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EXPLORING
ARGENTINA'S
DIVERSITY
IN A GLASS



45th
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

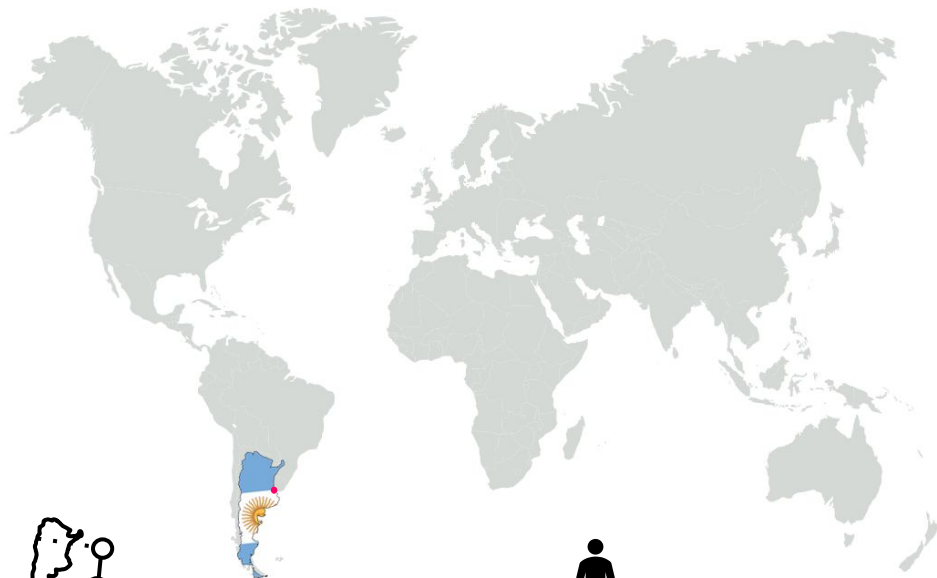
AUGUST 19-20, 2021





PATAGONIA, ARGENTINA

Argentina



LOCATION

22° | 55°

SOUTH LATITUDE

53° | 74°

WEST LONGITUDE



TOTAL SURFACE

(CONTINENTAL)

2.791.810 km²

8th WORLD'S LARGEST COUNTRY

2nd LARGEST COUNTRY IN SOUTH AMERICA



POPULATION

ESTIMATIONS (JULY 2020)

45.4M

INHABITANTS



49%



51%



CAPITAL

BUENOS
AIRES



NATURAL DIVERSITY

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

A UNIQUE HABITAT

for the creation of great wines



A series of natural factors combined with a deeply-rooted popular wine culture lend our wines a unique **identity and quality**.

TERROIRS

Extension & diversity

ALTITUDE

Distinctive character

CLIMATE

Dry & continental

SOILS

Low fertility

WATER

Great purity

WINE

Strong commitment

PRODUCERS



TERROIRS

Extension and diversity



- **Argentina's vast extension is unique.** It offers the possibility of cultivating high-quality vineyards across larger areas, creating a great diversity of *terroirs*.
- This allows to play with various grape varieties and wine styles: reds (*from young and light, to full-bodied and structured*), whites (*from dry to fruity and aromatic*), sparkling (*from nature to dulce*) and rosés.

KEY FACTORS

- Altitude and latitude
- The presence of the Andes range
- Rainfall regime
- Variability in soils

8th

WORLD'S LARGEST COUNTRY

3.800 km

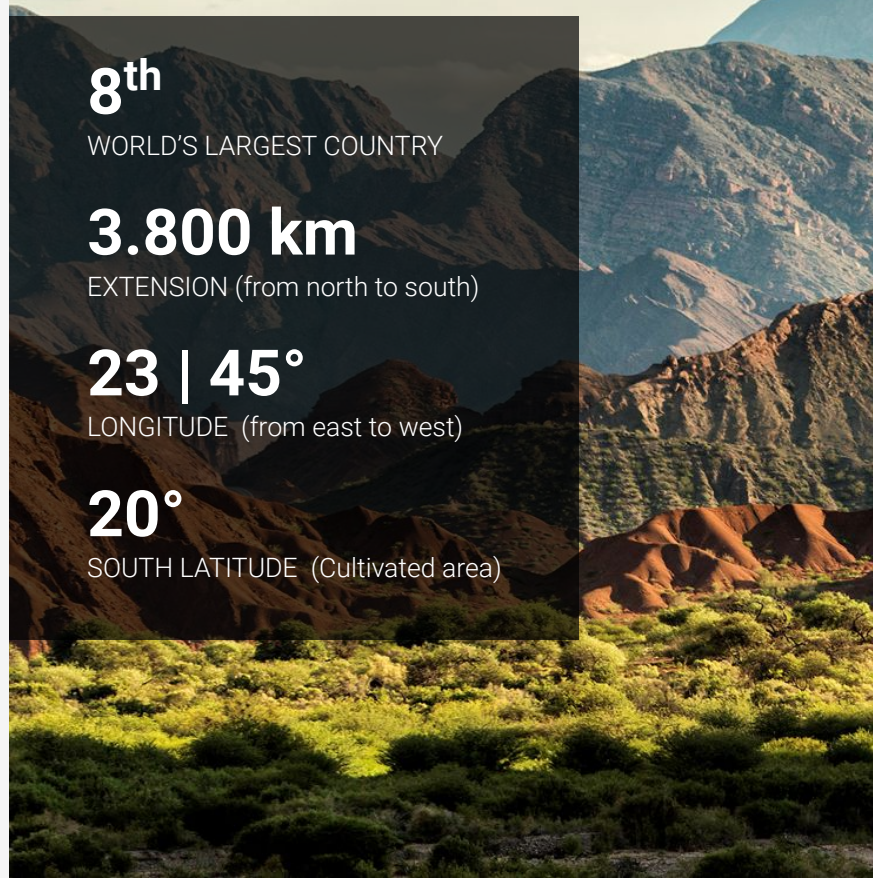
EXTENSION (from north to south)

23 | 45°

LONGITUDE (from east to west)

20°

SOUTH LATITUDE (Cultivated area)



ALTITUDE

Distinctive character

The Andes range offers variable altitudes, generating a unique variety of terroirs and microclimates.

Altitude serves as a temperature regulator: For every 155 meters of linear rise over a point on the map, the average temperature will drop by 1°C.

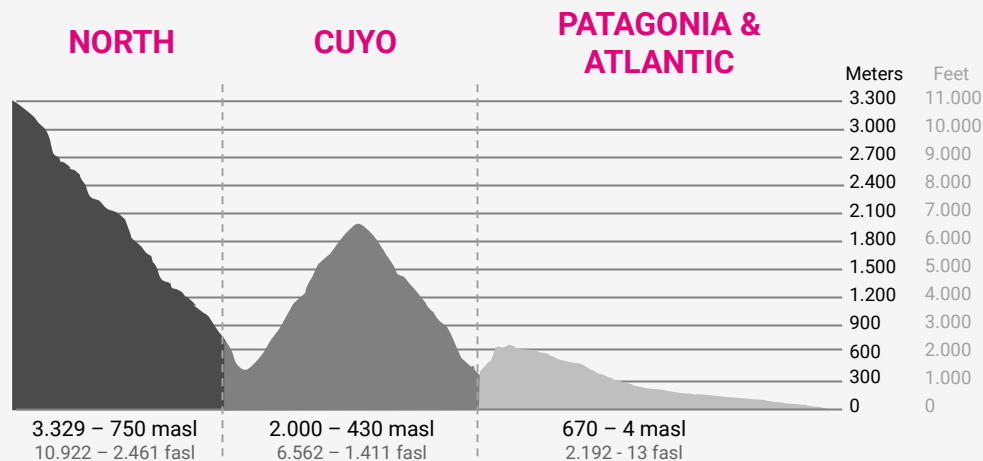
This is reflected in the expression and diversity of Argentine wines.

3D WINEMAKING

- ▶ LATITUDE
- ▶ ALTITUDE
- ▶ MOUNTAINS

Argentina is the only country that adds altitude as a key factor of terroir.

VINEYARD'S ALTITUDE IN ARGENTINA



CLIMATE

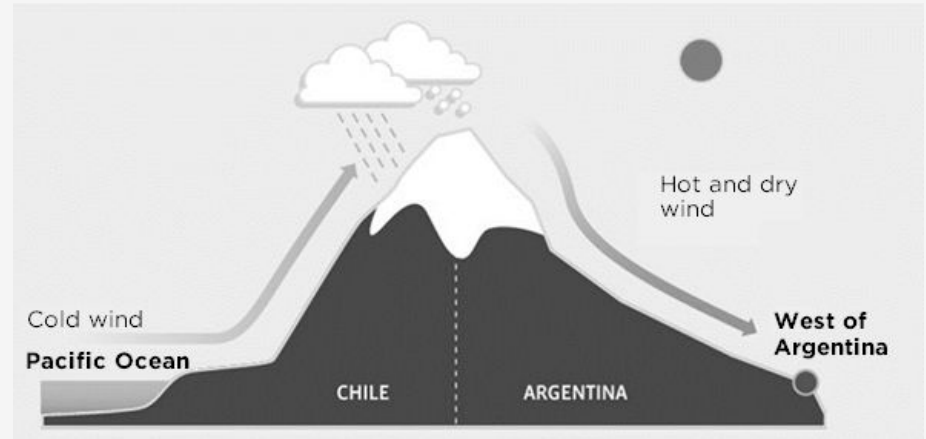
Dry & continental



- Argentina's traditional wine regions are located in high-altitude valleys far from the oceans, which makes us **one of the few continental viticultural areas in the world.**

- Argentine wines are **"naturally natural"**. The majority of vineyards are located in arid areas, with dry climates and plenty of sunshine, with no need of artificial intervention.

This leads to healthy vineyards and contributes to the production of organic wines.

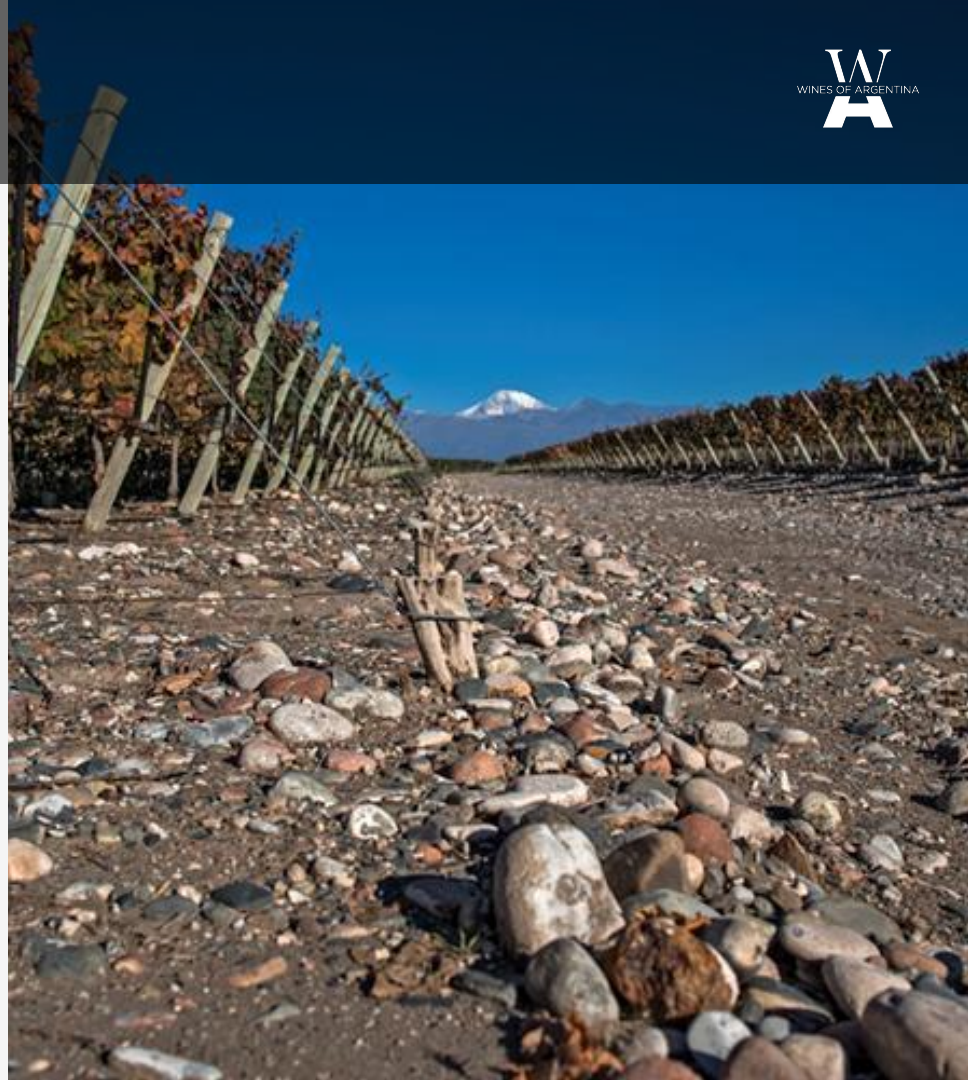


SOILS

Low Fertility



- The soil becomes increasingly defining as a viability factor for the vine.
- Young and nutrient deprived soils, with low organic matter, which leads to restricted vine growth. Nitrogen is a fundamental macro-nutrient in soils. As a result of the harsh climate, nitrogen content and availability is very low.
- This arid fruitfulness favors the natural development of premium grapes with genuinely distinctive flavors.



WATER

Great purity

- The main source of irrigation in mountain valleys is the meltwater from the Andes. Therefore, water is completely pure and free from the influence of any contaminating activity.
- There are two irrigation methods: flood irrigation (especially used in old vineyards) and drip irrigation (introduced in the 90's).





HISTORY
OF WINEMAKING
IN ARGENTINA



TIMELINE

Argentina's winemaking history

XVI



1551

- The first specimens of *Vitis Vinifera* were introduced in Argentina by the Spanish colonizers.
- The Catholic priests planted vineyards near their monasteries to ensure wine for the celebration of Holy Mass.
- The soil and weather conditions favored the growth of the *Vitis vinifera*, especially near the Andes.

XIX



1850 - 1880

- **Development of viticulture as a national industry.**
- Expansion of the railway.
- Expansion of vineyard acreage and increase in the amount of wine production.
- European immigrants introduced new vinegrowing techniques and grape varieties.
- Implementation of measures promoting agricultural development.



1853

- The first School of Agriculture (Quinta Normal de Agricultura) is inaugurated.

XX



70's

- Collapse of the model based on the production of large volumes of low quality wines for domestic market.

90's

- Introduction of Neoliberalism in the national economy.
- Modernization of the wine industry.
- Incorporation of Argentina into the global market: local & foreign investments increased and were complemented by a search for new markets.
- **Argentine wines exported worldwide.**



WINE REGIONS

Argentina from north to south



LOCATION
& EXTENSION

23° - 45°

SOUTH LATITUDE

22° from north
to south



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: 197.965,10

Ac: 489.191,56



KEY FACTORS

of terroir

- Altitude and latitude
- The presence of the Andes range
- Rainfall regime
- Variability in soils



THE NORTH

- Jujuy (GI)
- Salta (GI)
- Tucumán (GI)
- Catamarca (GI)

CUYO

- La Rioja (GI)
- San Juan (GI)
- Mendoza (GI)

PATAGONIA

- La Pampa
- Neuquén (GI)
- Río Negro (GI)
- Chubut

ATLANTIC

- Buenos Aires



THE NORTH

The North



LOCATION

Latitude & longitude

23° 12' - 28° 10'

SOUTH LATITUDE

61° 21' - 66° 12'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: 6.230,1

Ac: 15.394,95



ALTITUDE

Of the vineyards

750 - 3.329 masl

2.461 - 10.922 fasl



KEY FACTORS

of terroir

- The region is crisscrossed by a series of valleys: the Calchaquí Valley IG and the ones found in Jujuy (Valles Templados and Quebrada de Humahuaca GI).
- The highest vineyard in the world is located in Jujuy (Uquía) at 3.329 masl (10.922 ft).



3,15%
of the country



PROVINCES

Jujuy (IG)

Salta (IG)

Tucumán (IG)

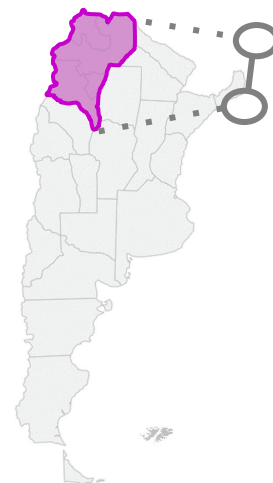
Catamarca (IG)



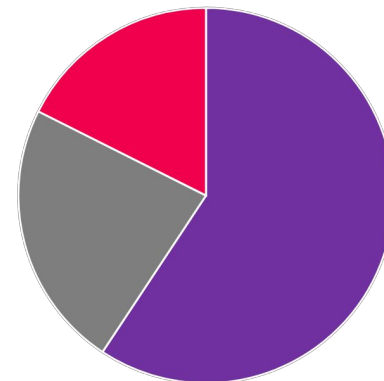
MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour*

	Hectares	Acre	%
RED VARIETIES	3.694,7	9.130,0	% Red
Malbec	2.032,8	5.023,3	55,02%
Cabernet Sauvignon	794,0	1.962,1	21,49%
Syrah	257,8	637,0	6,98%
Bonarda	160,7	397,1	4,35%
Tannat	148,4	366,7	4,02%
Merlot	115,3	284,9	3,12%
Cabernet Franc	51,7	127,6	1,40%
Pinot Noir	28,7	70,9	0,78%
Tempranillo	28,0	69,2	0,76%
Petit Verdot	23,9	58,9	0,65%
Other red varieties	53,5	132,2	1,45%
WHITE VARIETIES	1.436,9	3.550,7	% White
Torrontés Riojano	1.269,3	3.136,6	88,34%
Sauvignon Blanc	52,6	130,0	3,66%
Chardonnay	40,3	99,7	2,81%
Moscatel de Alejandría	24,5	60,6	1,71%
Pedro Giménez	13,5	33,4	0,94%
Chenin	13,0	32,2	0,91%
Viognier	4,6	11,4	0,32%
Riesling	4,2	10,4	0,29%
Semillón	0,2	0,5	0,01%
Other white varieties	14,6	36,1	1,02%
PINK VARIETIES	1.098,5	2.714,5	% Pink
Cereza	1.009,6	2.494,8	91,91%
Criolla Chica	65,3	161,4	5,94%
Criolla Grande	9,8	24,2	0,89%
Criolla Mediana	0,1	0,2	0,01%
Other pink varieties	13,7	33,9	1,25%
TOTALS	6.230,10	15.395,20	

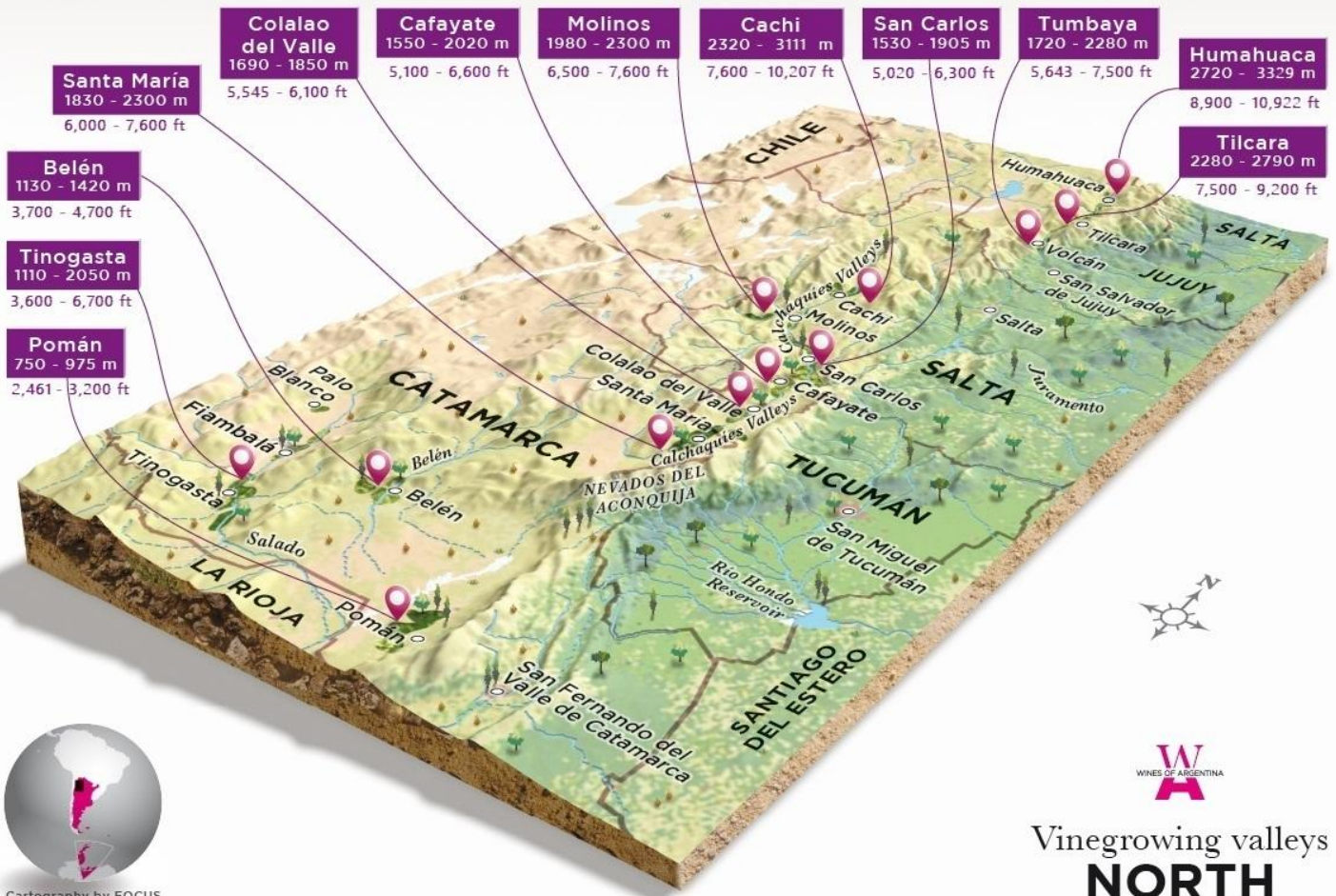


Red grapes 59,3%
White grapes 23,1%
Pink grapes 17,6%



- The wines of the region show remarkable influence of terroir, strongly marked by altitude, and great varietal character.
- Although Malbec is the most cultivated variety, Torrontés is the emblem par excellence of the region.

*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Cartography by FOCUS



Vinegrowing valleys
NORTH



SALTA



SALTA

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural Areas

25° 07' - 26° 05'

SOUTH LATITUDE

65° 28' - 66° 09'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: 3.569,8

Ac: 8.821,33



ALTITUDE

Of the vineyards

1.530 - 3.111 masl

5.020 - 10.207 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

- The viticultural activity is located mainly in the Calchaquí Valley GI.
- Strongly marked by the presence of high altitude vineyards.
- Cafayate Valley GI is the main wine producer of the region.



1.8%

of the country

57.3%

of the region



TEMP.

Annual Average

15° C

59° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

203 mm/year

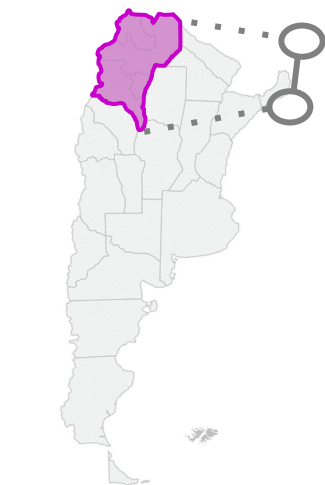
8 in/year

SALTA

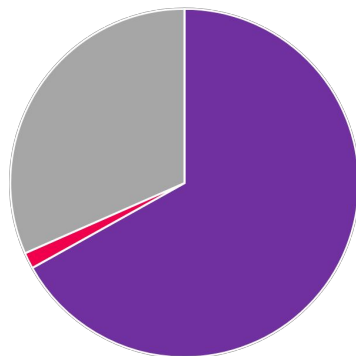
Varieties

DISTRIBUTION

By Colour



Red grapes 69,5%
White grapes 29%
Pink grapes 1,5%



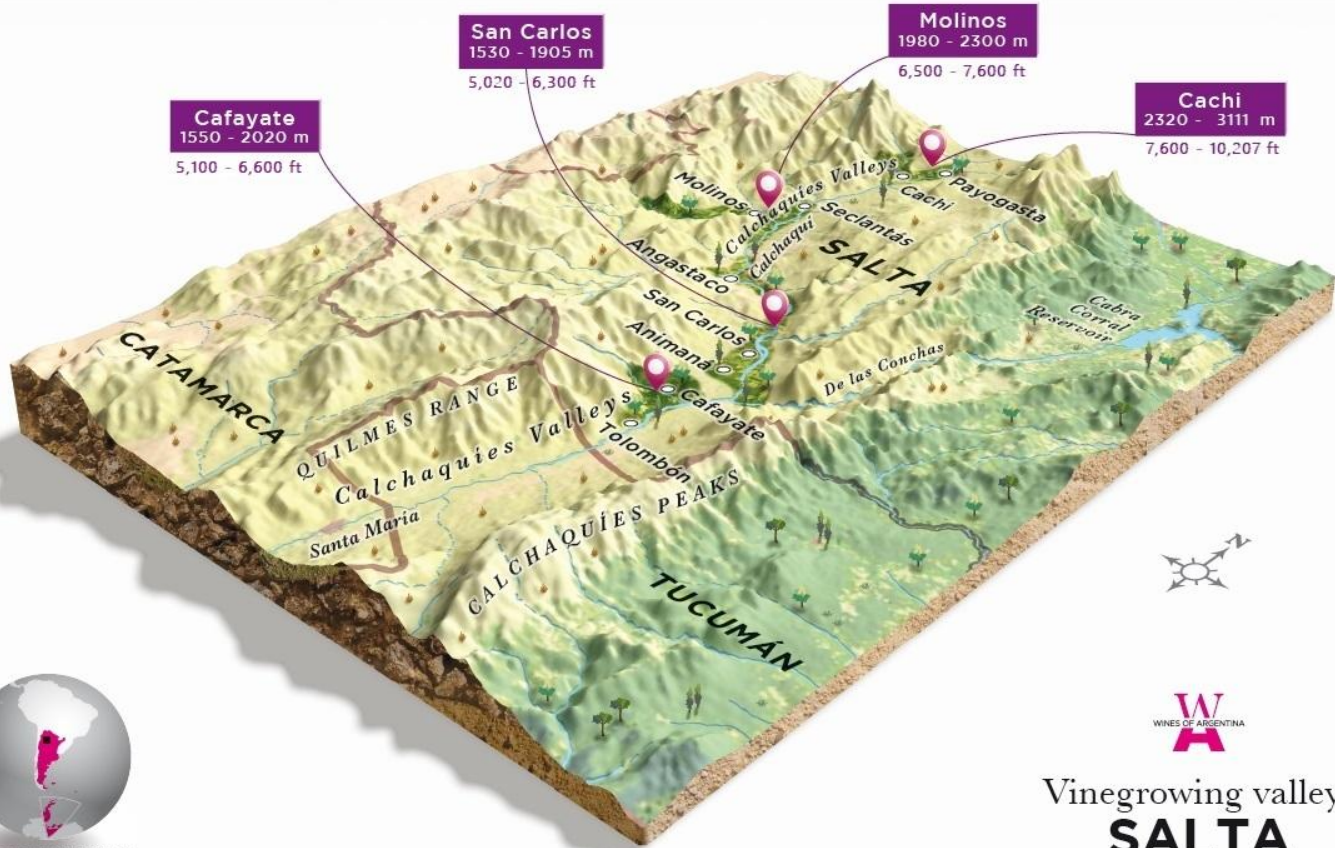
MAIN GRAPES VARIETIES

Most Planted*

Malbec | Torrontés |
 Cabernet Sauvignon |
 Tannat | Merlot

	Ha	Aces	%	%
SALTA	3569,8	8.821,33	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	2481,9	6.133,02	69,52%	100,00%
Malbec	1626,9	4.020,23	45,57%	65,55%
Cabernet Sauvignon	459,0	1.134,23	12,86%	18,49%
Tannat	135,4	334,59	3,79%	5,46%
Merlot	52,1	128,74	1,46%	2,10%
Bonarda	48,0	118,61	1,34%	1,93%
Cabernet Franc	40,5	100,08	1,13%	1,63%
Syrah	33,1	81,79	0,93%	1,33%
Petit Verdot	21,4	52,88	0,60%	0,86%
Pinot Noir	19,1	47,20	0,54%	0,77%
Tempranillo	9,0	22,24	0,25%	0,36%
Other red varieties	37,4	92,42	1,05%	1,51%
White (vinification)	1036,2	2.560,55	29,03%	100,00%
Torrontés Riojano	903,6	2.232,89	25,31%	87,20%
Sauvignon Blanc	48,0	118,61	1,34%	4,63%
Chardonnay	37,7	93,16	1,06%	3,64%
Moscatel de Alejandría	13,7	33,85	0,38%	1,32%
Chenin	13,0	32,12	0,36%	1,25%
Viognier	4,6	11,37	0,13%	0,44%
Riesling	4,2	10,38	0,12%	0,41%
Pedro Giménez	1,4	3,46	0,04%	0,14%
Semillón	0,2	0,49	0,01%	0,02%
Other white varieties	9,8	24,22	0,27%	0,95%
Pink (vinification)	51,7	127,76	1,45%	100,00%
Criolla Chica	41,1	101,56	1,15%	79,50%
Cereza	2,4	5,93	0,07%	4,64%
Criolla Grande	0,4	0,99	0,01%	0,77%
Other pink varieties	7,8	19,27	0,22%	15,09%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Cartography by FOCUS



Vinegrowing valleys
SALTA

SALTA | Cafayate IG

Terroir characteristics



- Cafayate (GI) is the most important valley in Salta and the main wine producer of the region.
- It concentrates 60% of the vineyards in the Calchaquí Valley (GI).



MAIN GRAPES VARIETIES
Most Planted*

Malbec | Torrontés |
Cabernet Sauvignon |
Tannat | Merlot



LOCATION
Viticultural Areas
26° 05'
SOUTH LATITUDE
65° 58'
WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification*
Ha: 2.682,9
Ac: 6.629,71



ALTITUDE
Of the vineyards
1.550 - 2.020 masl
5.100 - 6.600 fasl



TEMP.
Annual Average
16,2° C
61° F



60%
of the
Calchaquí
Valley



RAINFALL
Annual Average
186/250 mm/year
7,3/9,8 in/year



SOIL
Profile

- Sandy-loam soils made from thick grains with gravel and fine sands on the surface. These characteristics are similar to the layers of subsoil but with fractions of finer sand located deeper and with presence of round stone.



EXPLORING THE
CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

THE CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY



CULTIVATED
SURFACE
for vinification*



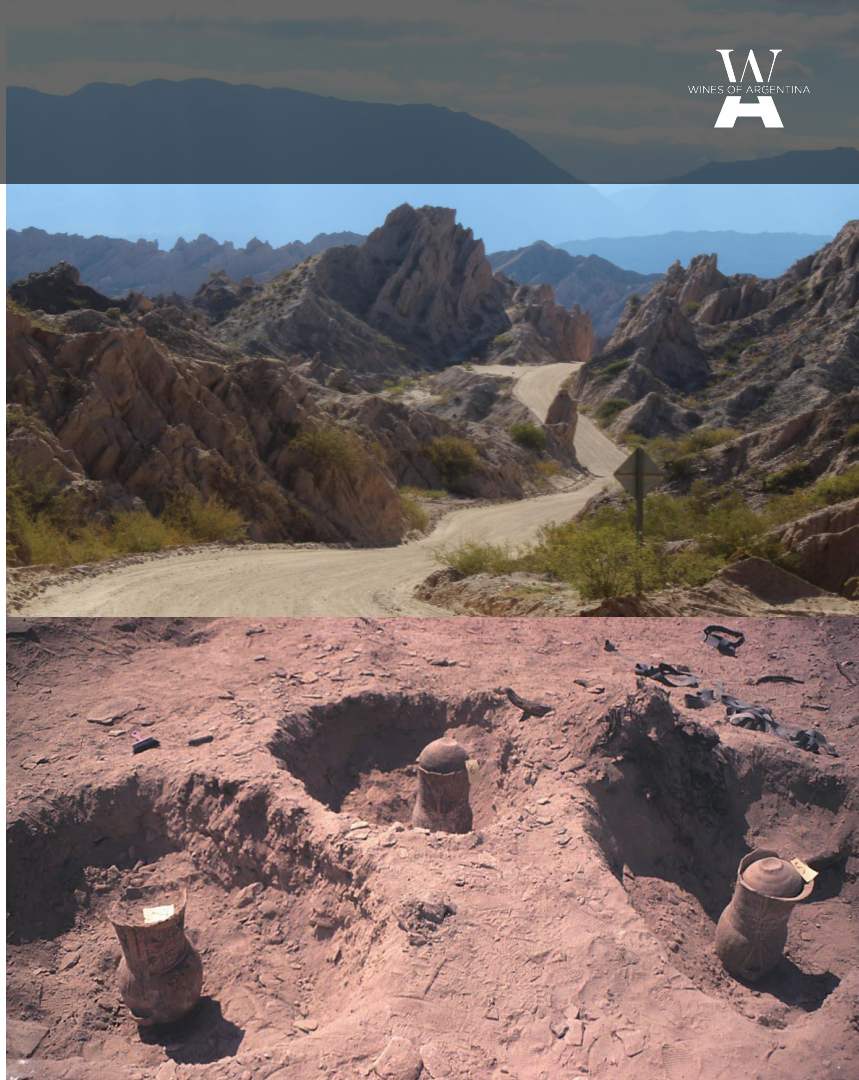
2,25%
of the
country

Ha: 4.4455,1

Ac: 11.009

- Mountain valley of **270km** that crosses **3 provinces**: Salta, Tucumán and Catamarca.
- Formed **5 million years ago** with the ascent of the Sierras de Quilmes and Aconquija.
- More than 2.000 years of Calchaquí Diaguita's history.
- Viticultural tradition since the **18th century**.
- Remarkable **effect of terroir**: Reds with character & Torrontés.

*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



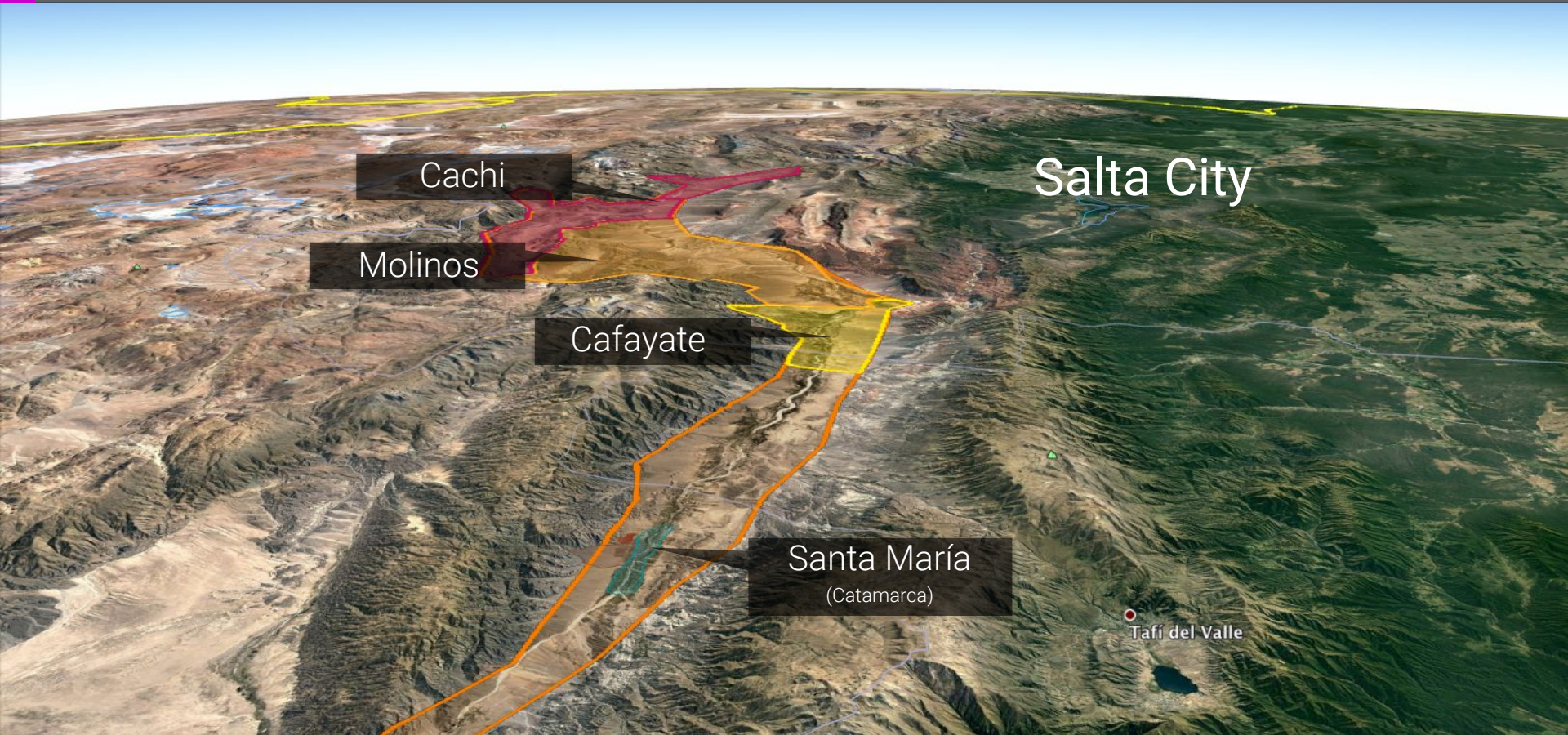
THE CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY



- Vineyards range from **1.650 masl** (5.410 ft) on the valley base around Cafayate, to **3.111 masl** (10.201 ft) in Altura Máxima (Payogasta, Cachi).
- Six of the **world's highest vineyards in Argentina** are located in the Calchaquí Valley and, compared to other regions, it's a high point in the world map of wine.
- **23 small producers are working at over 2.200 masl** (7.220 ft) in Upper Calchaquí Valley and the neighboring province of Jujuy.
- Producing wine in the Calchaquí Valley is **more complicated and more expensive than Mendoza** due to the lower yields at higher altitudes and the lack of infrastructure and suppliers (located mainly in Mendoza).

CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY

Geography



Cachi

Molinos

Cafayate

Santa María
(Catamarca)

Salta City

Tafi del Valle

CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY

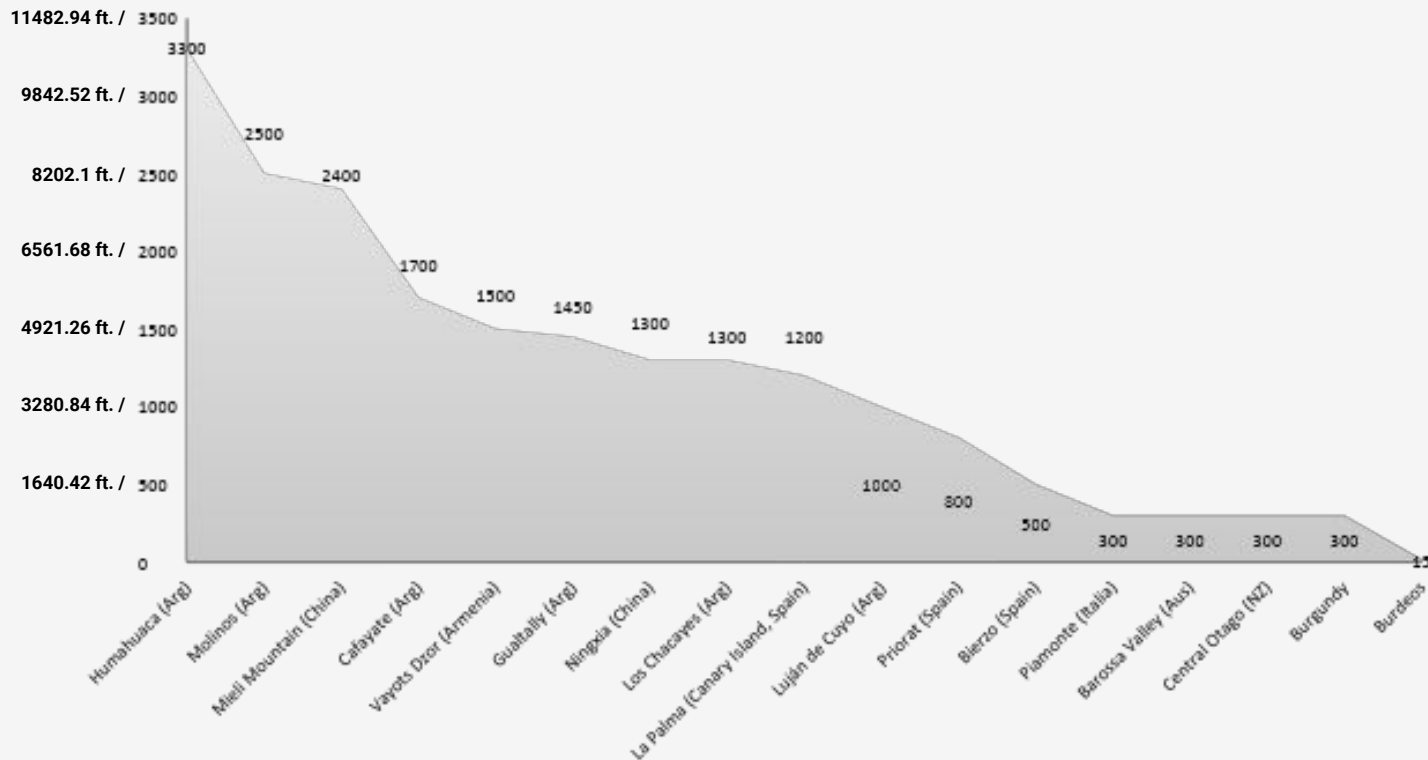
Altitude effect



- All of the best aspects of wine come from the skins, including **color, flavor intensity, and concentration of polyphenols.**
- The thick skins of the grapes created by extreme conditions of the terroir also produce a different flavor profile compared to other regions, **with strong, spicy aromas of black olives, black fruits, herbal notes and muscular tannins.**
- Research on high altitude wine health benefits confirm that **regular consumption of these wines contributes to a longer and more active life.**
- This is due to the higher concentration of polyphenols, **a naturally occurring antioxidant.**

HIGH ALTITUDE

Terroir





W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

CUYO

Cuyo



LOCATION

Latitude & longitude

28° 23' - 34° 58'

SOUTH LATITUDE

67° 04' - 67° 42'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: 187.501,1

Ac: 463.333,97



ALTITUDE

Of the vineyards

430 - 2.000 masl

1.411 - 6.562 fasl



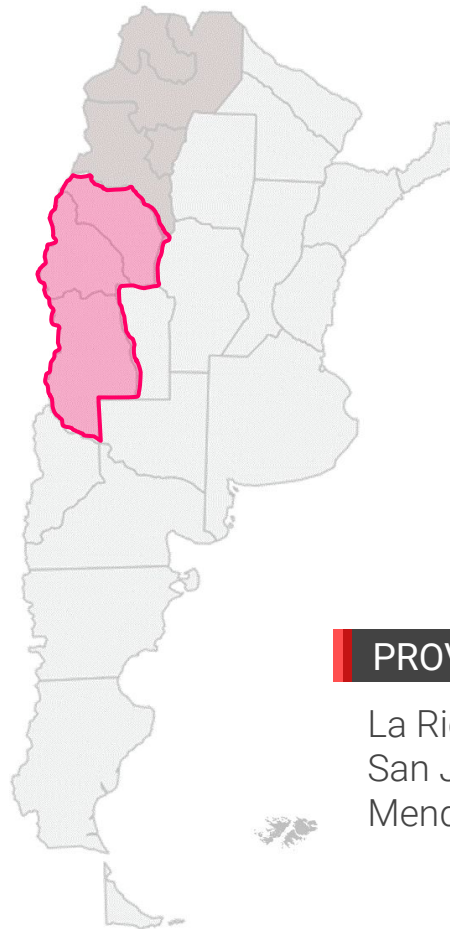
KEY FACTORS

of terroir

- Cuyo is the most prolific region in South America and one of the most important worldwide.
- An arid and fertile region located in the center west of the country, at the foot of the Andes mountain range.



95%
of the country



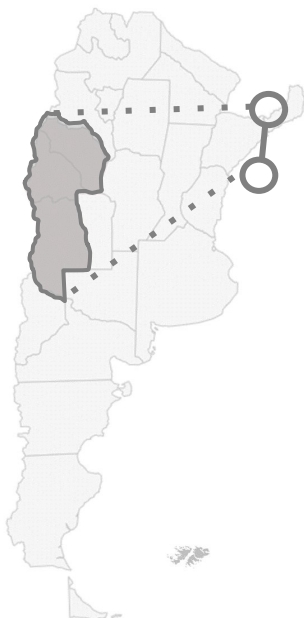
PROVINCES

La Rioja (IG)
San Juan (IG)
Mendoza (IG)

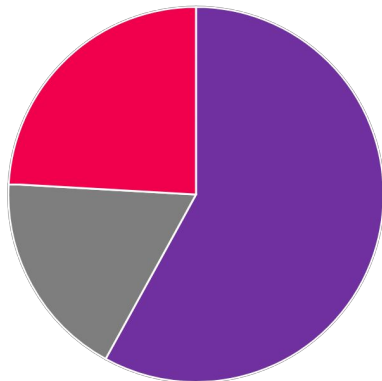


MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour*

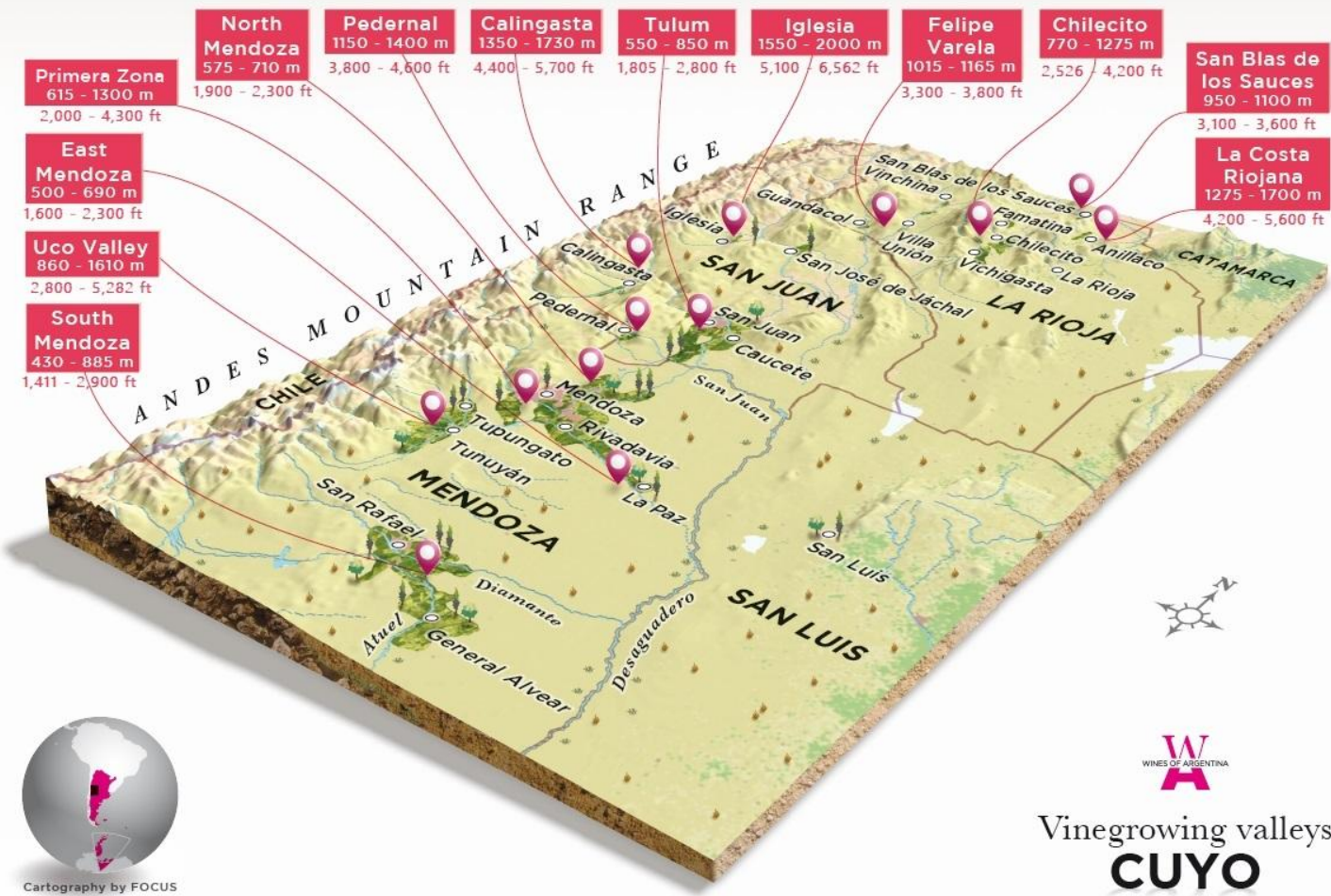


Red grapes 58%
White grapes 17,91%
Pink grapes 24,1%



	Hectares	Acres	
RED VARIETIES	108.823,7	268.914,2	% Red
Malbec	42.344,6	104.637,7	38,91%
Bonarda	17.968,4	44.401,7	16,51%
Cabernet Sauvignon	12.884,0	31.837,7	11,84%
Syrah	11.390,6	28.147,3	10,47%
Tempranillo	5.384,8	13.306,4	4,95%
Merlot	4.372,8	10.805,6	4,02%
Pinot Noir	1.499,2	3.704,7	1,38%
Cabernet Franc	1.214,6	3.001,4	1,12%
Tannat	674,7	1.667,3	0,62%
Petit Verdot	601,1	1.485,4	0,55%
Other red varieties	10.488,9	25.919,1	9,64%
WHITE VARIETIES	33.531,2	82.858,95	% White
Pedro Giménez	9.501,1	23.478,17	28,34%
Torrontés Riojano	6.293,6	15.552,11	18,77%
Chardonnay	5.564,9	13.751,42	16,60%
Moscatel de Alejandría	2.245,9	5.549,84	6,70%
Chenin	1.726,1	4.265,37	5,15%
Sauvignon Blanc	1.732,3	4.280,69	5,17%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	1.566,7	3.871,47	4,67%
Viognier	696,5	1.721,12	2,08%
Semillón	582,1	1.438,43	1,74%
Torrontés Mendocino	485,5	1.199,72	1,45%
Riesling	57,7	142,58	0,17%
Other white varieties	3.078,8	7.608,02	9,18%
PINK VARIETIES	45.146,2	111.560,77	% Pink
Cereza	25.169,7	62.196,85	55,75%
Criolla Grande	13.332,6	32.946,19	29,53%
Criolla Chica	272,7	673,87	0,60%
Criolla Mediana	7,4	18,29	0,02%
Other pink varieties	6.363,8	15.725,59	14,10%
TOTALS	187.501,10	463.333,97	

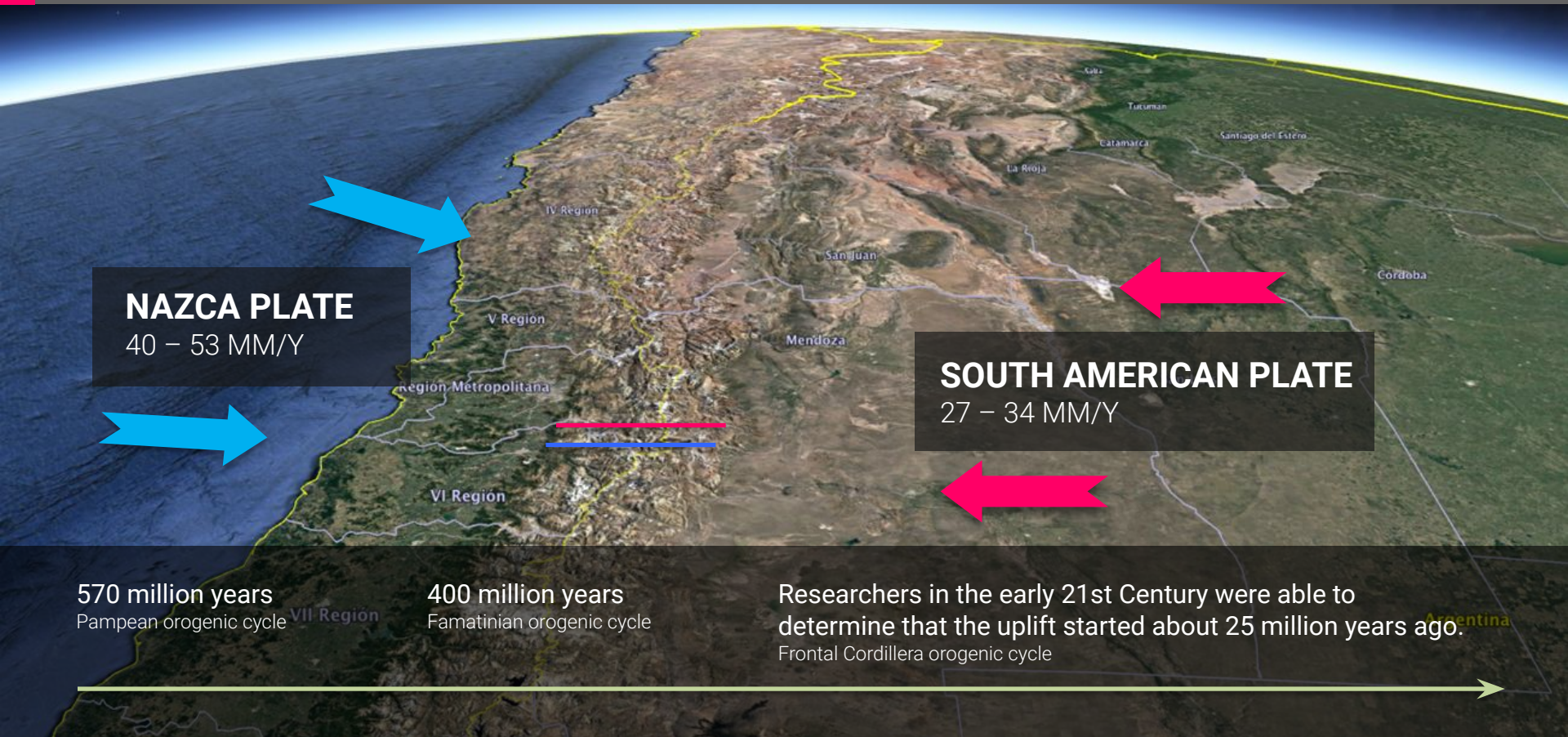
*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Vinegrowing valleys
CUYO

THE ANDES RANGE

Importance



NAZCA PLATE

40 – 53 MM/Y

SOUTH AMERICAN PLATE

27 – 34 MM/Y

570 million years

Pampean orogenic cycle

400 million years

Famatinian orogenic cycle

Researchers in the early 21st Century were able to

determine that the uplift started about 25 million years ago.

Frontal Cordillera orogenic cycle

THE ANDES RANGE

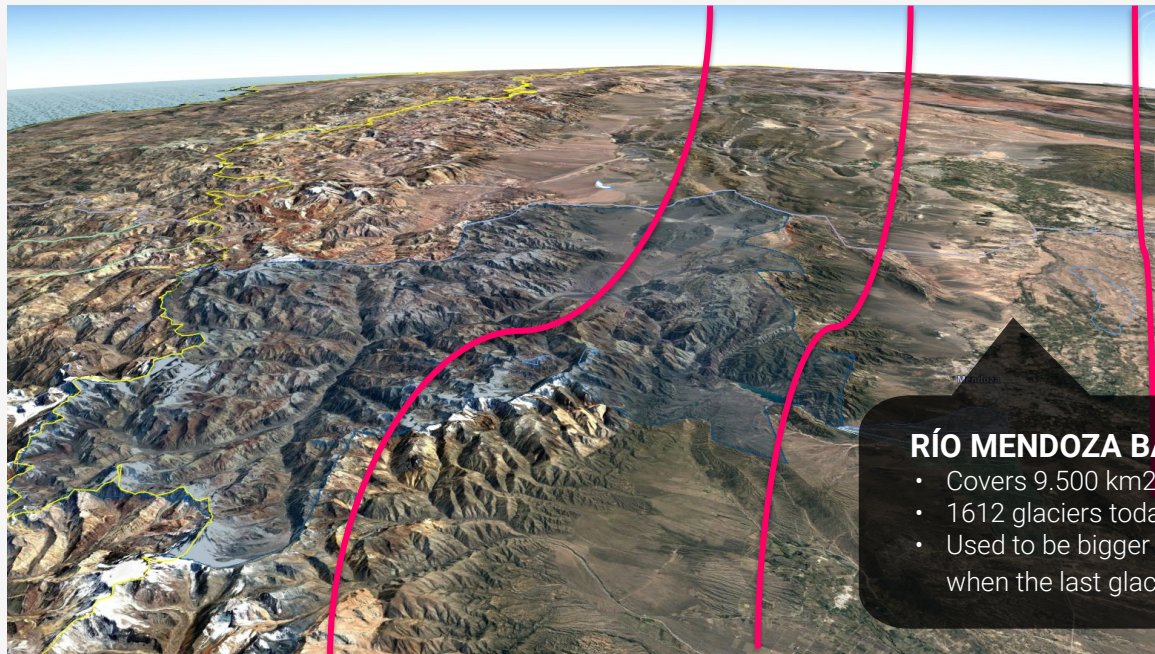
Importance | Soils

THE ANDES RANGE IS A MULTI-TIME & MULTI-EPISODIC EVENT 5-0 MA

Cordillera Principal

C. Frontal
20-0 MA

Precordillera
10-2 MA



Vineyard
Area

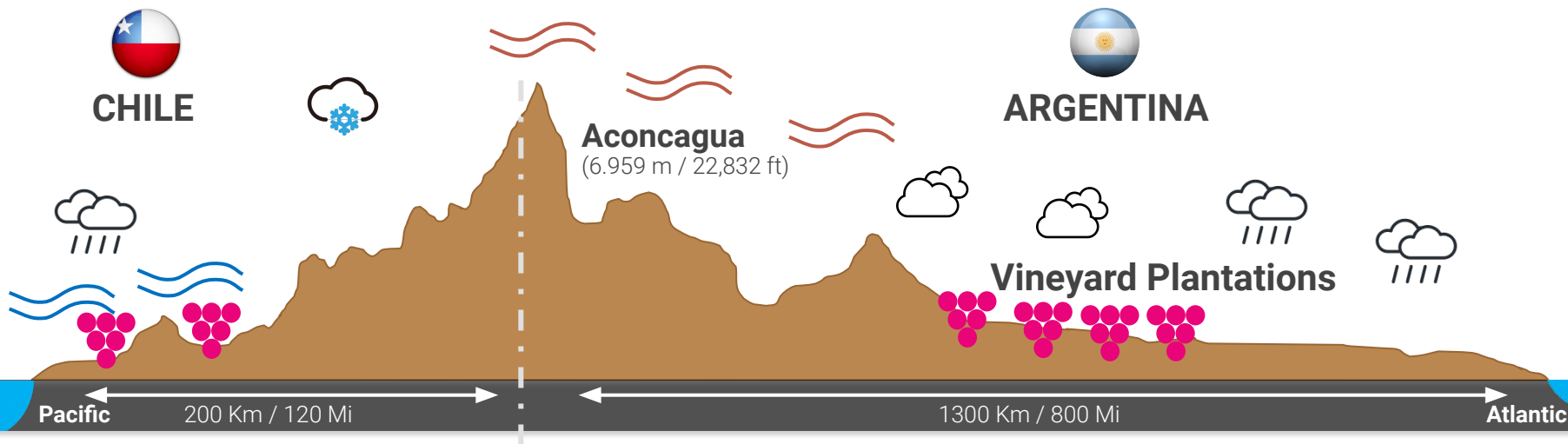
RÍO MENDOZA BASIN

- Covers 9,500 km²
- 1612 glaciers today
- Used to be bigger 20.000 years ago when the last glaciation finished.

ALTITUDE EFFECTS

A singular vineyard at the foothills of the Andes

THE ANDES MOUNTAIN RANGE



Decreased temperatures
Higher diurnal temperature change



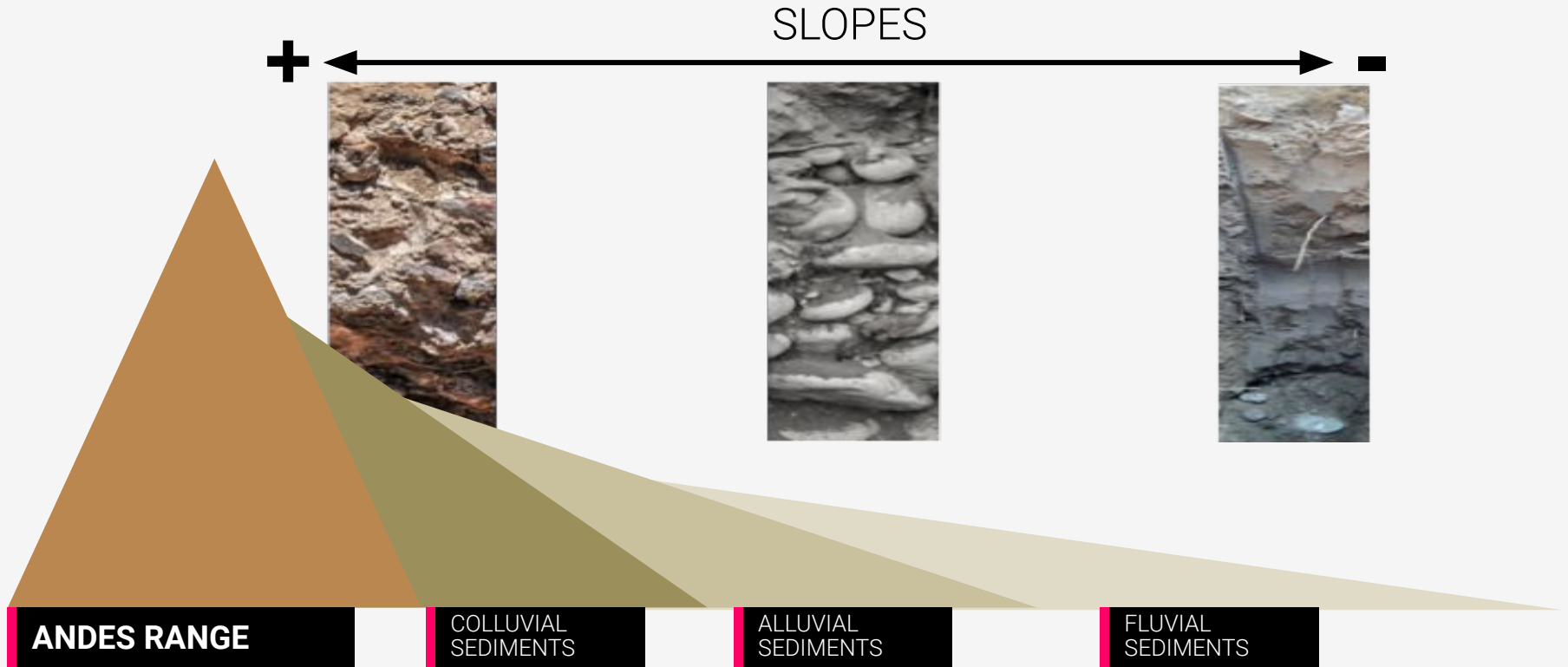
Soil composition
changes



Solar
radiation

THE ANDES RANGE

A singular vineyard at the foothills of the Andes



THE ANDES RANGE

A singular vineyard at the foothills of the Andes



ALLUVIAL SOILS: IT'S
NOT ALL THE SAME



MENDOZA



MENDOZA

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural Areas

32° 43' - 34° 58'

SOUTH LATITUDE

67° 33' - 69° 15'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: 149.001,8

Ac: 368.198,35



ALTITUDE

Of the vineyards

430 - 2.000 masl

1.411 - 6.562 fasl

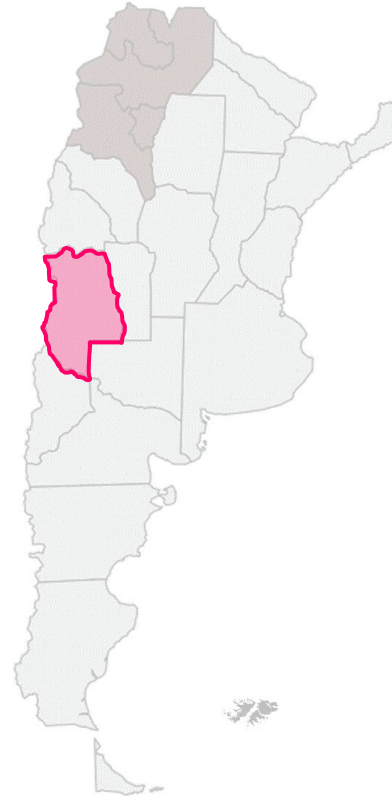


- The most important wine province and one of the main producing centres in the world.
- The presence of the Andes shape the climate generating ideal conditions for the cultivation of vines.
- It is divided into five large sub-regions: Valle de Uco GI; Primera Zona; Northern oasis; the East and the South.



75.3%
of the country

79.5%
of the region



TEMP.

Annual Average

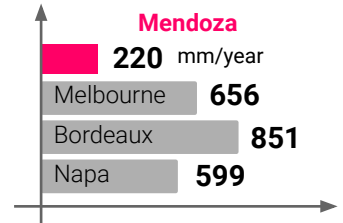
15/19° C

59/66° F



RAINFALL

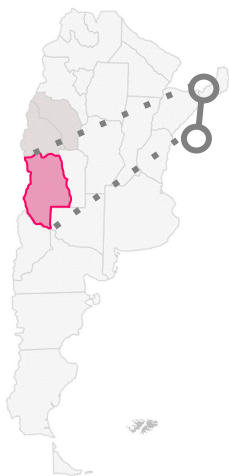
Annual Average



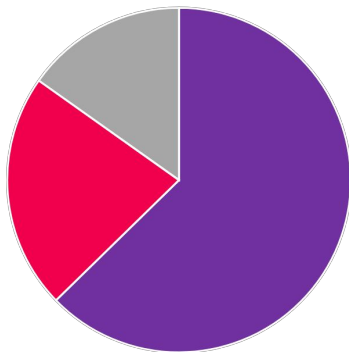


MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour*



Red grapes 62,7%
White grapes 15,2%
Pink grapes 22,1%



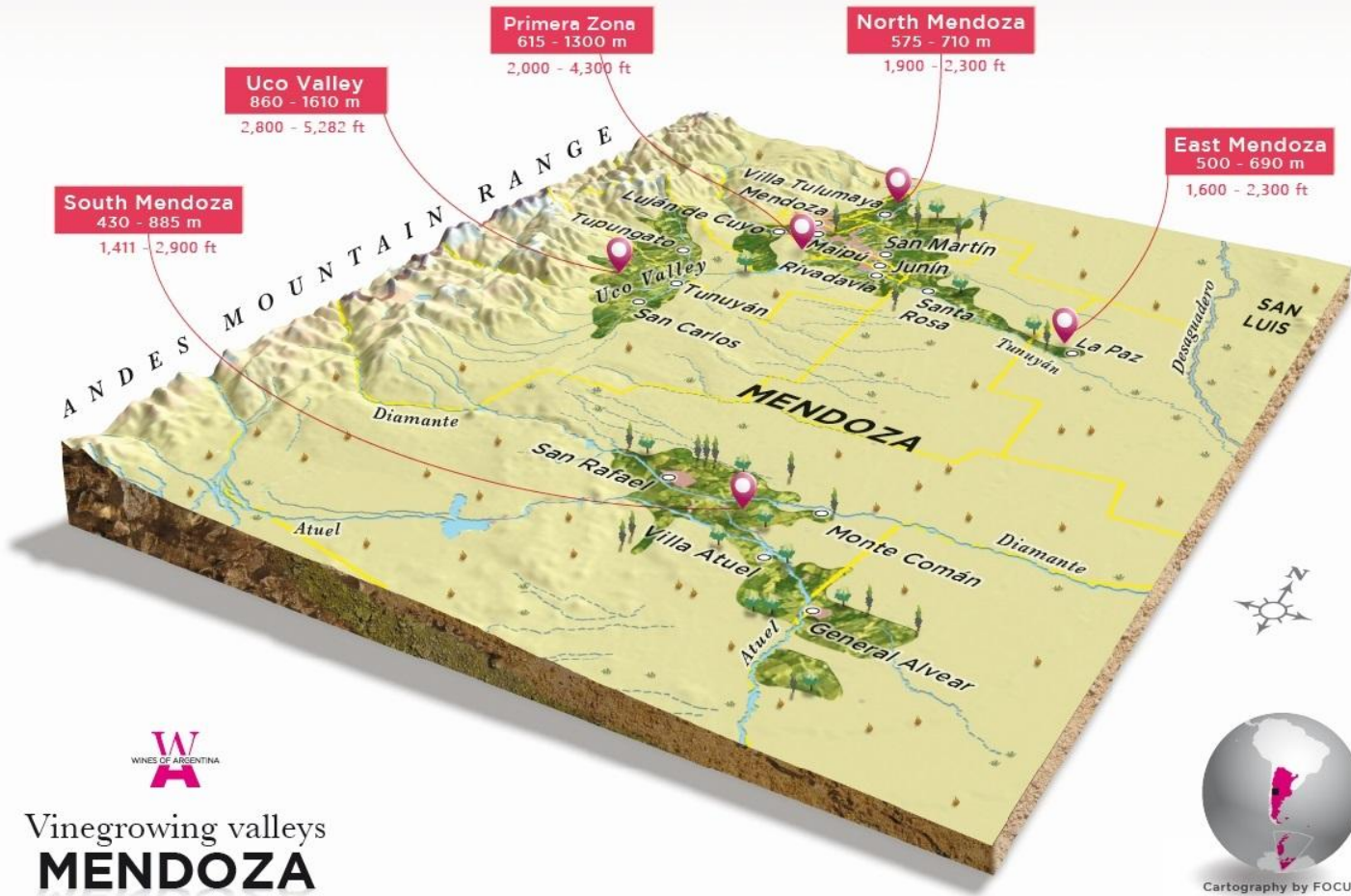
MAIN GRAPES VARIETIES

Most Planted*

Malbec | Bonarda | Cereza |
 Criolla Grande | Cabernet
 Sauvignon

	Ha	Acre	%	%
MENDOZA	149001,8	368.198,35	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	93368,2	230.722,16	62,66%	100,00%
Malbec	38643,7	95.492,45	25,94%	41,39%
Bonarda	15162,5	37.468,05	10,18%	16,24%
Cabernet Sauvignon	10755,7	26.578,41	7,22%	11,52%
Syrah	8310,4	20.535,83	5,58%	8,90%
Tempranillo	5178,2	12.795,85	3,48%	5,55%
Merlot	3858,7	9.535,23	2,59%	4,13%
Pinot Noir	1467,0	3.625,10	0,98%	1,57%
Cabernet Franc	1057,4	2.612,94	0,71%	1,13%
Petit Verdot	466,4	1.152,52	0,31%	0,50%
Tannat	362,0	894,54	0,24%	0,39%
Other	8106,2	20.031,23	5,44%	8,68%
White (vinification)	22701,9	56.098,67	15,24%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	7319,1	18.086,23	4,91%	32,24%
Chardonnay	4824,6	11.922,07	3,24%	21,25%
Torrontés Riojano	3432,8	8.482,79	2,30%	15,12%
Chenin	1517,8	3.750,64	1,02%	6,69%
Sauvignon Blanc	1491,6	3.685,89	1,00%	6,57%
Semillón	542,9	1.341,56	0,36%	2,39%
Viognier	452,6	1.118,42	0,30%	1,99%
Moscatel de Alejandria	242,7	599,74	0,16%	1,07%
Torrontés Mendocino	152,0	375,61	0,10%	0,67%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	139,3	344,22	0,09%	0,61%
Riesling	48,2	119,11	0,03%	0,21%
Other	2538,3	6.272,39	1,70%	11,18%
Pink (vinification)	32931,8	81.377,77	22,10%	100,00%
Cereza	13928,1	34.417,73	9,35%	42,29%
Criolla Grande	12896,4	31.868,29	8,66%	39,16%
Criolla Chica	149,7	369,92	0,10%	0,45%
Criolla Mediana	0,8	1,98	0,00%	0,00%
Other	5956,8	14.719,85	4,00%	18,09%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Vinegrowing valleys
MENDOZA





MENDOZA

PRIMERA ZONA

Luján de Cuyo GI & Maipú GI



Luján de Cuyo
690 - 1300 m
2,300 - 4,300 ft

1. Agrelo
2. Carrodilla
3. Chacras de Coria
4. El Carrizal
5. La Puntilla
6. Las Compuertas
7. Luján de Cuyo
8. Mayor Drummond
9. Perdriel
10. Ugarteche
11. Vistalba

Maipú
615 - 940 m
2,000 - 3,100 ft

12. Coquimbito
13. Cruz de Piedra
14. Fray Luis Beltrán
15. General Ortega
16. Gutiérrez
17. Las Barrancas
18. Lunlunta
19. Luzuriaga
20. Maipú
21. Rodeo del Medio
22. Russell
23. San Roque



Vinegrowing valleys
MENDOZA
PRIMERA ZONA



Cartography by FOCUS

PRIMERA ZONA

Location

Luján de Cuyo GI

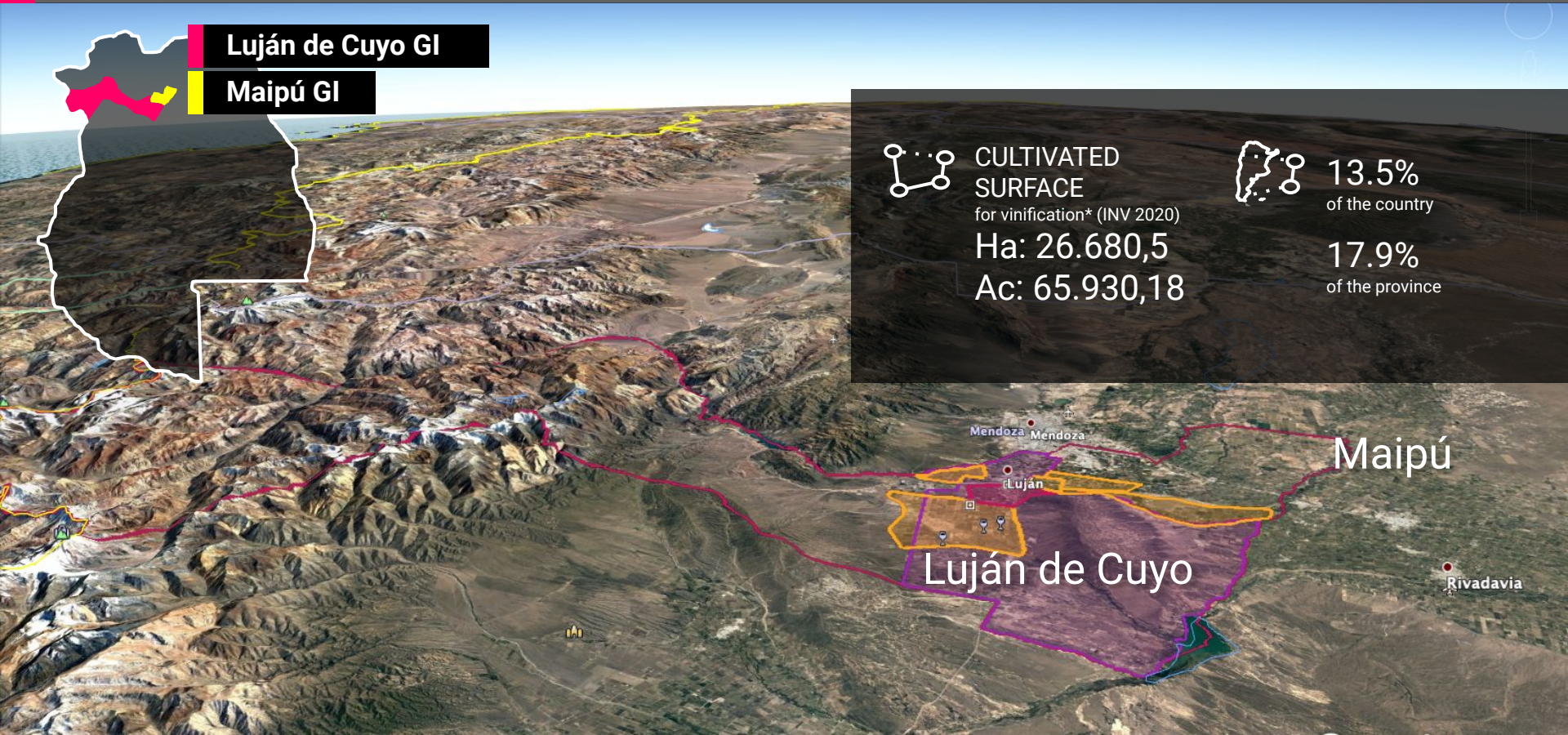
Maipú GI



CULTIVATED
SURFACE
for vinification* (INV 2020)
Ha: 26.680,5
Ac: 65.930,18



13.5%
of the country
17.9%
of the province



Mendoza Mendoza

Luján

Luján de Cuyo

Maipú

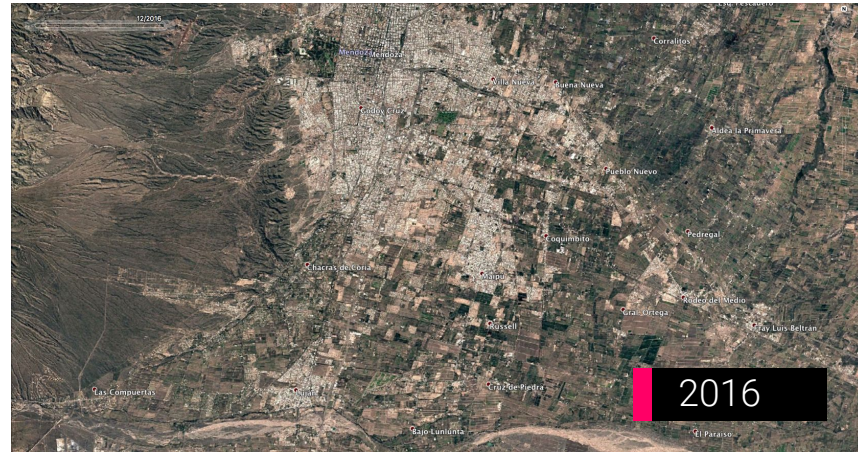
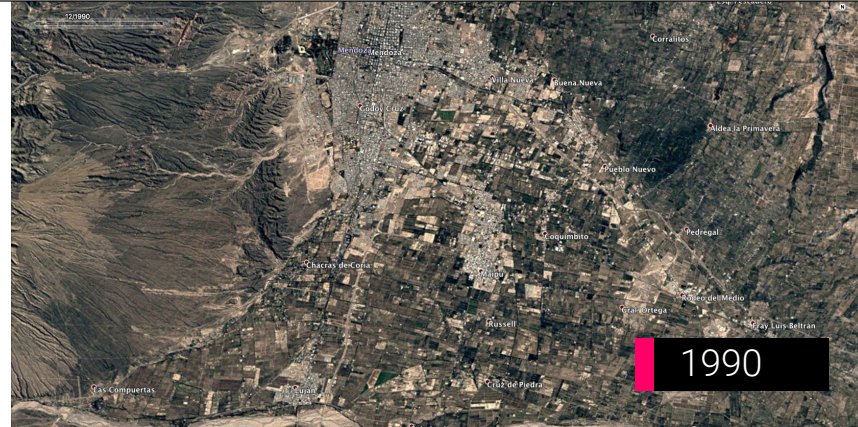
Rivadavia

BRIEF HISTORY | 20th Century

Primera Zona



- Large scale irrigation network using water from Mendoza River.
 - Primera Zona holds 40% of Argentina's wineries (881 in total)
 - 1990: D.O.C.
 - Luján de Cuyo
-
- Some GI's:
 - Agrelo
 - Las Compuertas
 - Lunlunta
 - Barrancas
 - El Paraíso
 - Russel
 - City advancement over vineyard areas.



ORIGINS

- Flood Irrigation only
- Trellising: low trellis VSP and Parral.
- High density cultivation: 1.80 m X 1 m (5000 to 6000 pl / ha)
- Root-stock.
- Mass selections.
- Vines: French, Italian, Spanish and Criolla.
- Fine wines and table red and white wines

PRESENT DAY

- Flood and drip irrigation.
- Conduction system: low trellis and high trellis.
- Low density cultivation: 2.2 meters X 1.2 meters (3000 to 4000 pl / ha)
- Grafted/ungrafted rootstock.
- Mass selections of old vineyards and clones.
- French varietals.
- Fine wines, mainly reds.

LUJÁN DE CUYO

Primera Zona



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification* (INV 2020)

Ha: 15.560,2

Ac: 38.450,81

MALBEC

Ha: 8.855,3

Ac: 21.882,33



7,9%

of the country

10,4%

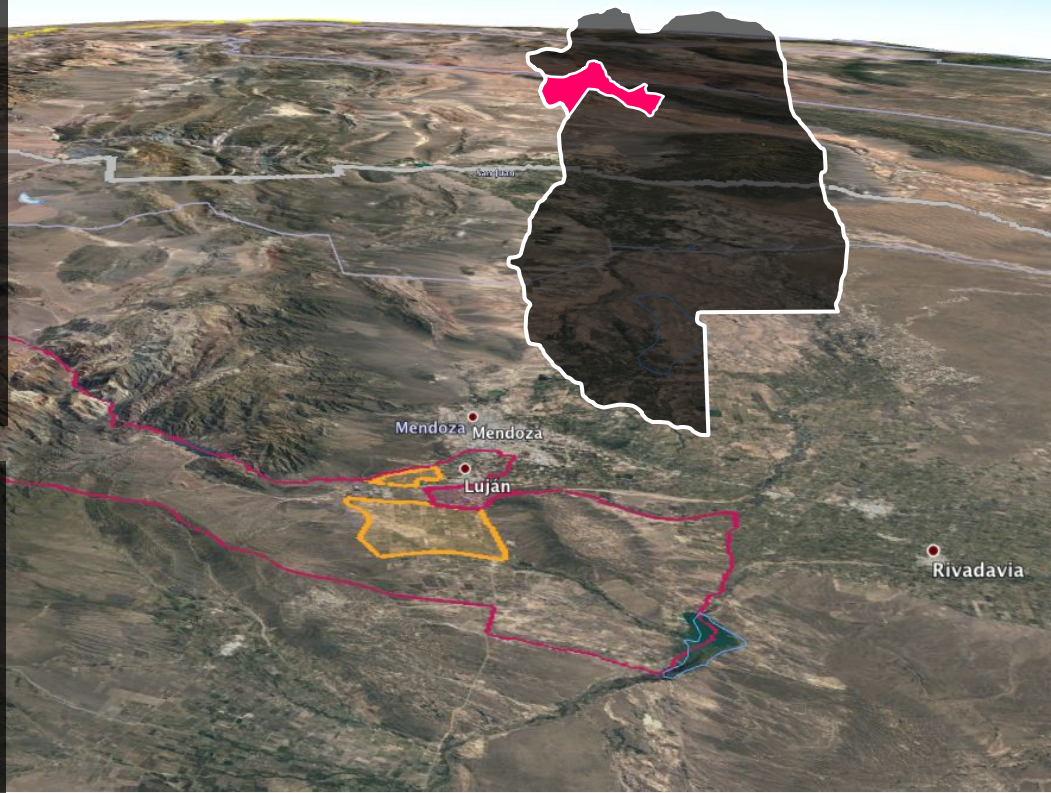
of the province

19,4%

of the country

- Located to the south of Mendoza City, on the pre-cordillera.
- It is composed of 15 districts, some of them are Gl's:
 - Agrelo
 - Las Compuertas

Luján de Cuyo GI



MAIPÚ

Primera Zona



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification* (INV 2020)

Ha: 11.120,3

Ac: 27.479,37



5,6%
of the country

MALBEC

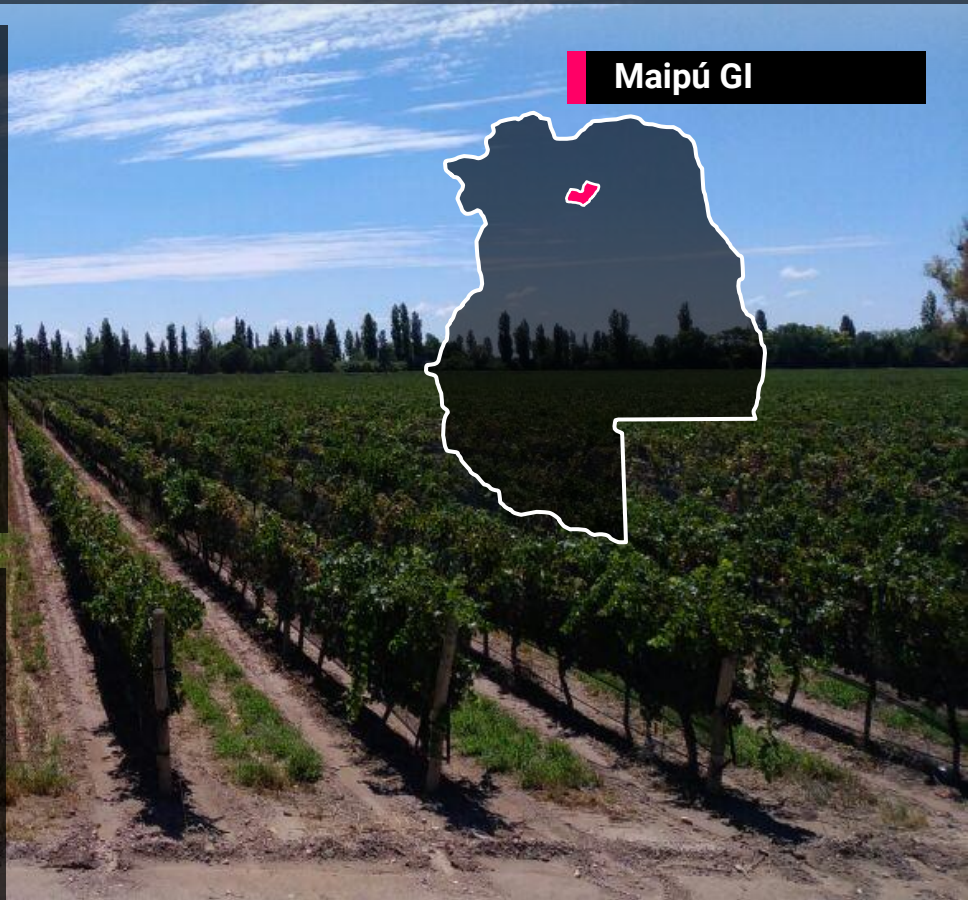
Ha: 4.021,5

Ac: 9.937,53

8,8%
of the country

- Located in Mendoza city's southeast boundary, between Luján de Cuyo and the eastern departments of Mendoza.
- It is composed of 12 districts, some of them are GIs:
 - Barrancas
 - Lunlunta

Maipú GI





MENDOZA

UCO VALLEY GI



Tunuyán
870 - 1330 m
2,900 - 4,400 ft

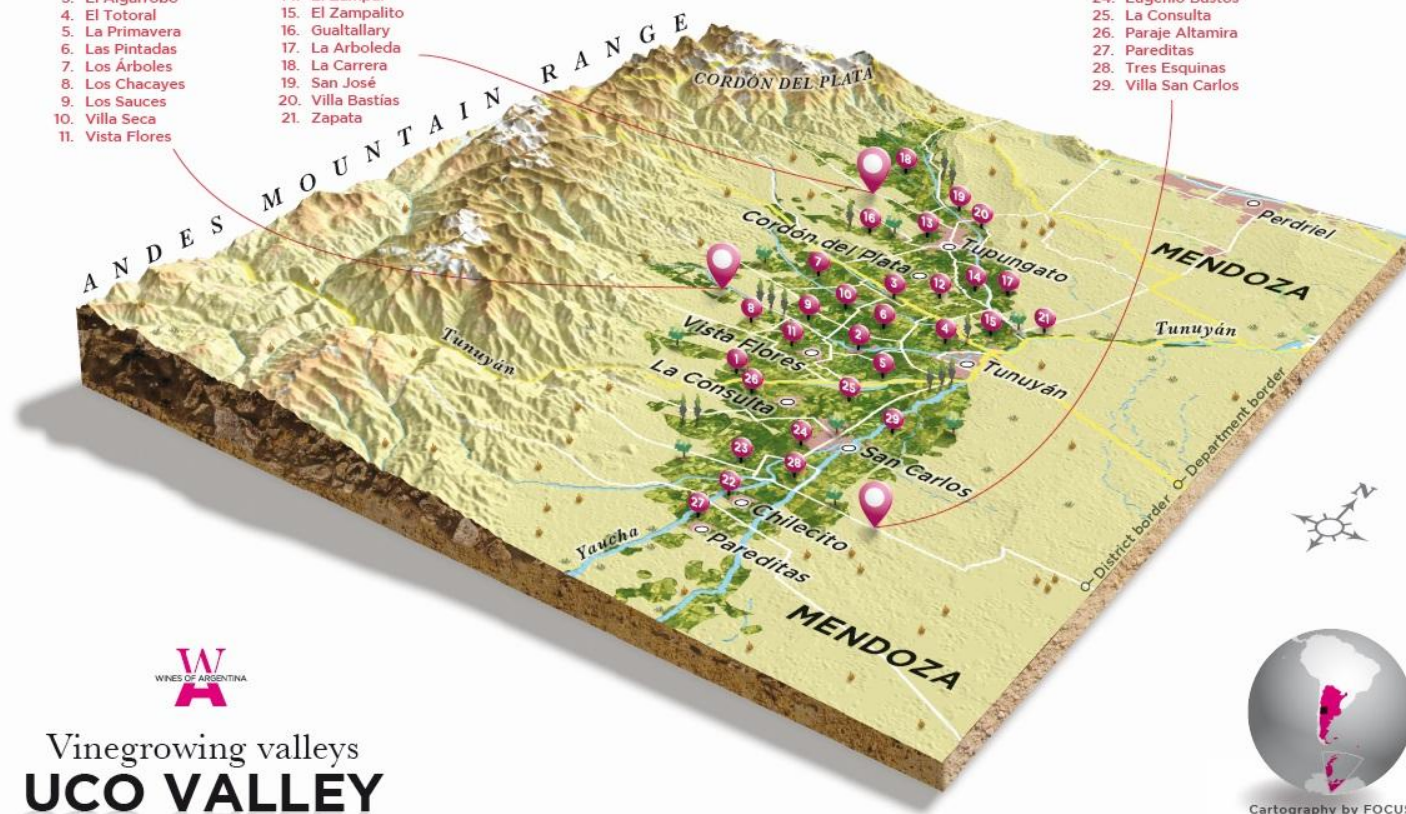
1. Campo de los Andes
2. Colonia Las Rosas
3. El Algarrobo
4. El Totoral
5. La Primavera
6. Las Pintadas
7. Los Árboles
8. Los Chacayes
9. Los Sauces
10. Villa Seca
11. Vista Flores

Tupungato
860 - 1610 m
2,800 - 5,282 ft

12. Cordón del Plata
13. El Peral
14. El Zampal
15. El Zampalito
16. Gualtallary
17. La Arboleda
18. La Carrera
19. San José
20. Villa Bastias
21. Zapata

San Carlos
910 - 1250 m
3,000 - 4,100 ft

22. Chilecito
23. El Cepillo
24. Eugenio Bustos
25. La Consulta
26. Paraje Altamira
27. Pareditas
28. Tres Esquinas
29. Villa San Carlos



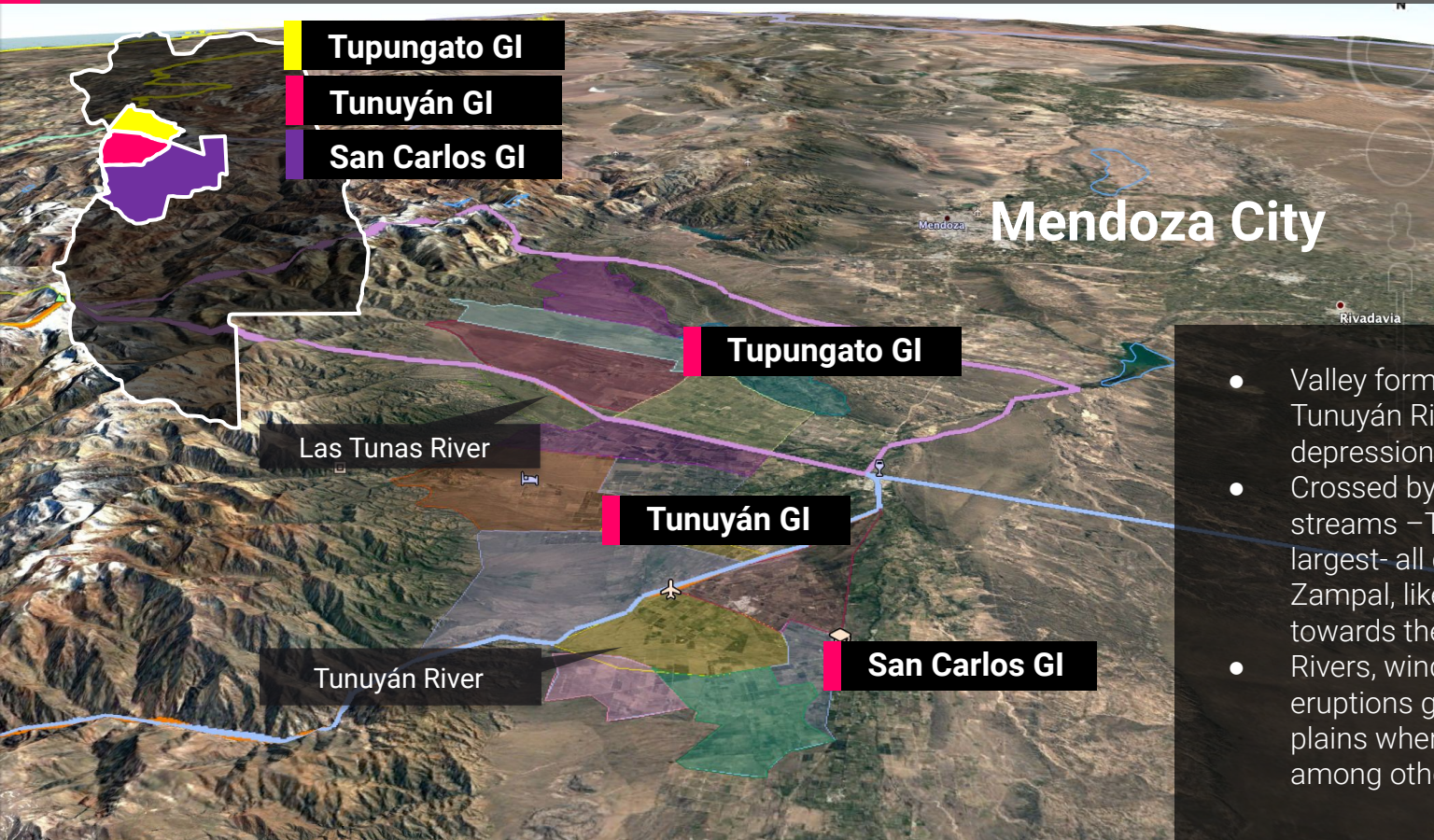
Vinegrowing valleys
UCO VALLEY



Cartography by FOCUS

UCO VALLEY (GI)

Location



Mendoza City

Rivadavia

Tupungato GI

Tunuyán GI

San Carlos GI

Tupungato GI

Las Tunas River

Tunuyán GI

Tunuyán River

San Carlos GI

- Valley formed by the graben of the Tunuyán River, a tectonic depression.
- Crossed by several rivers and streams –Tunuyán being the largest- all converge on The Zampal, like a fan, where they run towards the plain.
- Rivers, winds and volcanic eruptions generated sedimentary plains where vines are planted, among other crops.

UCO VALLEY (GI)

Today's figures



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification* (INV 2020)

Ha: 28.902,9

Ac: 71.421,96

MALBEC

Ha: 15.700,6

Ac: 38.797,75



14,6%
of the country

19,4,6%
of the province

8,8%
of the country

- New plantations raised the need to characterise the terroir of the Uco Valley.
- 61,8% of the total red varieties in the valley
- 40,6 % of the Malbec cultivated in Mendoza
- 34,4% of the Malbec cultivated in Argentina

SAN CARLOS (GI)

Paraje Altamira GI

- Planted in 1900. For the very first part of 20th Century it was considered a qualitative place.
- As it was never a political district, it was a renowned place without clear boundaries.
- Therefore, the name of Altamira was commonly used to point out an imprecise place in San Carlos.
- Its name derives from the panoramic view it offers from the highest point.



PARAJE ALTAMIRA



- Located in San Carlos, on the alluvial cone of the Tunuyán River. It is not a political district.
- Since 2000, it has experienced a marked growth in cultivated area.
- The red grapes are renowned for their colour and acidity.

PARAJE ALTAMIRA (GI)

Terroir

SAN CARLOS > LA CONSULTA

PARAJE ALTAMIRA

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



1200
to 1000
m

GRADIENT

1%
West - Southeast



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL
280 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE

9300 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

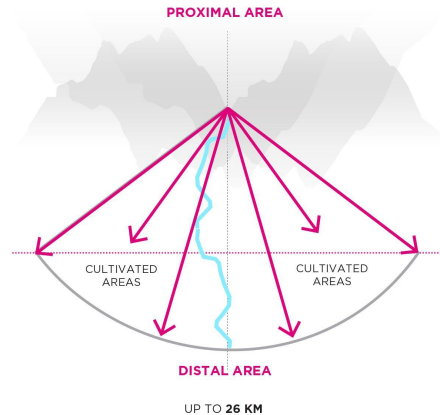
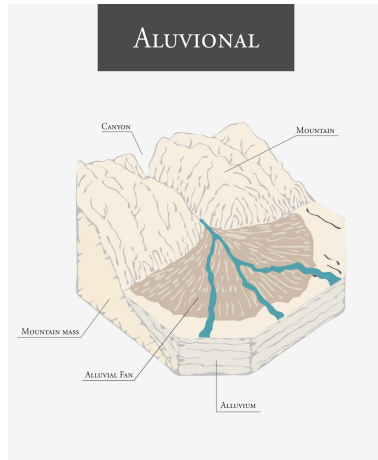
2785 ha



PARAJE ALTAMIRA (GI)

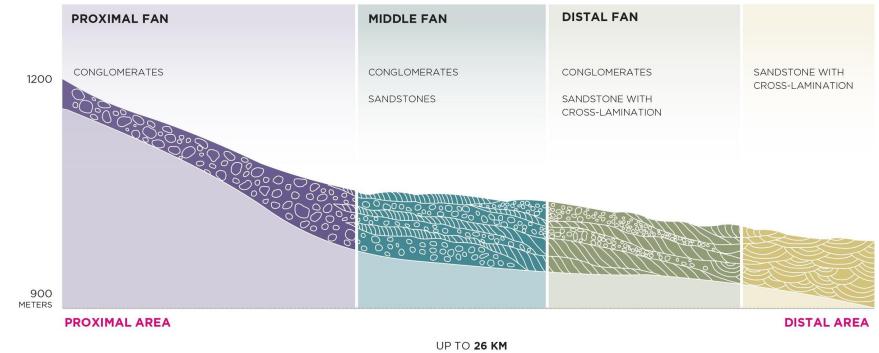
Soils

- 2009: The need to separate it from La Consulta by soil type.
- The alluvial cone of Tunuyán River was the physical factor for the delimitation.
- Paraje Altamira GI was approved in 2013, then expanded in 2016.



MENDOZA > RÍO TUNUYÁN

ALLUVIAL FAN



PARAJE ALTAMIRA (GI)

Soils

SAN CARLOS > LA CONSULTA

PARAJE ALTAMIRA

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

Alluvial cone of the River Tunuyán

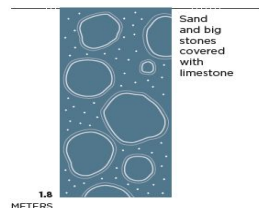
SOIL TYPE

Alluvial and heterogeneous: sandy with big stones (up to 2m) to sandy with smaller rounded stones, rich in limestone deposits; variable depth.

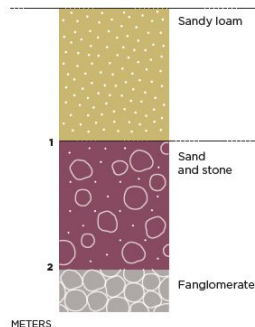
VARIETIES

Malbec
Cabernet Franc
Cabernet Sauvignon
Chardonnay

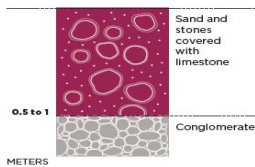
ALLUVIAL SOIL



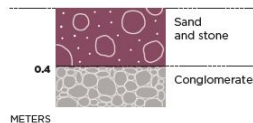
ALLUVIAL SOIL



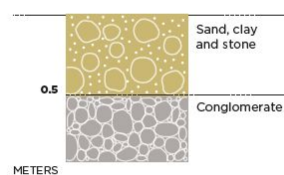
ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL

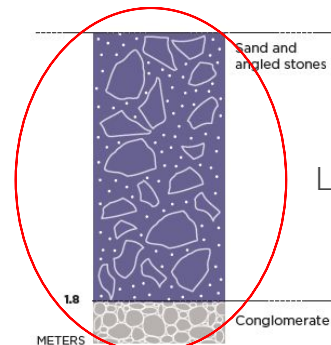


ALLUVIAL SOIL



La Consulta

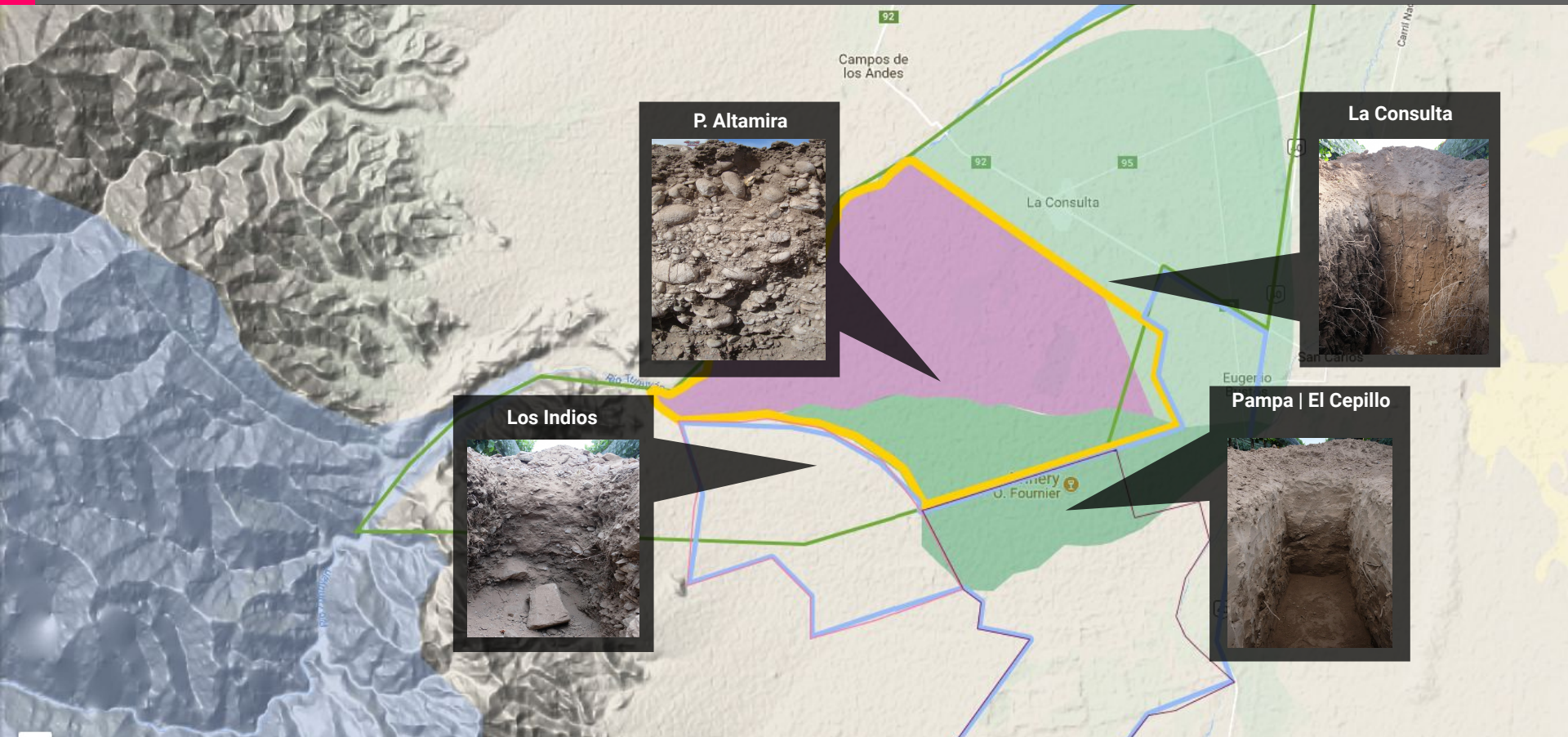
COLLUVIAL



Los Indios

SOIL PROFILE

Comparison



P. Altamira



La Consulta



Los Indios



Pampa | El Cepillo



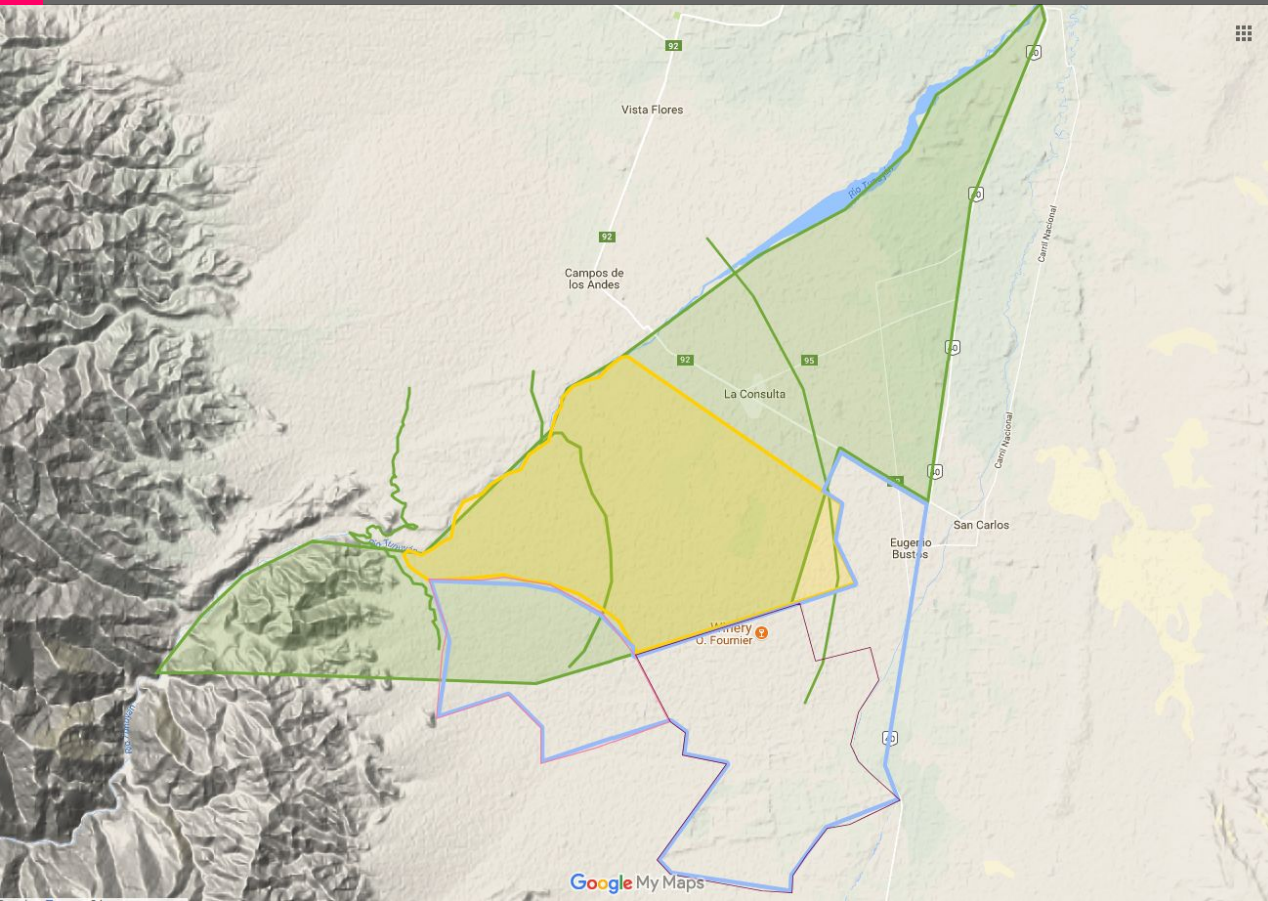
PARAJE ALTAMIRA (GI)

Soils



SAN CARLOS

La Consulta GI



✓ Contours

1000 m

1100 m

1200 m

✓ La Consulta

La Consulta GI

✓ Paraje Altamira GI

Paraje Altamira GI

✓ Eugenio Bustos GI

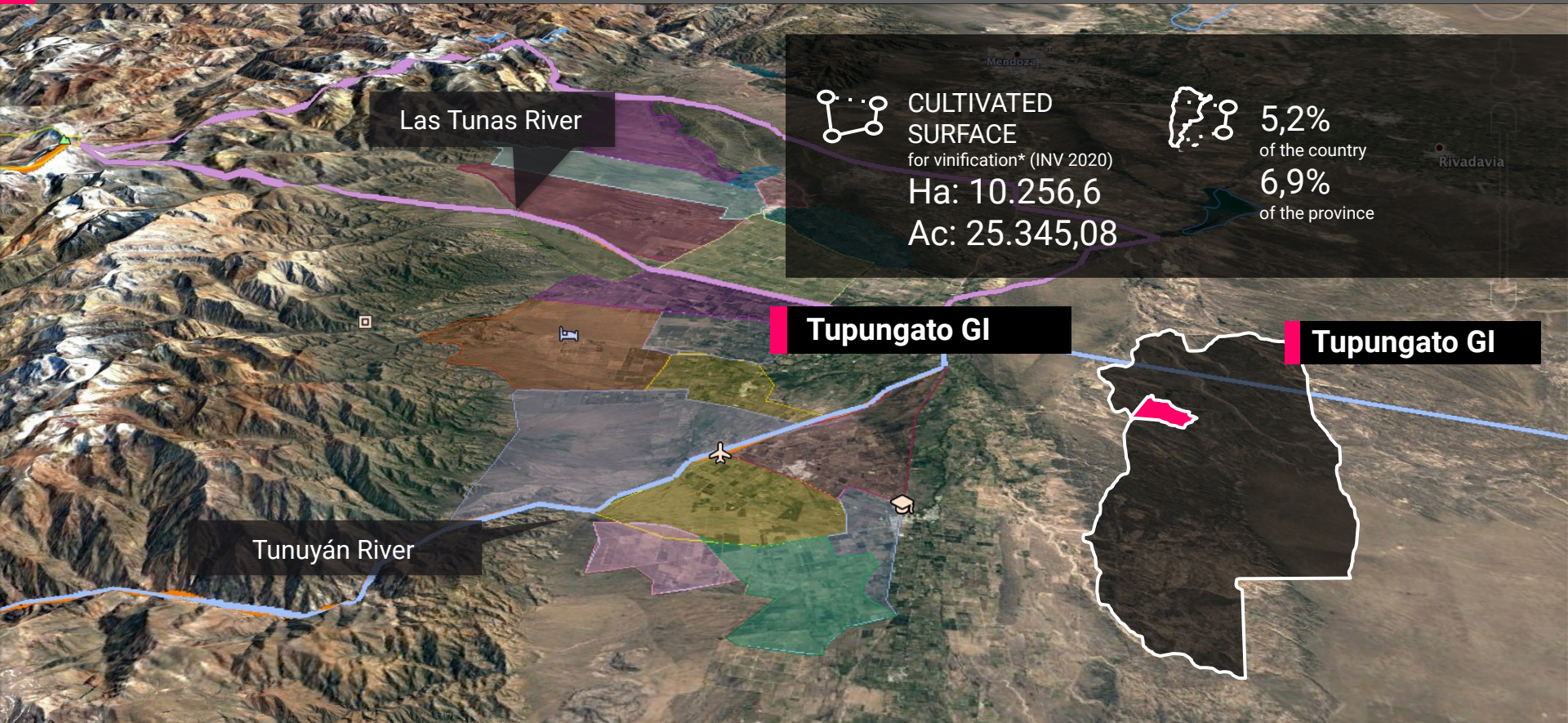
Eugenio Bustos

Los Indios

El Cepillo

TUPUNGATO GI

Location



Las Tunas River

Tunuyán River

Tupungato GI

Tupungato GI



CULTIVATED
SURFACE
for vinification* (INV 2020)
Ha: 10.256,6
Ac: 25.345,08



5,2%
of the country
6,9%
of the province

Rivadavia

TUPUNGATO

Brief History

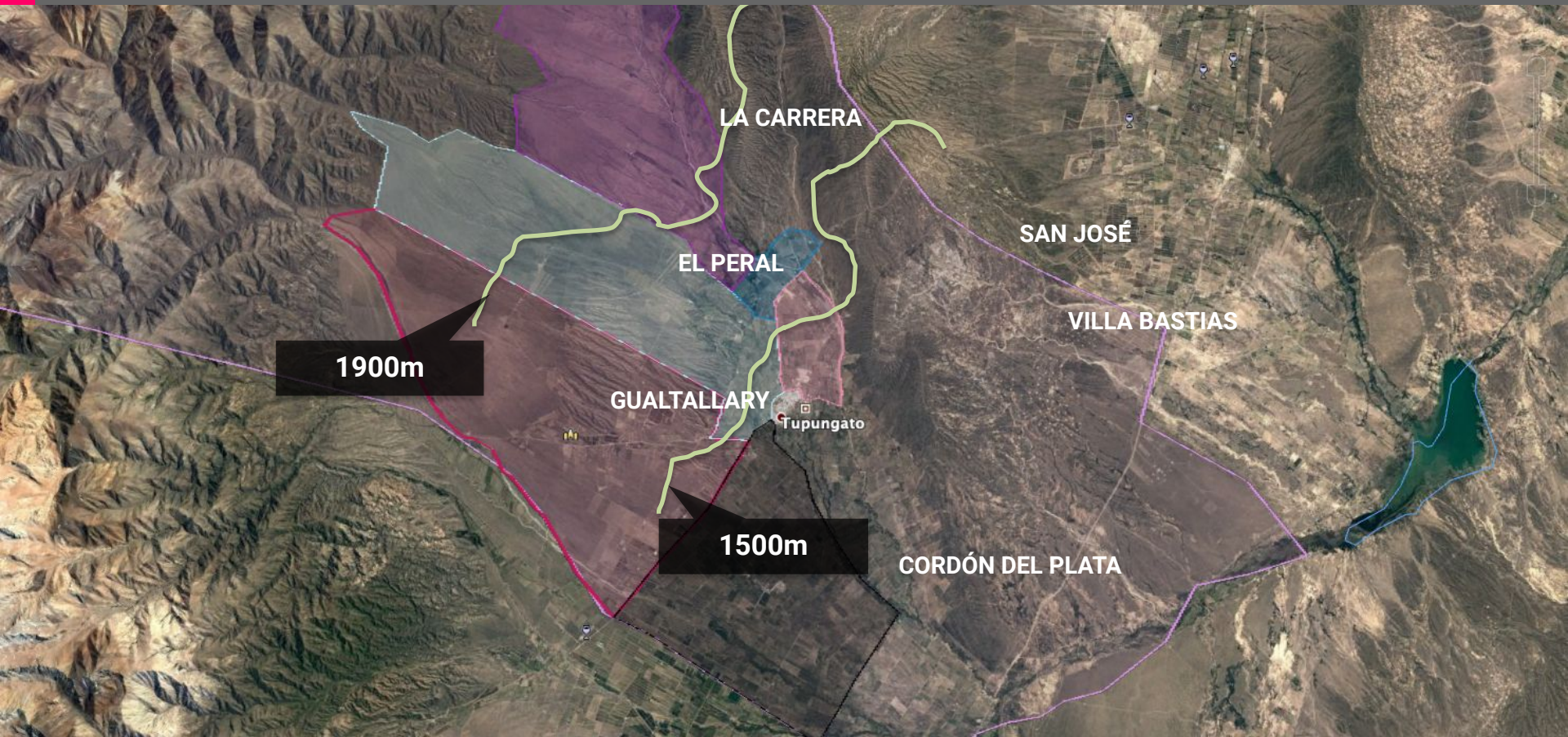


- It's been part of a Jesuit *encomienda* since 17th Century.
- The valley has been farmed with orchards, vineyards and horticultural crops since the beginning of 20th Century.
- Flood irrigation was common until mid 90's. Since then, drip irrigation has become more popular mainly on slopes and difficult topographies.
- The personality and uniqueness of the wines has attracted the attention of wine critics and consumers worldwide.
- Tupungato is the only approved GI. Gualtallary is a GI in process of approval.
- Main grape variety: Malbec. Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Noir & Cabernet Franc are also very important grapes in the GI based on the quality of the wines made out of these varieties




TUPUNGATO

Other relevant districts (NON-GI)



SAN PABLO GI

- Its name corresponds to Estancia San Pablo, a Jesuit mission established there towards the 17th Century.
- In 2000, vineyard cultivation began in the higher areas by Bodega Salentein.
- In 2016 a group of wineries (Salentein, Tapiz and Zuccardi) requested the delimitation of the GI on account of scientific criteria.



San Pablo

SAN PABLO GI

Terroir

UCO VALLEY > MENDOZA

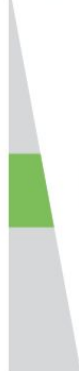
TUNUYÁN > LOS ÁRBOLES

SAN PABLO

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



1175
to 1720
m

GRADIENT

4%
Northwest - Southeast



CLIMATE
ARID



RAINFALL
500 mm



STATUS

Pending approval

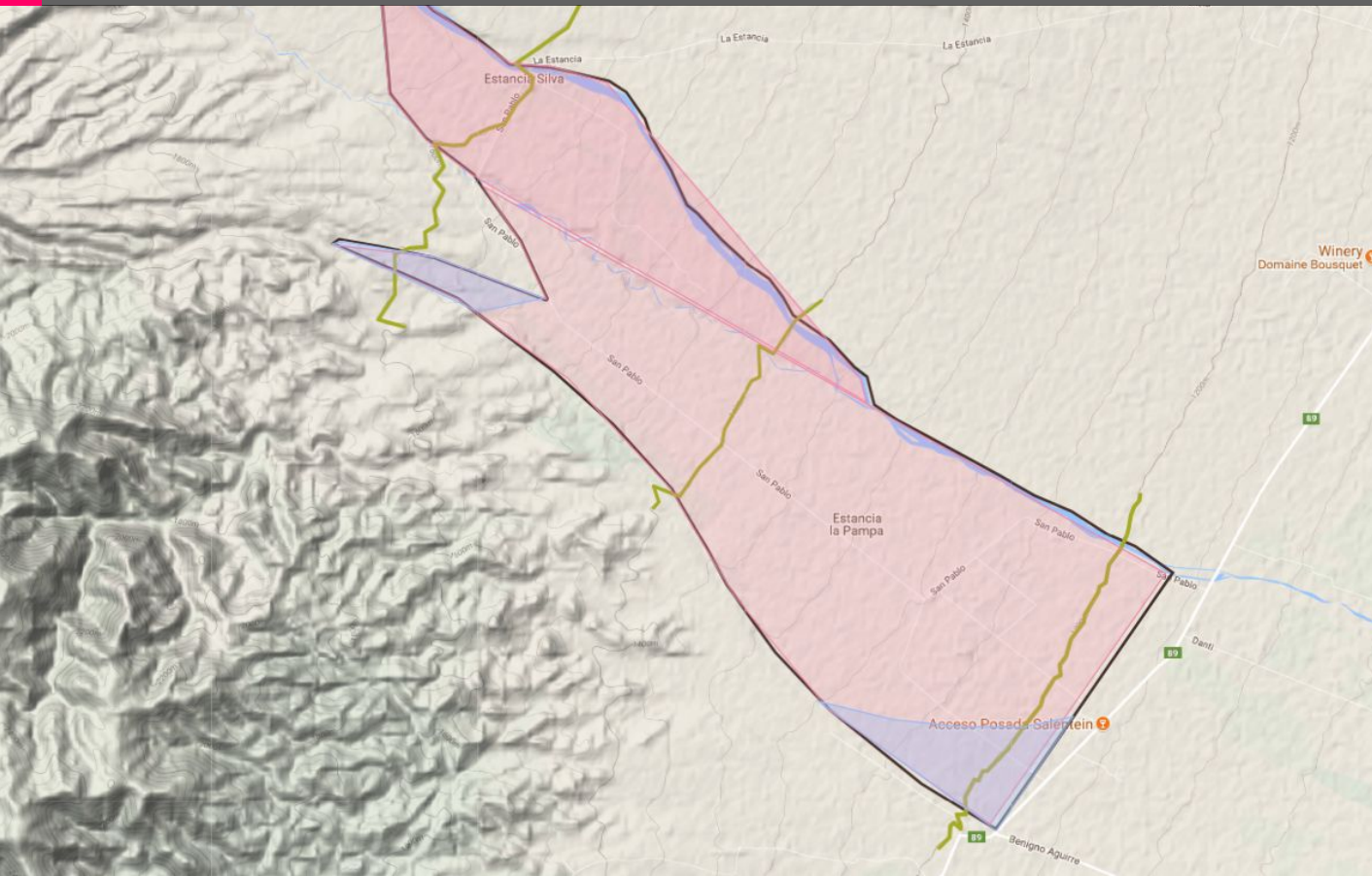
TOTAL SURFACE
5335 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
475 ha



SAN PABLO GI

Soils



Las Tunas River Terraces

-  Las Tunas River Terrace
-  Las Tunas & Villegas Rivers Terrace
-  Calcareous Soils

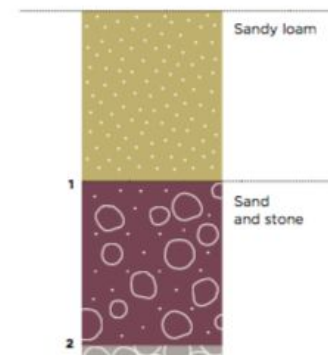
LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

Alluvial cone of River Las Tunas and Arroyo Villegas

SOIL TYPE

Young soils of deep alluvial origin, sandy loam (very coarse & medium coarse sand) with low calcareous content. Medium-sized stones

ALLUVIAL SOIL



SAN PABLO GI

Soils

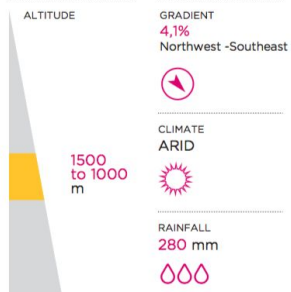


Calcareous deposits
of microbial origin



LOS CHACAYES GI

Other Relevant GIs



STATUS Approved

TOTAL SURFACE
20000 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
1000 ha

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY
Foothill Plain with Arroyo Grande alluvial fan.

SOIL TYPE
"Torriorthents soils with an abundance of stones in the upper part and some colluvial stretches, well attached to the mountain range." Sand is the central component, mainly in the area of the stream, with fine loess deposits.

VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Chardonnay
- Cabernet Franc
- Merlot
- Petit Verdot





**PATAGONIA
& ATLANTIC**



Patagonia & Atlantic



LOCATION

Latitude & longitude

36° 37' - 45° 36'

SOUTH LATITUDE

57° 39' - 71° 31'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: 3.803,9

Ac: 9.399,82



ALTITUDE

Of the vineyards

4 - 670 masl

13 - 2.198 fasl



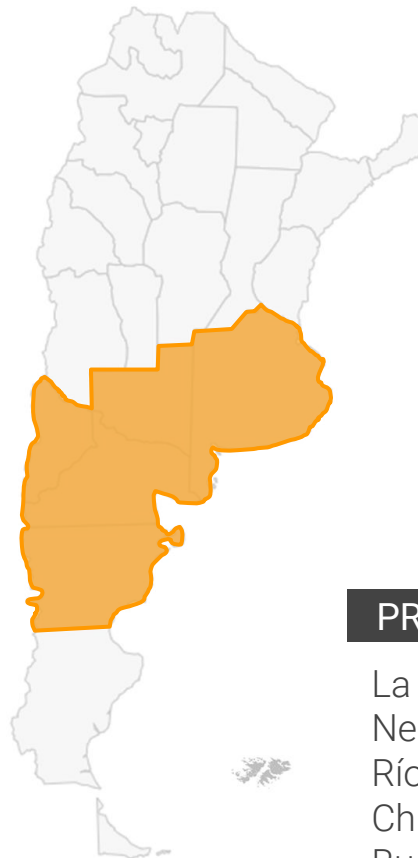
KEY FACTORS

of terroir

- The southernmost vineyards in the world are located in Chubut, beyond 45° south latitude.
- Chapadmalal GI is the most eastern wine region in Argentina, (Atlantic viticulture).



1,92%
of the country



PROVINCES

La Pampa
Neuquén (IG)
Río Negro (IG)
Chubut
Buenos Aires

PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

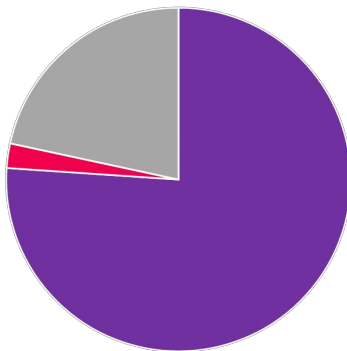


MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour*



Red grapes 76%
White grapes 21,6%
Pink grapes 2,4%



	Hectares	Acres	
RED VARIETIES	2.892,2	7.146,92	% Red
Malbec	1.175,5	2.904,78	40,64%
Merlot	542,0	1.339,34	18,74%
Pinot Noir	422,3	1.043,55	14,60%
Cabernet Sauvignon	411,1	1.015,94	14,22%
Syrah	107,2	264,98	3,71%
Cabernet Franc	75,7	187,06	2,62%
Petit Verdot	22,0	54,36	0,76%
Bonarda	16,3	40,28	0,56%
Tannat	15,3	37,81	0,53%
Tempranillo	14,4	35,58	0,50%
Other	90,4	223,39	3,13%
WHITE VARIETIES	822,4	2.032,23	% White
Chardonnay	235,2	581,20	28,60%
Sauvignon Blanc	153,8	380,06	18,70%
Torrontés Riojano	84,3	208,31	10,25%
Torrontés Mendocino	77,9	192,50	9,47%
Pedro Giménez	72,7	179,65	8,84%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	61,1	150,98	7,43%
Semillón	56,9	140,61	6,92%
Viognier	10,2	25,30	1,25%
Riesling	8,7	21,50	1,06%
Moscatel de Alejandría	7,6	18,78	0,92%
Chenin	5,0	12,36	0,61%
Other	49,0	120,99	5,95%
PINK VARIETIES	89,3	220,67	% Pink
Cereza	12,8	31,63	14,33%
Criolla Grande	5,0	12,40	5,62%
Criolla Chica	0,3	0,74	0,34%
Other	71,2	175,89	79,71%
TOTALS	3.803,9	9.399,82	

*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).

PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

Location

- It is a very extensive region cultivated from parallel 36° to 45°.
- The search for new terroirs has led Argentine producers to extend the limits of growing vines to the south (beyond parallel 45°) and to the east, over the edge of the Atlantic ocean.



PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

Key Factors of Terroir



- Constant westerly winds = health + thickening of skins.
- Abundance of sunlight hours (*latitude effect*).
- Location of the vineyards with respect to the valleys: proximity to the riverbeds or the river banks.





Vinegrowing valleys
NORTH PATAGONIA



Cartography by FOCUS



NEUQUÉN



NEUQUÉN

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural Areas

38° 37' - 38° 57'

SOUTH LATITUDE

68° 18' - 68° 14'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: 1.764,3

Ac: 4.359,76



ALTITUDE

Of the vineyards

270 - 415 masl

886 - 1.362 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

- The cultivated area is located at low altitude, but temperatures decrease as a result of latitude, which has a compensatory effect



0.89%
of the country

48.3%
of the region



TEMP.

Annual Average

12/15° C

54/59° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

150 mm/year

5,9 in/year

NEUQUÉN

Varieties

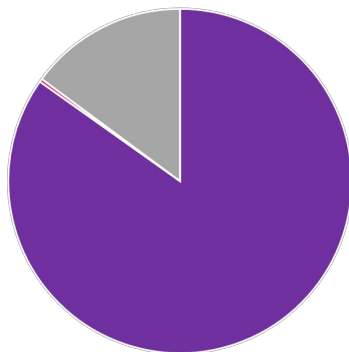


MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour*



Red grapes 84,9%
White grapes 14,8%
Pink grapes 0,3%



MAIN GRAPES VARIETIES

Most Planted*

Malbec | Cabernet |
 Sauvignon | Merlot | Pinot
 Noir | Chardonnay

	Ha	Acres	%	%
NEUQUÉN	1764,3	4.359,76	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	1497,6	3.700,72	84,88%	100,00%
Malbec	661,9	1.635,62	37,52%	44,20%
Cabernet Sauvignon	266,7	659,04	15,12%	17,81%
Merlot	239,8	592,57	13,59%	16,01%
Pinot Noir	238,6	589,60	13,52%	15,93%
Syrah	35,8	88,47	2,03%	2,39%
Cabernet Franc	29,2	72,16	1,66%	1,95%
Petit Verdot	9,4	23,23	0,53%	0,63%
Tannat	5,3	13,10	0,30%	0,35%
Bonarda	3,0	7,41	0,17%	0,20%
Tempranillo	1,9	4,70	0,11%	0,13%
Other	6,0	14,83	0,34%	0,40%
White (vinification)	261,1	645,20	14,80%	100,00%
Chardonnay	137,5	339,78	7,79%	52,66%
Sauvignon Blanc	81,1	200,41	4,60%	31,06%
Semillón	17,7	43,74	1,00%	6,78%
Torrontés Riojano	12,6	31,14	0,71%	4,83%
Viognier	8,1	20,02	0,46%	3,10%
Torrontés Mendocino	1,4	3,46	0,08%	0,54%
Moscatel de Alejandria	1,0	2,47	0,06%	0,38%
Chenin	0,3	0,74	0,02%	0,11%
Riesling	0,1	0,25	0,01%	0,04%
Other	1,3	3,21	0,07%	0,50%
Pink (vinification)	5,6	13,84	0,32%	100,00%
Cereza	0,3	0,74	0,02%	5,36%
Criolla Grande	0,02	0,05	0,00%	0,06%
Other	5,3	13,05	0,30%	94,29%

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) Annual Survey Report (1/2013-12/2014 database)



Vinegrowing valleys
NEUQUÉN



Cartography by FOCUS

NEUQUÉN

Terroir characteristics



PATAGONIA > NEUQUÉN

CONFLUENCIA > CONFLUENCIA

NEUQUÉN

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



340
to 300
m

GRADIENT

1,5%
Northeast - Southwest



CLIMATE
ARID



RAINFALL
150 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE

3800 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

2923 ha



NEUQUÉN

Soils

CONFLUENCIA > CONFLUENCIA

NEUQUÉN

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

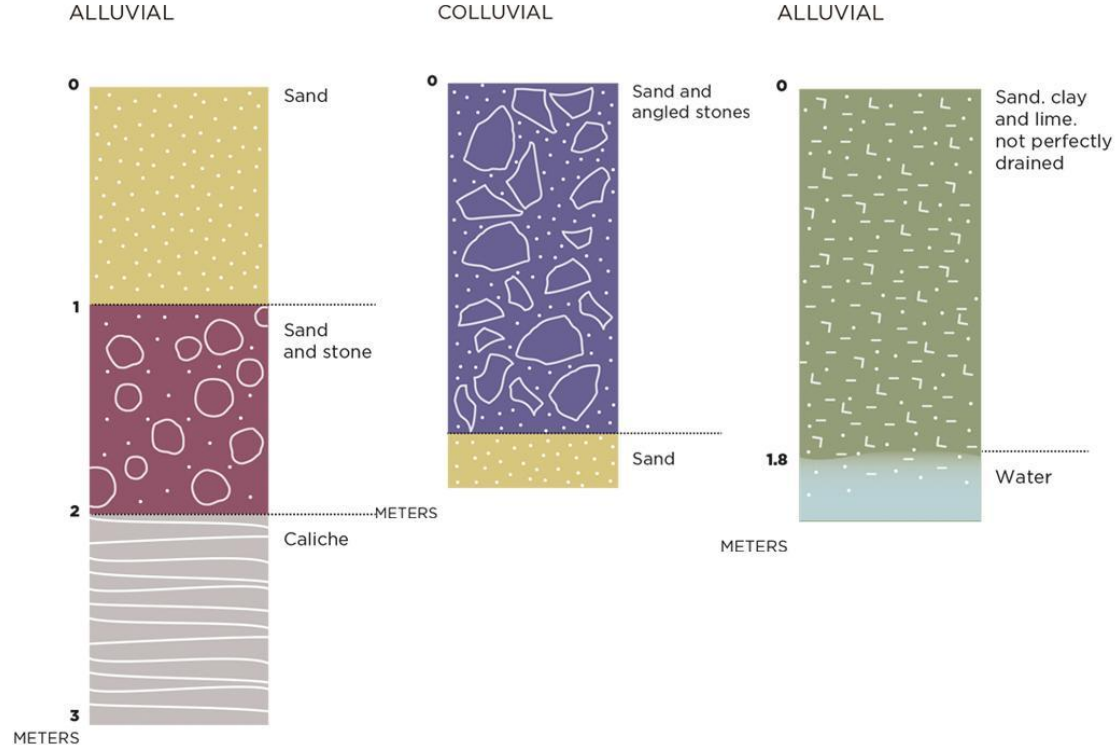
Pleistocene terraces, fluvial terraces, alluvial and colluvial cones.

SOIL TYPE

Variable according to the position: Petrogypsic Calcium on the pleistocene terrace; loam, sandy, clayey in the cones, a presence of stones; loam, silty clay inadequately drained in the fluvial terrace.

VARIETIES

Malbec
Cabernet Sauvignon
Chardonnay
Pinot Noir
Merlot
Sauvignon Blanc



NEUQUÉN | San Patricio del Chañar

Terroir characteristics



- Located 37 miles to the northwest of the province's capital (in Añelo Department GI), it has been chosen by the largest winegrowing establishments.
- In the last few years, the vineyards of this valley have grown rapidly in extension and importance.



MAIN GRAPES VARIETIES

Most Planted*

Malbec | Cabernet
Sauvignon | Merlot | Pinot
Noir | Chardonnay



LOCATION

Viticultural Areas

38° 37'

SOUTH LATITUDE

68° 18'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: 1.592,2

Ac: 3.934,49



ALTITUDE

Of the vineyards

320 - 415 masl

1.100 - 1.362 fasl



TEMP.

Annual Average

9/13° C

48,5/55° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

80/120 mm/year

3,2/4,7 in/year



SOIL

Profile

Aluvional soils. Sandy-clay-loam and calcareous soils in the highest parts of the valley.



90,25%

of the
Cultivated surface
in the province



RÍO NEGRO

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

RÍO NEGRO

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural Areas

37° 52' - 40° 45'

SOUTH LATITUDE

63° 16' - 67° 47'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: 1.526,2

Ac: 3.771,39



ALTITUDE

Of the vineyards

4- 370 masl

13 -1.214 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

- Series of valleys located in the basin of the Colorado and Negro rivers, which cross the province from west to east.
- The lower valley of Río Negro receives the influence of the Atlantic ocean.



0.77%
of the country

41.7%
of the region



TEMP.

Annual Average

12/16° C

54/61° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

190 mm/year

7,9 in/year

RÍO NEGRO

Varieties

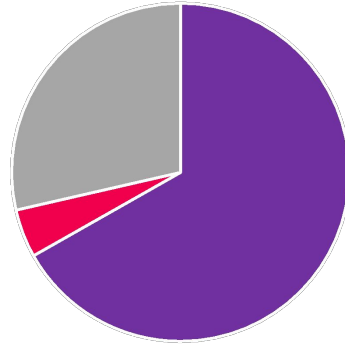


MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour*



Red grapes 66,6%
White grapes 29%
Pink grapes 4,4%



MAIN GRAPES VARIETIES

Most Planted*

Malbec | Merlot | Torrontés |
 Pinot Noir | Cabernet |
 Sauvignon

	Ha	Acres	%	%
RÍO NEGRO	1526,2	3.771,39	Province	Color
Red (vinification)	1015,9	2.510,39	66,56%	100,00%
Malbec	366,6	905,91	24,02%	36,09%
Merlot	252,8	624,69	16,56%	24,88%
Pinot Noir	126,8	313,34	8,31%	12,48%
Cabernet Sauvignon	94,1	232,53	6,17%	9,26%
Syrah	62,2	153,70	4,08%	6,12%
Cabernet Franc	23,5	58,07	1,54%	2,31%
Petit Verdot	12,0	29,65	0,79%	1,18%
Bonarda	12,4	30,64	0,81%	1,22%
Tempranillo	10,9	26,93	0,71%	1,07%
Tannat	0,2	0,49	0,01%	0,02%
Other	54,4	134,43	3,56%	5,35%
Blancas (vinification)	442,3	1.092,97	28,98%	100,00%
Torrontés Mendocino	76,5	189,04	5,01%	17,30%
Pedro Giménez	69,0	170,51	4,52%	15,60%
Torrontés Riojano	66,7	164,82	4,37%	15,08%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	61,1	150,98	4,00%	13,81%
Sauvignon Blanc	44,3	109,47	2,90%	10,02%
Chardonnay	39,3	97,11	2,58%	8,89%
Semillón	35,8	88,47	2,35%	8,09%
Moscatel de Alejandría	5,9	14,58	0,39%	1,33%
Chenin	4,5	11,12	0,29%	1,02%
Riesling	3,4	8,40	0,22%	0,77%
Viognier	1,2	2,97	0,08%	0,27%
Other	34,6	85,50	2,27%	7,82%
Pink (vinification)	67,9	167,79	4,45%	100,00%
Cereza	11,3	27,92	0,74%	16,64%
Criolla Grande	3,7	9,14	0,24%	5,45%
Criolla Chica	0,3	0,74	0,02%	0,44%
Other	52,6	129,98	3,45%	77,47%

Source: National Wine Culture Institute
 Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).



Vinegrowing valleys
RÍO NEGRO



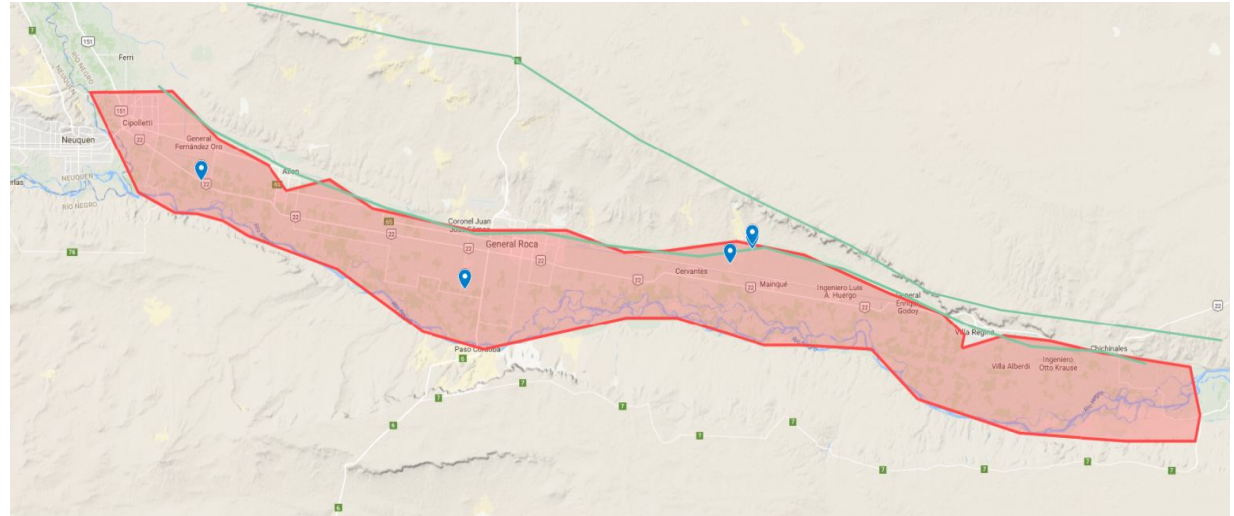
Cartography by FOCUS

RÍO NEGRO

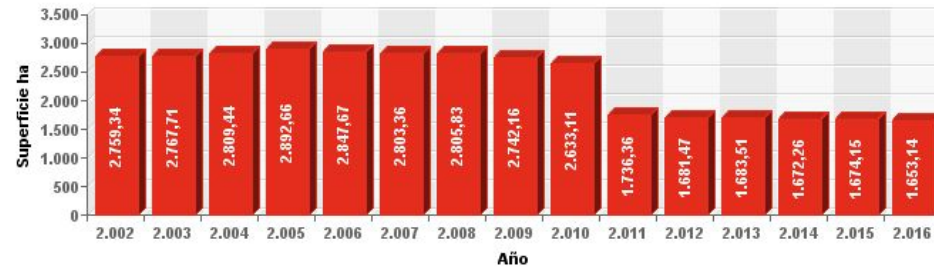
Terroir characteristics

Río Negro

- Alto Valle del Río Negro
- Valle Medio
- Valle Inferior
- 300
- 220



VINEYARD SURFACE/ YEAR



RÍO NEGRO

Terroir characteristics



PATAGONIA > RÍO NEGRO

GENERAL ROCA > GENERAL ROCA

RÍO NEGRO

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



270
to 180
m

GRADIENT

1%
West - East



CLIMATE
ARID



RAINFALL

180 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE

70000 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

1500 ha



RÍO NEGRO

Terroir characteristics

GENERAL ROCA > GENERAL ROCA

RÍO NEGRO

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

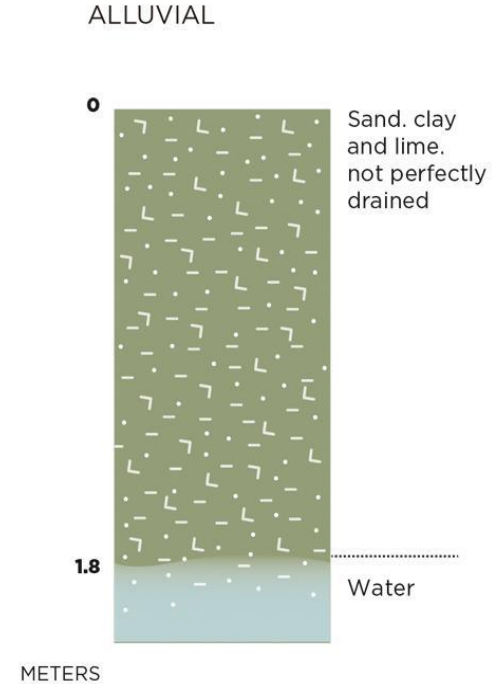
Pleistocene terraces, fluvial terraces, alluvial and colluvial cones.

SOIL TYPE

Variable according to the position: Petrogypsic Calcium on the pleistocene terrace; loam, sandy, clayey in the cones, a presence of stones; loam, silty clay inadequately drained in the fluvial terrace.

VARIETIES

Malbec
Cabernet Sauvignon
Merlot
Pinot Noir
Sauvignon Blanc



RÍO NEGRO | Upper Valley

Terroir characteristics



- It is a 100 mile-long (160km), 6 mile-wide (10 km) oasis standing in the Patagonian plateau. It develops mostly on the north margin of the upper course of the Negro River.
- The GI Alto Valle de Río Negro includes the departments of General Roca and El Cuy (Río Negro); Confluencia and Añelo (Neuquén).



MAIN GRAPES VARIETIES

Most planted (General Roca, El Cuy, Confluencia and Añelo Departments)*

Malbec | Merlot | Pinot Noir |
Torrontés | Chardonnay



LOCATION

Viticultural Areas

38° 30' - 39° 05'

SOUTH LATITUDE

66° 45' - 68° 30'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: 2.893,9

Ac: 7.151,12



ALTITUDE

Of the vineyards

180 - 265 masl

590 - 870 fasl



TEMP.

Annual Average

15,5° C

59,9° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

197,7 mm/year

7,78 in/year



SOIL

Profile



90,25%

of the
Cultivated surface
in the province

Soils of fluvial origin, poor in organic matter. Stony subsoil, gravel type, with granulometries that can go from 3 to 10 cm in diameter. Mixed clay and sandy loam soils with different percentages of gravel in surface, which range from 5% to 30%.

*Source: National Viticulture Institute
Annual Surface Report (12/31/2020 database).

RÍO NEGRO | Lower Valley

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural Areas

40° 41'

SOUTH LATITUDE

63° 64'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: 98,1

Ac: 241,41



ALTITUDE

Of the vineyards

4 - 16 masl

13 - 53 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

- It is located to the east of the province of Río Negro (Adolfo Alsina Department). It extends over 100 km from west to east following the southern margin of the Negro River. The area receives the influence of the Atlantic ocean.



MAIN GRAPES VARIETIES

Most planted (Adolfo Alsina Dept.)*

Malbec | Cabernet
Sauvignon | Merlot |
Sauvignon Blanc | Pinot
Noir



6,4%

Of the cultivated surface
of the province



TEMP.

Annual Average

14,1° C

57,4° F

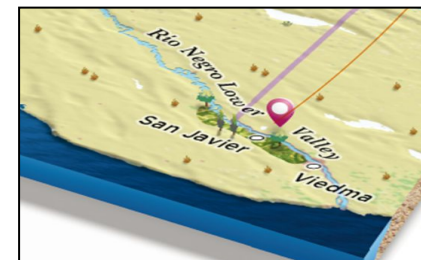


RAINFALL

Annual Average

408 mm/year

16,06 in/year





IMPORTER
VINOS DEL SOL

U\$S 15.00.-

WAPISA SAUVIGNON BLANC WAPISA

bodega-tapiz.com.ar

2020 | 100 % Sauvignon Blanc | Still White |
ABV 13.20% | Los Acantilados Estate, San Javier,
Atlantic Patagonia, Río Negro | 100 mts.



IMPORTER
WINESELLERS LTD

US\$ 30.00.-

POLÍGONOS SAN PABLO VERDEJO FAMILIA ZUCCARDI

familiarzuccardi.com

2020 | 100% Verdejo | Still
White | ABV 13.3% | San Pablo,
Uco Valley, Mendoza | 1400 mts.





IMPORTER
PAUL HOBBS SELECTION

U\$S 18.00.-

SAURUS SELECT PINOT NOIR FAMILIA SCHROEDER

familiaschroeder.com

2019 | 100% Pinot Noir | Still
red | ABV 14% | Neuquén,
Patagonia | 300 mts.



IMPORTER
THE WINE GROUP

U\$S 25.00.-

TRAPICHE MEDALLA MALBEC TRAPICHE

trapiche.com.ar

2018 | 100% Malbec | Still red | ABV 14.5% |
Luján de Cuyo and Maipú, Mendoza | 1250 mts.



IMPORTER
GUARACHI WINE PARTNERS

U\$S 45.00.-

KAIKEN OBERTURA CABERNET FRANC KAIKEN WINES

kaikenwines.com

2018 | 100% Cabernet Franc | Still
red | ABV 14.5% | Los Chacayes, Uco
Valley, Mendoza | 1250 mts.



IMPORTER
FREDERICK WILDMAN

U\$S 23.00.-

EL ESTECO CABERNET SAUVIGNON EL ESTECO

elesteco.com.ar

2019 | 100% Cabernet Sauvignon |
Still red | ABV 14% | Cafayate, Salta,
Calchaquí Valley | 1800 mts.



IMPORTER
UNITED CELLARS

U\$S 40.00.-

ESCORIHUELA 1884 MEG BODEGAS ESCORIHUELA

escorihuelagascon.com.ar

2018 | 60% Malbec, 40% Cabernet
Sauvignon | Still red | ABV 14.5% | San
José, Tupungato and El Cepillo, San Carlos;
Uco Valley, Mendoza | 1300/1080 mts.

TASTING GUIDE



IMPORTER
TAUB FAMILY SELECTIONS

U\$S 65.00.-

CARO

BODEGAS CARO

bodegascaro.com

2017 | 74% Malbec, 26% Cabernet
Sauvignon | Still Red | ABV 14% |
Paraje Altamira, Uco Valley, Mendoza |
1200 mts.



IMPORTER
SARANTY IMPORTS

U\$S 20.00.-

UNÁNIME GRAN VINO TINTO MASCOTA VINEYARDS

mascotavineyards.com

2017 | 60% Cabernet Sauvignon, 25% Malbec, 15%
Cabernet Franc | Still red | ABV 14,07% | La Consulta,
San Carlos, Uco Valley, Mendoza | 1000 mts.



45th AUGUST 19-20, 2021
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

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