

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE  
REGISTRATION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION**

**NAME OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION**

Ribera del Duero

**PRODUCT CATEGORY**

Wine

**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**

Spain

**APPLICANT**

Consejo Regulador de la Denominación de Origen «RIBERA DEL DUERO»  
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**PROTECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**

*Date of Protection in the European Union:* 13.6.1986  
*Date of Protection in the Member State:* 17.11.1979

**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION**

**• Raw Material**

The main grape variety of the geographical indication is the Ribera del Duero Tempranillo, also known as Tinto Fino or Tinta del País. The rest of permitted varieties are Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Malbec, Grenache and Albillo.

For red wines: at least 75% Tempranillo, Garnacha maximum 5% and Albillo.

For rosé wines: at least 50% red varieties

**• Alcohol content :**

Rosé wines: min 11 % Vol.  
Red wines: min 11,5 % Vol.

**• Physical Appearance**

Red and rosé wines

**DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA**

The production area covered by the D.O.P. 'Ribera del Duero' is made up of land located in the municipalities belonging to the provinces of Burgos, Soria, Segovia and Valladolid cited below:

Province of Burgos : Adrada de Haza , La Aguilera, Anguix , Aranda de Duero , Valdeararlos baths , Berlangas Roa Roa Boada , Campillo de Aranda, Castrillo de la Vega , La Cueva de Roa ,

Fresnillo de las Duenas, Fuentecén , Fuentelcésped , Fuentelisendo , Fuentemolinos , Fuentenebro , Fuentespina , Gumiel of Hizán , Gumiel Market , Guzman , Haza , Hontangas , Hontona of Valdearados , the Horrocks , Hoyales Roa Mambrilla Castrejon , Milagros , Moradillo deRoa , Nava de Roa, Olmedillo of Roa, Teal , Pedrosa de Duero , Penaranda de Duero , Quemada, Quintana del Pidio , Quintanamanvirgo , Roa de Duero , San Juan del Monte, San Martin de Rubiales , Santa Cruz de la Salceda , the Sequera de Haza , Sotillo de la Ribera, Torregalindo , Vadocondes , Valcabado Roa Valdezate , Vine , Villaescusa Roa , Villalba de Duero , Villalvilla Gumiel , Villanueva de Gumiel , Zazuar , Caleruega , Terradillos of Esgueva , Tórtoles of Esgueva , Tubilla Lake , Valdeande , Villatuelda , Vilovelha Esgueva .

Province of Segovia: Aldehomo , Honrubia de la Cuesta, Montejo de la Vega of Serrezuela , Villaverde de Montejo .

Province of Soria: San Felices , including schedules and following districts : Village of San Esteban , Atauta , Agnes, Killing Soría , Olmillos , Pedraja St. Stephen , St. Stephen Peñalba , Quintanilla of three neighborhoods , San Esteban Grills , San Esteban Soto , Velilla de San Esteban and Villálvaro , Langa de Duero , Castillejo de Robledo , Miño de San Esteban , Water Tower of Avellaneda , in the annexe of Alcoba de la Torre and annexed , Water Tower Marques township borough of Osma.

Province of Valladolid : Bocos de Duero , Canalejas of Peñafiel , Castrillo de Duero , Curiel de Duero , Fomedraza , Manzanillo, Olivares de Duero , Olmos de Peñafiel , Peñafiel , Pesquera de Duero , Piñel de Abajo, Piñel Up , Quintanilla de Arriba, Onesimus Quintanilla , Radish, Breaks , Torre Peñafiel , Valbuena de Duero , Valdearcos de la Vega.

## **LINK WITH THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA**

1 - . Terroir and the weather work together to give personality to the wines of this area. Thus, the synonyms that exist in the area for the main variety produced are evidence that the grape has certain distinguishing nuances. This distinction is reflected in a balanced natural acidity of wines, accompanied by great profusion of phenols which highlights the blue tones from anthocyanins and vitisins, along with a high quality polymeric tannin .

. 2 - The climate, especially given the high average altitude of the area, has a marked influence on the grapes; yet it is the slow maturation described above together with the significant temperature differences between day and night, giving an excellent formation of compounds of interest during the day, and metabolic burning overnight. A long ripening period further sweetens naturally produced tannins.

3 - . Consequently, the production area covered by the Ribera del Duero is suitable for producing quality wines provided the load in the vineyards is limited and no late varieties are used. Good lighting exceeding 2400 hours of sunshine a year and heat in summer for ripening and maturation are necessary for a good polyphenolic load. In short, suitable for fine wines, but with the need to adjust both the planting site, varieties and cultural practices.

. 4 - The natural conditions of the processing area, related to topography, climate and soil conditions allow optimal development of the vineyard, uniquely adapted to the Ribera del Duero over the years.

## **SPECIF RULES FOR LABELLING, IN CASE THESE EXIST**

[...]

## **CONTROL BODY**

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