









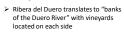








## History



- > DO established in July 1982
- One of Spain's most prestigious wine regions known for their quality red wines on par with those of Rioja
- ➤ Home to Spain's Iconic "Vega Sicilia"
- Evidence of Winemaking dates back over 2000 years ago with the discovery of a Roman Villa and the Mosaic of Bacchus









#### **Mosaic of Bacchus**

- Elaborate Roman villa in Baño de Valdearados initially discovered by farm workers in 1972.
- Further excavation of the villa unveiled the 66 meter long Mosaic dedicated to the Roman God Bacchus
- Rare for its size and excellent condition it dates back to the 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> century



# The Ribera del Duero DO



#### Aranda de Duero's Historic Wine Cellars

- The capital city Aranda de Duero is home to approximately a 5 mile long network of underground caves reaching depths to almost 40 ft  $\,$
- Used since the middle ages there are currently about 135 cellars which most are interconnected by wooden doors
- Many of the wineries offers tours and tastings in their cavernous







# The Ribera del Duero DO



#### Location

- · The region lies on the elevated northern plateau of the Iberian Peninsula at approximately 2800 ft above sea level and divided by the Duero River
- Spreads over 4 of Castilla y Leon's provinces: Valladolid, Burgos, Soria and a small portion of Segovia
- The nearby Sierra de la Demanda and Sierra de Guadarrama mountain ranges provide sheltering effects
- The regions vineyards are among the highest in elevation







#### Climate

- Continental with 2400 hours or more of annual sunshine and low-moderate rainfall
- · Hot dry summers can reach temperatures of 40 C (104 F), with hard winters reaching freezing temperatures
- Extreme shifts in day and night temperatures
- Risk of spring frost







# The Ribera del Duero DO



#### Soils

- Much variation in soils even within a single vineyard
- Sandy layers of silt and clay, alternate with layers of marl limestone, and chalky concretions
- North of the river you can find more limestone outcrops





# The Ribera del Duero DO



## Grapes

# Red Varieties:

- Tinta del Pais / Tinto Fino (Tempranillo)
   Malbec,
   Merlot

- Cabernet Sauvignon
   Garnacha







#### Tempranillo

- Spain's most popular grape variety
- Known here as Tinta del Pais / Tinto Fino
- · Tempranillo means "little early one"
- Lower acidity, medium-high tannin, medium
- Often aged in either French or American oak
- Pending winemaking the varietal can express aromas of strawberry, raspberry, fresh tobacco leaves, leather, spice, smokiness, and earthiness,
- Performs well in higher altitude vineyards and responds well to fluctuating day / night temperatures





#### Winemaking

- Min 50% (Garnacha, Malbec, Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon) plus
- Albillo
- Min Alcohol 11%
   Aging Requirements: Crianza Min 18 months (at least 6 in oak)

- Min 75% Tinta del Pais, plus other red varieties, (Max 5% Garnacha
- and Albillo)
  Min Alcohol 11.5%

#### Aging Requirements:

- Crianza: Min 2 years (at least 12 months in oak)
   Reserva Min 3 years (at least 12 months in oak)
- o Gran Reserva Min 5 years (at least 24 months in oak)

# The Ribera del Duero DO



#### **Key Producers**



















#### Vega Sicilia

- Spain's Iconic winery located in Quintanilla de Onésimo within the province of Valladolid
- Originally founded 1864 by Don Eloy Lecanda y Chaves who planted Bordeaux varietals. Located in Quintanilla de Onésimo in the province of Valladolid
- Purchased by the Herrero family in the early 1900s
- Wines began to build their fame when 1917 & 1918 vintages won prestigious awards at the Barcelona 1929 Worlds Fair









# The Ribera del Duero DO



#### Vega Sicilia Cont'd....

- Owned by the Alvarez family since 1982 who expanded & modernized
- 3 key wines in the portfolio:
   Unico Reserva Especial
   Unico Gran Reserva (Flagship wine)
   Valbuena 5\*
- Known for their complex winemaking and extensive aging process







# The Ribera del Duero DO



#### Pesquera

- Alejandro Fernandez, one of the regions finest winemakers produced his first vintage of Tinto Pesquera in 1975
- More modern style of wine with 100% Tempranillo
- Robert Parker awarded high ratings to the Tinto Pesquera 1982 vintage and described it as "The Spanish Petrus"
- Inspired other producers to vinify and produce their own wines, thrusting the region forward into expansion with new bodegas in the 80's & 90's









#### Dominio de Pingus

- Established in 1995 by Peter Sissick, Danish Oenologist
- Located in Quintanilla de Onésimo in the province of Valladolid with vineyards in La Horra
- Flagship wine "Pingus" Cult wine status
   Second Wine Flor de Pingus

  - o Special Cuvee Ribera del Duero Ameilia
- Use of older vines and biodynamic viticulture practices
- Project PSI







# The Ribera del Duero DO



#### Recent Press

Decanter Feb 12, 2018 Issue - Pedro Ballesteros Torres MW writes "Ribera is Spain's answer to Burgundy and the cradle of some of the best wines in the world. Here terroir is everything......."



http://www.decanter.com/spanish-fine-wine/ribera-del-duero

# The Ribera del Duero DO



## **Local Cuisine**

- Lamb, pork, roast, blood sausage, hearty stews, soups, chickpeas, legumes and local cheeses are staples of the region
- Aranda de Duero Capital of Ribera del Duero carries an IGP for Roast Suckling Lamb (Lechazo Asado)
- Restaurant "El Lagar de Isilla" one of the most famous in the capital city









Hornos de Lena (Wooden Stoves)







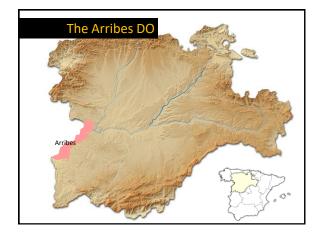


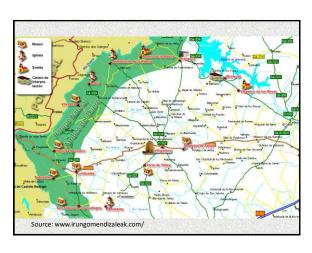
# Here are my tasting notes for

Ribera del Duero Crianza 2012:

- ☐ 98% Tempranillo, 2% Cabernet Sauvignon
- ☐ Temperature-controlled stainless steel fermentation (82°F/28°C)
- ☐ 30 days maceration
- ☐ 12 months aging in French oak
- ☐ Deep red/garnet; opaque
- ☐ Aromas: black fruit—blackberry, black cherry, Red currant, vanilla, clove, graphite, dried herbs
- $\hfill \Box$  Crisp acidity, velvety tannins
- ☐ Flavors: fruity, herbal, spicy
- ☐ Medium, fruity finish with a slight hint of bitterness at the end



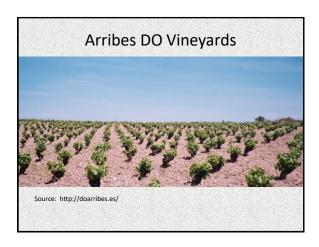






# Arribes DO History

- Middle Ages, Arribes wines traded in Portugal
- 1888 phylloxera devastates local vineyards; many farmers emigrate
- Late in 20<sup>th</sup> century, replanting on American rootstock brings back Arribes viticulture; focus on unique grapes: Malvasia, Juan Garcia
- DO established on July 27, 2007
- DO includes 47 towns and villages in the Zamorra and Salamanca provinces



# Arribes DO Vineyards

- · 450ha under vine
- · altitude of vineyards is 500-2300ft.
- soils are mostly of granite and quartz; low in organic matter
- · well draining
- · high soil acidity
- 20-24 inches [500-600mm] annual rainfall
- average temperatures between 40-80F [5-26C], little frost, thanks to Mediterranean influences

# Arribes DO Grapes

- main white grape: Malvasia
  - White blending grapes: Verdejo, Albillo, Puesta en Cruz
- main red grapes: Juan Garcia, Rufete and Tempranillo (aka Tinto Madrid)
  - Red blending grapes: Garnacha, Mencia, Bruñal,
     Cab S, Merlot, Malbec, Syrah, Bastardillo Chico

- ancient grape variety
- most famous in Madeira (aka Malmsey)
- in Italy, at least 15 known clonal variants, and most Malvasia planted
- in Arribes, clone is Malvasia Castellana (aka Doña Blanca)
- · low to medium acidity
- versatile: dry, sweet, sparkly, fortified
- tends to be high in alcohol
- sensitive to mildew
- needs careful processing as it oxidizes easily
- In glass, it shows aromas of molasses, nutmeg, beeswax

## Malvasia



# Lesser known Spanish Reds

#### Juan Garcia

- · native Arribes grape
- · usually grown on bush vines
- usually blended with Tempranillo
- produces light to medium bodied wines
- when fully ripe, berries are bright purple

#### Rufete

- also called Tinta Pinheira, blended with Juan Garcia
- a dark-skinned, lateripening grape, prone to mildew
- high in tannins, and medium to medium+ acidity
- · plummy and earthy flavors
- hard to find single-varietal Rufete

# Lesser known Spanish Reds

#### Juan Garcia



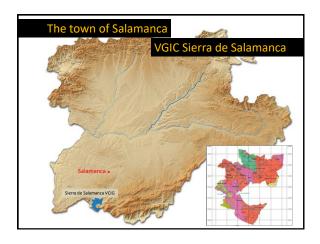
#### Rufete

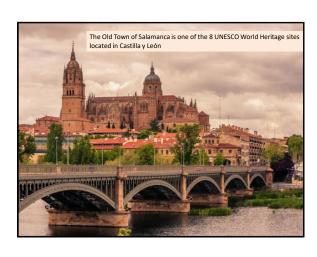


# **Arribes DO Rules**

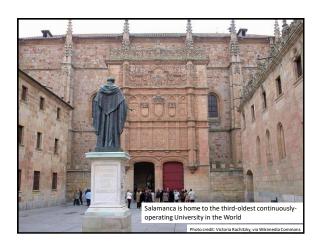
- Blanco: min. 60% Malvasia; also permitted Verdejo and Albilla [min. 11.5%]
- Rosado: min. 60% Tempranillo, Juan Garcia, Rufete, and/or Malvasia [min. 11.5%]
- Tinto: min. 60% Tempranillo, Juan Garcia and/or Rufete; permitted: Mencia, Garnacha [min. 11.5%]
  - Crianza: aged 2 years, at least 6 months in oak
  - Reserva: aged 3 years, at least 1 year in oak, 2 in bottle
  - Gran Reserva: aged 5 years, 2 in oak, and 3 in bottle



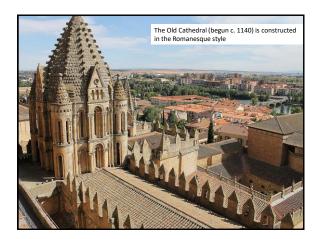


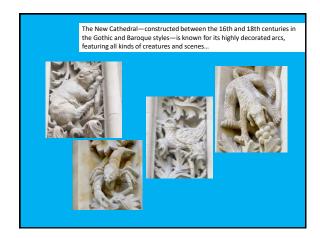




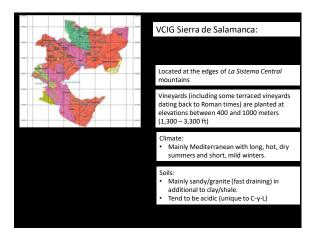










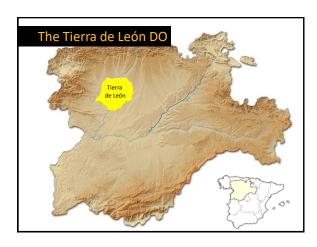












# The Tierra de León DO

#### History

- > Located in the province of Leon
- Located on a fertile plateau south of the Cordillera Cantabrica mountain Range
- Since the Roman era the region was crossroads for 2 important transportation routes: The Way of Saint James, and Ruta del la Plata
- > Known for numerous rock cave wineries
- > Awarded DO status in July 2007



# The Tierra de León DO



#### Climate

- Continental Climate
- Average pf 2700 hours of sunshine annually
- Risk of frequent frosts and fog
- Extreme temperature variation between day and night
- Annual rainfall averages 500 mm mainly during summer and fall







# The Tierra de León DO



#### Soils

- Mostly alluvial soils with stony deposits
- seated on limestone

  Very good drainage
- Poor in organic matter







# The Tierra de León DO



#### Grapes

### White Varieties

- Verdejo
- Albarin blanco (Albarino)
- Godello
- Malvasia
- Palomino (not for new plantings)

#### Red Varieties

- · Prieto Picudo
- Mencia
- Tempranillo
- Garnacha



Albarin Blanco



# The Tierra de León DO



#### Godello

- Almost extinct by the 1970's, it has undergone a revival in the northwest of Spain
- Tendency to bud early with early ripening. Susceptible to powdery mildew
- Aromas of citrus, apple, pear, lime, and grapefruit, as well as floral blossom and honeysuckle. Can also display notes of brioche, vanilla, and hazelnuts. Good minerality and acidity.
- Sometimes compared to Chardonnay due to a wide range of styles based upon winemaking:
   Stainless steal tank fermentation – fresher, fruit
  - Stainless steal tank fermentation fresher, fru forward, lively acidity with more minerality
  - Oak aged produces a richer, fuller wine with a creamier quality





# The Tierra de León DO



#### Winemaking

#### Blanco

- Min 50% (Verdejo, Albarin Blanco, Godello) plus other white varieties
- Min alcohol 10.5%

#### Rosado

- Min 60% (Prieto Picudo, Mencia) plus other red & white varieties
- Min Alcohol 11%

#### Tinto

- Min 60% (Prieto Picudo, Mencia) plus other red varieties
- Min Alcohol 11.5% (Crianza, Reserva, Gran Reserva 12%)









