

## Wine Industry Updates to the 2014 CSW Study Guide:

**Note: Applicable items from this list have been updated and included in the 2015 edition of the CSW Study Guide.**

- Announced on October 10, 2014, **Paso Robles now has 11 sub-appellations!** The new AVAs are: Adelaida District, Creston District, El Pomar District, Paso Robles Estrella District, Paso Robles Geneseo District, Paso Robles Highlands District, Paso Robles Willow Creek District, San Juan Creek, San Miguel District, Santa Margarita Ranch, and Templeton Gap District.
- Announced on October 9, 2014, the birth of the **Eagle Peak Mendocino County AVA!** Located adjacent to – but not a sub-region of – the Mendocino AVA – this mountainous region currently has five commercial vineyards.
- Effective September 2, 2014, **the Manton Valley AVA**, located in Shasta and Tehama County in Northern California, has been approved. Manton Valley is the first established viticultural area in Shasta and Tehama Counties.
- **As of July 18, 2014, Southern California has a new AVA! The new Malibu Coast AVA, located mainly in the Santa Monica Mountains, is about 46 miles long and 8 miles wide.** The area currently has 52 grape growers with a total of 198 acres of vines. The Malibu area is home to two previously established AVAs: Saddle-Rock Malibu and Malibu-Newton Canyon; these two are now considered sub-appellations of the new Malibu Coast AVA.
- **The Moon Mountain District - Sonoma County AVA was approved on October 1, 2013.** The new appellation lies east of Highway 12 and includes 1,500 acres of commercial vineyards planted at elevations from 400 to 2,200 feet. The new appellation is the 16th in Sonoma County and the fourth located within the Sonoma Valley AVA.
- **The Ballard Canyon AVA, located in the heart of the Santa Ynez Valley was approved on October 1, 2013.** The long, narrow canyon, mostly planted to Rhône varieties, is located between the towns of Solvang, Buellton, and Los Olivos in Santa Barbara County.
- Two new AVAs were approved within Lake County, California on October 2, 2013: **Big Valley District – Lake County** and **Kelsey Bench – Lake County**.

## Other New World Updates:

The following updates have been made to **South Africa's Wine of Origin designations in 2014:**

- Cape Point is no longer considered a district of the Coastal Region geographical unit; Constantia and Hout Bay are now considered wards of the newly created Cape Peninsula district.

- Aan de Doorns is no longer recognized as a ward of Worcester. Thus, the three wards located within the Worcester District are now Hex River Valley, Nuy and Scherpenheuvel.
- Stanford Hills is a new ward, located within the Walker Bay district.
- Ceres, located in the Western Cape geographical unit, is now a ward of the recently defined Ceres Plateau District (which is not located within a designated region).

### **News and Updates from the European Union:**

- Spain: As of September, 2013, **Las Islas Canarias** became the seventh VCIG (“Vino de Calidad con Indicación Geográfica”) in Spain. At the same time it was announced that there are now 14 VP (Vinos de Pago) in Spain as well.
- Hungary’s most famous and historic desert wine, **Tokaji**, might soon be undergoing some regulatory changes. As of the 2013 Vintage, the Tokaji Trade Council has determined that 3 and 4-puttonyo wines will no longer be allowed to be called “Tokaji.” This would mean that only the sweeter, 5 and 6-puttonyo wines could be considered “true” Tokaji. The move has yet to be approved by the European Union.
- As of September 1, 2013 the **VDP Estates of the Rheingau** are now using the term “Grosses Gewächs” on the label of their top-tier dry wines. Although the estates of the Rheingau were among the first adopters of the VDP classification system based on terroir, until this date, they were the only German region to use the term “Erstes Gewächs” for their top-tier, dry wine. This change brings the Rheingau classification in line with the rest of the German wine regions.
- As of February, 2013, the **2012 Classification of St.-Émilion has been challenged in a Bordeaux Administrative Tribunal** with the claim that there were procedural errors in the selection process. The three Château that brought the charges are: Château La Tour du Pin Figeac, which lost its “Grand Cru Classé” status in 2006 and was not reinstated in 2012; Château Croque-Michotte, which was demoted from Grand Cru Classé to Grand Cru in 2012; and Château Corbin-Michotte, which was refused promotion from Grand Cru to Grand Cru Classé in 2012. The outcome of this challenge is yet to be seen!
- The **Côtes du Ventoux AOC** in the Southern Rhône has officially changed its name to “Ventoux,” although most of the wines in the distribution channel still use the term “Côtes du Ventoux.”
- After much in-fighting, over-turning of decisions, and dissent, the newly-created **“IGP-Vin de Pays des Vignobles de France”** classification has been eliminated, although there is still some wine in the distribution channel labeled as such. The VdP des Vignobles de France allowed wines from almost the entire country (save a few parts of the north) to be bottled together, which, in the opinion of many, defeated the purpose of regional labeling. Wine that was previously bottled as VdP des Vignobles de France, including wines from multiple regions of the country, can now be bottled at the “vin” level as “Vin de France.”

- A new sub-appellation has been approved for the [Côtes de Provence](#) AOC, bringing the total to four. The newest, **Côtes de Provence Pierrefeu**, joins Côtes de Provence Sainte-Victoire, Côtes de Provence Fréjus, and Côtes de Provence La Londe.
- Austria has a new DAC – that makes nine! The newest DAC, **Wiener Genischer Satz**, is unique in that the regulations require that the vineyards be planted with at least three different white grape varieties. Note that this is a requirement for the vineyards to be planted with a field blend, not just that the wines themselves must be a blend. The wine itself must have no more than 50% and no less than 10% of each of the three (or more) varieties. The alcohol content must be at least 12.5% by volume, it must be dry, and it must NOT show a strong influence of oak.

**Errata:** On page 226 of the Study Guide, the two sub-avas of the Finger Lakes AVA are listed as Keuka Lake and Cayuga Lake; they should be listed as: Seneca Lake and Cayuga Lake.

**Errata:** On page 103 of the Study Guide, it states that 16 producers currently have St. Émilion Premier Grand Cru Classé status. The correct number is 18; all 18 are listed correctly in the chart on page 104.

**Errata:** On page 136 of the Study Guide, it states that the Veneto has 15 DOCGs, when in fact it has 14. The 14 DOCGs of the Veneto are correctly listed in the chart on page 135.