

# D.O. NAVARRA

BASIC INFORMATION AND DATA



VINOS D.O.  
**NAVARRA**

# 1.600 WINEGROWERS

THEY WORK THE VINEYARDS OF 117 MUNICIPALITIES THAT ARE DISTRIBUTED FROM PAMPLONA TO THE SOUTH OF THE REGION.

# 83 WINERIES

AS 85 YEARS IT HAS THE DENOMINATION OF ORIGIN IN WHICH ABOUT HALF OF ITS WINES ARE MADE BY THE HAND OF A WOMAN.

# MILES, HECTARES AND PRODUCTION AREAS

IN LESS THAN **70 MILES**, NAVARRA CONTAINS AN AUTHENTIC LANDSCAPE TREASURE.

**9.400 HECTARES** OF THE NORTHEREST VINEYARDS IN SPAIN.

THE MAP IS DIVIDED INTO **5 ZONES**: VALDIZARBE, TIERRA ESTELLA, BAJA MONTAÑA, RIBERA ALTA AND RIBERA BAJA.

# BAJA MONTAÑA // 1.390 HECTARES

**Location:** Located in the east of Navarre, bordering Aragon.

**Landscape:** An area marked by a marked orography, with abundant low forest vegetation, where vines reign in the few cultivable areas.

**Main cultivated varieties:** Practically only reds, with a lot of Garnacha (more than 60%) and Tempranillo (25%).

**Soils:** It covers soils developed on various types of relief and different materials. Thus, occupying slopes, in the northernmost part there are soils of variable thickness, without stoniness, and heavy textures on the gray marls of the marine Eocene in the Lumbier basin. On the rest of the slopes there are soils of variable thickness and stoniness, fine loamy or silty textures on alternating loams and sandstones of the Tertiary continental Ebro Valley. Finally, in the valley bottoms and the remains of alluvial terraces of the Irati and Aragón rivers, i.e. flat land, often with abundant gravel, the vineyard occupies deep soils with loamy textures and excellent drainage.

**Climate:** The climate is located between the sub-humid zone in the north and the upper dry zone in the south, with average annual rainfall varying between 760 and 470 mm. Given the differences in elevation, the favorable vegetative periods for the vineyard range from 205 days in Lerga to 234 days in San Martín de Unx. This is the area with the greatest Pyrenean influence.

# RIBERA BAJA // 2.632 HECTARES

**Location:** It is located in the south of Navarre, in the Ebro Valley, between Aragon and La Rioja.

**Landscape:** A large plain, with little vegetation and very flat, dominated by the imposing presence of the Sierra del Moncayo mountain range. In the most favorable areas, orchards abound.

**Main varieties grown:** Among the reds, Tempranillo is the dominant grape (40%) accompanied by Garnacha (30%). As for white grapes, there is the highest concentration of Viura and Moscatel in the region.

**Soils:** A large part of the vineyard occupies soils located on different levels of Quaternary terraces and glaciers formed by the Ebro River and its tributaries on its right bank. Most of the sediments come from the Iberian system. The soils are flat, deep, loamy textured and often stony. On the higher terraces, calcareous crusts are frequent at shallow depths, as in Montes de Cierzo. In the southernmost part of the gentle slopes of this area dominated by the Moncayo, it occupies soils of variable thickness and stoniness, with fine loamy or silty textures on alternating marls, sandstones and conglomerates of the Tertiary continental Ebro Valley.

**Climate:** This area is quite homogeneous in terms of climatic conditions, being fully within the semi-arid zone. Given the thermal regime and average annual rainfall of between 361 and 384 mm, there is a water deficit for the vines of more than 300 mm per year. The favorable vegetative periods for the vines are the longest in the D.O. Navarra, ranging from 227 days in Fitero to 255 in Tudela, and all the viticultural bioclimatic indexes reach their highest values.

# TIERRA ESTELLA // 1.204 HECTARES

**Location:** Located on the western fringe of Navarre, along the Camino de Santiago, bordering the Basque Country and La Rioja. Capital: Estella.

**Landscape:** Crossed by the Ega River and bordered by the Urbasa Mountains, the northern part of the region has a marked relief, which gradually softens towards the south, where it coexists with olive groves and cereal crops.

**Main varieties grown:** In reds, Tempranillo stands out (almost 50% of the total), followed by Cabernet Sauvignon (20%) and Chardonnay in whites.

**Soils:** It covers soils developed on various types of relief and different materials. On the slopes of the Estella and Lorca diapirs, it occupies deep soils with very clayey textures over Triassic variegated loams. On the rest of the slopes, with a markedly undulating relief, there are soils of variable thickness and stoniness, fine loamy or silty textures on alternating loams, sandstones and conglomerates of the Tertiary continental, some with a marked red color. Finally, in the bottoms of the alluvial valleys and in the remains of the terraces of the Ega, Iruñza and Odrón rivers and the Montejurra glaciers, vines grow on flat or nearly well-drained land, deep soils with loamy textures and often with abundant gravel.

**Climate:** The climate is between the sub-humid zone in the north and the upper dry zone in the south, with average annual rainfall varying between 700 and 454 mm. The Urbasa and Andía mountain ranges to the north filter the Atlantic influence, with vineyards preferably located in the sunny areas. In accordance with the existing differences in altitude and orientation, the favorable vegetative periods for the vineyard range from 206 days in Estella to 224 in Alloz.

# RIBERA ALTA // 3.513 HECTARES

**Location:** It is located in the middle strip of Navarre, in the transition zone towards the south of the region, with an important wine-growing area around Olite. Capital: Tafalla.

**Landscape:** An area with gentle relief in the north and around the Ega River, which becomes flatter as it moves southwards, where vines and cereals cohabit.

**Main varieties grown:** Tempranillo predominates, with a good representation of the other reds, especially Graciano. It stands out in white grapes for having the highest proportion of Chardonnay in the region and a certain presence of Moscatel.

**Soils:** It covers soils developed on various types of relief and different materials. On most of the slopes it occupies soils of variable thickness and stoniness, with fine loamy or silty textures on alternations of loams and sandstones from the Tertiary continental period, except in some areas of Cárcar, Sesma, Lerín or Falces where it occupies shallow soils of clay-loam textures with a marked gypsum content, precisely on alternations of loams and gypsum. As in other areas, it occupies deep soils on alluvial materials of different levels of Quaternary terraces of the Ega, Arga, Cidacos and Aragón rivers, with loamy textures and often stony, which provides excellent drainage. In the highest terraces, such as Monplanet in Olite or the Saso de Santacara, calcareous crusts at shallow depths are frequent.

**Climate:** Climatologically, it is a transition zone located between the upper dry zone and the semi-arid zone, in which climatic transitions are very gradual as its relief is quite flat. Far from the oceanic and Pyrenean influences, it is a warmer zone than those of the north. Its average annual rainfall varies between 507 and 349 mm and the annual water deficit for vines is around 200-300 mm. The favorable vegetative periods for the vineyard vary between 234 days in Olite and 259 in Mélida. influence.

# VALDIZARBE // 623 HECTARES

**Location:** It is located in the middle Navarre, south of the Pamplona basin, and is the nerve center of the Camino de Santiago as it passes through the province, as the two variants coming from Lower Navarre and Aragon come together. Capital: Puente La Reina.

**Landscape:** is marked by the foothills of the Sierra de Andía mountain range and the Sierra del Perdón mountain range to the north, and most of it runs along the Arga River, in an area of rolling hills and valleys.

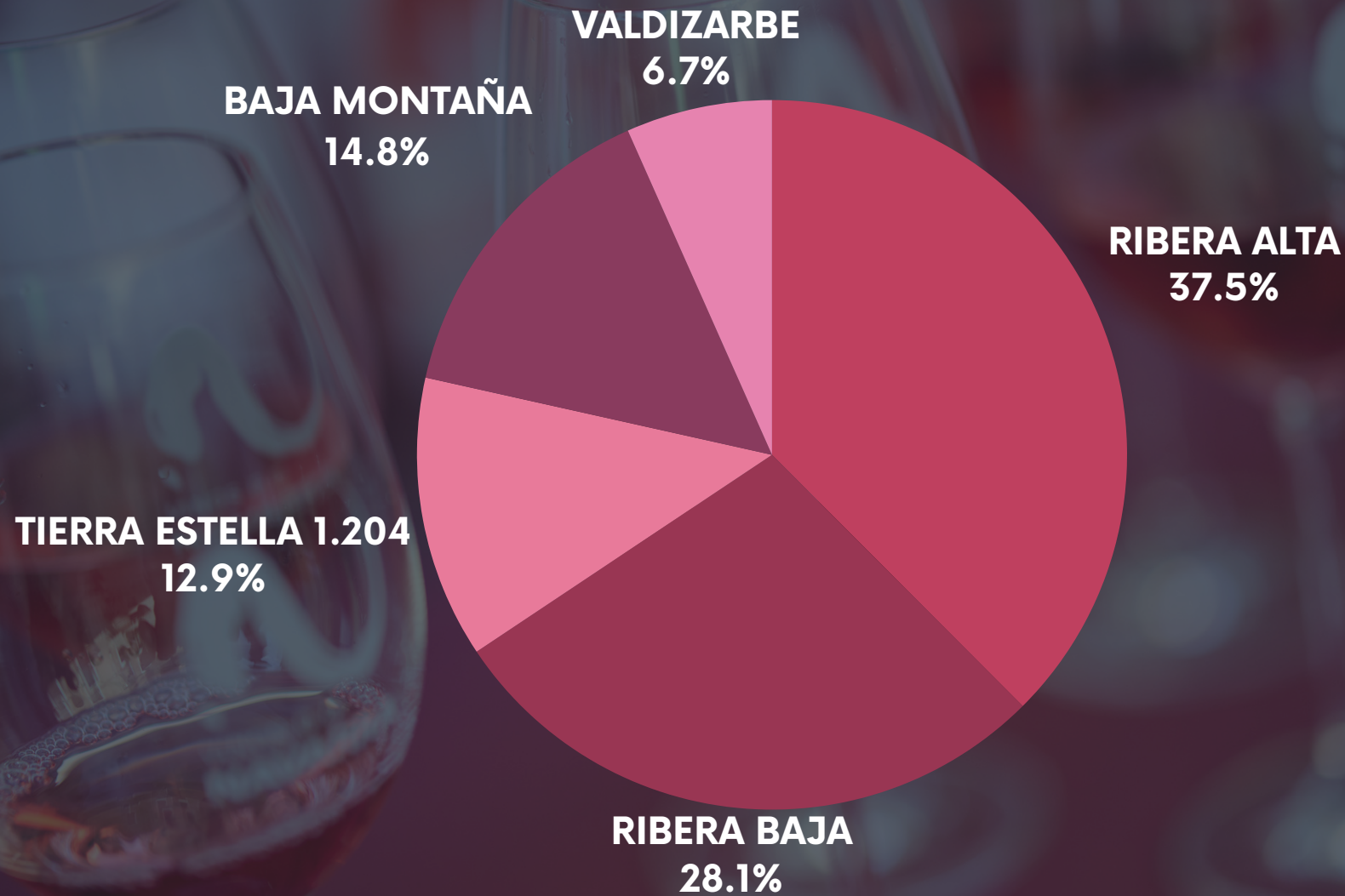
**Main varieties grown:** Tempranillo, Garnacha, Cabernet and Merlot coexist in similar areas among the red varieties. There is also some Chardonnay and Malvasia.

**Soils:** The situation is similar to that of the Baja Montaña area, with soils developed on various types of relief and different materials. In the northernmost part of the slopes we can find soils of variable thickness, without stoniness and heavy textures on the gray marls of the marine Eocene in the Pamplona basin. On the rest of the slopes the soils have developed from materials that are an alternation of loams and sandstones from the continental Tertiary, with variable thickness and stoniness, fine loamy or silty textures and some have a very characteristic reddish color. As in the previous areas, there are also vineyards in the alluvial bottoms and on the remains of the terraces of the Arga and Salado rivers and the glaciers from the Sierra del Perdón, in practically flat terrain without drainage problems, with deep soils of loamy textures and frequently stony.

**Climate:** it completes the northern limit of the distribution of the vineyard in Navarra, being the most humid of all the zones. Also, as in Tierra Estella, the mountain ranges to the north reduce the Atlantic influence and the vineyards tend to occupy the sunny areas. Its average annual rainfall varies between 807 and 544 mm. The favorable vegetative periods for the vineyard range from 203 days in Otazu to 227 days in Puente la Reina.



# VINEYARD AREA BY SUBZONES 2023



# VINEYARD AREA BY VARIETIES 2023

VARIETADES	RIBERA BAJA (Ha.)	RIBERA ALTA (Ha.)	BAJA MONTANA (Ha.)	VALDIZARBE (Ha.)	TIERRA ESTELLA (Ha.)	TOTAL NAVARRA (Ha.)	TOTAL %
Tempranillo	804,7897	1.049,3149	320,8637	118,6906	421,8397	2.715,4986	29,01
Garnacha	826,4615	667,9184	796,7815	145,2203	111,8700	2.548,2517	27,22
Cabernet Sauvignon	239,3054	518,6638	110,6986	106,0004	139,7300	1.114,3982	11,90
Merlot	248,7567	502,5188	59,0516	115,4061	217,9487	1.143,6819	12,22
Syrah	61,2089	95,2960	18,4631	4,7100	29,5346	209,2126	2,23
Graciano	65,0038	83,9931	12,4519	2,9355	13,7397	178,1240	1,90
Mazuela	20,8062	5,9494	1,3443	4,8857	2,4325	35,4181	0,38
Pinot Noir			1,9870	1,0000	18,0057	20,9927	0,22
Variedades exper.	5,5586	15,2263	1,7684	0,6529	0,3184	23,5246	0,25
<b>TOTAL TINTAS</b>	<b>2.271,8908</b>	<b>2.938,8807</b>	<b>1.323,4101</b>	<b>499,5015</b>	<b>955,4193</b>	<b>7.989,1024</b>	<b>85,34</b>
Chardonnay	137,7948	225,3636	22,1193	86,8969	166,1135	638,2881	6,82
Viura	102,4867	98,0545	20,0958	14,4724	31,6824	266,7918	2,85
Moscatel	65,9297	48,1222	4,0655	3,2970	4,4712	125,8856	1,34
Sauvignon blanc	31,9929	134,3108	2,4856	12,2653	16,1864	197,2410	2,11
Garnacha blanca	22,3779	67,9114	17,5746	3,8077	23,7101	135,3817	1,45
Malvasia				3,0809	5,9820	9,0629	0,10
<b>TOTAL BLANCAS</b>	<b>360,5820</b>	<b>573,7625</b>	<b>66,3408</b>	<b>123,8202</b>	<b>248,1456</b>	<b>1.372,6511</b>	<b>14,66</b>
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>2.632,4728</b>	<b>3.512,6432</b>	<b>1.389,7509</b>	<b>623,3217</b>	<b>1.203,5649</b>	<b>9.361,7535</b>	<b>100,00</b>

# WINEMAKING BY TYPE OF WINE & AREA 2023

<b>SUBZONAS</b>	<b>Tinto</b>	<b>Rosado</b>	<b>Blanco</b>	<b>Vino Licor</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ribera Baja	5.663.770	2.390.317	1.262.923	16.336	9.333.346
Ribera Alta	8.103.369	3.161.589	2.834.653	37.100	14.136.711
Baja Montaña	2.580.484	1.502.690	317.740	0	4.400.914
Valdizarbe	2.040.665	1.044.971	687.139	0	3.772.775
Tierra Estella	1.718.860	549.324	740.560	0	3.008.744
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.107.148</b>	<b>8.648.891</b>	<b>5.843.015</b>	<b>53.436</b>	<b>34.652.490</b>

# COMMERCIALIZATION D.O. NAVARRA 2023

**DOMESTIC MARKET // 70%**  
18.982.439 LITERS.

**INTERNATIONAL MARKET // 30%**  
6.788.548 LITERS.

**TOTAL: 25.771.000 LITERS**

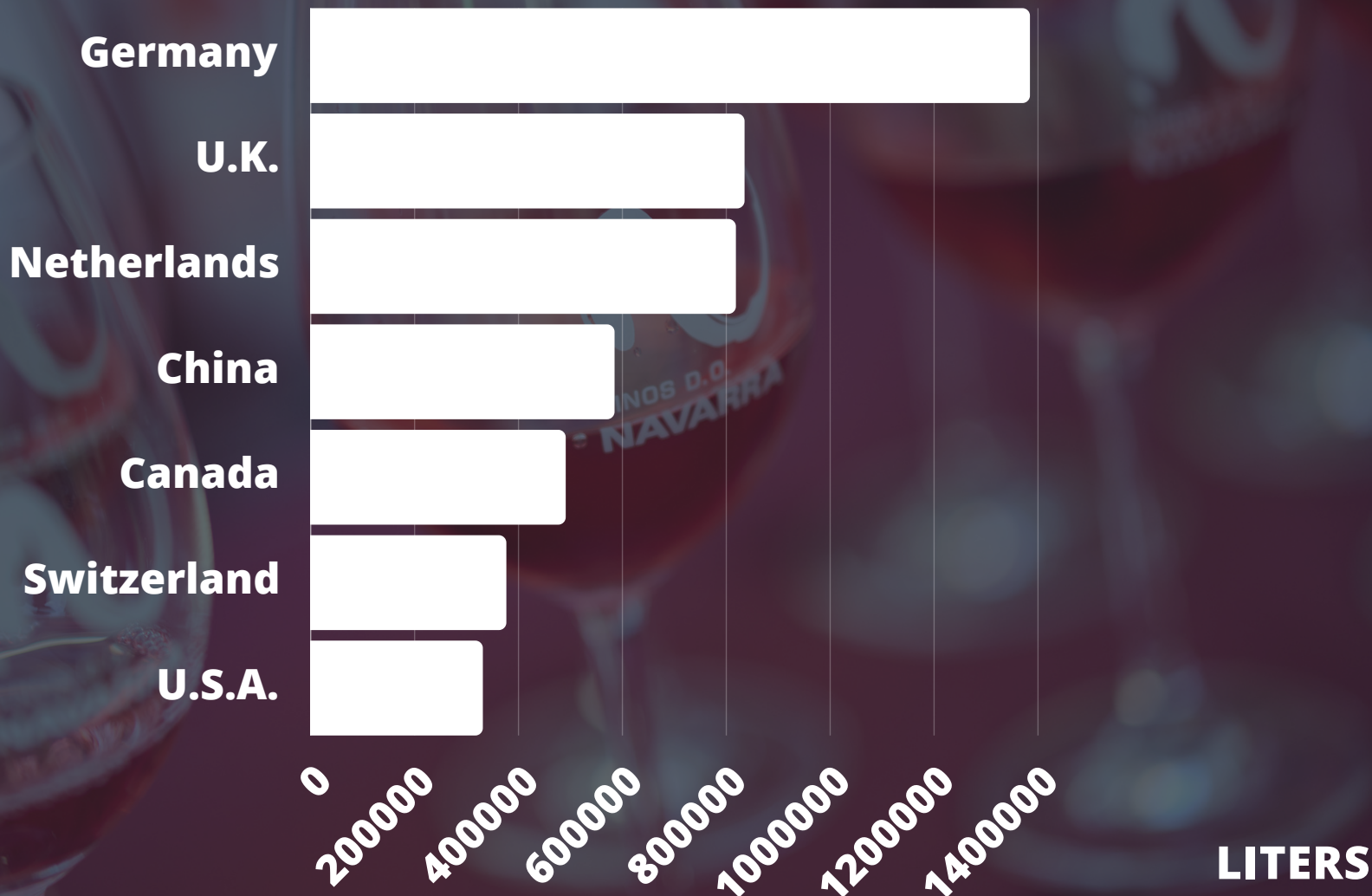
# **D.O. NAVARRA IN THE WINE MARKET IN SPAIN**

**NAVARRA IS THE LEADING D. O. IN ROSÉ (30% OF TOTAL SALES IN SPAIN).**

**BY SALES CHANNELS, NAVARRA HAS A VOLUME MIX OF 34% IN FOOD RETAIL AND 66% IN THE RESTAURANT SECTOR, IN LINE WITH THE VALUE D. O. S.**

**IN THIS SENSE, NAVARRA IS POSITIONED AS THE FOURTH D. O. OF SPAIN IN DISTRIBUTION IN THE RESTAURANT SECTOR AND EIGHTH IN FOOD RETAIL.**

# MAIN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS 2023



**THANK YOU!**



VINOS D.O.  
**NAVARRA**