Col d'Orcia at a glance Founded 1958

Size of estate 540ha Area under vine 140ha, 101ha of which are planted with Sangiovese for Brunello

Annual production 600,000-700,000 bottles of which 200,000-250,000

are Brunello Flagship wine:

Poggio al Vento Brunello Riserva -25,000 bottles. produced, only in the best years

Other key wines

as well as Brunello and Rosso di Montalcino look for Banditella and Olmaia

Large casks are fundamental to producing long-lived Brunellos, as barriques accelerate the ageing process' Francesco Marone Cinzano

Francesco took over in 1991. 'The first thing I did was build new vinification and ageing cellars, updated with the best technology and equipped to handle double the capacity, since I had already planned on expanding production,' he says. Over the next decade, vineyards were increased from 70ha to 140ha, with 101ha growing Brunello. Francesco also stepped up the research and development started by his father. 'In the 1970s and 1980s there was little academic research into Sangiovese or its cultivation, and there were many inadequate clones and outdated vineyard management techniques across Tuscany and even here in Montalcino,' he says. In 2003 he planted a trial vineyard with nearly extinct Tuscan grape varieties.

Painstaking research

Besides clonal research, the estate collaborates with Professor Attilio Scienza at the University of Milan on choosing the best spots for new vineyards and the best rootstocks for particular terrains. For years it has also been at the forefront of experimentation with training systems and vine density.

After Bandinelli's team had studied the vineyards, Col d'Orcia selected two clones from the Poggio al Vento vineyard. In 1997 it replanted several vineyards with these and saw a noticeable rise in quality. The clones were registered in 2011, making them accessible to all.

Col d'Orcia's winemaking team, led by Maurizio Castelli and winemaker Antonino Tranchida, who succeeded Pablo Harri in 2009, combine modern technology with time-honoured traditions. Picking is by hand and grapes are selected on a sorting table; the steel fermenting tanks are short and squat rather than tall and narrow, for greater skin >

1982

First vintage of Poggio al

Vento Brunello Riserva,

one of the first singlevineyard Brunellos

O'Keefe's five to try



Poggio al Vento Brunello di Montalcino Riserva 2004 19pts/20 (96/100pts) £90 Vini Italiani, Wimbledon Wine Cellars The firm's flagship. Intense bouquet of violet, earth, truffle, pipe tobacco and leather. Rich cherry, spice and black tea palate. Impressive structure boasts firm but ripe tannins and vibrant acidity, creating a compelling combination of complexity and elegance. Will age beautifully. Drink 2014-2034 Alc 14.5%

Brunello di Montalcino 2007 18 (93)

Enticing aromas of underbrush and wild cherry with hints of pine and eucalyptus. Succulent ripe cherry and spice flavours with chewy tannins and surprising freshness. Drink 2013-2017 Alc 14.5%

Rosso di Montalcino 2010 16.75 (89) £ 17.95-£18.99 (2009) I Camisa, Speck Deli, Wimbledon Wine Cellars

Classic fragrance of young Sangiovese: berry, cherry, citrus and underbrush, all of which carry over to the palate along with spicy notes. Succulent fruit but tannic structure. Drink 2013-2014 Alc 14.5%

Banditella Rosso di Montalcino 2010 16.5 (88) £23.99-£25.50 (2009) I Camisa, Speck Deli,

Wimbledon Wine Cellars

International barrique-aged style. Espresso notes muffle delicate cherry and minerals. Sleek structure. Drink 2013-2015 14%

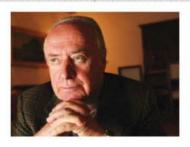


Olmaia Sant'Antimo Cabernet 2009 16.5 (88)

£44.99 (2005) Wimbledon Wine Cellars First vintage after replanting. Aged in new barriques, this is loaded with coffee, espresso and wood sensations. Bell pepper and chocolate on the palate with soft, smooth tannins. Should improve as vines mature. Drink 2013-2016 Alc 14%

For details of all UK stockists, see p85

1977 Edoardo Virano becomes estate manager



1984 Col d'Orcia is one of the first in Montalcino to plant Cabernet Sauvignon



1988 Start of Sangiovese clonal research with Dr Bandinelli, University of Florence's.

