

# NANCLARES Y PRIETO VITICULTORES

## CRISOPA 2020

### ORIGIN

Val do Salnes, Rías Baixas, Galicia.

### VARIETIES

100% Albariño.

### VINEYARD

From two parcels: the first is Casal, in the town of Sisán, with 59-year-old vines, the second is Praeira in the town of Castrelo, with 40-year-old vines. Both sites are trained in the pergola method, and on organically rich sandy-loam soils over granite.

### VINIFICATION METHOD

The grapes were harvested by hand, sorted, and crushed by foot to ferment with the skins and stems for 21 days, then deposited in a used French oak barrel. The wine rested on its gross lees for 11 months, with batonnage for the first month. Bottled without fining or filtering and rested in bottle for 9 months before release.

### PROPERTIES

Alcohol: 12.5%  
Total acidity: 7.5 g/L  
pH: 3.58  
Bottles Made: 650



### 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

2020 was a warm vintage in Rías Baixas: the winter was rainy and warm, which continued into April and May. Budding and flowering were very early, and in June there were substantial losses to mildew. July was hot and very dry, but rain arrived finally in August. Harvest began on September 2<sup>nd</sup> and ended on September 10<sup>th</sup>.