



CHILE

**Get to Know Chile-
Fernando Pavon
Part One**

1000 Km

NATURAL BOUNDARIES



*The Atacama desert, is
the driest hot desert in the world*

*The Pacific Ocean represent 46%
of the Earth's water surface.*



*Patagonian ice fields are the world's
second largest contiguous extra
polar ice field on earth.*





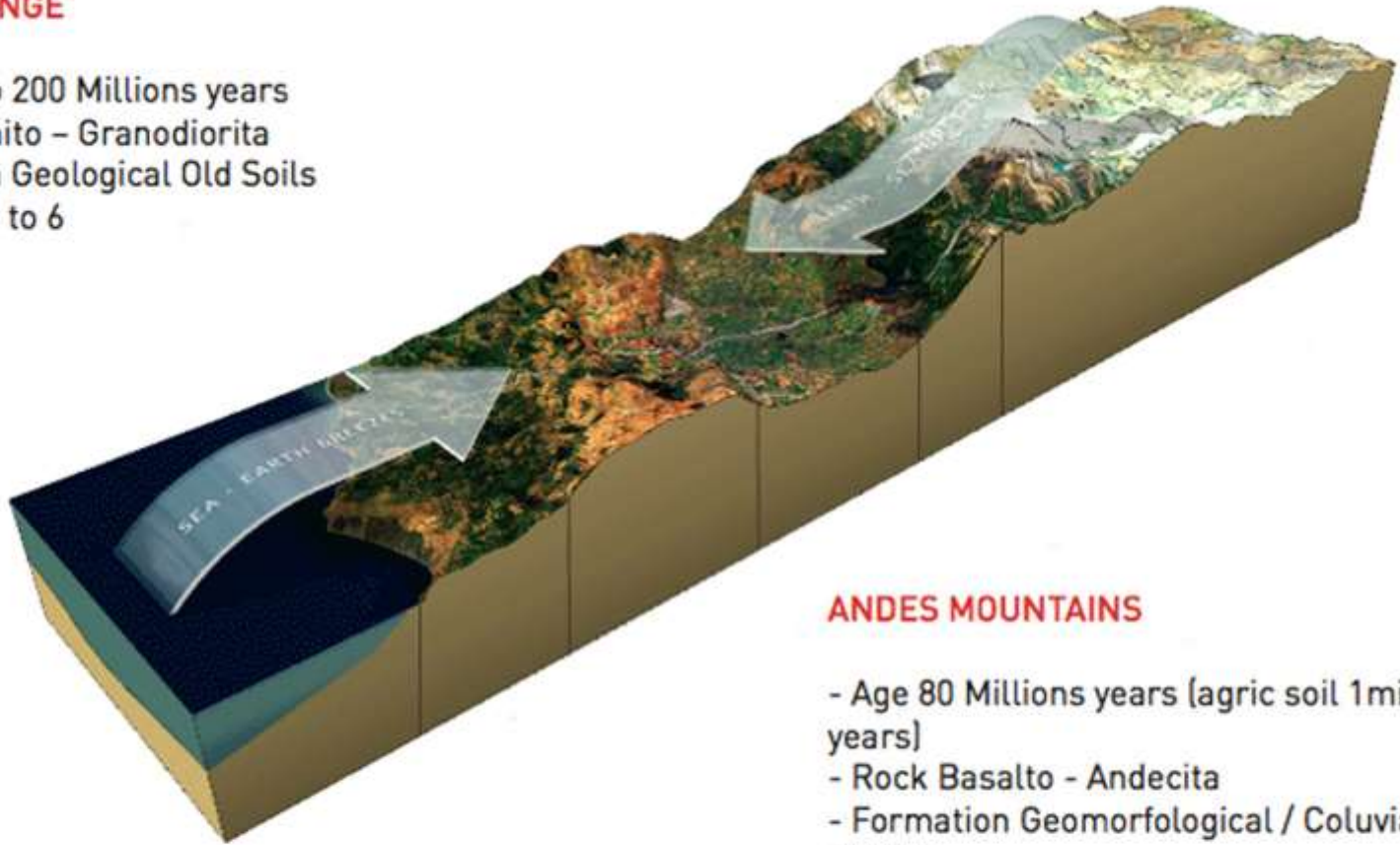
The Andes Mountains are the world's highest mountain range after the Himalayas.



CHILEAN SOILS

COSTAL RANGE

- Age 120 to 200 Millions years
- Rock Granito – Granodiorita
- Formation Geological Old Soils
- PH Acid 5 to 6



ANDES MOUNTAINS

- Age 80 Millions years (agric soil 1 million years)
- Rock Basalto - Andecita
- Formation Geomorfological / Coluvial – Aluvial
- PH Alcaline 7 to 8



- A MOSAIC OF TERROIRS

- DIVERSE TOPOGRAPHY

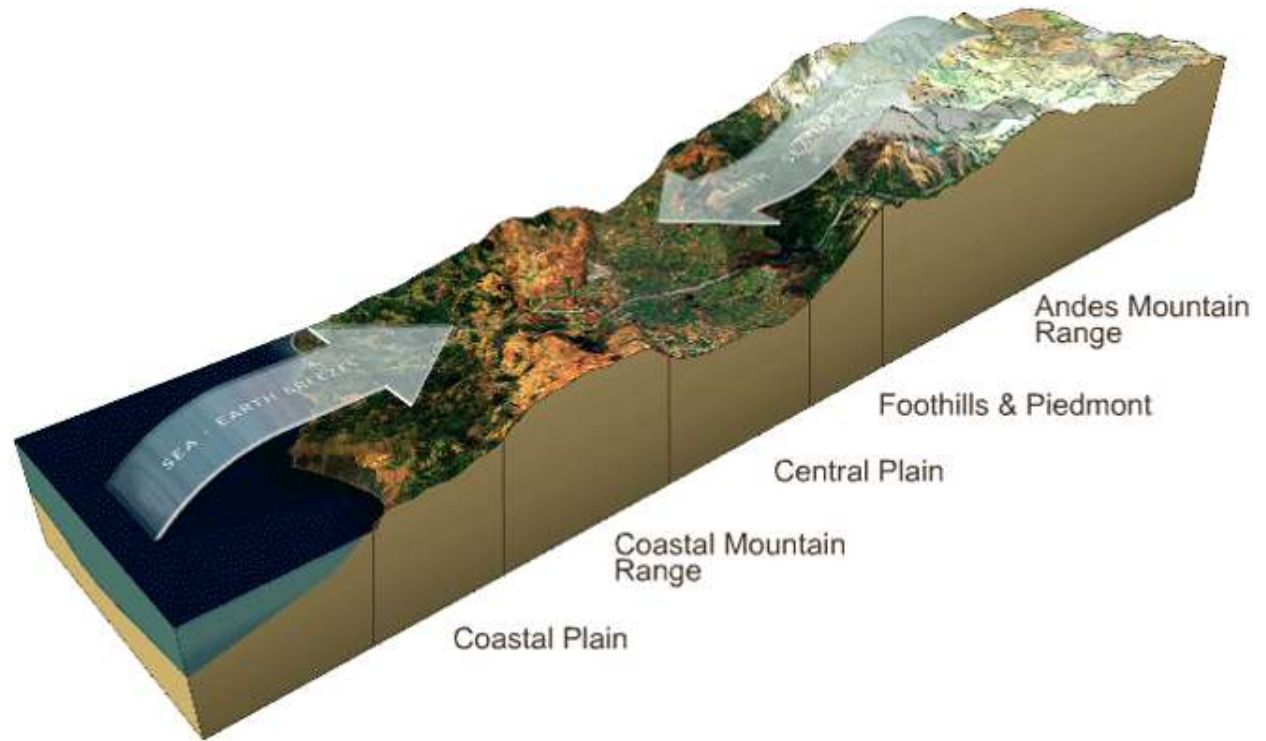
- Coastal Range
- Central Valley
- Andes Mountains

- HEALTHY SOILS

- Well-drained
- Great airing
- Variety of texture

- PURE WATER

- Irrigation from the Andean ice-melt



Chile's unique geography with the andes mountains, the costal range of mountains and the large and different latitudes where we cultivate vineyards, create a rich diversity of microclimatic conditions that produce a rich diversity of wines



LIMESTONE



GRAVEL



SCHIST



GRANITE



COAST

Mother rock Granodiorita

Geological formation granitic fracture terroir

Quartzic Clay / PH 5 to 6

Costa Norte

Red Oxidate soil

Quartzic mica sandy

Costa Sur

Non-quartzic

Layered mica, over gentle slope.

SOIL TYPES OF CHILE

CENTRAL VALLEY

Deep Soil

Geological formation alluvial terrace

Gravel with silty clay mixture

Gravelly with some limestone

ANDES

Mother rock Basalto - Andecita

Geological formation Volcanic

PH 6 to 7

Volcanic ashes with stony schist and clay

Colluvial gravelly soils

OUR NARROW LAND SHAPED BY OCEAN &
MOUNTAINS CREATE IDEAL CONDITIONS FOR
CHILE'S **VITICULTURAL PARADISE.**





CHILEAN
CLIMATE



Cold, low-salinity ocean current that **flows north along the west coast** of South America from the southern tip of **Chile to northern Peru.**

It is an eastern boundary current **flowing in the direction of the equator** it can extend 1,000 kilometers offshore.

Its large marine ecosystem is the **most productive marine ecosystem** in the world, as well as the largest upwelling system.

The Humboldt has a **considerable cooling influence** on the climate of Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

It is largely **responsible for the aridity** of Atacama Desert in northern Chile and coastal areas of Peru and also of the **aridity of southern Ecuador.**

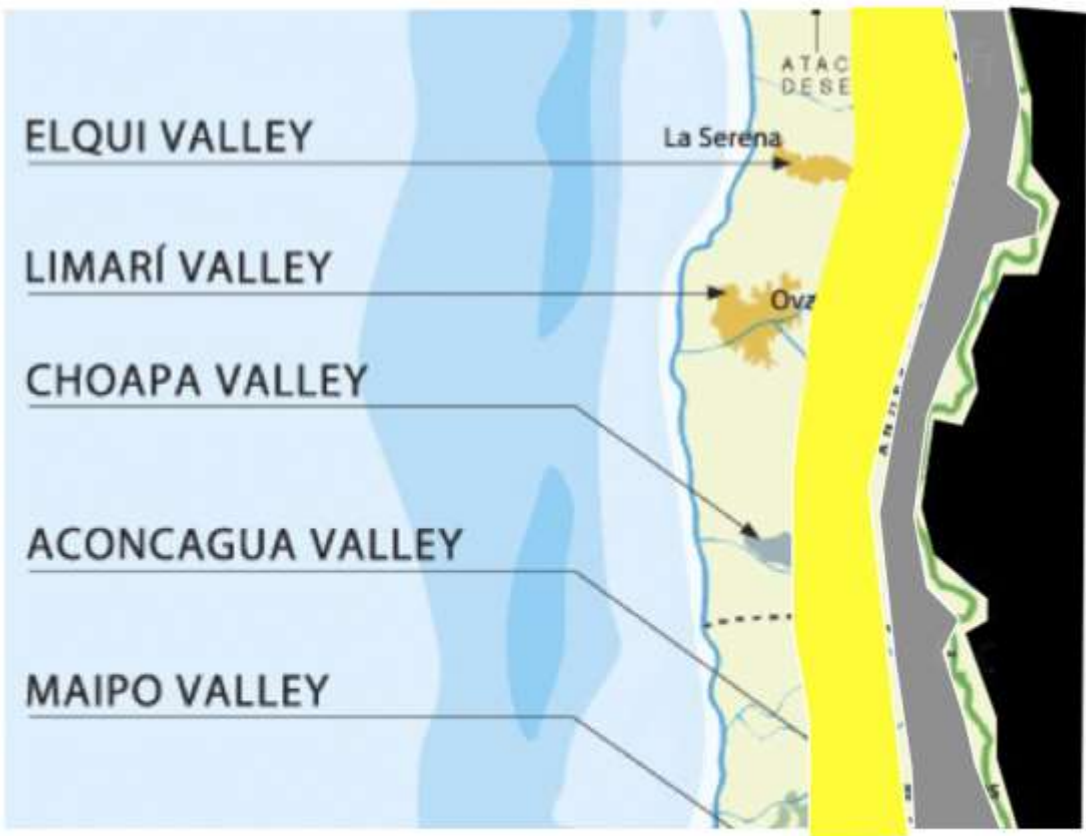
Marine air is **cooled by the current** and thus is not conducive to generating precipitation (although clouds and fog are produced).

- Warm days, cool nights, rainy winters, warm summers, low atmospheric humidity, and broad daily temperature differentials.
- Climate and bright sunshine combine to create high levels of antioxidant and flavonols.
- During the day, see breezes carried by the cold Humboldt Current penetrate inland.
- During the night, cold air descends from the snow covered peaks of the andes.
- Long growing season with scant rains during harvest.

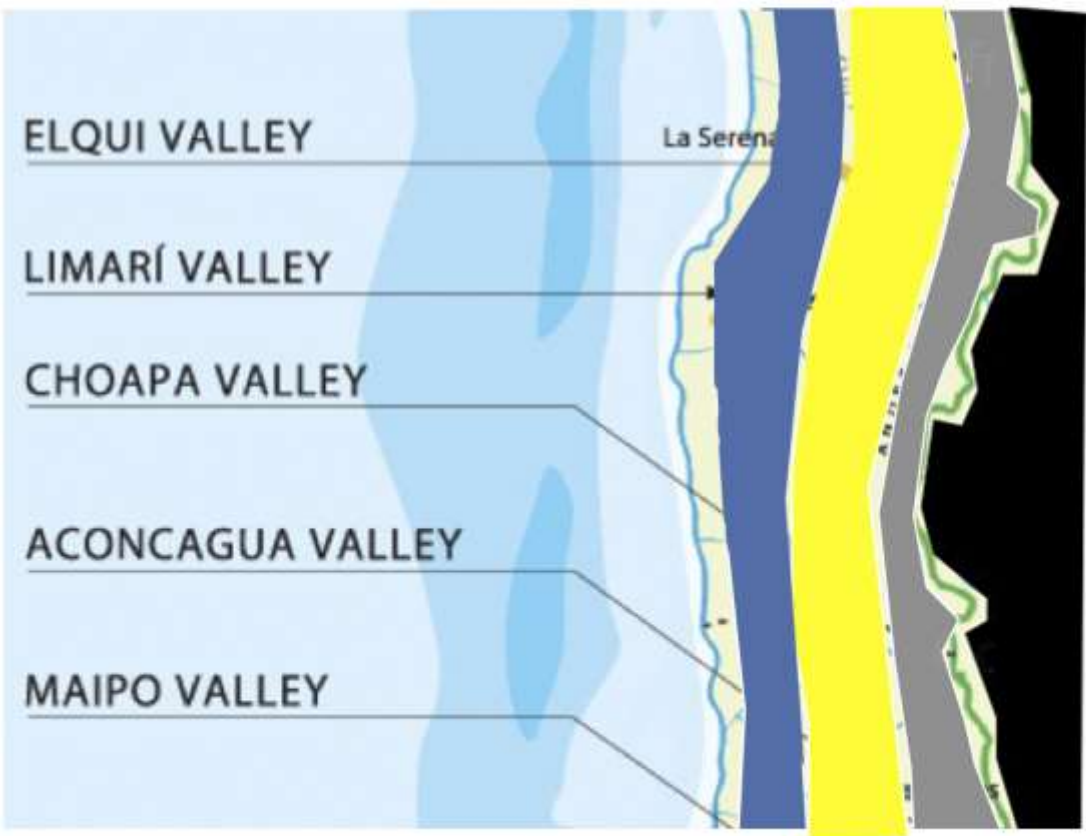




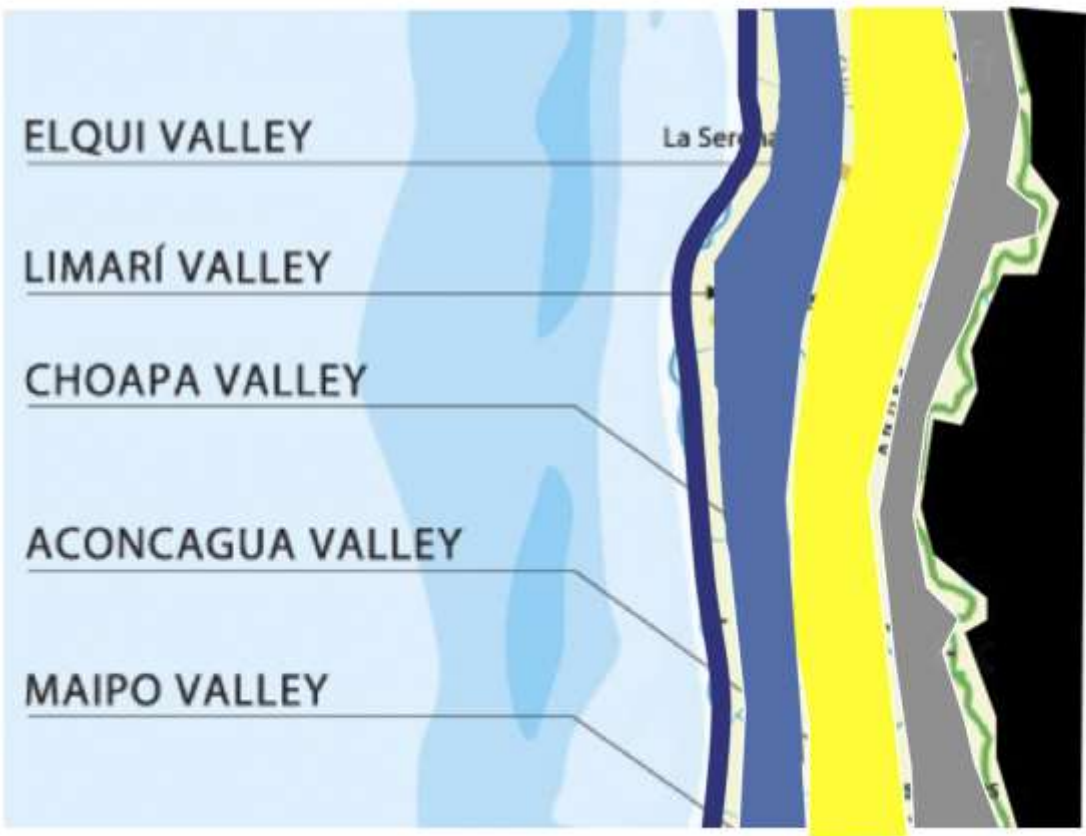
Very high altitude, fresh to cold+, important++ thermic oscillation, very sunny, no rain



High altitude, warm to fresh, important t hermic oscillation, very sunny, no rain



Ocean cold, very windy+,
sunny, few rain



Ocean cold to very cold,
very windy++, sunny,
few rain

A vertical vine with several large, green, lobed leaves and small, light-colored flowers at the top, set against a clear, bright blue sky. The vine is positioned on the left side of the frame.

TERROIR EVOLUTION NEW FRONTIERS

A map of Chile showing its wine regions. The map is oriented vertically with the ocean to the left. A compass rose is in the top left corner. The regions are color-coded: Santiago (red), Valparaíso (purple), Aconcagua (red), Maipo (purple), Colchagua (pink), Curicó (green), Maipo (yellow), and Aconcagua (blue). Major cities are marked with black dots and labeled: Santiago, Valparaíso, Aconcagua, Talca, Concepción, and Temuco. A scale bar at the bottom right shows 0 to 60 km and 0 to 30 miles. Latitude markers (30°, 32°, 34°, 36°) are on the right side. The text 'CENTRAL VALLEY' is written in white on a blue background on the left side of the map.

CENTRAL VALLEY

1970 - 1989

ONE SINGLE MACRO APELLATION

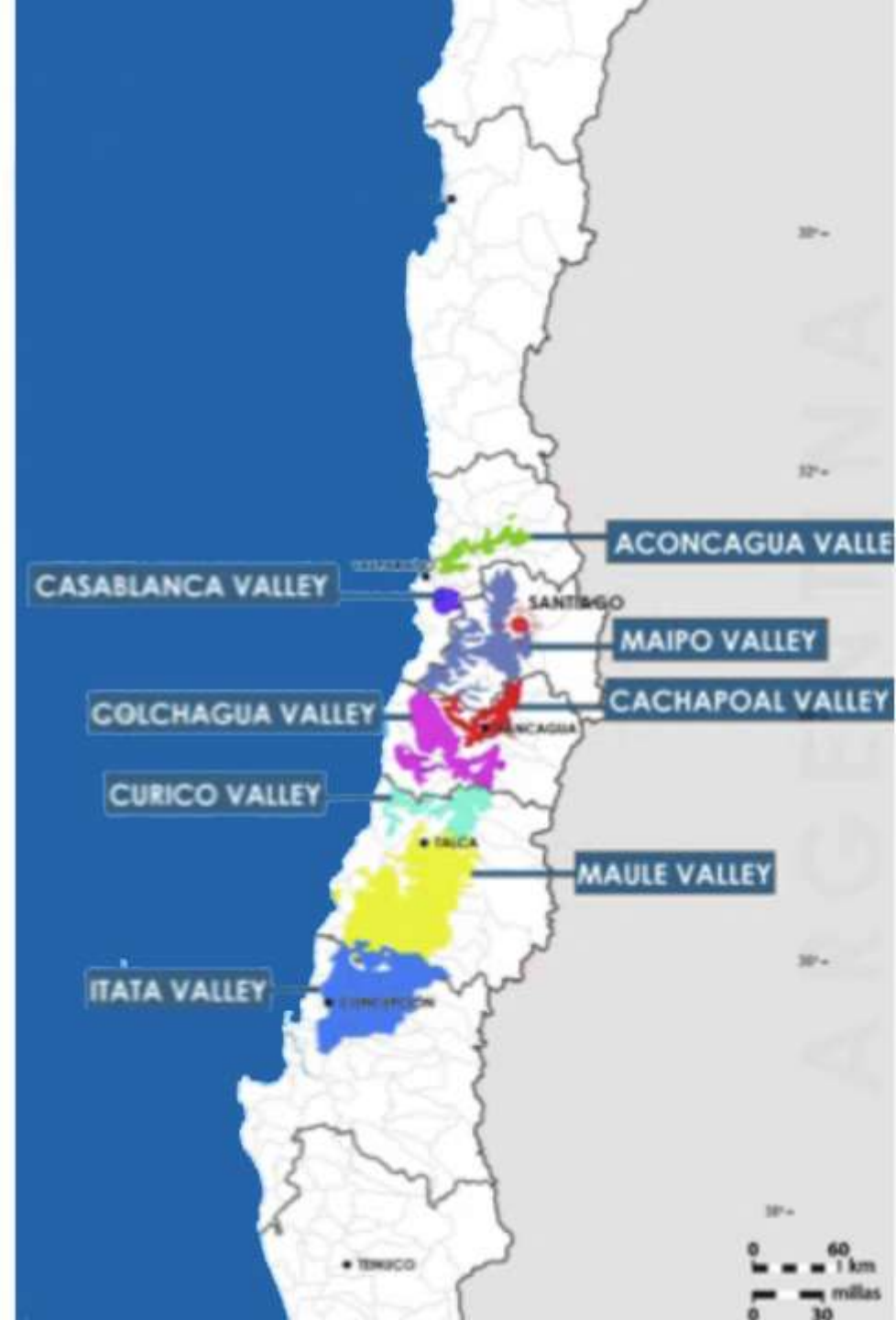
WHITES & REDS ARE PLANTED IN THE CENTRAL DEPRESSION OF CHILE. BETWEEN THE ANDES AND THE COASTAL RANGE

CLIMATOLOGY CONDITIONS WITH SIMILAR APPROACH IN ALL AREAS FOR ALL VARIETIES

1990 - 1999

LARGE SUB-APELLATIONS
ARE CREATED WITHIN THE CENTRAL
VALLEY

CASABLANCA START TO SHINE IN THE
FIRST LOOK OF COOL CLIMATE AREAS



2000 - 2009

THE FIRST PUSH TO THE BOUNDARIES

HIGH ALTITUDE VINES ARE PLANTED IN ELQUI

CHARDONNAY FINDS ITS HOME IN LIMARI'S LIMESTONE SOILS

EXTREME COASTAL INFLUENCE BLOW IN SAN ANTONIO AND LEYDA GRANITE SOILS

THE MAPUCHE LAND GETS ON THE MAP OF VINES, SOUTH OF BIO BIO RIVER



2010...

GO WIDE ON NARROW CHILE`S LAND

HIGH ALTITUDE VINEYARDS PLANTATION IN ELQUI (2000mts+)

V REGION COASTAL RANGE DISCOVER WITH ACONCAGUA COSTA AND ZAPALLAR

SNOW START TO HIT VINEYARDS IN THE PIEDMONT OF CACHAPOAL AND CURICO ANDEAN ROOTS

THE MIXTURE OF OLD VINES FORGOTTEN VARIETALS AND NEW VINEYARDS REBORN "EL SECANO COSTERO" WITH ITS MARINE BREEZE





***"IT'S GREATEST TERROIR DIVERSITY AND
MICROCLIMATE ADVANTAGES MAKES CHILE
TO BE WELL PREPARED FOR THE FUTURE."***