CALCU

Calcu

Valle de Colchagua, Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins

2022 Gran Reserva Carménère

CARMÉNÈRE



VARIETIES



100% Carménère

ABOUT THIS WINE

We aim to produce fresh wines with pure and natural aromatic expression, enhancing the characteristics of each variety with moderate alcohol levels and natural acidity. The wines are aged in oak barrels, adding complexity while maintaining the unique character and terroir expression in the fruit.

TASTING NOTES

NOSE

A wine that has pronounced spice and black fruit aromas.

PALATE

Velvety, bright tannins. This is a silky Carménère, with flavors of blackberry, cinnamon and rosemary.

TECHNICAL

ABV
13.5%

SCAN TO VIEW ONLINE

this.wine/v/VT-TVKIYECWN

CALCU

Los Militares 4777 oficina 601-B | Las Condes | 7560968 | E contacto@maquis.cl

WINEMAKING

VINEYARD

Carménère grapes grown between the Chimbarongo Creek and the Tinguiririca River on the Maquis Estate in central Colchagua Valley. The vineyard block’s two-meter-deep, well-drained alluvial soil contains gravel.

Marchigüe is located 140 kilometres south of Santiago and 26 kilometres from the cool Pacific Ocean. It offers the perfect combination of stony soils and a Mediterranean climate with a prolonged dry season and gentle sea breezes during the summer that drastically reduce the temperatures in the afternoon.

The vineyards at Calcu were designed in small blocks with short rows that minimize soil erosion, and the sloping rows were intended to reduce the risk of accidents for farm workers.

When the vineyards were planted, extra care was taken to respect the natural rock formations, clay deposits and native trees. In agreement with Chile's National Forestry Corporation (Conaf), 4,500 native plants were also planted in the ravines near the vineyards to increase biodiversity and protect endangered native species such as chaguals, huinganes, algarrobos, among others. This helps to control erosion and recover the habitat of endangered native fauna such as giant hummingbirds, quiques (lesser grisons), chillas (South American gray fox) and tucúqueres (lesser horned owls). This, together with the use of sheep to control weeds and to increase fertility in the weakest sectors of the soils, make it so that only minimal applications of authorized agricultural products are required for the production of grapevines.