CRIOLLA FAMILY

CRIOLLA TORRONTÉS BONARDA

CRIOLLA FAMILY

Criolla is a significant native group of vines found naturally in Argentina.

First wine making took place in 1551, since then, Criolla has been crossed. Today there is a trend in patrimonial wines and Criolla is on the rise.

Argentina has several native grapes. The most famous is Torrontés Riojano.

In 2008 Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA) started a DNA study for better understanding of the Criolla family.

18 Criolla grapes have been identified as unique grapes from Argentina.

¿What should a Criolla wine taste like?

CRIOLLA MAP

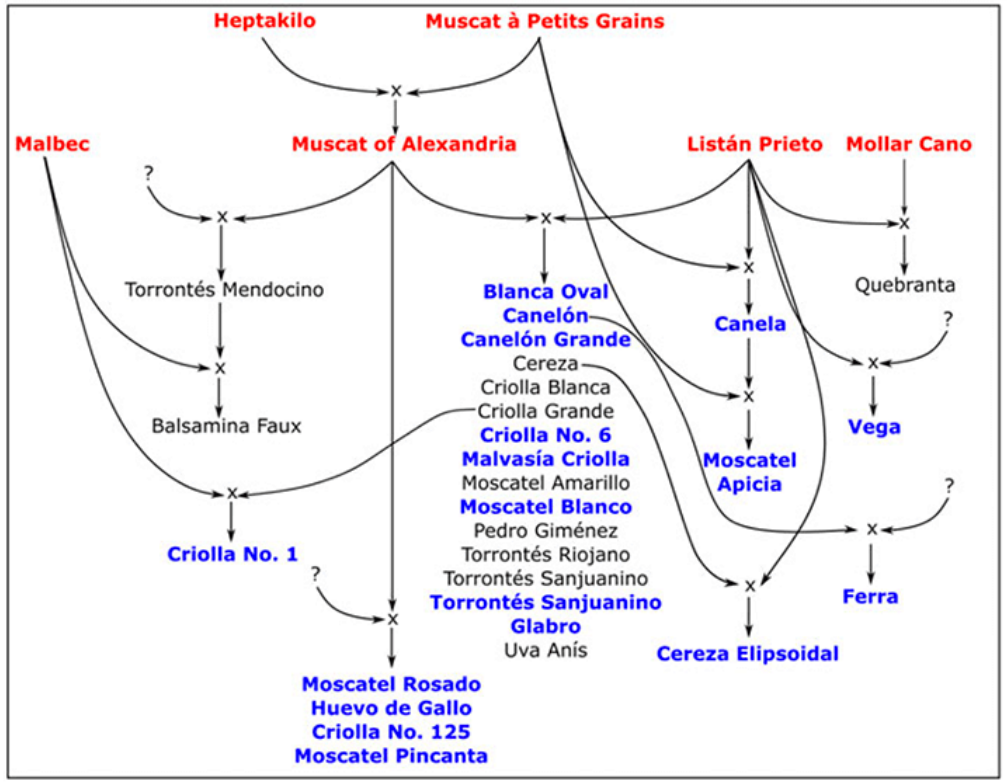


Figure 1. Schematic pedigree and parental relationship of criollas cultivars showing European cultivars (■), new cultivars determined in the present work (■) and cultivars with parentage already published (■) by Agüero et al. (2003), Boursiquot et al. (2009, 2014), Durán et al. (2011), Milla Tapia et al. (2007) and This et al. (2006).

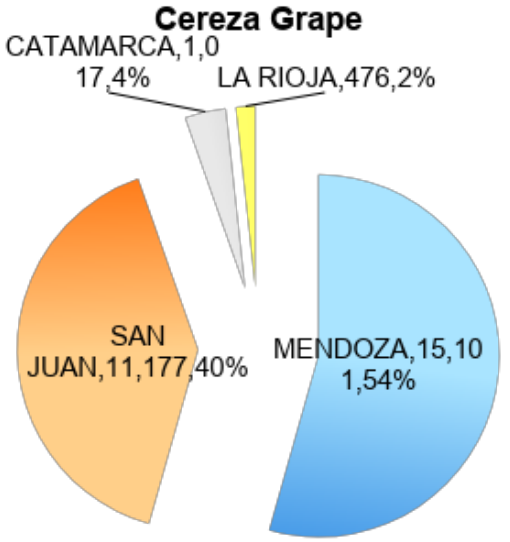
Criolla Map

It shows the link between Criollas, whenever they are relatives.

CRIOLLA EVOLUTION

Due to the lack of profit between 1980 and 2010, Criolla Grande (one of the most planted) had its surface dramatically decreased (10.000 hectares), while Cereza dropped just 10%.

While Grande presently covers 14,6 thousand hectares (96% planted in Mendoza Eastern Oasis), Criolla Chica (Listan Prieto) only covers 363.



Criolla Grande
-10.000
-1/3 of surface

Red grapes

MALBEC	42.486 HA
BONARDA	19.141
CAB SAUV	15.558
SYRAH	12.858
TEMPRANILLO	6.260
MERLOT	5.850
PINOT NOIR	1.992
SANGIOVESE	1.839
CABERNET FRANC	835
TANNAT	829
BARBERA	492

Pink grapes

CEREZA	28,900
CRIOLLA GRANDE	15,609
MOSCATEL ROSADO	6,517
CRIOLLA CHICA	368

TORRONTÉS

•Criolla Chica X Moscatel de Alejandría (à Mendoza, XVII siècle)

•3 Types: Riojano (le plus aromatique), Mendocino and Sanjuanino.

•TORRONTES MENDOCINO: MOSCATEL DE ALEJANDRIA et X ?

•Lieu: Mendoza, San Juan, La Rioja, Calchaquí Valleys

•1980 mise a jour dans les pratiques de vinification

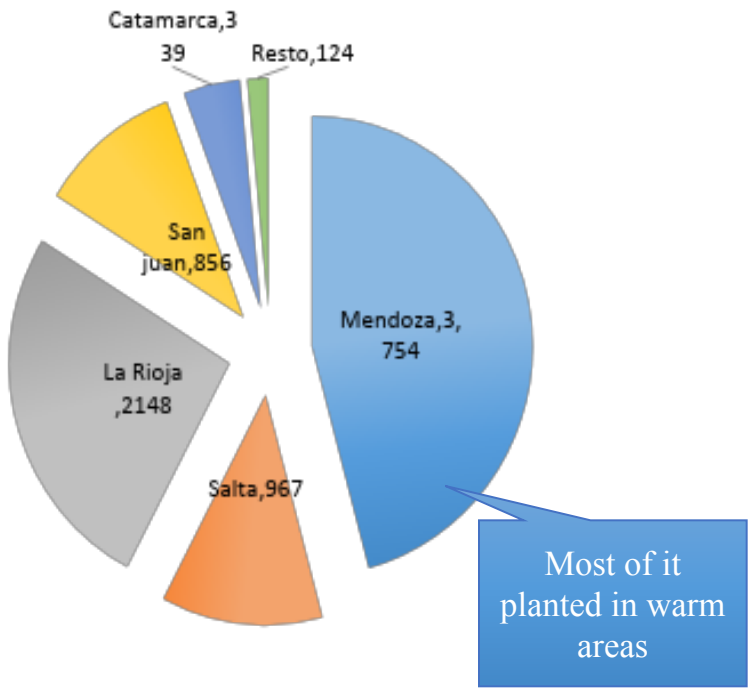
•2000's - changement de style. Moins de terpènes, plus élégant

- ✓ Vinification avec barriques de chêne
- ✓ Vendanges plus précoces
- ✓ Sols sans matière organique

•LA CLE POUR LE FUTUR

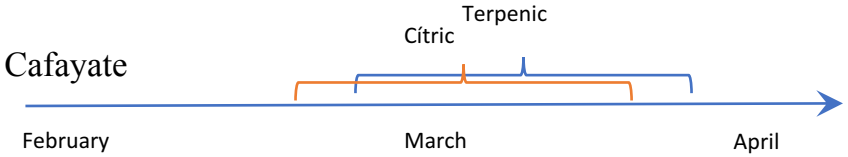
•SUPER CEPAGE SEUL OU POUR LES BLENDS

Torrontes Riojano
8.188 ha / 2017



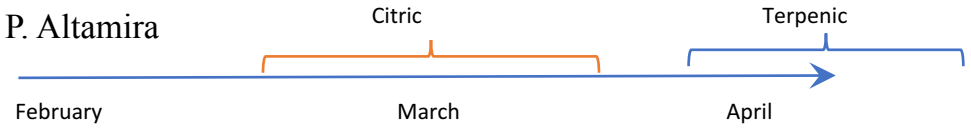
TERROIR EFECT
ON TORRONTÉS

Cafayate



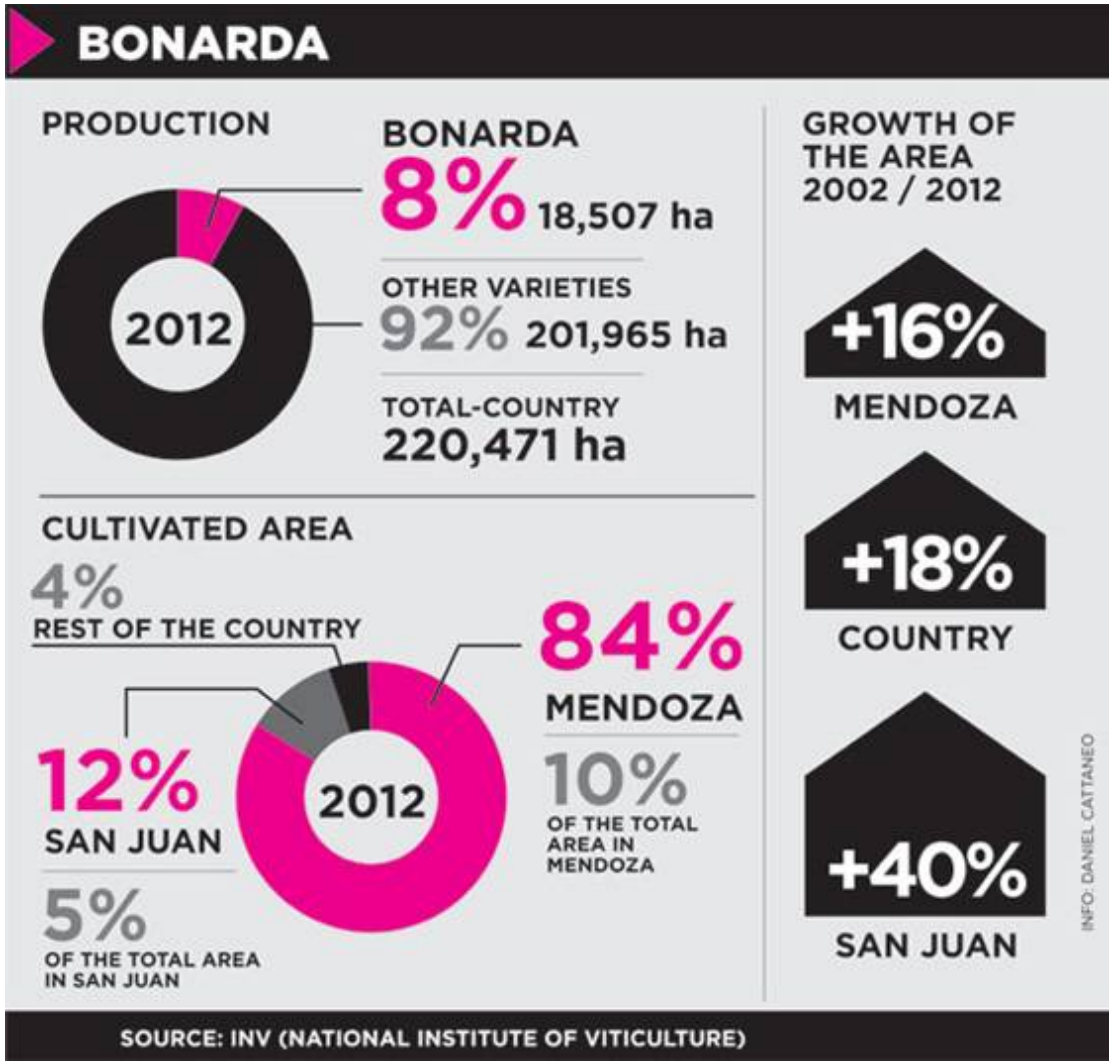
Harvest Date	15-mar
Brix	23,2
pH	3,68
Total Acidity g/l	4,8
Berry weight gr	320
Harvest	2017

P. Altamira



Harvest Date	23-mar
Brix	22,5
pH	3,58
Total Acidity g/l	5,3
Berry weight gr	300
Harvest	2017

Bonarda

- 2e variété rouge la plus plantée
- Au 20e siècle il devient le complément du malbec, ajoute des fruits rouges, des tanins souples et une couleur similaire.
- Composant de mélange classique (MBC + BO)
- Toujours confondu avec l'italien Bonarda, (c’est le corbeau noir, douce noire de SAVOIE)
- 1er embouteillage unique en Argentine:
  2000 - vins pour exportation Antonini, Durigutti, Balbo
- Vieux vignobles à l'est de Mendoza.
- Principalement dans les régions chaudes: Mendoza Est (Winkler V), San Juan

BONARDA
IN ARGENTINA