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# GALICIA



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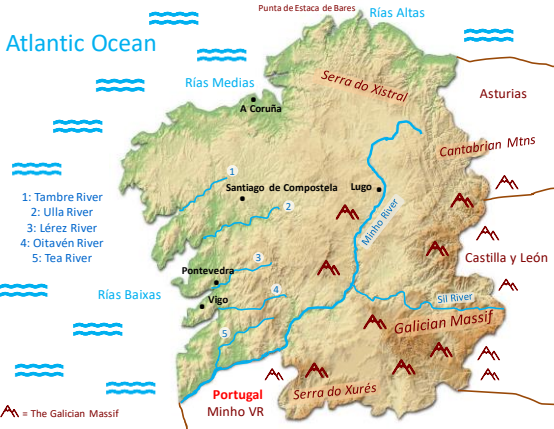
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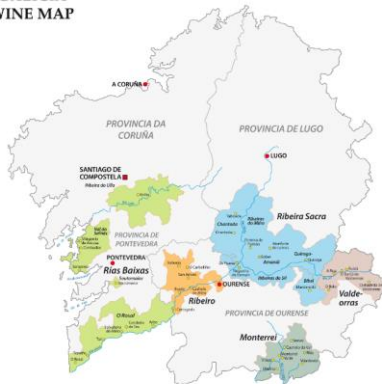
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## GALICIA WINE MAP



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# GALICIA

Mild climate, marine influence; part of *Green Spain*

Well-known for white wines (Albariño, Treixadura, Godello), some Mencía-based red (and rosado)

Five DOs:

Rías Baixas, Ribeiro, Ribeira Sacra, Valdeorras, Monterrei

Known for:

- Celtic culture
- Oceans-rivers-estuaries-bays
- Textiles, fishing, canning, livestock, forestry, automobiles
- *The Way*: the Camino de Santiago

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### Queimada

*The Fire Drink of Galicia*

- 1 liter orujo
- 2/3 cup granulated sugar
- Zest of 1 medium lemon (cut in strips)
- 4 T. coffee beans

Photo credit: Jose A. Bernat Bacete / Getty Images

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### Cape Finisterre

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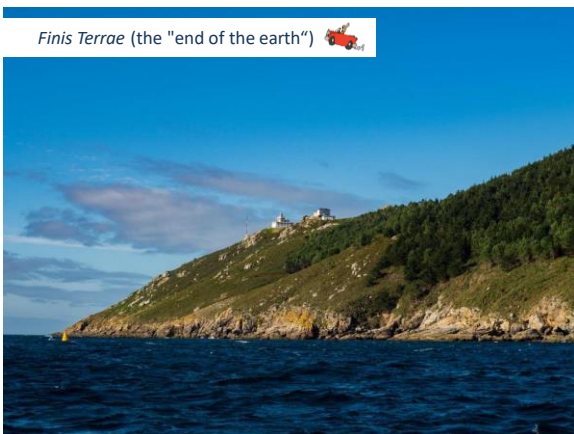
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### Finis Terrae (the "end of the earth")

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Tarta de Santiago

Photo credit: bascofinefoods.com

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Parque Nacional Marítimo-Terrestre das Illas Atlánticas de Galicia/Cies Islands



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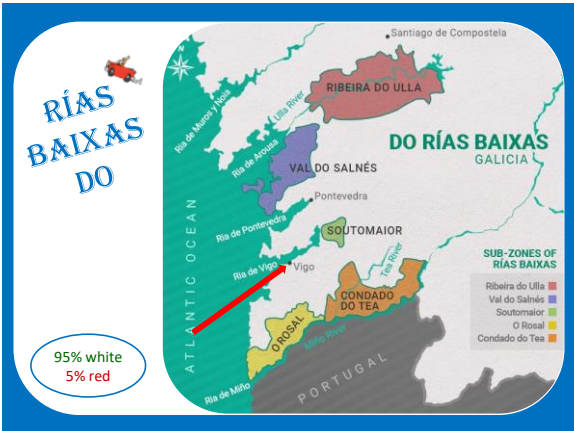
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**Albariño in Rías Baixas**

Native to the area (aka *Alvarinho*)

Vigorous, thick-skinned, thrives in marine climates

Good acidity, aromas of fruit (lemon, grapefruit, orange peel, nectarine), flowers (honeysuckle, white flowers), herbs (bergamot, basil), and salinity/wet stones/minerality

Red grapes are rare, but include Mencia, Brancellao, & Pedral

Other white grapes (accessory varieties) allowed include Godello, Loureira, and Treixadura

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# LET'S TASTE!



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*Here are my tasting notes for Bodegas Fillaboia Albariño Rías Baixas 2020:*

- 13% abv
- 100% Albariño
- Temperature-controlled, stainless steel ferment
- 6 months lees aging
- Aromas:
  - Fruit: Apple, mango, pineapple, citrus
  - Other: Floral, wet gravel, lees
- On the palate:
  - Fresh acidity, well-balanced, nice structure
  - Persistent finish (hint of lemon peel bitterness)



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Catedral do San Martiño



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RIBEIRO DO



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Ribeiro DO

Mainly known for crisp, aromatic, white wine blends based on Treixadura

Other leading white grapes include Torrontés, Godello, Loureira, and Albariño

Castes must be 100% of the named variety

Also approved for red wines (tinto)—blends & varietals (castes)—sparkling wines (espumoso) and dried-grape wines (tostado)

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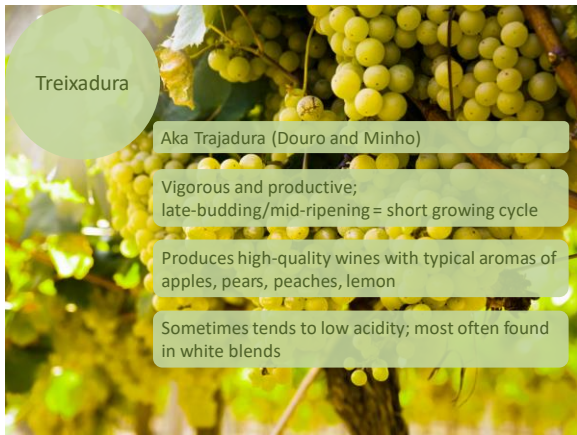
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Treixadura

Aka Trajadura (Douro and Minho)

Vigorous and productive; late-budding/mid-ripening = short growing cycle

Produces high-quality wines with typical aromas of apples, pears, peaches, lemon

Sometimes tends to low acidity; most often found in white blends

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Monterrei

Map showing the location of Monterrei in Galicia, Spain, bordered by Asturias, Castilla y León, and Portugal. Key locations marked include A Coruña, Santiago de Compostela, Lugo, Monforte de Lemos, Ourense, Vigo, and Banco de Valdeorras. A red tractor is shown in the top right corner.

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 Castelo de Monterrei

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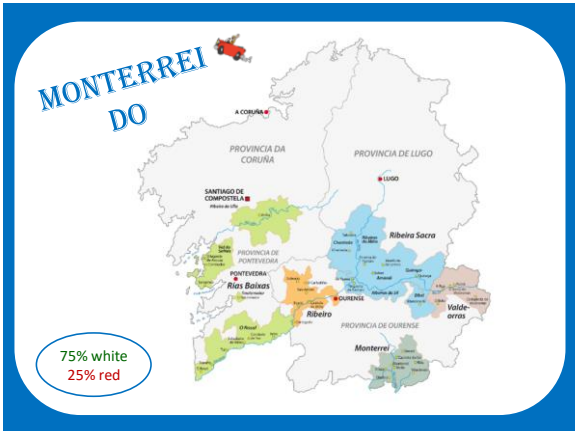
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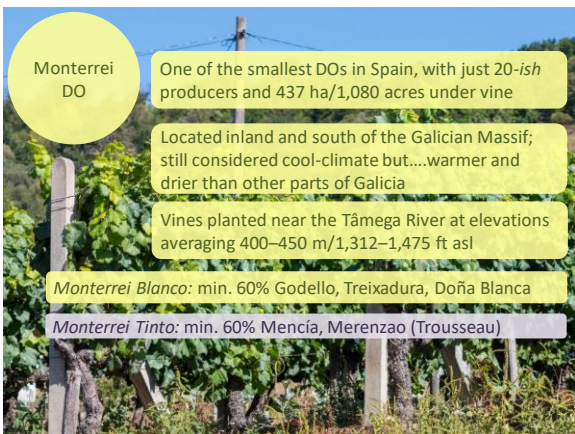
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The Sil River/Río Sil

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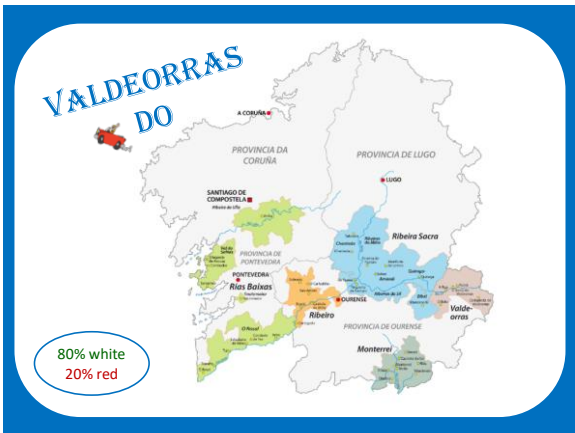
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VALDEORRAS DO

80% white  
20% red

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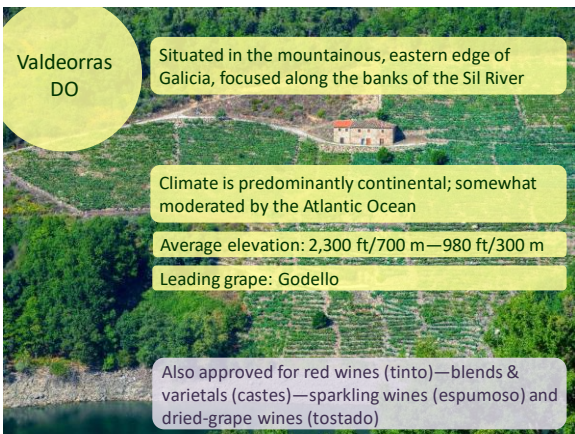
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Valdeorras DO

Situated in the mountainous, eastern edge of Galicia, focused along the banks of the Sil River

Climate is predominantly continental; somewhat moderated by the Atlantic Ocean

Average elevation: 2,300 ft/700 m—980 ft/300 m

Leading grape: Godello

Also approved for red wines (tinto)—blends & varietals (castes)—sparkling wines (espumoso) and dried-grape wines (tostado)

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**Vinos Tostados**

Two of Galicia's DOs—Valdeorras and Ribeiro—are approved for this style of dried-grape wine

Typically white, but red grapes are also allowed

Grapes are hand-harvested at a high degree of ripeness, and then left to air-dry for a min. of 90 days

The super-sweet must is allowed to undergo natural (typically partial) fermentation. Oak aging is often used.

The resulting wine—rich, flavorful, expensive, and sweet—is traditionally used in ceremonies and celebrations

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Ponte Vella over the Cabe River 

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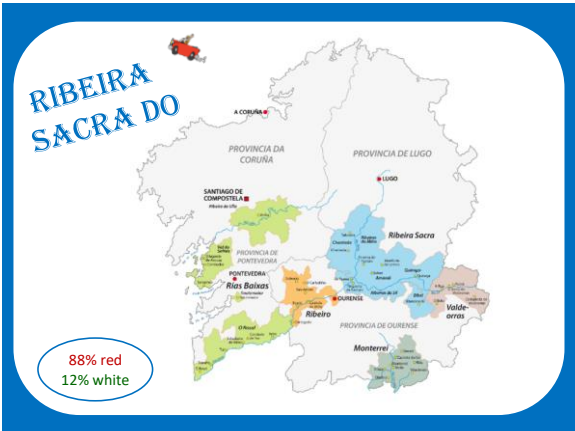
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**RIBEIRA SACRA DO**

88% red  
12% white

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Ribeira Sacra DO

Located inland of Ribeiro; follows the Minho River (Río Miño) and the Sil River (Río Sil)

Specializes in the production of Mencía-based red wines; an estimated 70% of the grapes are Mencía

Other preferred red grapes include Brancellao (Alvarelhao) and Merenzao (Trousseau)

Leading white grapes include Godello, Treixadura, and Albarino

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**Mencía**

Native to northwest Spain and best-known for its use in the Bierzo DO and the red wines of Galicia

Thick-skinned, moderately productive; moderate tannins, violet-blue grapes

Known as Jaen in Portugal's Dão Region

22,375 acres/9,055 ha in Spain; 6,370 acres/2,578 ha in Portugal

Typical aromas include red fruit (strawberry, raspberry, pomegranate, cherry), black fruit (blackberry), herbs (mint, thyme), spices (pepper, licorice), earthy aromas, minerality, floral

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What Galician DO is located closest to the town of Vigo?



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What DO is best-known for white wine blends based on the Treixadura grape?



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What DO is most heavily planted to red grapes (at close to 88% of production dedicated to red wine)?



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What is the main grape of  
Ribeira Sacra (also the main red  
grape of Monterrei Tinto)?



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What is the orujo-based  
*Fire Drink* of Galicia?



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What two Galician DOs are  
approved for the production of  
*Vinos Tostados*?



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What river flows through the Valdeorras and Ribeira Sacra DOs?



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Name one of the five sub-regions of the Rías Baixas DO:



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Of all the places we “visited” today, where would you most like to go?



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Thank  
you for  
joining  
us!

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