

Chapter 30 Spain

| CLIMATE AND GRAPE GROWING | 3 climatic zones: N/NW coast of Spain = moderate maritime (Atlantic = high rainfall) E coast Catalunya → N of Levante = warm meditteranean climate (sea/altitude cooling influences) Mesata Central (central Spain) = hot continental (summer = very hot/low rainfall → winter = freezing nighttime temp) Challenges Heat/lack of water = stress on wine. Vines bush-trained low density - maximising water/shading fruit. Some wire raining being introduced for mechanisation. |
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| GRAPE VARIETIES AND WINE STYLES | Black Tempranillo Thick skin, medium acid, strawberry Needs diurnal swing to moderate acidity (or areas with moderating influences) "Joven" = fermented as single varietal - semi-CB, early-drinking strawberry wines Blends = age-worthy (Garnacha, Graciano, Cariñena, Mazuelo, Cab Sauv) Garnacha Tinta (Garnacha) High alcohol - usually matures early Used in 'Rosados' Priorat = low yielding, old vines - complex reds Monastrell (Mouvedre) Thick-skinned Hot conditions to ripen fully = Jumilla/Yecla Deep colour/full body/high tannin + alcohol/low-med acid/ripe blackberry Graciano Difficult to grow Used in Rioja blend - adds black fruit/acid/tannin Cariñena/Mazuelo (Carignan/Mazuelo = Rioja name) High in acid/tannin/colour Blended with Tempranillo in Rioja (or) with Garnacha in Priorat Mencia Enjoys moderate climates Fresh fruit/med-high acid/herbaceous Whites |



| | Very susceptible to oxidation (was used to make Sherry-like wines) Light body/high acid/melon/peach (sim to/blended with SB) Fuller/richer with skin contact + barrel fermentation Albariño NW Spain (fashionable) Thick-skinned = can resist fungal disease High acid/citrus/stone fruit → can be fuller-bodied/richer Airen Vast plantings - La Mancha (Central Spain), can tolerate heat/drought Brandy de Jerez main use Jerez/Parella/Xerel-lo/Macabeo Catalunya - Cava production Viura (Macabeo) Viura = Rioja name Can be unoaked, subtle herb, spice Used in white Rioja → heavily oaked International varieties; Cabernet Sauvignon/Merlot/Sauvignon Blanc/Chardonnay | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| REGIONS AND WINES | 6 main regions: Upper Ebro/Catalunya/Duero Valley/North West/Levante/Castilla-La Mancha Vino de la Tierra production - extensive Castilla Y Leon region | | | | |
| THE UPPER EBRO | Rioja 3 main subregions around Logroño: 1. Rioja Alavesa (W of Logroño/foothills of Cantabrian mountains) - lightest Rioja/most finesse 2. Rioja Alto (W of Logroño/S of Ebro River) - 500-800m altitude/moderating Atlantic 3. Rioja Baja (E of Logroño/S of Ebro River) - less maritime/hotter summers/drought * Tempranillo - adds red fruit/medium tannins * Garnacha (grows best in Rioja Baja) - adds body + alcohol * Winemaking: ➤ Early drinking reds = Semi CB maceration - vibrant fruit/low tannin ➤ Long term = destemmed/crushed - traditional fermentation - vigorous cap management + extended maceration = deep colour/full of fruit ➤ Oak maturation is common. Formerly American → move towards subtler French oak (spicey/subtle) * White Rioja ➤ Viura/8 varieties ■ Formerly deliberately oxidised/aged in oak | | | | |



(golden/nutty) → now white Rioja jas min oak contact to preserve fruit falvours. Some barrel fermentation (less oxidative).

Navarra

- Climate: Similar to Rioja (cooler/wetter)
- ★ Tempranillo blended with Rioja varieties or international varieties; Joven → Gran Reserva
- Garnacha picked early (high acid/low sugar) fruity rosé (med levels of alcohol)
- ❖ Little white wine production (*Viura/Chard/SB*)

Cariñena and Calatuyud

- Neighbouring DOs (S of Ebro)
- Climate: warm continental (low rainfall)
- Garnacha (main variety)
 - > Fruity, early-drinking (or) expensive wines with old vine Garnacha and Cariñena more flavour/structure

CATALUNYA

NE Spain - vineyards on the coastal plain

"Catalunya" = generic DO (still wines) entire region

Nearly all Cava produced here

Penedés

- ❖ 3 climatic zones
 - ➤ Mediterranean coastal plain
 - ➤ Cooler inland
 - ➤ Moderate hills (vineyards up to 800m)
- ❖ Cava white grapes = most planted
- ❖ Reds; Tempranillo (Ull de Llebre)/PN/Merlot/Cab Sauv
- ❖ Whites: *Chard/SB/Gewurztraminer*

Priorat

- Inland from Tarragona
- ❖ Long, hot, dry summer = low rainfall
- ♦ Old *Garnacha/Cariñena* vines = late ripening
- Llicorella (best soil) = layers of red slate with small particulates of mica (sparkly) = reflect and retain heat, retain water (some cool temp night)
- ♣ Bush vines/steep slopes = no mechanisation so expensive. Low yields too
- Red priorat = deep colour/high tannin/med-high alcohol/black fruit/toast (french oak)
- ❖ Some international Cab Sauv



| THE DUERO VALLEY | Ribera Del Duero ❖ No maritime influence (hills). Short, hot, dry summers + cold winters. The highest part of Meseta Central (+850m) - cold nights/acidity + fruit retained. ❖ DO for red (some rosé) ➤ Tempranillo dominant - dark colour ➤ Cab Sauv/Merlot/Malbec - permitted - not used ➤ Garnacha - dry rosé ❖ Winemaking ➤ Concentrating fruit/tannin = long maceration + short new oak aging (French) |
|---------------------|--|
| | Toro |
| | Rueda |
| THE NORTH WEST | Rias Baixas ❖ Climate: moderate/damp (Atlantic coast) ❖ Humidity can cause rot/mildew ❖ Albariño = high acid/stone fruit ➤ Richer styles: lees/oak |
| | Bierzo ❖ Climate: maritime (cooling) ❖ Between Galicia + Meseta Central = red wine DO ❖ Mencia - elegant reds/high acid/red fruit ➤ Best = old vines, steep, stony slopes ➤ Can be unoaked (fruity) or oaked (toasty) |
| THE LEVANTE | Valencia ❖ Large DO - high vol/inexpensive ❖ Main red grape = Monastrell |



| | Main white grape - Merseguera ➤ Also Muscat of Alexandra (for local fortified sweet wine = Moscatel de Valencia) Jumilla and Yecla Climate: hot and dry Main grape: Monastrell Youthful/fruity style | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CASTILLA-L A MANCHA | ½ of Spain's total wine prod. Meseta Central - S of Madrid | | | | | | |
| | La Mancha | | | | | | |
| | ❖ Largest DO in Spain | | | | | | |
| | ♦ Airen = neutral/fruity wines. Declining - authorities encouraging other varities | | | | | | |
| | ➤ Tempranillo (Cencibal)/ Merlot/Cab Sauv/Syrah/Chard/SB | | | | | | |
| | ❖ Good tech investment = La Mancha makes good reds/whites for export | | | | | | |
| | Pagos wine trend (high quality) = estates awarded 'Vinos de Pagos' | | | | | | |
| | status | | | | | | |
| | Valdepeñas | | | | | | |
| | ❖ DO south of La Mancha (same climate) | | | | | | |
| | ❖ Airen = most planted | | | | | | |
| | * Tempranillo (Cencibel) = main red - single or blended (international | | | | | | |
| | varieties) | | | | | | |
| | ❖ Fruity → oaked/concentrated | | | | | | |

Spanish Wine Laws

PDO Wines (Denominacion de Origen Protegida - PDO)

- DO Denominacion de Origen (min specs/grapes)
- **DOCa Denominacion de Origen Calificada** (DOs of 10 years can apply only *Rioja/Priorat. Priorat* uses **DOQ Denominacion d'Origen Qualificada**.

Vinos de Pago (VP) = Small no of single estates with high rep. Only own grapes.

PGI wines - Vino de la Tierra (VdIT)

Aging:



| | Red wines | | White/Rosé wines | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Designation | Min total ageing | Min time spent in barrel | Min total ageing | Min time spent in barrel |
| Joven | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crianza | 24 | 6 | 18 | 6 |
| Reserva | 36 | 12 | 24 | 6 |
| Gran Reserva* | 60 | 18 | 48 | 6 |

^{*}only made in exceptional vintages