

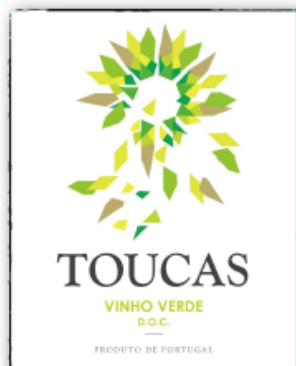


“GOOD WINES LEAVE A MARK.”

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“One believes things because one has been conditioned to believe them.” — Aldous Huxley, Brave New World



March 2015 marks the introduction of Portugal to C&P WINES. Our Brave New World. Vinho Verdes lead the march. That granite terroir I love is found here in abundant example.—C@C&P

Producer: Lua Cheia em Vinhas Velhas. The main objective of Lua Cheia is to make wines that show the essence of each region, using the lessons learned from "Old World" winemaking; to discover and allow the terroir to express itself. **Winemaker:** João Silva e Sousa, Francisco Baptista. **Grape varieties:** Trajadura, Loureiro, Arinto (Pedernã). **Vinification:** Grapes are destemmed, followed by gentle pneumatic pressing. Alcoholic fermentation in stainless steel vats at controlled temperature **Soil:** Granitic. **Weather:** Very wet. Region is exposed to the sea in the west and mountains in the east. TOUCAS—the incredible value I always hoped existed here. **Alcohol:** 9.5% **Residual Sugar:** 2 gr/L **pH:** 3.28 **Acidity:** 6.2 gr/L

Toucas—D.O.C. Vinho Verde—PORTUGAL...not simply cheap and Portuguese. Well-made, inexpensive, but above all, good wine.



FULL MOON
IN OLD VINEYARDS

Vinho Verde is the biggest DOC (Denominação de Origem Controlada) in Portugal and occupies the cool, rainy northwestern province of Minho. The land is almost entirely an elevated granite plateau traversed by rivers, including the Vinho Verde River which divides the region from Rías Baixas in Spain.

Vinho Verde is one of the greenest and wettest parts of Portugal, with rainfall averaging over 120” per year. The land there is so fertile and the farming so dense, that vines were traditionally trained high off the ground in a system called “enforcado”.

Vines would grow over trees and hedges forming a canopy beneath which other crops were planted. This practice dates back to the introduction of maize in the 16th century, which created an unprecedented demand for farmland. Today’s modern practices involve trellis systems but some of the **LUA CHEIA** vines are still grown on trees in the tradition method which hikes vines up just enough to avoid rot and shade from surrounding vegetation while maximizing sun exposure.