



## BORRAÇAL

This cultivar originates in Galicia and Northern Portugal. It is also known in Spain as Caíño Tinto. Many Caíño varieties are used in Portugal and Spain for the production of Caíño Red wine. The DNA analysis shows that Caíño Gordo, Redondo, Longo and Bravo are distinct varieties. Caíño Tinto (Gordo) corresponds to the Portuguese grape varieties Borraçal and Olho de Sapo. Caíño Redondo corresponds to the Padeiro variety (Espadeiro in Spain). The correct varietal correspondence between the other grape varieties used in the production of Caíño red wine are yet to be identified, such as Amaral (P: 212 HA), Azal Tinto, Cachón and Cainho Miudo (which seems to correspond to Caíño Bravo). Ferrón or Ferról corresponds to Caíño do Freixo. The cluster is small, cylindrical and averagely compact. The berry is medium-sized and spherical it comes off easily from the pedicel. It has high-medium vigour and a medium-early budbreak period. It is sensitive to powdery mildew and botrytis. Due to its low fertility, it favours long pruning. Slightly productive cultivar with a late ripening. It gives intense ruby-red wines with excellent acidity and herbal and vegetal hues; sometimes astringent, due to its high tannin content.

### CULTIVATED AREA IN SPAIN

YEAR	1990	1999	2009
HECTARES	181	180	371

### CULTIVATED AREA IN PORTUGAL

YEAR	1989	2011
HECTARES	4,497	119