

Sponsors Capites



RAIFFEISEN



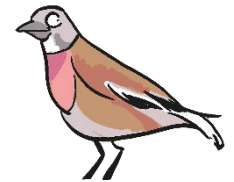
Sponsors Terroir



Partenaires média et stratégiques



La Balade des Capites Féchy



Treasure Hunt

for children aged 4-8

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.

The 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...

only once you have found and opened the chest.



1



2



3



4



To open the chest, you need to find the padlock combination. Take note of the numbers that correspond to the points on the map.

All the objects are near the paths. Be careful, some of them may be hidden by the foliage or long grass depending on the season.



6



7



8

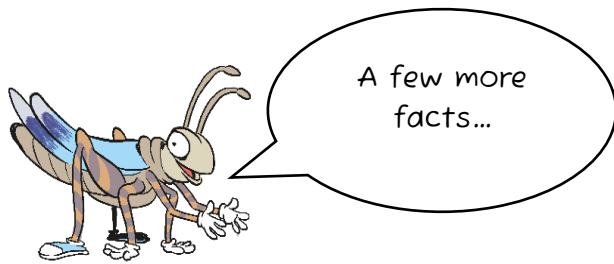


5



Answers:

A =	D =	G =
B =	E =	H =
C =	F =	
Combination:		AH DG



1 Weather stations are still very important for winegrowers and farmers. Check out their uses in the next panel.

2 This marker indicates the boundary between the municipalities of Bougy and Féchy. The Féchy wine production area extends beyond this border, as you can see on the map.

3 The stone of Ballenches is a fine example of the geological diversity of fezzolan soil. It was probably deposited here by the Rhône Glacier.

4 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!

5 Nesting boxes have been strategically placed in the vines with the aim of reintroducing certain endangered bird species, such as the wryneck (a member of the



¹ MOLLIEUX, R., *Le Roi Clairon*, Féchy, 1988.

woodpecker family). By continuing the walk, you will learn more about the measures that have been put in place by the winegrowers each year to protect the birds.

6 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.

7 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 have (slightly) more comfortable straps.

8 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.

