

# CALLET

10% / 5000M2

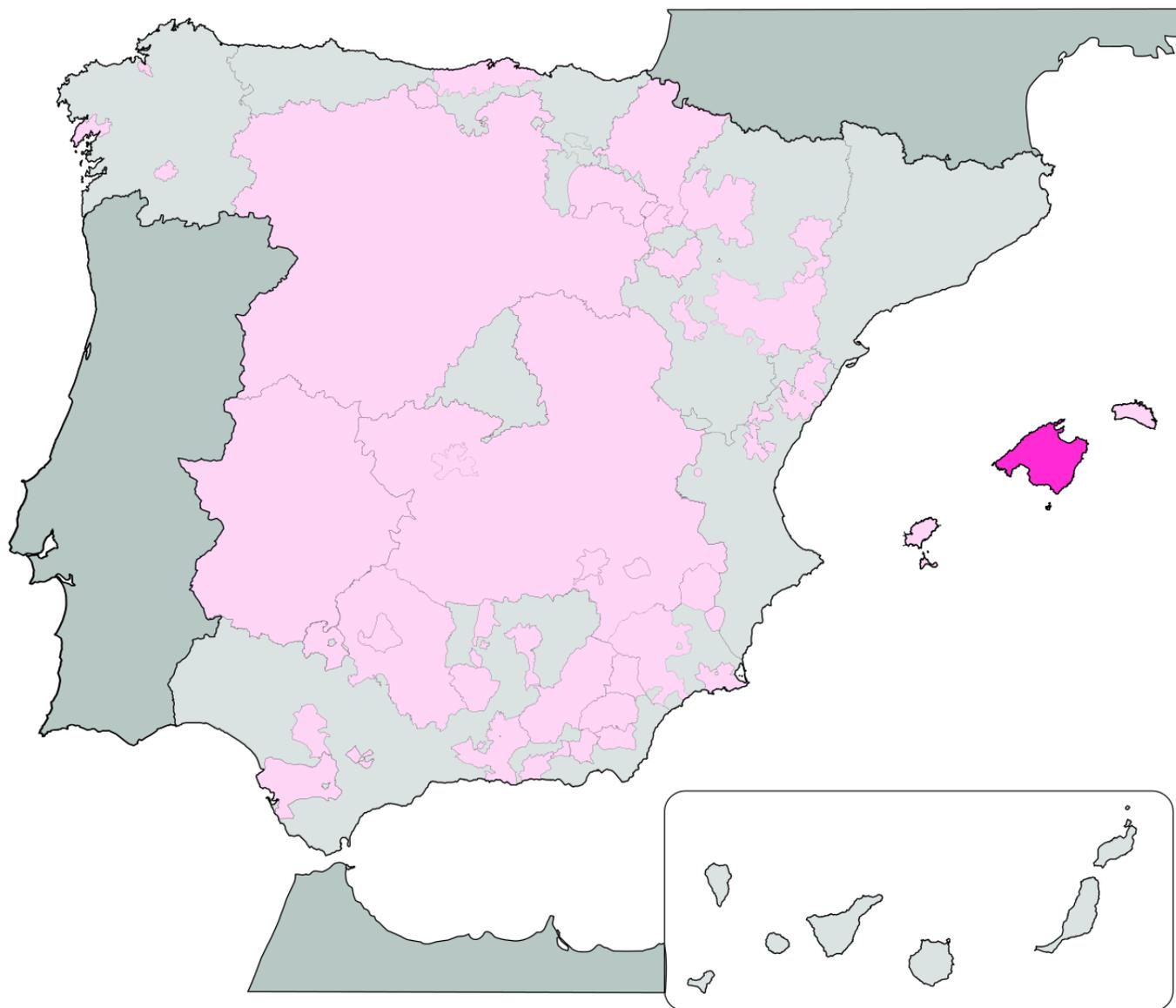


Finca Son Bi



**Callet** is a strain of red grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) native to the island of Mallorca, Spain. It is a rustic and unvigorous plant, but of high yield (it survived the phylloxera crisis possibly due to its high production). It has medium-sized and compact clusters. The berries are large in size and round in shape. It produces low-grade wines, having trouble exceeding 12.5% of likely alcohol and low coloration, except in exceptional cases where cultural practices, terrain and climate (terroir) allow to obtain wines of high expression. In any case it has a peculiar aroma very interesting on an oenological level. According to Order APA/1819/2007, of 13 June (BOE on the 21st), this wine variety is recommended in the autonomous community of the Balearic Islands. It is part of the appellations of origin Binissalem and Pla i Llevant.





Tipo apelativo	<a href="#">Vino de la Tierra</a>
Situación	<a href="#">Balears</a>
Viñedos	333 <a href="#">ha</a> (2009) <sup>1</sup>
Designación oficial	<a href="#">2007</a>
<b>Producción</b>	
Variedades blancas	<a href="#">prensal</a> (moll), <a href="#">chardonnay</a> , <a href="#">macabeo</a> , <a href="#">malvasía</a> , <a href="#">moscat el de Alejandría</a> , <a href="#">moscatel de grano menudo</a> , <a href="#">parellada</a> , <a href="#">riesling sauvignon blanc</a> y (giro ros 2012)
Variedades tintas	<a href="#">callet</a> , <a href="#">manto negro</a> , <a href="#">cabernet sauvignon</a> , <a href="#">fogoneu</a> , <a href="#">merlot</a> , <a href="#">monastrell</a> , <a href="#">syrah</a> , <a href="#">temprani llo</a> <a href="#">pinot noir</a> y (gorgollassa 2012)
Viticultores	121 (2009) <sup>1</sup>
Producción	12.685 hl (2009) <sup>1</sup>
Bodegas	24 (2009) <sup>1</sup>

**Mallorca** is a protected geographical indication, used to designate the wines of the land from the wine-growing areas of Mallorca. They are wines made from the white grape varieties pressal (moll), chardonnay, macabeo, malvasia, Muscat of Alexandria, muscat of grain often, parellada, riesling sauvignon blanc and giro ros; and from the varieties reds callet, mantle negro, cabernet sauvignon, fogoneu, merlot, monastrell, syrah, tempranillo pinot noir and gorgollassa.

Of the relationship between wine and Mallorca there are already records from the 7th and 6th centuries BC, times to which many glasses and other clay containers belong, which were used for the marketing of wine within the Mediterranean Sea.

However, it seems that it was not until the time of Roman occupation that the vineyard was introduced and its cultivation developed in Mallorca. In 123 BC, the island was conquered by the army under Quinto Cecilio Metelo and resulted in a period of more than a thousand years when the island was subjected to Roman domination.

At this time of full expansion of Christianity, wine reached a unique value in Mallorca and winemaking activity is of outstanding importance. Thus, as early as the 1st century B&B, the Roman historian Cayo Pliny the Elder quoted in his book "Naturalis Historia": "... Balearic wines compare to the best in Italy."

In 903, the Arabs conquered Mallorca and began a period of more than three hundred years when the power of the island was subjected to Koranic culture. Despite its prohibitions, the cultivation of the vineyard continued, even applying the sophisticated irrigation systems invented by the Arabs. There is evidence that wine was consumed at this time and everything.

In September 1229, The troops of James I returned Mallorca to the Christian kingdom. One of the measures taken by the king was the licensing of vineyards in Buñola, Campos, Felanich, Manacor, Porreras and Valldemosa. This return to winemaking was the transformation of an entire society, which was freed from the Islamic prohibition on the consumption of wine.

Between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries, the production of Mallorcan wine was prosperous and the winemaking activity became one of the main economic activities of the inhabitants, giving rise even to the beginning of an important maritime trade in the wines of the area. During the first half of the 19th century, grape crops were affected by two pests, first that of the aphid and then that of "oidium", which caused a reduction of the cultivated area. On the other hand, the phylloxera plague suffered by France in 1862, which prompted the urgent demand for grapes, musts and wines by French winemakers, stimulated the rapid replanting of the vines in Mallorca and, between 1865 and 1890, produced the period of maximum splendor of grape cultivation and wine production on the island. The movements from the ports of Palma, Porto Colom and Alcudia to France were so important, which even created shipping companies dedicated exclusively to wine exports.

In 1891 the phylloxera appeared in Mallorca and, with its great reproduction training, caused a fulminant effect for the vines of Mallorca. Exports were paralyzed and the cultivation of the vineyard on the devastated island. As a result, there was a substitution of the cultivation of the vineyard, mainly with that of the almond tree, and a reduction in wine production, which was limited to a small amount, insufficient to cover indoor consumption and which created the obligation to import foreign wines.

At the beginning of the twentieth century there was a slow repopulation of the vines in Mallorca. Well, during the 30s and 40s, grape cultivation suffered a setback again, due to the Spanish Civil War and the subsequent need to obtain other agricultural products. From the 1960s on, tourism development led, on the one hand, the children of many Mallorcan winemakers to leave the wine business (to invest in hospitality and construction) and, on the other hand, to increase the consumption of peninsular wines, mainly much cheaper bulk wines. Despite all this, in the 1990s there was a revival of the sector, thanks to the efforts of the winemakers and winemakers of the island, who fought especially for an improvement in the quality of the final product. The greatest attention and care of the crops, as well as the technological renewal of the wineries, made this period one of the best moments in the sector in Mallorca.

Today, Mallorcan wines have unique characteristics, high quality and a recognized personality, which has allowed them to obtain important evaluations from experts. The winemakers of the island continue, through their efforts, pursuing their desire to incorporate the name of Mallorca within the most select areas producing great wines.

In 2007 the Order of the Councillor of Agriculture and Fisheries of 13 April was published, which recognizes and regulates the geographical indication "Mallorca" for wines entitled to the traditional mention "wine of the land" produced on the island of Mallorca.