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## Cellar

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### HISTORY

Adegas Castrobrey was founded in 1982 by José Castro Brey and Isabel Pereiro Becerra. Since 2000 the cellar belongs to the Denomination of Origin Rias Baixas. At present, it is run by the third generation of the family.

Currently, the winery owns a total of 8.9 hectares spread over 13 plots situated in Camanzo. 7 parcels (5.61 hectares) are located next to the cellar and the other 6 are divided in Anobre and Cira localities.

This valley has a very different climate and soil structure. A popular French geographer of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, Alain Huerz de Lemp, carried out a study of the noble grapes that grew in Salnes and Ulla area. His plans showed the confluence of Deza and Ulla rivers and highlighted the area from there to Vilagarcia de Arousa estuary, currently Salnes area.

The average age of the vineyard is around 30 years. Our older vines (more than 50 years old) grow in 4 hectares and the rest of our vines age range from 15 to 30 years. We make a massal selection from the oldest vines in the main parcel where the family house is built and we replant those parcels that need it. New plantations were also incorporated, the last one 15 years ago. Our vineyard varieties are albarino, treixadura, godello and red caino. Those vines are trained along high trellis system depending on their orientation and inclination.

Since 2000, all our plots are cultivated with permanent vegetative covering. No herbicides are used, basing our work in a sustainable viticulture and strengthening the vineyards biodiversity. By mid-2015, the biologist Ignacio Munilla joined Adegas Castrobrey as an adviser on all issues related to ecology and biodiversity.

The vineyards are situated in a valley of 8 km<sup>2</sup> approx. On the left side of the middle stretch of Ulla River and the lower side of the ancient lands of the MONASTERY OF SAINT SALVADOR OF CAMANZO.

The history of this Monastery played a major role in the region economy for a certain period. It belonged to the Benedictine monasteries which were spread in Galicia until the 12<sup>th</sup> Century. This construction was witness of a monastic way of life and a particular economical administration system.

The Monastery of Saint Salvador of Camanzo was founded in the 10<sup>th</sup> Century by the count D. Gonzalo and the countess Dña. Teresa, who also founded the Monastery of Saint Lorenzo of Carboeiro. According to ancient writings "a mountain slope was needed to build that project. It was devoted to Saint Martin and some hermits that lived in the surrounding area dedicated their lives to prayer and penance". At the beginning, it was occupied by Benedictine Monks and during the second stage by Benedictine Nuns.

During the 12<sup>th</sup> Century, the Monastery enjoyed its period of greatest splendor. The Monks were the owners of the whole plots in the area which were cultivated by peasants under a leasing system. There are different writings about the types of crops that were grown such as corn and also vineyards at different points in history. In the 14<sup>th</sup>. Century the Monastery entered a serious crisis both material and spiritual and in 1420 the community was reduced to one abbot, one prior and three monks. With the abbot death, Saint Martin Pinario Monastery took complete control of Saint Salvador of Camanzo Monastery and all its properties. Finally, Pope Leon X at the request of Saint Paio abbes, annexed both Monasteries in 1515 and Monastery of Camanzo became Vicarage of Saint Paio of Anteaes. Today, this church belongs to Camanzo Parish.

The valley is drained by Fornotilleiro stream, a 3800 meters long water fowl that ends in Ulla river. The vineyard landscape is divided into agricultural areas and two types of forests: riverbanks and Atlantic ecosystem (oak and chestnut trees) close to the confluence of Ulla and Deza rivers on the boundaries of the provinces Pontevedra and Coruña. This specific area has a special project for the river Ulla-Deza conservation that is part of NATURA 2000 NETWORK (EU wide network of protected areas)

The vineyards are situated on the lower area of Camanzo valley (lower Camanzo – Vila de Cruces - Pontevedra) at the foot of Castromouro mount (286 meters above sea level) that protects us from South West squalls. The vineyards have Southeast orientation and the maximum and minimum levels vary between 80 and 120 meters above sea level, with an average gradient between 20% and 30% that ensures good drainage.

The soil structure is complex and combines metamorphic and basic rocks: Green schist, ultrabasic rocks, serpentinite and quartz.

The climate is basically Oceanic, mild and wet (average rainfall: 1375 liters per m2 and the average yearly temperature is approximately 13.5°C with a level of sunlight of 2400 hours a year)

## **FACILITIES**

### **Stainless Steel tanks for fermentation:**

Different volume tanks (1000, 2000, 3000, 5000, 10000, 15000, 20000 liters) with cooling system for fermentation process at controlled temperature (average: 16°C). One special steel tank of 4000 liters for red wine fermentation.

Three pneumatic presses of 2000, 4000 and 7000 kg and one cold-treatment equipment of 15000 kg.

### **Tanks for crianza wines:**

- 2 Oak barrels (500 liters each) and 2 oak barrels (225 liters each) for red wine ageing.
- 3 Oak barrels (300 liters each) and 3 oak barrels (225 liters each) for white wine ageing.
- 8 Demijohns (54 liters each)
- 2 Mud jars of J. Padilla from Villarobledo with 200 and 300 liters capacity

### **Annual average production (bottles):**

Currently, the total capacity is 200.000 liters but our average production is around one third.

From 2013 to the last 2019 harvest:

Harvest 2013: 60.000 liters / Harvest 2014: 54.000 liters / Harvest 2015: 52.000 liters / Harvest 2016: 37.000 liters / Harvest 2017: 68.000 liters / Harvest 2018: 70.000 liters / Harvest 2019: 64.000 liters.

### **Team ( Cellar / Vineyard / Management ) :**

Lourdes Castro / Ana Aмосa / Moncho Silva / Elvira y Cruz / Jose Manuel y Angel / Cristina Mantilla/ Ramón Blanco

Type of wine	White wine
D. O.	Rias Baixas (Ulla subarea)
Area	Camanzo. Vila de Cruces. Pontevedra.
Variety	Galicia. Spain albariño 100% (15-30 year old vineyards)
Vineyard	<p>The grapes come from the vineyards that grow on a total of <b>5.61</b> hectares <b>situated close to Adegas Castrobrey in Camanzo</b>.</p> <p>The average age of the vineyards is around 30 years (the range is from 15 to 30 years), although we also have older ones with <b>over 50 years old</b>. that grow in 4 hectares aprox. <b>From these last albarino vines SEÑORIO DE CRUCES</b> is produced. The vines are trained along <b>high trellis system</b> on all our plots: Different types depending on their orientation and inclination. <b>The average planting density is about 1100 plants per hectare.</b></p> <p><b>Since 2000, all our plots are cultivated with permanent vegetative covering. No herbicides are used, basing our work in a sustainable viticulture and strengthening the vineyard biodiversity.</b></p> <p>The vineyards are situated on the lower area of Camanzo valley (lower Camanzo – Vila de Cruces - Pontevedra) at the foot of Castromouro mount (286 meters above sea level) that protects us from South West squalls.</p> <p><b>The vineyards have Southeast orientation and the maximum and minimum levels vary between 80 and 120 meters above sea level, with an average gradient between 20% and 30% that ensures good drainage.</b></p> <p><b>The soil structure</b> is complex and combines metamorphic and basic rocks: Green schist, ultrabasic rocks, serpentinite and quartz</p>
Vintage	<p>Climatology <b>VINTAGE 2019</b>. The growing period began with a very unstable Spring. Temperatures were low in April with very heavy rainfall. In May there was not much rain. Summer started with a rainy June and low temperature but the following months were hot with some occasional storms. Harvest started on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2019. The grapes presented a good ripeness, perfect alcohol content and nice acidity.</p>

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**Alc.Vol** 13,5%vol / **Acidity** 6,82 gr/l / **Acidity Vol.** 0,22 gr/l / **Ph** 3,4 / **Sugar** 2,7 gr/l  
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**Type of bottle**

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Bordalesa 75cl

**Elaboration**

Green pruning, the removal of the lateral shoots and the lowering of bunches are made to improve their ventilation and maturation. Manual selection of grapes before harvesting (August). The manual harvest of Albarino, Godello and Treixadura (separately) was on 19<sup>th</sup>. September 2017. The grapes were transported in cases with a capacity of 18 kg and vinified within the following 6 hours. For the first time and seeing that the stalks were matured, 4000 kgs. Of grapes were selected and pressed in a pneumatic press. Only 1000 liters were obtained and were passed to a stainless steel temperature-controlled tank under 16°C. It was bottled on 4<sup>th</sup>. June 2020

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**Production**

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40.000 bottles

**Color**

Yellow lemon, with green hints, clean and bright

**Scent**

White fruit (grapefruit, Apple), floral notes and herb hints

**Flavour**

Balanced, structured, tasty, unctuous, balanced acidity and nice lingering finish

“Existen diferentes formas de escribir la misma historia,  
la nuestra te dejará SinPalabras ”

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