



WHAT TO DRINK NOW

## **Pinot's Lighter Side** Pinot Grigio, Pinot Blanc, and white Pinot Noir are perfect for spring.

By Ray Isle

PINOT NOIR IS RED, RIGHT? Well, yes. And no. Which is to say, it doesn't have to be. Like almost all red grapes, the flesh of a Pinot Noir grape is pale green, which means that if you crush the grapes and drain the juice off the skins before it takes on any color, you will have a white wine. The Champenois, of course, have known about this for centuries—of the three primary grapes for Champagne, two of them (Pinot Noir and Pinot Meunier) are red. Drink a glass of Veuve Clicquot Brut Yellow Label, for instance, and you're drinking a wine made from 70% red grapes (50% Pinot Noir and 20% Pinot Meunier). What's more recent, though, is a growing trend of people making still white wines

from Pinot Noir in California, Oregon, and beyond. Do they taste like Pinot? Well, yes. And no. But the best of them are excellent.

And the word *Pinot* itself doesn't just apply to red grapes. Pinot Noir, the head of the Pinot family, mutates easily. Over the long history of wine, it has produced several paler descendents, among them Pinot Gris (more commonly known by its Italian name, Pinot Grigio) and Pinot Blanc. Appropriate to the name, the skins of Pinot Gris are grayish-pink; *gris* means "gray." Those of Pinot Blanc are green-gold, as with most white wine grapes. Both of them, as well as Pinot Noir when made into a white wine, are ideal for springtime drinking: sprightly, crisp, and fresh.

FOOD STYLING: EMILY NABORS HALL; PROP STYLING: CLAIRE SPOLLEN







59