



PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC

Patagonia & Atlantic



LOCATION

Latitude & longitude

36° 37' | 45° 36'

SOUTH LATITUDE

57° 39' | 71° 31'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **3.783,6**

Ac: **9.349,65**



1.91%

of the country



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

4 - 670 masl

13 - 2.198 fasl

PROVINCES

La Pampa

Neuquén

Río Negro

Chubut

Buenos Aires



KEY FACTORS

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

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

PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

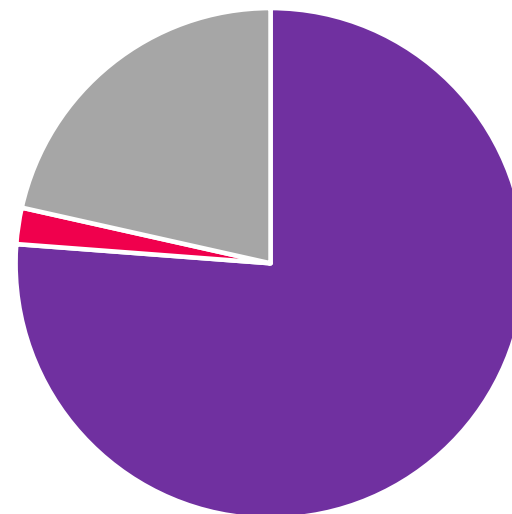
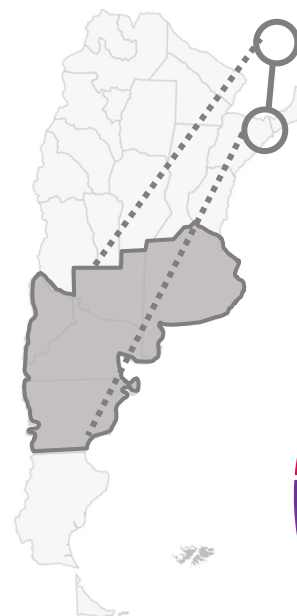


MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour*

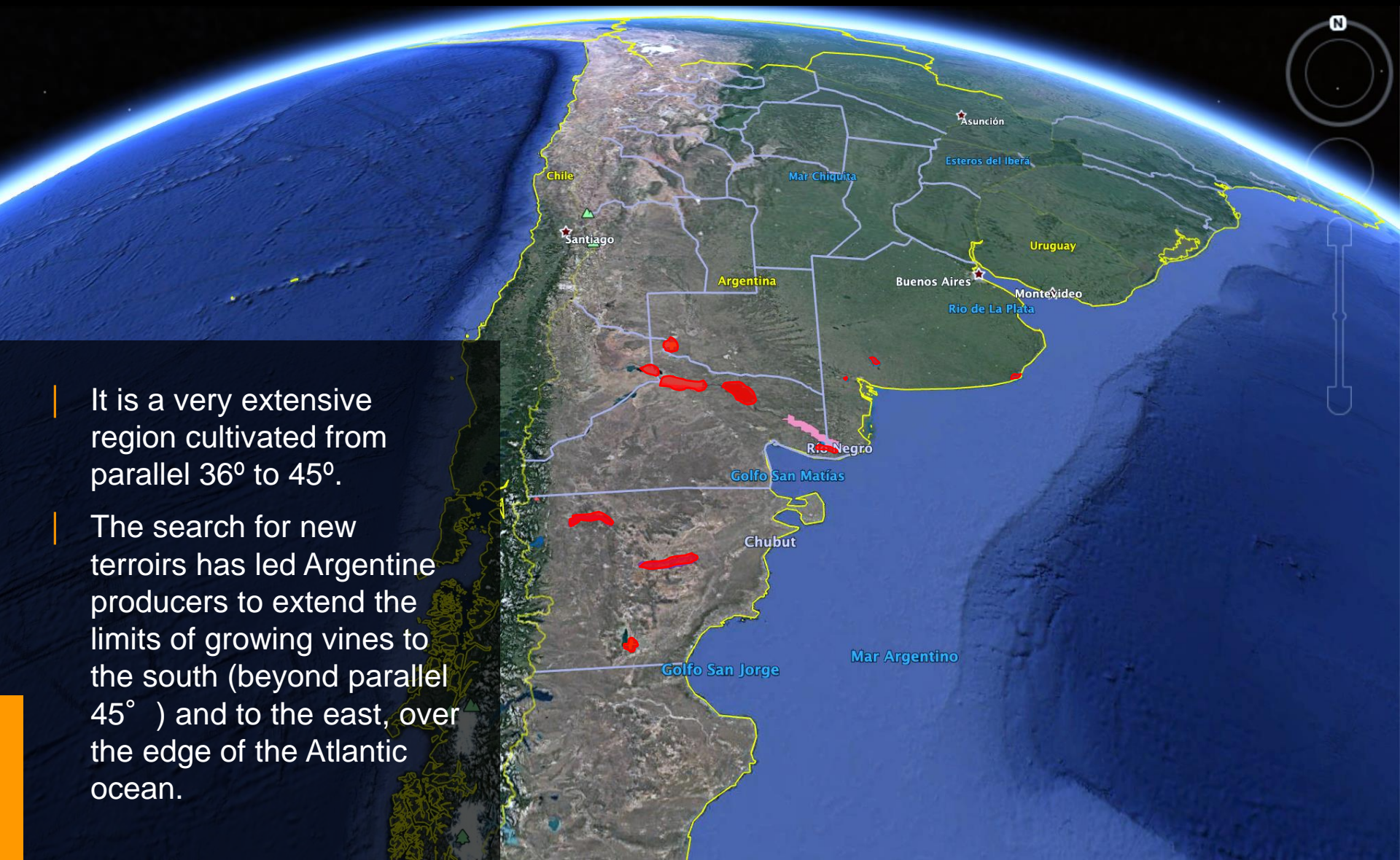
	Hectares	Acres	%
RED VARIETIES	2.886,7	7.133,32	% Red
Malbec	1.177,2	2.908,98	40,78%
Merlot	542,1	1.339,58	18,78%
Pinot Noir	418,7	1.034,65	14,50%
Cabernet Sauvignon	411,1	1.015,94	14,24%
Syrah	108,3	267,69	3,75%
Cabernet Franc	70,3	173,72	2,44%
Petit Verdot	22,0	54,34	0,76%
Bonarda	19,0	46,95	0,66%
Tannat	13,8	34,10	0,48%
Tempranillo	13,5	33,38	0,47%
Other red varieties	90,6	223,99	3,14%
WHITE VARIETIES	809,4	2.000,11	% White
Chardonnay	221,6	547,64	27,38%
Sauvignon Blanc	155,8	385,00	19,25%
Torrontés Riojano	94,2	232,78	11,64%
Torrontés Mendocino	77,9	192,50	9,62%
Semillón	56,9	140,55	7,03%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	51,1	126,27	6,31%
Viognier	10,2	25,30	1,27%
Riesling	8,3	20,51	1,03%
Chenin	5,0	12,36	0,62%
Other white varieties	128,4	317,20	15,86%
PINK VARIETIES	87,5	216,22	% Pink
Criolla Chica	1,3	3,21	1,49%

- Red grapes | **76,3%**
- White grapes | **21,4%**
- Pink grapes | **2,3%**



PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

Location



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

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

PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

Brief History



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

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

PATAGONIA

Key factors of terroir



| Constant westerly winds = health + thickening of skins.

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

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







Vinegrowing valleys
**CENTRAL
 PATAGONIA**



Cartography by FOCUS

ATLANTIC REGION

The influence of the ocean



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification (INV - 2019)

BUENOS AIRES

Ha: 148,6

Ac: 367,21

**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.



Vinegrowing valleys
ATLANTIC



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