

SINCE 1926



EUROPE

SPAIN



Spain is the second most mountainous country in Europe, just behind Switzerland.

The complex orography of Spain is key to understand the extreme diversity of its vineyards and wines.





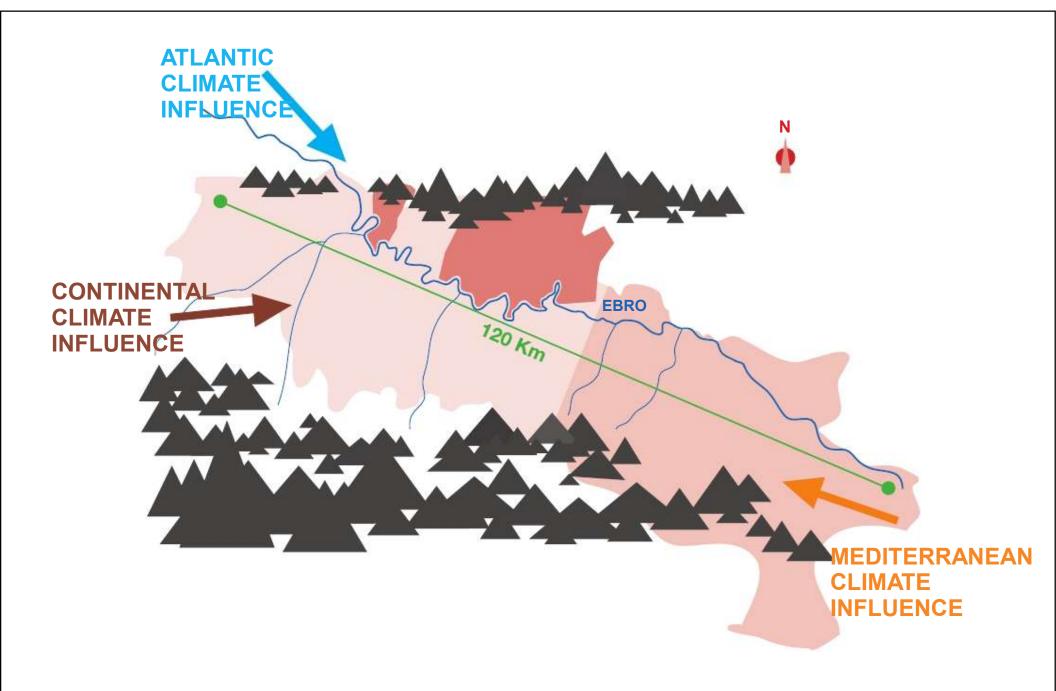
RIOJA





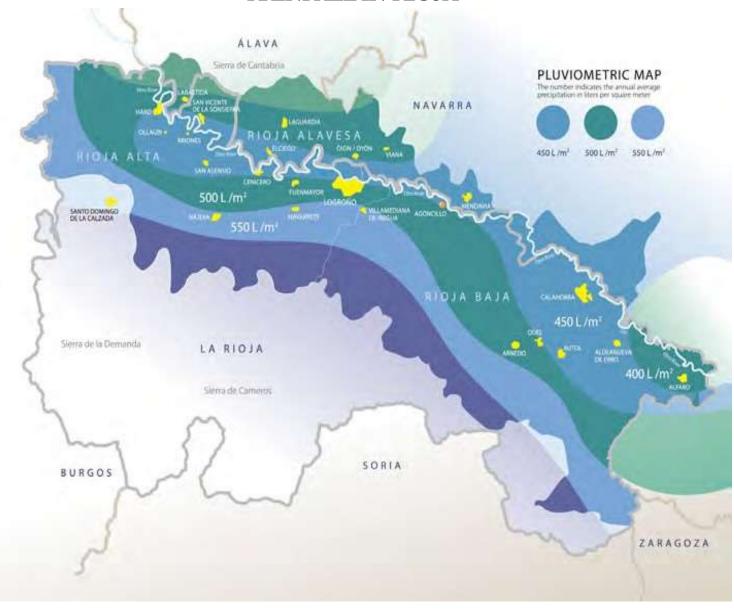








RAINFALL IN RIOJA





TEMPRANILLO

Considered native to Rioja, it is the wine region's most typical grape.

It is the origin of the identity of its wines and one of the great grape varieties in the world due to its versatility from an oenological viewpoint. It is capable of producing wines that can withstand long ageing periods, with a good balance of alcoholic strength, color and acidity, and an honest, smooth, fruity mouth-feel that turns velvety as it ages.

The name comes from the Spanish *temprano* (early) because of its short ripening cycle. There are varying degrees of similarity with the various varieties that are purportedly the same as Tempranillo de Rioja.

Tempranillo is currently widely planted across Spain because of its proven quality. It is an authorized grape variety in no less than 28 designations of origin, of which 12 consider it as their main variety or one of the preferred varieties.



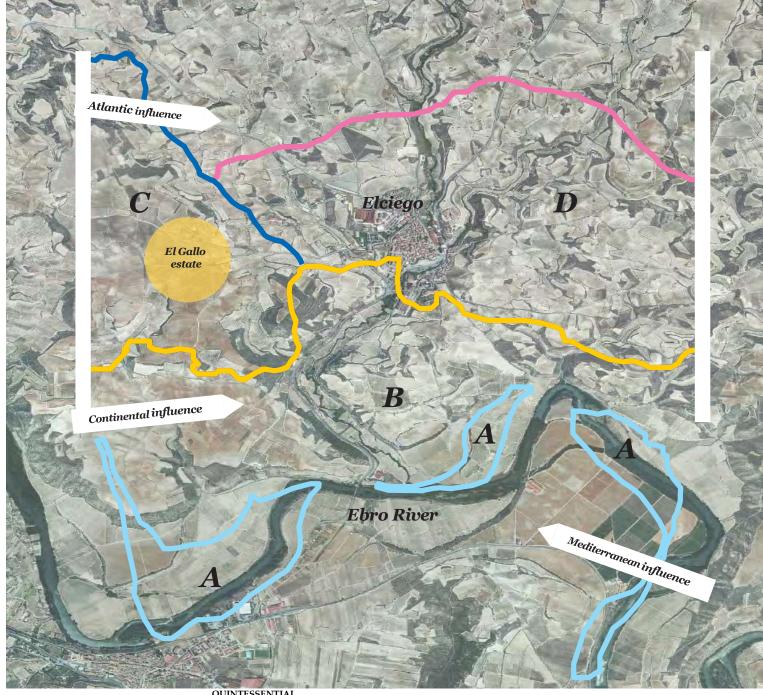


ELCIEGO

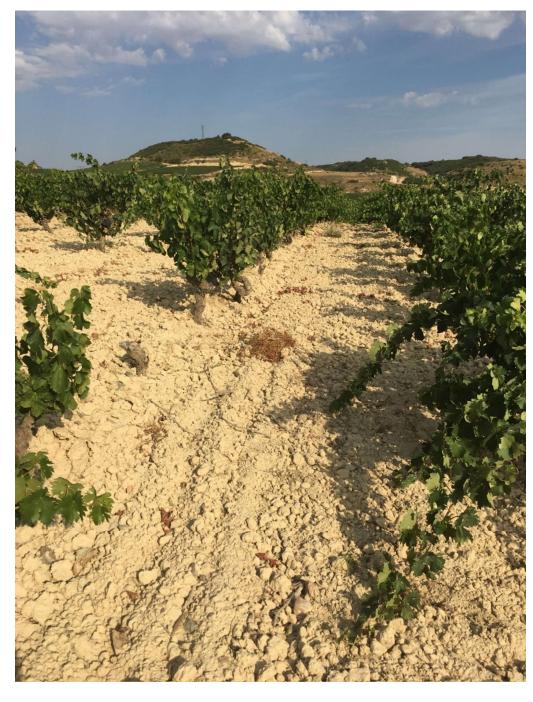
DOCa RIOJA

Physical and Vinegrowing Zonification

Muriel Gran Reserva is sourced from C and D areas.









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Rockrose and other Mediterranean bushwood plants (thyme, lavender, rosemary, blackthorn...)



Red poppies on the sides of vineyards



Violets and other flower plants

