

過量飲酒危害健康

**CONSUMIR BEBIDAS ALCOÓLICAS EM
EXCESSO PREJUDICA A SAÚDE**

**EXCESSIVE DRINKING OF ALCOHOLIC
BEVERAGES IS HARMFUL TO HEALTH**

禁止向未滿十八歲人士 銷售或提供酒精飲料

**A VENDA OU DISPONIBILIZAÇÃO DE
BEBIDAS ALCOÓLICAS A MENORES DE 18
ANOS É PROIBIDA**

**THE SALE OR SUPPLY OF ALCOHOLIC
BEVERAGES TO ANYONE UNDER THE AGE
OF 18 IS PROHIBITED**

“Wine is the most civilized thing in the world”

“Ernest Hemingway”

Portuguese wines have a long history and strong presence in the local wine scene. For many years, people have been coming to Macao searching for the exquisiteness of the Portuguese food and of course their wines. Although best known for their highly acclaimed Port wines and also Madeira wines to some degree, Portugal has a lot more to offer in terms of wine styles. To begin with, Portugal has a great variety of their own native grapes, including the most well known Touriga Nacional. They also produce many wines using the international noble grape varieties such as Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah, Merlot or Chardonnay.

Until recently the variety of wine found in Macao both Portuguese and international was almost non-existing. In this respect, nowadays Macao is a paradise for someone who wants to fully experience some of the best wines Portugal has to offer. Many of the top Portuguese wines, make now their way to Macao in fair quantities and at very reasonable prices.

For that reason UTM Educational Restaurant compiled a list of the best Portugal has to offer. Its not only a wine list but a guide and a knowledge fountain...Being a school, our aim is to quench people’s thirst for knowledge, and that is exactly what we wanted to achieve with this list. Here you can find not only the name of the wines but also, the grape varieties, and an overall explanation about the Portuguese wine producing regions and classifications.

We hope this list helps shed some light regarding Portuguese wines and that by the end of your experience you will be equipped with more knowledge and a better understanding of Portuguese wines.

Bon Appetite and like the Portuguese say **SAÚDE!**

*酒精濃度在 1.2%以上 *Título alcoométrico superior a 1,2% vol.* Alcoholic strength greater than 1.2% vol.

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Please be aware that occasionally vintages can be subject to change at short notice and rare wines are cellared in limited quantities.

\$

Corkage charge per bottle

Red wine, white wine, rosé wine & sparkling wine(75cl)	150
Sweet wines, Fortified wines & other alcoholic beverages (75cl)	150
Spirits (+ 35% alcohol) (75cl)	300

* No government tax and service charge*

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Wine by the Glass

Sparkling Wine		\$
2021 Quinta das Bageiras, Bruto Natural Rosé, Bairrada		85
<i>(baga)</i>		
a light and refreshing sparkling wine with a soft and elegant texture on the palate. showing fresh red fruits notes and roses floral aroma.		
White Wine		
2021 Casa Santos Lima, Lisboa		60
<i>(chardonnay)</i>		
green fruit aromas and a light sensation of wood toast. high acidity giving a lively freshness to the wine, and long smooth finish.		
2022 Quinta das Marias, Dão		65
<i>(encruzado)</i>		
fruity, refreshing and a slight minerals touch on the palate, with citrus notes, tropical fruit and green apple flavors.		
2021 Esporão, Reserva, Alentejo		95
<i>(antão vaz, arinto, roupeiro)</i>		
notes of grapefruit and lemon, with hints of spices and a light toast that accentuates the aromatic freshness. balanced and filled with fruit, with a long and intense finish.		
Red Wine		
2019 Quinta de Cabriz, Colheita Seleccionada, Dão		55
<i>(alfrocheiro, aragonez, touriga nacional)</i>		
ripe fruit dominate the aroma. on the palate, balanced body give way to a silky, savory and spicy finish.		
2021 Marquês de Borba, Alentejo		65
<i>(aragonez, trincadeira, alicante bouschet, touriga nacional, petit verdot, merlot)</i>		
fruity, with notes of black fruits and spices. round and easy to drink. it shows a balanced acidity and smooth body with a moderate finish.		
2019 Quinta do Crasto, Douro		70
<i>(touriga nacional, touriga franca, tinta roriz, tinta barroca)</i>		
aromas of wild berry fruit, of great freshness and intensity, well combined with delicate floral notes.		
2017 Quinta do Vallado, Reserva, Douro		105
<i>(tinta roriz, tinta amarela, touriga franca, tinta barroca)</i>		
a fruity and well-structured red wine with a lot of black fruits and floral aromas.		

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Sparkling Wines

Bairrada

\$

0035. **2019 Aliança Baga, Reserva Bruto** 220
(baga)

0034. **2021 Quinta das Bageiras, Bruto Natural Rosé** 255
(baga)

Douro

0036. **2019 Fita Azul Celebration, Reserva Meio-Seco** 260
(gouveio, malvasia-fina, côdega, arinto)

Távora-Varosa

0033. **2021 Terras do Demo, Bruto** 225
(malvasia-fina)

0032. **2019 Murganheira, Reserva Bruto** 270
(malvasia-fina, cerceal, gouveio real, touriga franca)

Vinho Verde

0037. **2018 Soalheiro, Bruto Barrica** 425
(alvarinho)

Rosé Wines

Douro

0005. **n/v Mateus** 120
(baga, rufete, tinta barroca, touriga franca)

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White Wines

	Alentejo	\$
0254.	2020 Herdade do Rocim <i>(antão vaz, arinto, viosinho)</i>	190
0255.	2021 Fitapreta <i>(roupeiro, rabo de ovelha, arinto, tamarez, alicante branco, antão vaz)</i>	280
0256.	2021 Dona Maria Amantis, Reserva <i>(viognier)</i>	310
0246.	2021 Esporão, Reserva <i>(antão vaz, arinto, roupeiro)</i>	330
	Dão	
0252.	2022 Quinta das Marias <i>(encruzado)</i>	195
	Douro	
0257.	2022 Casa Ferreirinha, Planalto, Reserva <i>(viosinho, malvasia-fina, gouveio, rabigato, côdega, arinto, moscatel)</i>	240
0249.	2020 Branco da Gaivosa <i>(rabigato, malvasia-fina, gouveio)</i>	260
0237.	2016 Niepoort Redoma, Reserva <i>(rabigato, côdega, donzelinho, viosinho, arinto)</i>	400
0258.	2019 Maçanita, Reserva <i>(arinto, rabigato, 35% blend of traditional Douro varieties)</i>	425

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White Wines

Lisboa

\$

0259.	2022 Quinta Vista	120
	<i>(arinto, fernão pires, sauvignon blanc)</i>	
0247.	2021 Casa Santos Lima	165
	<i>(chardonnay)</i>	
0260.	2021 Casal Sta. Maria	290
	<i>(sauvignon blanc)</i>	

Península de Setúbal

0251.	2022 Bacalhôa	240
	<i>(chardonnay)</i>	
0261.	2022 Quinta do Piloto, Collection Roxo	250
	<i>(moscatel galego roxo)</i>	

Vinho Verde

0250.	2022 Aveleda	140
	<i>(loureiro, trajadura, arinto)</i>	
0262.	2022 Soalheiro Granit	290
	<i>(alvarinho)</i>	
0263.	2022 Soalheiro	290
	<i>(alvarinho)</i>	

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Red Wines

Alentejo \$

2027.	2021 Lenda de Dona Maria	170
	<i>(alicante bouschet, aragonez)</i>	
2026.	2021 Marquês de Borba	175
	<i>(aragonez, trincadeira, alicante bouschet, touriga nacional, petit verdot, merlot)</i>	
2029.	2019 Herdade do Rocim	230
	<i>(touriga nacional, aragonez, alicante bouschet)</i>	
2021.	2019 Terras d'Alter, Reserva	235
	<i>(trincadeira, tinta caiada, aragonez)</i>	
2028.	2021 Fitapreta	290
	<i>(aragonez, alicante bouschet, trincadeira, castelão)</i>	
2024.	2018 Cartuxa, Colheita	340
	<i>(castelão, trincadeira, alicante bouschet, aragonez)</i>	
2025.	2020 Esporão, Reserva	425
	<i>(aragonez, trincadeira, cabernet sauvignon, alicante bouschet, touriga franca, syrah)</i>	

Bairrada

0322.	2017 Niepoort Drink Me Nat'Cool (1000ml)	220
	<i>(baga)</i>	
0313.	2007 Quinta do Encontro "Encontro 1"	1300
	<i>(baga, touriga nacional)</i>	
0305.	2005 Luis Pato, Quinta do Ribeirinho Pé Franco	1805
	<i>(baga)</i>	

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Red Wines

	Dão	\$
0447.	2019 Quinta de Cabriz, Colheita Seleccionada <i>(alfrocheiro, aragonez, touriga nacional)</i>	135
0448.	2016 Casa de Santar, Reserva <i>(touriga nacional, aragonez, alfrocheiro)</i>	240
0405.	2003 Four c <i>(baga, trincadeira, tinto cão, touriga nacional)</i>	1300
0411.	2005 Quinta dos Carvalhais, Único <i>(touriga nacional)</i>	1335
	Douro	
5018.	2019 Quinta do Crasto <i>(touriga nacional, touriga franca, tinta roriz, tinta barroca)</i>	195
5027.	2020 Porrais <i>(touriga nacional, touriga franca, tinta barroca, sousão)</i>	200
5026.	2019 Vinha Grande <i>(touriga nacional, touriga franca, tinta barroca, tinta roriz)</i>	235
5025.	2020 Meandro do Vale Meão <i>(touriga nacional, touriga franca, tinta roriz, tinta barroca, alicante bouschet)</i>	275
5028.	2021 Maçanita <i>(touriga nacional, sousão, blend of traditional Douro varieties)</i>	290
5029.	2020 Maçanita, Reserva <i>(sousão, touriga nacional, blend of traditional Douro varieties)</i>	430
5021.	2017 Quinta do Vallado, Reserva <i>(tinta roriz, tinta amarela, touriga franca, tinta barroca)</i>	450
5024.	2019 Quinta do Crasto, Reserva, Vinhas Velhas <i>(old vines, 25 to 30 different grape varieties)</i>	460

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Red Wines

Lisboa

\$

0618.	2020 Quinta Vista	120
	<i>(touriga franca, tinta roriz, castelão, syrah)</i>	
0617.	2017 Brutalis	390
	<i>(cabernet sauvignon, alicante bouschet)</i>	
0619.	2015 Quinta do Boiçõ, Grande Reserva, Vinhas Velhas	415
	<i>(syrah, touriga nacional)</i>	

Península de Setúbal

0822.	2021 Quinta da Mimosa	250
	<i>(castelão)</i>	
0823.	2019 Quinta do Piloto, Collection Touriga Nacional	260
	<i>(touriga nacional)</i>	
0821.	2017 Quinta da Bacalhõa	290
	<i>(cabernet sauvignon)</i>	

Tejo

0730.	2017 Falcoaria	290
	<i>(castelão, trincadeira, cabernet sauvignon, touriga nacional, alicante bouschet)</i>	

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Sweet and Fortified Wines

Port Wine

White Port

	per glass	per bottle
	\$	\$
0943. Ferreira White	40	180

Tawny Port

0904. Ferreira Dona Antónia, Reserva	50	230
0905. Ferreira Quinta do Porto, 10 years old	60	380
0906. Ferreira Duque de Bragança, 20 years old	75	645
0907. Taylor's, 20 years old	115	1100
0908. Niepoort, 30 years old	175	

Colheita Port

0939. 2000 Niepoort (375ml)		245
0909. 1966 Barros		2500
0912. 1965 Krohn		2500
0911. 1958 Krohn		3000

Vintage Port

0937. 2007 Ferreira		600
0917. 1997 Castelinho		980
0921. 1997 Graham		1850
0925. 1994 Warre		1880
0924. 2003 Taylors		1900
0918. 1977 Dow's		2205

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Sweet and Fortified Wines

Moscatel do Douro

		\$
0928.	1975 Adega Cooperativa de Favaios (500ml)	685

Moscatel de Setúbal

0941.	2018 SIVIPA Moscatel de Setúbal	210
0942.	2019 Bacalhôa, Moscatel Roxo (500ml)	300

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History

Vines were first brought to Portugal by the Greeks in the 7th century BC, but it was only when the Romans occupied Portugal that this crop came to be important. With the worship of Bacchus, the Portuguese also inherited the tradition of wine making. Vines are now to be found throughout the country, and there are already a number of specific "regiões demarcadas" (demarcated regions).

Portugal - the Regions

Vinho Verde

This is Portugal's largest DOC region stretching from the hills south of the river Douro to the river Minho in the north. The cool, damp maritime climate together with the rather unusual method of growing vines produce fresh, light white wines, whose extraordinary aroma is balanced by their acidic touch.

Grape varieties to note here is the Alvarinho, probably the best Portuguese white grape variety and commonly making single variety wines. Other interesting grapes are Loureiro and Trajadura, more commonly used in blends but making also some interesting single variety wines.

Trás-os-Montes

In the remote north east of Portugal, cut off from the coast by a series of mountain ranges, Trás-os-Montes is wild, high country, its soils poor and unproductive, granitic with here and there the odd patch of schist. The extreme continental climate brings long, hot summers followed by long, icy winters. Grape varieties to note here is the Bastardo, Marufo, Tinta Roriz, Touriga Franca, Touriga Nacional and Trincadeira (Tinta Amarela), Côdega do Larinho, Fernão Pires, Gouveio, Malvasia Fina, Rabigato, Síria (Côdega) and Viosinho.

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Porto and Douro

Douro wine originates in a region of beautiful landscapes, where the grapevines climb the 60-degree sloping banks of the river, that winds its way through the limestone ravines, transformed by the muscles of men into vineyards. It is the oldest demarcated wine region in the world and also home of some world heritage vineyards. For centuries the Douro was known for its Port wines, but nowadays its the table wine making the headlines. International wine publications are giving some of its highest ratings to the wines of the Douro valley.

The variety of soils and micro-climates along the banks of the river Douro determine the quality and diversity of the wine produced here. 50% of the production goes for Port wine, while the other 50% is used for the production of red, white, rosé, sparkling wine, fortified (moscatel do Douro) and brandy.

Several grape varieties are used in the Douro such as the Tinta Roriz (Aragonez in Alentejo and Tempranillo in Spain) and the queen of the Portuguese grape varieties, the Touriga Nacional.

Távora-Varosa

This is a small region, however, it is very relevant in the production of sparkling wines with significant plantings of Chardonnay and Pinot Noir (two of the major grapes of the Champagne region of France), although it also produces fresh white and soft red wines.

Dão and Lafões

This region stretches along the river Dão surrounded on all sides by mountains. Traditionally, it produces excellent red wine, with a good bouquet, and elegant and deep taste. After ageing, it gains a velvety taste and changes the ruby colour to a reddish brown. The white wines of the region are generally aromatic and refined. For red wines, Touriga Nacional and Alfrocheiro perform very well here, with the help of Tinta Roriz (also known as Aragonez, or, in Spain, Tempranillo), along with the traditional Jaen, Baga, Bastardo and Tinta Pinheira. Top white grape variety is the Encruzado.

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Bairrada

The region of Bairrada is closer to the littoral, between river Vouga and Mondego. wine has long been a tradition in this region. The local reds are fruity when young, have good balanced tannin and acid content, developing a complexity with age. 60% of Portugal's sparkling wines, are produced in this region. Top grape variety here is the Baga.

Beira Interior

Located in the heart of the northern interior, along the border with Spain, in the most rugged and mountainous region of mainland Portugal. The soils are mostly granitic in nature, with some schist and, although less common, some sandy slope.

Lisboa

Formerly known as Estremadura, the Lisbon wine region stretches from Lisbon further north to just beyond the city of Leiria. It has classic traditional areas such as Carcavelos, Colares and Bucelas known for producing long lived whites are unfortunately disappearing amongst the concrete buildings of the Portuguese capital Lisbon. However other areas such as Alenquer further north are booming and producing quite a number of quality wines like never before. In terms of grape varieties this is the region that experiments the most in Portugal, so you will find a great variety of nacional and international grapes such as Cabernet Sauvignon and Syrah/Shiraz.

Tejo

Formerly known as Ribatejo, this region was for a long time the provider of bulk wine. Tejo is now emerging as an exciting source of modern-styled commercially astute red wines. The fertile alluvial soils on the banks of the river Tagus produce soft-textured, ripe, drinkable reds in the sorts of quantities and at the price points that excite supermarket buyers. Further up, on the stonier soils more serious wines can be made. Unlike most other Portuguese regions, foreign varieties such as Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot are quite common here, and seem to do well. Top local grape varieties include Castelão and Trincadeira for reds and Fernão Pires for whites.

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Península de Setúbal

Situated south of Lisbon it comprises the regions of Setúbal and Palmela. Much of the area is flat and sandy, with the exception of the Serra da Arrábida, a short chain of mountains running along the south coast of the peninsula, where the soils are limestone or clay-limestone. It is on these Serra da Arrábida slopes that the grapes are grown for the famous sweet Moscatel de Setúbal wines. The whites surprise with their sheer diversity of pleasing tastes and fruity aromas, and the reds are warm and full-bodied. Top local grape varieties include Castelão (Periquita), Touriga Nacional and Aragonez for reds and Chardonnay for whites.

Alentejo

In recent years this region has done much to develop and perfect wine production. The wines produced here have great character - smooth, highly drinkable reds and fresh aromatic wines. Located between river Tejo and Algarve region, Alentejo is an excellent region with superb natural conditions for its long and extensive plains of vine trees to fully mature under the burning sun. Main grapes here include Trincadeira, Aragonez (Tinta Roriz in the Douro and Tempranillo in Spain), Alicante Bouschet, and most recently Touriga Nacional and Syrah/Shiraz.

Algarve

Vines love Portugal's southernmost region for the same reason the tourists do - it's never too hot, never too cold, and they can be sure to enjoy more than 3,000 hours of sunshine every year. The main white grapes are Arinto, Malvasia Fina, Manteúdo and Síria, and for the reds Castelão and Negra Mole.

Azores

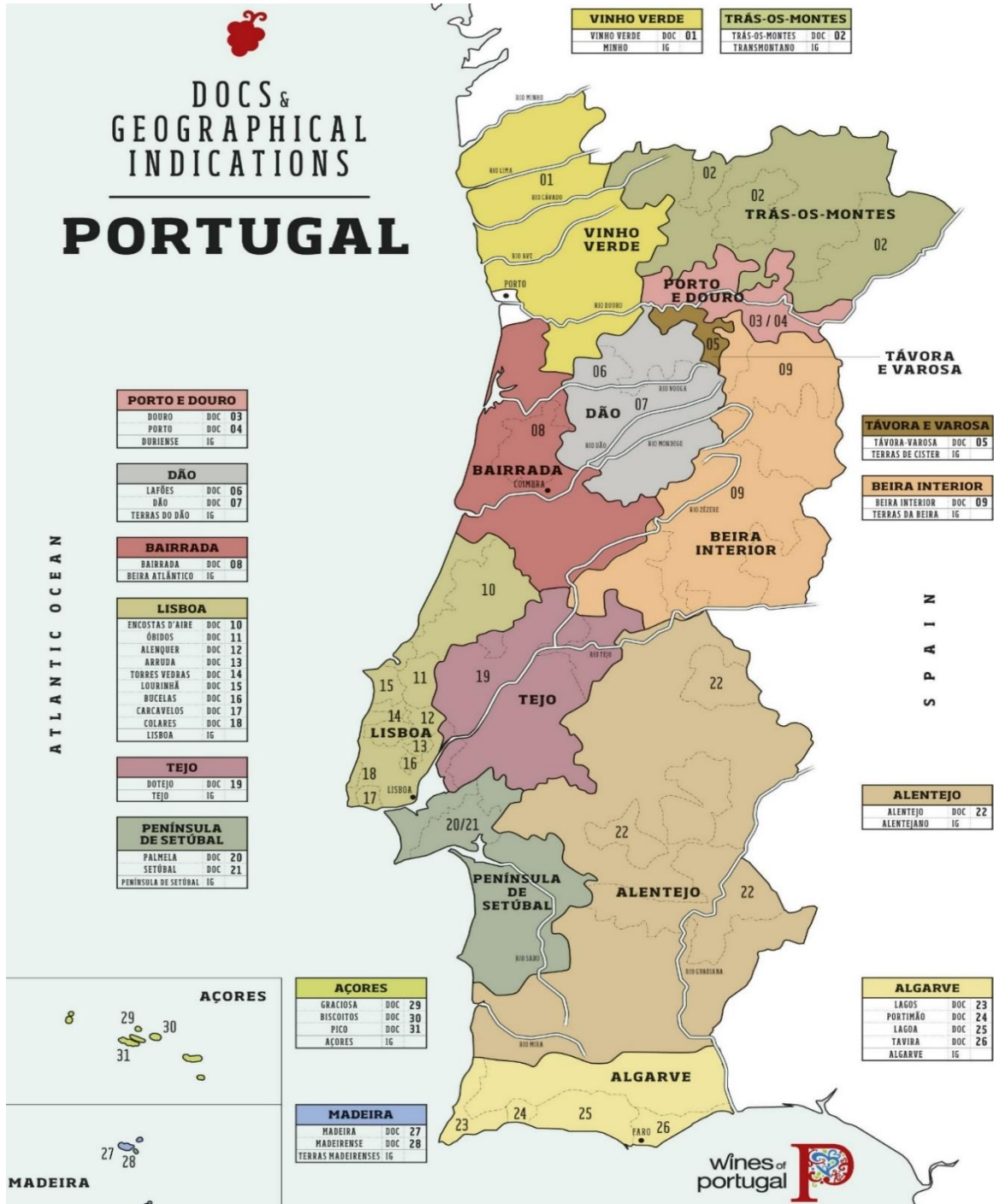
In the middle of the Atlantic Ocean and at a distance of 1600 km to the west of the Portuguese mainland coast, the Azores archipelago is located, made up of nine islands, on three of which vines are cultivated: Terceira, Pico and Graciosa. The main grapes are Verdelho, Arinto, Terrantez for the whites and Merlot for the red.

Madeira

Madeira's fortified wines keep practically forever - they have been known to survive for more than two centuries. A small clutch of historic Madeira grapes are known as the 'noble' varieties: Sercial, Verdelho, Boal, Malvasia (sometimes called Malmsey) and the rarer Terrantez. All are white, and the first four are traditionally vinified to give different degrees of sweetness in the finished wine: respectively dry, medium-dry, medium-sweet and sweet.

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Map of Portuguese Wine Regions



*酒精濃度在 1.2%以上 *Título alcoométrico superior a 1,2% vol.* Alcoholic strength greater than 1.2% vol.

Portuguese wine classification

DOC/DOP

DOC (Denominação de Origem Controlada), DOP (Denomination of Controlled Origin) applies to wine products with originality and individuality due to an inextricably link to a particular region, place or traditional denomination with specific characteristics deriving from the local terroir (geographic environment, natural and human factors).

IG/IGP

IG (Geographical Indication) that is, produced in a specific region and minimally elaborated with 85% of grapes from that region and typical varieties of the region. These wines are controlled by a certifying entity. IGP (Protected Geographical Indication) applies to wines from a specific region named on the label, produced with at least 85% of grapes of that region. Like DOP/DOC wines, they are subject to strict rules of control. These wines can be labelled as “Vinho Regional”.

Vinho Regional

Regional Wines: Traditional mention for wines that have a Protected Geographical Indication. Sometimes they are produced in DOC regions, but as they do not respect any production or elaboration rules, they are not cataloged as such. In regional wine, it is allowed to include 15% of wine from other regions, use unauthorized varieties and types of bottles in DOC wines or shorten the aging period. The reference to the Regional mention dispenses with the use of Protected Geographical Indication (IGP).

Vinho de Mesa

Vinho de Mesa (table wines)- all the wines coming from recommended stocks, and that follow certain analytic characteristics. They can mention their geographic origin, as long as it doesn't match any DOC/DOP, IG/IGP. Table wines if from allotments, lose the right to this designation.

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