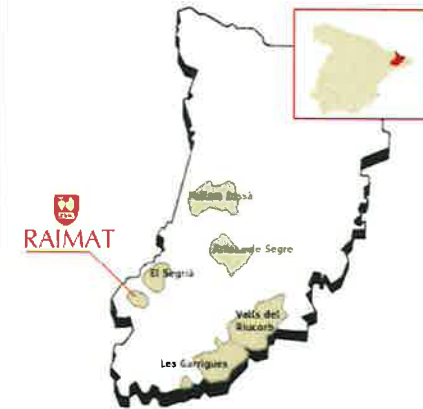


Introduction RAIMAT

This training has been created for the sales force of
Grupo Codorniu

HISTORY OF THE DO COSTERS DEL SEGRE-----

Total Area	4.622 hectares (+/- 2.245 Raimat)
Number of viticulturists	638
Bottling Wineries	16
Average annual production	142.000HI
White varieties	Macabeo, Xarel·lo, Parellada, Chardonnay, Garnatxa blanca, Riesling, Sauvignon Blanc and Albariño
Red varieties	Garnatxa negra, Ull de llebre (Tempranillo), Cabernet sauvignon, Merlot, Monastrell, Trepat, Samsó, Pinot noir and Syrah



- ONE OF THE **YOUNGEST AND MOST INNOVATIVE DOs IN SPAIN.**
- ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DO: 1988 (RAIMAT was a driving factor)
- CONTINENTAL CLIMATE, MODERATED BY THE INFLUENCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.
- IMPORTANT **CONTRAST** BETWEEN DAY AND NIGHT TEMPERATURES.
- Winter: -5°C / 10°C Summer: 13°C/35°C
- Low precipitation: 350 - 400 mm/year

Climate favors the health of the grapes: many hours of sun, temperate climate without excessive heat; contrast of warm days and cool nights.

HISTORY of RAIMAT-----origin-----



Once cava was established in the market, Manuel Raventós acquired **3,200 hectares of wasteland in Lleida** (approx 150 km from Barcelona). Thus Raimat was born, the second great project of the Raventos family. At that time, the Raimat farm was a desolate and rocky desert, with a castle almost in ruins- it was almost impossible to imagine that the land could be made fertile.



RAIMAT

HISTORY of RAIMAT-----the canal-----

Construction of the canal between Aragón and Catalonia, in 1910, increased irrigation in the region and **brought fertility back** to the land of the Segre river. Manuel Raventós decided to open more than **100 kilometers of irrigation systems**, that brought the water from the river banks to Raimat.



Manuel saw that the **fruit** of the Segre was **high in aromatics and concentration**, and correctly foresaw that the grapes grown in the area would produce excellent wines.



HISTORY of RAIMAT-----the terrain-----

The land, as in all of the Ebro Valley, was **high in salts**. Manuel Raventós studied the most convenient tree species for the reconstruction of the area, and planted mainly Poplar trees, because they grow very fast and their wood could be used for making boxes for cava. After the first year, he had planted 20,000 trees in the irrigated area, 10,000 conifers in dry soil and had started a nursery based on local forest seeds. **Five years later, 50,000 trees grew on the Raimat farm.**

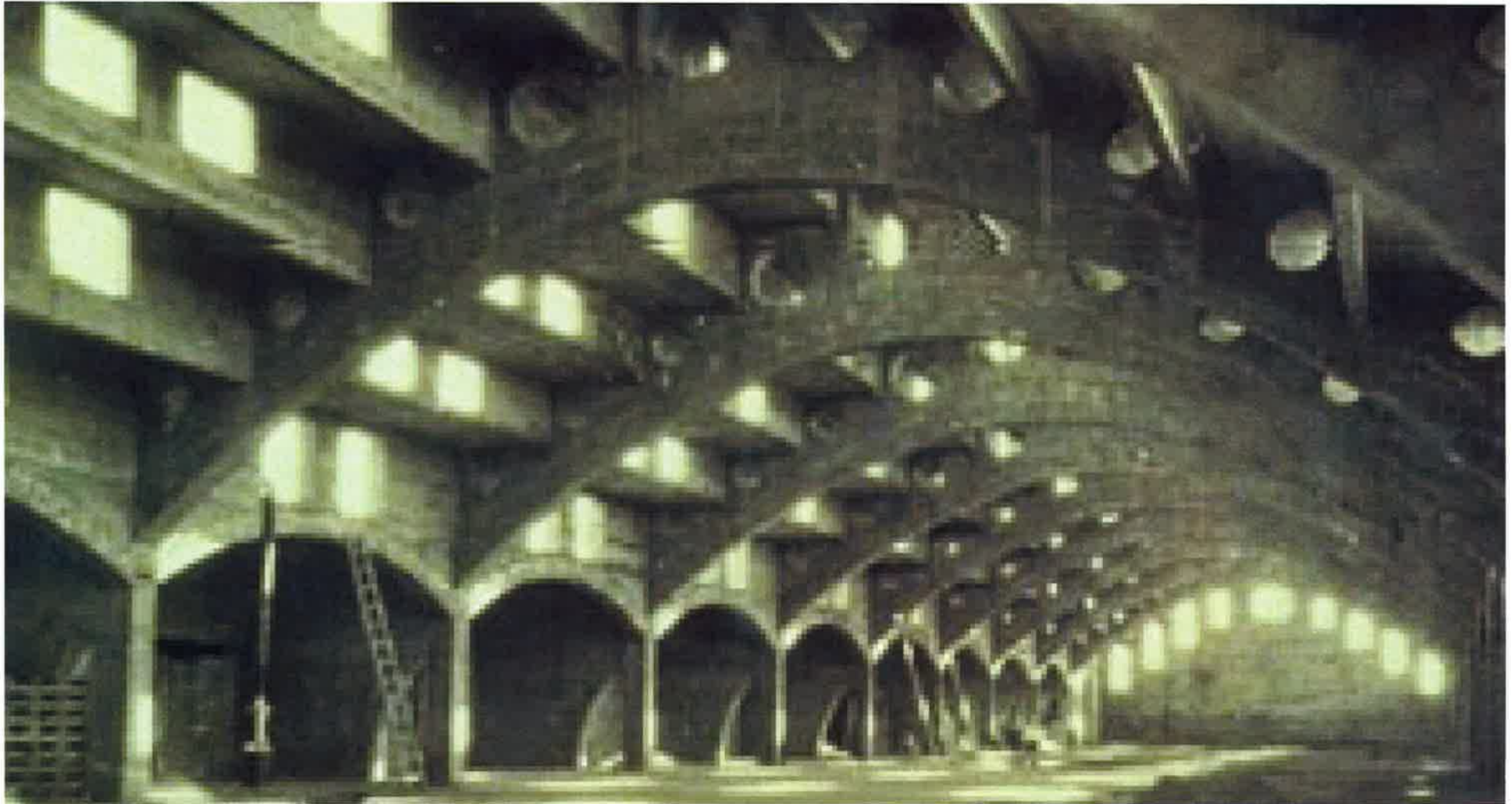




RAIMAT

HISTORY of RAIMAT-----the winery-----

In 1918 the winery was constructed with **most advanced machinery of the time**, and was the first concrete construction in Spain. It was 150 meters long by 33 wide, with a special room for Myfart hydraulic presses.





RAIMAT

HISTORY of RAIMAT-----the first harvest-----

Five large baskets of grapes were harvested. The locals had never seen grapes grown, although they appeared on the shield of the castle, indicating that historically the land had been rich in vineyards.

In 1930 there were 300 hectares planted that produced 6,000 hectoliters of wine.





RAIMAT

HISTORY of RAIMAT-----the viticultural revolution-----

In the 60s, inspired by the extensive experimental viticulture of California, Raimat began its viticultural revolution. The project consisted of two elements:

- . Implementation of new Californian techniques in planting.
- . Trial of **new varieties**. 250 vines of Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Colombard, Chenin Blanc, Riesling, Chardonnay, Malvasía, Pinot Noir, Moscatel Ruso, Merlot, Petite Shiraz and Moscatel Alexandria were planted.



HISTORY of RAIMAT-----the new winery-----



1988: Construction of the **new winery**

Under architect Domingo Triay, thousands of tons of land were moved to excavate a large hill in the terrain that had not been used for plantings.

In a huge hole, below the ground level, the ageing rooms were constructed. Above the surface, the facility for grape reception, fermentation tanks, filtering, bottling line, and storage warehouse were installed, along with the laboratory.

All of it was then **covered up with the previously removed soil**, leaving the hill reconstructed, true to its original form. The land covering the winery was then planted with **Cabernet Sauvignon**.

