Denominación de Origen (DO) and Denominación de Origen Calificada (DOCa) are the two highest categories of quality wine, equivalent to the EU’s Protected Designation of Origin (DOP) status.

DO Pago (Vinos de Pago) estates are a sub-classification of the DO level; Each estate guides its own production, and the legal framework adapts to fit the wine, rather than requiring the wine to fit the parameters of the DO.

Wines at the DO level and above must observe standardized aging criteria. With the exception of a few regions, chiefly Rioja and Ribera del Duero which have adopted more stringent requirements, the following label definitions are consistent throughout Spain:

The lower levels of quality wine—Vinos de Calidad con Indicación Geográfica (VCIG) and Vino de la Tierra (VdT) fall within the EU’s Protected Geographical Indication (IGP) scheme.
### Table: Age Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Red Wine</th>
<th>White/Rosado Wine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vino Joven</td>
<td>Wines under 15 months. No oak ageing</td>
<td>Wines under 15 months. No oak ageing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crianza</td>
<td>2 years (including 6 months in cask)</td>
<td>12 months (including 6 months in cask)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserva</td>
<td>3 years (including 1 year in cask)</td>
<td>2 years (including 6 months in cask)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gran Reserva</td>
<td>5 years (including 18 months in cask)</td>
<td>4 years (including 6 months in cask)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, all quality wines may use the following aging terminology:

- **Noble**: 18 months aging in a cask of less than 600 L or bottle
- **Añejo**: 24 months aging in a cask of less than 600 L or bottle
- **Viejo**: 36 months aging, Wine must show a marked oxidative character

### DOCa Rioja

During the 19th century the style of Rioja wines changed, due to French influences. Aging in American oak barrels became a standard, and red wines started to resemble what is now considered the classic style: soft, with red fruit, firm acidity and oak aromas. Now, a new style of wine is coming from Rioja, as many producers are emphasizing French oak, more extraction, and riper, darker fruit. A similar situation exists in white wines: some are produced in a clean, fruity, modern style, whereas others are wood influenced, & oxidative. Occasionally, the white wines may be off-dry.

Tempranillo is the principal grape of red Rioja; blended with Mazuelo (Carignan), Graciano, and Garnacha. Together, the 4 grapes (along with Maturana Tinta, authorized for Rioja in 2007) must comprise a minimum 85% of the red Rioja blend, or 95% if destemmed. “Experimental” grapes such as Monastel or Cabernet Sauvignon may make up the remainder.
Viura (Macabéo) is the principal white grape, blended with **Garnacha Blanca, Malvasía Riojano, and Maturana Blanca**.

Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, and Verdejo may also be used but cannot account for a more than a combined 49% of the blend.

Rosado wines require a minimum 25% of red grapes.

Rioja together with Ribera del Duero have different regulations for aging red wines to the general ageing requirements generally practiced in the rest of Spain.

Producers may age white and rosado crianza wines in a non-oxidative environment like stainless steel, Reserva wines must remain in oak and bottle for the minimum period of aging.

Rioja is situated on the Ebro river through three climatically distinct sub-zones:

**Rioja Alavesa**, is the smallest, northern district. Tempranillo ripens early producing joven wines for early consumption. Carbonic maceration is frequently employed for these wines.

**Rioja Alta** is the south western district and has a slightly warmer climate. It is capable of producing, wines. With ageing potential.

**Rioja Baja** is the hottest district and contains more alluvial soils and iron rich clay.

Garnacha performs best.

Producers source blends from all three sub-regions to create a base style.

López de Heredia produces single wines from estate vineyards such as Bosconia and Tondonia;

Ysios produces pure Tempranillo from estate vineyards in the Alavesa region.
Navarra DO is located to the northern and eastern borders of Rioja. There are 5 sub-districts: Valdizarbe, Baja Montaña Tierra Estella, Ribera Alta Ribera Baja.

Garnacha and Tempranillo are the principal red varietals and Viura is the most prominent white varietal. Navarra has considerable plantings of the major French varietals: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Chardonnay and Sauvignon Blanc however, indigenous varietals dominate – with 70% of all plantings. 95% of the wine produced in Navarra is red and rosé. White wines make up the other 5%.

The Denominación de Origen (D.O) allows 14 grape varieties:
Garnacha Tinta, Tempranillo, Graciano, Mazuelo, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Pinot Noir, Shiraz, Garnacha Blanca, Malvasia, Moscatel, Viura, Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc.

Three estates have DO Pago appellations:
DO Campo de Borja is situated in the province of Zaragoza and covers an area of 7,400 hectares. The region consists of 17 vineyards (Bodegas), which produce 30 million litres of wine annually.

**Vine varieties**

**Red:** Garnacha, Tempranillo, Mazuela, Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah and Merlot.

**White:**

Macabeo, Moscatel and Chardonnay.

DO Calatayud (Zaragoza) covers an area of 5,600 hectares. The region consists of 15 vineyards which produce 14 million litres of wine annually.

**Vine varieties**

**Red:** Garnacha Tinta, Tempranillo, Mazuela, Monastrell, Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah and Merlot.

**White:**

Macabeo, Malvasia, Moscatel de Alejandria, Garnacha Blanca and Chardonnay.

DO Cariñena is located near the centre southwest of Zaragoza, the Campo de Cariñena. Located at an altitude of 400 m, the Campo de Cariñena is known as the lower plateau lying at 800 m as they approach the Sierra de la Virgen mountains. To the west they border on the Calatayud (DO). The most widely planted variety is Garnacha Tinta (which is used to produce reds and rosés, with Mazuelo Tempranillo & Cariñena Viura is common for whites. There is also some Chardonnay and Parellada plantings which have opened up the range of wines produced considerably in recent years. Sweet Moscatels, are produced from the Moscatel Romano grape. Most vines are planted on trellises (en espaldera).
**DO Somontano**, means “beneath the mountain” –this defines this geographic area which spreads out from the foothills of the Pyrenees down to the Ebro valley. The sandy-clay soils are high in chalk and alluvial matter. The climate is continental, with the Pyrenees mountains preventing exposure to the northern winds. On a daily basis, temperatures fluctuate significantly between day and night. Average rainfall is 500 mm.

- **Red Grape Varietals**: Tempranillo, Garnacha, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Syrah, Pinot noir
- **White Varietals**: Macabeo, Garnacha Blanca, Chardonnay, Gewurztraminer
- **Varietal & blends of Spanish and French varietal red wines**
- **Varietal white wines**
- **Barrique ageing in french oak is common**

**DO Rías Baixas**

The “low estuaries” borders Portugal on the coast and contains five sub-districts: **Val do Salnés, Ribeira do Ulla, Soutomaio, O Rosal, and Condado do Tea.**

The climate is influenced by the Atlantic, with wet winters and sea fogs. Rainfall is high and the temperatures mild. Maximum temperatures in summer rarely exceed 30ºC and fall to 0ºC in December and January.

The coolest areas are Ribera do Ulla and Val do Salnés due to their proximity to the coast. The warmest is Condado do Tea where temperatures in summer sometimes approach 40ºC, but the winters are cold with frequent frosts and rainfall of over 200 cm a year.

Strong winds can occasionally cause problems for the vineyards, especially those located on the coast. Frosts, hailstones and summer heat can also cause complications.

- **Albariño** produces the principal wines of the region, and a wine labelled “Rías Baixas Albariño” will not contain any blending grapes.
- **Wine labelled with one of the northern subzones Val do Salnés or Ribeira do Ulla** must contain a minimum 70% Albariño.
- **The southern subzones of O Rosal and Condado do Tea stipulate a minimum 70% of Albariño** and, respectively, either Loureia or Treixadura in any combination.
- **Wines may be subjected to malolactic fermentation and barrica aging,** which is indicated on the label. **Albariño wines show stone fruit and citrus flowers, and good minerality.**

Red wines are produced from grapes such as Caiño, Espadeiro Loureira Tinta and Mencia, but nearly 90% of the vineyard acreage in Rías Baixas is devoted to Albariño.

- **Authorised white varietals**: Albariño, Louiera Blanca, Treixadura, Torrontes.
DO Getariako Txakolina (Chacoli de Guetaria)

DO Bizkaiko Txakolina, (Chacoli de Vizcaya)

DO Arabako Txakolina (Chacoli de Alava)

**Chacoli (Basque - Txakoli)** Wines from all three DOs may be white, red, or rosado, but the white wines, produced from the native Ondarrabi Zuri grape, are predominant. Getariako is the largest zone producing some of the best wines Ondarrabi Zuri (Hondarribi Zuri) accounts for 95% of vineyard plantings, with the remaining planted to Ondarrabi Beltza, the preferred local red variety. The rosado wines, traditionally known as Ojo de Gallo, are often blends of the two grapes.

This is the Spanish equivalent of vinho verde in Portugal, the grapes being picked when still high in malic acid. The white wines are low in alcohol, around 10.5%) have good acidity, and retain a light effervescence. Txakoli wines should be drunk young. Most bottles don’t carry a vintage year on the label – it is assumed that only the most recent harvest will be on offer.

**DO Ribiero**

Located along the Miño River to the east of Rías Baixas, the region produces red and white wines based on varietals. Treixadura is the principal white grape, and Caïño is preferred for reds. A dried grape wine, Viño Tostado, is a local specialty.

**Ribeira Sacra DO**, is located further inland and upriver on steeply terraced slopes and encompasses five sub districts: Amandi, Chantada, Quiroga-Bibe, Riberas do Sil and Riberas do Miño. The region’s better red and white wines are based on Mencía, Treixadura, and Godello.

**DO Valdeorras** is Galicia’s eastern district. Red and rosé wines are produced, from Mencia & Garnacha but the region’s best wines are white wines based on the Godello varietal.
DOCa Ribera del Duero, in the Duero River Valley, is one of Spain’s top wine producing regions. Produces reds and a small amount of rosados. Whites are not allowed.

Tempranillo, known as Tinto del País and Tinto Fino, is the region’s premier grape, alongside Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Malbec, and Garnacha Tinta. The early-ripening white Albillo grape is permitted in the rosado wines.

The red wines may be labelled crianza, reserva, or gran reserva. Like Rioja, the requirements for these categories differ slightly from the normal DO standards:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Minimum Ageing Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crianza</td>
<td>2 years (1yr in cask)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserva</td>
<td>3 years (1yr in cask)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gran Reserva</td>
<td>Minimum 5 yrs (min 2yrs in cask &amp; 3 yrs in bottle)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rosados and red wines that do not fulfill the minimum aging requirement for crianza are considered as Vino Joven.

Vega Sicilia 250 hectares of vineyards near Valladolid. 80% of the vineyard is planted with Tempranillo (tinto del Pais) and the rest cabernet sauvignon, Merlot and Malbec. The soils are clay-limestone, Vega Sicilia’s benchmark wine. Único, blended from Tinto Fino Cabernet Sauvignon, and Merlot is aged for 6 years in oak barriques. Other notable producers in the region are Pesquera, Condado de Haza, Bodegas Alion Dominio de Pingus, Pago los Capellanes, & Viña Sastre. Dominio de Pingus produces Flor de Pingus with grapes sourced from vines over 35yrs old.

DO Bierzo The Mencía grape comprises between 70% -100% of red wines and 50% of rosé wines. Whites are also produced, and wines made from Godello and Doña Blanca show promise, Palomino dominates the plantings of the region.

DO Tierra de León, produces reds, whites, and rosados. Principal red grapes Prieto Pricudo (60%) & Mencía. Principal white grapes: Verdejo, “albarín blanco” and “godello”. “malvasía” and “palomino” are also authorized.

DO Rueda. Located South west of Ribera del Duero. The soil is sandy and stony, made up of sandstone and clay, although near the river Duero a mix of limestone and clay can be found. White wines labelled “Rueda” require a minimum 50% of the Verdejo grape, (often blended with Viura). Rueda (Verdejo) Superior must contain a minimum 85% Verdejo and must also carry a vintage date.

Wines may also be varietally labelled as either Verdejo or Sauvignon Blanc. (100%) Red wines are dominated by Tempranillo, and rosado wines contain a minimum 50% of red grapes. Espumoso, or sparkling wines, are produced in both rosado and blanco styles. Brut Espumoso wines require a minimum 85% Verdejo and must be vintage dated. The occasional dry fortified, oxidized Dorado wine is still produced.
DO Toro  Situated to the west of Rueda in the valley of the Duero, Toro produces red, white and rosado wines. Red wines require a minimum 75% Tinta de Toro, a local clone of Tempranillo (Best wines contain 100%). White wines may be made with Verdejo or Malvasia, and rosados are saignée blends of Tinto de Toro and Garnacha.

DO Tierra del Vino de Zamora to the west of Toro, and produces red, white, rosado, and the lighter clarete (rosé) wines from the same grape varietals as Toro. Reds have a minimum 75% Tempranillo. Alejándro Fernández of Pesquera (Ribera del Duero) founded of the Dehesa la Granja estate in the district.

Cigales DO is located to the north of of Valladolid, and to the northwest of Ribera del Duero. produces red wines from Garnacha Tinta and Tinto del País, but is particularly noted for its rosado and nuevo (primeur) rosado production. A small amount of white wine is produced from Verdejo & Albilo grapes.

Catalonia (Catalunya)

DO Tarragona  A large DO to the west of Penedès Much of the vineyard area (70%) has been converted to white grapes for Cava, The three authorised white varieties are: Macabeo, Garnacha Blanca and Pedro Ximénez. The authorised red varietals are Garnacha Tinta, Carinena, Tempranillo (Catalan: Ull de Llebre), Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot. Tarragona Clásico, is a 100% Garnacha fortified wine aged for a minimum of 12 years in oak casks.

DO Terra Alta due to its geographical isolation, this area traditionally only made wine for local consumption and has only recently started to produce modern style wines. White Varietals: Garnacha Blanca, Parellada, Macabeo, Moscatel and Chardonnay. Red varietals: Carinena, Garnacha Tinta, Garnacha Pelada, Morenillo, Syrah, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot and Tempranillo.

DO Conca de Barberà Located in Central Catalonia. North of Tarragona. Soils are generally chalky with some slate outcrops. White wines represent about two thirds of all wine production. Most reds and rosés are best consumed young. Macabeo & Parellada are the principal white varietals. Red & Rosé from Garnaca, Trepat & Ull de Llebre. Some Cava wines produced.

DO Costers del Segre Has several sub districts: Artesa de Segre Garrigues Pallars Jussà, Valls du Riu Corb, Segríà, Urgell and Raimat. Raimat, is the smallest sub district, houses an estate of the same name.

DOCa Priorat (Denominació d'Origen Qualificada (DOQ in Catalan). The second region in Spain to be promoted to DOCa,. The vineyards are planted on the slopes on terraces at altitudes of between 100 m and 700 m above sea level. Priorat is almost entirely surrounded by the DO Montsant Schist soils known as Llicorella, (a mix of black slate and quartzite,) is found in the best vineyard sites.
The district is principally known for red wine production, although some white and rosado wine is produced. Garnacha and Cariñena are the principal red varietals, but Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot & Syrah are authorised. The best red wines are dominated by Garnacha or blended from Spanish and French varietals, and subject to varying shades of French barrique treatment.

- **Crianza** wines aged in oak for 6 months and then 18 months in bottle.
- **Reserva** wines aged in oak for 12 months and then 24 months in bottle.
- **Gran Reserva** wines aged in oak or 24 months and then 36 months in bottle.

A small amount of white wine is produced from Garnacha Blanca, Macabeo & PX

### Some principal estates of the region
Clos Mogador, Clos Erasmus, Clos Dofi, Clos de l’Obac, Clos Martinet, Costers del Siurana and Mas Martinet Vall Llach and Scala Dei

In 2009, Priorat established a village category (Vino de Pueblo or Vi de Vila) for estate-grown wines from 12 villages, including Gratallops, Pobleda, Porea etc

**DO Montsant** surrounds the Priorat region. Until 2001 it was a subzone of Tarragona. (Falset). The soils are lime bearing over a granite and slate, 90% plantings are of red varietals.

The authorized grapes are Chardonnay, Garnacha Blanca, Macabeo, Moscatel, Pansal and Parellada.

The authorised red varieties are: Cabernet Sauvignon, Cariñena, Garnacha, Garnacha Peluda, Merlot, Monastrell, Picapoll Nera, Syrah and Tempranillo.

The main style of Montsant is powerful red wines, which can be similar to the wines of Priorat when they are made from old vine Garnacha and Cariñena. Production also includes white wines, rosé wines, sweet red wines and rancio style wines made using a Solera system.

**DO Penedes** The land rises from the coast, and Penedès is divided between three distinct altitude zones: Baix-Penedès, Medio-Penedès, and Alt-Penedès.

- The Alt-Penedès, one of Spain’s highest altitude winegrowing regions, suited to production of the Parellada grape together with Xarel-lo, Macabéo (Macabeu), and Chardonnay
- Medio-Penedès is largely planted with Ull de Llebre (Tempranillo)
- Baix-Penedès, are planted with Garnacha (Garnatxa) and Monastrell

Malvasia de Sitges A sweet fortified wine of the region

**DO Cava** is the only Spanish Denominación de Origen that covers a style, rather than a region but 95% of Cava is produced in Penedes. The centre of Cava production is in San Sadurní d’Anoia in the Alt-Penedès.

Codorníu introduced método tradicional sparkling winemaking to Spain, in 1872. Freixenet, is today the world’s largest producer of sparkling wines.

Approved varietals for Cava wines: Parellada, Xarel-lo, Macabeu, Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Garnacha Tinta, Monastrell, Trepat, and Malvoisie (Subirat).

Macabeu, Xarel-lo and Parellada provide the traditional blend for the wine; Cava wines require: 9 months on the lees for basic bottlings, 18 months for reserva, 30 months for gran reserva.
DO Alella lies northeast of Penedès,. Xarel-lo, known locally as Pansà Blanca, is used in the DO’s own still dry white wines or for Cava wines

DO Emporda is located in the northeastern corner of Spain, bordering Banyuls in Roussillon The district is known for Carinena based rosados, although Garnacha and international varietals are becoming more important.

DO Catalunya Covers the whole regions production, covering wineries not included in more specific DO zones and allowing more freedom of blending from a range of sites and authorized grapes. Bulk blended wines of the region use this DO

DO Valencia - white wines produced from the Merseguera grape and other varieties. The wines are fairly neutral,

DO Alicante is known for dessert wines: a local specialty is Fondillón, a solera-style, oxidative dessert wine produced from overripe Monastrell (Mourvèdre) grapes aged for a minimum of ten years. Fondillón is not fortified.

DO Utiel-Requena red wines are principally produced from the Bobal grape Doble pasta is a traditional style of red wine making. Wines are macerated and fermented with twice the normal amount of grape skins and pulp, resulting in a wine of intense concentration, tannin and colour. Doble pasta wines are occasionally used to strengthen lighter blends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DO Pagos Carinena (Aragon)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Balaguses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempranillo, Garnacha, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chardonnay, Garnacha Blanca</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DO Pagos Requena (Valencia)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chozas Carrascal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabernet Franc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DO Jumilla Sandy soils in the region resisted phylloxera until the 1980s, The Monastrell. Is used to produce the region’s reds and rosados. Garnacha, Petit Verdot, and other grapes may be used for blending, but Monastrell alone occupies over 80% of the region’s vineyards. White grapes perform less well in the arid climate.

DO Yecla is surrounded by other DOs: Jumilla to the south and west, Almansa to the north and Alicante to the east. The area is notable for its extensive use of the red Monastrell grape variety. The authorised white varieties: Airen, Merseguera, Macabeo, Malvasia and Chardonnay The authorised red varieties Monastrell, Garnacha Tinta, Garnacha Tintorera, Tempranillo, Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon and Syrah.
**DO La Mancha** Europe’s largest single demarcated wine region. The principal grapes of the region are Cencibel (Tempranillo) and Airén. The Airen grape is on the decline today, and a significant amount of the harvest is distilled. Cencibel performs well. Some producers, The estate **DO Pago Finca Élez** are experimenting with international varieties. Has received its own appellation.

**DO Mentrida** The Marqués de Griñon estate planted Cabernet Sauvignon, Petit Verdot, Syrah, and Merlot and adopted the illegal practice of drip irrigation, releasing modern, concentrated wines as vino de mesa. The estate’s controversial methodology and encépagement were recognized in 2003, with the granting of an estate appellation: **DO Pago Dominio de Valdepusa**. Other DO Pago estates have followed: **Guijoso** in 2005, **Dehesa del Carrizal** in 2006, **Campo de la Guardia** and **Pago Florentino** in 2009, **Casa del Blanco** in 2010 & **Calzadilla** 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vinos de Pagos</th>
<th>Castilla La Mancha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dominio de Valdepusa</td>
<td>Cabernet Sauvignon, Petit Verdot, Syrah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finca Élez</td>
<td>Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Tempranillo, Syrah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guijoso</td>
<td>Chardonnay, Sauvignon blanc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Tempranillo, Syrah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehesa del Carrizal</td>
<td>Garnacha Tintorera, Syrah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pago Florentino</td>
<td>Tempranillo, Syrah, Petit Verdot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campo de la Guardia</td>
<td>Cabernet, Merlot, Malbec, Tempranillo, Petit Verdot, Syrah, Chardonnay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casa del Blanco</td>
<td>Merlot, Tempranillo, Petit Verdot, Syrah, Grenache, Cabernet Sauvignon, Franc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calzadilla</td>
<td>Tempranillo, Grenache, Syrah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DO Almansa** The red wines of Almansa rely principally on the Monastrell grape.

**DO Manchuela** is located to the north of Almansa. Bobal is the principal grape.

**DO Valdepeñas** is surrounded by La Mancha, Airén is the most planted grape, followed by Cencibel. The climate of the two regions is quite similar, but the vines in Valdepeñas benefit from a concentration of chalk, which provides better retention of water in the arid environment. Reserva and Gran reserva wines, often produced exclusively from Cencibel, can be of excellent quality.
DO Ucles  northwest of La Mancha, , Principal red varietals Cencibel, Garnacha, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot and Syrah. White wines, sparkling wines, and sweet, dulce wines are also produced. The DO requires vines bearing red grapes to be 6 years of age before the fruit may be harvested, Mature vines are divided into three age categories; maximum yields decrease with the vine's age.

DO Ribera del Guadina - To the southwest of Madrid. Vinyards are located on chalky soils the Guardina river.

The DO contains six sub-regions
Ribera Alta de Guadiana,
Ribera Baja de Guardiana,
Matanegra,
Cañamero,
Montánchez,
Tierra de Barros. Tierra do Barros (superior district), encompasses almost 80% of the DO, & is the home of Bodegas Inviosa, the only producer of Cava in southwestern Spain 29 varietals are permitted but red wines are principally produced from Tempranillo. With Spanish & international varietals permitted in the blends

White wines from Pardina, Cayetana Blanca, Eva, Viura, Verdejo,, Parellada, & Chardonnay

DO Bullas The most southerly of the DO areas of the Levant. Principally known for red wines which must be made from a minimum of 60% Monastrell. Wines are generally made to be consumed in their youth but are occasionally subjected to oak ageing to develop their character

Red Varietals :Monastrell, Garnacha, Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah, Tempranillo, Merlot, Petit Verdot

White Varietals: Macabeo (Viura) Airen, Chardonnay, Malvasia, Moscatel de Alexandria, Sauvignon blanc