



WINE REGIONS IN ARGENTINA

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A



Argentina



LOCATION

22° | 55°

SOUTH LATITUDE

53° | 74°

WEST LONGITUDE



TOTAL SURFACE

(continental)

2.791.810 km²

8th WORLD'S LARGEST
COUNTRY

2nd LARGEST COUNTRY IN
SOUTH AMERICA



POUPULATION

Estimations (July 2020)

45.4 M

INHABITANTS



49%



51%



CAPITAL

**BUENOS
AIRES**



A UNIQUE HABITAT

for the creation of great wines



A series of natural factors combined with a deeply-rooted popular wine culture lend our wines a unique identity and quality.

TERROIRS

| Extension & diversity

ALTITUDE

| Distinctive character

CLIMATE

| Dry & continental

SOILS

| Low fertility

WATER

| Great purity

WINE PRODUCERS

| Strong commitment



TERROIRS

Extension and diversity

Argentina's vast extension is unique. It offers the possibility of cultivating high-quality vineyards across larger areas, creating a great diversity of *terroirs*.

This allows to play with various grape varieties and wine styles: reds (*from young and light, to full-bodied and structured*), whites (*from dry to fruity and aromatic*), sparkling (*from nature to dulce*) and rosés.

KEY FACTORS

- Altitude and latitude
- The presence of the Andes range
- Rainfall regime
- Variability in soils

8th

WORLD'S LARGEST COUNTRY

3.800 km

EXTENSION (from north to south)

23 | 45°

SOUTH LATITUDE (Cultivated area)

20°

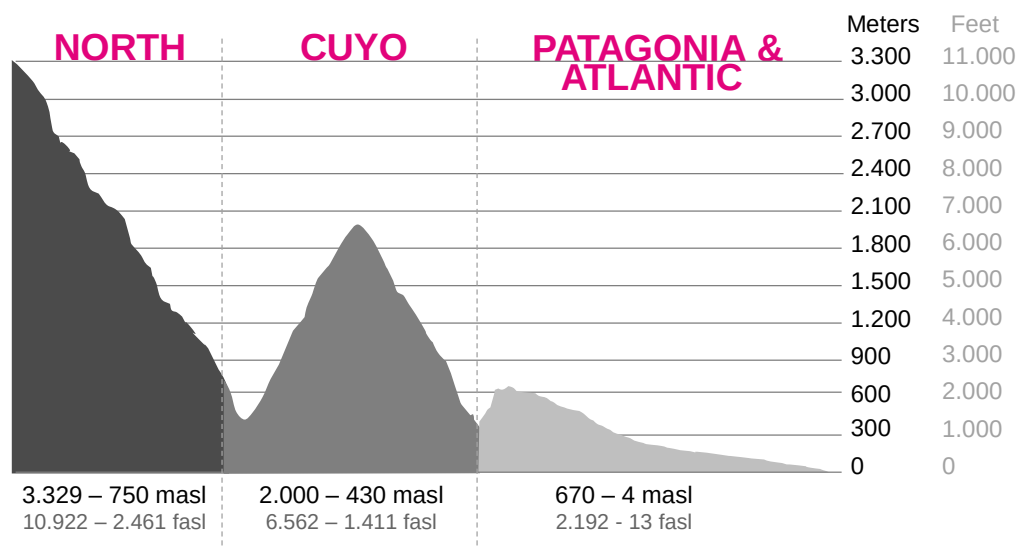
LONGITUDE (from east to west)

- | The Andes range offers variable altitudes, generating a unique variety of terroirs and microclimates.
- | **Altitude serves as a temperature regulator:** For every 150 meters of linear rise over a point on the map, the average temperature will drop by 1°C.
- | This is reflected in the expression and diversity of Argentine wines.



Argentina is the only country that adds altitude as a key factor of terroir.

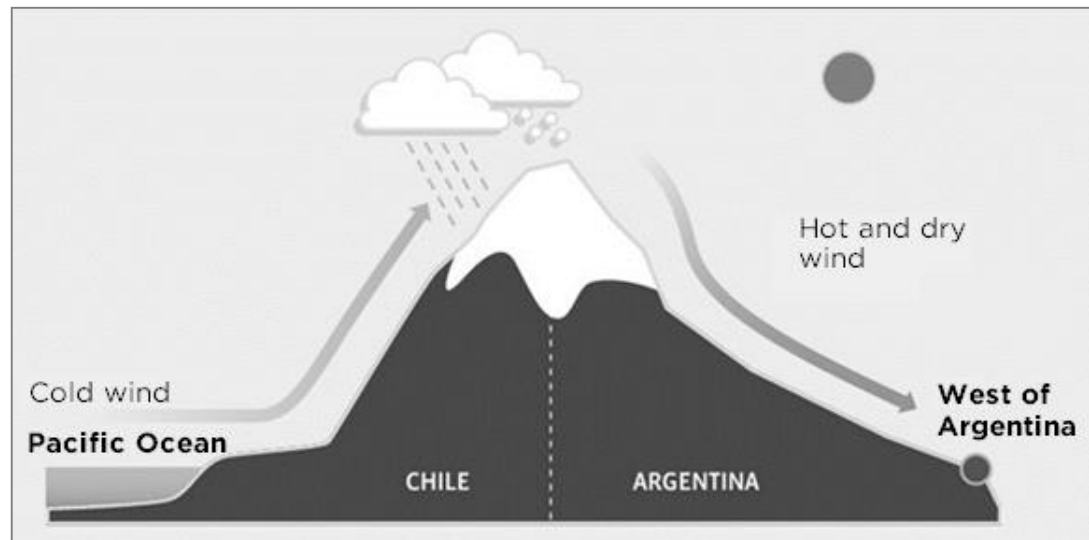
VINEYARD'S ALTITUDE IN ARGENTINA



Argentina's traditional wine regions are located in high-altitude valleys far from the oceans, which makes us **one of the few continental viticultural areas in the world.**

Argentine wines are “**naturally natural**”. The majority of vineyards are located in arid areas, with dry climates and plenty of sunshine, with no need of artificial intervention.

This leads to healthy vineyards and contributes to the production of organic wines.



- | The soil becomes increasingly defining as a viability factor for the vine.
- | Young and nutrient deprived soils, with low organic matter, which leads to restricted vine growth. Nitrogen is a fundamental macronutrient in soils. As a result of the harsh climate, nitrogen content and availability is very low.
- | This arid fruitfulness favors the natural development of premium grapes with genuinely distinctive flavors.



The main source of irrigation in mountain valleys is the **meltwater from the Andes**. Therefore, water is completely **pure** and free from the influence of any contaminating activity.

There are two irrigation methods: flood irrigation (especially used in old vineyards) and drip irrigation (introduced in the 90's).



DRIP IRRIGATION



FLOOD IRRIGATION

WINE PRODUCERS

Strong commitment



- | Argentina's restless producers are **BREAKING NEW GROUND** and reshaping the country's wine offering.
- | They're developing their own national identity in winemaking by increasingly focusing on terroir.
- | Combination of tried-and-true traditions with cutting edge technology and modern techniques.
- | New projects and new ways of producing wine to showcase the country's diverse and unique terroir.
- | Experimentation with new regions, making them wine regions from scratch, leading to the emergence of new GIs.





ARGENTINA

MAIN WINEGROWING
FIGURES



ARGENTINA TODAY

Main winegrowing figures



5th

**WORLD'S LARGEST
WINE PRODUCER***

1. ITALY
2. FRANCE
3. SPAIN
4. UNITED STATES
- 5. ARGENTINA**

895

**PRODUCING
WINERIES**

7th

**LARGEST COUNTRY
IN CULTIVATED
SURFACE***

1. SPAIN
2. CHINA (mainland)
3. FRANCE
4. ITALY
5. TURKEY
6. UNITED STATES
- 7. ARGENTINA**

10th

**WORLD'S LARGEST
WINE EXPORTER***

1. ITALY
2. SPAIN
3. FRANCE
4. CHILE
5. AUSTRALIA
6. GERMANY
7. UNITED STATES
8. SOUTH AFRICA
9. PORTUGAL
- 10. ARGENTINA**

2020

EXPORTS**

400.6 M L

**TOTAL EXPORTS
in volume (liters)**

U\$S 813.5 M

**TOTAL EXPORTS
in value (USD FOB)**

Source: *OIV - State of the Vitiviniculture World Market (April 2020)

**Caucasia Wite Thinking – December 2020

ARGENTINA TODAY

Main export markets 2020 (U\$D FOB)*



1st



UNITED STATES

U\$D 226.753.273

6th



CHINA

U\$D 24.173.025

2nd



UNITED KINGDOM

U\$D 127.482.928

7th



MEXICO

U\$D 20.089.355

3rd



BRAZIL

U\$D 76.207.799

8th



GERMANY

U\$D 14.608.707

4th



CANADA

U\$D 70.180.015

9th



SWITZERLAND

U\$D 13.422.704

5th



NETHERLANDS

U\$D 31.362.572

10th



PERU

U\$D 13.198.100

ARGENTINA TODAY

Main winegrowing data



9th

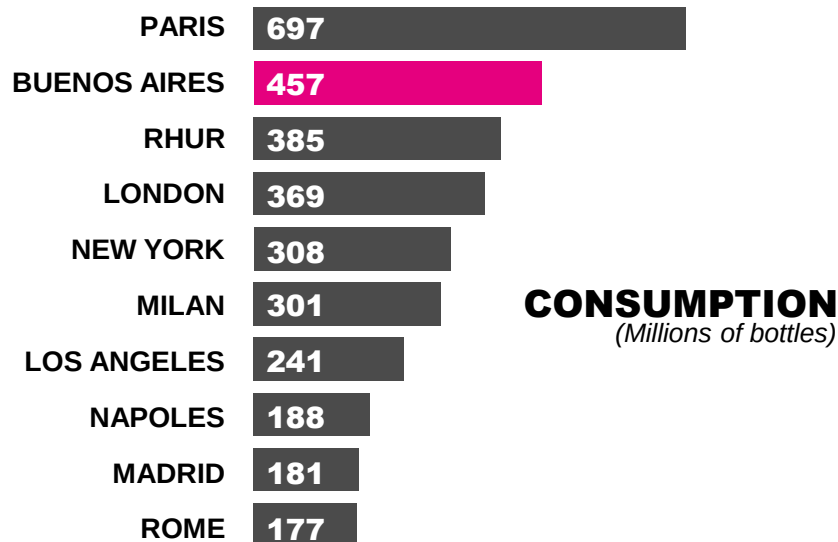
LARGEST COUNTRY
IN WINE
CONSUMPTION*

1. UNITED STATES
2. FRANCE
3. ITALY
4. GERMANY
5. CHINA (mainland)
6. UNITED KINGDOM
7. SPAIN
8. RUSSIA
9. ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES

2nd

LARGEST CITY IN WINE
CONSUMPTION
AFTER PARIS**



Source: *OIV - State of the Vitiviniculture World Market (April 2020)

**INSEEC Wine & Spirits Institute

HISTORY
OF WINEMAKING
IN ARGENTINA

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A



TIMELINE

Argentina's winemaking history

XVI



1551

The first specimens of *Vitis Vinifera* were introduced in Argentina by the Spanish colonizers.

The Catholic priests planted vineyards near their monasteries to ensure wine for the celebration of Holy Mass.

The soil and weather conditions favored the growth of the *Vitis vinifera*, especially near the Andes.

XIX



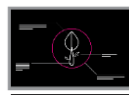
1850 - 1880

Development of viticulture as a national industry.

- Expansion of the railway.
- Expansion of vineyard acreage and increase in the amount of wine production.
- European immigrants introduced new vinegrowing techniques and grape varieties.
- Implementation of measures promoting agricultural development.

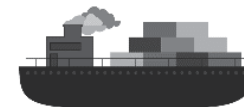


1853



The first School of Agriculture (Quinta Normal de Agricultura) is inaugurated.

XX



70's

Collapse of the model based on the production of large volumes of low quality wines for domestic market.



90's

Introduction of Neoliberalism in the national economy.
Modernization of the wine industry.
Incorporation of Argentina into the global market: local & foreign investments increased and were complemented by a search for new markets.

Argentine wines exported worldwide.

EVOLUTION

Argentina's winemaking industry



XXI

| 1993

| 2020

| Exporting wineries

10

513

| Main export varieties

**Malbec &
Torrontés**

**Malbec, Torrontés &
Others**

| Total Exports in U\$S

U\$S 24 millions

U\$S 813 millions

| Total Exports in liters

25M liters

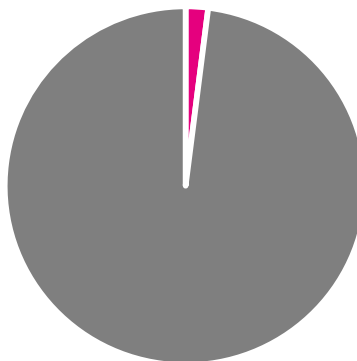
400.6M liters

► **2%**

Exports

► **98%**

Domestic
consumption

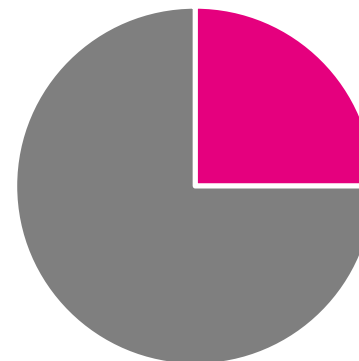


► **25%**

Exports

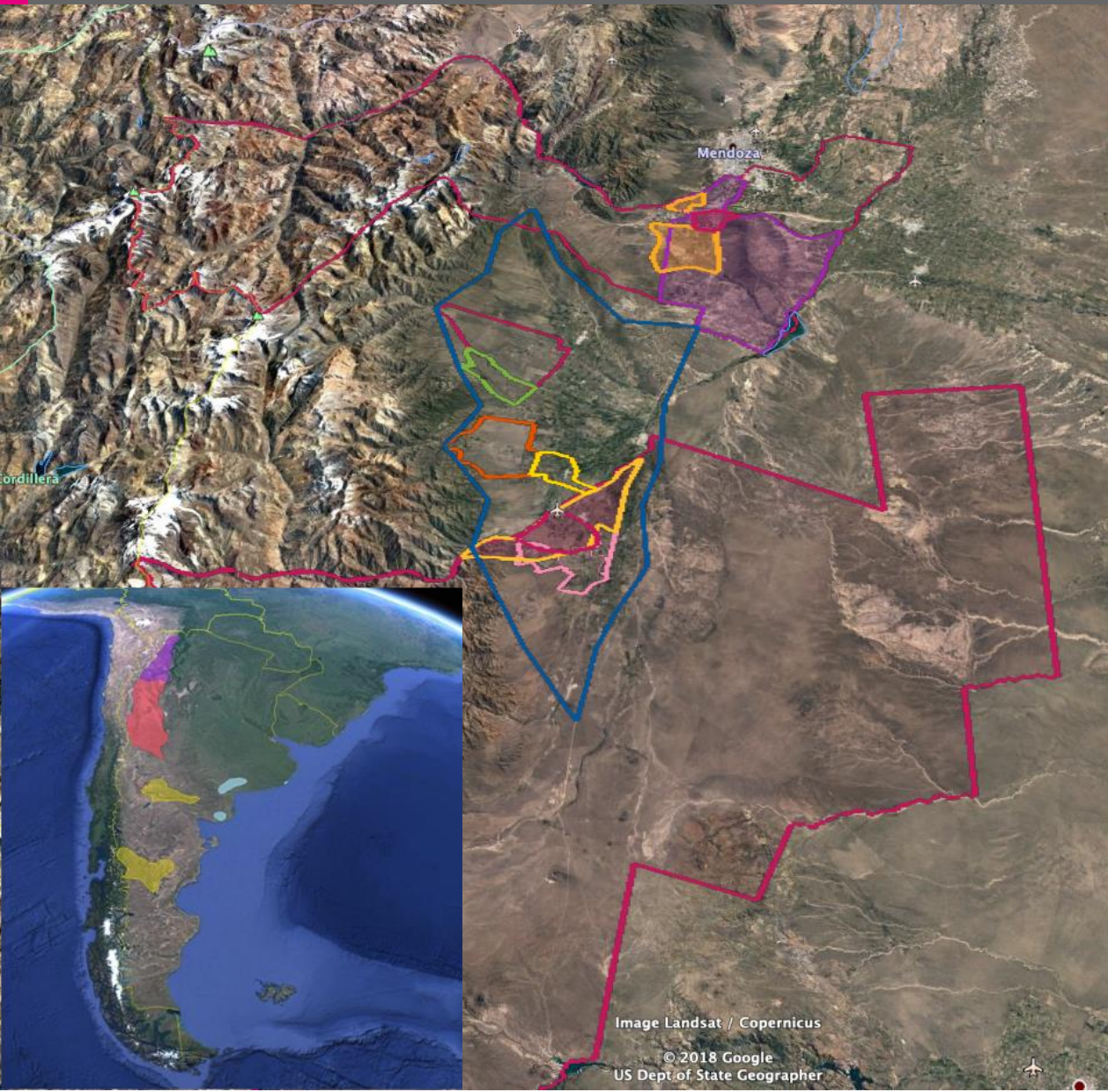
► **75%**

Domestic
consumption



- | In 1959, wine law 14.878 was promulgated. It created the **National Institute of Vitiviniculture (INV)**, and established that wine is considered “food” in Argentina.
- | INV Function:
 - Control quality and fraud prevention
 - Labeling and wine normatives
 - Analytic and statistical control
- | INV works as a Regulation Council within the European Union.
- | In 1999 Argentine Wine Law equaled that of the EU in order to improve the export process.

- | In 1999, the law 25.163 gave a legal framework for wine origins. It established **Geographical Indications (GIs)** and also **Designations of Origin (DO)**.
- | **GIs** are used for quality wines, whereas flavor is attached to origin. There are **104 GIs approved in Argentina**, most of them established following political boundaries.
- | **DOCs** are GIs with wine style regulation. There are **2 DOCs** in Argentina, Luján de Cuyo (DOC) and San Rafael (DOC). Only Luján de Cuyo is used today.
- | GIs today are developing in a new way, as viticultural areas, attached to soil and climatic conditions.



GI LOGICS

GI Mendoza

(Valle de Uco + Luján de Cuyo)



GI Valle de Uco

(Paraje Altamira + Los Chacayes)



GI San Carlos

(Paraje Altamira + La Consulta +
Pampa El Cepillo)



GI Paraje Altamira

GI La Consulta

GI Pampa El Cepillo

Image Landsat / Copernicus

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US Dept. of State Geographer

Google Earth

WINE REGIONS

Argentina from north to south



LOCATION & EXTENSION

23°- 45°
SOUTH LATITUDE
22° from north
to south



CULTIVATED SURFACE for vinification*

Ha: **197.965,10**
Ac: **489.191,56**



KEY FACTORS of terroir

Altitude and latitude
The presence of the Andes range
Rainfall regime
Variability in soils



THE NORTH

Jujuy (GI)
Salta (GI)
Tucumán (GI)
Catamarca (G)

CUYO

La Rioja (GI)
San Juan (GI)
Mendoza (GI)

PATAGONIA

La Pampa
Neuquén (GI)
Río Negro (GI)
Chubut

ATLANTIC

Buenos Aires



THE NORTH

The North



LOCATION

Latitude & longitude

23° 12' | 28° 10'

SOUTH LATITUDE

61° 21' | 66° 12'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*



3,15%
of the
country

Ha: **6.230,1**

Ac: **15.394,95**



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

750 - 3.329 masl

2.461 – 10.922 fasl

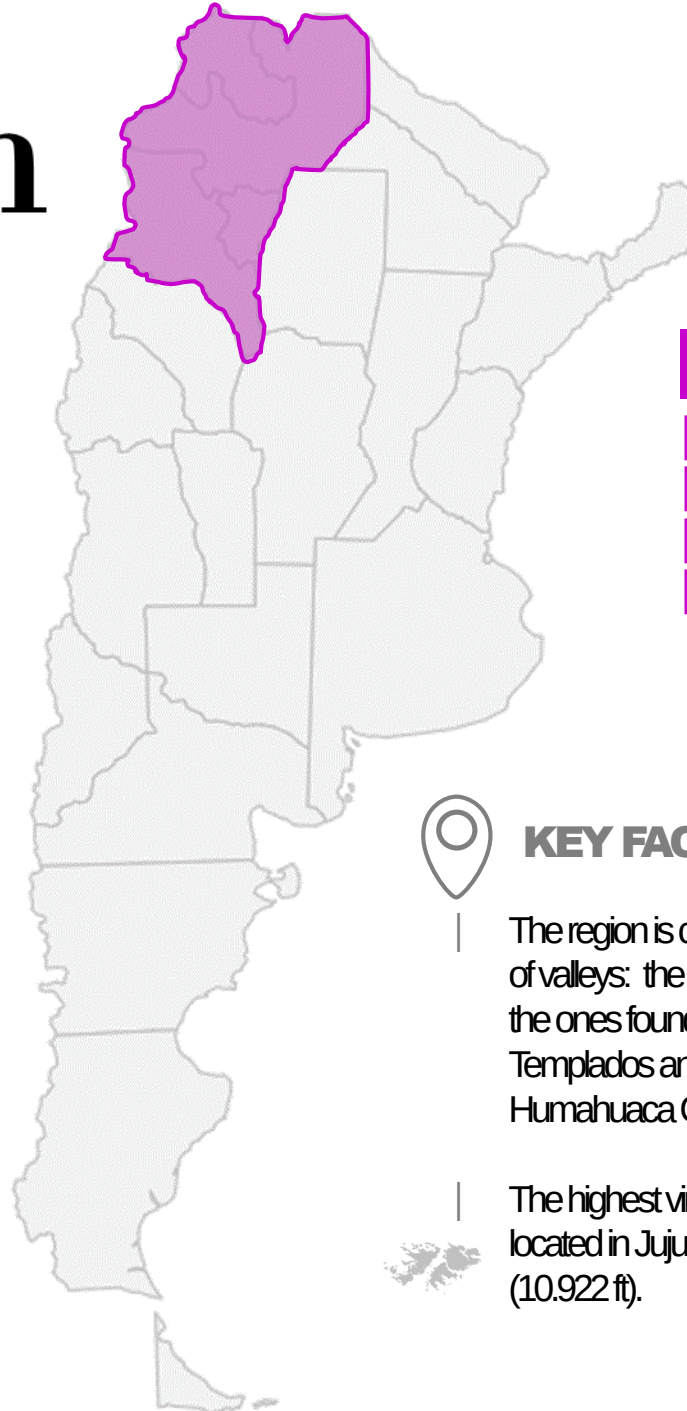


KEY FACTORS

The region is crisscrossed by a series of valleys: the Calchaquí Valley IG and the ones found in Jujuy (Valles Templados and Quebrada de Humahuaca GI).



The highest vineyard in the world is located in Jujuy (Uquía) at 3.329 masl (10.922 ft).



THE NORTH

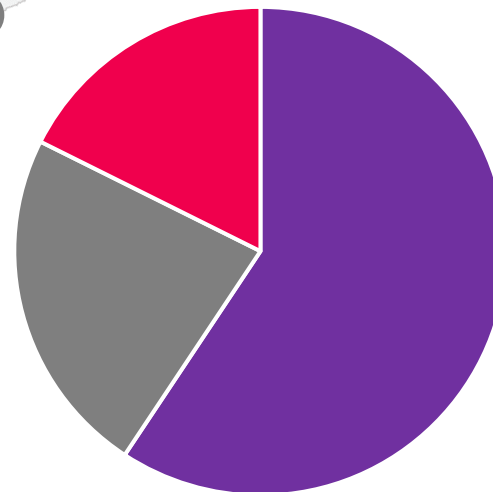


MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour*

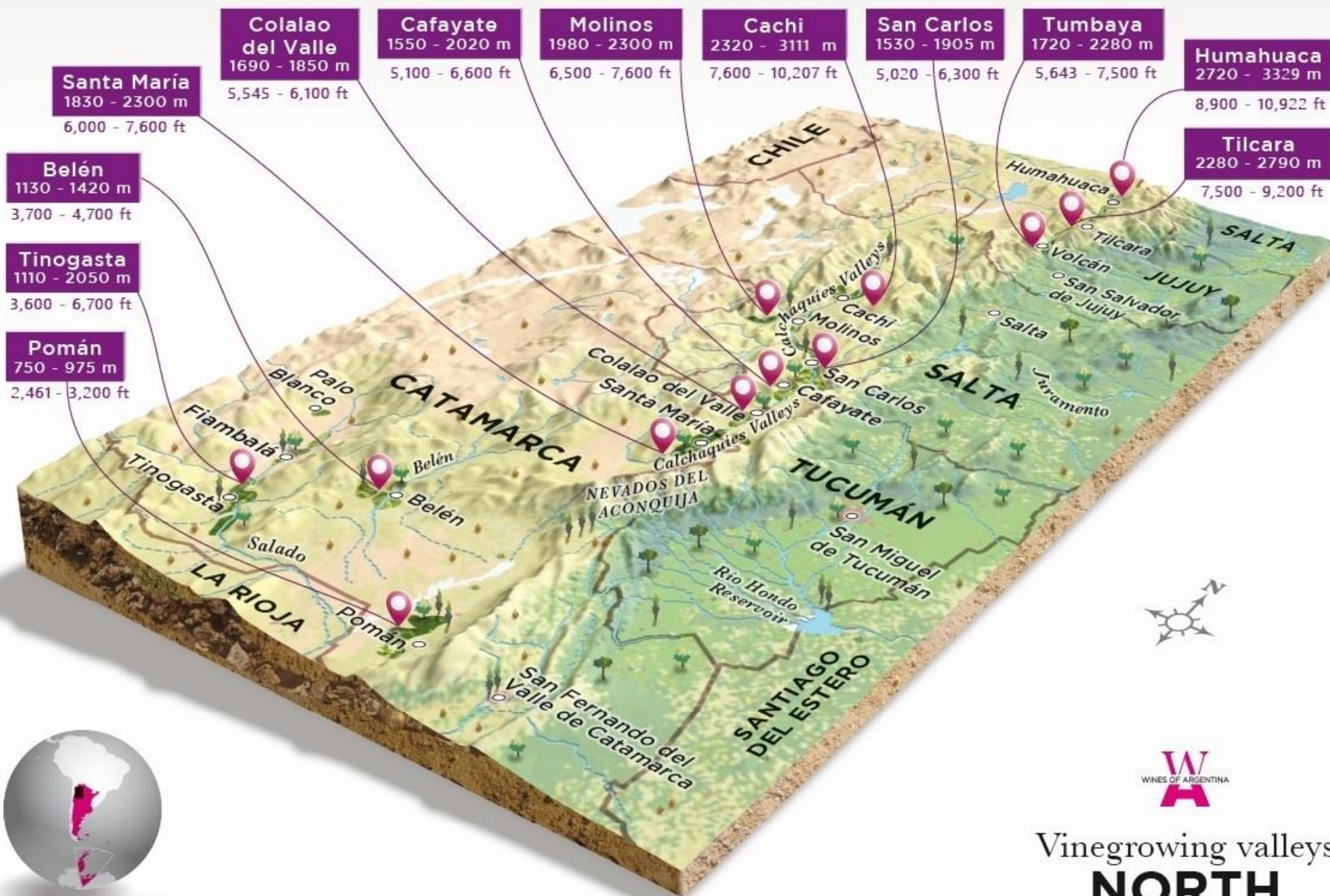
	Hectares	Acres	%
RED VARIETIES	3.694,7	9.130,0	% Red
Malbec	2.032,8	5.023,3	55,02%
Cabernet Sauvignon	794,0	1.962,1	21,49%
Syrah	257,8	637,0	6,98%
Bonarda	160,7	397,1	4,35%
Tannat	148,4	366,7	4,02%
Merlot	115,3	284,9	3,12%
Cabernet Franc	51,7	127,6	1,40%
Pinot Noir	28,7	70,9	0,78%
Tempranillo	28,0	69,2	0,76%
Petit Verdot	23,9	58,9	0,65%
Other red varieties	53,5	132,2	1,45%
WHITE VARIETIES	1.436,9	3.550,7	% White
Torrontés Riojano	1.269,3	3.136,6	88,34%
Sauvignon Blanc	52,6	130,0	3,66%
Chardonnay	40,3	99,7	2,81%
Moscatel de Alejandría	24,5	60,6	1,71%
Pedro Giménez	13,5	33,4	0,94%
Chenin	13,0	32,2	0,91%
Viognier	4,6	11,4	0,32%
Riesling	4,2	10,4	0,29%
Semillón	0,2	0,5	0,01%
Other white varieties	14,6	36,1	1,02%
PINK VARIETIES	1.098,5	2.714,5	% Pink
Cereza	1.009,6	2.494,8	91,91%
Criolla Chica	65,3	161,4	5,94%
Criolla Grande	9,8	24,2	0,89%
Criolla Mediana	0,1	0,2	0,01%
Other pink varieties	13,7	33,9	1,25%
TOTALS	6.230,10	15.395,20	

- Red grapes | **59,3%**
- White grapes | **23,1%**
- Pink grapes | **17,6%**



The wines of the region show remarkable influence of terroir, strongly marked by altitude, and great varietal character.

Although Malbec is the most cultivated variety, Torrontés is the emblem par excellence of the region.



Cartography by FOCUS



Vinegrowing valleys
NORTH



JUJUY

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

JUJUY

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

23° 12' | 23° 51'

SOUTH LATITUDE

65° 21' | 65° 28'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

17,1° C

63° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

140 mm/year

5,5 / 7,4 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **41.50**

Ac: **102.5**



0.02% of the country

0.67% of the region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

1.720 - 3.329 masl

5.643 - 10.922 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

Located in the extreme northwest of the country.

Viticultural activity developed in two areas: Quebrada de Humahuaca (GI) and Valles Templados.

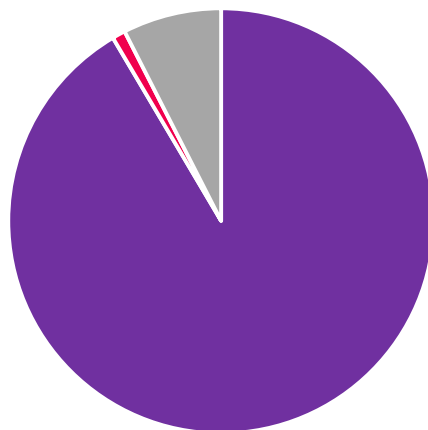
The **highest vineyard in the world** is located in Uquía at 3.329 m (10.922 ft).



DISTRIBUTION by colour*



Red grapes | **91,6%**
White grapes | **7,4%**
Pink grapes | **1%**



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Malbec
 Syrah
 Cabernet Franc
 Merlot
 Sauvignon Sauvignon

	Ha	Acres	%	%
JUJUY	41,5	102,55	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	38,1	94,15	91,81%	100,00%
Malbec	20,0	49,42	48,19%	52,49%
Syrah	5,6	13,84	13,49%	14,70%
Cabernet Franc	4,7	11,61	11,33%	12,34%
Merlot	2,9	7,17	6,99%	7,61%
Cabernet Sauvignon	2,7	6,67	6,51%	7,09%
Tannat	1,4	3,46	3,37%	3,67%
Bonarda	0,5	1,24	1,20%	1,31%
Pinot Noir	0,2	0,49	0,48%	0,52%
Petit Verdot	0,1	0,12	0,12%	0,13%
Tempranillo	0,0	0,05	0,05%	0,05%
Other red varieties	0,0	0,07	0,07%	0,08%
White (vinification)	3,1	7,66	7,47%	100,00%
Sauvignon Blanc	2,6	6,42	6,27%	83,87%
Chardonnay	0,3	0,74	0,72%	9,68%
Torrontés Riojano	0,1	0,25	0,24%	3,23%
Moscatel de Alejandría	0,03	0,07	0,07%	0,97%
Other white varieties	0,1	0,17	0,17%	2,26%
Pink (vinification)	0,4	0,99	0,96%	100,00%
Criolla Chica	0,3	0,74	0,72%	75,00%
Criolla Grande	0,1	0,25	0,24%	25,00%
Cereza	0,01	0,02	0,02%	2,50%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
 Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Vinegrowing valleys
JUJUY



SALTA

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

SALTA

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

25° 07' | 26° 05'

SOUTH LATITUDE

65° 58' | 66° 09'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

15° C

59° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

203 mm/year

8 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **3.569,8**

Ac: **8.821,33**

1.8%

of the country

57,3%

of the region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

1.530 - 3.111 masl

5.020 - 10.207 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

The viticultural activity is located mainly in the Calchaquí Valley GI.

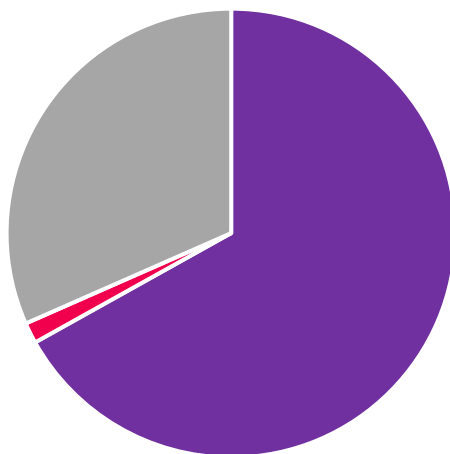
Strongly marked by the presence of high altitude vineyards.

Cafayate Valley GI is the main wine producer of the region.

DISTRIBUTION by colour*



Red grapes | **69,5%**
White grapes | **29%**
Pink grapes | **1,5%**



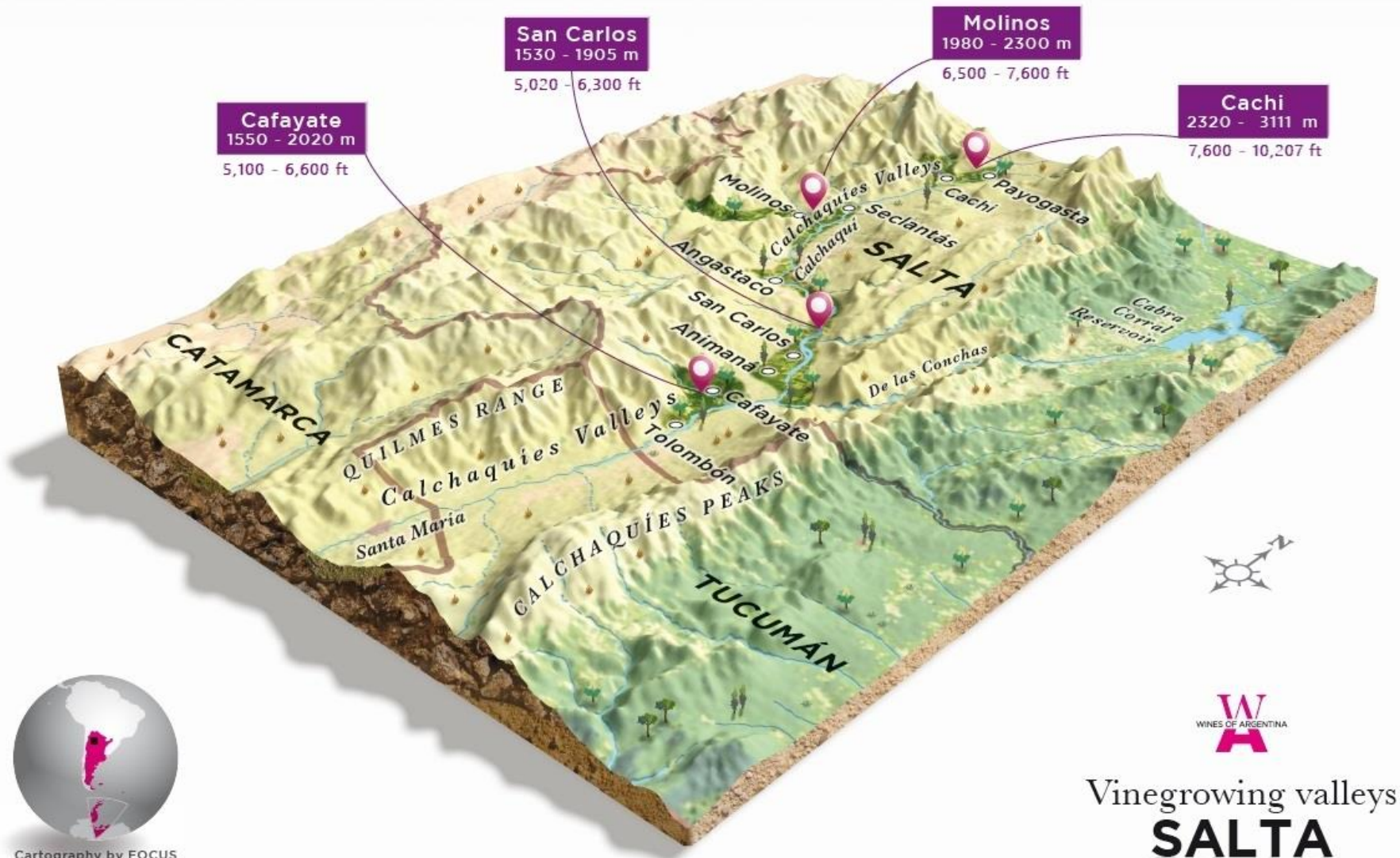
MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Malbec
 Torrontés
 Cabernet Sauvignon
 Tannat
 Merlot

	Ha	Acres	%	%
SALTA	3569,8	8.821,33	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	2481,9	6.133,02	69,52%	100,00%
Malbec	1626,9	4.020,23	45,57%	65,55%
Cabernet Sauvignon	459,0	1.134,23	12,86%	18,49%
Tannat	135,4	334,59	3,79%	5,46%
Merlot	52,1	128,74	1,46%	2,10%
Bonarda	48,0	118,61	1,34%	1,93%
Cabernet Franc	40,5	100,08	1,13%	1,63%
Syrah	33,1	81,79	0,93%	1,33%
Petit Verdot	21,4	52,88	0,60%	0,86%
Pinot Noir	19,1	47,20	0,54%	0,77%
Tempranillo	9,0	22,24	0,25%	0,36%
Other red varieties	37,4	92,42	1,05%	1,51%
White (vinification)	1036,2	2.560,55	29,03%	100,00%
Torrontés Riojano	903,6	2.232,89	25,31%	87,20%
Sauvignon Blanc	48,0	118,61	1,34%	4,63%
Chardonnay	37,7	93,16	1,06%	3,64%
Moscatel de Alejandría	13,7	33,85	0,38%	1,32%
Chenin	13,0	32,12	0,36%	1,25%
Viognier	4,6	11,37	0,13%	0,44%
Riesling	4,2	10,38	0,12%	0,41%
Pedro Giménez	1,4	3,46	0,04%	0,14%
Semillón	0,2	0,49	0,01%	0,02%
Other white varieties	9,8	24,22	0,27%	0,95%
Pink (vinification)	51,7	127,76	1,45%	100,00%
Criolla Chica	41,1	101,56	1,15%	79,50%
Cereza	2,4	5,93	0,07%	4,64%
Criolla Grande	0,4	0,99	0,01%	0,77%
Other pink varieties	7,8	19,27	0,22%	15,09%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
 Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Cartography by FOCUS



Vinegrowing valleys
SALTA

SALTA | Cafayate (IG)

Terroir characteristics



- | Cafayate (IG) is the most important valley in Salta and the main wine producer of the region.
- | It concentrates 60% of the vineyards in the Calchaquí Valley (IG).



LOCATION
Viticultural area

26°05'
SOUTH
LATITUDE

65°58'
WEST
LONGITUDE



TEMP.
Annual Average

16,2° C
61° F



RAINFALL
Annual Average

186 / 250 mm/year
7,3 / 9,8 in/year



SOIL
Profile

Sandy-loam soils made from thick grains with gravel and fine sands on the surface. These characteristics are similar to the layers of subsoil but with fractions of finer sand located deeper and with presence of round stone.



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification*

Ha: **2.682,9**

Ac: **6.629,71**



60%
of the
Calchaquí
Valley



ALTITUDE
of the vineyards

1.550 - 2.020 masl

5.100 - 6.600 fasl



**MAIN GRAPE
VARIETIES**

Most planted*

Malbec
Torrontés
Cabernet Sauvignon
Tannat
Merlot

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



TUCUMÁN

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

TUCUMÁN

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

26° 22' | 26° 36'

SOUTH LATITUDE

65° 57'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

16° C

61° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

100 mm/year

3,9 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **124,2**

Ac: **306,9**



0.06% of the country

1.99% of the region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

1.690 - 2.230 masl

5.545 - 7.317 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

Anchored in the Calchaquí Valley GI, viticulture takes place in Amaicha del Valle and Colalao del Valle (department of Tafi del Valle GI).

In spite of being the 2nd smallest province in size, Tucumán is the most densely populated province in the country.

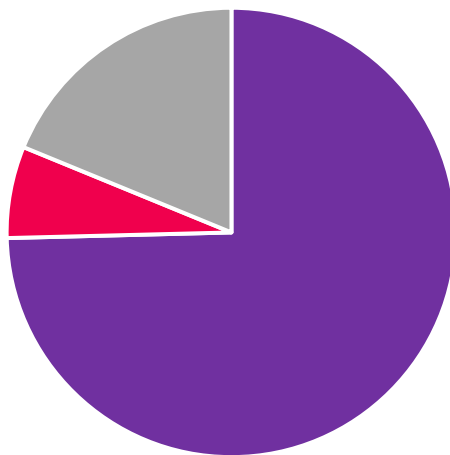
TUCUMÁN

Varieties

DISTRIBUTION by colour*



Red grapes | **74,6%**
White grapes | **18,8%**
Pink grapes | **6,6%**



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

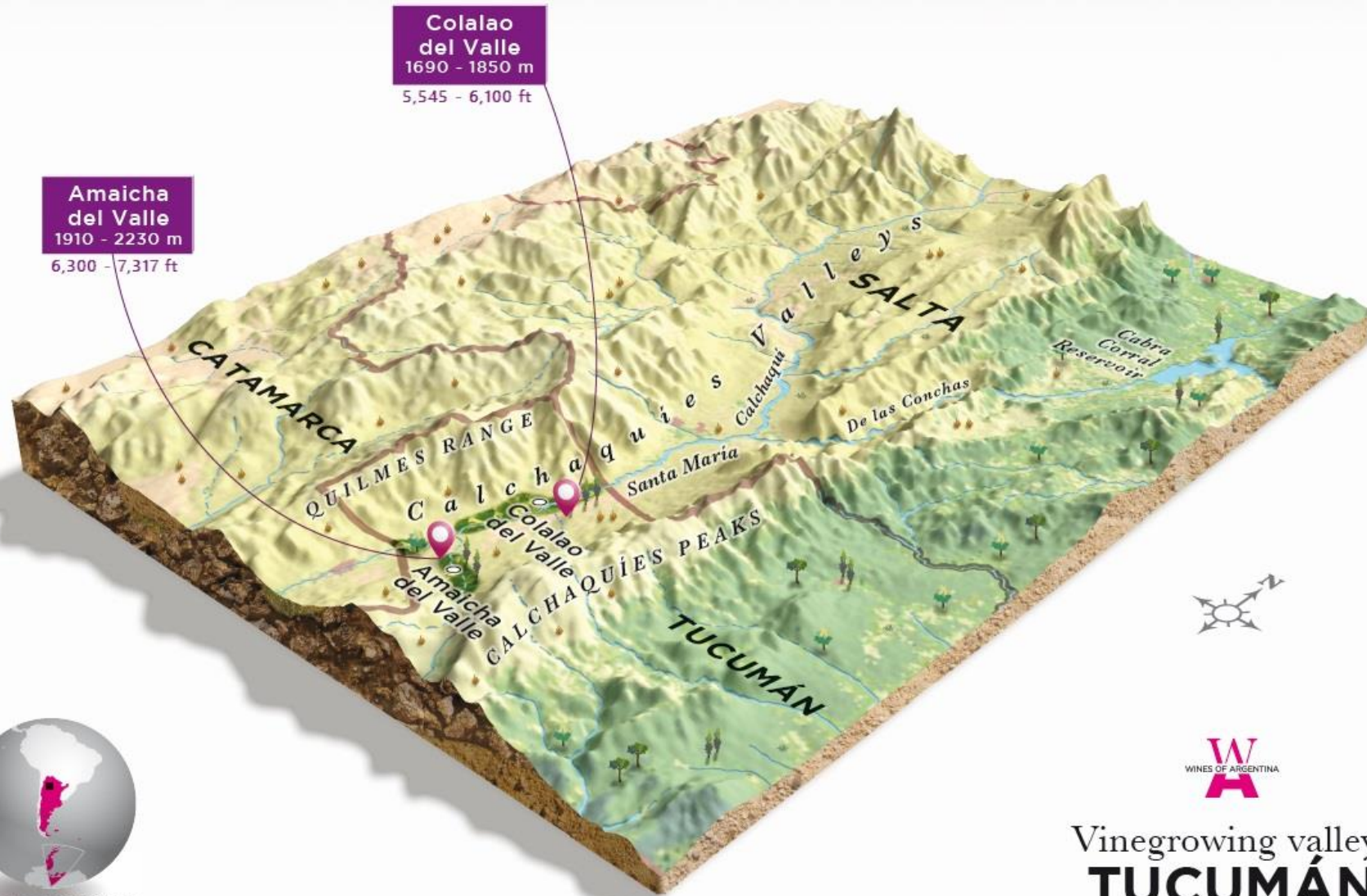
Malbec
 Torrontés
 Cabernet Sauvignon
 Cabernet Franc
 Criolla Chica

	Ha	Acres	%	%
TUCUMÁN	124,2	306,91	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	92,7	229,07	74,64%	100,00%
Malbec	55,8	137,89	44,93%	60,19%
Cabernet Sauvignon	20,9	51,65	16,83%	22,55%
Cabernet Franc	6,4	15,82	5,15%	6,90%
Merlot	5,1	12,60	4,11%	5,50%
Tannat	1,5	3,71	1,21%	1,62%
Syrah	1,3	3,21	1,05%	1,40%
Pinot Noir	0,01	0,02	0,01%	0,01%
Petit Verdot	1,7	4,20	1,37%	1,83%
White (vinification)	23,3	57,58	18,76%	100,00%
Torrontés Riojano	21,1	52,14	16,99%	90,56%
Sauvignon Blanc	1,6	3,95	1,29%	6,87%
Moscatel de Alejandria	0,2	0,49	0,16%	0,86%
Chardonnay	0,04	0,10	0,03%	0,17%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	0,01	0,02	0,01%	0,04%
Other white varieties	0,3	0,86	0,28%	1,50%
Pink (vinification)	8,2	20,26	6,60%	100,00%
Criolla Chica	6,0	14,83	4,83%	73,17%
Cereza	0,1	0,25	0,08%	1,22%
Other pink varieties	2,1	5,19	1,69%	25,61%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
 Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).

**Colalao
del Valle**
1690 - 1850 m
5,545 - 6,100 ft

**Amaicha
del Valle**
1910 - 2230 m
6,300 - 7,317 ft



Cartography by FOCUS



Vinegrowing valleys
TUCUMÁN



CATAMARCA



CATAMARCA

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

26° 41' | 28° 23'

SOUTH LATITUDE

66° 02' | 67° 34'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

18° C

64° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

432 mm/year

17 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **2.494,5**

Ac: **6.164,16**

1.26%

of the country

40%

of the region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

750 – 2.300 masl

2.461 – 7.546 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

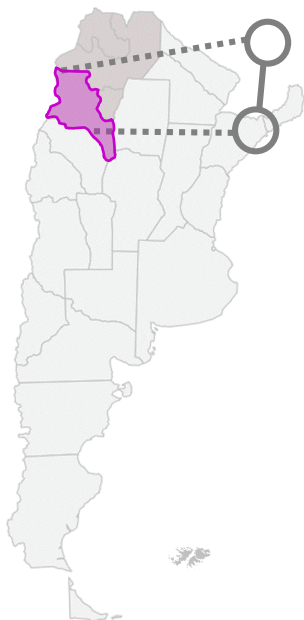
The viticultural activity takes place mainly in a succession of valleys located in the western departments, in the axis between the towns of Tinogasta - Fiambalá, and Santa María (which integrates the Calchaquí Valley IG).

CATAMARCA

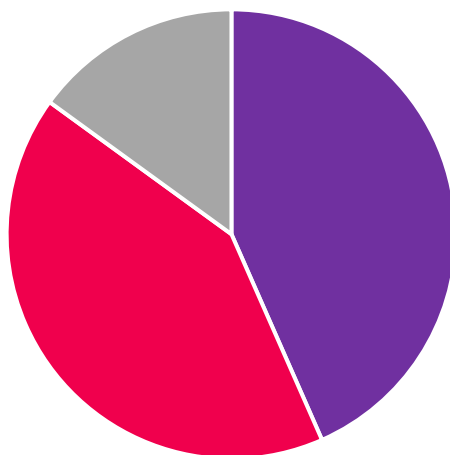
Varieties

DISTRIBUTION

by colour*



Red grapes | **43,3%**
White grapes | **15%**
Pink grapes | **41,6%**



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Torrontés
 Malbec
 Cabernet Sauvignon
 Syrah
 Bonarda

	Ha	Acres	%	%
CATAMARCA	2494,5	6.164,16	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	1082,0	2.673,73	43,38%	100,00%
Malbec	330,1	815,71	13,23%	30,51%
Cabernet Sauvignon	311,4	769,50	12,48%	28,78%
Syrah	217,8	538,21	8,73%	20,13%
Bonarda	112,2	277,26	4,50%	10,37%
Merlot	55,2	136,40	2,21%	5,10%
Tempranillo	19,0	46,95	0,76%	1,76%
Tannat	10,1	24,96	0,40%	0,93%
Pinot Noir	9,4	23,23	0,38%	0,87%
Petit Verdot	0,7	1,73	0,03%	0,06%
Cabernet Franc	0,05	0,12	0,00%	0,00%
Other red varieties	16,1	39,66	0,64%	1,48%
White (vinification)	374,3	924,93	15,01%	100,00%
Torrontés Riojano	344,5	851,29	13,81%	92,04%
Pedro Giménez	12,1	29,90	0,49%	3,23%
Moscatel de Alejandría	10,6	26,19	0,42%	2,83%
Chardonnay	2,3	5,68	0,09%	0,61%
Sauvignon Blanc	0,4	0,99	0,02%	0,11%
Chenin	0,03	0,07	0,00%	0,01%
Other white varieties	4,4	10,80	0,18%	1,17%
Pink (vinification)	1038,2	2.565,50	41,62%	100,00%
Cereza	1007,1	2.488,64	40,37%	97,00%
Criolla Chica	17,9	44,23	0,72%	1,72%
Criolla Grande	9,3	22,98	0,37%	0,90%
Criolla Mediana	0,1	0,25	0,00%	0,01%
Other pink varieties	3,8	9,39	0,15%	0,37%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
 Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



CATAMARCA | Tinogasta (IG)

Valleys



The Tinogasta-Fiambalá area holds a string of valleys located at the mountain foothill in the southwest of Catamarca.



LOCATION
Viticultural area

28°04'
SOUTH
LATITUDE

67°34'
WEST
LONGITUDE



TEMP.
Annual Average

17,3° C
63,1° F



RAINFALL
Annual Average

148 mm/year
5,8 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification*

Ha: **1.479,6**
Ac: **3.656,24**



60%
of the cultivated
surface of the
province



ALTITUDE
of the vineyards

1.110 - 2.050 masl
3.600 - 6.700 fasl



**MAIN GRAPE
VARIETIES**
Most planted*

Cereza
Syrah
Bonarda
Torrontés
Cabernet Sauvignon

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



EXPLORING THE **CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY**



THE CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY



| Ha: **4.455, 1** | Ac: **11.009**

- | Mountain valley of **270km** that crosses **3 provinces**: Salta, Tucumán and Catamarca.
- | Formed **5 million years ago** with the ascent of the Sierras de Quilmes and Aconquija.
- | More than 2.000 years of Calchaquí Diaguita's history.
- | Viticultural tradition since the **18th century**.
- | Remarkable **effect of terroir**: Reds with character & Torrontés.



THE CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY



- | Vineyards range from **1.650 masl** (5.410 ft) on the valley base around Cafayate, to **3.111 masl** (10.201 ft) in Altura Máxima (Payogasta, Cachi).
- | Six of the **world's highest vineyards in Argentina** are located in the Calchaquí Valley and, compared to other regions, it's a high point in the world map of wine.
- | **23 small producers are working at over 2.200 masl** (7.220 ft) in Upper Calchaquí Valley and the neighboring province of Jujuy.
- | Producing wine in the Calchaquí Valley is **more complicated and more expensive than Mendoza** due to the lower yields at higher altitudes and the lack of infrastructure and suppliers (located mainly in Mendoza).

THE CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY

Geography



THE CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY

Altitude effect



- | All of the best aspects of wine come from the skins, including **color, flavor intensity, and concentration of polyphenols.**
- | The thick skins of the grapes created by extreme conditions of the terroir also produce a different flavor profile compared to other regions, **with strong, spicy aromas of black olives, black fruits, herbal notes and muscular tannins.**
- | Research on high altitude wine health benefits confirm that **regular consumption of these wines contributes to a longer and more active life.**
- | This is due to the higher concentration of polyphenols, **a naturally occurring antioxidant.**



CUYO

Cuyo



LOCATION

Latitude & longitude

28° 23' | 34° 58'

SOUTH LATITUDE

67° 04' | 67° 42'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*



95%
of the
country

Ha: **187.501,1**

Ac: **463.333,97**



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

430 – 2.000 masl

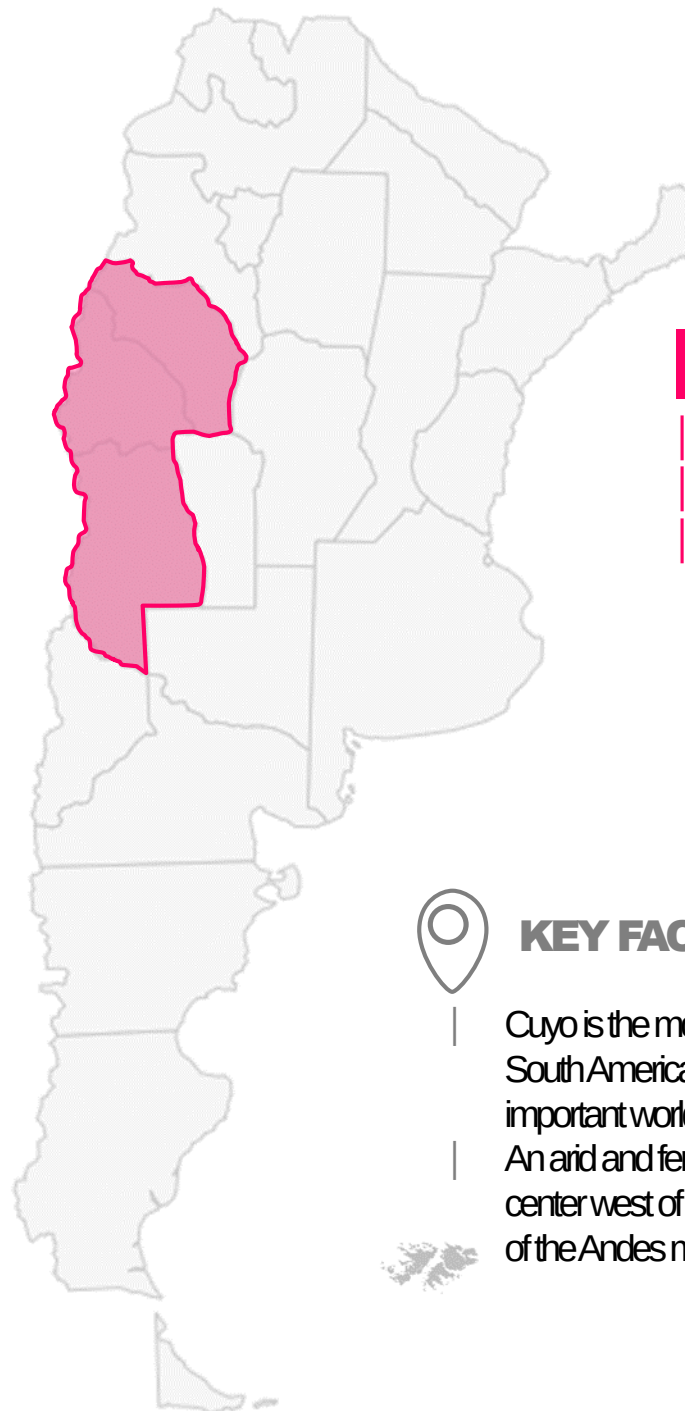
1.411 – 6.562 fasl



KEY FACTORS

Cuyo is the most prolific region in South America and one of the most important worldwide.

An arid and fertile region located in the center west of the country, at the foot of the Andes mountain range.



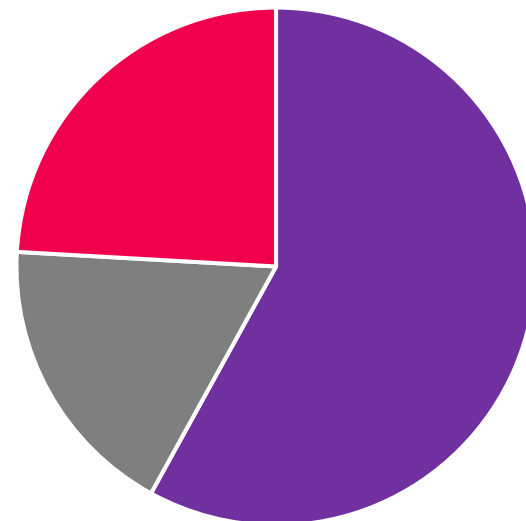
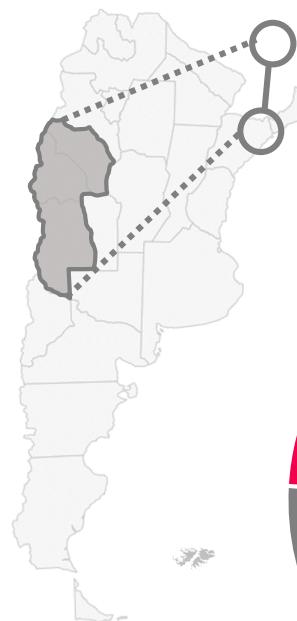


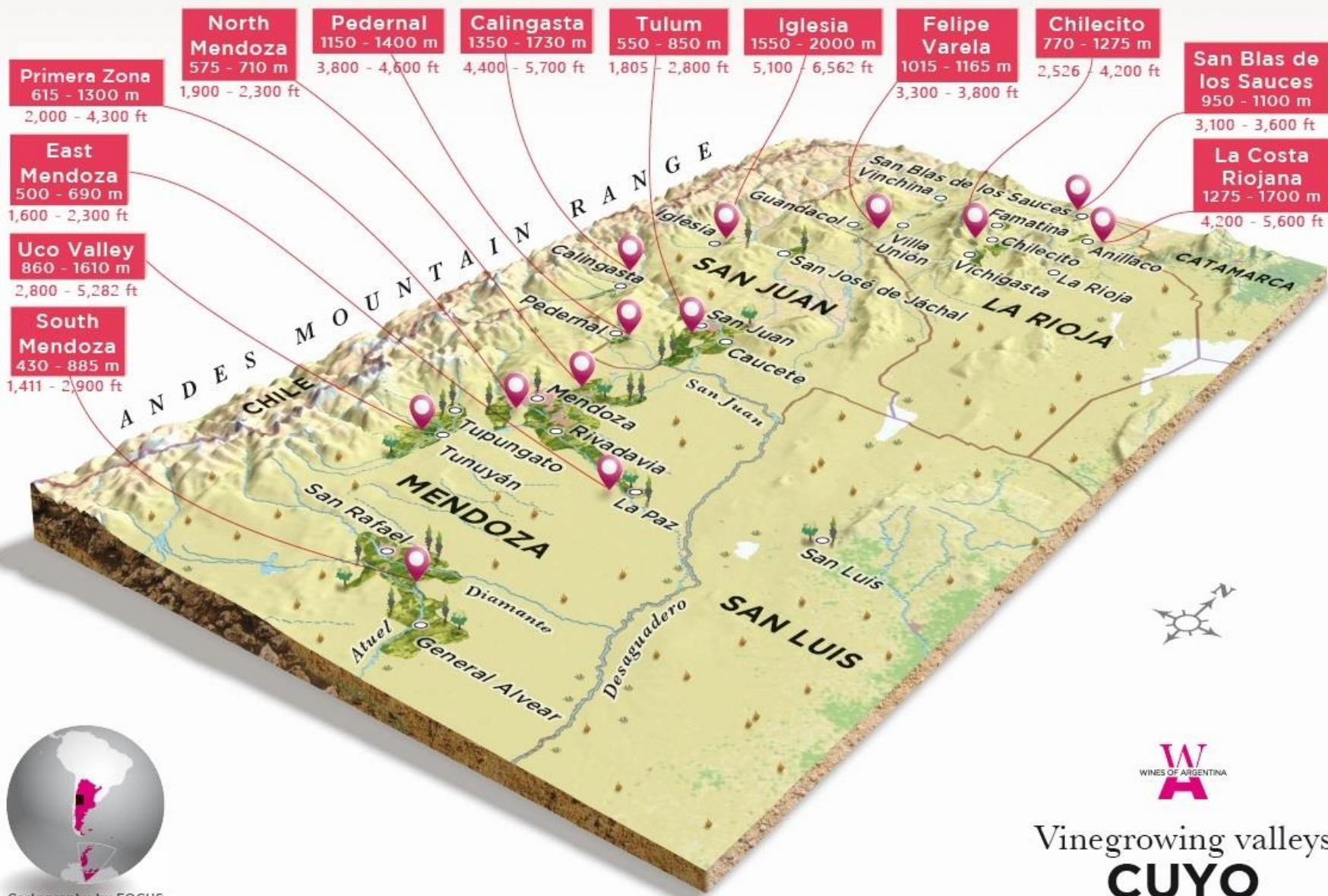
MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour*

	Hectares	Acres	
RED VARIETIES	108.823,7	268.914,2	% Red
Malbec	42.344,6	104.637,7	38,91%
Bonarda	17.968,4	44.401,7	16,51%
Cabernet Sauvignon	12.884,0	31.837,7	11,84%
Syrah	11.390,6	28.147,3	10,47%
Tempranillo	5.384,8	13.306,4	4,95%
Merlot	4.372,8	10.805,6	4,02%
Pinot Noir	1.499,2	3.704,7	1,38%
Cabernet Franc	1.214,6	3.001,4	1,12%
Tannat	674,7	1.667,3	0,62%
Petit Verdot	601,1	1.485,4	0,55%
Other red varieties	10.488,9	25.919,1	9,64%
WHITE VARIETIES	33.531,2	82.858,95	% White
Pedro Giménez	9.501,1	23.478,17	28,34%
Torrontés Riojano	6.293,6	15.552,11	18,77%
Chardonnay	5.564,9	13.751,42	16,60%
Moscatel de Alejandría	2.245,9	5.549,84	6,70%
Chenin	1.726,1	4.265,37	5,15%
Sauvignon Blanc	1.732,3	4.280,69	5,17%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	1.566,7	3.871,47	4,67%
Viognier	696,5	1.721,12	2,08%
Semillón	582,1	1.438,43	1,74%
Torrontés Mendocino	485,5	1.199,72	1,45%
Riesling	57,7	142,58	0,17%
Other white varieties	3.078,8	7.608,02	9,18%
PINK VARIETIES	45.146,2	111.560,77	% Pink
Cereza	25.169,7	62.196,85	55,75%
Criolla Grande	13.332,6	32.946,19	29,53%
Criolla Chica	272,7	673,87	0,60%
Criolla Mediana	7,4	18,29	0,02%
Other pink varieties	6.363,8	15.725,59	14,10%
TOTALS	187.501,10	463.333,97	

- Red grapes | **58%**
- White grapes | **17,9%**
- Pink grapes | **24,1%**





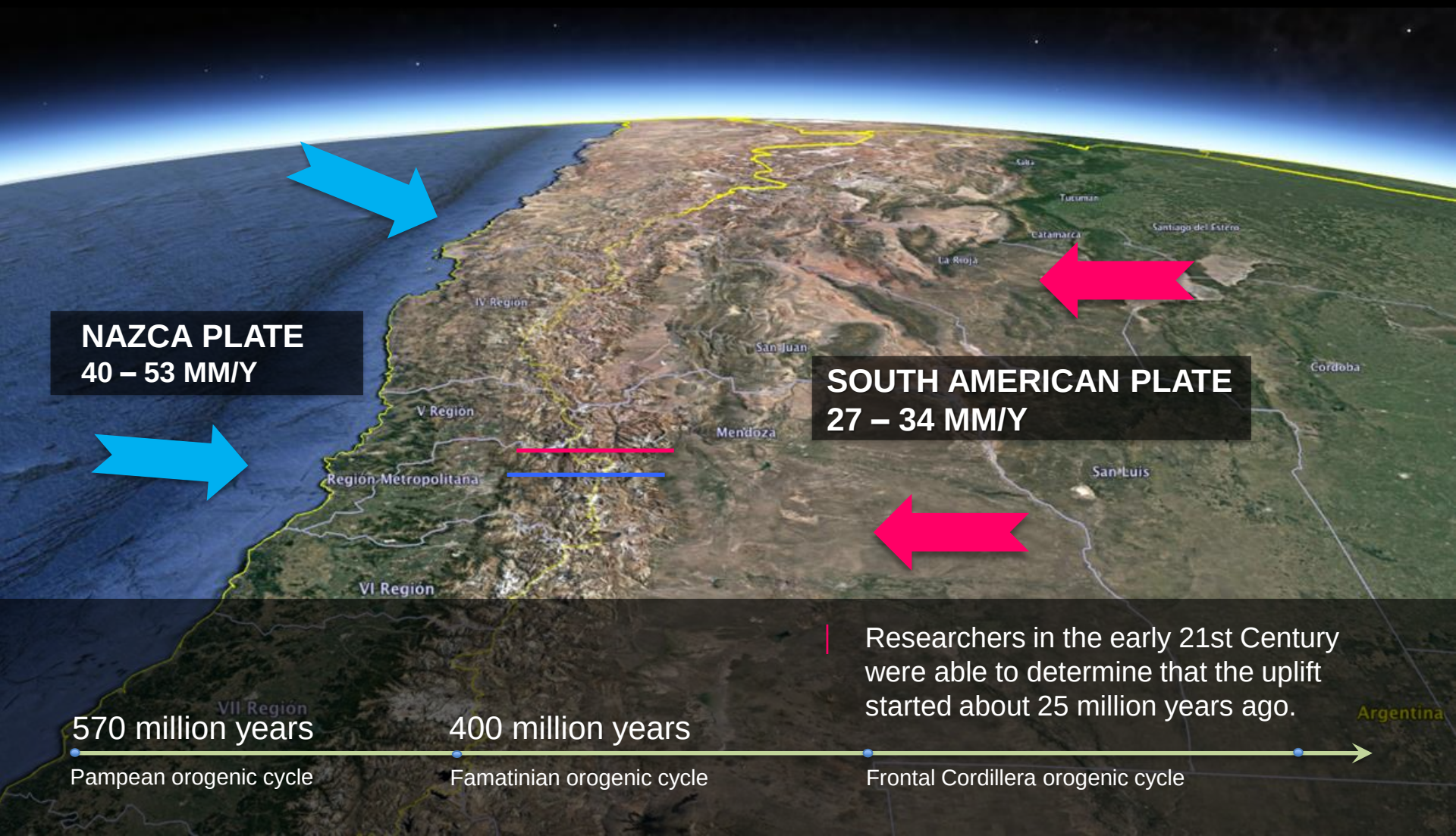
Cartography by FOCUS



Vinegrowing valleys
CUYO

THE ANDES RANGE

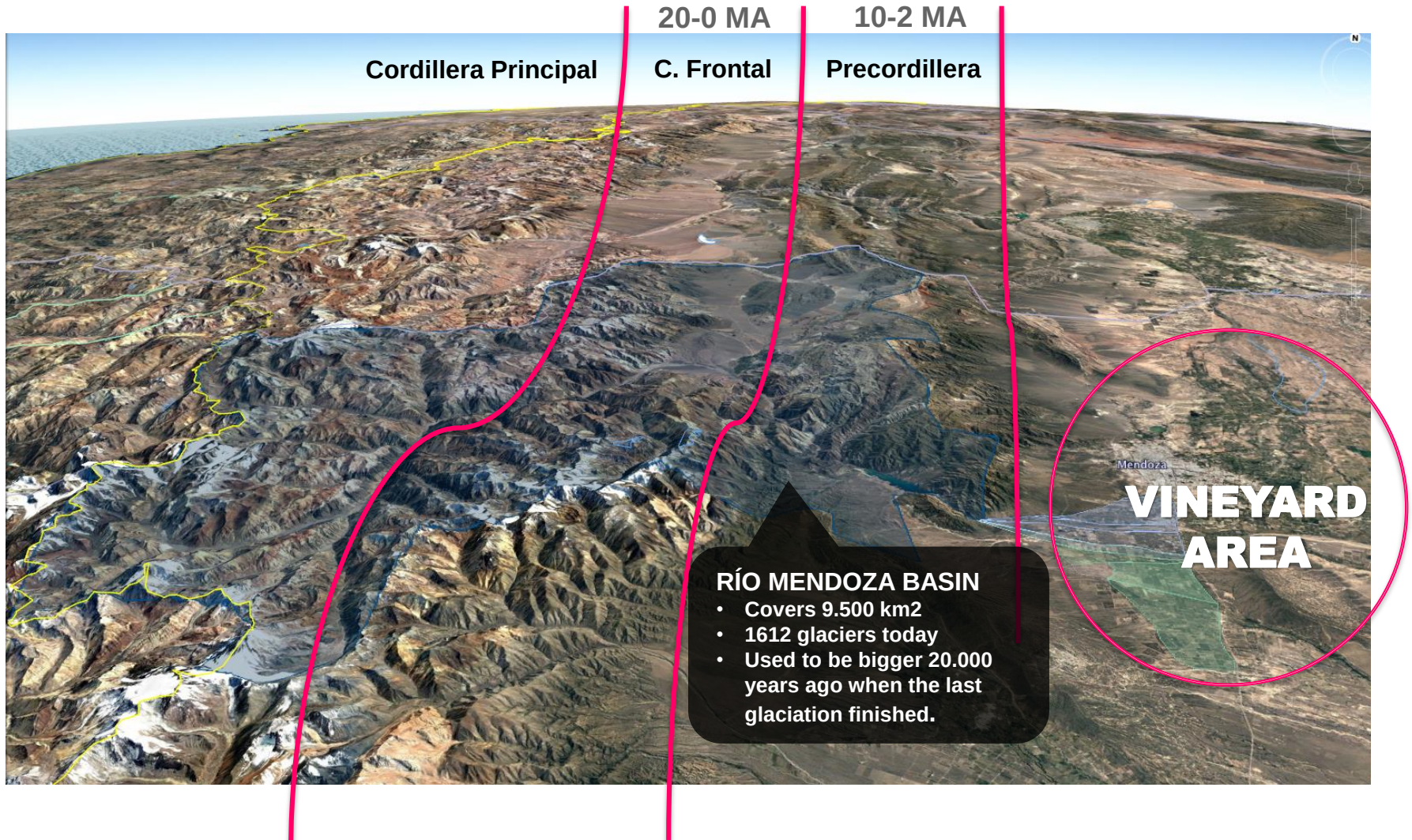
Importance



THE ANDES RANGE

Importance | Soils

THE ANDES RANGE IS A MULTI-TIME & MULTI-EPISODIC EVENT 5-0

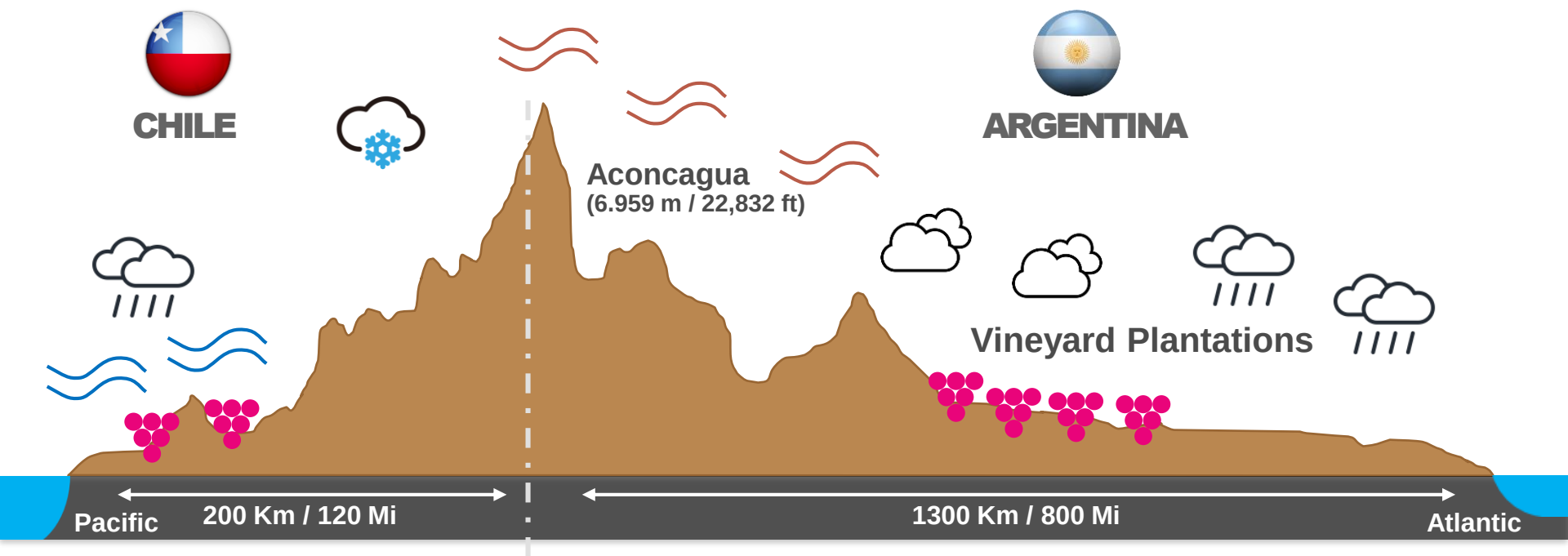


ALTITUDE EFFECT

A singular vineyard at the foothills of the Andes



THE ANDES MOUNTAIN RANGE



Decreased temperatures
Higher diurnal temperature change



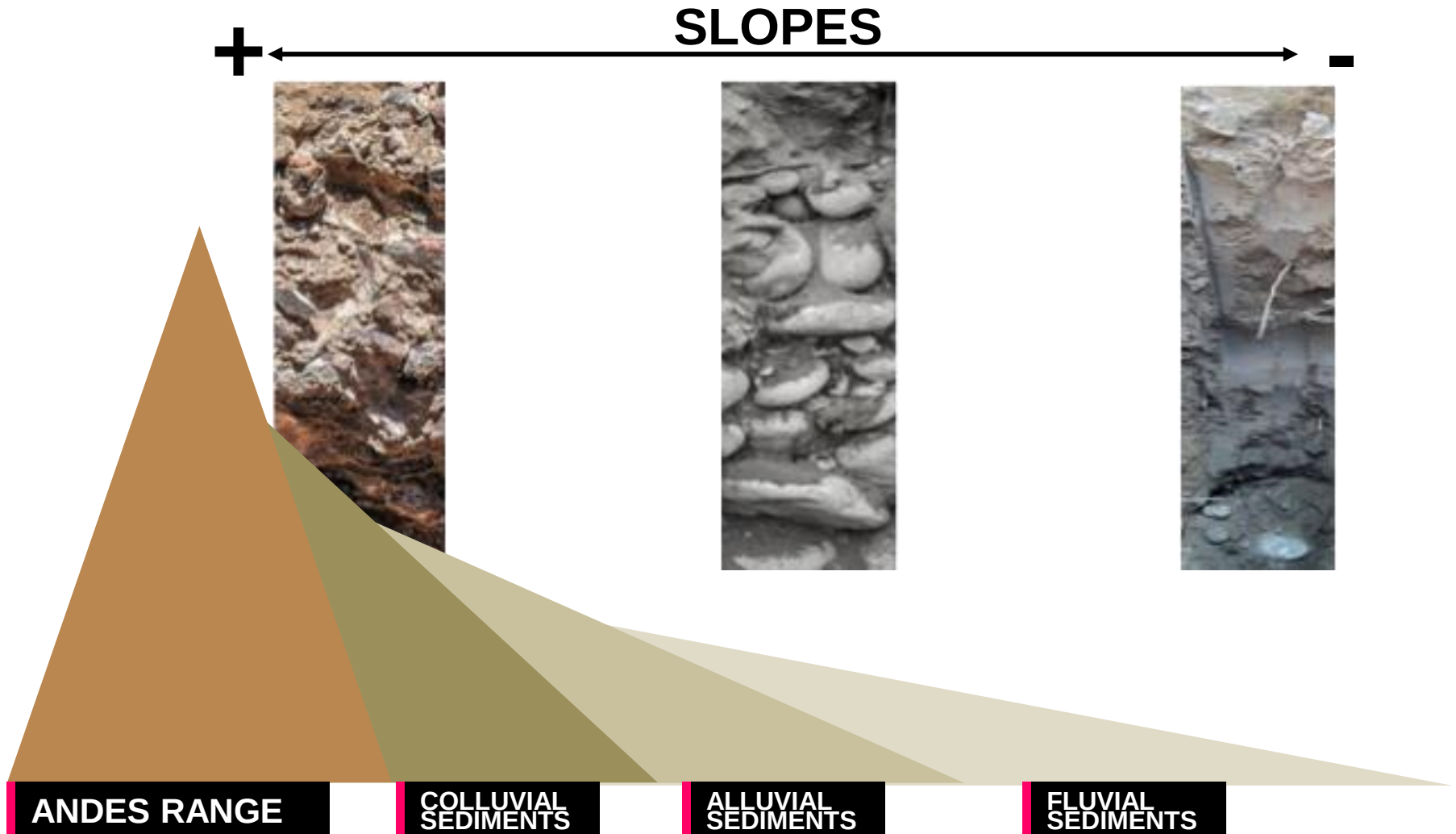
Soil composition
changes



Solar
radiation

THE ANDES RANGE

Importance | Soils



THE ANDES RANGE

Importance | Soils



LOS CHACAYES
FAN

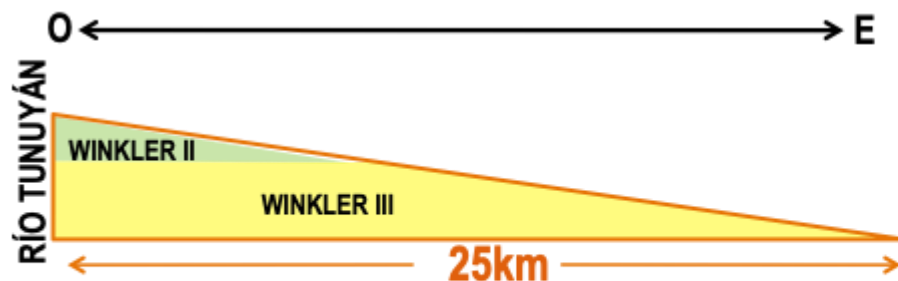
TUNUYÁN RIVER
FAN

Viticultural Area

ALLUVIAL SOILS:
IT'S NOT ALL THE
SAME

THE ANDES RANGE

Importance | Soil examples



- 2000km² catchment area
- 1% slope
- 260km² fan
- Alluvial & fluvial soils
- 250m altitude difference



- 300km² catchment area
- 4% slope
- 100km² fan
- Colluvial & alluvial soils
- 600m altitude difference



LA RIOJA

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

LA RIOJA

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

28° 24' | 29° 19'

SOUTH LATITUDE

68° 13' | 66° 56'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

19° C

66° F

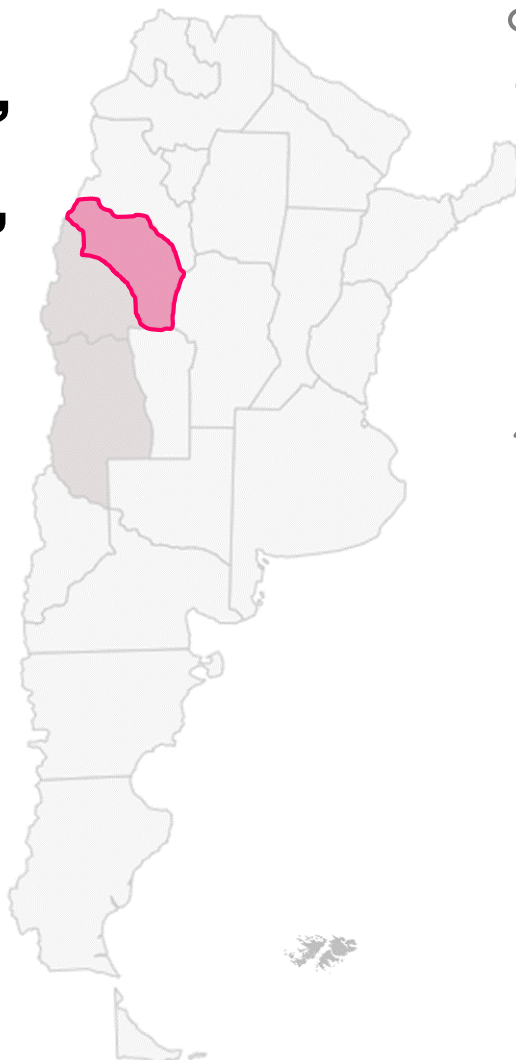


RAINFALL

Annual Average

130 mm/year

5,11 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **6.538,9**

Ac: **16.158,28**



3,3% of the country

3,5% of the region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

770 - 1.850 masl

2.526 - 6.070 fasl



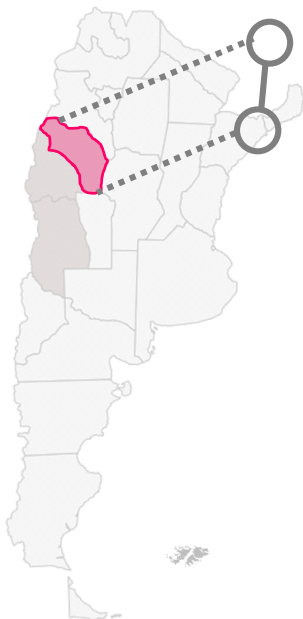
HIGHLIGHTS

The cultivated surface is located in the Famatina Valleys GI, to the west of La Rioja, between the Sierras de Velasco and Famatina.

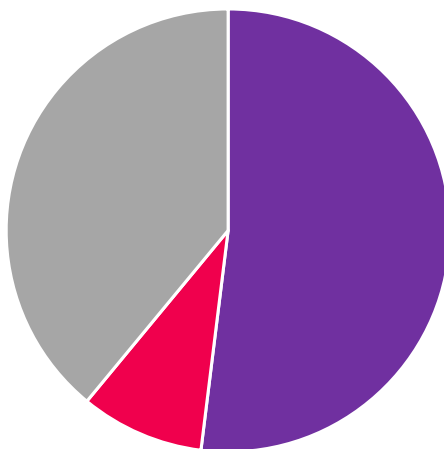
LA RIOJA

Main varieties

DISTRIBUTION by colour*



Red grapes | **51,8%**
White grapes | **38,9%**
Pink grapes | **9,3%**



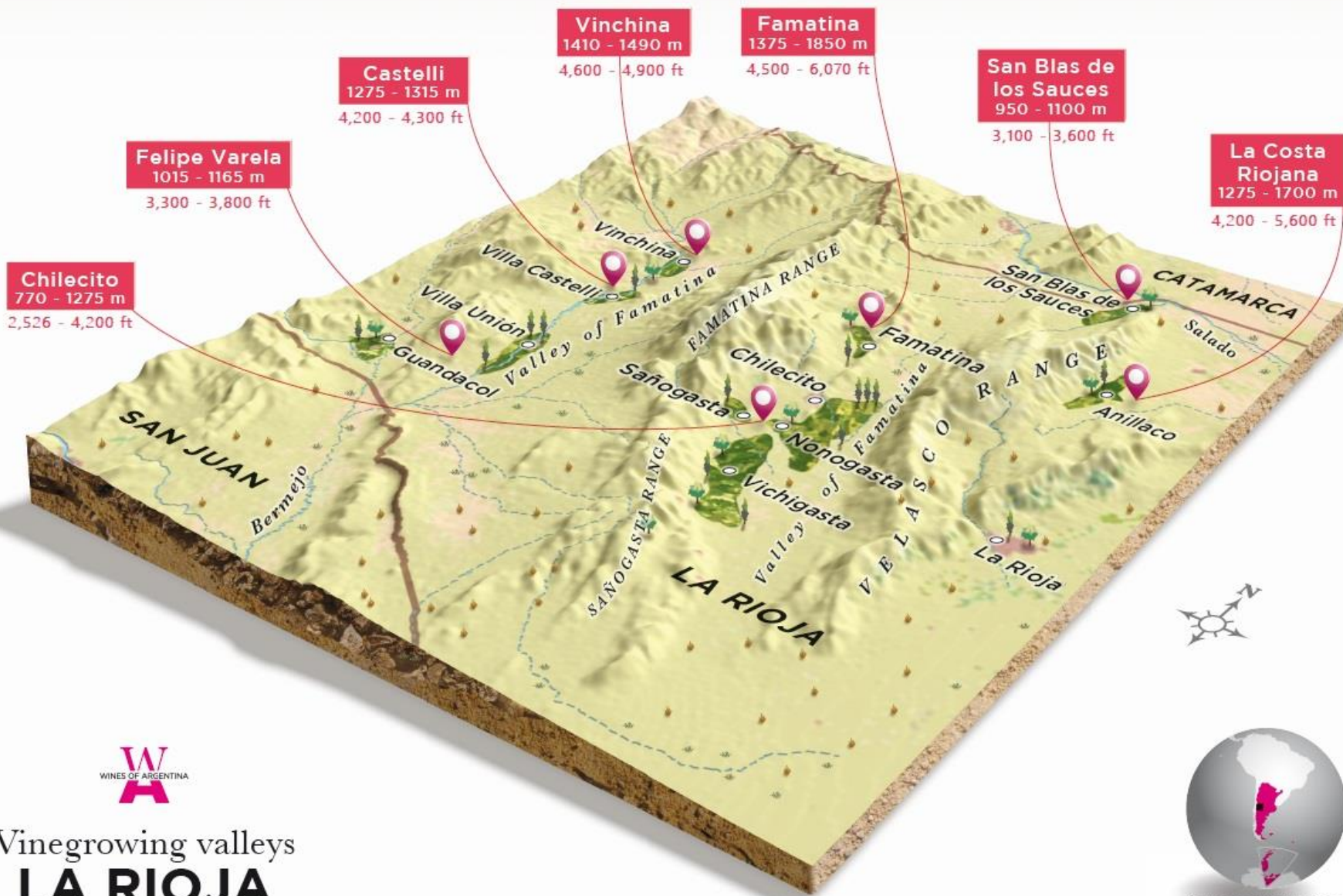
MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Torrontés
 Malbec
 Cabernet Sauvignon
 Bonarda
 Syrah

	Ha	Acres	%	%
LA RIOJA	6538,9	16.158,28	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	3386,9	8.369,37	51,80%	100,00%
Malbec	787,0	1.944,76	12,04%	23,24%
Cabernet Sauvignon	723,4	1.787,59	11,06%	21,36%
Syrah	598,2	1.478,21	9,15%	17,66%
Bonarda	596,0	1.472,78	9,11%	17,60%
Merlot	126,0	311,36	1,93%	3,72%
Tempranillo	52,2	128,99	0,80%	1,54%
Petit Verdot	39,4	97,36	0,60%	1,16%
Cabernet Franc	27,4	67,71	0,42%	0,81%
Tannat	13,2	32,62	0,20%	0,39%
Pinot Noir	4,6	11,37	0,07%	0,14%
Other	419,5	1.036,63	6,42%	12,39%
White (vinification)	2547,1	6.294,14	38,95%	100,00%
Torrontés Riojano	2052,2	5.071,19	31,38%	80,57%
Moscatel de Alejandría	305,2	754,18	4,67%	11,98%
Chardonnay	59,2	146,29	0,91%	2,32%
Pedro Giménez	22,7	56,09	0,35%	0,89%
Chenin	17,2	42,50	0,26%	0,68%
Sauvignon Blanc	14,9	36,82	0,23%	0,58%
Viognier	19,4	47,94	0,30%	0,76%
Torrontés Mendocino	6,5	16,06	0,10%	0,26%
Semillón	5,6	13,84	0,09%	0,22%
Riesling	0,6	1,48	0,01%	0,02%
Other	43,6	107,74	0,67%	1,71%
Pink (vinification)	604,9	1.494,77	9,25%	100,00%
Cereza	472,0	1.166,36	7,22%	78,03%
Criolla Chica	34,1	84,26	0,52%	5,64%
Criolla Grande	15,4	38,05	0,24%	2,55%
Other	83,4	206,09	1,28%	13,79%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
 Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Vinegrowing valleys **LA RIOJA**



Cartography by FOCUS



SAN JUAN

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

SAN JUAN

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

30° 13' | 31° 59'

SOUTH LATITUDE

68° 25' | 69° 25'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

17° C

63° F

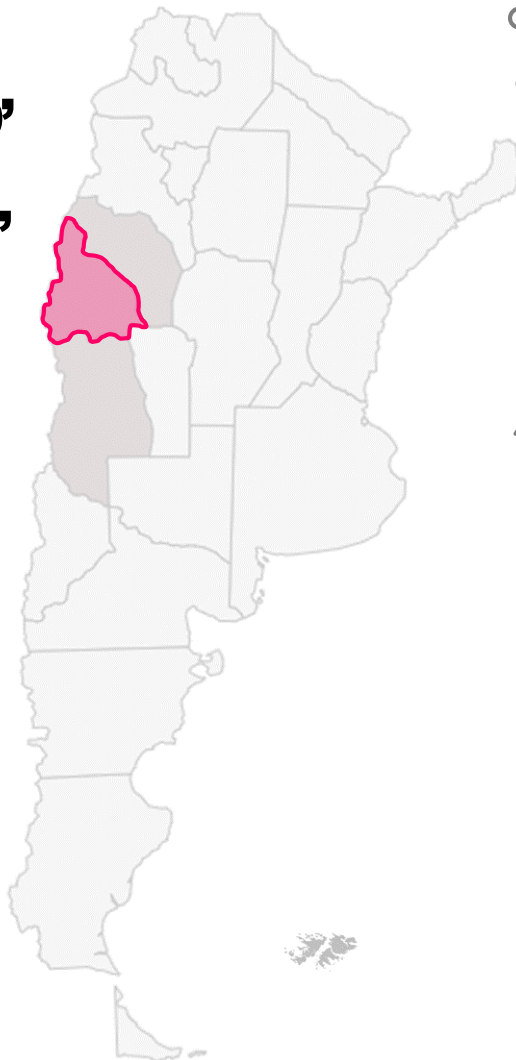


RAINFALL

Annual Average

150 mm/year

5,5 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **31.960,4**

Ac: **78.977,34**

16.1% of the country

17% of the region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

550 - 2.000 masl

1.805 - 6.562 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

2nd most cultivated wine province in Argentina after Mendoza.

The viticultural activity is positioned in a series of valleys spread across the center-west of the province (IGs): Pedernal, Calingasta, Zonda, Ullum, Iglesia and Jáchal.

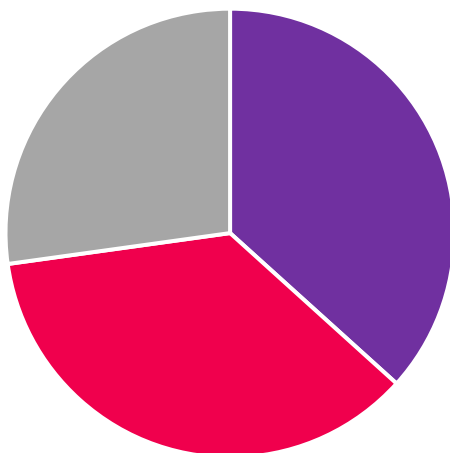
SAN JUAN

Main varieties

DISTRIBUTION by colour*



Red grapes | **37,8%**
White grapes | **25,9%**
Pink grapes | **36,3%**



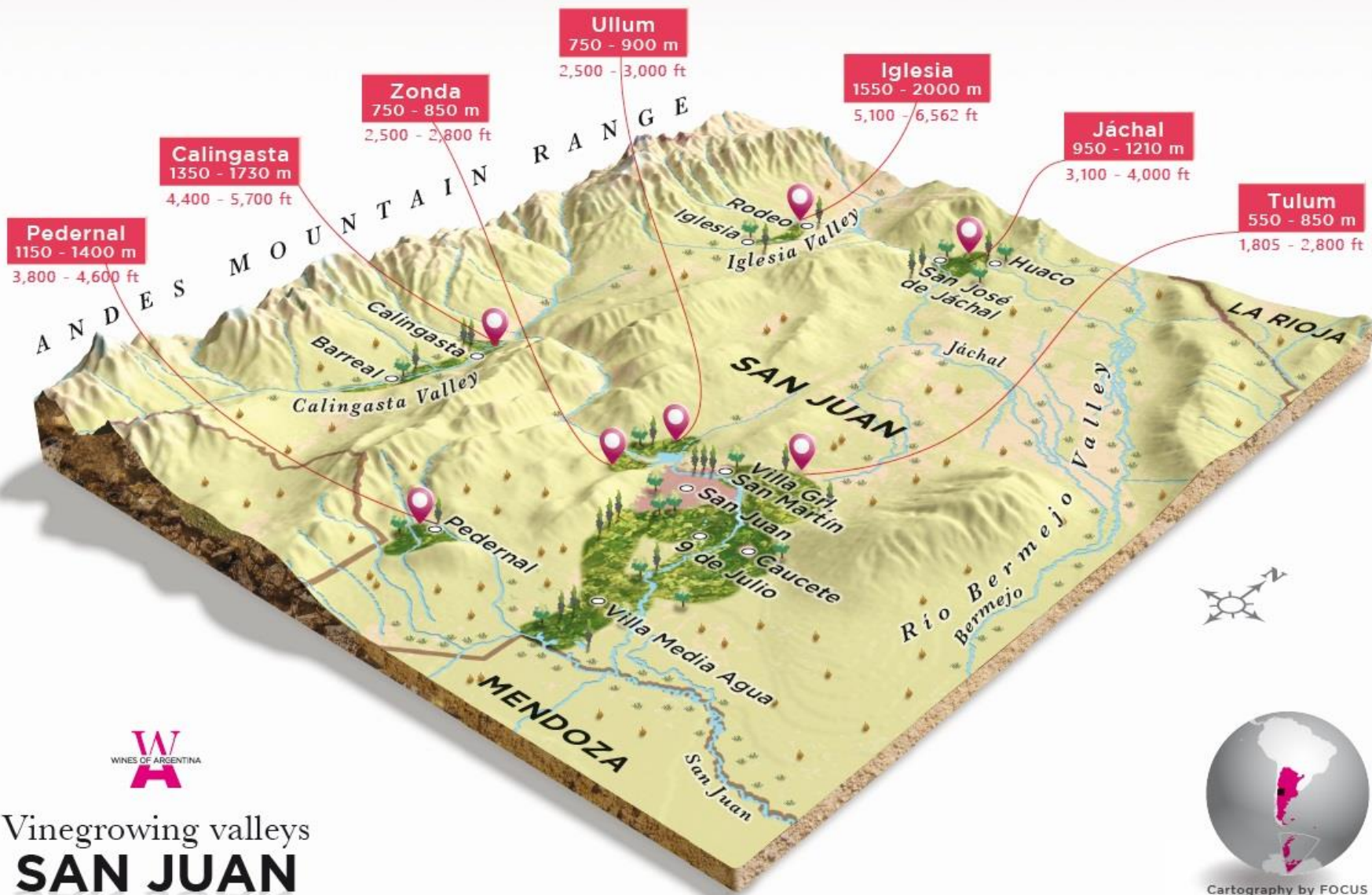
MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Torrontés
 Malbec
 Syrah
 Bonarda
 Pedro Giménez

	Ha	Acres	%	%
SAN JUAN	31960,4	78.977,34	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	12068,6	29.822,72	37,76%	100,00%
Malbec	2913,9	7.200,54	9,12%	24,14%
Syrah	2482,0	6.133,27	7,77%	20,57%
Bonarda	2209,9	5.460,88	6,91%	18,31%
Cabernet Sauvignon	1404,9	3.471,65	4,40%	11,64%
Merlot	388,1	959,03	1,21%	3,22%
Tannat	299,5	740,09	0,94%	2,48%
Tempranillo	154,4	381,54	0,48%	1,28%
Cabernet Franc	129,8	320,75	0,41%	1,08%
Petit Verdot	95,3	235,50	0,30%	0,79%
Pinot Noir	27,6	68,20	0,09%	0,23%
Other	1963,2	4.851,26	6,14%	16,27%
White (vinification)	8282,2	20.466,14	25,91%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	2159,3	5.335,85	6,76%	26,07%
Moscatel de Alejandría	1698,0	4.195,93	5,31%	20,50%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	1420,9	3.511,19	4,45%	17,16%
Torrontés Riojano	808,6	1.998,13	2,53%	9,76%
Chardonnay	681,1	1.683,07	2,13%	8,22%
Torrontés Mendocino	333,5	824,11	1,04%	4,03%
Sauvignon Blanc	225,8	557,97	0,71%	2,73%
Viognier	224,5	554,76	0,70%	2,71%
Chenin	191,1	472,23	0,60%	2,31%
Semillón	33,6	83,03	0,11%	0,41%
Riesling	8,9	21,99	0,03%	0,11%
Other	496,9	1.227,89	1,55%	6,00%
Pink (vinification)	11609,5	28.688,24	36,32%	100,00%
Cereza	10769,6	26.612,76	33,70%	92,77%
Criolla Grande	420,8	1.039,84	1,32%	3,62%
Criolla Chica	88,9	219,68	0,28%	0,77%
Criolla Mediana	6,6	16,31	0,02%	0,06%
Other	323,6	799,65	1,01%	2,79%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
 Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Vinegrowing valleys **SAN JUAN**



Cartography by FOCUS

SAN JUAN

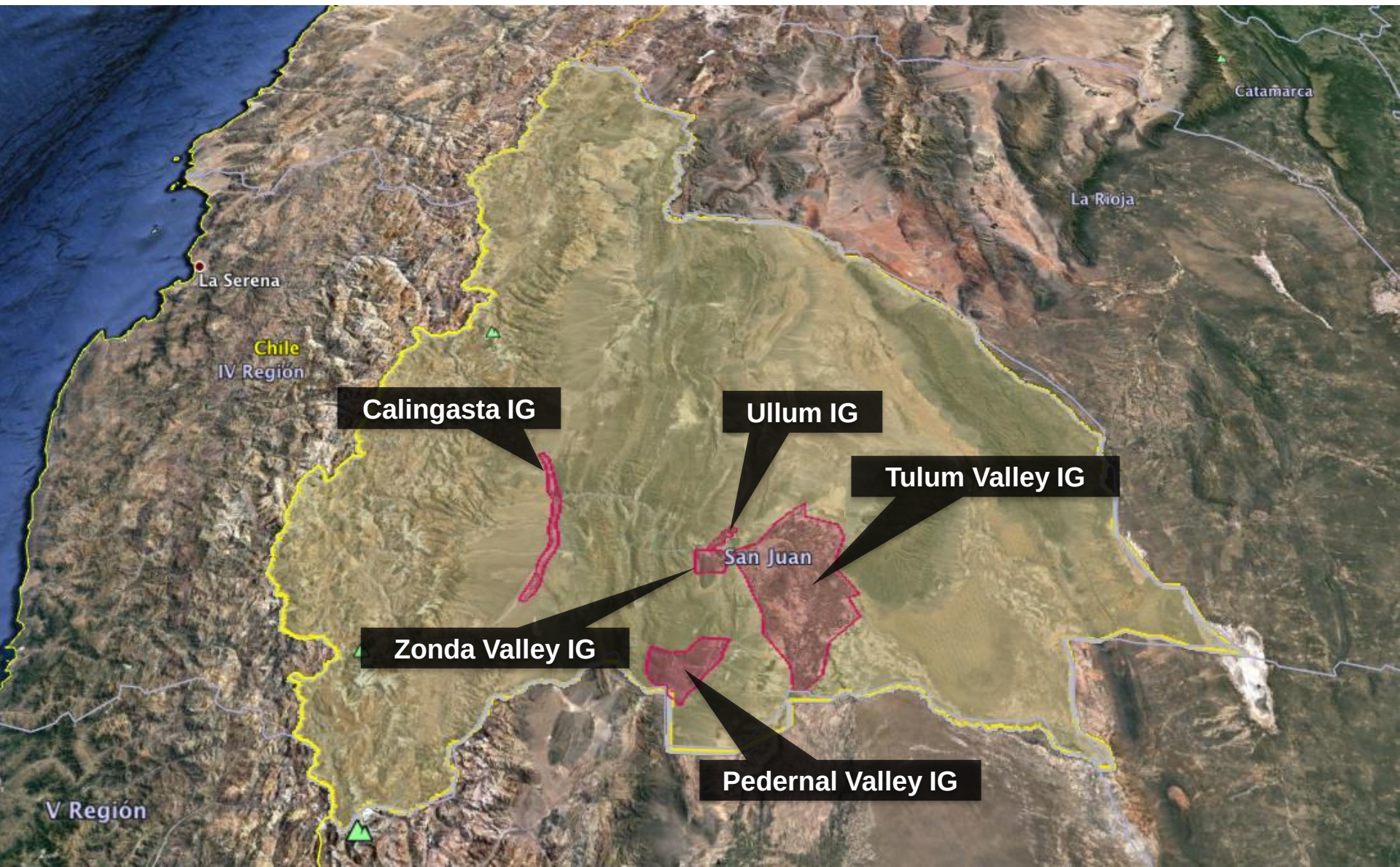


- | Key role in the wine industry.
- | Wine tradition since the 17th Century. Historical producer of table wines.
- | 1990's - Regions of altitude, cold climates.
- | 2000's – Global recognition for its wines.
- | Continental climate, dry and warm. (Winkler V, IV, III and II)
- | Excellent luminosity.



SAN JUAN

GIs



PEDERNAL VALLEY GI

San Juan



| Valley located to the south of San Juan (90km south west of the city) between two pre cordilleras and protected by hills.

| Landscape of hillsides with different orientations, exposures, altitudes and slopes.

| GI approved in 2007.



PEDERNAL VALLEY GI

Terroir characteristics



The province of San Juan is located on the western edge of Argentina, at the foot of the Andes. A territory dominated by mountains that occupy more than 80% of its surface.

Pedernal Valley is located in the southwest part of the province, 90 km (56 miles) from the city of San Juan.



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*



Ha: **820**

Ac: **2.026,3**

0.41% of the country

2.57% of the region



LOCATION

Viticultural area

32° 08'

SOUTH LATITUDE

68° 53'

WEST LONGITUDE



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

1.250 – 1.500 masl

4.500 – 5.000 fasl



TEMP.

Annual Average

28° C

82° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

150 mm/year

5,5 in/year



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

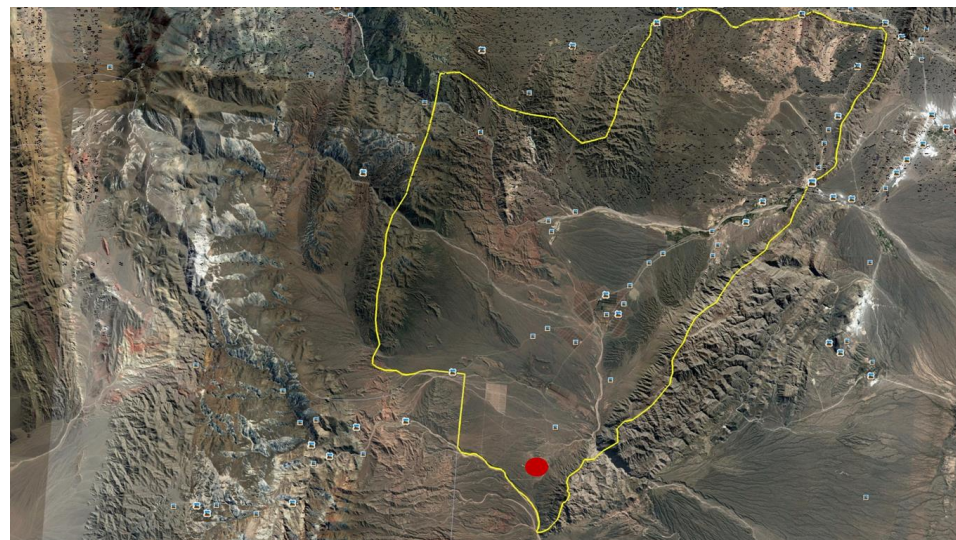
Malbec

Cabernet Sauvignon

Syrah

Merlot

Chardonnay

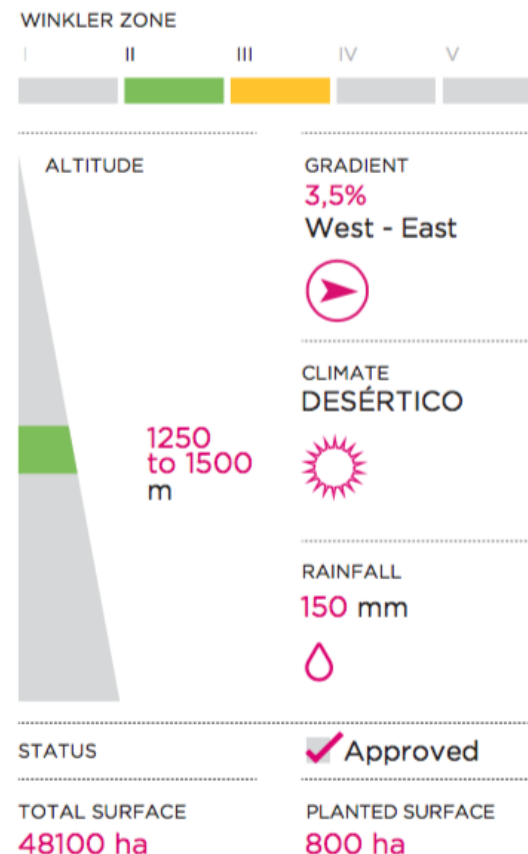


CLIMATE

- | Continental, arid and desert with a regime of precipitation that oscillates between 150/200 mm/year so that it resorts to pressurized irrigation.
- | For its average temperatures, it is Winkler III zone.

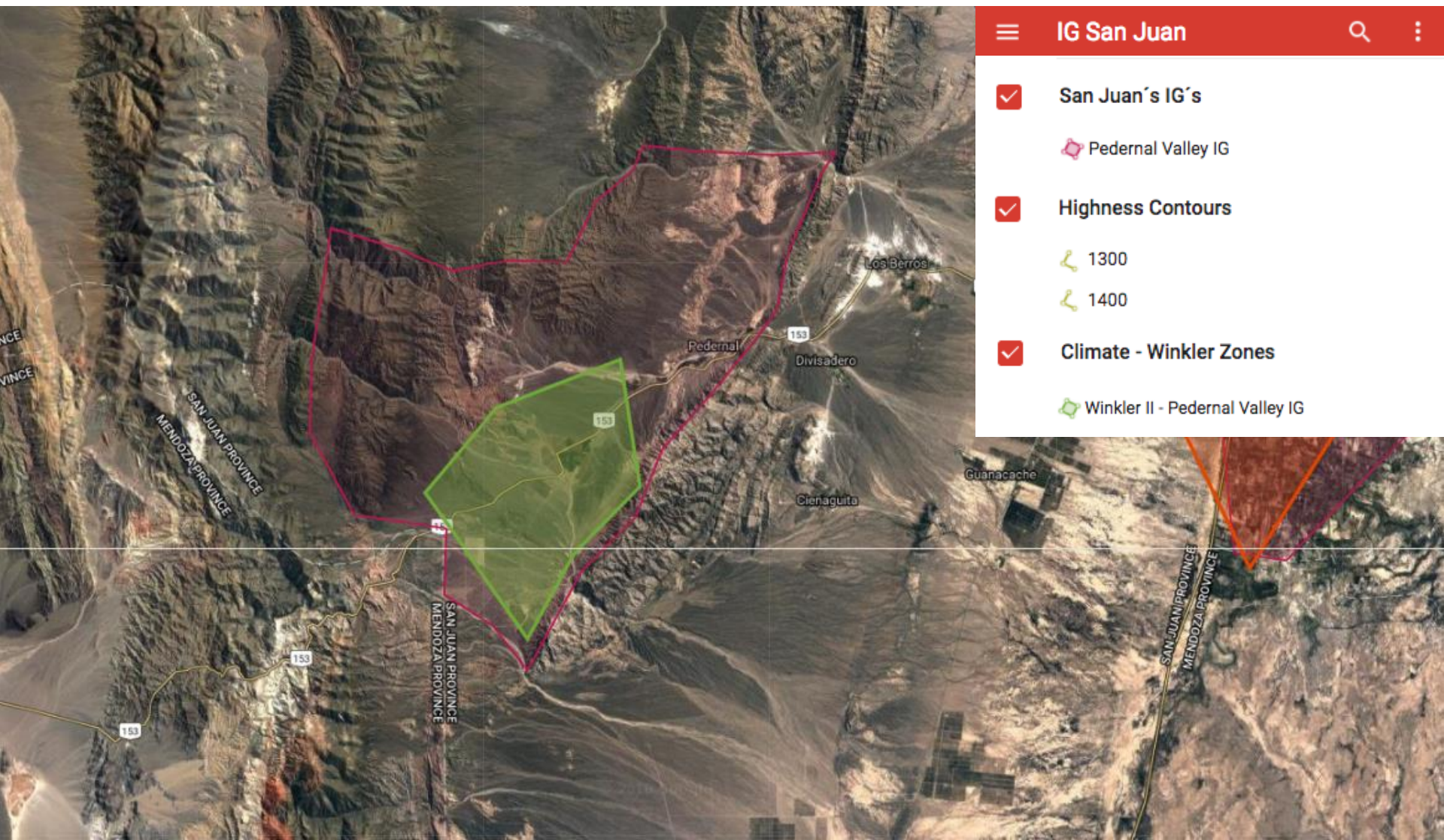
MAIN CULTIVATED VARIETIES

- | Malbec, Cabernet Franc, Syrah, Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay, Gewurztraminer
- | The vineyards are trellis trained (VSP)



PEDERNAL VALLEY GI

Climate



PEDERNAL VALLEY GI

Soils origin

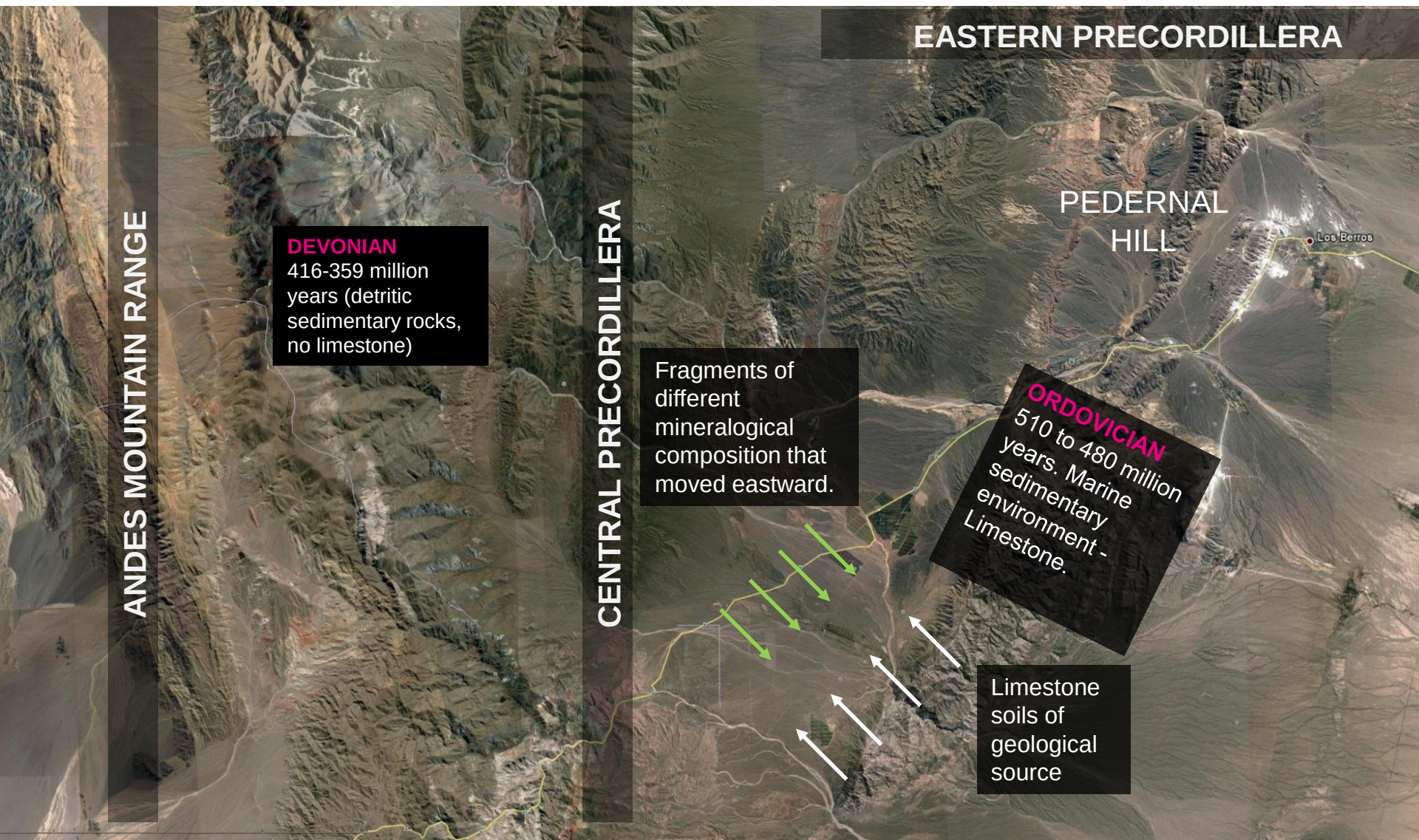
The Sierras of Pedernal and the Sierra de Los Pozos constitute a unit of the Eastern Precordillera, which is composed of rocks from the Cambrian period, from the Paleozoic geological era, formed more than 485 million years ago.

The rocks of these ranges are of marine origin, formed in a marine sedimentary environment of carbonaceous platform, composed mainly of limestones and alternating dolomites with Black Flint (a silicon oxide).



PEDERNAL VALLEY GI

Soil formation



ANDES MOUNTAIN RANGE

DEVONIAN

416-359 million years (detritic sedimentary rocks, no limestone)

CENTRAL PRECORDILLERA

Fragments of different mineralogical composition that moved eastward.

EASTERN PRECORDILLERA

PEDERNAL HILL

Los Berros

ORDOVICIAN

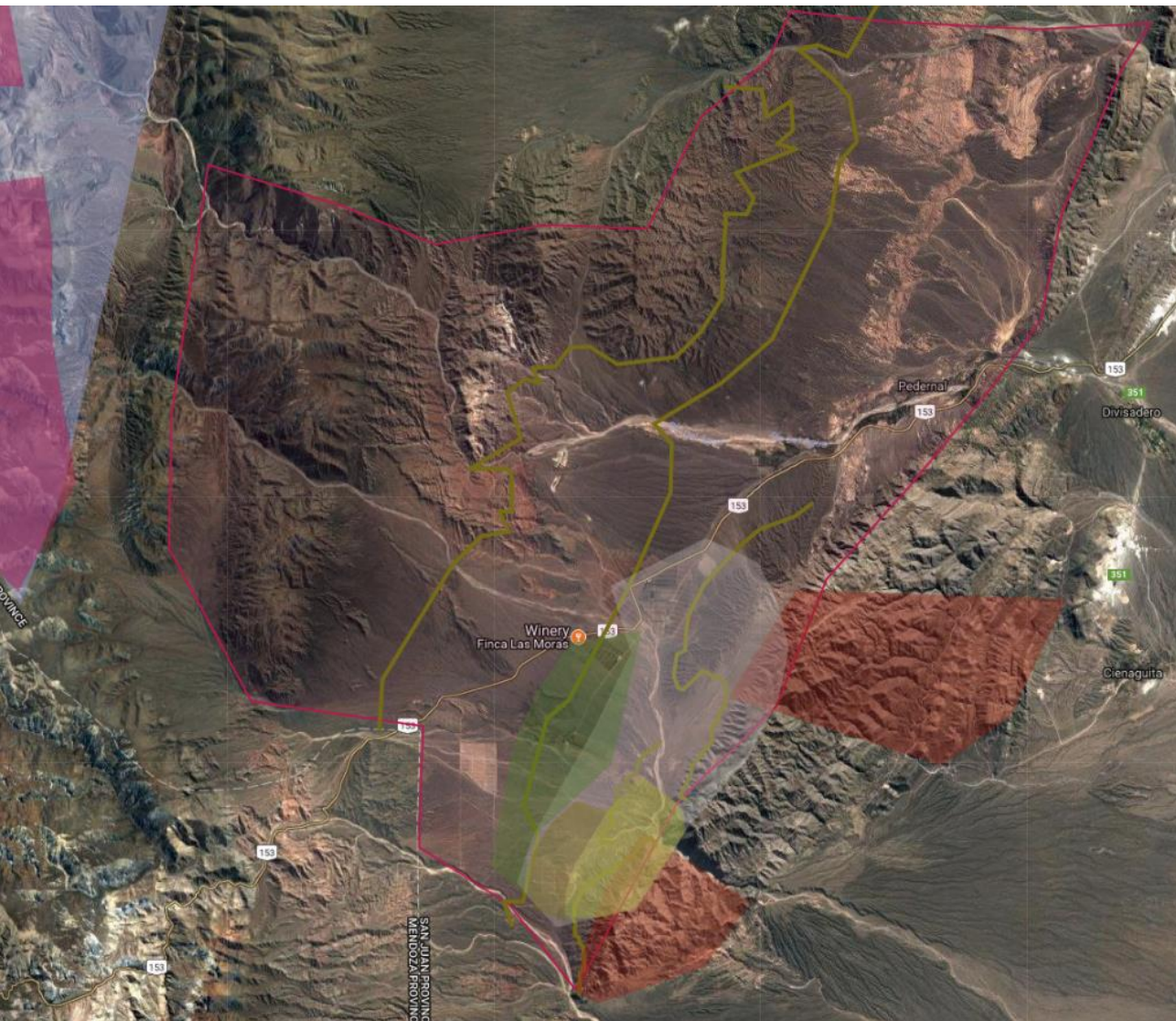
510 to 480 million years. Marine sedimentary environment - Limestone.

Limestone soils of geological source

- | The soils of Pedernal mix elements of **varying antiquity**.
- | **Eastern slopes** (Sierra de Pedernal and Los Pozos) Cambrian origin, from the Palaeozoic era (485 million years). Rocks of marine origin: limestones, dolomites and Pedernal negro. Calcareous material of geological origin.
- | **Western slopes** (Sierra del Tontal and Santa Clara) Upper Cretaceous origin (85 million years). Colluvial and alluvial material with trailing rocks that define the sedentary filling of the valley combined with calcareous rock.

PEDERNAL VALLEY GI

Soils



 IG San Juan  



 San Juan's IG's

-  Pedernal Valley IG



 Highness Contours

-  1300
-  1400



 Different Soils Types

-  Central Pre Cordillera
-  East Pre Cordillera
-  Pedernal Mountain Range
-  Los Pozos Mountain Range
-  Tontal Mountain Range
-  Santa Clara Mountain Range
-  Geological Calcareous Soils
-  Hillsides soils
-  Central valley soils
-  West valley area

PEDERNAL VALLEY GI

Soils

- | Sandy loam rich in calcareous and flint (pedernales) rocks.
- | Good porosity in all the pit, this allows the roots explore it completely.

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

Sierra de Tontal and Sierra de Pedernal

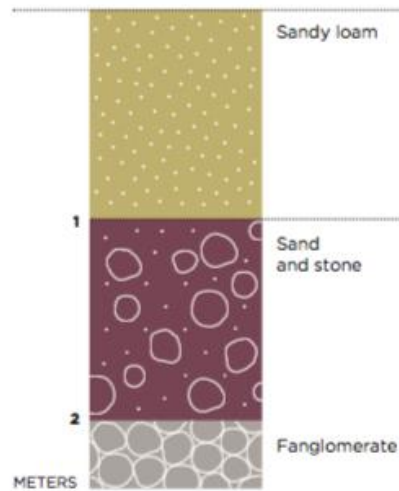
SOIL TYPE

Alluvial and colluvial. Sandy loam soil with small calcareous stones. Up to 1,5 m depth.

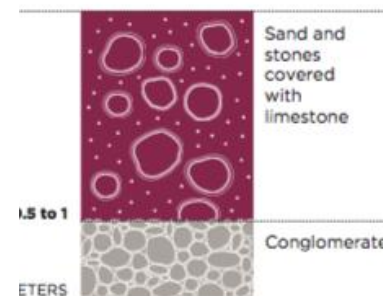
VARIETIES

Malbec
Syrah
Cabernet Sauvignon
Chardonnay
Sauvignon Blanc

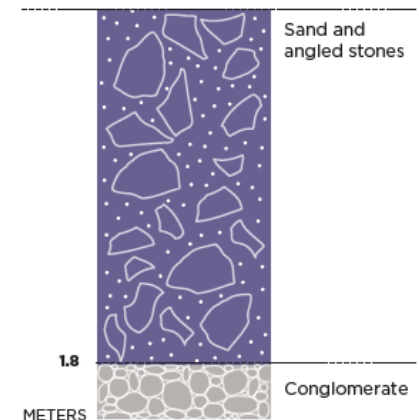
ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL

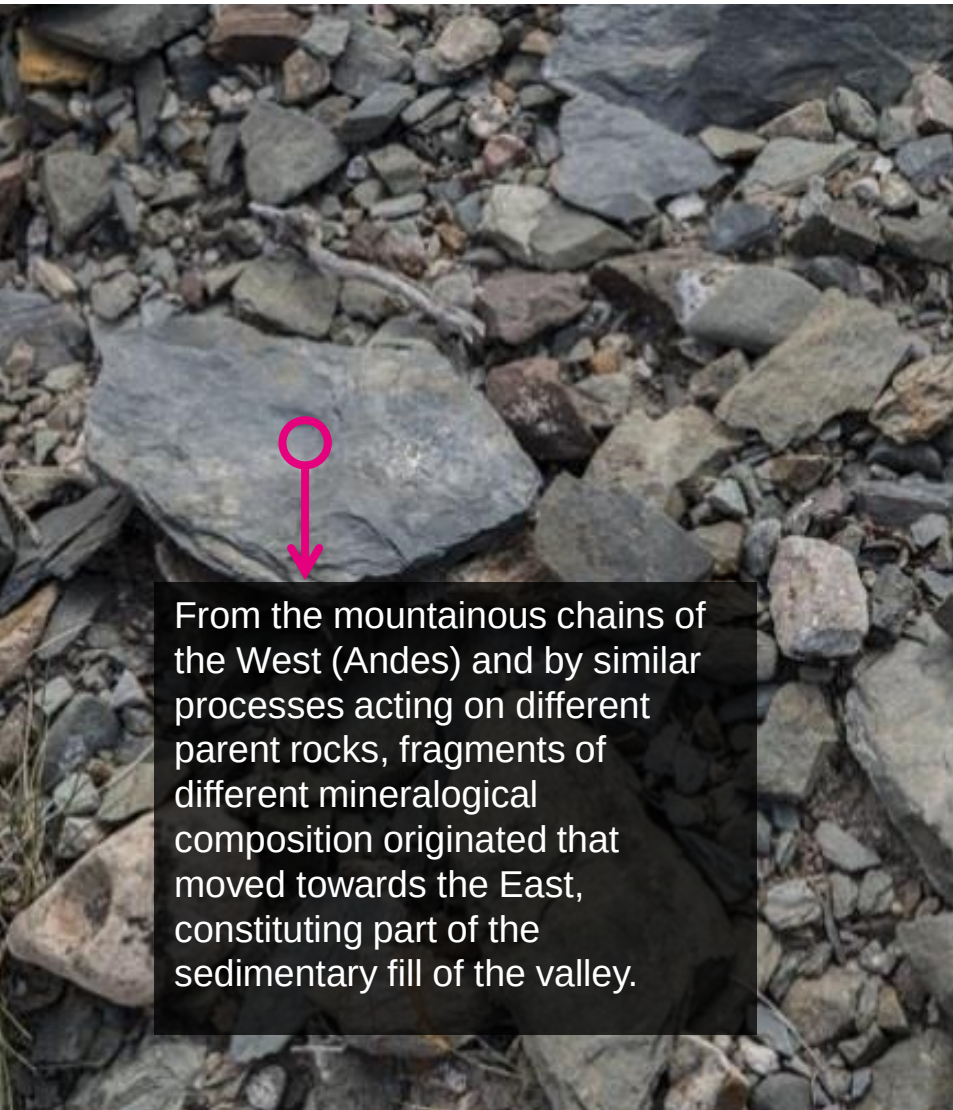


COLLUVIAL



PEDERNAL VALLEY GI

Soils



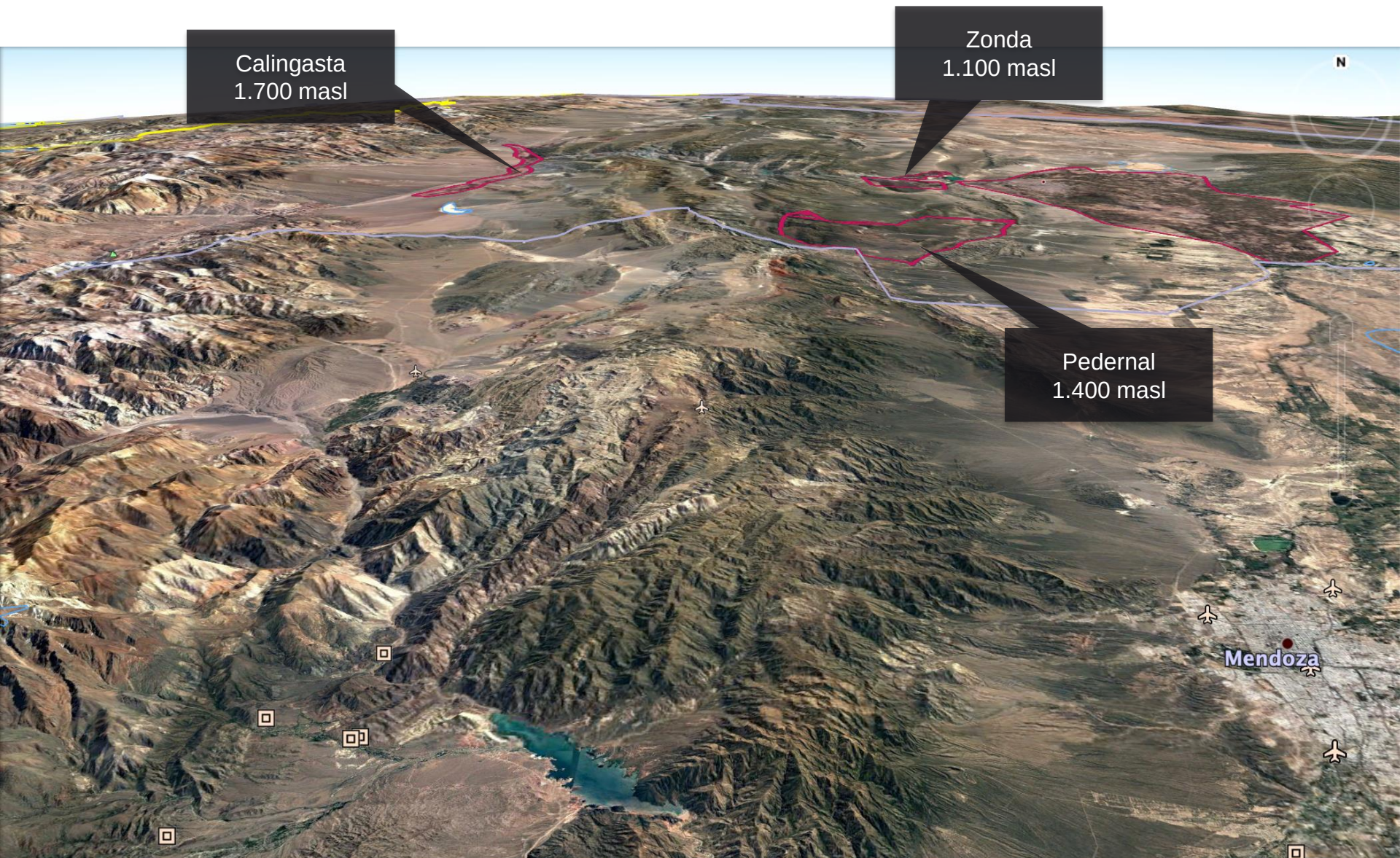
From the mountainous chains of the West (Andes) and by similar processes acting on different parent rocks, fragments of different mineralogical composition originated that moved towards the East, constituting part of the sedimentary fill of the valley.



Calcareous rocks that by different weathering processes and with the passage of time were fragmented and displaced by natural transport agents from the mountains to the west of the valley.

PRECORDILLERA

Other interesting wine zones



CALINGASTA GI

San Juan



Ha: **189,5**
Ac: **468,27**

- | 100km long valley, located between the Cordillera de los Andes (W) and Precordillera (E).
- | Planted in mid 20th Century mainly with Criolla grapes: Moscatel blanco, Torrontés Sanjuanino y Listán Prieto.
- | Development is currently focused on red varieties: **171 ha** (red varieties)
 - 109 ha Malbec,
 - 37 ha Cabernet Sauvignon.
- | Altitude: 1350 - 1750 masl.
- | Rainfall regime: >50-100 mm/y
- | Winkler III, with 350 days of sun a year; thermal amplitude 23°
- | Mainly alluvial soil, with several deposits, some coluvial.





MENDOZA



MENDOZA

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

32° 43' | 34° 58'

SOUTH LATITUDE

67° 33' | 69° 15'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

15/19° C

59/66° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

Mendoza

220 mm/year

Melbourne

656

Bordeaux

851

Napa

599



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **149.001,8**

Ac: **368.198,35**



75,3% of the country

79,5% of the region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

430 - 2.000 masl

1.411 - 6.562 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

The most important wine province and one of the main producing centres in the world.

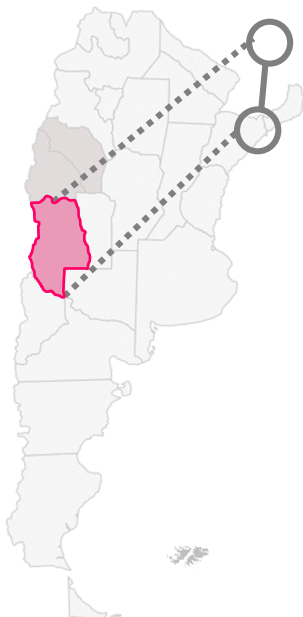
The presence of the Andes shape the climate generating ideal conditions for the cultivation of vines.

It is divided into five large sub-regions: Valle de Uco GI; Primera Zona; Northern oasis; the East and the South.

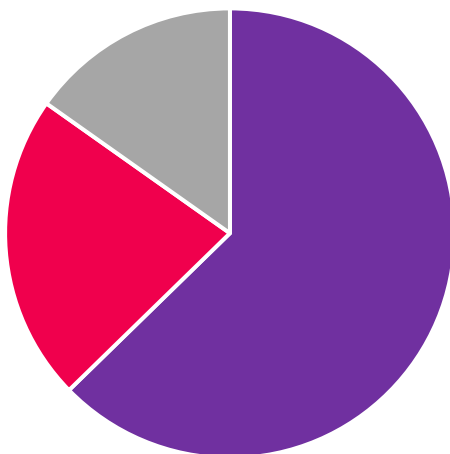
MENDOZA

Main varieties

DISTRIBUTION by colour*



Red grapes **62,7%**
White grapes **15,2%**
Pink grapes **22,1%**



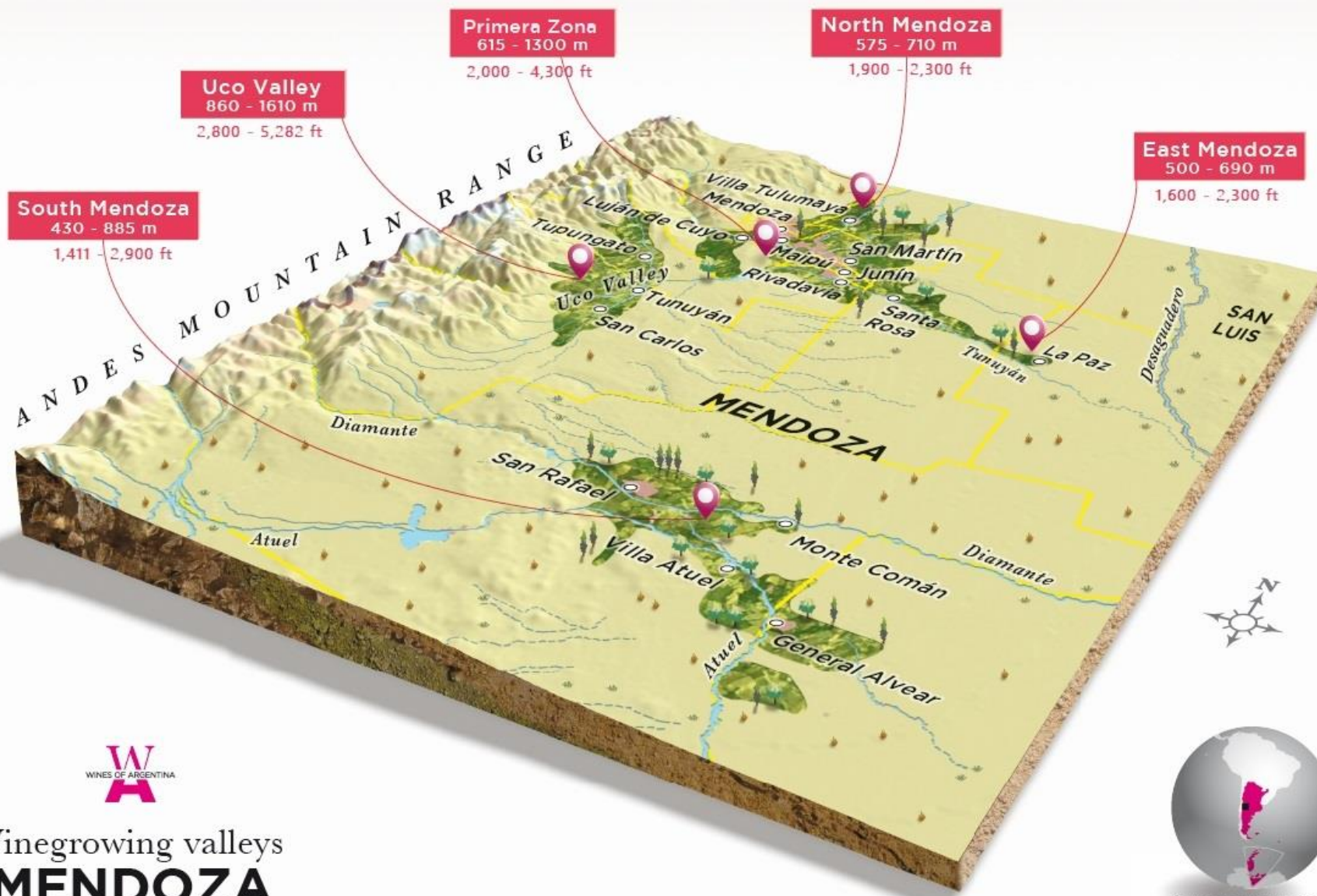
MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Malbec
Bonarda
Cereza
Criolla Grande
Cabernet Sauvignon

	Ha	Acres	%	%
MENDOZA	149001,8	368.198,35	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	93368,2	230.722,16	62,66%	100,00%
Malbec	38643,7	95.492,45	25,94%	41,39%
Bonarda	15162,5	37.468,05	10,18%	16,24%
Cabernet Sauvignon	10755,7	26.578,41	7,22%	11,52%
Syrah	8310,4	20.535,83	5,58%	8,90%
Tempranillo	5178,2	12.795,85	3,48%	5,55%
Merlot	3858,7	9.535,23	2,59%	4,13%
Pinot Noir	1467,0	3.625,10	0,98%	1,57%
Cabernet Franc	1057,4	2.612,94	0,71%	1,13%
Petit Verdot	466,4	1.152,52	0,31%	0,50%
Tannat	362,0	894,54	0,24%	0,39%
Other	8106,2	20.031,23	5,44%	8,68%
White (vinification)	22701,9	56.098,67	15,24%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	7319,1	18.086,23	4,91%	32,24%
Chardonnay	4824,6	11.922,07	3,24%	21,25%
Torrontés Riojano	3432,8	8.482,79	2,30%	15,12%
Chenin	1517,8	3.750,64	1,02%	6,69%
Sauvignon Blanc	1491,6	3.685,89	1,00%	6,57%
Semillón	542,9	1.341,56	0,36%	2,39%
Viognier	452,6	1.118,42	0,30%	1,99%
Moscatel de Alejandría	242,7	599,74	0,16%	1,07%
Torrontés Mendocino	152,0	375,61	0,10%	0,67%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	139,3	344,22	0,09%	0,61%
Riesling	48,2	119,11	0,03%	0,21%
Other	2538,3	6.272,39	1,70%	11,18%
Pink (vinification)	32931,8	81.377,77	22,10%	100,00%
Cereza	13928,1	34.417,73	9,35%	42,29%
Criolla Grande	12896,4	31.868,29	8,66%	39,16%
Criolla Chica	149,7	369,92	0,10%	0,45%
Criolla Mediana	0,8	1,98	0,00%	0,00%
Other	5956,8	14.719,85	4,00%	18,09%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Vinegrowing valleys
MENDOZA





MENDOZA
PRIMERA ZONA
Luján de Cuyo GI & Maipú GI



Luján de Cuyo

690 - 1300 m
2,300 - 4,300 ft

1. Agrelo
2. Carrodilla
3. Chacras de Coria
4. El Carrizal
5. La Puntilla
6. Las Compuertas
7. Luján de Cuyo
8. Mayor Drummond
9. Perdriel
10. Ugarteche
11. Vistalba

Maipú

615 - 940 m
2,000 - 3,100 ft

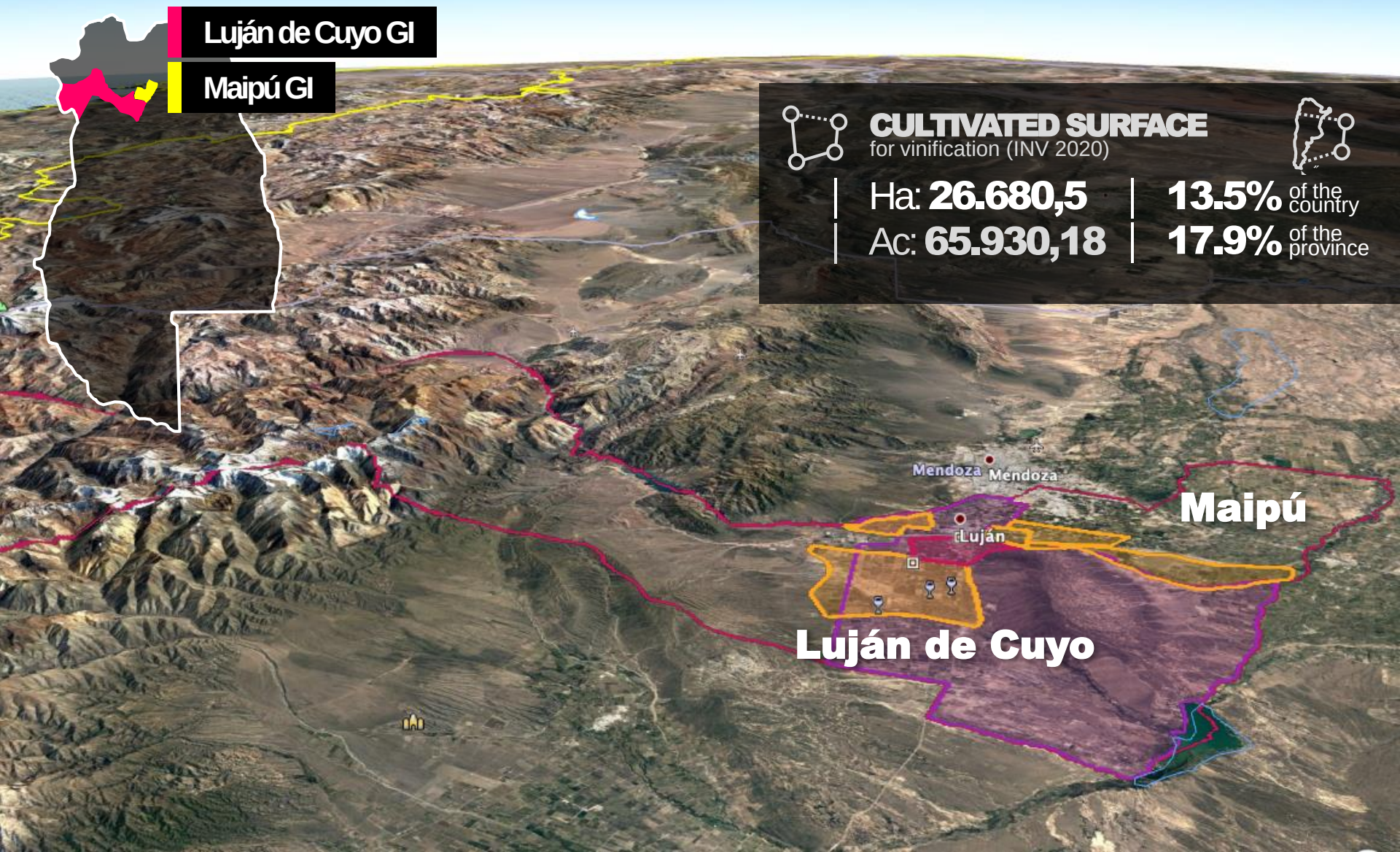
12. Coquimbito
13. Cruz de Piedra
14. Fray Luis Beltrán
15. General Ortega
16. Gutiérrez
17. Las Barrancas
18. Lunlunta
19. Luzuriaga
20. Maipú
21. Rodeo del Medio
22. Russell
23. San Roque



Vinegrowing valleys
MENDOZA
PRIMERA ZONA

PRIMERA ZONA

Location

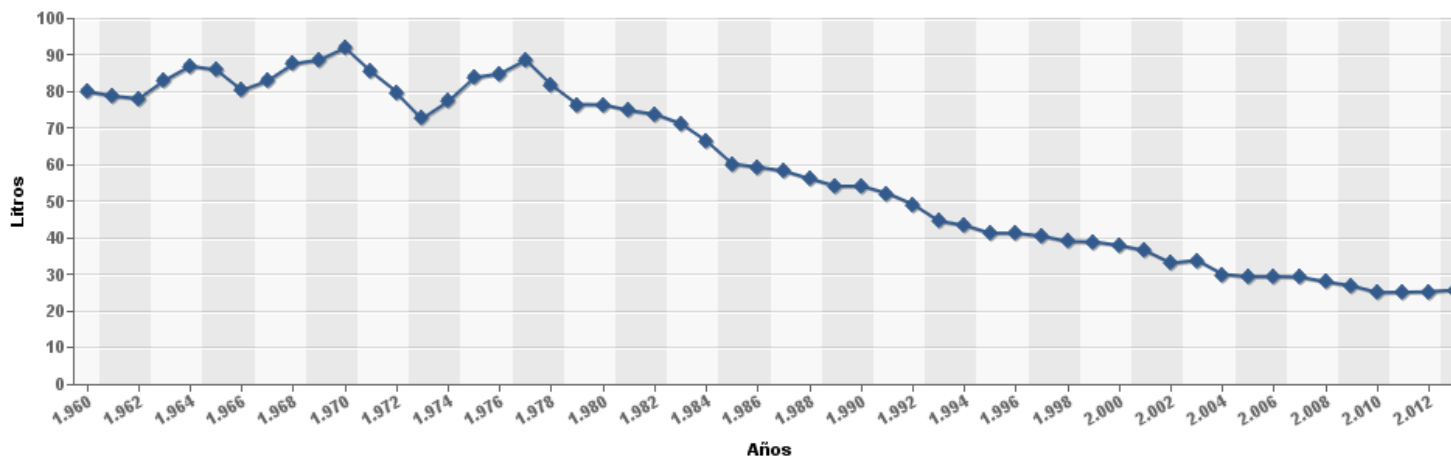


BRIEF HISTORY | The beginnings

Primera Zona



- 17th and 18th century:** 1st vineyards in Mendoza. Family own and handcraft viticulture of 'criollas' grapes.
- 1850's:** beginning of industrial viticulture. European varieties planted.
- 1880:** Railway arrives to Mendoza bringing European immigration, also helping to develop the wine consumption market in Buenos Aires.
- 70's:** Maximum historical consumption per capita: **90 lts.**
- 80's:** Changes in consumer habits. Viticultural crisis.
- 90's:** Commercial opening to the world. International advisors. Wine reconversion.



20 lts

Per capita 2017

BRIEF HISTORY | 20th Century

Primera Zona



Large scale irrigation network using water from Mendoza River.

Primera Zona holds 40% of Argentina's wineries (881 in total)

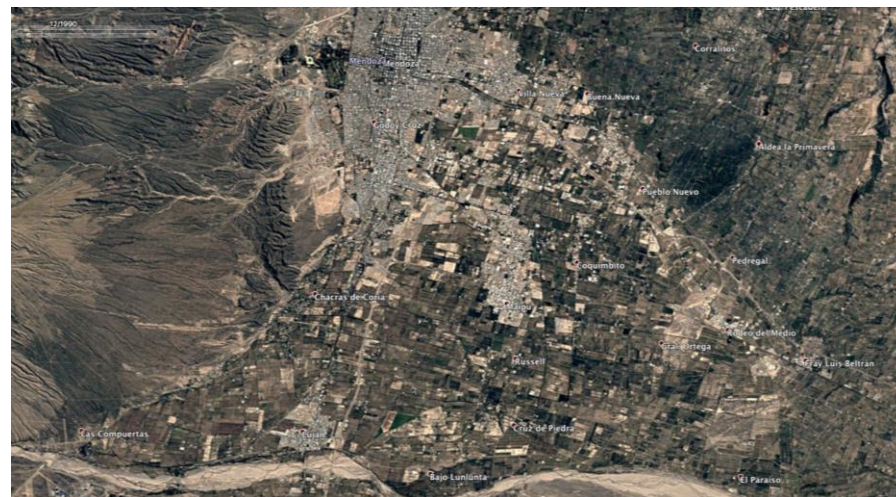
1990: D.O.C.
Luján de Cuyo



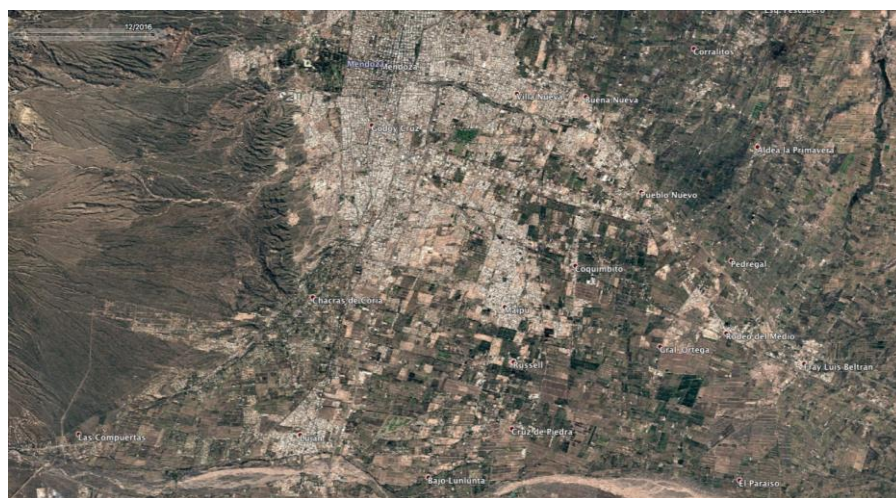
Some GI's:

- Agrelo
- Las Compuertas
- Lunlunta
- Barrancas
- El Paraíso
- Russel

City advancement over vineyard areas.



1990



2016

ORIGINS

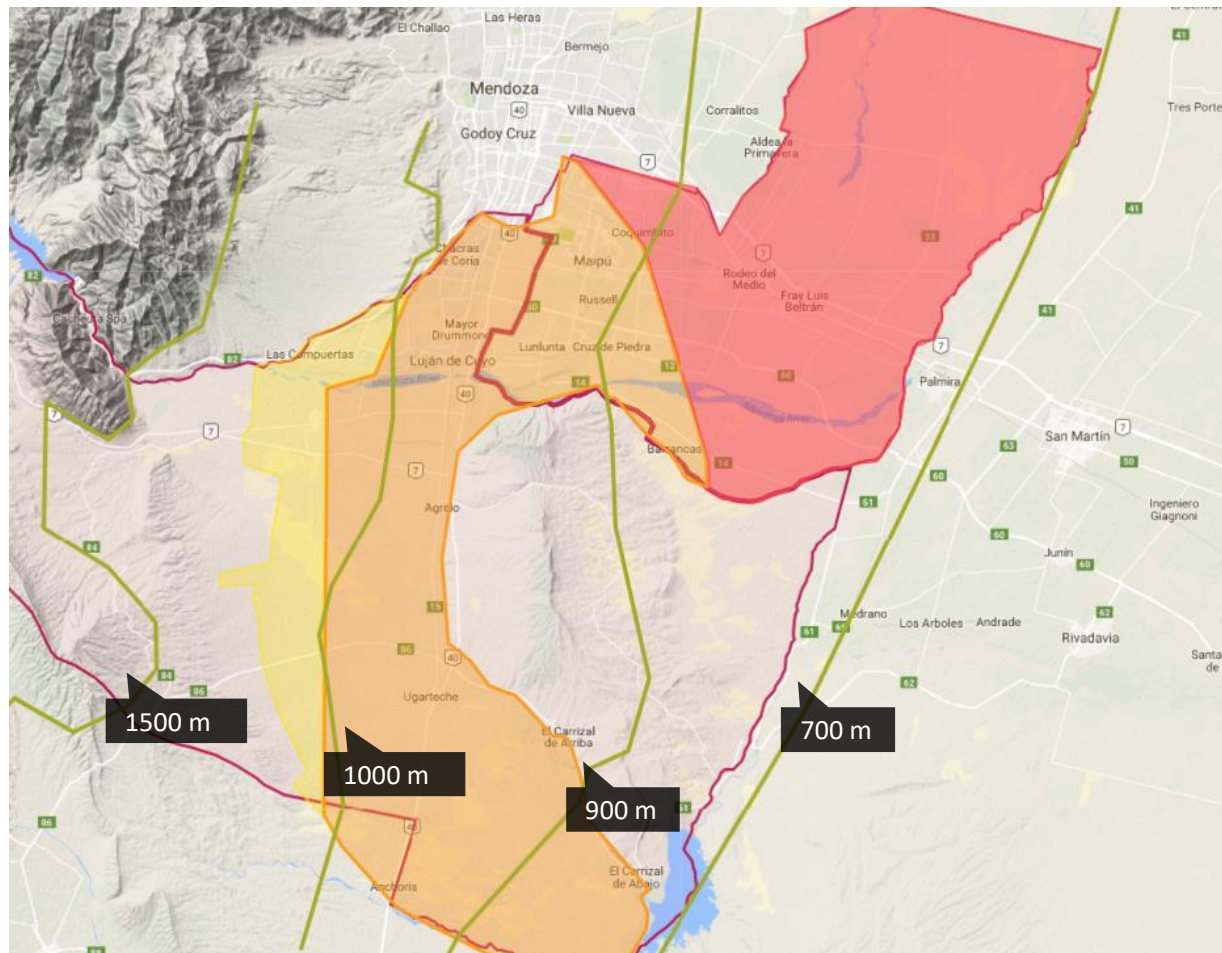
- | Flood Irrigation only
- | Trellising: low trellis VSP and Parral.
- | High density cultivation: 1.80 m X 1 m (5000 to 6000 pl / ha)
- | Root-stock.
- | Mass selections.
- | Vines: French, Italian, Spanish and Criolla.
- | Fine wines and table red and white wines

PRESENT DAY

- | Flood and drip irrigation.
- | Conduction system: low trellis and high trellis.
- | Low density cultivation: 2.2 meters X 1.2 meters (3000 to 4000 pl / ha)
- | Grafted/ungrafted rootstock.
- | Mass selections of old vineyards and clones.
- | French varieties.
- | Fine wines, mainly reds.

CLIMATE

Primera Zona



☒ Mendoza Province

[Individual styles](#)

☒ Maipú Department

☒ Lujan de Cuyo Department

☒ Climate - Winkler zones

[Individual styles](#)

☒ Primera Zona - Winkler III

☒ Primera Zona - Winkler IV

☒ Primera Zona Winkler V

☒ Altitude

[Individual styles](#)

☒ 700

☒ 900

☒ 1000

☒ 1500

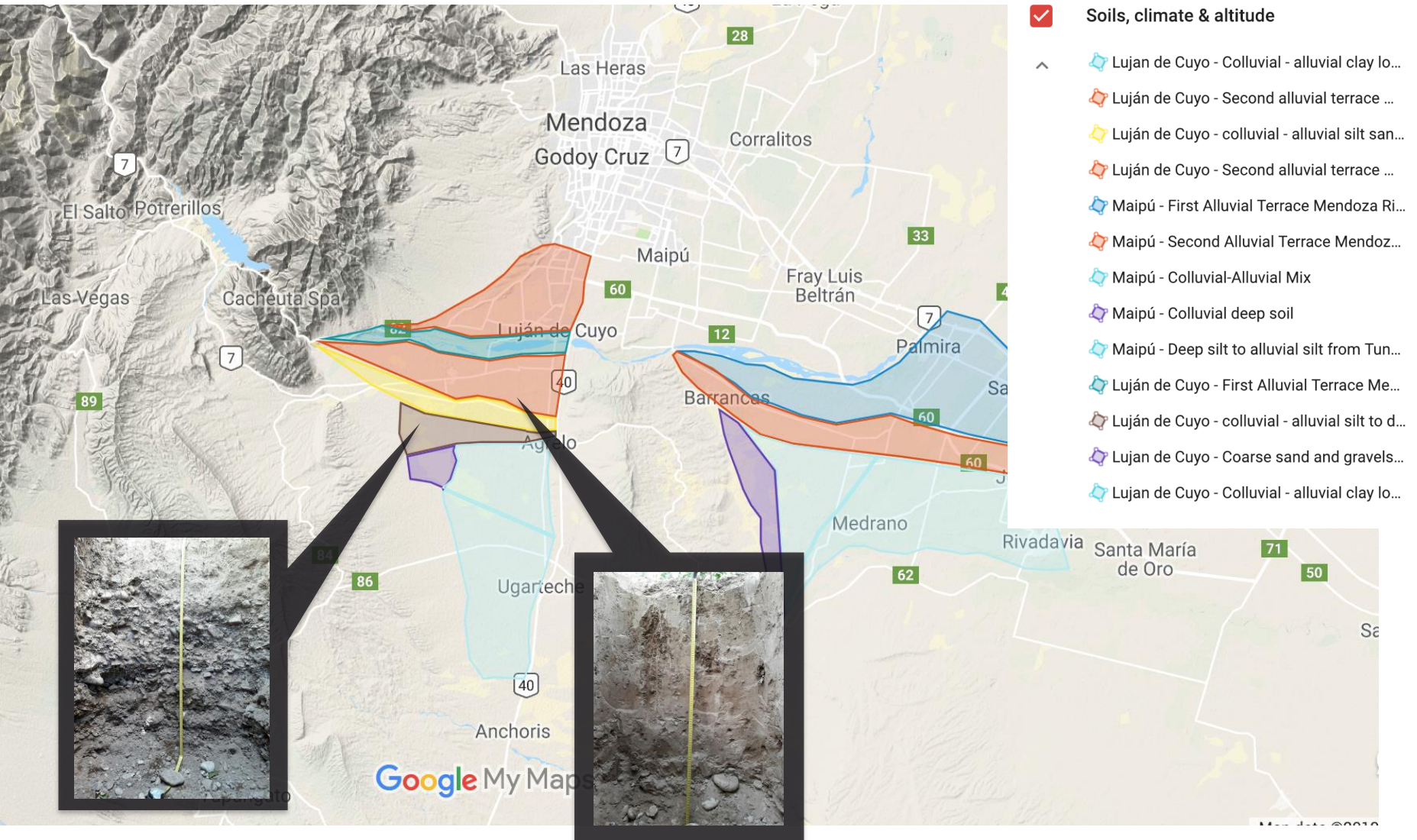
CLIMATE

Primera Zona

Country	Wine Region	City	GST (°C)	GDD (C° units)	Winkler Region	
Washington	Puget Sound	Port Angeles	13,4	710	Region Ia	Gualtallary, Cachi, Chubut
Germany	Ruwer	Kasel	13,8	800	Region Ia	
England	Kent	East Malling	14,1	850	Region Ia	
Australia	Tasmania	Launceston	14,4	932	Region Ia	
New Zealand	Central Otago	Queenstown	14,5	945	Region Ia	
France	Champagne	Reims	14,7	985	Region Ia	
Australia	Coonawarra	Coonawarra	16,6	1401	Region II	Gualtallary, San Pablo
Spain	Rias Baixas	Vigo	16,8	1437	Region II	
Italy	Piedmont	Torino	17,7	1626	Region II	
France	Bordeaux	Merignac	17,7	1627	Region II	
France	Northern Rhône	Valence	17,8	1664	Region III	Gualtallary, Paraje Altamira, Agrelo, Las Compuertas
Italy	Friuli	Udine	18,0	1694	Region III	
Spain	Rioja	Logrono	18,2	1742	Region III	
Australia	Yarra Valley	Healesville	18,6	1829	Region III	
California	Napa Valley	St Helena	19,3	1983	Region IV	
California	Northern Sonoma	Healdsburg	19,5	2010	Region IV	Lunlunta, Cruz de Piedra, Cafayate
Australia	Barossa Valley	Nuriootpa	19,8	2069	Region IV	
France	Roussillon	Perpignan	19,8	2076	Region IV	
Portugal	Alentejo	Evora	20,1	2134	Region IV	
Italy	Tuscany	Firenze	20,2	2153	Region IV	
Portugal	Madeira	Funchal	21,0	2339	Region V	Coquimbato, La Paz, Santa Rosa
Italy	Apulia	Brindisi	21,1	2343	Region V	
Greece	Patras	Patras	21,2	2367	Region V	
Australia	Hunter Valley	Cessnock	21,7	2481	Region V	
Spain	Jerez	Jerez de la Frontera	21,9	2524	Region V	

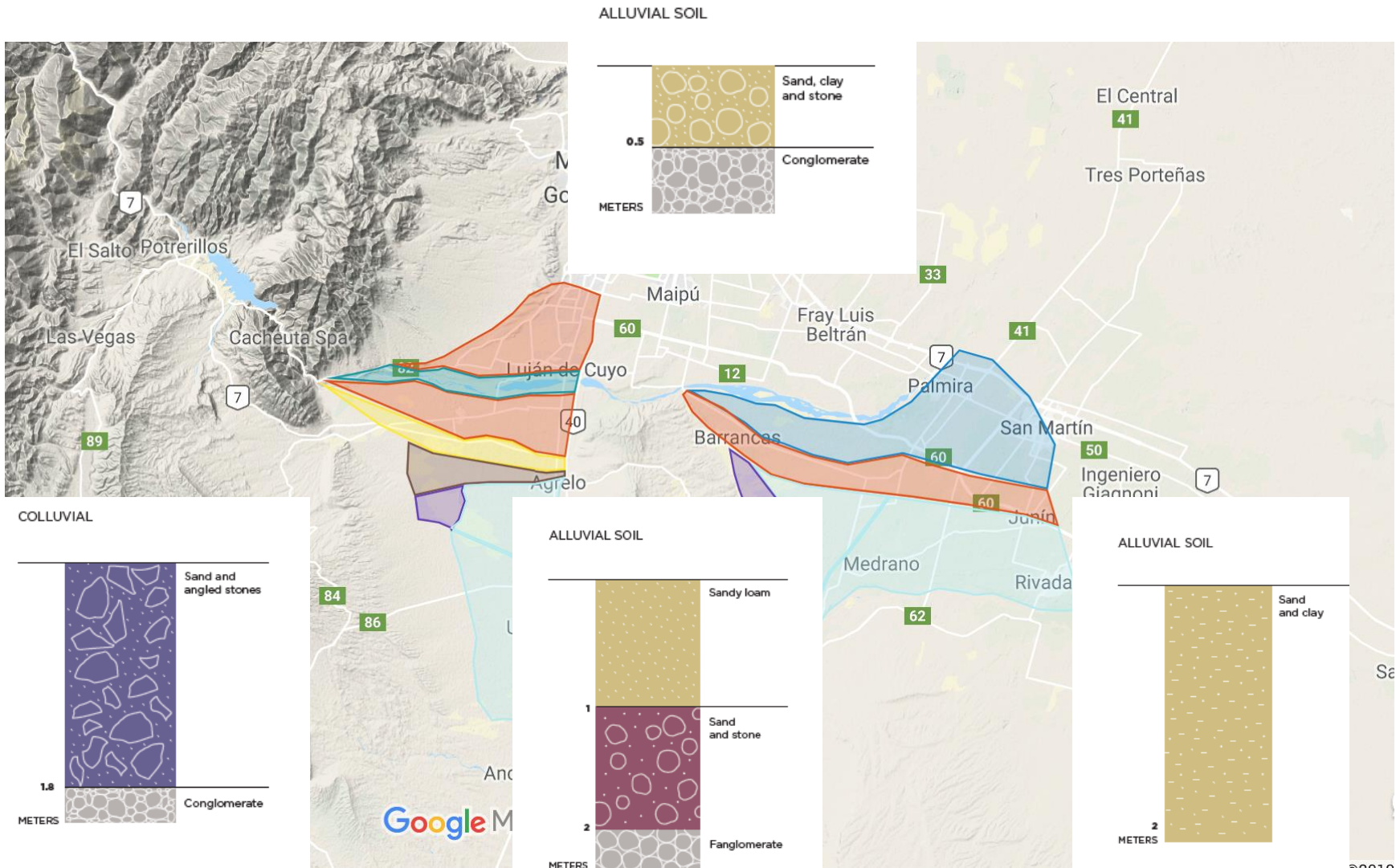
PROXIMAL ALLUVIAL FAN

Primera Zona



PROXIMAL ALLUVIAL FAN

Primera Zona



LUJÁN DE CUYO

Primera Zona



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification (INV - 2020)



Ha: **15.560,2**

7,9%

of the
country

Ac: **38.450,81**

10,4%

of the
province

MALBEC

Ha: **8.855,3**

19,4%

of the
country

Ac: **21.882,33**

Located to the south of Mendoza City, on the pre-cordillera.

It is composed of 15 districts, some of them are GIs:

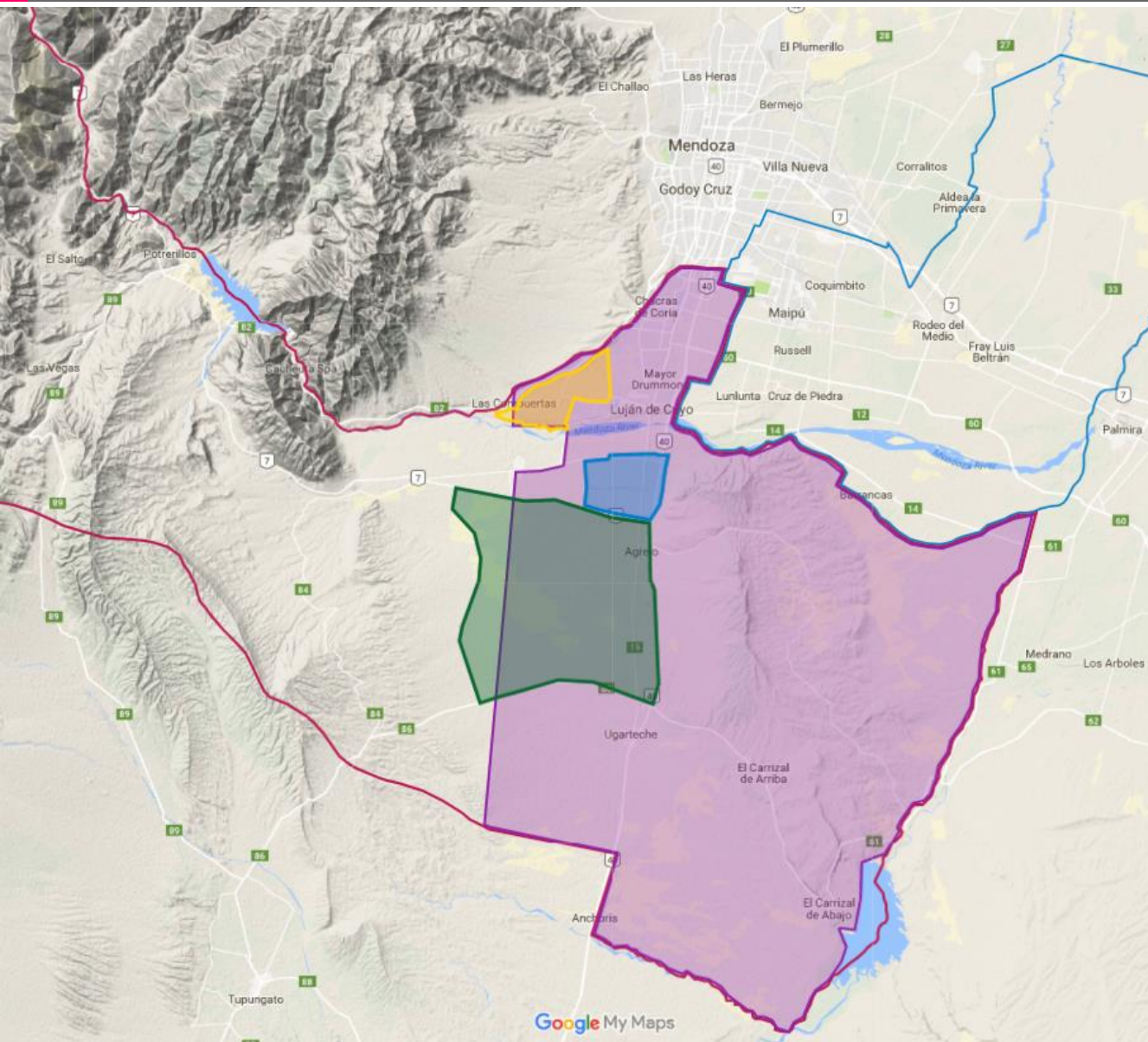
- Agrelo
- Las Compuertas

Luján de Cuyo GI



LUJÁN DE CUYO

Primera Zona



- ☒ **Mendoza Province**
 - ☒ Maipú Department
 - ☒ Lujan de Cuyo Department
- ☐ **Soils**
- ☒ **D.O.C. Luján de Cuyo**
 - ☒ D.O.C. Luján de Cuyo
- ☒ **Agrelo**
 - ☒ Agrelo IG
- ☒ **Las Compuertas IG**
 - ☒ Las Compuertas IG
- ☒ **Perdiel**
 - ☒ Perdiel IG
- ☐ **Climate - Winkler zones**
- ☐ **Altitude**

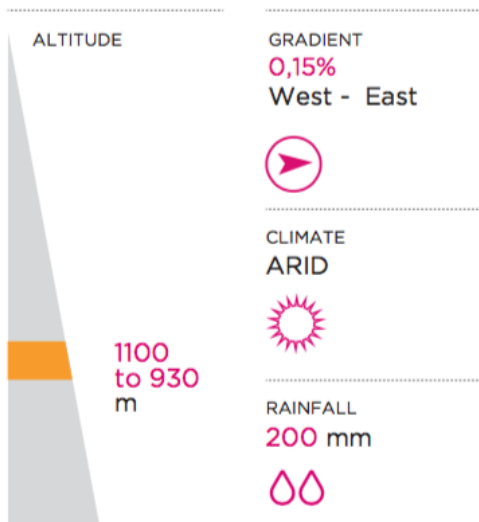
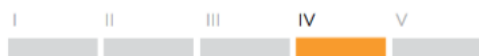
LUJÁN DE CUYO

Sub-regions

LUJÁN DE CUYO > AGRELO

AGRELO (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



STATUS ☒ Approved

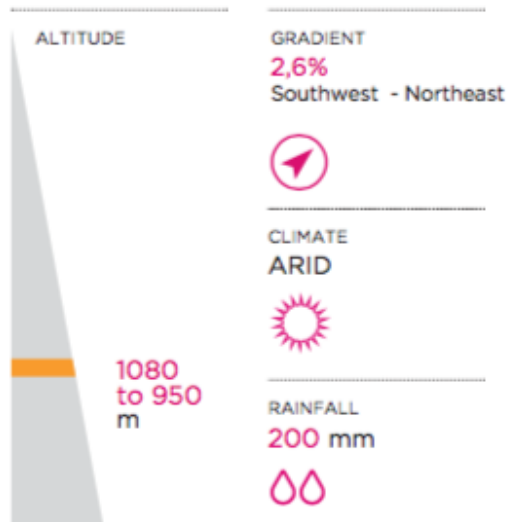
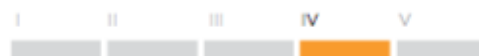
TOTAL SURFACE
14200 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
5300 ha

LUJÁN DE CUYO > LAS COMPUERTAS

LAS COMPUERTAS (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



STATUS ☒ Approved

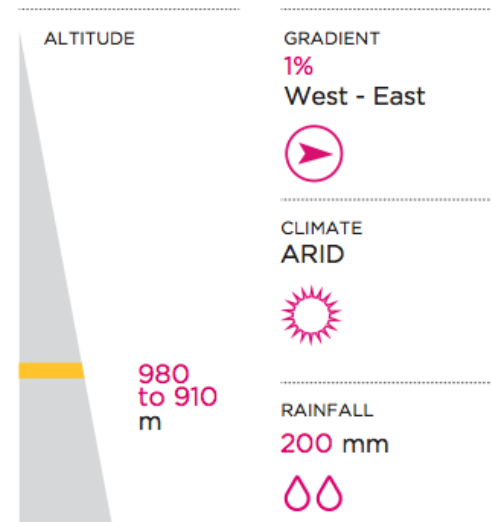
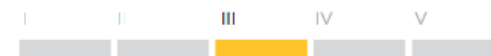
TOTAL SURFACE
1780 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
426 ha

LUJÁN DE CUYO > PERDRIEL

PERDRIEL

WINKLER ZONE



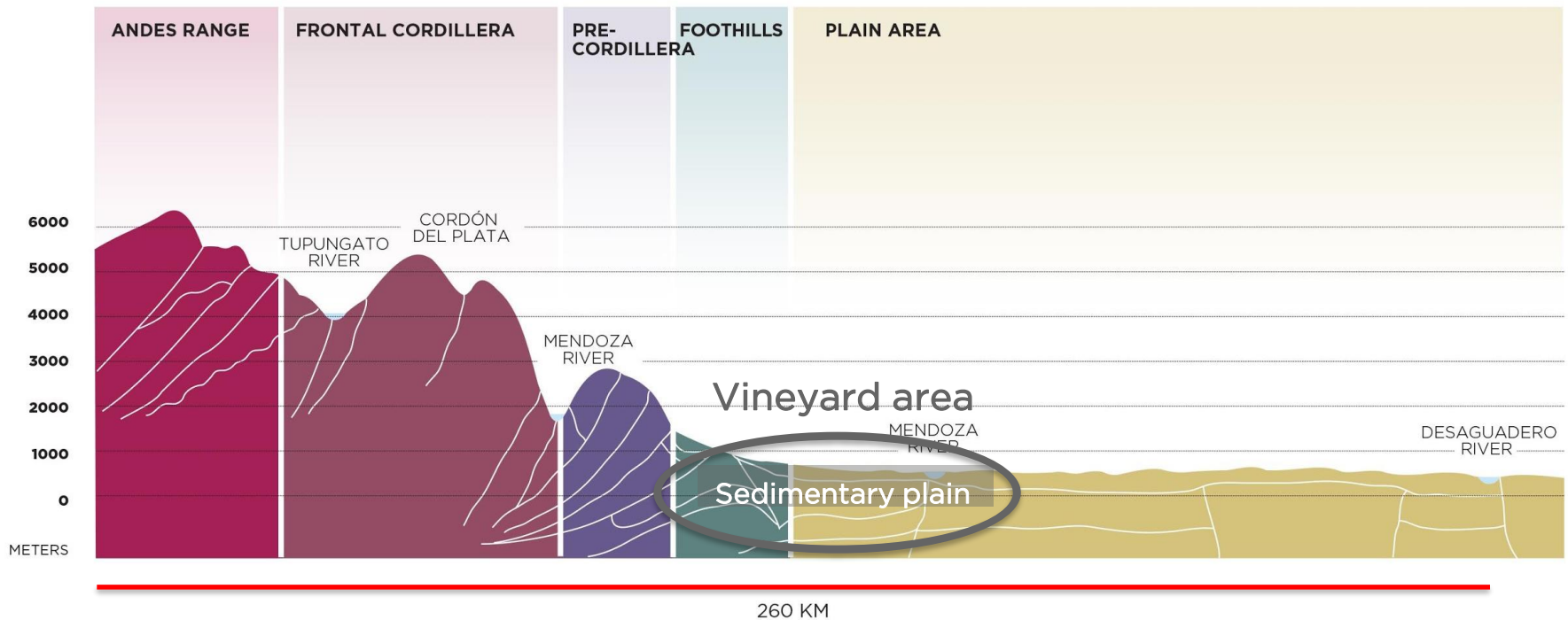
STATUS ☐ Not approved

TOTAL SURFACE
1900 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
900 ha

TYPE OF SOIL

Las Compuertas GI | Luján de Cuyo





CULTIVATED SURFACE

(for vinification – INV 2020)

Ha: **11.120,3**

Ac: **27.479,37**

5,6%

of the country

MALBEC

Ha: **4.021,5**

Ac: **9.937,53**

8,8%

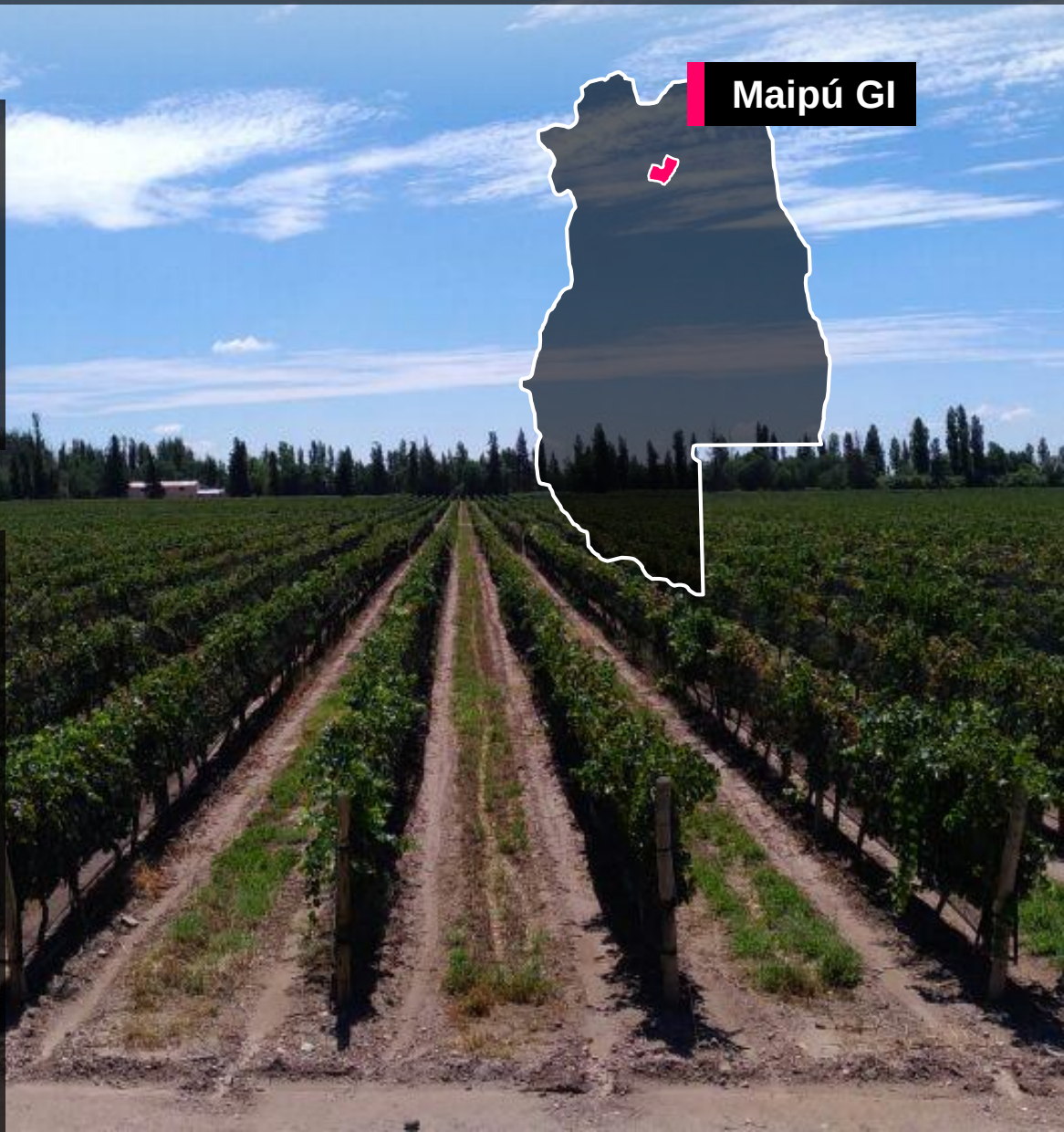
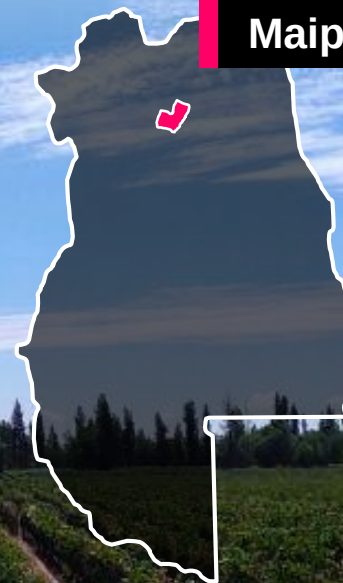
of the country

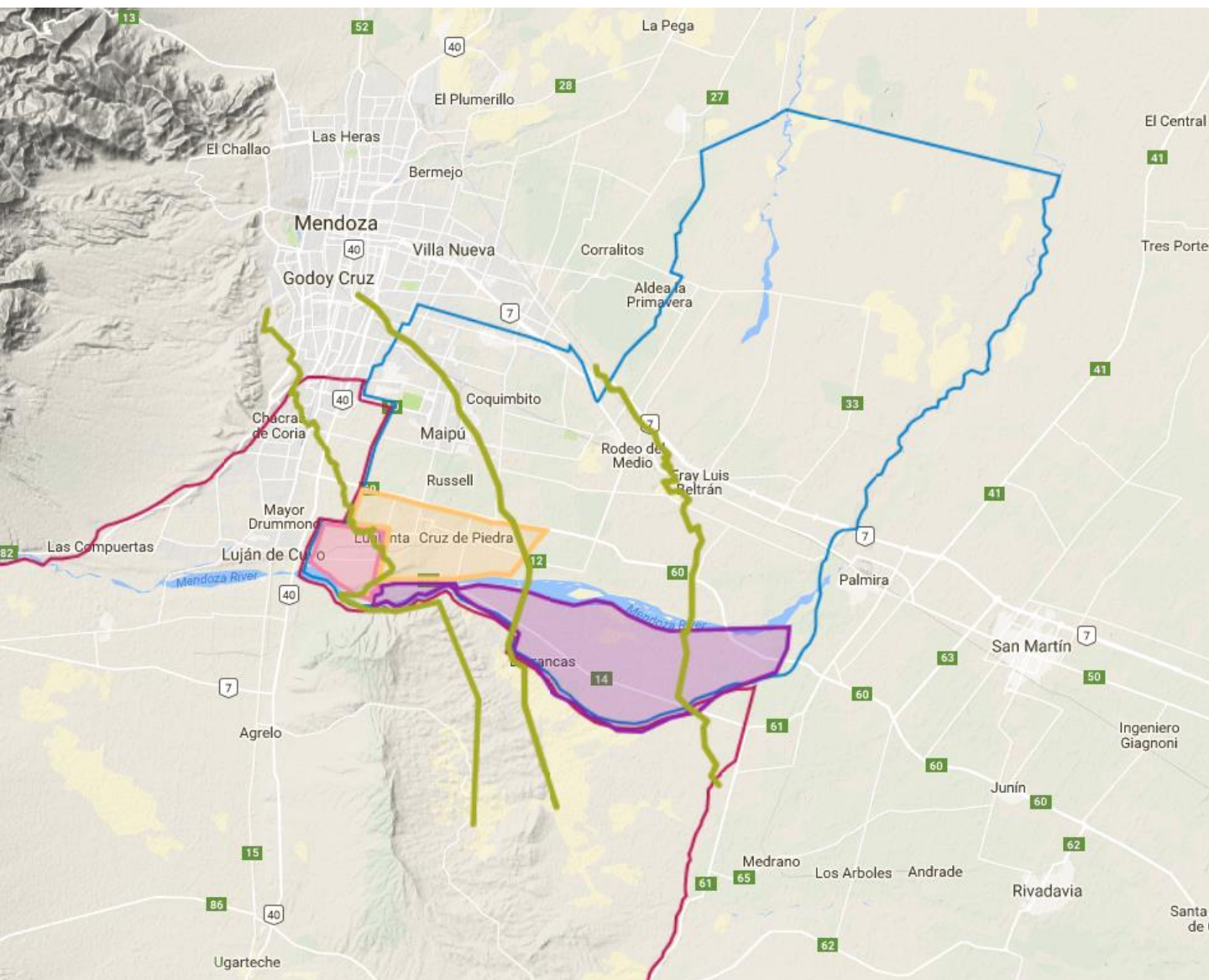
Located in Mendoza city's southeast boundary, between Luján de Cuyo and the eastern departments of Mendoza.

It is composed of 12 districts, some of them are GIs:

- Barrancas
- Lunlunta

Maipú GI





- ☒ **Mendoza Province**
 - ☒ Maipú Department
 - ☒ Luján de Cuyo Department
- ☒ **Barrancas GI**
 - ☒ Barrancas IG
- ☒ **Lunlunta GI**
 - ☒ Lunlunta IG
- ☒ **Cruz de Piedra GI**
 - ☒ Cruz de Piedra IG
- ☐ **Climate: Winkler zones**
- ☐ **Wineries**
- ☒ **Contours**
 - ☒ 700 m
 - ☒ 800 m
 - ☒ 900 m

MAIPÚ > LAS BARRANCAS

LAS BARRANCAS (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



840
to 680
m

GRADIENT

1%
Northwest - Southeast



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL
200 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE

7000 ha

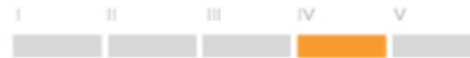
PLANTED SURFACE

2923 ha

MAIPÚ > LUNLUNTA

LUNLUNTA (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



930
to 880
m

GRADIENT

1,6 %
Southwest - Northeast



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL
200 mm



STATUS

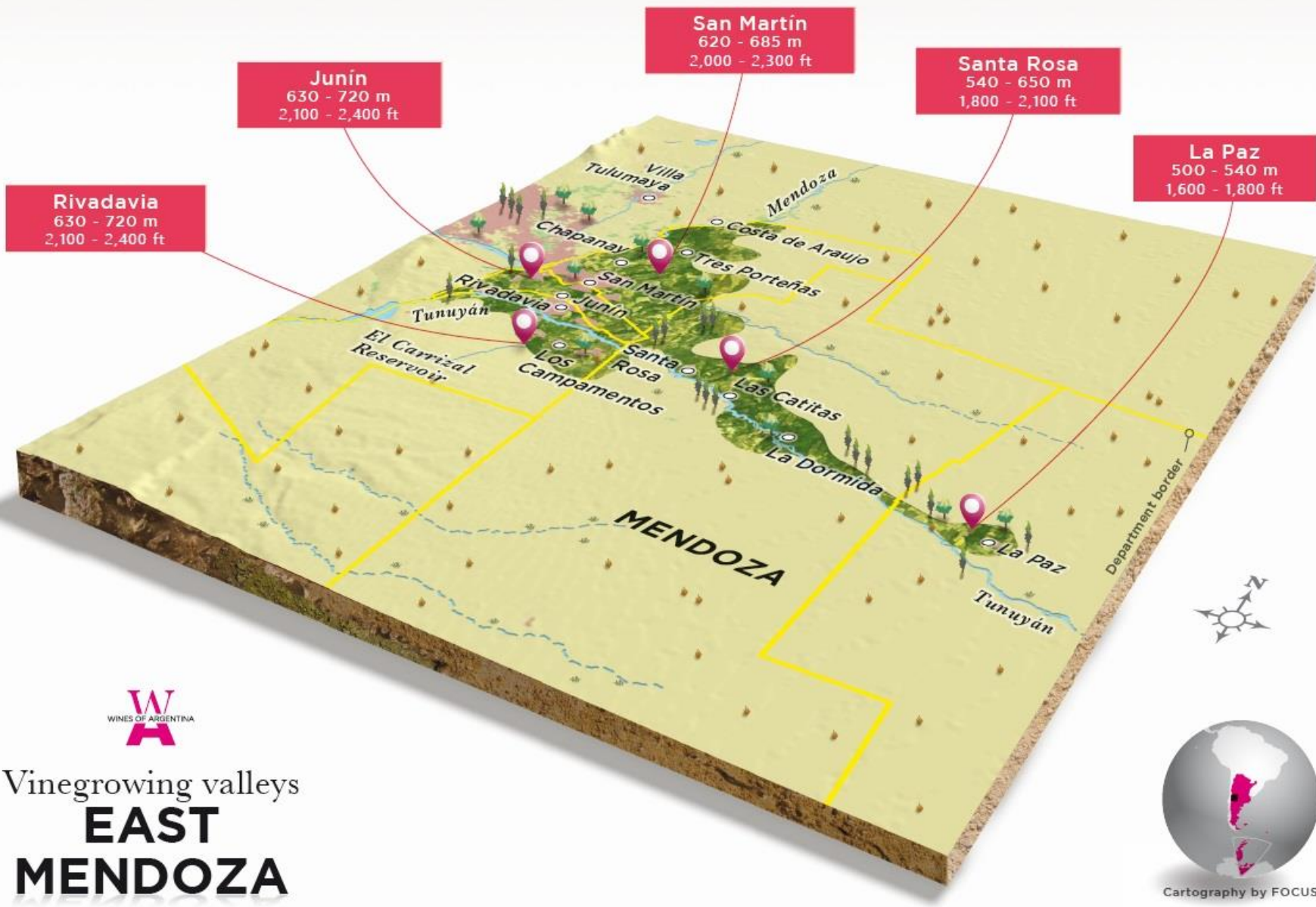
✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE

1600 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

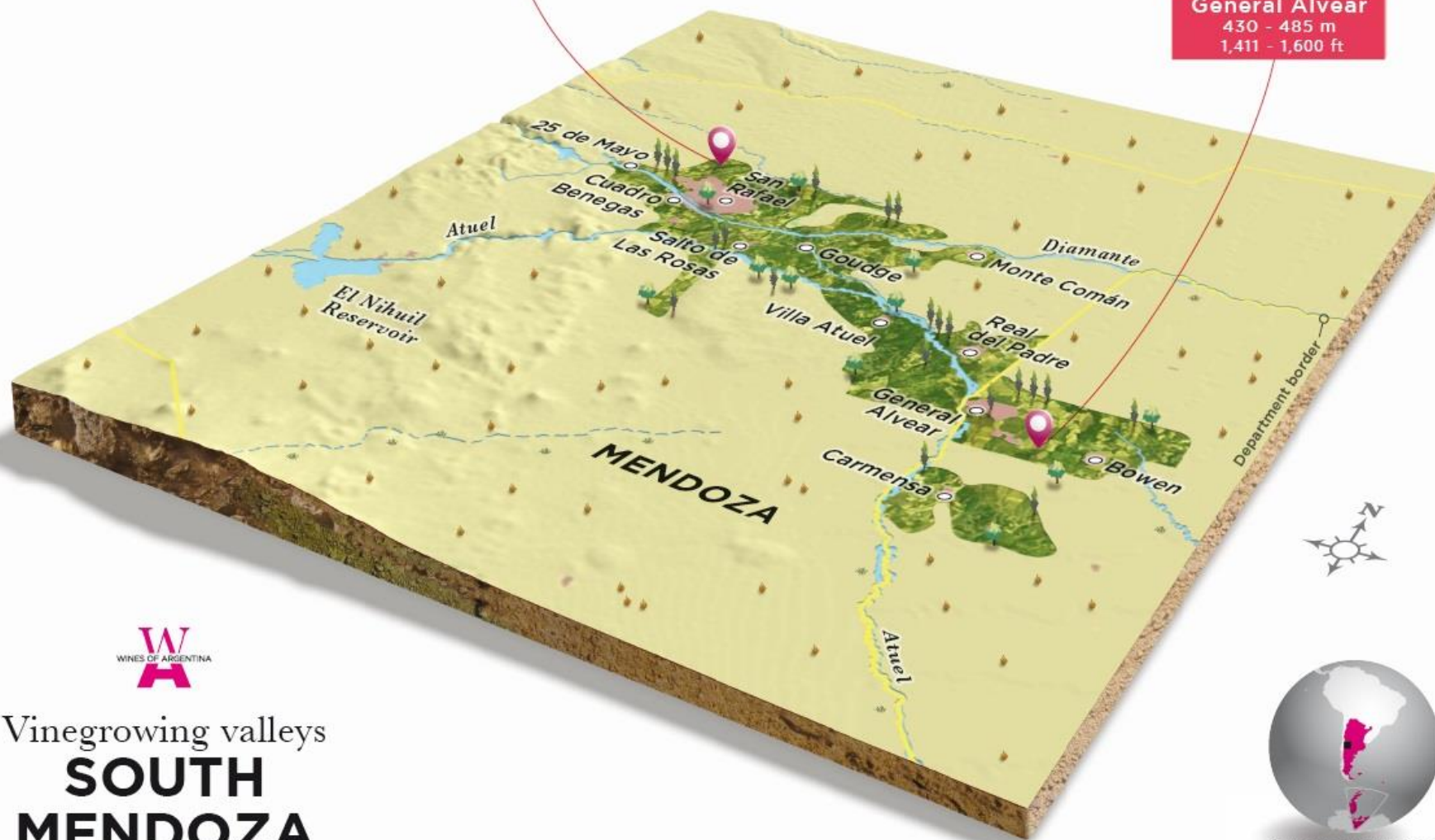
600 ha



Vinegrowing valleys
**EAST
MENDOZA**

San Rafael
485 - 950 m
1,600 - 3,100 ft

General Alvear
430 - 485 m
1,411 - 1,600 ft



Vinegrowing valleys
**SOUTH
MENDOZA**



Cartography by FOCUS



MENDOZA
UCO VALLEY GI



Tunuyán

870 - 1330 m
2,900 - 4,400 ft

1. Campo de los Andes
2. Colonia Las Rosas
3. El Algarrobo
4. El Totoral
5. La Primavera
6. Las Pintadas
7. Los Árboles
8. Los Chacayes
9. Los Sauces
10. Villa Seca
11. Vista Flores

Tupungato

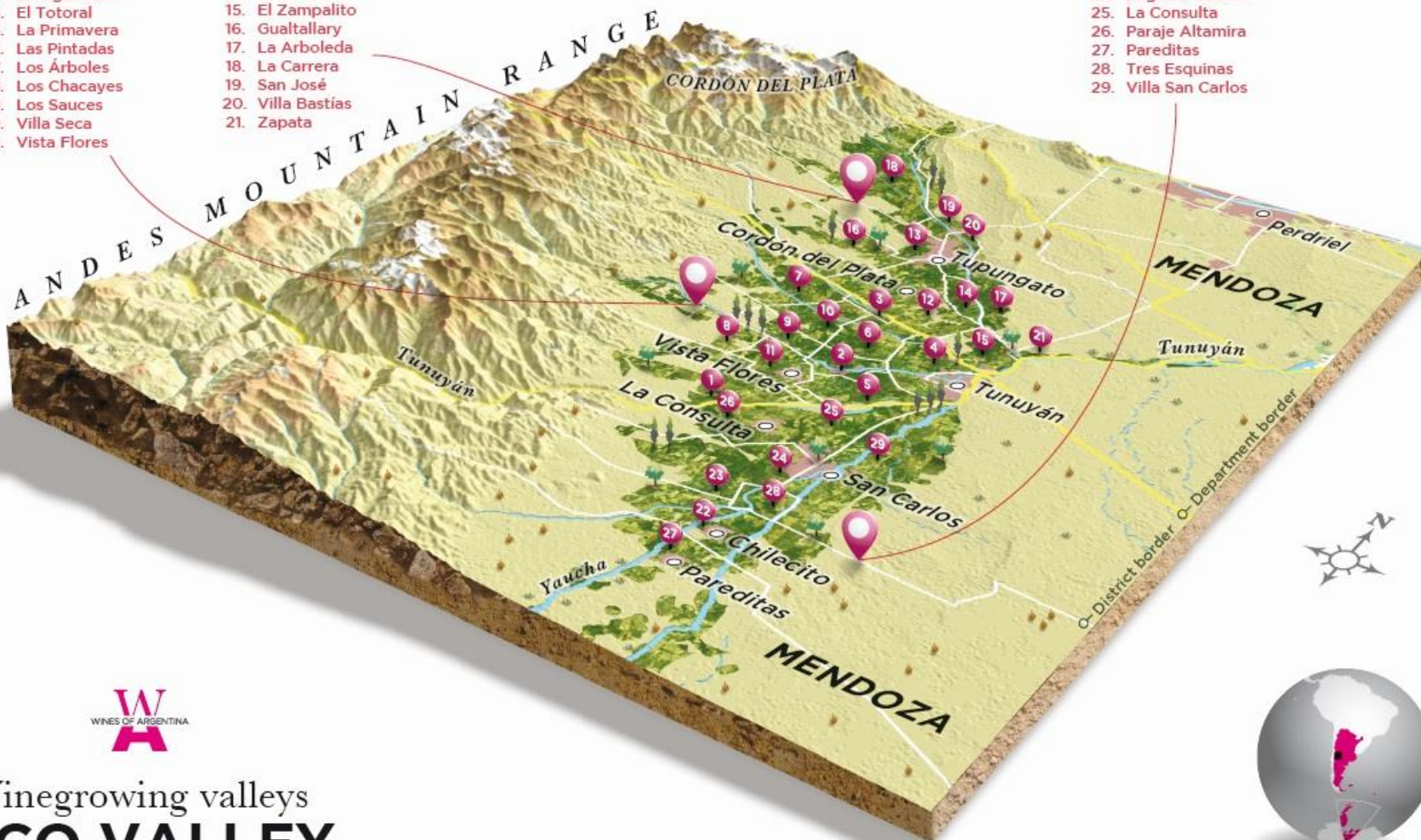
860 - 1610 m
2,800 - 5,282 ft

12. Cordón del Plata
13. El Peral
14. El Zampal
15. El Zampalito
16. Gualtallary
17. La Arboleda
18. La Carrera
19. San José
20. Villa Bastias
21. Zapata

San Carlos

910 - 1250 m
3,000 - 4,100 ft

22. Chilecito
23. El Cepillo
24. Eugenio Bustos
25. La Consulta
26. Paraje Altamira
27. Pareditas
28. Tres Esquinas
29. Villa San Carlos

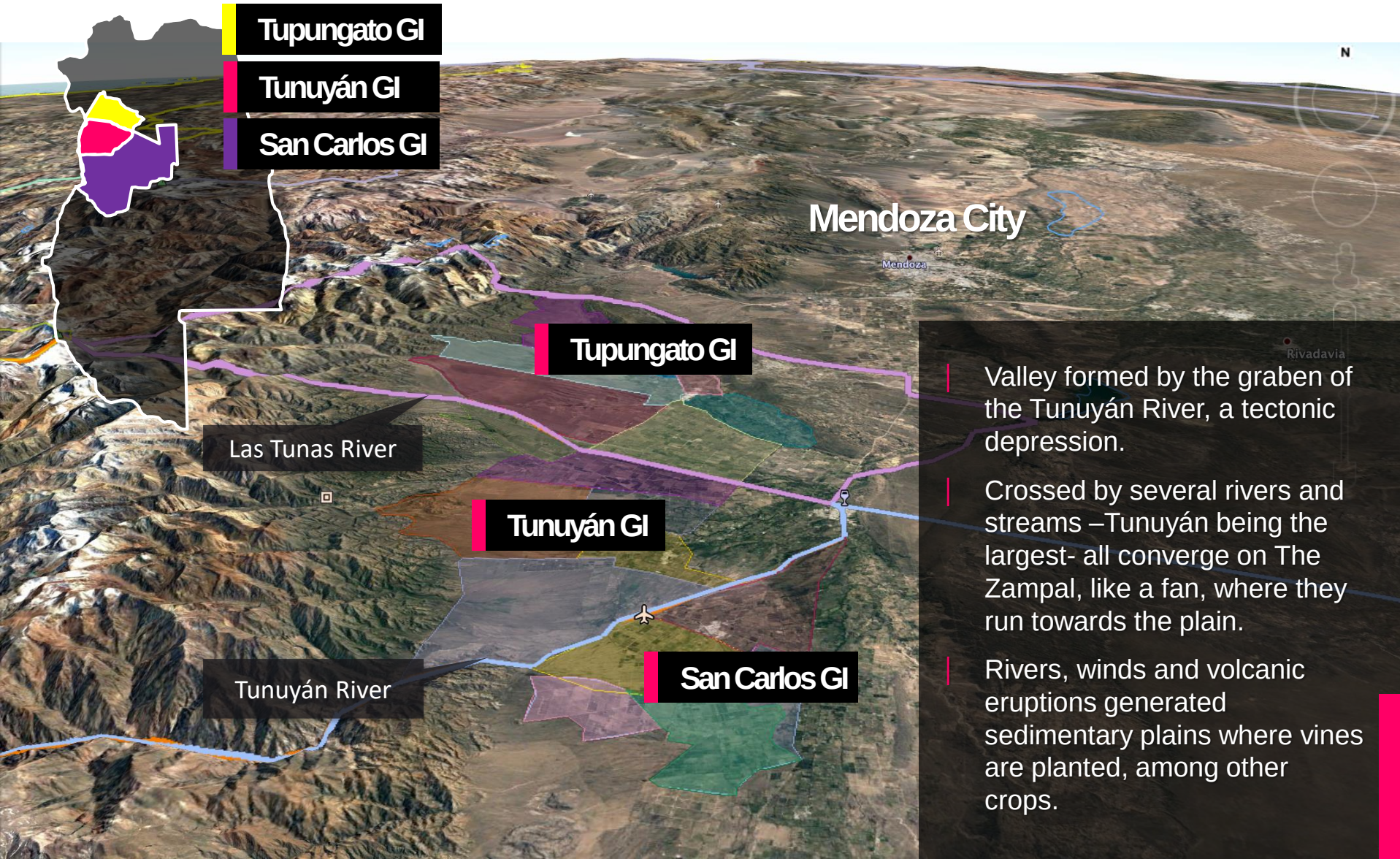


Vinegrowing valleys
UCO VALLEY



UCO VALLEY (GI)

Location



Tupungato GI

Tunuyán GI

San Carlos GI

Mendoza City

Tupungato GI

Las Tunas River

Tunuyán GI

Tunuyán River

San Carlos GI

Valley formed by the graben of the Tunuyán River, a tectonic depression.

Crossed by several rivers and streams –Tunuyán being the largest- all converge on The Zampal, like a fan, where they run towards the plain.

Rivers, winds and volcanic eruptions generated sedimentary plains where vines are planted, among other crops.

UCO VALLEY (GI)

Today's figures



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification (INV – 2020)*



Ha: **28.902,9**

14,6% of the country

Ac: **71.421,96**

19,4% of the province

87,8% Red varieties

New plantations raised the need to characterise the terroir of the Uco Valley.

MALBEC
Uco Valley GI

Ha: **15.700,6**
Ac: **38.797,75**

61,8% of the total red varieties in the valley
40,6 % of the Malbec cultivated in Mendoza
34,4% of the Malbec cultivated in Argentina

UCO VALLEY (GI)

Brief History

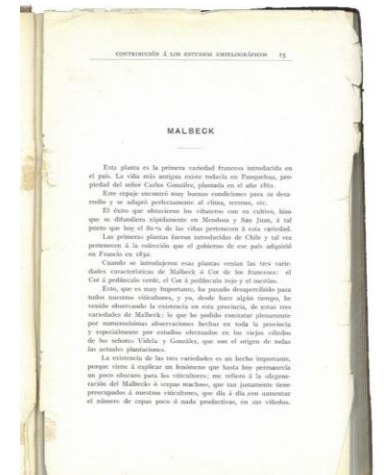
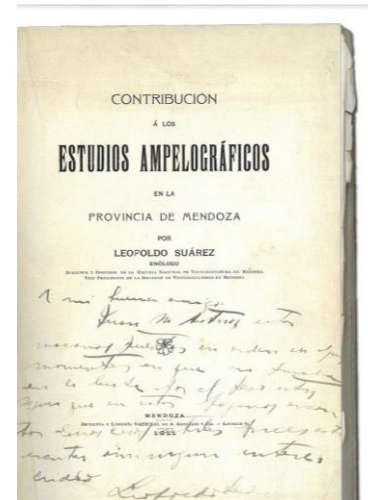


16th Century, Jesuits missionaries were the first colonizers that planted vines.

During the twentieth century Uco Valley specialized in the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, with some key places for vines: La Consulta, Eugenio Bustos, Vista Flores

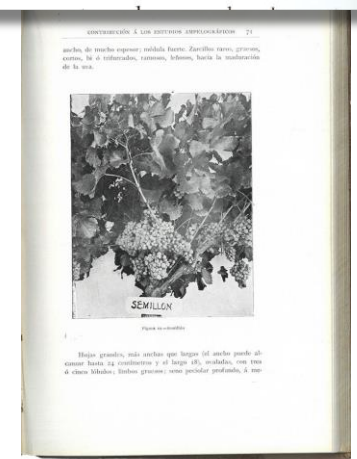
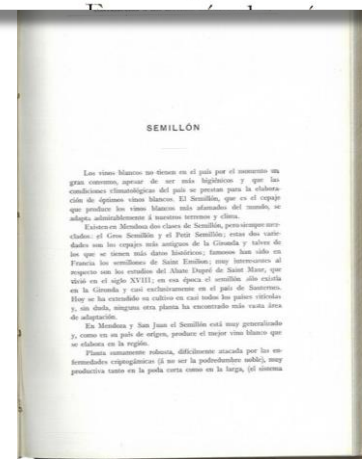
A book of 1922, written by oenologist Leopoldo Suárez, reported 16 wineries in San Carlos Department.

Also a book of the same author, reported in 1911 the potential of calcareous soils for Semillon and other grapes, like Malbec.



70 CONTRIBUCIÓN Á LOS ESTUDIOS AMPELOGRÁFICOS

ideal es la mixta), su producción es constante, se adapta muy bien á los terrenos pedregosos, especialmente calcáreos, donde su mosto adquiere excelentes cualidades.



MENDOZA | UCO VALLEY

SAN CARLOS (GI)

Paraje Altamira GI



San Carlos GI

Planted in 1900. For the very first part of 20th Century it was considered a qualitative place.

As it was never a political district, it was a renowned place without clear boundaries.

Therefore, the name of Altamira was commonly used to point out an imprecise place in San Carlos.

Its name derives from the panoramic view it offers from the highest point.

UCO VALLEY | SAN CARLOS

PARAJE ALTAMIRA GI

Los Chacayes

Villa Seca

Villa Seca

Tunuyán

Vista Flores

Vista Flores

Campo
Los Andes

La Consulta

La Consulta

PARAJE
ALTAMIRA



Eugenio
Bustos

San Carlos

San Carlos

Los Indios

El Cepillo

© 2018 Google
Image © 2018 DigitalGlobe
Image © 2018 CNES / Airbus

Google E

Located in San Carlos, on the alluvial cone of the Tunuyán River. It is not a political district.

Since 2000, it has experienced a marked growth in cultivated area.

The red grapes are renowned for their colour and acidity.

TERROIR

Paraje Altamira GI



SAN CARLOS > LA CONSULTA

PARAJE ALTAMIRA

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



GRADIENT

1%
West - Southeast



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL

280 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

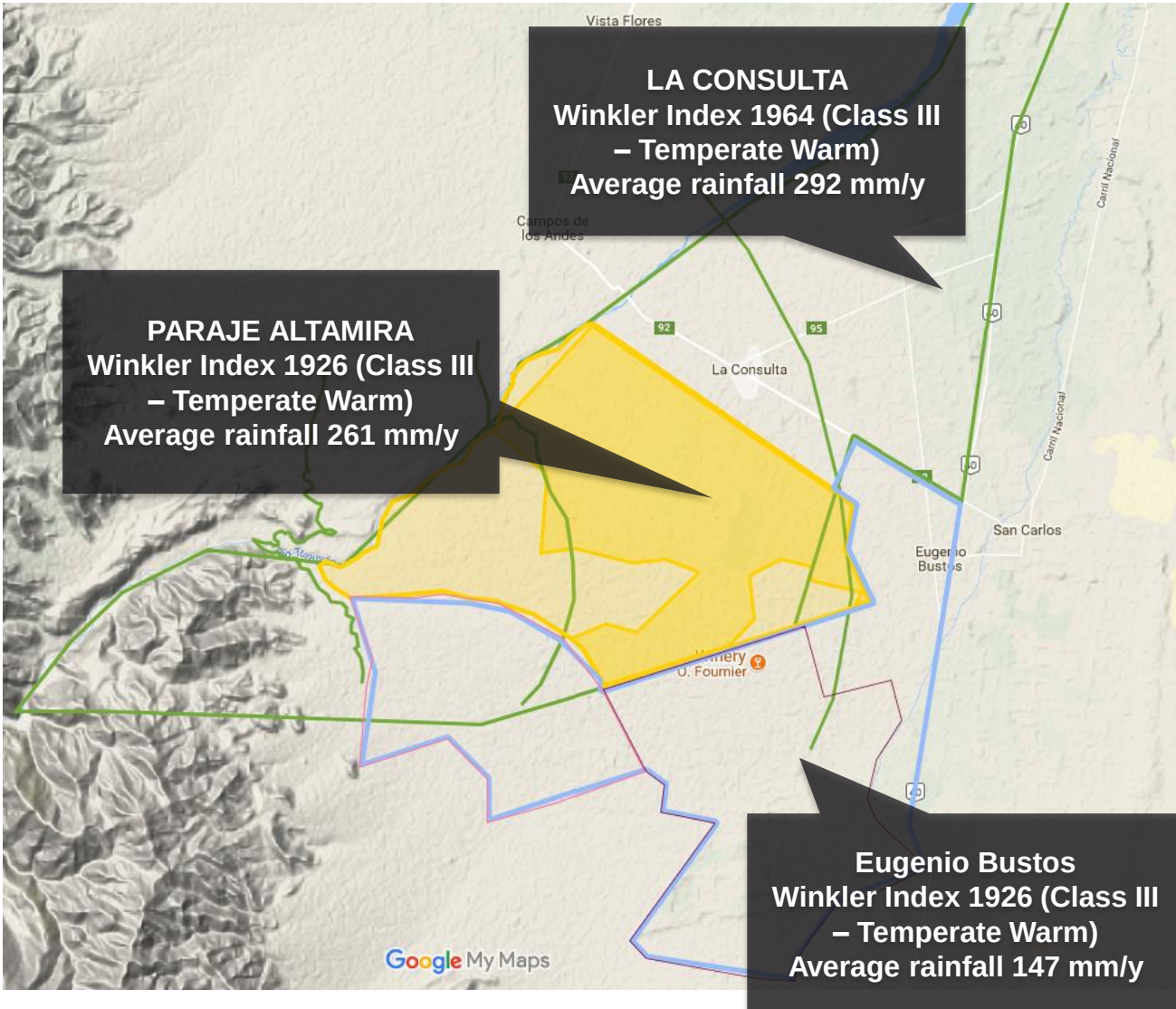
TOTAL SURFACE

9300 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

2785 ha

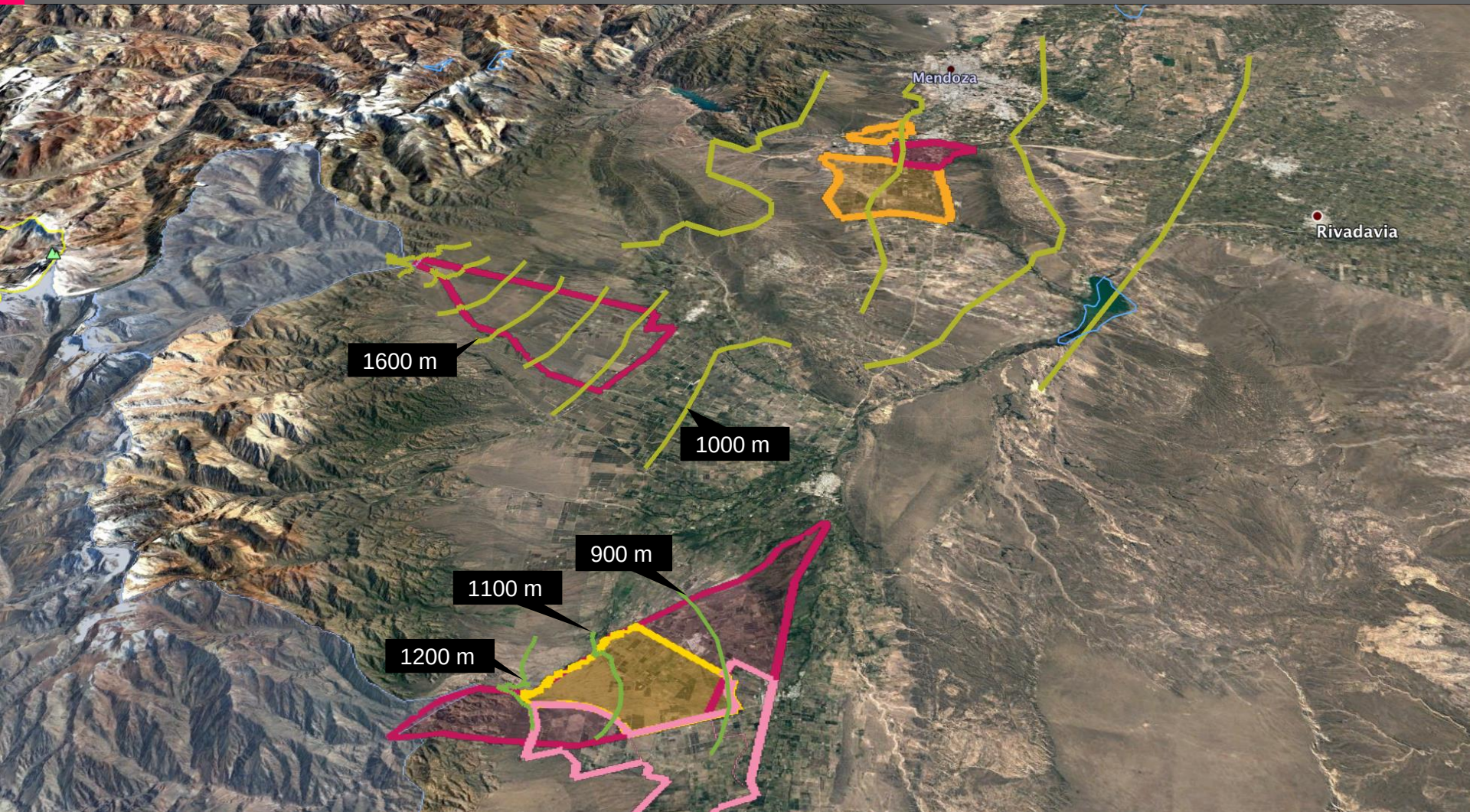




- ☒ **Climatic Zone**
 - Paraje Altamira Winkler III
- ☐ **Tunuyan river's basin**
- ☒ **Contours**
 - 1000 m
 - 1100 m
 - 1200 m
- ☒ **La Consulta**
 - La Consulta GI
- ☒ **Paraje Altamira GI**
 - Paraje Altamira GI
- ☒ **Eugenio Bustos GI**
 - Eugenio Bustos
 - Los Indios
 - El Cepillo

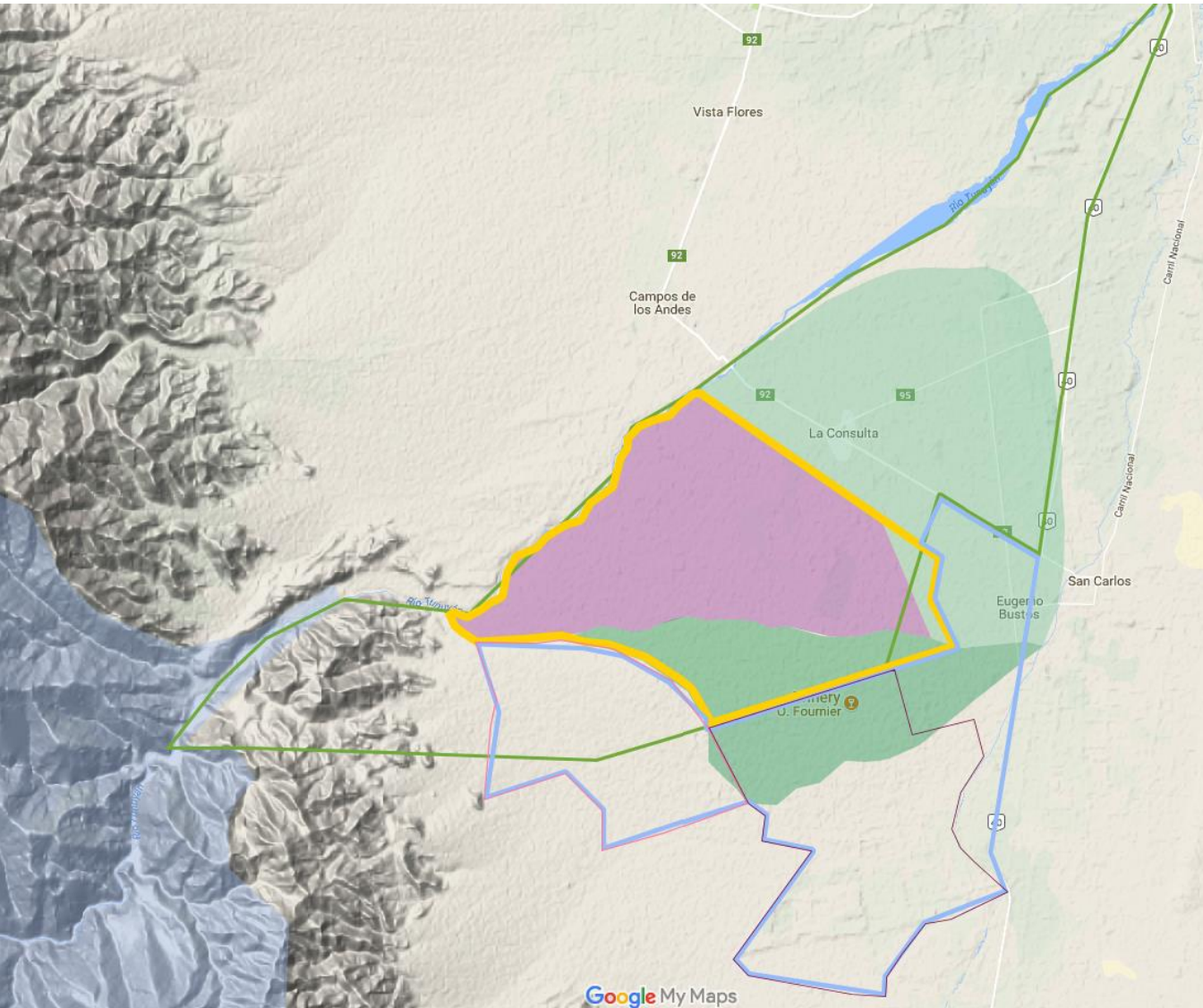
ALTITUDE & TEMPERATURE

Paraje Altamira GI



SOILS

Paraje Altamira GI



✓ Soils - Alluvial Fan Río Tunuyán

- Proximal alluvial fan
- Mid alluvial Fan
- Distal alluvial fan

☐ Climatic Zone

✓ Tunuyan river's basin

- Tunuyán River Basi

☐ Contours

✓ La Consulta

- La Consulta GI

✓ Paraje Altamira GI

- Paraje Altamira GI

✓ Eugenio Bustos GI

- Eugenio Bustos
- Los Indios
- El Cepillo

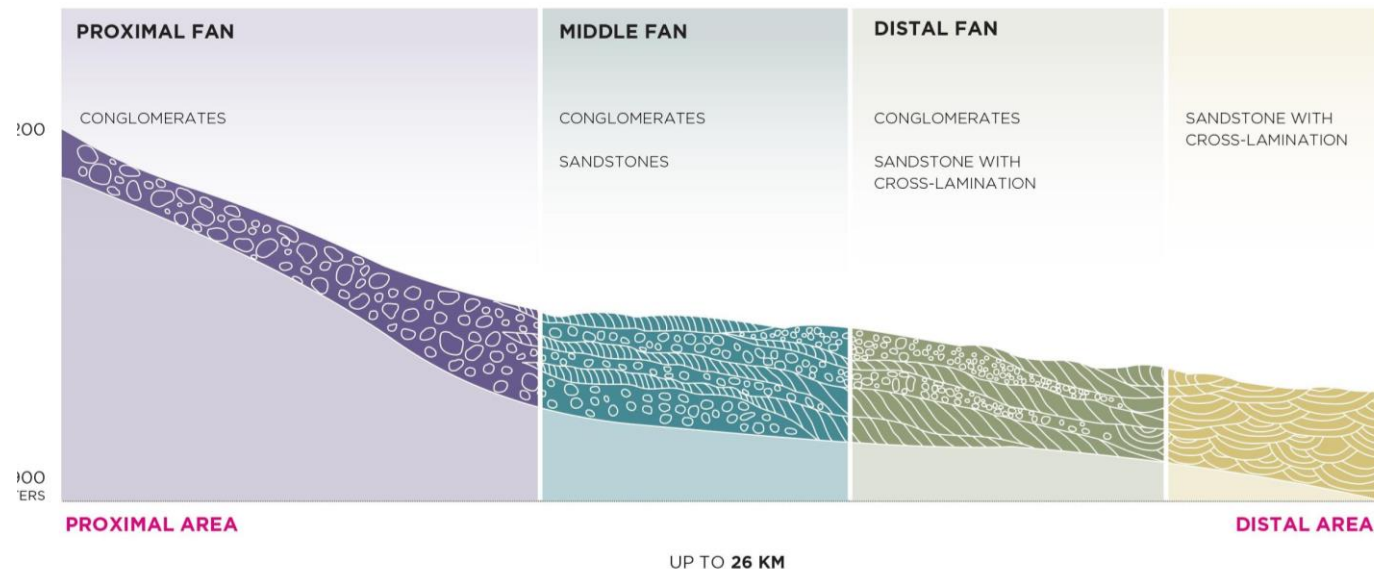
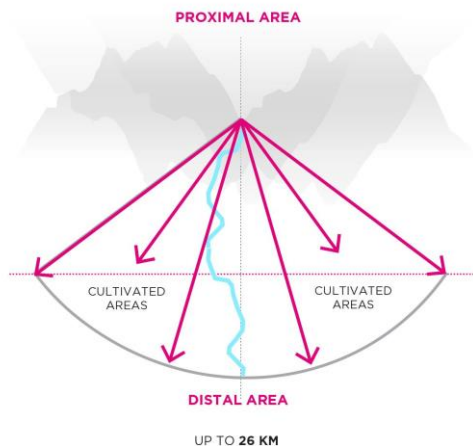
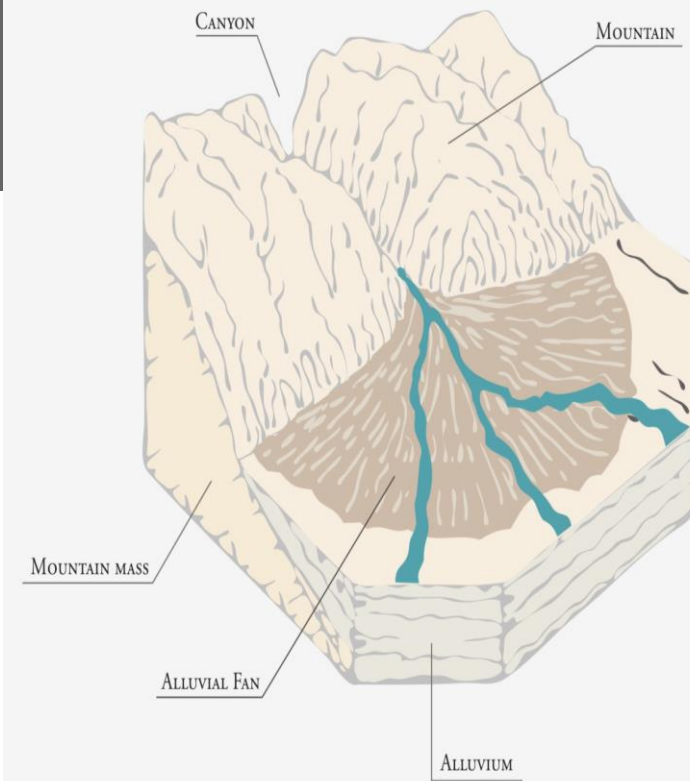
SOILS

Paraje Altamira GI

2009: The need to separate it from La Consulta by soil type.

The **alluvial cone** of Tunuyán River was the physical factor for the delimitation.

Paraje Altamira GI was approved in 2013, then expanded in 2016.



SOILS

Paraje Altamira GI

SAN CARLOS > LA CONSULTA

PARAJE ALTAMIRA

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

Alluvial cone of the River Tunuyán

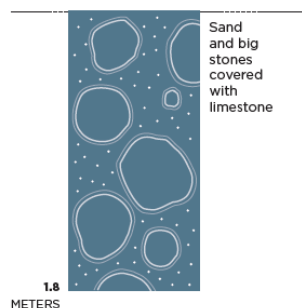
SOIL TYPE

Alluvial and heterogeneous: sandy with big stones (up to 2m) to sandy with smaller rounded stones, rich in limestone deposits; variable depth.

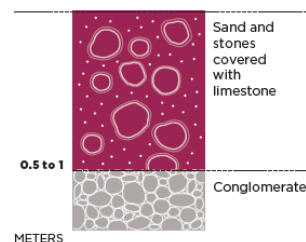
VARIETIES

Malbec
Cabernet Franc
Cabernet Sauvignon
Chardonnay

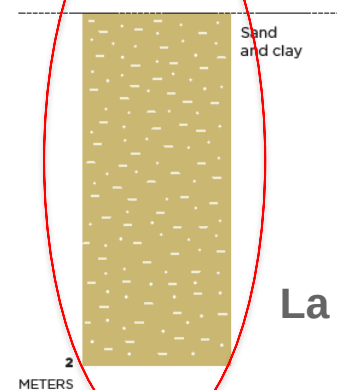
ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL

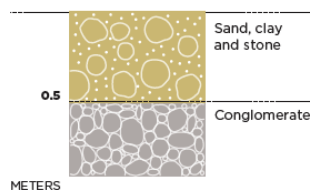


ALLUVIAL SOIL

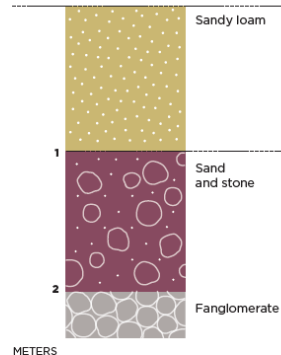


La Consulta

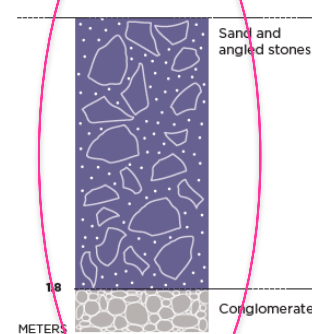
ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL



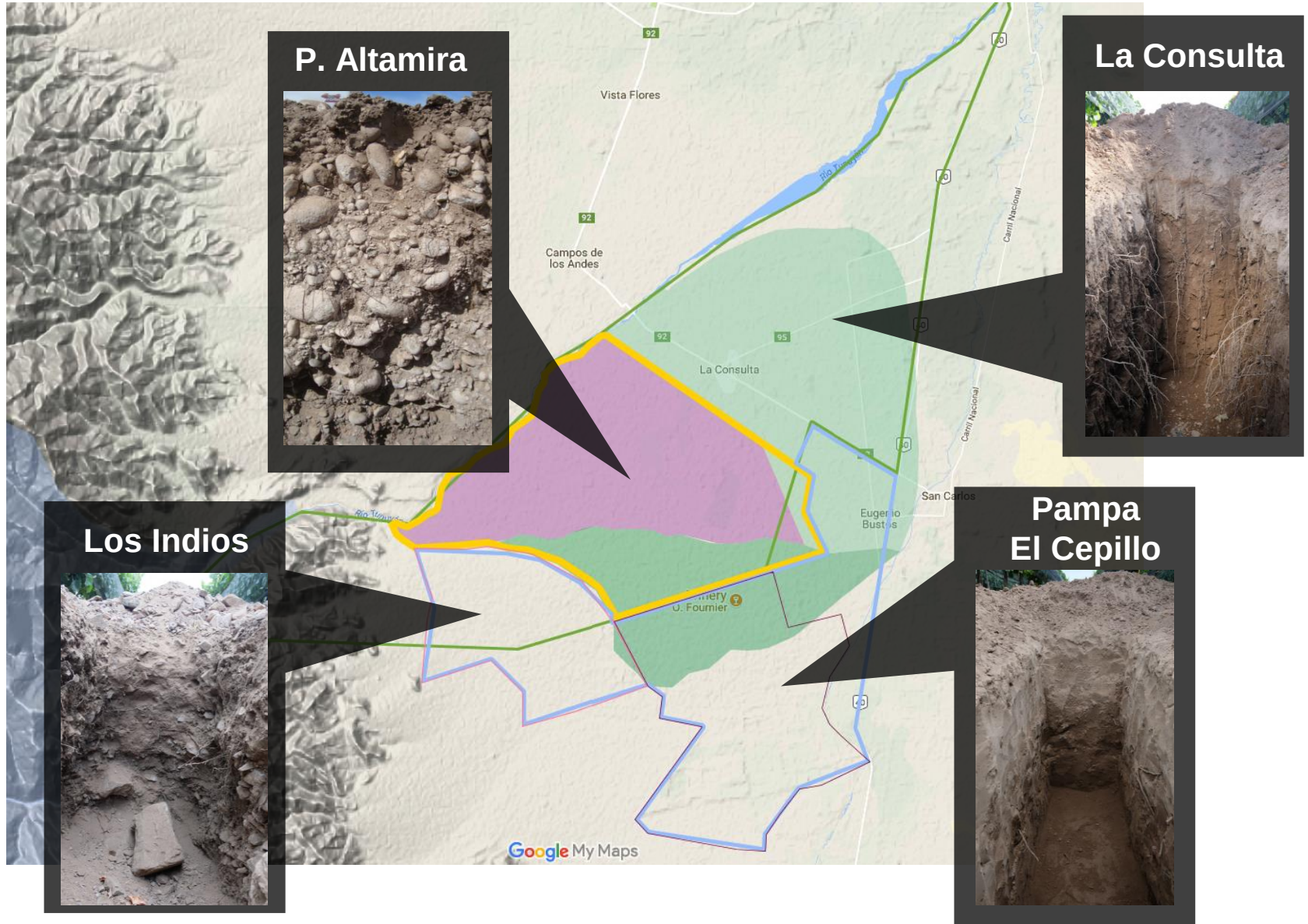
COLLUVIAL



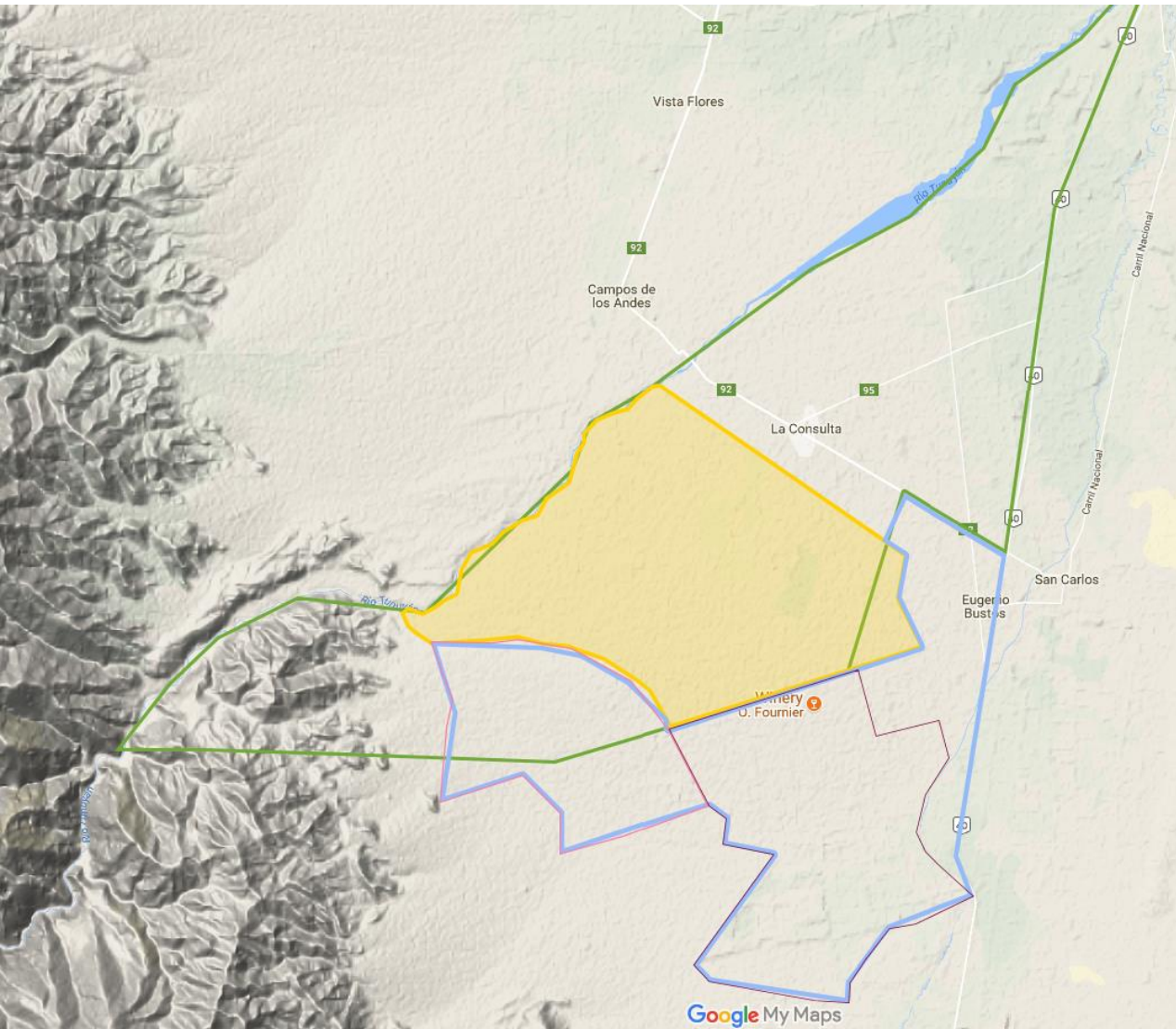
Los Indios

SOIL PROFILE

Comparison



PARAJE ALTAMIRA GI



- ☐ Soils - Alluvial Fan Río Tunuyán
- ☐ Climatic Zone
- ☐ Tunuyan river's basin
- ☐ Contours
- ☒ **La Consulta**
 -  La Consulta GI
- ☒ **Paraje Altamira GI**
 -  Paraje Altamira GI
- ☒ **Eugenio Bustos GI**
 -  Eugenio Bustos
 -  Los Indios
 -  El Cepillo

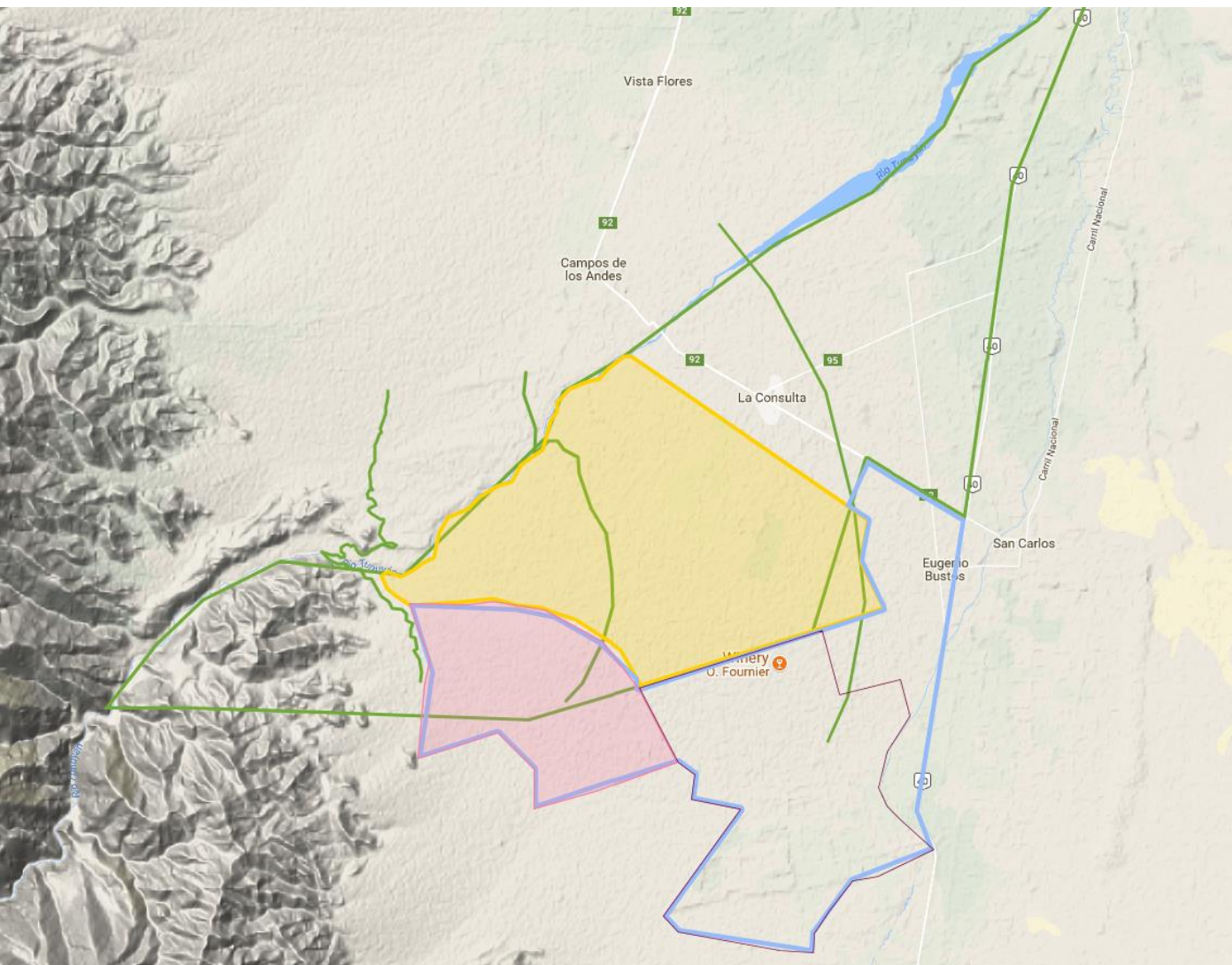
SOILS

Paraje Altamira GI



SAN CARLOS | LOS INDIOS

Eugenio Bustos



Contours

- 1000 m
- 1100 m
- 1200 m



La Consulta

- La Consulta GI



Paraje Altamira GI

- Paraje Altamira GI

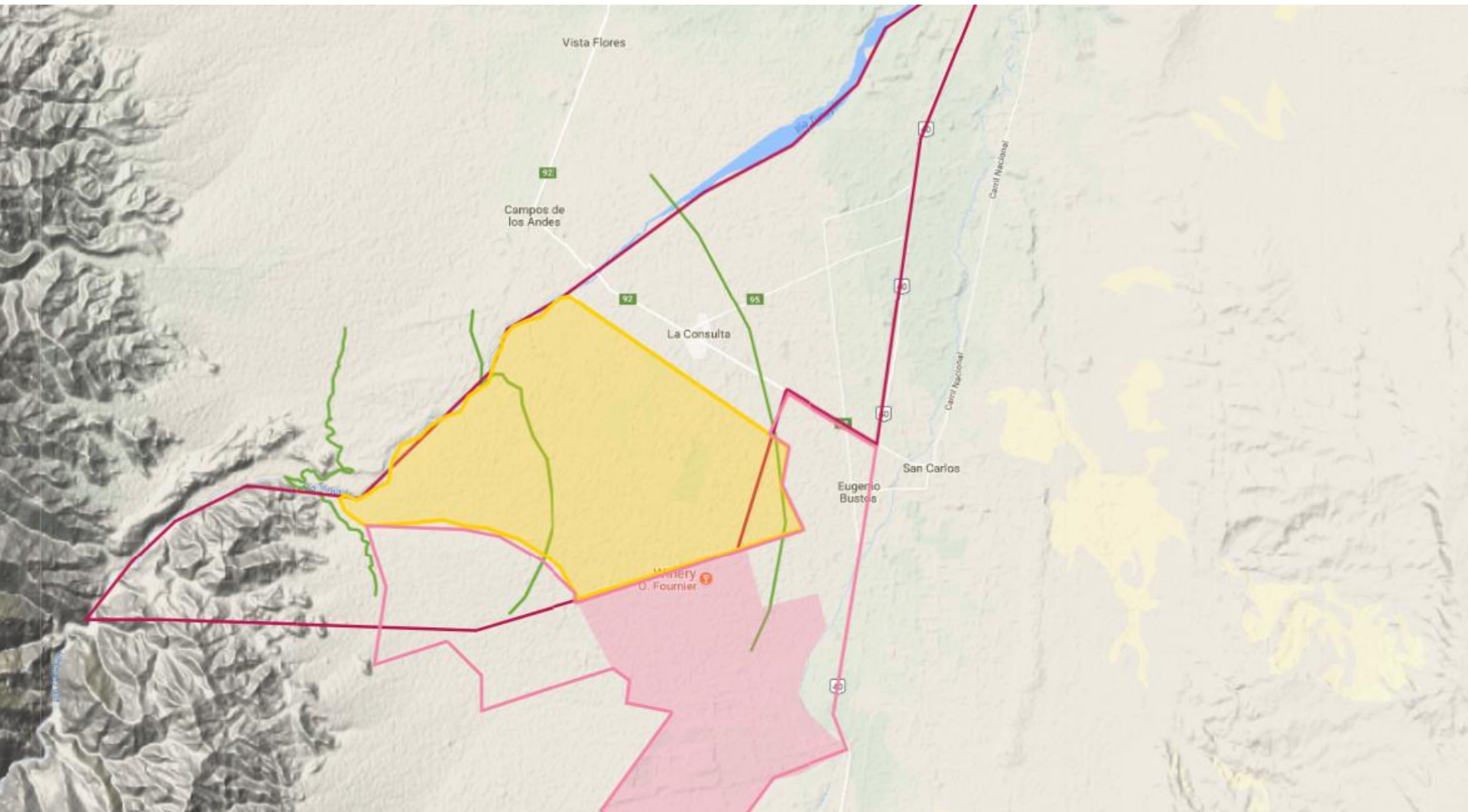


Eugenio Bustos GI

- Eugenio Bustos
- Los Indios
- El Cepillo

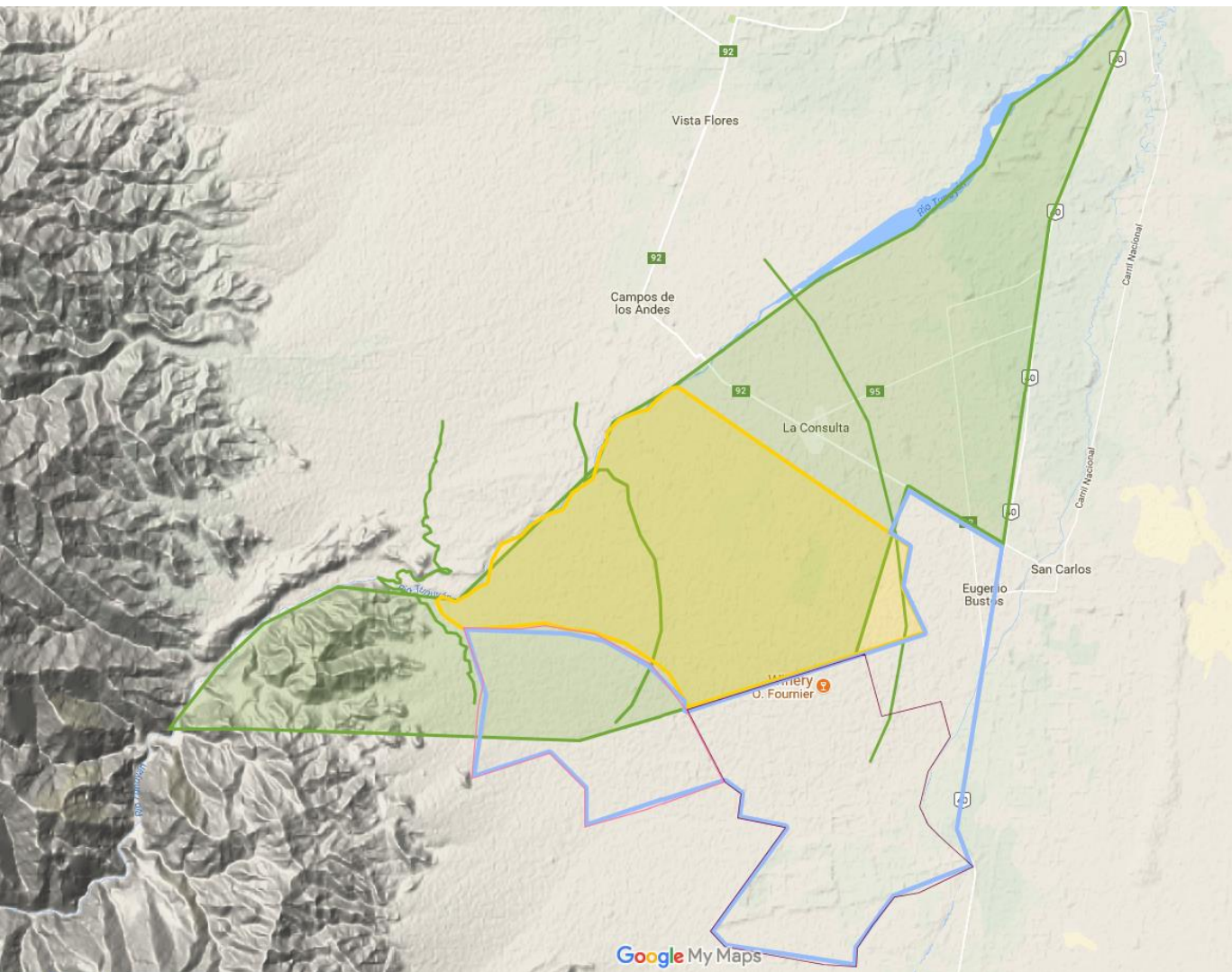
SAN CARLOS | PAMPA EL CEPILLO GI

Eugenio Bustos



SAN CARLOS

La Consulta GI



Contours

1000 m

1100 m

1200 m



La Consulta

La Consulta GI



Paraje Altamira GI

Paraje Altamira GI



Eugenio Bustos GI

Eugenio Bustos

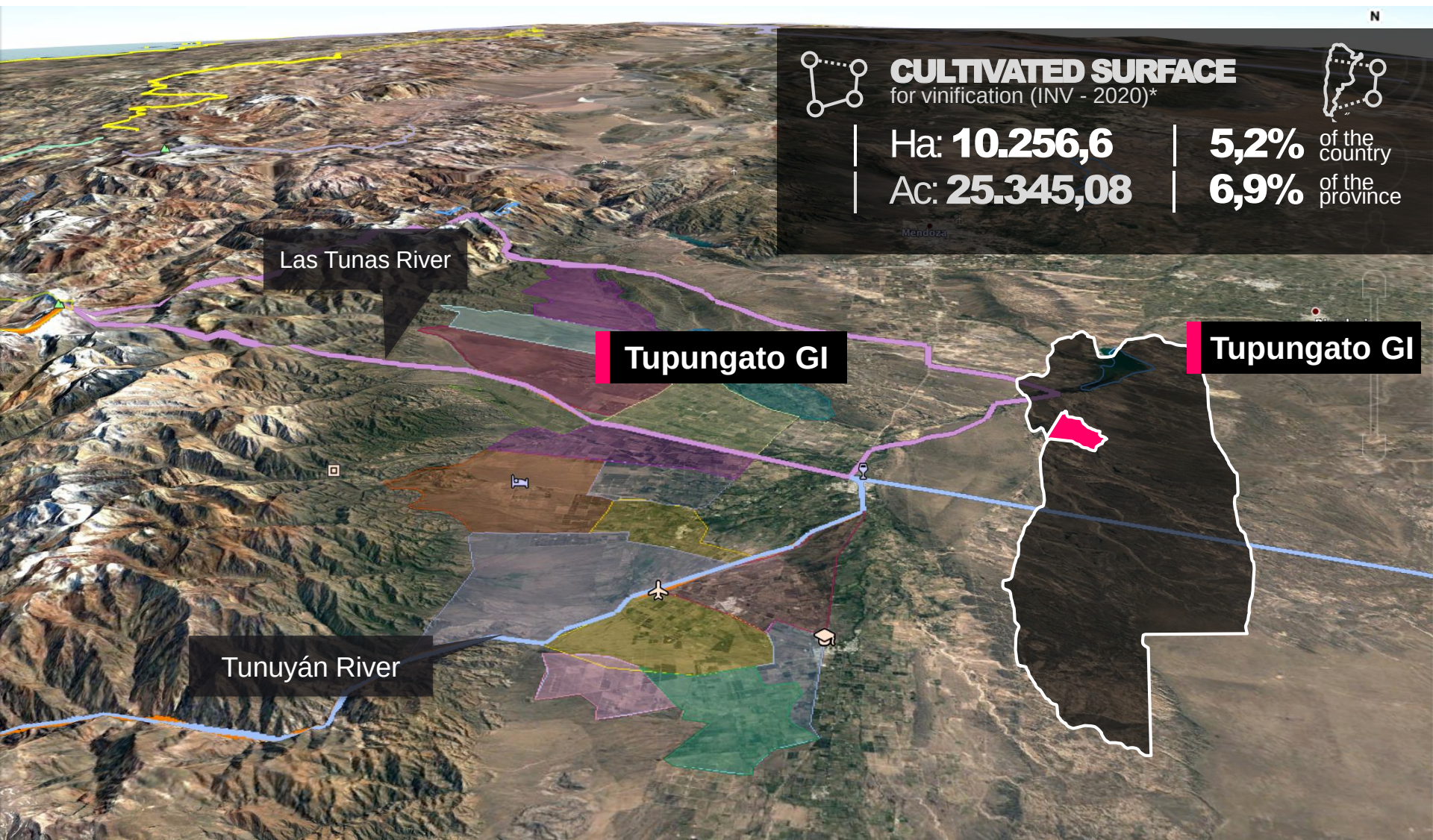
Los Indios

El Cepillo

UCO VALLEY

TUPUNGATO GI

Location



TUPUNGATO

Brief History



It's been part of a Jesuit *encomienda* since 17th Century.

The valley has been farmed with orchards, vineyards and horticultural crops since the beginning of 20th Century.

Flood irrigation was common until mid 90's. Since then, drip irrigation has become more popular mainly on slopes and difficult topographies.

The personality and uniqueness of the wines has attracted the attention of wine critics and consumers worldwide.

Tupungato is the only approved GI. Gualtallary is a GI in process of approval.

Main grape variety: Malbec. Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Noir & Cabernet Franc are also very important grapes in the GI based on the quality of the wines made out of these varietals





| Gualtallary boundaries:

- **West:** The Andes range, the border with Chile;
- **East:** Route 89
- **North:** El Peral district
- **South:** Las Tunas River



UCO VALLEY | TUPUNGATO

GUALTALLARY

A GI in process of approval



| Gualtallary has already been requested as a GI by grape growers & a winery consortium.

| There are over 20,000 ha of agricultural land. Only 2,200 ha are planted to date.

| There is limited access to water through wells or surface water rights from Las Tunas dam.

| Gualtallary is one of the most exciting wine regions of South America due to the combination of its most diverse climates and soils.



TERROIR

Gualtallary

ZONA WINKLER



ALTURA



2100
a 1080
msnm

PENDIENTE

3,1%

Oeste - Este



CLIMA

DESÉRTICO



PRECIPITACIONES

280-480 mm



STATUS

En aprobación

SUPERFICIE TOTAL

21000 ha

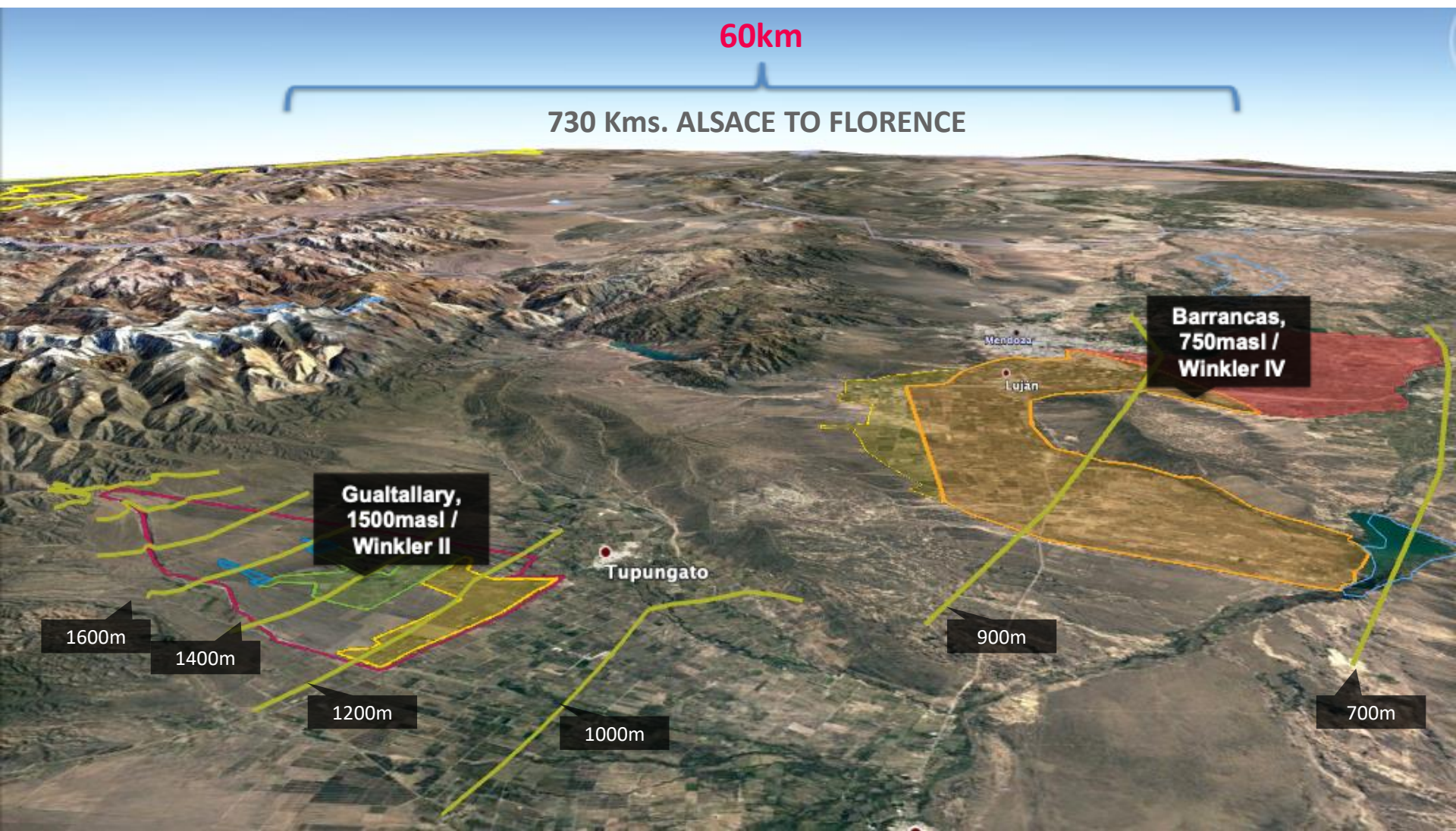
SUPERFICIE PLANTADA

2249 ha

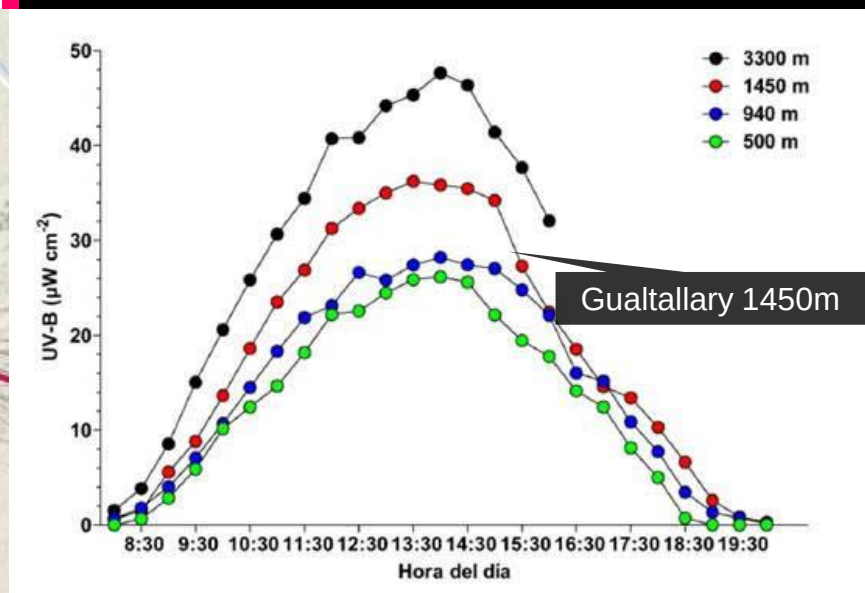
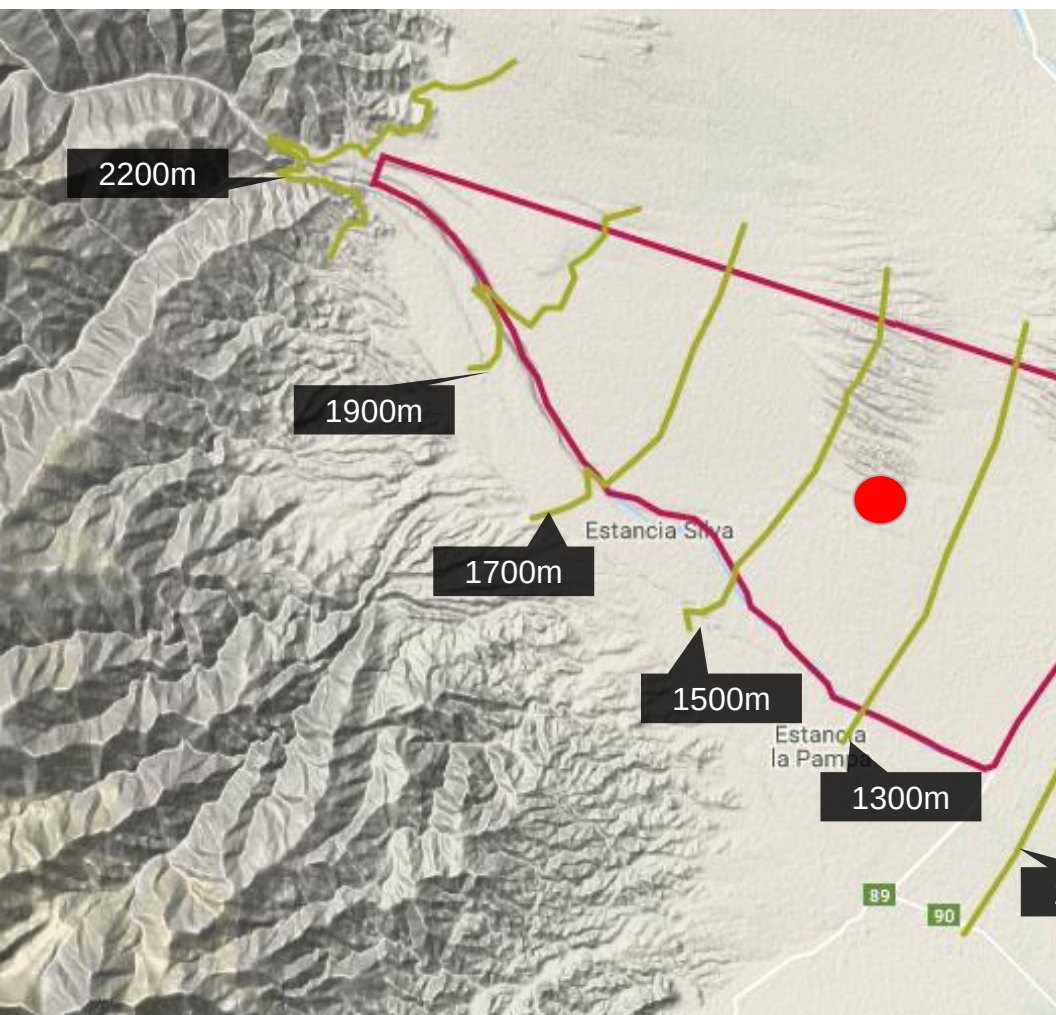


ALTITUDE & CLIMATE

Gualtallary



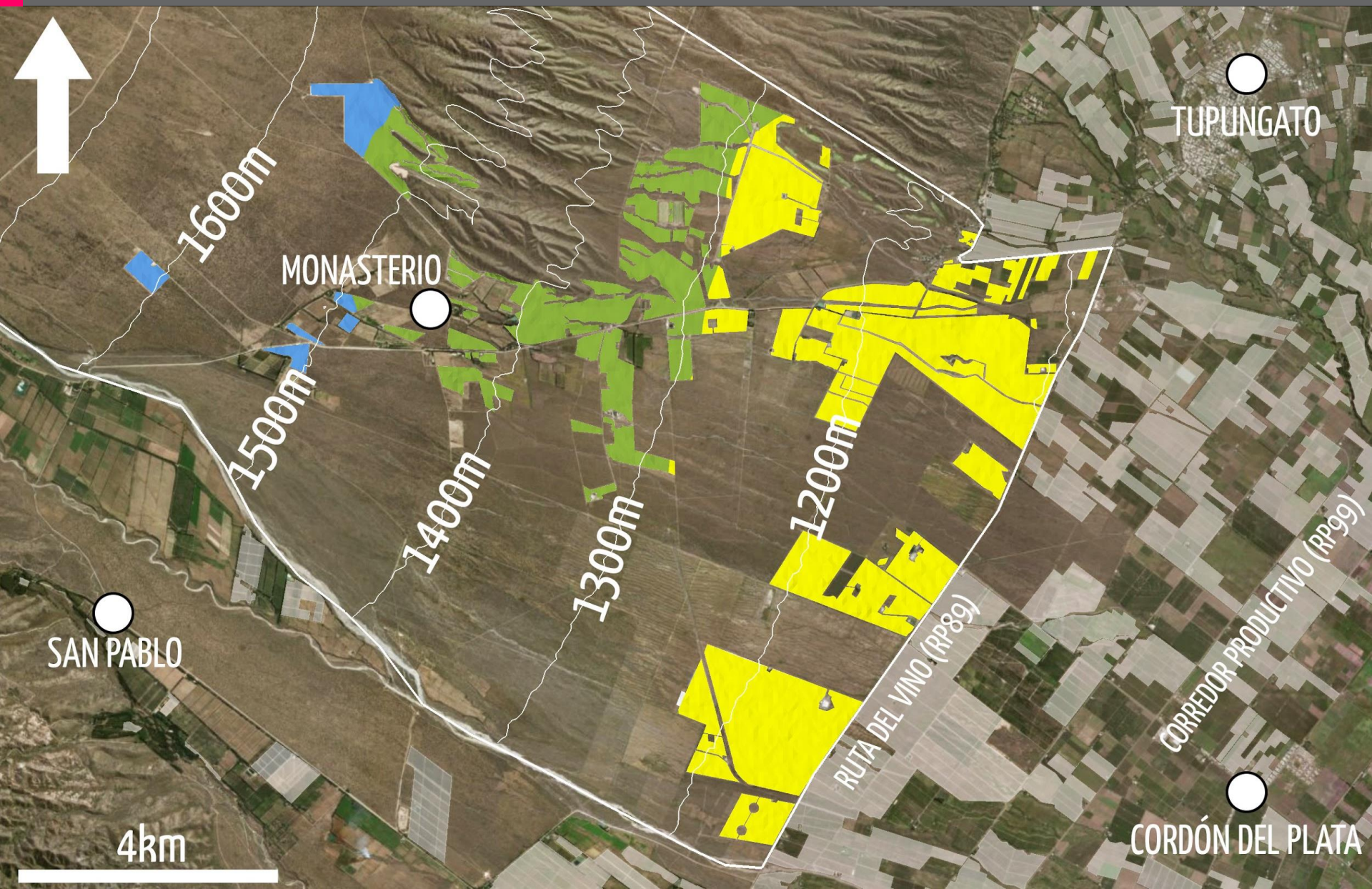
UV RADIATION ACCORDING TO ALTITUDE

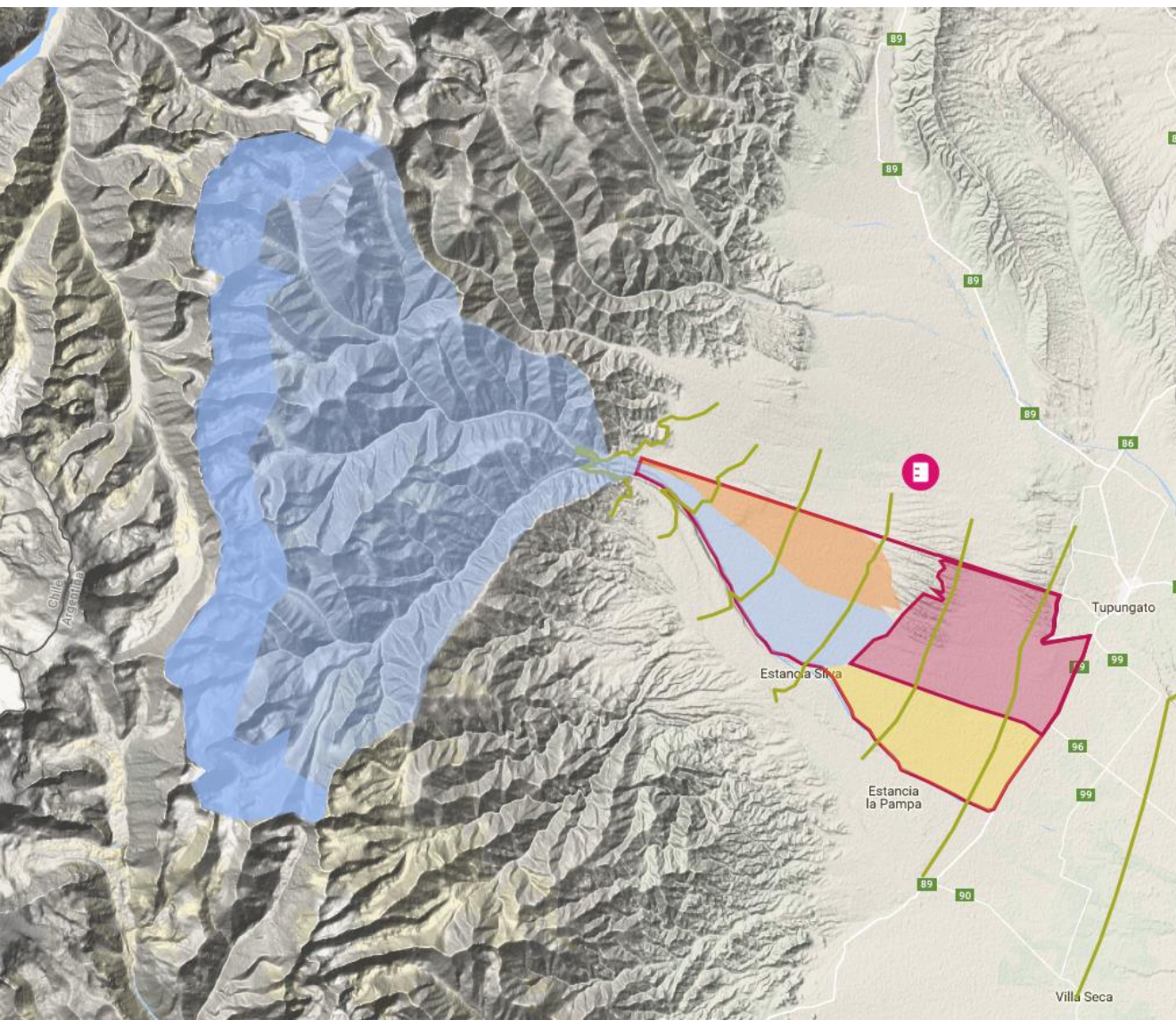


- | The GI goes from 1.080 mts (3.500 ft) to 2.200 mts (7.200 ft) east-west.
- | There is a difference of 6°C from the base to the top of the GI, as the average temperature drops 1°C every 150 meters.
- | Applying Winkler (degree-days or heat summation from budbreak until harvest), the result is:
 - **Winkler I** from (+/-) 1500 meters (5000 feet) onwards.
 - **Winkler II** in a range that goes (+/-) 1300(4200 feet) to 1500 meters (5000 feet)
 - **Winkler III** in a range that goes (+/-) 1080 (3500 feet) to 1300 meters (4200 feet)

TERROIR

Gualtallary





Gualtallary GI

-  Superficie Total Gualtallary
-  Gualtallary IG Technical data



Climatic Zone



Different soil types

-  1st Alluvial Terrace from Las Tunas River
-  2nd Alluvial Terrace from Las Tunas River
-  3th Alluvial Terrace from Las Tunas River
-  Huayquerias



Wineries



Contours



-  All items



Tuna's river basin

-  La Tunas River Basin
-  Glacier area
-  Glacier area

| ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS FROM LAS TUNAS RIVER

The alluvial cone of the river delimits **three terraces**; 2 and 3 are plantation areas. They have similar compositions, pebbles, sand (75/80%), silt (15/20%) and clay (2/5%).

| COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS FROM THE FRONTAL MOUNTAIN RANGE

They occupy small areas around the mountain range. They are not relevant nowadays from the point of view of new plantings...

| WIND BLOWN DEPOSITS

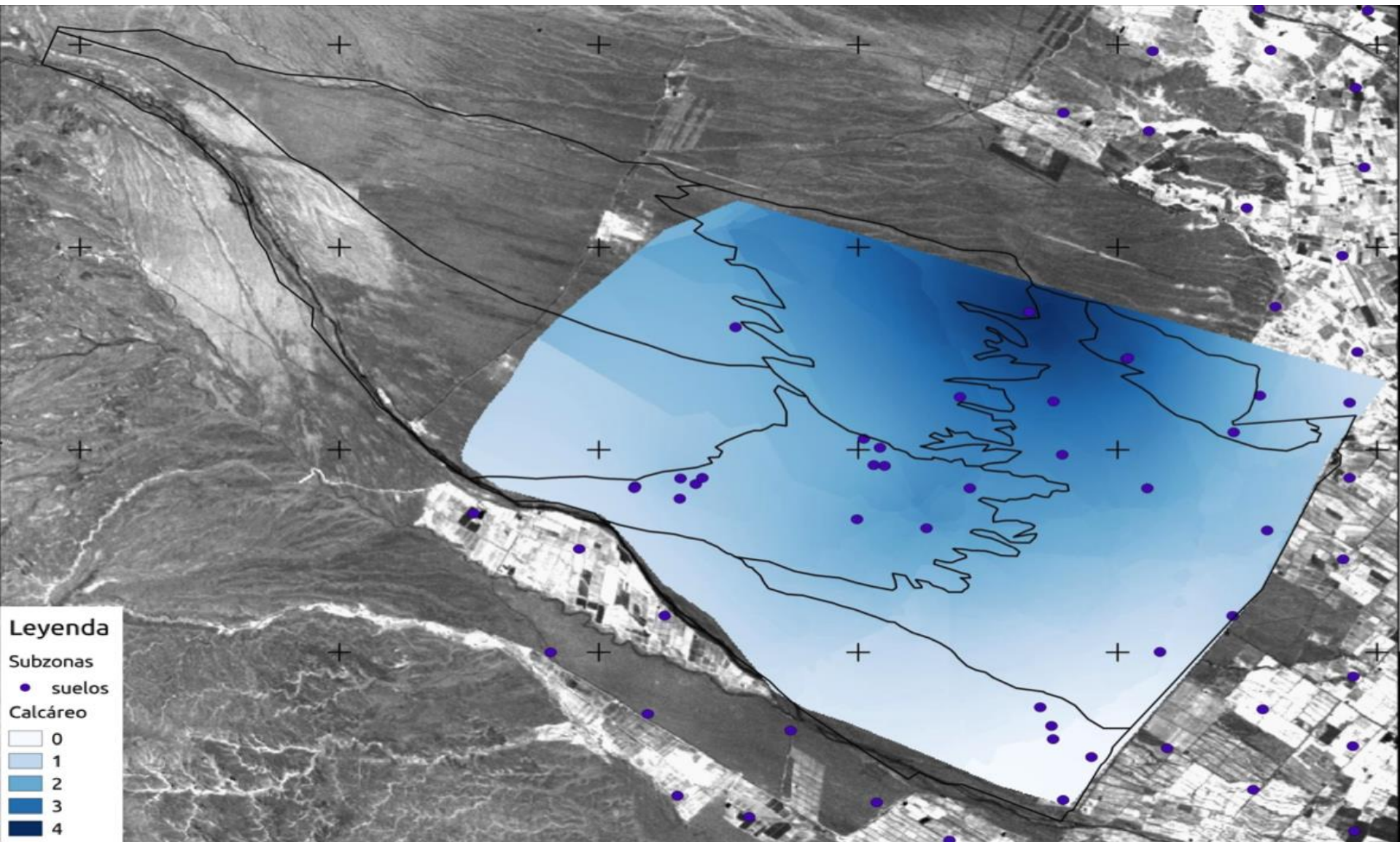
They form an extensive area in the heart of the GI, between Las Huayquerías and Las Tunas stream. Formed by loess with variable depth.

| SUPERFICIAL BEDROCK

Extremely rare plantings over calcium carbonate coated stones & stone encrusted calcareous mother rock.

SOILS | The CO₃Ca Index

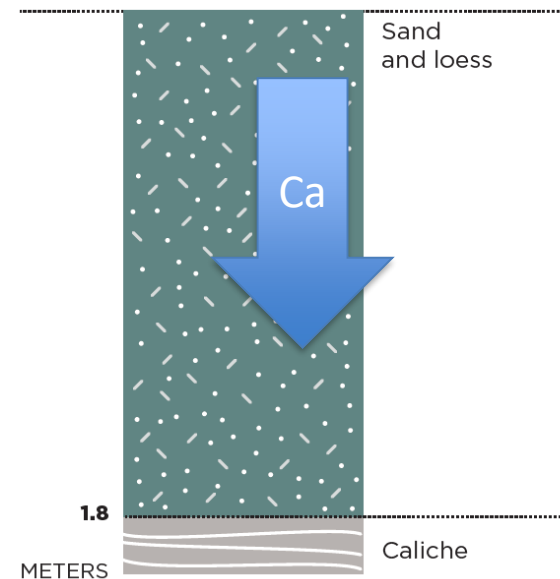
Gualtallary



CALCAREOUS SOILS

- | These are desert soils with the typical small bush vegetation in which the leaching of the calcium carbonates by the alluviums takes place, moving the mineral to deeper horizons.
- | There, the calcium builds up and solidifies forming a hard coarse rock called caliche as well as coating the stones with a white patina of chalk..
- | This type of soil is the most frequent in Gualtallary.

WIND-DEPOSITED SOIL



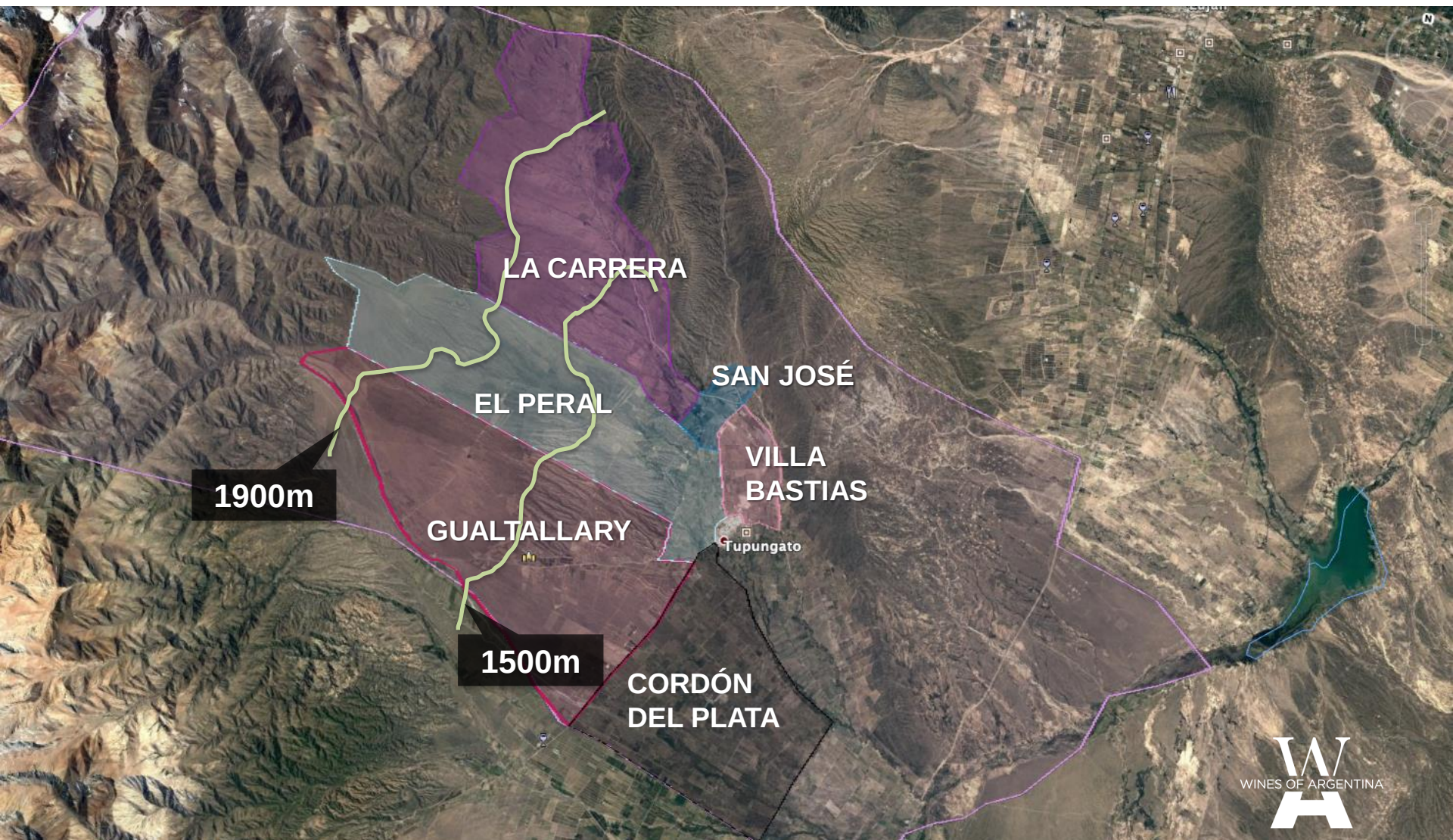






TUPUNGATO

Other relevant districts (NON-GI)



TUPUNGATO
LA CARRERA
Terroir characteristics



La Carrera is located in the extreme north of the Uco Valley, it is the last wine-growing frontier in this region.

The extreme climate, the great diversity of soils and a greater amount of rainfall make this area different from any other wine region making it perfect for the production of short-cycle varieties.



LOCATION
Viticultural area

33° 15'
SOUTH LATITUDE

69° 15'
WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.
Annual Average

13° C
55.2° F



RAINFALL
Annual Average

500 - 700 mm/year
19 - 27 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification*

Ha: 4

Ac: 9.88

0.0020%

0.0026%



of the
country
of the
region



ALTITUDE
of the vineyards

1.650 – 1.900 masl

5.413 – 6.233 fasl



**MAIN GRAPE
VARIETIES**

Sauvignon Blanc
Chardonnay
Riesling
Pinot Noir

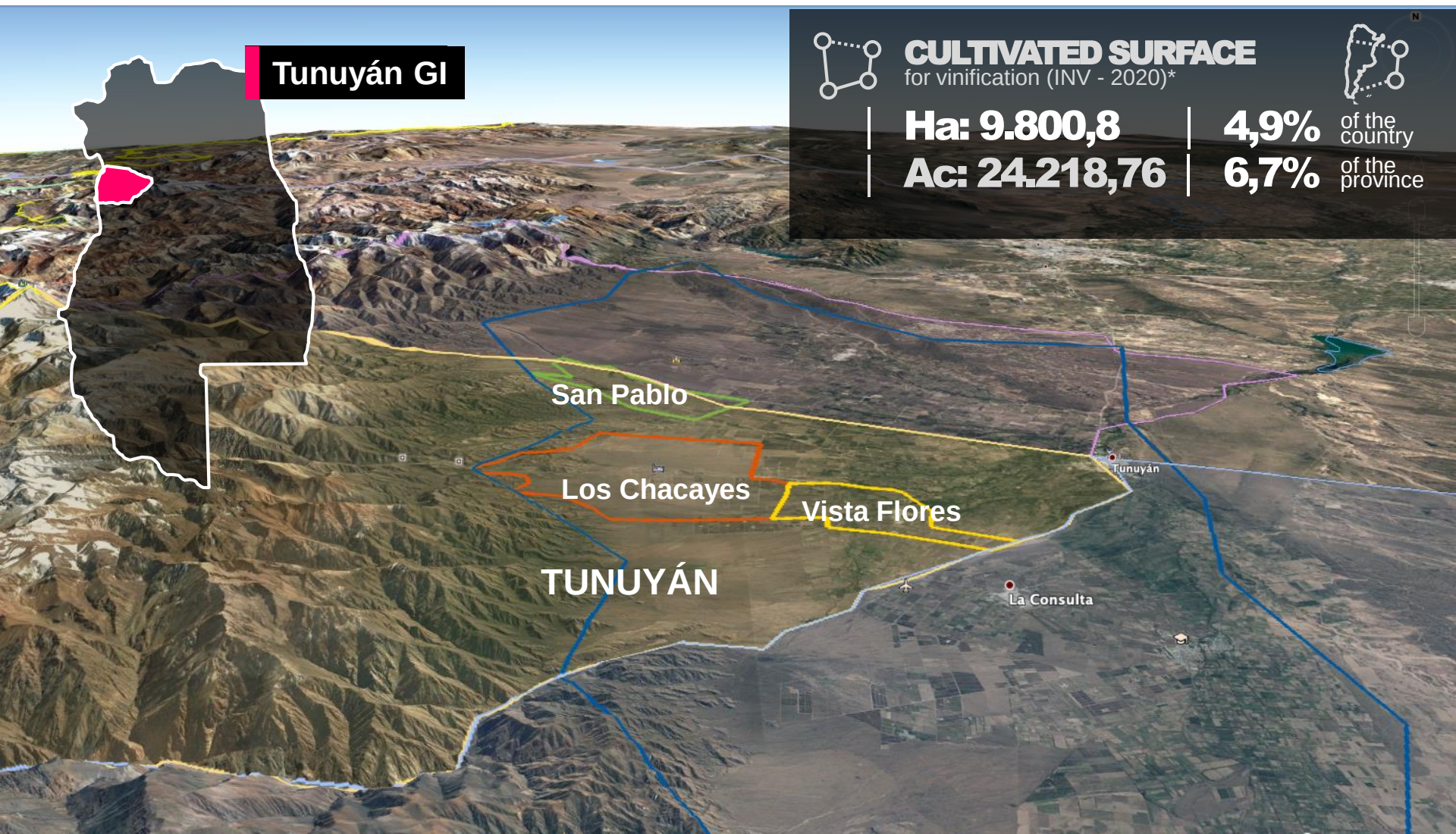
LA CARRERA & EL PERAL

- | La Carrera: highest area under new plantings in the Valley.
- | Altitude ranges from 1600m (5400 ft) to 1900m (6200 ft). Winkler II and I.
- | There are small and scattered vineyards in the area.
- | Alluvial soil.
- | There are four rivers flooding the plain: La Carrera and Santa Clara are the most important, linked by Anchayuyo River.
- | Wind blown and calcareous deposits. Rich organic matter in the topsoils.
- | They form an extensive area in the heart of the GI, between Las Huayquerías and Santa Clara creek.

SAN JOSÉ & VILLA BASTÍAS

- | Old vineyards developed in the early 20th Century.
- | Altitude ranges from 1.050 m (3500 feet) to 1.200 m (4000 ft).
- | This area is mostly planted with cherry, walnuts and vineyards.
- | Predominantly small grapegrowers.
- | Chardonnay is widely planted.
- | Alluvial and colluvial soils.
- | Both banks in the Anchayuyo River are planted over alluvial soils.
- | The eastern bank is colluvial with wind blown topsoils.

UCO VALLEY
TUNUYÁN GI
Location



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification (INV - 2020)*



Ha: 9.800,8

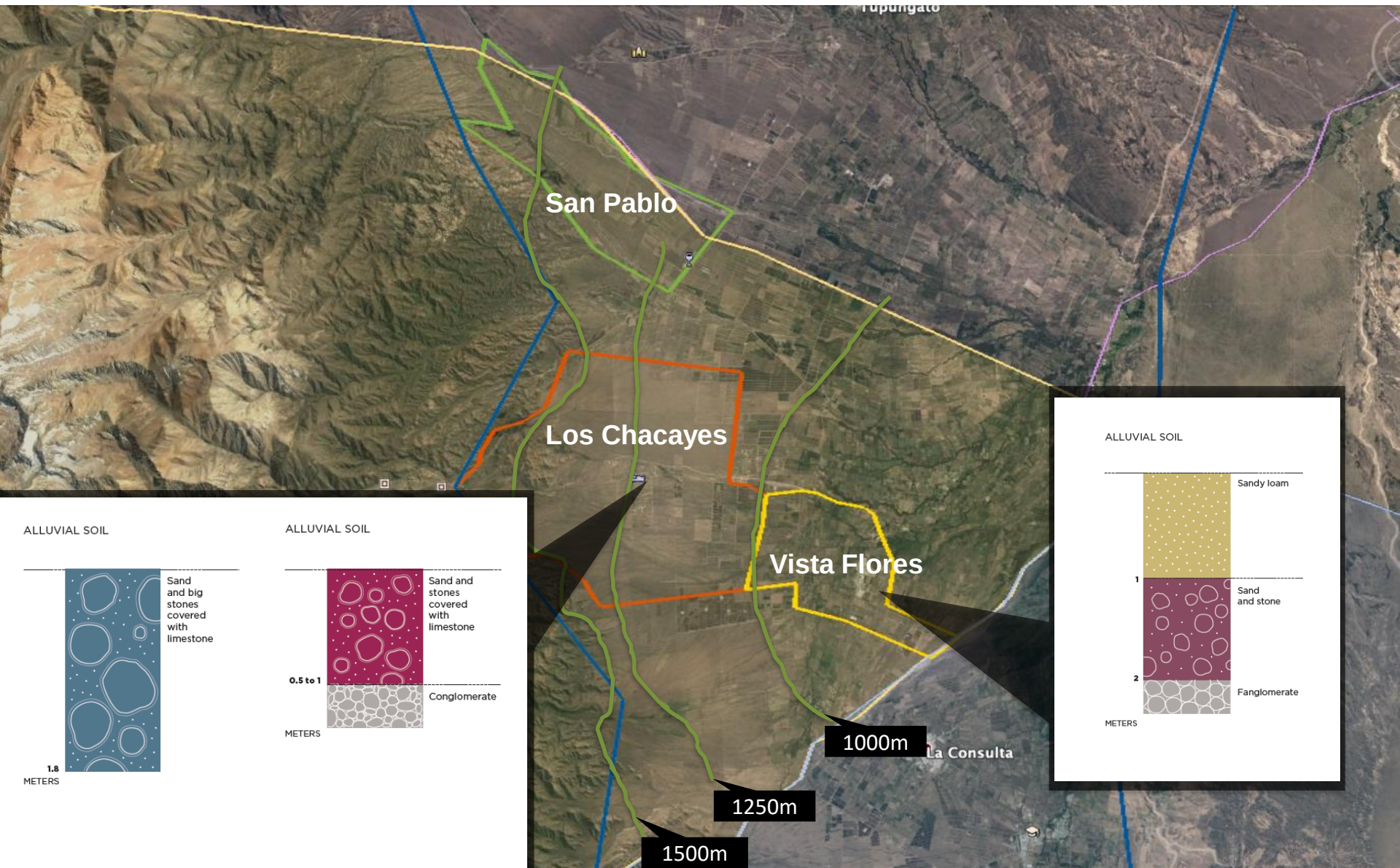
4,9%

of the
country

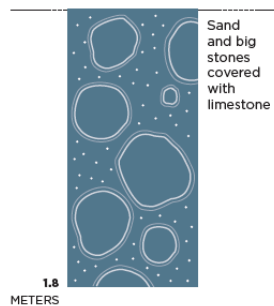
Ac: 24.218,76

6,7%

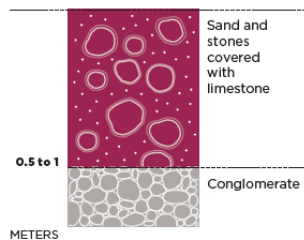
of the
province



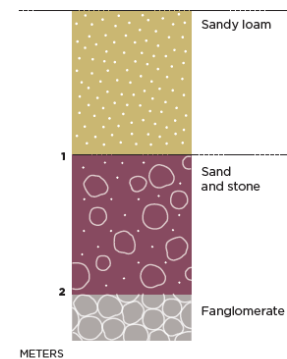
ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL



- | **17th Century:** First settlers arrived in Tunuyán. Before that, it was a land of Huarpes, whose Cacique (chief) was called 'Cuco'.
- | During the last 200 years the lower land was used for grazing, fodder and fruit trees (apples and pears).
- | Since 1995 new, high-lands were developed for vines at the foot of the Andes, where pressurized irrigation has allowed new plantations.
- | New investors quickly arrived and increased vineyard areas. All new areas were planted **above 1.000 meters** (3.300ft).
- | Since 2010, when these vineyards matured, it was clear that **high altitude vines in Tunuyán create a different wine style.**
- | The need for better understanding of terroir pushed for new GI developments.
- | Approved GIs so far:
 - Tunuyán, Los Chacayes, Vista Flores and San Pablo.
 - San Pablo is a well studied and supported GI as it's not fixed on political boundaries.

Its name corresponds to Estancia San Pablo, a Jesuit mission established there towards the 17th Century.

In 2000, vineyard cultivation began in the higher areas by Bodega Salentein.

In 2016 a group of wineries (Salentein, Tapiz and Zuccardi) requested the delimitation of the GI on account of scientific criteria.

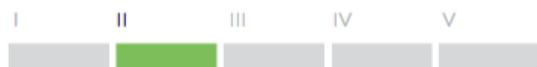


San Pablo

TERROIR

San Pablo GI

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



GRADIENT

4%
Northwest - Southeast



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL

500 mm



STATUS

 Pending approval

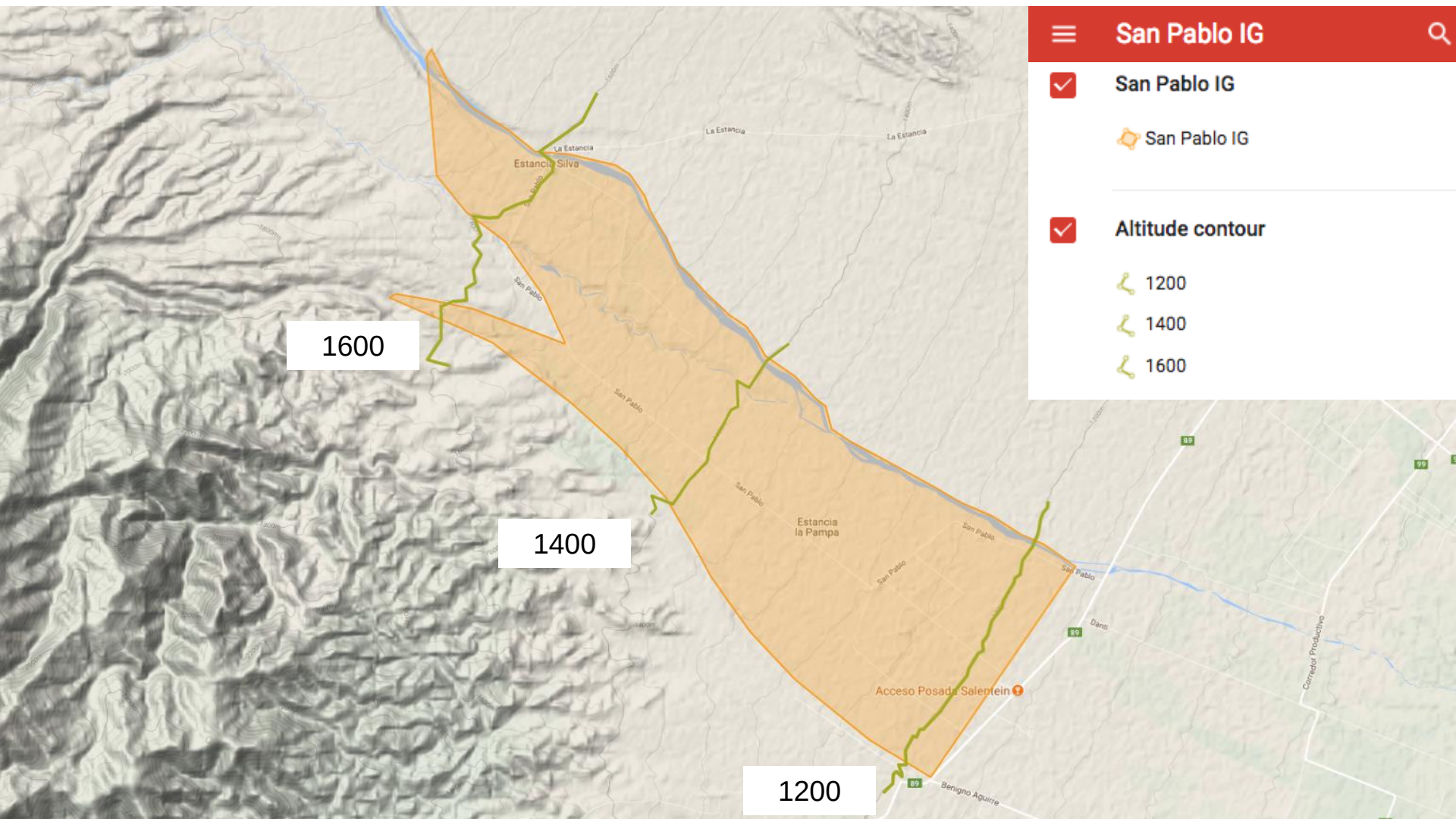
TOTAL SURFACE

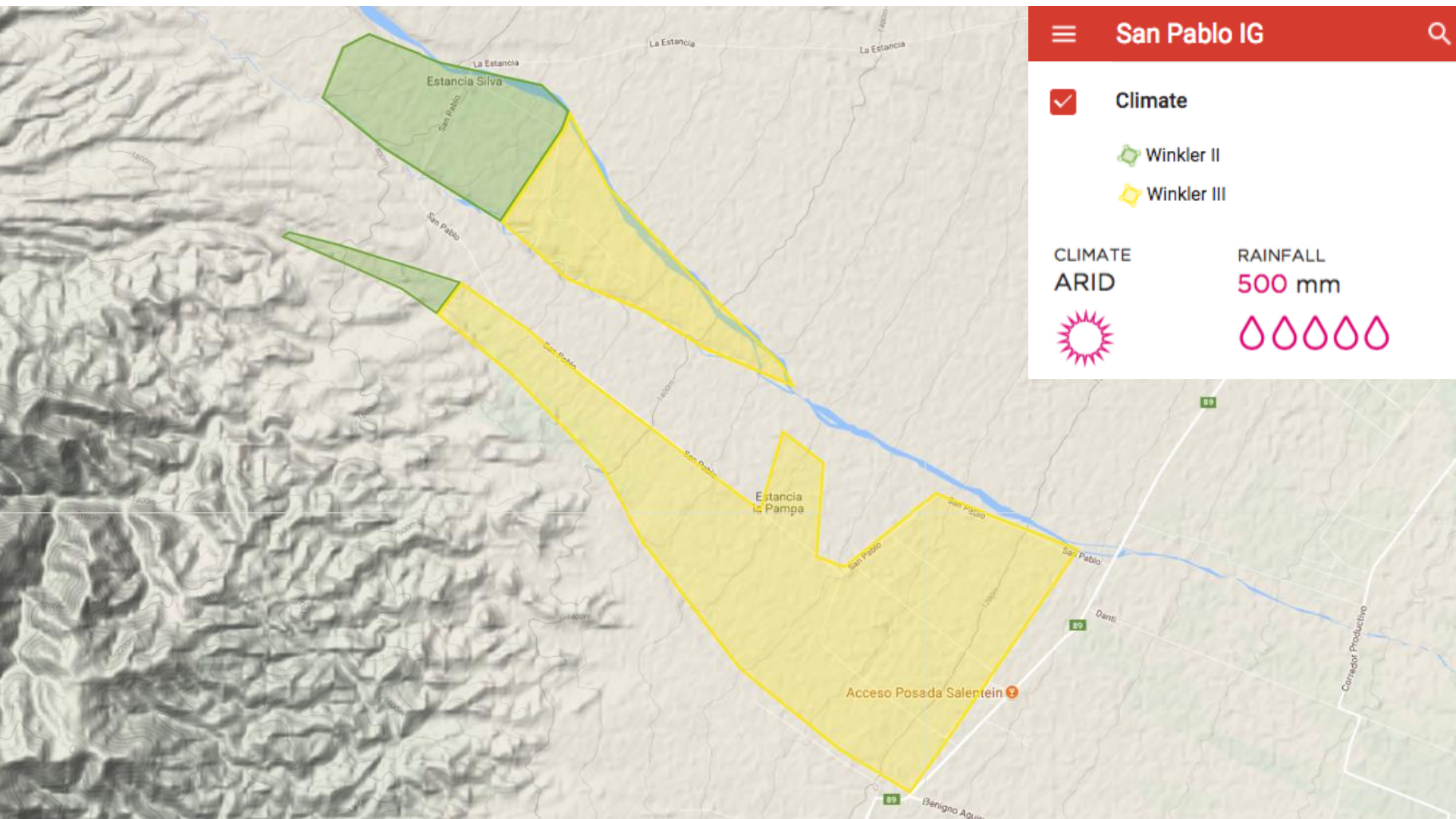
5335 ha

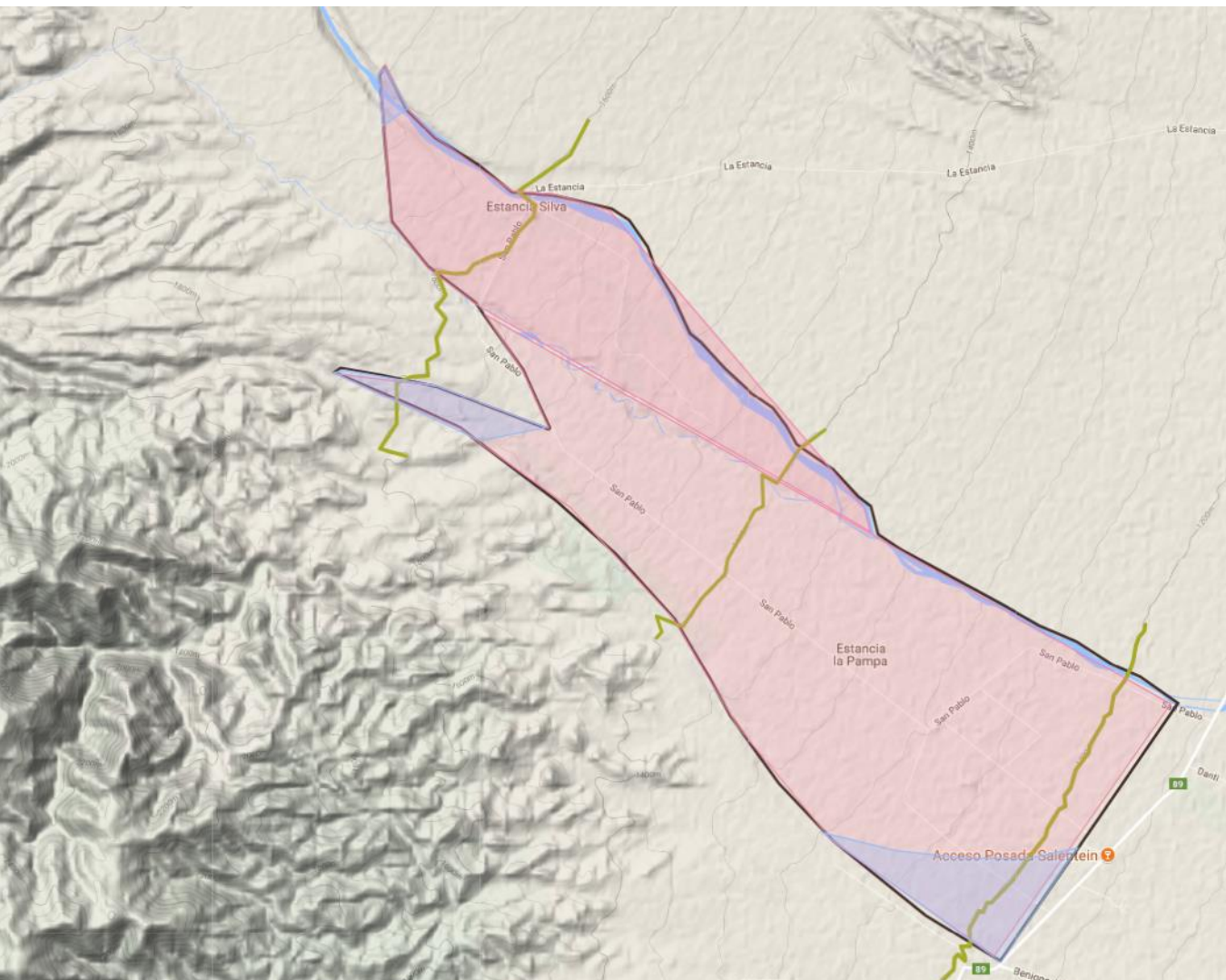
PLANTED SURFACE

475 ha









Las Tunas River Terraces

-  Las Tunas River Terrace
-  Las Tunas & Villegas Rivers Terrace
-  Calcareous Soils

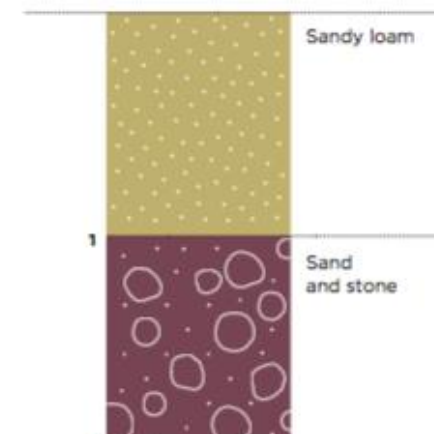
LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

Alluvial cone of River Las Tunas and Arroyo Villegas

SOIL TYPE

Young soils of deep alluvial origin, sandy loam (very coarse & medium coarse sand) with low calcareous content. Medium-sized stones

ALLUVIAL SOIL





Calcareous deposits
of microbial origin



TUNUYÁN > LOS CHACAYES

LOS CHACAYES (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



GRADIENT

4,1%
Northwest -Southeast


CLIMATE

ARID

RAINFALL

280 mm

STATUS

 **Approved**

TOTAL SURFACE

20000 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

1000 ha

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

Foothill Plain with Arroyo Grande alluvial fan.

SOIL TYPE

"Torriorthents soils with an abundance of stones in the upper part and some colluvial stretches, well attached to the mountain range." Sand is the central component, mainly in the area of the stream, with fine loess deposits.



UCO VALLEY | TUNUYÁN

VISTA FLORES GI

Other relevant GIs



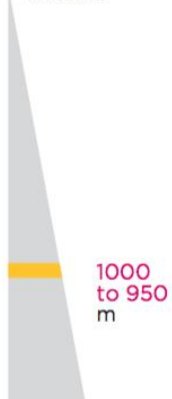
TUNUYÁN > VISTA FLORES

VISTA FLORES (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



1000
to 950
m

GRADIENT

0,5%
West - East



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL

280 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE

4700 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

1500 ha

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

Alluvial plain

SOIL TYPE

Deep soils, predominantly sand and silt. An upwelling of natural waters, peat and isolated flooding.



MENDOZA
PRECORDILLERA
Other interesting wine zones



Uspallata
2.000 masl

Canota
1.000/1.200 masl

Challao
1.500 masl

MENDOZA USPALLATA

Terroir characteristics



Estancia Uspallata is located in the Quebrada del Minero at the southern tip of the Uspallata Valley. This valley extends 150 km to the north through Mendoza into the province of San Juan, padding through the towns of Barreal and Calingasta.



LOCATION

Viticultural area

32° 40'
SOUTH LATITUDE

69° 21'
WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

14° C
57.2° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

120 mm/year
4,7 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: 4
Ac: 9.88

0.0020% of the
country
0.0026% of the
region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

2.000 masl
6.562 fasl



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Malbec
Pinot Noir
Cabernet Franc

2.000 masl
**ESTANCIA
USPALLATA**





PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC

Patagonia & Atlantic



LOCATION

Latitude & longitude

36° 37' | 45° 36'

SOUTH LATITUDE

57° 39' | 71° 31'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **3.803,9**

Ac: **9.399,82**



1.92%

of the country



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

4 - 670 masl

13 - 2.198 fasl

PROVINCES

La Pampa
Neuquén GI
Río Negro GI
Chubut
Buenos Aires



KEY FACTORS

The southernmost vineyards in the world are located in Chubut, beyond 45° south latitude.

Chapadmalal GI is the most eastern wine region in Argentina, (Atlantic viticulture).

PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION



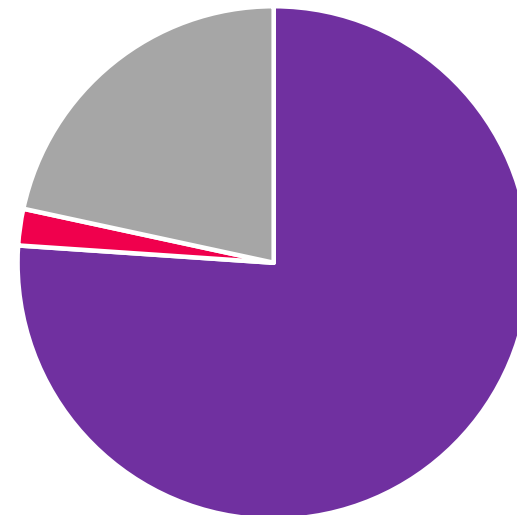
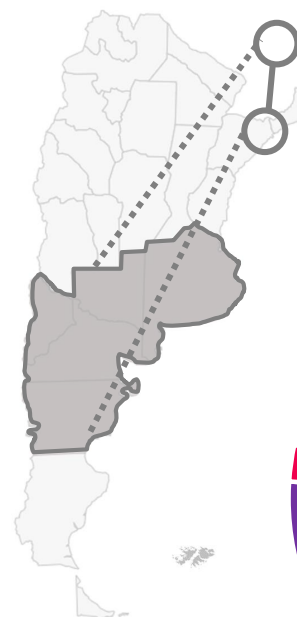
MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour*

	Hectares	Acres	
RED VARIETIES	2.892,2	7.146,92	% Red
Malbec	1.175,5	2.904,78	40,64%
Merlot	542,0	1.339,34	18,74%
Pinot Noir	422,3	1.043,55	14,60%
Cabernet Sauvignon	411,1	1.015,94	14,22%
Syrah	107,2	264,98	3,71%
Cabernet Franc	75,7	187,06	2,62%
Petit Verdot	22,0	54,36	0,76%
Bonarda	16,3	40,28	0,56%
Tannat	15,3	37,81	0,53%
Tempranillo	14,4	35,58	0,50%
Other	90,4	223,39	3,13%
WHITE VARIETIES	822,4	2.032,23	% White
Chardonnay	235,2	581,20	28,60%
Sauvignon Blanc	153,8	380,06	18,70%
Torrontés Riojano	84,3	208,31	10,25%
Torrontés Mendocino	77,9	192,50	9,47%
Pedro Giménez	72,7	179,65	8,84%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	61,1	150,98	7,43%
Semillón	56,9	140,61	6,92%
Viognier	10,2	25,30	1,25%
Riesling	8,7	21,50	1,06%
Moscatel de Alejandría	7,6	18,78	0,92%
Chenin	5,0	12,36	0,61%
Other	49,0	120,99	5,95%
PINK VARIETIES	89,3	220,67	% Pink
Cereza	12,8	31,63	14,33%
Criolla Grande	5,0	12,40	5,62%
Criolla Chica	0,3	0,74	0,34%
Other	71,2	175,89	79,71%
TOTALS	3.803,9	9.399,82	

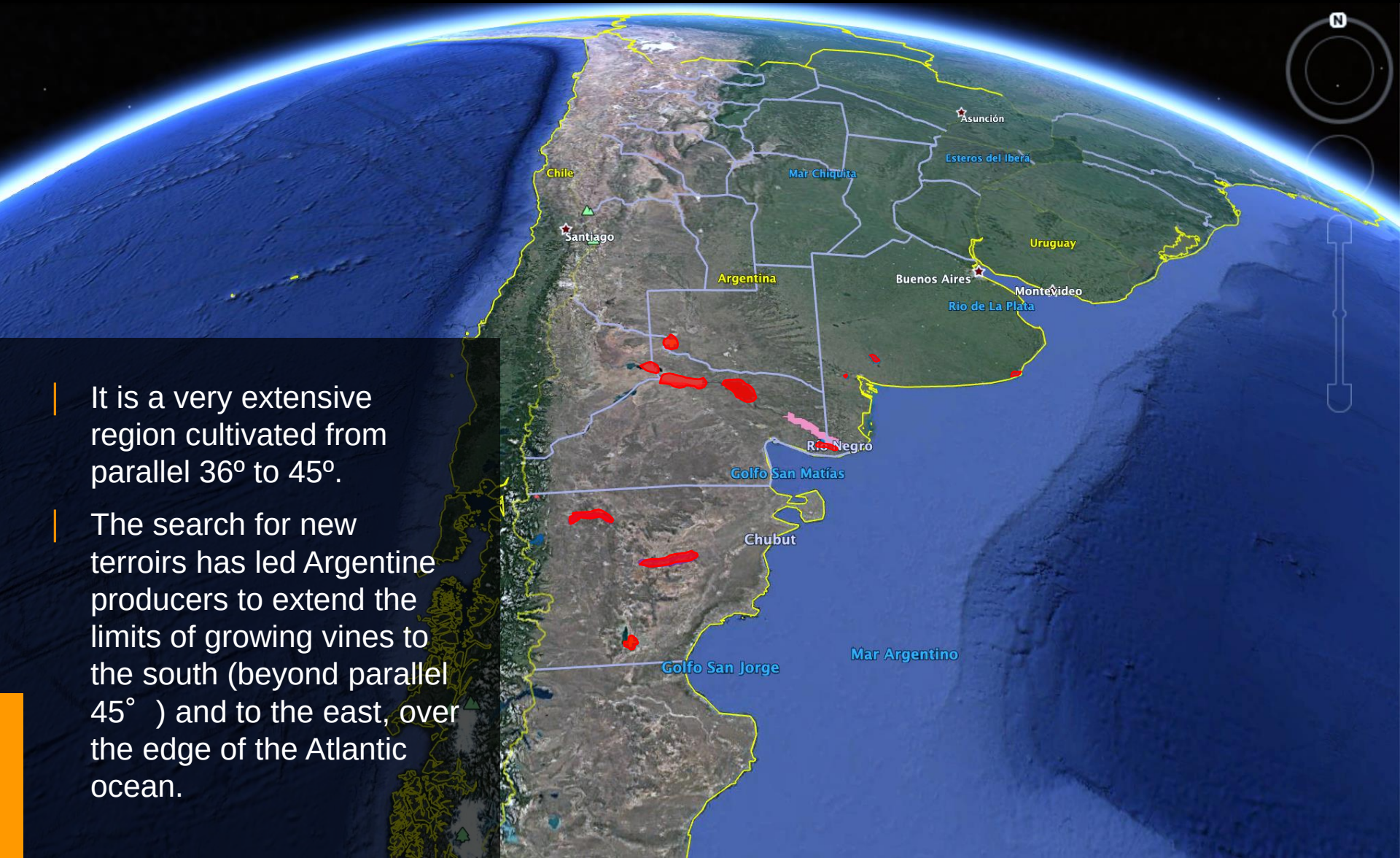
- Red grapes
- White grapes
- Pink grapes

76%
21,6%
2,4%



PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

Location



It is a very extensive region cultivated from parallel 36° to 45°.

The search for new terroirs has led Argentine producers to extend the limits of growing vines to the south (beyond parallel 45°) and to the east, over the edge of the Atlantic ocean.

PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

Brief History



- | During 18th & 19th Century numerous colonies settled in Patagonia, with strong European influence.
- | The Negro River was then known as the South American Nile.
- | In **1883** began the construction of the first irrigation canal. In successive stages it stretched to form a string of agricultural colonies: General Roca, Cinco Saltos, Fernández Oro, among others (all in the province of Río Negro).
- | In **1909**, the first winery was established in Alto Valle del Río Negro (Northern Patagonia, General Roca).
- | The **20th Century** was an important productive period for wines until the crisis of 1980 ended the expansive cycle.

- | In the **1990s** vine plantation in Argentina was deregulated.
- | **1999** a new viticultural hub was born in Neuquén looking to diversify its production with wines in San Patricio del Chañar.
- | The **2000's** saw other areas flourish further north, such as Colonia 25 de Mayo, or further south, such as Hoyo de Epuyén and Sarmiento.
- | GI Patagonia has been approved since 2002. The cultivated surface is separated mainly into two GIs: Neuquén and Río Negro.

PATAGONIA

Key factors of terroir



| Constant westerly winds = health + thickening of skins.

| Abundance of sunlight hours (*latitude effect*).

| Location of the vineyards with respect to the valleys: proximity to the riverbeds or the river banks.





Vinegrowing valleys
**NORTH
 PATAGONIA**



Cartography by FOCUS



Vinegrowing valleys
**CENTRAL
 PATAGONIA**





LA PAMPA



LA PAMPA

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

27° 46'

SOUTH LATITUDE

67° 43'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

14/16° C

57/61° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

200 mm/year

7,9 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **278,6**

Ac: **688,45**

0.14%

of the country

7.6%

of the region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

305 – 370 masl

1.001 – 1.214 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

Patagonia has extended its vineyard boundaries northward over the Colorado River basin, in the town of 25 de Mayo (La Pampa).

LA PAMPA

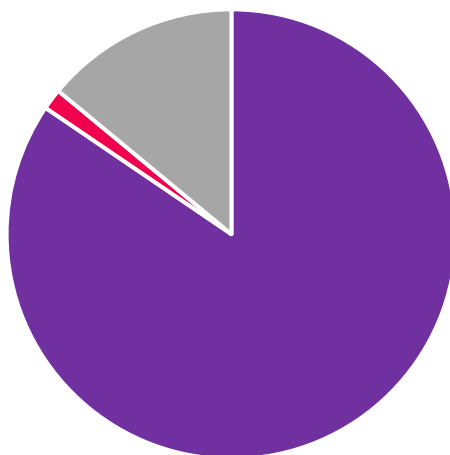
Varieties

DISTRIBUTION

by colour*



Red grapes | **84,7%**
White grapes | **13,9%**
Pink grapes | **1,4%**



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Malbec
 Cabernet Sauvignon
 Merlot
 Cabernet Franc
 Chardonnay

	Ha	Acres	%	%
LA PAMPA	278,6	688,45	Provincia	Color
Tintas (vinificación)	236,1	583,43	84,75%	100,00%
Malbec	132,0	326,19	47,38%	55,91%
Cabernet Sauvignon	38,0	93,90	13,64%	16,09%
Merlot	28,3	69,93	10,16%	11,99%
Cabernet Franc	14,9	36,82	5,35%	6,31%
Pinot Noir	11,3	27,92	4,06%	4,79%
Syrah	8,1	20,02	2,91%	3,43%
Petit Verdot	0,3	0,74	0,11%	0,13%
Bonarda	0,2	0,49	0,07%	0,08%
Tannat	0,2	0,49	0,07%	0,08%
Otras variedades tintas	2,8	6,92	1,01%	1,19%
Blancas (vinificación)	38,6	95,38	13,85%	100,00%
Chardonnay	11,4	28,17	4,09%	29,53%
Sauvignon Blanc	6,4	15,82	2,30%	16,58%
Pedro Giménez	3,7	9,14	1,33%	9,59%
Semillón	2,9	7,17	1,04%	7,51%
Torrontés Riojano	2,7	6,67	0,97%	6,99%
Viognier	0,9	2,22	0,32%	2,33%
Moscatel de Alejandría	0,7	1,73	0,25%	1,81%
Otras variedades blancas	9,9	24,46	3,55%	25,65%
Rosadas (vinificación)	3,9	9,64	1,40%	100,00%
Criolla Grande	1,3	3,21	0,47%	33,33%
Cereza	0,4	0,99	0,14%	10,26%
Otras variedades rosadas	2,2	5,44	0,79%	56,41%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
 Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).





NEUQUÉN

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

NEUQUÉN

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

38° 37' | 38° 57'

SOUTH LATITUDE

68° 18' | 68° 14'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

12/15° C

54/59° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

150 mm/year

5,9 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **1.764,3**

Ac: **4.359,76**

0.89% of the country

48.3% of the region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

270 – 415 masl

886 – 1.362 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

The cultivated area is located at low altitude, but temperatures decrease as a result of latitude, which has a compensatory effect

NEUQUÉN

Varieties

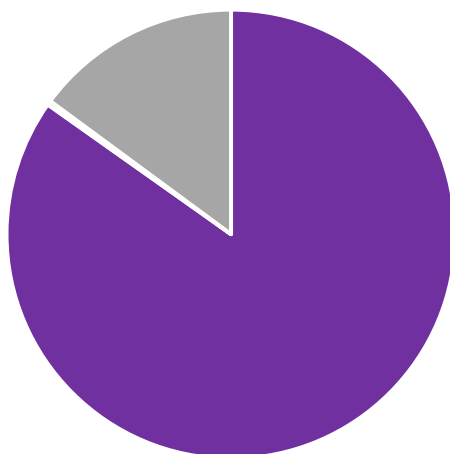


DISTRIBUTION

by colour*



Red grapes | **84,9%**
White grapes | **14,8%**
Pink grapes | **0,3%**



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Malbec
 Cabernet Sauvignon
 Merlot
 Pinot Noir
 Chardonnay

	Ha	Acres	%	%
NEUQUÉN	1764,3	4.359,76	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	1497,6	3.700,72	84,88%	100,00%
Malbec	661,9	1.635,62	37,52%	44,20%
Cabernet Sauvignon	266,7	659,04	15,12%	17,81%
Merlot	239,8	592,57	13,59%	16,01%
Pinot Noir	238,6	589,60	13,52%	15,93%
Syrah	35,8	88,47	2,03%	2,39%
Cabernet Franc	29,2	72,16	1,66%	1,95%
Petit Verdot	9,4	23,23	0,53%	0,63%
Tannat	5,3	13,10	0,30%	0,35%
Bonarda	3,0	7,41	0,17%	0,20%
Tempranillo	1,9	4,70	0,11%	0,13%
Other	6,0	14,83	0,34%	0,40%
White (vinification)	261,1	645,20	14,80%	100,00%
Chardonnay	137,5	339,78	7,79%	52,66%
Sauvignon Blanc	81,1	200,41	4,60%	31,06%
Semillón	17,7	43,74	1,00%	6,78%
Torrontés Riojano	12,6	31,14	0,71%	4,83%
Viognier	8,1	20,02	0,46%	3,10%
Torrontés Mendocino	1,4	3,46	0,08%	0,54%
Moscatel de Alejandría	1,0	2,47	0,06%	0,38%
Chenin	0,3	0,74	0,02%	0,11%
Riesling	0,1	0,25	0,01%	0,04%
Other	1,3	3,21	0,07%	0,50%
Pink (vinification)	5,6	13,84	0,32%	100,00%
Cereza	0,3	0,74	0,02%	5,36%
Criolla Grande	0,02	0,05	0,00%	0,36%
Other	5,3	13,05	0,30%	94,29%

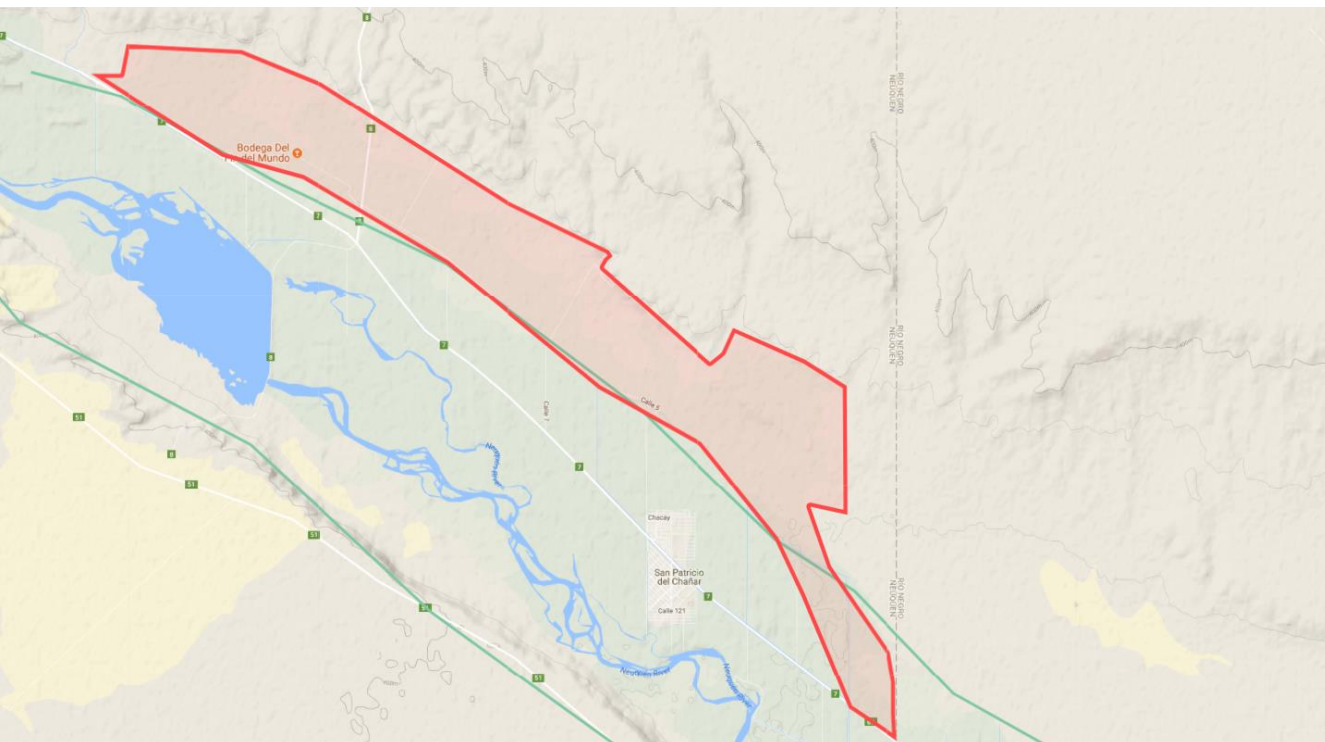
*Source: National Viticulture Institute
 Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Vinegrowing valleys
NEUQUÉN

NEUQUÉN

Terroir characteristics



- ☒ Neuquén
- ☐ 330
- ☐ 400
- ☒ San Patricio del Chañar

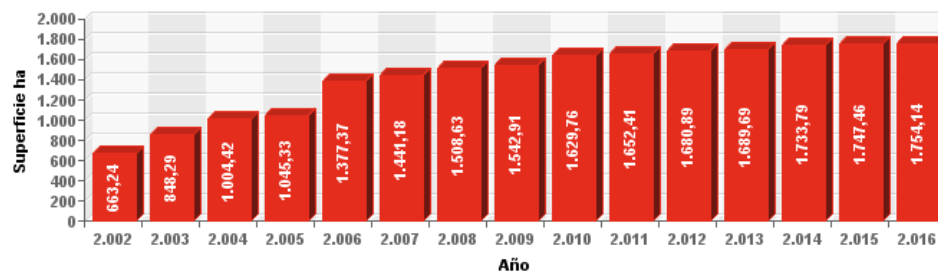
☐ Rio Negro

☐ La Pampa

☐ Chubut

☐ Wineries

VINEYARD SURFACE / YEAR



NEUQUÉN

Terroir characteristics

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



GRADIENT

1,5%
Northeast - Southwest



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL

150 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE

3800 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

2923 ha



CONFLUENCIA > CONFLUENCIA

NEUQUÉN

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

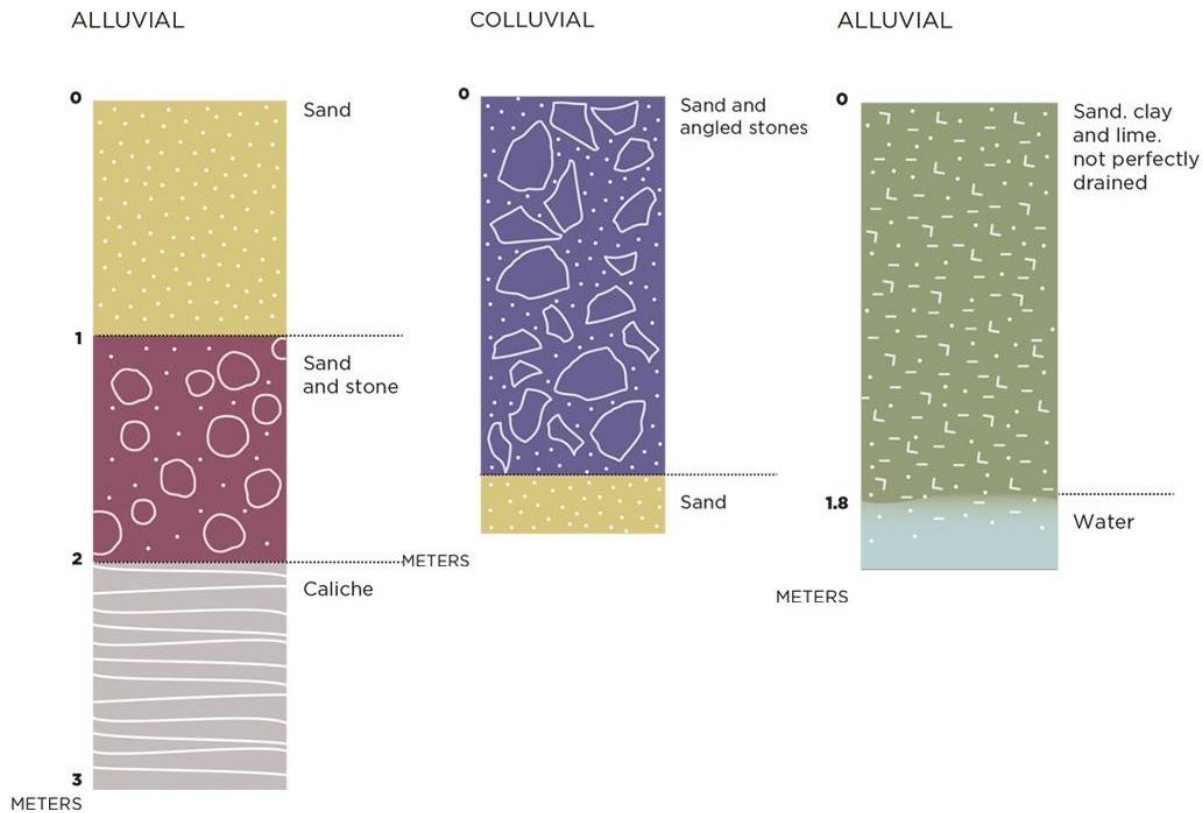
Pleistocene terraces, fluvial terraces, alluvial and colluvial cones.

SOIL TYPE

Variable according to the position: Petrogypsic Calcium on the pleistocene terrace; loam, sandy, clayey in the cones, a presence of stones; loam, silty clay inadequately drained in the fluvial terrace.

VARIETIES

Malbec
Cabernet Sauvignon
Chardonnay
Pinot Noir
Merlot
Sauvignon Blanc



NEUQUÉN | San Patricio del Chañar

Terroir characteristics



Located 37 miles to the northwest of the province's capital (in Añelo Department GI), it has been chosen by the largest winegrowing establishments.

In the last few years, the vineyards of this valley have grown rapidly in extension and importance.



LOCATION

Viticultural area

38°37'
SOUTH
LATITUDE

68°18'
WEST
LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

9/13° C
48,5/55° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

80 / 120 mm/year
3,2 / 4,7 in/year



SOIL
Profile

Alluvial soils. Sandy-clay-loam and calcareous soils in the highest parts of the valley.



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification (Añelo Department)*

Ha: **1.592,2**

Ac: : **3.934,49**



90.25%
of the cultivated
surface in the
province



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

320 - 415 masl

1.100 - 1.362 fasl



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Malbec
Cabernet Sauvignon
Merlot
Pinot Noir
Chardonnay

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).

A photograph of a vineyard in Río Negro, Argentina. The image shows rows of grapevines with yellowing leaves, indicating autumn. A worker in a white cap and dark clothing is visible in the distance, tending to the vines. The sky is blue with some clouds. The foreground is slightly out of focus, showing more vines.

RÍO NEGRO

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

RÍO NEGRO

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

37° 52' | 40° 45'

SOUTH LATITUDE

63° 16' | 67° 47'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

12/16° C

54/61° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

190 mm/year

7,9 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **1.526,2**

Ac: **3.771,39**

0.77% of the country

41.7% of the region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

4 – 370 masl

13 – 1.214 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

Series of valleys located in the basin of the Colorado and Negro rivers, which cross the province from west to east.

The lower valley of Río Negro receives the influence of the Atlantic ocean.

RÍO NEGRO

Varieties

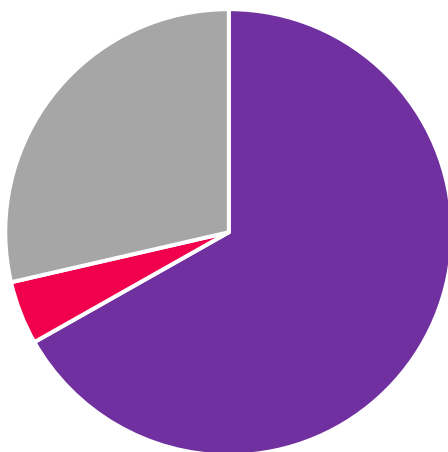


DISTRIBUTION

by colour*



Red grapes | **66,6%**
White grapes | **29%**
Pink grapes | **4,4%**



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Malbec
 Merlot
 Torrontés
 Pinot Noir
 Cabernet Sauvignon

	Ha	Acres	%	%
RÍO NEGRO	1526,2	3.771,39	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	1015,9	2.510,39	66,56%	100,00%
Malbec	366,6	905,91	24,02%	36,09%
Merlot	252,8	624,69	16,56%	24,88%
Pinot Noir	126,8	313,34	8,31%	12,48%
Cabernet Sauvignon	94,1	232,53	6,17%	9,26%
Syrah	62,2	153,70	4,08%	6,12%
Cabernet Franc	23,5	58,07	1,54%	2,31%
Petit Verdot	12,0	29,65	0,79%	1,18%
Bonarda	12,4	30,64	0,81%	1,22%
Tempranillo	10,9	26,93	0,71%	1,07%
Tannat	0,2	0,49	0,01%	0,02%
Other	54,4	134,43	3,56%	5,35%
Blancas (vinification)	442,3	1.092,97	28,98%	100,00%
Torrontés Mendocino	76,5	189,04	5,01%	17,30%
Pedro Giménez	69,0	170,51	4,52%	15,60%
Torrontés Riojano	66,7	164,82	4,37%	15,08%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	61,1	150,98	4,00%	13,81%
Sauvignon Blanc	44,3	109,47	2,90%	10,02%
Chardonnay	39,3	97,11	2,58%	8,89%
Semillón	35,8	88,47	2,35%	8,09%
Moscatel de Alejandría	5,9	14,58	0,39%	1,33%
Chenin	4,5	11,12	0,29%	1,02%
Riesling	3,4	8,40	0,22%	0,77%
Viognier	1,2	2,97	0,08%	0,27%
Other	34,6	85,50	2,27%	7,82%
Pink (vinification)	67,9	167,79	4,45%	100,00%
Cereza	11,3	27,92	0,74%	16,64%
Criolla Grande	3,7	9,14	0,24%	5,45%
Criolla Chica	0,3	0,74	0,02%	0,44%
Other	52,6	129,98	3,45%	77,47%

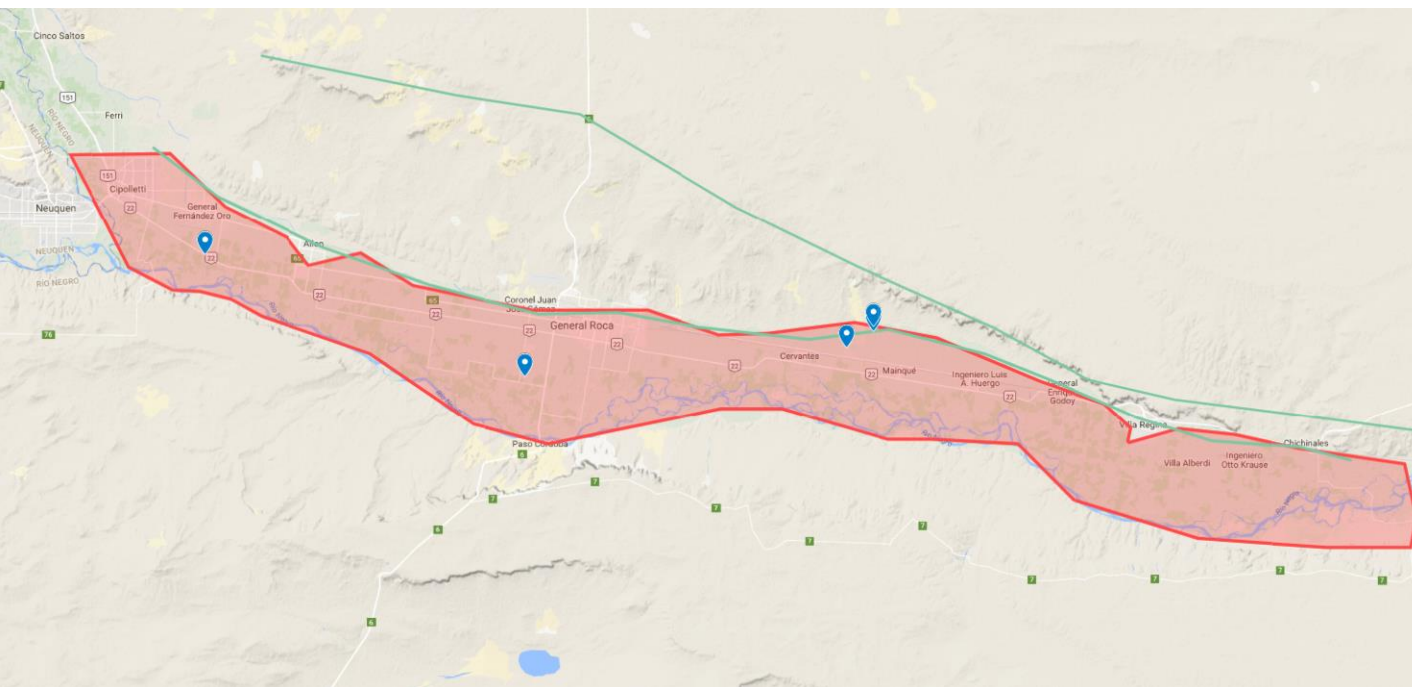
*Source: National Viticulture Institute
 Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Vinegrowing valleys
RÍO NEGRO

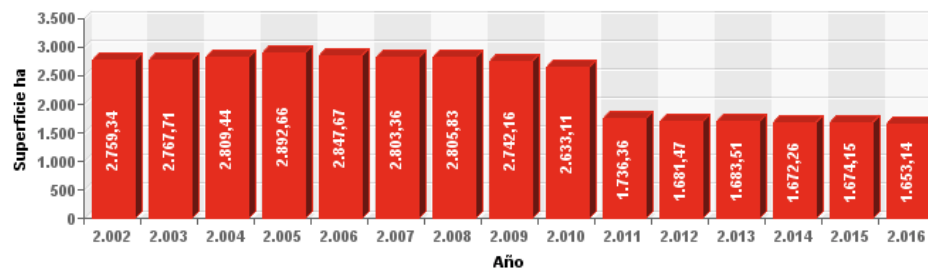
RÍO NEGRO

Terroir characteristics



- ☐ Neuquén
- ☒ **Río Negro**
 - ☒ Alto Valle del Río Negro
 - ☒ Valle Medio
 - ☒ Valle Inferior
 - ☒ 300
 - ☒ 220
- ☐ La Pampa
- ☐ Chubut
- ☐ Wineries

VINEYARD SURFACE / YEAR



RÍO NEGRO

Terroir characteristics



WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



GRADIENT

1%
West - East



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL

180 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE
70000 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
1500 ha



RÍO NEGRO

Terroir characteristics

GENERAL ROCA > GENERAL ROCA

RÍO NEGRO

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

Pleistocene terraces, fluvial terraces, alluvial and colluvial cones.

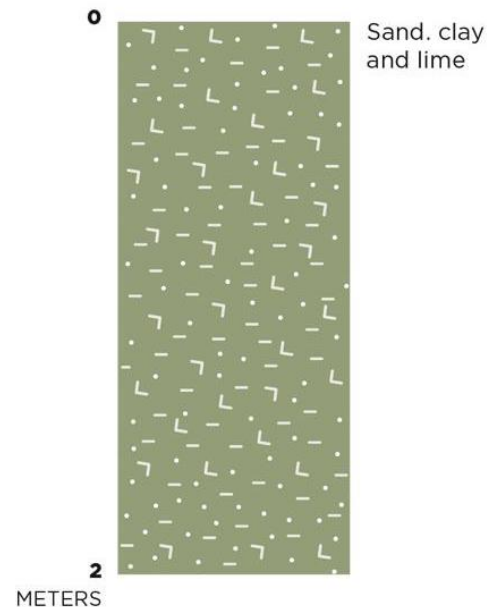
SOIL TYPE

Variable according to the position: Petrogypsic Calcium on the pleistocene terrace; loam, sandy, clayey in the cones, a presence of stones; loam, silty clay inadequately drained in the fluvial terrace.

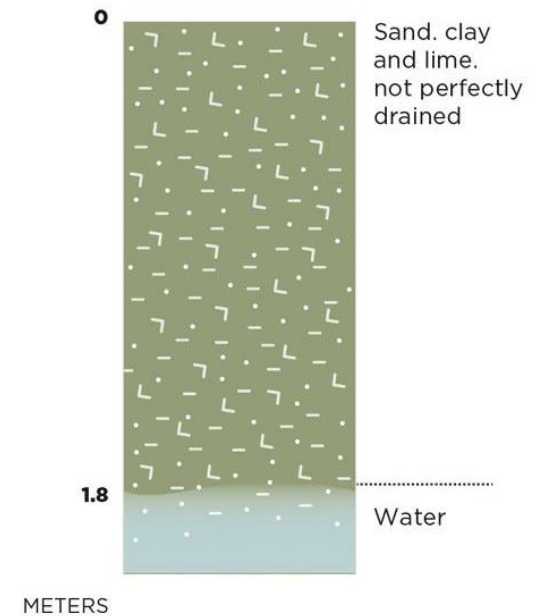
VARIETIES

Malbec
Cabernet Sauvignon
Merlot
Pinot Noir
Sauvignon Blanc

ALLUVIAL



ALLUVIAL



RÍO NEGRO | Upper Valley

Terroir characteristics

Alto Valle de Río Negro GI



- | It is a 100 mile-long (160km), 6 mile-wide (10 km) oasis standing in the Patagonian plateau. It develops mostly on the north margin of the upper course of the Negro River.
- | The GI Alto Valle de Río Negro includes the departments of General Roca and El Cuy (Río Negro); Confluencia and Añelo (Neuquén).



LOCATION

Viticultural area

38° 30' | 39° 05'
SOUTH LATITUDE

66° 45' | 68° 30'
WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

15,5° C
59,9° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

197,7 mm/year
7,78 in/year



Soils of fluvial origin, poor in organic matter. Stony subsoil, gravel type, with granulometries that can go from 3 to 10 cm in diameter. Mixed clay and sandy loam soils with different percentages of gravel in surface, which range from 5% to 30%.



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification (General Roca, El Cuy, Confluencia and Añelo Departments)*

Ha: 2.893,9
Ac: 7.151,12



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

180 - 265 masl
590 - 870 fasl



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted (General Roca, El Cuy, Confluencia and Añelo Departments)*

Malbec
Merlot
Pinot Noir
Torrontés
Chardonnay

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).

RÍO NEGRO | Lower Valley

Terroir characteristics



It is located to the east of the province of Río Negro (Adolfo Alsina Department). It extends over 100 km from west to east following the southern margin of the Negro River. The area receives the influence of the Atlantic ocean.



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification (Adolfo Alsina Department)*

Ha: 98,1

Ac: 241,41



6.4%

of the cultivated surface of the province



LOCATION

Viticultural area

40°41'

SOUTH
LATITUDE

63°64'

WEST
LONGITUDE



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

4 - 16 masl

13 - 53 fasl



TEMP.

Annual Average

14,1° C

57,4° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

408 mm/year

16,06 in/year



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted (Adolfo Alsina Dept.)*

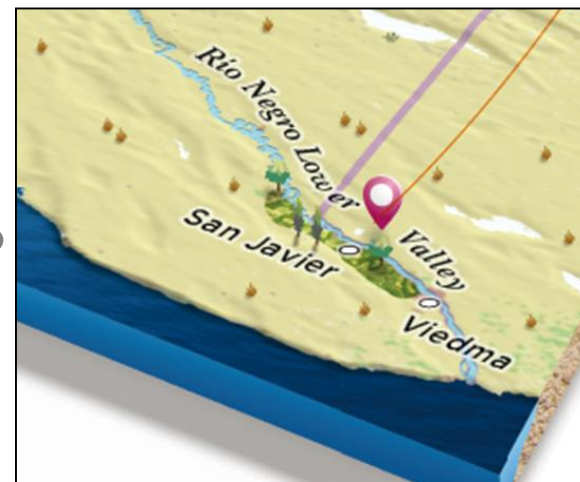
Malbec

Cabernet Sauvignon

Merlot

Sauvignon Blanc

Pinot Noir



*Source: National Viticulture Institute
Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



CHUBUT

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
H

CHUBUT

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

42° 03' | 45° 36'

SOUTH LATITUDE

65° 06' | 71° 31'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

13,4° C

56,1° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

184 mm/year

7,2 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **87,1**

Ac: **215,23**

0.04% of the country

2,4% of the region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

10 – 670 masl

33 – 2.198 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

Chubut boasts the southernmost vineyard in the world, which sits beyond the 45th parallel south (Sarmiento).

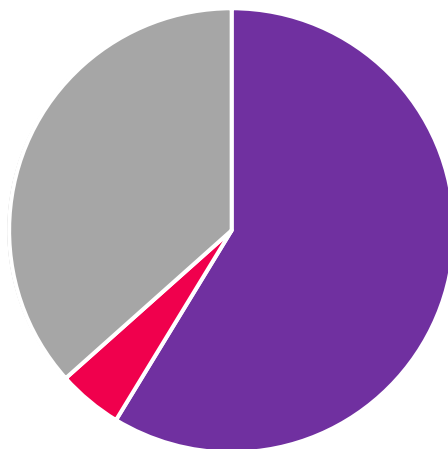
CHUBUT

Varieties

DISTRIBUTION by colour*



Red grapes | **58,8%**
White grapes | **36,4%**
Pink grapes | **4,8%**



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Pinot Noir
 Chadonnay
 Merlot
 Malbec
 Torrontés

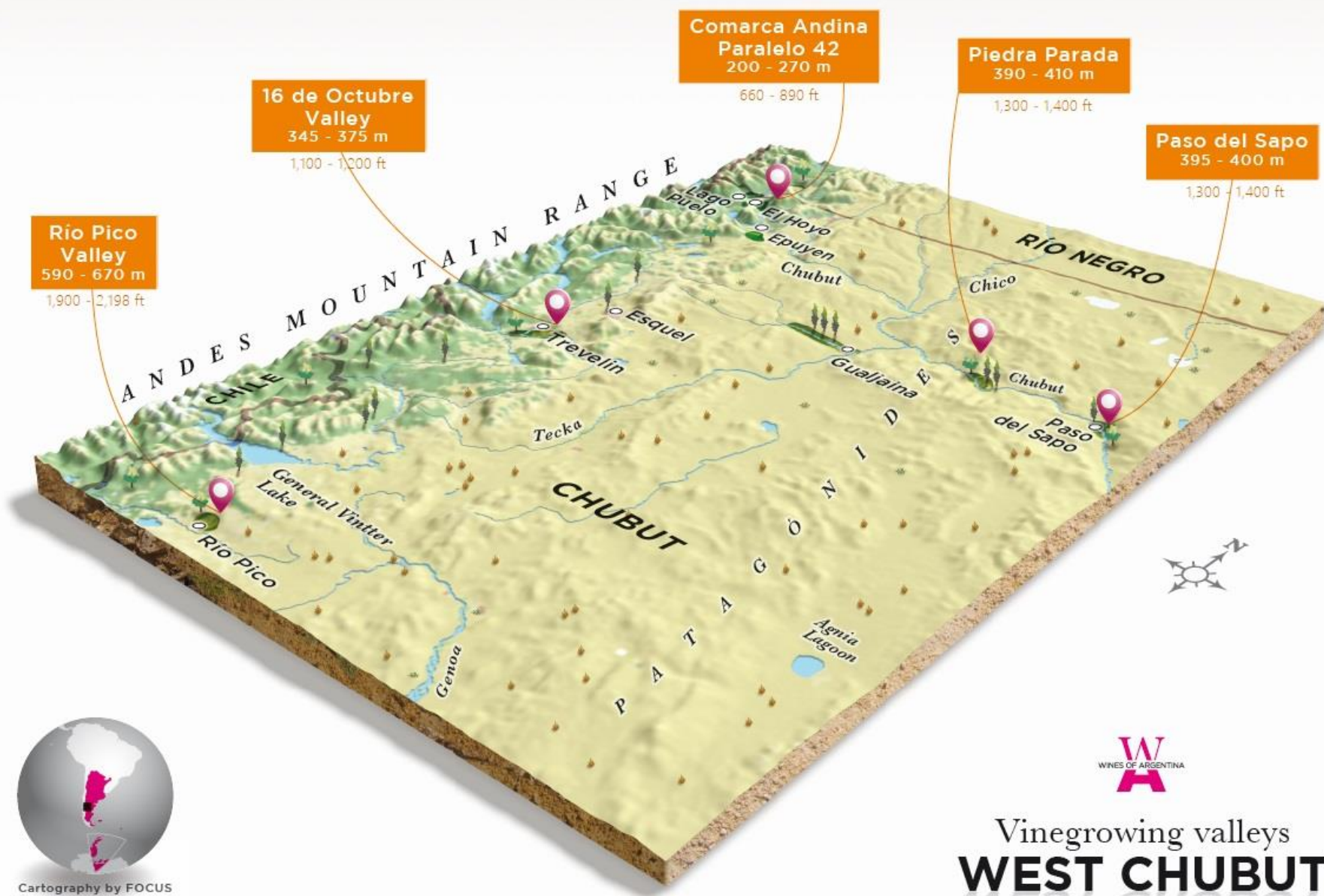
	Ha	Acres	%	%
CHUBUT	87,1	215,23	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	46,1	113,92	52,93%	100,00%
Pinot Noir	34,5	85,25	39,61%	74,84%
Merlot	9,1	22,49	10,45%	19,74%
Malbec	2,1	5,19	2,41%	4,56%
Cabernet Sauvignon	0,03	0,07	0,03%	0,07%
Syrah	0,03	0,07	0,03%	0,07%
Cabernet Franc	0,4	0,99	0,46%	0,87%
White (vinification)	32,6	80,56	37,43%	100,00%
Chardonnay	26,0	64,25	29,85%	79,75%
Riesling	2,1	5,19	2,41%	6,44%
Torrontés Riojano	2,0	4,94	2,30%	6,13%
Sauvignon Blanc	1,8	4,45	2,07%	5,52%
Semillón	0,3	0,74	0,34%	0,92%
Other	0,4	0,99	0,46%	1,23%
Pink (vinification)	8,3	20,51	9,53%	100,00%
Other pink varieties	8,3	20,51	9,53%	100,00%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
 Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Vinegrowing valleys
**CENTRAL
 PATAGONIA**







- | The most southern wine province in Argentina, starts at 42° parallel, but is not yet a GI.

- | A compilation of small oases attached to big rivers.

- | There are only 87 ha of scattered vines and 17 producers.

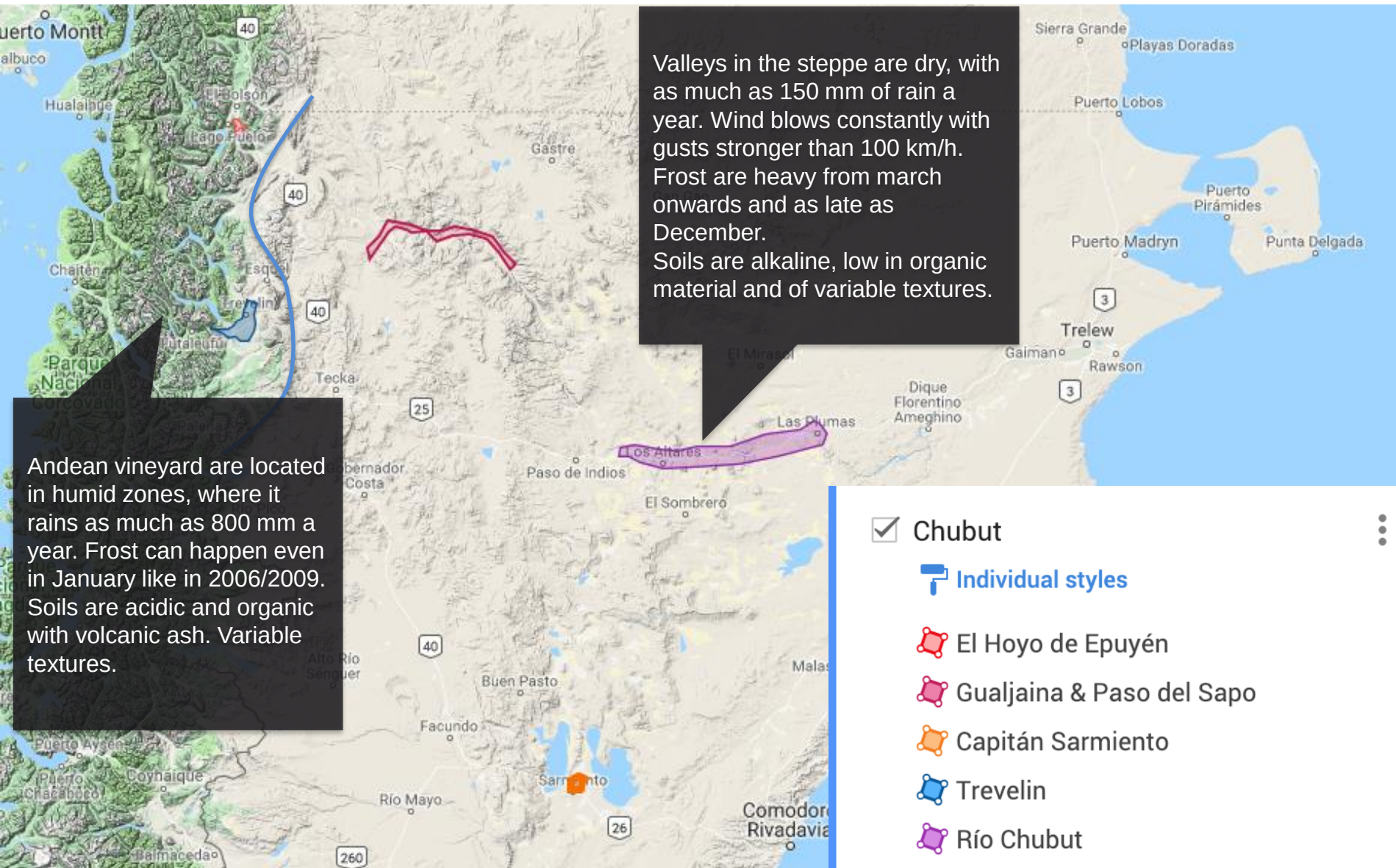
- | New oases like Trevelin GI, Paso del Sapo and Sarmiento are developing fast.

- | Pioneer producers cultivate Chardonnay, Pinot Noir and Sauvignon Blanc, due to its short summer.

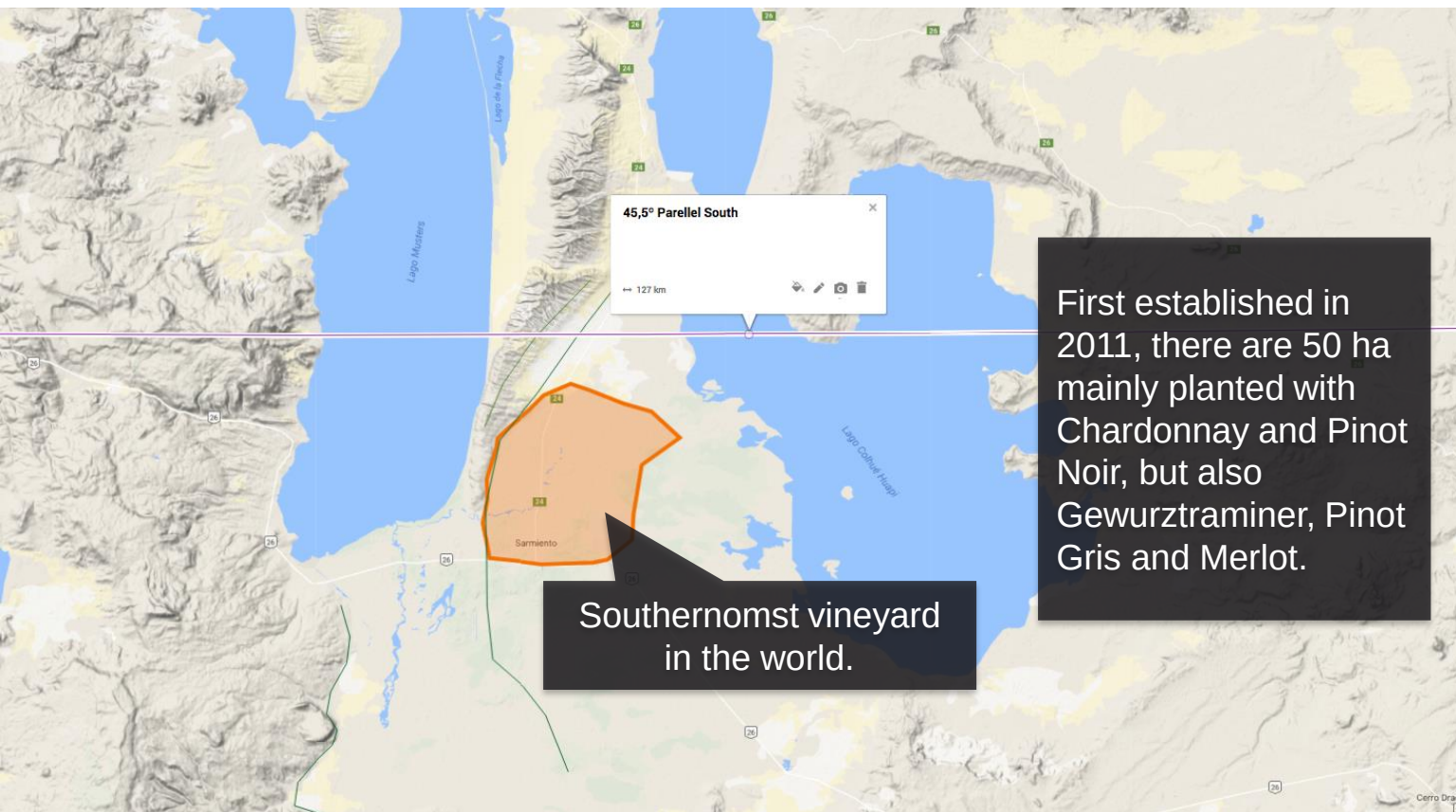
- | Strong winds and early and late frosts are the main threat in the area.

CHUBUT

Terroir characteristics



Sarmiento's latitude is the same as Lyon, France, and almost the same as Central Otago in New Zealand



- ☐ Neuquén
- ☐ Río Negro
- ☐ La Pampa
- ☒ Chubut
 - El Hoyo de Epuyén
 - Río Chubut
 - Capitán Sarmiento
 - 400 m
 - 400 m
 - 300 m
 - 45,5° Parellel South

Group of villages, towns and cities located close to each other, in the northwest of the province of Chubut and southwest of Río Negro.

It includes El Bolsón (Río Negro), El Hoyo, Lago Puelo, Epuyén, among other cities within the Cushamen Department (Chubut). The most important production is found in El Hoyo.

Temperate-cold climate, with great thermal amplitude.



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification (Cushamen Department)*

Ha: **23,7**

Ac: **58,57**



27.2%
of the cultivated
surface in the
province



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

200 - 270 masl

660 - 890 fasl



LOCATION

Viticultural area

42°03'

SOUTH
LATITUDE

71°19'

WEST
LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

10,6° C

52° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

800/1.000 mm/year

31,5 / 39 in/year



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted
(Cushamen Dept.)*

Pinot Noir

Merlot

Chardonnay

Riesling

Sauvignon Blanc



SOIL Profile

Soils of
volcanic
origin.

CHUBUT | 16 de Octubre

Valleys



16 de Octubre Valley was the name given by the Welsh settlers to Trevelin and its surroundings. It is located 150km to the south of Comarca Andina Paralelo 42, with similar soil and climatic conditions.

An ideal area to make sparkling wines with low alcohol content.

Trevelin was recognized as a GI in August 2020.



LOCATION
Viticultural area

43°05'
SOUTH
LATITUDE

71°28'
WEST
LONGITUDE



TEMP.
Annual Average

9,7° C

49,4° F



RAINFALL
Annual Average

1.000 mm/year

39,4 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification (Futaleufu Department)*

Ha: **10**

Ac: **24,71**



11.5%
of the cultivated
surface in the
province



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

345 - 375 masl

1.100 - 1.200 fasl



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted (Futaleufu Dept.)*

Pinot Noir
Chardonnay
Sauvignon Blanc
Riesling
Cabernet Franc

Unique wines with marked natural acidity due to climatic conditions.

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).

CHUBUT | Paso del Sapo

Valleys



It is located at the northwest of Chubut, on the banks of the Chubut River.



LOCATION
Viticultural area

42°44'
SOUTH
LATITUDE

69°36'
WEST
LONGITUDE



TEMP.
Annual Average

11,2° C
52° F



RAINFALL
Annual Average

300 mm/year
11,8 in/year



Alluvial soils located between cliffs of 100 meters-high, next to the Chubut River coast.



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification (Languiñeo Department)*

Ha: **0,15**
Ac: **0,37**



0.17%
of the cultivated
surface in the
province



ALTITUDE
of the vineyards

395 - 400 masl
1.300 - 1.310 fasl



**MAIN GRAPE
VARIETIES**

Most planted (Languiñeo Dept.)*

Chardonnay

Pinot Noir

Riesling

Merlot

Full-bodied wines, with less acidity.

White wines: quite fleshy and can be aged in oak.

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).

It is the most important valley in Chubut, where the southernmost vineyards in the world are located (beyond 45° south latitude).



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification (Sarmiento Department)*

Ha: **50,1**
Ac: **123,8**



57.5%
of the cultivated
surface in the
province



LOCATION
Viticultural area

45°36'
SOUTH
LATITUDE

69°05'
WEST
LONGITUDE



TEMP.
Annual Average

10,8° C
51,4° F



RAINFALL
Annual Average

200/250 mm/year
7,8 / 9,8 in/year



ALTITUDE
of the vineyards

265 - 300 masl
870 - 980 fasl



**MAIN GRAPE
VARIETIES**

Most planted (Sarmiento Dept.)*

Pinot Noir
Chardonnay
Merlot
Torrontés

White wines: aromatic, apt for oak ageing.
Red wines: medium-bodied, promising wines.

CHUBUT | Río Chubut Lower Valley

Valleys



It is a fertile zone located in the northeast of Chubut, crossed by the Chubut River.

It includes part of the departments of Gaiman and Rawson.



LOCATION
Viticultural area

43°18'
SOUTH
LATITUDE

65°06'
WEST
LONGITUDE



TEMP.
Annual Average

13,5° C
56,3° F



RAINFALL
Annual Average

200/300 mm/year
7,8/11,8 in/year



SOIL
Profile

Soils with alkaline PH.



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification (Gaiman and Rawson Depts.)*

Ha: 0,8
Ac: 1,98



0.92%
of the cultivated
surface in the
province



ALTITUDE
of the vineyards

10 - 50 masl
33 - 160 fasl



**MAIN GRAPE
VARIETIES**

Most planted (Gaiman and Rawson Dept.)*

Pinot Noir
Malbec
Chardonnay/Riesling

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).

ATLANTIC REGION

The influence of the ocean



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification (INV - 2020)

BUENOS AIRES

Ha: **147,9**
Ac: **365,48**

**RÍO NEGRO
SAN JAVIER**
(Adolfo Alsina Dept.)

Ha: **98,1**
Ac: **242,41**

BUENOS AIRES
Chapadmalal GI is the most eastern wine region in Argentina.
It's focused in Whites, Sparkling and Pinot Noir.

RÍO NEGRO LOWER VALLEY

San Javier is 8 km from the ocean, at an altitude close to the sea level. It rains 391mm a year and has strong winds in summer and a mild and sunny condition in fall. Mainly clay soils.

ATLANTIC REGION

Location

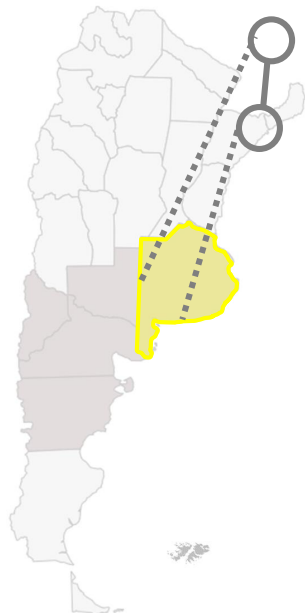


ATLANTIC REGION

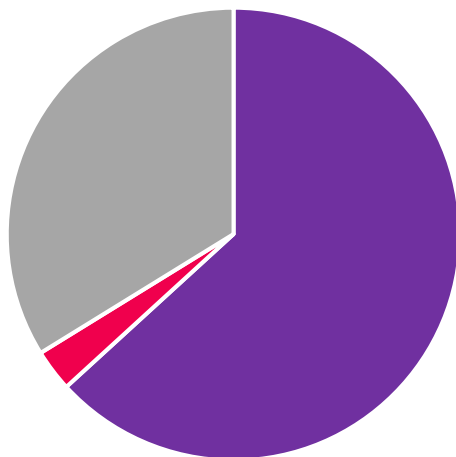
The influence of the ocean



- | In the **1990s** vine plantation in Argentina was deregulated.
- | Some **ventures** emerged in the Atlantic region.
- | The idea of developing **oceanic wines gained new strength in 2007** with the development of new vineyards in Chapadmalal.
- | GI Chapadmalal was approved in **2014**, the only one in the area.
- | There are also vineyards of relative importance in Médanos and Sierra de la Ventana.


DISTRIBUTION
by colour*


Red grapes | **65,3%**
White grapes | **32,3%**
Rosé Grapes | **2,4%**


MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES
Most planted*

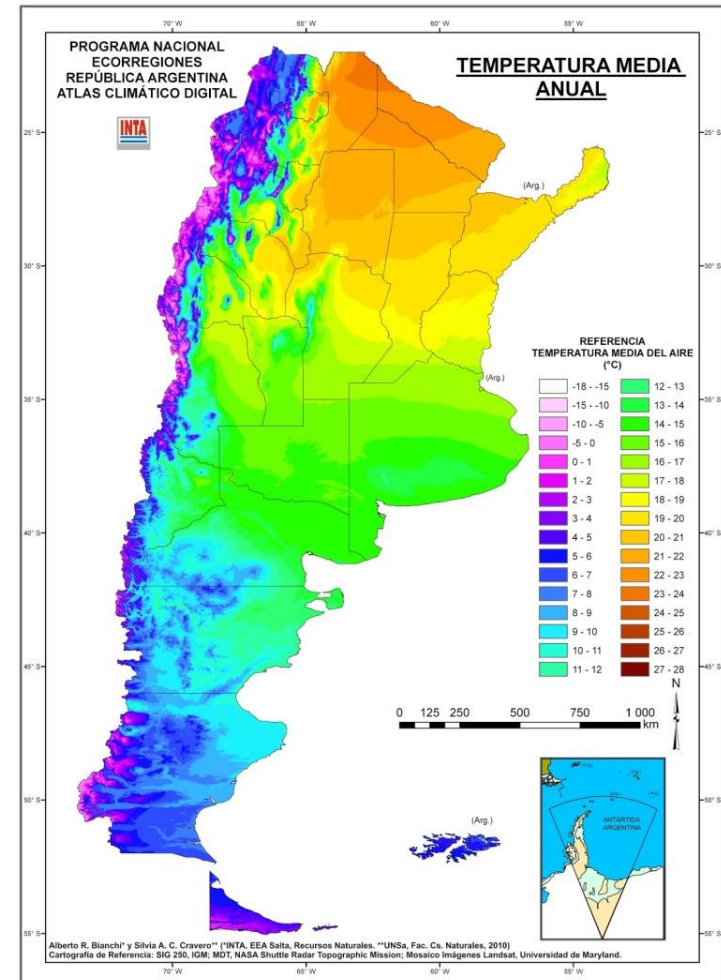
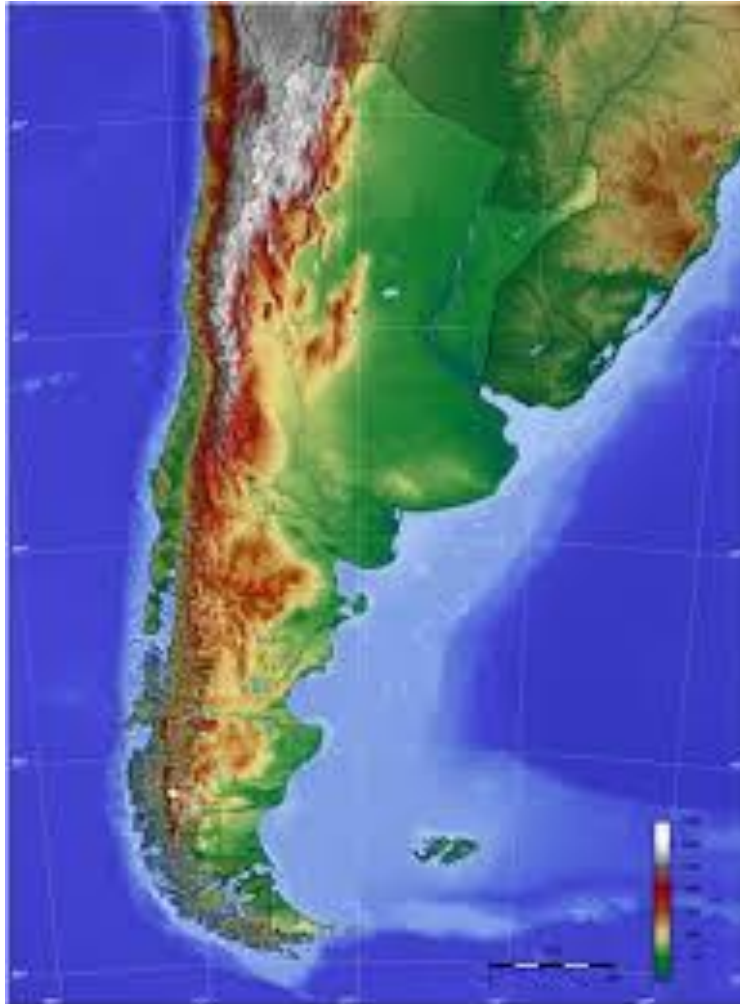
Chardonnay
 Sauvignon Blanc
 Malbec
 Cabernet Sauvignon
 Merlot

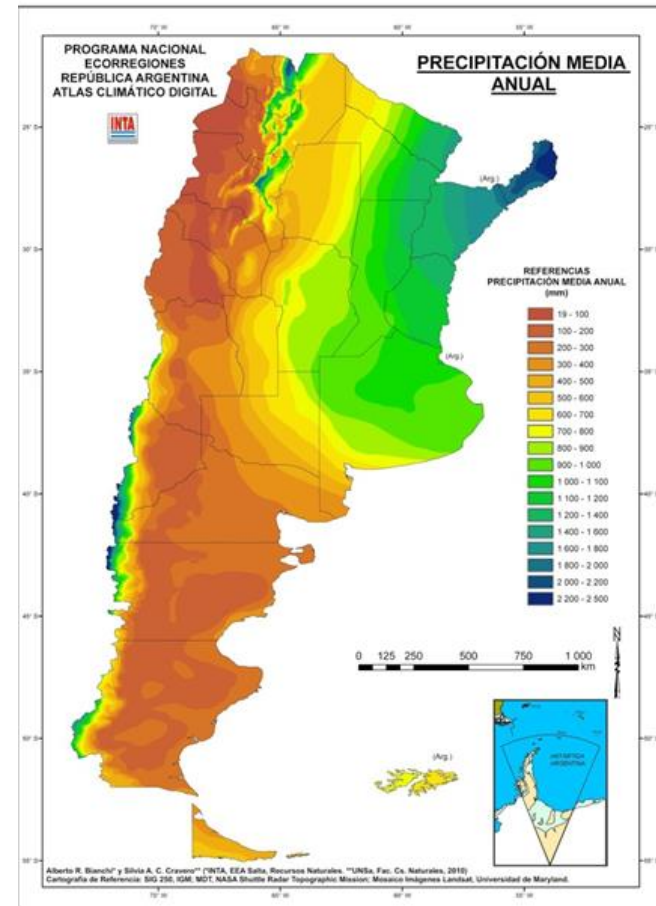
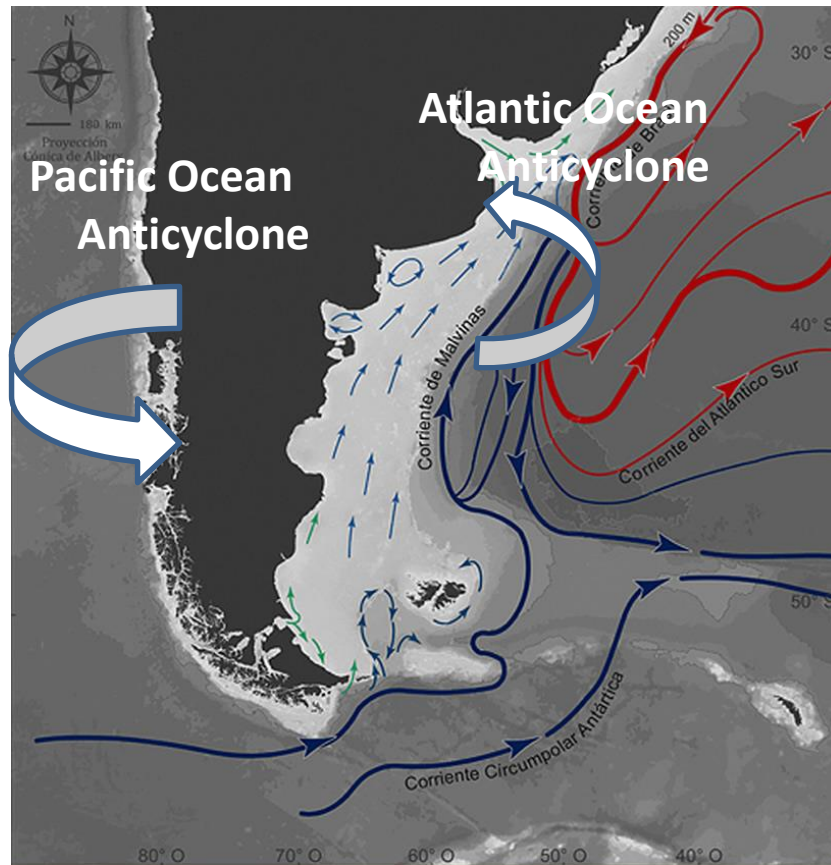
	Ha	Acres	%	%
BUENOS AIRES	147,9	365,48	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	96,5	238,46	65,25%	100,00%
Malbec	12,9	31,88	8,72%	13,37%
Cabernet Sauvignon	12,3	30,39	8,32%	12,75%
Merlot	12,0	29,65	8,11%	12,44%
Pinot Noir	11,1	27,43	7,51%	11,50%
Tannat	9,6	23,72	6,49%	9,95%
Cabernet Franc	7,7	19,03	5,21%	7,98%
Tempranillo	1,6	3,95	1,08%	1,66%
Syrah	1,1	2,72	0,74%	1,14%
Bonarda	0,7	1,73	0,47%	0,73%
Petit Verdot	0,3	0,74	0,20%	0,31%
Other	27,2	67,21	18,39%	28,19%
White (vinification)	47,8	118,12	32,32%	100,00%
Chardonnay	21,0	51,89	14,20%	43,93%
Sauvignon Blanc	20,2	49,92	13,66%	42,26%
Riesling	3,1	7,66	2,10%	6,49%
Torrontés Riojano	0,3	0,74	0,20%	0,63%
Chenin	0,2	0,49	0,14%	0,42%
Semillón	0,2	0,49	0,14%	0,42%
Viognier	0,04	0,10	0,03%	0,08%
Other	2,8	6,82	1,87%	5,77%
Pink (vinification)	3,6	8,90	2,43%	100,00%
Cereza	0,8	1,98	0,54%	22,22%
Other	2,8	6,92	1,89%	77,78%

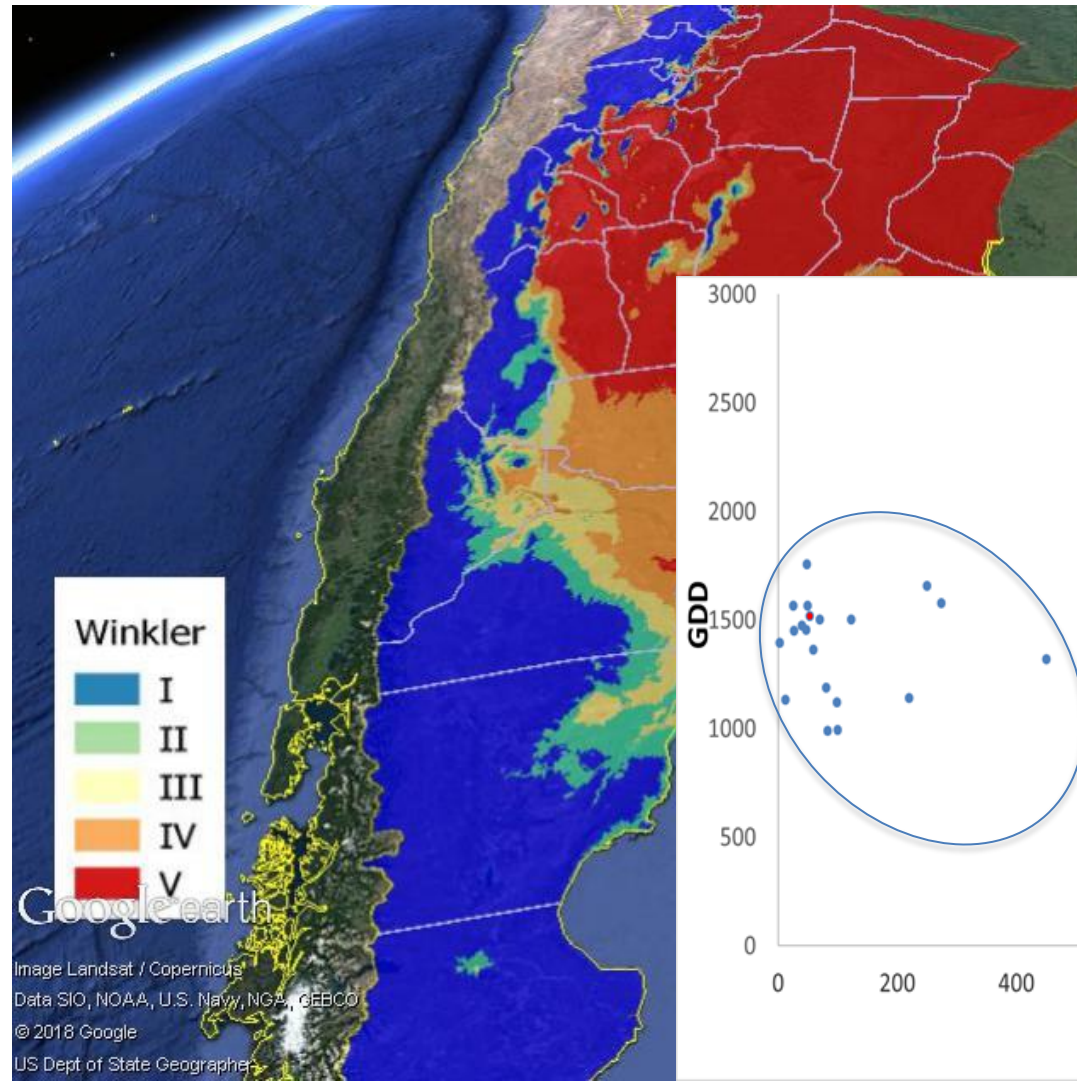
*Source: National Viticulture Institute
 Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



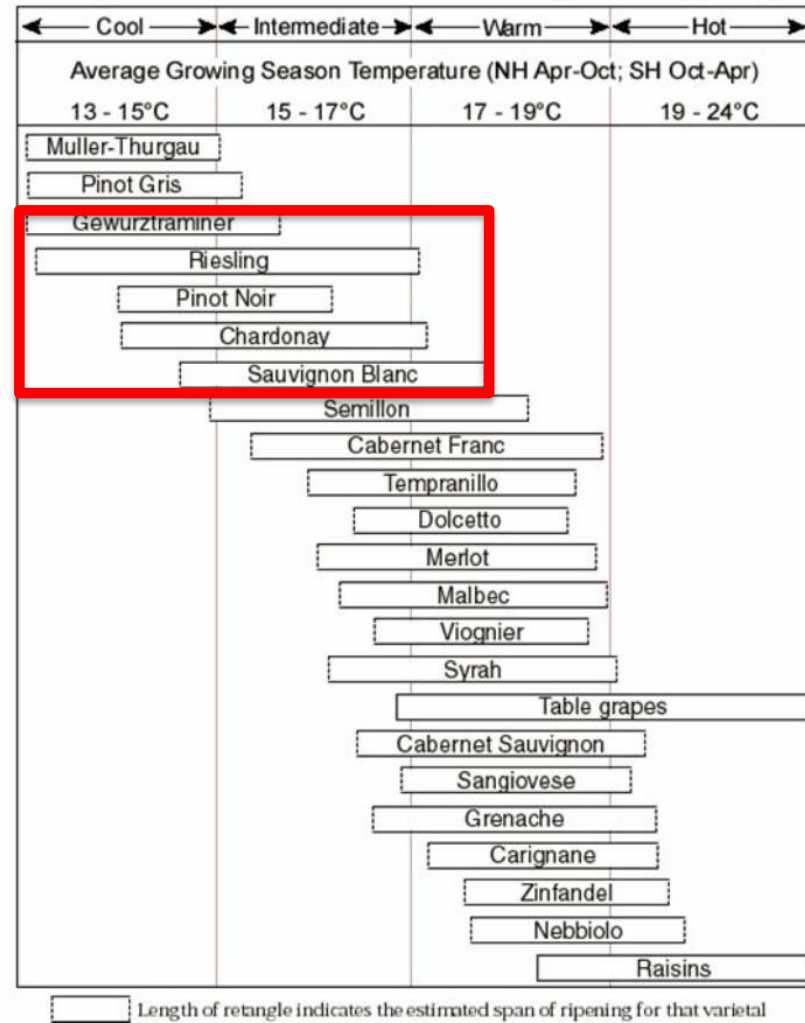
Vinegrowing valleys
ATLANTIC

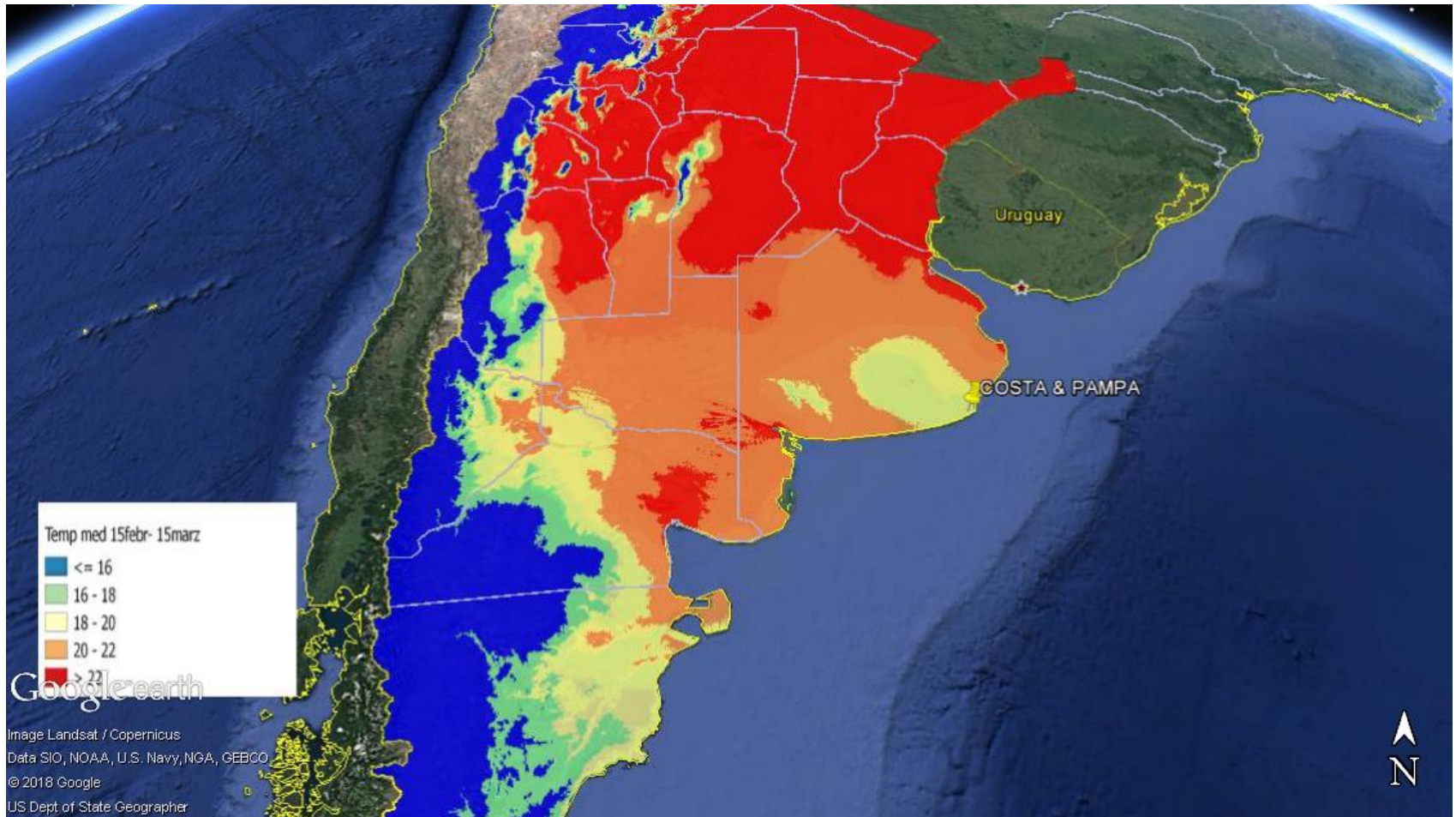




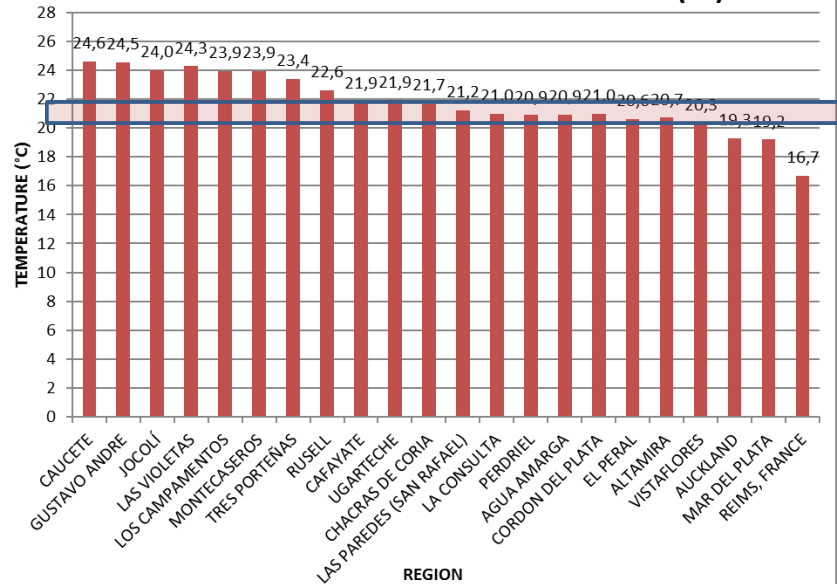


Grapevine Climate/Maturity Groupings

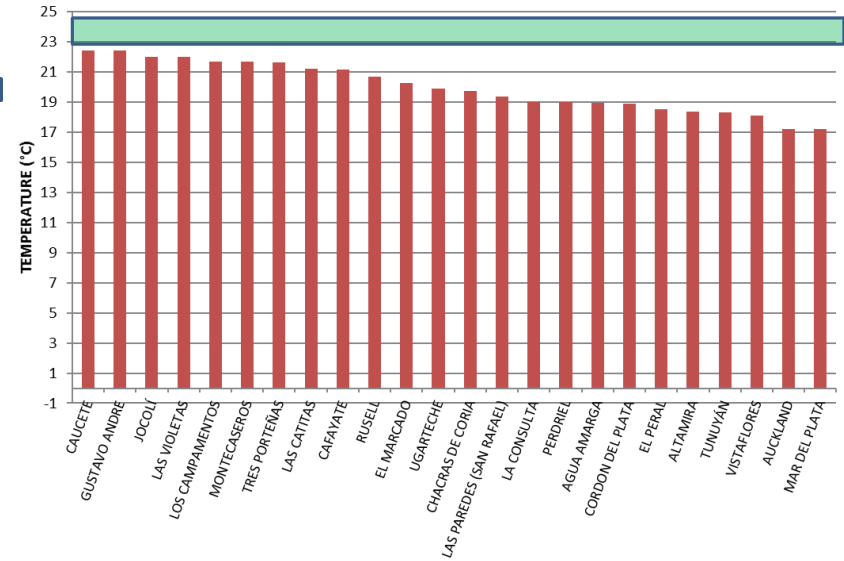




RIPENING PERIOD MEAN TEMPERATURE (°C)



GROWING SEASON AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (°C)



ATLANTIC REGION

Terroir characteristics



ATLÁNTICA > BUENOS AIRES

GENERAL PUEYRREDÓN > CHAPADMALAL

CHAPADMALAL

ZONA WINKLER



ALTURA

PENDIENTE

0,4%

Noroeste - Sureste



CLIMA

PAMPEANO



PRECIPITACIONES

900 mm



46-6
msnm

STATUS

✓ Aprobada

SUPERFICIE TOTAL

1480 ha

SUPERFICIE PLANTADA

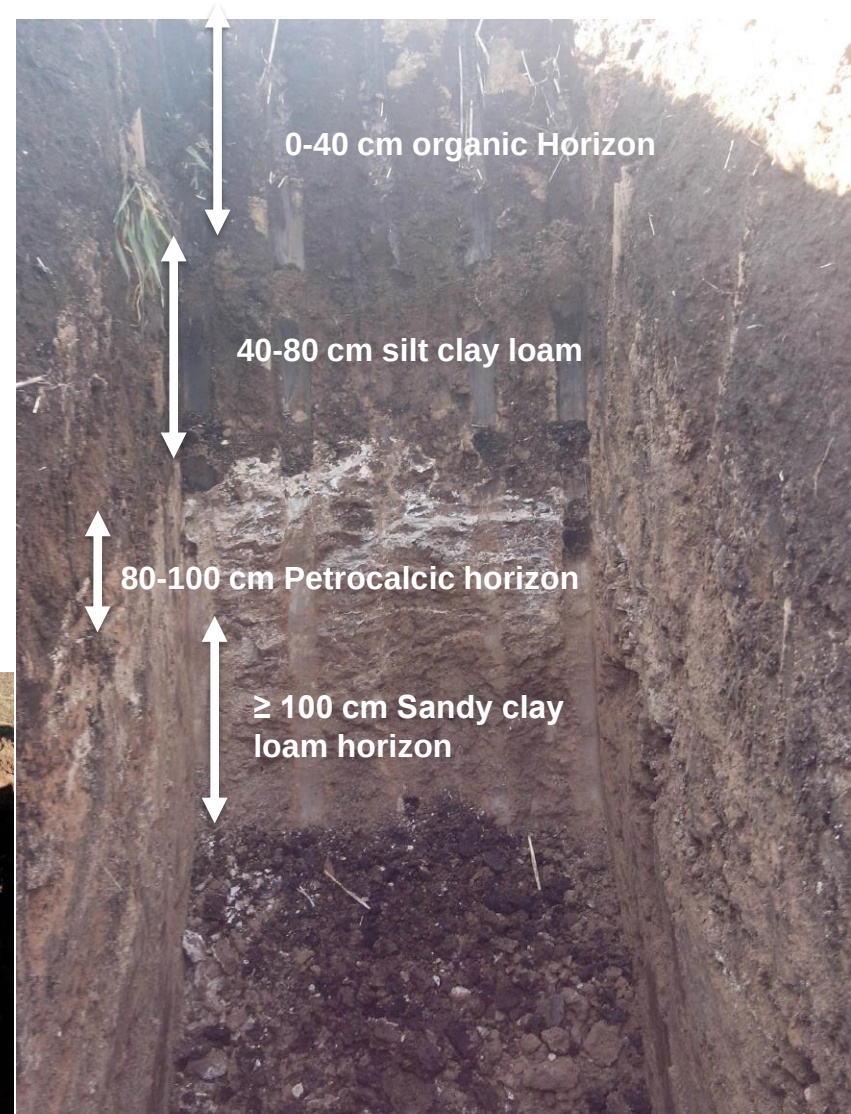
25 ha



ATLANTIC REGION

Soils

- | Rolling hilly landscape
- | Loessic soils: Eolic deposit from volcanic origin (Los Andes) during the quaternary period.
- | Silty clay loam texture with a petrocalcic horizon (Argiudoll)
- | Vineyards planted at the top of the hills



ATLANTIC REGION

Climate

	Temperatura Mínima	11,26°C
	Temperatura Máxima	23,24°C
	Temperatura Media	16,99°C
	Amplitud térmica Marzo	10,65°C
	Índice de Frescor Nocturno Noches Frías	13,53°C
	Precipitaciones	511,04mm
	Índice de Winkler Región 2	1478,55
	Periodo Libre de Heladas	181 Días
	Carga Térmica	116,3 Hs 57 °C
	Índice de Continentalidad Semihiperoceánico	13,21

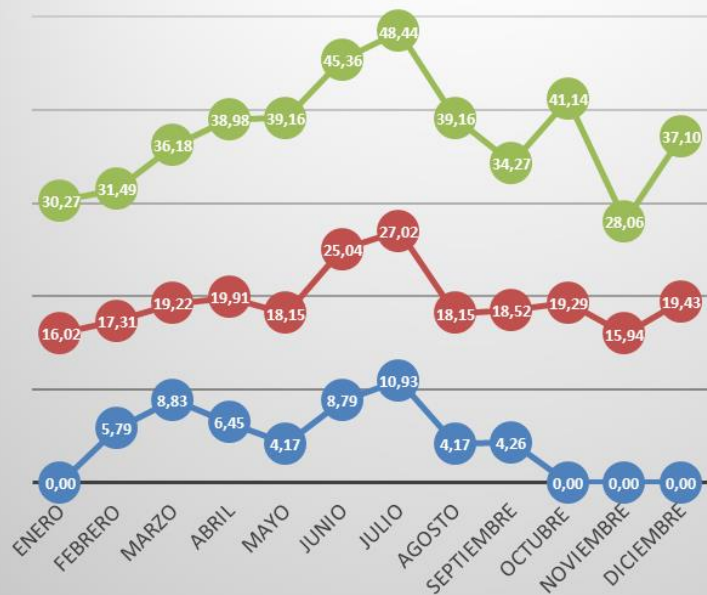


ATLANTIC REGION

Climate: Winds



Wind speed (km/Ha)



- Mín de Vel viento prom km/h
- Promedio de Vel viento prom km/h
- Máx de Vel viento prom km/h



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