



## ORIGIN

Val do Salnes, Rías Baixas, Galicia.

## VARIETIES

100% Caiño.

## VINEYARD

From vines in the Perdecanaí parcel in the Barro area. The vines are pergola trained and range in age from 15-90 years. Planted on rich sandy-loam soils over granitic bedrock.

## VINIFICATION METHOD

The grapes were harvested by hand, sorted, and crushed by foot, then macerated on their skins and stems and fermented for 21 days before pressing to a 300L clay anfora from Tinajero Padilla. There, the wine rested on its lees for 11 months, with batonnage for the first month. Bottled without fining or filtering and rested in bottle for 21 months before release.

## PROPERTIES

Alcohol: 10.5%  
Total acidity: 8 g/L  
pH: 3.48  
Bottles Made: 314



# NANCLARES Y PRIETO VITICULTORES

## ANFORA VERMELLA 2019

## PRODUCER PROFILE

Alberto Nanclares and Silvia Prieto make transparent, Atlantic-influenced wines, mainly with Albariño from old vines around the village of Cambados. Employing organic farming practices and a restrained hand in the cellar, the pair have managed something very rare: the refinement of Albariño into angular, age-worthy wines that express the fascinating terroirs of Cambados and **Rías Baixas**. Alberto and Silvia currently own 5 hectares of Albariño in the Val do Salnés, all trained in the traditional Pergola style and divided into 12 small parcels in the parroquias of Castrelo (South Cambados), Vilariño (North Cambados) and Padrenda (North Meaño). The essence of their approach is reverence for the vineyard, from organic farming to fermentation by native yeasts. To express the edginess of the naturally high in acidity Albariño grape, he eschews adding potassium, which is what many in Rías Baixas use to de-acidify and soften their wines. Malolactic fermentation rarely occurs, and the wines spend a good amount of time (often a year or more) on their lees before being bottled without clarification or filtration.

## VINTAGE REPORT

2019 was a very wet and difficult vintage in Rías Baixas. Budbreak and flowering were early and uneven, followed by an abnormally warm winter and a spring characterized by constantly shifting temperatures. In May, mildew set in, causing very heavy losses. Summer began cool, but ended very warm, allowing for a successful harvest with much-reduced yields.