



# TECHNOLOGICAL NOTE NUMBER 4

## VINE PRODUCTION

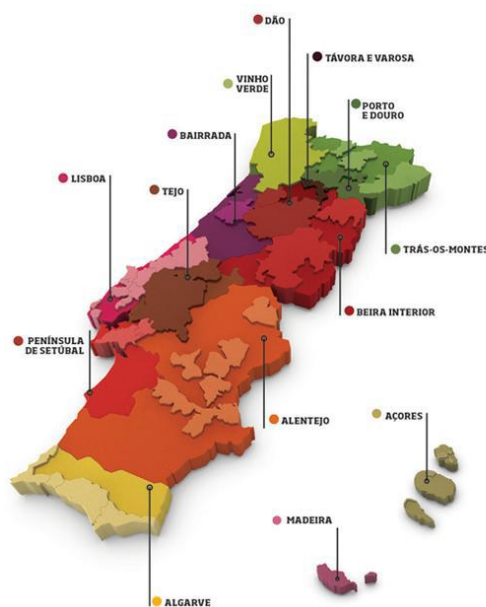


Situated in the extreme southeast of Europe, covering an area of no more than 92,000 square km, Portugal is a quiet country of great natural beauty which offers to its visitors an unsurpassed and unexpected quality and diversity of experiences.

Always present, although always different, correctly matching the food or occasion, the Portuguese wines intensify and help to discover new tastes, transforming each meal into a truly unforgettable moment.

To know Portugal is to give a new dimension to senses, to share unique moments and each day re-discover the pleasure of the discovery.

- Trás dos Montes;
- Porto e Douro;
- Távora e Varosa;
- Dao;
- Vino Verde;
- Beira Interior;
- Bairrada;
- Tejo;
- Lisbon;
- Alentejo;
- Peninsula de Setubal
- Algarve;
- Madeira;
- Azores



### **WHITE WINE**

These are suave and aromatic wines where floral and fruit scents prevail. They usually have a strong acidity and low alcoholic content. The best white wines are those named Bucelas and Vinho Verde.

### **ROSY WINE**

These wines usually present a mild acidity, low alcoholic content and a light body, especially if they are grown in colder places of maritime influence or high altitude.

Portugal is a country of rosy wines as thus we can find some worldwide famous, many of which have become universal symbols of this sort of wines, such as Mateus and Lancers.

### **RED WINE**

The vineyards throughout the Portuguese Atlantic Coast which produce the light, fresh and fruity white wines also produce similar red wines. These are light, scented, and normally with a alcoholic content of about 11%.

In the Northeast of Portugal, the region where green wines are produced also produces a very specific strong-coloured red wine which is almost always made from the native caste “Vinhão” including its peel.

Portugal has several wine regions, as follows:

Lisbon region

The wavy hills that spread throughout the Atlantic Coast in the North of Lisbon welcome some of the most productive and heterogeneous areas in Portugal.

The wines from the coast areas present very low alcoholic content and are usually as light as the wines from the Minho region.

The soils can be divided into clay and limestone or clay and sand.

Lisbon is composed by nine Designation of Origin areas, gathered into three specific geographical groups:

- South, nearby Lisbon, there is Bucelas, Colares and Carcavelos;
- In the centre part of the region we can find Alenquer, Arruda, Lourinhã, Óbidos and Torres Vedras;
- In the North there is Encostas d’Aire.

## CASTES

As principais **castas brancas**:

O Arinto, Fernão Pires,  
Malvasia, Seara-Nova e Vital.

Nas **castas tintas**:

O Alicante Bouschet,  
Aragonez, Castelão, Tinta  
Miúda, Touriga Franca,  
Touriga Nacional e  
Trincadeira.

**Castas internacionais:**

O Chardonnay,  
Cabernet Sauvignon e  
Syrah.

**Casta Fernão Pires**



**Casta Toriga nacional**



**Casta Syrh**





