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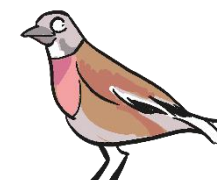
## Sponsors Terroir



## Patenaires média et stratégiques



# La Balade des Capites Féchy



## The Queen Berthe Quiz

For children aged 8 +

Fait à Féchy dans le cadre de la Balade des Capites, pour l'Association Vin et Terroir de Féchy, en juin 2023.

Légende tirée du livre *Les Fezzolans*, Renée MOLLIEUX, Imprimerie du journal « Le Jura Vaudois » SA, Aubonne, 1991.

# The Legend

During the 10th Century, our region was located in the Kingdom of Burgundy and **Queen Berthe** was its ruler.

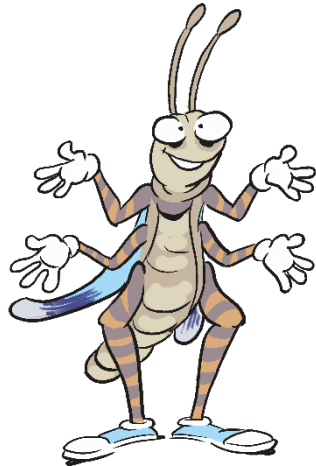
Legend has it that during one of Queen Berthe's escorted visits of her wooded kingdom, she passed through a notoriously dangerous forest where, in addition to prowling bears and wolves, there were bands of brigands looking to set upon and rob travelers.

During her passage, Queen Berthe's procession was suddenly surrounded by a group of menacing men.

Her guards fought valiantly but were outnumbered by the ferocious thugs.

Alerted by their cries, the inhabitants of Bougy and Féchy rushed to the rescue.

Upon seeing the inhabitants arrive, the brigands fled.



To thank her rescuers, Queen Berthe wanted to reward them with a gift.

You will discover Queen Berthe's reward at the end of the treasure hunt...





Check out the markers indicated on the map.

By answering the questions, you will discover the combination that will enable you to open the padlock in the chest.

Bougy-Villars

Départ

Féchy

All the answers can be found on the panels or near the paths. Please do not walk between the vines in the vineyards.





A

What do the initials indicated on this marker correspond to?

1. Queen **Berthe** and the **Fairy Carabosse**, because both are famous,
2. **Bougy** and **Féchy**, to mark the border between the two municipalities,
3. **Brutus** and **Fercorus**, in memory of two Romans who established a camp in the region.

B

What was the name of the teacher from Féchy who organised the construction of this capite?

1. Madame Bélaz
2. Madame Bettems
3. Madame Gaillard

C

What is this pile of stones for?

1. To support the wall,
2. To hide the treasure of Queen Berthe,
3. To maintain and encourage a natural diversity of species.

D

How many liters of grape juice can be stored in the wooden 'brante' (hood)? — — }

E

These pawprints belong to which type of animal?

1. A hare;
2. A fox;
3. A mink;
4. A dog.

F

Find the picture of the cochylis butterfly and count how many "red spaghetti" string are attached to the stake. Insert **that number** in the calculation below to discover when this pest protection system was initiated:

$$2023 - \text{_____} = \text{_____}$$

G

What are the "cattle grates" used for?

1. To prevent cows from eating the grapes,
2. To slow down cyclists, who are not paying attention to tractors, and prevent accidents,
3. To collect water and mud in the event of a storm.

H

This big rock is...

1. ... a meteorite,
2. ... a random boulder deposited by the Rhône Glacier,
3. ...a block of stone used by prehistoric people to sharpen their spears.

I

What does this machine measure?

1. Wind speed, rainfall and temperature,
2. Nitrogen level in the air,
3. The running speed of hares using sensors.

J

The inside of the basin has blue traces. For what reason?

1. Queen Berthe dyed her clothes in the basin,
2. Red grapes were washed in the basin,
3. A mixture, called Bouillie Borderlaise, made from copper sulphate, water and lime, was prepared there and used to protect the vines from disease.



Find the right combination and open the chest :

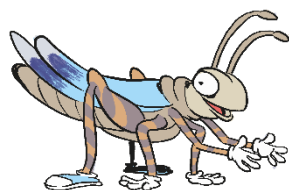
A1 - B2 - F1 - H2 : 1212

A2 - B3 - F1 - H1 : 2311

A2 - B1 - E4 - G3 : 2143

A2 - B3 - F2 - H1 : 2321

A3 - B3 - F1 - H1 : 3311



D

This old-fashioned hood named “**brante**” was used to transport grapes, or to measure the quantity of grape juice. During the harvest, the carrier (‘brantard’) would load the hood with harvested grape bunches that the pickers had just cut. This technique is still used today, but hoods have evolved: they are now made of resin which is lighter and they have (slightly) more comfortable straps.

E

In 1924, a major plot reorganization was undertaken to create accessible paths for agricultural machinery.

These paths were covered in concrete in 1973...you might find the pawprints of **Clairon**, a cheeky dog, who happened to be passing on the day that the paths were laid with concrete.

Interestingly, Clairon the dog was the hero of a book<sup>1</sup> !



<sup>1</sup> MOLLIEX, R., *Le Roi Clairon*, Féchy, 1988.



F

The red spaghetti strings are used to control the reproduction of cochylis and eudemis butterflies.

The spaghetti strings diffuse a **pheromone in large quantities** that mimics the natural substance emitted by the female butterflies to attract the males. The males are confused and unable to locate the females. Fewer matings result in fewer eggs and therefore fewer caterpillars. Ordinarily, the caterpillars cause lots of damage to the vine by destroying the flower buds, consuming the fruits, damaging the plant and thus enabling secondary parasites to enter the plant.

This mating disruption technique has many advantages: respect for auxiliary fauna, absence of residues on the grapes and respect for the environment.

G

At the end of the 12th Century, monks from Grand-Saint-Bernard settled at the bottom of the village of **Fescheio** (the former name of Féchy). It was these monks who cleared the forests and planted vines on the hillsides. No pasture lands for grazing animals were created. The grates that you will have observed are not “cattle grates”. These grates were installed in the 1970s to collect water and mud from land/mudslides that were frequent during storms. Today, land/mudslides are extremely rare due to the grass that has been planted between the vines which prevents erosion.