

Addendum regarding:

The 2019 Certified Specialist of Wine Study Guide, as published by the Society of Wine Educators

Note: This document outlines the substantive changes to the 2019 Study Guide as compared to the 2018 version of the CSW Study Guide. All page numbers reference the 2018 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-2019/>



Page 27: The name of the Trebbiano grape has been revised and now reads “Trebbiano Toscano.” (Alternate versions of Trebbiano are noted in other parts of the book.)

Page 27: The name of the Torrontés grape has been revised and now reads “Torrontés Riojano.” (Alternate versions of Torrontés are noted in other parts of the book.)

Page 32: The name of the Pinot Meunier grape has been updated and now reads “Meunier.” (This change is continued throughout the remainder of the book.)

Page 32: The following section was added to the information on red grapes: **Alicante Bouschet** is red grape variety with a unique difference—it is a *teinturier*, meaning that it has red flesh in addition to red skin. The grape, a cross of Petit Bouschet and Grenache, was first cultivated by the family of French grower Henri Bouschet in 1866. Throughout much of history and until the end of the 1900s, Alicante Bouschet was one of the most widely-planted vinifera wine grapes in both Europe and North America. In more recent times, its popularity has waned, but it is still planted throughout Spain, southern Portugal, parts of southern France, Australia, and central California. Due to its red-colored flesh and thick skins, the grape is often used in blends in order to add body and color intensity to red wine and rosé; however, it is certainly possible to find excellent examples of single-varietal wines produced from Alicante Bouschet. In Spain, the grape is often referred to as *Garnacha Tintorera*.

Page 74: The name of the Tinta Negra Mole grape has been updated and now reads “Tinta Negra.” (This change is continued throughout the remainder of the book.)

Page 77: the standards for the annual removal of Sherry from the bottom tier of a solera has been updated to read as follows: At least once a year after each vintage, wine is bottled from the solera row or one of the criaderas, with no more than 40% of the volume removed each year.

Page 81: The statistics concerning the global vineyard have been updated as follows:

- The bulk of the wine industry, and approximately 56% of the global vineyard, is located in Europe.
- The global volume of wine produced in 2017 is estimated at 250 million hectoliters (hl), the equivalent of nearly 2.8 billion cases of wine. This annual total represents a decline of approximately 9% from the previous year's (2016) reported volume of 273 million hectoliters.
- After a record high of 296 million hectoliters produced in 2004, annual production has remained somewhat stable, typically amounting to between 260 and 270 million hectoliters per year. Based on this data, the International Organization of Vine and Wine (OIV) describes the 2017 output as

“historically low.” Much of this can be attributed to adverse weather in some parts of world as well as lower-than-average output for the major wine-producing countries of France, Spain, Italy, and Germany.

- Of the total volume of wine produced throughout the world in 2017, 65% was produced in Europe, 10% in South America, 9% in North America, 6% in Asia, 6% in Oceania, and 4% in Africa.
- According to the OIV, wine consumption for 2017 rose slightly to an estimated 243 million hectoliters, an increase of 1.8 mhl over the 2016 total. The United States, which retained its spot as the top consumer, showed minor increases in consumption patterns as did China, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom. Many markets remained stable; very moderate decreases were seen in France.

Page 84: Table 8–1 (Top Ten Countries by leading Wine Indices) has been updated to read as follows:

Table 8–1: Comparison of Top Ten Countries by Leading Industry Indices (2017)

COMPARISON OF TOP TEN COUNTRIES BY LEADING INDUSTRY INDICES (2017)				
Vineyard Acreage	Wine Production	Wine Consumption	Wine Exports (by volume)	Wine Imports (by volume)
Spain	Italy	United States	Spain	Germany
China	France	France	Italy	United Kingdom
France	Spain	Italy	France	United States
Italy	United States	Germany	Chile	France
Turkey	Australia	China	Australia	China
United States	Argentina	United Kingdom	South Africa	Russia
Argentina	China	Argentina	Germany	The Netherlands
Chile	South Africa	Spain	United States	Canada
Portugal	Chile	Russia	Portugal	Belgium
Romania	Germany	Australia	New Zealand	Japan

Sources: International Organization of Vine and Wine (OIV), Statistical Report on World Vitiviniculture, 2018

Page 95: The information on the vin de pays regions in France was updated to reflect the following:

- In recent years, there has been a great deal of change and consolidation in the vin de pays regions of France, but as of early 2019, there were a total of 75 vin de pays designations.
- There are currently seven regional vin de pays categories including the following new category: Terres du Midi IGP—Approved in mid-2018 for certain blended wines produced in the Languedoc and Roussillon

Page 97: The information on Bordeaux wine styles and appellations was updated to reflect the following:

- Bordeaux is primarily known for its dry red wines, which typically account for as much as 85% of the region’s total production. The region is also quite renowned for its dry white wines and its luscious sweet white wines. Rosé and sparkling wines are produced as well, albeit in limited amounts.
- Bordeaux has over 40 separate appellations; some of which allow for the production of only one type of wine, and others that allow for a range of wines that may include dry reds, dry whites, off-dry whites, sweet whites, rosé, light red wines known as *clairet*, and sparkling wines (*crémant*).

Page 99: The information on the Côtes de Bordeaux AOC was updated to include the recent addition of the following sub-region: Sainte Foy-Côtes de Bordeaux

Page 111: the number of Champagne premier cru villages was updated to 42.

Page 116: The information on Burgundy Appellations was updated to read as follows: As of early 2019, the Burgundy region contains over 80 separate 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.

Page 141: The information on Brachetto d'Acqui was updated to read as follows: Also known as Acqui, this DOCG produces a range of wines based on the (red) Brachetto grape. The most widely-distributed style is slightly sweet, sparkling, and redolent with red berry and floral aromas.

Page 141: The grape varieties allowed for use in Franciacorta were updated as follows: These *metodo classico* sparkling wines are primarily produced with Chardonnay, Pinot Bianco, and Pinot Nero grape varieties. As of the 2017 vintage, limited amounts of Erbatmat (a white variety) may be used as well.

Page 143: The information on vin santo was updated to include the following: Vin santo is typically a white wine, made primarily from Trebbiano Toscano and Malvasia Bianca Lunga grapes. However, a light red or amber-hued version known as *occhio di pernice* ("eye of the partridge") may be produced based on Sangiovese.

Page 145: The information regarding aging requirements for Brunello di Montalcino was specified to read as follows: Brunello di Montalcino must be aged for a minimum of just over four years before release. More specifically, it must be aged for at least two years in wood and at least four months in the bottle (the remainder of the time is not specific as to the vessel) and it may not be sold before January 1 of the 5th year following the harvest.

Page 151: The number of Spanish VdIT regions was updated to reflect the following: As of December 2018, there are 42 of these regions, identified on wine labels as "Vino de la Tierra de," followed by the region name.

Page 152: The PDO-only terminology used on Spanish wine labels was updated to include the following information: As of 2018, some regions use the term *generico* (generic) in place of the term *joven*.

Page 154: It is noted that the official name of the "Rioja Baja" zone has been changed to the "Rioja Oriental."

Page 155: The information regarding the Rioja DOCa has been updated to include the following: As of 2018, Traditional Method sparkling wines—known as *Vino Espumoso de Calidad de Rioja DOCa*—are also allowed to be produced in the Rioja DOCa.

Page 155: The aging requirements for red Rioja DOCa were updated to read as follows:

- Crianza: A minimum of 24 months total aging, to include at least 12 months in the barrel
- Reserva: A minimum of 36 months total aging, to include at least 12 months in the barrel and at least 6 months in the bottle
- Gran Reserva: A minimum of 60 months total aging, to include at least 24 months in the barrel and at least 24 months in the bottle

Page 163: the information on the leading red grapes of Portugal has been update to include the following: Several of the leading red varieties in Portugal are considered to be among the most important varieties

used in the production of Port; however, these grapes are also used to make excellent unfortified wines. These include:

- Touriga Nacional: capable of producing complex wines with firm structure and black fruit flavors
- Touriga Franca: typically used in blends, offering floral, blackberry, and plum notes
- Tinta Roriz: known elsewhere in Portugal as Aragonêz and to the rest of the world as Tempranillo, this variety has red fruit, olive, and herbal characteristics

Castelão, another important red variety, is often referred to as Periquita. Castelão is predominantly planted in the south, where it is often used to produce age-worthy wines with a complex, herbaceous character. Castelão is, however, quite adaptable to many growing conditions and as such may also be used to make fruit-forward, easy-drinking reds and rosés.

Page 170: The information on the wines of Lisboa has been updated to include the following: The Lourinhã DOC produces *aguardente* (brandy) rather than wine.

Page 180: The following information was added to the section on German sparkling wine: Simple, fruity aerated sparkling wines known as *Schaumwein* (“foam wine”) are produced by carbonation. Spätburgunder and wide range of white grape varieties are used for making German sparkling wine.

Page 186: The number of authorized grape varieties used in Austria has been updated to read as follows: There are 40 grape varieties authorized for use in Austrian wine bottled at the PGI or PDO level. These include 26 white and 14 red varieties.

Page 189: The information on the wine regions of Austria was expanded and updated to include the following:

- Wagram: The Wagram area—located along the Danube River to the east of Wachau, Kremstal, and Kamptal—was known as Donauland prior to 2007. Grüner Veltliner is the most widely-planted grape in the region, and is typically made into rich, flavorful, and characteristically spicy white wines. Other leading grapes include Roter Veltliner (a pink-skinned grape that—despite its name—has no direct genetic link to Grüner Veltliner), Riesling, Pinot Noir, and Zweigelt.
- Leithaberg DAC: The vineyards of Leithaberg stretch between Lake Neusiedl to the east, and the Leitha Mountains (*Leithagebirge*) to the west. The warm winds around the lake encourage ripeness, while the mountains provide for a significant diurnal swing and cool temperatures at night. White wines of the Leithaberg DAC may be single-varietal or blended wines produced using Grüner Veltliner, Pinot Blanc, Chardonnay and/or Neuburger (an indigenous cross of Roter Veltliner and Sylvaner). The red wines of the Leithaberg DAC are based on Blaufränkisch, with an allowed (combined) maximum of 15% Zweigelt, St. Laurent, and/or Pinot Noir.
- Rosalia DAC: Approved in early 2018, the Rosalia DAC is named for the *Rosaliengebirge*—the Rosalia Mountain Range—that comprises a portion of the Alpine Foothills located on the border between Burgenland and Niederösterreich. The DAC is approved for dry wines only, in red or rosé. Red wines are produced from the Blaufränkisch or Zweigelt grape varieties, and may be single-varietal or a blend. Rosalia DAC rosé may be made from any red grape varieties approved for PDO wines in Austria.
- Steiermark, the southernmost wine-producing region in Austria, is home to less than 10% of the nation’s vineyards. This is a hilly, almost mountainous region with deep valleys and many

vineyards planted on south-facing slopes in order to intercept the vivid sunlight. The climate here is slightly warmer than most other viticultural areas in Austria (although the winters can be just as cold). As such, viticulture here is quite different than the rest of the country, with Sauvignon Blanc and Chardonnay among the leading varieties. As of the 2018 vintage, each of Steiermark's three subregions has been promoted to a DAC. At the time of the printing of this study guide, the specific regulations of each DAC had not yet been finalized. The three subregions are discussed below:

- Südsteiermark DAC: Südsteiermark is a small region located in the south of the country, stretching to the Slovenian border. The warm days and cold nights of the area are particularly conducive to the area's highly regarded Sauvignon Blanc. Welschriesling—along with Sauvignon Blanc—are the leading grape varieties, followed by Chardonnay (Morillon), Weissburgunder (Pinot Blanc), and Zweigelt.
- Vulkanland Steiermark DAC: As the name implies, the volcanic soils of Vulkanland Steiermark set this region apart from much of the rest of Austria. A wide range of vines are cultivated in the region, including Welschriesling, Chardonnay (Morillon), Weissburgunder (Pinot Blanc), Grauburgunder (Pinot Gris), Gewürtraminer, Sauvignon Blanc, and Zweigelt.
- Weststeiermark DAC: Weststeiermark, characterized by steep hills and deep valleys, is one of the smallest wine-growing regions of Austria (by acreage) with just over 1,200 acres (500 ha) planted to vines. The area is primarily known for its Schilcher Rosé, produced from the red Blauer Wildbacher (Schilcher) grape variety—which accounts for nearly 85% of all vine plantings in the area. Other styles of wine produced include Weissburgunder (Pinot Blanc), Welschriesling, and Müller-Thurgau; red wine (albeit a small amount) is produced from Blauer Wildbacher as well.

Page 193: The number of DOC regions in Romania has been updated to read as follows: The winegrowing areas are currently divided into seven large, distinct zones that include 33 DOCs and 13 PGIs.

Page 210: the information regarding the number of AVAs has been updated to read as follows: As of December 2018, 244 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 232: the information on Oregon AVAs was updated to read as follows: As of December 2018, there are 19 AVAs in Oregon. Nearly three-quarters of Oregon's commercial vineyards fall within the large, cool-climate Willamette Valley AVA, situated approximately 50 miles (80 km) from the Pacific Ocean and about an hour's drive south of Portland. The Willamette Valley includes seven sub-appellations, as follows:

- Dundee Hills
- Ribbon Ridge
- Eola-Amity Hills
- Van Duzer Corridor
- McMinnville
- Yamhill-Carlton District
- Chehalem Mountains

Extending from the southern tip of the Willamette Valley to the border of California, the Southern Oregon AVA combines the more precise Rogue Valley and Umpqua Valley AVAs. The Rogue Valley includes one

sub-AVA, Applegate Valley, while the Umpqua Valley includes the sub-AVAs of Elkton Oregon and Red Hill Douglas County.

Three appellations straddle the Oregon-Washington border: Columbia Gorge, Columbia Valley, and Walla Walla Valley. One of Oregon’s newer AVAs, approved in February of 2015, is The Rocks District of Milton-Freewater. “The Rocks,” as it is often called, lies entirely within the Oregon portion of Walla Walla Valley AVA which, in turn, lies mostly within Washington State—with a small portion extending into Oregon. The Rocks District is a tiny area that covers just 3,770 acres (1,525 ha) named for the cobblestone-rich soils that define its borders.

The Snake River Valley AVA is located to the east of the Cascades Mountains along the Oregon-Idaho border. The majority of the AVA’s five million acres (two million ha) of land are located in the state of Idaho, where it follows the course of the Snake River for nearly 200 miles (322 km). On the Idaho side, the Snake River Valley contains just over 1,100 acres of commercial vines, accounting for nearly 85% of Idaho’s commercial vine acreage. The Snake River Valley AVA is planted to a variety of grapes, including Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Syrah, Chardonnay, and Riesling.

Page 234: the following tables have been added in regards to the wine regions of Canada:

Geographical Indications of Ontario, Canada		
Viticultural Area	Regional Appellations	Sub-appellations
Lake Erie North Shore		South Islands (includes Pelee Island)
Niagara Peninsula	Niagara Escarpment	Beamsville Bench
		Short Hills Bench
		Twenty Mile Bench
	Niagara-on-the-Lake	Four Mile Creek
		Niagara Lakeshore
		Niagara River
		St. David's Bench
	(no regional appellation)	Creek Shores
		Lincoln Lakeshore
Vinemount Ridge		
Prince Edward County		

Source: Ontario Regulation 406/00: Rules of Vintners Quality Alliance Ontario relating to terms for VQA wine (September, 2018)

Geographical Indications of British Columbia, Canada		
Province	Geographical Indication	Sub-appellations
British Columbia	Fraser Valley	
	Gulf Islands	
	Kootenays	
	Lillooet	
	Okanagan Valley	Golden Mile Bench
		Okanagan Falls
	Shuswap	
	Similkameen Valley	
	Thompson Valley	
Vancouver Island		

Source: British Columbia Wine Authority (BCWA), 2018

Page 236: The information on the white grapes of Argentina has been updated to read as follows: The country's signature white grape, Torrontés, has recently been determined to be at least three distinct varieties: Torrontés Mendocino, Torrontés Riojano, and Torrontés Sanjuanino. Of these, Torrontés Riojano is by far the most widely grown. Other leading white grapes include Chardonnay, Moscatel de Alejandria, Sauvignon Blanc, Chenin Blanc, and Viognier. Pedro Giménez, while widely grown, is primarily used in the production of fortified wines and bulk wines.

Page 238: The chart concerning the wine regions of Argentina has been updated as follows:

WINE REGIONS OF ARGENTINA			
Region	Province	Subregion	
North	Catamarca	Belen, Pomán, Santa María, Tinogasta	
	Jujuy	Humahuaca, Tilcara, Tumbaya	
	Salta	Cachi, Cafayate, Molinos, San Carlos	
	Tucumán	Amaicha del Valle, Colalao del Valle	
Cuyo	Mendoza	Central Oasis	Luján de Cuyo DOC Maipú
		East Mendoza	
		North Mendoza	
		South Mendoza	General Alvear San Rafael DOC
		Uco Valley	San Carlos Tunuyán Tupungato
	La Rioja	Castelli, Chilecito, Famatina, Felipe Varela, La Costa Riojana, San Blas de los Sauces, Vinchina	
	San Juan	Calingasta, Jáchal, Iglesia, Pedernal, Tulum, Ullum, Zonda	
Patagonia	Chubut	16 de Octubre Valley, Los Altares, Comarca Andina Paralelo 42, Paso del Sapo, Piedra Parada, Río Chubut Lower Valley, Río Pico Valley, Sarmiento	
	La Pampa	Río Colorado Upper Valley (partial)	
	Neuquén	Río Limay Lower Valley, San Patricio del Chañar	
	Río Negro	Río Colorado Upper Valley (partial), Río Colorado Lower Valley, Río Negro Upper Valley, Río Negro Middle Valley, Río Negro Lower Valley	
Atlantic	Buenos Aires	Médanos, Tandilia Hills, Ventania Hills	

Source: Wines of Argentina (December 2018)

Page 242: The chart concerning the wine regions of Chile has been updated as follows:

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF CHILE				
Viticultural Region	Subregion	Zone	Area	
Atacama	Copiapó Valley			
	Huasco Valley			
Coquimbo	Elqui Valley		La Serena, Paiguano, Vicuña	
	Limarí Valley		Ovalle, Punitaqui, Monte Patria, Río Hurtado	
	Choapa Valley		Illapel, Salamanca	
Aconcagua	Aconcagua Valley		Quillota, Zapallar, Hijuelas, Catemu, Panquehue, Llaillay, San Felipe, Santa María, Calle Larga, San Esteban	
	Casablanca Valley			
	San Antonio Valley	(no zone)	Marga-Marga Valley	
		Leyda Valley	San Juan, Santo Domingo, Cartagena, Algarrobo, Lo Abarca	
Central Valley	Maipo Valley	(no zone)	Isla de Maipo, Talagante, Melipilla, Alhué, María Pinto, Colina, Calera de Tango, Til Til, Lampa, Santiago, Pirque, Puente Alto, Buin	
		Rapel Valley	Cachapoal Valley	Rancagua, Peumo, Coltauco, Requínoa, Rengo, Machalí
	Colchagua Valley		Lolol, Litueche, Paredones, Pumanque, Apalta, Nancagua, Santa Cruz, Palmilla, Peralillo, Marchigüe, La Estrella, San Fernando, Chimbarongo, Los Lingues	
	Curicó Valley	Teno Valley	Vichuquén, Licantén, Rauco, Romeral	
		Lontué Valley	Sagrada Familia, Molina	
	Maule Valley	Claro Valley	Curepto, Empedrado, Talca, Penciahue, San Rafael, San Clemente	
		Loncomilla Valley	San Javier, Villa Alegre, Parral, Linares, Longaví, Retiro, Colbún	
		Tutuvén Valley	Cauquenes	
	Southern Regions	Itata Valley		Coelemu, Portezuelo, Chillán, Quillón
		Bío-Bío Valley		Mulchén, Yumbel
Malleco Valley			Traiguén	
Austral Region	Cautin Valley			
	Osorno Valley			

Source: Wines of Chile (September 2018), *Diario Oficial de la Republica de Chile* (March 25, 2018)

Page 258: Information on the leading grape varieties of South Africa was updated to read as follows:

- The vineyards of South Africa are fairly evenly divided between white and red varieties; however, the leading grape remains Chenin Blanc. Chenin Blanc, sometimes referred to by the local name *Steen*, has long been the most widely planted variety and presently accounts

for 18% of all grape production. South African Chenin Blanc is made into many styles of wine, including both oaked and unoaked table wines and sweet wines, as well as a range of sparkling wines. Chenin Blanc and Muscat de Frontignan are also used to produce late-harvest and botrytis-affected (*Noble Late Harvest*) dessert wines. Other leading white grapes include Chardonnay and Sauvignon Blanc. Colombard is also grown in large amounts, but is typically used to produce bulk wine or brandy. Two grapes that were widely planted during the KWV years—Hanepoot (Muscat of Alexandria) and Crochen Blanc (formerly known as Cape Riesling)—are still widely planted but are in decline.

- Cabernet Sauvignon is the leading red grape variety, followed closely by Shiraz (Syrah). Another popular red variety is Pinotage, an indigenous crossing of Pinot Noir and Cinsault that was developed almost a century ago at Stellenbosch University. In addition to showing up as a varietal wine, Pinotage is also used in a uniquely South African wine known as a Cape Blend. A Cape Blend is (unofficially) defined as containing between 30% and 70% Pinotage; the remainder being traditional Bordeaux red varieties. Other widely grown red grapes include Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Pinot Noir, Cinsault, and Ruby Cabernet.

Page 260: The following updates were added to Table 19-1 (South African Appellations):

- New ward of Paarl: Agter-Paarl
- New wards of Wellington: Blouvillei, Bovlei, Groenberg, Limietberg, Mid-Berg River
- New ward of Swartland: Riebeeksrivier
- New ward of Worcester: Stettyn
- New District of Cape South Coast: Lower Duivenhoks River
- New ward of Klein Karoo: Cango Valley
- New ward of the Northern Cape: Prieska
- Revised/added as a GU: Free State (including the Rietrivier FS Ward)
- New wards of KwaZulu-Natal: Central Drakensberg, Lions River

Page 272: The information on wine regulations and geographical indications in Japan was updated to contain the following: In October of 2018, the Japanese National Tax Agency confirmed a new set of wine regulations that require varietal wines to be produced using a minimum of 85% grapes of the named variety. Additionally, the new laws limit the use of geographical indications and other stated places-of-origin to wines that are comprised of a minimum of 85% grapes grown in the named place.

In 2013, the Yamanashi Prefecture (located on the island of Honshu) was awarded the first Japanese Geographical Indication for wine. The Yamanashi GI is approved for wines produced using a range of grape varieties, including Koshu and Muscat Bailey-A. The island of Hokkaido was awarded Japan's second geographical indication in October of 2018. Hokkaido GI wines are produced using Koshu, Muscat Bailey-A, and several other grapes—including the unique, cool-climate Pinot Noir grown on the island. Independent municipal bodies in Japan are also beginning to create their own systems of regional standards and appellations, such as the Nagano Prefecture's *Wine Domain of Origin Certification Regulation* (known as "NAC").

Page 296: The information on Wine and Food was updated to include the following new information: **UMAMI:** The pairing of umami-rich foods and wine can be difficult to comprehend, in part because the taste component of umami can be tricky to isolate, recognize, and even

understand. However, it is an important concept to grasp, as many food that are considered to be difficult to pair with wine—such as asparagus and eggs—may have earned the reputation based on their level of umami. In simple terms, umami-rich foods may increase the perception of bitterness and astringency in wine, while at the same time diminishing the perception of the wine’s sweetness, fruitiness, and richness (from viscosity or body). Some of these interactions can be assuaged by the use of salt, as discussed above.