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Book of Abstracts

Résumés des communications

Résúmenes de comunicaciones

Riassunti delle comunicazioni

Zusammenfassungen der Beiträge



**International Organisation
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39th World Vine and Wine Congress
14th General Assembly of the OIV
24 to 28 October 2016 - Bento Gonçalves - Brazil
"Vitiviniculture: Technological advances to market challenges"

39° Congreso Mundial de la Vid y el Vino
14ª Asamblea General de la OIV
del 24 al 28 de octubre 2016 - Bento Gonçalves - Brasil
"Vitivinicultura: de los avances tecnológicos a los retos del mercado"

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39. Weltkongress für Rebe und Wein
14. Generalversammlung der OIV
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"Weinkultur: technologische Fortschritte, um die Herausforderungen des Marktes"

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Poster n° 3015: "HISTORY OF PERSISTENCE AND DIVERSIFICATION OF GRAPE VARIETIES IN THE REGION OF TRAS-OS-MONTES, NE PORTUGAL"

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According to a physiocrat memoirist of the late eighteenth century, "... the vines to be planted should not be from a single species but from different ones ...; and will be planted more of those that are of better quality."

This recommendation was intended to induce farmers to plant a number of grape varieties, as diverse as possible, but within a reasonable numerical criterion. So they would be safe from the variation of annual productivity of different varieties, since one could produce more and others little or nothing. However, this plantation and controlled choice of varieties, was not always carried out.

Documentary sources report that there was "... great abuse so the choice of land, as in planting a very excessive number of different varieties." In the province of "Beira" in Lamego (NE of Portugal), there were 67 varieties of grapes, "29 white and 18 black" and in Tras-os-Montes about 30, among white and red. Thus, this implied that at the harvest time some grapes were passed, other rotten and others still without getting to its perfect state of "maturity".

It is considered, therefore, that this mix is reflected in the type of wine that the same grapes were to produce and that was variable from place to place within the same region

It was considered therefore that this mixture would be reflected on the type of wine that the same grapes were to produce and that was variable from place to place within the same region. Production and varied wine because the grapes were "from many varieties" which adapted better or worse, to the land where they were planted. There were vines which gave best in "hot land", while others prefer the "cold land". Here is a lot of varieties planted in the region in the sixteenth century: "bastardo, trincadente, agudinho, Álvaro de Sousa (Malvasia), castelão, lourelo, verdeiro preto, verdeiro branco, donzelinho, terrantês, abelhal, burreal, samarrinho tinto, ferral, ceitão, mourisco e folgazão". A considerable multiplicity that included wine grapes, white and red, and table grapes.

According to the classical author (Palladius) "... the farmer or want to have grapes to eat, or to produce wine; in the first case should plant vines that produce large berries grapes, and hard, as are ... "the grapes "ferais" the "ceitãs", or "moscatel de Jesus", the "dedo de dama", and more. In the latter case, to choose the vines that give grapes with thin skin, and tasty, and especially those to whom the flower fall very first than the other. "

So, would be necessary to end the referred mixtures of varieties to "improve the goodness of the wines" and the farmers should meet the quality of the grapes to harvest the best wines. According to information from the eighteenth century, "The grapes called Alvarelhão, pé agudo preto, tinta-cão, e sousão make a strong wine, full-bodied, of good taste; the "bastardo" and Donzelinho, together in small quantities with the other varieties sweeten and soften the harshness of Alvarelhão and Sousão, and increase them the softness of the aroma. "

At this time, including the Douro region, there was a strong disbelief of some varieties which would assume later a great importance, not only in the region but in rest of Portugal, and even in the world. We refer to the varieties "... tourigo, tinta-castelão, tinta-borraçal and others so-called thick-red, which regularly fruit in abundance, but the wine which makes them is weak and tasteless, and consequently with less duration".

The objective of this study is the identification of the varieties of the Tras-os-Montes region, carry out its local territorial delimitation, in different ages, and make progress in identifying synonyms. Subsequently, will be performed a comparability study in the use of grape varieties in the same places, between the historical data and the remaining (very) old vineyards.

HISTORIA DE LA PERSISTENCIA Y DIVERSIDAD DE LAS VARIEDADES DE UVA EN LA REGIÓN DE TRAS-OS-MONTES, NE DE PORTUGAL.

Según un memorialista fisiócrata de finales del siglo XVIII, "... as baceleiras que houverem de plantar não devem ser de uma só espécie, mas de diferentes, ...; e se plantarão mais daquelas que forem de melhor qualidade;"

Esta recomendación tiene por objetivo inducir a los agricultores a plantar un conjunto de variedades de uva, tan diversificada cuanto fuese posible, pero dentro de un criterio numérico razonable. Así quedarían a salvo las diferentes productividades anuales de las diversas variedades dado que unas podrán producir mucho y otras poco o nada. No obstante, esta plantación y elección controlada de variedades, no siempre era llevada a cabo.

Las fuentes documentales que había refieren "... grande abuso assim na escolha do terreno, como em plantar um número muito excessivo de diferentes espécies de cepas". En la provincia de la Beira, em Lamego, havia 67 variedades de uva, "29 brancas e 18 pretas" y en Trás-os-Montes cerca de 30, entre blancas y tintas.

De aquí salía que en época de vendimia algunas uvas se encontraban pasadas, otras podridas y otras todavía sin estar en perfecto estado de "madureza". Entonces, se consideraba que esta mezcla repercutía en el tipo de vino que las mismas uvas podían producir y que era variable de lugar en lugar, dentro de una misma región. Producción y vinos variados, porque las uvas eran "de muitas castas" que se adaptaban, mejor o peor, a los terrenos donde estaban plantadas. Había vides que producían mejor en tierra caliente, al contrario que otras que preferían tierra fría. En esto, un lote de variedades plantadas

en la región, en el siglo XVI: “bastardo, trincadente, agudelho, Álvaro de Sousa (Malvasia), castelão, lourelo, verdelho preto, verdelho branco, donzelinho, terrantês, abelhal, burreal, samarrinho tinto, ferral, ceitão, mourisco e folgazão”. Multiplicidad apreciable que incluía uvas para vino, blancas y tintas, y de mesa, para consumir como fruta.

En la opinión del autor clásico (Paládio) “... o lavrador ou pretende ter uvas para comer, ou para vinho; no primeiro caso deve plantar baceleiras que produzam uvas de bagos grandes, e duros, como são ... as uvas ferais, as ceitãs, o moscatel de Jesus, o dedo de dama, e outras mais. No segundo caso, deve escolher a videiras que dão uvas de pele delgada, e saborosas, e muito principalmente aquelas, a quem a flor cair muito primeiro, que as outras”.

Tendríamos, pues, que terminar con las mezclas referidas para “aperfeiçoar a bondade dos vinhos” y los labradores deberían atender a la calidad de las uvas, para conseguir los mejores vinos. Ayudándonos, todavía, de informaciones del siglo XVIII “As uvas chamadas alvarelhão, pé agudo preto, tinta-cão, e sousão fazem um vinho forte, coberto, encorpado, de bom sabor; o bastardo e donzelinho, juntos às outras qualidades em pequenas quantidades adoçam e suavizam a aspereza do alvarelhão e do sousão, e lhes aumentam a suavidade do cheiro”.

En esta altura, incluyendo una región del Duero, había una fuerte desconfianza en relación a algunas variedades que irían, más tarde, a asumir gran importancia, no solo en la región, sino también en Portugal entero, y hasta en el mundo. Nos referimos a las variedades “... das uvas chamadas tourigo, tinta-castelão, tinta-borraçal e outras chamadas tintas-grossas, que regularmente frutificam com muita abundância, mas o vinho que se faz delas é fraco, e insípido, e consequentemente de menos duração”.

El objetivo de este trabajo es la identificación de las variedades de la región a partir de la investigación documental, procediendo a su delimitación territorial local, en las diversas épocas y proceder en la identificación de las sinonimias. Posteriormente, se procede a un ejercicio de comparabilidad en el uso de las variedades, en los mismos locales, entre los datos históricos y las viñas (muy) viejas aún existentes.

“HISTOIRE DE LA RESISTENCE ET DIVERSIFICATION DES VARIETES DE VIDES DANS LA REGION DE TRAS-OS-MONTES, NE DU PORTUGAL”

Selon un mémorialiste du XVIII^e siècle, “... les vides qui auraient d' être plantés ne seront que d' une variété, mais de plusieurs, ...; et se planteront en plus celles que furent de mieux qualité”

Cette recommandation avait pour objectif sensibiliser les agriculteurs pour la plantation d' un ensemble de variétés tant diversifié que possible, mais selon un critère numérique raisonnable. On protégeai les différents productivités de plusieurs variétés en que quelques d' elles avaient un gros produit et des autres presque rien.

Les sources documentales nous informent qu' il y avait un grand abus dans la choix du terrain et dans le numéro excessif des variétés plantées. À la province de de Beira il y avait 67 variétés du raisin, 29 blancs et 18 rouges et en Trás-os-Montes, 30, blancs et rouges.

En conséquence, au temps de vendange quelques d' eles se trouvaient passés, des autres détériorés et des autres atteindre son parfait stade de maturation. Cette mixture conditionnait le vin à produire qui était variable selon le village. Il y avait des vides qui produisait mieux en régions chauds et des autres qui préféraient les lieux froids. Voilà un ensemble de variétés de la région au XVI^e siècle: “bastardo, trincadente, agudelho, Álvaro de Sousa (Malvasia), castelão, lourelo, verdelho preto, verdelho branco, donzelinho, terrantês, abelhal, burreal, samarrinho tinto, ferral, ceitão, mourisco e folgazão”.

Multiplicité appréciable qui incluait des raisins de table pour la consommation comme fruit et des raisins à vin, blancs et rouges. Il fallait finir avec les mixtures et améliorer les vins. Les viticulteurs devaient atteindre à la qualité des raisins pour fabriquer bons vins.

À ce moment-là il y avait des variétés que plus tard viendront très importantes mais que les viticulteurs résistaient à son usage. Les objectifs du travail est l'identification des variétés de cette région en utilisant les sources documentaux, faire la délimitation de ses terroirs en diverses époques et travailler en les synonymes. On pense, aussi, de faire la comparaison entre passé et présent.

Poster n° 3016: CHALLENGES OF THE BRAZILIAN WINE MARKET IN OVERCOMING TAX BARRIERS AND INCREASING LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

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Global wine production increased 2% compared with 2014, reaching 275.7 million hectolitres, according to the OIV's early estimates. The main producers countries (Italy, France, Spain, United States and Argentina) has developed different policies such as treating wine as food (France, Italy and Spain) or national drink (Spain, Argentina). All of them have created wine protected designation of origin / geographical indication and encourage tax incentives. Brazil is in the top 20's main producers and consumers countries. However, in 2014 the consumption per-capita has still been only 1.70 lt/inhab./year. The strong diversity of cultural and economic factors has been challenging the spread of the wine consumption. Currently, more than