

Publication of a communication of approval of a standard amendment to a product specification for a name in the wine sector, as referred to in Article 17(2) and (3) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33

(2022/C 104/13)

This communication is published in accordance with Article 17(5) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 ⁽¹⁾.

COMMUNICATION OF A STANDARD AMENDMENT TO THE SINGLE DOCUMENT

‘Languedoc / Coteaux du Languedoc’

PDO-FR-A0922-AM07

Date of communication: 6 December 2021

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Vine varieties

In Chapter I, Section V of the specification, new secondary varieties have been added for the production of wines covered by the designation.

The new secondary varieties are consistent with the profile of the wines and make it possible to adapt to drought and fungal diseases. They allow the use of plant protection products to be reduced.

— for red wines: Céillade N and Montepulciano N

— for rosé wines: Céillade N

In the single document, the point regarding ‘Secondary wine grape varieties’ has been amended accordingly.

2. Inclusion of rosé wine under the supplementary geographical name ‘Saint-Saturnin’

Chapter I of the specification for ‘Languedoc’ has been supplemented to reintroduce rosé wine under the red-wine-producing supplementary geographical name ‘Saint-Saturnin’. Specific production conditions have been added to the specification to regulate the production of these rosé wines, which are subject to more restrictive rules than those produced under the ‘Languedoc’ designation. Such production rules had already been provided for as part of the transitional measures. They relate to vine varieties, the rules on blending vine varieties, the date of first production from young vines, the yield and the ban on the use of oenological charcoal. The link with the geographical area of origin has also been supplemented to specify the production of rosé wines under the ‘Saint-Saturnin’ supplementary geographical name.

The following sections of Chapter I of the specification have been amended:

Section V – Vine varieties

Section VIII – Yields – First production

Section IX – Processing, winemaking, maturation, packaging, storage

Section X – Link with the geographical area

These amendments to the specification do not affect the single document.

3. Transitional measures

In Chapter I, Section XI ‘Transitional measures’ of the specification, the obsolete measures and the measures relating to the production of rosé wines under the name ‘Saint-Saturnin’ have expired and have therefore been deleted. The measures in question relate to the rules governing yield, the blending of vine varieties, the maximum period for maturation and release onto the market, and labelling.

These amendments do not affect the single document.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. **Name(s)**

Languedoc

Coteaux du Languedoc

2. **Geographical indication type**

PDO – Protected Designation of Origin

3. **Category of grapevine products**

1. Wine

4. **Description of the wine(s)**1. *Analytical characteristics*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

- PDO 'Languedoc' wines are still, dry wines that are either red, rosé or white.
- The minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of the wines is 11,5 %.
- Except for wines eligible for the terms 'primeur' (early) or 'nouveau' (new), the red wines have a malic acid content less than or equal to 0,4 g/l when ready to be marketed in bulk or packaged.
- The wines have the following fermentable sugar content (glucose and fructose) when ready to be marketed in bulk or packaged:
 - Maximum fermentable sugar content:
 - White, rosé and red wines with a natural alcoholic strength by volume greater than 14 %: 4 g/l
 - Red wines with a natural alcoholic strength by volume less than or equal to 14 %: 3 g/l
 - Wines designated as 'primeur' or 'nouveau': 2 g/l
 - Unpackaged wines designated as 'primeur' or 'nouveau' have a volatile acidity less than or equal to 10,2 meq/l.
- The total acidity and volatile acidity of wines not designated as 'primeur' and the total sulphur dioxide content are as laid down by EU legislation.

General analytical characteristics

Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	13
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum total acidity	
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	

2. *Organoleptic characteristics*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

- The red wines, which are always a blend of several varieties, have a moderately to deeply intense colour, a palette of aromas ranging from red and black fruit to spicy and roasted notes, and a solid structure with ripe tannins. They can be kept for between 2 and 5 years on average, except for 'primeur' or 'nouveau' wines, which should be consumed in the months following production.

- The rosé wines are a blend of at least two varieties, the principal varieties being Syrah N, Cinsaut N and Grenache N. The wines are made by direct pressing, short maceration or the *saignée* method and have a naturally bright colour. They have complex aromas and are fresh and round on the palate.
- The white wines are also dry, and are produced by blending. They are usually pale in colour and have a typical Languedoc roundness and aromas reminiscent of tropical fruit, citrus, white flowers or dried fruit.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum total acidity	
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	

5. Winemaking practices

5.1. Specific oenological practices

1. Specific oenological practice

- When making rosé wines, winemakers may use oenological charcoal, either alone or mixed in preparations, exclusively for press-musts and wines still in fermentation, in a proportion not exceeding 20 % of the volume of rosé wine produced by the winemaker concerned for a given harvest and at a dose of no more than 30 g/hl of the volume treated.
- In addition to the above provision, all winemaking practices followed must comply with the requirements laid down at EU level and in the Rural Code.

2. Cultivation method

The minimum planting density of the vines is 4 000 plants per hectare. The distance between the rows must not exceed 2,50 m.

The area available for each vine must not exceed 2,50 m². This area is calculated by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between vines in the same row.

Pruning is carried out before stage E – three leaves spread over the first two count buds. The vines are spur pruned, with a maximum of 12 count buds per vine and a maximum of two per spur:

- Single Guyot pruning may be used for the Syrah N variety, with a maximum of 10 count buds per vine, of which no more than six on the cane, and one or two replacement spurs with a maximum of one or two count buds each;
- For the Grenache N variety, vines suffering from shatter may be pruned to a cane with a maximum of five count buds.

Irrigation may be authorised in accordance with Article D. 645-5 of the Rural and Maritime Fisheries Code.

5.2. Maximum yields

1. Red and rosé wine yield

60 hectolitres per hectare

2. White wine yield

70 hectolitres per hectare

6. Demarcated geographical area

(a) For red and rosé wines, the grapes are harvested and the wines made and developed in the following municipalities:

- Department of Aude: Aigues-Vives, Ajac, Albas, Alet-les-Bains, Alzonne, Antugnac, Aragon, Argeliers, Argens-Minervois, Armissan, Arquettes-en-Val, Azille, Badens, Bages, Bagnoles, Barbaira, Bizanet, Bize-Minervois, Blomac, Bouilhonnac, Bourière, Boutenac, Cabrespine, Campagne-sur-Aude, Camplong-d'Aude, Canet, Capendu, Cascastel-des-Corbières, Cassaignes, Castelnaud-d'Aude, Castelreng, Caunes-Minervois, Caunettes-en-Val, Caves, Cépie, Comigne, Conilhac-Corbières, Conilhac-de-la-Montagne, Conques-sur-Orbiel, Couiza, Couranel, Coustaussa, Coustouge, Cruscades, Cucugnan, Davejean, Dernacueillette, La Digne-d'Amont, La Digne-d'Aval, Douzens, Duilhac-sous-Pyrepertuse, Durban-Corbières, Embres-et-Castelmaure, Escales, Espérazza, Fa, Fabrezan, Felines-Termenès, Ferrals-les-Corbières, Festes-et-Saint-André, Feuilla, Fitou, Fleury-d'Aude, Floure, Fontcouverte, Fontiès-d'Aude, Fontjoncouse, Fournes-Cabardès, Fraisse-Cabardès, Fraissé-des-Corbières, Gaja-et-Villedieu, Gardie, Ginestas, Gruissan, Homps, Les Ilhes, Jonquières, Labastide-en-Val, Ladern-sur-Lauquet, Lagrasse, Laroque-de-Fa, Lastours, Laure-Minervois, Leucate, Lézignan-Corbières, Limoux, Limousis, Loupia, Luc-sur-Aude, Luc-sur-Orbiel, Mailhac, Mayronnes, Maisons, Magrie, Malras, Malves-en-Minervois, Marsaillette, Mirepeisset, Montazels, Montbrun-des-Corbières, Montgaillard, Montirat, Montlaur, Montolieu, Montredon-des-Corbières, Montséret, Monze, Moussoulens, Moux, Narbonne, Nébian, Ornaisons, Padern, Palairac, La Palme, Paraza, Pauligne, Paziols, Pépieux, Peyriac-de-Mer, Peyriac-Minervois, Peyrolles, Pezens, Pennautier, Pieusse, Pomas, Port-la-Nouvelle, Portel-des-Corbières, Pouzols-Minervois, Pradelles-en-Val, Puichéric, Quintillan, La Redorte, Ribaute, Rieux-en-Val, Rieux-Minervois, Roquecourbe-Minervois, Roquefort-des-Corbières, Roquetaillade, Rouffiac-d'Aude, Roubia, Rouffiac-des-Corbières, Rustiques, Saint-André-de-Roquelongue, Saint-Couat-d'Aude, Saint-Couat-du-Razès, Sainte-Eulalie, Saint-Frichoux, Saint-Hilaire, Saint-Jean-de-Barrou, Saint-Laurent-de-la-Cabrerisse, Saint-Nazaire-d'Aude, Saint-Pierre-des-Champs, Saint-Polycarpe, Sainte-Valière, Salles-d'Aude, Sallèles-Cabardès, Salsigne, La Serpent, Serres, Serviès-en-Val, Sigean, Talairan, Taurize, Termes, Thézan-des-Corbières, Tournissan, Tourouzelle, Tourreilles, Trassanel, Trausse-Minervois, Trèbes, Treilles, Tuchan, Ventenac-Cabardès, Ventenac-Minervois, Vigneveille, Villanière, Villalier, Villar-en-Val, Villar-Saint-Anselme, Villardonnell, Villarzel-Cabardès, Villebazy, Villedubert, Villegailhenc, Villegly, Villelongue-d'Aude, Villemoustaussou, Villeneuve-des-Corbières, Villeneuve-Minervois, Villerouge-Termenès, Villesèque-des-Corbières, Villetritouts, Vinassan;
- Department of Gard: Aspères, Aujargues, Brouzet-lès-Quissac, La Cadière-et-Cambo, Calvisson, Cannes-et-Clairan, Carnas, Combas, Conqueyrac, Corconne, Crespian, Fontanès, Gailhan, Junas, Langlade, Lecques, Liouc, Montmirat, Montpezat, Moulézan, Nages-et-Solorgues, Nîmes, Orthoux-Sérignac-Quilhan, Saint-Clément, Saint-Hippolyte-du-Fort, Saint-Mamert-du-Gard, Salinelles, Sardan, Sommières, Souvignargues, Vic-le-Fesq, Villeveuille;
- Department of Hérault: Adissan, Agel, Aigne, Aigues-Vives, Alignan-du-Vent, Aniane, Arboras, Argeliers, Aspiran, Assas, Assignan, Aumelas, Autignac, Azillanet, Babeau-Bouldoux, Bassan, Beaufort, Beaulieu, Berlou, Béziers, Boisseron, Le Bosc, Boujan-sur-Libron, Brignac, Brissac, Cabrerolles, Cabrières, Campagne, Canet, Cassagnoles, Castelnaud-le-Lez, Castries, La Caunette, Causse-de-la-Selle, Causses-et-Veyran, Caussiniojols, Caux, Cazedarnes, Cazeveille, Cazouls-lès-Béziers, Cébazan, Cessenon-sur-Orb, Cessero, Ceyras, Claret, Clermont-l'Hérault, Combaillaux, Corneilhan, Cournonsec, Cournonterral, Creissan, Cruzy, Faugères, Félines-Minervois, Ferrières-Poussarou, Fontanès, Fontès, Fos, Fouzilhon, Fozières, Gabian, Garrigues, Gignac, Guzargues, Jonquières, Juvignac, Lacoste, Lagamas, Laurens, Lauret, Lauroux, Lavalette, Lavérune, Liausson, Lieuran-Cabrières, La Livinière, Lodève, Lunel, Lunel-Viel, Magalas, Margon, Les Matelles, Mauguio, Mérifons, Minerve, Montagnac, Montarnaud, Montesquieu, Montbazin, Montblanc, Montouliers, Montoulieu, Montpellier, Montpeyroux, Moulès-et-Baucels, Mourèze, Murles, Murviel-lès-Béziers, Murviel-lès-Montpellier, Nébian, Neffîs, Nézigian-l'Évêque, Nissan-lez-Enserune, Nizas, Octon, Olmet-et-Villecun, Olonzac, Oupia, Paulhan, Pégairolles-de-Buèges, Pégairolles-de-l'Escalette, Péret, Pézenas, Pierrerue, Pignan, Plaisan, Pujols, Poussan, Pouzolles, Prades-le-Lez, Prades-sur-Vernazobre, Le Puech, Puéchabon, Puisserguier, Quarante, Restinclières, Roquebrun, Roquessels, Roujan, Saint-André-de-Buèges, Saint-André-de-Sangonis, Saint-Aunès, Saint-Bauzille-de-la-Sylve, Saint-Bauzille-de-Montmel, Saint-Clément-de-Rivière, Saint-Chinian, Saint-Christol, Saint-Drézéry, Saint-Félix-de-Lodez, Saint-Gély-du-Fesc, Saint-Geniès-des-Mourgues, Saint-Georges-d'Orques, Saint-Guiraud, Saint-Jean-de-Cuculles, Saint-Jean-de-la-Blaquière, Saint-Jean-de-Buèges, Saint-Jean-de-Fos, Saint-Jean-de-Minervois, Saint-Mathieu-de-Trévières, Saint-Nazaire-de-Ladarez, Saint-Pargoire, Saint-Pons-de-Mauchiens, Saint-Privat, Saint-Saturnin, Saint-Sériès, Saint-Thibéry, Saint-Vincent-de-Barbeyrargues, Sainte-Croix-de-Quintillargues, Saturargues, Sauteyrargues, Sauvian, Sérignan, Servian, Siran, Soubès, Soumont, Sussargues, Le Triadou, Usclas-du-Bosc, Vacquières, Vailhan, Vailhauquès, Valflaunès, Valmascle, Vendémian, Vendres, Vérargues, Vieussan, Villeneuve-lès-Maguelonne, Villeneuveville, Villeveyrac, Villespassans;

— Department of Pyrénées-Orientales: Amélie-les-Bains-Palalda, Ansignan, Arboussols, Argelès-sur-Mer, Bages, Baho, Baixas, Banyuls-sur-Mer, Banyuls-dels-Aspres, Bélesta, Bouleternère, Le Boulou, Brouilla, Cabestany, Caixas, Calce, Camélas, Canet-en-Roussillon, Canohès, Caramany, Cases-de-Pene, Cassagnes, Castelnou, Caudiès-de-Fenouillèdes, Cerbère, Céret, Clairà, Les Cluses, Collioure, Corbère, Corbère-les-Cabanes, Corneilla-del-Vercol, Corneilla-la-Rivière, Elne, Espira-de-Conflent, Espira-de-l'Agly, Estagel, Estoher, Felluns, Finestret, Fosse, Fourques, Ille-sur-Têt, Joch, Lansac, Laroque-des-Albères, Latour-Bas-Elne, Latour-de-France, Lesquerde, Llauro, Llupia, Marquixanes, Maureillas-las-Illas, Maury, Millas, Montalba-le-Château, Montauriol, Montescot, Montesquieu-des-Albères, Montner, Néfiach, Oms, Opoul-Périllos, Ortaffa, Palau-del-Vidre, Passa, Perpignan, Peyrestortes, Pézilla-de-Conflent, Pézilla-la-Rivière, Pia, Planèzes, Pollestres, Ponteilla, Port-Vendres, Prats-de-Sournia, Prugnanes, Rasiguères, Reynès, Rigarda, Riunoguès, Rivesaltes, Rodès, Saint-André, Saint-Arnac, Saint-Cyprien, Saint-Estève, Saint-Féliu-d'Amont, Saint-Féliu-d'Avall, Saint-Génis-des-Fontaines, Saint-Hippolyte, Saint-Jean-Lasseille, Saint-Jean-Pla-de-Corts, Saint-Martin, Saint-Michel-de-Llotes, Saint-Nazaire, Saint-Paul-de-Fenouillet, Sainte-Colombe-de-la-Commanderie, Saleilles, Salses-le-Château, Le Soler, Sorède, Sournia, Taillet, Tarerach, Tautavel, Terrats, Thuir, Tordères, Toulouges, Tresserre, Trévillach, Trilla, Trouillas, Villelongue-dels-Monts, Villemolaque, Villeneuve-de-la-Raho, Villeneuve-la-Rivière, Vinça, Vingrau, Vivès, Le Vivier.

(b) For white wines, the grapes are harvested and the wines made and developed in the municipalities listed for red and rosé wines, plus the following municipalities in the department of Hérault: Castelnau-de-Guers, Florensac, Mèze, Pinet, Pomerols.

7. Main wine grape variety(-ies)

Bourboulenc B - Doucillon Blanc

Clairette B

Grenache N

Grenache Blanc B

Lledoner Pelut N

Marsanne B

Mourvèdre N - Monastrell

Piquepoul Blanc B

Roussanne B

Syrah N - Shiraz

Tourbat B

Vermentino B - Rolle

8. Description of the link(s)

Since the beginning of winegrowing in the Languedoc region, vines have always been grown on the dry, stony hillsides.

Since Roman times, the vagaries of history, the influence of monasteries and abbeys, the economic constraints of hillside vineyards and the changes in population groups have all contributed to the diversity and development of the products, leading, over time, to the production of sweet wines, fortified wines, red and white dry wines and table grapes, all of which require the grapes to be fully ripe.

Thus, over the generations, a whole range of specific locations have emerged that are recognised for the quality and originality of their wines.

Vines have been grown on the sunny hillsides between Collioure and the gates of Nîmes for over 2 000 years, and there are numerous accounts attesting to the quality and character of the wines produced.

Over the course of their history, the wines coming from these hillsides have enjoyed a reputation that was often built on that of the abbeys (Caunes-Minervois, Valmagne, Lagrasse, Fontfroide, etc.). Thus, Saint-Saturnin and Cabrières owe their origins to a companion of Saint Benedict of Aniane. Montpeyroux was a residence owned by the bishops of Montpellier from the 14th century onwards, and provided them with highly esteemed wines. The same is true of Saint-Aignan (Saint-Chinian), as Jean Clavel wrote in his book *Histoire et avenir des vins en Languedoc* [The history and future of wine in the Languedoc] (Edition Privat, 1985).

In a report to the King in 1788, the intendant, Baron de Ballainvilliers, wrote as follows: 'These are all wines with a designation, which, under the generic name *vins de Narbonne*, were quite rightly held in high regard outside the province and outside France, in particular the wines of Lapalme, Leucate, Fitou ...'

In 1816, in *Topographie de tous les vignobles connus* [Topography of all the known vineyards], André Jullien highlighted the specific quality that the wines have on account of their place of origin and mentioned the vineyards located to the north of the river Têt, as far as Espira-de-l'Agly and Rivesaltes, and the wines of 'Saint-Christol', 'Saint-Georges d'Orques' and 'Saint-Drézéry': 'The wines have a pleasant, clean taste, are full-bodied and spirituous, and are very distinguished after five or six years of ageing'.

That specific quality attributable to the wines' place of origin is achieved because the demarcated parcel area for harvesting the grapes comprises parcels with soils that do not restrict root growth and are capable of providing the plants with a moderate and regular water supply so that they can withstand the hot, dry summers. The area consists of parcels with good exposure, stretching from the sea to an altitude of 400 m.

Most of the parcels are located on hillsides close to the sea or on the steeper slopes of the submontane zone, sometimes arranged in terraces.

The surface area of this precisely demarcated area accounts for less than a third of the total area of the region's vineyards, and the wine that is produced there accounts for less than 15 % of the volume produced in the region.

The choice of vine varieties and planting location has been determined by the climate and the type of soil. The varieties have a fairly long growth cycle and sufficient resistance to drought and heat and thrive in high cumulative temperatures. Yield management, resulting in moderate yields, ensures that the harvest is fully ripe before the autumn rains come, and the wind helps to keep the grapes healthy.

The specific hot, dry Mediterranean climate allows ripe tannins to develop in the red wines and brings out the characteristic roundness of the rosé and white wines.

After the Second World War, many of the hillside vineyards had to be replanted, which strengthened the hold of the traditional varieties. The replanting of the vineyards signalled the start of a collective move towards recreating the region's historic viticulture, bringing together the wine cooperatives and associations of independent estates.

The introduction of mechanisation and the more widespread cultivation of long-branched varieties, such as Syrah N, which must be trellised, have led to a change in cultivation methods. Vineyard parcels which used to be planted in squares without trellising have largely been replaced by parcels where the distance between rows does not exceed 2,50 m and the minimum planting density is 4 000 vines per hectare. However, the pruning method has remained the same: principally short, and always with a limited number of count buds per vine.

9. Essential further conditions (packaging, labelling, other requirements)

Labelling

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

- The registered designation of origin 'Languedoc' may be supplemented by the terms 'primeur' or 'nouveau', which must be accompanied by the year of vintage.
- Wines covered by the 'Languedoc' registered designation of origin and presented with that designation, whether or not it is accompanied by the supplementary geographical names 'Cabrières', 'Grès de Montpellier', 'La Méjanelle', 'Montpeyroux', 'Pézenas', 'Quatourze', 'Saint-Christol', 'Saint-Drézéry', 'Saint-Georges-d'Orques', 'Saint-Saturnin' or 'Sommières', cannot be declared after harvest, offered to the public, dispatched, marketed or sold unless the registered designation of origin, accompanied where necessary by any supplementary geographical names, appears in the accompanying documents, in the stock declaration, in advertisements, in catalogues and on any labels, invoices or containers.

Area in immediate proximity

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Derogation concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

The area in immediate proximity, defined by derogation for the making and development of the wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities:

- Department of Aude: Alaigne, Arques, Arzens, Auriac, Belcastel-et-Buc, Berriac, La Bezole, Bourigeole, Bram, Brenac, Brousses-et-Villaret, Brugairolles, Bugarach, Camps-sur-l'Agly, Carcassonne, Castans, Caudebronde, Caunette-sur-Lauquet, Caux-et-Sauzens, Citou, Clermont-sur-Lauquet, Couffoulens, Coursan, Courtauly, Cubières-sur-Cinoble, Cuxac-Cabardès, Cuxac-d'Aude, Donazac, Fajac-en-Val, Fontiers-Cabardès, Granes, Greffeil, Labastide-Esparbairègue, Lairière, Lauraguel, Lespinassière, Leuc, Malves-en-Minervois, Marcorignan, Mas-Cabardès, Mas-des-Cours, Massac, Miraval-Cabardès, Missègre, Montclar, Monthaut, Montjardin, Montjoi, Montréal, Moussan, Mouthoumet, Ouveillan, Palaja, Pomy, Pradelles-Cabardès, Preixan, Puilaurens, Puivert, Quillan, Raissac-d'Aude, Raissac-sur-Lampy, La Redorte, Rennes-le-Château, Rennes-les-Bains, Ribaute, Rieux-en-Val, Rieux-Minervois, Roquecourbe-Minervois, Roquefère, Roquefort-des-Corbières, Routier, Rouvenac, Saint-Benoît, Saint-Denis, Saint-Ferriol, Saint-Jean-de-Paracol, Saint-Louis-et-Parahou, Saint-Marcel-sur-Aude, Saint-Martin-des-Puits, Saint-Martin-de-Villereglan, Saint-Martin-le-Vieil, Saissac, Sallèles-d'Aude, Salza, Soulatge, Terroles, Valmigièrre, Véraza, Verzeille, Villarzel-Cabardès-du-Razès, Villedaigne, Villefloure, Villefort, Villesèquelande.
- Department of Gard: Aigremont, Aigues-Mortes, Aigues-Vives, Aimargues, Aubais, Bernis, Boissières, Bouillargues, Bragassargues, Caissargues, La Calmette, Caveirac, Clarensac, Congénies, Cros, Dions, Domessargues, Durfort-et-Saint-Martin-de-Sossenac, Fons, Gajan, Gallargues-le-Montueux, Générac, Marguerittes, Milhaud, Monoblet, Montagnac, Mus, Parignargues, Pompignan, Poulx, Puechredon, Quissac, Rodilhan, Rogues, La Rouvière, Sainte-Anastasie, Saint-Come-et-Maruéjols, Saint-Dionizy, Saint-Gilles, Saint-Roman-de-Codières, Saint-Théodorit, Sauve, Sumène, Uchaud, Vergèze.
- Department of Hérault: Abeilhan, Agde, Agonès, Les Aires, Aumes, Baillargues, Balaruc-le-Vieux, Bédarieux, Bèlarga, Bessan, Boisset, La Boissière, Bouzigues, Brenas, Buzignargues, Campagnan, Candillargues, Capestang, Cazilhac, Cazouls-d'Hérault, Celles, Cers, Clapiers, Colombiers, Coulobres, Le Crès, Le Cros, Dio-et-Valquières, Espondeilhan, Fabrègues, Ferrals-les-Montagnes, Ferrières-les-Verreries, Frontignan, Galargues, Ganges, Gigean, Gornières, Grabels, La Grande-Motte, Hérépian, Jacou, Lansargues, Laroque, Lattes, Lespignan, Lézignan-la-Cèbe, Lieuran-lès-Béziers, Lignan-sur-Orb, Loupian, Lunas, Maraussan, Marseillan, Marsillargues, Mas-de-Londres, Maureilhan, Mireval, Mons, Montady, Montaud, Montels, Montferrier-sur-Lez, Mudaison, Notre-Dame-de-Londres, Olargues, Pailhès, Palavas-les-Flots, Pardailhan, Pérols, Pézènes-les-Mines, Les Plans, Poilhes, Popian, Portiragnes, Le Pouget, Pouzols, Puilacher, Puimisson, Puissalicon, Rieussec, Riols, Les Rives, Romiguières, Roqueredonde, Rouet, Saint-Bauzille-de-Putois, Saint-Brès, Saint-Etienne-d'Albagnan, Saint-Etienne-de-Gourgas, Saint-Félix-de-l'Héras, Saint-Geniès-de-Fontedit, Saint-Guilhem-le-Désert, Saint-Hilaire-de-Beauvoir, Saint-Jean-de-Cornies, Saint-Jean-de-Védas, Saint-Just, Saint-Martin-de-Londres, Saint-Maurice-Navacelles, Saint-Michel, Saint-Nazaire-de-Pézan, Saint-Paul-et-Valmalle, Saint-Pierre-de-la-Fage, Saint-Pons-de-Thomières, Salasc, Saussan, Saussines, Sète, Teyran, Thézan-lès-Béziers, Tourbes, Tressan, Usclas-d'Hérault, La Vacquerie-et-Saint-Martin-de-Castries, Valergues, Valras-Plage, Valros, Vélieux, Vendargues, Vias, Vic-la-Gardiole, Villeneuve-lès-Béziers, Villetelle, Viols-en-Laval, Viols-le-Fort.
- Department of Pyrénées-Orientales: L'Albère, Alenya, Arles-sur-Tech, Baillestavy, Le Barcarès, Bompas, Boule-d'Amont, Calmeilles, Campoussy, Casefabre, Clara, Eus, Fenouillet, Glorianes, Los Masos, Mollitg-les-Bains, Montbolo, Mosset, Le Perthus, Prunet-et-Belpuig, Rabouillet, Saint-Laurent-de-Cerdans, Saint-Laurent-de-la-Salanque, Sainte-Marie, Saint-Marsal, Taurinya, Théza, Torreilles, Valmanya, Villelongue-de-la-Salanque, Vira.

Link to the product specification

http://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/document_administratif-7e46f9d3-55a7-4fed-a312-52a267e4f576