



Winemaker: Minco Jordanov
Generation: 1st



JORDANOV

Rkaciteli

A vibrant, thick-skinned, cool climate grape, Rkaciteli originally hails from the Republic of Georgia. In the case of Jordanov, what we find most fascinating is the ironic planting in one of Europe's hottest, driest regions. The Baltic continental front and Mediterranean front collide in Tikveš, North Macedonia, creating a pocket with virtually no rain. The result is a study in paradox: lush, fruit-filled weight combined with a zinging finish that suggests 12% alcohol (vs. the official 14% listed on the bottle).

WINEMAKER BIOGRAPHY

With a highly successful agricultural business under his belt, Minco Jordanov spares no expense when it comes to his real passion - the wines of Jordanov and Macedon. Determined to put his nation of North Macedonia on the map, he is committed to making deeply intelligent, understated (and underpriced) wines for as long as it takes!

ENOLOGIST

Dane Jovanos



TASTING NOTES

Color Straw yellow with greenish tinge
Nose Green apple, ripe pear, apricot and peach
Palate Plush and well-rounded, despite zinging acidity
Finish Perfect balance between freshness and strength with a medium+ finish



VINEYARD & VINIFICATION

Vineyard Location	Tikveš, Povardarie
Varietals List	100% R'kaciteli
Farming Practices	Sustainably farmed, including dry-farmed; grapes picked by hand
Elevation	200 m
Soils	Rendzina (clay and sand)
Maturation Summary	Bottled for 2 months
Alcohol	14.0 %
Acidity	5.1 g/liter
Residual Sugar	1.1 g/liter
Annual Production	50 bottles



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JORDANOV

From the producer of our highly successful Macedon series, Minco Jordanov, comes this remarkable lineup of stolid, everyday values. Like his mid-tier Pinot Noir, these Old World offerings overdeliver every single year. The reason? A true patriot, Mister Jordanov is committed to putting his country of North Macedonia on the map. He has kept his quality level exceedingly high and his pricing modest until such a day arrives. Dry farmed in Tikveš, one of Europe's most arid zones, these wines hail from the same latitudinal corridor as Tuscany, Bordeaux, and Napa (41 degrees north) with an average vine age of 35 years. A mix of continental and Mediterranean climates provides for long, hot summers, near-constant winds, and less than 12 inches of rainfall per year. Cool clay soils, known locally as *rendzina*, help provide acidic backbones for the wines and keep the overall style taut and fresh.

Although the soil and climate certainly allow for international varieties to flourish, Jordanov's enological heart remains with Vranec (pronounced 'vrah-nahtz'), arguably the Balkans' most important indigenous varietal. Native to North Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Vranec is an early budding varietal with thick skins, high tannins and medium-high acidity. The word itself translates as 'Black Stallion', owing to its forceful character and rich coloring. Despite all this, it's a fragile beast – very sensitive to cold, prone to shutting down if temperatures become too hot, and susceptible to disease. Fortunately, that makes the high and dry Tikveš region the perfect venue. Grown on its warm plains, Vranec usually has a higher sugar content, richer phenols, and a rounder, fuller body than elsewhere in Eastern Europe (part of why Jordanov's is so approachable, despite the modest regimen in oak). While not fully verified, it has been suggested (by Jancis Robinson, among others) that Vranec is a cross between the Tribidrag varietal (aka Croatia's Crljenak Kaštelanski, which also gave rise to Primitivo) and another, unknown parent.

REGION

POVARDARIE

North Macedonia, once a part of former Yugoslavia and tucked in the heart of the Balkan Peninsula, is surrounded by 5 other countries: Albania, Kosovo, Serbia, and Bulgaria run west to east along its northern borders, and to the south lies Greece. A small but storied nation, it has almost 3500 years of enological history, continued today by 3 distinct wine regions. The most centrally located of these, Povardarie, includes the capital city of Skopje and the best-known subdivision Tikveš, and represents some 85% of the nation's wine. Macedonia's Wine Act – based on the EU's own – came into existence in 2004. The designation of 'Vrvno Vино', or wines of quality and controlled origin, was established, and today a majority of the 80+ participating estates can be found in Povardarie.

As a geographical region, Povardarie is essentially a long, fertile valley, running north-to-south and encompassing all the mountains, canyons, and valleys through which the river Vardar flows. Historically speaking, this region – which also includes the ancient city of Stobi – formed a crossroads between ancient Greece and continental Europe. Therein, it had enormous strategic value and was much sought after by various regional powers. Once the seat of the Kingdom of Macedon, led by Alexander the Great, Povardarie (along with all of North Macedonia) went on to be conquered by both the Roman and Ottoman Empires.

Like the rest of the country, Povardarie focuses its attention rather squarely on the production of red wines, with the local Vranec varietal dominating production. With rich coloring, high tannins and medium-high acidity, this grape (whose name translates as 'Black Stallion') tends to yield ripe, earthy, and forceful wines, especially when grown in areas that sit "high and dry" like Tikveš.

TIKVEŠ

Located in the central, southern part of the country and sharing a border with Greece, Tikveš is North Macedonia's most acclaimed and prolific subdivision, representing approximately one third of the nation's grapes. With more than 280 days of sun per year and relatively hot summers, Tikveš (pron. "tik-vesh") is a land of rolling hills, lakes, rivers and rustic farmland surrounded by high mountains on three sides: the Drenovo and Mariovo ranges to the SE, along with the Konce and Plaush mountains on the NE all flank the region, funneling their alpine winds down to help cool grapes at night. Despite Tikveš having some of the EU's lowest recorded annual rainfall, these wide, diurnal swings in temperature help ensure good acidity and developed polyphenols overall.

Found along roughly the same latitude as Rioja and Ribero del Duero in Spain, Tikveš sits in a land-locked pocket where the southern Mediterranean climate (full of long, warm summers) and the northern continental climate (with its mild and cool winters) combine. The average altitude of vineyards is 300 meters, although some extend as high as 600. The most common terroir in Tikveš revolves around 'rendzina', a cool soil type made from the breakdown of rocks high in calcium carbonates and magnesium, and common to central North Macedonia up to 800 m.

Roughly 20 different grape varieties are grown in Tikveš, including indigenous red staples like Vranec, Kratosija, and Kadarka, along with internationals such as Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Noir, and Syrah. Likewise, whites range from East European favorites such as Žilavka, Graševina, and Rkaciteli to familiars like Chardonnay, Riesling, and Sauvignon Blanc.