



ARGENTINE WINE REGIONS

WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

 **@winesofarg**

 **winesofargentina**

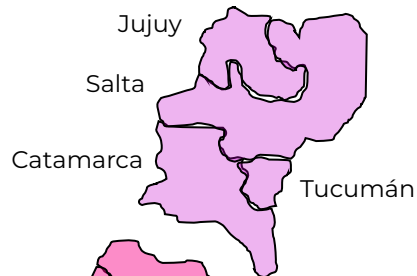
 **@winesofarg**

ARGENTINE WINE REGIONS

From North to South



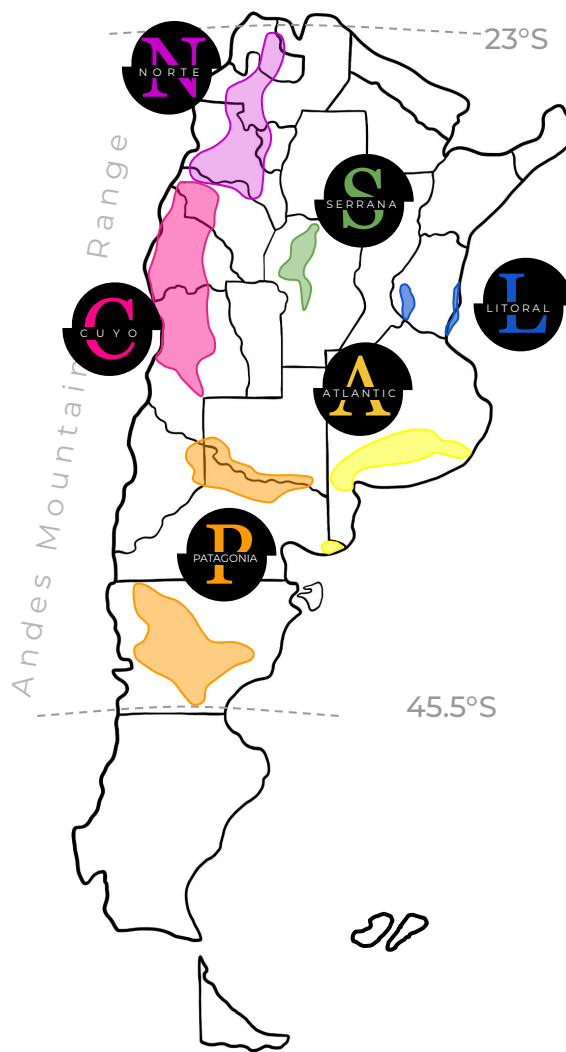
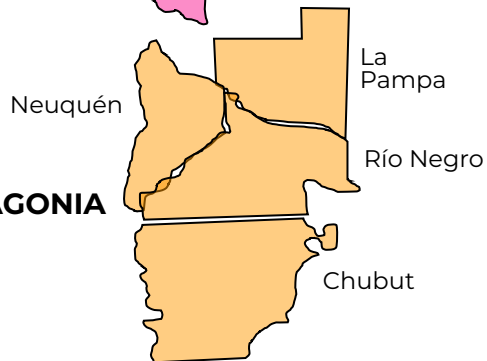
NORTH



CUYO



PATAGONIA



SERRANA Córdoba



LITORAL Entre Ríos



ATLANTIC Buenos Aires





ARGENTINE WINE REGIONS

From North to South



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

204.847
Hectares

Total country



23,027
N° of vineyards

188.687
Hectares

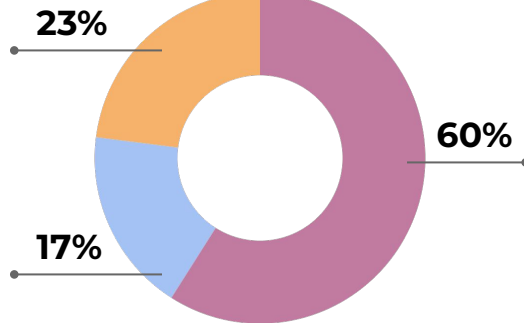
Apt for wine
production

92.1%

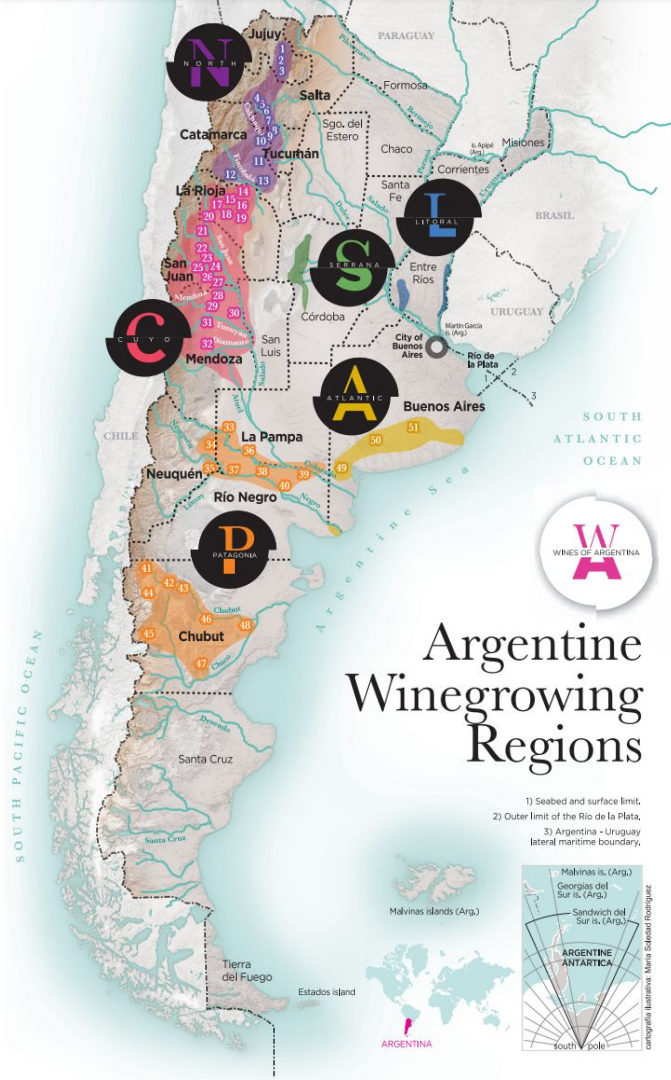
Red
(vinification)
113.152 ha

White
(vinification)
32.498 ha

Pink
(vinification)
43.036 ha



*Source: National Viticulture Institute - Annual Surface Report (12/31/2023 database).





JUJUY | SALTA | TUCUMÁN | CATAMARCA

NORTH region



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

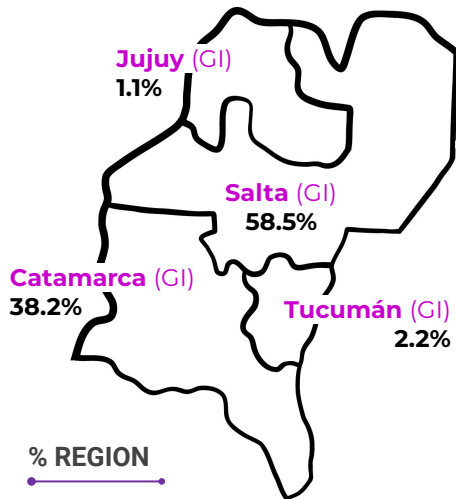
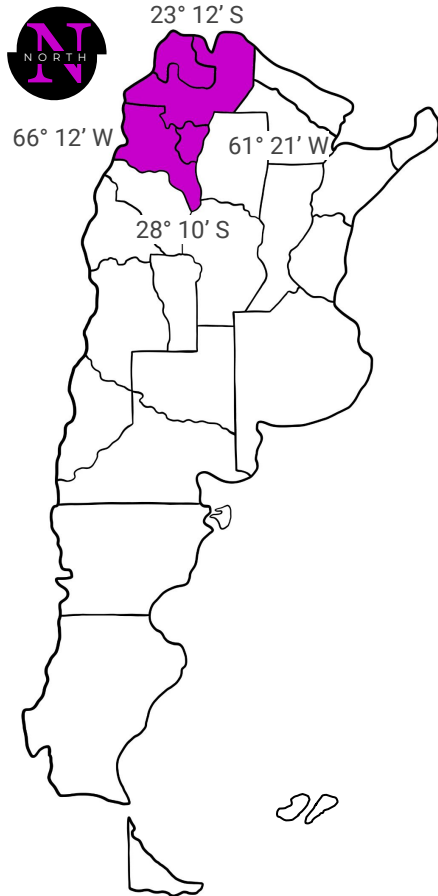
 **@winesofarg**

 **winesofargentina**

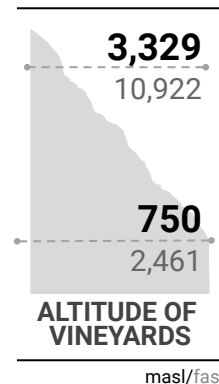
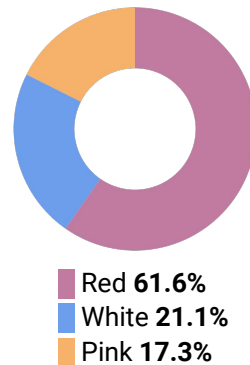
 **@winesofarg**

NORTH

> REGION



CULTIVATED
SURFACE*
6.487,1
Hectares
3.44%



Region crisscrossed by a series of valleys: the Calchaquí Valley (GI) and the ones located in Jujuy (Valles Templados and Quebrada de Humahuaca GI).

Wines show **remarkable influence of terroir**, strongly **marked by altitude**, and **great varietal character**.

Torrontés is the emblem par excellence of the region.

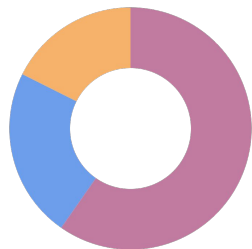
NORTH REGION



VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*

**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
6.487,1
Hectares
3.44%
of the
country



Red **61.6%**
White **21.1%**
Pink **17.3%**

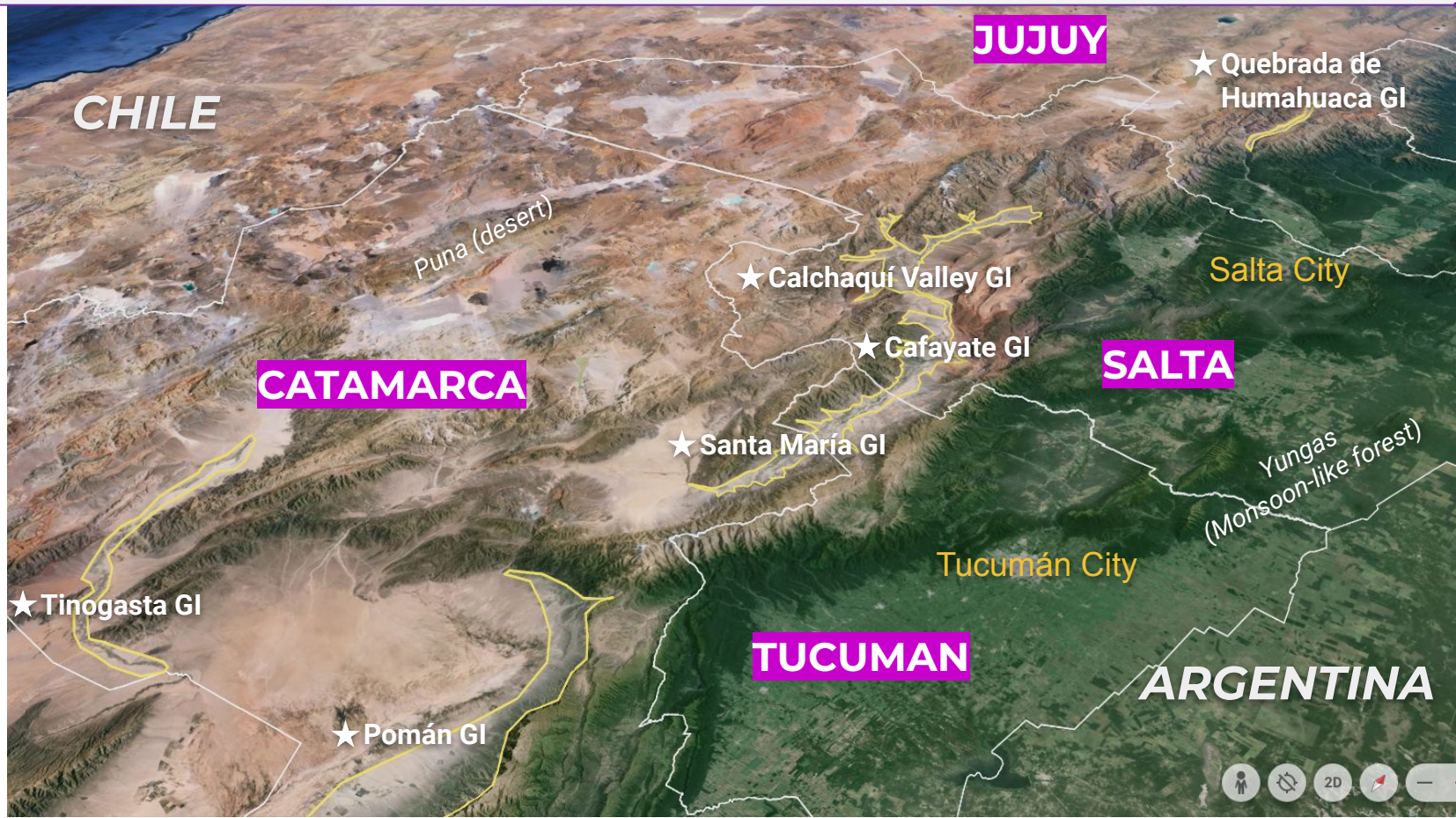
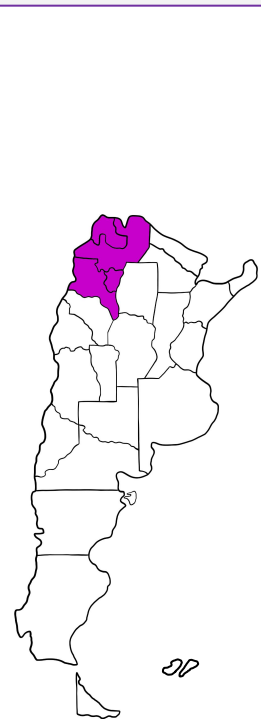
MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Torrontés Riojano
- Cereza
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Syrah

NORTH	Ha	% Total Variety (in Argentina)	% Total Region
RED VARIETIES	3.998,9	3,53%	61,64%
Malbec	2.233,8	4,76%	34,43%
Bonarda	156,2	0,91%	2,41%
Cabernet Sauvignon	823,6	6,24%	12,70%
Syrah	227,1	2,11%	3,50%
Merlot	114,9	2,29%	1,77%
Tempranillo	24,2	0,52%	0,37%
Pinot Noir	29,1	1,48%	0,45%
Tannat	153,2	18,44%	2,36%
Cabernet Franc	78,5	4,23%	1,21%
Petit Verdot	27,2	4,29%	0,42%
Other varieties	68,1	0,67%	1,05%
WHITE VARIETIES	1.367,4	4,21%	21,08%
Pedro Giménez	14,0	0,16%	0,22%
Torrontés Riojano	1.190,3	16,67%	18,35%
Chardonnay	47,7	0,86%	0,74%
Moscatel de Alejandría	24,2	1,32%	0,37%
Chenin	10,9	0,71%	0,17%
Riesling	7,3	10,10%	0,11%
Sauvignon Blanc	48,4	2,65%	0,75%
Semillón	2,5	0,43%	0,04%
Torrontés Mendocino	0,0	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	0,0	0,00%	0,00%
Viognier	5,3	0,87%	0,08%
Other varieties	16,7	0,59%	0,26%
PINK VARIETIES	1.120,8	2,60%	17,28%
Cereza	1.015,7	4,12%	15,66%
Criolla Grande	9,8	0,08%	0,15%
Criolla Chica	81,1	24,45%	1,25%
Criolla Mediana	0,1	1,25%	0,00%
Other varieties	14,0	0,24%	0,22%
TOTALS	6.487,1	3,44%	100,00%

NORTH

> REGION



NORTH REGION

Geographical Indications (GIs)

JUJUY (GI)

- Quebrada de Humahuaca

SALTA (GI)

- Cachi
- Cafayate / Valle de Cafayate
- Molinos
- San Carlos

TUCUMÁN (GI)

- Taquí

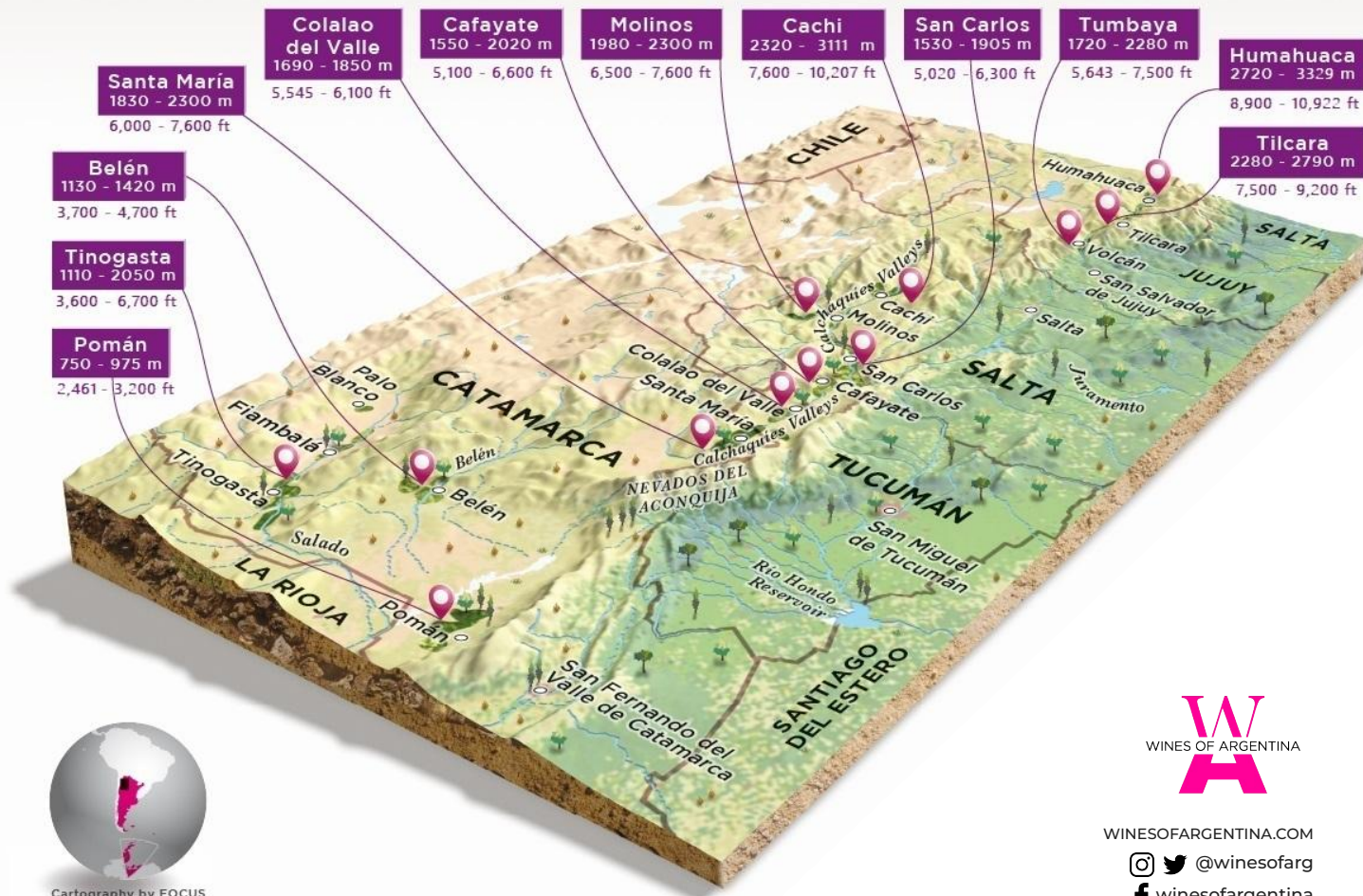
CATAMARCA (GI)

- Belén
- Pomán
- Santa María
- Tinogasta

CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY (GI)



Cartography by FOCUS



W
A
WINES OF ARGENTINA

WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

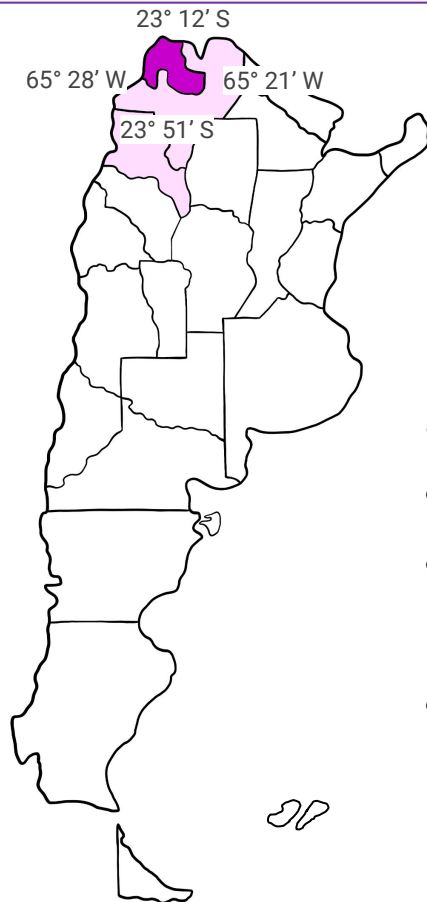
@winesofarg
winesofargentina



JUJUY
NORTH



> NORTH REGION
JUJUY



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

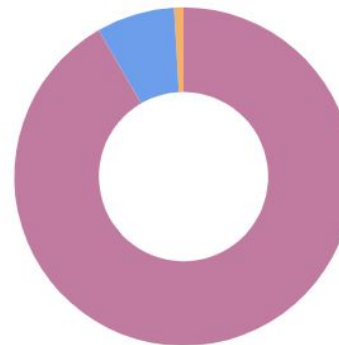
73.2
Hectares



0.04%
Country

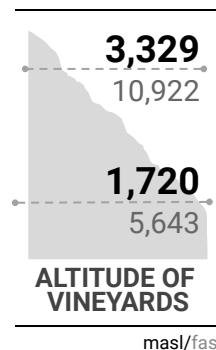


1.13%
Region



Red **86.29%**
White **12.37%**
Pink **1.34%**

- 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).



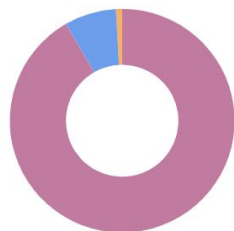
17.1°C
63°F
TEMPERATURE
Annual Avg.



140 mm/year
5.5/7.4 in/year
RAINFALL
Annual Avg.

VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*



Red **86.29%**
White **12.37%**
Pink **1.34%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Syrah
- Cabernet Franc
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Merlot
- Sauvignon Blanc

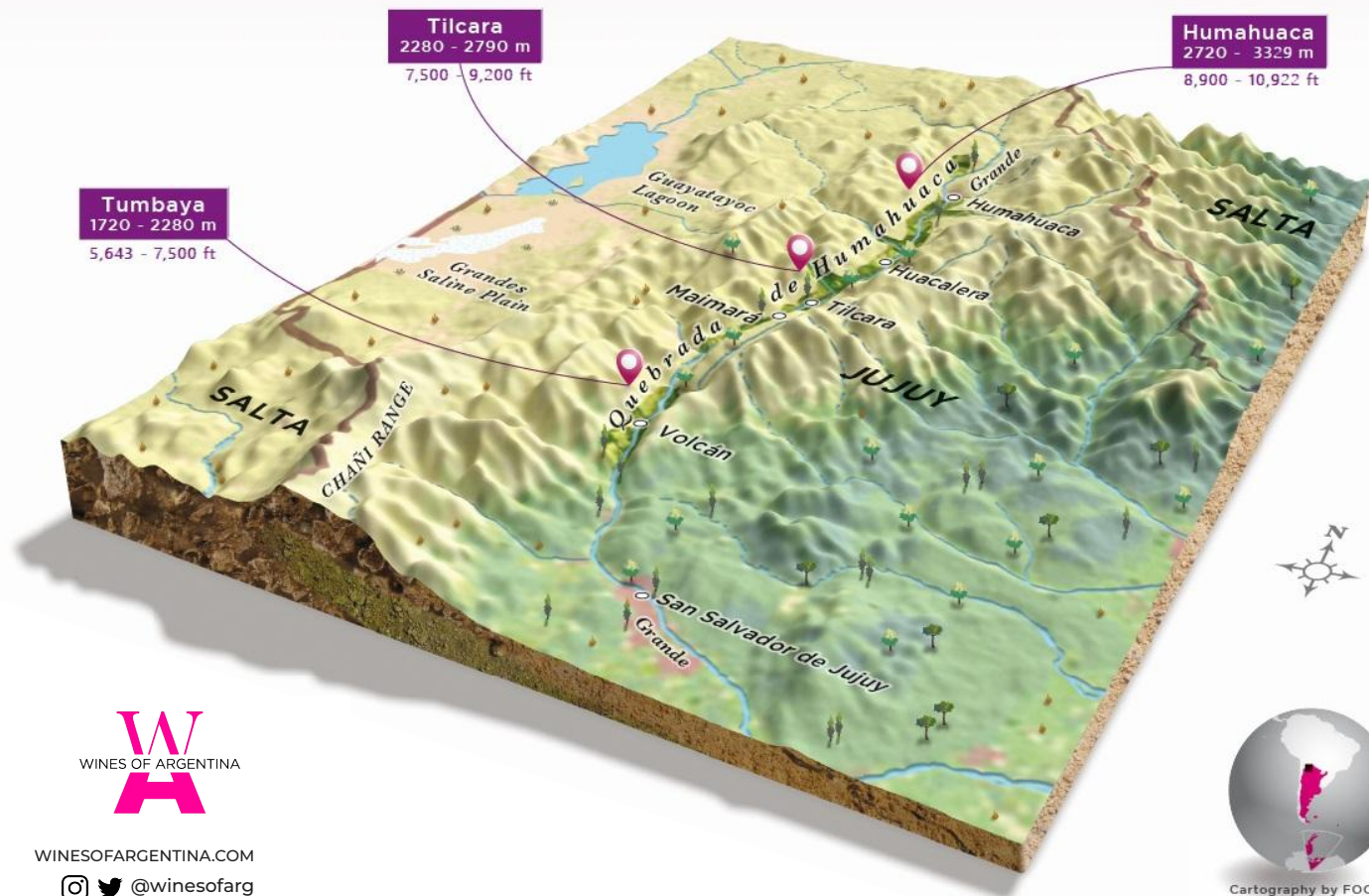
JUJUY	Ha	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	63,12	0,03%	0,97%	86,29%	100,00%
Malbec	30,70	0,02%	0,47%	41,97%	48,64%
Bonarda	0,59	0,00%	0,01%	0,81%	0,93%
Cabernet Sauvignon	5,18	0,00%	0,08%	7,08%	8,21%
Syrah	8,44	0,00%	0,13%	11,54%	13,37%
Merlot	4,14	0,00%	0,06%	5,66%	6,56%
Tempranillo	0,57	0,00%	0,01%	0,78%	0,90%
Pinot Noir	0,85	0,00%	0,01%	1,16%	1,35%
Tannat	1,79	0,00%	0,03%	2,45%	2,84%
Cabernet Franc	8,38	0,00%	0,13%	11,46%	13,28%
Petit Verdot	0,84	0,00%	0,01%	1,15%	1,33%
Other red varieties	1,64	0,00%	0,03%	2,24%	2,60%
White grapes (vinification)	9,05	0,00%	0,14%	12,37%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Riojano	0,99	0,00%	0,02%	1,35%	10,94%
Chardonnay	2,88	0,00%	0,04%	3,94%	31,82%
Moscatel de Alejandría	0,03	0,00%	0,00%	0,04%	0,33%
Chenin	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Riesling	0,51	0,00%	0,01%	0,70%	5,64%
Sauvignon Blanc	2,22	0,00%	0,03%	3,03%	24,53%
Semillón	1,38	0,00%	0,02%	1,89%	15,25%
Torrontés Mendocino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Viognier	0,29	0,00%	0,00%	0,40%	3,20%
Other white varieties	0,75	0,00%	0,01%	1,03%	8,29%
Pink grapes (vinification)	0,98	0,00%	0,02%	1,34%	100,00%
Cereza	0,01	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	1,02%
Criolla Grande	0,10	0,00%	0,00%	0,14%	10,20%
Criolla Chica	0,38	0,00%	0,01%	0,52%	38,78%
Criolla Mediana	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	0,49	0,00%	0,01%	0,67%	50,00%

NORTH REGION JUJUY

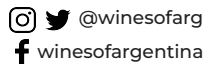
Geographical Indications (GIs)

JUJUY (GI)

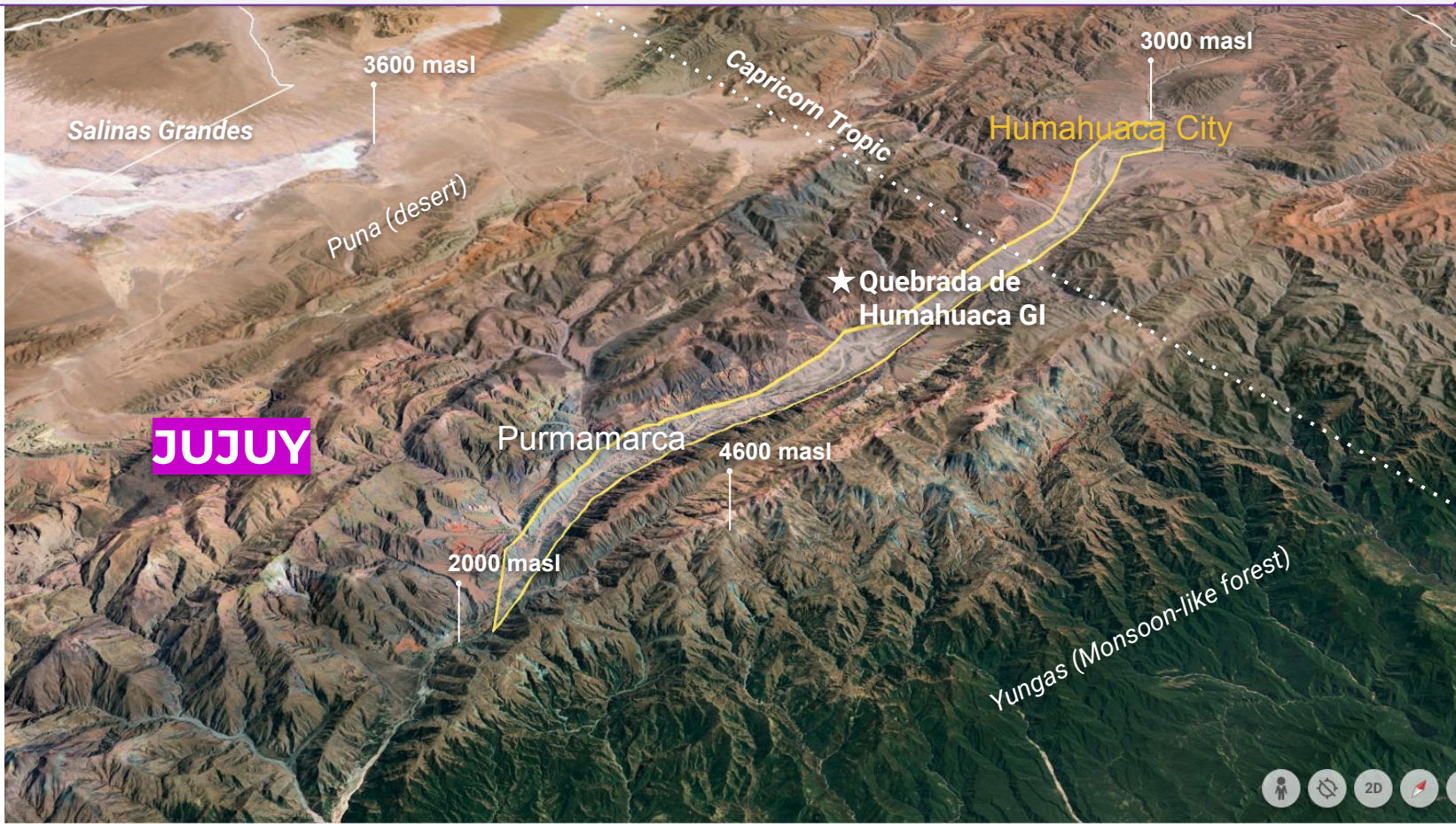
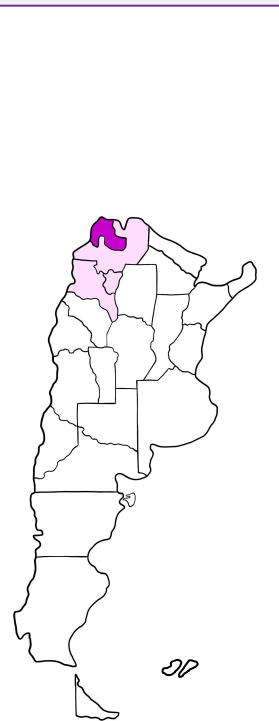
→ Quebrada de
Humahuaca



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM



> NORTH REGION
JUJUY





NORTH REGION > JUJUY
ARGENTINA



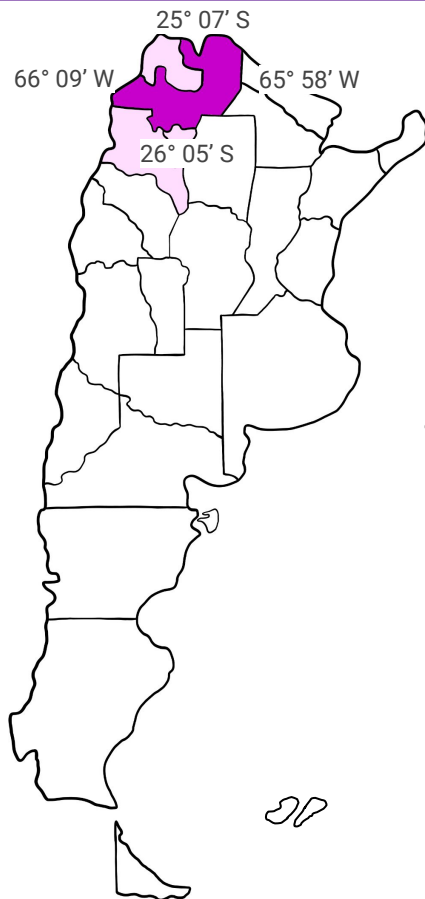


SALTA NORTH



> NORTH REGION

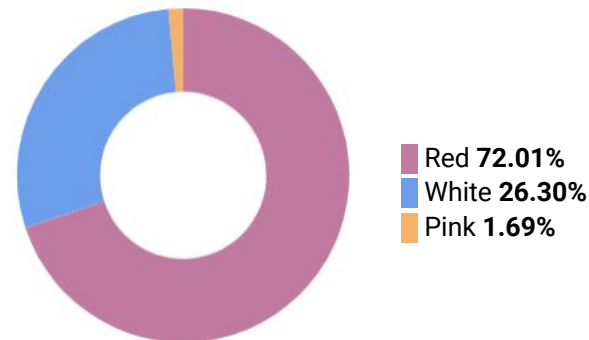
SALTA



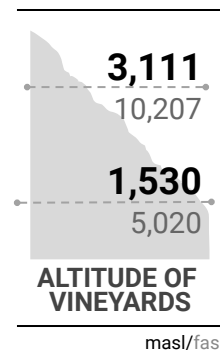
**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
3,794.5
Hectares

2.01%
Country

58.5%
Region



- 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 producing center of the region.



15°C
59°F
TEMPERATURE
Annual Avg.

203 mm/year
8 in/year
RAINFALL
Annual Avg.

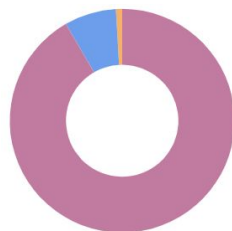
NORTH REGION SALTA



VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*


**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
3,794.5
Hectares
2.01%
of the country 



 Red **72.01%**
 White **26.30%**
 Pink **1.69%**



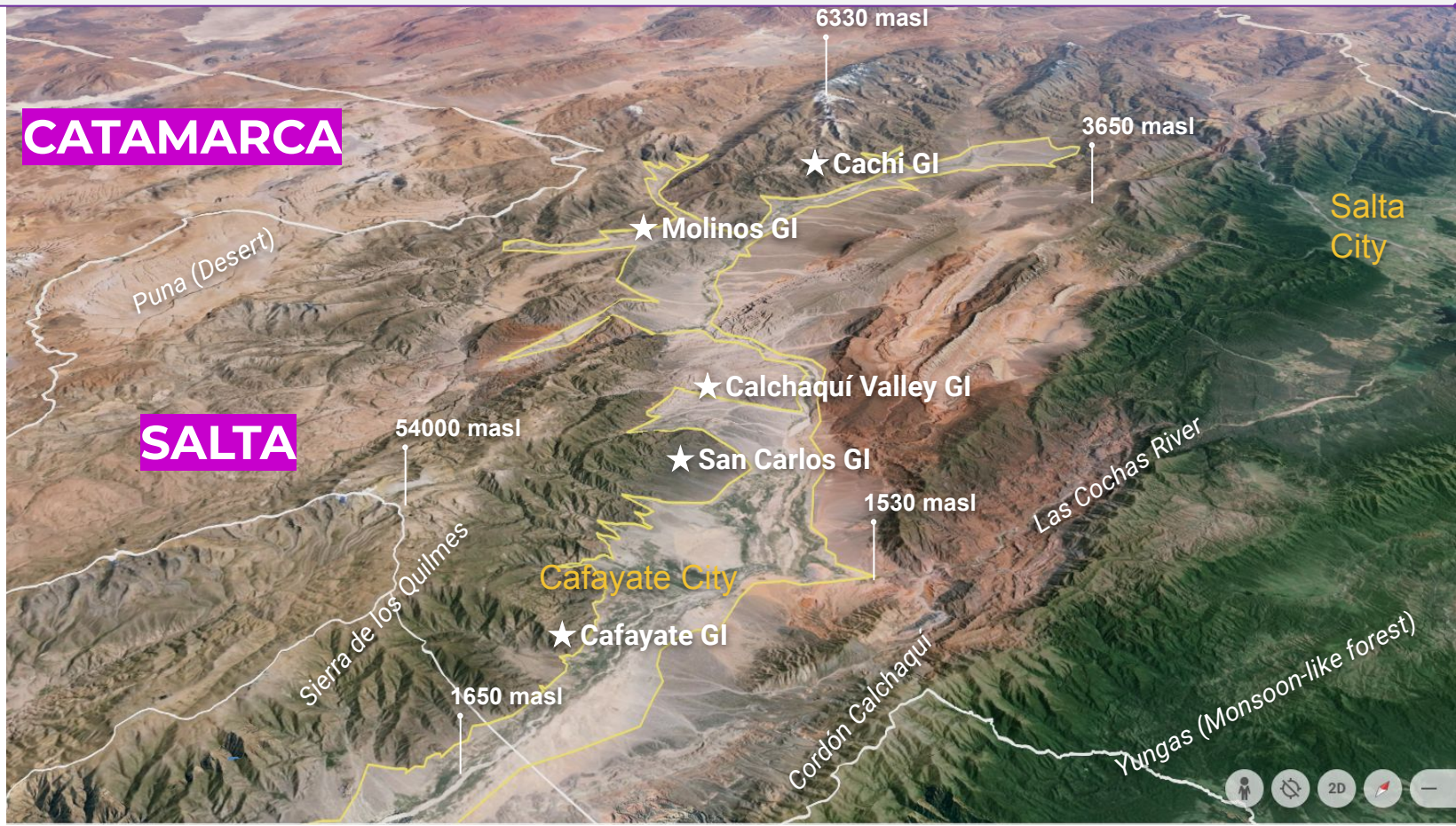
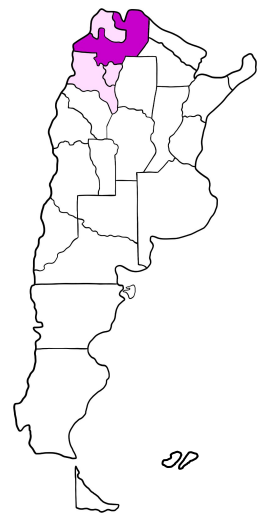
MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Torrontés
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Tannat
- Merlot

SALTA	3794,5	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	2732,3	1,45%	42,12%	72,01%	100,00%
Malbec	1792,8	0,95%	27,64%	47,25%	65,62%
Bonarda	51,1	0,03%	0,79%	1,35%	1,87%
Cabernet Sauvignon	495,6	0,26%	7,64%	13,06%	18,14%
Syrah	36,3	0,02%	0,56%	0,96%	1,33%
Merlot	54,1	0,03%	0,83%	1,43%	1,98%
Tempranillo	8,0	0,00%	0,12%	0,21%	0,29%
Pinot Noir	20,7	0,01%	0,32%	0,55%	0,76%
Tannat	138,1	0,07%	2,13%	3,64%	5,05%
Cabernet Franc	60,7	0,03%	0,94%	1,60%	2,22%
Petit Verdot	24,8	0,01%	0,38%	0,65%	0,91%
Other red varieties	50,1	0,03%	0,77%	1,32%	1,83%
White grapes (vinification)	998,1	0,53%	15,39%	26,30%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	1,4	0,00%	0,02%	0,04%	0,14%
Torrontés Riojano	864,4	0,46%	13,32%	22,78%	86,60%
Chardonnay	39,5	0,02%	0,61%	1,04%	3,96%
Moscatel de Alejandría	13,4	0,01%	0,21%	0,35%	1,34%
Chenin	10,9	0,01%	0,17%	0,29%	1,09%
Riesling	6,8	0,00%	0,10%	0,18%	0,68%
Sauvignon Blanc	44,0	0,02%	0,68%	1,16%	4,41%
Semillón	1,1	0,00%	0,02%	0,03%	0,11%
Torrontés Mendocino	0,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	0,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Viognier	5,0	0,00%	0,08%	0,13%	0,50%
Other white varieties	11,6	0,01%	0,18%	0,31%	1,16%
Pink grapes (vinification)	64,1	0,03%	0,99%	1,69%	100,00%
Cereza	2,4	0,00%	0,04%	0,06%	3,74%
Criolla Grande	0,4	0,00%	0,01%	0,01%	0,62%
Criolla Chica	53,5	0,03%	0,82%	1,41%	83,46%
Criolla Mediana	0,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	7,8	0,00%	0,12%	0,21%	12,17%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute - Annual Surface Report (12/31/2023 database).

> NORTH REGION
SALTA



NORTH REGION

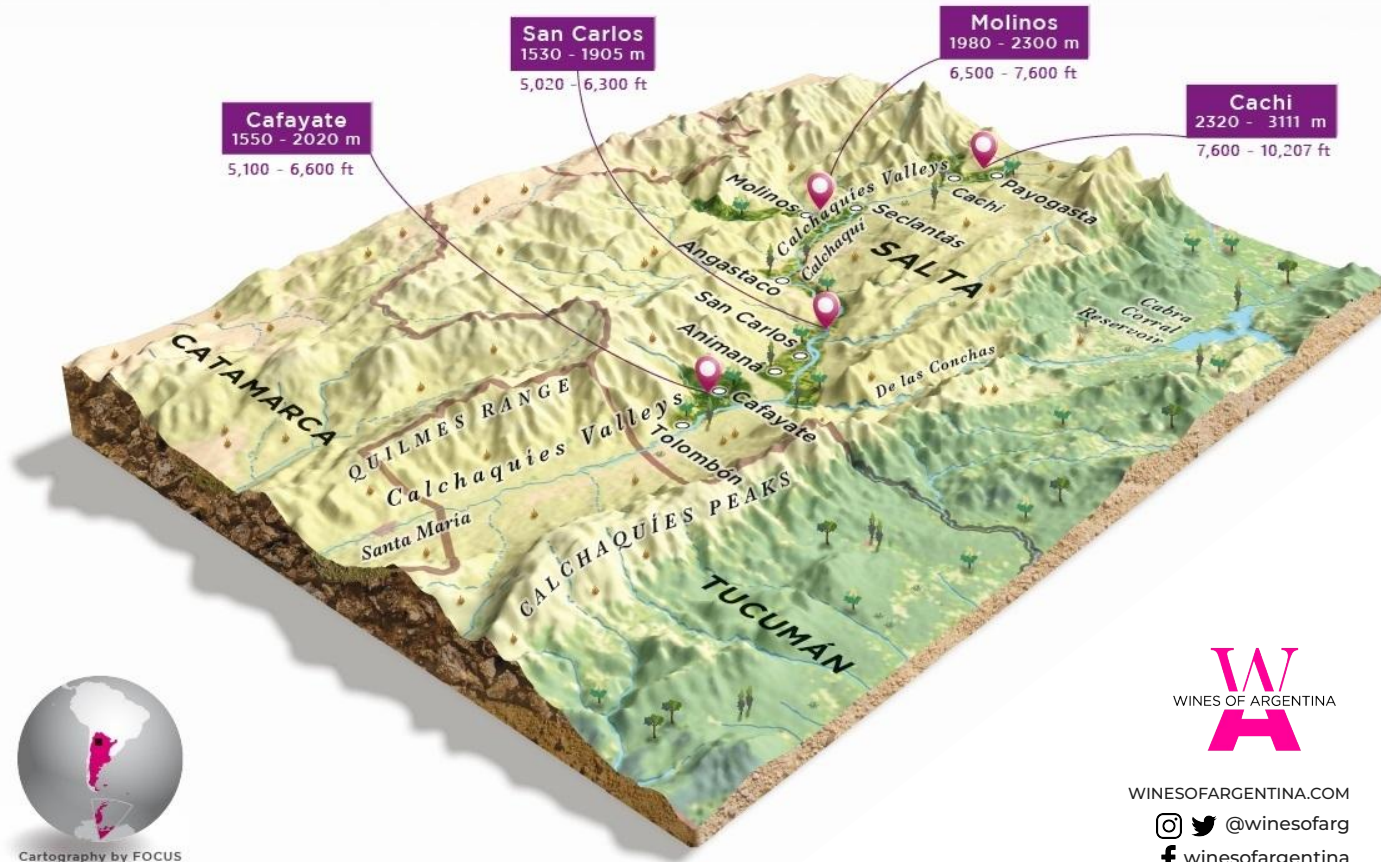
SALTA

Geographical Indications (GIs)

SALTA (GI)

- Cachi
- Cafayate / Valle de Cafayate
- Molinos
- San Carlos

CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY

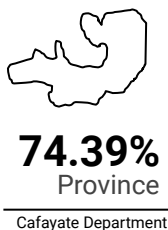
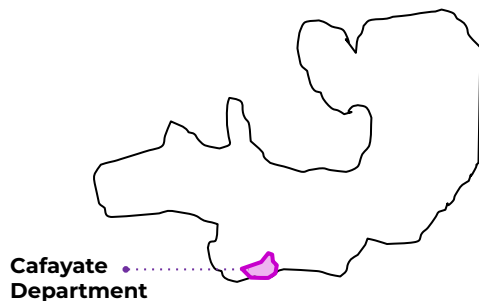


WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

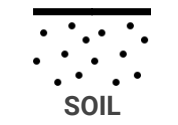
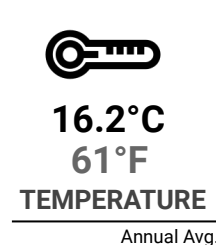
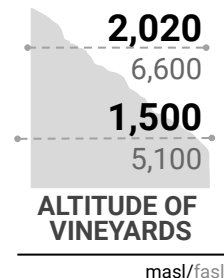
@winesofarg
winesofargentina

Cafayate (GI)

- Cafayate (GI) 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 (GI).



- Malbec
- Torrontés Riojano
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Tannat
- Merlot



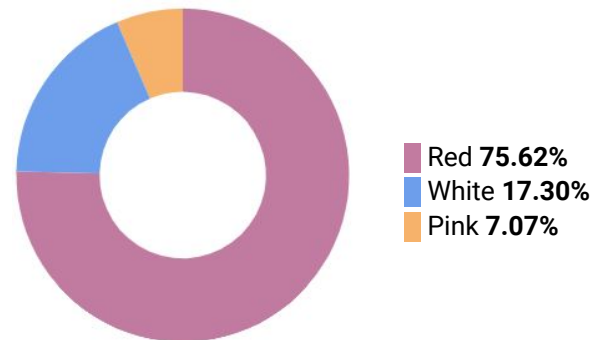
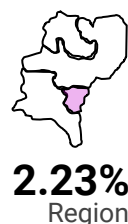
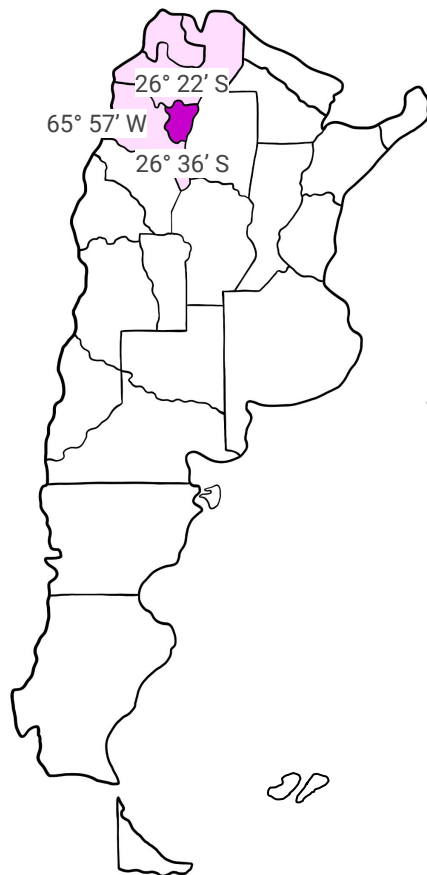
Sandy-loam soils made from thick grains with gravel and fine sands on the surface. These characteristics are similar to the layers of subsoil but with fractions of finer sand located deeper and with presence of round stone.

TUCUMÁN

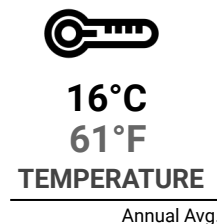
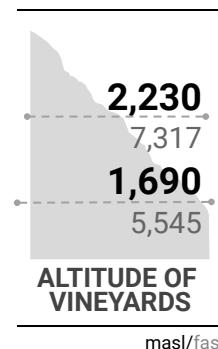
NORTH



TUCUMÁN



- Anchored in the Calchaquí Valley (GI), viticulture takes place in Amaicha del Valle and Colalao del Valle (department of Tafí del Valle GI).
- In spite of being the 2nd smallest province in size, Tucumán is the most densely populated province in the country.



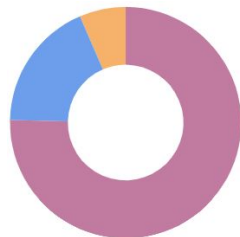
NORTH REGION TUCUMAN



VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*

**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
144.4
Hectares
0.08%
of the country

Red **75.62%**
White **17.30%**
Pink **7.07%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Torrontés Riojano
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Cabernet Franc
- Criolla Chica

TUCUMÁN	Ha	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	109,17	0,06%	1,68%	75,62%	100,00%
Malbec	68,96	0,04%	1,06%	47,77%	63,17%
Bonarda	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Cabernet Sauvignon	21,32	0,01%	0,33%	14,77%	19,53%
Syrah	1,25	0,00%	0,02%	0,87%	1,15%
Merlot	5,35	0,00%	0,08%	3,71%	4,90%
Tempranillo	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Pinot Noir	0,01	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	0,01%
Tannat	3,29	0,00%	0,05%	2,28%	3,01%
Cabernet Franc	7,34	0,00%	0,11%	5,08%	6,72%
Petit Verdot	1,65	0,00%	0,03%	1,14%	1,51%
Other red varieties	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
White grapes (vinification)	24,98	0,01%	0,39%	17,30%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Riojano	22,42	0,01%	0,35%	15,53%	89,75%
Chardonnay	0,74	0,00%	0,01%	0,51%	2,96%
Moscatel de Alejandría	0,21	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	0,84%
Chenin	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Riesling	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Sauvignon Blanc	1,60	0,00%	0,02%	1,11%	6,41%
Semillón	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Mendocino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	0,01	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	0,04%
Viognier	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other white varieties	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Pink grapes (vinification)	10,21	0,01%	0,16%	7,07%	100,00%
Cereza	0,13	0,00%	0,00%	0,09%	1,27%
Criolla Grande	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Criolla Chica	8,03	0,00%	0,12%	5,56%	78,65%
Criolla Mediana	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	2,05	0,00%	0,03%	1,42%	20,08%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute - Annual Surface Report (12/31/2023 database).

NORTH REGION TUCUMÁN

Geographical Indications (GIs)

TUCUMÁN (GI)

→ Tafí

CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY



Cartography by FOCUS



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

@winesofarg

winesofargentina

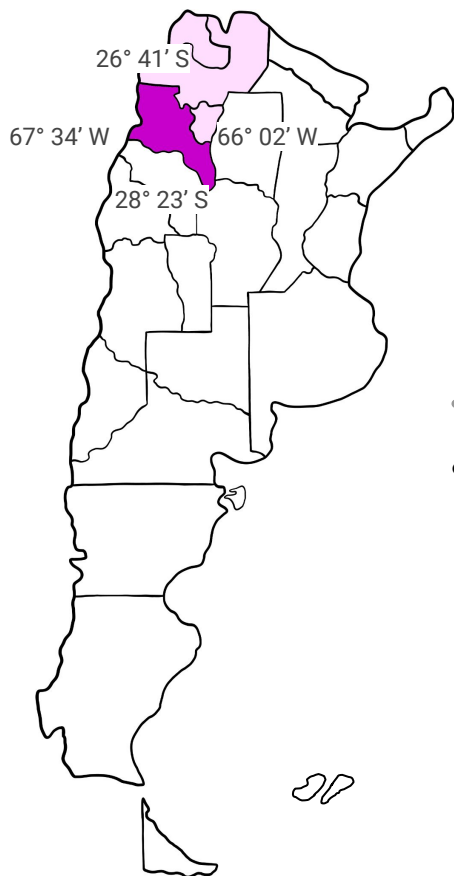


CATAMARCA

NORTH



CATAMARCA



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

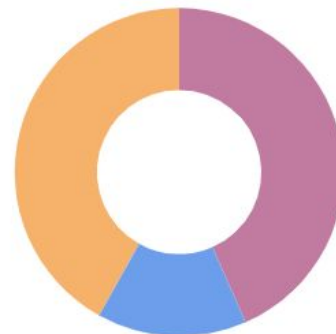
2,475.1
Hectares



1.31%
Country

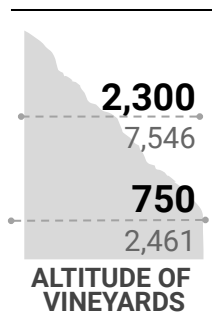


38.15%
Region



Red **44.21%**
White **13.55%**
Pink **42.24%**

- 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 GI).



masl/fasl



18°C
64°F

TEMPERATURE

Annual Avg.



432mm/year
17 in/year

RAINFALL

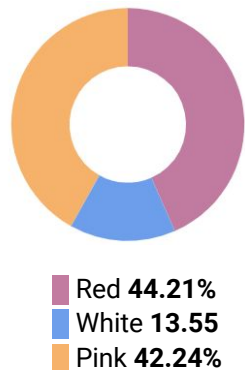
Annual Avg.

NORTH REGION CATAMARCA



VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*



MAIN VARIETIES

- Torrontés Riojano
- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Syrah
- Bonarda

CATAMARCA	Ha	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	1094,30	0,58%	16,87%	44,21%	100,00%
Malbec	372,00	0,20%	5,73%	15,03%	33,99%
Bonarda	105,10	0,06%	1,62%	4,25%	9,60%
Cabernet Sauvignon	306,70	0,16%	4,73%	12,39%	28,03%
Syrah	189,50	0,10%	2,92%	7,66%	17,32%
Merlot	55,40	0,03%	0,85%	2,24%	5,06%
Tempranillo	16,20	0,01%	0,25%	0,65%	1,48%
Pinot Noir	8,40	0,00%	0,13%	0,34%	0,77%
Tannat	11,80	0,01%	0,18%	0,48%	1,08%
Cabernet Franc	10,50	0,01%	0,16%	0,42%	0,96%
Petit Verdot	0,70	0,00%	0,01%	0,03%	0,06%
Other red varieties	18,00	0,01%	0,28%	0,73%	1,64%
White grapes (vinification)	335,30	0,18%	5,17%	13,55%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	12,60	0,01%	0,19%	0,51%	3,76%
Torrontés Riojano	302,50	0,16%	4,66%	12,22%	90,22%
Chardonnay	4,60	0,00%	0,07%	0,19%	1,37%
Moscatel de Alejandría	10,60	0,01%	0,16%	0,43%	3,16%
Chenin	0,03	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%
Riesling	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Sauvignon Blanc	0,60	0,00%	0,01%	0,02%	0,18%
Semillón	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Mendocino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Viognier	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other white varieties	4,37	0,00%	0,07%	0,18%	1,30%
Pink grapes (vinification)	1045,50	0,55%	16,12%	42,24%	100,00%
Cereza	1013,20	0,54%	15,62%	40,94%	96,91%
Criolla Grande	9,30	0,00%	0,14%	0,38%	0,89%
Criolla Chica	19,20	0,01%	0,30%	0,78%	1,84%
Criolla Mediana	0,10	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%
Other pink varieties	3,70	0,00%	0,06%	0,15%	0,35%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute - Annual Surface Report (12/31/2023 database).

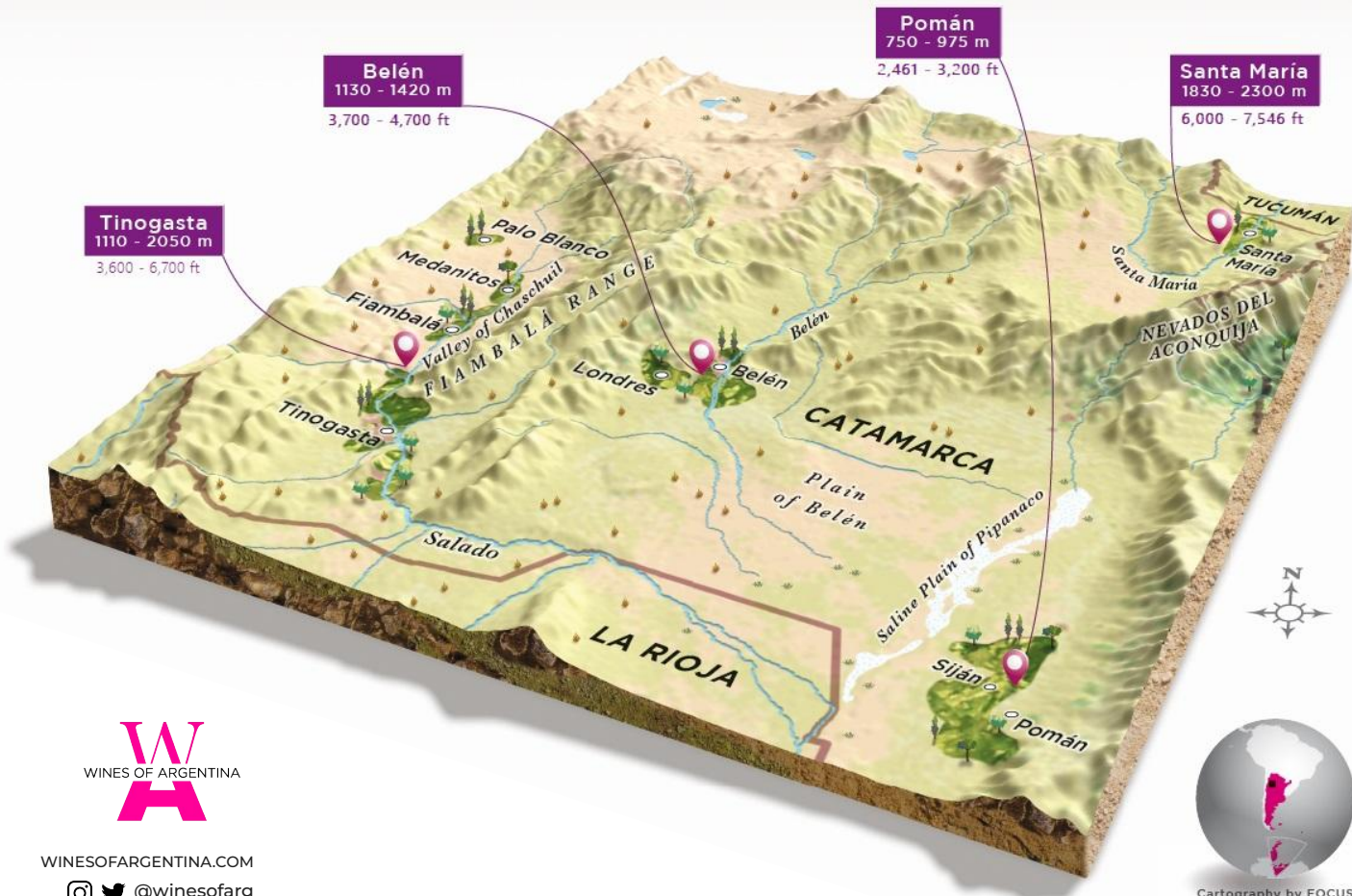
NORTH REGION CATAMARCA

Geographical Indications (GIs)

CATAMARCA (GI)

- Belén
- Catamarca
- Pomán
- Santa María
- Tinogasta

CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY

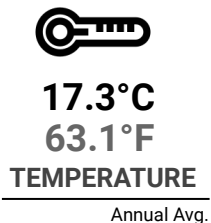
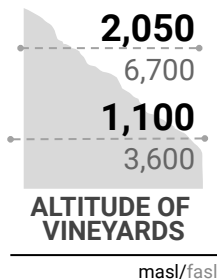
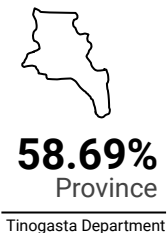


WINESOFARGENTINA.COM



Tinogasta (CI)

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



Tinogasta
1110 - 2050 m
3,600 - 6,700 ft





Exploring the **Calchaquí Valley**



CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY GI


CULTIVATED
SURFACE
4,784.9
Hectares


74%
region


2.53%
country

- 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.



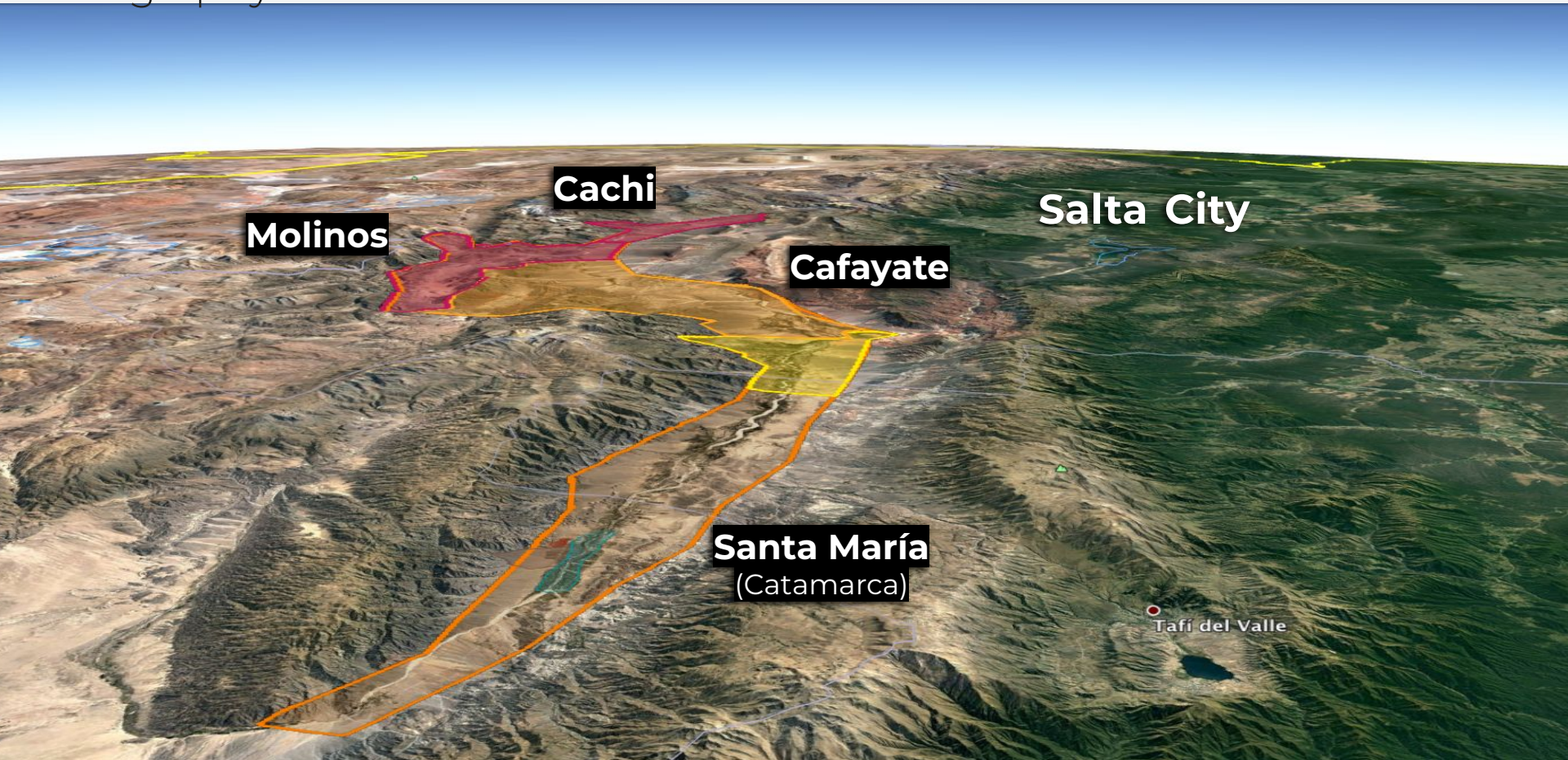
- Vineyards range from **1,650 masl** (5,410 ft) on the valley base around Cafayate, **to 3,111 masl** (10,201 ft) in Altura Máxima (Payogasta, Cachi).
- Six of the world's highest vineyards in Argentina are located in the Calchaquí Valley and, compared to other regions, **it's a high point in the world 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).



> NORTH REGION

CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY GI

Geography



- 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.
-

LA RIOJA | SAN JUAN | MENDOZA

CUYO region



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

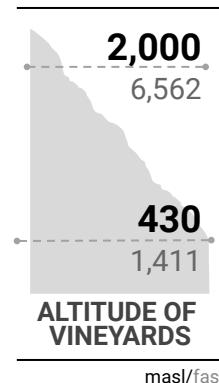
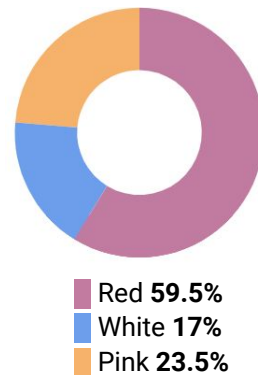
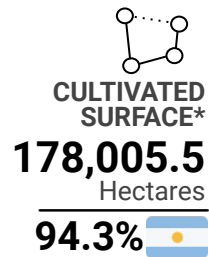
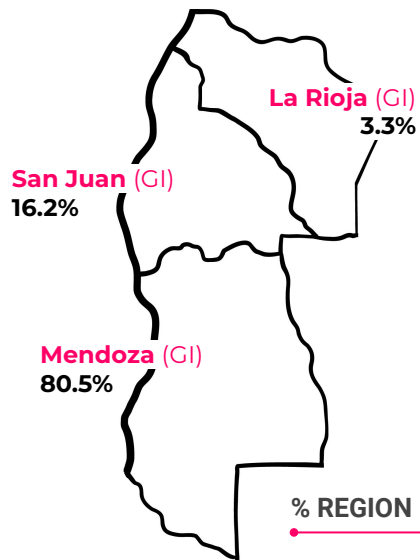
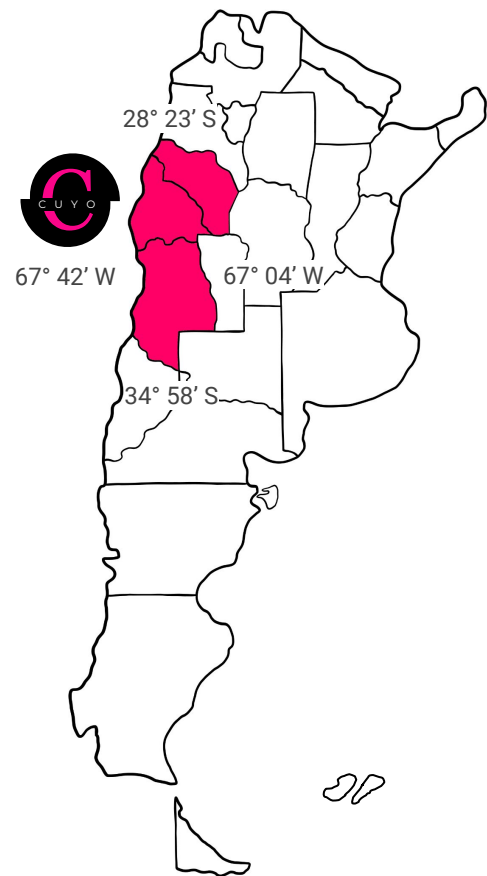
 [@winesofarg](https://www.instagram.com/winesofarg)

 [winesofargentina](https://www.facebook.com/winesofargentina)

 [@winesofarg](https://twitter.com/winesofarg)

CUYO

> REGION



Arid yet fertile region located in the center-west of the country, at the **foot of the Andes mountain range**. It is **the most prolific region in South America** and one of the most important worldwide.

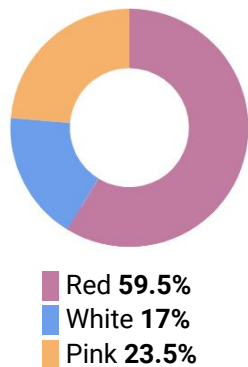
Cuyo means “country of deserts” in the Huarpe milkayac dialect. The region has **desertic climate** with little vegetation.

Most of the rivers come from the **meltwater**, having its greater flow from the spring. Water is stored in reservoirs for human consumption and crop irrigation, through a network of channels that support the oasis.

VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*

**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
178,005.5
Hectares
94.34%
of the country

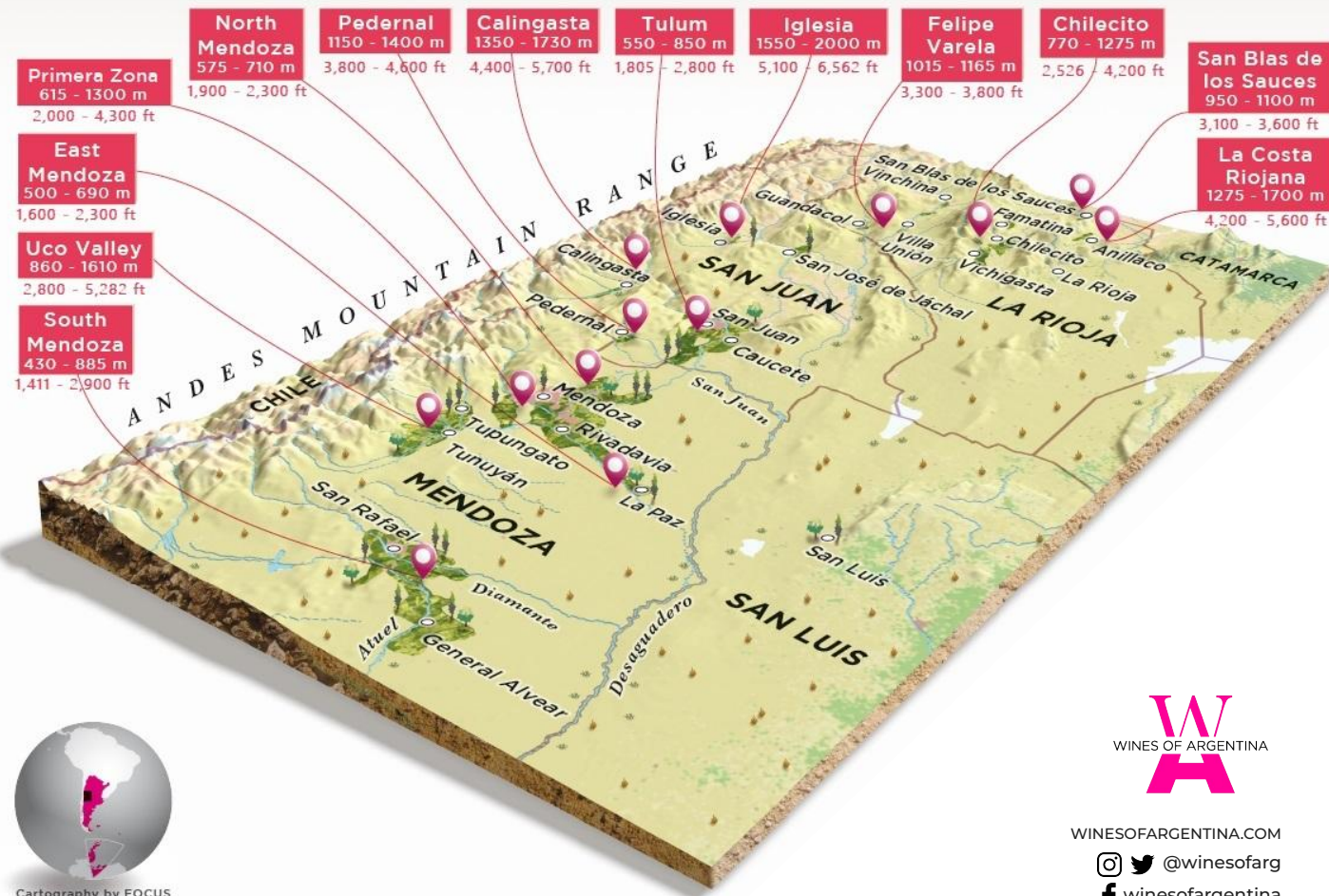


MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Cereza
- Bonarda
- Criolla grande
- Cabernet Sauvignon

CUYO	Ha	% Total variety (in Argentina)	% Total Region
RED VARIETIES	105.891,9	93,58%	59,49%
Malbec	43.361,4	92,37%	24,36%
Bonarda	16.957,7	98,93%	9,53%
Cabernet Sauvignon	11.916,6	90,30%	6,69%
Syrah	10.409,4	96,59%	5,85%
Merlot	3.958,3	79,07%	2,22%
Tempranillo	4.963,7	107,68%	2,79%
Pinot Noir	1.448,3	73,84%	0,81%
Tannat	634,2	76,33%	0,36%
Cabernet Franc	1.668,8	89,82%	0,94%
Petit Verdot	575,1	90,77%	0,32%
Other varieties	9.998,4	98,06%	5,62%
WHITE VARIETIES	30.297,3	93,23%	17,02%
Pedro Giménez	8.645,5	99,16%	4,86%
Torrontés Riojano	5.871,1	82,21%	3,30%
Chardonnay	5.223,0	94,56%	2,93%
Moscatel de Alejandría	1.806,5	98,25%	1,01%
Chenin	1.516,9	98,91%	0,85%
Riesling	53,2	73,48%	0,03%
Sauvignon Blanc	1.607,8	88,07%	0,90%
Semillón	521,7	90,78%	0,29%
Torrontés Mendocino	421,1	87,37%	0,24%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	1.306,5	95,74%	0,73%
Viognier	579,2	95,44%	0,33%
Other varieties	2.744,8	97,46%	1,54%
PINK VARIETIES	41.816,3	97,16%	23,49%
Cereza	23.604,9	95,83%	13,26%
Criolla Grande	12.214,0	99,88%	6,86%
Criolla Chica	250,0	75,35%	0,14%
Criolla Mediana	8,0	100,00%	0,00%
Other varieties	5.739,4	98,37%	3,22%
TOTALS	178.005,5	94,34%	100,00%

CUYO REGION



Cartography by FOCUS



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

@winesofarg
winesofargentina

CUYO (GI)

LA RIOJA (GI)

- Arauco
- Castro Barros
- Chilecito
- Famatina
 - Valle de Chañarmuyo
- Felipe Varela
- General Lamadrid
- San Blas de los Sauces
- Sanagasta
- Valles del Famatina
- Vinchina



SAN JUAN (GI)

- 25 de Mayo
- 9 de Julio
- Albardón
- Angaco
- Calingasta / Valle de Calingasta
 - Barreal
 - Sorocayense / Paraje Sorocayense
 - Tamberías / Paraje Tamberías
 - Hilario / Paraje Hilario
- Caucete
 - Pozo de los Algarrobos
- Chimbas
- Iglesia
- Jáchal
- Pocito
- Rawson
- Rivadavia
- San Martín
- Santa Lucía
- Sarmiento
 - Valle del Pedernal
- Ullum
- Valle del Tulum
- Valle Fértil
- Zonda
 - Valle de Zonda



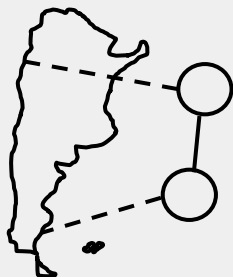
MENDOZA (GI)

- General Alvear
- Godoy Cruz
- Guaymallén
- Junín
 - Distrito Medrano
- Rivadavia
 - Distrito Medrano
 - Reducción
- La Paz
- Las Heras
 - Canota / Valle de Canota
- Lavalle
- Luján de Cuyo (DOC)
 - Agrelo
 - Las Compuertas
 - Vistalba
- Maipú
 - Barrancas
 - El Paraíso
 - Lunlunta
 - Russel
- San Martín
- San Rafael (DOC)
- Santa Rosa

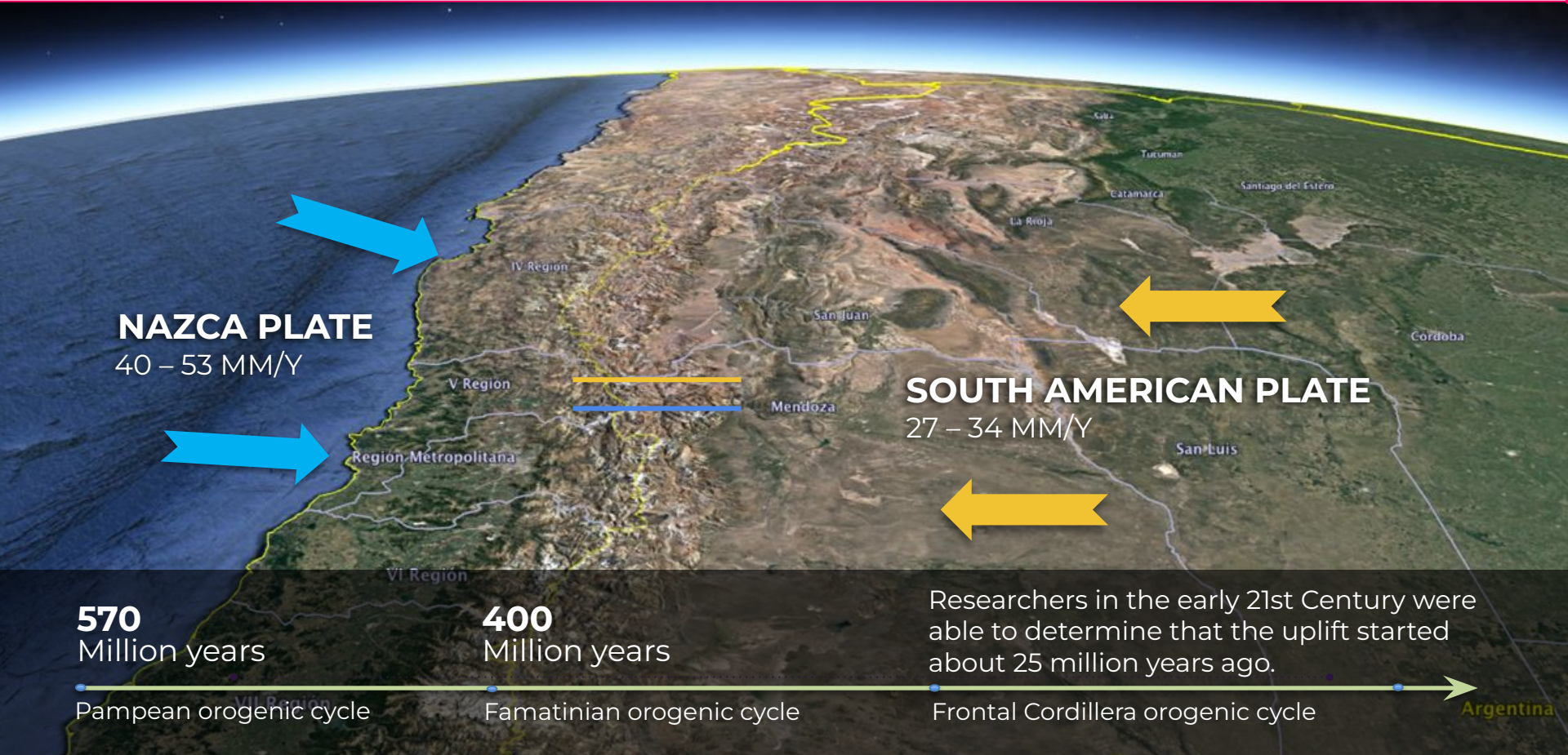


MENDOZA (GI)

- Valle de Uco
 - San Carlos
 - La Consulta
 - Pampa el Cepillo
 - Cordón el Cepillo
 - Paraje Altamira
- Tunuyán
 - Los Chacayes
 - San Pablo
 - Vista Flores
- Tupungato
 - El Peral



The influence of the Andes



The influence of the Andes Mountain Range

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

Cordillera Principal

20-0 MA

C. Frontal

10-2 MA

Precordillera

Mendoza

**Vineyard
Area**

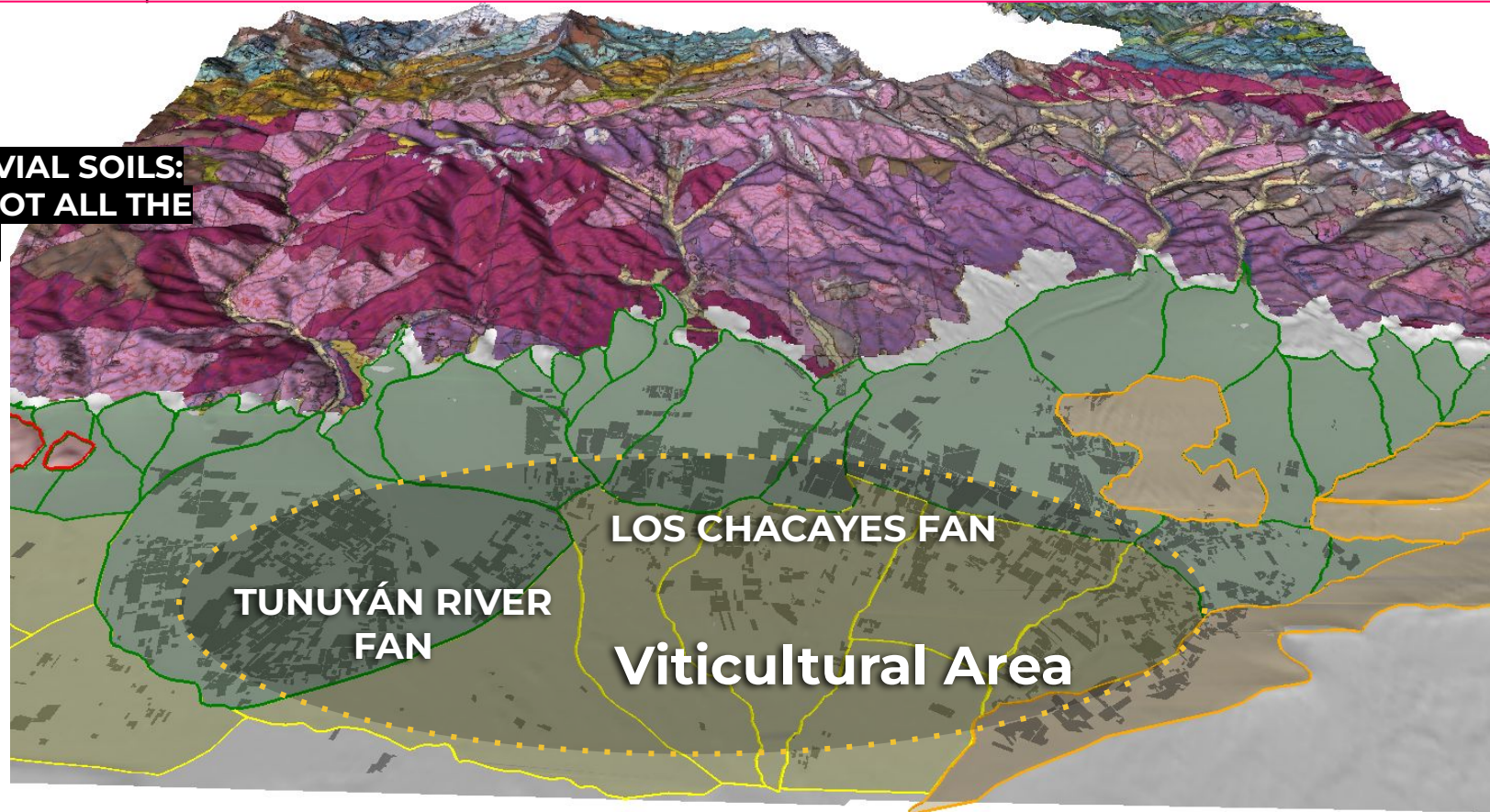
RÍO MENDOZA BASIN

- Covers 9.500 km²
- 1612 glaciers today
- Used to be bigger 20.000 years ago when the last glaciation finished.

The influence of the Andes

Soil examples

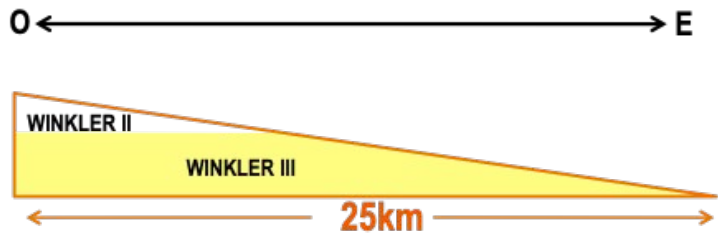
**ALLUVIAL SOILS:
IT'S NOT ALL THE
SAME**



The influence of the Andes

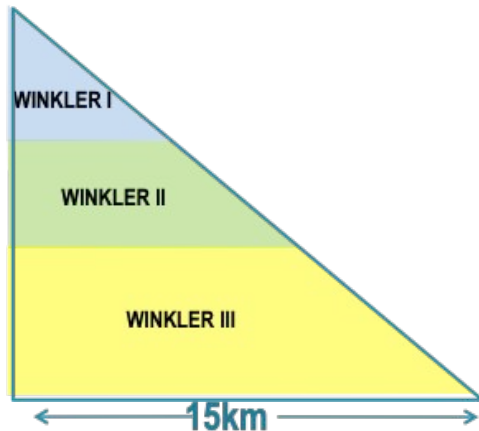
Soil examples

RÍO TUNUYÁN



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

LOS CHACAYES

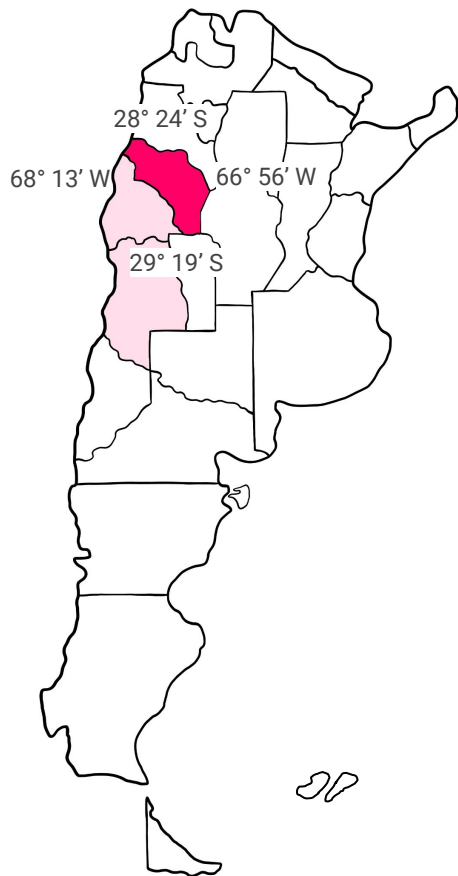


- 300km² catchment area
- 4% slope
- 100km² fan
- Colluvial & alluvial soils
- 600m altitude difference

LA RIOJA

CUYO





CULTIVATED
SURFACE

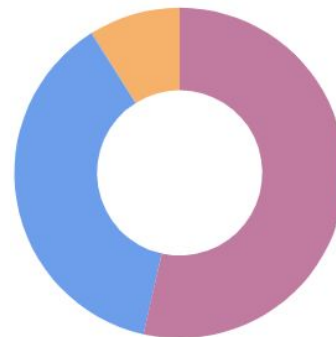
5,889.2
Hectares



3.12%

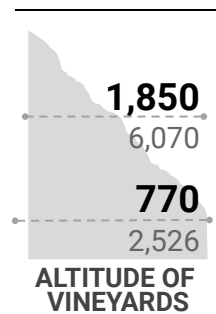


3.31%
Region



Red **53.65%**
White **37.16%**
Pink **9.19%**

- The cultivated surface is located in the Famatina Valleys GI, to the west of La Rioja, between the Sierras de Velasco and Famatina.
- Torrontés Riojano is by far the most relevant varietal cultivated in the province.



masl/fasl



19°C
66°F

TEMPERATURE

Annual Avg.



130 mm/year
5.1 in/year

RAINFALL

Annual Avg.

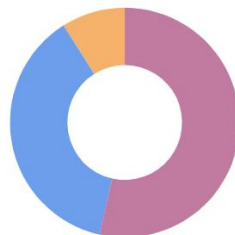
CUYO REGION LA RIOJA



VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*


**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
5.889,2
Hectares
3.12%
of the country 



Red **53.65%**
White **37.16%**
Pink **9.19%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Torrontés Riojano
- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Bonarda
- Syrah
- Cereza

LA RIOJA	Ha	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	3159,7	1,67%	1,78%	53,65%	100,00%
Malbec	820,8	0,44%	0,46%	13,94%	25,98%
Bonarda	583,8	0,31%	0,33%	9,91%	18,48%
Cabernet Sauvignon	640,5	0,34%	0,36%	10,88%	20,27%
Syrah	492,2	0,26%	0,28%	8,36%	15,58%
Merlot	85,2	0,05%	0,05%	1,45%	2,70%
Tempranillo	47,3	0,03%	0,03%	0,80%	1,50%
Pinot Noir	4,6	0,00%	0,00%	0,08%	0,15%
Tannat	13,1	0,01%	0,01%	0,22%	0,41%
Cabernet Franc	21,1	0,01%	0,01%	0,36%	0,67%
Petit Verdot	39,4	0,02%	0,02%	0,67%	1,25%
Other red varieties	411,7	0,22%	0,23%	6,99%	13,03%
White grapes (vinification)	2188,3	1,16%	1,23%	37,16%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	21,8	0,01%	0,01%	0,37%	1,00%
Torrontés Riojano	1810,3	0,96%	1,02%	30,74%	82,73%
Chardonnay	57,3	0,03%	0,03%	0,97%	2,62%
Moscatel de Alejandría	240,1	0,13%	0,13%	4,08%	10,97%
Chenin	2,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%	0,09%
Riesling	0,6	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	0,03%
Sauvignon Blanc	7,2	0,00%	0,00%	0,12%	0,33%
Semillón	5,6	0,00%	0,00%	0,10%	0,26%
Torrontés Mendocino	0,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	3,2	0,00%	0,00%	0,05%	0,15%
Viognier	13,7	0,01%	0,01%	0,23%	0,63%
Other white varieties	26,5	0,01%	0,01%	0,45%	1,21%
Pink grapes (vinification)	541,2	0,29%	0,30%	9,19%	100,00%
Cereza	430,6	0,23%	0,24%	7,31%	79,56%
Criolla Grande	15,4	0,01%	0,01%	0,26%	2,85%
Criolla Chica	33,2	0,02%	0,02%	0,56%	6,13%
Criolla Mediana	0,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	62,0	0,03%	0,03%	1,05%	11,46%

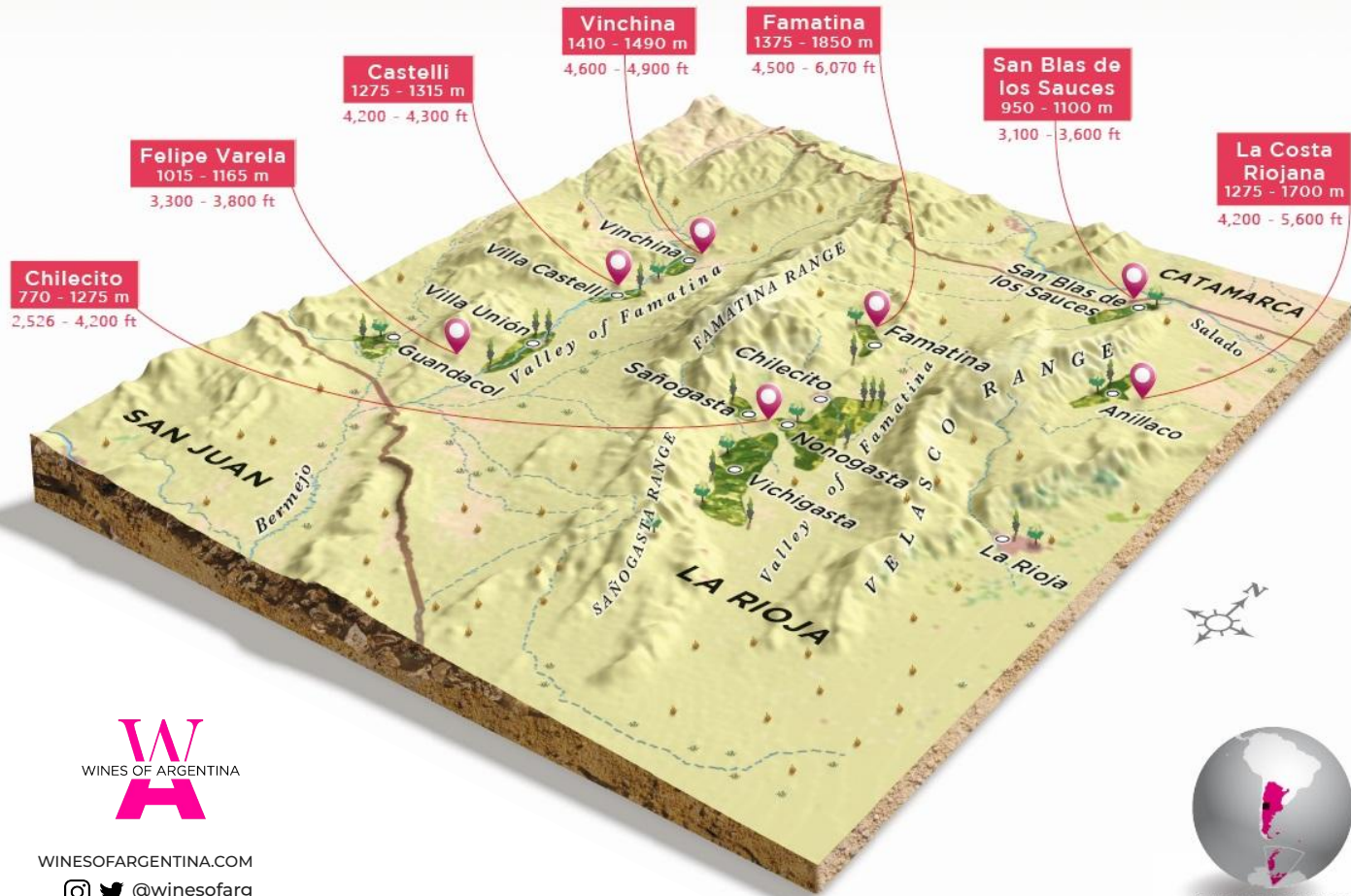
*Source: National Viticulture Institute - Annual Surface Report (12/31/2023 database).

CUYO REGION LA RIOJA

Geographical Indications (GIs)

LA RIOJA (GI)

- Arauco
- Castro Barros
- Chilecito
- Famatina
- Valle de Chañarmuyo
- Felipe Varela
- General Lamadrid
- San Blas de los Sauces
- Sanagasta
- Valles del Famatina
- Vinchina



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

@winesofarg

winesofargentina



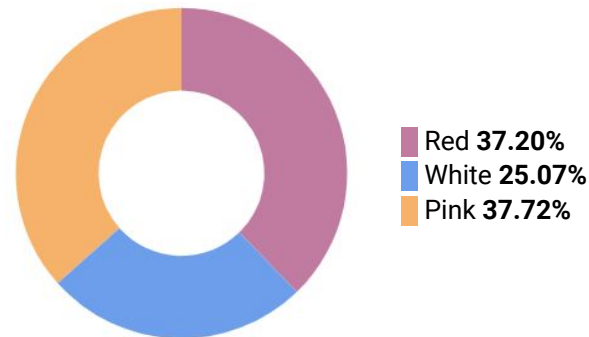
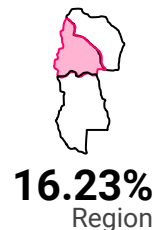
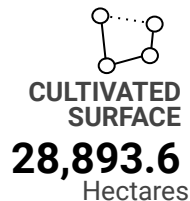
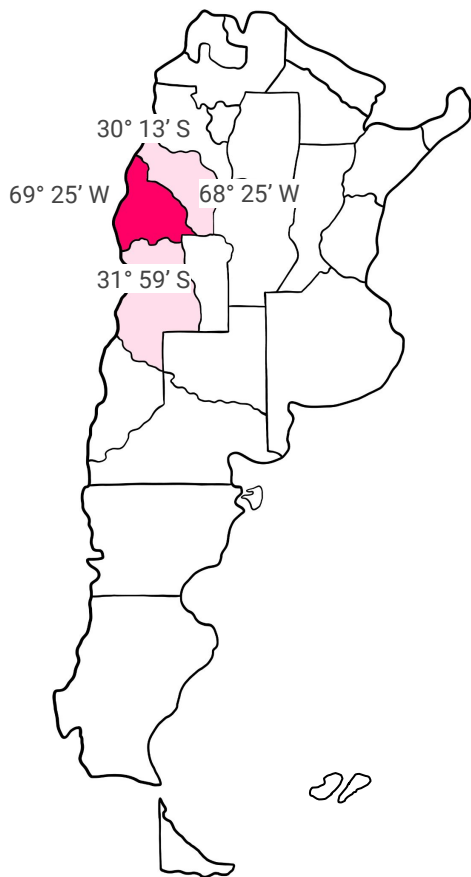
Cartography by FOCUS

A wide-angle photograph of a vast vineyard in San Juan, Argentina. The rows of grapevines stretch from the foreground into the distance, leading the eye towards a range of rugged, brown mountains under a clear sky. A semi-transparent red banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text 'SAN JUAN CUYO' and the 'Wines of Argentina' logo.

SAN JUAN

CUYO

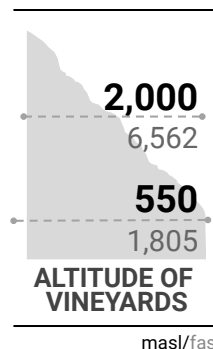




Located on the western edge of Argentina, at the foot of the Andes. A territory dominated by mountains that occupy more than 80% of its surface.

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

2nd most cultivated wine province in Argentina (after Mendoza).



17°C
63°F

TEMPERATURE

Annual Avg.



150 mm/year
5.5 in/year
RAINFALL

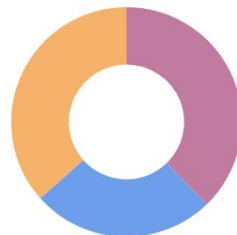
Annual Avg.

- Continental climate, dry and warm (Winkler V, IV, III and II)
- Excellent luminosity.

VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*


**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
28,893.6
Hectares
15.31%
of the country 



 Red **37.20%**
 White **25.07%**
 Pink **37.72%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Cereza
- Malbec
- Torrontés
- Syrah
- Pedro Giménez

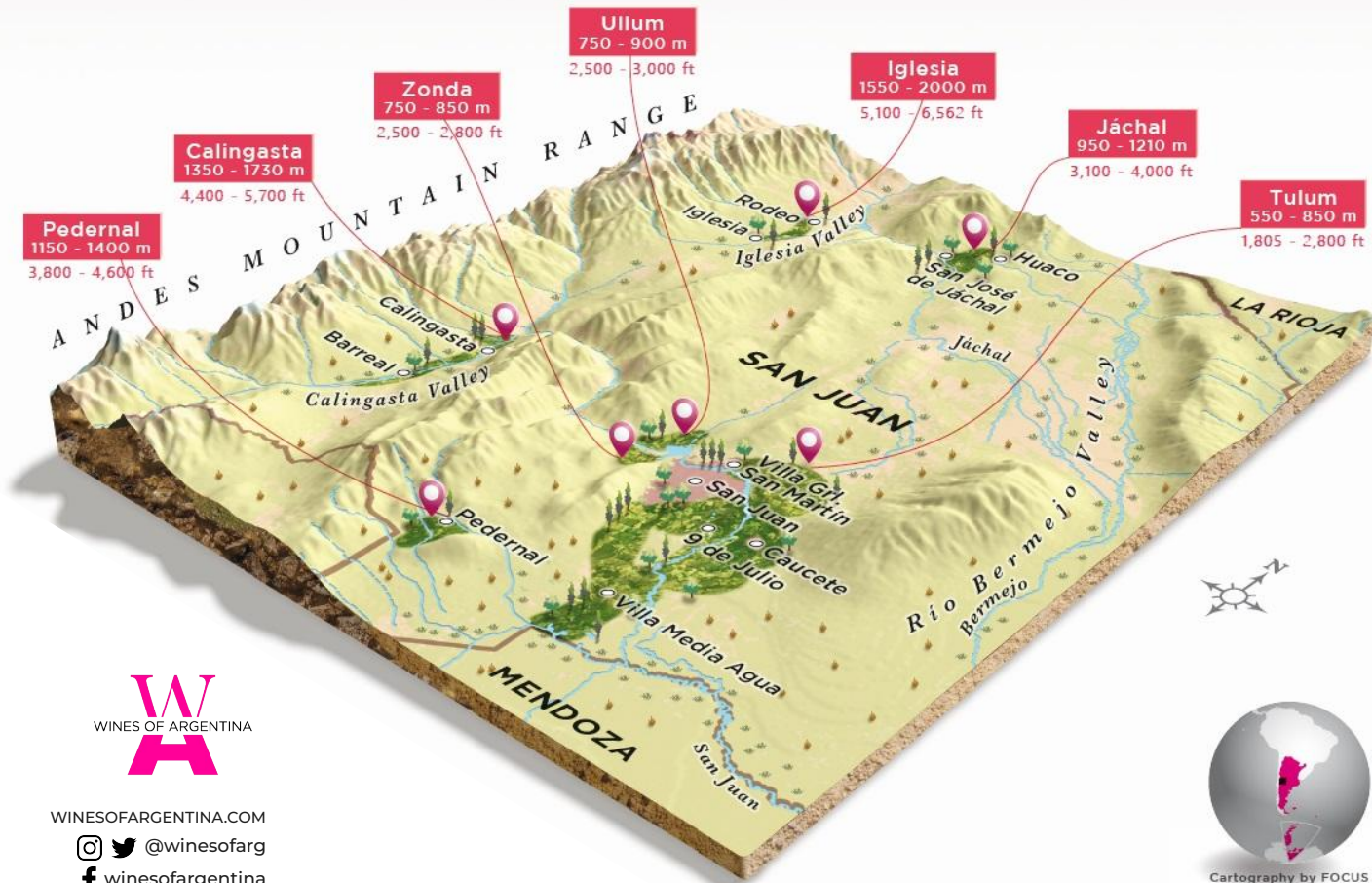
SAN JUAN	Ha	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	10749,3	5,70%	6,04%	37,20%	100,00%
Malbec	2905,5	1,54%	1,63%	10,06%	27,03%
Bonarda	2004,7	1,06%	1,13%	6,94%	18,65%
Cabernet Sauvignon	1183,7	0,63%	0,66%	4,10%	11,01%
Syrah	2012,6	1,07%	1,13%	6,97%	18,72%
Merlot	276,9	0,15%	0,16%	0,96%	2,58%
Tempranillo	131,8	0,07%	0,07%	0,46%	1,23%
Pinot Noir	27,8	0,01%	0,02%	0,10%	0,26%
Tannat	257,4	0,14%	0,14%	0,89%	2,39%
Cabernet Franc	123,5	0,07%	0,07%	0,43%	1,15%
Petit Verdot	64,8	0,03%	0,04%	0,22%	0,60%
Other red varieties	1760,6	0,93%	0,99%	6,09%	16,38%
White grapes (vinification)	7244,6	3,84%	4,07%	25,07%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	1999,3	1,06%	1,12%	6,92%	27,60%
Torrontés Riojano	783,7	0,42%	0,44%	2,71%	10,82%
Chardonnay	574,9	0,30%	0,32%	1,99%	7,94%
Moscatel de Alejandría	1380,0	0,73%	0,78%	4,78%	19,05%
Chenin	178,6	0,09%	0,10%	0,62%	2,47%
Riesling	5,9	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,08%
Sauvignon Blanc	217,5	0,12%	0,12%	0,75%	3,00%
Semillón	11,1	0,01%	0,01%	0,04%	0,15%
Torrontés Mendocino	294,6	0,16%	0,17%	1,02%	4,07%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	1189,2	0,63%	0,67%	4,12%	16,41%
Viognier	175,1	0,09%	0,10%	0,61%	2,42%
Other white varieties	434,7	0,23%	0,24%	1,50%	6,00%
Pink grapes (vinification)	10899,7	5,78%	6,12%	37,72%	100,00%
Cereza	10121,7	5,36%	5,69%	35,03%	92,86%
Criolla Grande	368,8	0,20%	0,21%	1,28%	3,38%
Criolla Chica	76,3	0,04%	0,04%	0,26%	0,70%
Criolla Mediana	6,6	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,06%
Other pink varieties	326,3	0,17%	0,18%	1,13%	2,99%

CUYO REGION SAN JUAN

Geographical Indications (GIs)

SAN JUAN (GI)

- 25 de Mayo
- 9 de Julio
- Albardón
- Angaco
- Calingasta
 - Barreal
 - Sorocayense
 - Tamberías
 - Hilario
- Caucete
 - Pozo de los Algarrobos
- Chimbas
- Iglesia
- Jáchal
- Pocito
- Rawson
- Rivadavia
- San Martín
- Santa Lucía
- Sarmiento
 - Valle del Pedernal
- Ullum
- Valle del Tulum
- Valle Fértil
- Zonda
 - Valle de Zonda



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM



Cartography by FOCUS

Geographical Indications (GIs)

SAN JUAN (GI)

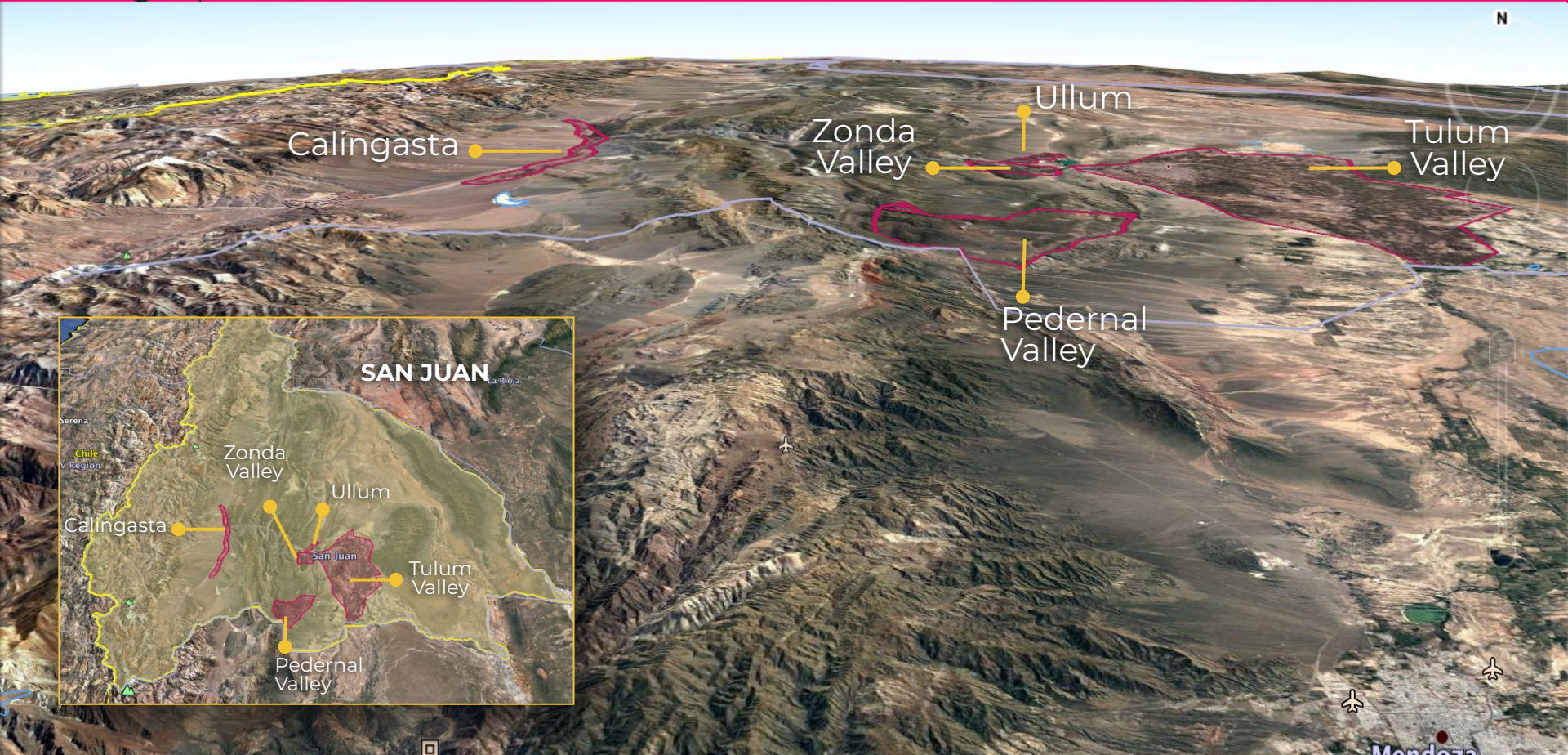
- 25 de Mayo
- 9 de Julio
- Albardón
- Angaco
- Calingasta
 - Barreal
 - Sorocayense
 - Tamberías
 - Hilario
- Caucete
 - Pozo de los Algarrobos
- Chimbas
- Iglesia
- Jáchal
- Pocito
- Rawson
- Rivadavia
- San Martín
- Santa Lucía
- Sarmiento
 - Valle del Pedernal
- Ullum
- Valle del Tulum
- Valle Fértil
- Zonda
 - Valle de Zonda



> CUYO REGION

SAN JUAN

Geographical Indications

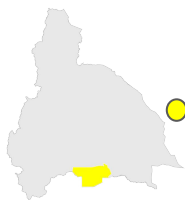


HIGHLIGHTS

- Historically San Juan played a key role in the wine industry.
- Wine tradition since 17th Century. Historical producer of table wines.
- **1990's** | Regions of altitude, cold climates.
- **2000's** | Global recognition for its wines.



Pedernal Valley GI



● Sarmiento

Pedernal GI

approved in 2007



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

820

Hectares



2.66%

Province



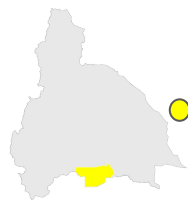
MAIN
VARIETIES

- Malbec, Cabernet Franc, Syrah, Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay, Gewurztraminer

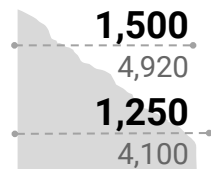


> CUYO REGION > SAN JUAN

Pedernal Valley GI



 Sarmiento



ALTITUDE OF
VINEYARDS

msnm/psnm

Continental,
arid and
desert
climate.



150 mm/year
5.5 in/year
RAINFALL
Annual Avg.



28 °C
82 °F
TEMP.
Annual Avg.

WINKLER ZONE



Pedernal Valley GI



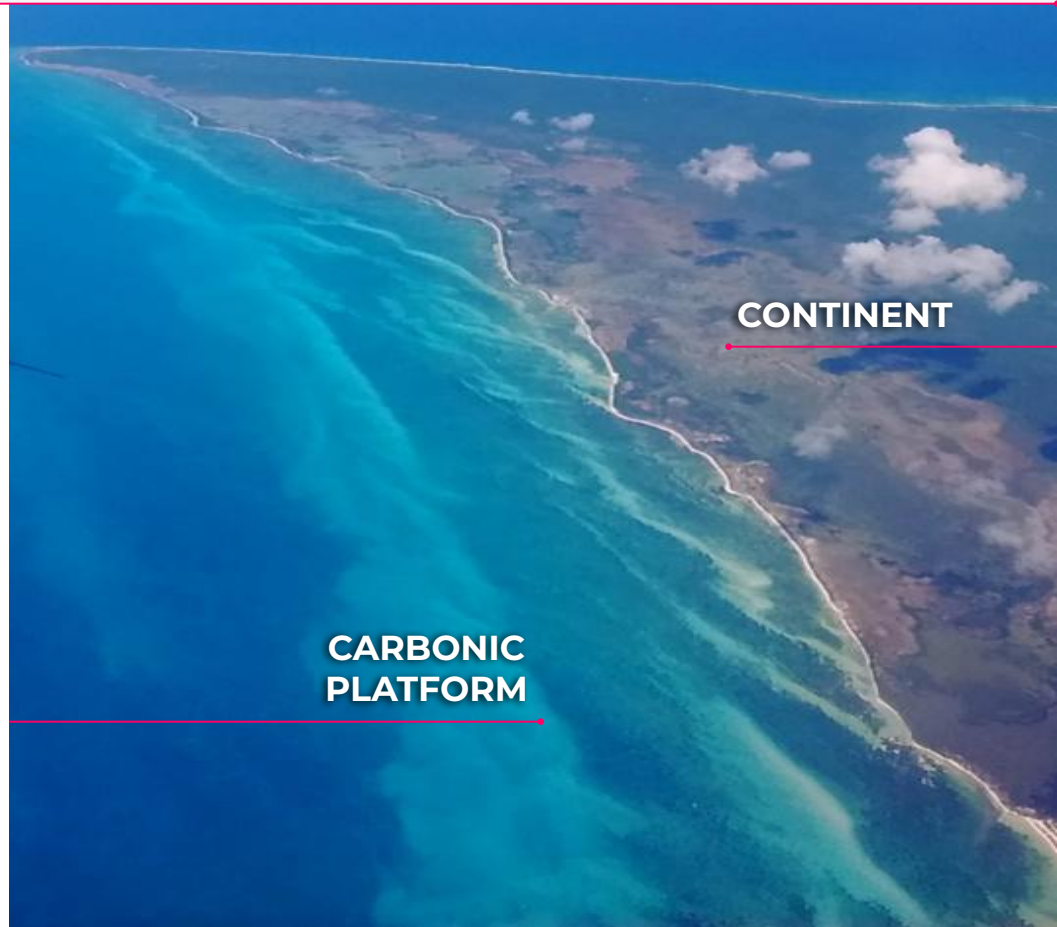
IG San Juan

- ☒ San Juan's IG's
 - ☒ Pedernal Valley IG
- ☒ Highness Contours
 - 1300
 - 1400
- ☒ Climate - Winkler Zones
 - ☒ Winkler II - Pedernal Valley IG

Pedernal Valley GI

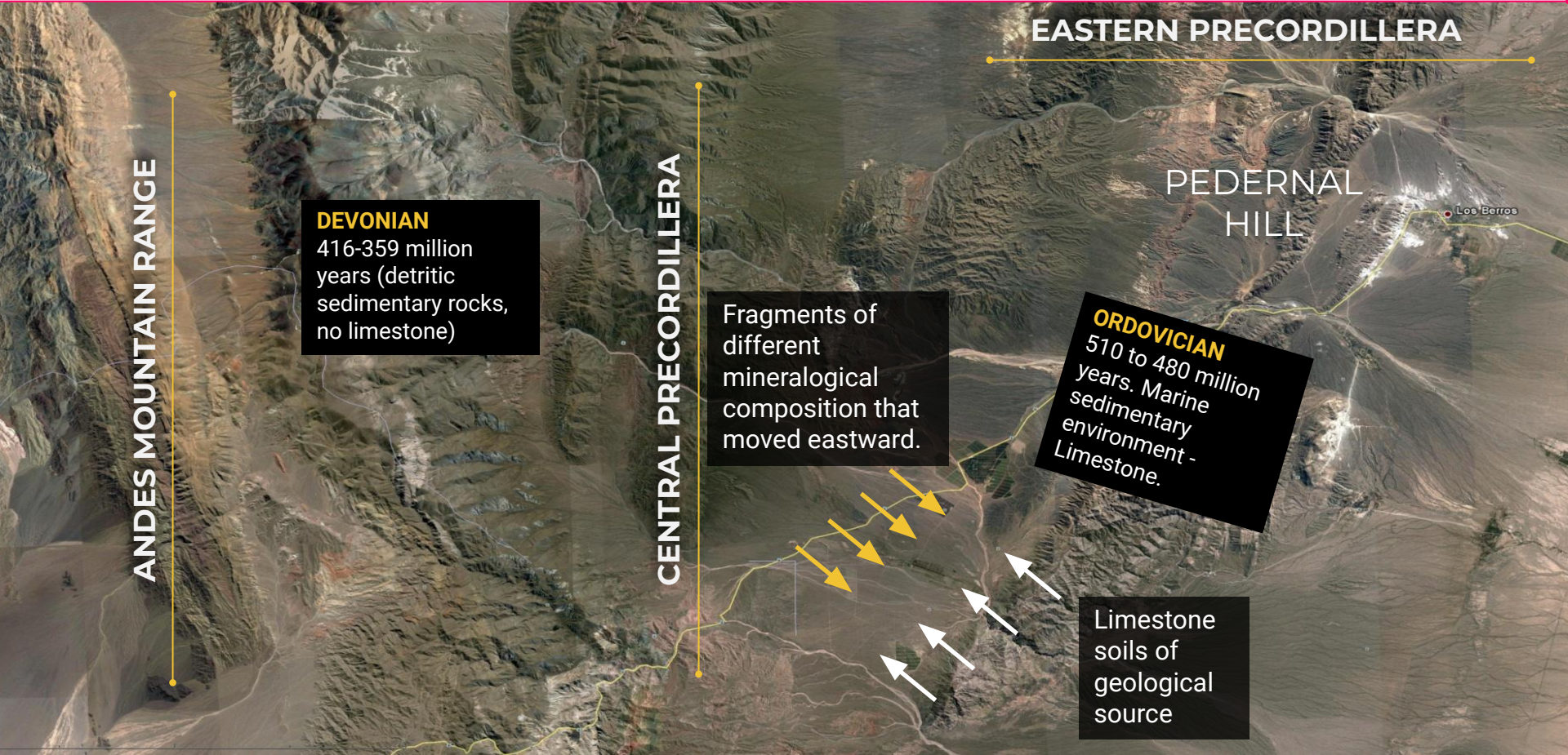
Soil origin

- 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.

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

Limestone soils of geological source

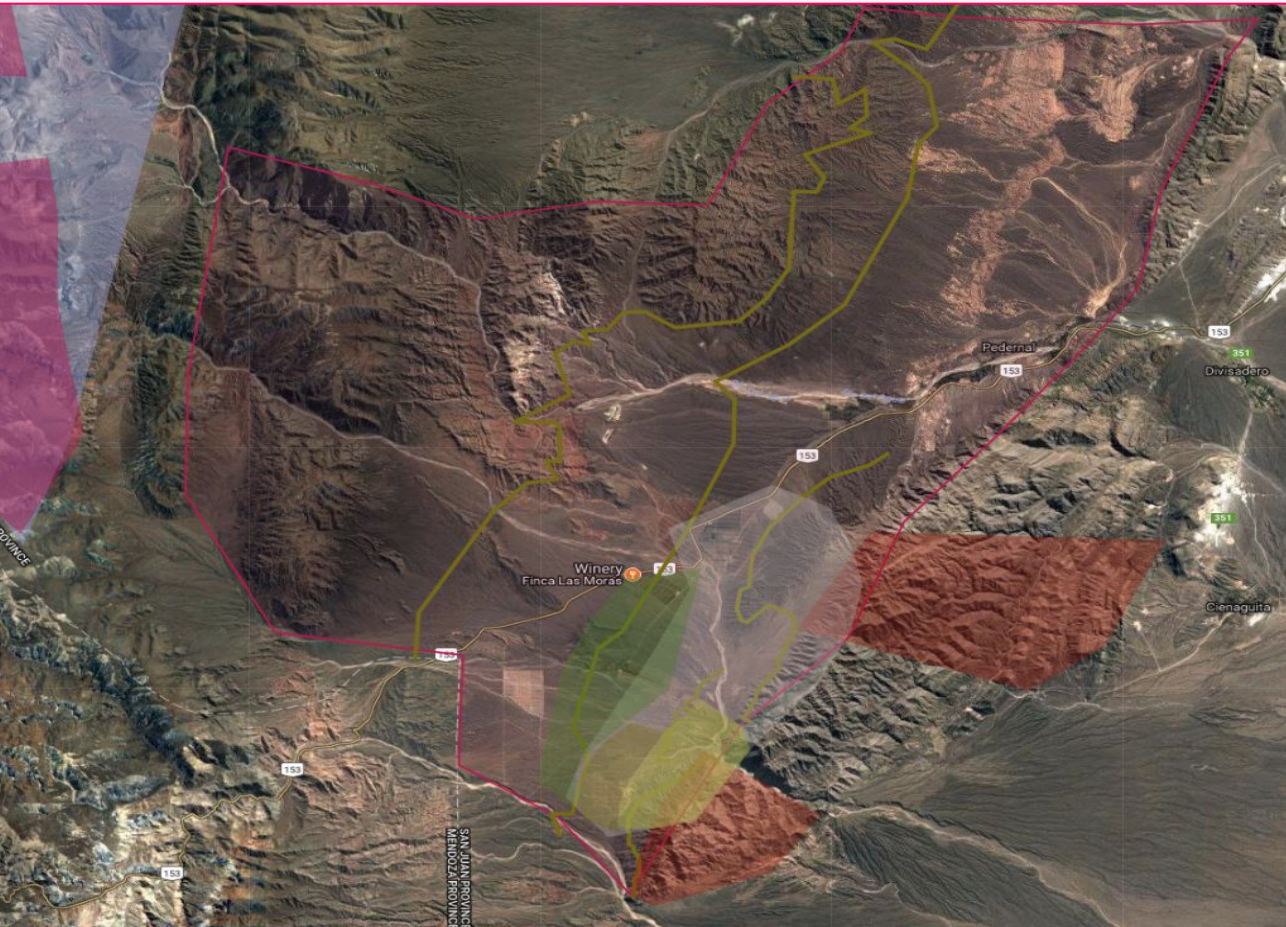
EASTERN PRECORDILLERA

PEDERNAL HILL

Los Berros

Pedernal Valley GI

Soil formation



 IG San Juan  

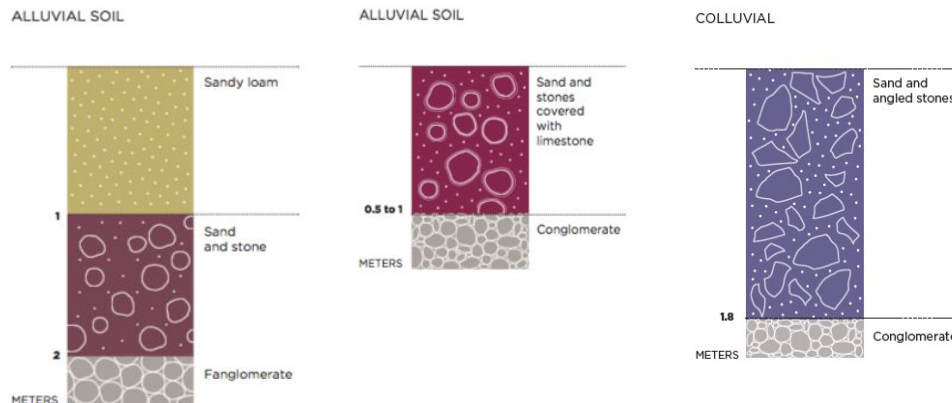
- ☒ San Juan's IG's
 -  Pedernal Valley IG
- ☒ Highness Contours
 -  1300
 -  1400
- ☒ Different Soils Types
 -  Central Pre Cordillera
 -  East Pre Cordillera
 -  Pedernal Mountain Range
 -  Los Pozos Mountain Range
 -  Tontal Mountain Range
 -  Santa Clara Mountain Range
 -  Geological Calcareous Soils
 -  Hillsides soils
 -  Central valley soils
 -  West valley area

Pedernal Valley GI

Soil composition

The soils of Pedernal mix elements of **varying antiquity**.

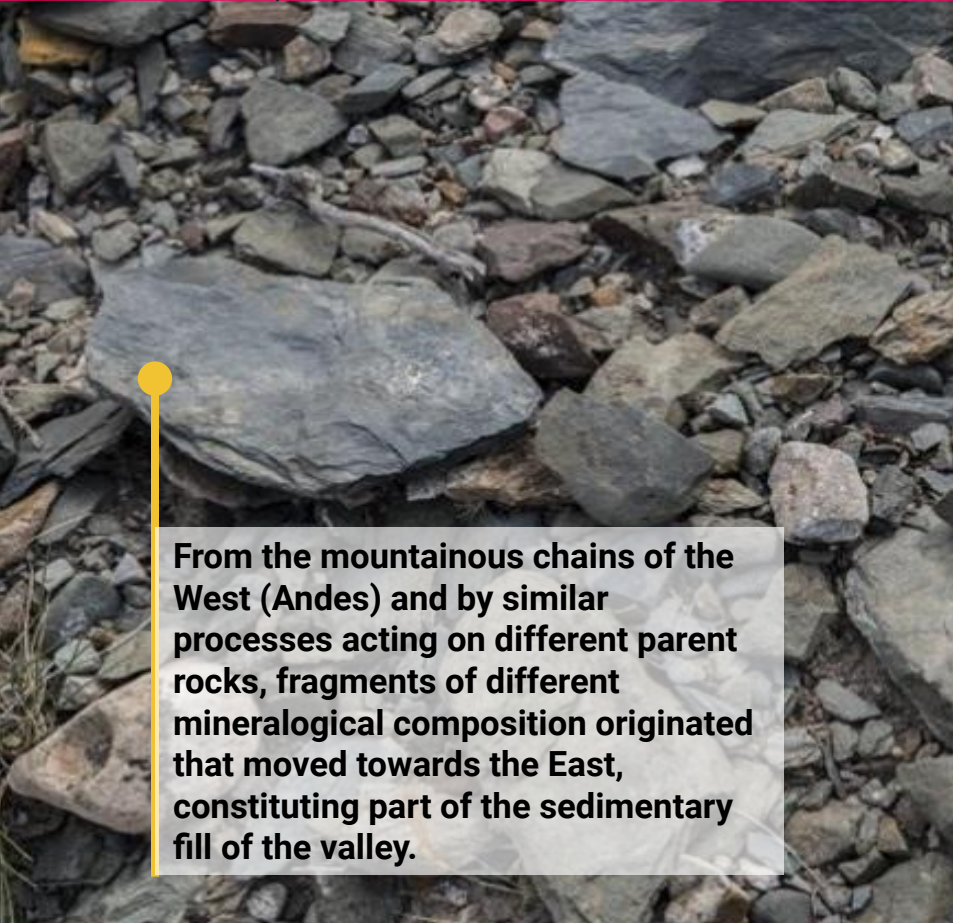
- **Eastern slopes** (Sierra de Pedernal and Los Pozos) Cambrian origin, from the Palaeozoic era (485 million years). Rocks of marine origin: limestones, dolomites and Pedernal negro. Calcareous material of geological origin.
- **Western slopes** (Sierra del Tontal and Santa Clara) Upper Cretaceous origin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



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

Pedernal Valley GI

Soil composition



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.

Valle de Calingasta GI



● Calingasta

Calingasta GI

approved in 2002



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

216

Hectares



0.56%

Province

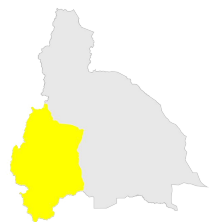


MAIN
VARIETIES

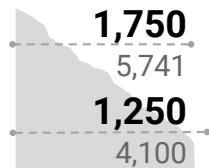
- Malbec, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Syrah, Chardonnay



Valle de Calingasta GI

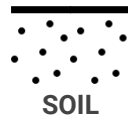


● Calingasta



ALTITUDE OF VINEYARDS

msnm/psnm



Mainly alluvial, with several deposits, some coluvial.



30-300 mm/year
1.2-11.8 in/year

RAINFALL

Annual Avg.



14°C
57 °F

TEMP.

Annual Avg.

WINKLER ZONE



350 days of sun a year

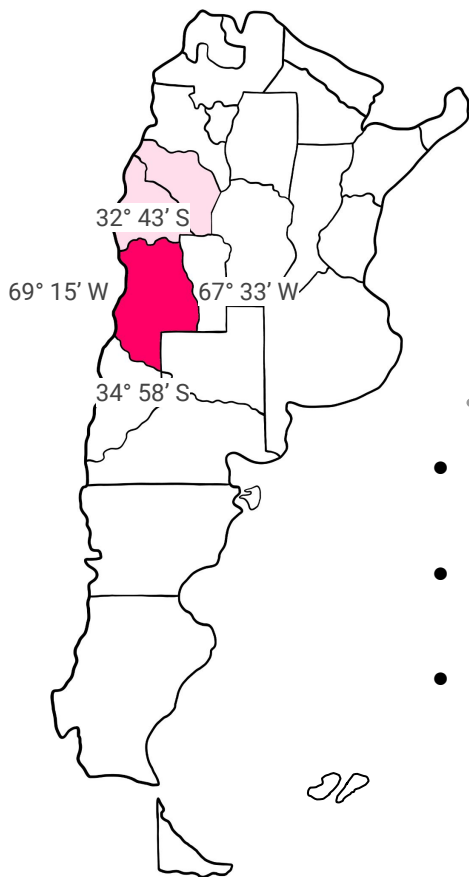


MENDOZA

CUYO



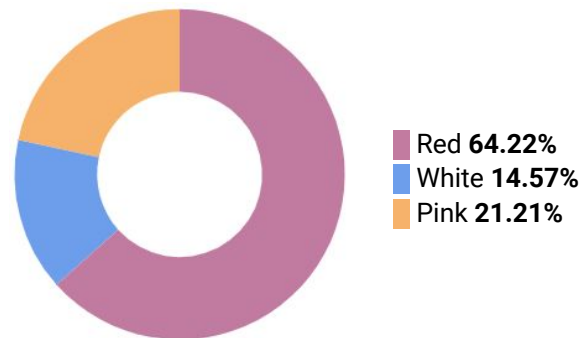
MENDOZA



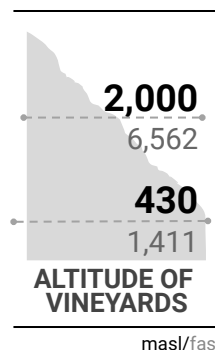

**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
143,222.7
Hectares


76%
Country


80.5%
Region



- Mendoza's 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 5 large sub-regions: Valle de Uco GI; Primera Zona; Northern oasis; the East and the South.

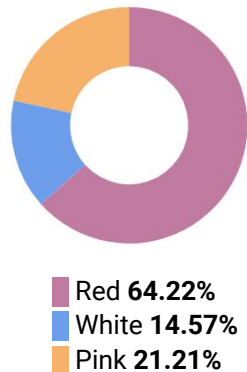
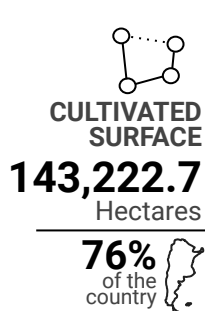



15°/ 19°C
59°/ 66 °F
TEMPERATURE
Annual Avg.


RAINFALL
mm/Year
Mendoza **220**
Napa Valley **599**
Melbourne **656**
Bordeaux **851**

VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Bonarda
- Cereza
- Criolla Grande
- Cabernet Sauvignon

MENDOZA	Ha	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	91982,9	48,75%	51,67%	64,22%	100,00%
Malbec	39635,1	21,01%	22,27%	27,67%	43,09%
Bonarda	14369,2	7,62%	8,07%	10,03%	15,62%
Cabernet Sauvignon	10092,4	5,35%	5,67%	7,05%	10,97%
Syrah	7904,6	4,19%	4,44%	5,52%	8,59%
Merlot	3596,2	1,91%	2,02%	2,51%	3,91%
Tempranillo	4784,6	2,54%	2,69%	3,34%	5,20%
Pinot Noir	1415,9	0,75%	0,80%	0,99%	1,54%
Tannat	363,7	0,19%	0,20%	0,25%	0,40%
Cabernet Franc	1524,2	0,81%	0,86%	1,06%	1,66%
Petit Verdot	470,9	0,25%	0,26%	0,33%	0,51%
Other red varieties	7826,1	4,15%	4,40%	5,46%	8,51%
White grapes (vinification)	20864,4	11,06%	11,72%	14,57%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	6624,4	3,51%	3,72%	4,63%	31,75%
Torrontés Riojano	3277,1	1,74%	1,84%	2,29%	15,71%
Chardonnay	4590,8	2,43%	2,58%	3,21%	22,00%
Moscatel de Alejandría	186,4	0,10%	0,10%	0,13%	0,89%
Chenin	1336,3	0,71%	0,75%	0,93%	6,40%
Riesling	46,7	0,02%	0,03%	0,03%	0,22%
Sauvignon Blanc	1383,1	0,73%	0,78%	0,97%	6,63%
Semillón	505,0	0,27%	0,28%	0,35%	2,42%
Torrontés Mendocino	126,5	0,07%	0,07%	0,09%	0,61%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	114,1	0,06%	0,06%	0,08%	0,55%
Viognier	390,4	0,21%	0,22%	0,27%	1,87%
Other white varieties	2283,6	1,21%	1,28%	1,59%	10,94%
Pink grapes (vinification)	30375,4	16,10%	17,06%	21,21%	100,00%
Cereza	13052,6	6,92%	7,33%	9,11%	42,97%
Criolla Grande	11829,8	6,27%	6,65%	8,26%	38,95%
Criolla Chica	140,5	0,07%	0,08%	0,10%	0,46%
Criolla Mediana	1,4	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	5351,1	2,84%	3,01%	3,74%	17,62%

> CUYO REGION

MENDOZA



San Juan

NORTH OASIS

PRIMERA ZONA
Luján de Cuyo & Maipú

UCO VALLEY

San Luis

MENDOZA

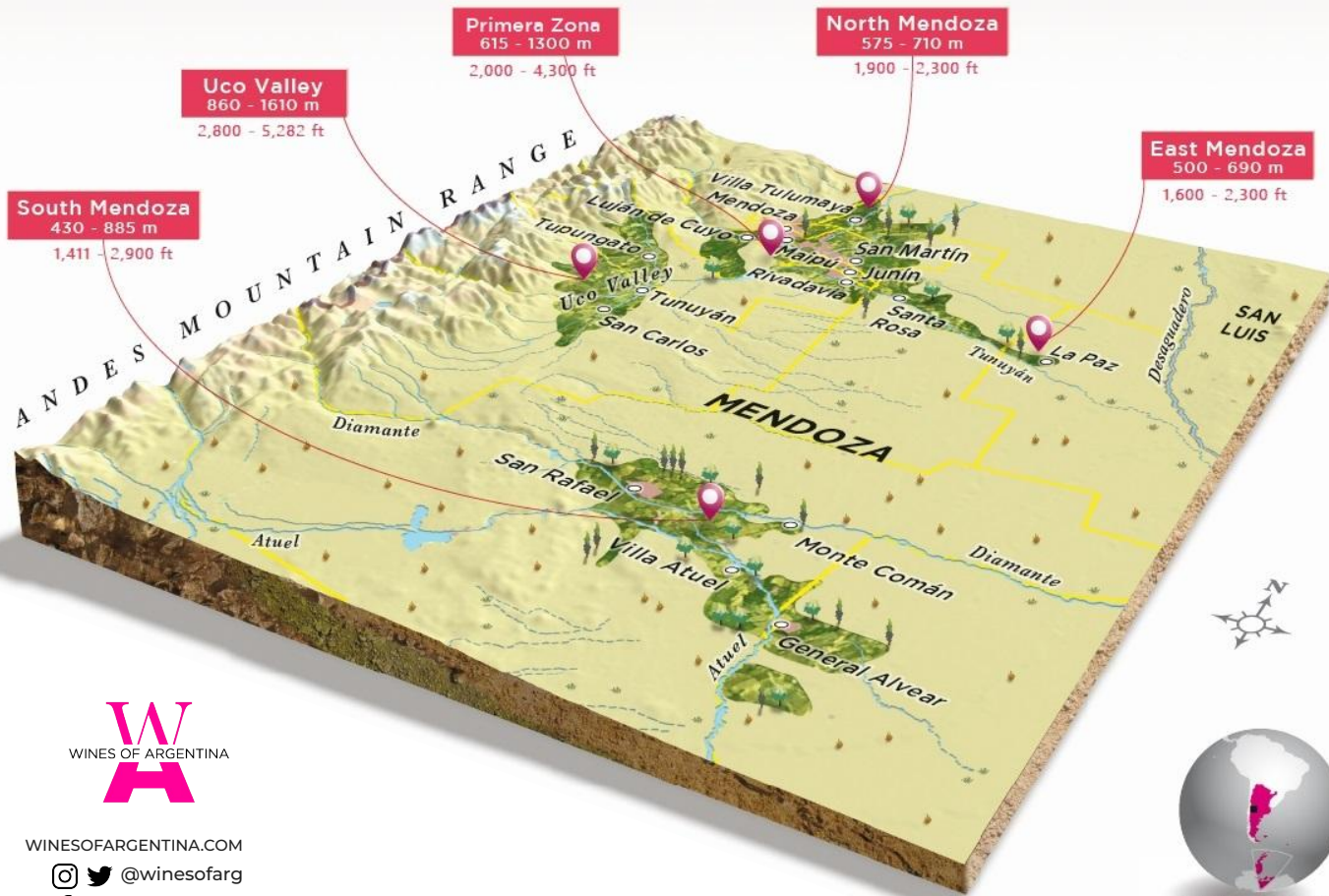
SOUTH OASIS

La Pampa

CUYO REGION MENDOZA

MENDOZA (GI)

- General Alvear
- Godoy Cruz
- Guaymallén
- Junín
- Distrito Medrano
- Rivadavia
- Distrito Medrano
- Reducción
- La Paz
- Las Heras
- Canota / Valle de Canota
- Lavalle
- Luján de Cuyo (DOC)
- Agrelo
- Las Compuertas
- Vistalba
- Maipú
- Barrancas
- El Paraíso
- Lunlunta
- Russel
- San Martín
- San Rafael (DOC)
- Santa Rosa
- Valle de Uco
- San Carlos
- La Consulta
- Pampa el Cepillo
- Cordón el Cepillo
- Paraje Altamira
- Tunuyán
- Los Chacayes
- San Pablo
- Vista Flores
- Tupungato
- El Peral



WINES OF ARGENTINA

WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

@winesofarg

winesofargentina

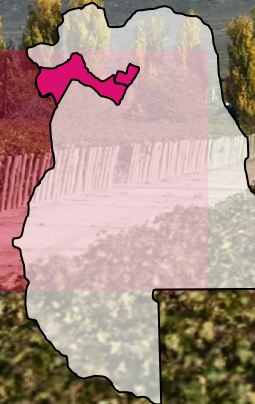


Cartography by FOCUS

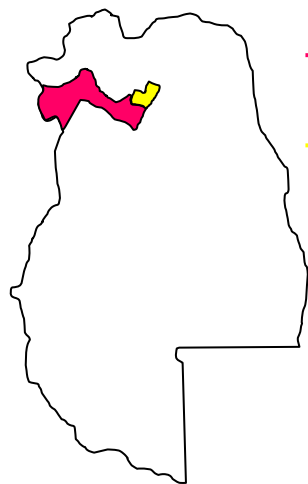
> MENDOZA

PRIMERA ZONA

Luján de Cuyo & Maipú



PRIMERA ZONA



● Luján de Cuyo

● Maipú


26,959.4
Hectares

 **18%**
Mendoza

 **13.8%**
country

 **MALBEC**
12,966.4
Hectares

 **32.7%**
Mendoza

 **27.6%**
country



CUYO REGION
MENDOZA

PRIMERA ZONA

Geographical Indications (GIs)

→ Luján de Cuyo (DOC)

- Agrelo
- Las Compuertas
- Vistalba

→ Maipú

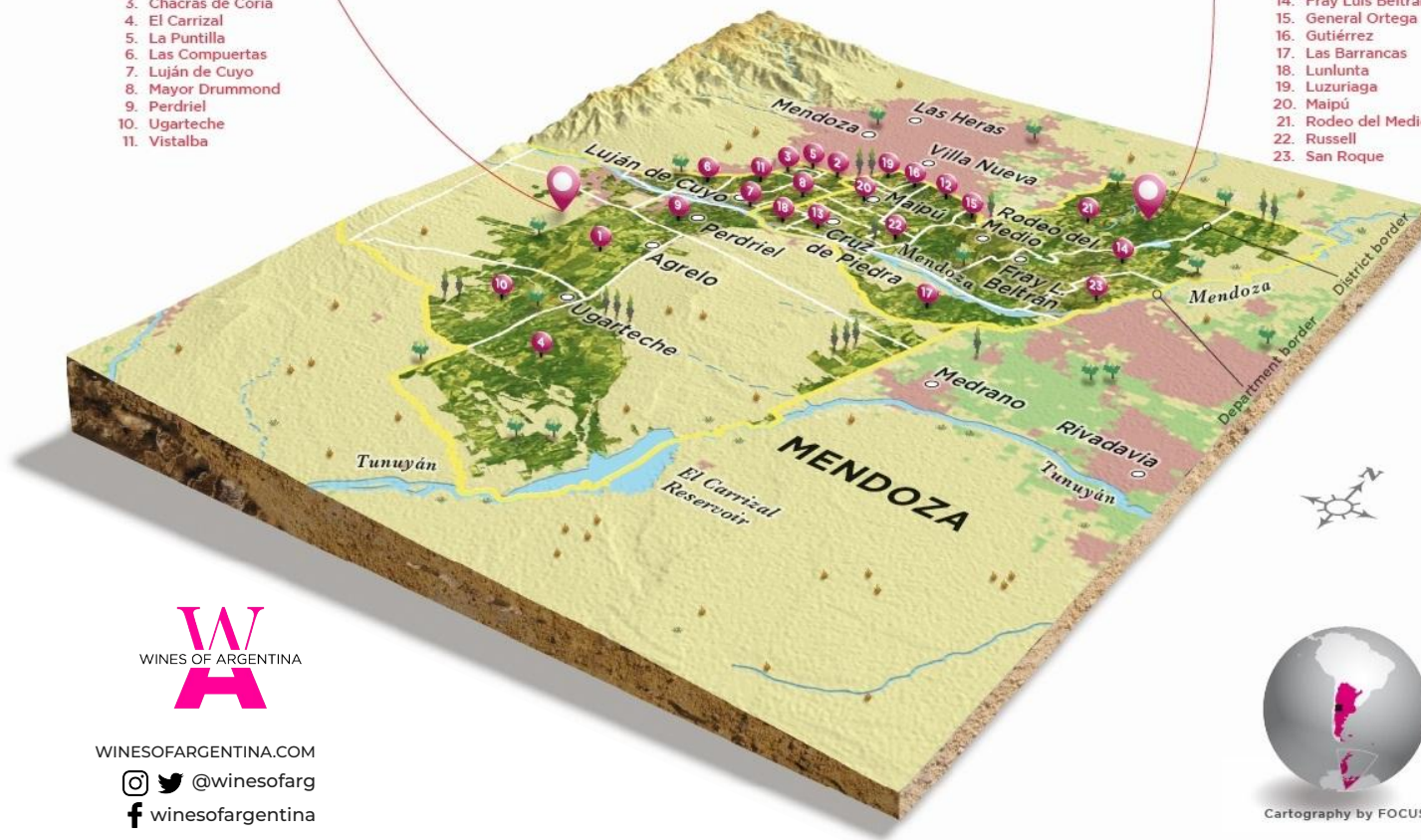
- Barrancas
- El Paraíso
- Lunlunta
- Russel

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



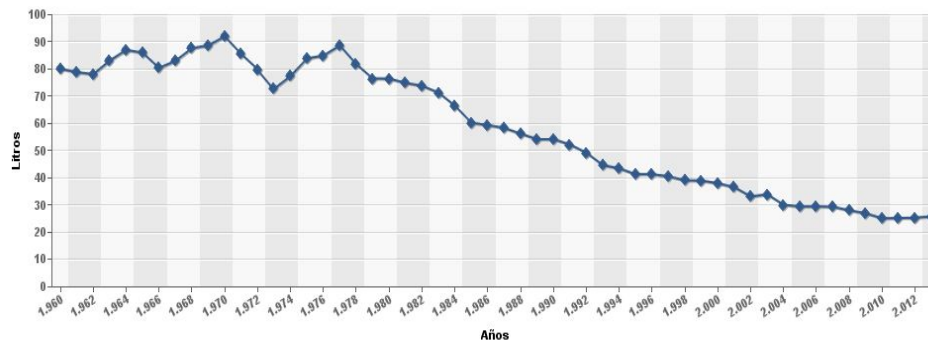
WINESOFARGENTINA.COM



PRIMERA ZONA

Brief History - The beginnings

- **17th & 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.



18,2 lts
Per capita (2021)

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

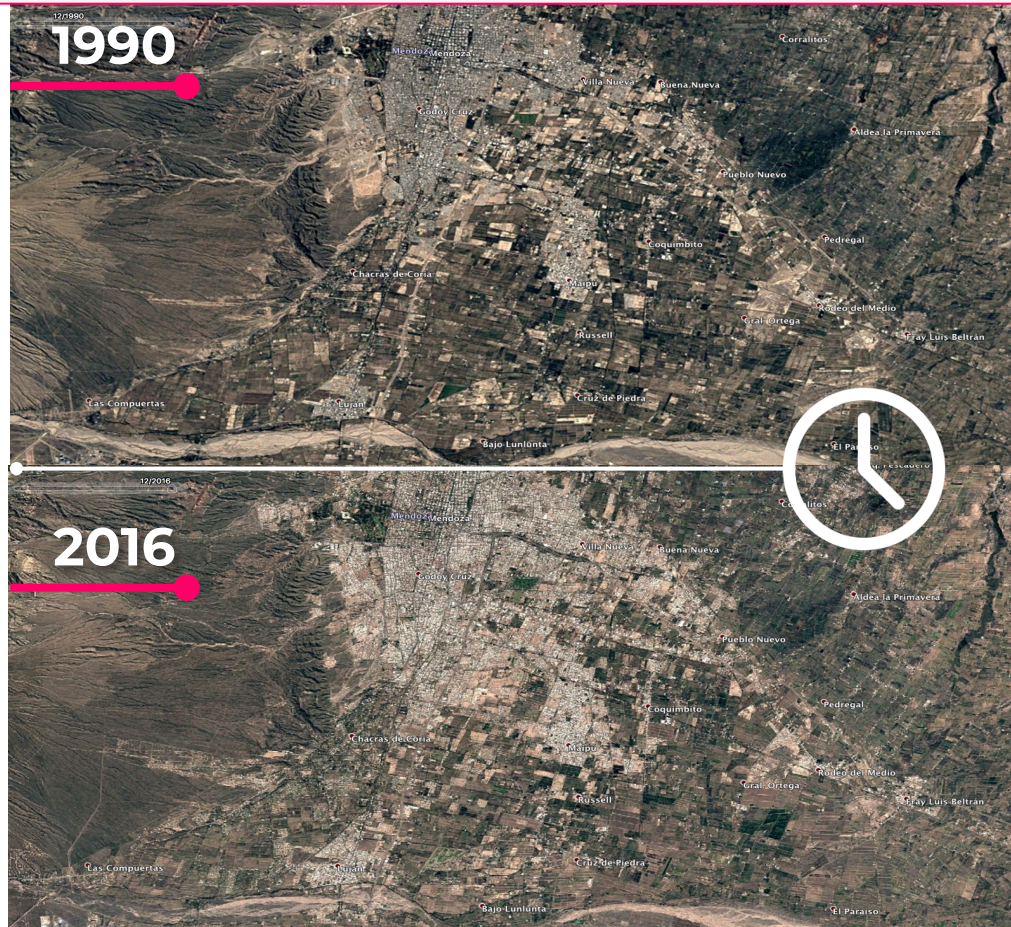
PRESENT DAY

- 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.

PRIMERA ZONA

Brief History - 20th Century

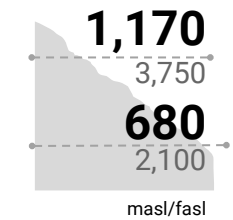
- Large scale irrigation network using water from Mendoza River.
- Primera Zona holds 40% of Argentina's wineries.
- City advancement over vineyard areas.



> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA

PRIMERA ZONA

Climate

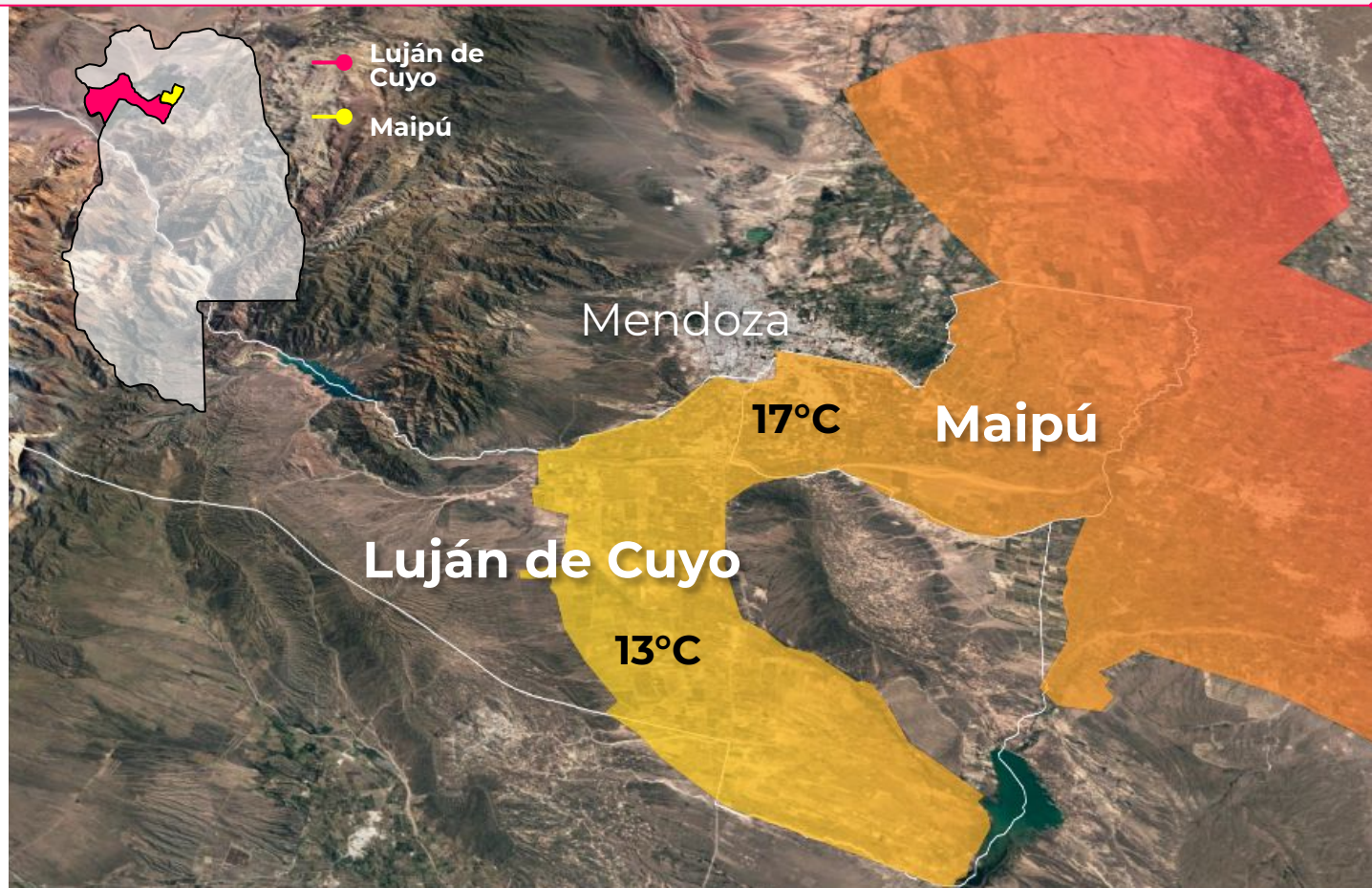
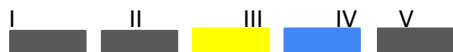


110-250
mm/year



13 -17°C
Annual average

Winkler Zone



PRIMERA ZONA

Climate

Country	Wine Region	City	GST (°C)	GDD (C° units)	Winkler Region
Washington	Puget Sound	Port Angeles	13,4	710	Region Ia
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
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
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
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
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

Gualtallary, Cachi,
Chubut

Gualtallary, San Pablo

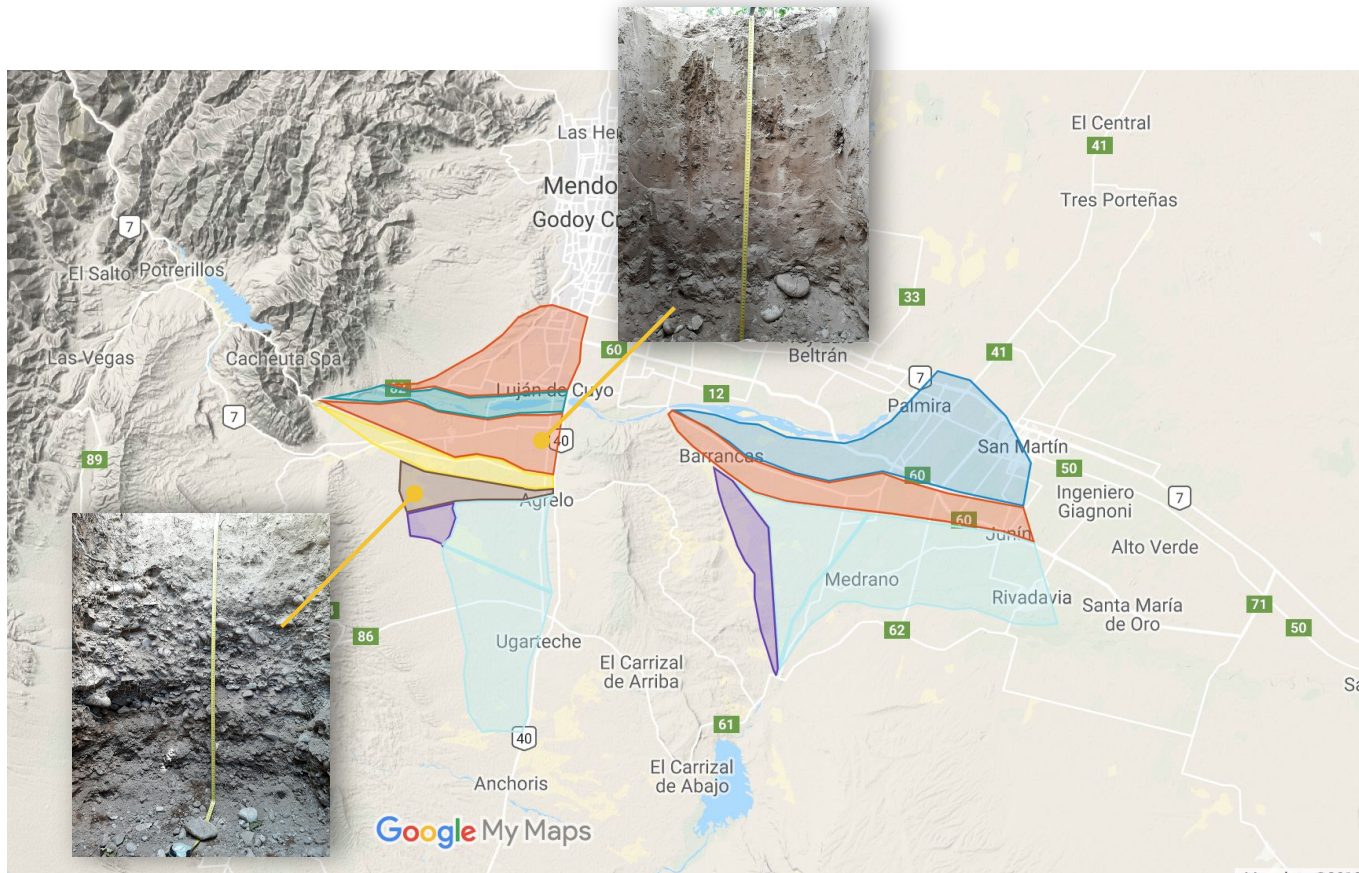
Gualtallary, Paraje Altamira,
Agrelo, Las Compuertas

Lunlunta, Cruz de Piedra,
Cafayate

Coquimbito, La Paz,
Santa Rosa

PRIMERA ZONA

Terroir - Proximal Alluvial fan



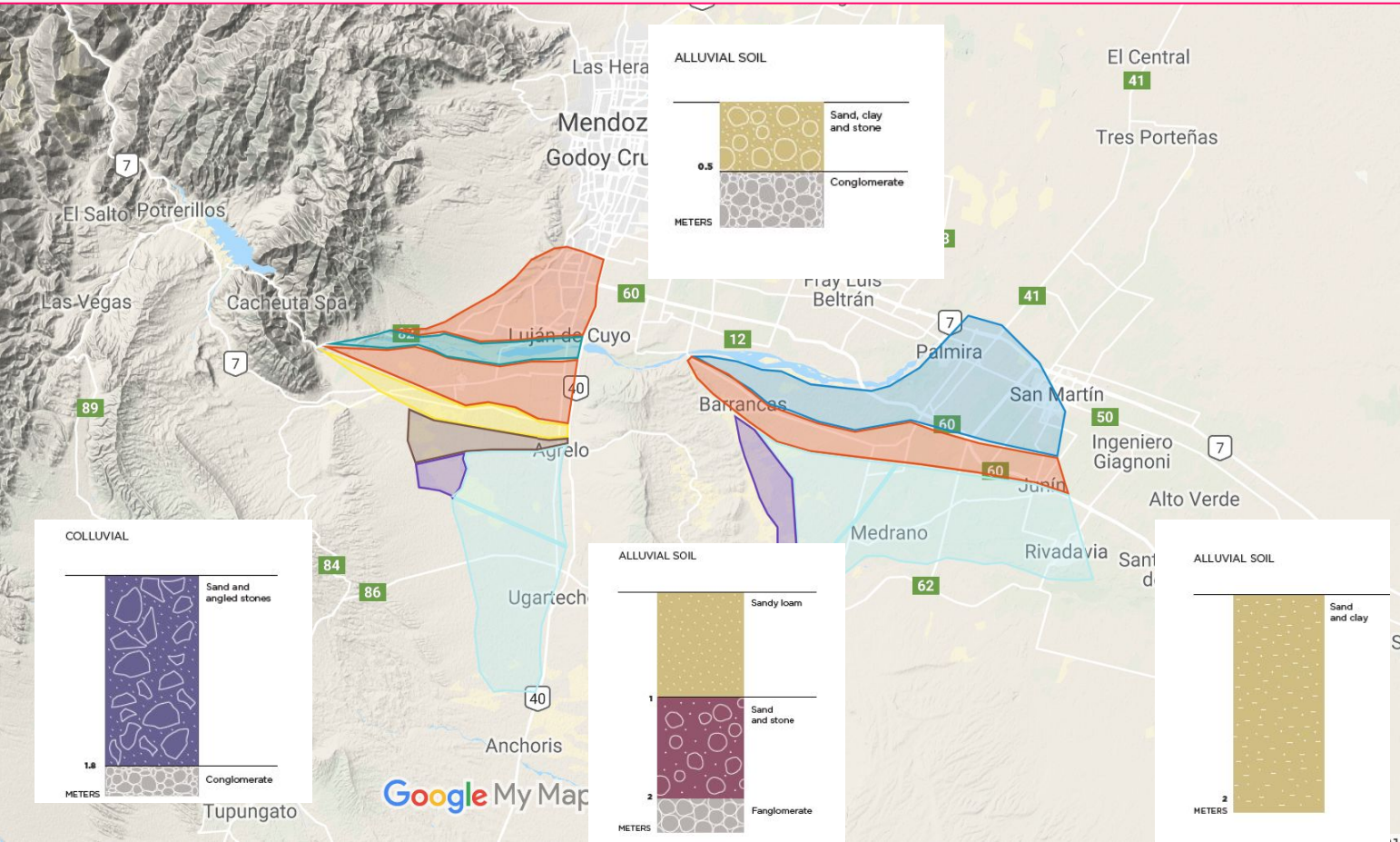
Soils, climate & altitude



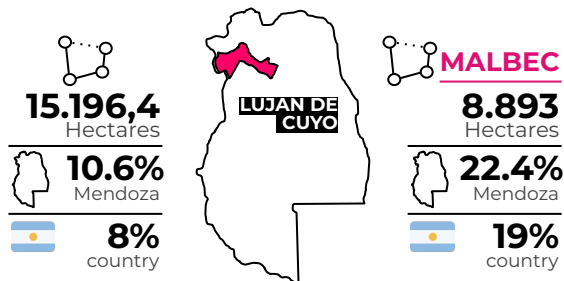
- Luján de Cuyo - Colluvial - alluvial clay lo...
- Luján de Cuyo - Second alluvial terrace ...
- Luján de Cuyo - colluvial - alluvial silt san...
- Luján de Cuyo - Second alluvial terrace ...
- Maipú - First Alluvial Terrace Mendoza Ri...
- Maipú - Second Alluvial Terrace Mendoz...
- Maipú - Colluvial-Alluvial Mix
- Maipú - Colluvial deep soil
- Maipú - Deep silt to alluvial silt from Tun...
- Luján de Cuyo - First Alluvial Terrace Me...
- Luján de Cuyo - colluvial - alluvial silt to d...
- Luján de Cuyo - Coarse sand and gravels...
- Luján de Cuyo - Colluvial - alluvial clay lo...

PRIMERA ZONA

Terroir - Proximal Alluvial fan



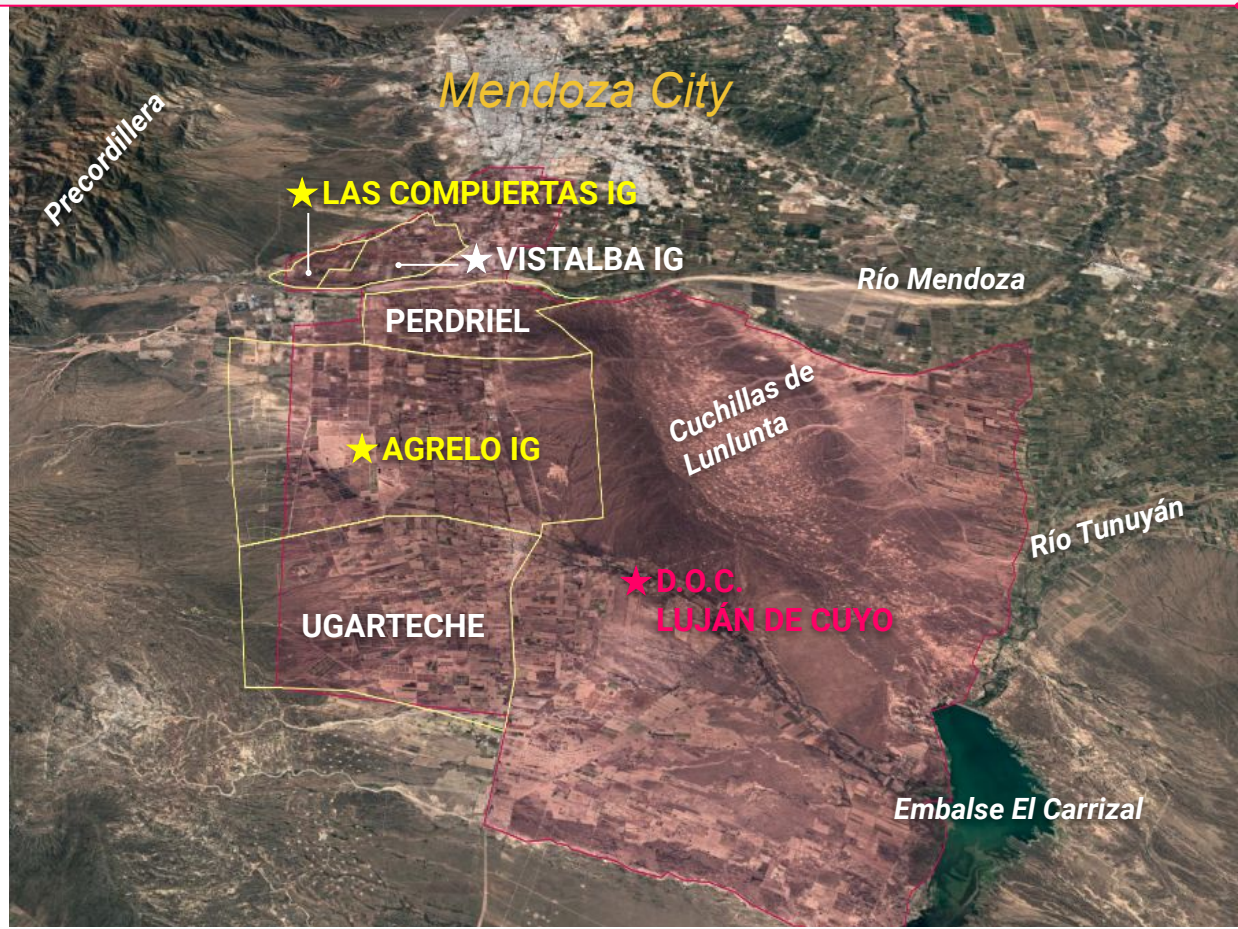
LUJÁN DE CUYO GI



Winkler Zone



- Located to the south of Mendoza City, on the pre-cordillera.
- It is composed of 15 districts, some of them are GIs: Agrelo and Las Compuertas.
- It is one of the 2 DOC in Mendoza, together with San Rafael.



LUJÁN DE CUYO GI

- **1990:** The D.O.C. Luján de Cuyo is born to protect the viticultural heritage.
- **Wineries:** Lagarde, Luigi Bosca, Nieto Senetiner, Norton, Bressia, Mendel, Terrazas de Los Andes, Vistalba, Trivento, Otero Ramos, Casarena, Weinert, Renacer, Lamadrid and Doña Paula.
- **2023:** Introduction of “Wine District” category” and **D.O.C. character.**



Sub-regiões

Las Compuertas GI

LUJÁN DE CUYO > LAS COMPUERTAS

LAS COMPUERTAS (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



GRADIENT

2,6%
Southwest - Northeast



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL

200 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved 2007

TOTAL SURFACE

1780 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

426 ha

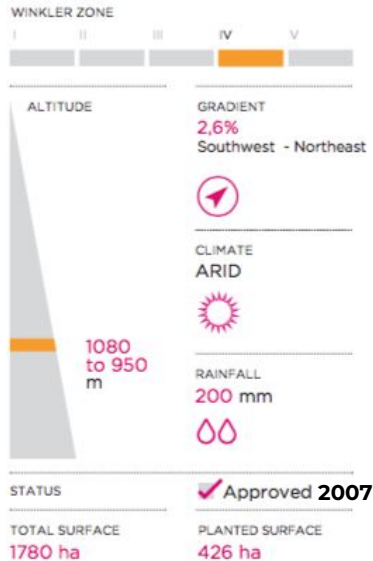


Sub-regions

Las Compuertas GI

LUJÁN DE CUYO > LAS COMPUERTAS

LAS COMPUERTAS (GI)



- Named after the place where the water that came down from the mountain to the city was diverted ("The Gates"). 1785 - First hydraulic work, "Toma de los Españoles".
- Located on the upper north bank of the Mendoza River, it is **the highest wine-growing point in Luján de Cuyo (1,070m)**, where the pedemonte and the river meet.
- The region has an important temperature range and a cooler climate than the rest of the Luján de Cuyo GIs.
- Heterogeneous soils of fluvial and alluvial origin:
 - Alluvial terraces: more stones than sand and clay. 2nd and 4th terraces, with finer sediments and smaller stones.
 - Another scenario is that of farms that lie on the foothills, with colluvial structures, angular stones in decomposition.
- Traditional **flood irrigation**. Some farms are in the process of converting to drip irrigation.
- IG Las Compuertas: Approved in 2007.
- The area is currently threatened by urban growth.
- A distinctively **red wine region**: 83% Malbec, followed by Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, recently Cabernet Franc.



Las Compuertas Gl

MENDOZA > LUJÁN DE CUYO
ARGENTINA

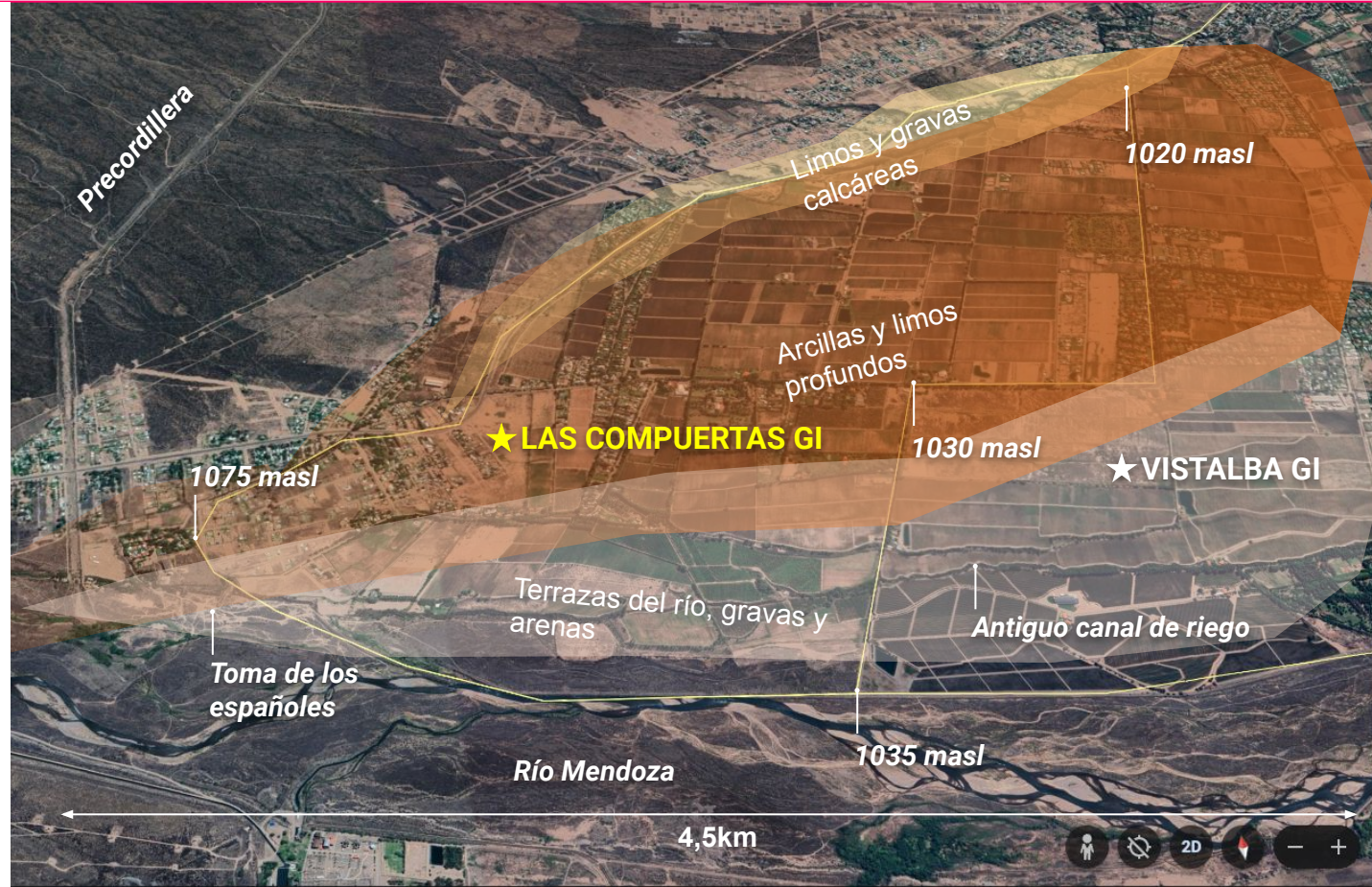


Sub-regions

Las Compuertas GI

Las Compuertas is crossed by ancient terraces of the Mendoza River. Together with the inclination of the Precordillera, they build **3 soil zones**:

1. Sands and clays form the heart of the system, where the irrigation process has added fine materials over the years.
2. Alluvial terraces are pure gravel and sand.
3. The area attached to the foothills combines colluvial areas with areas of silt deposits.



Sub-regions

Agrelo GI

LUJÁN DE CUYO > AGRELO

AGRELO (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



1100
to 930
m

GRADIENT

0,15%
West - East



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL

200 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved 2005

TOTAL SURFACE

14200 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

5300 ha

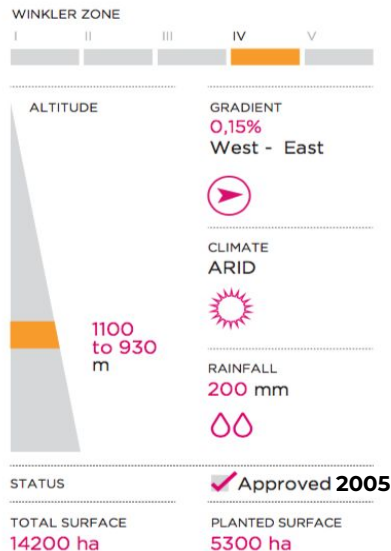


Sub-regions

Agrelo GI

LUJÁN DE CUYO > AGRELO

AGRELO (GI)



Most cultivated varieties:
Malbec and Cabernet Sauvignon.

- **Altitude:**

Located south of the Mendoza River, at 900 masl (average), at the foot of the Andes. The highest area, in the west, can reach 1,000 meters while on the eastern limit, “in Cuchilla de Lulunta”, the altitude is 800 meters. Slopes between 3 and 5%.

- **Climate:** Cool nights and a marked temperature range.

- **Irrigation system:** drip.

- Agrelo developed in the 1990s with the construction of important wineries and the growth of its cultivated area, which today is approximately 5,300 ha.

- It is one of the most modern areas of Luján de Cuyo with vineyards of 30 years old (average).

- **Soils**

Heterogeneous soils, fine with alluvial characteristics, rocky and sandy. Poor in organic matter, shallow and with stones from 70 cm deep. There are three important soil series:

- In the direction of Los Cerrillos, it is an area rich in colluvium;
- The Cuchillas de Lunlunta area, alluvial and rich in gypsum;
- The flat area, with deep clays.

The combination of clayey soils and the valley floor makes it a cool area within Luján de Cuyo, prone to late frosts.

- **Diversity:** Depending on the altitude, the texture of the soil and the climate vary. That is why it is said that there are “several Agrelos”, at least Low Agrelo, Central and High Agrelo.

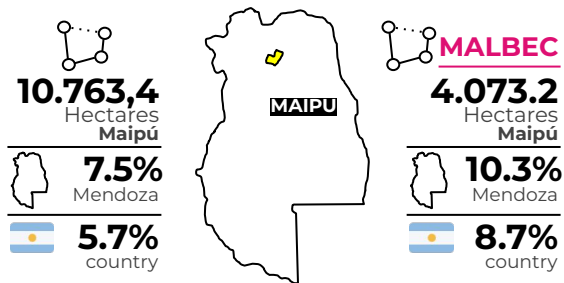
Sub-regions Agrelo GI

Agrelo is a fairly homogeneous GI in terms of soils. However, the extension of the GI crosses 3 series of soils.

1. The series of deep clays, with some silt, make up the bulk of the GI.
2. The series of colluvia and sands is the area of new plantations.
3. There are two vineyards on old gravel with gypsum deposits in the slopes of "Cuchillas de Lunlunta".



MAIPÚ GI



- 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, established in 2002.
 - Barrancas
 - El Paraíso
 - Lunlunta
 - Russel

Winkler Zone



- ✓ **Mendoza Province**
 - Maipú Department
 - Lujan de Cuyo Department

- ✓ **Barrancas GI**
 - Barrancas IG

- ✓ **Lunlunta GI**
 - Lunlunta IG

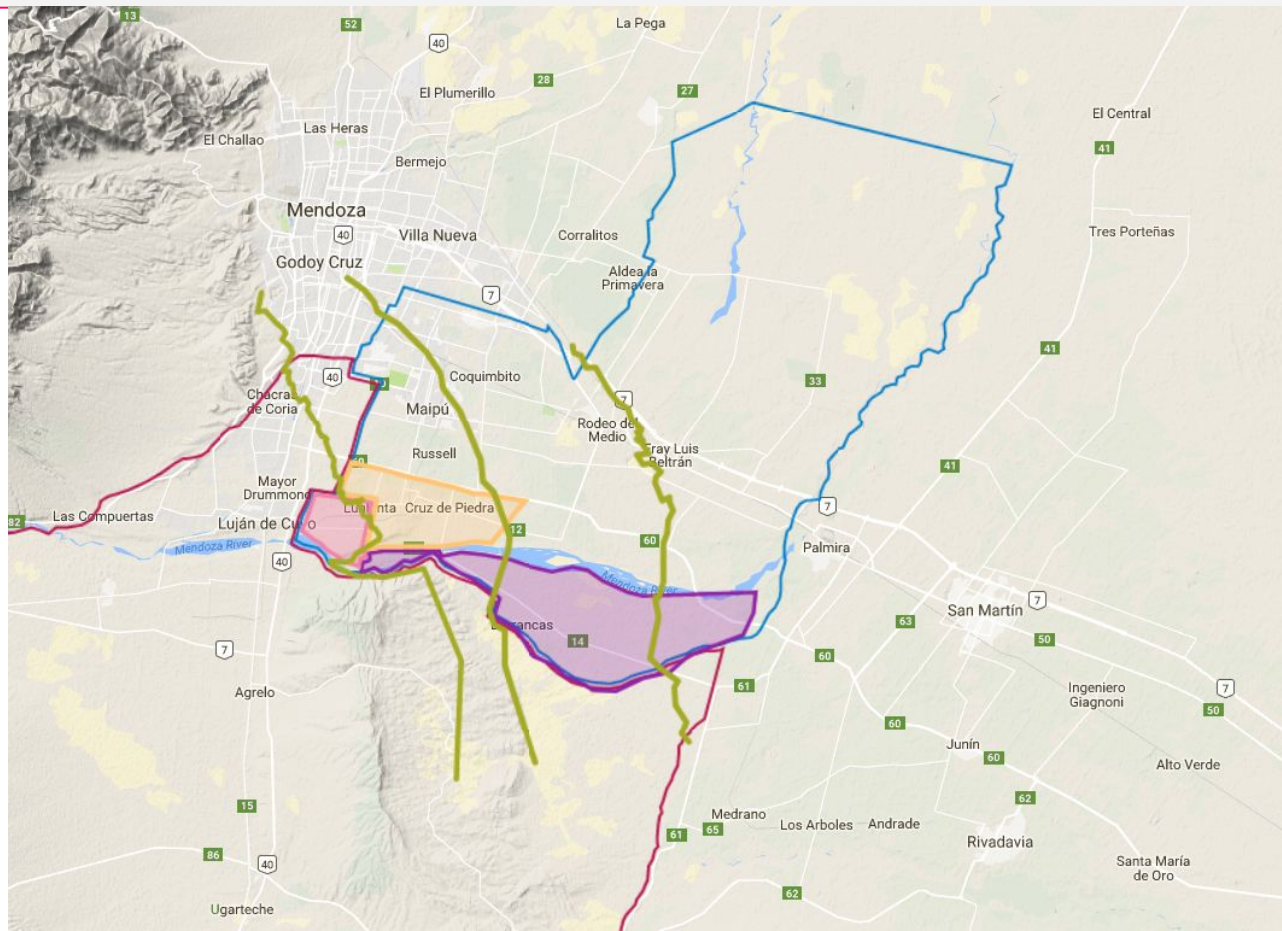
- ✓ **Cruz de Piedra GI**
 - Cruz de Piedra IG

☐ Climate: Winkler zones

☐ Wineries

- ✓ **Contours**

- 700 m
- 800 m
- 900 m



MAIPÚ GI

Sub-regions

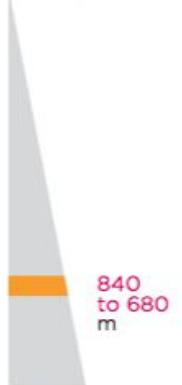
MAIPÚ > LAS BARRANCAS

LAS BARRANCAS (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



GRADIENT

1%
Northwest - Southeast



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL
200 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE
7000 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
2923 ha

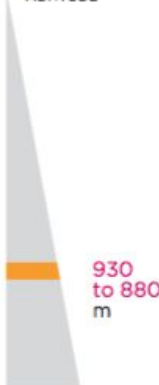
MAIPÚ > LUNLUNTA

LUNLUNTA (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



GRADIENT

1,6 %
Southwest - Northeast



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL
200 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE
1600 ha

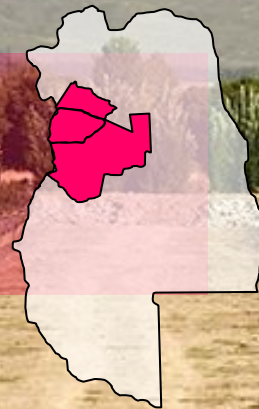
PLANTED SURFACE
600 ha



> MENDOZA

VALLE DE UCO

Tunuyán | Tupungato | San Carlos

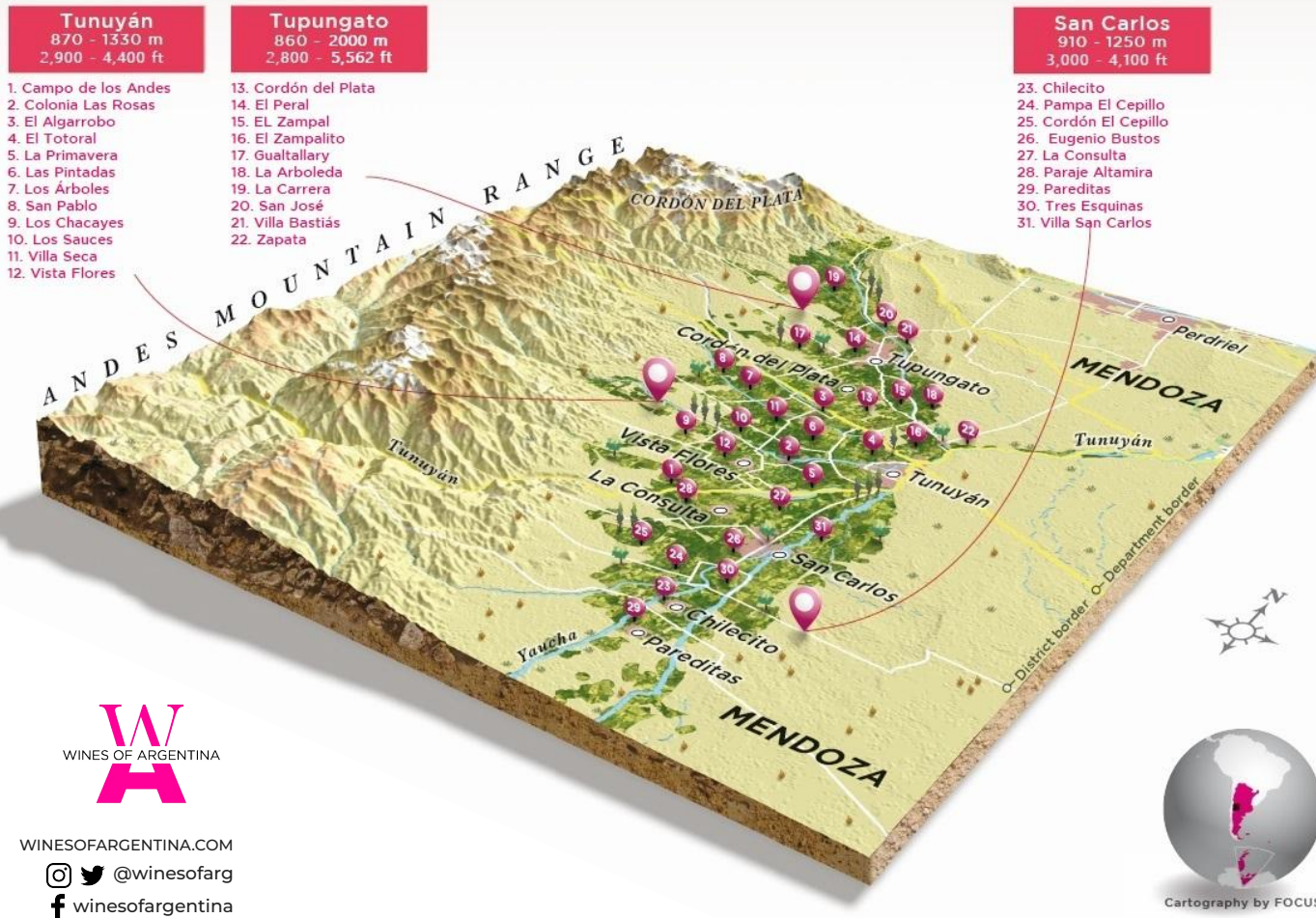


CUYO REGION MENDOZA UCO VALLEY

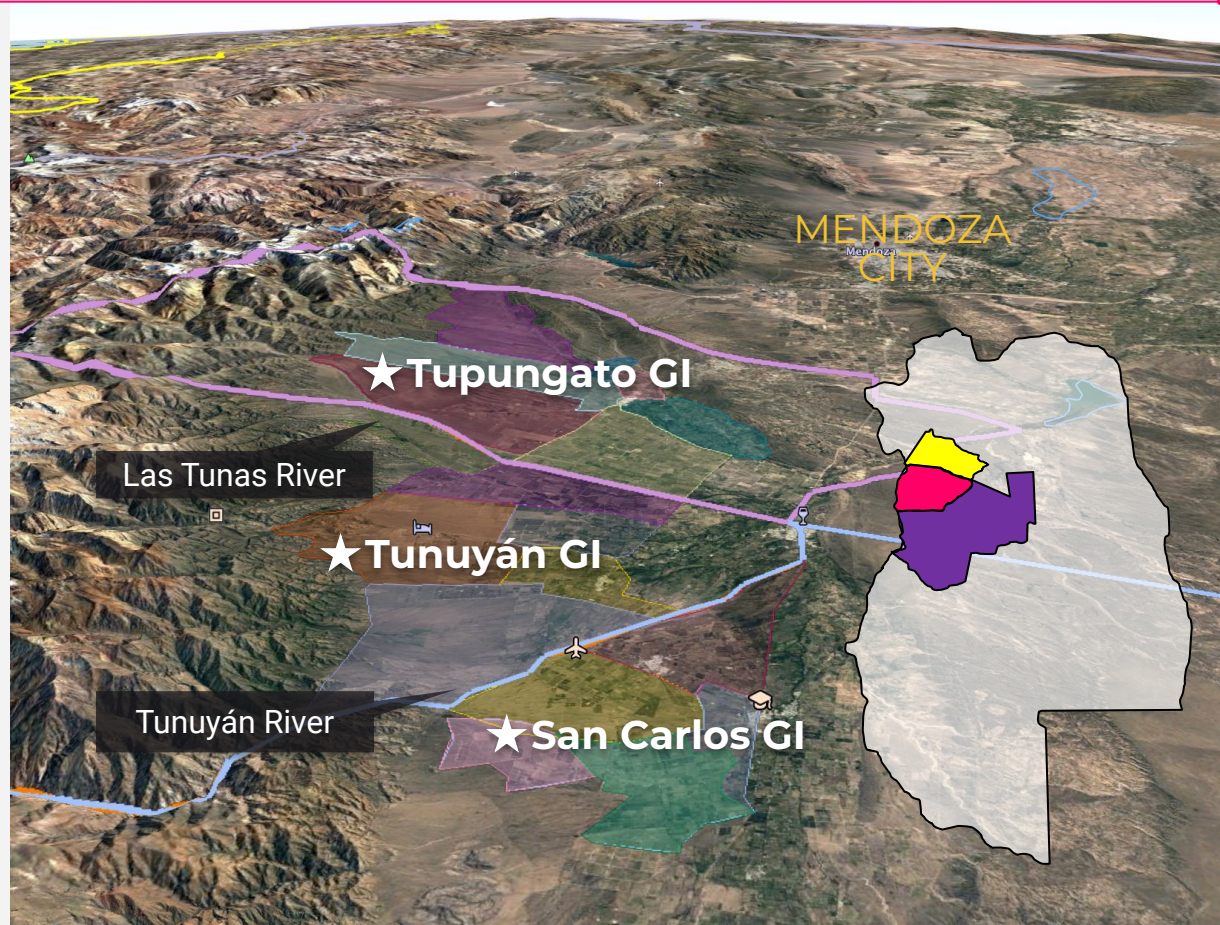
Geographical Indications (GIs)

VALLE DE UCO (GI)

- San Carlos
 - La Consulta
 - Pampa el Cepillo
 - Cordón el Cepillo
 - Paraje Altamira
- Tunuyán
 - Los Chacayes
 - San Pablo
 - Vista Flores
- Tupungato
 - El Peral



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



Geographical Indications)

→ **Tupungato**

→ El Peral

→ **Tunuyán**

→ Los Chacayes

→ San Pablo

→ Vista Flores

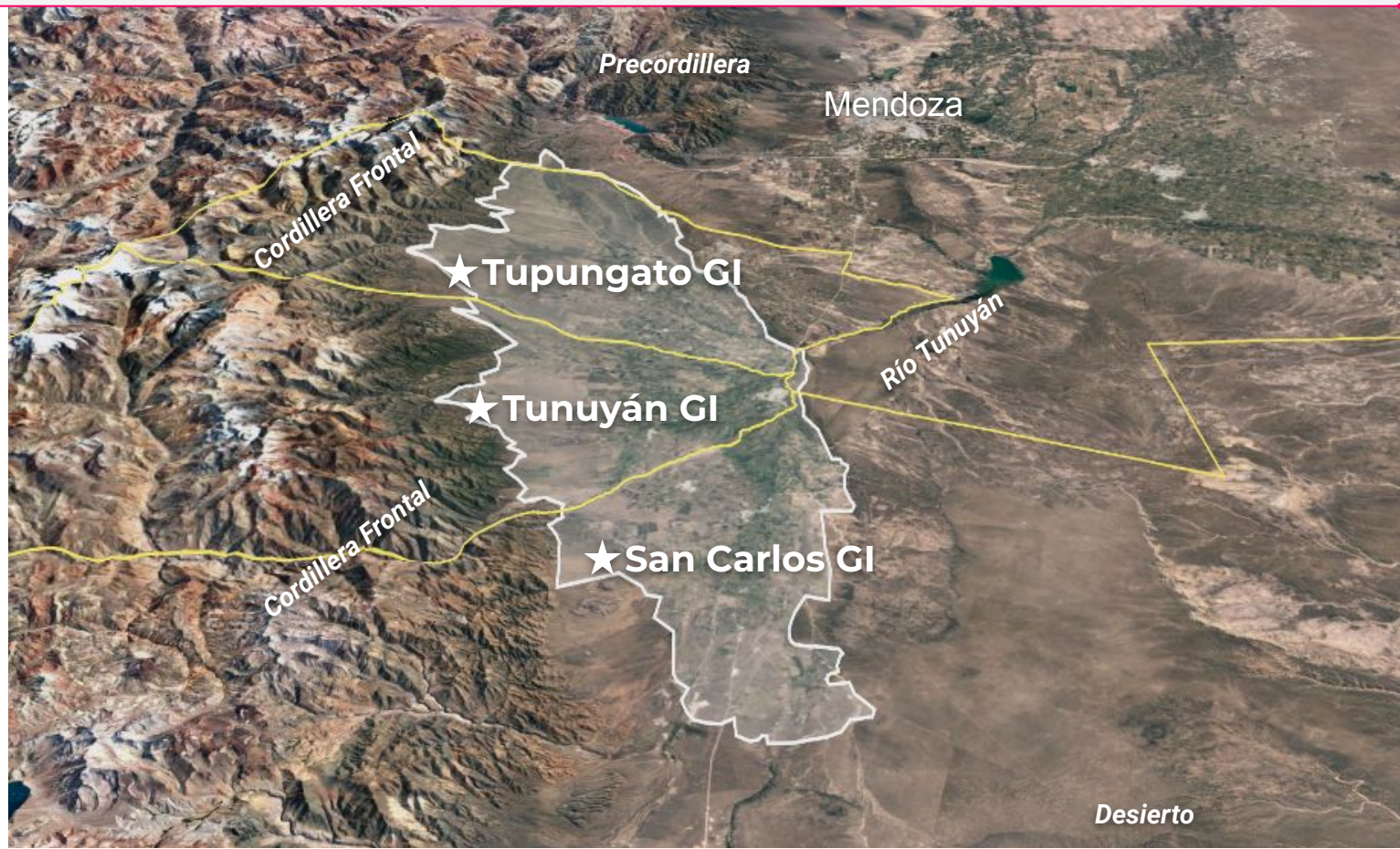
→ **San Carlos**

→ La Consulta

→ Pampa el Cepillo

→ Cordón el Cepillo

→ Paraje Altamira



UCO VALLEY GI

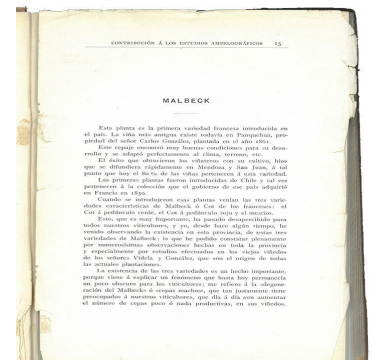
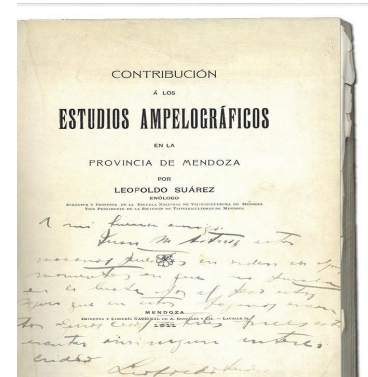
Brief History

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

- During the **20th Century** Uco Valley specialized in the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, with some key places for vines: La Consulta, Eugenio Bustos, Vista Flores

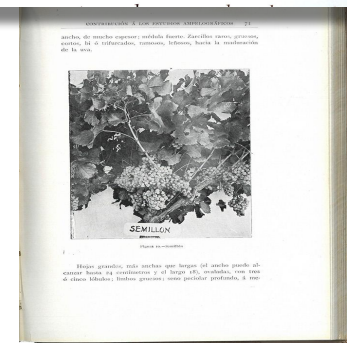
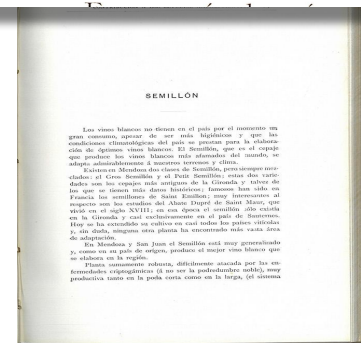
- A book of **1922**, written by oenologist Leopoldo Suárez, reported 16 wineries in San Carlos Department.

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



70 CONTRIBUCIÓN A LOS ESTUDIOS AMPELOGRÁFICOS

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





Uco Valley GI

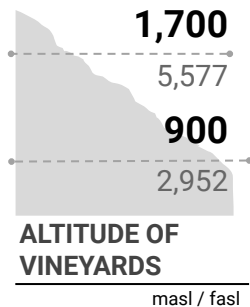
CUYO REGION > MENDOZA
ARGENTINA



> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA

UCO VALLEY GI

Climate

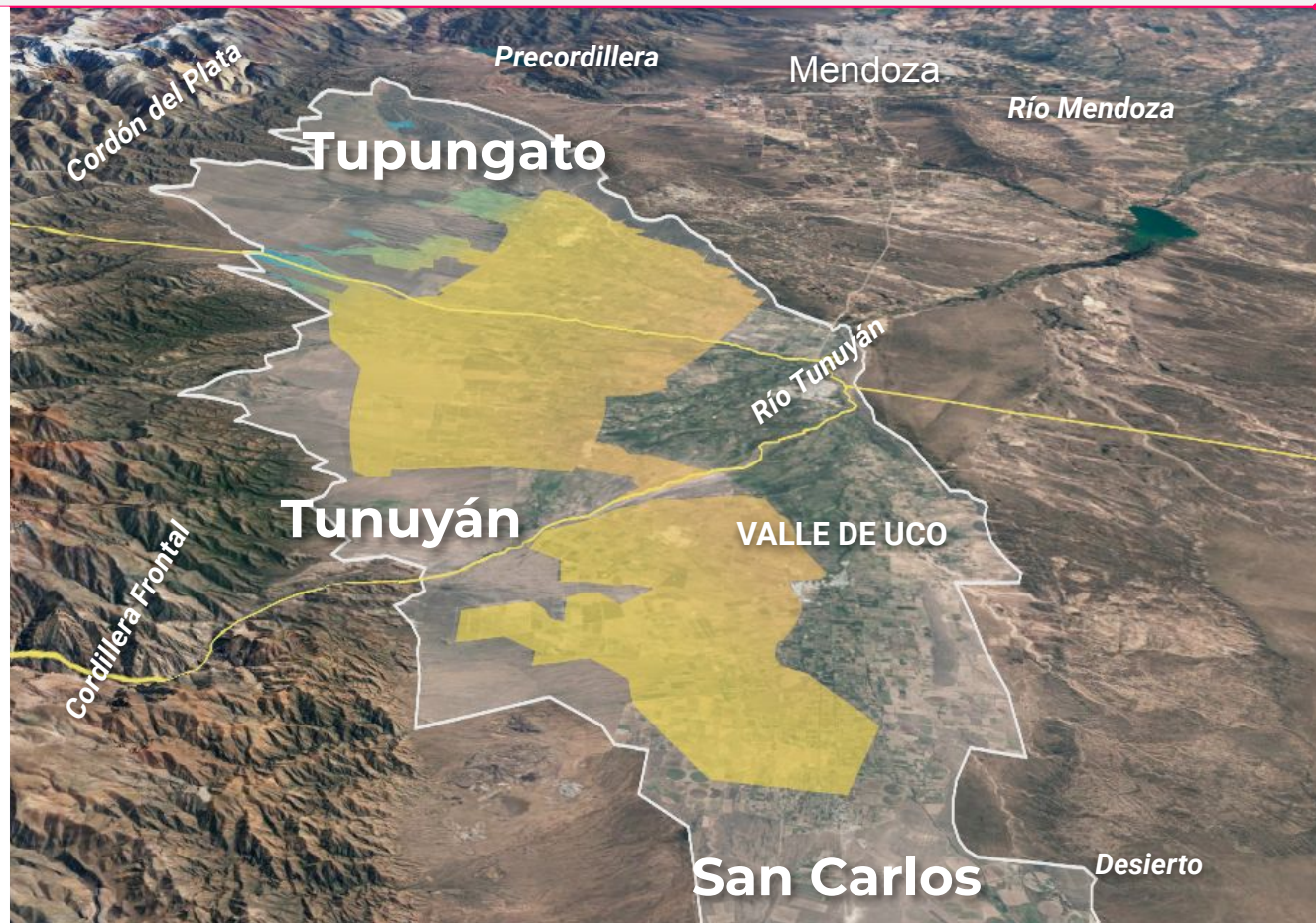
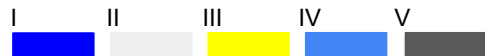


220-370
mm/year
RAINFALL
Annual average

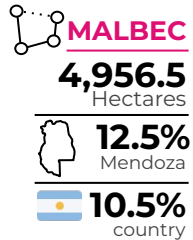
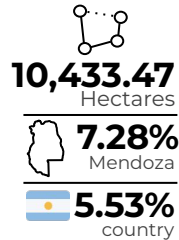


12.5-14.5°C
TEMP.
Annual average

Winkler Zone



TUPUNGATO



- Tupungato became a GI since 2002. El Peral was approved in 2022.



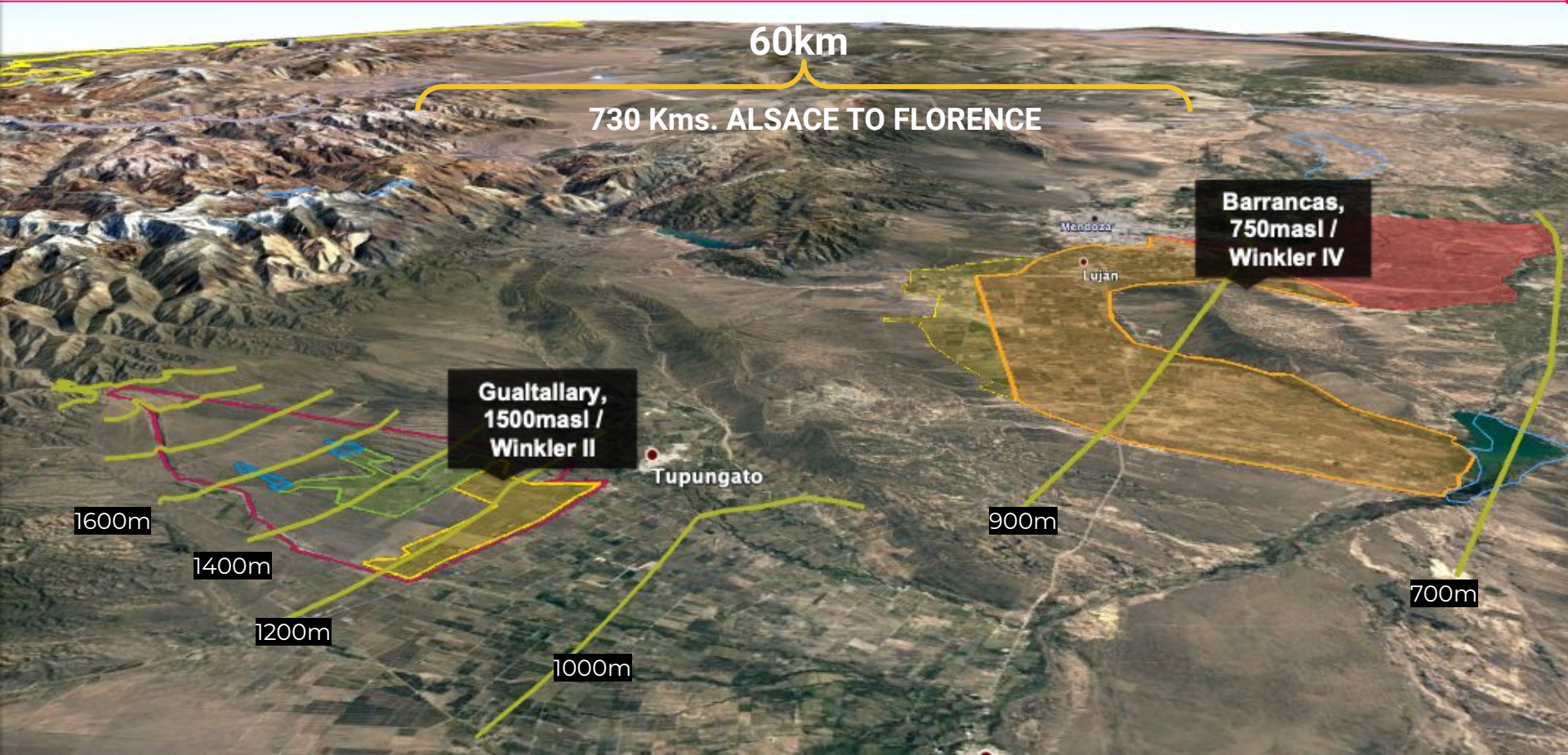
TUPUNGATO

- 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.



TUPUNGATO

Altitude and Climate



Gualtallary

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

West: The Andes range, the border with Chile;

East: Route 89

North: El Peral district

South: Las Tunas River

Las Tunas River

Gualtallary



● Tupungato

Gualtallary isn't a GI yet, but it is an IP.



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

2,500
Hectares

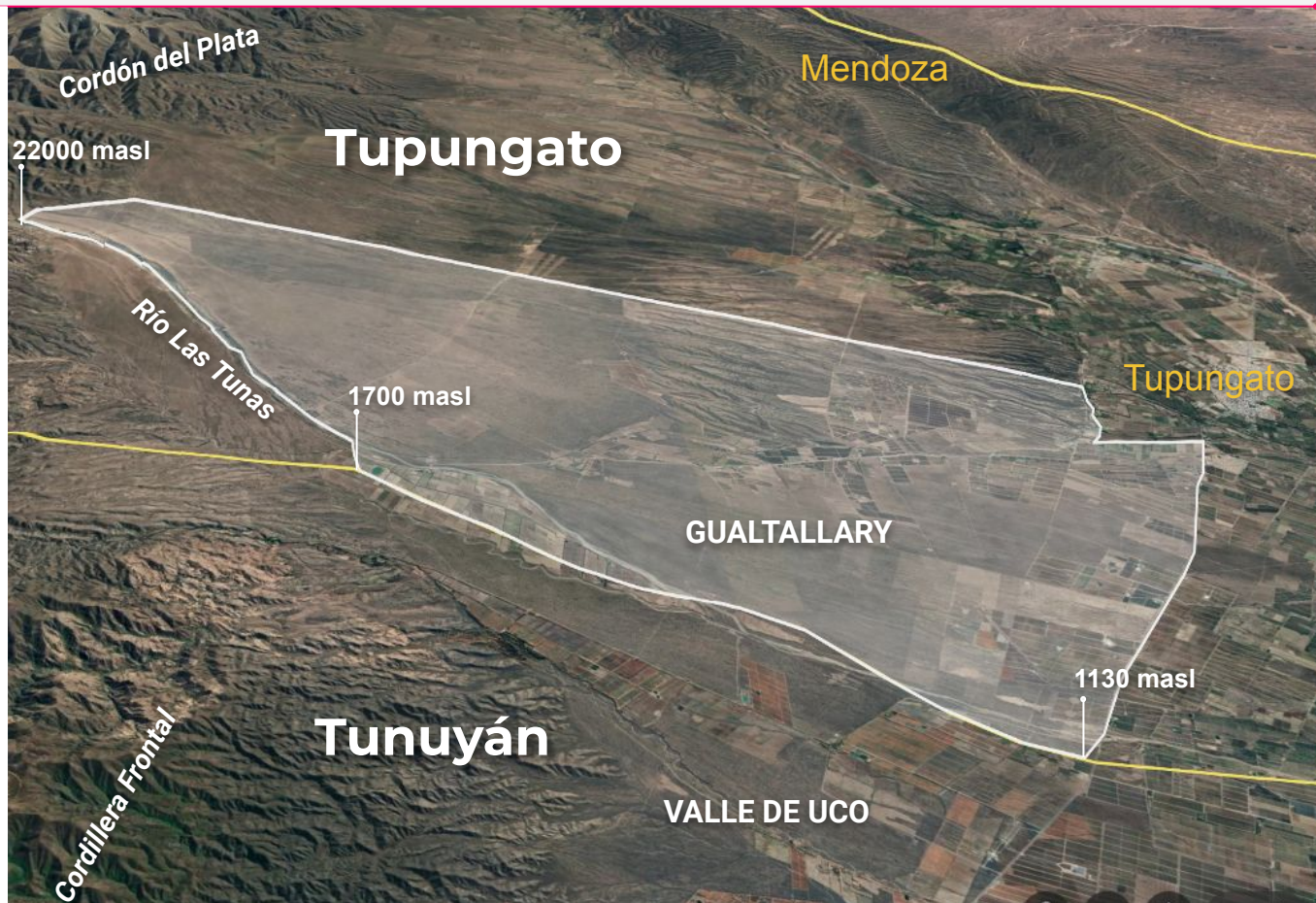


25%
Tupungato



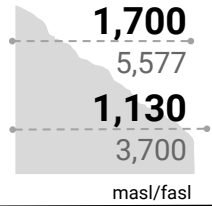
MAIN
VARIETIES

- Malbec, Chardonnay, Cabernet Franc.



Gualtallary

Climate



Altitude is its main attribute, along with limestone soils.



220-370 mm/year

8.6-14.6 in/year

RAINFALL

Annual Avg.



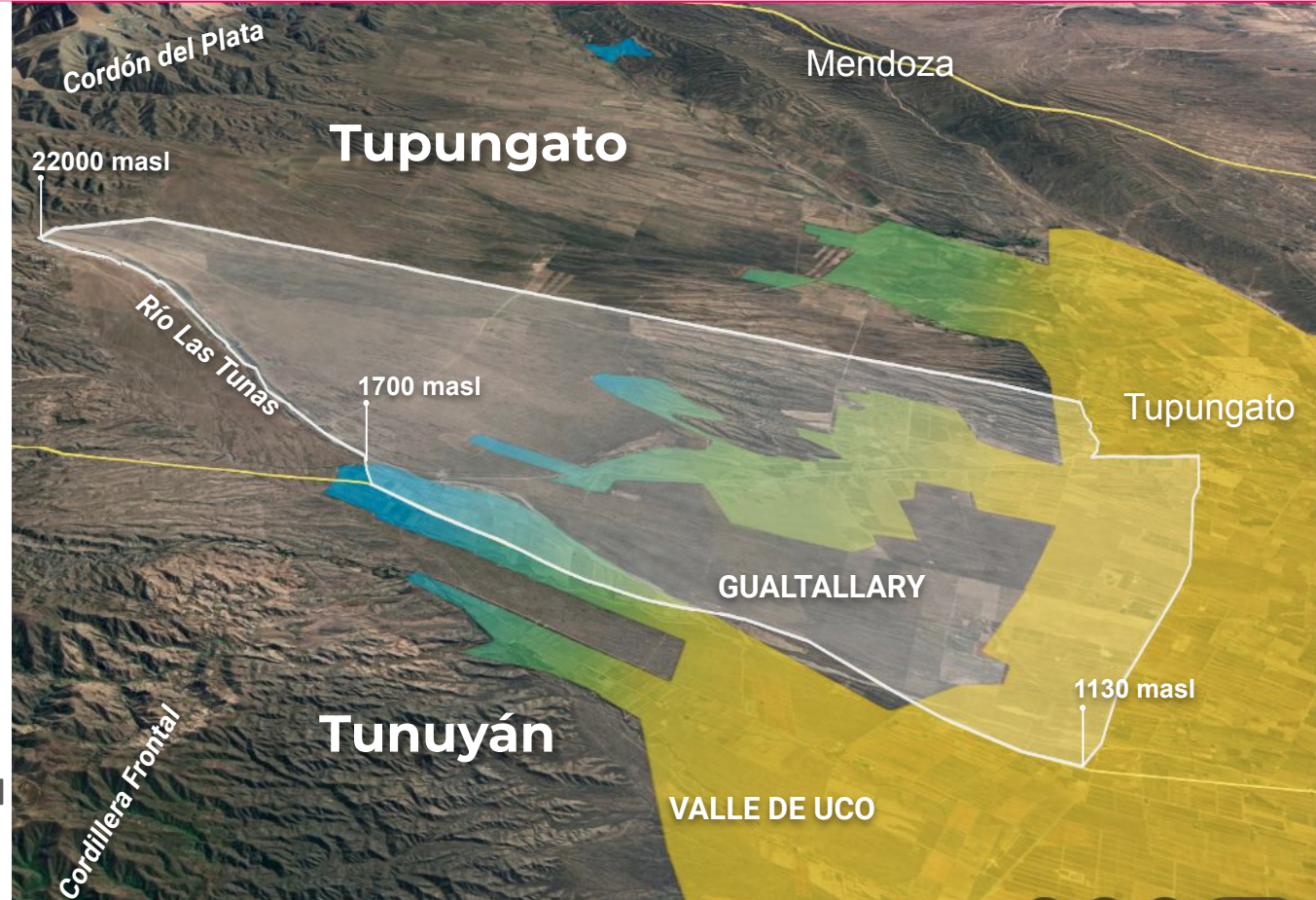
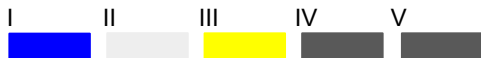
12.5/15.5°C

54.5/59.9 °F

TEMP.

Annual Avg.

Winkler Zone



Gualtallary

Altitude and climate

- Gualtallary 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, 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 (+/-) 1,500 meters (5,000 feet) onwards.
 - **Winkler II** in a range that goes (+/-) 1,300(4,200 feet) to 1,500 meters (5,000 feet)
 - **Winkler III** in a range that goes (+/-) 1,080 (3,500 feet) to 1,300 meters (4,200 feet).
-

Gualtallary

A unique geology with astonishing diversity

- **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**

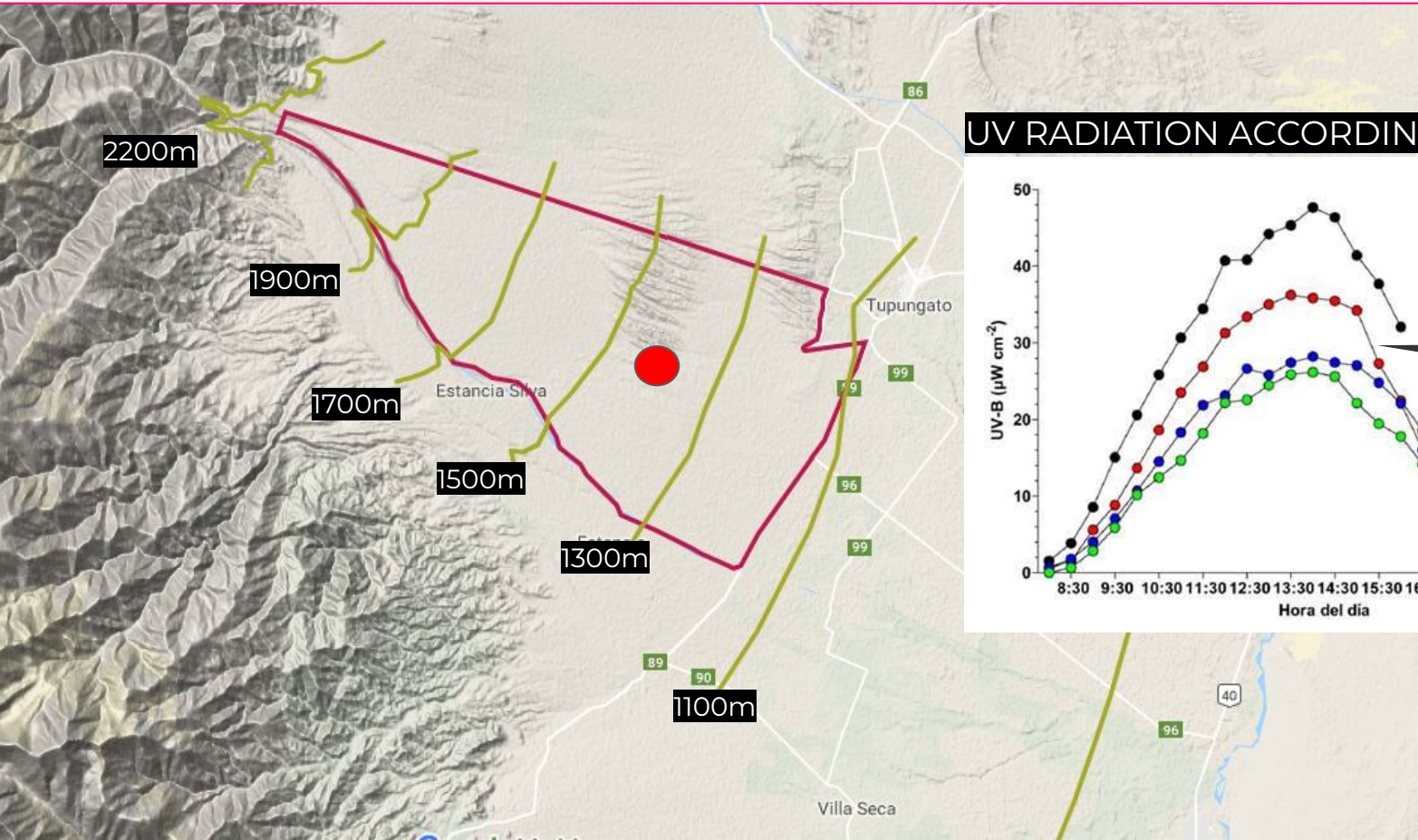
They form an extensive area in the heart of the GI, between Las Huayquerías and Las Tunas stream. Formed by loess with variable depth.

- **SUPERFICIAL BEDROCK**

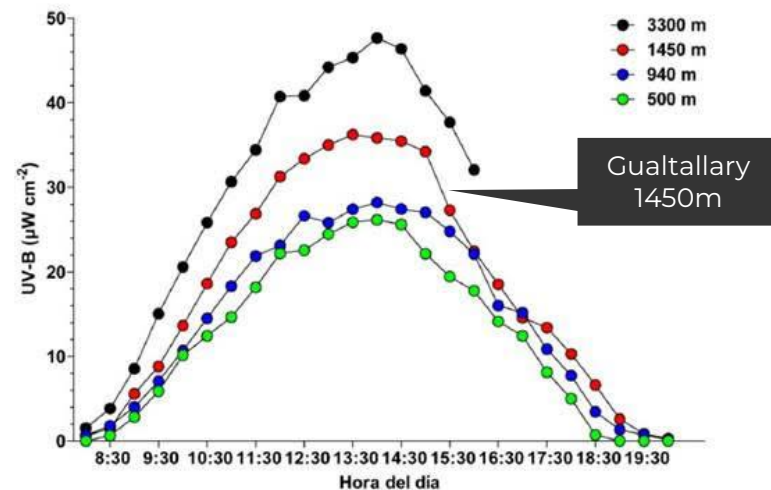
Extremely rare plantings over calcium carbonate coated stones & stone encrusted calcareous mother rock.

Gualtallary

Altitude and Radiation

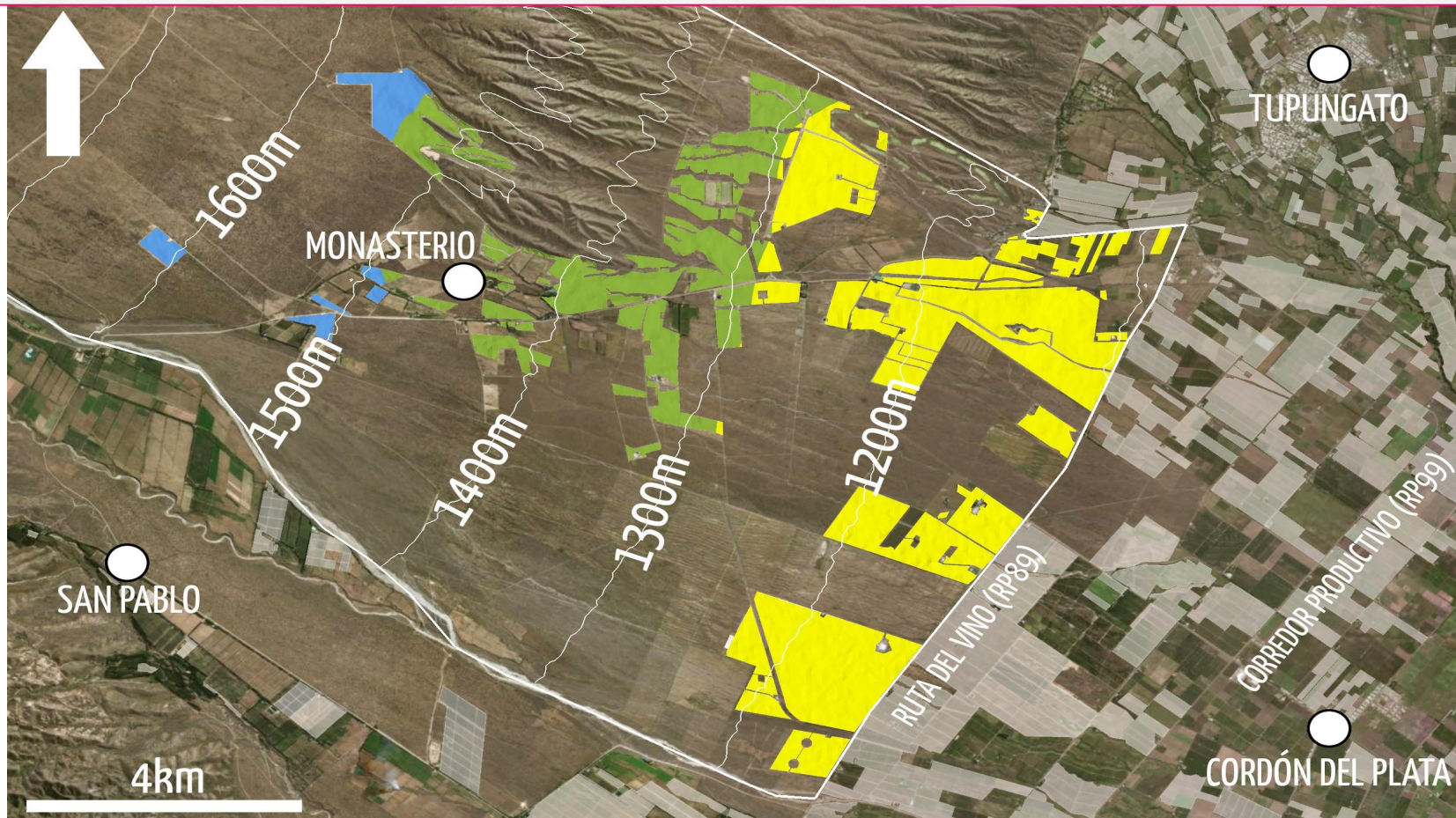


UV RADIATION ACCORDING TO ALTITUDE



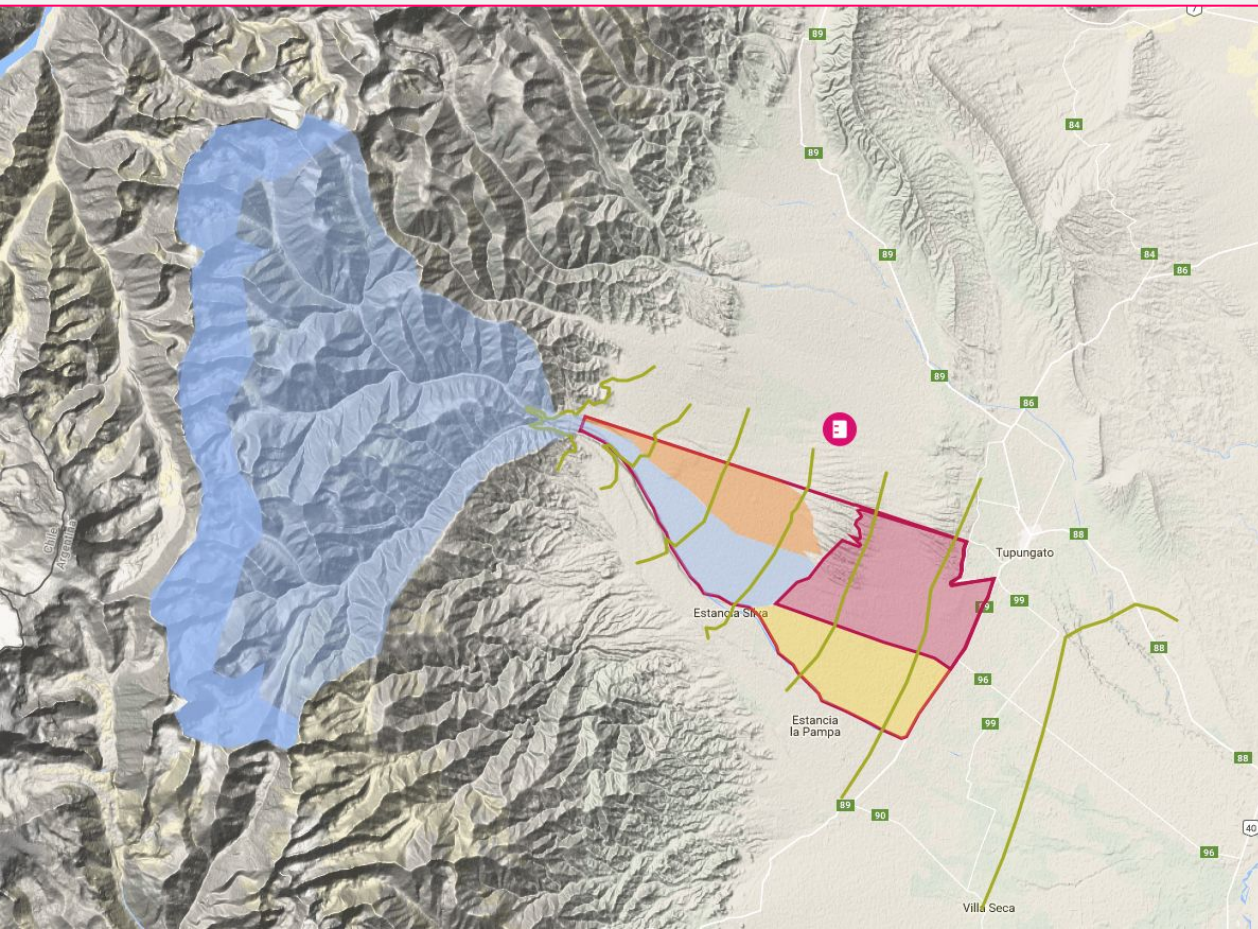
Gualtallary

Terroir



Gualtallary

Soils



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



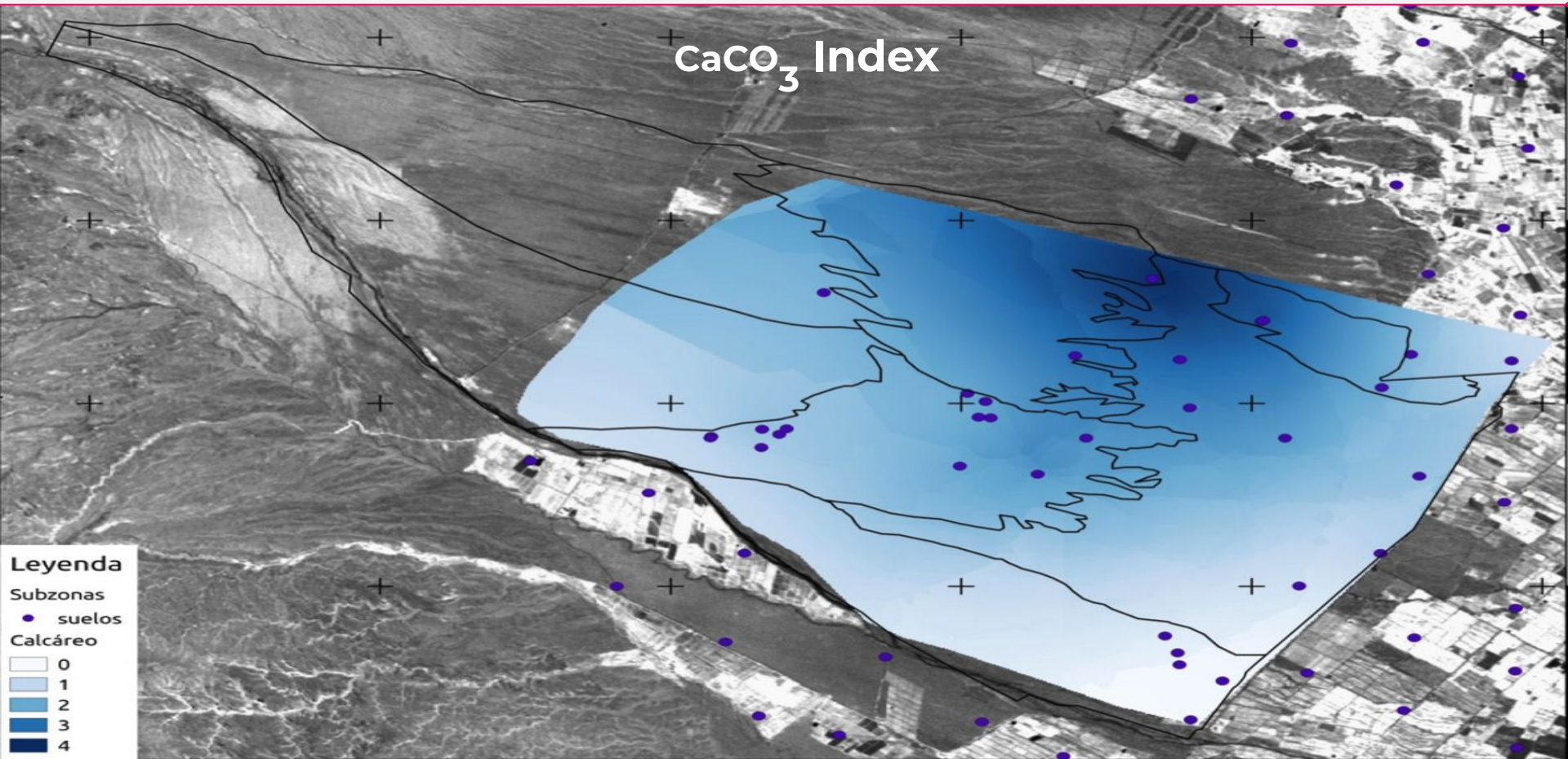
Glacier area



Glacier area

Gualtallary

Soils - The CO₃Ca Index



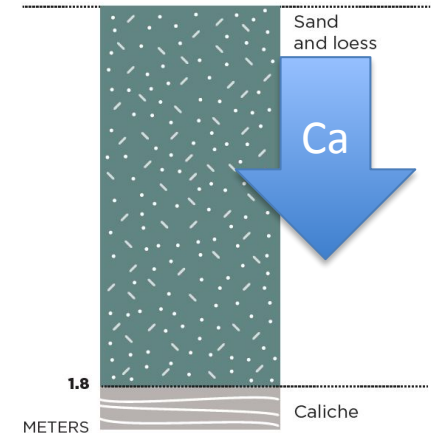
Gualtallary Soils

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



Gualtallary

Soils



> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA > UCO VALLEY > TUPUNGATO

Gualtallary Soils



El Peral (PDO)



● **Tupungato**

El Peral approved PDO
in 2022.

Distinguished by
altitude and old vines.

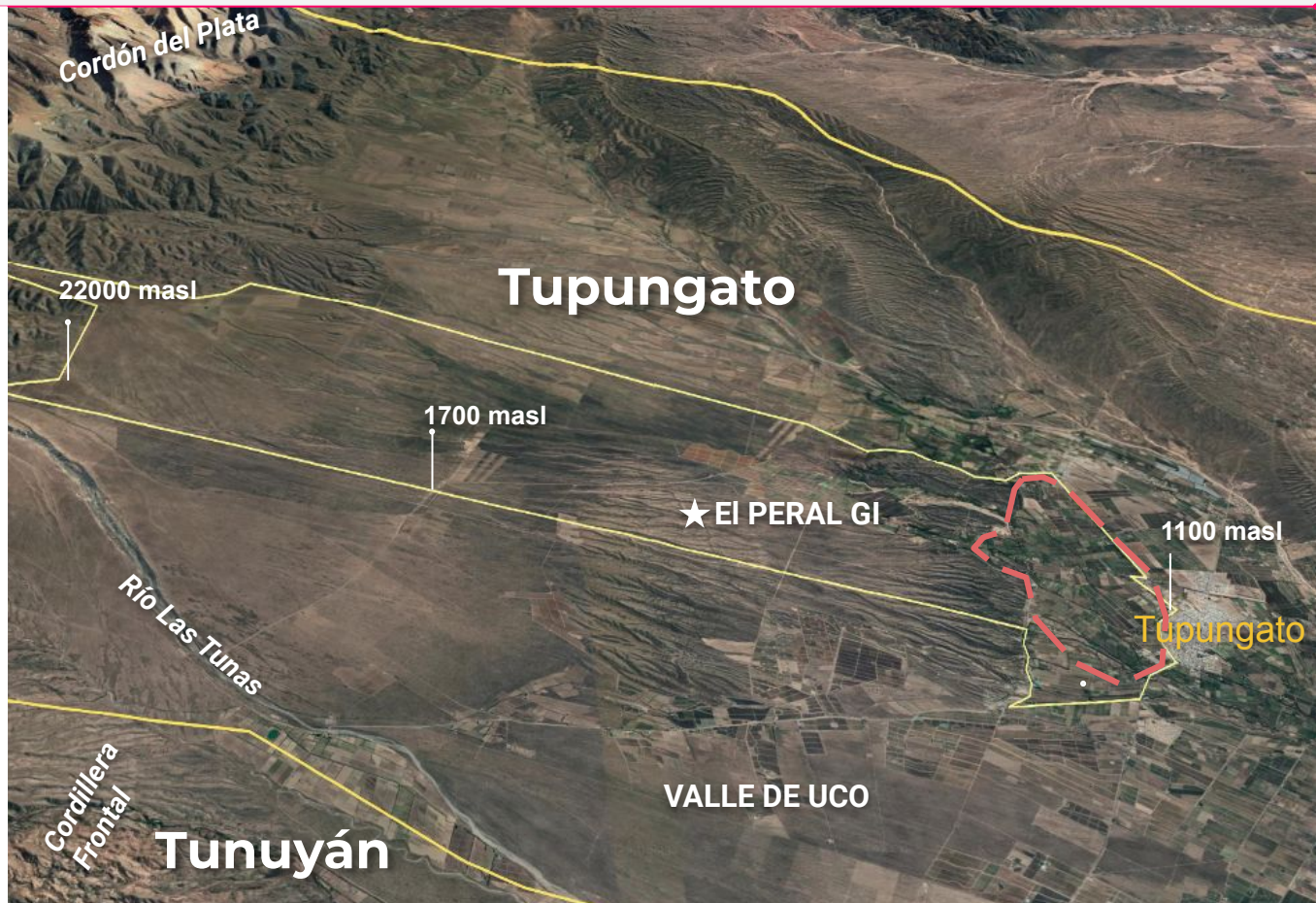

**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
600
Hectares


5.7%
Tupungato


**OLD
VINES**

 **MAIN
VARIETIES**

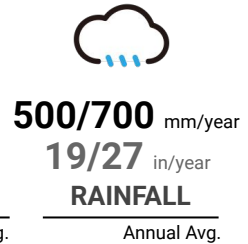
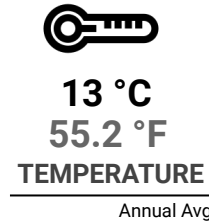
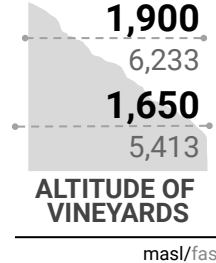
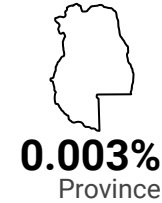
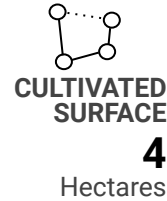
- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Chardonnay



La Carrera

Terroir

- La Carrera is located at the northern end of the Uco Valley; It is the last viticultural frontier in this region.
- The extreme climate, great diversity of soils and greater rainfall make this area different from any other wine region, making it perfect for the production of short cycle varieties.



TUPUNGATO

Other relevant districts and GIs

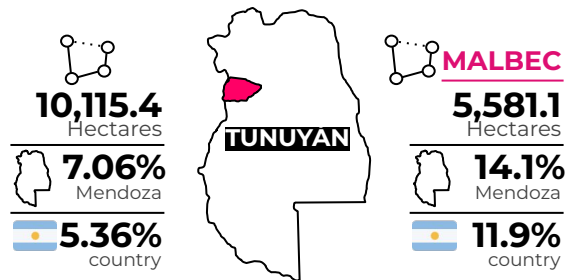
LA CARRERA & EL PERAL GI

- La Carrera: highest area under new plantings in the Valley.
- Altitude ranges from 1,600m (5,400 ft) to 1,900m (6,200 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 (3,500 feet) to 1,200 m (4,000 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.

TUNUYÁN

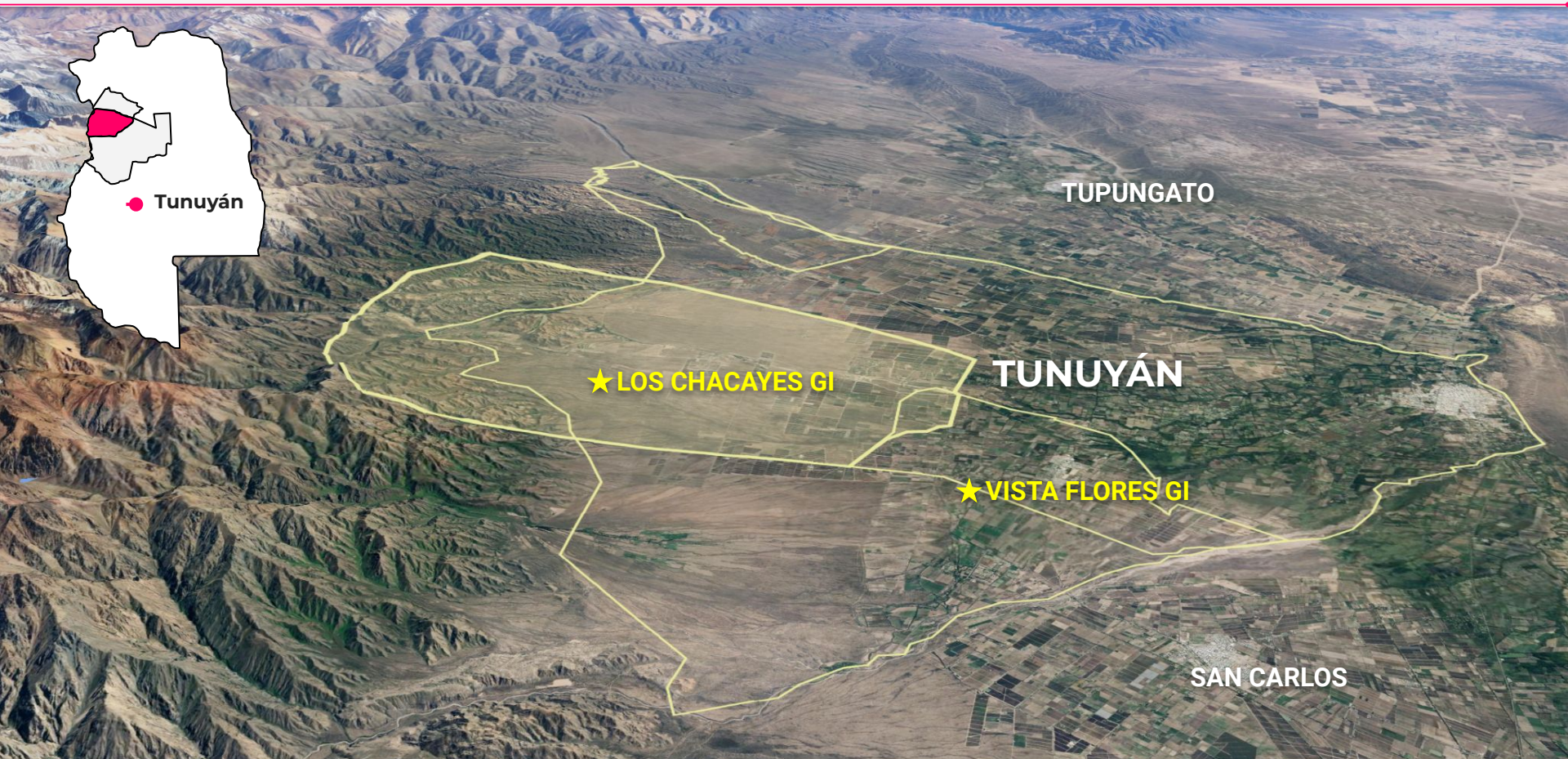


- Approved in 2002, the Tunuyán GI has experienced significant growth since then.



> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA > UCO VALLEY

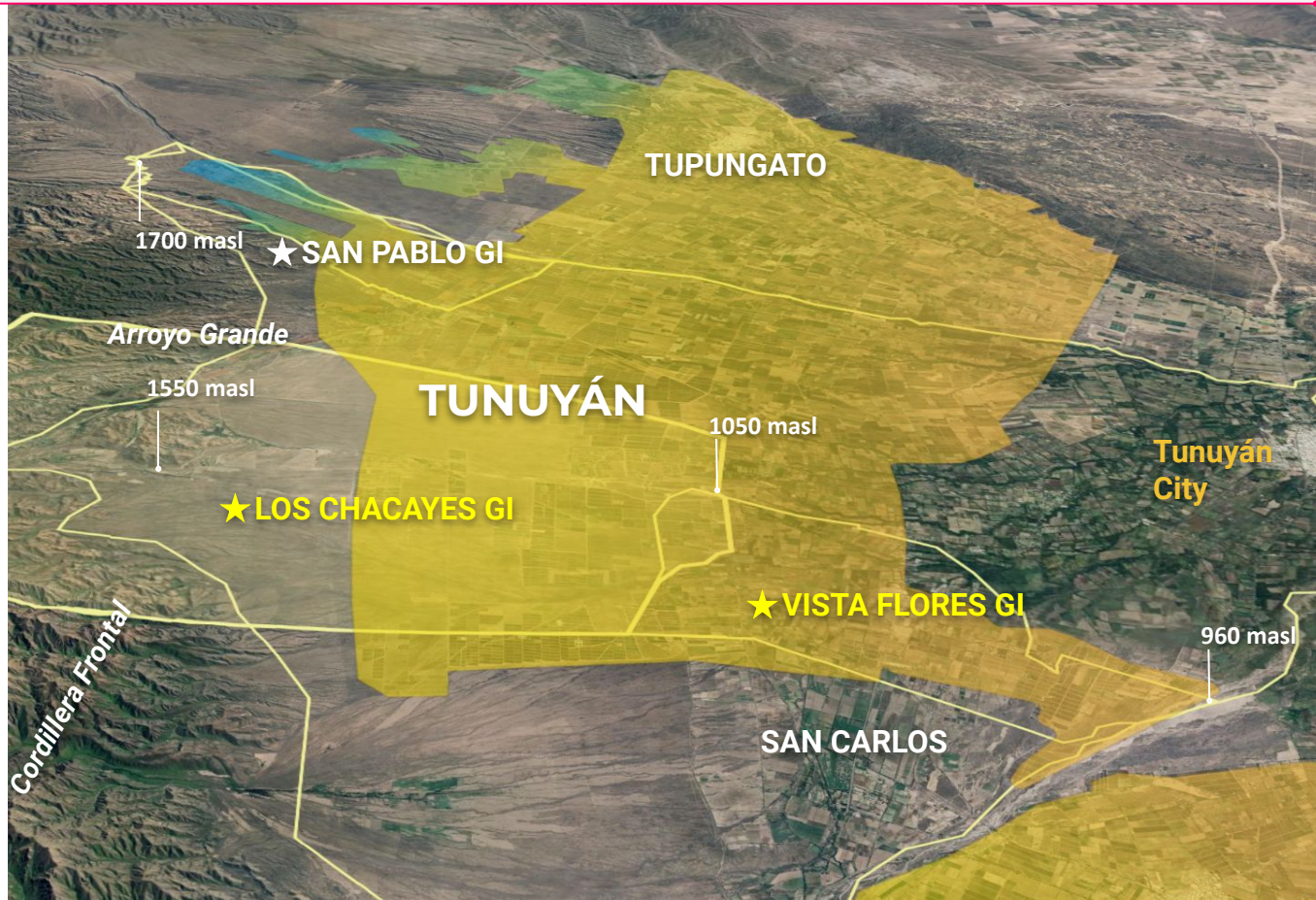
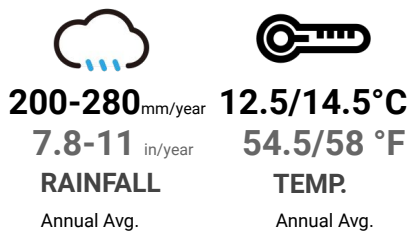
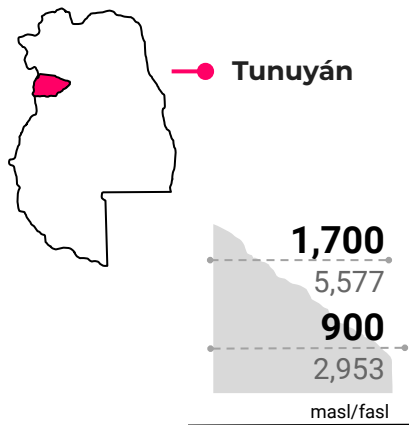
TUNUYÁN



- **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.

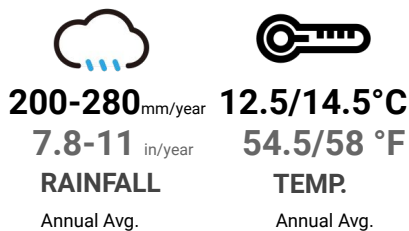
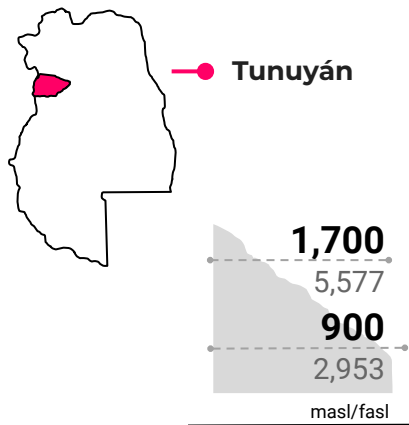
TUNUYÁN

Climate

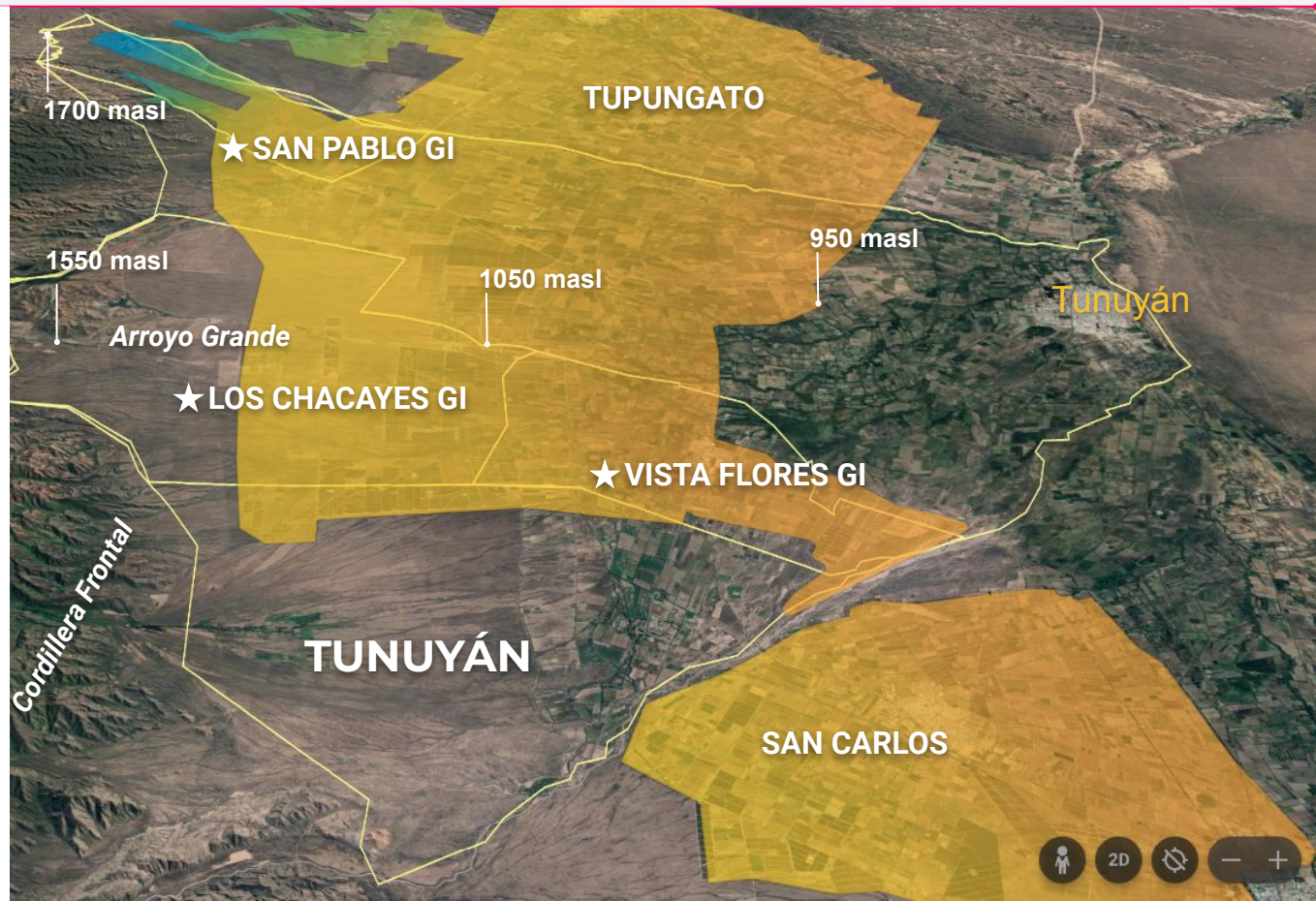
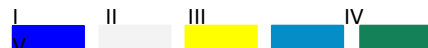


TUNUYÁN

Climate

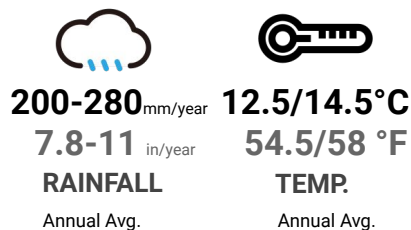
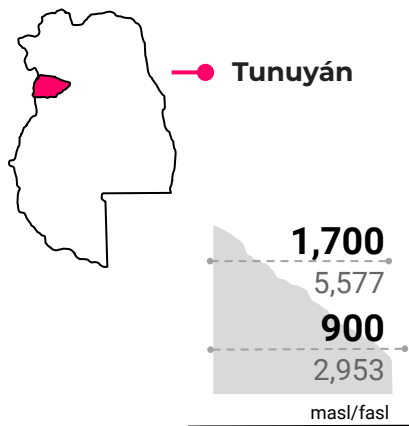


Winkler Zone

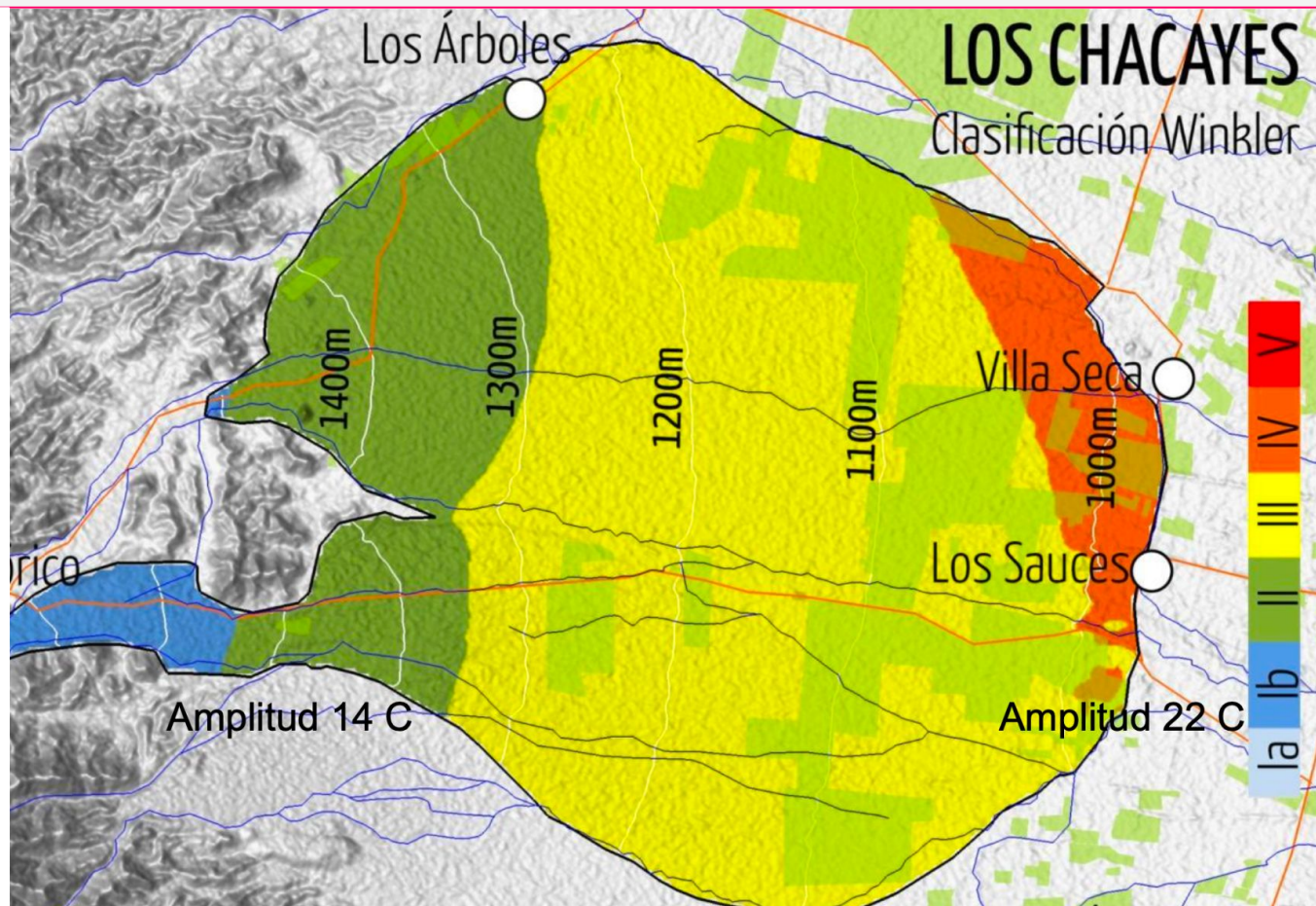
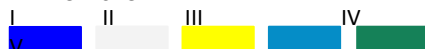


TUNUYÁN

Climate



Winkler Zone

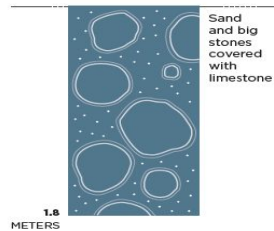


TUNUYÁN

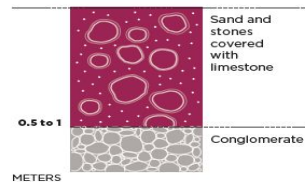
Soils

Los Chacayes

ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL



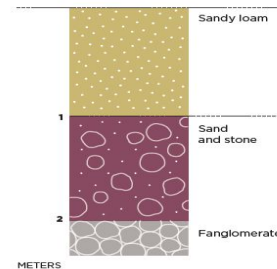
San Pablo

Los Chacayes

Vista Flores

Vista Flores

ALLUVIAL SOIL

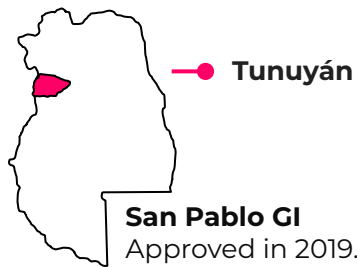


1000m Consulta

1250m

1500m

San Pablo GI



Tunuyán

San Pablo GI

Approved in 2019.
Tunuyán's highest GI
and offers limestone
and gypsum soils.



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

450

Hectares



4.6%

Tunuyán



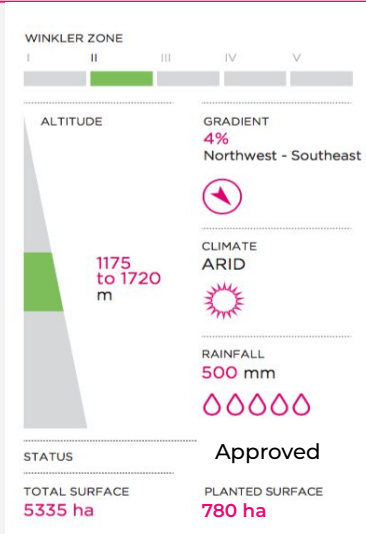
MAIN
VARIETIES

- Malbec, Chardonnay,
Cabernet Franc.



San Pablo GI

- Its name corresponds to Estancia San Pablo, a Jesuit mission established there towards the 17th Century.
- In 1997 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 GI

Altitude



San Pablo IG



San Pablo IG



Altitude contour



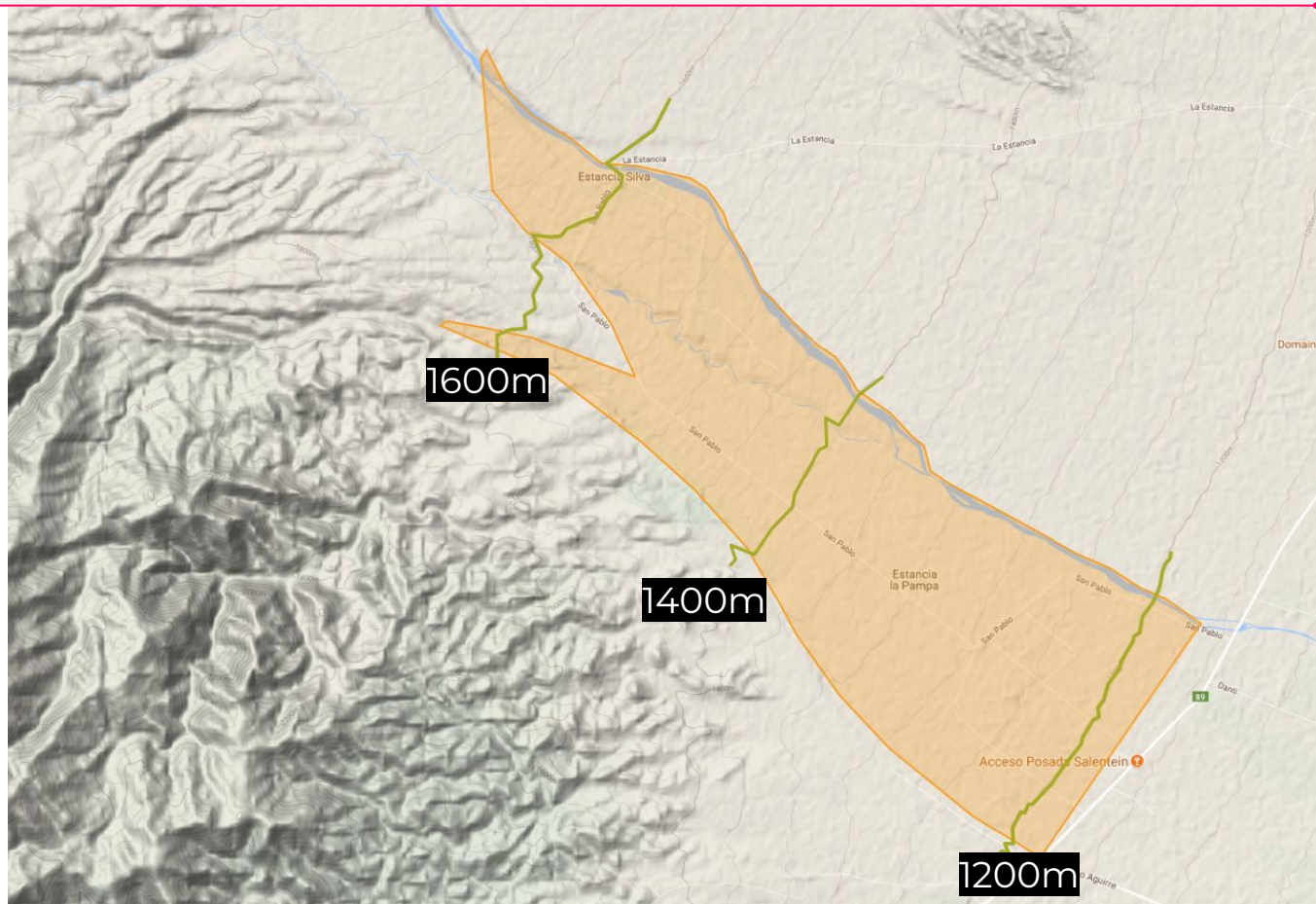
1200



1400



1600



San Pablo GI

Altitude



San Pablo IG



San Pablo IG



Altitude contour



1200



1400



1600



1700



San Pablo GI

Climate



San Pablo IG

W I



San Pablo IG



Altitude contour



1200



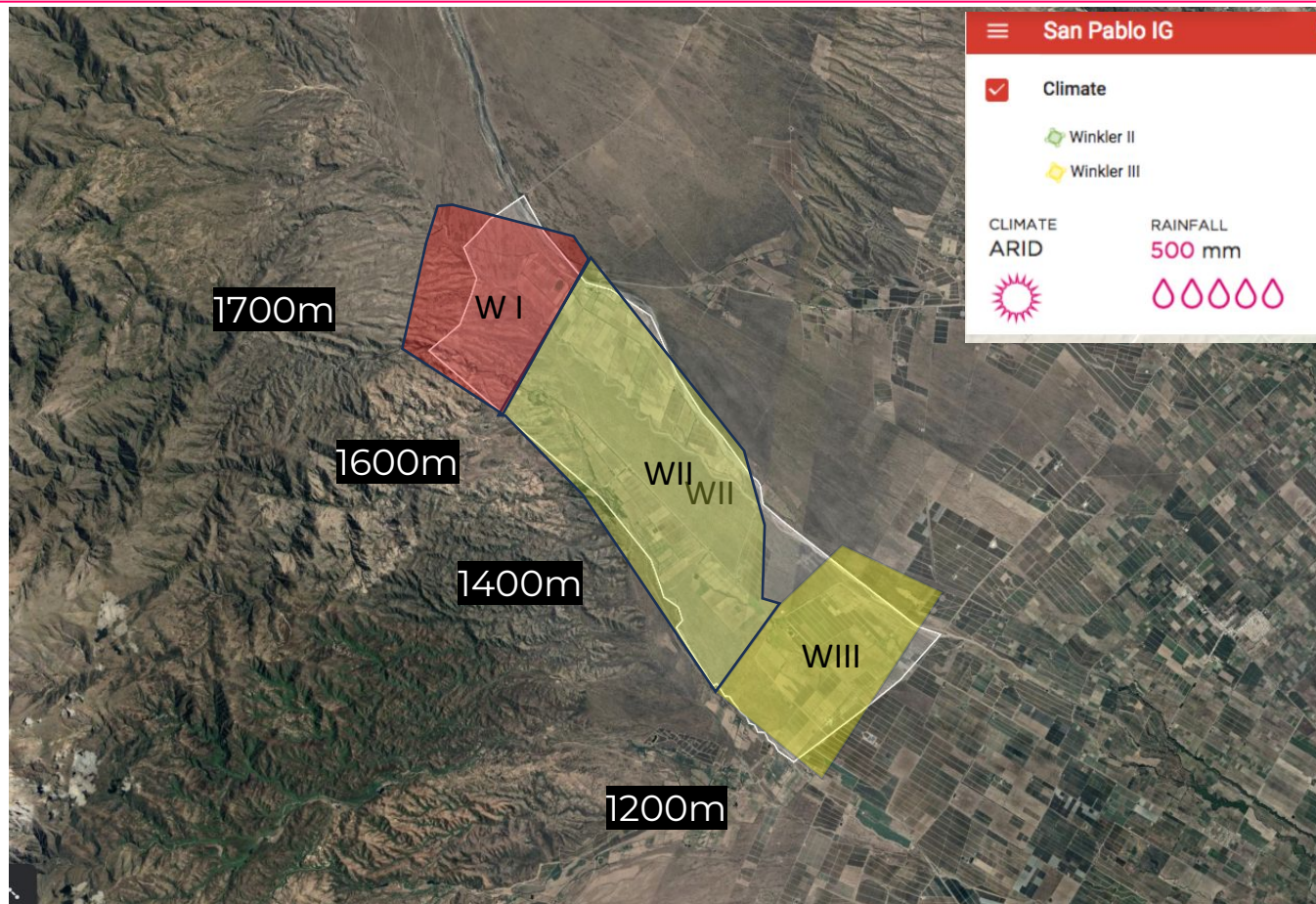
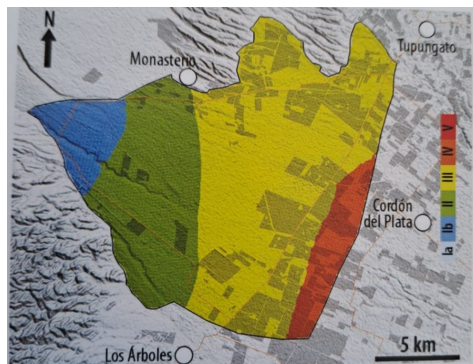
1400



1600



1700



San Pablo GI

Soils



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

Origen del yeso

Calcáreo (suelo)

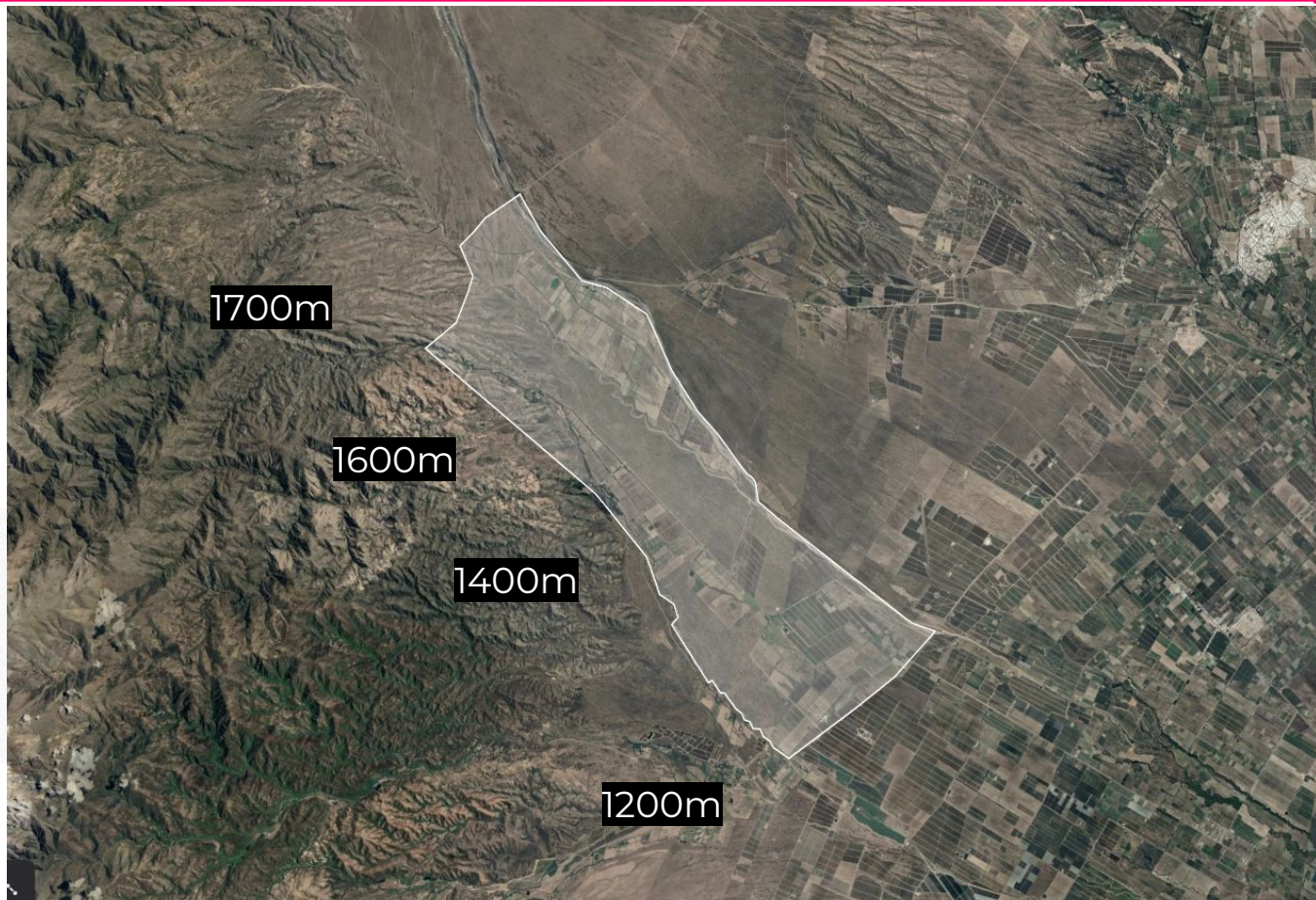
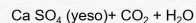
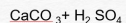
+



Yeso (suelo)

+

Dióxido de Carbono + Agua



> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA > UCO VALLEY > TUNUYÁN

San Pablo GI

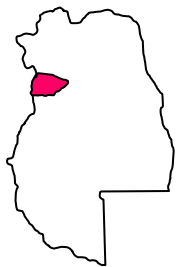
Soils



Calcareous deposits of microbial origin



Los Chacayes GI



● Tunuyán

Los Chacayes GI was approved in 2017 and expanded in 2023. It is one of the biggest GIs in the Uco Valley.

CULTIVATED SURFACE LOS CHACAYES

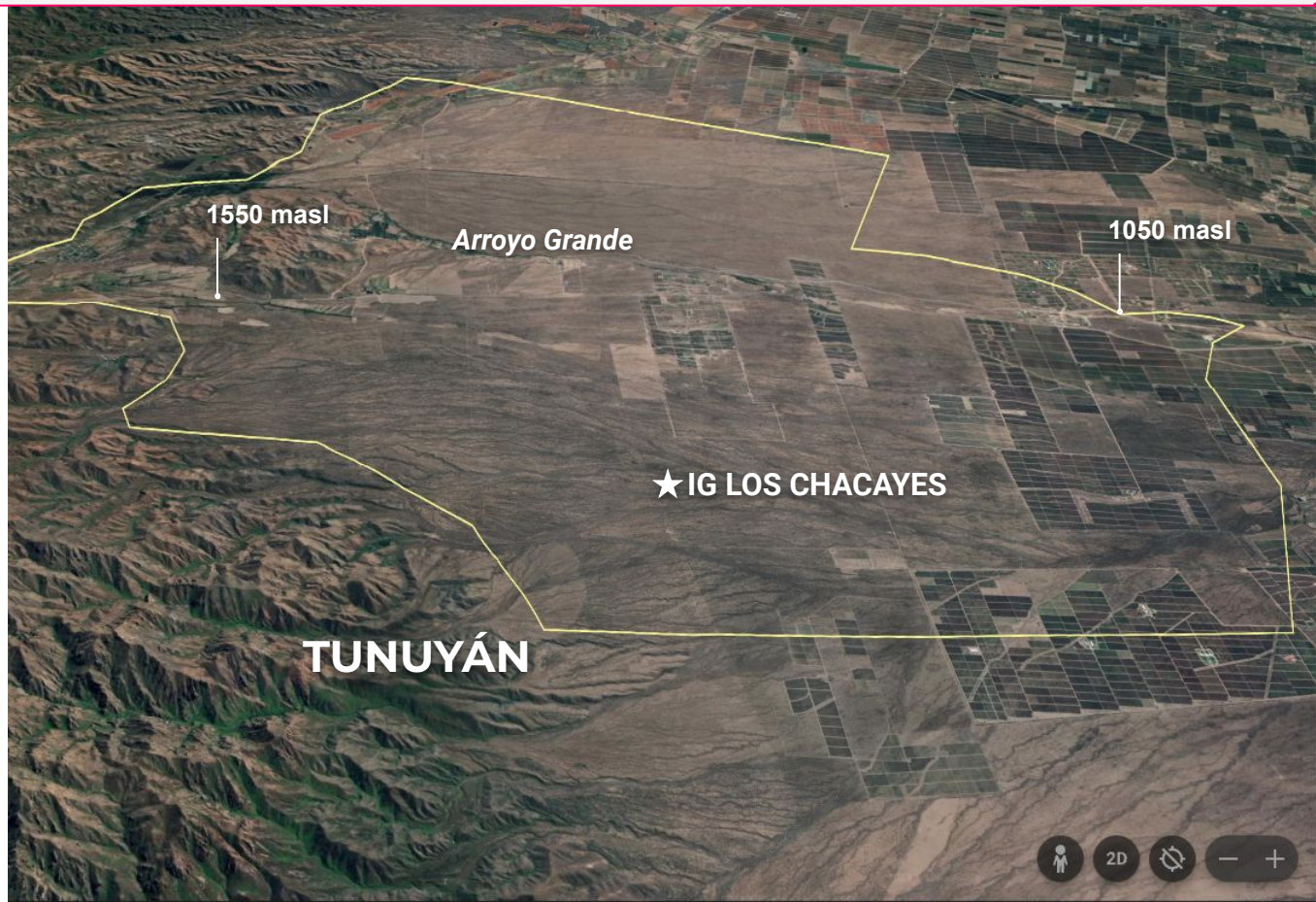
1.900
Hectares

18.8%
Tunuyán

1.33%
Mendoza

MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Petit Verdot
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Cabernet Franc
- To a lesser extent: Gewürztraminer, Garnacha and Monastrell.



Los Chacayes GI

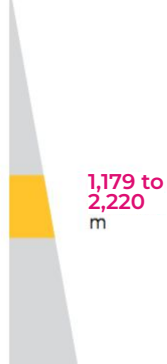
TUNUYÁN > LOS CHACAYES

LOS CHACAYES (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



GRADIENT

4,1%
Northwest -Southeast



CLIMATE

ARID 22-25°C
Thermal
amplitude



RAINFALL

300 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved 2017

TOTAL SURFACE

20000 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

1000 ha



Los Chacayes GI

Timeline

- The name Los Chacayes derives from the "chacay", an indigenous plant that grows on the banks of slopes and streams.
- **1996** - François and Jacques Lurton arrived to this place in 1996.
- **2002** - Piedra Negra, François Lurton's winery, launches Chacayes, a Malbec wine. In 2005 - Lurton registers Chacayes as a brand.
- **2017** - Los Chacayes GI is born and Lurton gives up on the trademark registration.
- **2019** - The Civil Association of Producers "Los Chacayes" is created with the aim of deepening the study of the terroir, communicating its characteristics and improving the region's infrastructure and services.



LOS CHACAYES
ASOCIACIÓN CIVIL DE PRODUCTORES

12 members:

- Bodega Piedra Negra SA
- Bodegas Chandon
- Bodegas y Viñedos la Esperanza SA (Finca el Origen)
- Colle di Boasi SA
- Corazón del Sol SRL
- Estaban Nicolás Rosberg (Finca Los Arbolitos)
- Fernando Javier Cutillo
- Los Chacayes SA (Lacoste de los Andes)
- Maria Mirta Sance
- SuperUco SA (familia Michelini)
- Ver Sacrum SRL
- Viñedos Casa de Uco SA

Los Chacayes GI Soils

The Arroyo Grande River, which is born from the snowmelt of the frontal mountain range, is the main influence on the soils, since the elements it transports are responsible for its composition.

Soil composition very different depending on its location in one or another microregion.

This diversity has an impact on the vineyard and grapes, and is clearly seen in the IG's wines.

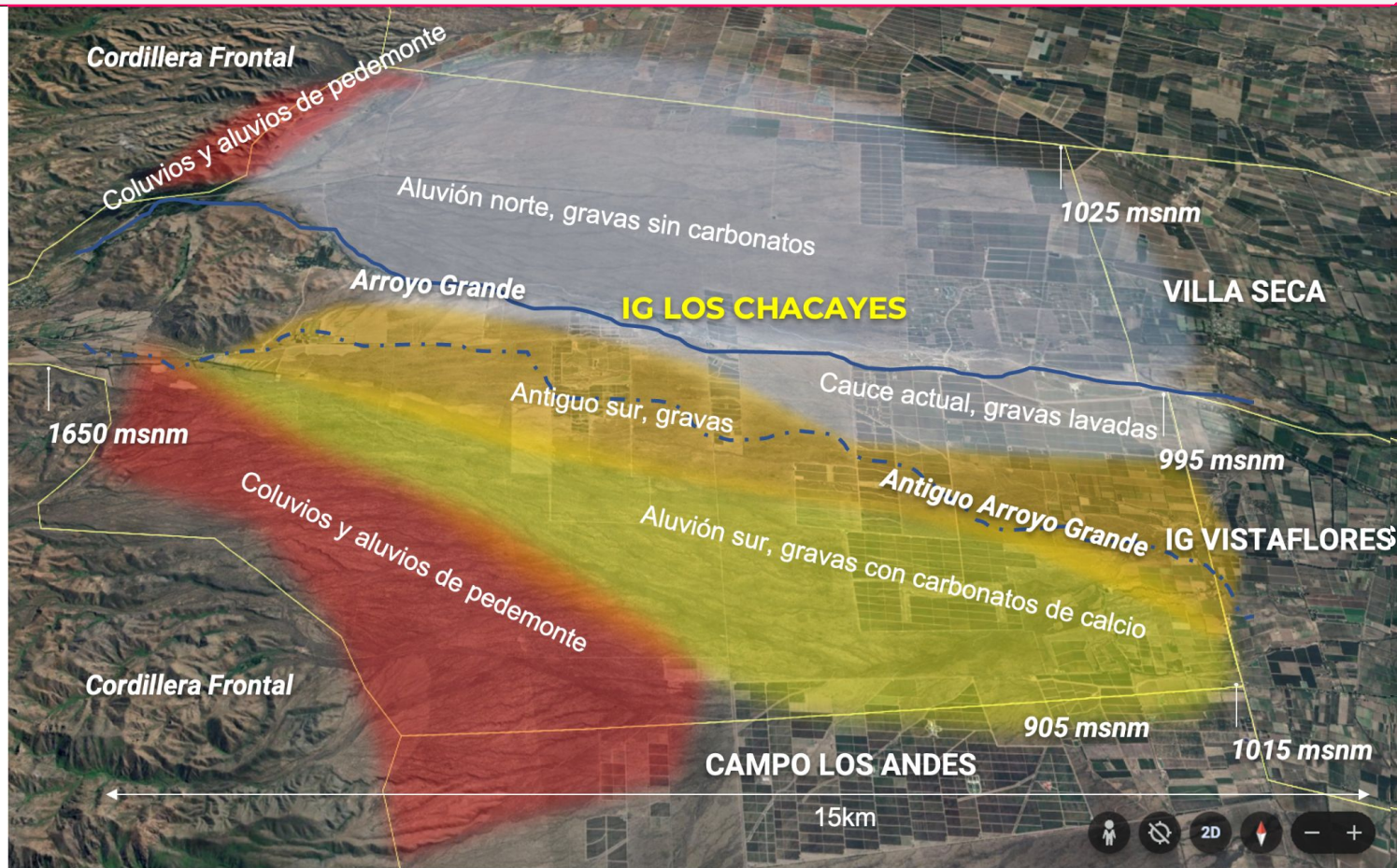
This terroir is greatly influenced by indigenous flora.



Los Chacayes GI Soils

Due to its location at the foot of the frontal mountain range, Los Chacayes offers a mosaic of soils where the Arroyo Grande (stream) creates at least **5 types of soils** as it moved from one place to another.

1. Southern alluvium, gravels with calcium carbonates.
2. Southern alluvium, only gravel.
3. Northern alluvium, gravel without carbonates.
4. Current riverbed, washed gravels
5. Colluvia and descents from the hills.



Campo Los Andes

VALLE DE UCO > TUNUYÁN

CAMPO LOS ANDES



Vista Flores GI



● Tunuyán

Vista Flores approved
in 2002.
Predominantly rocky
soils towards the east.


**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
1,160
Hectares


11.8%
Tunuyán


**OLD
VINES**

 **MAIN
VARIETIES**

- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Chardonnay



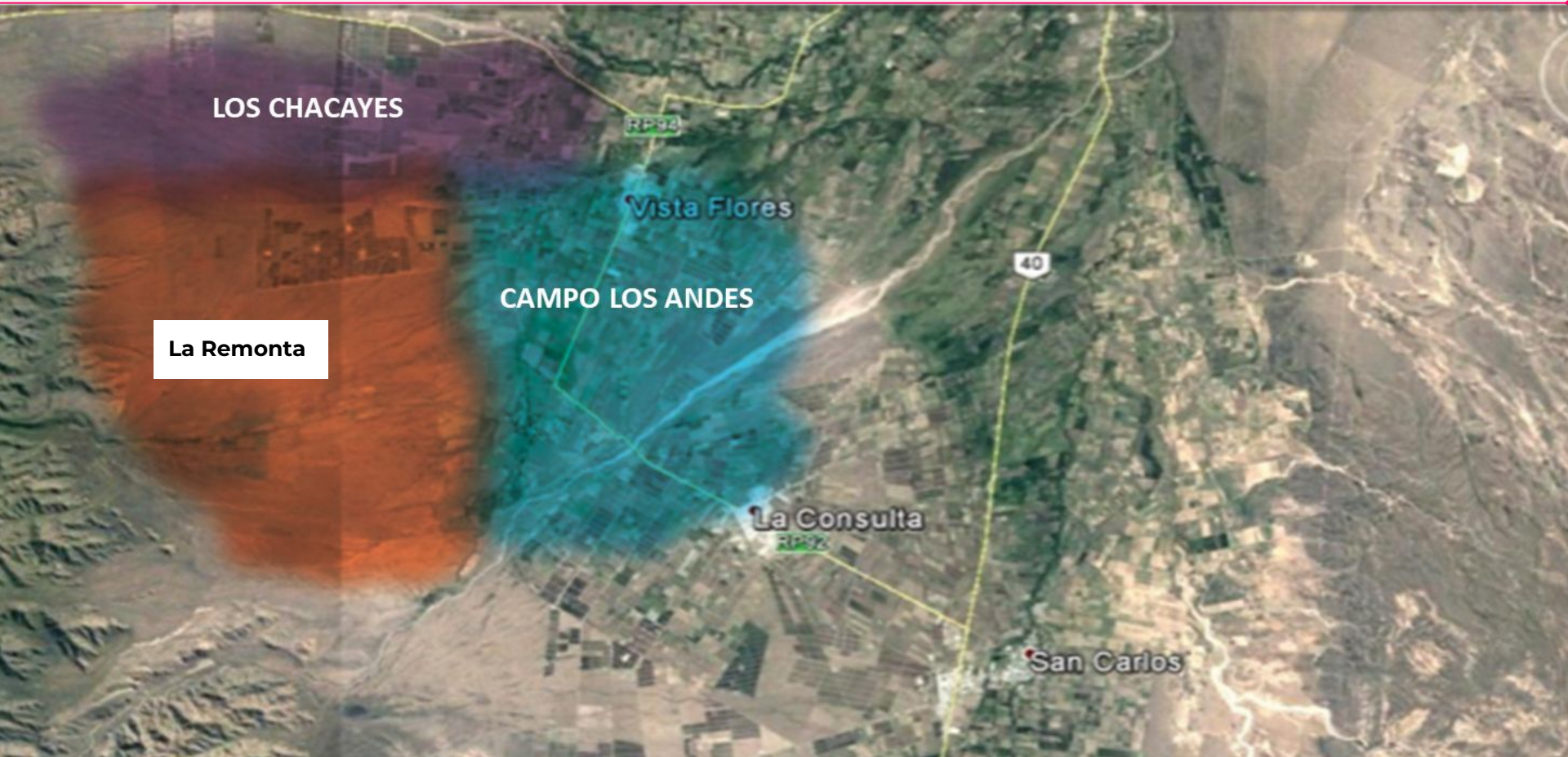
> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA > UCO VALLEY > TUNUYÁN

Vista Flores GI



> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA > UCO VALLEY > TUNUYÁN

La Remonta



La Remonta

ALLUVIAL FAN AND SOILS

RESULTING IN THE MALLIN STREAM

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS:

- A low extension capture basin which is very close to the vineyards.
- Small alluvial cone with small surface.
- Historically virgin soils and no previous crops.
- Totally different soils from the other projects in the nearby areas.



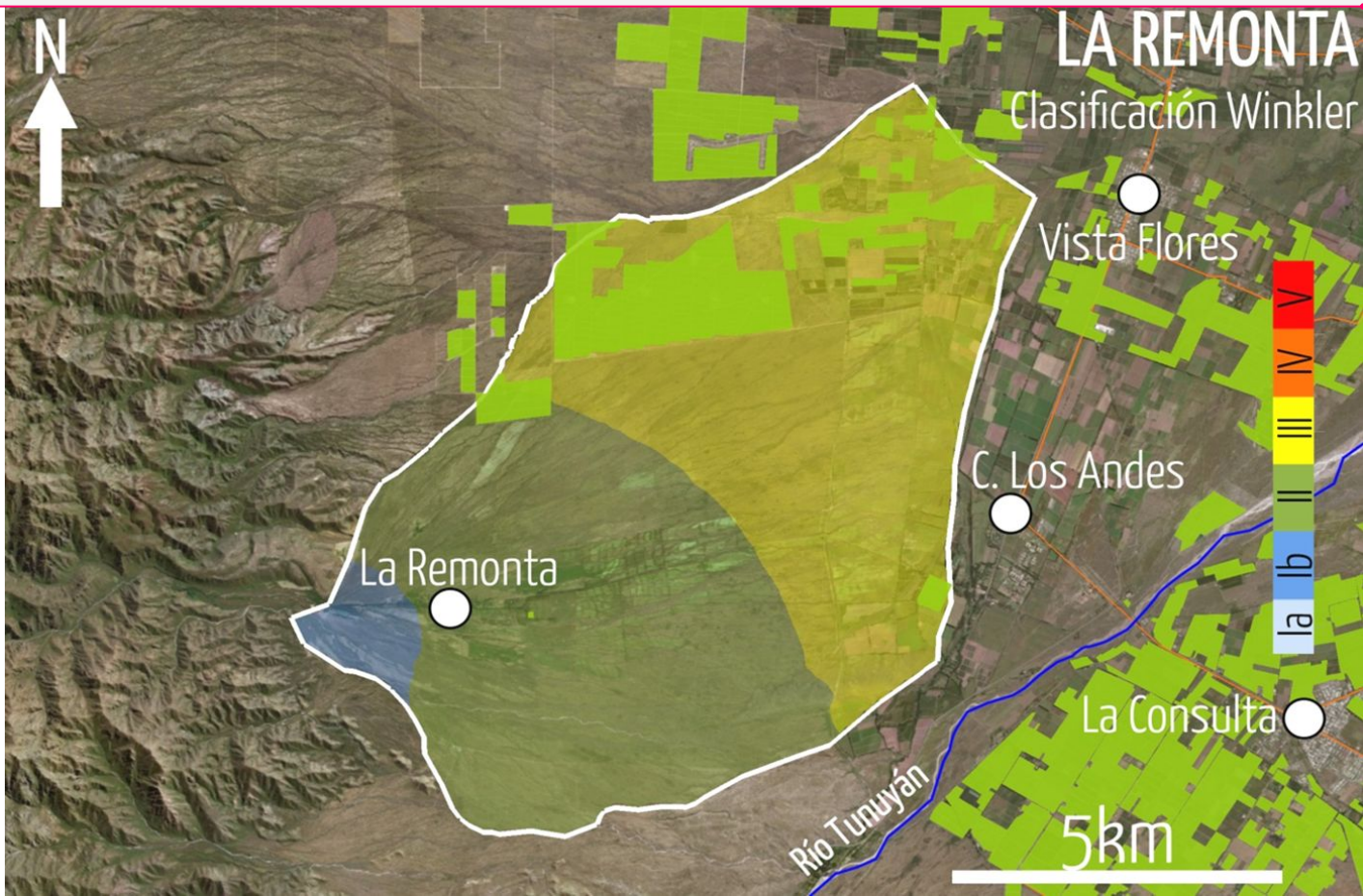
La Remonta

SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- High part of the alluvial cone
- Red and blue stones with a few km of drag, small and medium.
- Without river stones.
- Homogeneous, mineral and poor soils.
- Deep soils, without physical or mechanical limitations.
- High percentage of gravel, silt and sand

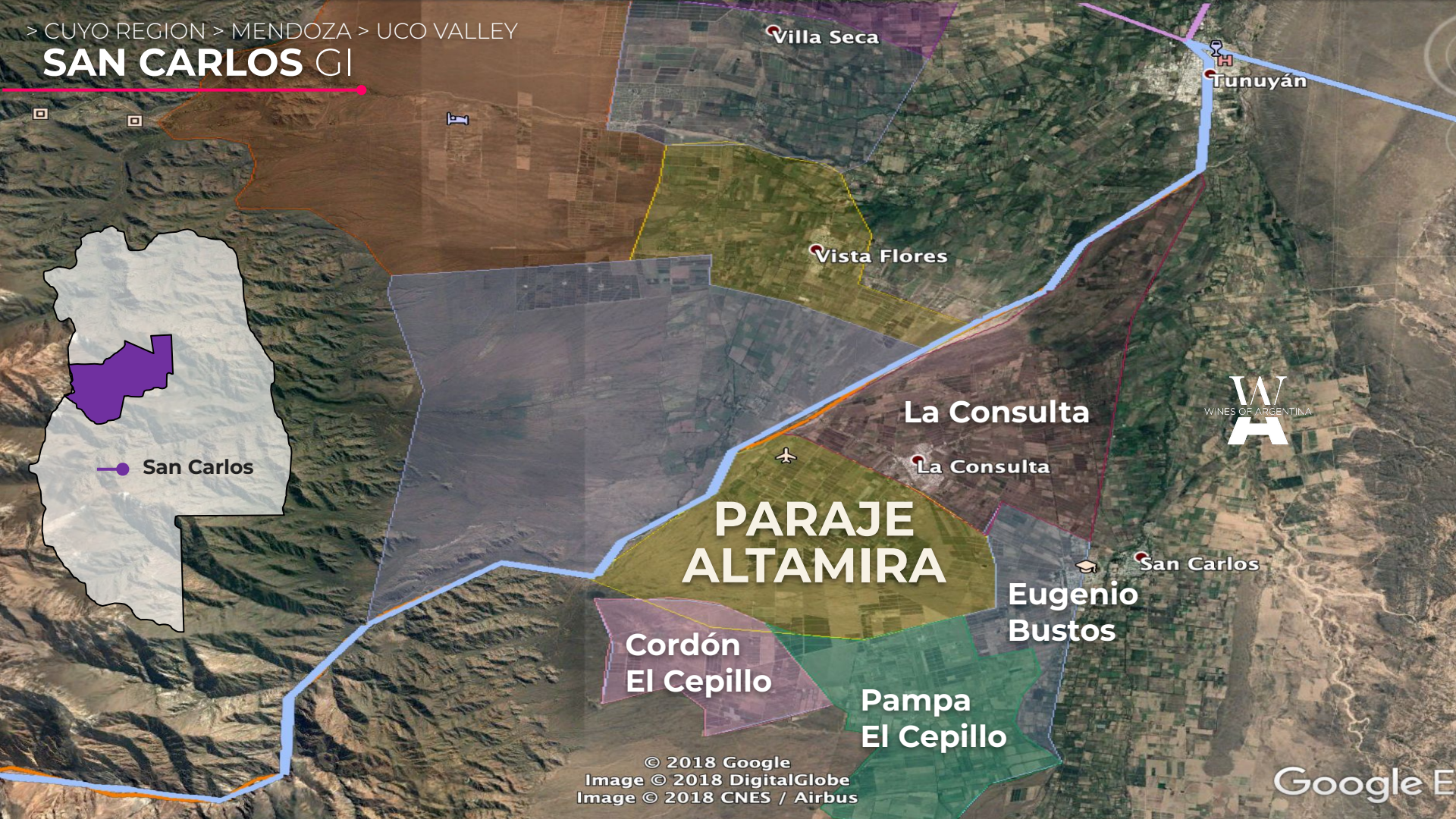
CLIMATE CHARACTERISTICS:

- Height above sea level 1100 meters.
- Northern exposure.
- Winkler index 2 or 3 according to seasonal temperatures.
- Desert climate with between 250 to 300 mm of rainfall per year.
- Daily thermal amplitude ranges between 15 and 20 degrees.



> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA > UCO VALLEY

SAN CARLOS GI



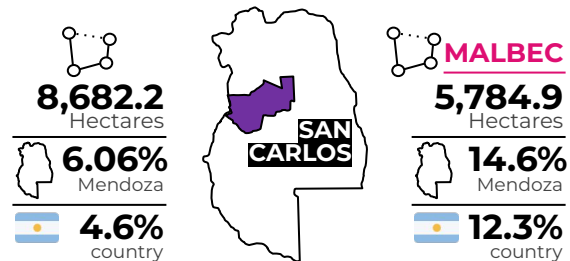
© 2018 Google

Image © 2018 DigitalGlobe

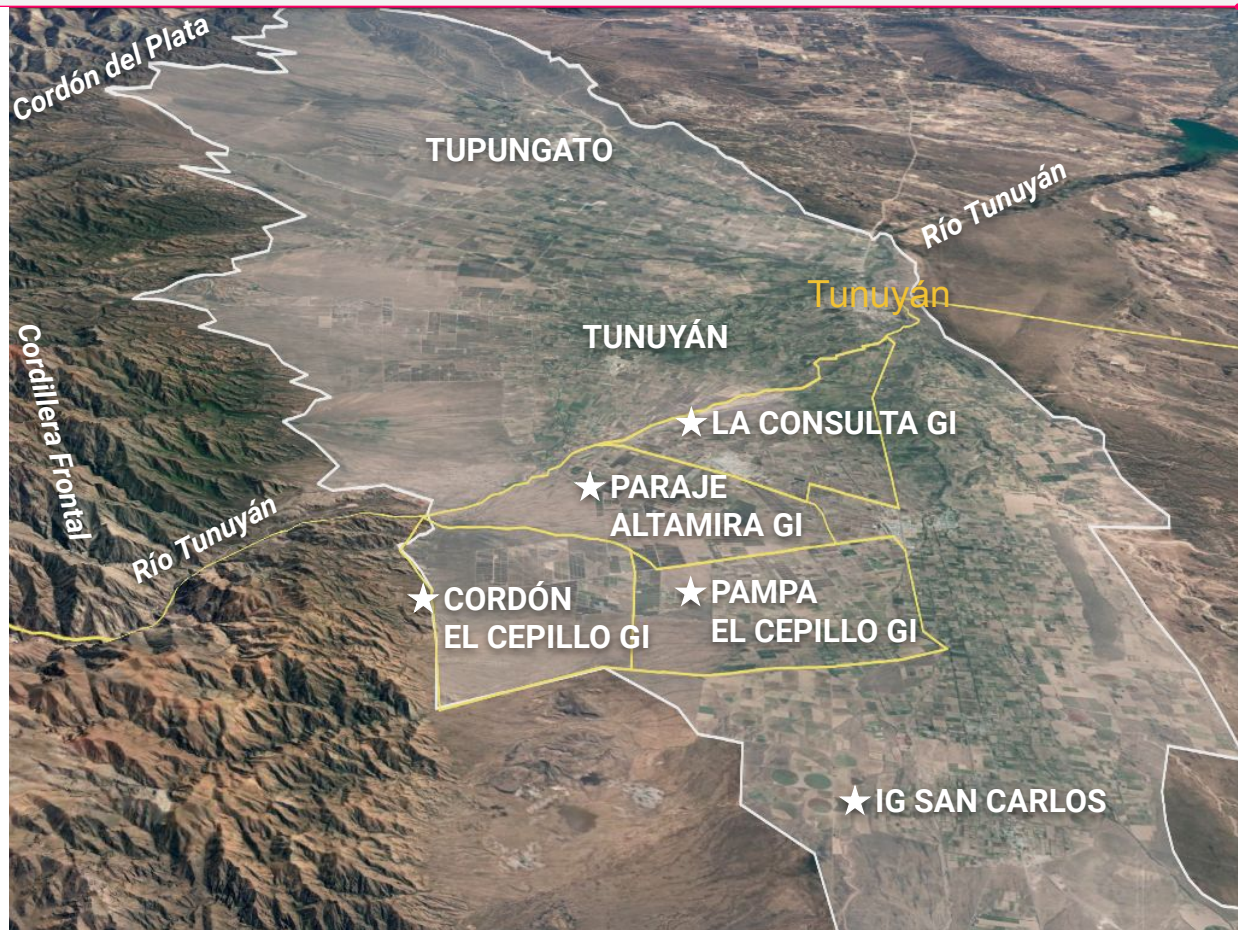
Image © 2018 CNES / Airbus

Google E

SAN CARLOS GI



- GI since 2002.



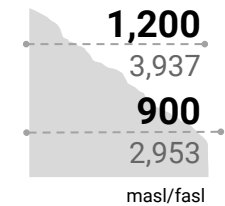
> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA > UCO VALLEY

SAN CARLOS GI

Climate



● San Carlos



180-220 /year

7-8.6 in/year

RAINFALL

Annual Avg.



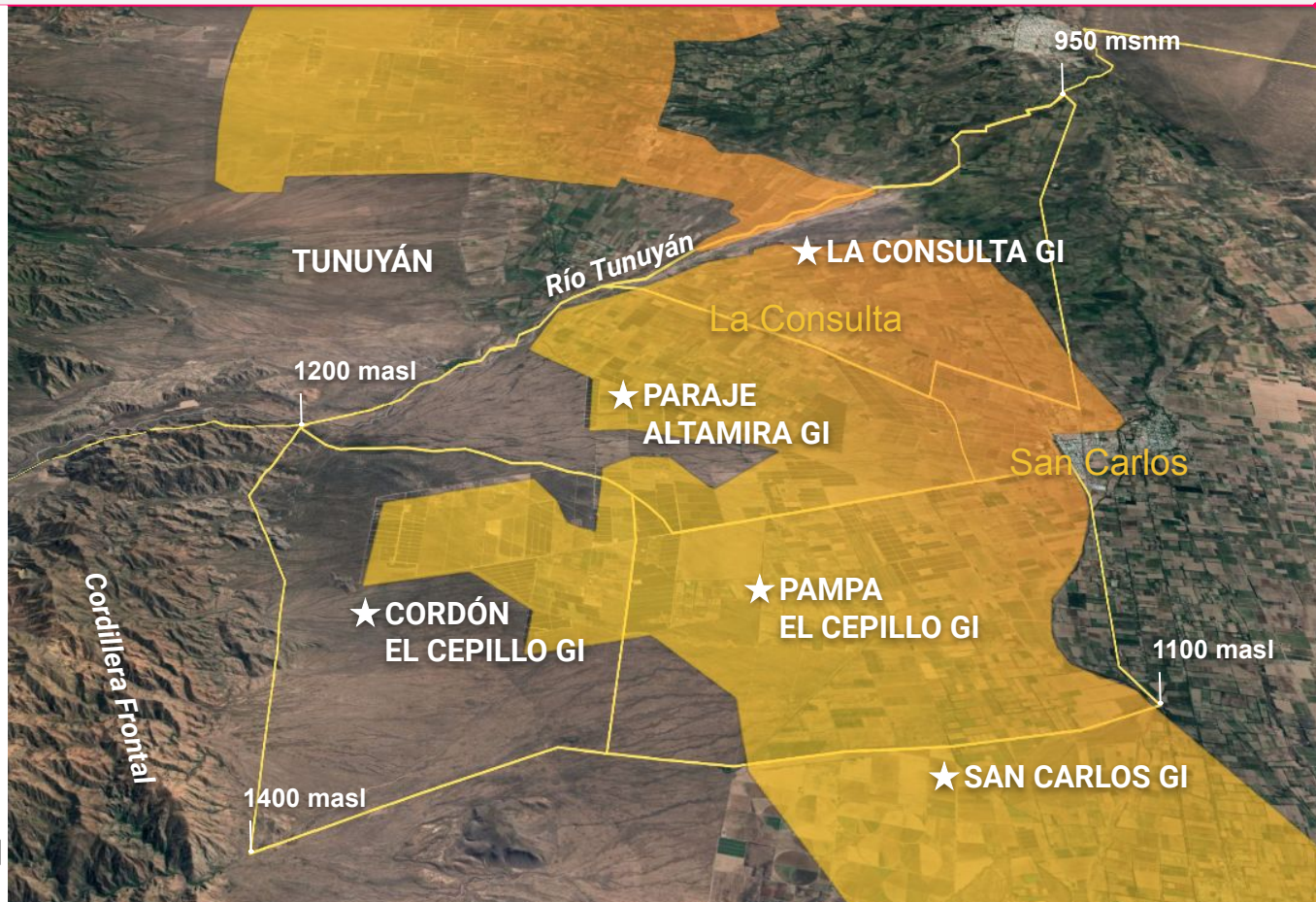
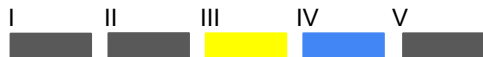
14.5/15.5°C

58/59.9 °F

TEMP.

Annual Avg.

Winkler Zone



Paraje Altamira GI



● San Carlos

Paraje Altamira

Established in 2013 and expanded in 2017.
Alluvial soils with carbonate deposits.



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

2,730
Hectares



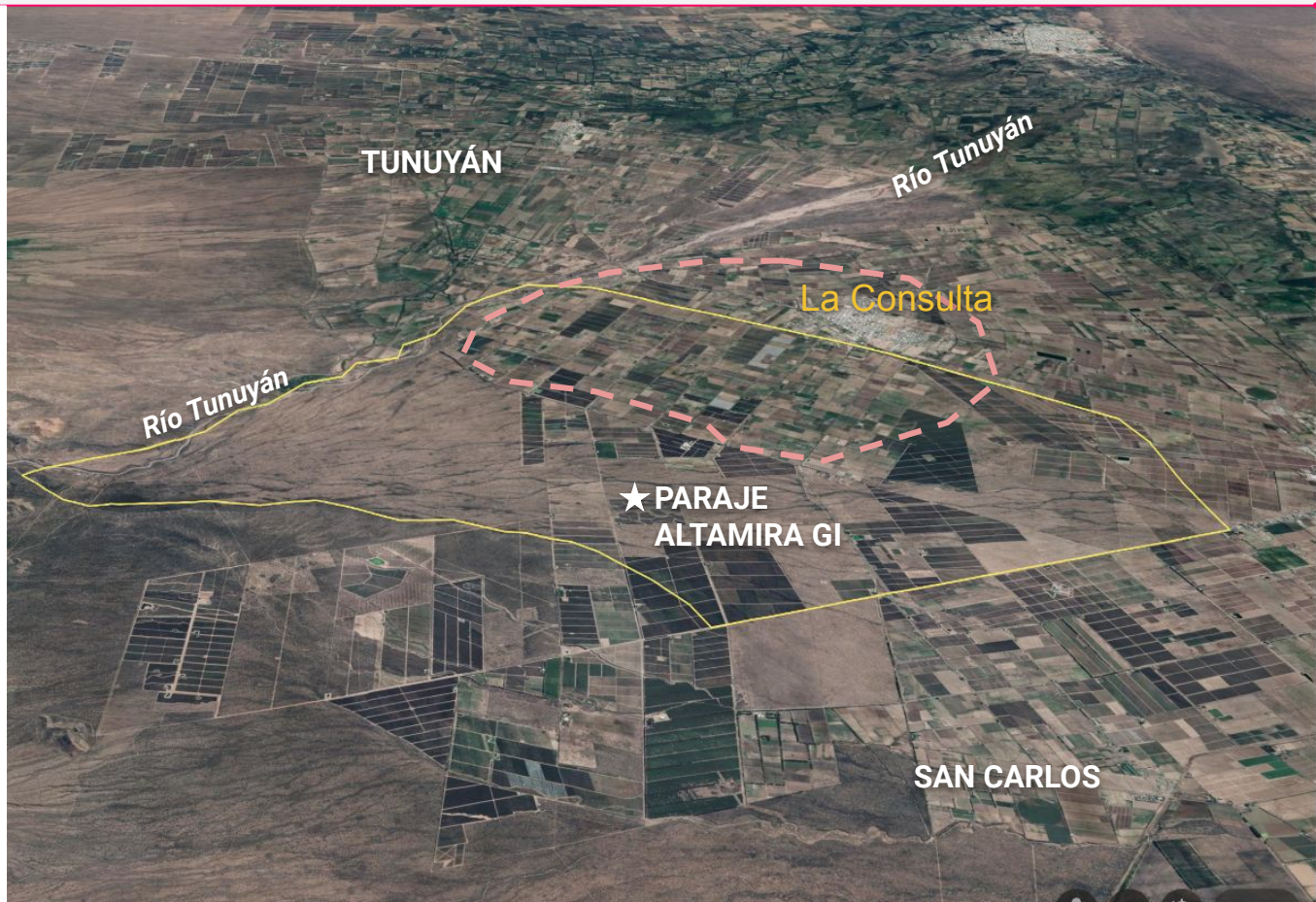
30.4%
San Carlos



OLD
VINES

MAIN
VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Semillón



Paraje Altamira GI

- Located in San Carlos, on the alluvial cone of the Tunuyán River.
- Planted in 1900. For the very first part of 20th Century it was considered a qualitative place.
- As it is not a political district, it is a renowned place without clear boundaries.
- Therefore, the name of Altamira was commonly used to point out an imprecise place in San Carlos. It derives from the panoramic view it offers from the highest point.
- Since 2000, it has experienced a marked growth in cultivated area. The red grapes are renowned for their colour and acidity.
- Paraje Altamira GI was approved in 2013, then expanded in 2016.



Paraje Altamira GI



La Consulta



La Consulta GI



Paraje Altamira GI



Paraje Altamira GI



Eugenio Bustos GI



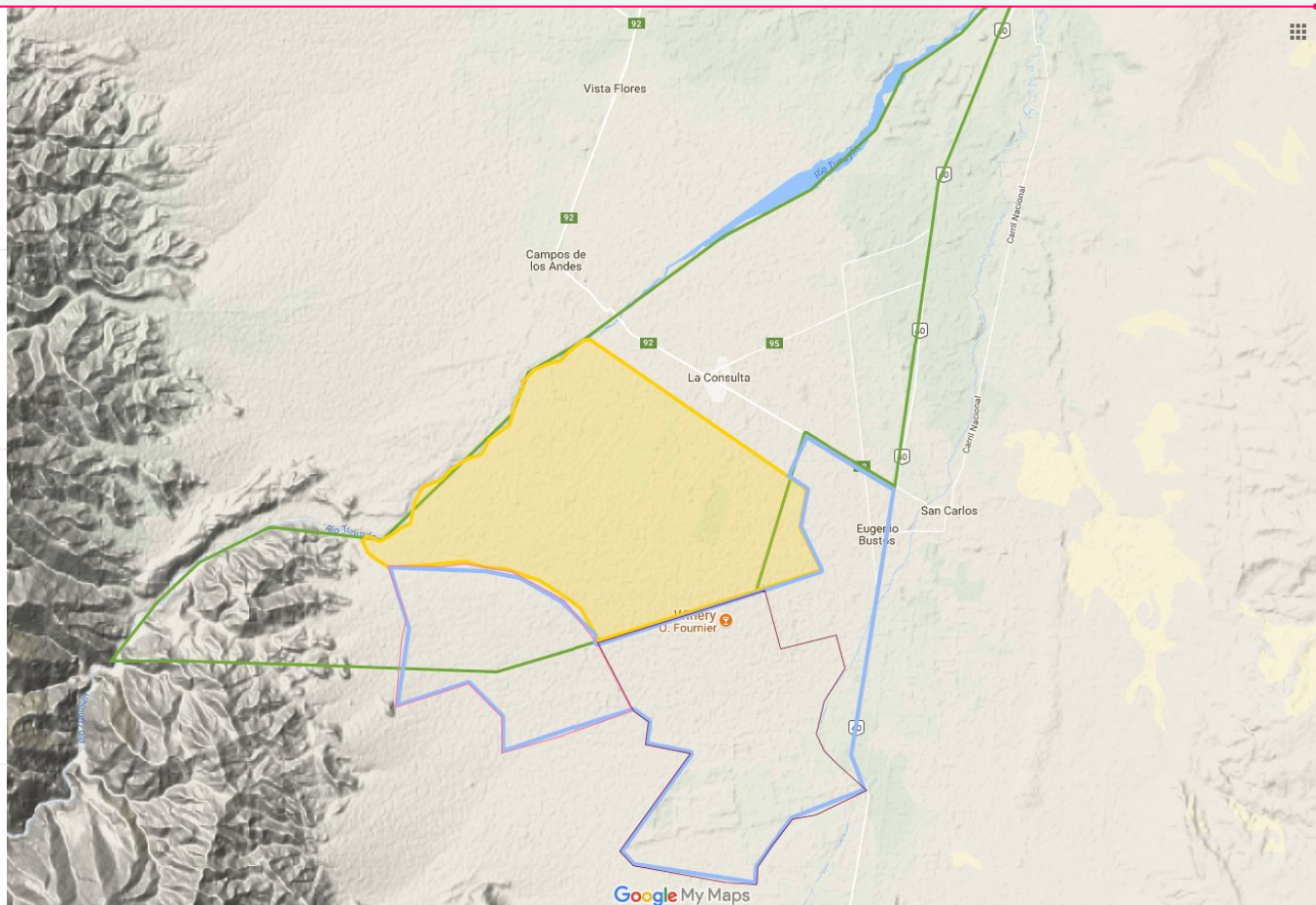
Eugenio Bustos



Cordón El Cepillo



Pampa El Cepillo



> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA > UCO VALLEY > SAN CARLOS

Paraje Altamira GI

Terroir



SAN CARLOS > LA CONSULTA

PARAJE ALTAMIRA

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



1200
to 1000
m

GRADIENT

1%
West - Southeast



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL

280 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE

9300 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

2785 ha



Paraje Altamira GI

Climate



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

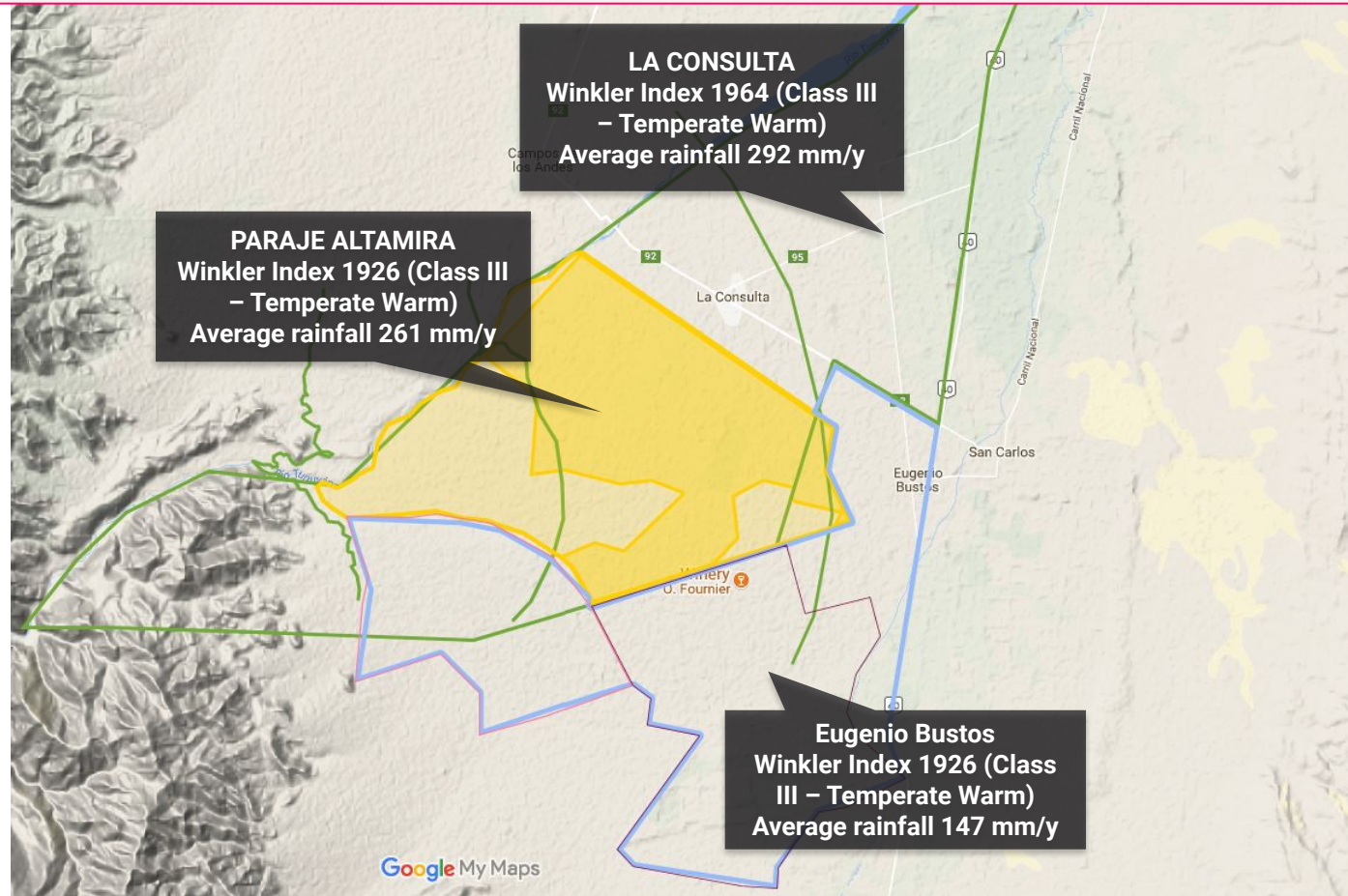


Eugenio Bustos GI

Eugenio Bustos

Cordón El Cepillo

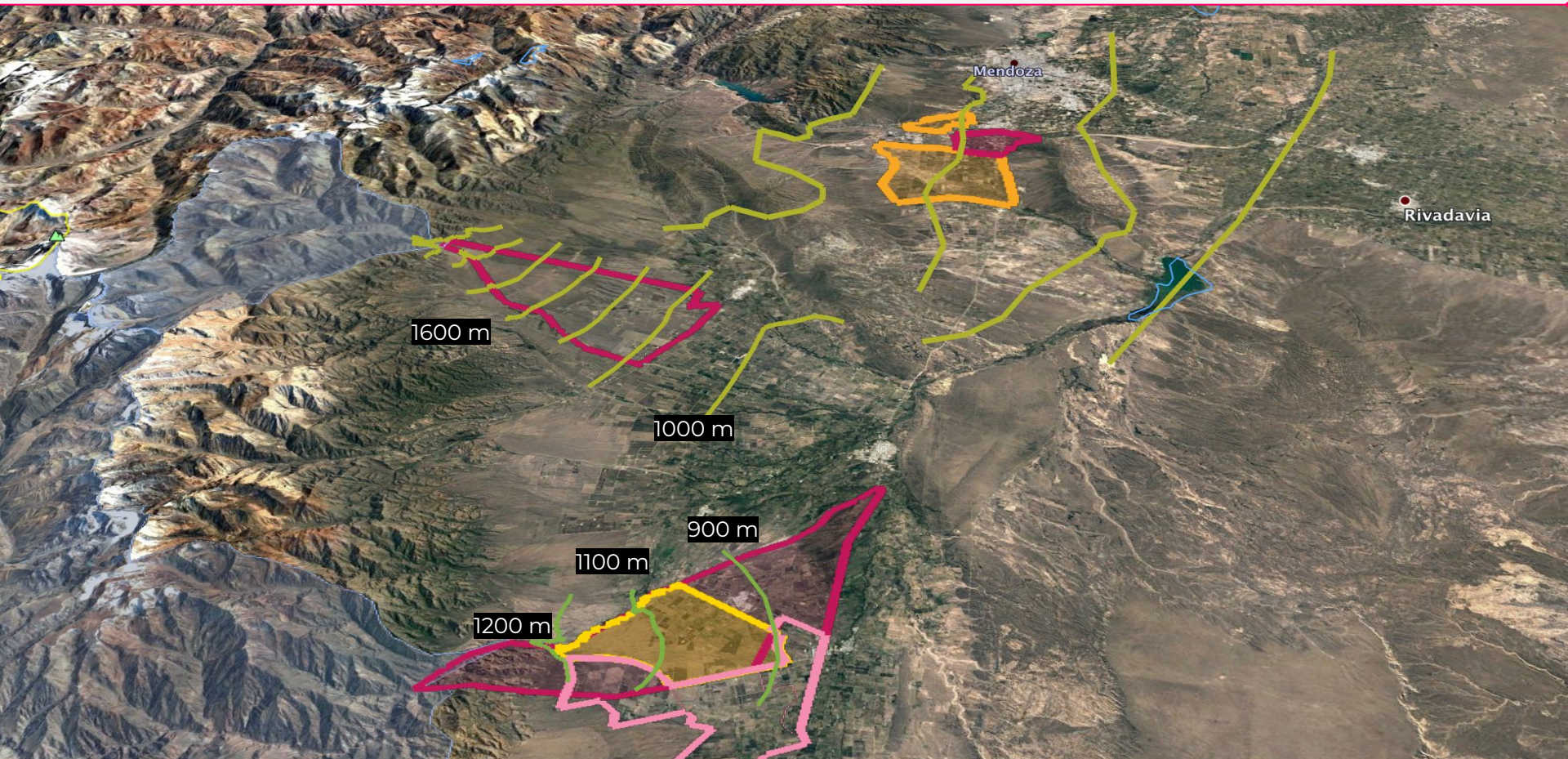
Pampa El Cepillo



> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA > UCO VALLEY > SAN CARLOS

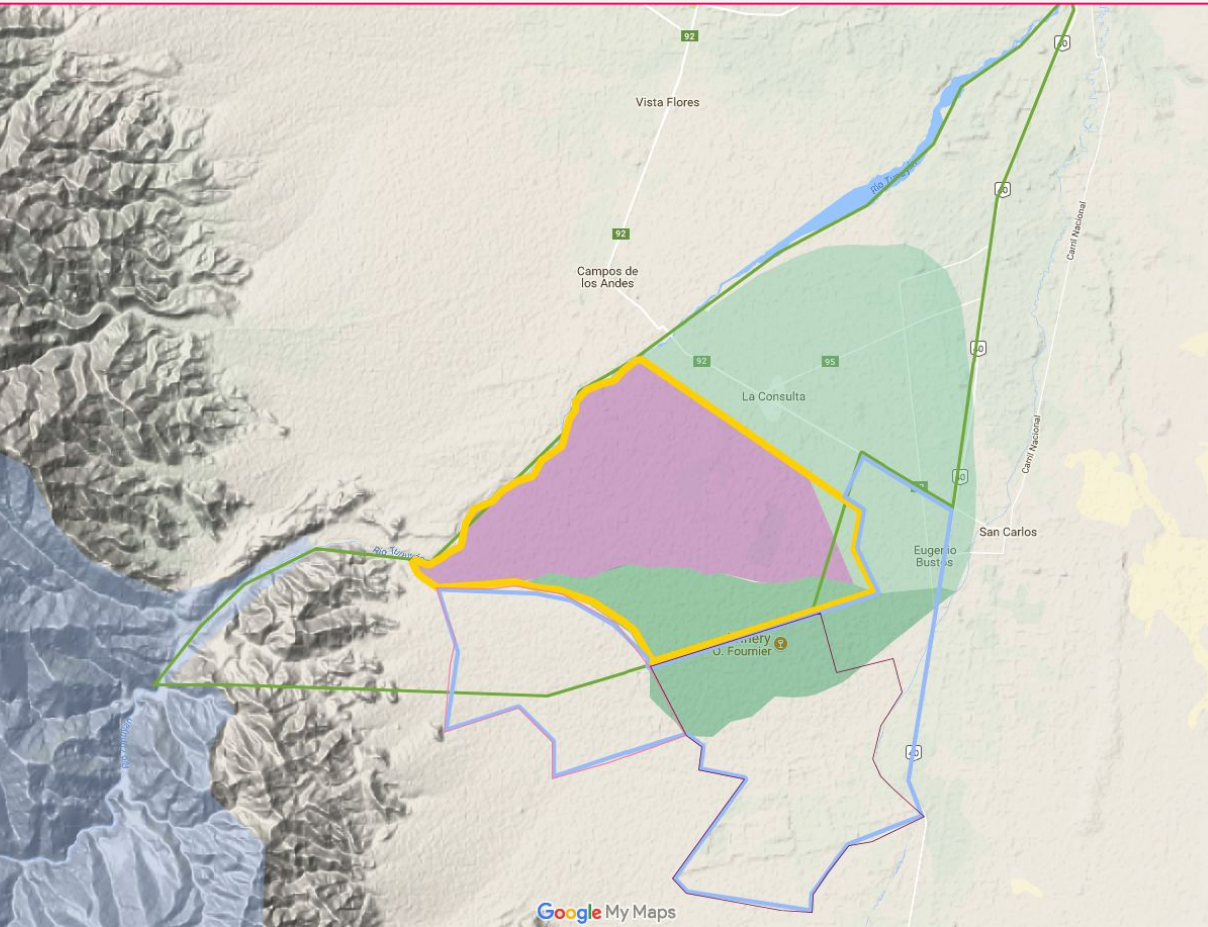
Paraje Altamira GI

Altitude



Paraje Altamira GI

Soils



☒ 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

☒ Cordón El Cepillo

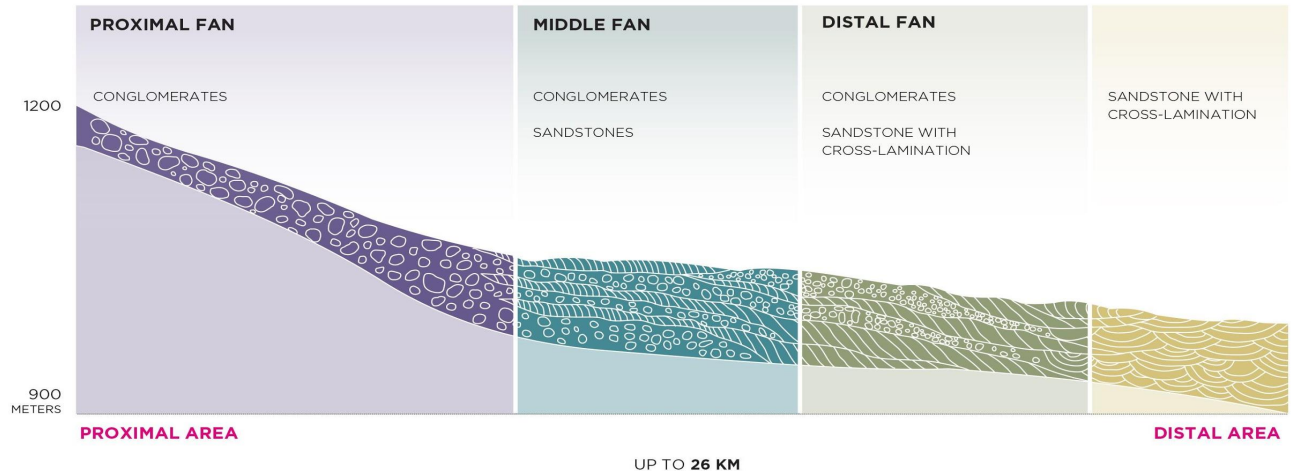
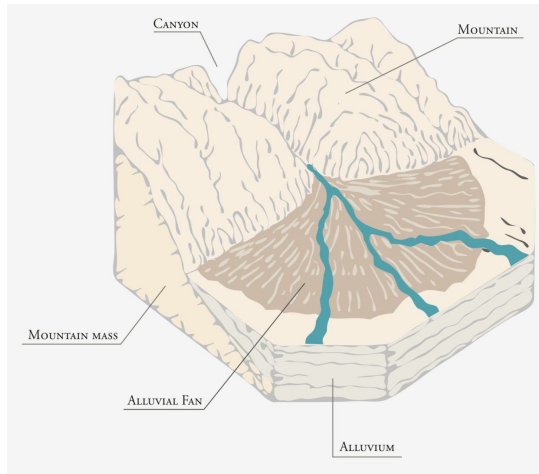
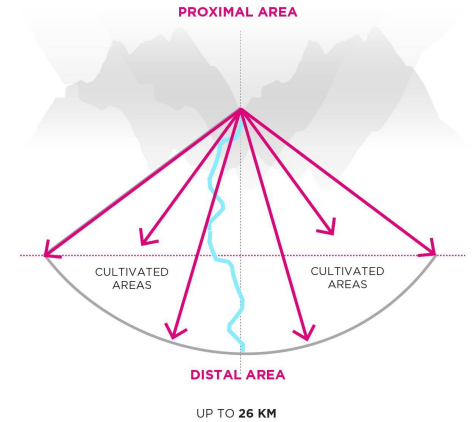
☒ Pampa El Cepillo

Paraje Altamira GI

Soils



- 2009: The need to separate it from La Consulta based on soil type arises.
- The alluvial cone of the Tunuyán River was the physical factor studied for delineation.



Paraje Altamira GI

Soil Profile

SAN CARLOS > LA CONSULTA

PARAJE ALTAMIRA

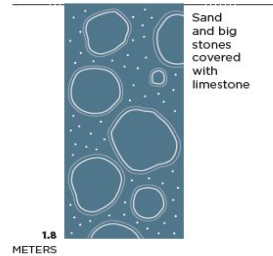
LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

Alluvial cone of the River Tunuyán

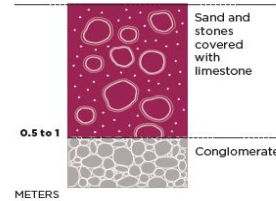
SOIL TYPE

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

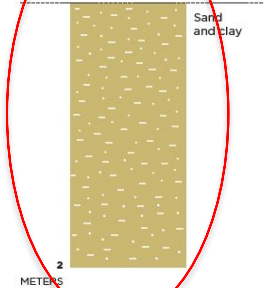
ALLUVIAL SOIL



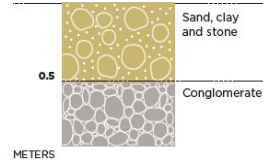
ALLUVIAL SOIL



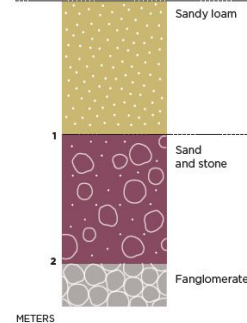
ALLUVIAL SOIL



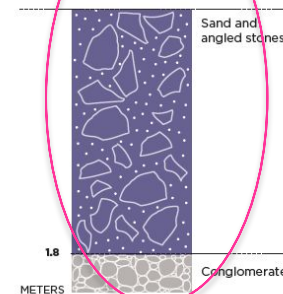
ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL



COLLUVIAL



La Consulta

Cordón El Cepillo

> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA > UCO VALLEY > SAN CARLOS

Paraje Altamira GI

Soil comparison



> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA > UCO VALLEY > SAN CARLOS

Paraje Altamira GI

Soils



La Consulta GI



● San Carlos

La Consulta GI

Established in 2013 and expanded in 2017.
Alluvial soils with carbonate deposits.



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

2,300
Hectares



26%
San Carlos



MAIN
VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Semillón



OLD
VINES



Pampa El Cepillo GI & Cordon El Cepillo GI



● San Carlos

Pampa El Cepillo 2019.
Cordon El Cepillo 2022


CULTIVATED
SURFACE
1,700
Hectares

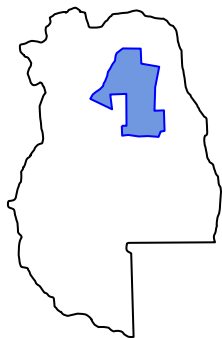

19%
San Carlos

 MAIN
VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauv.
- Cabernet Franc
- Pinot Noir



EAST OASIS



EAST OASIS

Departments

- Junín (GI)
- Rivadavia (GI)
- San Martín (GI)
- Santa Rosa (GI)



58,738.8
Hectares



41%
Mendoza



31.1%
country



MALBEC

6,699.1
Hectares



16.9%
Mendoza



14.3%
country



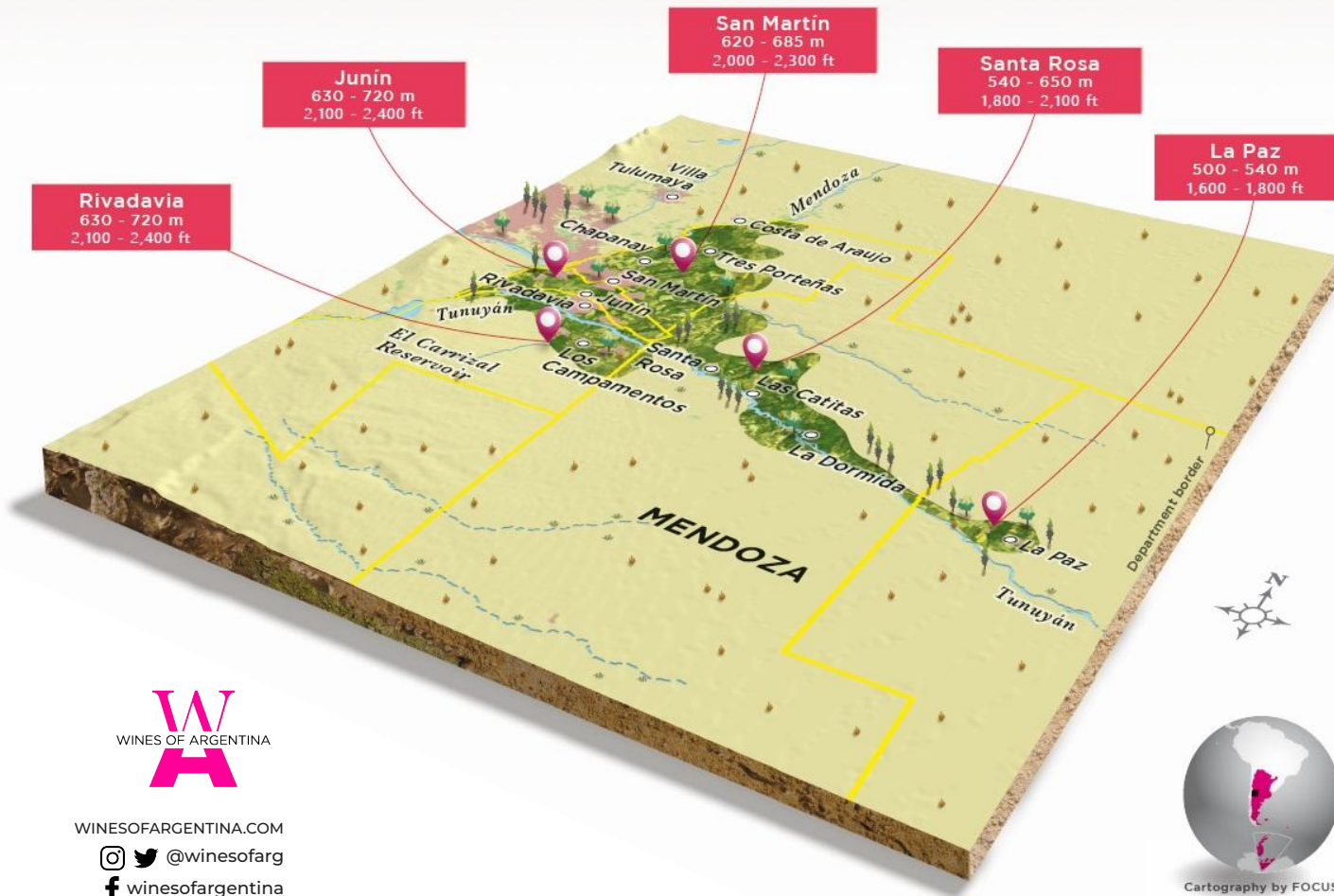
CUYO REGION
MENDOZA

EAST OASIS

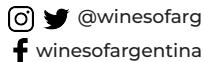
Geographical Indications (GIs)

MENDOZA GI

- Junín
- Distrito Medrano
- Rivadavia
- Distrito Medrano
- Reducción
- San Martín
- Santa Rosa

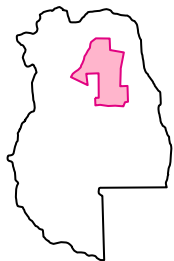


WINESOFARGENTINA.COM



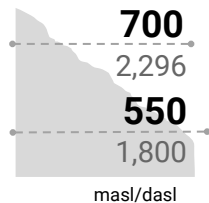
Cartography by FOCUS

EAST OASIS



Geographical Indications (GIs)

- Junín
- Rivadavia
- San Martín
- Santa Rosa



180-200

mm/year

RAINFALL

Annual average



18.5-21.5°C

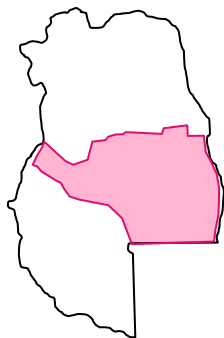
TEMP.

Annual average

Winkler Zone



SOUTH OASIS



SOUTH OASIS

Departments

- General Alvear (GI)
- San Rafael (DOC)



15,471.7
Hectares



10.8%
Mendoza



8.2%
country



MALBEC

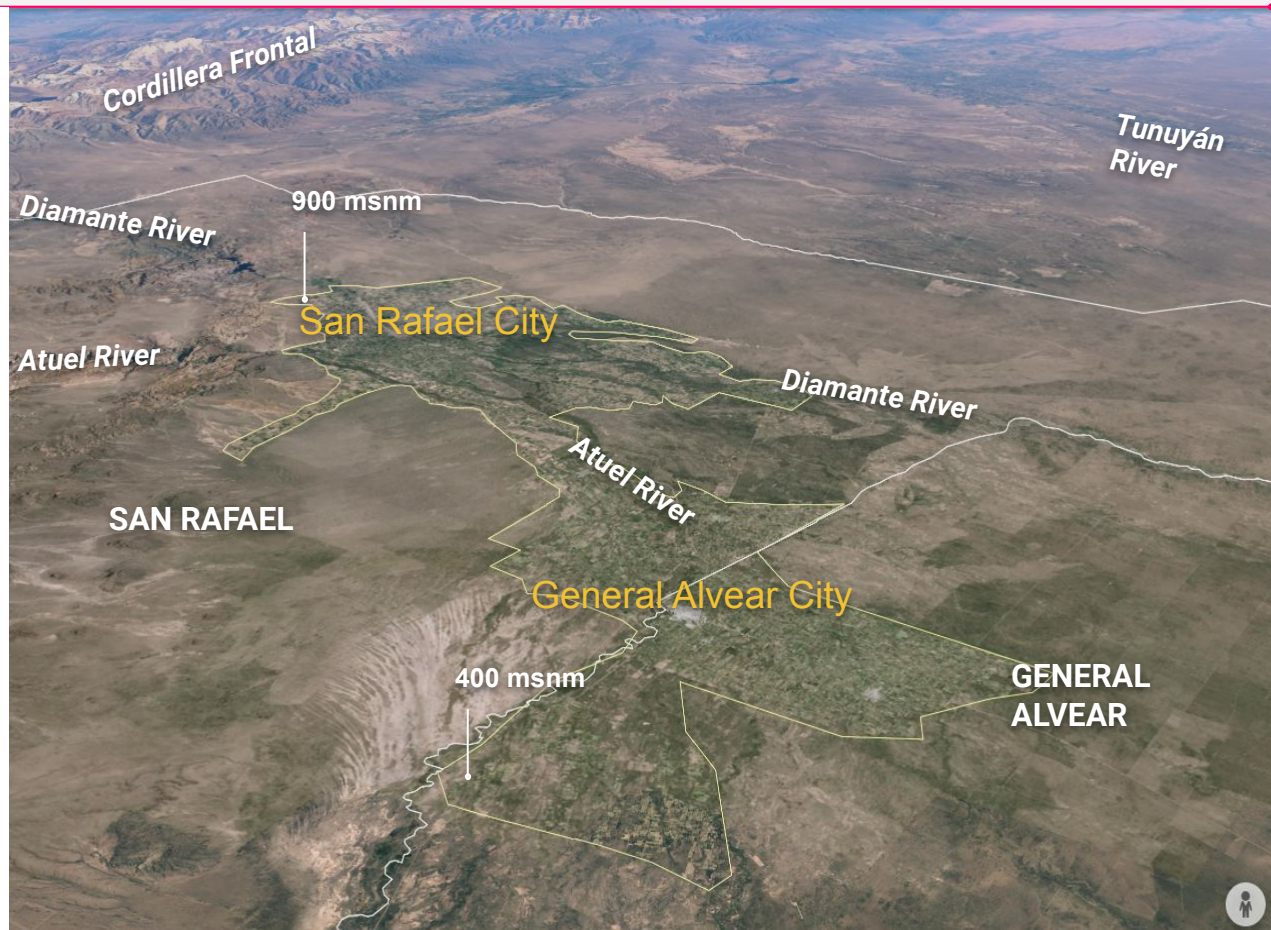
2,486.6
Hectares



6.3%
Mendoza



5.3%
country



CUYO REGION
MENDOZA

SOUTH OASIS

Geographical
Indications (GIs)

MENDOZA

- General Alvear
- San Rafael (DOC)



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

Instagram icon @winesofarg
Twitter icon @winesofarg
Facebook icon winesofargentina



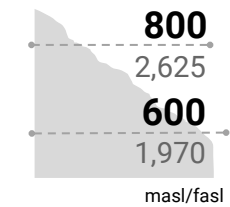
Cartography by FOCUS

SOUTH OASIS



Geographical
Indications (GIs)

**SAN RAFAEL
(DOC)**



180-220

mm/year

RAINFALL

Annual average



14.5-15.5°C

TEMP.

Annual average

Winkler Zone

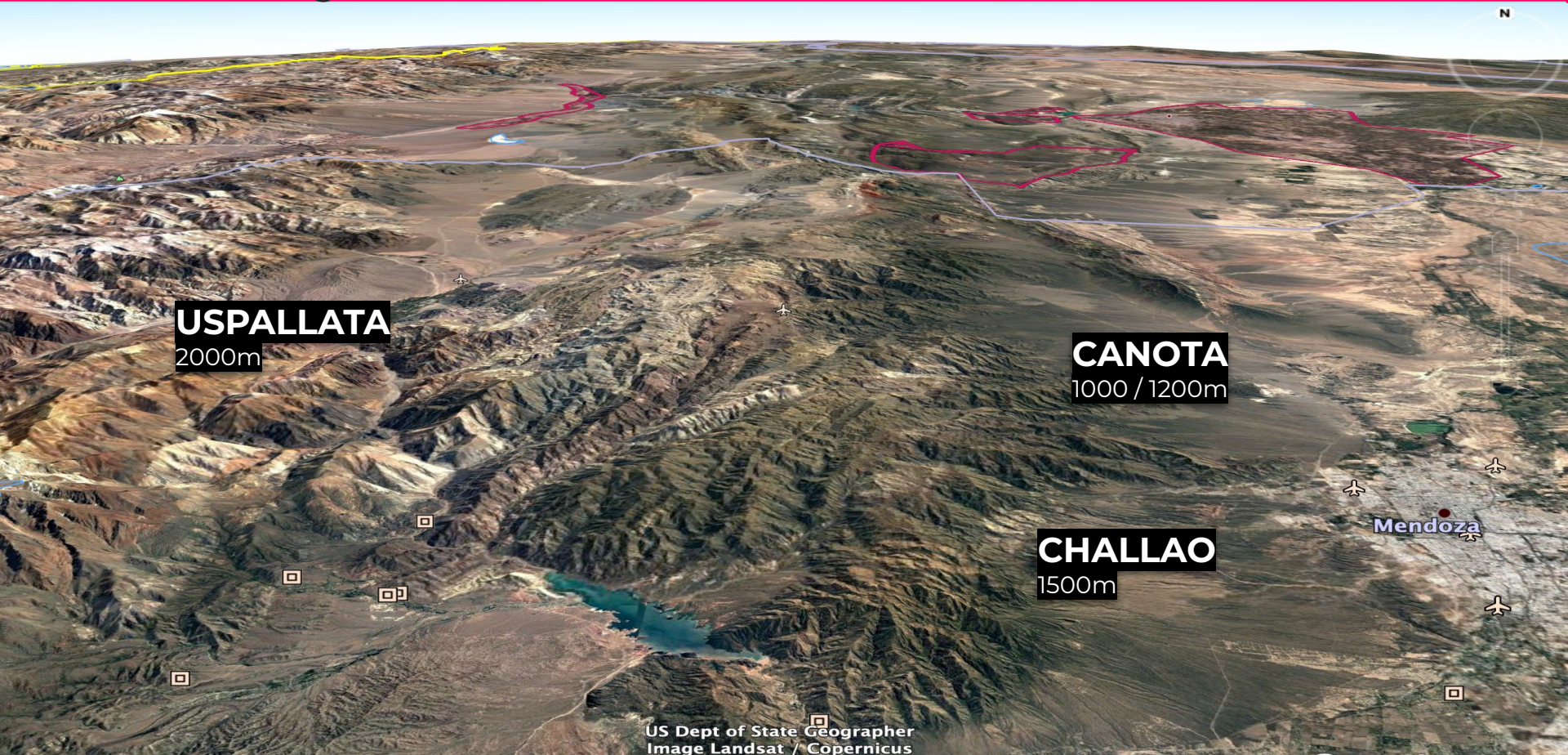
I II III IV V



> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA

Precordillera

Other exciting wine zones



USPALLATA

2000m

CANOTA

1000 / 1200m

CHALLAO

1500m

Mendoza

Las Heras | Uspallata

Terroir

- 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.



**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**

4

Hectares

Languiño
Department



0.003%

Province

Languiño
Department



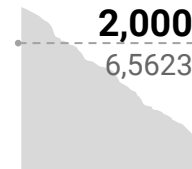
**MAIN
VARIETIES**

- Malbec
- Pinot Noir
- Cabernet Franc



**32°40' S
69° 21' W**

**LOCATION
VITICULTURAL AREA**



2,000

6,5623

**ALTITUDE OF
VINEYARDS**

masl/fasl



14 °C

57.2 °F

TEMPERATURE

Annual Avg.



120 mm/year

4.7 in/year

RAINFALL

Annual Avg.



LA PAMPA | NEUQUÉN | RÍO NEGRO | CHUBUT

PATAGONIA



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

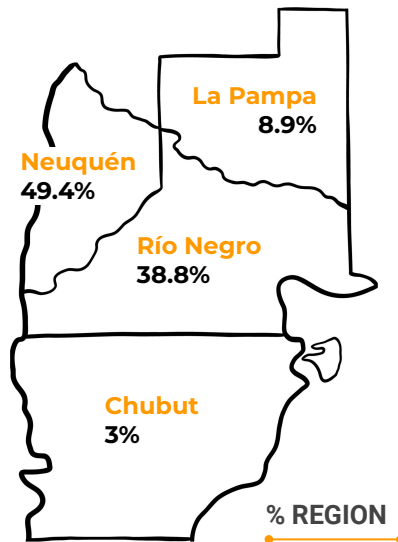
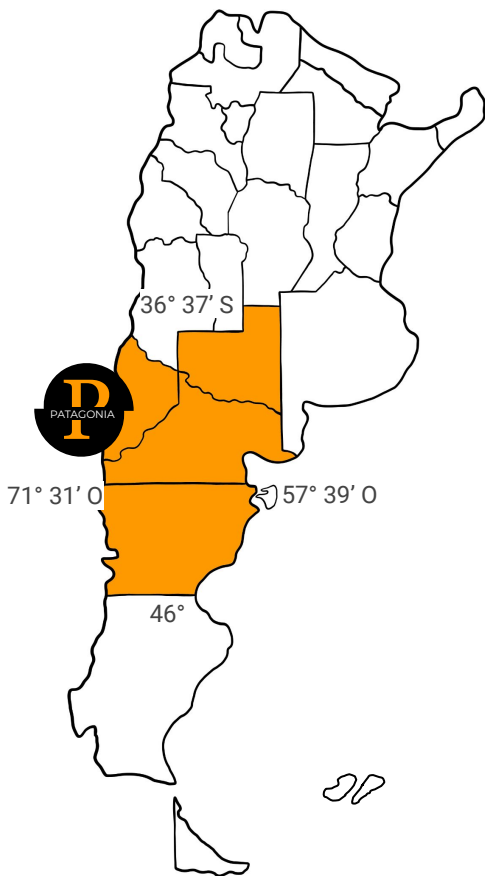
 **@winesofarg**

 **winesofargentina**

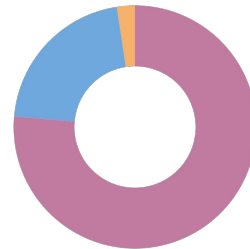
 **@winesofarg**

PATAGONIA

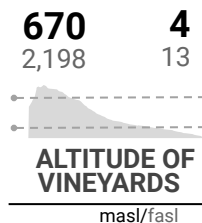
> REGION




CULTIVATED
SURFACE*
3.619,9
Hectares
1.92% 



Red 77.2%
White 20.3%
Pink 2.5%



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.

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

PATAGONIA

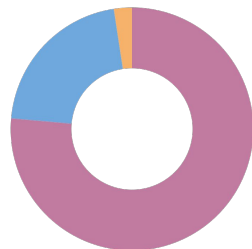
> REGION



VARIETIES

Distribution by color (vinification)*

CULTIVATED
SURFACE
3.619,9
Hectares
1.92%
of the
country



Red **77.2%**
White **20.3%**
Pink **2.5%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Merlot
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Pinot Noir
- Chardonnay

	Ha	% Total Variety (in Argentina)	% Total Region
RED VARIETIES	2.795,9	2,47%	77,24%
Malbec	1.185,8	2,53%	32,76%
Bonarda	18,3	0,11%	0,50%
Cabernet Sauvignon	398,6	3,02%	11,01%
Syrah	91,0	0,84%	2,51%
Merlot	492,9	9,85%	13,62%
Tempranillo	12,5	0,27%	0,35%
Pinot Noir	439,6	22,41%	12,14%
Tannat	7,3	0,88%	0,20%
Cabernet Franc	78,7	4,24%	2,18%
Petit Verdot	25,4	4,01%	0,70%
Other varieties	45,6	0,45%	1,26%
WHITE VARIETIES	733,1	2,26%	20,25%
Pedro Giménez	59,6	0,68%	1,65%
Torrontés Riojano	78,4	1,10%	2,17%
Chardonnay	218,8	3,96%	6,04%
Moscatel de Alejandría	7,6	0,41%	0,21%
Chenin	5,6	0,37%	0,15%
Riesling	7,0	9,65%	0,19%
Sauvignon Blanc	136,1	7,46%	3,76%
Semillón	49,4	8,59%	1,36%
Torrontés Mendocino	60,8	12,62%	1,68%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	58,1	4,26%	1,61%
Viognier	10,1	1,66%	0,28%
Other varieties	41,6	1,48%	1,15%
PINK VARIETIES	91,0	0,21%	2,51%
Cereza	11,7	0,05%	0,32%
Criolla Grande	5,2	0,04%	0,14%
Criolla Chica	0,3	0,09%	0,01%
Criolla Mediana	0,0	0,00%	0,00%
Other varieties	73,8	1,26%	2,04%
TOTALS	3.619,9	1,92%	100,00%

PATAGONIA

> REGION

Location

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

NEUQUÉN

Bariloche City

LA PAMPA

RÍO NEGRO

Colorado River
Río Negro

Key factors of terroir

CHUBUT

Chubut River

Cordillera De Los Andes

- 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.

PATAGONIA REGION

Geographical Indications (GIs)

NEUQUÉN (GI)

- Añelo
- Confluencia
- Río Negro Upper Valley

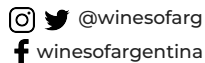
RÍO NEGRO (GI)

- Río Negro Upper Valley
- Avellaneda
- General Conesa
- General Roca
- Pichimahuida

PATAGONIA / PATAGONIA ARGENTINA (GI)



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM



Cartography by FOCUS

PATAGONIA

> REGION



PATAGONIA REGION

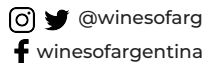
Geographical Indications (GIs)

CHUBUT

- El Hoyo
- Trevelin
- Sarmiento



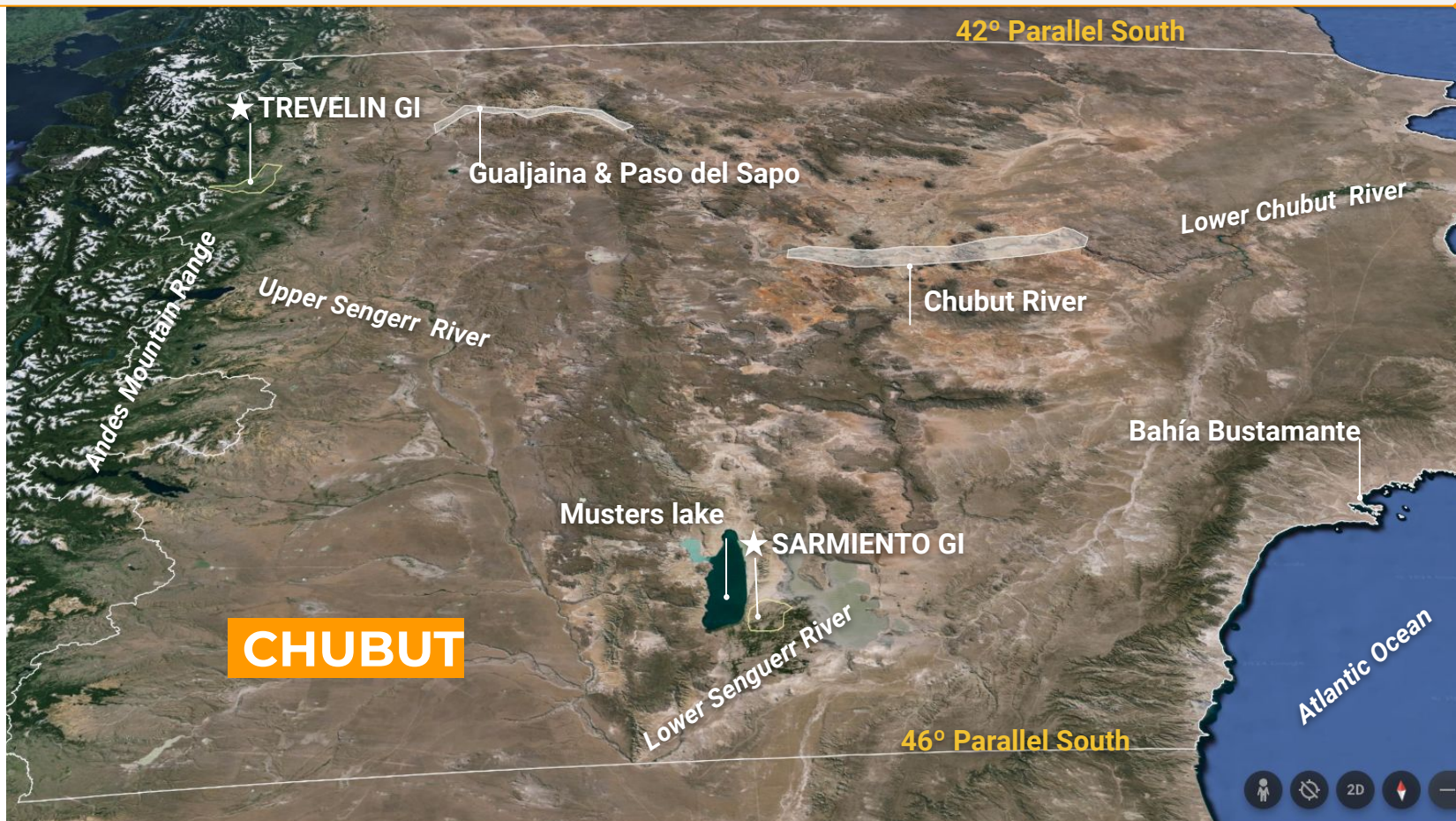
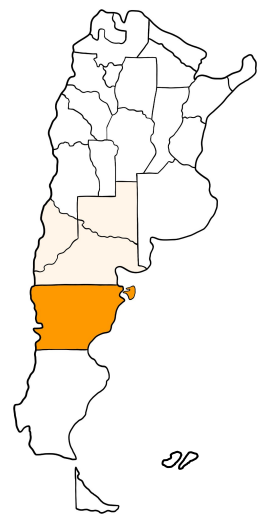
WINESOFARGENTINA.COM



Cartography by FOCUS

PATAGONIA

> REGION



Brief history

XVIII

XIX

- **18th & 19th Century** numerous colonies settled in Patagonia, with strong European influence.
- The Negro River was then known as *the South American Nile*.

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).
- The 20th Century was an important productive period for wines until the crisis of 1980 ended the expansive cycle.

1909

- The first winery was established in Alto Valle del Río Negro (Northern Patagonia, General Roca).

1990's

- 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.

2000's

- 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.

2002

- GI Patagonia has been approved since 2002. The cultivated surface is separated mainly into two GIs: Neuquén and Río Negro.

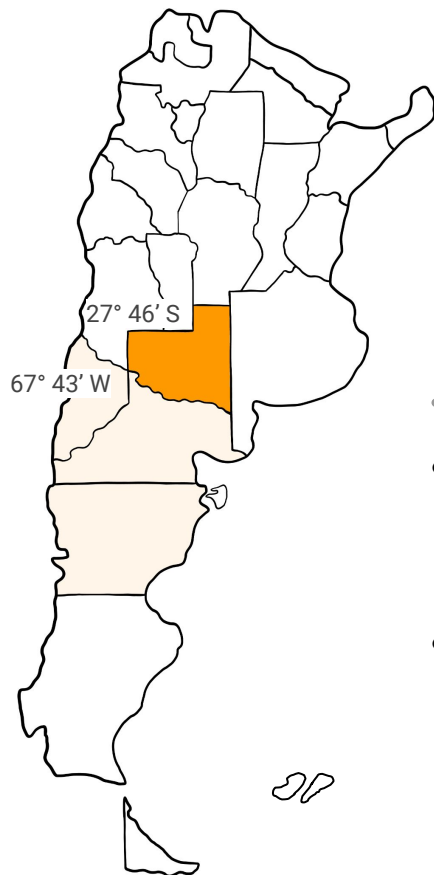


LA PAMPA

PATAGONIA



LA PAMPA



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

312.2

Hectares



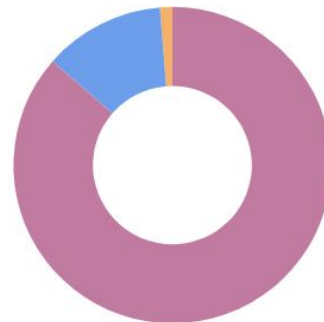
0.17%

Country



8.87%

Region



Red **86.27%**
White **12.42%**
Pink **1.31%**

- Patagonia has extended its vineyard boundaries northward over the Colorado River basin, in the town of 25 de Mayo (La Pampa).
- La Pampa is a gently undulating plain with elongated depressions running from west to east and forming fan-shaped valleys. On average, these depressions are 62 miles long by 3 to 6 miles wide.

370 305
1,212 1,001

**ALTITUDE OF
VINEYARDS**

masl/fasl



14/16°C
57/61°F

TEMPERATURE

Annual Avg.



200 mm/year
7.9 in/year

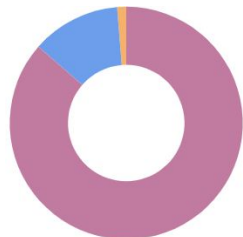
RAINFALL

Annual Avg.

VARIETIES

Distribution by color (vinification)*

CULTIVATED
SURFACE
312.2
Hectares
0.17%
of the country



Red **86.27%**
White **12.42%**
Pink **1.31%**



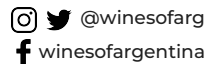
MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Merlot
- Cabernet Franc
- Pinot Noir

LA PAMPA	Ha	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	277,1	0,15%	7,65%	86,27%	100,00%
Malbec	160,4	0,09%	4,43%	49,94%	57,89%
Bonarda	1,5	0,00%	0,04%	0,47%	0,54%
Cabernet Sauvignon	38,2	0,02%	1,06%	11,89%	13,79%
Syrah	8,2	0,00%	0,23%	2,55%	2,96%
Merlot	28,4	0,02%	0,78%	8,84%	10,25%
Tempranillo	0,3	0,00%	0,01%	0,09%	0,11%
Pinot Noir	13,6	0,01%	0,38%	4,23%	4,91%
Tannat	1,8	0,00%	0,05%	0,56%	0,65%
Cabernet Franc	16,2	0,01%	0,45%	5,04%	5,85%
Petit Verdot	2,8	0,00%	0,08%	0,87%	1,01%
Other red varieties	5,7	0,00%	0,16%	1,77%	2,06%
White grapes (vinification)	39,9	0,02%	1,10%	12,42%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	3,7	0,00%	0,10%	1,15%	9,27%
Torrontés Riojano	3,5	0,00%	0,10%	1,09%	8,77%
Chardonnay	11,5	0,01%	0,32%	3,58%	28,82%
Moscatel de Alejandría	0,7	0,00%	0,02%	0,22%	1,75%
Chenin	0,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Riesling	0,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Sauvignon Blanc	6,4	0,00%	0,18%	1,99%	16,04%
Semillón	2,9	0,00%	0,08%	0,90%	7,27%
Torrontés Mendocino	0,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	0,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Viognier	0,9	0,00%	0,02%	0,28%	2,26%
Other white varieties	10,3	0,01%	0,28%	3,21%	25,81%
Pink grapes (vinification)	4,2	0,00%	0,12%	1,31%	100,00%
Cereza	0,4	0,00%	0,01%	0,12%	9,52%
Criolla Grande	1,3	0,00%	0,04%	0,40%	30,95%
Criolla Chica	0,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Criolla Mediana	0,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	2,5	0,00%	0,07%	0,78%	59,52%



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

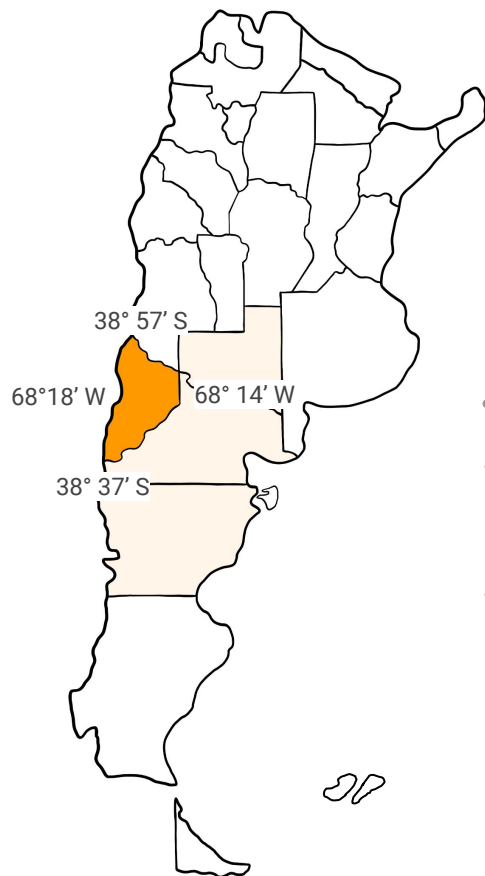


NEUQUÉN

PATAGONIA



NEUQUÉN

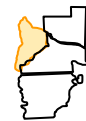


**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**

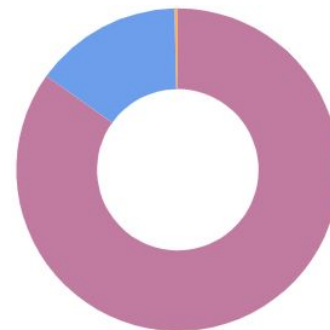
1,787.7
Hectares



0.95%
Country



49.3%
Region



Red **84.95%**
White **14.71%**
Pink **0.34%**

- The cultivated area is located at low altitude, but temperatures decrease as a result of latitude, which has a compensatory effect.
- The climate is warm, with cold nights and intense droughts. Predominant winds are very strong and flow in direction West-Southeast. They cause a bigger impact during spring and summer. Winds are beneficial for the vineyard's sanity due to the fact that they mitigate cryptogamic diseases.

415 270
1,362 886



**ALTITUDE OF
VINEYARDS**

masl/fasl



12/15°C
54/59°F
TEMPERATURE

Annual Avg.



150 mm/year
5.9 in/year
RAINFALL

Annual Avg.

WINKLER ZONE



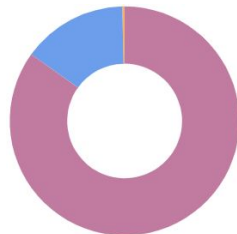
VARIETIES

Distribution by color (vinification)*

CULTIVATED
SURFACE

1,787.7
Hectares

0.95%
of the
country



Red **84.95%**
White **14.71%**
Pink **0.34%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Merlot
- Pinot Noir
- Chardonnay

NEUQUÉN	Ha	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	1518,70	0,80%	41,95%	84,95%	100,00%
Malbec	662,20	0,35%	18,29%	37,04%	43,60%
Bonarda	3,00	0,00%	0,08%	0,17%	0,20%
Cabernet Sauvignon	266,80	0,14%	7,37%	14,92%	17,57%
Syrah	36,00	0,02%	0,99%	2,01%	2,37%
Merlot	239,80	0,13%	6,62%	13,41%	15,79%
Tempranillo	1,90	0,00%	0,05%	0,11%	0,13%
Pinot Noir	256,10	0,14%	7,07%	14,33%	16,86%
Tannat	5,30	0,00%	0,15%	0,30%	0,35%
Cabernet Franc	32,10	0,02%	0,89%	1,80%	2,11%
Petit Verdot	9,50	0,01%	0,26%	0,53%	0,63%
Other red varieties	6,00	0,00%	0,17%	0,34%	0,40%
White grapes (vinification)	262,90	0,14%	7,26%	14,71%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Riojano	12,60	0,01%	0,35%	0,70%	4,79%
Chardonnay	138,90	0,07%	3,84%	7,77%	52,83%
Moscatel de Alejandría	1,00	0,00%	0,03%	0,06%	0,38%
Chenin	0,30	0,00%	0,01%	0,02%	0,11%
Riesling	0,10	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	0,04%
Sauvignon Blanc	81,50	0,04%	2,25%	4,56%	31,00%
Semillón	17,70	0,01%	0,49%	0,99%	6,73%
Torrontés Mendocino	1,40	0,00%	0,04%	0,08%	0,53%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Viognier	8,10	0,00%	0,22%	0,45%	3,08%
Other white varieties	1,30	0,00%	0,04%	0,07%	0,49%
Pink grapes (vinification)	6,10	0,00%	0,17%	0,34%	100,00%
Cereza	0,30	0,00%	0,01%	0,02%	4,92%
Criolla Grande	0,02	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,33%
Criolla Chica	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Criolla Mediana	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	5,78	0,00%	0,16%	0,32%	94,75%

PATAGONIA NEUQUÉN

Geographical Indications (GIs)

NEUQUÉN

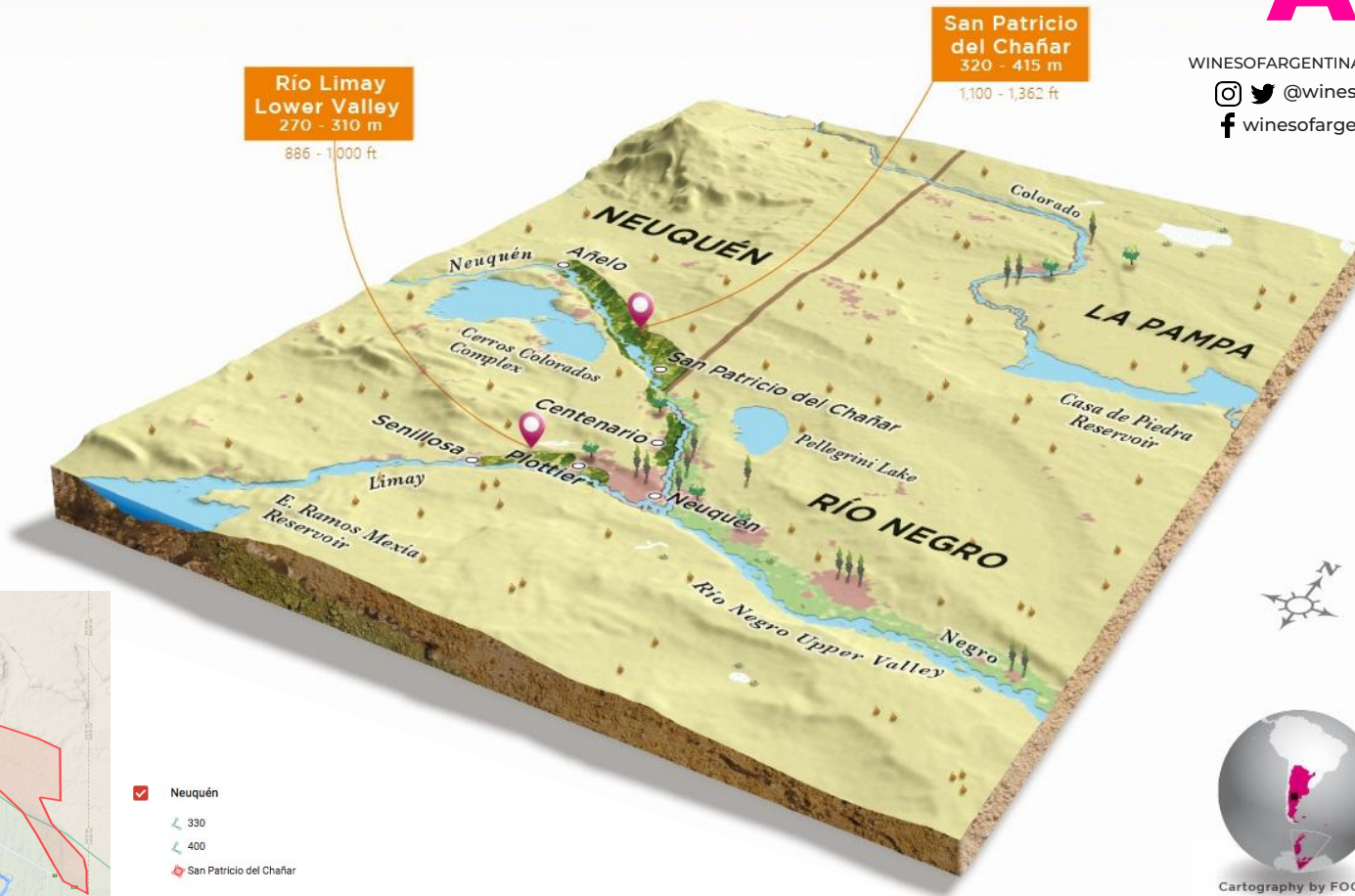
- Añelo
- Confluencia
- Río Negro Upper Valley



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

@winesofarg

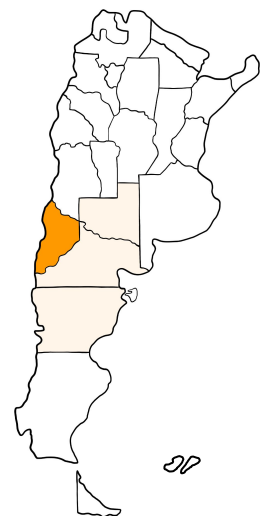
winesofargentina



Cartography by FOCUS

> PATAGONIA

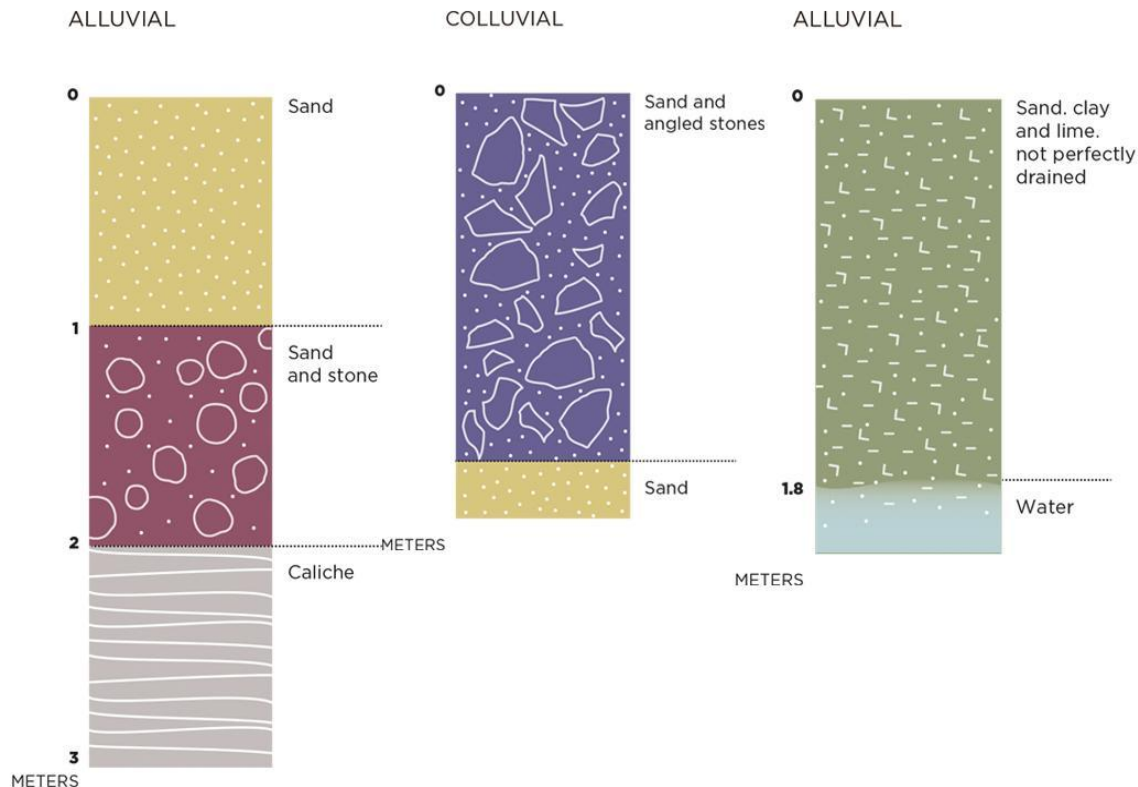
NEUQUÉN



Soil Type

CONFLUENCIA

- Landscape morphology: Pleistocene terraces, fluvial terraces, alluvial and colluvial cones.
- Variable soil type 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.



San Patricio del Chañar

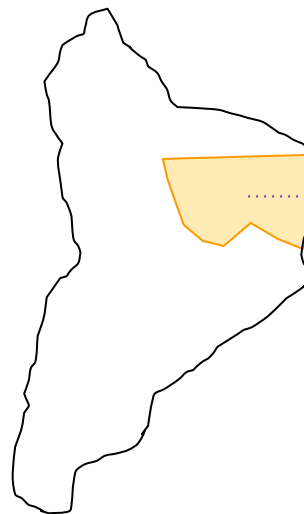
- Located 37 miles to the northwest of the province's capital (in Añelo Department GI), it has been chosen by the largest winegrowing establishments.
- In the last few years, the vineyards of this valley have grown rapidly in extension and importance.
- The climatic conditions ensure extremely healthy grapes with great concentration of colors and aromas, slowly developing tannins and perfect levels of acidity, which will then yield high quality wines


**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
1,620.3
 Hectares
 Añelo Department


90.6%
 Province
 Añelo Department

 **MAIN
VARIETIES**

- Malbec
- Cab. Sauvignon
- Merlot
- Pinot Noir
- Chardonnay
- Sauvignon blanc



**Departamento
Añelo**



**37°37' S
68° 18' W**
**LOCATION
VITICULTURAL AREA**

415 320
 1,362 1,100


**ALTITUDE OF
VINEYARDS**
 masl/fasl



9 / 13 °C
48,5 / 55 °F
TEMPERATURE
 Annual Avg.



80/120 mm/year
3.2/4.7 in/year
RAINFALL
 Annual Avg.



SOIL

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

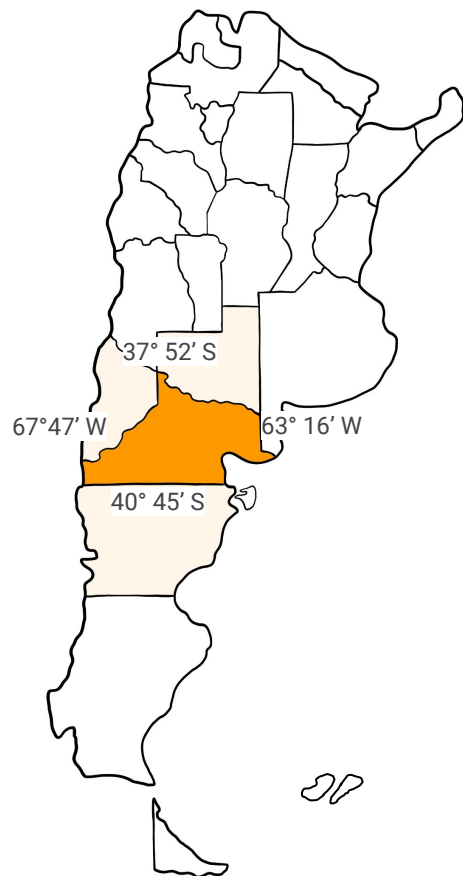
A photograph of a vineyard in Patagonia. In the background, a worker wearing a white cap and dark clothing is tending to a vine. The vineyard is composed of rows of grapevines with green and yellowing leaves. A dirt path runs through the center of the vineyard. The sky is blue with some light clouds. A semi-transparent orange banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text 'RÍO NEGRO' and 'PATAGONIA' in white, along with the 'Wines of Argentina' logo.

RÍO NEGRO

PATAGONIA



RÍO NEGRO

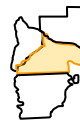


CULTIVATED
SURFACE

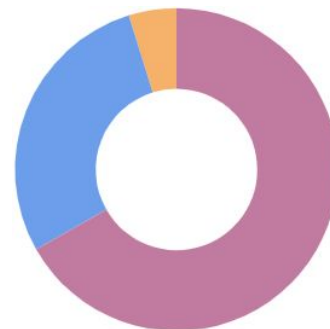
1,403.9
Hectares



0.74%
Country

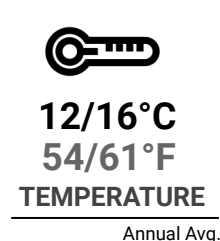
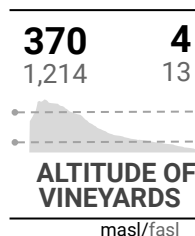


38.8%
Region



Red **67.08%**
White **27.92%**
Pink **5%**

- Series of valleys located in the basin of the Colorado and Negro rivers, which cross the province from west to east.
- Summers are long and allow for the vines to grow steadily. Cryptogamic diseases have little effect on this area. In addition, there are low risks of freezes and hailstone.
- The lower valley of Río Negro receives the influence of the Atlantic ocean.



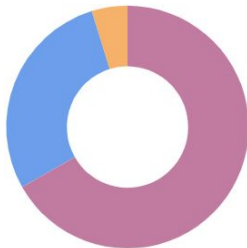
VARIETIES

Distribution by color (vinification)*

CULTIVATED
SURFACE

1.403,9

Hectares

0.74%
of the country

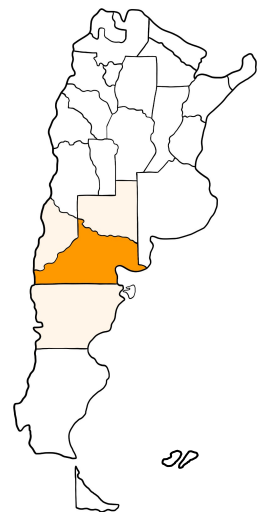
Red 67.08%
White 27.92%
Pink 5%

MAIN
VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Merlot
- Torrontés
- Pinot Noir
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Pedro Giménez

RÍO NEGRO	Ha	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	941,7	0,50%	26,01%	67,08%	100,00%
Malbec	359,2	0,19%	9,92%	25,59%	38,14%
Bonarda	13,7	0,01%	0,38%	0,98%	1,45%
Cabernet Sauvignon	92,6	0,05%	2,56%	6,60%	9,83%
Syrah	46,6	0,02%	1,29%	3,32%	4,95%
Merlot	214,4	0,11%	5,92%	15,27%	22,77%
Tempranillo	10,3	0,01%	0,28%	0,73%	1,09%
Pinot Noir	128,4	0,07%	3,55%	9,15%	13,63%
Tannat	0,2	0,00%	0,01%	0,01%	0,02%
Cabernet Franc	29,5	0,02%	0,81%	2,10%	3,13%
Petit Verdot	13,1	0,01%	0,36%	0,93%	1,39%
Other red varieties	33,7	0,02%	0,93%	2,40%	3,58%
White grapes (vinification)	392,0	0,21%	10,83%	27,92%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	55,8	0,03%	1,54%	3,97%	14,23%
Torrontés Riojano	60,3	0,03%	1,67%	4,30%	15,38%
Chardonnay	38,3	0,02%	1,06%	2,73%	9,77%
Moscatel de Alejandría	5,9	0,00%	0,16%	0,42%	1,51%
Chenin	5,3	0,00%	0,15%	0,38%	1,35%
Riesling	4,6	0,00%	0,13%	0,33%	1,17%
Sauvignon Blanc	45,8	0,02%	1,27%	3,26%	11,68%
Semillón	28,3	0,01%	0,78%	2,02%	7,22%
Torrontés Mendocino	59,3	0,03%	1,64%	4,22%	15,13%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	58,1	0,03%	1,61%	4,14%	14,82%
Viognier	1,1	0,00%	0,03%	0,08%	0,28%
Other white varieties	29,2	0,02%	0,81%	2,08%	7,45%
Pink grapes (vinification)	70,2	0,04%	1,94%	5,00%	100,00%
Cereza	10,7	0,01%	0,30%	0,76%	15,24%
Criolla Grande	3,7	0,00%	0,10%	0,26%	5,27%
Criolla Chica	0,3	0,00%	0,01%	0,02%	0,43%
Criolla Mediana	0,0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	55,5	0,03%	1,53%	3,95%	79,06%

RÍO NEGRO

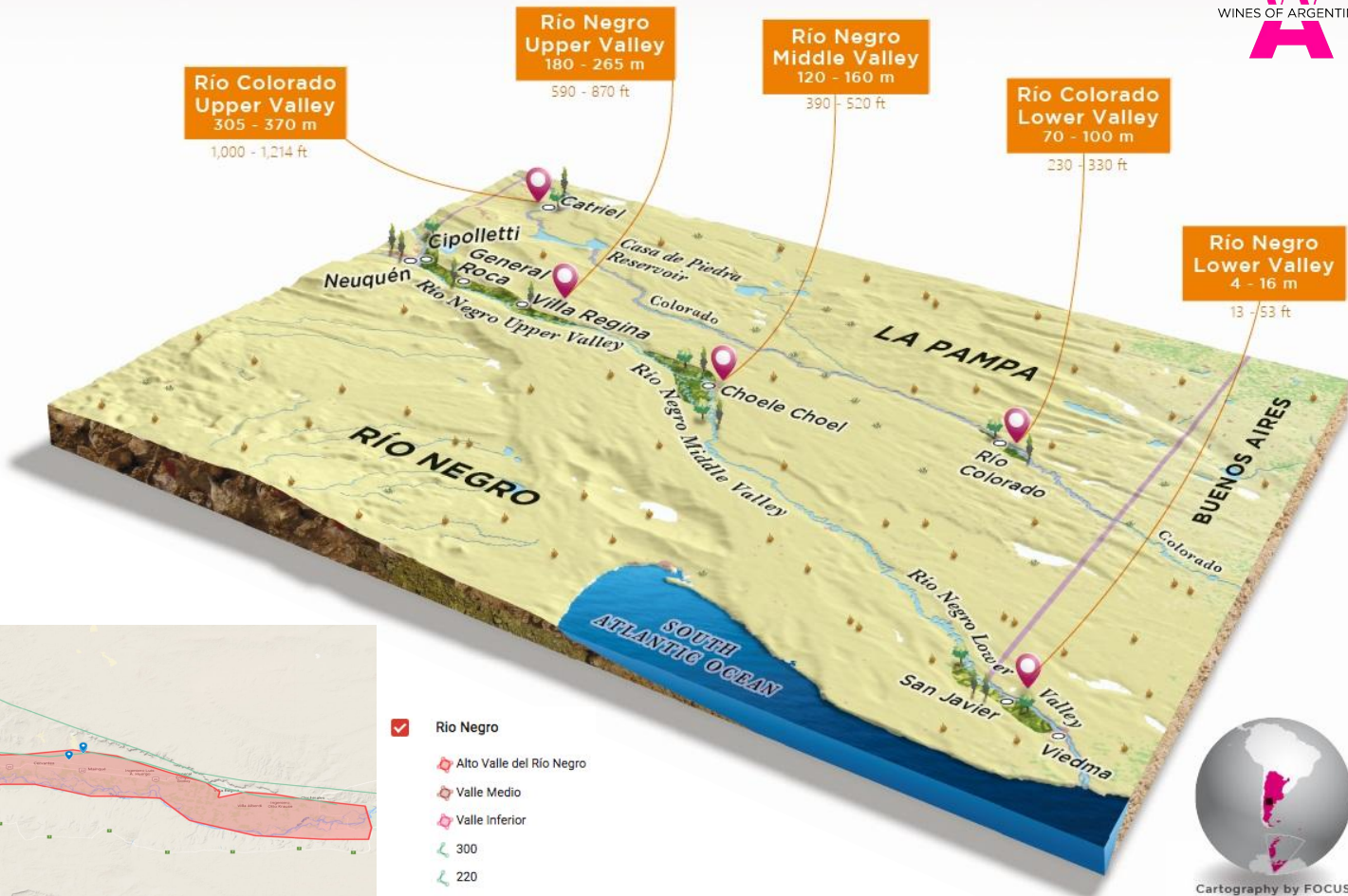


PATAGONIA RÍO NEGRO

Geographical Indications (GIs)

RÍO NEGRO

- Río Negro Upper Valley
- Avellaneda
- General Conesa
- General Roca
- Pichimahuida



Soil Type

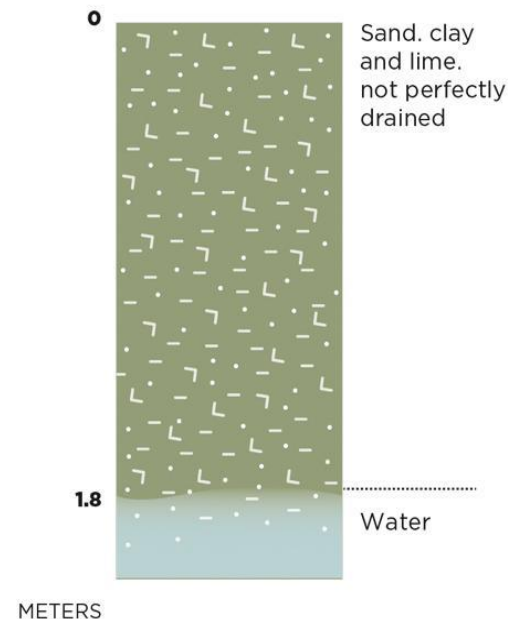
GENERAL ROCA

- Landscape morphology: Pleistocene terraces, fluvial terraces, alluvial and colluvial cones.
- Variable soil type 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.

ALLUVIAL

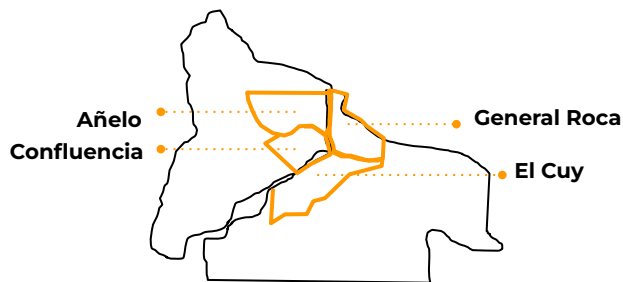


ALLUVIAL



Río Negro Upper Valley

- It is a 100 mile-long (160km), 6 mile-wide (10km) oasis standing in the Patagonian plateau. It develops mostly on the north margin of the upper course of the Negro River.




38°30' / 39°05' S
66° 45' / 68° 30' W
LOCATION
VITICULTURAL AREA


CULTIVATED SURFACE
2,791.3
 Hectares

General Roca, El Cuy,
 Confluencia and Añelo
 Departments

 **MAIN VARIETIES**

- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Merlot
- Pinot Noir
- Torrontés

- The region has a marked thermal amplitude characteristic of its continental character. Wind is a major climatic factor, mainly from October to December. Its intensity makes it necessary to install protective curtains ("alamedas" / poplar trees).
- In the same period there's a high frequency of days with strong winds (above 43 km/h). Its predominant direction is of the West and Southwest, cold and dry. The period with the highest frequency of calm conditions is recorded during the months of April to July. Consequently, this factor brings benefits to the crop, as it greatly reduces the danger of diseases in the vine.

265
870

180
590


ALTITUDE OF VINEYARDS
 masl/fasl



15.5 °C
59.9 °F
TEMPERATURE
 Annual Avg.



197.7 mm/year
7.78 in/year
RAINFALL
 Annual Avg.



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%.

Río Negro Lower Valley

- 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.
- It is delimited by two plateaus, Cuchillas North and South (25 to 35 m high). It is a plain with a gentle slope to the sea and an average altitude of 4 masl, with some depressions of about 2 m



**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**

98.1

Hectares

Adolfo Alsina Department



6.98%

Province

Adolfo Alsina Department



**MAIN
VARIETIES**

- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Merlot
- Sauvignon Blanc
- Pinot Noir



**40° 41' S
63° 64' W**

**LOCATION
VITICULTURAL AREA**

16 4
53 13

**ALTITUDE OF
VINEYARDS**

masl/fasl



**14.1 °C
57.4 °F**

TEMPERATURE

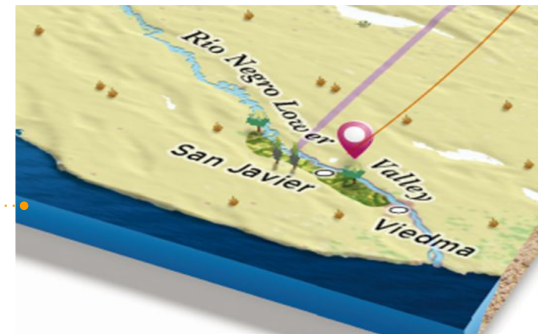
Annual Avg.



**408 mm/year
16.6 in/year**

RAINFALL

Annual Avg.



- The rainiest month is March with 52.8 mm and the driest is August with 23.1 mm. The rains are more abundant in spring-summer (64.9% of the rains), of great importance for agricultural purposes. This is due to the requirements of the crops in full growth, as well as to the incidence of high temperatures and the dominant winds and of greater intensity that usually come from dry sectors.

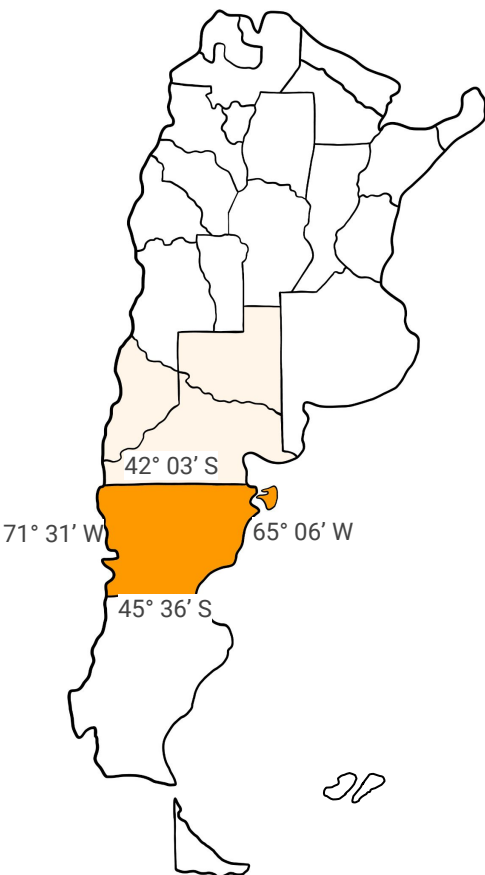


CHUBUT

PATAGONIA



CHUBUT



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

106.8

Hectares



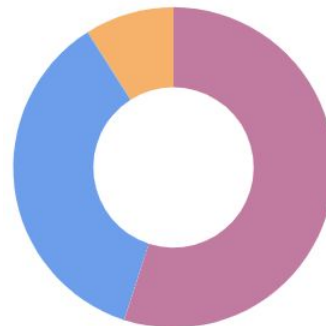
0.06%

Country



2.95%

Region



Red **54.51%**
White **35.74%**
Pink **9.75%**

- Chubut is the southernmost wine province in Argentina, but is not yet a GI. It is a compilation of small oases attached to big rivers.
- New oases like Trevelin GI, Paso del Sapo and Sarmiento GI are developing fast.
- Chubut has the southernmost vineyards in the world, which sit beyond the 45th parallel south (Sarmiento).

670
2,198

10
33



ALTITUDE OF
VINEYARDS

masl/fasl



13.4 °C
56.1 °F
TEMPERATURE

Annual Avg.



184 mm/year
7.2 in/year
RAINFALL

Annual Avg.

- 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.

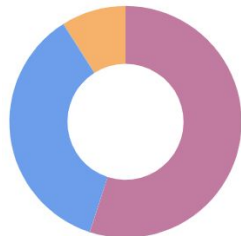
VARIETIES

Distribution by color (vinification)*

CULTIVATED
SURFACE

106.8

Hectares

0.06%
of the country

Red **54.51%**
White **35.74%**
Pink **9.75%**

MAIN
VARIETIES

- Pinot Noir
- Chardonnay
- Merlot
- Malbec
- Riesling

CHUBUT	Ha	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	58,24	0,03%	1,61%	54,51%	100,00%
Malbec	4,03	0,00%	0,11%	3,77%	6,92%
Bonarda	0,08	0,00%	0,00%	0,07%	0,14%
Cabernet Sauvignon	1,03	0,00%	0,03%	0,96%	1,77%
Syrah	0,18	0,00%	0,00%	0,17%	0,31%
Merlot	10,29	0,01%	0,28%	9,63%	17,67%
Tempranillo	0,04	0,00%	0,00%	0,04%	0,07%
Pinot Noir	41,48	0,02%	1,15%	38,82%	71,22%
Tannat	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Cabernet Franc	0,94	0,00%	0,03%	0,88%	1,61%
Petit Verdot	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other red varieties	0,17	0,00%	0,00%	0,16%	0,29%
White grapes (vinification)	38,18	0,02%	1,05%	35,74%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	0,11	0,00%	0,00%	0,10%	0,29%
Torrontés Riojano	2,00	0,00%	0,06%	1,87%	5,24%
Chardonnay	30,05	0,02%	0,83%	28,13%	78,71%
Moscatel de Alejandría	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Chenin	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Riesling	2,29	0,00%	0,06%	2,14%	6,00%
Sauvignon Blanc	2,37	0,00%	0,07%	2,22%	6,21%
Semillón	0,47	0,00%	0,01%	0,44%	1,23%
Torrontés Mendocino	0,11	0,00%	0,00%	0,10%	0,29%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Viognier	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other white varieties	0,78	0,00%	0,02%	0,73%	2,04%
Pink grapes (vinification)	10,42	0,01%	0,29%	9,75%	100,00%
Cereza	0,30	0,00%	0,01%	0,28%	2,88%
Criolla Grande	0,16	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	1,54%
Criolla Chica	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Criolla Mediana	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	9,96	0,01%	0,28%	9,32%	95,59%

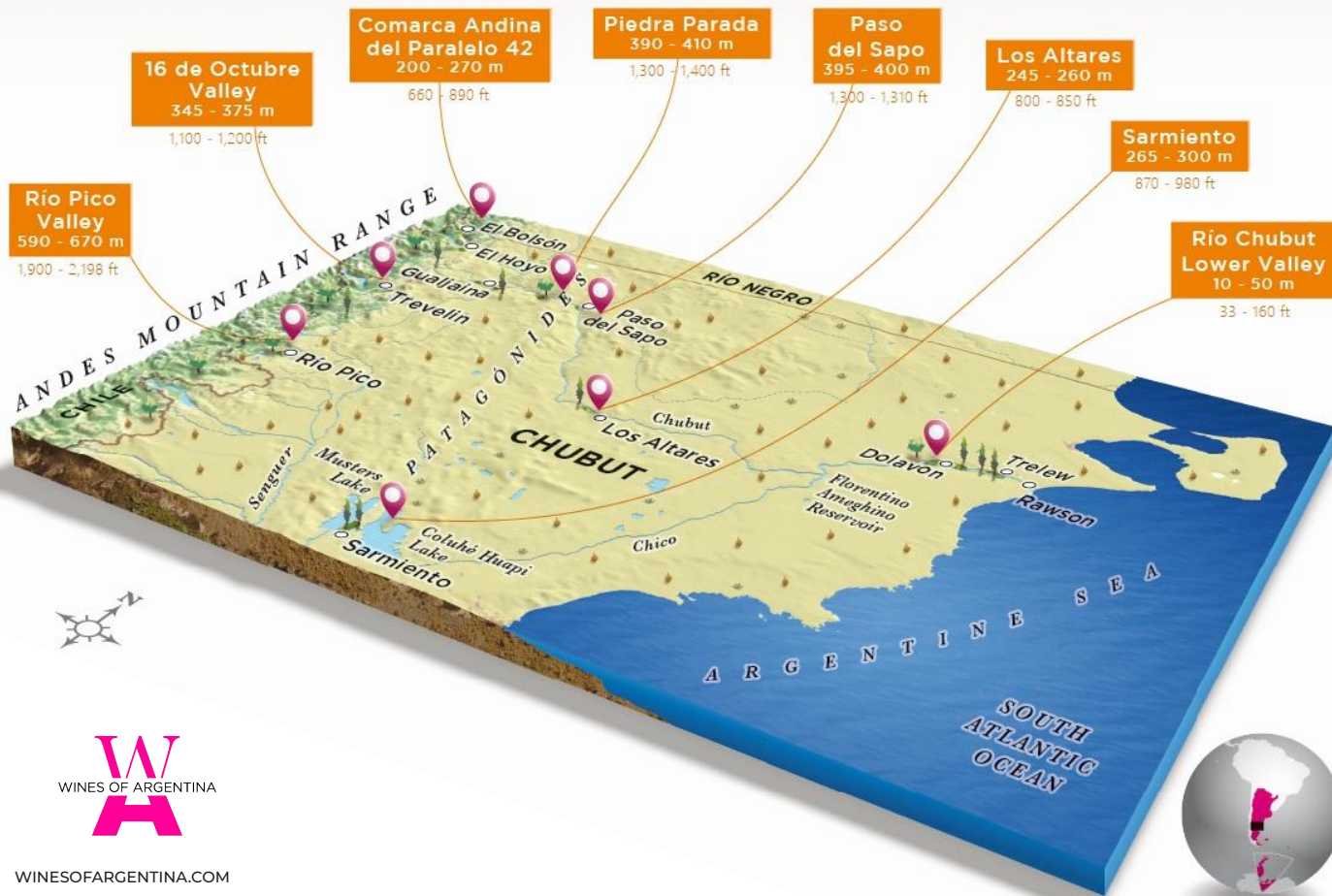
PATAGONIA CHUBUT

Geographical Indications (GIs)

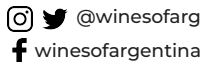
CHUBUT

- El Hoyo
- Sarmiento
- Trevelin

PATAGONIA / PATAGONIA ARGENTINA



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM



Cartography by FOCUS

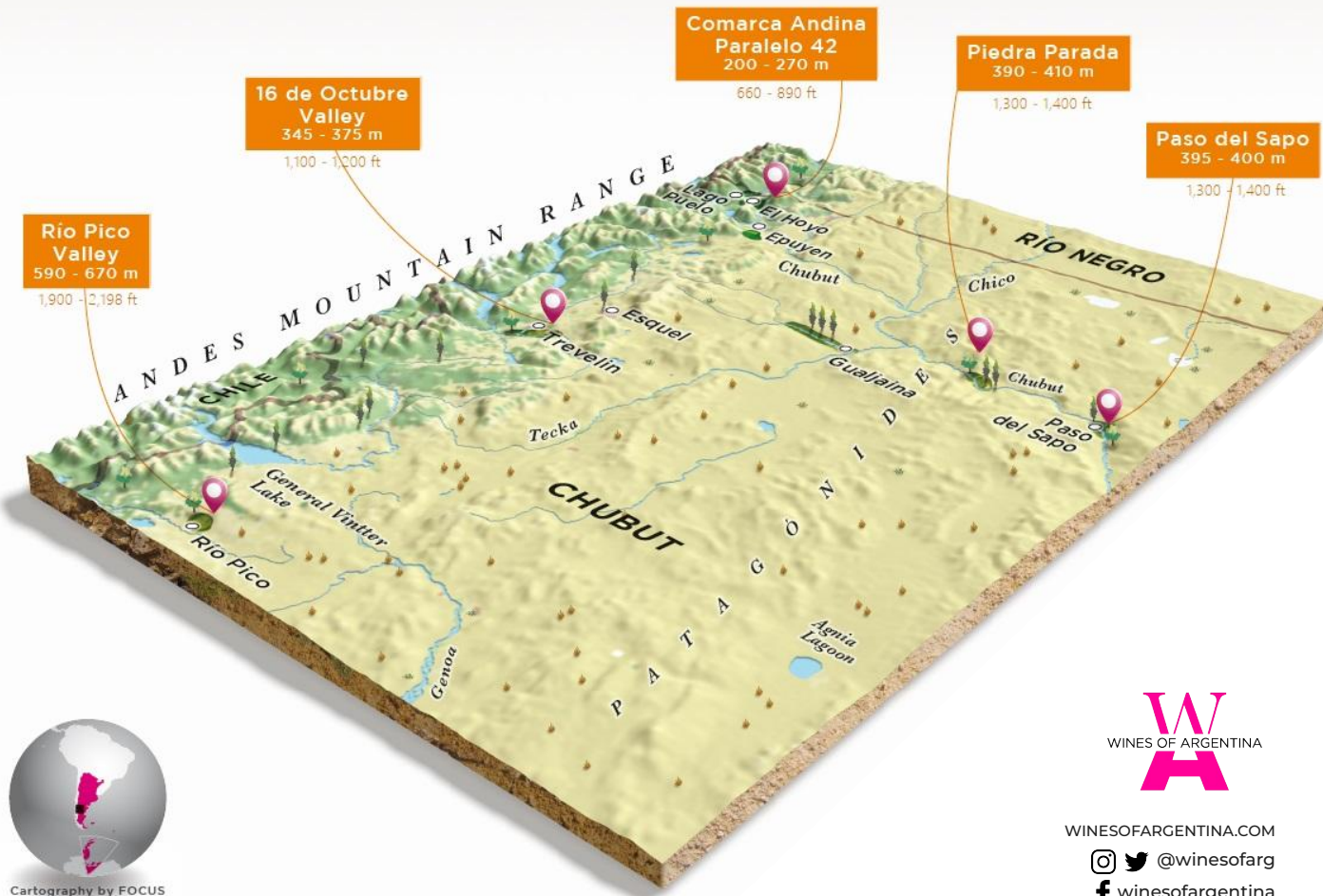
PATAGONIA CHUBUT

Geographical Indications (GIs)

CHUBUT

- El Hoyo
- Sarmiento
- Trevelin

PATAGONIA / PATAGONIA ARGENTINA



Cartography by FOCUS

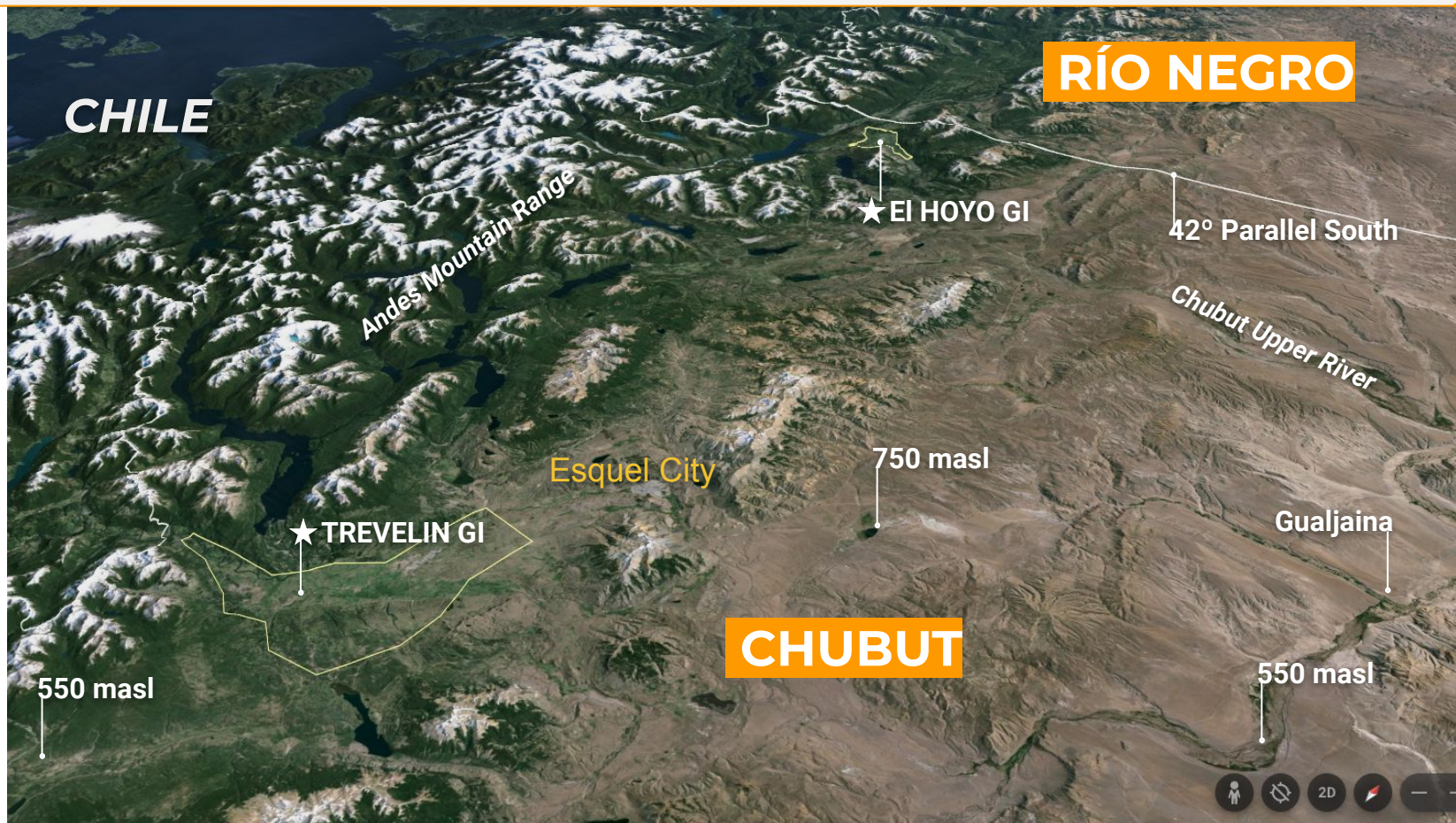
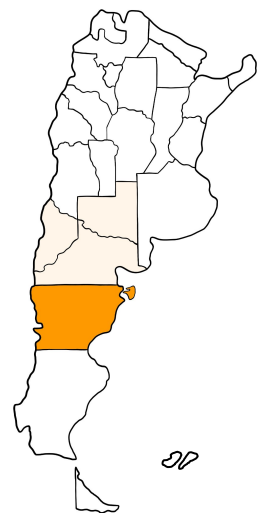


WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

@winesofarg
winesofargentina

> PATAGONIA

CHUBUT



CHILE

Andes Mountain Range

RÍO NEGRO

★ EI HOYO GI

42° Parallel South

Chubut Upper River

Esquel City

750 masl

Gualjaina

★ TREVELIN GI

550 masl

CHUBUT

550 masl

Terroir

Andean vineyard are located in humid zones, where it rains as much as 800 mm a year. Frost can happen even in January like in 2006/2009. Soils are acidic and organic with volcanic ash. Variable textures.



★ TREVELIN GI

Valleys in the steppe are dry, with rainfall regime as much as 150 mm/year. Wind blows constantly with gusts stronger than 100km/h. Frost are heavy from March onwards and as late as December. Soils are alkaline, low in organic material and of variable textures.

★ SARMIENTO GI

Terroir

Sarmiento's latitude is the same as Lyon (France) and almost the same as Central Otago (New Zealand).



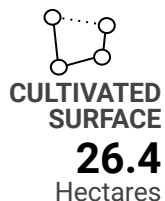
The Southernmost
vineyard in the world.

45°30' Parallel South

First established in 2011, there are **50ha** mainly planted in Sarmiento with Pinot Noir, Chardonnay but also Traminer, Pinot Gris and Merlot.

Comarca Andina Paralelo 42

- 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.

Cushamen
Department

24.7%
Province

Cushamen
Department

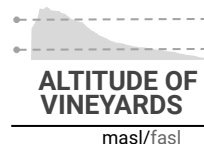
- Pinot Noir
- Merlot
- Chardonnay
- Traminer
- Riesling

WINES

- Red: light-bodied, very aromatic, elegant wines with good natural acidity.
- White: very aromatic wines, with high acidity and a long finish;
- Sparkling: ideal climate for producing sparkling wines, 8 years on lees. European style, 100% traditional and natural.



270 200
890 660



**10.6 °C
52 °F**
TEMPERATURE
Annual Avg.



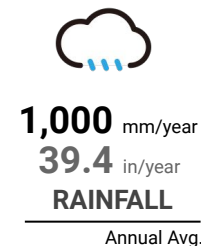
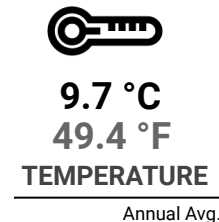
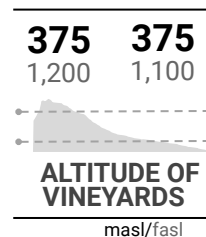
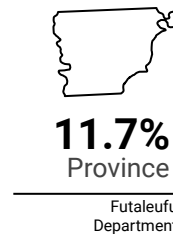
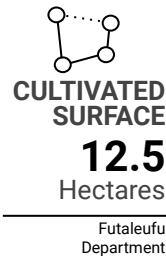
**197.7 mm/year
7.78 in/year**
RAINFALL
Annual Avg.



Soils of volcanic
origin.

16 de Octubre Valley

- 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.
- As a mountain range area, it has very marked seasonal cycles and different from the traditional wine-growing regions, such as frosts, rain and snow concentrated between the months of April and August, which usually reach an average of 1000 mm/year, and in spring the winds that predominate from the mountain range and the limit with Chile. In addition, the minimum temperatures usually exceed -4.5°C in spring and autumn, with the possibility of frost during the summer, and the maximum temperatures are registered in January and February, exceeding $+30^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Trevelin was recognized as a GI in August 2020.

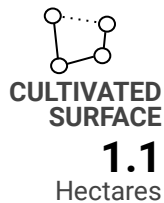


- Unique wines with marked natural acidity due to climatic conditions. An ideal area to make sparkling wines with low alcohol content.

Paso del Sapo



- It is located at the northwest of Chubut, on the banks of the Chubut River.
- Full-bodied wines, with less acidity. White wines: quite fleshy and can be aged in oak.
- Varietals: the most outstanding is Chardonnay. There is also an unprecedented variety in Argentina, a white grape called "corniola blanca".



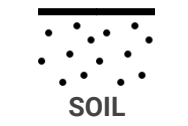
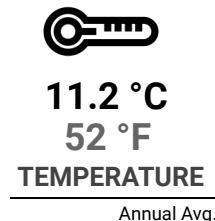
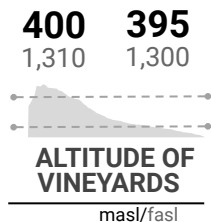
Languileo
Department



Languileo
Department



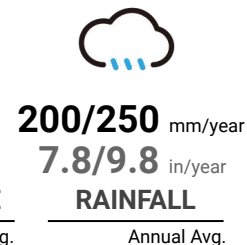
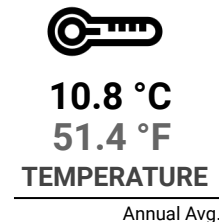
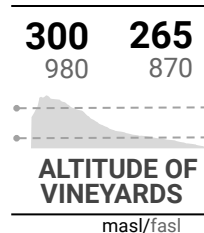
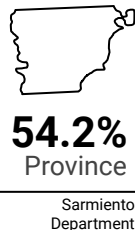
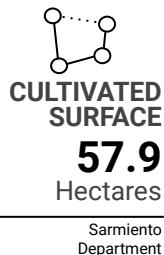
- Chardonnay
- Pinot Noir
- Merlot



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

Sarmiento

- It is the most important valley in Chubut, where the southernmost vineyards in the world are located (beyond 45° south latitude).
- White wines: aromatic, apt for oak ageing.
- Red wines: medium-bodied, promising wines.



Río Chubut Lower Valley

- 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.



**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**

5.4

Hectares

Gaiman & Rawson
Departments



5%

Province

Gaiman & Rawson
Departments



**MAIN
VARIETIES**

- Malbec
- Pinot Noir
- Cabernet Franc



**43°18' S
65° 06' W**

**LOCATION
VITICULTURAL AREA**

50

160

10

33



**ALTITUDE OF
VINEYARDS**

masl/fasl



13.5 °C

56.3 °F

TEMPERATURE

Annual Avg.



200/300 mm/year

7.8/11.8 in/year

RAINFALL

Annual Avg.



SOIL

Soils with
alkaline PH.



CHARDONNAY

BUENOS AIRES

ATLANTIC region



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

 **@winesofarg**

 **winesofargentina**

 **@winesofarg**

ATLANTIC REGION

Geographical Indications (GIs)

HIGHLIGHTS

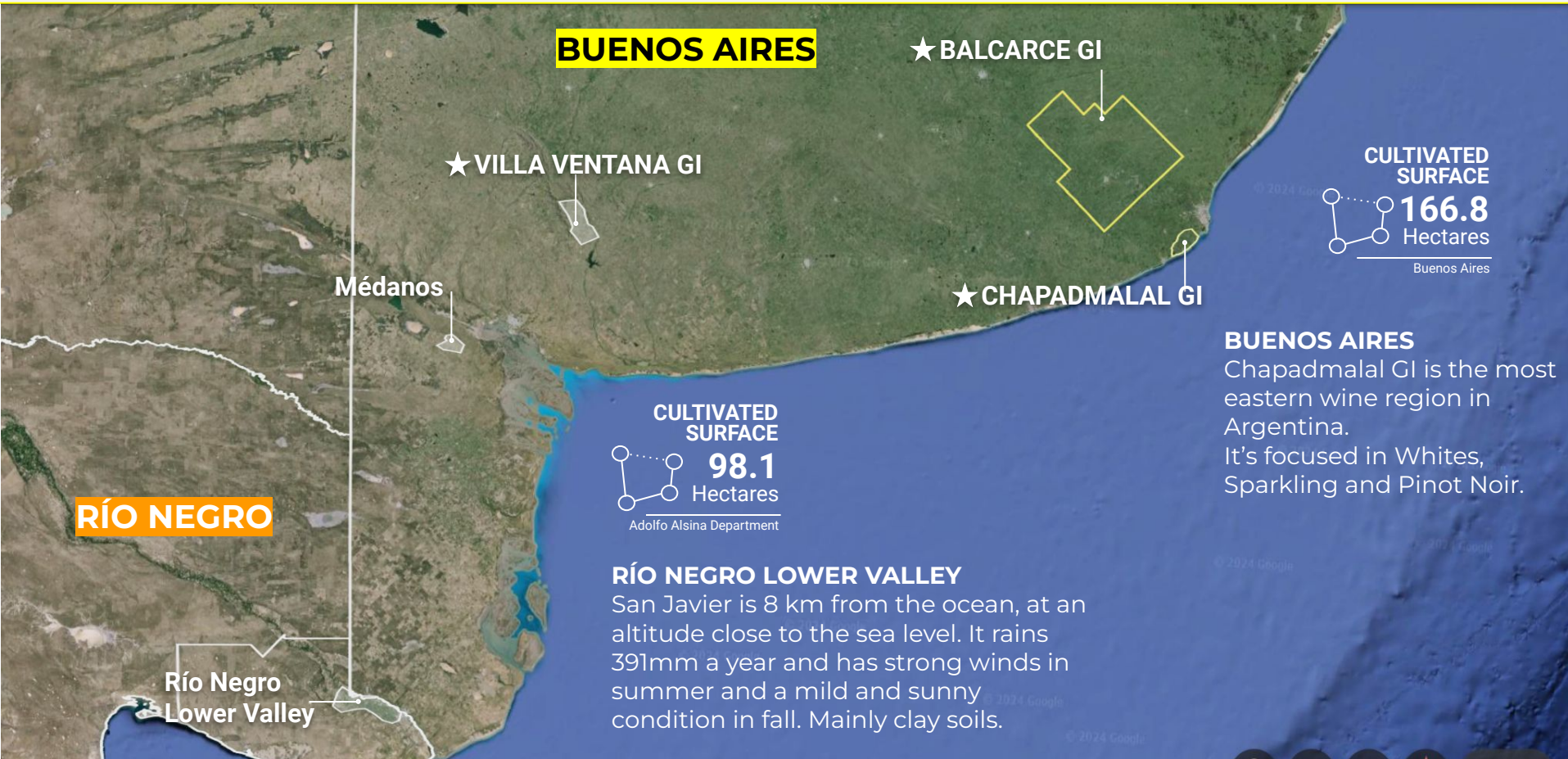
- In the 1990s vine plantation in Argentina was deregulated.
- Some ventures emerged in the Atlantic region.
- The idea of developing oceanic wines gained new strength in 2007 with the development of new vineyards in Chapadmalal.
- GI Chapadmalal was approved in 2014 and GI Balcarce in 2022.



REGION



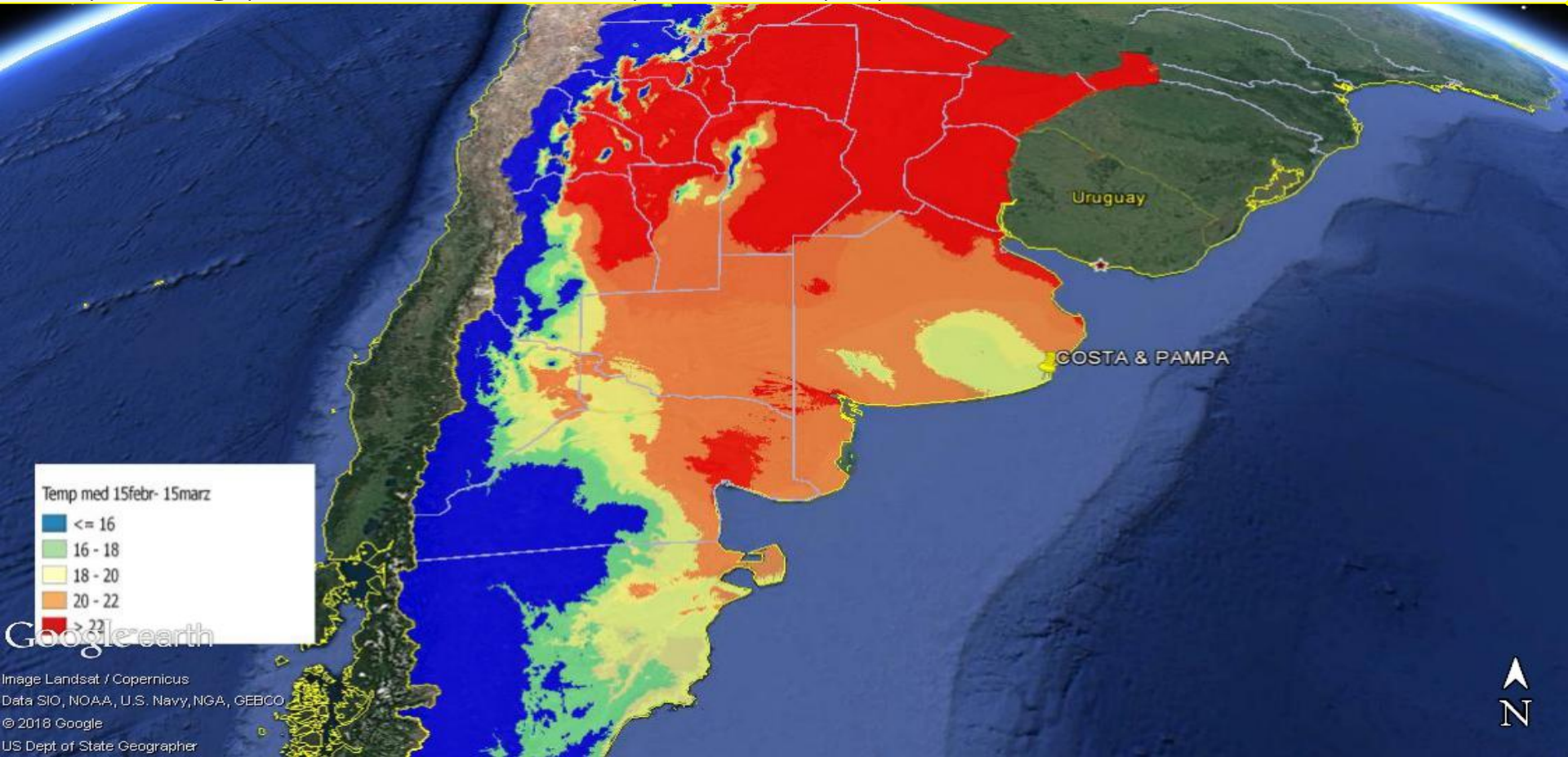
W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A



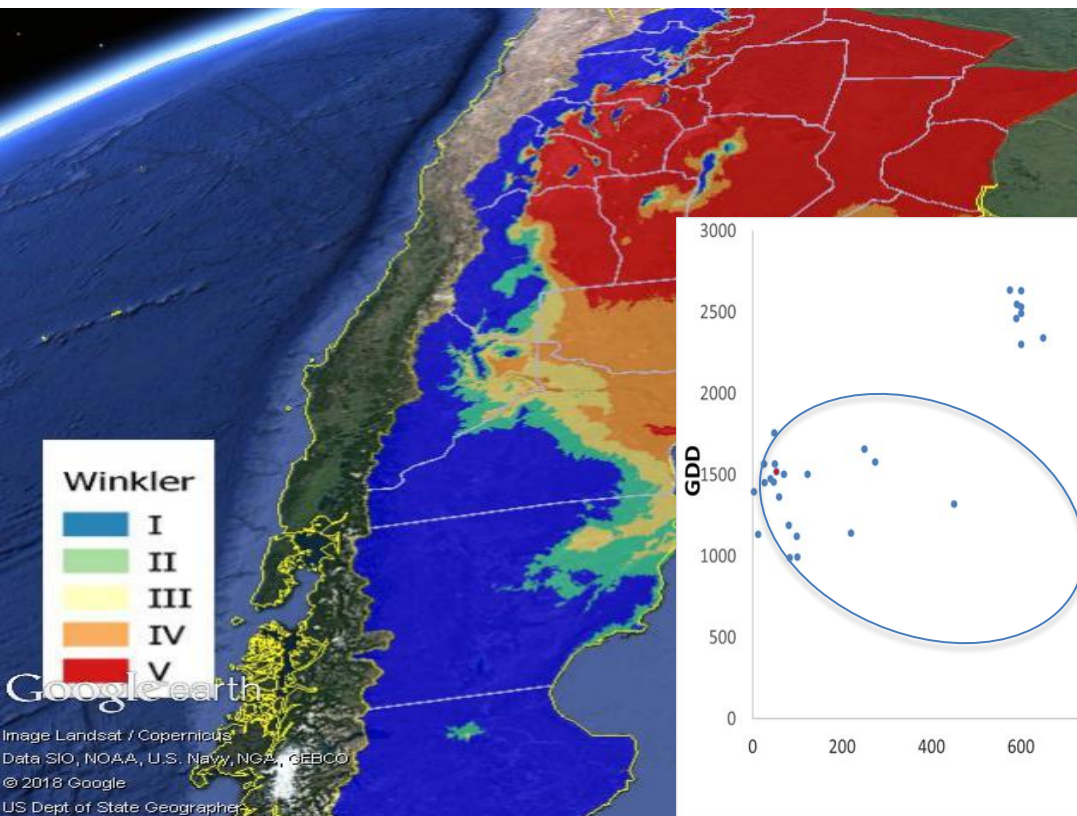
ATLANTIC

REGION

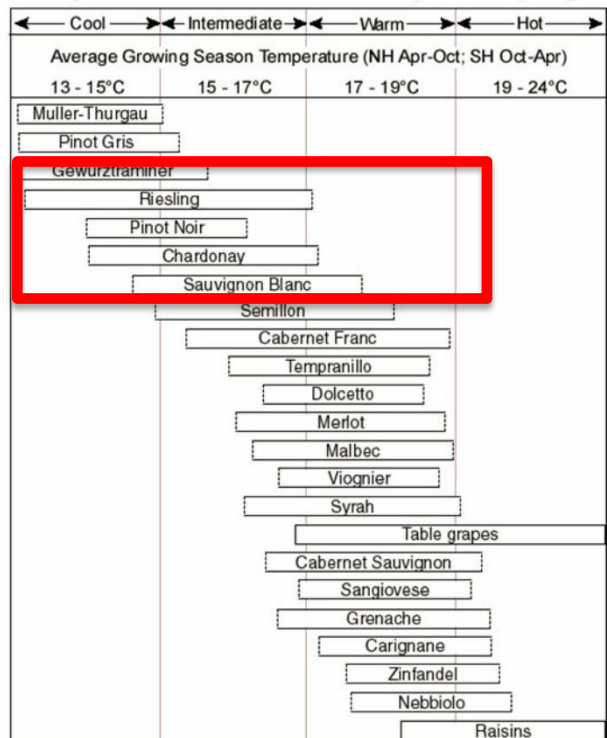
Ripening period - mean temperature (°C)



ATLANTIC REGION Climate / Maturity



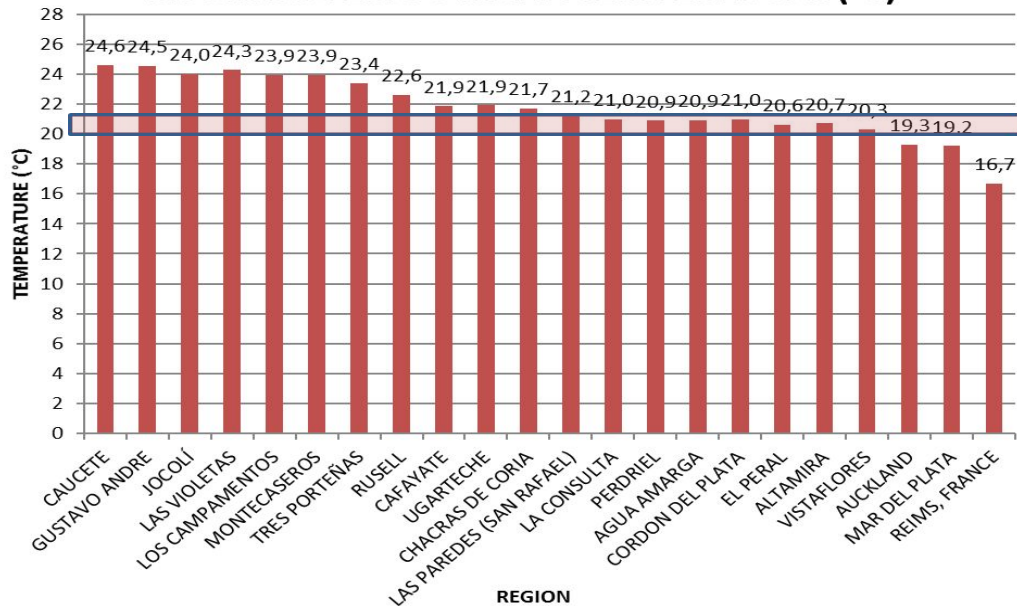
Grapevine Climate/Maturity Groupings



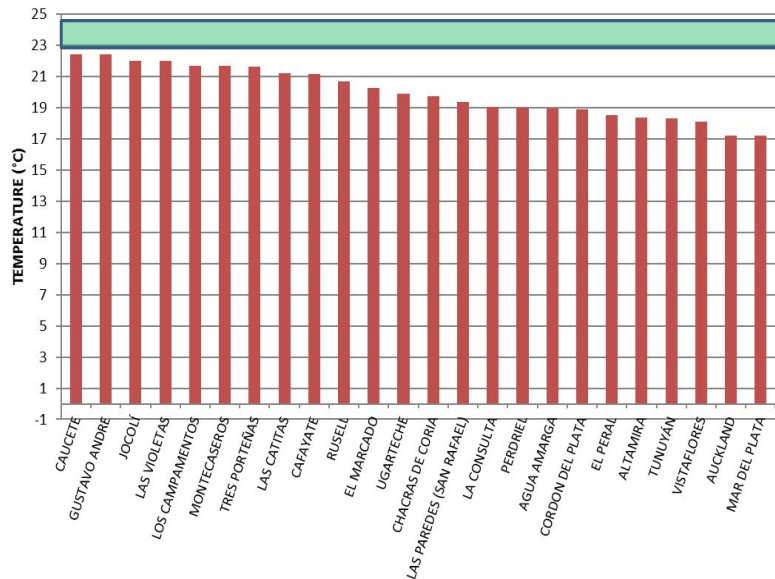
Length of rectangle indicates the estimated span of ripening for that varietal



RIPENING PERIOD MEAN TEMPERATURE (°C)



GROWING SEASON AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (°C)

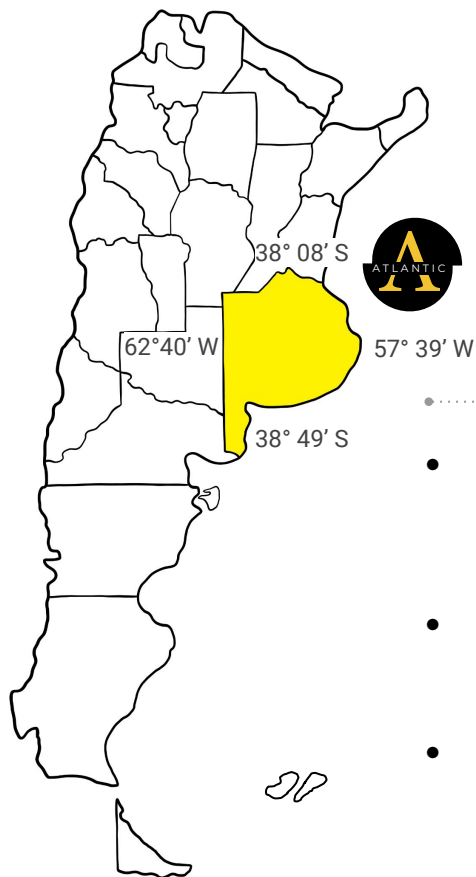


BUENOS AIRES

ATLANTIC REGION

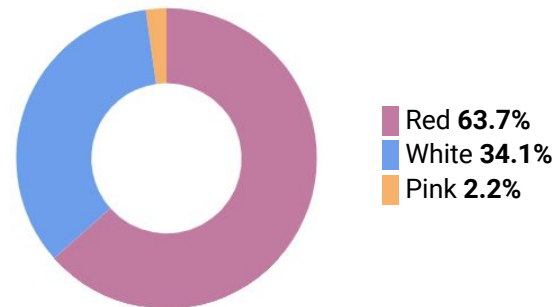


BUENOS AIRES




**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
166,8
Hectares


0,09%
Country



- Argentine wine producers have extended the wine limits to the east, where vineyards receive the influence of the Atlantic ocean.
- Chapadmalal represents the easternmost point for vine cultivation in Argentina.
- Plenty of new projects are starting to emerge in the region.

500 **25**
1,641 82

**ALTITUDE OF
VINEYARDS**
masl/fasl


17 °C
62.2°F
TEMPERATURE
Annual Avg.


511 mm/year
20.1 in/year
RAINFALL
Annual Avg.

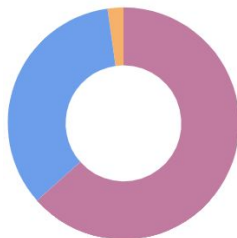
ATLANTIC BUENOS AIRES



VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*


**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**
166,8
Hectares
0.09%
of the
country 



Red **63.7%**
White **34.1%**
Pink **2.2%**



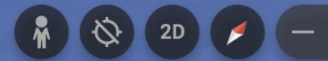
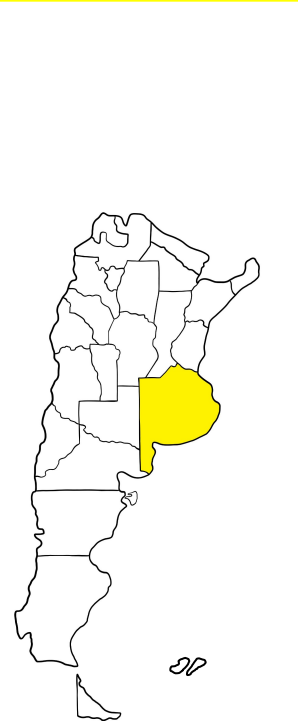
MAIN VARIETIES

- Chardonnay
- Sauvignon Blanc
- Pinot Noir
- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon

BUENOS AIRES	Ha	% Country	% Province	% Variety in Argentina	% Colour
RED VARIETIES	106,31	0,06%	63,74%	0,09%	100,00%
Malbec	14,70	0,01%	8,81%	0,03%	13,83%
Bonarda	0,71	0,00%	0,43%	0,00%	0,67%
Cabernet Sauvignon	12,80	0,01%	7,67%	0,10%	12,04%
Syrah	1,26	0,00%	0,76%	0,01%	1,19%
Merlot	12,14	0,01%	7,28%	0,24%	11,42%
Tempranillo	1,59	0,00%	0,95%	0,03%	1,50%
Pinot Noir	14,92	0,01%	8,94%	0,76%	14,03%
Tannat	10,03	0,01%	6,01%	1,21%	9,43%
Cabernet Franc	8,86	0,00%	5,31%	0,48%	8,33%
Petit Verdot	0,47	0,00%	0,28%	0,07%	0,44%
Other red varieties	28,83	0,02%	17,28%	0,28%	27,12%
WHITE VARIETIES	56,82	0,03%	34,06%	0,17%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Riojano	0,34	0,00%	0,20%	0,00%	0,60%
Chardonnay	21,35	0,01%	12,80%	0,39%	37,57%
Moscatel de Alejandría	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Chenin	0,20	0,00%	0,12%	0,01%	0,35%
Riesling	3,27	0,00%	1,96%	4,52%	5,76%
Sauvignon Blanc	20,87	0,01%	12,51%	1,14%	36,73%
Semillón	0,46	0,00%	0,28%	0,08%	0,81%
Torrontés Mendocino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Viognier	0,09	0,00%	0,05%	0,01%	0,16%
Other white varieties	10,24	0,01%	6,14%	0,36%	18,02%
PINK VARIETIES	3,67	0,00%	2,20%	0,008%	100,00%
Cereza	0,79	0,00%	0,47%	0,00%	21,53%
Criolla Grande	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Criolla Chica	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Criolla Mediana	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	2,88	0,00%	1,73%	0,05%	78,47%

> ATLANTIC

BUENOS AIRES



ATLANTIC BUENOS AIRES

Geographical Indications (GIs)

- Balcarce
- Chapadmalal
- Villa Ventana



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM



Cartography by FOCUS

Chapadmalal

Terroir

CHAPADMALAL

Winkler Zone



Altitude

Gradient

0,4%

Northeast-Southeast



Climate

PAMPAS (Warm and wet)



Rainfall

900 mm



46-6
msnm

STATUS

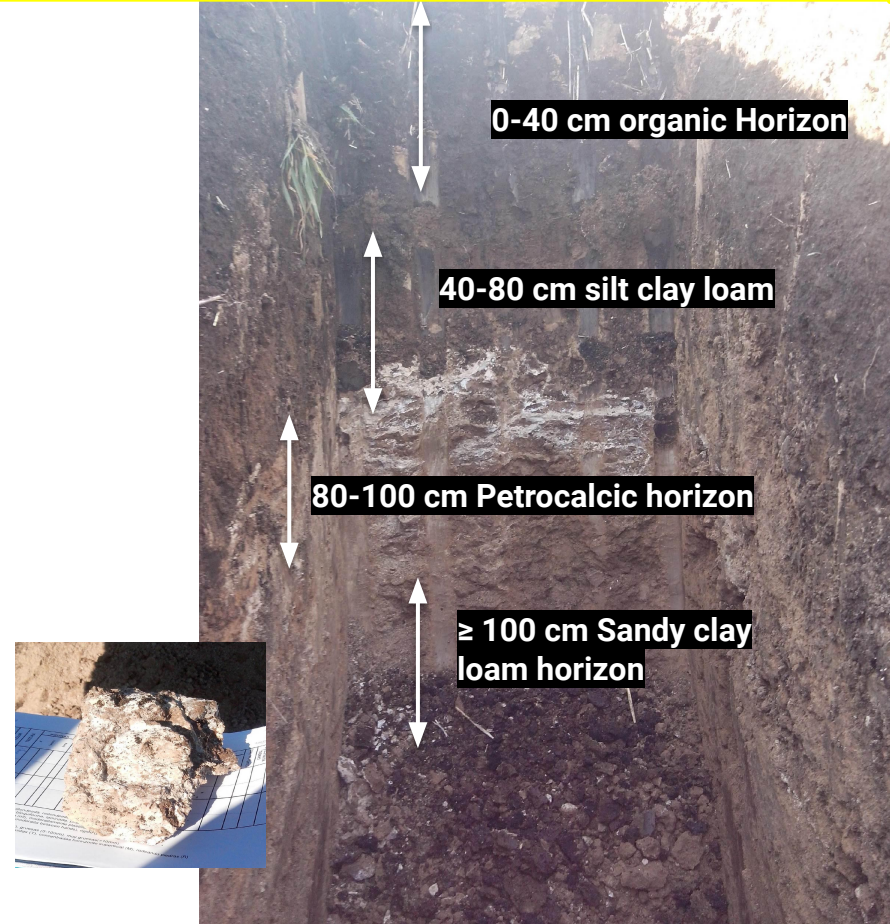


Approved

Chapadmalal

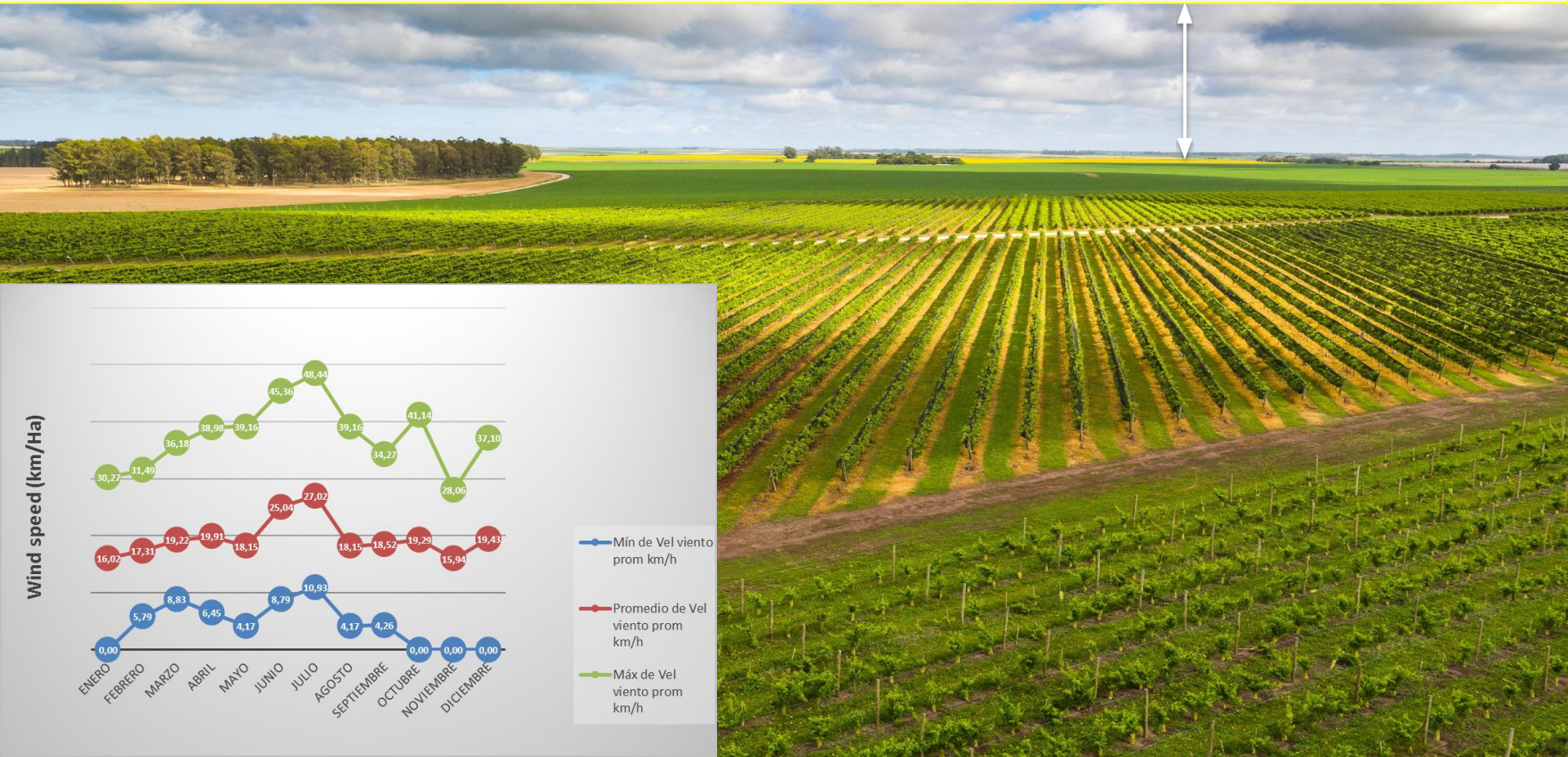
Soil profile

- 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.

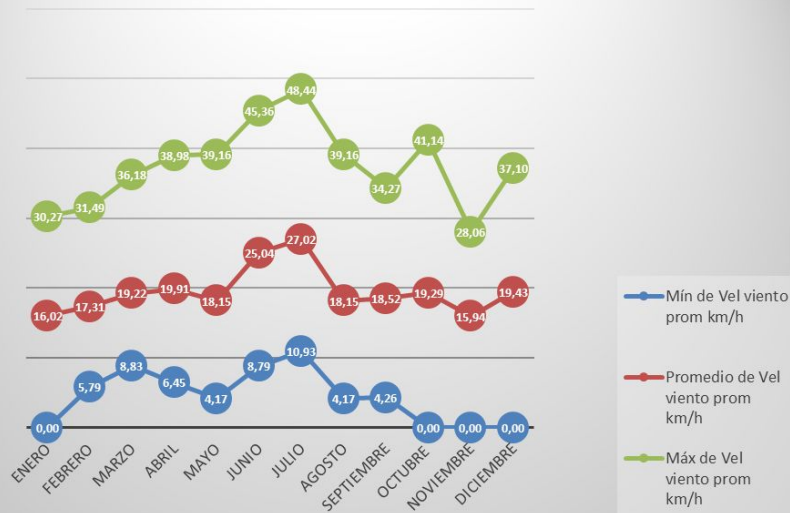


Chapadmalal

Climate - Winds



Wind speed (km/Ha)



Balcarce

Terroir

Winkler Zone



Altitude

Gradient

0.4%

Northeast-
Southeast



Climate

PAMPAS (Warm
and wet)



Rainfall

900 mm



46-6
msnm

STATUS

✓ Approved



EMERGING REGIONS | CÓRDOBA

SERRANA



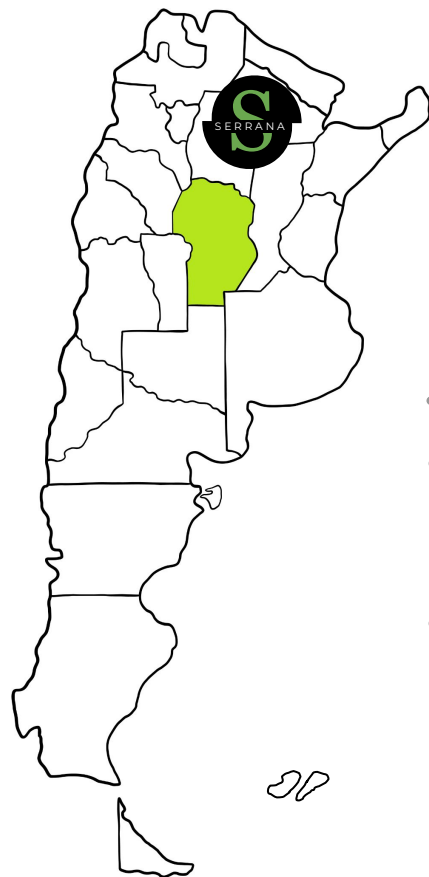
WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

 **@winesofarg**

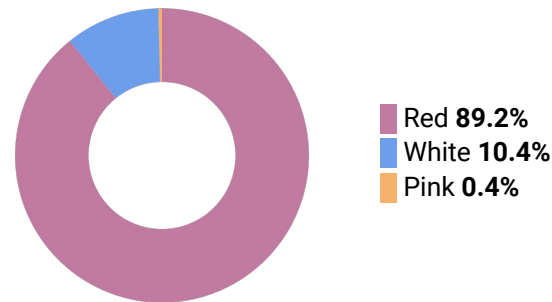
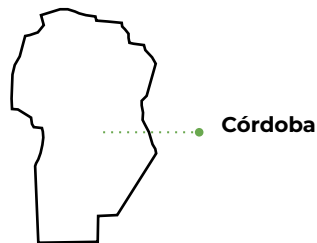
 **winesofargentina**

 **@winesofarg**

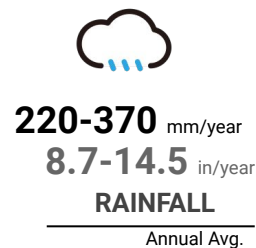
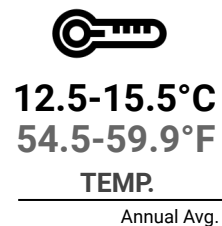
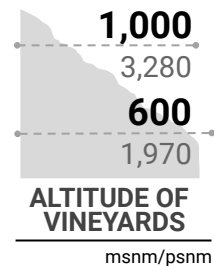
> SERRANA CÓRDOBA




**CULTIVATED
SURFACE***
229.1
Hectares
0.12%
Country 



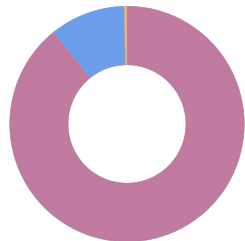
- One of the new regions that were not on the modern wine map, but entered the game offering distinctive and interesting features.
- Located in the center of Argentina, with a geography crisscrossed by hills, it has rivers with crystal clear waters and mountain vegetation with an emphasis on native plants.



VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*

CULTIVATED
SURFACE
229.1
Hectares
0.12%
of the country



Red **89.2%**
White **10.4%**
Pink **0.4%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Tannat
- Merlot
- Chardonnay
- Cabernet Franc

CÓRDOBA	Ha	% Country	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	204,36	0,11%	89,19%	100,00%
Malbec	59,20	0,03%	25,84%	28,97%
Bonarda	3,21	0,00%	1,40%	1,57%
Cabernet Sauvignon	22,91	0,01%	10,00%	11,21%
Syrah	11,05	0,01%	4,82%	5,41%
Merlot	21,95	0,01%	9,58%	10,74%
Tempranillo	0,07	0,00%	0,03%	0,03%
Pinot Noir	27,72	0,01%	12,10%	13,56%
Tannat	5,43	0,00%	2,37%	2,66%
Cabernet Franc	8,69	0,00%	3,79%	4,25%
Petit Verdot	1,43	0,00%	0,62%	0,70%
Other red varieties	42,70	0,02%	18,64%	20,89%
White grapes (vinification)	23,88	0,01%	10,42%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Riojano	1,12	0,00%	0,49%	4,69%
Chardonnay	6,26	0,00%	2,73%	26,21%
Moscatel de Alejandría	0,03	0,00%	0,01%	0,13%
Chenin	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Riesling	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Sauvignon Blanc	11,40	0,01%	4,98%	47,74%
Semillón	0,51	0,00%	0,22%	2,14%
Torrontés Mendocino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Viognier	2,37	0,00%	1,03%	9,92%
Other white varieties	2,19	0,00%	0,96%	9,17%
Pink grapes (vinification)	0,88	0,00%	0,38%	100,00%
Cereza	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Criolla Grande	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Criolla Chica	0,30	0,00%	0,13%	34,09%
Criolla Mediana	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	0,58	0,00%	0,25%	65,91%

> SERRANA REGION

CÓRDOBA

Viticultural areas

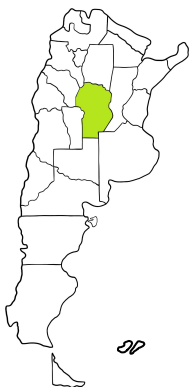
- Traslasierra
- Sierras Chicas
- Calamuchita
- Norte
- Punilla



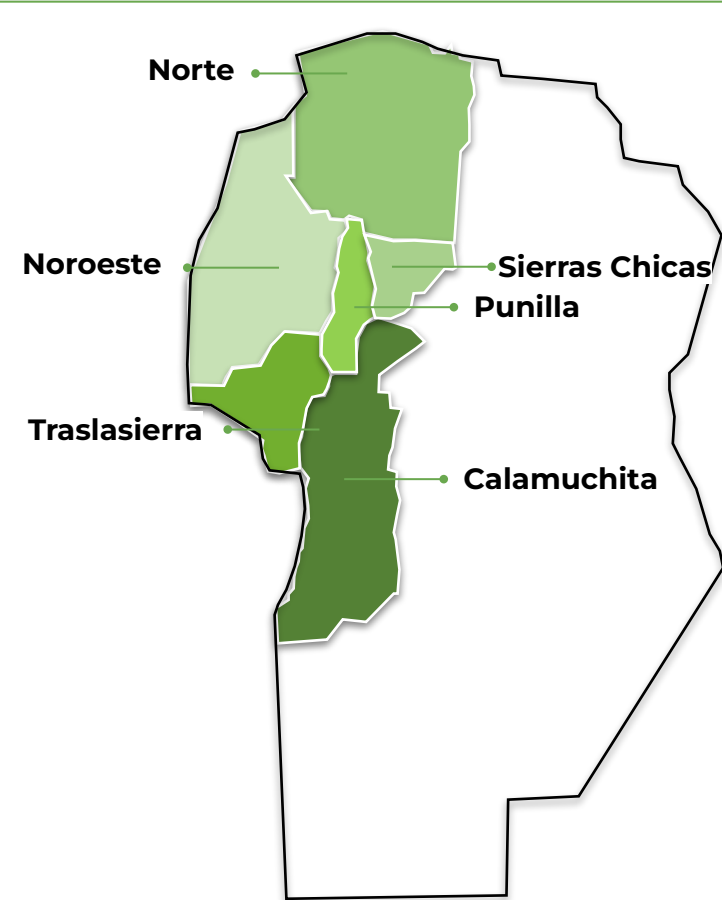
Geographical Indications (GIs)

CÓRDOBA (GI)

- Colón
 - Colonia Caroya
- Cruz del Eje
- San Javier



> SERRANA REGION
CÓRDOBA





EMERGING REGIONS | ENTRE RÍOS

LITORAL



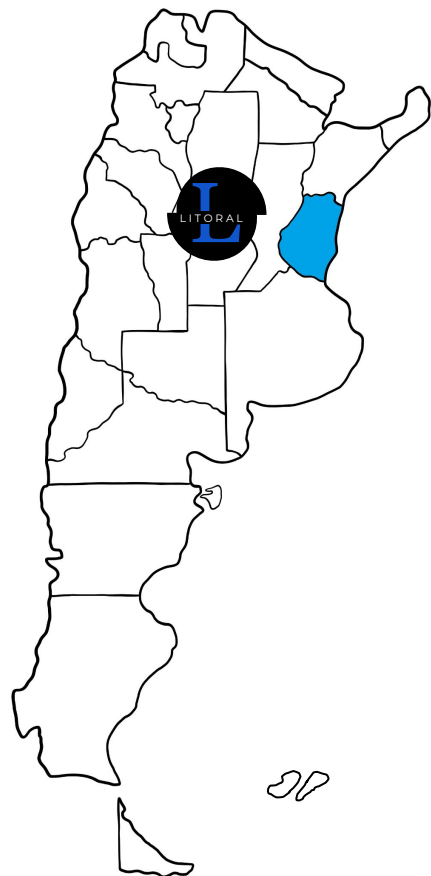
WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

 **@winesofarg**

 **winesofargentina**

 **@winesofarg**

ENTRE RÍOS



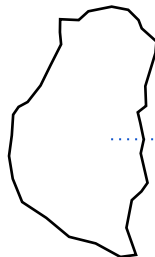
CULTIVATED
SURFACE*

51.4

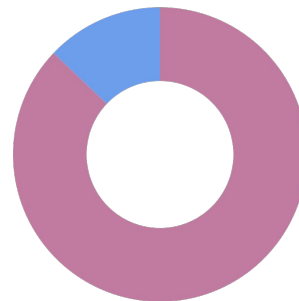
Hectares

0.03%

country



Entre Ríos

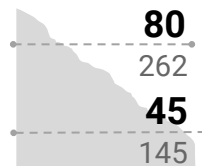


Red **87.1%**
White **12.9%**
Pink **0%**

It was a wine region from 1860 to 1936;
It became the fourth province in
grape production.

It currently has +60 grape producers,
4 wineries, two champagne
companies and more than 15
producers of homemade and
artisanal wines.

GI: Victoria, Entre Ríos.



ALTITUDE OF
VINEYARDS

masl/fasl



18.5-20.5°C
65.3-68.9°F

TEMP.

Annual Avg.

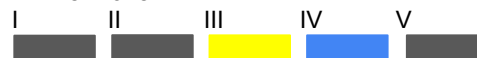


1000 mm/year
39.4 in/year

RAINFALL

Annual Avg.

Winkler Zone



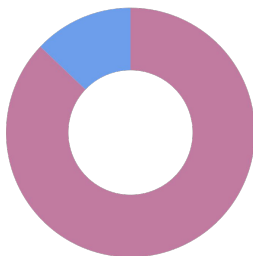
VARIETIES

Distribution by color (vinification)*

CULTIVATED
SURFACE

51.4

Hectares

0.03%
of the
country

Red 87.1%
White 12.9%
Pink 0%

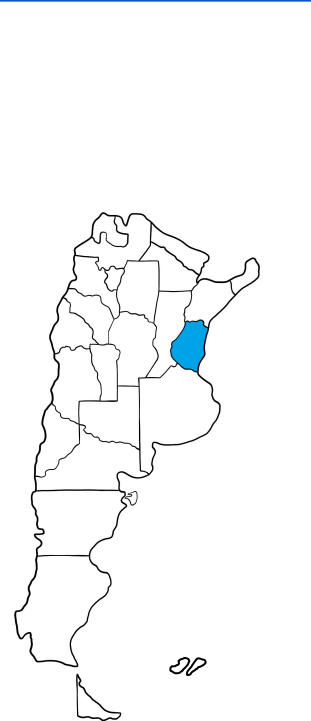
MAIN
VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Tannat
- Merlot
- Chardonnay
- Cabernet Franc

ENTRE RÍOS	Ha	% Country	% Province	% Grape colour
Red grapes (vinification)	110,68	0,02%	87,11%	100,00%
Malbec	38,45	0,01%	30,26%	34,74%
Bonarda	0,07	0,00%	0,06%	0,07%
Cabernet Sauvignon	4,70	0,00%	3,70%	4,24%
Syrah	4,70	0,00%	3,70%	4,24%
Merlot	17,15	0,00%	13,50%	15,49%
Tempranillo	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Pinot Noir	1,68	0,00%	1,32%	1,52%
Tannat	20,88	0,00%	16,43%	18,87%
Cabernet Franc	6,92	0,00%	5,45%	6,25%
Petit Verdot	2,05	0,00%	1,61%	1,85%
Other red varieties	14,09	0,00%	11,09%	12,73%
White grapes (vinification)	16,38	0,00%	12,89%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Riojano	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Chardonnay	10,63	0,00%	8,36%	64,86%
Moscatel de Alejandría	0,57	0,00%	0,45%	3,47%
Chenin	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Riesling	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Sauvignon Blanc	1,63	0,00%	1,28%	9,95%
Semillón	0,20	0,00%	0,16%	1,21%
Torrontés Mendocino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Viognier	2,55	0,00%	2,00%	15,54%
Other white varieties	0,82	0,00%	0,64%	4,98%
Pink grapes (vinification)	0,00	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

> LITORAL REGION

ENTRE RÍOS





Entre Ríos

LITORAL REGION > ENTRE RÍOS
ARGENTINA





WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

 **@winesofarg**

 **winesofargentina**

 **@winesofarg**