
MENDOZA
WINES OF ARGENTINA

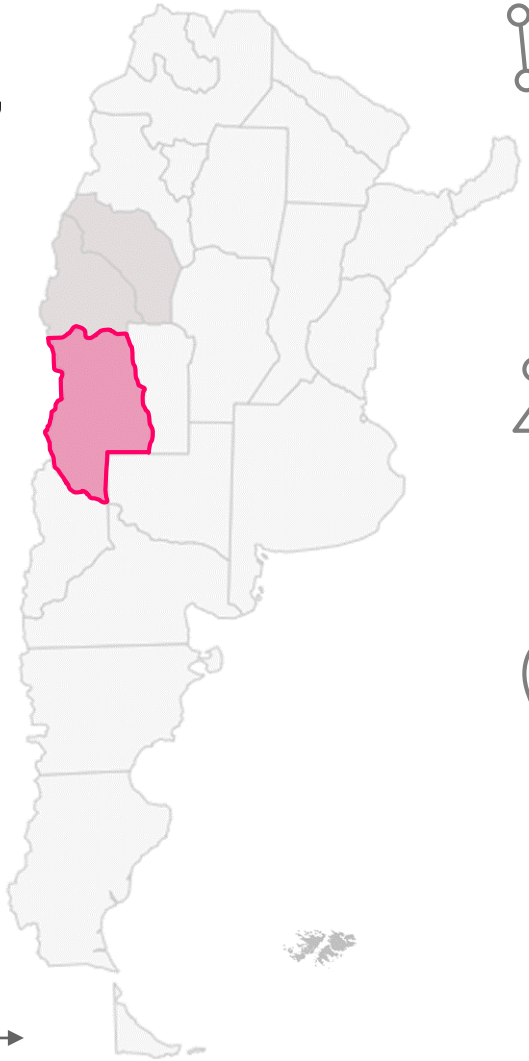
MENDOZA
Terroir characteristics

WINES OF ARGENTINA

LOCATION
Viticultural area

32° 43' | 34° 58'
SOUTH LATITUDE

67° 33' | 69°15'
WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification*

Ha: **150.763**
Ac: **372,550,4**

75% of the country
79% of the region

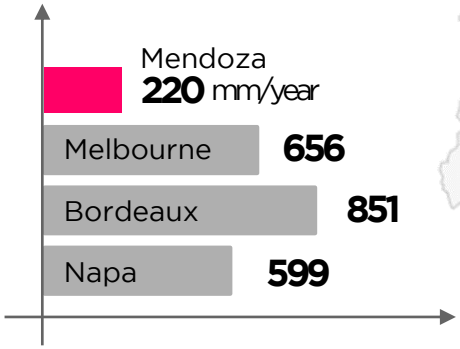
TEMP.
Annual Average

15/19° C
59/66° F

ALTITUDE
of the vineyards

430 - 1.610 masl
1.411 – 5.282 fasl

RAINFALL
Annual Average



HIGHLIGHTS

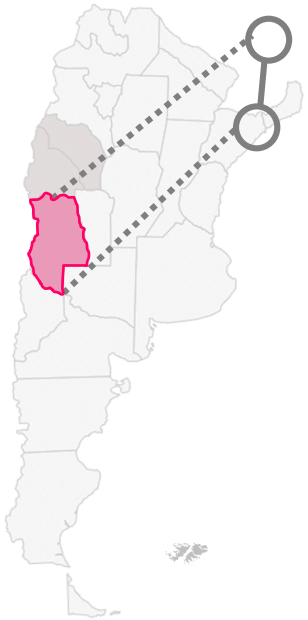
- The most important wine province and one of the main producing centres in the world.
- The presence of the Andes shape the climate generating ideal conditions for the cultivation of vines.
- It is divided into five large sub-regions: Valle de Uco; Primera Zona; Northern oasis; the East and the South.

*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2018 database).

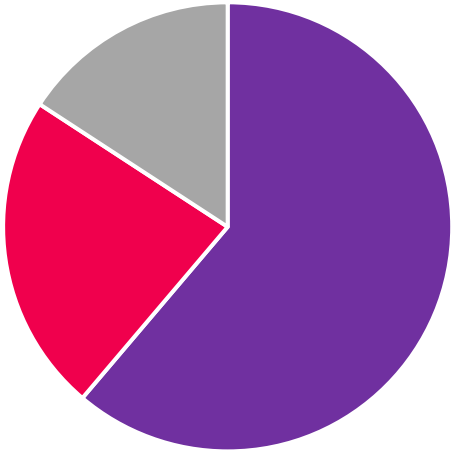
MENDOZA
Main varieties

WINES OF ARGENTINA

DISTRIBUTION
by colour*



Red grapes	61,2%
White grapes	15,8%
Rosé Grapes	23%

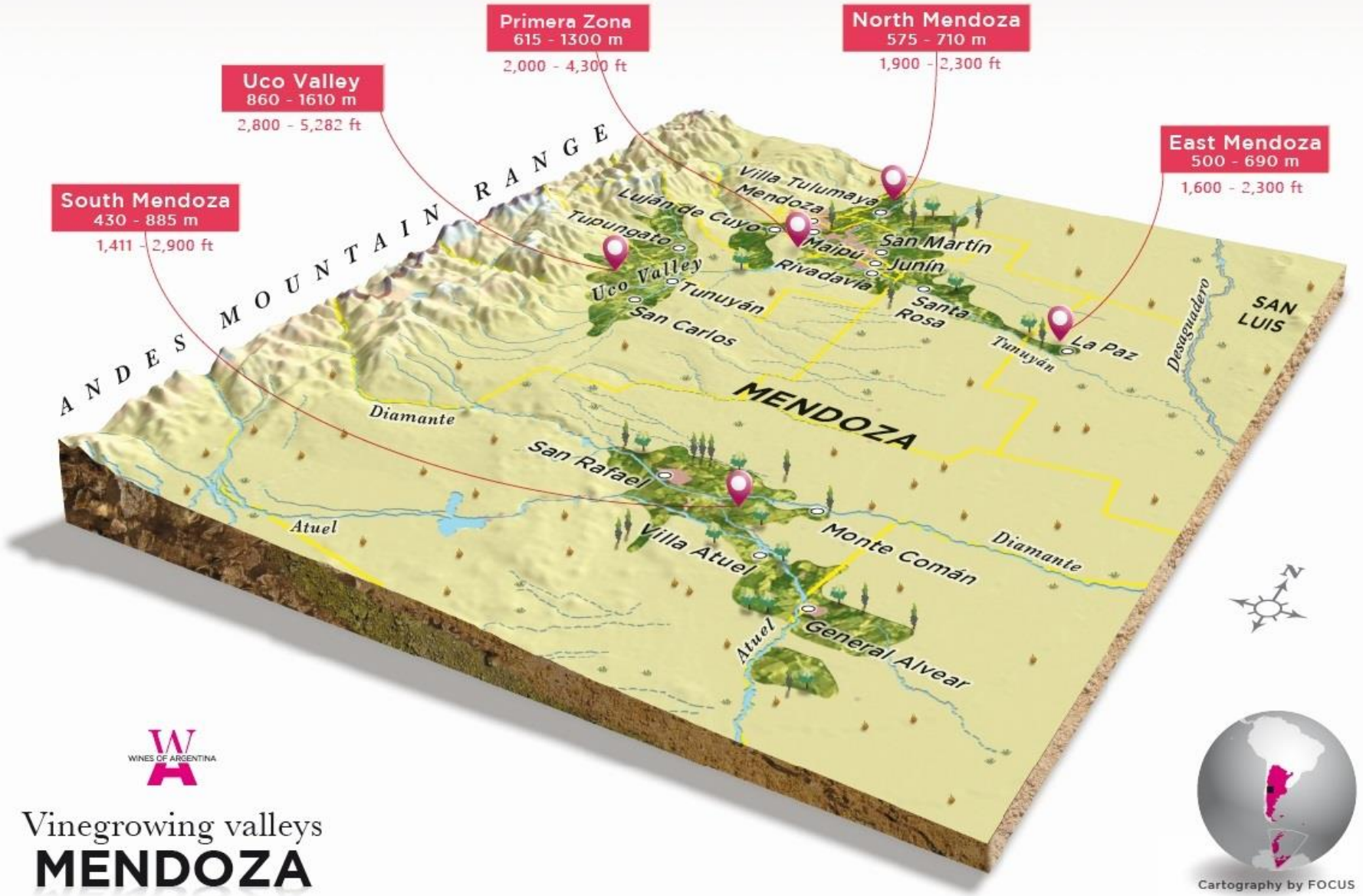


MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES
Most planted*

- Malbec
- Bonarda
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Syrah
- Tempranillo

	Hectares	Acres	%
MENDOZA	**150,763.0**	**372,550.45**	
Reds for vinification:	92,262.1	227,988.88	% Reds
Malbec	36,585.5	90,406.43	39.65
Bonarda	15,414.6	38,091.02	16.71
Cabernet Sauvignon	11,180.3	27,627.64	12.12
Syrah	8,514.3	21,039.69	9.23
Tempranillo	5,416.6	13,384.96	5.87
Merlot	4,070.5	10,058.61	4.41
Pinot Noir	1,495.2	3,694.79	1.62
Cabernet Franc	882.3	2,180.25	0.96
Petit Verdot	467.8	1,155.98	0.51
Tannat	353.2	872.79	0.38
Other red varieties	7,881.8	19,476.72	8.54
Whites for vinification:	23,820.6	58,863.08	% Whites
Chardonnay	4,972.0	12,286.31	20.87
Torrontés Riojano	3,529.2	8,721.01	14.82
Chenin	1,598.1	3,949.06	6.71
Sauvignon Blanc	1,546.4	3,821.31	6.49
Semillón	605.1	1,495.26	2.54
Viognier	476.7	1,177.97	2.00
Torrontés Mendocino	174.4	430.96	0.73
Torrontés Sanjuanino	153.8	380.06	0.65
Riesling	50.3	124.30	0.21
Other white varieties	10,714.6	26,476.85	44.98
Rosé grapes for vinif.:	34,680.3	85,698.49	

*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2018 database).



WINES OF ARGENTINA

Vinegrowing valleys

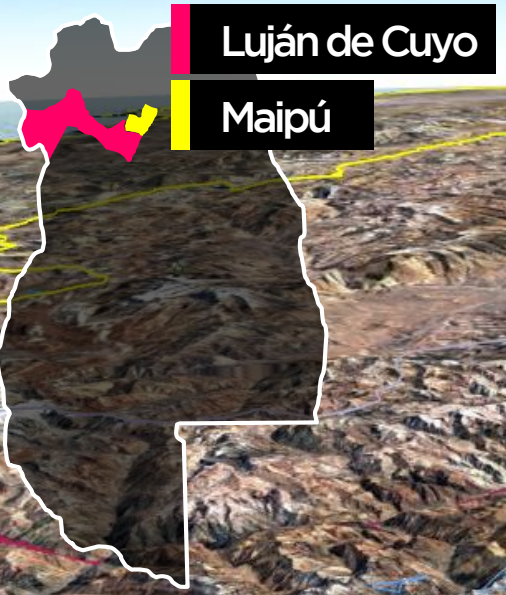
MENDOZA

PRIMERA ZONA
Mendoza

WINES OF ARGENTINA

PRIMERA ZONA
Location

WINES OF ARGENTINA



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification*

Ha: **27.115,6**	**13.5%** of the country
Ac: **67.005,36**	**18%** of the province

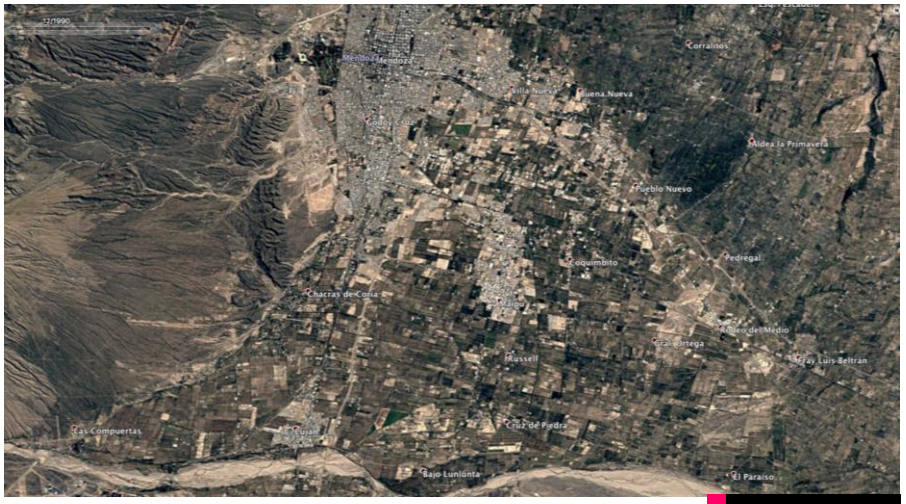

Luján de Cuyo
690 - 1300 m
2,300 - 4,300 ft
1. Agrelo
2. Carrodilla
3. Chacras de Coria
4. El Carrizal
5. La Puntilla
6. Las Compuertas
7. Luján de Cuyo
8. Mayor Drummond
9. Perdriel
10. Ugarteche
11. Vistalba
Maipú
615 - 940 m
2,000 - 3,100 ft
12. Coquimbito
13. Cruz de Piedra
14. Fray Luis Beltrán
15. General Ortega
16. Gutiérrez
17. Las Barrancas
18. Lunlunta
19. Luzuriaga
20. Maipú
21. Rodeo del Medio
22. Russell
23. San Roque
Mendoza
Las Heras
Villa Nueva
Luján de Cuyo
Maipú
Rodeo del Medio
Perdriel
Cruz de Piedra
Mendoza
Fray L. Beltrán
Agrelo
Ugarteche
Mendoza
District border
Department border
Medrano
Rivadavia
Tunuyán
El Carrizal Reservoir
MENDOZA
Tunuyán
N
WINES OF ARGENTINA
Vinegrowing valleys
MENDOZA
PRIMERA ZONA
Cartography by FOCUS

PRIMERA ZONA
Brief History | The beginnings

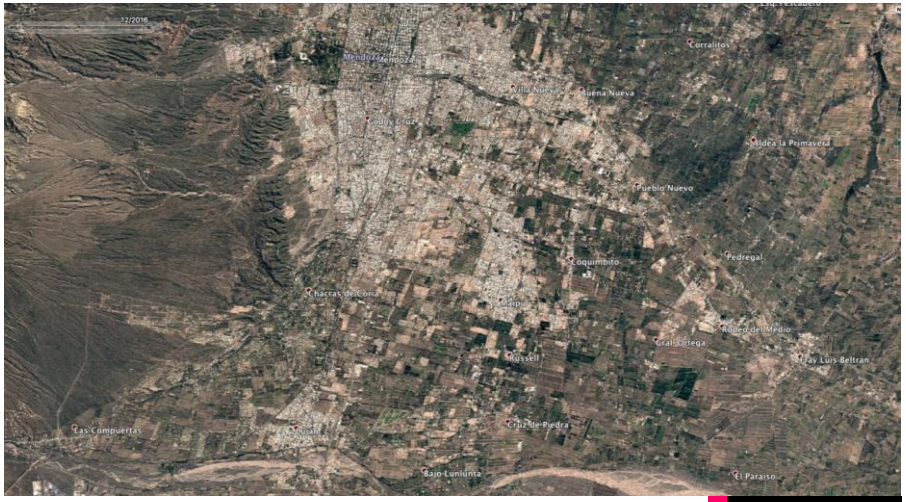
- **17th and 18th century:** 1st vineyards in Mendoza. Family own and handcraft viticulture of 'criollas' grapes.
- **1850's:** beginning of industrial viticulture. European varieties planted.
- **1880:** Railway arrives to Mendoza bringing European immigration, also helping to develop the wine consumption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

PRIMERA ZONA
Brief History | 20th Century

- Large scale irrigation network using water from Mendoza River.
- Primera Zona holds 40% of Argentina's wineries (881 in total)
- 1990: D.O.C. Luján de Cuyo
- Some GI's:
  - Agrelo
  - Las Compuertas
  - Lunlunta
  - Barrancas
- City advancement over vineyard areas.



1990



2016

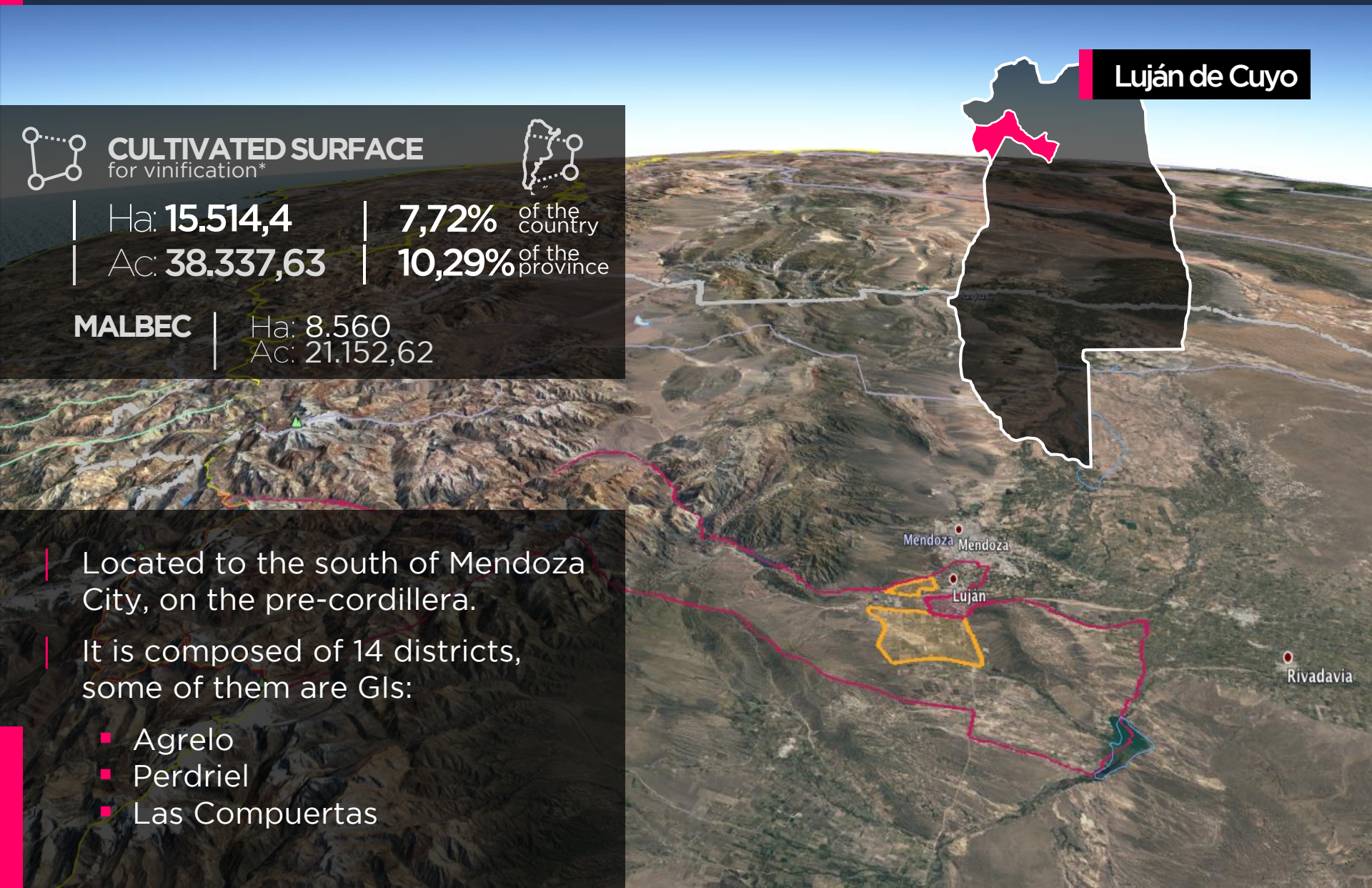
LUJÁN DE CUYO
Primera Zona

WINES OF ARGENTINA

CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification*

Ha: **15.514,4**	**7,72%**	of the country
Ac: **38.337,63**	**10,29%**	of the province

MALBEC | Ha: 8.560 Ac: 21.152,62



- Located to the south of Mendoza City, on the pre-cordillera.
- It is composed of 14 districts, some of them are GIs:
  - Agrelo
  - Perdriel
  - Las Compuertas

PRIMERA ZONA

LUJÁN DE CUYO

GIs

WINES OF ARGENTINA

LUJÁN DE CUYO > AGRELO

AGRELO

WINKLER ZONE

I II III **IV** V

ALTITUDE

1100 to 930 m

GRADIENT
0,15%
West - East

CLIMATE
ARID

RAINFALL
200 mm

STATUS
✔ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE
14200 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
5300 ha

LUJÁN DE CUYO > LAS COMPUERTAS

LAS COMPUERTAS

WINKLER ZONE

I II III **IV** V

ALTITUDE

1080 to 950 m

GRADIENT
2,6%
Southwest - Northeast

CLIMATE
ARID

RAINFALL
200 mm

STATUS
✔ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE
1780 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
426 ha

LUJÁN DE CUYO > PERDRIEL

PERDRIEL

WINKLER ZONE

I II **III** IV V

ALTITUDE

980 to 910 m

GRADIENT
1%
West - East

CLIMATE
ARID

RAINFALL
200 mm

STATUS
Not approved

TOTAL SURFACE
1900 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
900 ha

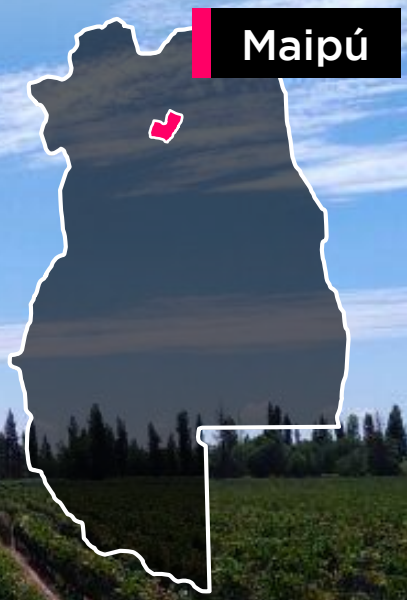
MAIPÚ
Primera Zona

WINES OF ARGENTINA

CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification*

Ha: **11.601,2**	**5,77%**	of the country
Ac: **28.677,23**	**7,7%**	of the province

MALBEC | Ha: 4.000 Ac: 9.884.4



- Located in Mendoza city's southeast boundary, between Luján de Cuyo and the eastern departments of Mendoza.
- It is composed of 12 districts, some of them are GIs:
  - Barrancas
  - Cruz de Piedra
  - Lunlunta

MAIPÚ > LAS BARRANCAS

LAS BARRANCAS

WINKLER ZONE

I II III IV V

ALTITUDE

840 to 680 m

GRADIENT
1%
Northwest - Southeast

CLIMATE
ARID

RAINFALL
200 mm

STATUS
Approved

TOTAL SURFACE
7000 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
2923 ha

MAIPÚ > LUNLUNTA

LUNLUNTA

WINKLER ZONE

I II III IV V

ALTITUDE

930 to 880 m

GRADIENT
1,6 %
Southwest - Northeast

CLIMATE
ARID

RAINFALL
200 mm

STATUS
Approved

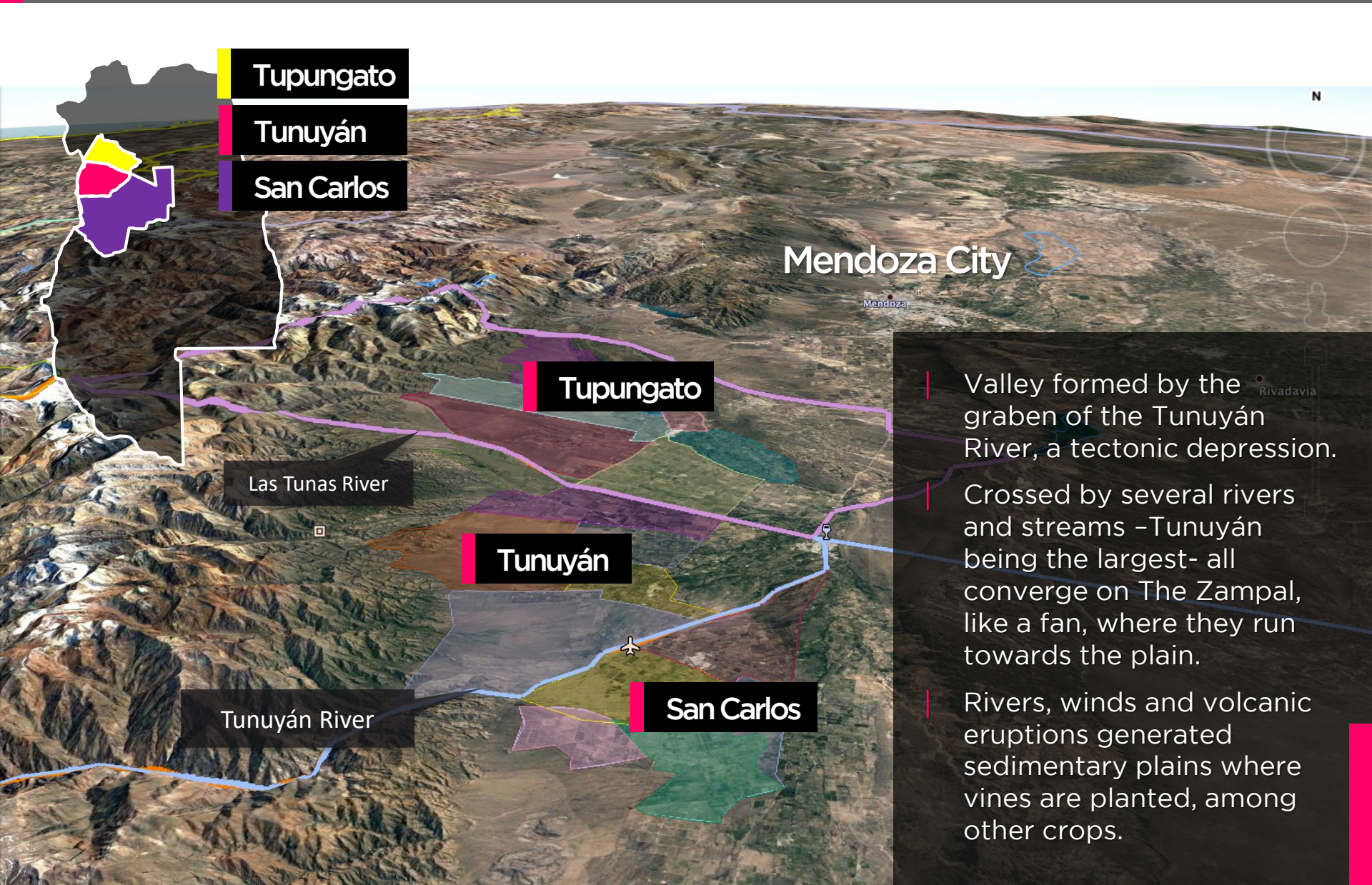
TOTAL SURFACE
1600 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
600 ha

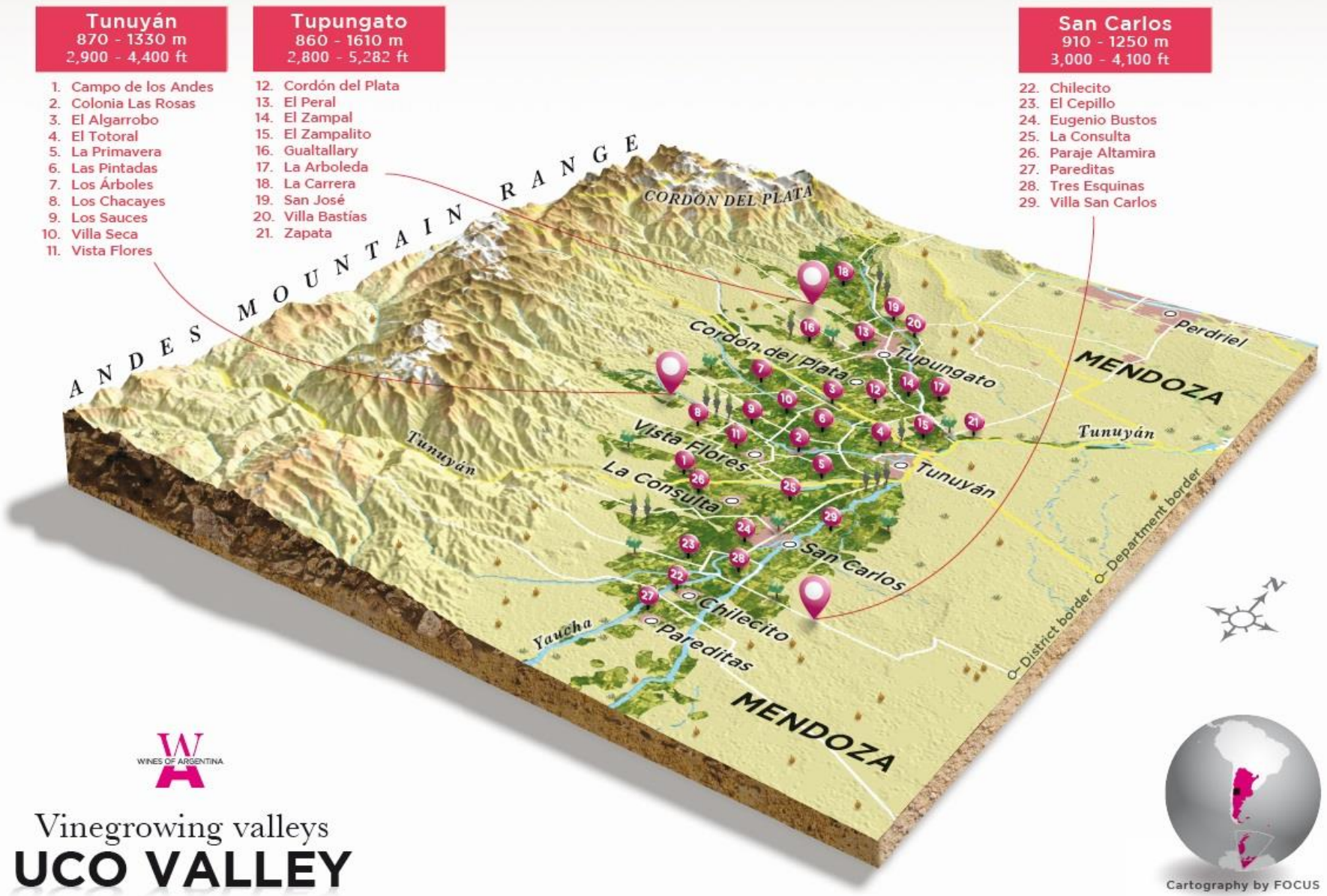
UCO VALLEY
Mendoza

WINES OF ARGENTINA

UCO VALLEY
Location



- 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.



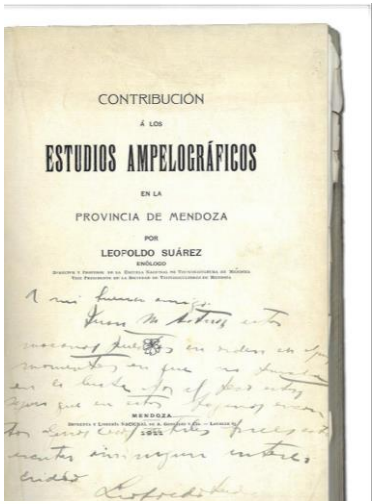
WINES OF ARGENTINA

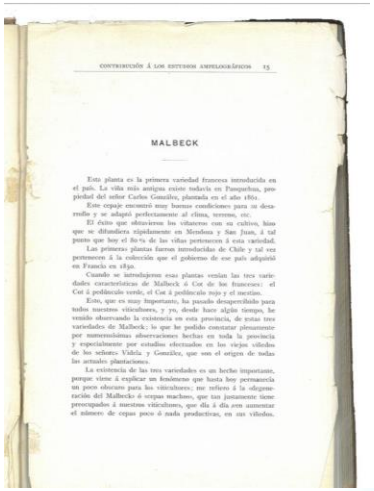
Vinegrowing valleys

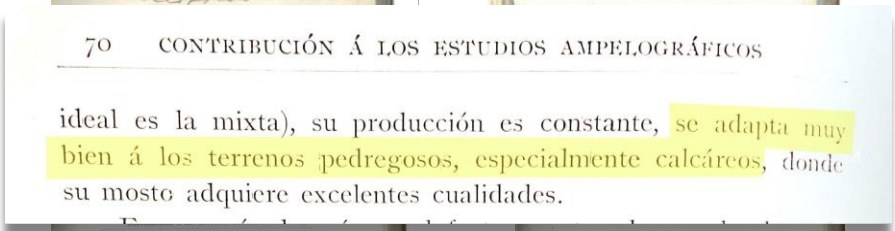
UCO VALLEY

UCO VALLEY
Brief History

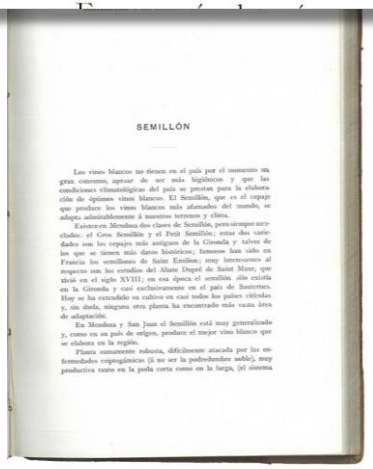
- 16th Century, Jesuits missionaries were the first colonizers that planted vines.
- During the twentieth century Uco Valley specialized in the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, with some key places for vines: La Consulta, Eugenio Bustos, Vista Flores
- A book of 1922, written by oenologist Leopoldo Suárez, reported 16 wineries in San Carlos Department.
- Also a book of the same author, reported in 1911 the potential of calcareous soils for Semillon and other grapes, like Malbec.

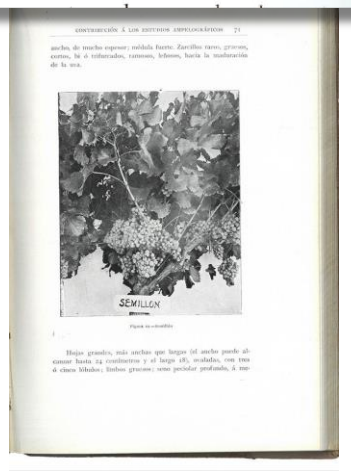

CONTRIBUCIÓN
Á LOS
ESTUDIOS AMPELOGRÁFICOS
EN LA
PROVINCIA DE MENDOZA
POR
LEOPOLDO SUÁREZ
ENÓLOGO


MALBECK


70 CONTRIBUCIÓN Á LOS ESTUDIOS AMPELOGRÁFICOS

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


SEMILLÓN


SEMILLÓN

UCO VALLEY
Today's figures

WINES OF ARGENTINA

CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification*

Ha: **28.216,9**
Ac: **69.762,78**

14% of the country
18,7% of the province

87% Red varieties | 52% Malbec

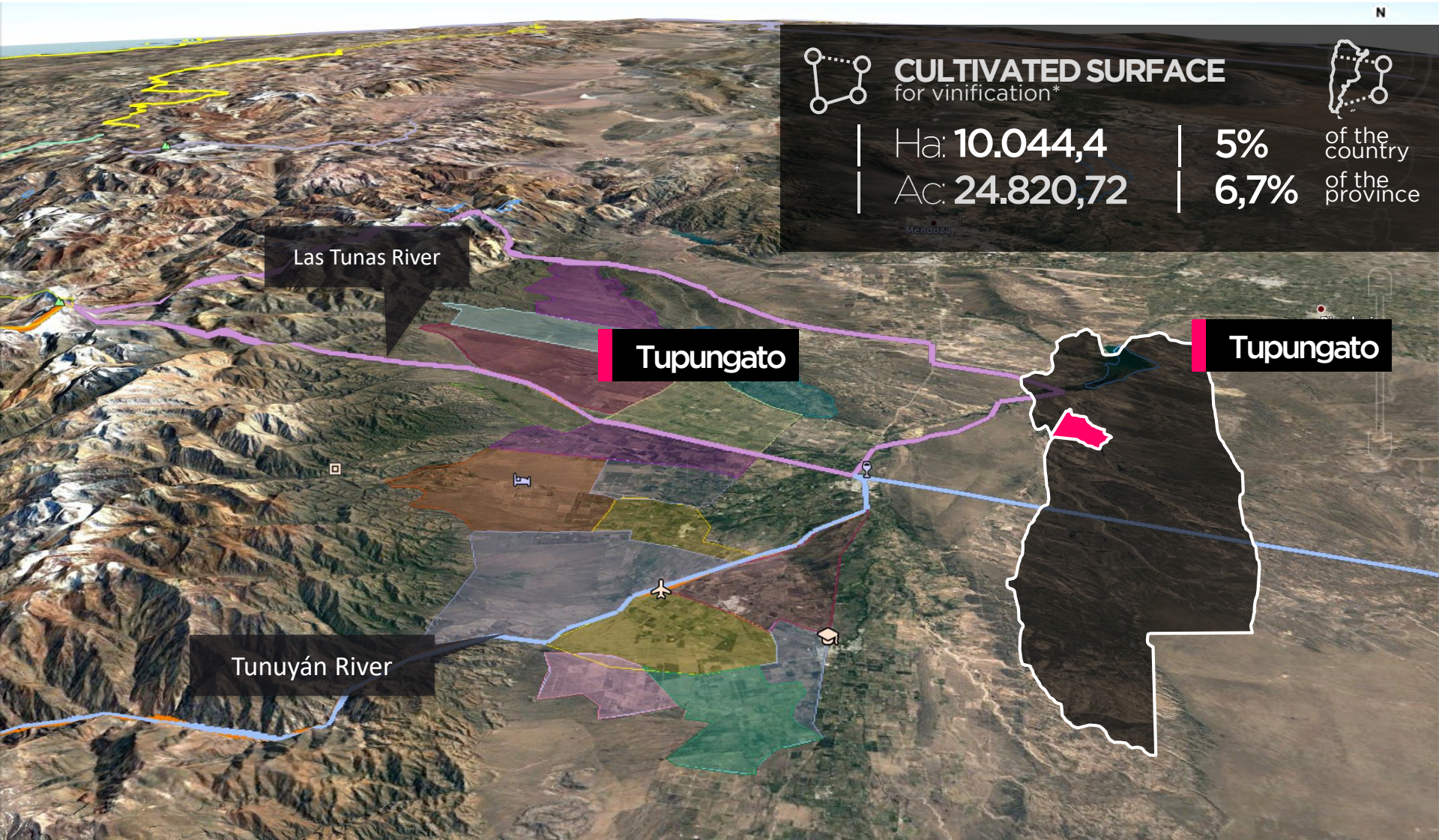
New plantations raised the need to characterise the terroir of the Uco Valley.

UCO VALLEY

TUPUNGATO GI

Location

WINES OF ARGENTINA



UCO VALLEY

TUPUNGATO GI

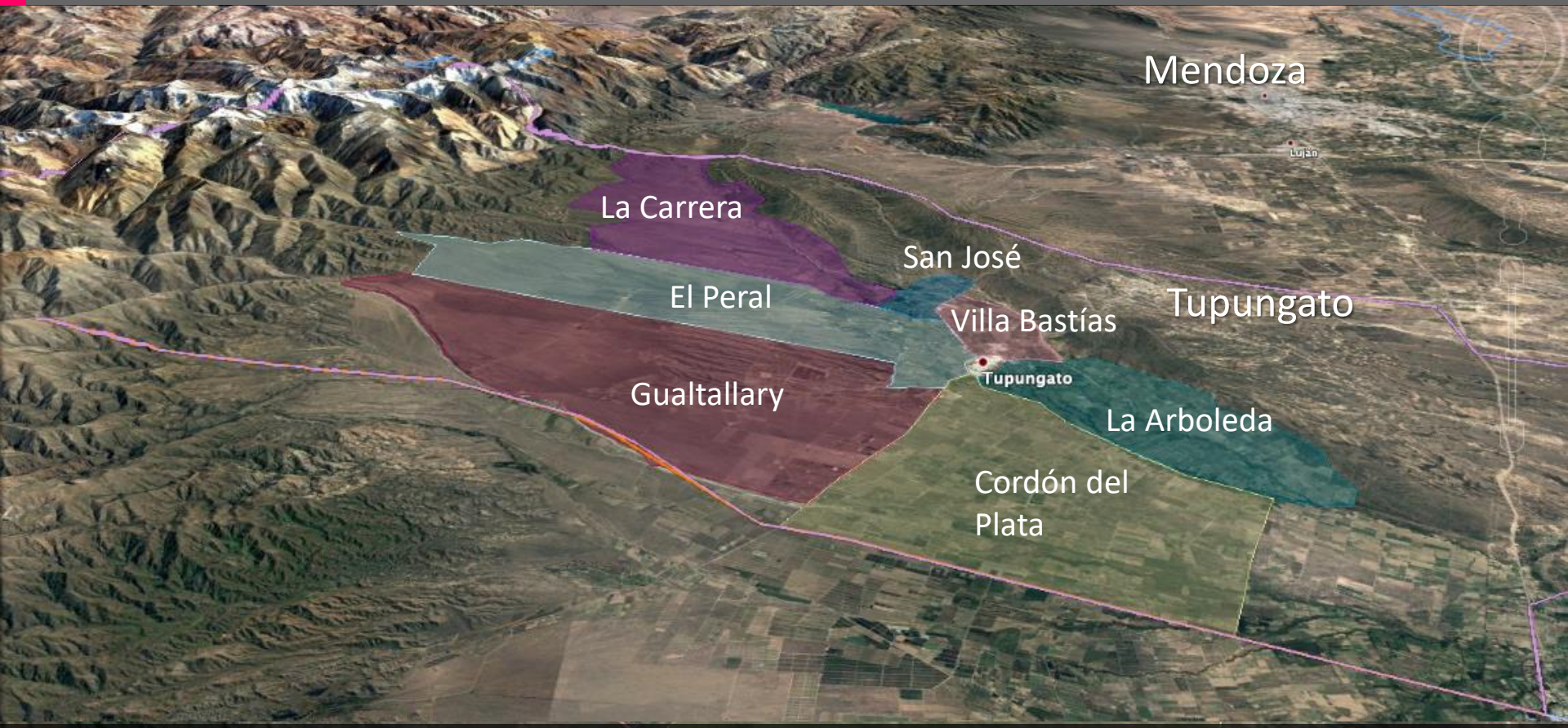
Brief History

- It's been part of a Jesuit *encomienda* since 17th Century.
- The valley has been farmed with orchards, vineyards and horticultural crops since the beginning of 20th Century.
- Flood irrigation was common until mid 90's. Since then, drip irrigation has become more popular mainly on slopes and difficult topographies.
- The personality and uniqueness of the wines has attracted the attention of wine critics and consumers worldwide.
- Tupungato is the only approved GI. Gualtallary is a GI in process of approval.
- Main grape varieties: Malbec. Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Noir & Cabernet Franc are also very important grapes in the GI based on the quality of the wines made out of these varietals

UCO VALLEY | TUPUNGATO

Gualtallary

Location



- Gualtallary boundaries:
  - **W**est: The Andes range, the border with Chile;
  - **E**ast: Route 89
  - **N**orth: El Peral district
  - **S**outh: Las Tunas River

UCO VALLEY | TUPUNGATO

Gualtallary

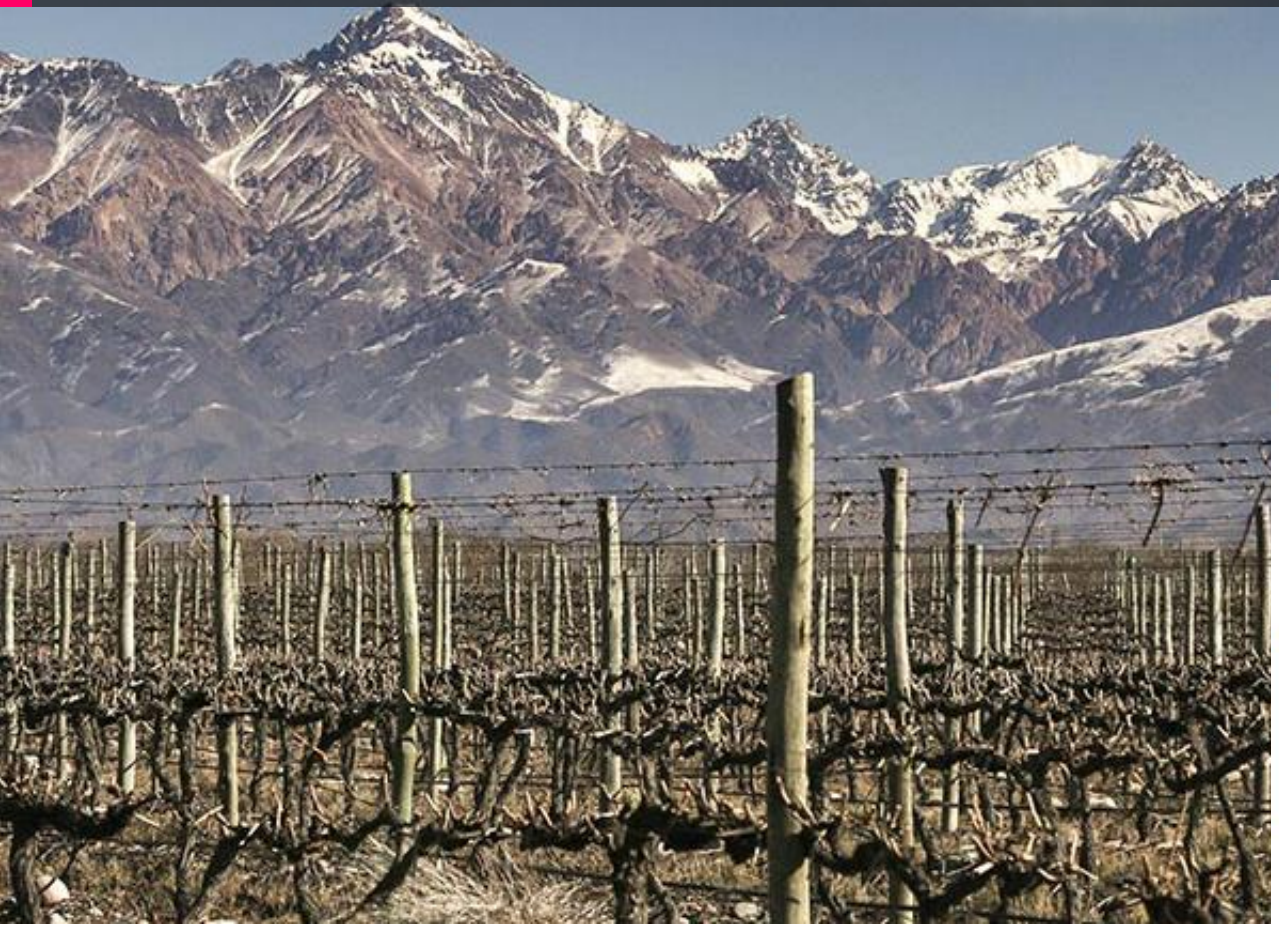
A GI in process of approval

- Gualtallary has already been requested as a GI by grape growers & a winery consortium.
- There are over 20,000 ha of agricultural land. Only 2,200 ha are planted to date.
- There is limited access to water trough wells or surface water rights from Las Tunas dam.
- Gualtallary is one of the most exciting wine regions of South America due to the combination of its most diverse climates and soils.

UCO VALLEY | TUPUNGATO

Gualtallary

Altitude and climate



- The GI goes from 1.080 mts (3.500 ft) to 2.200 mts (7.200 east-west.
- There is a difference of 6*C from the base to the top of the the average temperature drops 1*C every 150 meters.

Gualtallary

A very 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

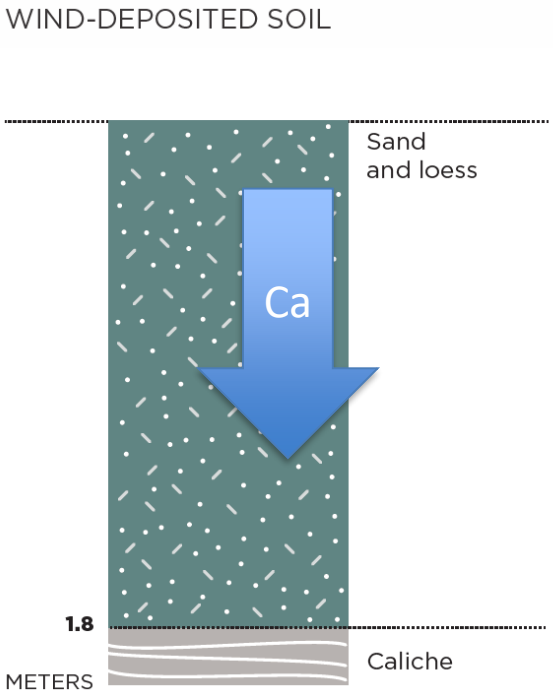
Extremely rare plantings over calcium carbonate coated stones & stone encrusted calcareous mother rock.

Gualtallary

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.



Other districts

Non GIs

LA CARRERA & EL PERAL

- La Carrera: highest area under new plantings in the Valley.
- Altitude ranges from 1300m (4200 ft) to 1900m (6200 ft).
- There are small and scattered vineyards in the area.
- Alluvial soil.
- There are four rivers flooding the plain: La Carrera and Santa Clara are the most important, linked by Anchayuyo River.
- Wind blown and calcareous deposits. Rich organic matter in the topsoils.
- They form an extensive area in the heart of the GI, between Las Huayquerías and Santa Clara creek.

SAN JOSÉ & VILLA BASTÍAS

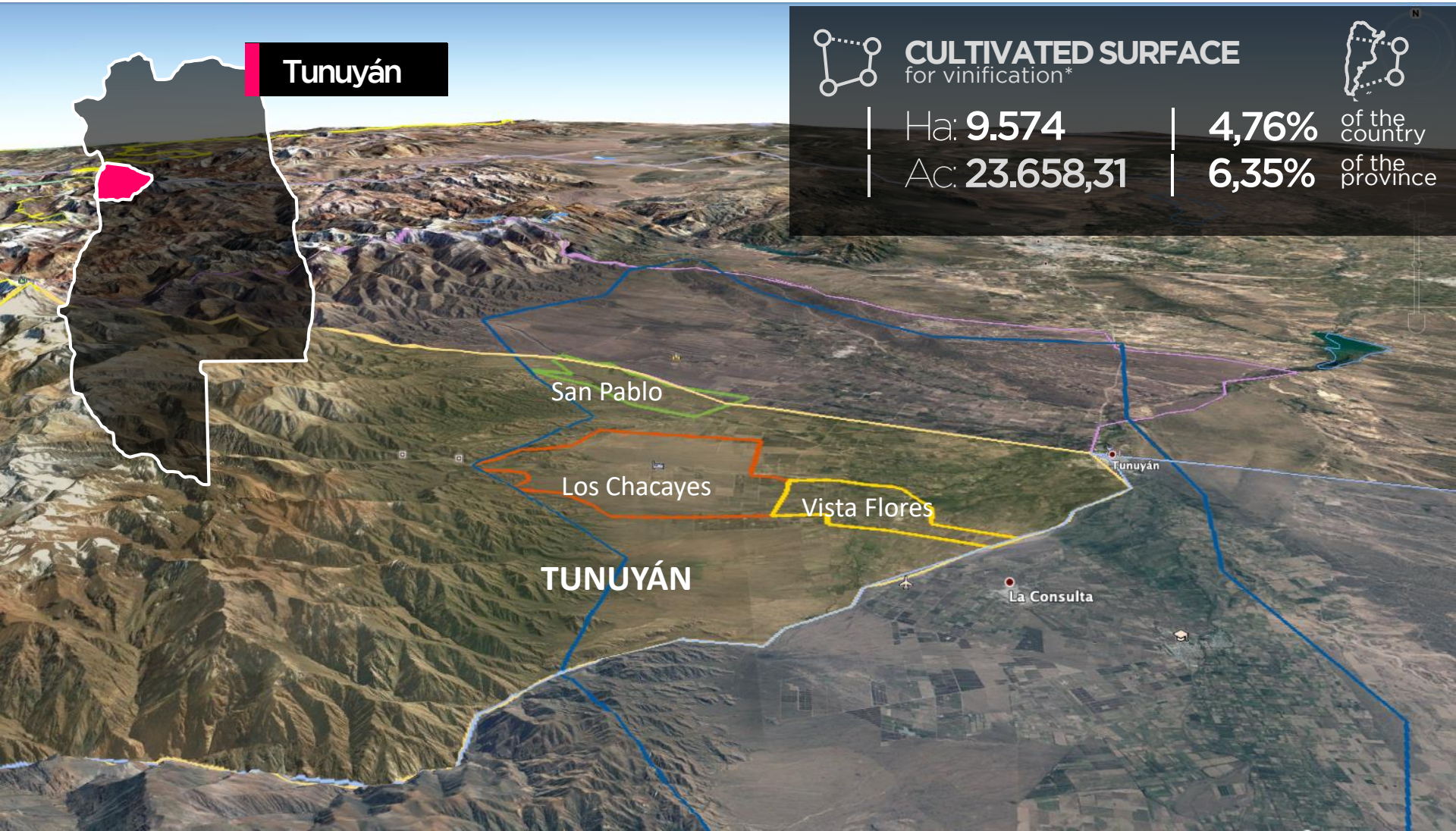
- Old vineyards developed in the early 20th Century.
- Altitude ranges from 1.050 m (3500 feet) to 1.200 m (4000 ft).
- This area is mostly planted with cherry, walnuts and vineyards.
- Predominantly small grapegrowers.
- Chardonnay is widely planted.
- Alluvial and colluvial soils.
- Both banks in the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

UCO VALLEY

TUNUYÁN GI

Location

WINES OF ARGENTINA



UCO VALLEY

TUNUYÁN GI

Brief History

- **17th Century:** First settlers arrived in Tunuyán. Before that, it was a land of Huarpes, indigenous people living in Cuyo, whose chief ('Cacique') 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
  - San Pablo - It's not fixed on political boundaries.
  - Los Chacayes
  - Vista Flores

UCO VALLEY | TUNUYÁN

San Pablo GI

Location and History

- Its name corresponds to Estancia San Pablo, a Jesuit mission established there towards the 17th Century.
- In 2000, vineyard cultivation began in the higher areas.
- In 2016 a group of wineries requested the delimitation of the GI on account of scientific criteria.
- San Pablo GI is pending of approval.

UCO VALLEY | TUNUYÁN

San Pablo GI

Terroir characteristics

WINES OF ARGENTINA

WINKLER ZONE

I II III IV V

ALTITUDE

1175 to 1720 m

GRADIENT

4%

Northwest - Southeast

CLIMATE

ARID

RAINFALL

500 mm

STATUS

Pending approval

TOTAL SURFACE

5335 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

475 ha

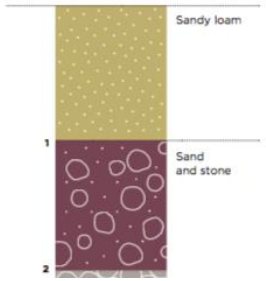
LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

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



Los Chacayes GI

Terroir characteristics

TUNUYÁN > LOS CHACAYES

LOS CHACAYES

WINKLER ZONE

I | II | III | IV | V

ALTITUDE

1500 to 1000 m

GRADIENT

4,1%

Northwest -Southeast

CLIMATE

ARID

RAINFALL

280 mm

STATUS

Approved

TOTAL SURFACE

20000 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

1000 ha

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

Foothill Plain with Arroyo Grande alluvial fan.

SOIL TYPE

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

Vista Flores GI

Terroir characteristics

TUNUYÁN > VISTA FLORES

VISTA FLORES

WINKLER ZONE

I | II | **III** | IV | V

ALTITUDE

1000 to 950 m

GRADIENT

0,5%

West - East

CLIMATE

ARID

RAINFALL

280 mm

STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE

4700 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

1500 ha

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

Alluvial plain

SOIL TYPE

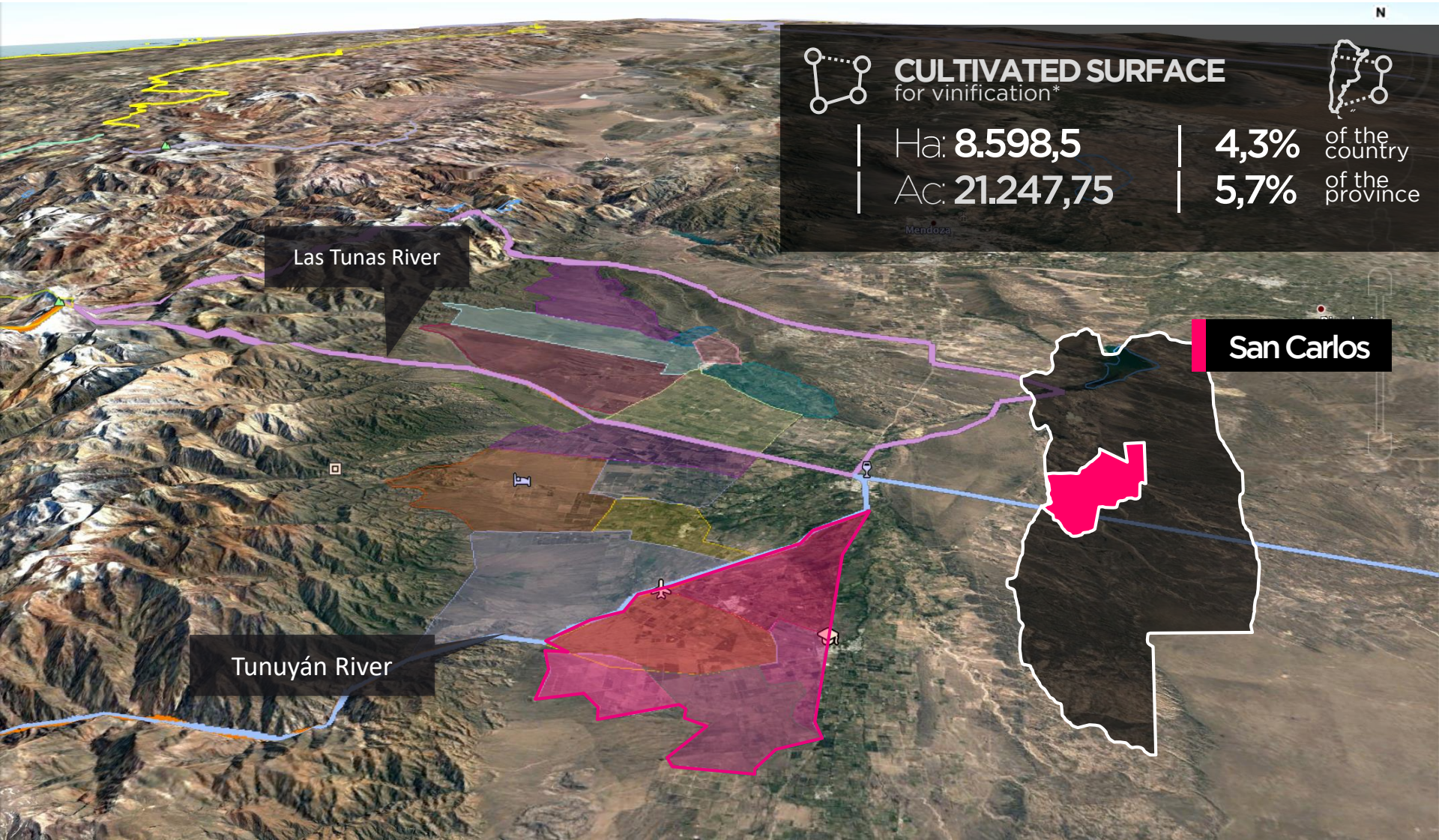
Deep soils, predominantly sand and silt. An upwelling of natural waters, peat and isolated flooding.

UCO VALLEY

SAN CARLOS

Location

WINES OF ARGENTINA



UCO VALLEY | SAN CARLOS

Paraje Altamira GI

Location

- Located in San Carlos, on the alluvial cone of the Tunuyán River.
- Since 2000, it has experienced a marked growth in cultivated area.
- The red grapes are renowned for their colour and acidity.

UCO VALLEY | SAN CARLOS

Paraje Altamira GI

Brief History

- Planted in 1900. For the very first part of 20th Century it was considered a qualitative place.
- As it was never a political district, it was a renowned place without clear boundaries. The name of Altamira was commonly used to point out an imprecise place in San Carlos.
- Its name derives from the panoramic view it offers from the highest point.
- Paraje Altamira GI was approved in 2013, then expanded in 2016.

Paraje Altamira GI

Soils

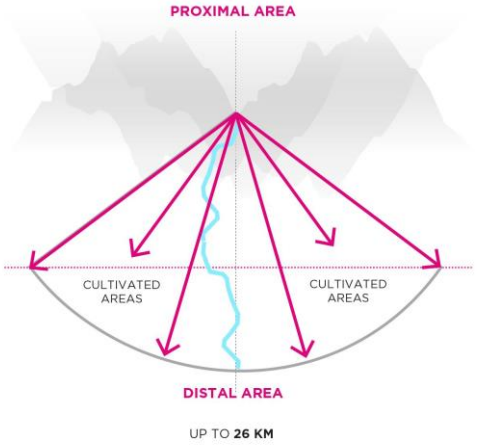
- **2009:** The need to separate it from La Consulta by soil type.
- The **alluvial cone** of Tunuyán River was the physical factor for the delimitation.

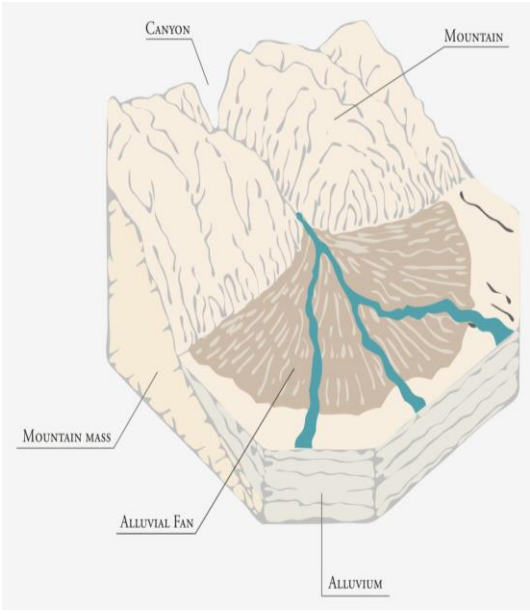
LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

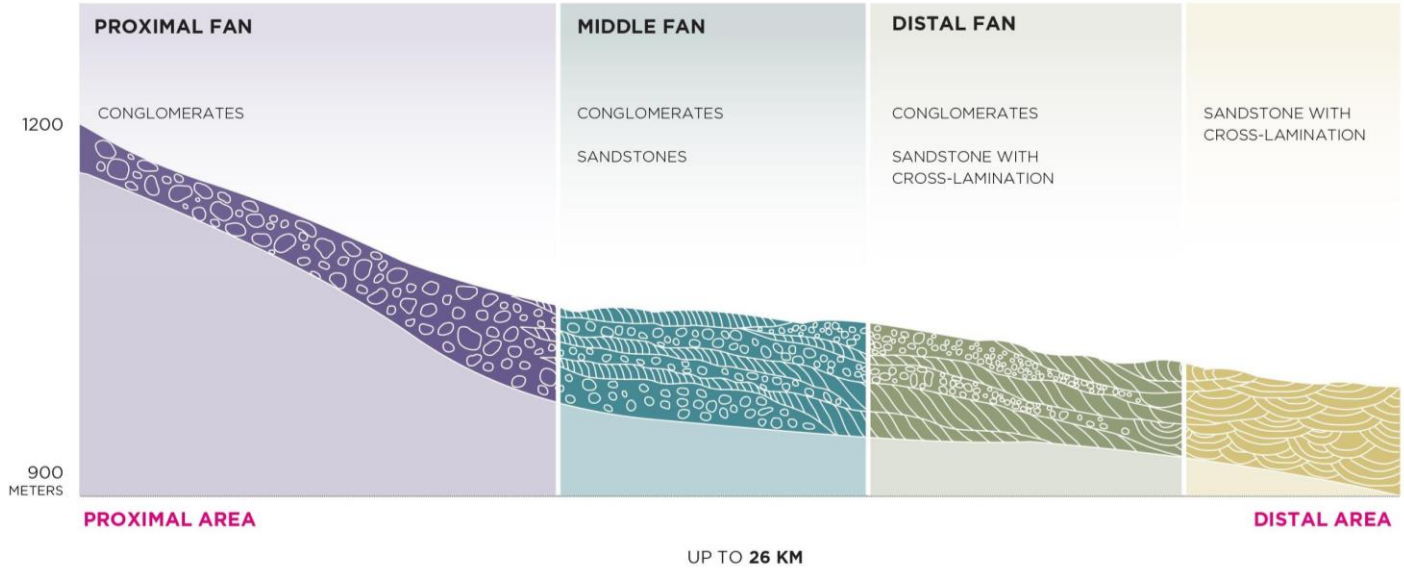
Alluvial cone of the River Tunuyán

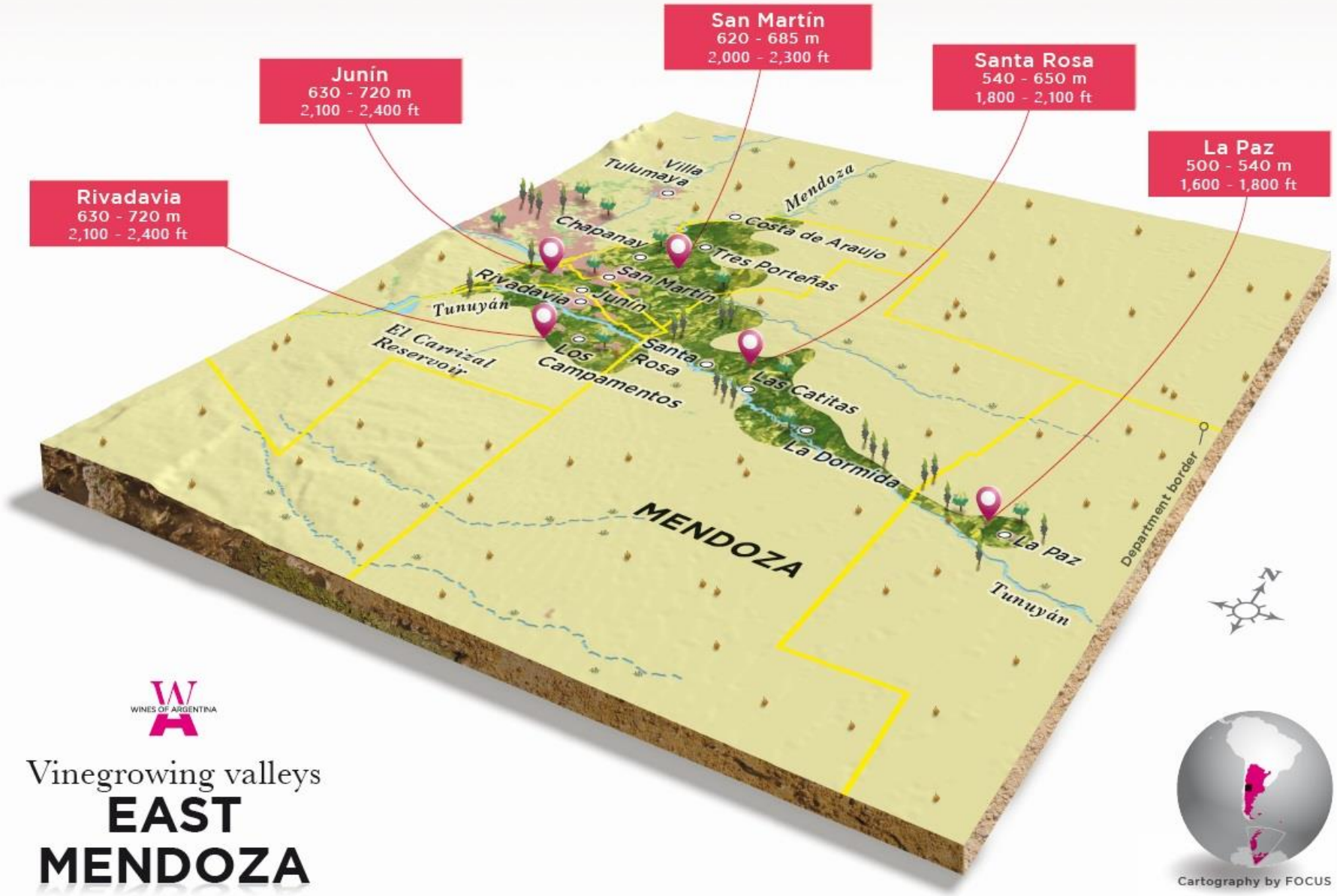
SOIL TYPE

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









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Vinegrowing valleys

EAST MENDOZA

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