

## VIÑEDOS SIERRA CANTABRIA

## SIERRA CANTABRIA COLECCIÓN PRIVADA

-2021-



"The union of tradition with nowadays"

Marcos Eguren

FINCA	Proprietary vineyards in Los Terreros and Jararte located in San Vicente de la Sonsierra, La Rioja. DO. Calificada Rioja
VINEYARDS  YIELD  HARVEST	Surface: 4 Has. Soils of calcareous clay; abundance of gravel and small rounded stones on surface. Year of plantation: 1957 and 1959. Environmental integrated agriculture cultivation, applying a viticulture respectful with the environment, following the biorhythms of the plant. Organic fertilization and strict hand picking of the bunches in perfect conditions of health and maturation. Second selection at the winery by means of a double sorting table.  Average yield 2021: 33 HI./Ha.  Date of harvest: the 8 th and the 16th of October 2021.
VARIETY	Tempranillo 100% of vines planted in 1957 and 1959.
WINE	VINIFICATION: Traditional elaboration, with two vinifications: de-stemmed (50%) and vinification with the cluster of grapes (50%). Skin maceration: 11 days. Daily pump-overs; energetic at the beginning with diminishing frequency towards the final days.  Fermented with indigenous yeast selected from our own vineyards and temperature controlled (23° C, 75.2° F).  MALOLACTIC FERMENTATION: in barrel.  AGING: Barrel: 16 months in new oak Bordelaise barrels, 225L. 50% French oak, 50% American oak.
WINEMAKER	Marcos Eguren



## VINTAGE:

The end of the autumn and the beginning of winter presented itself with abundant rainfall in San Vicente and Páganos accumulating, about 160L/m2 by the end of the year, 2021 began with low temperatures and a large amount of precipitation (also snow) (Filomena), that allowed important water reserves, very beneficial for the vines. Beginning of March was dry and with mild temperatures, causing the first weeping of the vines.

Beginning of budbreak in early April, with slightly cool temperatures and little vegetative development. Slight frosts on April 14 and 17 caused minor and variable damage depending on the plots. Rainfall in April was below the usual average. The beginning of May was dry, and the temperatures were very mild, below average.

At the beginning of spring (early June) flowering occurred around the 12th. During this period of rainfall, we reached 90 l/m2. This causes slight flower runs (i.e., irregular fruit set), giving the impression that it was going to be a short crop.

During mid-June, there were some hailstorms that did not cause great damage but did limit the harvest. The next two months showed a total absence of rainfall began (July and August) with 0 l/m2 of rainfall. From July to September temperatures exceeded the average, reaching 38°C.

From September 14 to 18, there was rainfall in varying amounts, depending on the area, causing alarming uncertainty regarding health and the final ripening period. September rains increased berry and bunch size, and followed by low temperatures, as well as sunny weather, caused a rapid end of ripening and eliminated the risk of botrytis, and balanced the physiological, phenolic, and aromatic ripening.

Harvest of the white variants began on October 1-2 and the reds on October 5, obtaining grapes with a total acidity slightly higher than a normal year and a spectacular phenolic maturation.

