



Addendum regarding:

The 2018 Certified Specialist of Wine Study Guide, as published by the Society of Wine Educators

Note: This document outlines the substantive changes to the 2018 Study Guide as compared to the 2017 version of the CSW Study Guide. All page numbers reference the 2017 version.

Note: Many of our regional wine maps have been updated. The new maps are available on SWE's blog, Wine, Wit, and Wisdom, at the following address: <http://winewitandwisdomswe.com/wine-spirits-maps/swe-wine-maps-2018/>

Page 27: The section on *Sémillon* has been updated to read as follows: **Sémillon** is perhaps best-known as a blending partner rather than a stand-alone varietal. *Sémillon* is often paired with Sauvignon Blanc, as is done in Bordeaux and Bordeaux-influenced blends. In Australia, it is often blended with Chardonnay. On its own, it has a distinct waxy or oily character on the palate and typically shows aromas of citrus (lemon, yellow grapefruit), flowers (honeysuckle, lemon blossom) and tree fruit (peach, pear, or green apple). When slightly underripe, *Sémillon* may display herbal notes reminiscent of Sauvignon Blanc. The Hunter Valley in Australia is one region well-known for producing 100% varietal wines from *Semillon*. (Note: Outside of France, the grape is typically spelled without the accent over the *e*.)

Page 35: The following information has been added to the section on The Annual Growth Cycle: The cycle begins with the emergence of new greenery in the spring. The first sign of this process is *weeping*, which occurs as the sap begins to flow upward from the trunk and out to the tips of the canes. This should only last a day or two, and once temperatures start to rise above 50°F (10°C), tiny shoots called buds emerge from the nodes in the vine's branches.

Page 97: The following has been added to the information on grapes of Bordeaux: A few other white grapes are permitted for limited use in some of the white wines of the region; these include Sauvignon Gris, Colombar, Ugni Blanc, and Merlot Blanc, among others.

Page 97: The percentage of red wine produced as a total of Bordeaux wine production has been updated to reflect 85%.

Page 105: The entry for Cru Bourgeois has been updated to read as follows: In 1932, Bordeaux wine brokers presented a list of 444 estates to be named Cru Bourgeois based on the quality of their wine. The list was intended to recognize those châteaux in the Médoc that had been excluded from the 1855 classification. However, the original list was never ratified and recent rankings (dating from the early 2000's) have also encountered legal issues. As of 2008, nearly 300 Cru Bourgeois properties have been represented by the member organization *Alliance des Cru Bourgeois du Médoc*. As of 2018, the organization is working to introduce a classification system involving three quality levels—*Cru Bourgeois*, *Cru Bourgeois Supérieur*, and *Cru Bourgeois Exceptionnel*—to be renewable every five years. If the plan succeeds, the new rankings (beginning with the wines of the 2017 vintage) will be announced in 2020.

Page 116: In the section Burgundy Appellations, the following new information has been revised or added:

- As of early 2018, the Burgundy region contains over 100 appellations for quality wines, testimony to its numerous variations in soil and climate and its long history of matching specific vineyards and grape varieties to terroir.
- The AOC Bourgogne includes 14 sub-appellations for specific parts of the region, including the Bourgogne Côte d'Or, Bourgogne La Chapelle Notre-Dame, and Bourgogne Tonnerre AOCs.
- *The Yonne Département*: Just to the south (and slightly west) of Chablis, there are several small—and in some cases, quite unique—appellations located within the Yonne Département of Burgundy. The newest of these is Vézelay AOC, approved in 2017 for dry white wines produced using 100% Chardonnay. Irancy AOC is approved for dry red wines using primarily Pinot Noir, with up to 10% (combined) César or Pinot Gris allowed. The Saint-Bris AOC—long considered a Burgundian outlier—is approved for dry white wines made from Sauvignon Blanc and/or Sauvignon Gris.

Page 134: The number of PDOs in Italy was revised as follows: As of January 2018, Italy had 74 DOCGs and 335 DOCs, and this number is sure to remain in flux for the foreseeable future.

Page 135: The name of the Montepulciano d'Abruzzo Colline Teramane has been updated (previously, it was named the Colline Teramane Montepulciano d'Abruzzo).

Page 138: The new Delle Venezie DOC is discussed as follows: International varieties are also important in Veneto and are used in both IGT and DOC wines. A new three-region DOC, the Delle Venezie DOC, was created in 2017. The Delle Venezie DOC encompasses all of the Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Trentino-Alto Adige regions and allows a good deal of multi-regional varietal wine—such as the area's popular Pinot Grigio—to be labeled as a DOC wine. In addition, ten IGTs are available in Veneto, including the general Veneto IGT and the even larger Trevenezie IGT.

Page 140-141: The updates to the Asti DOCG are discussed as follows: Piedmont is also home to Asti, the wildly popular, intensely aromatic wine full of peach and apricot flavors made from 100% Moscato Bianco (Muscat Blanc à Petits Grains) grapes. Asti is a sparkling wine produced in many styles. Asti DOCG is a *spumante* (fully sparkling) version typically produced using the Charmat method. Asti DOCG is traditionally a semi-sweet to sweet wine, however, as of 2017, a dry version—known as Asti Secco—is also permitted. A bottle-fermented, Metodo Classico version of Asti is also permitted under DOCG rules. Asti Metodo Classico DOCG must be bottle-aged for a minimum of 9 months and is required to have a degree of residual sugar. The calmer Moscato d'Asti DOCG is a *frizzante* (lightly sparkling) version made using the partial fermentation method of sparkling wine production—often referred to as the Asti Method—in which a single fermentation in a pressurized tank is halted by refrigeration, leaving a substantial amount of residual sugar in the wine (see chapter 6).

Page 142: The discussion on *Governo* has been updated as follows: A traditional winemaking technique known as *governo* is allowed to be used in the wines of Chianti. This practice involves the use of grapes that have become overripe on the vine or dried after harvest that are added to a batch of fermenting wine just as it is finishing fermentation. This extends the fermentation and often initiates malolactic fermentation, resulting in a richer, rounder wine with softer acids and less volatility. The practice is somewhat rare and if used, must be indicated on the wine's label via the term *Governo all'uso Toscano*.

Page 161-162: The VCIG regions of Spain are now included in the list of PDO wines of Spain: As of early 2018, there were seven regions that held this classification: Cangas, Valles de Benavente, Valtiendas, Sierra Salamanca, Granada, Las Islas Canarias, and Legrija.

Page 154: It is noted that the sub-regions of the Rioja DOCa are now referred to as zones.

Page 188: Austria's tenth DAC region has been added: *Schilcherland*, for dry rosé produced using the Blauer Wildbacher variety

Page 189: in table 14-1 (Austrian Wine Regions) Weststeiermark has been replaced with Schilcherland DAC

Page 211: The number of AVAs has been updated as follows: As of January 2018, 240 distinct AVAs had been approved in over 30 different states; of these, 139 are in California (and these numbers are sure to increase in the future).

Page 222: Sonoma County's new Petaluma Gap AVA has been added: **Petaluma Gap**: Approved in 2017, the Petaluma Gap AVA covers the southern portion of the Sonoma Coast AVA and extends into the northern part of Marin County. The namesake Petaluma Gap—a geological feature known as a *wind gap*—is actually a 15-mile-wide area of low-lying hills that creates something of an opening in the otherwise much taller coastal mountains. This feature allows for almost-daily, west-to-east afternoon breezes that range from 8 to 20 miles an hour and cool the area. The Petaluma Gap is largely planted to Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, and Syrah.

Page 225: Information on the York Mountain AVA has been added: York Mountain is a small AVA that sits on the western edge of the much larger Paso Robles AVA. This is a mountainous region, very close to the ocean, that sits at the edge of the Templeton Gap—a channel in the Santa Lucia Mountains that draws the cool air inland towards Paso Robles.

Page 236: The following information on Argentine Bonarda has been added: The leading reds include Bonarda (recently proven to be genetically identical to the grape known as Douce Noir in France and Charbono in California), Cabernet Sauvignon, and Syrah.

Page 251: The section on New Zealand Wine Laws and Appellations has been updated as follows: The Geographical Indications (Wine and Spirits) Registration Act of 2006 created a registration system for wine and spirit geographical indications in New Zealand; however, the act was never brought into force. In November of 2016, a revised bill—the Geographical Indications (Wine and Spirits) Registration Amendment Act—was passed and entered into force in July of 2017.

Soon thereafter, applications defining the specific boundaries of New Zealand's geographical indications began to be filed with the New Zealand Intellectual Property Office. Three geographical indications—New Zealand, South Island, and North Island—were immediately approved as “enduring geographical indications.” Other applications for wine and spirit geographical indications (regions) and “local geographical indications” (subregions) have been submitted and many of these have been accepted. (See table 18-2 for details, current as of January 2018.) New Zealand's geographical indications (excluding enduring indications) will need to be renewed after the first five years, and every ten years thereafter.

New Zealand wines are required to contain a minimum of 85% of a stated grape variety, vintage year, or region of origin—if such information is included on the label.

Marlborough: Accounting for over 59,000 acres (24,100 ha), the Marlborough region on the South Island is home to roughly two-thirds of all of New Zealand's vines and grape production. The region is heavily planted to Sauvignon Blanc (47,000 acres/19,000 ha) and has in many ways shaped the explosive growth in the New Zealand wine industry. Marlborough is also the largest grower of Pinot Noir in the country, with much of the region's 6,400 acres (2,600 ha) of Pinot Noir made into sparkling wine. Chardonnay, Pinot Gris, Riesling, Gewürztraminer, and Viognier are grown here as well.

Cloudy Bay—which lent its name to the now-famous, ground-breaking producer of Sauvignon Blanc—and Clifford Bay are both situated along the coast of Marlborough. The Marlborough region can be considered to have three separate areas (considered unofficial subregions for the time being)—from the Wairau Valley in the north, to the Awatere Valley further south, and the Southern Valleys on the inland side.

- **Wairau Valley:** The Wairau Valley (known by the Maori as *Kei puta te Wairau*—the place with the hole in the cloud) is one of New Zealand's sunniest places. The region is known for stony, alluvial soils and a cool climate that tends to become drier as one heads inland.
- **Awatere Valley:** The Awatere Valley is located to the south of the Wairau Valley, stretching inland from the coast into the Kaikoura Ranges. This is one of the coolest, driest, and windiest areas of Marlborough—and many of the vineyards have some elevation.
- **The Southern Valleys:** Located inland, the vineyards of the Southern Valleys—consisting of the Omaka, Fairhall, Brancott, Ben Morvan and Waihopai Valleys—wind and wrap around the surrounding hills. The area has great diversity in terms of mesoclimates and soils, but it does tend to heavier, more clay-based soils than the areas closer to the coast.

Hawke's Bay: Hawke's Bay is the second largest of New Zealand's wine regions, both in terms of acreage and production. It is, however, in a distant second place (as compared to Marlborough) with just over 11,300 acres (4,600 ha) planted to vines. Located on the North Island—in one of the wider portions of the landmass—this is one of New Zealand's warmest regions as well as the country's leading producer of red wines other than Pinot Noir. In fact, Hawke's Bay produces more than 70% of all of New Zealand's red wine, excluding Pinot Noir. Nearly one-half of the region's total output is red grapes—including primarily Pinot Noir, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, and Syrah. Beyond red wines, Hawke's Bay is also an important area for Chardonnay (which accounts for nearly one-quarter of total plantings in the region) as well as Sauvignon Blanc and Pinot Gris.

A key feature of the region is the Gimblett Gravels area. Gimblett Gravels, located 12 miles (19 km) inland, is a relatively warm area with unique soil made up of a mix of greywacke (a sedimentary sandstone) and a variety of mineral and rocky fragments (the gravels). Gimblett Gravels is primarily planted to red Bordeaux varieties and Syrah.

Gisborne: Located just to the north of Hawke's Bay, Gisborne has over 3,350 acres (1,350 ha) planted to vines—making it New Zealand's third leading region in terms of vineyards and wine production. Gisborne is heavily planted to white grapes, and Chardonnay makes up almost 50% of all vineyards—

leading to the area's self-proclaimed nickname of the "Chardonnay capital of New Zealand." Other widely planted white grapes include Pinot Gris, Viognier, Chenin Blanc, and Gewürztraminer. Sparkling wine is a specialty here, in addition to the more typical styles of dry varietal wines. The small amount of land (180 acres/73 ha) planted to red grapes is mostly Merlot, Malbec, and Syrah.

Gisborne benefits from its position at the widest part of the country, where the prevailing westerly winds are warmed as they cross the island. The region's vineyards stretch inland from Poverty Bay on the eastern coast, with many vines planted on south-facing slopes and along the interior valleys. As the easternmost wine region in a country located just west of the International Date Line, this is the first wine region in the world to greet each new day. Gisborne currently has three (currently unofficial) subregions—Manutuke, Ormond, and Patutahi.

Wairarapa: Wairarapa is small-producing wine region located on the southern end of New Zealand's North Island near the city of Wellington—and within the political region (province) also known as Wellington. Wairarapa has just over 2,275 acres (1,000 ha) planted to vines. Most of the wineries in the Wairarapa region are small, quality-focused wineries.

Slightly more than 50% of the vines are planted to Pinot Noir, and another large portion is planted to Sauvignon Blanc—Pinot Gris, Syrah, and Riesling make up most of the rest. The majority of the vineyards are planted about 18 miles (30 km) from the sea and as such, the area has a mostly maritime climate. However, some protection is provided by the Rimutaka and Tararua Mountain Ranges. Wairarapa has two sub-regions—Martinborough and Gladstone.

Waitaki Valley/North Otago: The Waitaki Valley viticultural area follows the course of the Waitaki River for 46 miles (75 km) along its path between the foothills of the Southern Alps and the east coast of New Zealand's South Island. The wide bed of the Waitaki River has been considered a traditional boundary between the states of Otago and Canterbury, and vines are planted on both sides of the river as well as up into the sloping hills surrounding the riverbed. The area on the north side of the rivers is located within the state of Canterbury and considered an unofficial sub-region of the Canterbury GI; the portion located within the state of Otago is a separate geographical indication known as Waitaki Valley/North Otago. The area has unique limestone-based soils—a reminder of its ancient past, when it was covered by the sea—as well as loess and alluvial deposits. Waitaki Valley/North Otago is a remote, cool-climate area planted mainly to Pinot Noir, Riesling, Pinot Gris, and Chardonnay.

Central Otago: Central Otago, situated near the southern end of New Zealand's South Island with vineyards located as far south as 45°S, is one of the southernmost wine producing regions in the world. This is an inland, mountainous region tucked into the eastern side of the Southern Alps, and the highest-elevation wine region in New Zealand. As such, the climate here, classified as moderate continental, is more extreme than other regions of New Zealand with hot, dry summers and cold winters. Many of the vineyards make use of the steeply-angled south and southeast facing slopes to assuage the cold and in flatter areas, frost protection efforts are sometimes needed.

This relatively new winegrowing area is heavily focused on Pinot Noir and has established a positive reputation for its wines. Central Otago Pinot Noir typically has excellent structure, moderate to full tannins, and aromas associated with red fruits, raspberries, and herbs. Chardonnay, Pinot Gris, Sauvignon Blanc, and Riesling are produced here as well.

Central Otago currently has six (unofficial) subregions:

- **Wanaka:** Wanaka is the northernmost subregion, located about (80 km) north of Queenstown, tucked between the Crown Range and the Southern Alps. Lake Wanaka (the fourth largest lake in the country) helps to moderate the climate.
- **Gibbston:** Gibbston, located to the east of Queenstown in the Kawarau Gorge area, has the highest-elevation vineyards in Central Otago. This area has a cooler climate than some surrounding areas, assuaged in some spots by north-facing vineyards.
- **Bannockburn:** Bannockburn, located along the south bank of the Kawarau River, is one of the warmest and driest spots in Central Otago. The harvest here can be up to a month ahead of the rest of Central Otago.
- **Alexandra:** Alexandra is the most southerly subregion. The climate here is dry and the weather can tend to extremes.
- **Bendigo:** Bendigo, one of the warmest of the subregions, has a wealth of stony soils and vineyards planted on north-facing slopes.
- **Cromwell/Lowburn/Pisa:** This area covers the ground between Gibbston and Bannockburn with most vines planted on the lower terraces of the mountains as well as the valley floor.

Canterbury: The Canterbury region, spanning nearly 124 miles (200 km) along the South Island's eastern coastline, lies between the Southern Alps and the Pacific Ocean. This is a large region—the official geographical indication for wine production covers the entirety of the political region (province) of the same name—covering a total of more than 17,000 square miles (44,000 square km). Of these, only about 3,500 acres (1,419 ha) are planted to vineyards. This sunny, mild-climate region can have dry, warm summers—often punctuated by the area's dry nor'wester winds in addition to the cooling sea breezes. Canterbury is planted mainly to Pinot Noir and Sauvignon Blanc, with a good deal of Riesling, Pinot Gris, and Chardonnay as well.

The Canterbury region has several sub-regions, including the following:

- **North Canterbury:** The large (official) sub-region of North Canterbury comprises the northern half of the region, bounded by the Rakia River to the south.
- **Waipara Valley:** Situated within the boundaries of North Canterbury, the Waipara Valley—an official subregion—is located about 30 miles (48 km) north of the city of Christchurch. It is centered in the rolling hills surrounding the inland valley of the Waipara River. The Waipara Valley is especially renowned for Riesling, Pinot Noir, and Chardonnay.
- **Canterbury Plains:** The (currently) unofficial subregion of Canterbury Plains is comprised of the area between the Banks Peninsula (the large peninsula jutting eastward from the city of Christchurch) and West Melton (about 17 miles/27 km inland), continuing north towards the Waipara Valley. This area is unique in that it is predominantly flat—or just gently contoured—in contrast to the surrounding hills. The Canterbury Plains area has free-draining greywacke-based soils and is predominantly planted to Riesling and Pinot Noir.
- **Waitaki Valley:** The area to the north of the Waitaki River (which forms the boundary between the regions of Canterbury and Otago) is considered an unofficial subregion of Canterbury. Small plantings of vines—mainly Pinot Noir—may be found in the loess- and limestone-rich soils of the river banks and the surrounding hills.

Nelson: Nelson, located west of and adjacent to Marlborough on the South Island, is noted for Sauvignon Blanc, but Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, and Riesling are grown here as well. The town of Nelson, sitting on the edge of Tasman Bay, was established in 1841 as the South Island's first city. This geographically small region is the only one that is situated west of the Southern Alps on New

Zealand's South Island, yet it is surrounded on all sides by smaller mountain ranges. The protection of these mountains gives Nelson one of the sunniest climates in New Zealand (along with Marlborough), earning the area the nickname "Sunny Nelson." Its prime vineyards include those that are planted on the northern exposures of the Moutere Hills.

Nelson has two (unofficial) subregions, as discussed below:

- **Waimea Plains:** Located to the south of the city of Nelson, the Waimea Plains area is experiencing a good deal of growth in vineyard plantings. Named for the Maori term for "river garden," this area has stony, alluvial soils and a maritime climate. Wines from the Waimea Plains tend to be light and fresh in style.
- **Moutere Hills:** The Moutere Hills area, located to the west of the city of Nelson, is home to the first planted vineyards in the area. This area is slightly warmer than the surrounding areas and has gravelly, clay soils. Wines from Moutere Hills tend to be rich and well-structured.

Table 18–2 New Zealand Geographical Indications		
Enduring G.I.	Geographical Indications	Local Geographical Indications (sub-zones)
North Island		
	Auckland*	Kumeu* Matakana Waiheke Island
	Hawke's Bay	Central Hawke's Bay* Gimblett Gravels**
	Gisborne	Manutuke** Ormond** Patutahi**
	Northland	
	Waikato/Bay of Plenty**	
	Wairarapa	Gladstone* Martinborough
South Island		
	Canterbury	Canterbury Plains** North Canterbury* Waipara/Waipara Valley* Waitaki Valley**
	Central Otago*	Alexandra** Bannockburn** Bendigo** Cromwell/Lowburn/Pisa** Gibbston** Wanaka**
	Marlborough	Awatere Valley** Southern Valleys** Wairau Valley**
	Nelson*	Moutere Hills** Waimea Plains**
	Waitaki Valley/North Otago*	
Note: No asterisk indicates an application has been accepted; these areas should become official in early 2018.		

*Indicates that as of January 2018, an application for official geographical indication status is on file with the New Zealand Intellectual Property Office.

**Indicates that an application has not yet been filed for official standing as a geographical indication; these areas continue to be considered “unofficial”

Source: New Zealand Wine (www.nzwine.com) and the New Zealand Intellectual Property Office, 2018

Pages 257 and 259 (in regards to the wines of South Africa): The Cape Town District has replaced the two former districts of Tygerberg and Cape Peninsula, as reflected in table 19-1 and the following sentence on page 257 (in the section under the heading “The Coastal Region”): The Coastal Region is divided into nine districts: Stellenbosch, Cape Town, Paarl, Tulbagh, Darling, Franschhoek Valley, Wellington, and Swartland.

Page 267: The information on Ningxia’s classification system was updated to read: In 2013, Ningxia established a classification modeled after the 1855 Classification of Bordeaux. There are five classes, to be known as “growths” or “grades.” The system, which is re-evaluated every two years, currently has a total of 36 estates classified at grades 3, 4, and 5.