

Poli Phonia Reserva 2012



Wine Ratings -- This Vintage:
94 points – Ultimate Wine Challenge

Wine Ratings -- Earlier Vintages:
2012 is our first vintage

Monte dos Perdigoes – Monte dos Perdigoes is the name of the estate that Henrique Granadeiro acquired in 2001 for his vineyards and winery. The property had been owned by a Dutch baron whose crescent insignia (located on the lower part of the label) was given to him by the pope as a reward for his performance during the crusades, later by a Portuguese historian in the 1500's, and finally by a famous musical composer in the 1920's. The upper part of the label contains musical staff (honoring the composer) with the addition of grape leaves and the letter G on the right side. Henrique invested heavily in the estate with the latest technology and hiring Pedro Baptista, the wine maker for the Cartuxa brand to be his wine maker. All of the grapes are estate grown.

Poli Phonia – A Poliphony is a type of music where two or more independent persons are harmoniously singing the same melody. Henrique chose the name Poli Phonia in honor the recent owner of the estate and because his wine is made from three different varietals working in harmony.

Tasting notes – Deep purple color with a spicy aroma. Elegant. Good structure with concentrated tannins that are firm. Long soft finish.

Imported since: 2014

Appellation: Alentejo

Composition: Syrah 56%, Aragonez (or Tempranillo) 26%, Alicante Bouschet 18%

Soil: very high concentration of red and brown clay

Elevation: 450 to 700 feet

Vineyard practice: sustainable farming

Vine Age: 10 years

Yield: 4 tons per acre

Harvest Dates: beginning of September to early October

Fermentation: cold maceration in French Oak casks and fermented in marble tanks

Aging: 12 months in new French oak casks. 6 months in bottle

pH: 3.66

Residual Sugar: 0.5 grams per liter

Alcohol: 14.5 %

UPC: 5 604098 002066

Region:

Alentejo is a vast region in southeastern Portugal that encompasses nearly a third of the land area of Portugal. Alentejo had been known for wheat and cork farms until the E.U. invested in the region, which led to improvements in irrigation, viticulture, and winemaking.