



#### D.O. Overview :

Douro is one of the wildest and most rugged regions in Portugal, a valley of schistous soils carved by the Douro River. Nowhere else in Portugal is adaptation to the landscape so evident, visible in the thousands of terraces scattered throughout the region, defying the gravity of the steep slopes where the vines are planted.

Highly mountainous, the region is protected from the Atlantic influence by the Serra do Marão. The climate is usually dry, with cold winters and very hot summers, ranging from moderate rainfall in the west to the almost desert-like dryness of the land near the border.

Douro is divided into three sub-regions: Baixo Corgo, Cima Corgo and Douro Superior.



ORIGIN	Douro Valley DOC   Penajóia, Portugal
DESIGNATION	Branco
VARIETIES	Gouveio, Viosinho and Cerceal
ALCOHOL	11.5%
VINEYARD	Aneto's white grape varieties are grown on estate vineyards located in the transition zone between Penajóia and Barrô. The 8 hectares of vines are grown primarily on a plateau that sits at 1,300 feet above sea level. The soils are predominantly schist and granite.
PROCESS	Grapes are hand-harvested into small, 15 kg boxes at optimum ripeness. Varieties (always processed separately) are carefully sorted, destemmed and pressed into stainless steel fermenters. The white fermentations proceed slowly, only with indigenous yeasts, at cold temperatures. Select lots finish fermentation in oak with periodic battonage. The wines are blended and bottled during the spring and summer of the following year.
TASTING	Delivers mineral notes with delicate aromas of citrus and exotic fruits. Well-structured on the palate with a fine, lingering finish. Lively acidity brings the fruit and body into balance.
WINERY	Aneto is a plant, according to the Portuguese, 'expresses love' so it was only natural for the family to name their estate Aneto Wines. Their love and passion for the Douro Valley easily comes through in their bottles of wine. The indigenous white grapes of Gouveio, Rabigato, and Viosinho (to name just a few) are selectively planted on a mixture of granite and shale soils while the reds are appropriately planted on schist soils with outcrops of clay.