Unlocking Sherry's Secret Big Fortified Tasting. London, April 22nd, 2016

Sherry & Flor The uniqueness of biological ageing SEID REGULATOR

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Producing Sherry involves...



...and a succesion of decisions





Partial

- Grape variety
- Fresh / over ripe

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Must extraction

CONS

Southern-most Wine Region in Continental Europe



Southern-most Wine Region in Continental Europe





The albariza soil

White chalky soil, rich in calcium carbonate and with a great capacity to retain humidity



Authorized grape varieties

palomino



pedro ximénez



moscatel







Classification of the musts



The base wine



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End of November - "**deslío**". Dry white wine. 11° to 12,5° alcohol.

Spontaneous development of the "flor".



Flor – the key to Sherry wines

 Film of natural (local) yeasts – different strains of saccharomyces.

- Protects the wine from oxidation.
- Continuous interation with the wine:
 - consumption of alcohol, dissolved oxygen, remaining sugars, glycerine, acetic acid...
 - production of acetaldehydes, carbon dioxide...











What do we know about the flor?



Consumption of alcohol (It./year/bota)

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Evolution of glycerine (gr./lt.)



Note: figures corresponding to a specific case in a bodega in Jerez, monitored by the University of Cádiz.

What do we know about the flor?

sacharomices cheresiensis 6% sacharomices rouxil 1% sacharomices montuliensis 17%

Composition differs, depending on environmental conditions

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Formation time (days)

sacharomices beticus 76%



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What do we know about the flor?



Fortification



Fortification ("encabezado") – addition of pure grape spirit Objetive: increase the wine's alcoholic strength



The different levels of alcohol determines the future ageing of sherry inside the casks



at 15° alc. at 17° alc. the wine keeps the flor the wine loses the flor

biological ageing

the flor protects the wine from oxidation

oxidative ageing

without the flor, the wine is exposed to oxidation

Flor – live inside the barrel

Flor yeasts require precise living conditions:

temperature (approx. 20°C)
 humidity (> 65%)
 continuous aeration...
 alcoholic content (<16°)



The cathedral-like bodegas



- Different styles and dimensions.
- Common elements: high ceilings, windows to capture poniente winds, albero floors...
- Stable microclimatic conditions.





How does the solera work?



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How does the solera work?



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How does the solera work?



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How does the solera work?



Evolution of analytical parameters in biological ageing

	Average ageing in years	Alc. % vol	Total ac. Tartaric ac. g/L	Volatile ac. Acetic ac. g/L	Achyde. mg/L	Eth. Acte. mg/L	Glycerine mg/L	
Base young wine	• • •	12.0	5.0	0,40	50	75	7.3	
Sobretabla	1	15.5	4.8	0.30	125	72	3.5	
3 ^{dl} Criadera	2	15.3	4.2	0.25	210	70	1.5	
2 nd Criadera	3	15.2	4.0	0.20	275	47	0.7	
1" Criadera	4	15.0	3.9	0.15	345	44	0.5	
Solera	5	14.9	3.8	0.10	400	30	0.2	

The tasting

- **1.** Fino La Ina. Lustau.
- 2. Manzanilla La Gitana. Bodegas Hidalgo La Gitana.
- 3. Fino Harveys.
- 4. Manzanilla Solear. Barbadillo.
- 5. Tío Pepe en Rama. González Byass.
- 6. Manzanilla La Goya. Delgado Zuleta.
- 7. Fino Perdido. Sánchez Romate.
- 8. La Guita en Rama. Rainiera Pérez Marín.
- 9. Fino Antique. Bodegas rey Fernando de Castilla.

Sherry & Flor The uniqueness of biological ageing

albariza

flor

solera

palomino

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Production scheme for dry sherries

