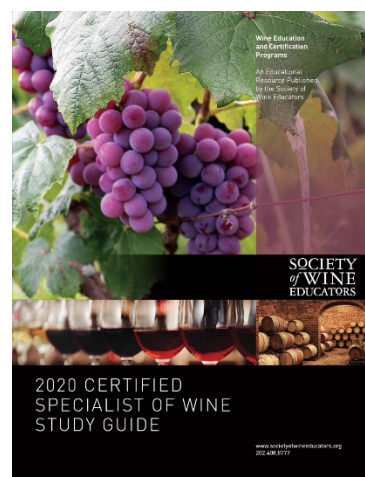


Addendum regarding:

The 2020 Certified Specialist of Wine Study Guide, as published by the Society of Wine Educators

This document outlines the substantive changes to the 2020 Study Guide as compared to the 2019 version of the CSW Study Guide. All page numbers reference the 2019 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-maps-2020/>



Page 12: the second paragraph concerning phenolics and polymerization was updated to read as follows: Over time, some phenolic compounds, particularly tannins and pigments, tend to polymerize, or combine into longer molecule chains. These chains may eventually become too heavy to stay suspended in the liquid and may drop out of the solution as sediment. This development has a major impact on the flavor of the wine and is one of the main results of the aging process. In many cases, the production of sediment in a properly-aged red wine renders a wine lighter in color and less astringent. However, it should be noted that new research indicates that polymerized tannins can possibly continue to alter in structure and may eventually break down during extended aging; thus it may be impossible to predict how the tannins in a well-aged wine will be perceived by the taster.

Page 84: The statistics concerning the world wine production and trade have been updated as follows:

- The global volume of wine produced in 2018 is estimated at 292 million hectoliters (mhl), the equivalent of nearly 3.2 billion cases of wine. This annual total represents an increase of approximately 17% from the previous year's (2017) reported volume of 250 mhl.
- 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 2018 output as representing one of the highest in recent history. This is of particular note as it compares to the results seen in 2017—that have been described as “historically low” and marked by adverse weather in many parts of world.
- Of the total volume of wine produced throughout the world in 2018, it is approximated that 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 2018 was approximately 246 million hectoliters worldwide, continuing the trend (seen since 2014) towards stabilization or recovery in consumption. The United States—the largest global consumer since 2011—retained its top position, followed by France, Italy, Germany, and China.

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 (2018)

COMPARISON OF TOP TEN COUNTRIES BY LEADING INDUSTRY INDICES (2018)				
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	Argentina	China	Australia	China
United States	Chile	United Kingdom	South Africa	Canada
Argentina	Australia	Russia	Germany	The Netherlands
Chile	Germany	Spain	United States	Russia
Portugal	South Africa	Argentina	Portugal	Belgium
Romania	China	Australia	Argentina	Japan

Sources: International Organization of Vine and Wine (OIV), Statistical Report on World Vitiviniculture, 2019

Page 98: the section under the heading “Entre-Deux-Mers” was updated to read as follows: Entre-Deux-Mers—the large, triangular-shaped area between the Garonne and Dordogne Rivers—is more fertile than other parts of Bordeaux, so its wines tend to lack the concentration of those from either bank. The Entre-Deux-Mers AOC—taking up most (but not all) of this land area—is one of the coolest-climate regions of Bordeaux and approved for dry white wines only. The Entre-Deux-Mers AOC contains a well-known sub-region—Haut-Benauges—tucked along its western edge that is also approved for dry white wines only. (Note: Haut-Benauges is also considered to be a sub-region of the Bordeaux AOC and wines labeled as “Bordeaux-Haut Benauges AOC” may be produced in either the dry white or sweet white styles.)

The Entre-Deux-Mers area also contains several other appellations, each with their own specific regulations. Three appellations—Loupiac AOC, Sainte-Croix-du-Mont AOC, and Cadillac AOC—are clustered along the eastern shore of the Garonne River and approved solely for the production of sweet white wines (which may or may not be affected by botrytis).

Despite the emphasis on white wines, the vineyards of the Entre-Deux-Mers area contain significant planting of red grapes (primarily Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon). Much of this production is made into dry red wines labeled as Bordeaux AOC or Bordeaux Supérieur AOC. However, a few specific appellations—including Graves de Vayres AOC and Sainte Foy-Côtes de Bordeaux AOC, both located along the banks of the Dordogne—are approved for the production of red wines (in addition to white).

Page 108: the information on the Cheverny AOC was updated to read as follows: The red and rosé wines of the Cheverny AOC are based on Pinot Noir blended with Gamay; Malbec is optional.

Page 117–118: the section on the Mâconnais has been updated to read as follows: The southernmost part of Burgundy proper is the Mâconnais, which lies directly north of Beaujolais. This relatively large district is well-known for its Chardonnay-based white wine, however, the area does produce a small amount of red and rosé as well. More than 90% of the vineyards here are planted to Chardonnay, with the remainder planted largely to Gamay and Pinot Noir.

The district-wide appellation, the Mâcon AOC, is approved for the production of red, white, and rosé. The Mâcon AOC includes twenty-seven specific villages (geographical designations) that have earned the right to append their name to the region's name on the label, such as Mâcon-Lugny or Mâcon-Verzé. However, most of the wine produced in the Mâconnais falls into the higher-level Mâcon-Villages designation, which is approved for 100% Chardonnay-based white wines only. The Mâconnais area is also home to five specific white wine-only AOCs—Pouilly-Fuissé, St.-Véran, Pouilly-Loché, Pouilly-Vinzelles, and Viré-Clessé. These five appellations are also approved for white wines produced from 100% Chardonnay only.

Page 127: The information on the grape varieties of the south of France was updated to read as follows: Red grapes thrive in the warm climate of the south of France with many vineyards planted to Syrah, Grenache, Mourvèdre, Merlot, and Cabernet Sauvignon. Accessory red varieties include Cinsault, Carignan, and Terret Noir (among others). The primary white varieties of this area include Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Viognier, Clairette, and Muscat.

Page 129: the information on the appellations of Provence was updated to include the following: The Côtes de Provence AOC now has five sub-appellations: Sainte-Victoire, Fréjus, La Londe, Pierrefeu, and Notre-Dame des Anges.

Page 134: the number of appellations in Italy was updated as follows: As of December 2019, Italy had 75 DOCGs and approximately 334 DOCs, and this number is sure to remain in flux for the foreseeable future.

Page 135: the chart of Italian DOCGs was updated to reflect the fact that the province of Abruzzo now contains 2 DOCGs; the new entry is the Tullum/Terre Tollesi DOCG

Page 137: the paragraph on Prosecco was updated to read as follows: The region's other archetypal wine is Prosecco, based on the Glera grape variety (minimum 85%) and typically produced as a sparkling wine. Prosecco DOC may be produced across a wide area; the appellation covers the northern and eastern portions of the province of Veneto as well as all of Friuli-Venezia Giulia. In addition, there are two DOCGs that produce Prosecco: Conegliano-Valdobbiadene Prosecco DOCG and Asolo Prosecco (Colli Asolani) DOCG. These appellations represent specific areas renowned for the historic quality of their wines and their vineyards (particularly in reference to aspect, soils, and elevation).

Page 147: the section on Abruzzo was updated to read as follows: The Abruzzo region (just to the south of Marche) is also identified with the Montepulciano grape. One of the area's most popular wines—Montepulciano d'Abruzzo DOC—is made from a minimum of 85% Montepulciano, with Sangiovese permitted in the blend. A separate Cerasuolo d'Abruzzo DOC was created in 2010 for the cherry-colored, lighter style of this wine, which undergoes a much shorter maceration period, resulting in lower-tannin wine with bright fruit flavors. Abruzzo's two DOCGs—Colline Teramane Montepulciano d'Abruzzo DOCG and Tullum (Terre Tollesi) DOCG also specialize in red wines based on the Montepulciano grape variety. The region's leading white wine—Trebiano d'Abruzzo DOC—is based on the *Trebiano Abruzzese* grape variety.

Page 153: the section on Spanish wine laws was updated to reflect the following new statistics:

- VdIT: As of December 2019, there are 42 of these regions, identified on wine labels as "Vino de la Tierra de," followed by the region name.
- VCIIG: As of early December 2019, there were eight regions that held this classification: Cangas, Valles de Benavente, Valtiendas, Sierra Salamanca, Granada, Las Islas Canarias, Cebreros, and Legrija.
- Vinos de Pago: As of December 2019, there were 20 pagos, but this number is expected to increase.

Page 156: the introduction to the “Geography and Climate” section concerning the Rioja DOCa was revised to read as follows: The Rioja DOCa is located in north-central Spain, inland from the Cantabrian Mountains. These mountains help to moderate the area’s climate by blocking much of the cold influence that would otherwise flow inland from the Bay of Biscay/Atlantic Ocean. The region—located primarily in the *autonomía* of La Rioja, with some vineyards situated in Basque Country and Navarra— lies in the valley of the Ebro River. The influences of the Cantabrian Mountains, the Ebro River, and the Mediterranean Sea—located at the eastern edge of the Ebro Valley—help to provide warm summers and milder winters than those experienced in the open, exposed Meseta.

Page 163-164: The following new appellations were added to the chart on Spain:

- Castilla y León—Cebreros VCIG
- Castilla-La Mancha—Vino de Pago Los Cerrillos
- Castilla-La Mancha—Vino de Pago La Jaraba
- Castilla-La Mancha—Vino de Pago Vallegarcía
- Castilla-La Mancha—Vino de Pago El Vicario
- Valencia—Vino de Pago Vera de Estenas

Page 189: the section on the wine laws of the Wachau was updated to read as follows: For instance, in the Wachau, an industry organization known as *Vinea Wachau (Vinea Wachau Nobilis Districtus)* instituted the terms *Steinfeder* (the lightest style), *Federspiel* (classic, or middleweight wines), and *Smaragd* (the fullest-bodied wines) to indicate increasing levels of ripeness for wines that are dry on the palate.

Page 190: the bullet point on Strohwein was updated to read as follows:

- *Strohwein (Schilfwein)* is a dried-grape wine that uses grapes of at least BA ripeness that have been air-dried on mats made of *Stroh* (straw) or *Schilf* (reeds) or hung on strings, much like the *recioto* wines of Veneto (Italy). Grapes for Strohwein/Schilfwein must be dried for a minimum of three months if picked at 25° KMW. Otherwise, they may be picked at 30° KMW and stored for two months. The raisinated grapes are then pressed, and the juice is fermented into a sweet wine.

Page 190: the bullet point on Bergwein was updated to read as follows:

- *Bergwein* (mountain wine) is produced using grapes that are grown on extraordinarily steep mountain slopes with at least a 26% gradient.

Page 191: the bullet point on Carnuntum was updated to read as follows:

- Carnuntum DAC: Carnuntum, located to the south and east of Vienna, was approved as a DAC in October of 2019. The appellation is approved for the production of dry wines which may be produced as single-variety wines or blends. White wines may be produced using Chardonnay, Weissburgunder (Pinot Blanc), or Grüner Veltliner; red wines may be based on Zweigelt or Blaufränkisch. All varietally-labeled wines produced under the Carnuntum DAC must contain 100% of the named variety. Blended wines must contain at least 67% (two-thirds) of the aforementioned grape varieties.

Page 192: the section on Styria was updated to read as follows: As of the 2018 vintage, each of Steiermark’s three subregions has been promoted to a DAC, and new *Verordnungen* (regulations) are now officially in force. These three DACs are discussed below:

- Südsteiermark DAC: Sauvignon Blanc, the leading grape of the Südsteiermark, is planted in nearly 20% of the region’s vineyards. However, this is a large growing area—currently there are 6,234 acres (2,563 ha) planted to vine—and Riesling, Pinot Gris, and Chardonnay are well-represented

as well. The area makes for a stunning landscape, with rolling hills punctuated by staggering slopes—some with an incline as steep as 45°. The soils in the flatter regions are primarily marine sediment, while the hills and slopes contain marl and conglomerate soils. The climate during the vegetative cycle typically consists of warm and humid days combined with cool nights, allowing for a long growing season and complex, concentrated grapes.

- Vulkanland Steiermark DAC: As its name implies, Vulkanland Steiermark is rich in volcanic soils that set this region apart from much of the rest of Austria. The area has 3,765 acres/1,524 ha planted to vines, many of them planted on the slopes of the area's long-dormant volcanoes, some reaching elevations as high as 1,968 feet/600 meters. A wide range of vines are cultivated in the region, including Welschriesling, Chardonnay (Morillon), Weissburgunder (Pinot Blanc), Grauburgunder (Pinot Gris), 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, now labeled as "Schilcher Klassik Weststeiermark DAC." Schilcher Rosé is 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 in Weststeiermark include Weissburgunder (Pinot Blanc), Welschriesling, and Müller-Thurgau; red wine (albeit a small amount) is produced from Blauer Wildbacher as well.

Page 195: the section on Romania was revised to read as follows: The former Soviet satellite Republic of Romania spent most of the twentieth century making large amounts of bulk wine to send east to the Soviet Union. However, in recent years, Romania has begun to restore its quality wine industry, and Romania's 2007 entry into the EU has led to an influx of investment and expertise, as well as easier access to markets in the West.

Romania is, in general, home to a continental climate—moderated in places by the Black Sea, Danube River, and Carpathian Mountains. Romania is home to over 40 appellations, and wine is produced in many areas throughout the country. The country's oldest appellation—the Târnave DOC—is located in the center of the country surrounding the Carpathian Mountains; while the well-known sweet wines of the Cotnari DOC are produced in the Moldovan Hills (near the eastern border).

As victims of the original phylloxera epidemic, many of Romania's vineyards were replanted to French varieties at that time. Today, a dual focus on both indigenous and international grapes has led to varietally labeled wines as well as unusual blends of both French and Romanian varieties. The two most widely planted white grapes are Fetească Alba and Fetească Regală, both of which produce light, aromatic wines with varying levels of sweetness. Widely planted international white varieties include Muscat, Aligoté, and Sauvignon Blanc. Pinot Noir is often thought to be the leading red grape for the export market, while the native Fetească Neagră is considered to be the flagship red variety of the country.

Page 196: the section on Bulgaria was revised to read as follows: Bulgaria (officially, the Republic of Bulgaria) has a long history of wine production and was for a time—as recently as the 1970s and early 1980s—a leading producer and exporter of wine in terms of volume. Tumultuous political forces in the years that followed served to halt the growth and progress of the industry for a time. However, Bulgaria began its transformation to democracy in 1990 and became a member of the European Union in 2007. During this same time, the country began to slowly modernize and improve its wine industry. For now, the majority of the country's wine is made from international grape varieties and positioned for export. Boutique projects, traditional practices, and native grape varieties remain a small but thriving part of the industry.

Located in the eastern portion of the Balkan Peninsula, Bulgaria has a diverse topography and a temperate continental climate with hot summers, long, cold winters and four distinct seasons. The Danube River defines a portion of the northern border of the country and separates Bulgaria from Romania, its neighbor to the north. The northern portion of the country consists mainly of the vast lowlands of the Danube Plain, while the southern portion is dominated by highlands and elevated plains. The Black Sea borders the country to the east.

Vine plantings are more or less split evenly between red and white varieties. Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot are the most widely planted international red varieties, followed by Syrah, Pinot Noir, and Zinfandel (among others). Mavrud, Rubin (a Nebbiolo X Syrah cross), and Gamza (known elsewhere as Kadarka) are considered to be native to Bulgaria and are grown throughout the country. Other red varieties include Melnik, a highly tannic variety mostly planted in the Struma River Valley, and Pamid, a thin-skinned, early-ripening variety.

Rkatsiteli and Dimiat, common throughout Eastern Europe, are the two most widely planted white grapes. The native Misket Cherven (which translates literally as "Red Misket") is a highly aromatic, pink-skinned variety grown throughout the hillier areas of the country. In addition, many international white grape varieties, including Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Riesling, and Viognier, are grown throughout Bulgaria.

Page 198: the section on Georgia has been revised to read as follows: Many archeologists believe that a portion of present-day Georgia is the site of the world's first cultivated vineyards. While we may never know the exact location of the world's first vineyards, it is certain that Georgia has one of the oldest and most unique wine-producing cultures in the world, such that the Georgian tradition of aging wine in large, egg-shaped earthenware vessels known as *kvevris* (often spelled "qvevri") has recently been added to UNESCO's list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

The Republic of Georgia has been an independent state since 1991 and, as such, has its own regulations and standards for wine. The constitution of Georgia currently contains the "Law of Georgia on Wine and Vine," first passed in 1998. These laws specify winemaking zones (controlled appellations recognized by the EU), as well as specifications for grape varieties, definitions of approved wine styles, and a list of approved winemaking and viticultural practices. Georgia and the European Union have maintained trade relations since 1996; however, at present, Georgia does not have official status as a candidate for EU membership.

Today, Georgia has just over 110,000 acres (44,500 ha) under vine, widely distributed throughout the country. In some parts of the country, wild vines of the *Vitis vinifera silvestris* subspecies are still found. The country's long involvement with grape growing—both wild and industrial—has led to over 500 identifiable indigenous varieties. Close to 90% of Georgia's wine is made from these indigenous grapes, however, only about 35 are used for commercial winemaking. The most widely grown grape is the white variety Rkatsiteli, which is also the predominant white grape of Eastern Europe. Rkatsiteli makes light, floral, crisp white wines. Saperavi, the leading red grape, makes high-alcohol wines with good potential for aging.

Page 211: The narrative regarding the Paris tasting of 1976 was expanded to include the following information: The first place winner among the red wines was Stag's Leap Wine Cellars 1973 S.L.V. Cabernet Sauvignon (Napa), made by Warren Winiarski from three-year-old Cabernet Vines. The first place in the white category was awarded to Chateau Montelena 1973 Chardonnay (Calistoga), made under the leadership of Jim Barrett.

Page 214/221: the statistics on AVAs in the USA was updated to read as follows: As of December 2019, 246 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 229: The section on Paso Robles was updated to read as follows: The Paso Robles AVA covers roughly the entire northern half of San Luis Obispo County and extends across more than 666,500 acres (270,000 ha). This large AVA contains 11 AVAs (approved in November of 2014) within its boundaries; these sub-appellations showcase the diversity of the larger area in terms of its range of soils, varying levels of marine influence, and elevations—which range from 700 feet (213 m) to 2,400 feet (730 m) above sea level. Not surprisingly, a wide range of grapes are grown in the area. The leading varieties include Cabernet Sauvignon, Zinfandel, Merlot, Grenache, Syrah, and Mourvèdre; cooler areas are known for Pinot Noir and Chardonnay (among others). The sub-appellations of the Paso Robles AVA include: 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 the Templeton Gap District.

Page 238: the following entries were added to Table 16–7 (Geographical Indications of British Columbia, Canada) as sub-appellations of the Okanagan Valley:

- Naramata Bench
- Skaha Bench

Pages 243-245: the information on the wine regions of Argentina was updated to read as follows:

- **Jujuy:** The Jujuy region, located in the extreme northwest of Argentina, is tucked deep into the Andes Mountains and as such contains some of highest-elevation vineyards in the world. One such vineyard—the Moya Vineyard at 10,922 feet (3,330 m) above sea level—has recently been named the highest vineyard in Argentina. The Jujuy region experiences very little rain, abundant sunshine, and a wide diurnal temperature swing. Commercial vine acreage is limited, totally a mere 65 acres (926 ha).
- **Salta:** Salta—home to approximately 8,300 acres (3,365 ha) of vines—is known for its high-elevation vineyards which range from 5,000 to 10,200 feet (1,530 to 3,110 m) above sea level. The sub-region of Cafayate is home to a majority of the region’s vineyards and is particularly well-known for high-altitude Torrontés Riojano in addition to Malbec and Cabernet Sauvignon. The Molinos subregion of Salta is home to another ultra-high elevation vineyard, *Altura Máxima* (“Maximum Height”)—10,206 feet (3,111 m) high and planted to Malbec.
- **Tucumán:** Tucumán—a sun-drenched, high-altitude, densely populated region—is home to just over 280 acres (113 ha) of vines. The area’s vines are located primarily in the Calchaquí Valley (*Valles Calchaquíes*)—a geographic feature that stretches across parts of Catamarca and Salta as well. Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, and Torrontés Riojano make up the majority of the plantings.
- **Catamarca:** Catamarca has nearly 6,200 acres (2,500 ha) planted to vine. Of these, nearly 40% are native Criolla grape varieties (some of which are used for bulk wine or table grapes). However, quality wine production—including unique wines based on Criolla varieties—is rapidly expanding. Torrontés Riojano is the leading export variety, followed by Cabernet Sauvignon, Malbec, and Syrah. The majority of the Catamarca’s vineyards are located in a succession of high-elevation river valleys tucked between mountain ridges—where warm days, cool nights, and sunshine are abundant.
- **La Rioja:** La Rioja, located south of Catamarca, is a relatively small producer known for warm days and cool nights, as well as a tendency for drought conditions. The majority of the vineyards are planted in the Famatina Valleys, located to either side of the Famatina mountain range. The region is planted 51% to red grapes, including Cabernet Sauvignon, Malbec, Bonarda, and Syrah.

However, Torrontés Riojano is by far the single most widely-planted grape of the region and accounts for just over 32% of all plantings.

- **San Juan:** San Juan, the next province to the south, is a warm and dry region. San Juan contains close to 17% of the country's vines, making it the second largest grape-producing province in the country (after Mendoza). San Juan's 82,200 acres (33, 250 ha) of vines are somewhat equally divided between red, white, and Criolla varieties. Syrah, Malbec, Bonarda, and Cabernet Sauvignon are the leading red varieties. A range of white grapes, led by Torrontés Sanjuanino, are planted; other white grapes important to San Juan include Torrontés Riojano, Chardonnay, Torrontés Mendocino, Chenin Blanc, Sauvignon Blanc, and Viognier.
- **Mendoza:** Perfectly situated at the best latitude for wine production, Mendoza accounts for nearly 75% of Argentina's vineyard acreage and is home to many of the internationally renowned Argentine wineries. Mendoza takes advantage of the Andes, with most of its vineyards planted between 2,000 and 4,000 feet (610 to 1,220 m) above sea level. Over 61% of Mendoza's 372,500 acres (150,760 ha) of vines are planted to red grapes, led by Malbec, Bonarda, Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah, and Tempranillo. Chardonnay, Torrontés Riojano, and Sauvignon Blanc are the leading white grapes. Mendoza is divided into five large sub-regions—Uco Valley, Primera Zona, Northern Oasis, East Mendoza, and South Mendoza. Both of Argentina's Denominación de origen controlada (DOC) wines—Luján de Cuyo DOC (Primera Zona) and San Rafael DOC (South Mendoza)—are located in the Mendoza Province.
- **Córdoba:** The Argentina province of Córdoba—located almost in the geographic center of the country, to the east of La Rioja—has a long history of viticulture and wine production. Jesuit missionaries hailing from Spain settled in the province in the early 1600s and established several estancias (working ranches) complete with schools, churches, orchards, and vineyards. The Jesuits produced wine until 1767, when the Spanish crown expelled the Jesuits from Argentina. At this point most of the vineyards of Córdoba were abandoned, and wine production stagnated in the area until the 1870s when a strong wave of Italian immigration brought the industry back to life. Córdoba—located east of the Andes—contains a series of moderate-elevation mountain ranges in its western portion and an extensive plain covering much of the east. Leading grape varieties include Merlot, Pinot Noir, Malbec, Chardonnay, and Sauvignon Blanc.
- **Neuquén:** The Neuquén Province is located south of Mendoza and considered part of Argentine Patagonia. The majority of the vineyards of Neuquén are located in the basins of the Limay and Neuquén rivers, in the southeastern part of the province. This is an area of moderate elevation—averaging between 886 feet and 1,363 feet—and a typically windy and dry climate. Days tend to be warm-to-hot, followed by brisk, desert-like cold nights. Nearly 85% of the vines in Neuquén are planted red grape varieties, led by Malbec, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, and Pinot Noir. Nevertheless, the white wines of the region—led by Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, and Semillon—enjoy an excellent reputation.
- **La Pampa:** Located to the northeast of Neuquén and in the center of the country, La Pampa is a gently undulating plain—at an average elevation of 1,000 feet (305 m)—with 60-mile-long fan-shaped valleys running from west to east. La Pampa experiences a moderate continental climate with mild autumns and springs, warm summers, and cold winters. Malbec accounts for nearly 50% of the region's 680 acres (275 ha) of vines. Other leading grape varieties include Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Pinot Noir, and Chardonnay.
- **Río Negro:** The vineyards of the Río Negro Province—planted across a series of west-east valleys located along the Colorado and Negro Rivers—are actually some of the *lowest* elevation vineyards in Argentina. Vine plantings stretch from the inland valleys in the western section of the province (where they top out at 1,214 feet/370 m in elevation) and continue to the east, almost to the point where the rivers meet the Atlantic Ocean (at 13 feet/4 m of elevation). Río Negro contains

nearly 3,750 acres (1,515 ha) of vines; leading grapes include Malbec, Merlot, Pinot Noir, and all three versions of Torrontés.

- **Chubut:** Chubut, located to the south of Río Negro, is currently the southernmost wine-producing province in Argentina. It also boasts one of the southernmost vineyards in the world—Sarmiento—which sits below the 45th parallel (South). Many of the vineyards of Chubut are planted in the steppes (relatively flat, grassland areas) close to the Atlantic Coast. Nearly 60% of Chubut’s 180 acres (73 ha) of vines are planted to red varieties. Pinot Noir is the leading grape, followed by Chardonnay, Merlot, Malbec, and Torrontés Riojano.
- **Buenos Aires:** In recent years, as Argentine wine producers have begun to extend the limits of the country’s viticulture to the east, the province of Buenos Aires has joined the ranks of emerging wine regions. The province currently contains less than 400 acres (160 ha) of vines in total, with Sauvignon Blanc and Chardonnay as the leading grape varieties; a diverse selection of red grapes, including Pinot Noir, are grown as well. In the southeast of the province, the Chapadmalal GI—located near the town of Mar del Plata and about 200 miles (320 km) south of the city of Buenos Aires—currently contains the easternmost vineyards in the country, some of which are planted just a few miles from the Atlantic Ocean. This ocean-influenced region is much cooler and receives more rainfall than many of Argentina’s other vineyard areas.

Page 244: Table 17-1 (Wine Regions of Argentina) was updated to read as follows:

WINE REGIONS/GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF ARGENTINA				
Region	Province	Regions/Sub-regions		
North*	Catamarca	Belén, Pomán, Santa María, Tinogasta		
	Jujuy	Quebrada de Humahuaca, Tilcara*, Tumbaya*		
	Salta	Cachi, Cafayate/Cafayate Valley, Molinos, San Carlos		
	Tucumán	Amaicha del Valle*, Colalao del Valle*, Tafi		
Cuyo	Mendoza	Northern Oasis*	Guaymallén, Lavelle/Desierto de Lavelle, Las Heras	
		Prima Zona*	Agrelo, Barrancas, Los Compuertas, El Paraiso, Godoy Cruz, Luján de Cuyo DOC, Luján de Cuyo, Lunlunta, Maipú, Russel	
		Uco Valley	La Consulta, Los Chacayes, Paraje Altamira, San Carlos, San Pablo, Tunuyán, Tupungato, Vista Flores	
		East Mendoza*	Junín, La Paz, Santa Rosa	
		South Mendoza*	General Alvear, San Rafael DOC, San Rafael	
		Distrito Medrano		
	La Rioja*	Famatina	Valle de Chañarmuyo	
		Arauco, Castelli*, Castro Barros, Chilecito, Felipe Varela, General Lamadrid, La Costa Riojana*, La Rioja Argentina, San Blas de los Sauces, Sanagasta, Vinchina		
	San Juan	25 de Mayo, 9 de Julio, Albardón, Angaco, Barreal, Calingasta, Caucete, Chimbass, Iglesia, Jáchal, Pedernal Valley, Pocito, Pozo de los Algarrobos, Rawson, Rivadavia, San Martín, Santa Lucia, Tulum Valley, Ullum, Valle Fértil, Zonda Valley, Zonda		
	Valles Calchquíes (multi-region, multi-province GI)			
Valles del Famatina (multi-region, multi-province GI)				
Center*	Córdoba*	Colón, Colón Caroya, Córdoba Argentina, Cruz del Eje, San Javier		
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*
	Neuquén	Añelo, Confluencia, Río Limay Valley*, San Patricio del Chañar*
	Río Negro	Avellaneda, General Conesa, General Roca, Pichimahuida, Río Colorado Valley*, Upper Río Negro Valley
Atlantic*	Buenos Aires*	Chapadmalal, Médanos*, Tandilia Hills*, Ventania Hills*, Villa Ventana
*Indicates that as of December 2019, the area has not been officially declared a Geographical Indication; all other areas have been registered as official geographical indications by the INV Source: Wines of Argentina (October 2019), <i>Instituto Nacional de Vitivinicultura (via Argentina.gob.ar)</i>		

Page 250: the section on the wines of Brazil was updated as follows: Brazil is the largest country in South America in terms of landmass, and currently ranks third in terms of wine production. Brazil has traditionally had hundreds of small, family-owned wineries producing light, fruit-driven wine for local consumption. However, in recent years, Brazilian wine has seen significant growth due predominantly to significant investments in vinifera-based vineyards and modern winery facilities. As a result, more and more Brazilian wineries are producing high-quality wine for export.

Beginning in 2002, Brazil has begun to award geographical indication status to certain wine-producing areas. There are currently only a few regions so designated, however, this is sure to change in the future. The classifications are as follows, starting with the highest:

- Denominação de Origem (DO)
- Indicação de Origem (IO)

Brazil has six main wine-producing regions. Four of these are located in the state of *Río Grande do Sul*, which is found in the southeastern portion of the country and considered to be Brazil's main wine-producing state. The major wine-producing regions of Brazil are as follows:

The Vale dos Vinhedos DO—Brazil's first (and to date, only) DO—is a subregion of Serra Gaúcha. The DO regulations require the use of vinifera grapes, with Merlot and Chardonnay specified as flagship grapes. Several regions with IO status—including Montes, Pinto Bandeira, Monte Belo do Sul, and Farroupilha—are also located within Serra Gaúcha.

Page 267: the introduction to South Africa's Coastal Region was updated to read as follows: The Coastal Region is divided into nine districts: Stellenbosch, Cape Town, Paarl, Tulbagh, Darling, Franschhoek Valley, Wellington, Swartland, and Lutzville Valley (previously considered part of the Olifants River Region).

Page 310: the following terms were revised or added to the glossary:

- **Bergwein:** German. A term used in Austria to denote a wine produced using grapes that are grown on extraordinarily steep mountain slopes with at least a 26% gradient.
- **Schilfwein:** German. A term used in Austria to denote a wine produced from grapes dried post-harvest; may refer to grapes dried on mats of reeds (*Schilf*); see also Strohwein
- **Strohwein:** German. A term used in Austria to denote a wine produced from grapes dried post-harvest; may refer to grapes dried on mats of straw (*Stroh*); see also Schilfwein