfi 2007 5 Liter 405

Cabernet Sauvignon - Merlot - Syrah
Toscana
Guado al Tasso | Tenuta Guado al Tasso 2006 220

Merlot
Friuli
Merlot I Tenuta Villanova 2007 50

Montepulciano
Abruzzo
Cagiolo I Cantina Tollo 2007 85

Vintages are subject to change without notice

Sassicaia

Sassicaia; the story

As a student in Pisa during the 1920's, the Marquis Mario Incisa della Rocchetta dreamed of creating a "noble" wine. Like most of Italian aristocracy at the time, his taste in wine ran strongly to fine Bordeaux. After settling with his wife, Clarice, into their Tuscan estate at Tenuta San Guido on the Mediterranean Coast, he experimented with several French grape varieties and concluded, "the bouquet I was looking for" was found in the Cabernet. A wine that had Cabernet Sauvignon as its primary component represented a radical shift from the traditional Tuscan and Piedmontese varieties of Sangiovese and Nebbiolo. No one had ever considered making a wine crafted along Bordeaux lines on Italian soil, much less in a region not yet established viticulturally. In addition to the Cabernet's satisfactory bouquet, the Marquis' decision to plant this grape variety at Tenuta San Guido was influenced by the Tuscan location's similarity to Graves in Bordeaux. "Graves" means "gravel" in French, and similarly, the earth at Tenuta San Guido gave Sassicaia its name, which

in the Tuscan dialect means “stony ground”. However, accustomed to the light, local wines, consumers did not respond well to the first vintages of Sassicaia. Wines made from the more complex Cabernet Sauvignon grapes take more time to mature and develop. Subsequently, from 1948 to 1960, Sassicaia was consumed only at the estate. Each year, a small number of cases were laid down in the cellars of Castiglioncello. The Marquis discovered that as the years went by, however, the wine greatly improved. As is often the case with wines of great pedigree, those things originally considered defects turned into virtues over time. Soon, friends and relatives were urging him to pursue his passion and to perfect his revolutionary style of winemaking. In 1965, he planted two more vineyards comprised of Cabernet Sauvignon and Cabernet Franc; the new “Sassicaia” vineyard was situated approximately 800 feet lower than the original Cabernet vineyard near Castiglioncello, and “Aianova” was slightly more elevated and thus exposed to the weather. Eventually, all of the wine produced on the

estate came to be known by the name of Sassicaia. The 1968 vintage of Sassicaia was the first to be offered on the open market, and it was as well received as the Premier Crus from Bordeaux. In subsequent years the cellars were moved to temperature-controlled quarters, wood fermentation vats were replaced with stainless steel ones and

Bordeaux. temperature quarters, ones, French oak barriques were used for the ageing process. The Marquis’ use of Cabernet grapes and his implementation of the barriques aging process soon spread throughout Italy. Sassicaia was the first Italian wine to successfully establish itself abroad, and is almost universally recognized as the father of the new Italian wine family or simply the Super Tuscan Pioneer. Mario Incisa della Rocchetta’s planting is now considered the birthplace of Italian Cabernet. The new plantings and improved methods of vinification produced stunning results, and experts worldwide took notice. Here are a few examples: At a 1978 “Decanter Magazine” tasting in London, a panel including Hugh Johnson, Serena Sutcliffe, and Clive Coates declared the 1972 Sassicaia the best Cabernet Sauvignon in a field of 33 wines from 11 countries. Hugh Johnson’s Pocket Wine Book, 1982 edition, called Sassicaia “Italy’s best wine”. The 1982 Sassicaia received the 1987 Vinarius Wine of the Year award.

The marquis Mario Incisa della Rocchetta passed away in 1983. His son, Marquis Nicolò Incisa della Rocchetta, now oversees all estate operations.

Sassicaia | Tenuta San Guido - Marchesi Incisa della Rocchetta 2007 410

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Red wines from our region

Okanagan Valley

Merlot

Merlot Allegretto I la Stella 2007	85
Merlot I le Vieux Pin 2007	60
Merlot Fortissimo I la Stella 2008	70

Pinot Noir

Pinot Noir Belle l le Vieux Pin 2006	85
Pinot Noir, Gamay l Joie Farm "PTG" 2008	60

Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot

Oculus Mission Hill Bordeaux Blend 2005 Magnum	390
Oculus Mission Hill Bordeaux Blend 2007	110
Nota Bene l Black Hills 2008	130
Portfolio Laughing Stock 2007	85
Portfolio Laughing Stock 2007 3 Liters	390
Blind Trust Laughing Stock 2008	60

LFNG

Located on the picturesque Naramata Bench. Laughing Stock Vineyards is a serious enterprise with light – hearted attitude. David and Cynthia Enns, now releasing their fourth vintage, aim to produce the highest quality small production wines from the Okanagan Valley. Receiving Gold for the Portfolio 2005. Laughing Stock was the highest awarded B.C. winery in the Blended Red category at the Canadian Wine Awards in Niagara, Ontario 2007.

Carmenere

Carmenere l Black Hills 2008	115
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Vintages are subject to change without notice

France red wines

Le Libournais, Pomerol

Château Clos de l'Eglise 2007	90
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Le Médoc, Haut-Médoc

Bordeaux Supérieur Château Pey la Tour 2007

Le Médoc, Pauillac

5ème Grand Cru Classé Château Lynch-Bages 2006 175

Le Médoc, Saint Estèphe

Cru Bourgeois | Château Haut-Marbuzet 2006 105

Le Médoc, Saint-Julien

4ème Grand Cru Classé | Château Talbot 2006 135

Bourgogne

Côte de Nuits-Villages "le Vaucrain" | Jadot 2006 115

Santenay Clos de Malte | Jadot 2006 75

Languedoc Roussillon

Minervoïs | Courbissac 2004 65

Grand Cuvée | L'Hortus Pic St Loup 2005 75

Domaine de L'Hortus

Domaine de L'Hortus is one of the standard bearers of the AOC Pic St Loup. In 1979 Jean Marie – Therese Orliac planted some abandoned land at the foot of two dramatic cliffs, the Pic St Loup and the Montagne de l'Hortus. They built a distinctive winery, constructed mostly of wood. In total they have now 55 hectares of vines, split over two sites, with 43 ha red grapes and 12 ha white.

Vintages are subject to change without notice

Argentina red wines

Mendoza

Malbec

Malbec | Jean Bousquet 2008 55

Malbec Roble | Sottano 50

Spain red wines

Jumilla
Monastrell - Cabernet Sauvignon
El Nido | Bodegas El Nido, 2002 310

Valencia
Tempranillo, Syrah
Costa de Oro | Valencia Reserva 2005 50

Rioja
Tempranillo, Garnacha, Graciano, Mazuelo
Gran Reserva | Campillo 1995 115

Ribera del Duero
Tempranillo
Celeste | Torres Crianza 2008 55

Vintages are subject to change without notice

Chile red wines

Casablanca
Pinot Noir
Pinot Noir | Veramonte 2008 50
Pinot Noir Reserva | Casas del Bosque 2008 60

Maipo
Carmenere
Carmenere Reserva | Mapu 2008 45

US red wines

California

Cabernet Sauvignon

Cabernet Sauvignon Macauley 2004	150
Cabernet Sauvignon Blend Revenge 2007	85
Cabernet Sauvignon Dierberg "Astral" 2005	250
Cabernet Sauvignon Darcie Kent 2007	45

Pinot Noir

Pinot Noir Truchard 2005	75
Pinot Noir Darcie Kent 2007	45

Vintages are subject to change without notice

Australia red wines

Barossa Valley

Cabernet Sauvignon - Shiraz

Cabernet Sauvignon Yering 2008	50
Shiraz Margaret River Next of Kin 2008	50
Shiraz Viognier Innocent Bystander 2007	60

New Zealand red wines

Pinot Noir

Pinot Noir Rippon 2008	105
Pinot Noir Spy Valley 2009	65

South Africa Red Wines

Syrah

The Ridge Graham Beck 2006	55
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