C/2025/6799

30.12.2025

Publication of the communication of an approved standard amendment to a product specification of a geographical indication in accordance with Article 5(4) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/27 [1]

(C/2025/6799)

COMMUNICATION OF APPROVAL OF A STANDARD AMENDMENT

(Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143)

'Cévennes'

PGI-FR-A1151-AM02 – 24.9.2025

1. **Product name**

'Cévennes'

2. **Geographical Indication type**

☐ Protected Designation of Origin (PDO)

☒ Protected geographical indication (PGI)

☐ Geographical indication (GI)

3. **Sector**

☐ Agricultural products

☒ Wines

☐ Spirit drinks

4. **Country to which the geographical area belongs**

France

5. **Member State authority communicating the standard amendment**

Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Rural Affairs and Land Use Planning

6. **Qualification as standard amendment**

The amendments to this product specification are standard amendments as defined in Article 24(4) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143.

The application for amendment to the 'Cévennes' PGI does not involve any of the three situations constituting a Union amendment within the meaning of Article 24(3) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143; specifically, it does not:

(a) include a change in the name or in the use of the name, or in the category of product or products designated by the geographical indication;

(b) risk voiding the link to the geographical area;

(c) entail further restrictions on the marketing of the product.

The French authorities therefore consider that the application is for a standard amendment.

[1] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/27 of 30 October 2024 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1143 of the European Parliament and of the Council with rules concerning the registration and the protection of geographical indications, traditional specialities guaranteed and optional quality terms and repealing Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 (OJ L, 2025/27, 15.1.2025, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2025/27/oj).

7. **Description of the approved standard amendment(s)**

7.1. *Geographical area and area in immediate proximity*

The product specification for the 'Cévennes' protected geographical indication has been amended in Chapter 1, Section 4 – Geographical areas in which the various operations take place; point 4.1 – Geographical area, and point 4.2 – Area in immediate proximity, to insert a reference to the Official Geographic Code of 1 January 2023.

This editorial amendment allows the geographical area to be identified with reference to the current list of municipalities, as laid down by the 2023 Official Geographic Code, which was published by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). It gives the definition of the geographical area legal certainty.

The same reference has been inserted in the single document under the headings 'Geographical area' and 'Further conditions – area in immediate proximity'.

7.2. *Extension of the geographical area*

The product specification for the 'Cévennes' protected geographical indication has been amended in Chapter 1, point 4.1 – Geographical area, to include 40 neighbouring municipalities in the south of the department of Lozère (48):

Altier, Barre-des-Cévennes, Bassurels, Bédouès-Cocurès, Cans et Cévennes, Cassagnas, Le Collet-de-Dèze, Florac Trois Rivières, Fraissinet-de-Fourques, Gabriac, Gatuzières, Gorges du Tarn Causses, Ispagnac, La Malène, Massegros Causses Gorges (the part corresponding to the territory of the delegated municipality of Les Vignes), Meyrueis, Moissac-Vallée-Française, Molezon, Pied-de-Borne, Le Pompidou, Pont de Montvert-Sud Mont Lozère, Pourcharesses, Rousses, Le Rozier, Saint-André-Capcèze, Saint-André-de-Lancize, Sainte-Croix-Vallée-Française, Saint-Étienne-Vallée-Française, Saint-Germain-de-Calberte, Saint-Hilaire-de-Lavit, Saint-Julien-des-Points, Saint-Martin-de-Boubaux, Saint-Martin-de-Lansuscle, Saint-Michel-de-Dèze, Saint-Pierre-des-Tripiers, Saint-Privat-de-Vallongue, Vebron, Ventalon en Cévennes, Vialas, Villefort.

The reason given by the operators is to reconstruct the historic vineyards of Cévennes on adjoining terroirs with high quality potential in order to strengthen the link between the product's image and the Cévennes National Park. This extension reinforces the causal link, which is unchanged.

Developing the vineyards in the department of Lozère is justified by the historical legitimacy of the Cévennes area and the continuity of production between the southern part of the department of Lozère and the northern part of the department of Gard.

Only winegrowing municipalities in Lozère that are located at the bottom of valleys or on slopes and have a substrate characterised by carbonate soils have been included. This reconstruction of the Cévennes area is coherent and respects the topography of Cévennes, which is characterised by valleys formed by erosion.

The continuity of the geographical area is therefore strengthened with respect to both its initial area and its extension. The causal link is maintained and is based on the combination of:

— a carbonate soil substrate;

— a characteristic geomorphology known as the mid-altitude Cévennes massif, which is made up of a series of small valleys and slopes crossed by rivers;

— a moderate Mediterranean climate with periods of heavy rainfall;

— a variety of vine varieties, combining Mediterranean and internationally renowned varieties to produce elegant wines with powerful aromas and a hint of freshness, especially in the valleys in the departments of Gard and Lozère, which are the main areas in which the vines are planted.

Extending the geographical area will have only a limited impact in terms of volume and surface area (10 ha, with a potential yield of 290 hl) and will not affect the equilibrium with the regional and departmental PGIs. It will anchor the 'Cévennes' PGI more firmly and enable it to realise its potential more fully within the Cévennes National Park's activities and dynamics.

This amendment is considered a standard amendment as defined in Article 24(4) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143.

The list of 40 municipalities in the department of Lozère has been included in the single document under the heading 'Geographical area'.

As regards the specificity of the geographical area, the reference to the department of Gard has been supplemented with a reference to the department of Lozère in the section of the single document on the link with the geographical area. This clarification has also been made in Section 7 – Link with the geographical area, of Chapter I of the product specification.

7.3. *Extension of the area in immediate proximity*

The product specification for the 'Cévennes' protected geographical indication has been amended in Chapter 1, point 4.2 – Area in immediate proximity, to include 29 municipalities in the south of the department of Ardèche which border the geographical area for the Cévennes PGI:

Les Assions, Banne, Beaulieu, Berrias-et-Casteljau, Bessas, Chambonas, Chandolas, Grospierres, Joyeuse, Labastide-de-Virac, Labeaume, Lablachère, Lagorce, Malbosc, Orgnac-l'Aven, Payzac, Rosières, Ruoms, Saint-Alban-Auriolles, Saint-André-de-Cruzières, Saint-Genest-de-Beauzon, Saint-Paul-le-Jeune, Saint-Remèze, Saint-Sauveur-de-Cruzières, Salavas, Sampzon, Vagnas, Vallon-Pont-d'Arc, Les Vans.

The reason given by the operators is to take account of the economic structure of production by winemaking cooperatives in the departments of Gard and Ardèche, whose members have vineyards spread across both departments. Only the municipalities where these winemaking practices take place have been included. They form a continuous and homogeneous area which reinforces the unity of the Cévennes production area.

This extension makes it possible to align winemaking practices in the departments of Gard and Ardèche and helps maintain the causal link.

This amendment is considered a standard amendment as defined in Article 24(4) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143.

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The list of 29 municipalities in the department of Ardèche has been included in the single document under the heading 'Further conditions – area in immediate proximity'.

7.4. *Inspection body*

Chapter 3 'Reference to the inspection body' of the product specification has been amended to change its title to 'Inspection body' and to specify that checks on compliance with the product specification must be carried out on the basis of an approved inspection plan and by a third-party body offering guarantees of competence, impartiality and independence and delegated by the National Institute of Origin and Quality (INAO).

This amendment to the specification does not affect the single document.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

PGI-FR-A1151-AM02 – 24.9.2025

1. **Name(s)**

Cévennes

2. **Geographical indication type**

PGI – protected geographical indication

3. **Categories of grapevine products**

1. Wine

16. Wine of overripe grapes

3.1. *Combined Nomenclature code*

22 – BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR

2204 – Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must other than that of heading 2009

4. **Description of the wine(s)**

4.1. *Still red wines*

The 'Cévennes' protected geographical indication covers still red, rosé and white wines and red, rosé and white wines of overripe grapes. The red wines are characterised by their elegance, their powerful aroma and their tannic structures that vary depending on the winemaking technologies used. They are ruby red in colour with tints of purple. The nose is intense and clear, with notes of red and black fruit. These wines are full, dense and flavourful on the palate.

For the still wines, the (minimum or maximum) total alcoholic strength by volume, total acidity, volatile acidity and total sulphur dioxide content are as laid down by EU legislation.

General analytical characteristics:

— Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume): —

— Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume): 9

— Minimum total acidity: —

— Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre): —

— Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre): —

4.2. *Still rosé wines*

The rosé wines are primarily made from the Cinsault, Grenache and Syrah grape varieties, either blended or used as a single variety. Their colour varies from pale pink to salmon pink. The nose is subtle and delicate, with light hints of red fruit. Their feel on the palate is full, smooth and delicate, with a marked freshness and an aromatic palette similar to that of the nose.

For the still wines, the (minimum or maximum) total alcoholic strength by volume, total acidity, volatile acidity and total sulphur dioxide content are as laid down by EU legislation.

General analytical characteristics:

— Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume): —

— Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume): 9

— Minimum total acidity: —

— Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre): —

— Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre): —

4.3. *Still white wines*

The white wines are notable for their delicacy and characteristic freshness. They are a clear, brilliant pale yellow in colour, sometimes with pleasant tints of green. They have a characteristic nose, with notes of pale-fleshed fruit, sometimes also scents of citrus and boxwood, and always have a marked freshness. These wines are lively on the palate and are fragrant and delicate with a considerable aromatic persistence.

For the still wines, the (minimum or maximum) total alcoholic strength by volume, total acidity, volatile acidity and total sulphur dioxide content are as laid down by EU legislation.

General analytical characteristics:

— Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume): —

— Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume): 9

— Minimum total acidity: —

— Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre): —

— Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre): —

4.4. *Red, rosé and white wines of overripe grapes*

The wines of overripe grapes have aromas of ripe fruit.

For the wines of overripe grapes, the (minimum or maximum) actual alcoholic strength by volume, total alcoholic strength by volume, natural alcoholic strength by volume and total sulphur dioxide content are as laid down by EU legislation.

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*

Specific oenological practice:

All winemaking practices followed must comply with the requirements laid down at EU level and in the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code.

5.2. *Maximum yields*

90 hectolitres per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

The grapes are produced and PGI 'Cévennes' wines are made and developed in the following municipalities, in accordance with the 2023 Official Geographic Code:

— In the department of Gard:

Aigaliers, Aigremont, Aiguèze, Alès, Allègre-les-Fumades, Alzon, Anduze, Arpaillargues-et-Aureillac, Arphy, Arre, Arrigas, Aspères, Aubussargues, Aujac, Aulas, Aumessas, Avèze, Bagard, Barjac, Baron, La Bastide-d'Engras, Bessèges, Bez-et-Esparon, Blandas, Blauzac, Boisset-et-Gaujac, Bonnevaux, Bordezac, Boucoiran-et-Nozières, Bouquet, Bourdic, Bragassargues, Branoux-les-Taillades, Bréau-Mars, Brignon, Brouzet-lès-Alès, La Bruguière, La Cadière-et-Cambo, La Calmette, Campestre-et-Luc, Canaules-et-Argentières, Cannes-et-Clairan, La Capelle-et-Masmolène, Cardet, Carnas, Cassagnoles, Castelnau-Valence, Causse-Bégon, Cavillargues, Cendras, Chambon, Chamborigaud, Collorgues, Colognac, Combas, Combas, Concoules, Conqueyrac, Corbès, Courry, Crespian, Cros, Cruviers-Lascours, Deaux, Dions, Domessargues, Dourbies, Durfort-et-Saint-Martin-de-Sossenac, L'Estréchure, Euzet, Foissac, Fons, Fons-sur-Lussan, Fontanès, Fontarèches, Fressac, Gagnières, Gailhan, Gajan, Le Garn, Garrigues-Sainte-Eulalie, Gaujac, Générargues, Génolhac, Goudargues, La Grand-Combe, Issirac, Lamelouze, Lanuéjols, Lasalle, Laval-Pradel, Laval-Saint-Roman, Lecques, Lédignan, Lézan, Liouc, Logrian-Florian, Lussan, Les Mages, Malons-et-Elze, Mandagout, Martignargues, Le Martinet, Maruéjols-lès-Gardon, Massanes, Massillargues-Attuech, Mauressargues, Méjannes-le-Clap, Méjannes-lès-Alès, Meyrannes, Mialet, Molières-Cavaillac, Molières-sur-Cèze, Monoblet, Mons, Montagnac, Montclus, Montdardier, Monteils,

Montignargues, Montmirat, Montpezat, Moulézan, Moussac, Navacelles, Ners, Orthoux-Sérignac-Quilhan, Peyremale, Peyrolles, Le Pin, Les Plans, Les Plantiers, Pommiers, Pompignan, Ponteils-et-Brésis, Portes, Potelières, Pougnadoresse, Puechredon, Quissac, Revens, Ribaute-les-Tavernes, Rivières, Robiac-Rochessadoule, Rochegude, Rogues, Roquedur, Rousson, La Rouvière, Saint-Ambroix, Sainte-Anastasie, Saint-André-de-Majencoules, Saint-André-de-Roquepertuis, Saint-André-de-Valborgne, Saint-Bauzély, Saint-Bénézet, Saint-Bonnet-de-Salendrinque, Saint-Brès, Saint-Bresson, Sainte-Cécile-d'Andorge, Saint-Césaire-de-Gauzignan, Saint-Chaptes, Saint-Christol-de-Rodières, Saint-Christol-lez-Alès, Saint-Clément, Sainte-Croix-de-Caderle, Saint-Denis, Saint-Dézéry, Saint-Étienne-de-l'Olm, Saint-Félix-de-Pallières, Saint-Florent-sur-Auzonnet, Saint-Geniès-de-Malgoirès, Saint-Hilaire-de-Brethmas, Saint-Hippolyte-de-Caton, Saint-Hippolyte-de-Montaigu, Saint-Hippolyte-du-Fort, Saint-Jean-de-Ceyrargues, Saint-Jean-de-Crieulon, Saint-Jean-de-Maruéjols-et-Avéjan, Saint-Jean-de-Serres, Saint-Jean-de-Valériscle, Saint-Jean-du-Gard, Saint-Jean-du-Pin, Saint-Julien-de-Cassagnas, Saint-Julien-de-la-Nef, Saint-Julien-les-Rosiers, Saint-Just-et-Vacquières, Saint-Laurent-la-Vernède, Saint-Laurent-le-Minier, Saint-Mamert-du-Gard, Saint-Martial, Saint-Martin-de-Valgalgues, Saint-Maurice-de-Cazevieille, Saint-Nazaire-des-Gardies, Saint-Paul-la-Coste, Saint-Pons-la-Calm, Saint-Privat-de-Champclos, Saint-Privat-des-Vieux, Saint-Roman-de-Codières, Saint-Sauveur-Camprieu, Saint-Sébastien-d'Aigrefeuille, Saint-Théodorit, Saint-Victor-des-Oules, Saint-Victor-de-Malcap, Salindres, Salinelles, Les Salles-du-Gardon, Sardan, Saumane, Sauve, Sauzet, Savignargues, Sénéchas, Servas, Serviers-et-Labaume, Seynes, Soudorgues, Soustelle, Souvignargues, Sumène, Tharaux, Thoiras, Tornac, Trèves, Vabres, Vallabrix, Vallérargues, Val-d'Aigoual, Verfeuil, La Vernarède, Vézénobres, Vic-le-Fesq, Le Vigan, Villevieille, Vissec.

— In the department of Lozère:

Altier, Barre-des-Cévennes, Bassurels, Bédouès-Cocurès, Cans et Cévennes, Cassagnas, Le Collet-de-Dèze, Florac Trois Rivières, Fraissinet-de-Fourques, Gabriac, Gatuzières, Gorges du Tarn Causses, Ispagnac, La Malène, Massegros Causses Gorges (the part corresponding to the territory of the delegated municipality of Les Vignes), Meyrueis, Moissac-Vallée-Française, Molezon, Pied-de-Borne, Le Pompidou, Pont de Montvert-Sud Mont Lozère, Pourcharesses, Rousses, Le Rozier, Saint-André-Capcèze, Saint-André-de-Lancize, Sainte-Croix-Vallée-Française, Saint-Étienne-Vallée-Française, Saint-Germain-de-Calberte, Saint-Hilaire-de-Lavit, Saint-Julien-des-Points, Saint-Martin-de-Boubaux, Saint-Martin-de-Lansuscle, Saint-Michel-de-Dèze, Saint-Pierre-des-Tripiers, Saint-Privat-de-Vallongue, Vebron, Ventalon en Cévennes, Vialas, Villefort.

7. **Wine grape variety(ies)**

Alicante Henri Bouschet N

Alphonse Lavallée N

Altesse B

Alvarinho – Albariño

Aramon N

Aramon Blanc B

Aramon Gris G

Aranel B

Arinarnoa N

Artaban N

Arvine B – Petite Arvine

Aubun N – Murescola

Bourboulenc B – Doucillon Blanc

Brun Argenté N – Vaccarèse

Cabernet Blanc B

Cabernet Cortis N

Cabernet Franc N

Cabernet-Sauvignon N

Caladoc N

Cardinal Rg

Carignan N

Carignan Blanc B

Carmenère N

Chardonnay B

Chasan B

Chasselas B

Chenanson N

Chenin B

Cinsaut N – Cinsault

Clairette B

Clairette Rose Rs

Colombard B

Cot N – Malbec

Couderc Noir N

Counoise N

Danlas B

Egiodola N

Floreal B

Gamay N

Gamay de Chaudenay N

Gewurztraminer Rs

Grenache N

Grenache Blanc B

Grenache Gris G

Gros Manseng B

Lival N

Lledoner Pelut N

Macabeu B – Macabeo

Marsanne B

Marselan N

Maréchal Foch N

Mauzac B

Merlot N

Mondeuse N

Morrastel N – Minustellu, Graciano

Mourvèdre N – Monastrell

Muscaris B

Muscat d'Alexandrie B – Muscat, Moscato

Muscat de Hambourg N – Muscat, Moscato

Muscat à petits grains blancs B – Muscat, Moscato

Muscat à petits grains roses Rs – Muscat, Moscato

Muscat à petits grains rouges Rg – Muscat, Moscato

Nielluccio N – Nielluciu

Négrette N

Petit Manseng B

Petit Verdot N

Pinot Gris G

Pinot Noir N

Piquepoul Blanc B

Piquepoul Gris G

Piquepoul Noir N

Portan N

Riesling B

Rivairenc N – Aspiran Noir

Roussanne B

Sauvignon B – Sauvignon Blanc

Sauvignon Gris G – Fié Gris

Sciaccarello N

Semillon B

Servant B

Soreli B

Souvignier Gris Rs

Sylvaner B

Syrah N – Shiraz

Tannat N

Tempranillo N

Terret Blanc B

Terret Gris G

Terret Noir N

Ugni Blanc B

Verdelho B

Vermentino B – Rolle

Vidoc N

Villard Blanc B

Villard Noir N

Viognier B

Voltis B

8. **Description of the link(s)**

The Cévennes vineyards are located in the departments of Gard and Lozère in the Languedoc-Roussillon region of southern France. They take their name from the Cévennes massif, the southernmost mountain range of the Massif Central. The rugged and varied environment of the Cévennes has compelled growers to vary their activities depending on the soil and climatic conditions. Thus, generally speaking, the vineyards begin where the chestnut trees stop. Chiefly planted in carbonate soils, the vineyards are located on hilly terrain shaped by the rivers flowing down from the Cévennes, where vines grow alongside orchards, olive trees and cereal crops. The foothills of the Cévennes are characterised by a moderate Mediterranean climate, with a strong contrast between the seasons and rainy spells around the equinoxes that are often fierce (known as épisodes Cévenols). Thanks to the presence of the mountains, the north wind is mild and there are significant temperature fluctuations during the ripening stage,

which enhance the quality of the grapes. For centuries, vines were grown together with other crops and the wine produced was consumed locally. Thus, when chestnut and mulberry growing ran into trouble, it was possible to replace these activities with viticulture. The vineyards underwent their greatest period of expansion during the 19th century, although the vine never became a monoculture, as it did in the low plains of Languedoc. Cévennes wine was first recognised by decree on 27 August 1992. The volume of wine produced within the geographical area is around 100 000 hectolitres, encompassing red, rosé and white wines, with a marked increase in rosé wine production. The wines are typically made from a combination of traditional Mediterranean grape varieties (Carignan, Grenache, Cinsaut) and internationally renowned varieties, such as Merlot, Cabernet-Sauvignon and Syrah for red wines and Chardonnay, Sauvignon and Viognier for white wines. The red wines are characterised by their elegance and powerful aroma, and the rosé and white wines by their delicacy and typical freshness. The sparkling wines, made from a selection of the most suitable still wines, have the same aromatic features. The introduction of new varieties over the past four decades has allowed winemakers to diversify, particularly since the introduction of earlier varieties especially suited to the climate of the Cévennes foothills. The wines generally possess a good balance between elegance and freshness, a palpable reflection of the area's unique climate. Winemaking occupies a special place in the farming economy of the Cévennes and, along with other products such as sweet onions, chestnuts and Pélardon cheese, contributes to the reputation of the area's produce. These products, along with the development of the tourist economy – particularly around the Cévennes National Park – have provided the region with a newfound stability and are helping to preserve its stunning landscapes shaped by human activity over the centuries.

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

Additional labelling information

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

The protected geographical indication 'Cévennes' may be supplemented by the name of one or more grape varieties.

The protected geographical indication 'Cévennes' may be supplemented by the terms 'primeur' or 'nouveau'. The terms 'primeur' and 'nouveau' are used for still wines only.

The European Union PGI logo must appear on the label if the words 'Indication géographique protégée' (protected geographical indication) are replaced by the traditional term 'Vin de Pays'.

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 PGI 'Cévennes' wines, comprises the following municipalities, based on the 2023 Official Geographic Code:

— In the department of Gard:

Aigues-Mortes, Aigues-Vives, Aimargues, Les Angles, Aramon, Argilliers, Aubais, Aubord, Aujargues, Bagnols-sur-Cèze, Beaucaire, Beauvoisin, Bellegarde, Belvézet, Bernis, Bezouce, Boissières, Bouillargues, Cabrières, Le Cailar, Caissargues, Calvisson, Carsan, Castillon-du-Gard, Caveirac, Chusclan, Clarensac, Codognan, Codolet, Collias, Comps, Congénies, Connaux, Cornillon, Domazan, Estézargues, Flaux, Fournès, Fourques, Gallargues-le-Montueux, Garons, Générac, Le Grau-du-Roi, Jonquières-Saint-Vincent, Junas, Langlade, Laudun-l'Ardoise, Lédenon, Lirac, Manduel, Marguerittes, Meynes, Milhaud, Montaren-et-Saint-Médiers, Montfaucon, Montfrin, Mus, Nages-et-Solorgues, Nîmes, Orsan, Parignargues, Pont-Saint-Esprit, Poulx, Pouzilhac, Pujaut, Redessan,

Remoulins, Rochefort-du-Gard, Rodilhan, Roquemaure, La Roque-sur-Cèze, Sabran, Saint-Alexandre, Saint-André-d'Olérargues, Saint-Bonnet-du-Gard, Saint-Côme-et-Maruéjols, Saint-Dionisy, Saint-Étienne-des-Sorts, Saint-Geniès-de-Comolas, Saint-Gervais, Saint-Gervasy, Saint-Gilles, Saint-Hilaire-d'Ozilhan, Saint-Julien-de-Peyrolas, Saint-Laurent-d'Aigouze, Saint-Laurent-de-Carnols, Saint-Laurent-des-Arbres, Saint-Marcel-de-Careiret, Saint-Maximin, Saint-Michel-d'Euzet, Saint-Nazaire, Saint-Paul-les-Fonts, Saint-Paulet-de-Caisson, Saint-Quentin-la-Poterie, Saint-Siffret, Saint-Victor-la-Coste, Salazac, Sanilhac-Sagriès, Sauveterre, Saze, Sernhac, Sommières, Tavel, Théziers, Tresques, Uchaud, Uzès, Vallabrègues, Valliguières, Vauvert, Vénéjan, Vergèze, Vers-Pont-du-Gard, Vestric-et-Candiac, Villeneuve-lès-Avignon.

— In the department of Ardèche:

Les Assions, Banne, Beaulieu, Berrias-et-Casteljau, Bessas, Chambonas, Chandolas, Grospierres, Joyeuse, Labastide-de-Virac, Labeaume, Lablachère, Lagorce, Malbosc, Orgnac-l'Aven, Payzac, Rosières, Ruoms, Saint-Alban-Auriolles, Saint-André-de-Cruzières, Saint-Genest-de-Beauzon, Saint-Paul-le-Jeune, Saint-Remèze, Saint-Sauveur-de-Cruzières, Salavas, Sampzon, Vagnas, Vallon-Pont-d'Arc, Les Vans.

Link to the product specification

https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/document_administratif-239e6295-725b-497b-b2fc-12d1f78383e4