

# Lebanon's NEW WAVE

The strong contingent of innovative producers and determined young talent in this mountainous nation of the eastern Mediterranean are placing an increasing focus on the identity and flavours of their historic local grape varieties

STORY RUPERT JOY

There is a well-worn media narrative on Lebanese wine – let's call it the 'plucky little Lebanon' story – that goes something like this: despite the devastating civil war of 1975-1990, one of the world's worst economic crises, state capture by a corrupt, self-serving political elite, a massive explosion in the port of Beirut in 2020 and the influx of 1.5 million Syrian refugees, the country's wine industry has somehow survived, and we should buy Lebanese wine out of solidarity.

This is a narrative that may once again find expression amid the latest outbreak of instability in the wider region. As this issue of *Decanter* was going to press, the eruption of a new and serious conflict to Lebanon's south, in Israel and Gaza, was raising the potential of the country again being drawn into regional hostilities.

'We fell in love with the western Bekaa, it's such a magic region'

— Sandro Saadé

While there is no denying the challenges of making wine in such a difficult context, this narrative tends to obscure a reality that is much more complex and surprising. Lebanese wine is thriving and no longer overshadowed by the iconic reputation of **Château Musar** ([chateaumusar.com](http://chateaumusar.com)). Good though it is, Musar is just one of a growing range of distinctive, world-class, ageworthy wines, made by a new generation of passionate, resourceful producers.

Lebanon, a country half the size of Wales, has a proud ancient history stretching back to the ▶

The dramatic Bekaa valley landscape, viewed over the village of Ferzol, with the Anti-Lebanon mountains

## LEBANON

Phoenicians, but came into being as a state just a century ago. Sandwiched between Israel and Syria, with a multi-confessional population of Maronite and Greek Orthodox Christians, Sunni and Shiite Muslims, Druze and a dozen other faith communities, it is a fragile victim of geopolitics and its history as an independent nation has often been turbulent.

### DEEP HERITAGE

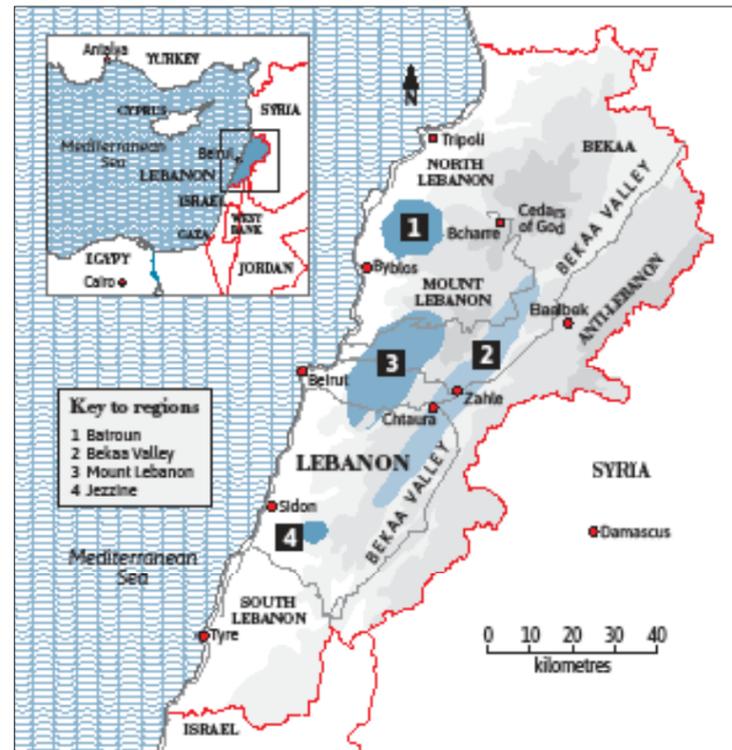
Yet for such a tiny country, Lebanon punches well above its weight, with the region's greatest cuisine and a diaspora – spread over Europe, Africa, America and Australia – three times as numerous as the home country population (said to be some 5.3 million currently, according to UN data). Its landscape is ravishingly beautiful and varied, rising from the humid Mediterranean coast thousands of metres to Mount Lebanon, snow-clad in winter, before descending again into the hot, fertile Bekaa plateau (see map, right).

Winemaking here stretches back at least 5,000 years. Phoenician ancestors of the Lebanese traded wine across the Mediterranean from ancient ports such as Byblos, north of Beirut, and may have spread viticulture to southern Europe. Traces of Roman-era viniculture, including a wine press from the 7th-century BC, have been found all over the country. The huge temple complex of Baalbek in the Bekaa was dedicated to Bacchus, the Roman god of wine. And Cana in southern Lebanon is believed by some to be the village where Jesus turned water into wine.

Wine production largely ceased during Ottoman rule, apart from in Christian monasteries. The modern industry began in the mid-19th century, but until the 1970s the only commercial wineries of note were (in order of their founding) Château Ksara, Domaine des Tourelles, Château Nakad and Château Musar. The vast majority of current wineries were founded this century and there are now more than 50. As Lebanese wine writer and commentator Michael Karam puts it: 'Ironically, at a time when the country is perhaps at its lowest ebb, Lebanese wine is at its most exciting.'

### A LONG WAY UP

'We are in a process of rediscovery,' says Diana Salameh, winemaker at Atibaia in the Batroun region north of the capital Beirut and consultant at three other wineries. 'For centuries wine was neglected. Vineyards were torn up and replaced by mulberries for the silk trade, and then phylloxera came. We need to relearn our different terroirs.' Batroun itself was an ancient wine-producing region, its name thought to derive from the Greek *botrys*, meaning grape, but until recently winemaking there was a distant memory.



The aspiration at nearby Ixsir ([ixsir.com](http://ixsir.com); pictured, p63), founded in 2008, is to make high-quality blends from Lebanon's diverse terroirs. Refrigerated lorries transport grapes from Ixsir's vineyards across six regions of the country, at altitudes ranging from 400m-1,800m, to the beautifully designed winery, which has won awards for its sustainability. Chief winemaker Gabi Rivero, a former Spain international rugby player, worked in Bordeaux before coming to Lebanon. He wants 'the Lebanese to fall in love with their terroirs' by producing clean, elegant wines, with careful temperature control. 'Lebanese wine is still in a construction phase, so the focus has to be on consistent quality.'

Lebanon is situated relatively far south for fine wine production, but its dramatic topography, climate and limestone-clay soils are ideally suited for vineyards. Eid Azar at Vertical 33, one of the new wave of producers ([vertical33.com](http://vertical33.com)), named it to reflect that duality. 'We're at roughly the same latitude as San Diego, so in theory we shouldn't be able to make good wine. But the country's verticality creates microclimates suitable for a wide range of crops. You can grow oranges and bananas on the coast, olives on the slopes, and apples or cherries on the mountain tops.'

Azar is one of several new producers from the diaspora on a quest to rediscover Lebanon's viticultural heritage. A doctor trained in the US and specialising in infectious disease, Azar



At 1,600m on Mount Lebanon, Pinot Noir vines planted on Vertical 33's terraced plots



### 'What the Greeks have done for Assyrtiko, the Lebanese should do with Merwah'

— Eddie Chami, Mersel (left)

co-founded Vertical 33 in 2011 with Lebanese friends and renowned Burgundian producer Yves Confuron high on the slopes of Mount Lebanon. Azar believes that single-varietal wines from individual microclimates are the key to unlocking Lebanon's 'sense of place'.

The Vertical 33 philosophy is one of minimal intervention, with whole-bunch fermentation, no oak, natural yeasts and as few added sulphites as possible. The first (2019) Pinot Noir vintage, from vines at up to 1,600m (pictured, above), was bottled this year. Full of rich, wild, spicy fruit, it belies the commonly expressed view that Lebanon is unsuited to Pinot. Azar also makes impressive monovarietal Cinsault and Carignan wines, and a remarkable bottling of the native Obeideh grape (see box, p62) from a 100-year-old vineyard.

Eddie Chami of Mersel winery ([merselwine.com](http://merselwine.com)), an Australian of Lebanese origin who studied oenology at California's UC Davis, is another relative newcomer. Chami claims to have the country's highest vineyard, at 2,420m in the northern Bcharre region, near the emblematic 'Cedars of God' for which Lebanon has been

famous since antiquity. ‘At that altitude,’ he says, ‘there are only three things you can grow: cherries, potatoes and vines – and yields are very low.’

Chami is evangelical about the renaissance of Lebanese wine, symbolised by the phoenix on his Merwah line bottles, and about reviving native grapes. At his winery above the historic Qadisha (‘holy’) valley, scattered with ancient Christian monasteries, he takes an artisanal approach, trialling several local grapes, from relatively well-known indigenous varieties such as Merwah and Obeideh to lesser-known grapes like Dhaw al-Qamr (‘moonlight’), Marini and Mariameh. The last two are currently blended into his refreshing, saline Phoenix field blend, and he plans to release his first monovarietal Dhaw al-Qamr and Marini wines later this year.

Chami feels that Merwah’s acidity and ability to thrive without irrigation make it a sustainable ambassador for the country: ‘What the Greeks have done for Assyrtiko, the Lebanese should do with Merwah.’ He is experimenting with Merwah in a range of styles, including skin contact, vin de paille (the ‘straw wine’ style of Jura in eastern

France), pét-nat and whole-bunch fermentation. His oxidative vin jaune-style Merwah, tasted from the amphora, with intense notes of walnuts and baked apple, looks promising.

### LOCAL FLAVOUR

The heart of Lebanon’s wine industry, the Bekaa – a long plateau running between Mount Lebanon and the Anti-Lebanon (see map, p60) – is the northernmost part of the Great Rift Valley that runs down into east Africa. Founded in 1857, the country’s oldest and largest producer, **Château Ksara** ([chateauksara.com](http://chateauksara.com)) at Zahle in the central Bekaa, makes three million bottles a year from its 3,000-year-old cellars, including a saline, moreish Merwah. ‘Demand for wines from local varieties is rising,’ notes Ksara’s Elie Maamari. ‘We are increasing production of Merwah and Obeideh.’

In the nearby town of Chtaura, Faouzi Issa – winemaker at **Domaine des Tourelles** ([domainedestourelles.com](http://domainedestourelles.com)), established just after Ksara – trained at Médoc first growth Château Margaux and at Domaine Rostaing in Côte-Rôtie. Issa (pictured, opposite) feels Lebanon is starting to rediscover its wine culture and is impatient with the ‘bland international’ wine styles of some producers. He acknowledges the wine sector is on a learning curve as to how to present grapes such as Merwah and Obeideh to consumers, but welcomes the spirit of experimentation. ‘There are more and more young producers trying new things, especially with local varieties,’ he says.

Issa is convinced that Cinsault, brought to the Bekaa by French Jesuits in the mid-19th century, can be a signature grape for the country. ‘Cinsault is an adopted Lebanese variety,’ he says. ‘In France it’s an underdog that seldom ripens fully. Here, with sunshine almost the whole year round, ripening is not a problem and altitude brings freshness, creating a concentrated, complex wine. Cinsault is our champion for the future.’ Issa is justly proud of the bottlings of old-vine Cinsault he has made since 2014 and produces 40,000 bottles a year, alongside an equally delicious old-vine Carignan.

At **Château Kefraya** ([chateaukefraya.com](http://chateaukefraya.com)) in the western Bekaa, French winemaker Fabrice Guiberteau is similarly focused on Lebanon’s wine identity: ‘For me, it’s all about Cinsault, Carignan and, increasingly, local grapes,’ he says. Guiberteau has researched and revived old Lebanese varieties, drawing on vine samples at the Montpellier wine science institute collected during the French Mandate era (1923-1946 in Syria and Lebanon). Two blends called Adénne (French for DNA) – a mineral-saline white made from Merwah, Obeideh and Meksessi, and a perfumed herbal red made from Aswad Karech ▶

## Lebanese native grape varieties

As Lebanese producers explore their country’s rich and ancient viticultural heritage, more and more local grape varieties are being rediscovered. Some have been proved to be indigenous; the precise origins of others remain, for the time being, more obscure. They include...



**Obeideh** (pictured left) Thin-skinned white grape with a rich, oily texture recognised as a variety indigenous to Lebanon after DNA profiling championed by Joe Touma of Château St Thomas

**Asmi Noir** Rich local red grape championed by Fabrice Guiberteau at Château Kefraya (see right)

**Aswad Karech** Local red grape also grown as a table grape, said to be resistant to heatwaves

**Mariameh** Local red supertannic ‘teinturier’ grape, known as Sabbaghieh in the Bekaa



**Dhaw al-Qamr** Local white grape, which Eddie Chami of Mersel Wine (see p61) says is the only variety that can grow at 2,000m

**Meksessi** Local white grape, traditionally distilled to make the Lebanese spirit arak

**Merwah** Versatile indigenous white grape with good acidity, grown in Lebanon since at least Roman times

**Marini** (pictured left) Little-known local red grape; pale, delicate, somewhat reminiscent of Jura’s Trousseau



Clockwise from above: Ixsir’s vineyards and green award-winning winery in Batroun (see p60); Karim (left) and Sandro Saadé (see p64) of Château Marsyas; Château Ksara at Zahle in the central Bekaa (see p62); Faouzi Issa, Domaine des Tourelles (p62)



and Asmi Noir – are worth seeking out, though currently available only in France.

Kefraya's direct neighbour **Château Marsyas** ([chateaumarsyas.com](http://chateaumarsyas.com)) exemplifies the ambitious new spirit in Lebanese wine. The grape varieties here are all 'international', but the Marsyas reds have a distinctively local flavour profile, often redolent of Lebanon's za'atar spices. Brothers Sandro and Karim Saadé (pictured, p63), who also own the remarkable Bargylus in neighbouring Syria, have developed the estate since 2005 with the advice of Bordeaux consultant Stéphane Derenoncourt. 'We fell in love with the western Bekaa – it's such a magic region,' says Sandro, who was injured with his father in the Beirut port explosion in August 2020. 'The Lebanese complain that it's hard making great wine in Lebanon, but it's a lot less complicated than in Syria!'

### GENERATIONAL SHIFT

The challenges of producing wine in Lebanon are, nonetheless, considerable. As Eddy Naim of **Château Qanafar** ([chateauqanafar.com](http://chateauqanafar.com)) puts it: 'Land and labour are expensive, yields are low, energy supplies are erratic and we have to import everything – equipment, bottles, corks, capsules – apart from the grapes.' Naim, another newcomer 'bitten by the wine bug', was born in Greece, grew up in Belgium and studied at UC Davis before returning to run his vineyards at Khirbet Qanafar. Being named Winemaker of the Year by online retailer Naked Wines in 2021 helped Naim to get Qanafar through the pandemic.

## 'Buy Lebanon's new wines for the right reason: because they are exciting, vibrant and characterful'

The economy is not the only challenge. Blessed though the country is with ideal microclimates and soils for making great wine, climate change is a growing concern. 'Water management is becoming a big issue,' says Ksara's Maamari. 'We used to have long periods of modest rainfall; now rain comes in sudden outbursts, which is much harder to manage. Extreme heatwaves are more common and snow on the mountains melts earlier. We have planted vineyards at 1,900 metres, but we can't keep going up forever.'

Despite the challenges, the newly confident mood in Lebanese wine is striking. As Karam puts it: 'People are no longer trying to make French-style wines. Thirty years on from the civil war, a more adventurous generation of winemakers has emerged, curious about their heritage, who want to make wines that reflect their identity. A lot of conventional wisdom – that you can't make good wine from Merwah and Obeideh, that Cinsault can't stand alone as a varietal, or that Pinot Noir won't work in Lebanon – is being debunked.'

So ignore the standard narrative and buy Lebanon's new wines for the right reason: because they are exciting, vibrant and characterful – just like the country itself.

## The new Lebanon: Joy's 10 fascinating wines to try

### ① **Mersel Wine, LebNat Gold, Deir al Ahmar/Wadi Annoubine 2021** 93 £26 Vinebud

A joyous, engaging pét-nat 50/50 blend of Merwah and Viognier from Eddie Chami's scenic winery below the cedars of Lebanon, with a distinctive label showing a goat atop one of the celebrated Roman temples at Baalbek. Unfiltered and unfinned, with minimal added sulphites, this has a fresh, bread, citric nose and a fine, honeyed mousse of apricots and baked apples in the mouth, underpinned by a nice saline undertow. **Drink** 2023-2025 **Alcohol** 12.5%

### ② **Vertical 33, Obeidi, Mount Lebanon 2015** 95

[vertical33.com](http://vertical33.com)  
Eid Azar's wines are uncompromising. He believes in low intervention, using natural

yeasts, minimal addition of sulphites to his wines and zero oak. From a rediscovered vineyard at 1,100m, planted more than a hundred years ago, Vertical 33's Obeideh bottling is rich, complex and delicious. This has a nutty, acacia honey nose, a creamy texture and a flavour profile not unlike some Rhône whites: herby and dense, with a distinctive bitter almond edge and great drive and energy. **Drink** 2023-2028 **Alc** 13.6%

### **Château Ksara, Merwah, Central Bekaa 2022** 93

£14.99 Oakham Wines  
Based in the centre of the Bekaa valley, Ksara is Lebanon's largest wine producer by far and has a correspondingly big range of wines. This 100% Merwah is a satisfying, tangy wine with a beautifully designed label. It has a fresh, honeyed nose of citrus

zest, green tea and fruit drops. Mouthwatering acidity, with intense, refreshing iodine notes of the seashore. A gastronomic white with a salinity on the finish that you find in so many Lebanese wines. **Drink** 2023-2027 **Alc** 13%

### **Château St Thomas, Obeidi, Central Bekaa 2021** 91

£26 Lebanese Fine Wine  
Joe Touma of Château St Thomas is credited with proving Obeideh's origins as an indigenous Lebanese variety and this monovarietal bottling has an open, expressive nose that's limey, herby, slightly medicinal. There is freshness in the mouth with a rich, oily texture and floral-herby notes of honeysuckle, aloe vera and pine honey. Dry with a touch of bitterness on the finish. **Drink** 2023-2026 **Alc** 12%



Harvest at Château St Thomas in the central Bekaa valley, east of Beirut

### ③ **Ixsir, Grande Réserve Rosé, Batroun 2022** 91

£24-£29.50 Shelved Wine, The Great Wine Co, Vinvm

A blend of Cinsault, Syrah and Mourvèdre in an attractively designed bottle with the domaine's distinctive symbol, representing the roots of Ixsir's wines spread all over Lebanon. The grapes for this press rosé come from vineyards at Halwa in western Bekaa, Jezzine in south Lebanon and Kfifane in the Batroun region. A pale salmon-pink hue with honeysuckle and citrus on the nose, this has refreshing red fruit and floral notes, nice grip with good length. **Drink** 2023-2024 **Alc** 14%

### ④ **Château Marsyas, Rouge, Western Bekaa 2016** 94

£25.50 Corney & Barrow  
A blend of Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah, Cabernet Franc, Merlot and Petit Verdot

from the Saadé family's beautiful vineyards in the western Bekaa. A fine nose of dark fruits with hints of menthol and liquorice. Structured and elegant in the mouth, with grippy tannins and fresh, ripe cedary fruit. Well balanced and wears its 15% alcohol lightly. Still youthful, with scope to develop further. The domaine's 'reluctant second wine' B-Qā de Marsyas (2018, £18.55 Corney & Barrow), with its herby za'atar notes, is good value. **Drink** 2023-2030 **Alc** 15%

### ⑤ **Domaine des Tourelles, Vieilles Vignes Cinsault, Central Bekaa 2019** 94

£17-£21 Blas ar Fwyd, Great Grog, Hennings, NY Wines, Songbird Wines, Talking Wines, Taurus Wines, The Vineking, The Wine Society  
Faouzi Issa has been making this 100% Cinsault from the domaine's old vines since 2014. It has an enticing, smoky nose of red fruits with hints of garrigue and

aniseed. Ripe and strikingly fresh in the mouth, it has a tangy, herby intensity. Great underlying structure with plenty of rich, slightly confit fruit, but also bright, elegant and balanced, with a surprisingly delicate quality. An excellent example of how expressive, even refined, Cinsault can be in Lebanon. Good value, too, worth seeking out. **Drink** 2023-2029 **Alc** 14%

### ⑤ **Atibaia, Rouge, Batroun 2015** 93 £53.99 (2014) Exotic Cellar

A blend of Syrah, Cabernet Sauvignon and Petit Verdot from this boutique winery in the hills of the Batroun region north of Beirut, made by consultant winemaker Diana Salameh and aged for 15 months in French oak casks. Attractive spicy, cedary nose, leading to savoury plummy fruits in the mouth, with some crunchy herbaceous notes. An opulent, concentrated, tarry wine, with a fair bit of oak and plenty of grip. **Drink** 2023-2027 **Alc** 14.7%

### **Château Kefraya, Les Bretèches Rouge, Western Bekaa 2020** 92

£13.75 Vinvm  
Kefraya makes a large range of wines from its 300ha in the western Bekaa, including several interesting blends of local varieties. Relatively few are currently available on the UK market, but this Cinsault-dominated blend of international red grapes offers a very drinkable and good-value example. Attractive fresh nose of garrigue and herbs, leading into a well-balanced and satisfying mouthful of plush, spicy red fruits. **Drink** 2023-2026 **Alc** 14%

### **Château Qanafar, Western Bekaa 2015** 91

£35.99 Naked Wines  
Eddy Naim, voted Naked Wines Winemaker of the Year in 2021, loves the bold, ripe flavours and bright acidity produced by the Lebanese climate and feels that Syrah is particularly well suited to the terroir of the family's vineyards in the western Bekaa. This is a plush, chunky blend of 72% Syrah and 28% Cabernet Sauvignon, with a big tannic structure. A smoky nose of grilled meats and olives leads into a sweet, herby, tarry mouthful of dark, stewed fruit, with thyme and tomato leaf notes. The domaine's second wine, Petit Paradis de Qanafar (2019, £23.99 Naked Wines), another Syrah-Cabernet blend, is rich, fleshy and savoury. **Drink** 2023-2028 **Alc** 15.5% **D**

