

In Vino Newsletter

In Vino Expertise KA2 project - 2020-1-ES01-KA204-082194



There are a total of nine sub-regions covered by the Vinho Verde classification: Monção/Melgaço, Lima, Cávado, Ave, Basto, Amarante, Sousa, Baião and Paiva while wines from the rest of the territory receive the classification of geographical indication Minho.

With the limits established since 1908, by Law Letter of 18 September, the Vinho Verde Region is (along with Dão, which was recognized on the same date) the second oldest region in Portugal. The first is Douro, which was created in 1756.

Amarante's Vinho Verde sub-region

With more than 21 thousand hectares and around 15% of the national wine-growing area, Vinho Verde is one of the main wine-growing areas in Portugal, which is also distinguished by its particular soil and climate conditions. It extends into a kind of amphitheater that gradually rises from the Atlantic towards the interior. The region is structured by the valleys of its rivers, which open the way for the passage of winds and maritime freshness to the mountains in the interior.
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Vinho Verde presents a wide range of sophisticated expressions from indigenous grape varieties, these wines are marked by their inimitable natural freshness due to the predominance of granitic soils and help showcase the versatility of wines from the region. The art of blending is a widely recognized trademark throughout Portugal, and Vinho Verde Region is no exception. These are delicious, high-quality wines that can stand shoulder to shoulder with some of the greatest wines in the world. In Amarante, a monumental and historic city, wine tourism is materialized in the taverns and bars, but also in the historical vineyards, with a diverse offer of wine tourism

