



# PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC

# Patagonia & Atlantic



## LOCATION

Latitude & longitude

**36° 37' | 45° 36'**

SOUTH LATITUDE

**57° 39' | 71° 31'**

WEST LONGITUDE



## CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification\*

Ha: **3.803,9**

Ac: **9.399,82**



**1.92%**

of the country



## ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

**4 - 670** masl

**13 - 2.198** fasl

## PROVINCES

La Pampa  
Neuquén GI  
Río Negro GI  
Chubut  
Buenos Aires



## KEY FACTORS

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

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

# PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION



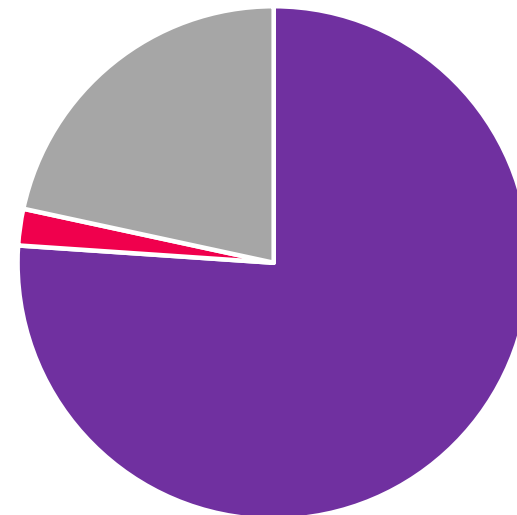
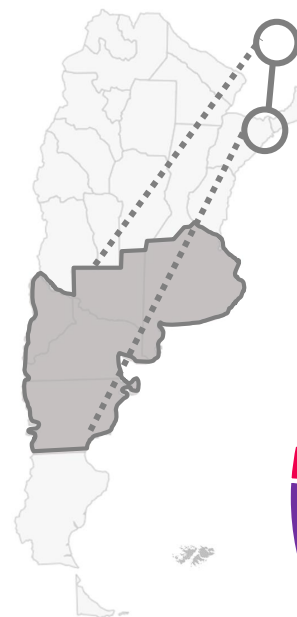
## MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour\*

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

- Red grapes
- White grapes
- Pink grapes

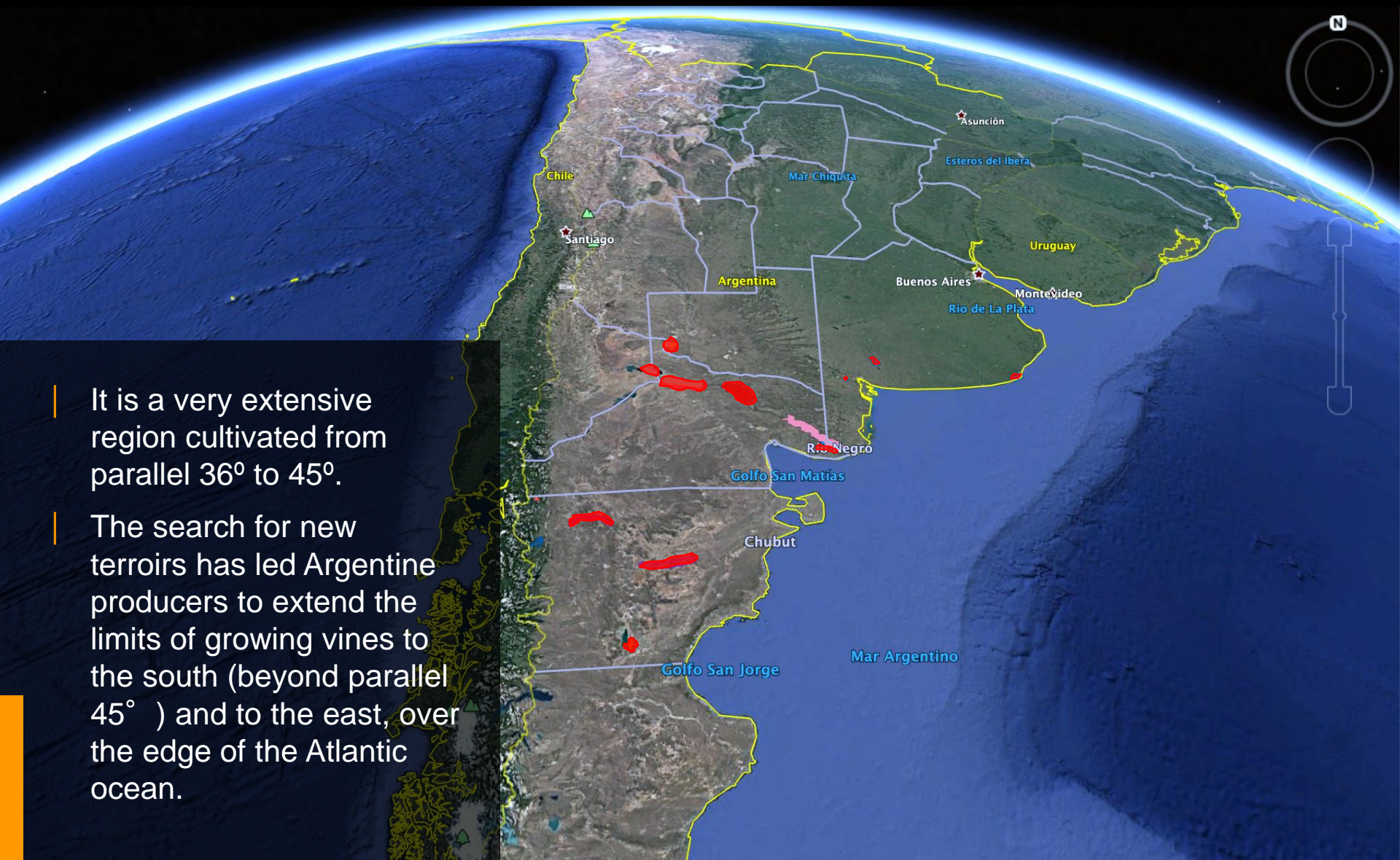
**76%**  
**21,6%**  
**2,4%**





# PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

Location



It is a very extensive region cultivated from parallel  $36^{\circ}$  to  $45^{\circ}$ .

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

# PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

## Brief History



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

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



# PATAGONIA

Key factors of terroir



| Constant westerly winds = health + thickening of skins.

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

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











# ATLANTIC REGION

The influence of the ocean



**CULTIVATED SURFACE**  
for vinification (INV - 2020)

**BUENOS AIRES**

**Ha: 147,9**

**Ac: 365,48**

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

**Ha: 98,1**

**Ac: 242,41**

## BUENOS AIRES

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

## RÍO NEGRO LOWER VALLEY

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



# ATLANTIC REGION

The influence of the ocean



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











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