DOMÌNI VENETI

Our Valpolicella, your wines.



An organic Amarone DOCG made from grapes from the Valpolicella Classica area left in drying rooms and aged in large barrels for at least 18 months, then in bottles for 6–8 months. Domìni Veneti's organic Amarone has an intense and persistent aroma which recalls cherries preserved in alcohol, dried prunes and spices. Its flavour has structure and decisive softness, which balances the velvety tannins. This organic red wine is the ideal pairing for rich main courses: game, grilled meat, braised meat and aged cheeses. For best results, serve at 16–18 °C.



GRAPES

 $60^{\%}$

15% Corvinone

 $15^{^{\!\!\!\!\%}}$ Rondinella

other varieties as per DOCG regulations

TYPEDry red wine

format 750 ml

serving temp. 16-18 °C

ALCOHOL CONTENT 15,5% vol

THE VINEYARD

Located in the heart of the Valpolicella Classica area on dry terraces, between 150 and 450 metres above sea level. Southeast and southwest exposure. Loamy-clayey soil with sections of limestone, above Eocene marl. Vineyard grassing. Training system: Veronese pergoletta and row . Age of vines: 15–25 years. Load of buds per vinestock: from 8 to 18. Planting density: 3,300/4,000 vines per hectare. Average yield per hectare: 20 hl.

PRODUCTION

Harvest: between September and October, exclusively hand-picked. Drying until December/January in the drying room. Crushing at the beginning of February with de-stemming of the grapes. Fermentation temperature from 12 to 23 °C. Slow maceration for 30 days, 12 of which cold. Manual punching-down three times a day. Complete malolactic fermentation. Aged in wood, then in bottles. Natural stabilisation.

PAIRINGS It traditionally pairs well with game, grilled meat, braised meat and aged cheeses. Great with conversation after a meal and for meditation.

VINTAGE 2016

VINTAGE 2016 was a great, handbook year! Summer temperatures did not go above 35 °C, avoiding the excess heat that characterised 2015. The composition of the grapes led to a high sugar content, good acidity and a particular abundance of anthocyanins, all thanks to the significant day/night temperature changes that occurred, especially during veraison. It is in this period, in fact, that the vine is reactive to the accumulation of colouring substances. The vintage did not have any unusual pathological problems, with the exception of the peronospora attacks that took place in June; the vine ripened regularly (bunch closure at the beginning

of July and the start of veraison in the first days of August). Maturation began in mid-August and ended in the first ten days of September, with the main winemaking parameters reaching an excellent level, along with the complete absence of botrytic attacks.