

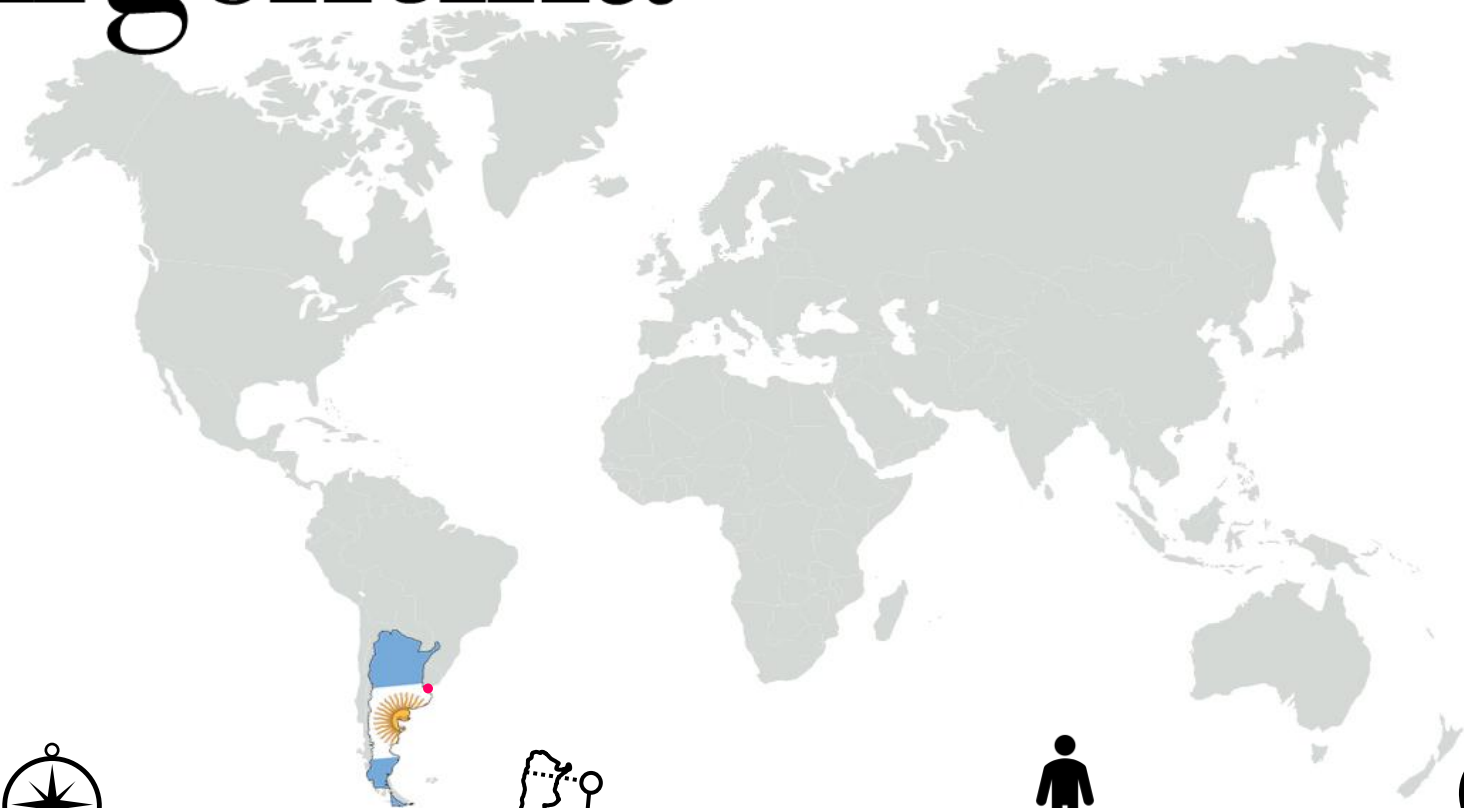


WINE REGIONS IN ARGENTINA

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A



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)

45.4 M

INHABITANTS

49% **51%**



CAPITAL

**BUENOS
AIRES**



W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
H

NATURAL DIVERSITY

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

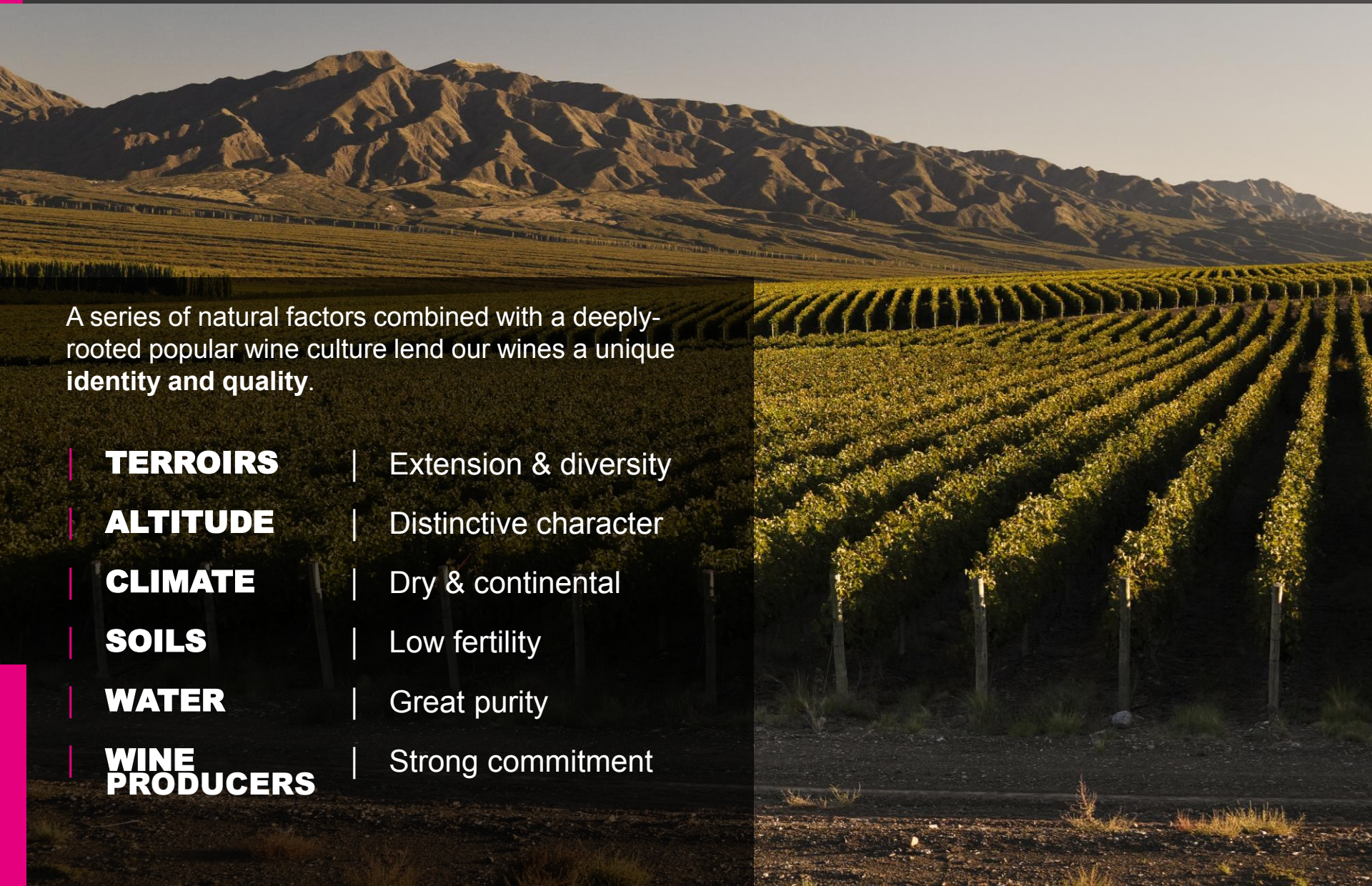
ALTITUDE | Distinctive character

CLIMATE | Dry & continental

SOILS | Low fertility

WATER | Great purity

WINE PRODUCERS | Strong commitment



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°

SOUTH LATITUDE (Cultivated area)

20°

LONGITUDE (from east to west)



ALTITUDE

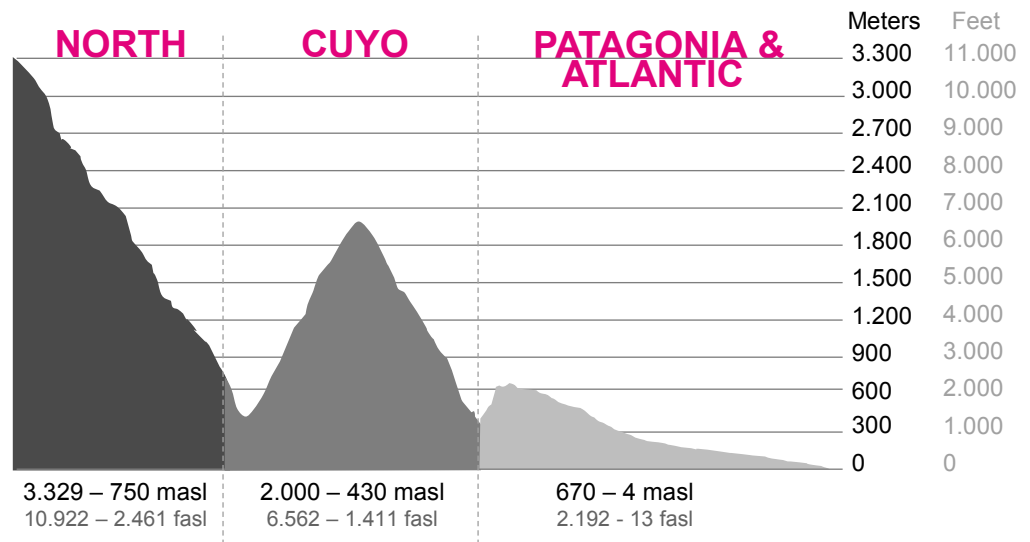
Distinctive character

- | The Andes range offers variable altitudes, generating a unique variety of terroirs and microclimates.
- | **Altitude serves as a temperature regulator:** For every 150 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.



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

VINEYARD'S ALTITUDE IN ARGENTINA



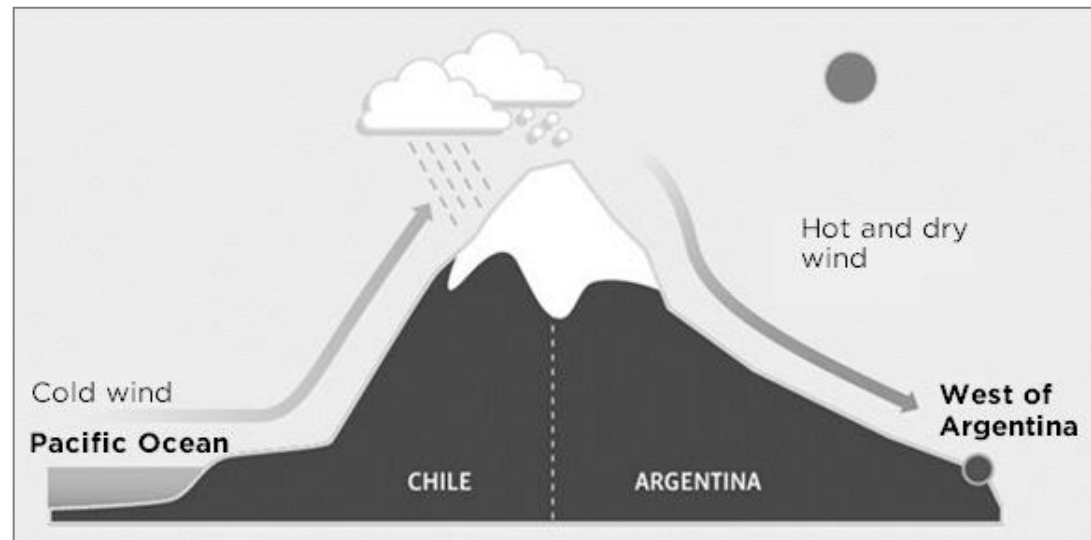
CLIMATE

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.



| 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 macronutrient 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.



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).



DRIP IRRIGATION



FLOOD IRRIGATION

WINE PRODUCERS

Strong commitment



- | Argentina's restless producers are **BREAKING NEW GROUND** and reshaping the country's wine offering.
- | They're developing their own national identity in winemaking by increasingly focusing on terroir.
- | Combination of tried-and-true traditions with cutting edge technology and modern techniques.
- | New projects and new ways of producing wine to showcase the country's diverse and unique terroir.
- | Experimentation with new regions, making them wine regions from scratch, leading to the emergence of new GIs.





ARGENTINA

MAIN WINEGROWING
FIGURES

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
H

ARGENTINA TODAY

Main winegrowing figures



5th

**WORLD'S LARGEST
WINE PRODUCER***

1. ITALY
2. FRANCE
3. SPAIN
4. UNITED STATES
5. **ARGENTINA**

895

**PRODUCING
WINERIES**

7th

**LARGEST COUNTRY
IN CULTIVATED
SURFACE***

1. SPAIN
2. CHINA (mainland)
3. FRANCE
4. ITALY
5. TURKEY
6. UNITED STATES
7. **ARGENTINA**

10th

**WORLD'S LARGEST
WINE EXPORTER***

1. ITALY
2. SPAIN
3. FRANCE
4. CHILE
5. AUSTRALIA
6. GERMANY
7. UNITED STATES
8. SOUTH AFRICA
9. PORTUGAL
10. **ARGENTINA**

2020

EXPORTS**

400.6 M L

**TOTAL EXPORTS
in volume (liters)**

U\$S 813.5 M

**TOTAL EXPORTS
in value (U\$D FOB)**

Source: *OIV - State of the Vitiviniculture World Market (April 2020)

**Caucasia Wite Thinking – December 2020

ARGENTINA TODAY

Main export markets 2020 (U\$D FOB)*



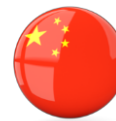
1st



UNITED STATES

U\$D 226.753.273

6th



CHINA

U\$D 24.173.025

2nd



UNITED KINGDOM

U\$D 127.482.928

7th



MEXICO

U\$D 20.089.355

3rd



BRAZIL

U\$D 76.207.799

8th



GERMANY

U\$D 14.608.707

4th



CANADA

U\$D 70.180.015

9th



SWITZERLAND

U\$D 13.422.704

5th



NETHERLANDS

U\$D 31.362.572

10th



PERU

U\$D 13.198.100

ARGENTINA TODAY

Main winegrowing data



9th

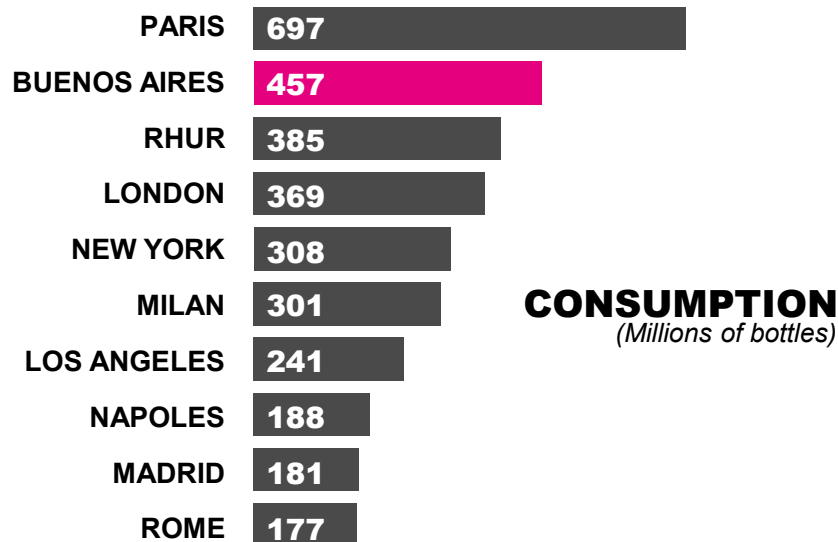
LARGEST COUNTRY
IN WINE
CONSUMPTION*

1. UNITED STATES
2. FRANCE
3. ITALY
4. GERMANY
5. CHINA (mainland)
6. UNITED KINGDOM
7. SPAIN
8. RUSSIA
9. **ARGENTINA**

BUENOS AIRES

2nd

LARGEST CITY IN WINE
CONSUMPTION
AFTER PARIS**



Source: *OIV - State of the Vitiviniculture World Market (April 2020)

**INSEEC Wine & Spirits Institute



HISTORY
OF WINEMAKING
IN ARGENTINA

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A



TIMELINE

Argentina's winemaking history

XVI



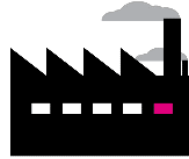
1551

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.

EVOLUTION

Argentina's winemaking industry

XXI

| 1993

| 2020

| Exporting wineries

10

515

| Main export varieties

**Malbec &
Torrontés**

**Malbec, Torrontés &
Others**

| Total Exports in U\$S

U\$S 24 millions

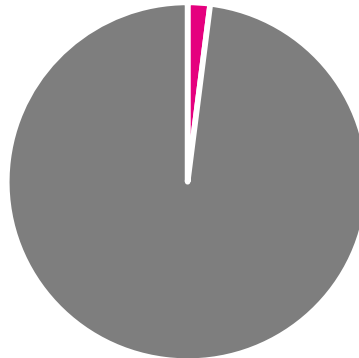
U\$S 813 millions

| Total Exports in liters

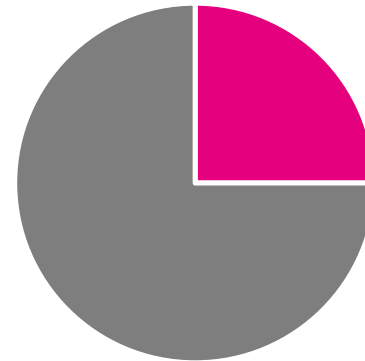
25M liters

400.6M liters

▶ **2%**
Exports
▶ **98%**
Domestic
consumption



▶ **25%**
Exports
▶ **75%**
Domestic
consumption



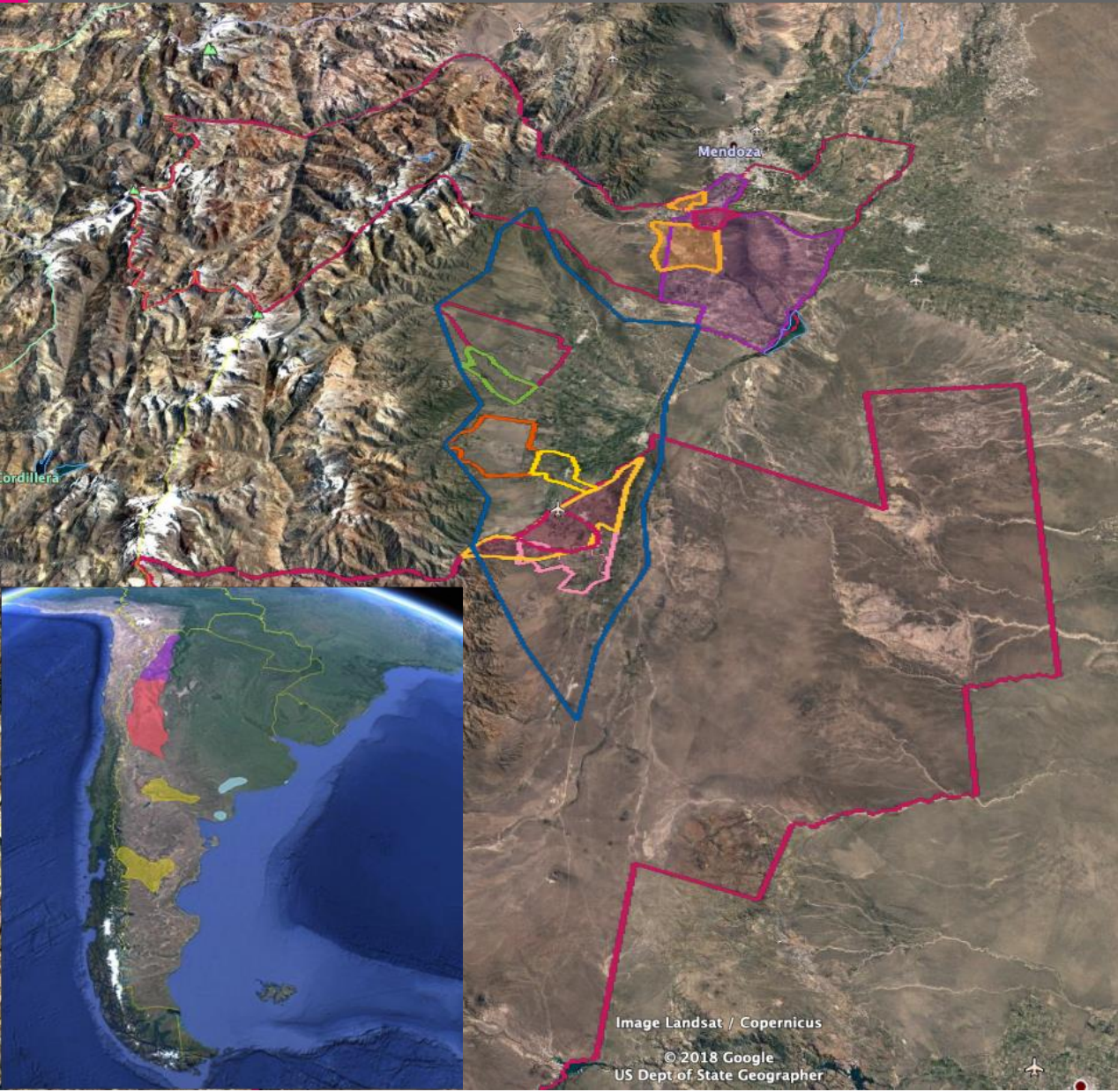
- | In 1959, wine law 14.878 was promulgated. It created the **National Institute of Vitiviniculture** (INV), and established that wine is considered “food” in Argentina.

- | INV Function:
 - Control quality and fraud prevention
 - Labeling and wine normatives
 - Analytic and statistical control

- | INV works as a Regulation Council within the European Union.

- | In 1999 Argentine Wine Law equaled that of the EU in order to improve the export process.

- | In 1999, the law 25.163 gave a legal framework for wine origins. It established **Geographical Indications (GIs)** and also **Designations of Origin (DO)**.
- | **GIs** are used for quality wines, whereas flavor is attached to origin. There are **101 GIs approved in Argentina**, most of them established following political boundaries.
- | **DOCs** are GIs with wine style regulation. There are two DO in Argentina, Luján de Cuyo (DOC) and San Rafael (DOC). Only Luján de Cuyo is used today.
- | GIs today are developing in a new way, as viticultural areas, attached to soil and climatic conditions.



GI LOGICS

GI Mendoza

(Valle de Uco + Luján de Cuyo)



GI Valle de Uco

(Paraje Altamira + Guatallary)



GI San Carlos

(Paraje Altamira + La Consulta +
Pampa El Cepillo)



GI Paraje Altamira
GI La Consulta
GI Pampa El Cepillo

WINE REGIONS

Argentina from north to south



LOCATION & EXTENSION

23° - 45°
SOUTH LATITUDE
22° from north
to south



CULTIVATED SURFACE for vinification*

Ha: **198.220**
Ac: **489.821,44**



KEY FACTORS of terroir

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



THE NORTH

Jujuy
Salta
Tucumán
Catamarca

CUYO

La Rioja
San Juan
Mendoza

PATAGONIA

La Pampa
Neuquén
Río Negro
Chubut

ATLANTIC

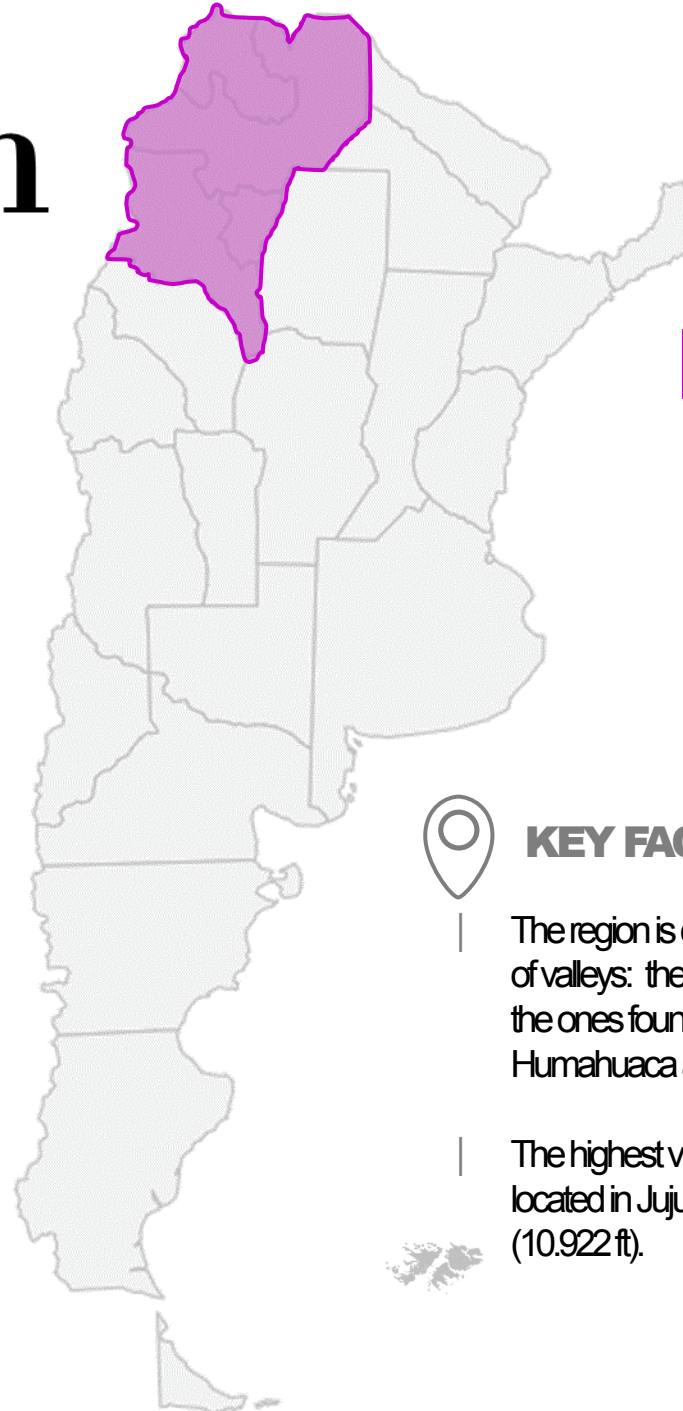
Buenos Aires

*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2019 database).



THE NORTH

The North



LOCATION

Latitude & longitude

23° 12' | 28° 10'

SOUTH LATITUDE

61° 21' | 66° 12'

WEST LONGITUDE

PROVINCES

Jujuy

Salta

Tucumán

Catamarca



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*



3%
of the
country

Ha: **5.979,9**

Ac: **14.776,96**



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

750 - 3.329 masl

2.461 - 10.922 fasl



KEY FACTORS

The region is crisscrossed by a series of valleys: the Calchaquí Valley and the ones found in Jujuy (Quebrada de Humahuaca and Valles Templados).

The highest vineyard in the world is located in Jujuy (Uquía) at 3.329 masl (10.922 ft).

THE NORTH

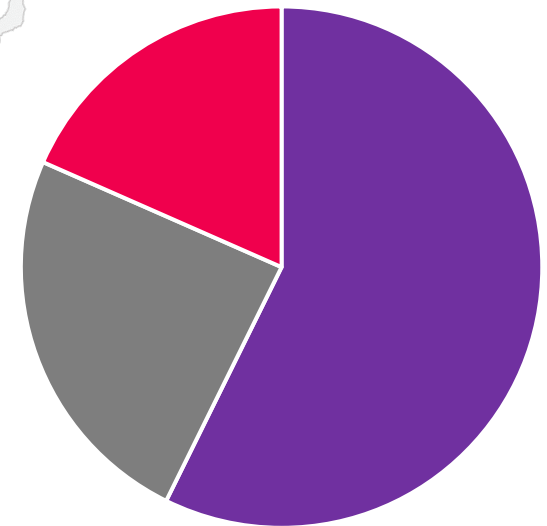


MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

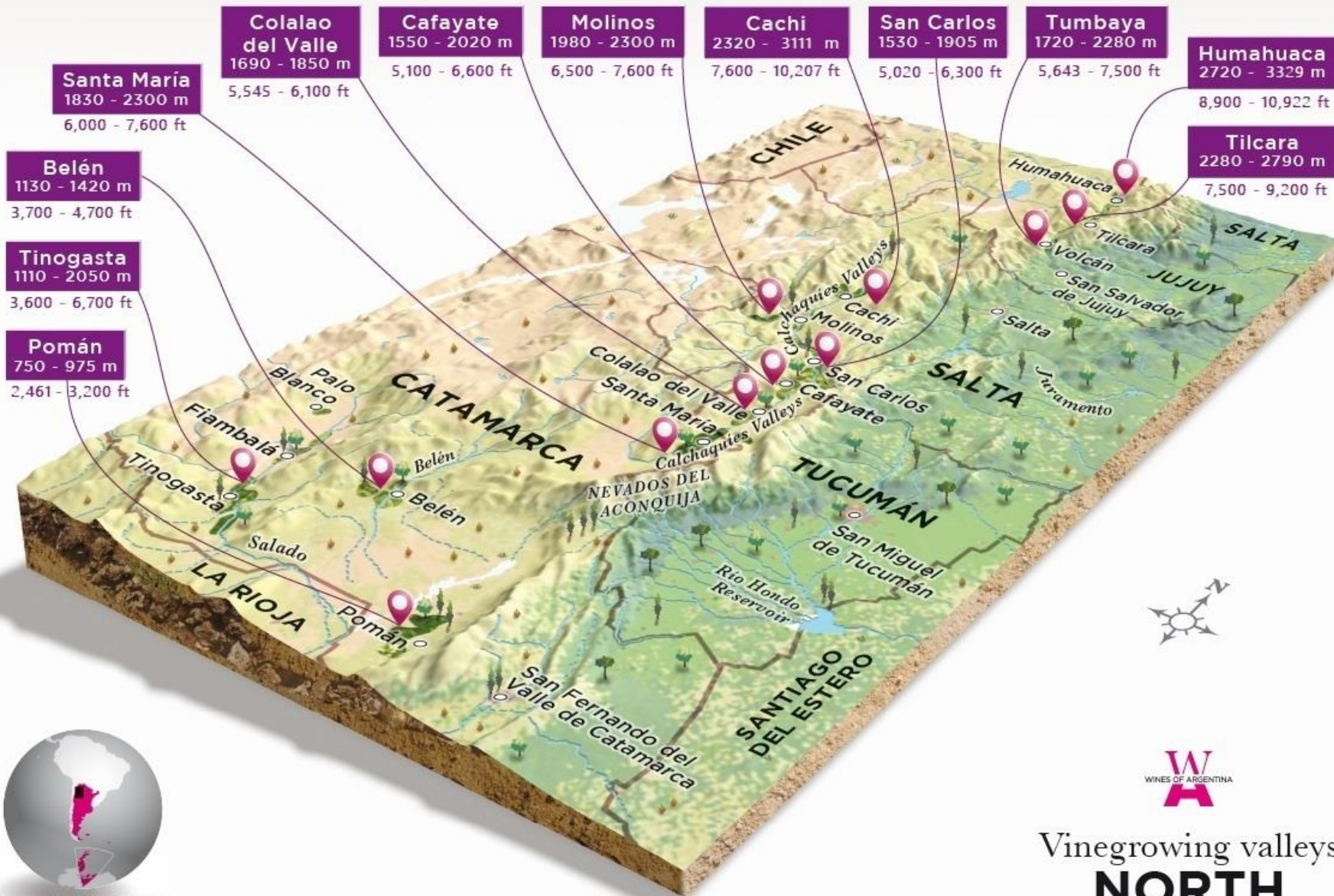
Distribution by colour*

	Hectares	Acres	%
RED VARIETIES	3.432,5	8.482,1	% RED
Malbec	1.786,4	4.414,4	52,0%
Cabernet Sauvignon	792,5	1.958,3	23,1%
Syrah	256,6	634,1	7,5%
Tannat	145,5	359,5	4,2%
Bonarda	160,3	396,1	4,7%
Merlot	114,7	283,4	3,3%
Cabernet Franc	44,9	110,8	1,3%
Tempranillo	28,0	69,2	0,8%
Pinot Noir	28,7	70,9	0,8%
Petit Verdot	23,4	57,7	0,7%
Other red varieties	51,5	127,4	1,5%
WHITE VARIETIES	1.446,1	3.573,5	% WHITE
Torrontés Riojano	1.280,6	3.164,6	88,6%
Sauvignon Blanc	50,8	125,5	3,5%
Chardonnay	40,1	99,1	2,8%
Chenin	10,7	26,5	0,7%
Riesling	6,4	15,8	0,4%
Viognier	4,6	11,4	0,3%
Semillón	0,2	0,5	0,0%
Other white varieties	52,6	130,0	3,6%
PINK VARIETIES	1.101,30	2.721,42	% PINK
Criolla Chica	65,00	160,6	5,9

- Red grapes | **57,4%**
- White grapes | **24,2%**
- Pink grapes | **18,4%**



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.



Cartography by FOCUS



Vinegrowing valleys NORTH



SALTA



SALTA

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

25° 07' | 26° 05'

SOUTH LATITUDE

65° 58' | 66° 09'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **3343,50**

1.7%

Ac: **8.262,12**

56%



of the
country
of the
region



TEMP.

Annual Average

15° C

59° F



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

1.530 - 3.111 masl

5.020 - 10.207 fasl



RAINFALL

Annual Average

203 mm/year

8 in/year



HIGHLIGHTS

The viticultural activity is located mainly in the Calchaquí Valley.

Strongly marked by the presence of high altitude vineyards.

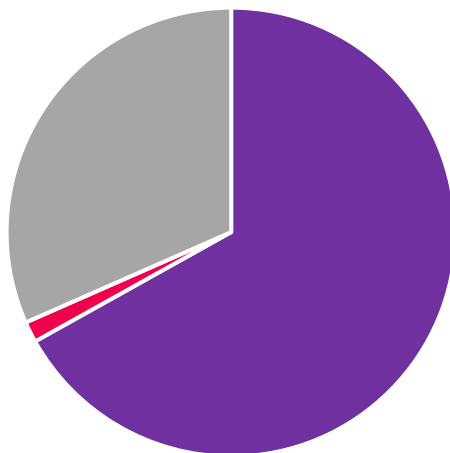
Cafayate is the main wine producer of the region.

DISTRIBUTION

by colour*



Red grapes | **67,1%**
White grapes | **31,3%**
Pink grapes | **1,6%**



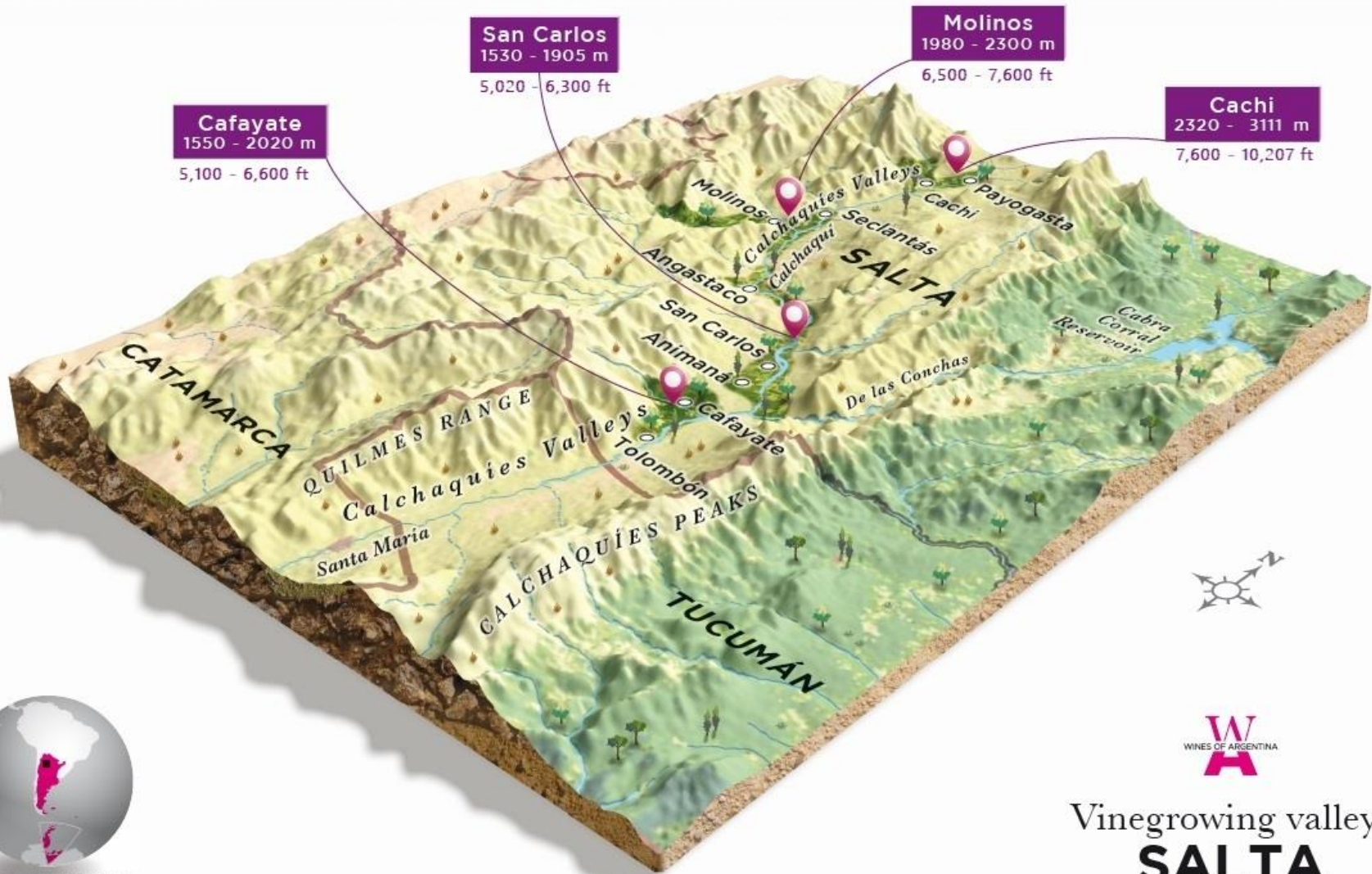
MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

- Malbec
- Torrontés
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Tannat
- Merlot

	Hectares	Acres	%
SALTA	3343,50	8.262,12	
Red varieties	2243,90	5.544,90	% Red
Malbec	1398,70	3.456,33	62,33%
Cabernet Sauvignon	457,70	1.131,02	20,40%
Tannat	133,50	329,89	5,95%
Merlot	52,00	128,50	2,32%
Bonarda	47,70	117,87	2,13%
Cabernet Franc	36,70	90,69	1,64%
Syrah	33,10	81,79	1,48%
Petit Verdot	20,90	51,65	0,93%
Pinot Noir	19,10	47,20	0,85%
Tempranillo	9,00	22,24	0,40%
Other red varieties	35,50	87,72	1,58%
White varieties	1046,60	2.586,25	% White
Torrontés Riojano	915,10	2.261,30	87,44%
Sauvignon Blanc	47,00	116,14	4,49%
Chardonnay	37,70	93,16	3,60%
Chenin	10,70	26,44	1,02%
Riesling	6,40	15,82	0,61%
Viognier	4,60	11,37	0,44%
Semillón	0,20	0,49	0,02%
Other white varieties	24,90	61,53	2,38%
Pink varieties	53,00	130,97	% Pink
Criolla Chica	40,8	100,82	76,98

*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2019 database).



Cartography by FOCUS



Vinegrowing valleys
SALTA

SALTA | Cafayate

Terroir characteristics

Cafayate 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.



LOCATION
Viticultural area

26°05'
SOUTH
LATITUDE

65°58'
WEST
LONGITUDE



TEMP.
Annual Average

16,2° C
61° F



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.



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification*

Ha: **2.488,00**

Ac: **6.148,10**



60%
of the
Calchaquí
Valley



ALTITUDE
of the vineyards

1.550 - 2.020 masl

5.100 - 6.600 fasl



**MAIN GRAPE
VARIETIES**

Most planted*

Malbec

Torrontés

Cabernet Sauvignon

Tannat

Merlot



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*



95%
of the
country

Ha: **188.028,70**

Ac: **464.637,72**

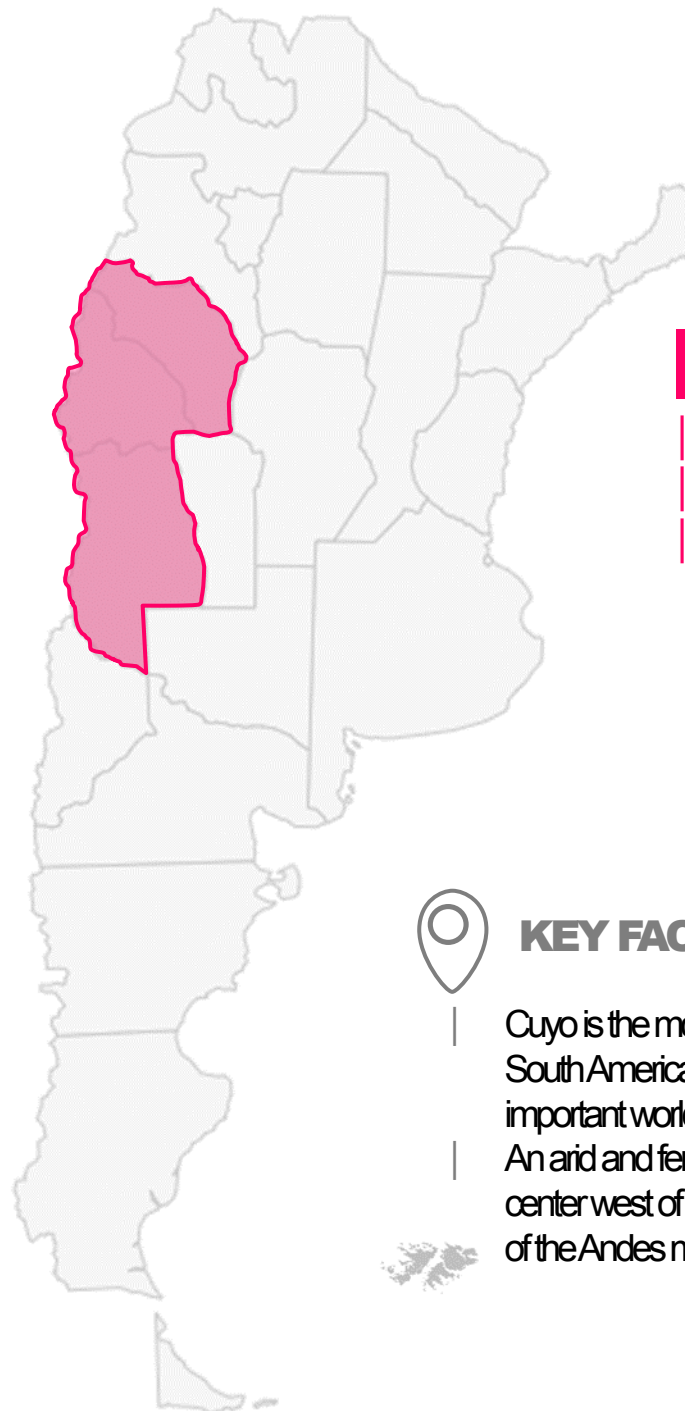


ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

430 – 2.000 masl

1.411 – 6.562 fasl



PROVINCES

La Rioja
San Juan
Mendoza



KEY FACTORS

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.

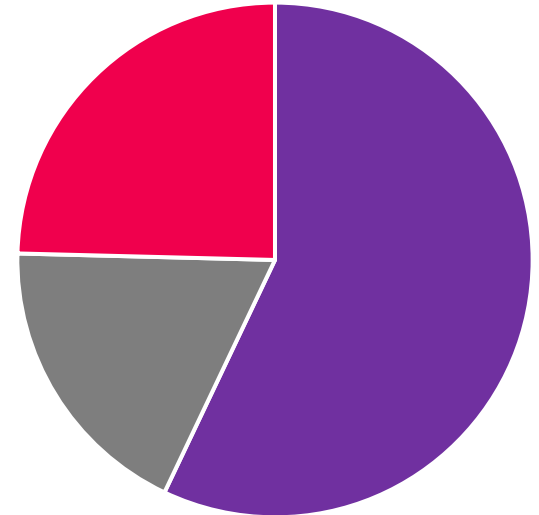


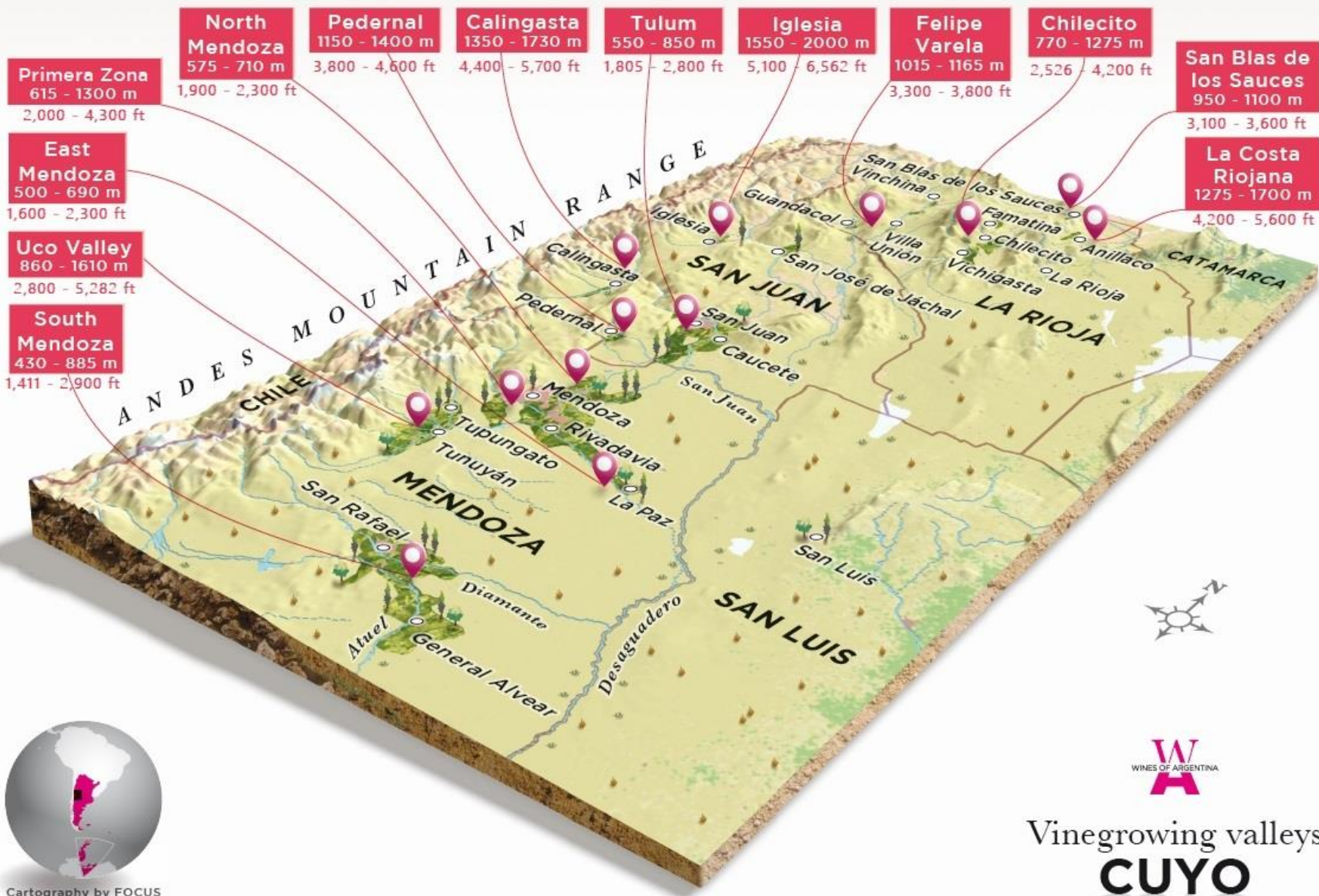
MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour*

	Hectares	Acres	%
RED VARIETIES	108.309,7	267.644,1	% Red
Malbec	41.323,4	102.114,3	38,2
Bonarda	18.118,5	44.772,6	16,7
Cabernet Sauvignon	13.034,9	32.210,5	12,0
Syrah	11.509,4	28.440,9	10,6
Tempranillo	5.516,9	13.632,8	5,1
Merlot	4.466,9	11.038,2	4,1
Pinot Noir	1.520,5	3.757,3	1,4
Cabernet Franc	1.133,3	2.800,5	1,0
Tannat	681,9	1.685,0	0,6
Petit Verdot	605,2	1.495,5	0,6
Other red varieties	10.398,8	25.696,5	9,6
WHITE VARIETIES	34.093,1	84.247,46	% White
Torrontés Riojano	6.344,9	15.678,88	18,6
Chardonnay	5.646,4	13.952,82	16,6
Chenin	1.815,3	4.485,79	5,3
Sauvignon Blanc	1.745,9	4.314,29	5,1
Torrontés Sanjuanino	1.610,8	3.980,45	4,7
Semillón	596,3	1.473,52	1,7
Torrontés Mendocino	505,5	1.249,14	1,5
Viognier	701,7	1.733,97	2,1
Riesling	60,5	149,50	0,2
Other white varieties	15.065,8	37.229,10	44,2
PINK VARIETIES	45.625,90	112.746,16	% Pink
Criolla Chica	283,3	700,06	0,6

- Red grapes | **57,6%**
- White grapes | **18,1%**
- Pink grapes | **24,3%**





Cartography by FOCUS

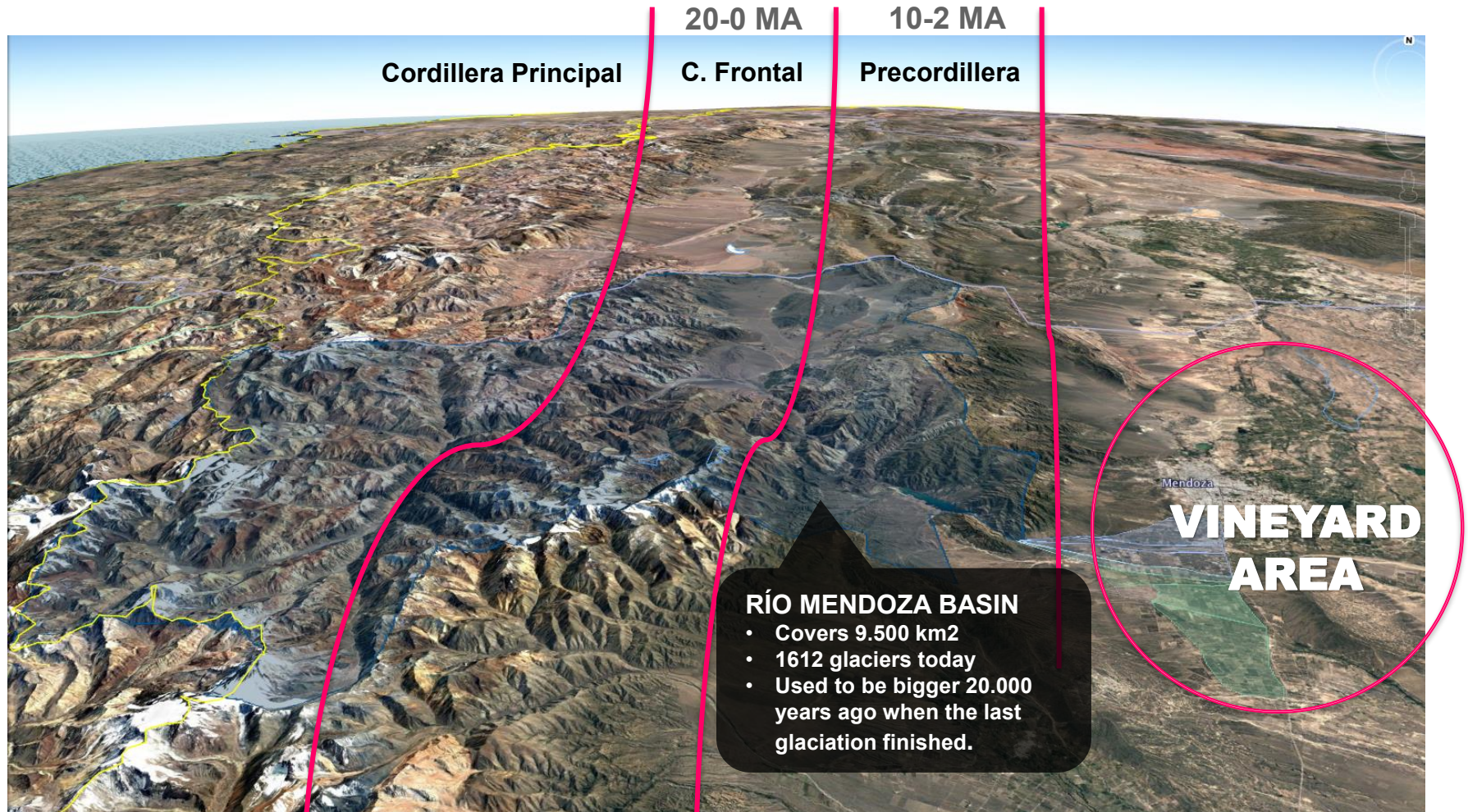


Vinegrowing valleys
CUYO

THE ANDES RANGE

Importance | Soils

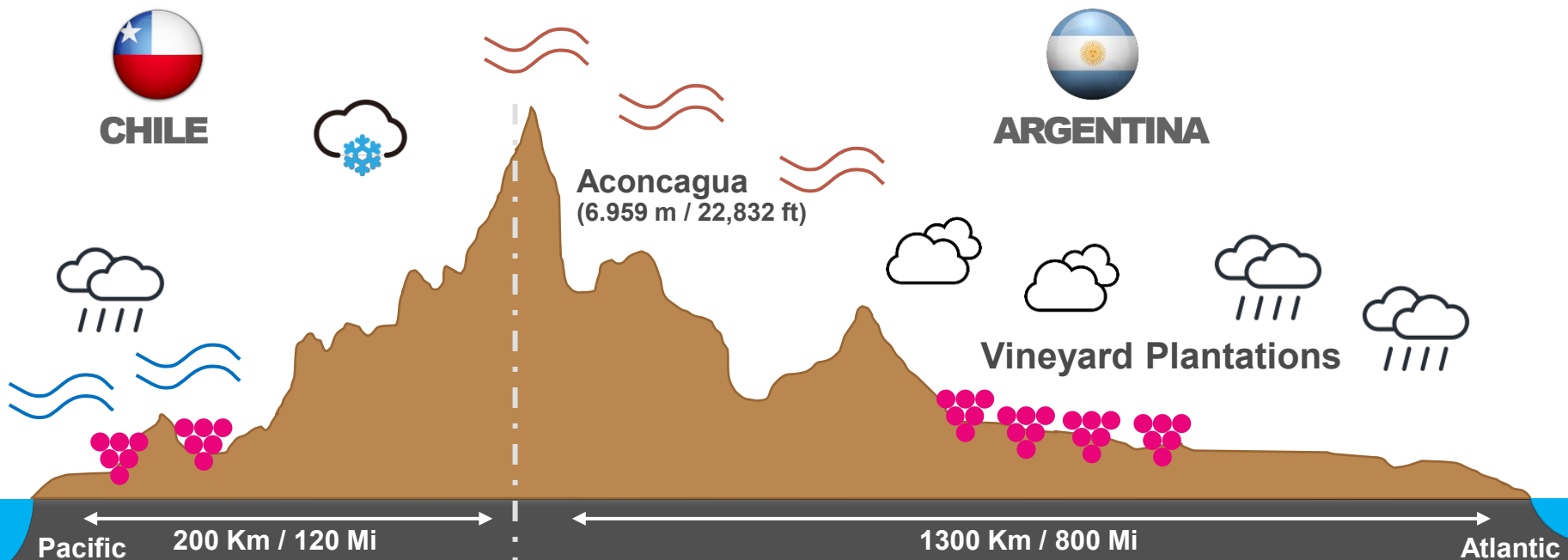
THE ANDES RANGE IS A MULTI-TIME & MULTI-EPISODIC EVENT 5-0



ALTITUDE EFFECT

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

Importance | Soils

SLOPES



ANDES RANGE

COLLUVIAL
SEDIMENTS

ALLUVIAL
SEDIMENTS

FLUVIAL
SEDIMENTS

THE ANDES RANGE

Importance | Soils





MENDOZA



MENDOZA

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

32° 43' | 34° 58'

SOUTH LATITUDE

67° 33' | 69° 15'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

15/19° C

59/66° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

Mendoza

220 mm/year

Melbourne

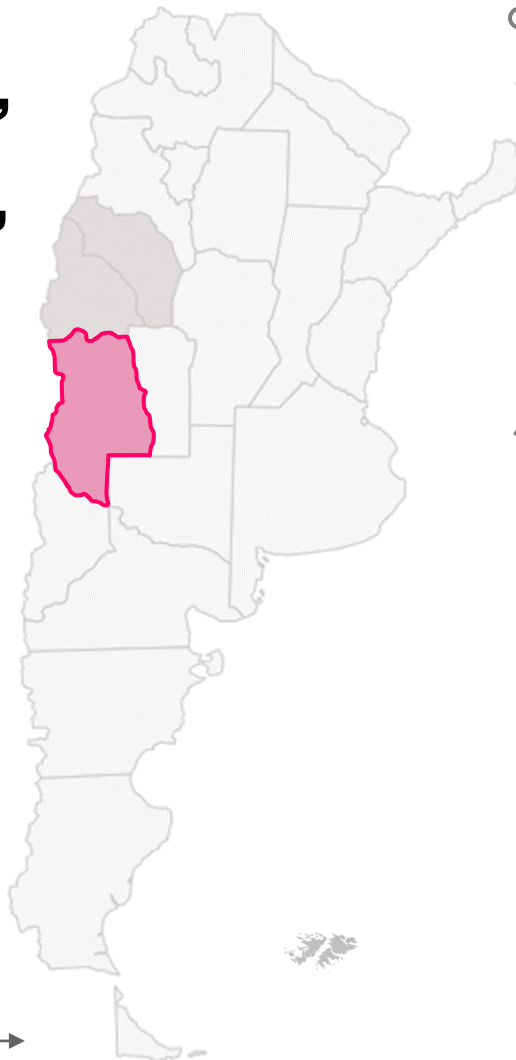
656

Bordeaux

851

Napa

599



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **149.226,9**

Ac: **368.754,59**

75% of the country

79% of the region



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

430 - 2.000 masl

1.411 - 6.562 fasl



HIGHLIGHTS

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.

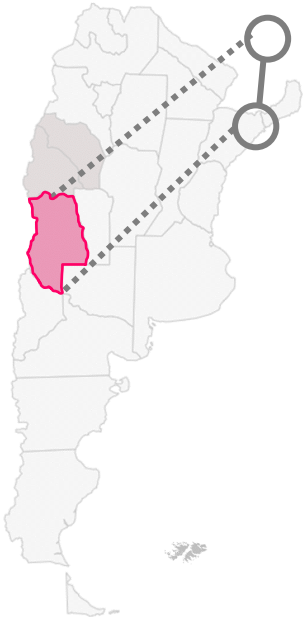
It is divided into five large sub-regions: Valle de Uco; Primera Zona; Northern oasis; the East and the South.

MENDOZA

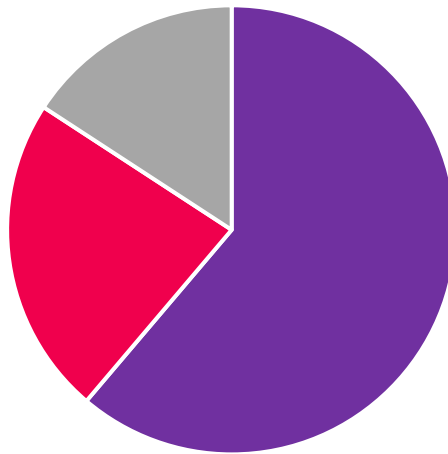
Main varieties

DISTRIBUTION

by colour*



Red grapes | **62,2%**
 White grapes | **15,4%**
 Pink grapes | **22,4%**



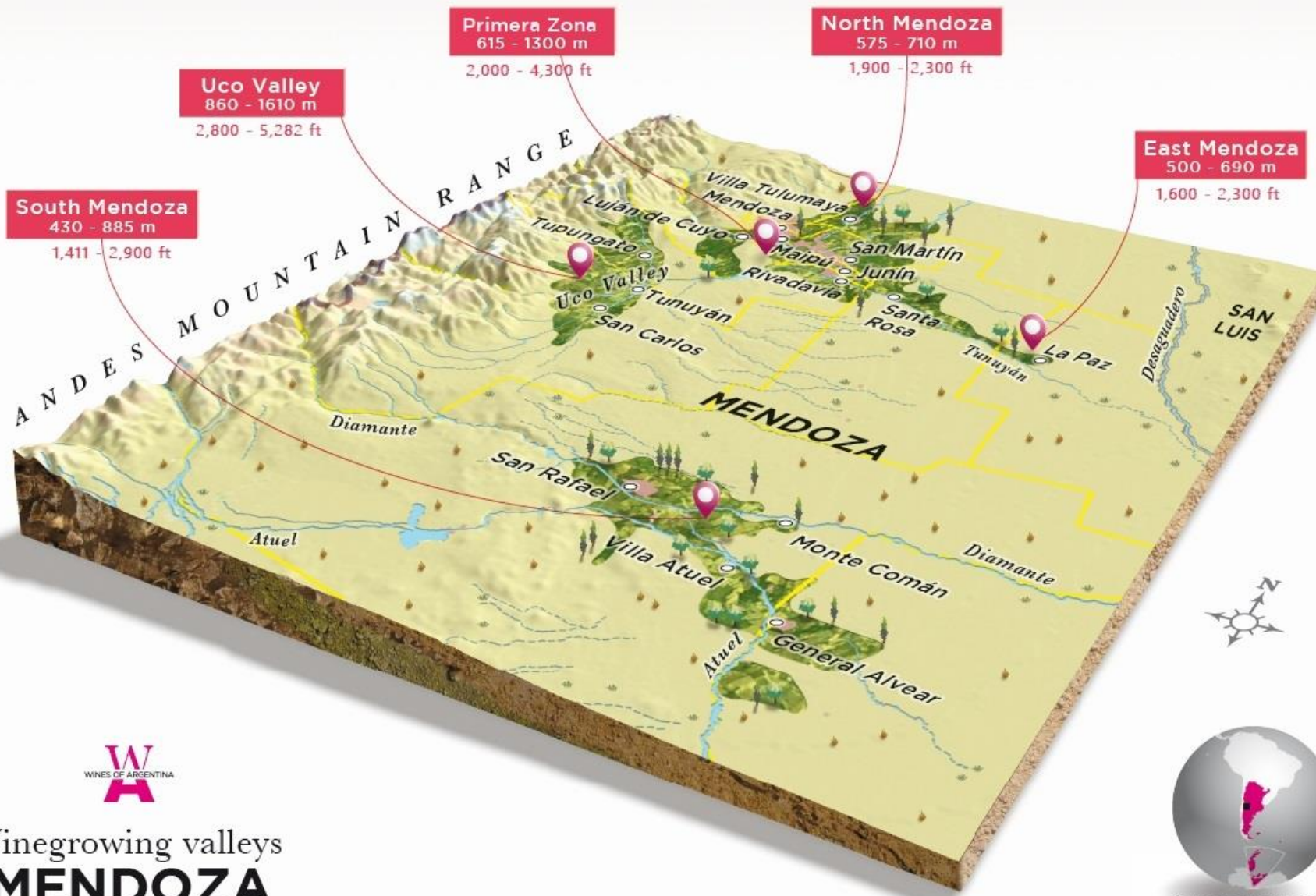
MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Malbec
 Bonarda
 Cabernet Sauvignon
 Syrah
 Tempranillo

	Hectares	Acres	%
MENDOZA	149.226,9	368.754,59	
Red varieties	92.794,3	229.303,99	% Red
Malbec	37.754,1	93.294,16	40,69%
Bonarda	15.249,9	37.684,03	16,43%
Cabernet Sauvignon	10.888,6	26.906,82	11,73%
Syrah	8.347,4	20.627,26	9,00%
Tempranillo	5.295,3	13.085,22	5,71%
Merlot	3.930,6	9.712,91	4,24%
Pinot Noir	1.488,3	3.677,74	1,60%
Cabernet Franc	978,9	2.418,96	1,05%
Petit Verdot	470,5	1.162,65	0,51%
Tannat	352,7	871,56	0,38%
Other red varieties	8.038,0	19.862,70	8,66%
White varieties	23.039,7	56.933,40	% White
Chardonnay	4.886,2	12.074,29	21,21%
Torrontés Riojano	3.474,5	8.585,84	15,08%
Chenin	1.553,4	3.838,61	6,74%
Sauvignon Blanc	1.507,3	3.724,69	6,54%
Semillón	555,6	1.372,94	2,41%
Viognier	449,0	1.109,52	1,95%
Torrontés Mendocino	158,9	392,66	0,69%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	143,8	355,34	0,62%
Riesling	51,0	126,03	0,22%
Other white varieties	10.260,0	25.353,49	44,53%
Pink varieties	33.392,9	82.517,20	% Pink
Cariolla Chica	153,2	378,57	0,46%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2019 database).



Cartography by FOCUS



Vinegrowing valleys
MENDOZA



MENDOZA

PRIMERA ZONA

Luján de Cuyo & Maipú



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

Maipú



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification (INV 2019)



Ha: **26.737,7**

13.5% of the country

Ac: **66.071,5**

18% of the province

Mendoza Mendoza

Luján

Maipú

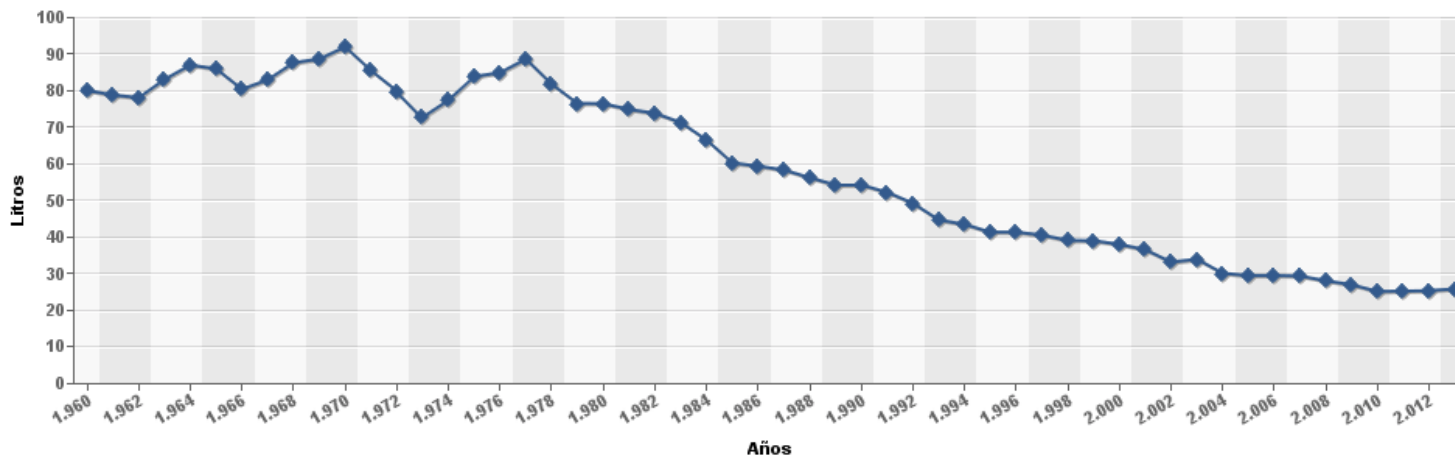
Luján de Cuyo

BRIEF HISTORY | The beginnings

Primera Zona



- | **17th and 18th century:** 1st vineyards in Mendoza. Family own and handcraft viticulture of 'criollas' grapes.
- | **1850's:** beginning of industrial viticulture. European varieties planted.
- | **1880:** Railway arrives to Mendoza bringing European immigration, also helping to develop the wine consumption market in Buenos Aires.
- | **70's:** Maximum historical consumption per capita: **90 Its.**
- | **80's:** Changes in consumer habits. Viticultural crisis.
- | **90's:** Commercial opening to the world. International advisors. Wine reconversion.



20 Its
Per capita 2017

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)

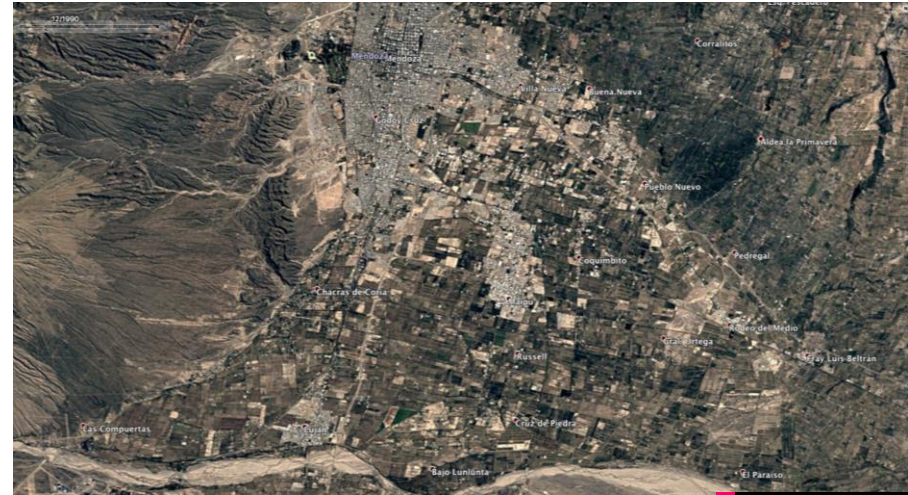
| 1990: D.O.C. Luján de Cuyo



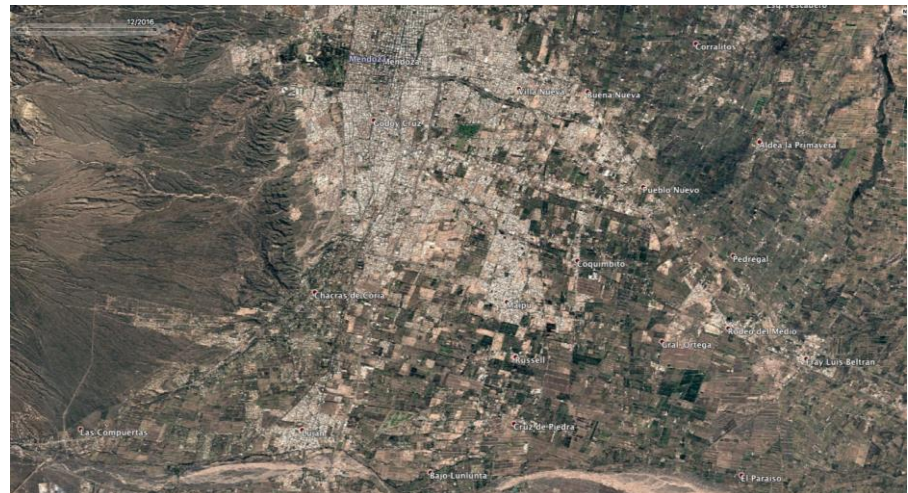
| Some GI's:

- Agrelo
- Las Compuertas
- Lunlunta
- Barrancas

| City advancement over vineyard areas.



1990



2016

ORIGINS

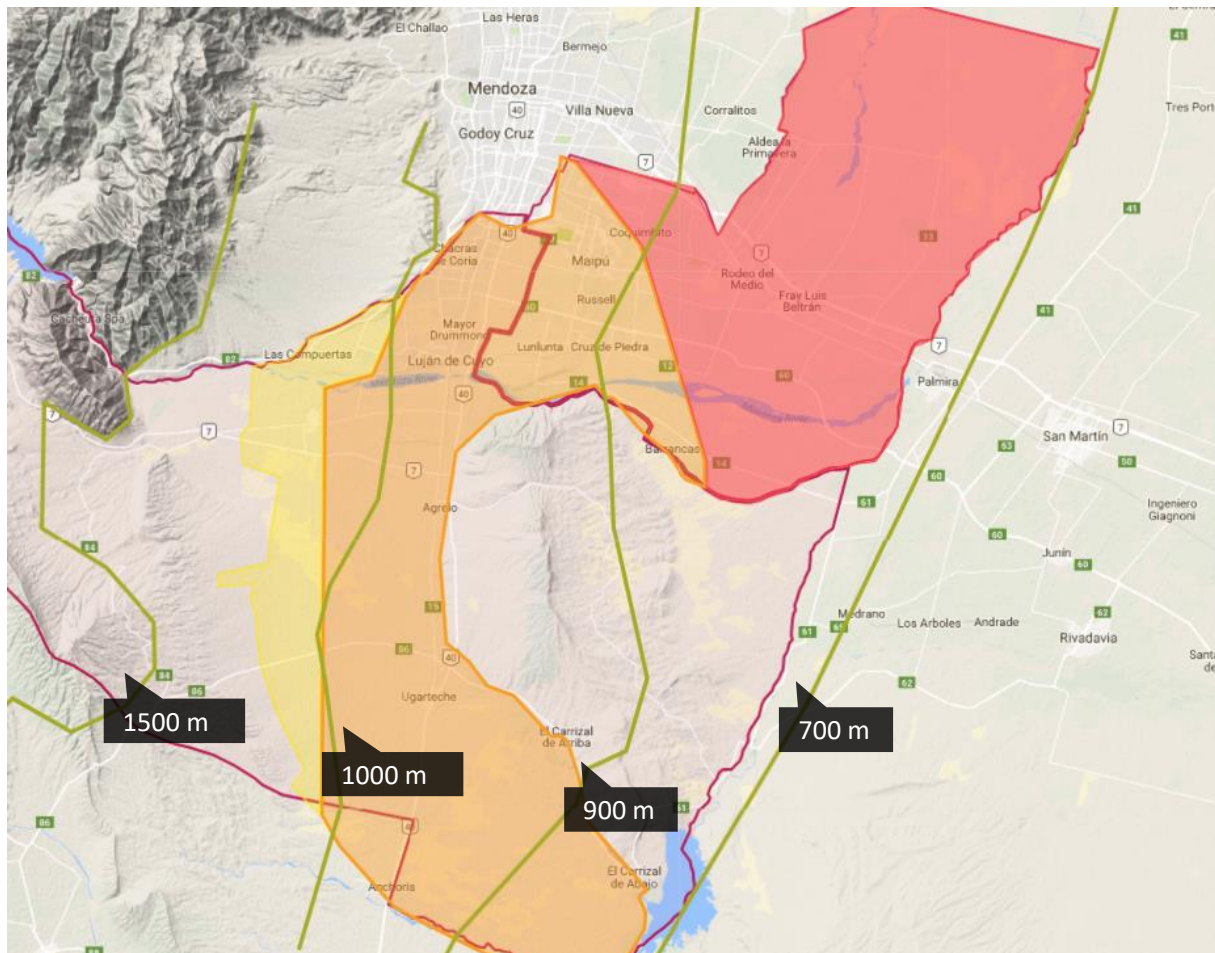
- | Flood Irrigation only
- | Trellising: low trellis VSP and Parral.

- | 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 varieties.
- | Fine wines, mainly reds.

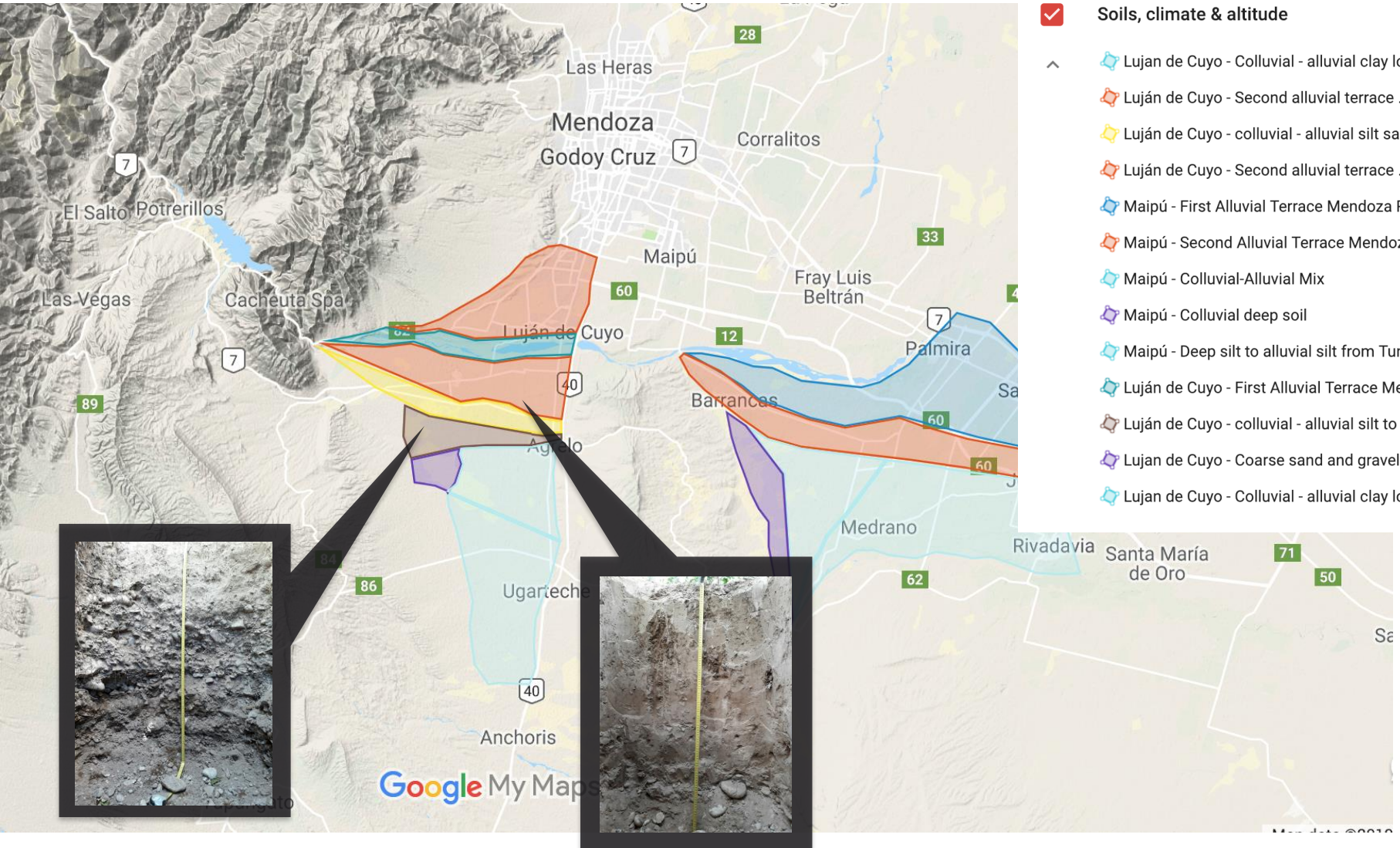


- Mendoza Province**
 - Individual styles
 - Maipú Department
 - Luján de Cuyo Department
- Climate - Winkler zones**
 - Individual styles
 - Primera Zona - Winkler III
 - Primera Zona - Winkler IV
 - Primera Zona Winkler V
- Altitude**
 - Individual styles
 - 700
 - 900
 - 1000
 - 1500

Country	Wine Region	City	GST (°C)	GDD (C° units)	Winkler Region	
Washington	Puget Sound	Port Angles	13,4	710	Region Ia	Gualtallary, Cachi, Chubut
Germany	Ruwer	Kasel	13,8	800	Region Ia	
England	Kent	East Malling	14,1	850	Region Ia	
Australia	Tasmania	Launceston	14,4	932	Region Ia	
New Zealand	Central Otago	Queenstown	14,5	945	Region Ia	
France	Champagne	Reims	14,7	985	Region Ia	
Australia	Coonawarra	Coonawarra	16,6	1401	Region II	Gualtallary, San Pablo
Spain	Rias Baixas	Vigo	16,8	1437	Region II	
Italy	Piedmont	Torino	17,7	1626	Region II	
France	Bordeaux	Merignac	17,7	1627	Region II	
France	Northern Rhône	Valence	17,8	1664	Region III	Gualtallary, Paraje Altamira, Agrelo, Las Compuertas
Italy	Friuli	Udine	18,0	1694	Region III	
Spain	Rioja	Logrono	18,2	1742	Region III	
Australia	Yarra Valley	Healesville	18,6	1829	Region III	
California	Napa Valley	St Helena	19,3	1983	Region IV	
California	Northern Sonoma	Healdsburg	19,5	2010	Region IV	Lunlunta, Cruz de Piedra, Cafayate
Australia	Barossa Valley	Nuriootpa	19,8	2069	Region IV	
France	Roussillon	Perpignan	19,8	2076	Region IV	
Portugal	Alentejo	Evora	20,1	2134	Region IV	
Italy	Tuscany	Firenze	20,2	2153	Region IV	
Portugal	Madeira	Funchal	21,0	2339	Region V	Coquimbito, La Paz, Santa Rosa
Italy	Apulia	Brindisi	21,1	2343	Region V	
Greece	Patras	Patras	21,2	2367	Region V	
Australia	Hunter Valley	Cessnock	21,7	2481	Region V	
Spain	Jerez	Jerez de la Frontera	21,9	2524	Region V	

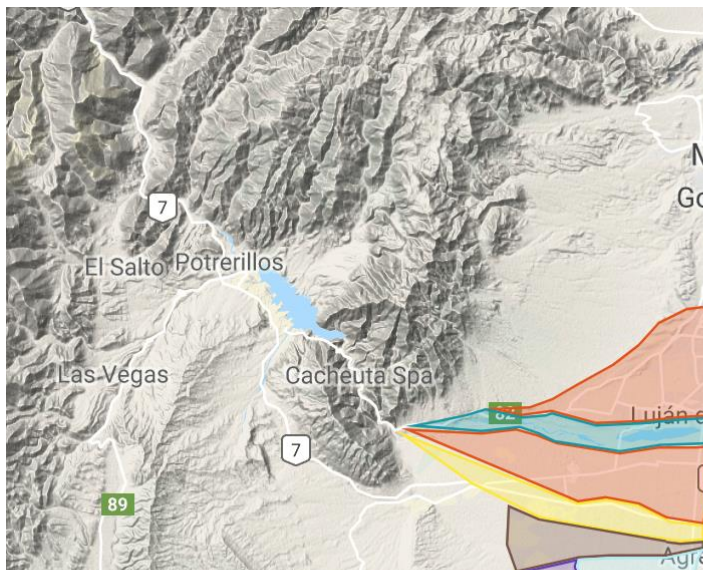
PROXIMAL ALLUVIAL FAN

Primera Zona

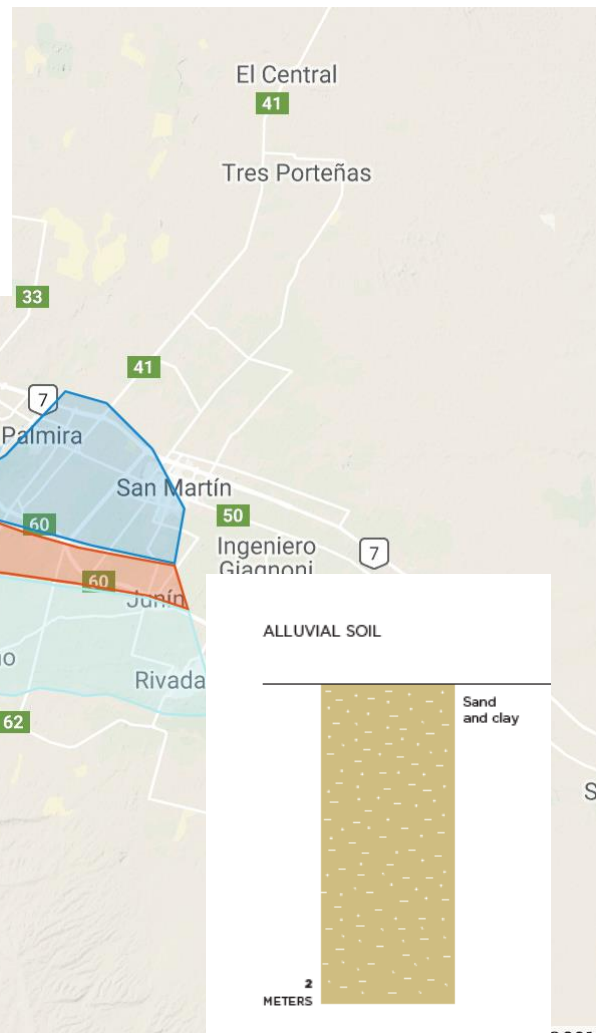
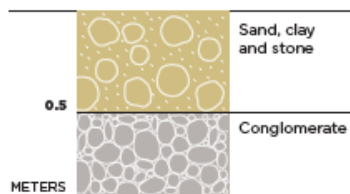


PROXIMAL ALLUVIAL FAN

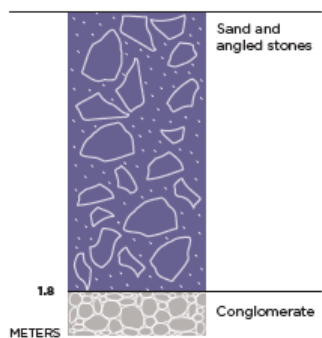
Primera Zona



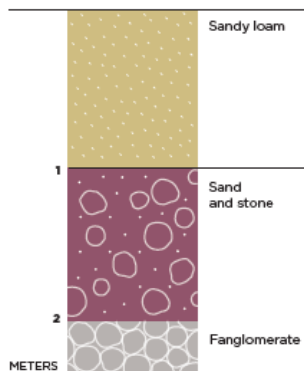
ALLUVIAL SOIL



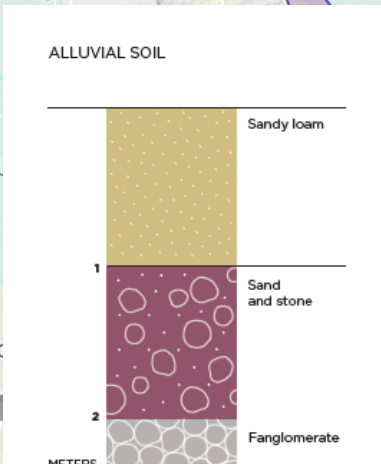
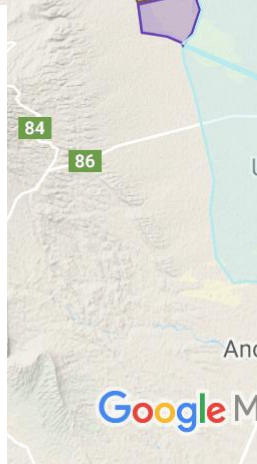
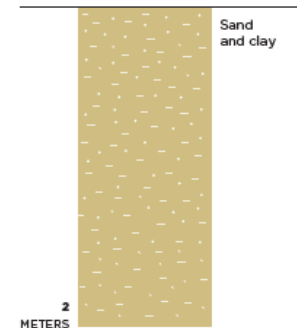
COLLUVIAL



ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL



LUJÁN DE CUYO

Primera Zona



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification (INV - 2019)



Ha: **15.495,1**

7,8% of the country

Ac: **38.289,94**

10,3% of the province

MALBEC

Ha: **8.765,4**

19,7% of the country

Ac: **21.633**

Located to the south of Mendoza City, on the pre-cordillera.

It is composed of 15 districts, some of them are GIs:

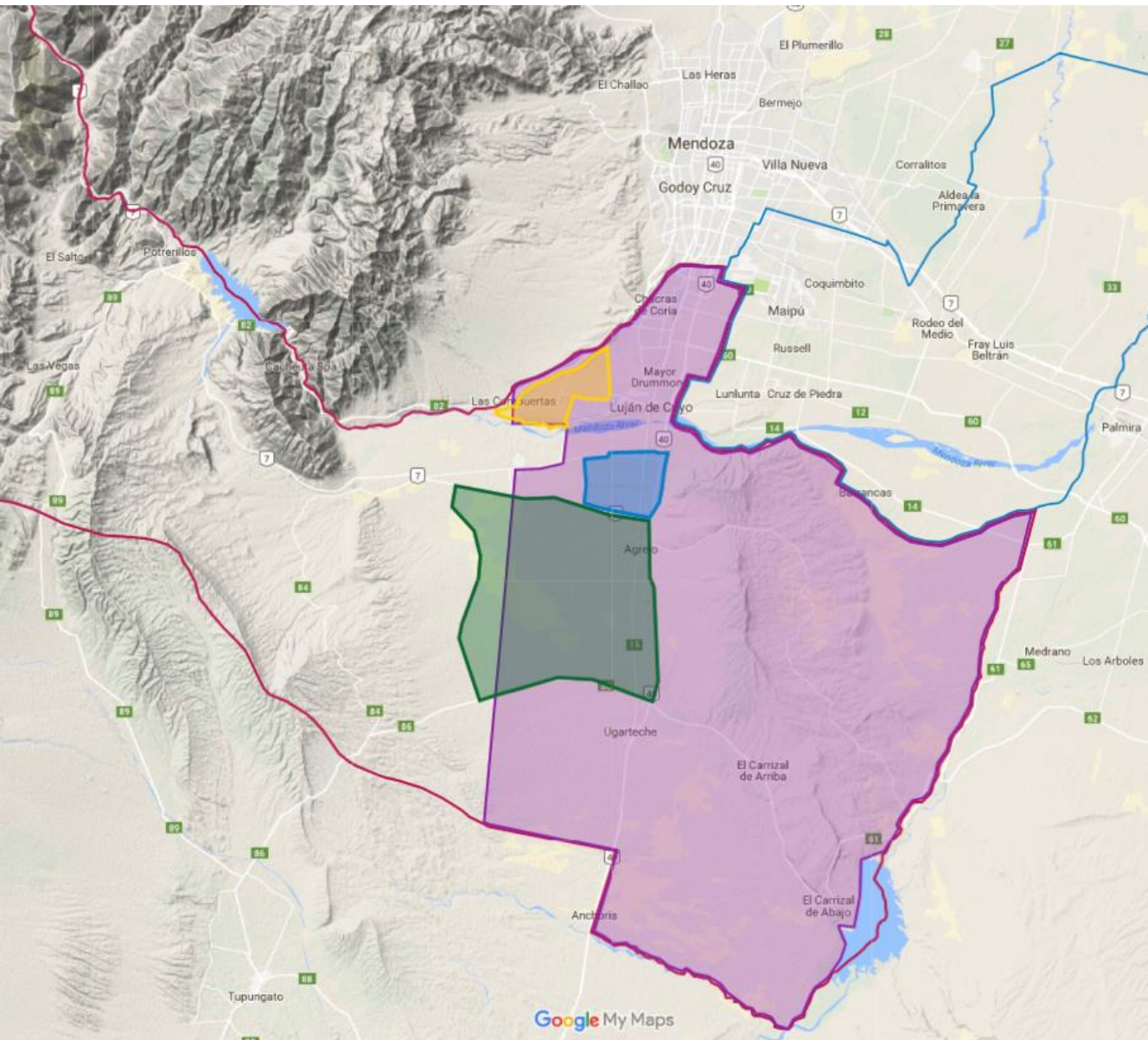
- Agrelo
- Las Compuertas

Luján de Cuyo



LUJÁN DE CUYO

Primera Zona

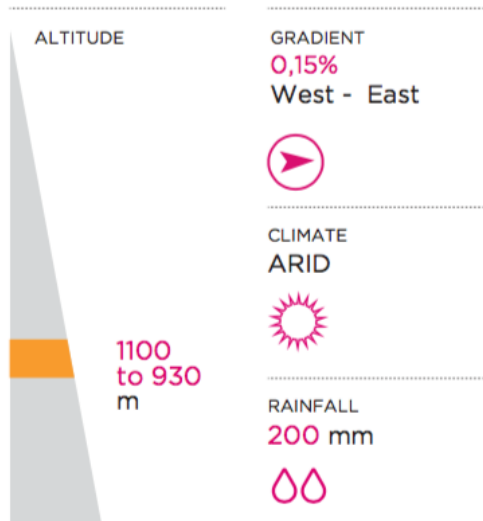
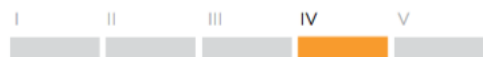


- Mendoza Province
 - Maipú Department
 - Lujan de Cuyo Department
- Soils
- D.O.C. Luján de Cuyo
 - D.O.C. Luján de Cuyo
- Agrelo
 - Agrelo IG
- Las Compuertas IG
 - Las Compuertas IG
- Perdiel
 - Perdiel IG
- Climate - Winkler zones
- Altitude

LUJÁN DE CUYO > AGRELO

AGRELO

WINKLER ZONE



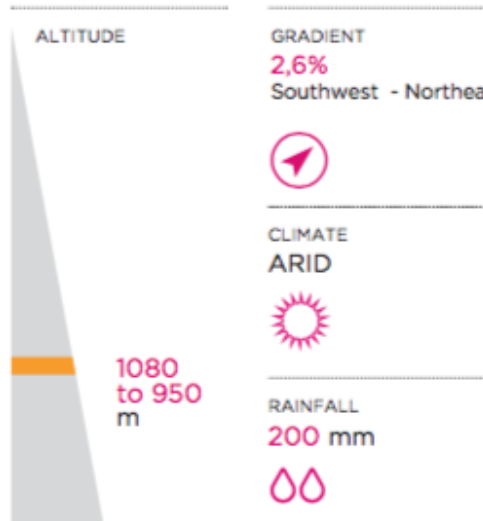
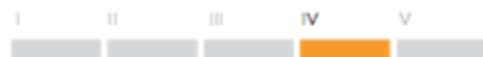
STATUS Approved

TOTAL SURFACE 14200 ha
PLANTED SURFACE 5300 ha

LUJÁN DE CUYO > LAS COMPUERTAS

LAS COMPUERTAS

WINKLER ZONE



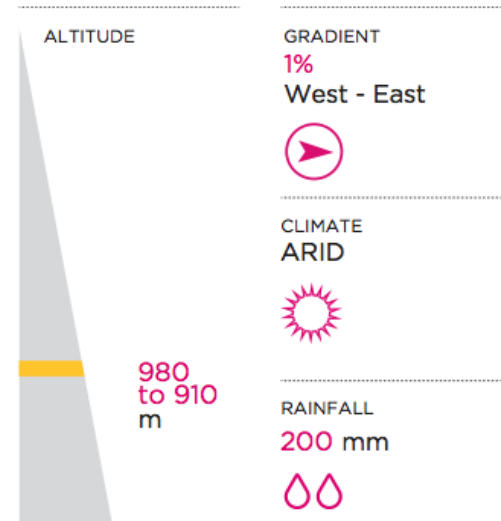
STATUS Approved

TOTAL SURFACE 1780 ha
PLANTED SURFACE 426 ha

LUJÁN DE CUYO > PERDRIEL

PERDRIEL

WINKLER ZONE



STATUS Not approved

TOTAL SURFACE 1900 ha
PLANTED SURFACE 900 ha



CULTIVATED SURFACE

(for vinification – INV 2019)

Ha: **11.242,6**

5,7%

Ac: **27.781,59**

of the country

MALBEC

Ha: **4.011**

9,04%

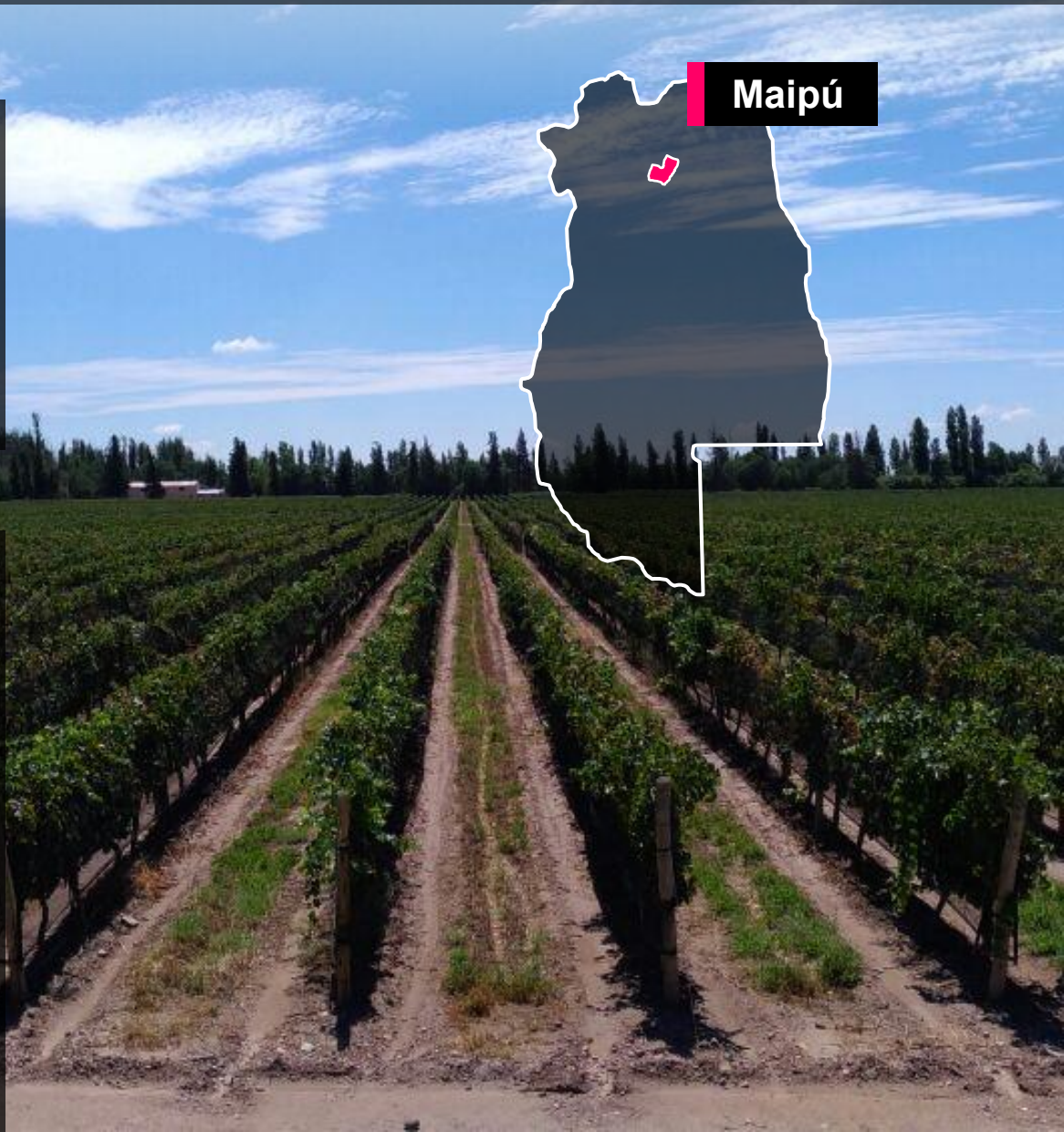
Ac: **9.911,58**

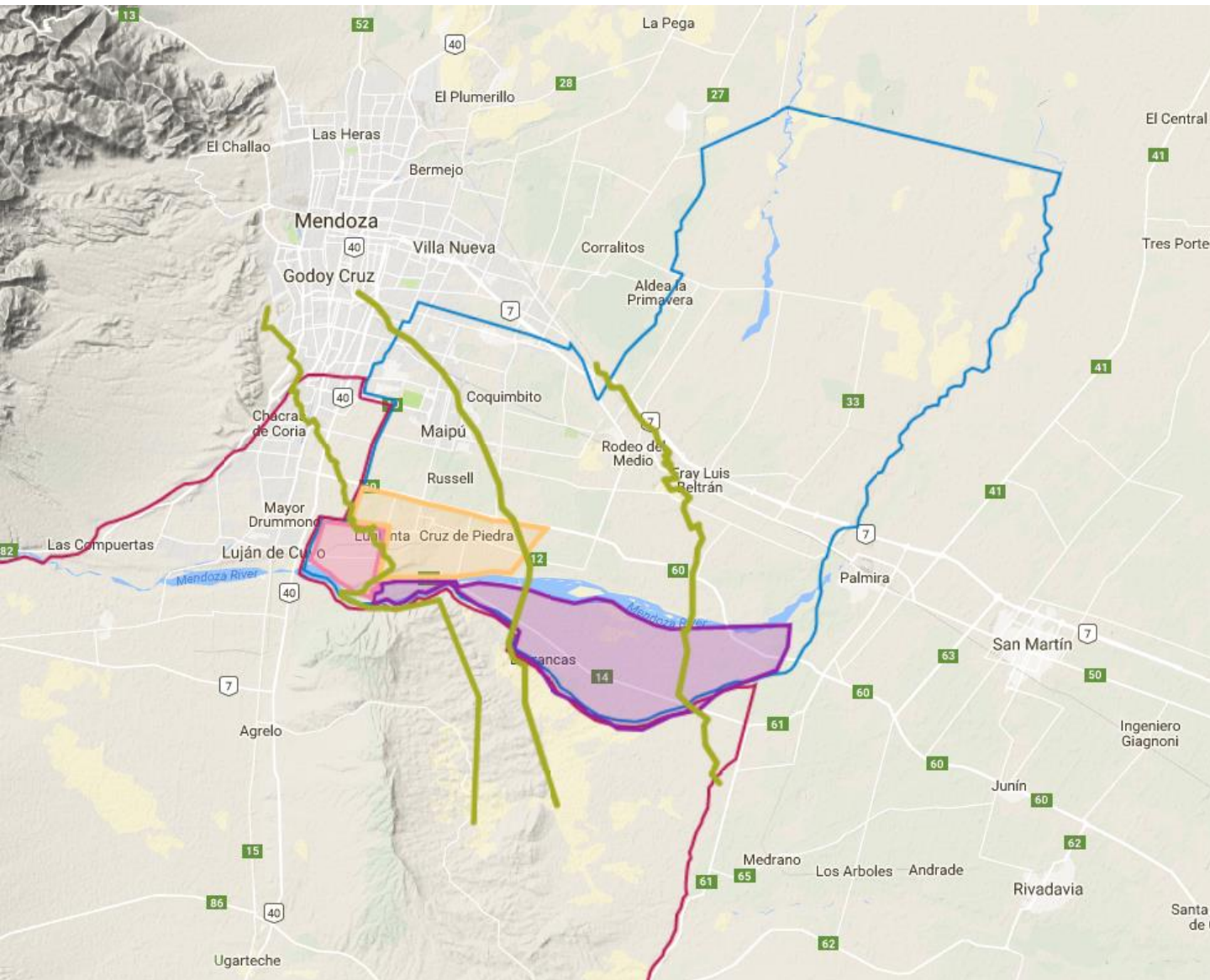
of the country

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
- Cruz de Piedra
- Lunlunta





- Mendoza Province**
 - Maipú Department
 - Lujan de Cuyo Department

- Barrancas GI**
 - Barrancas IG

- Lunlunta GI**
 - Lunlunta IG

- Cruz de Piedra GI**
 - Cruz de Piedra IG

- Climate: Winkler zones**

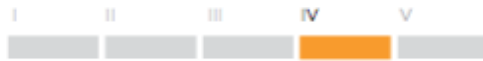
- Wineries**

- Contours**
 - 700 m
 - 800 m
 - 900 m

MAIPÚ > LAS BARRANCAS

LAS BARRANCAS

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



840
to 680
m

GRADIENT

1%
Northwest - Southeast



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL
200 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE
7000 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
2923 ha

MAIPÚ > LUNLUNTA

LUNLUNTA

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



930
to 880
m

GRADIENT

1,6 %
Southwest - Northeast



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL
200 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE
1600 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
600 ha



MENDOZA
UCO VALLEY



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

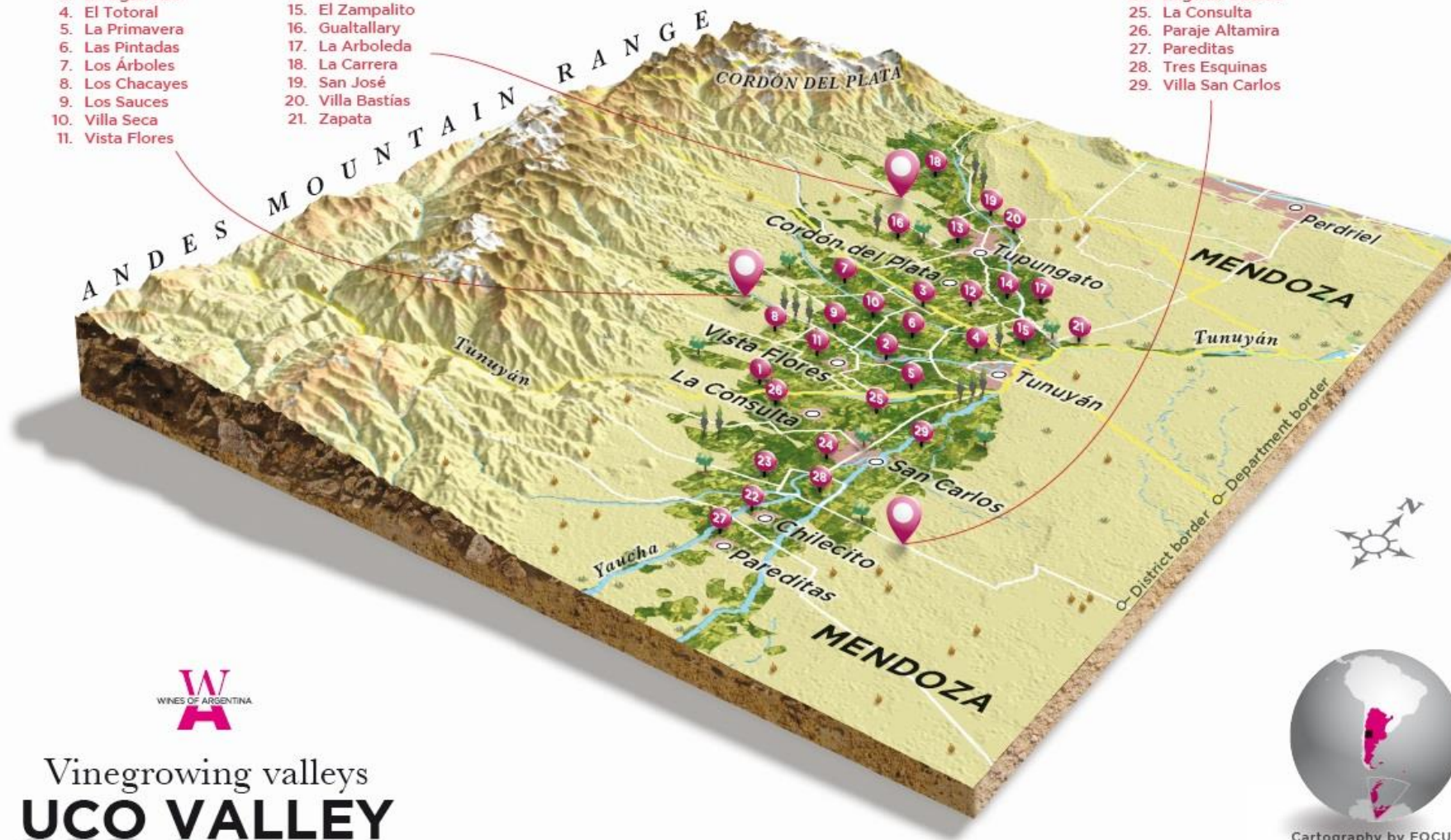
860 - 1610 m
2,800 - 5,282 ft

12. Cordón del Plata
13. El Peral
14. El Zampal
15. El Zampalito
16. Gualtallay
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. Chilcito
23. El Cepillo
24. Eugenio Bustos
25. La Consulta
26. Paraje Altamira
27. Pareditas
28. Tres Esquinas
29. Villa San Carlos

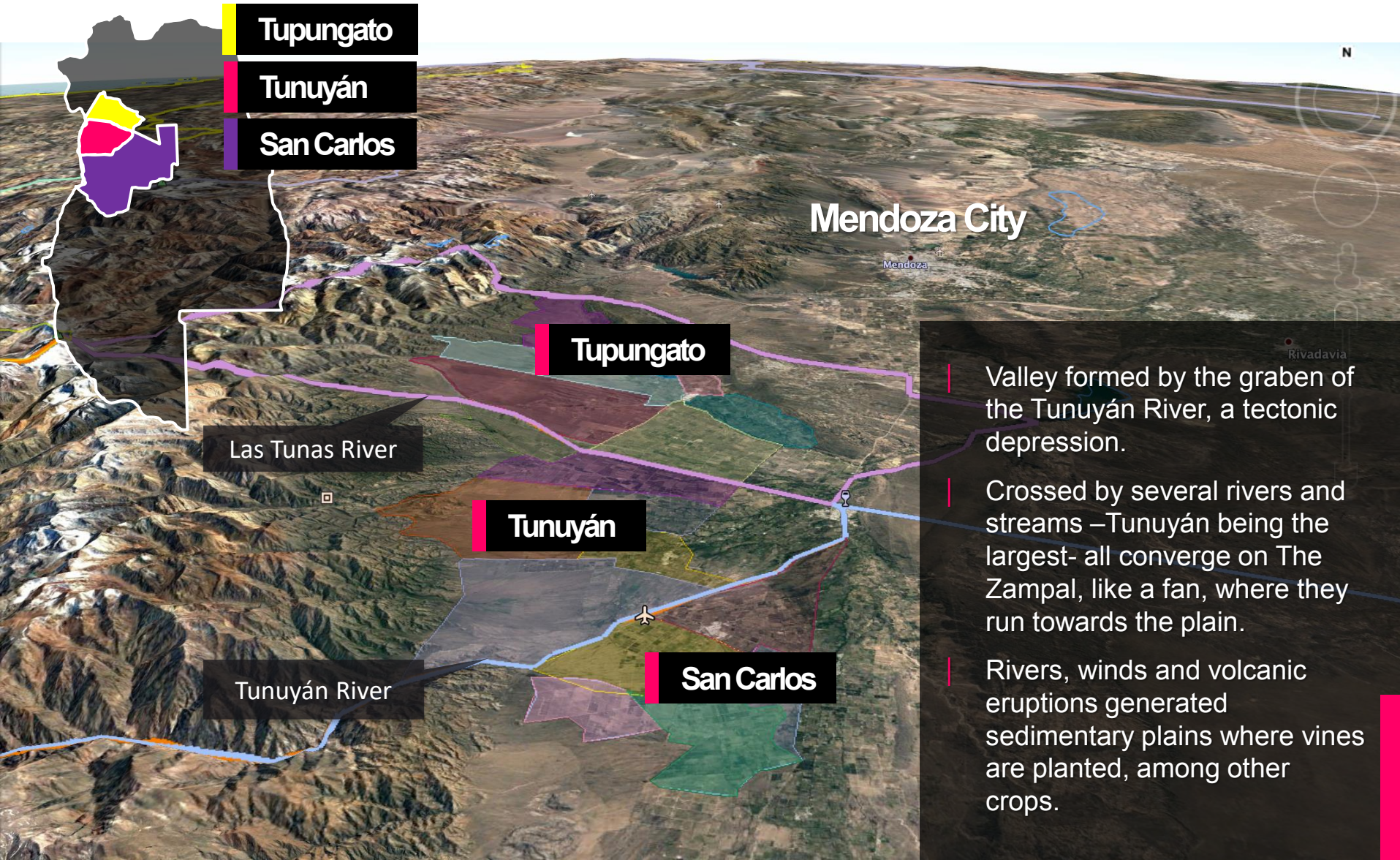


Vinegrowing valleys
UCO VALLEY



UCO VALLEY

Location



- | 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

Today's figures



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification (INV - 2019)*



Ha: **28.624,6**

14,4% of the country

Ac: **70.734,25**

19,2% of the province

87,6% Red varieties

61% Malbec

New plantations raised the need to characterise the terroir of the Uco Valley.

MALBEC (Uco Valley)

40,5% of the province

UCO VALLEY | SAN CARLOS

PARAJE ALTAMIRA GI

Los Chacayes

Villa Seca

Vista Flores

Vista Flores

Campo
Los Andes

La Consulta

La Consulta

PARAJE
ALTAMIRA

Eugenio
Bustos

Los Indios

El Cepillo



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.

© 2018 Google
Image © 2018 DigitalGlobe
Image © 2018 CNES / Airbus

Google E

TERROIR

Paraje Altamira GI

SAN CARLOS > LA CONSULTA

PARAJE ALTAMIRA

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



1200
to 1000
m

GRADIENT

1%
West - Southeast



CLIMATE
ARID



RAINFALL
280 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

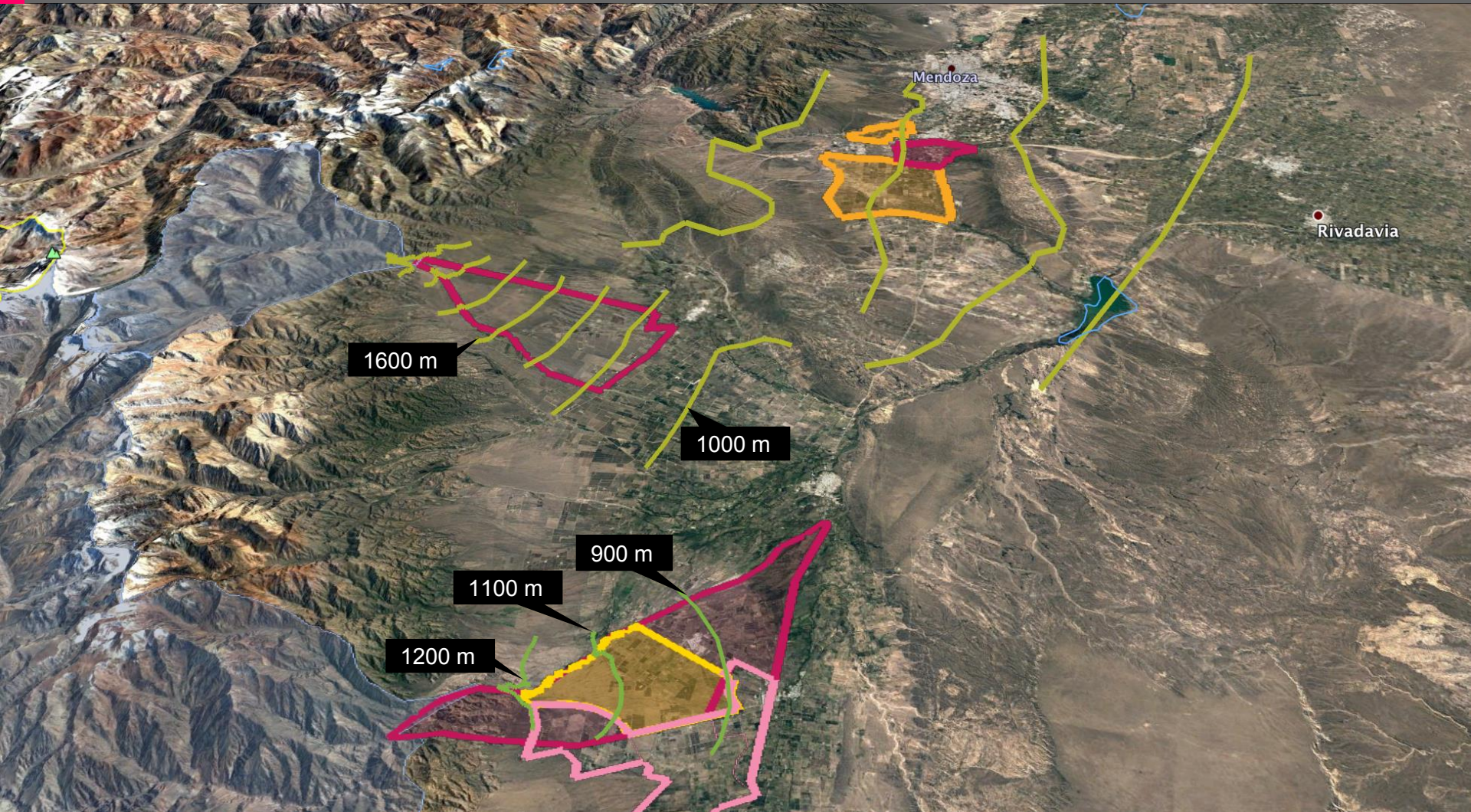
TOTAL SURFACE
9300 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
2785 ha



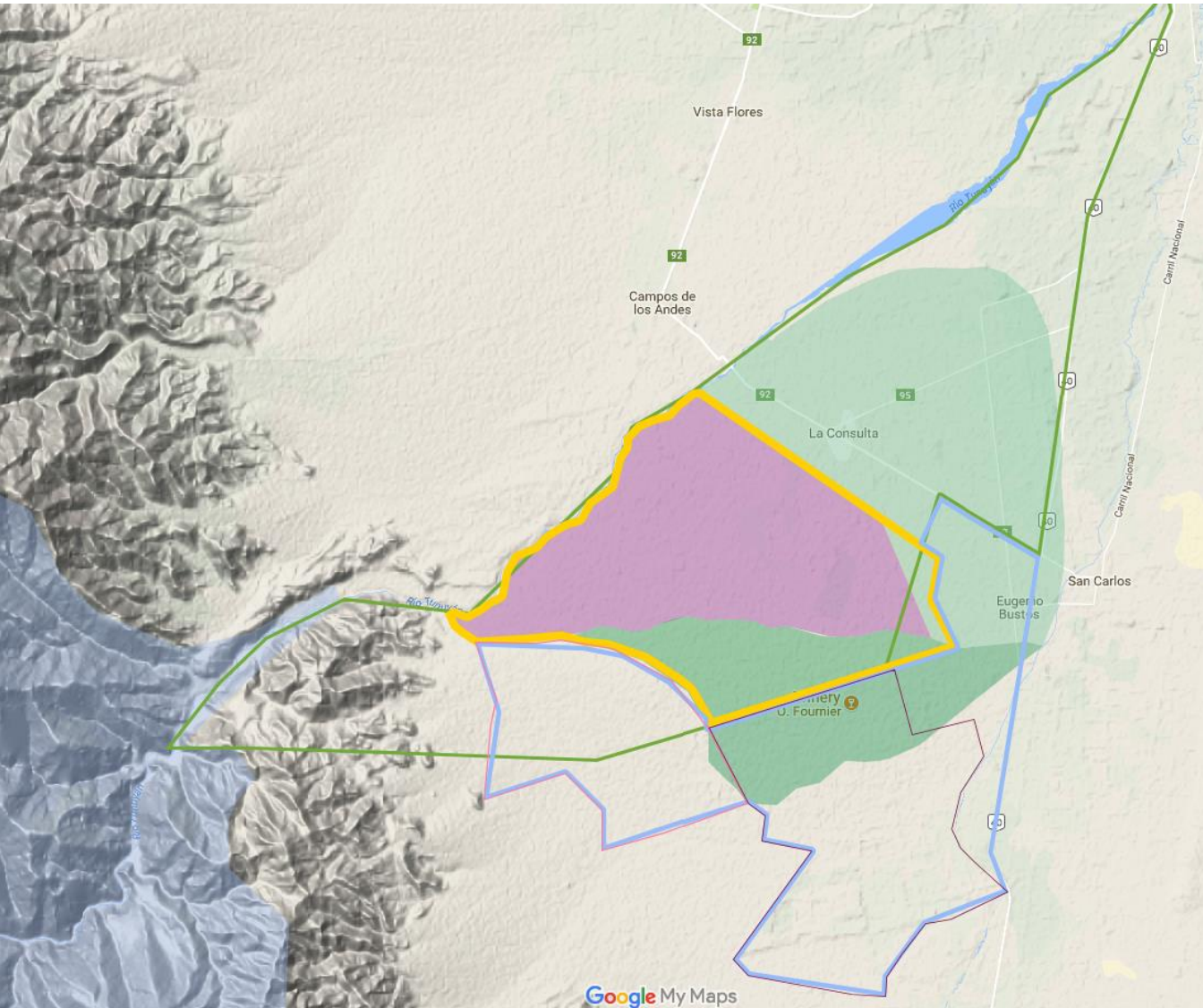
ALTITUDE & TEMPERATURE

Paraje Altamira GI



SOILS

Paraje Altamira GI



Soils - Alluvial Fan Río Tunuyán

- Proximal alluvial fan
- Mid alluvial Fan
- Distal alluvial fan

Climatic Zone

Tunuyan river's basin

- Tunuyán River Basi

Contours

La Consulta

- La Consulta GI

Paraje Altamira GI

- Paraje Altamira GI

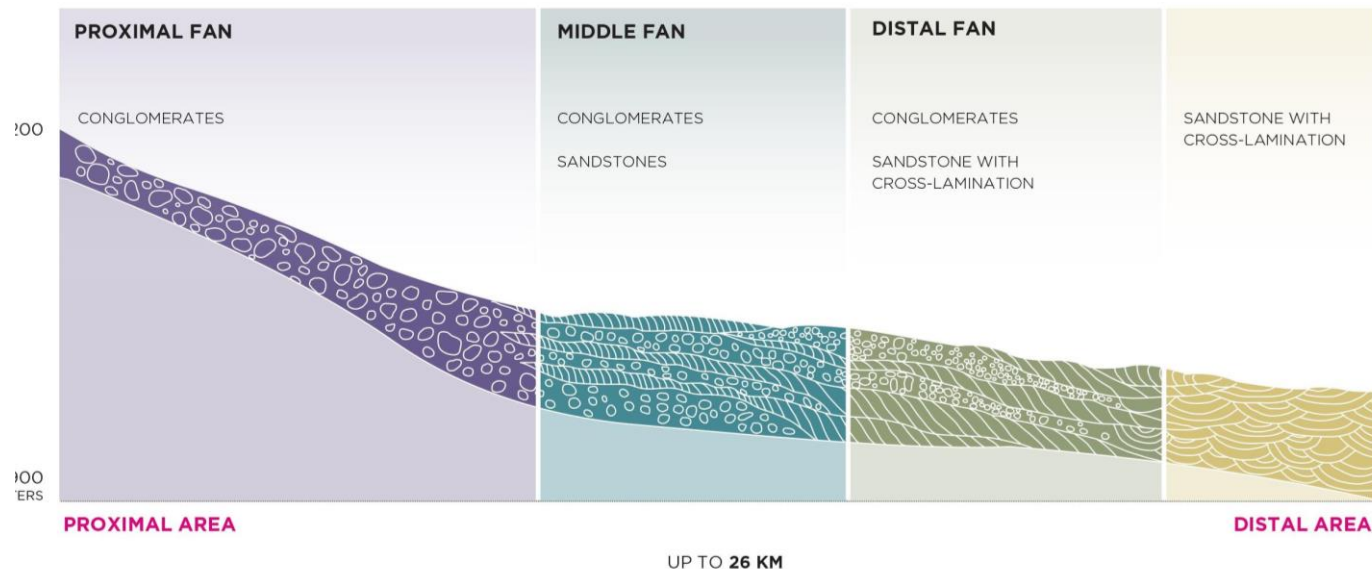
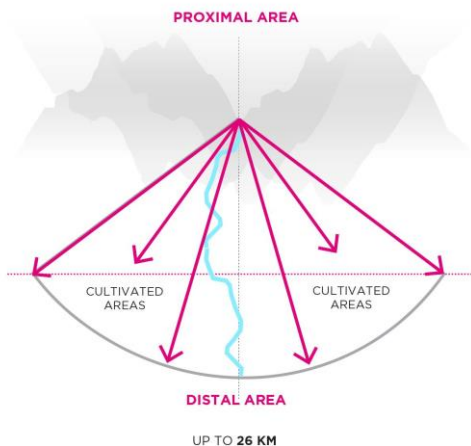
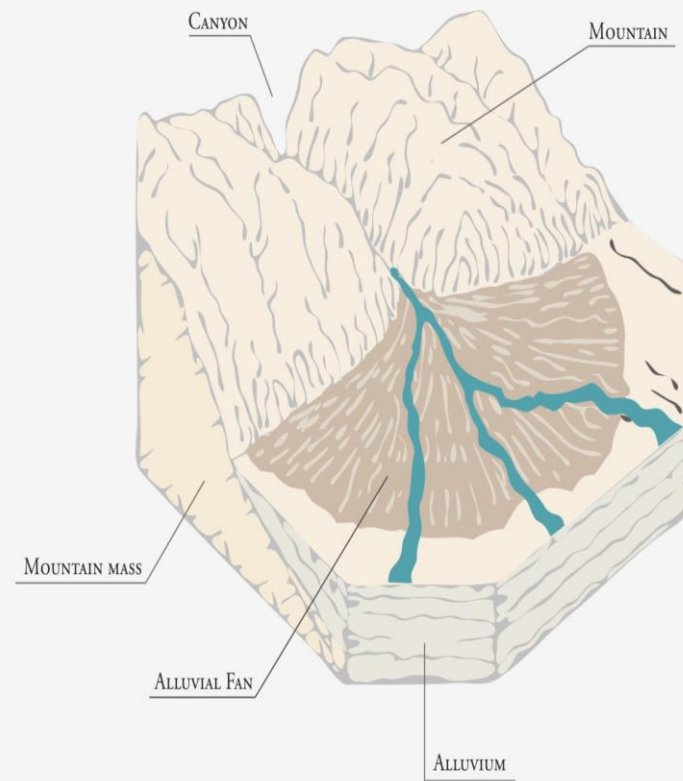
Eugenio Bustos GI

- Eugenio Bustos
- Los Indios
- El Cepillo

SOILS

Paraje Altamira GI

- 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.



SOILS

Paraje Altamira GI

SAN CARLOS > LA CONSULTA

PARAJE ALTAMIRA

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

Alluvial cone of the River Tunuyán

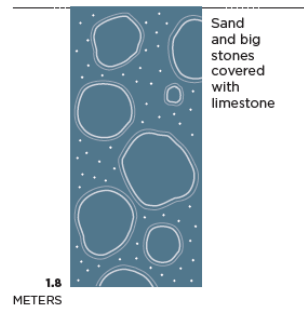
SOIL TYPE

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

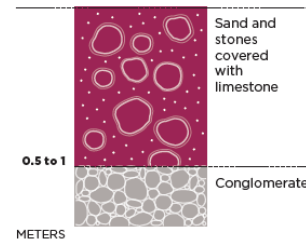
VARIETIES

Malbec
Cabernet Franc
Cabernet Sauvignon
Chardonnay

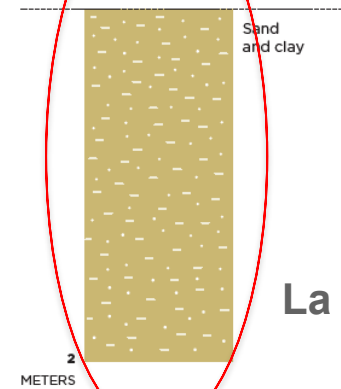
ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL

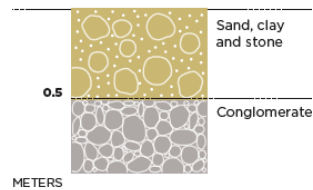


ALLUVIAL SOIL

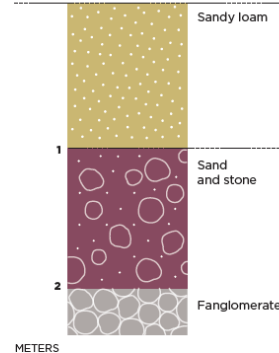


La Consulta

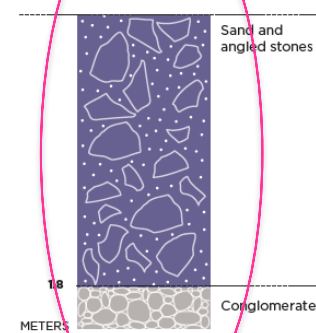
ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL



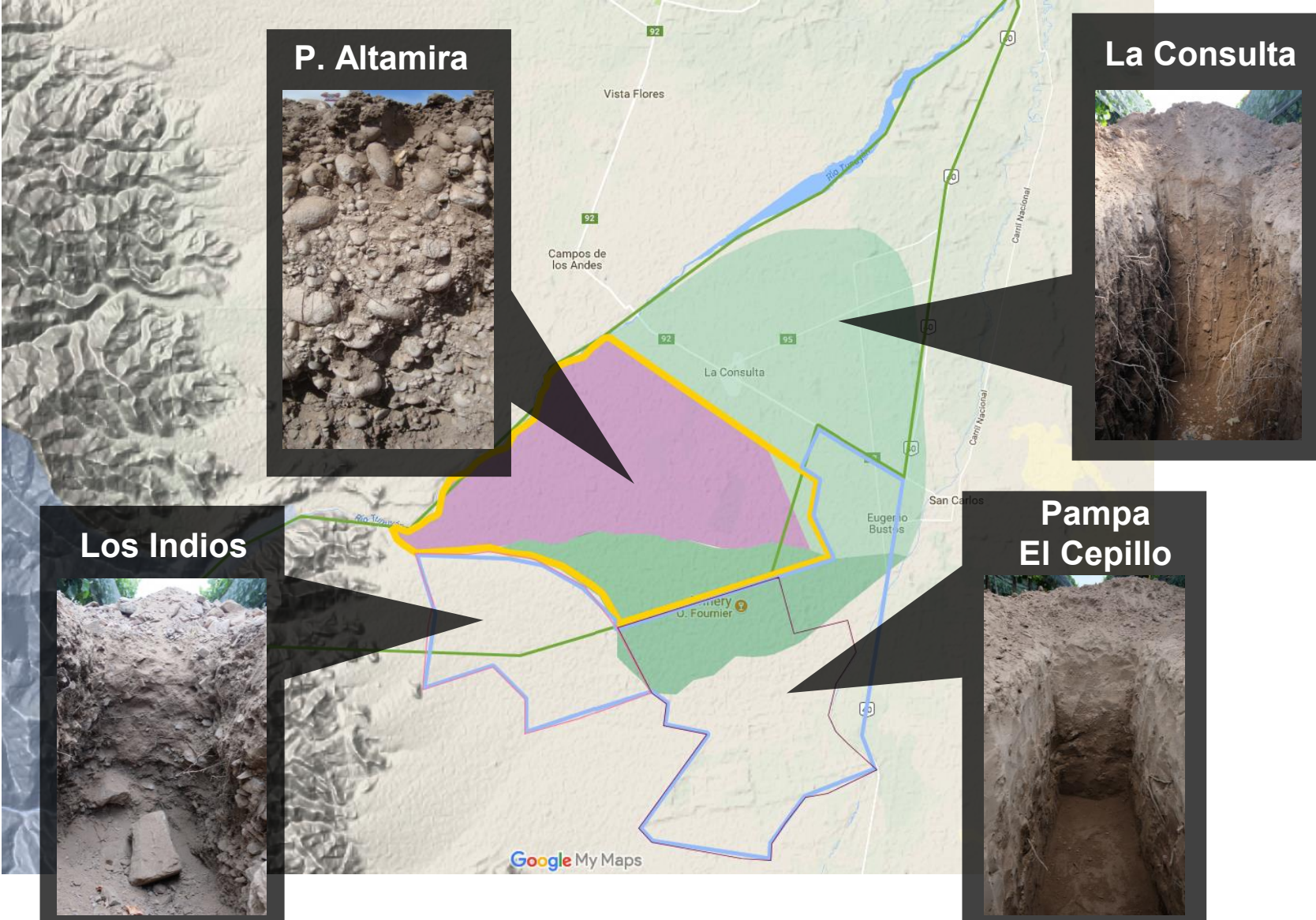
COLLUVIAL



Los Indios

SOIL PROFILE

Comparison



P. Altamira



La Consulta



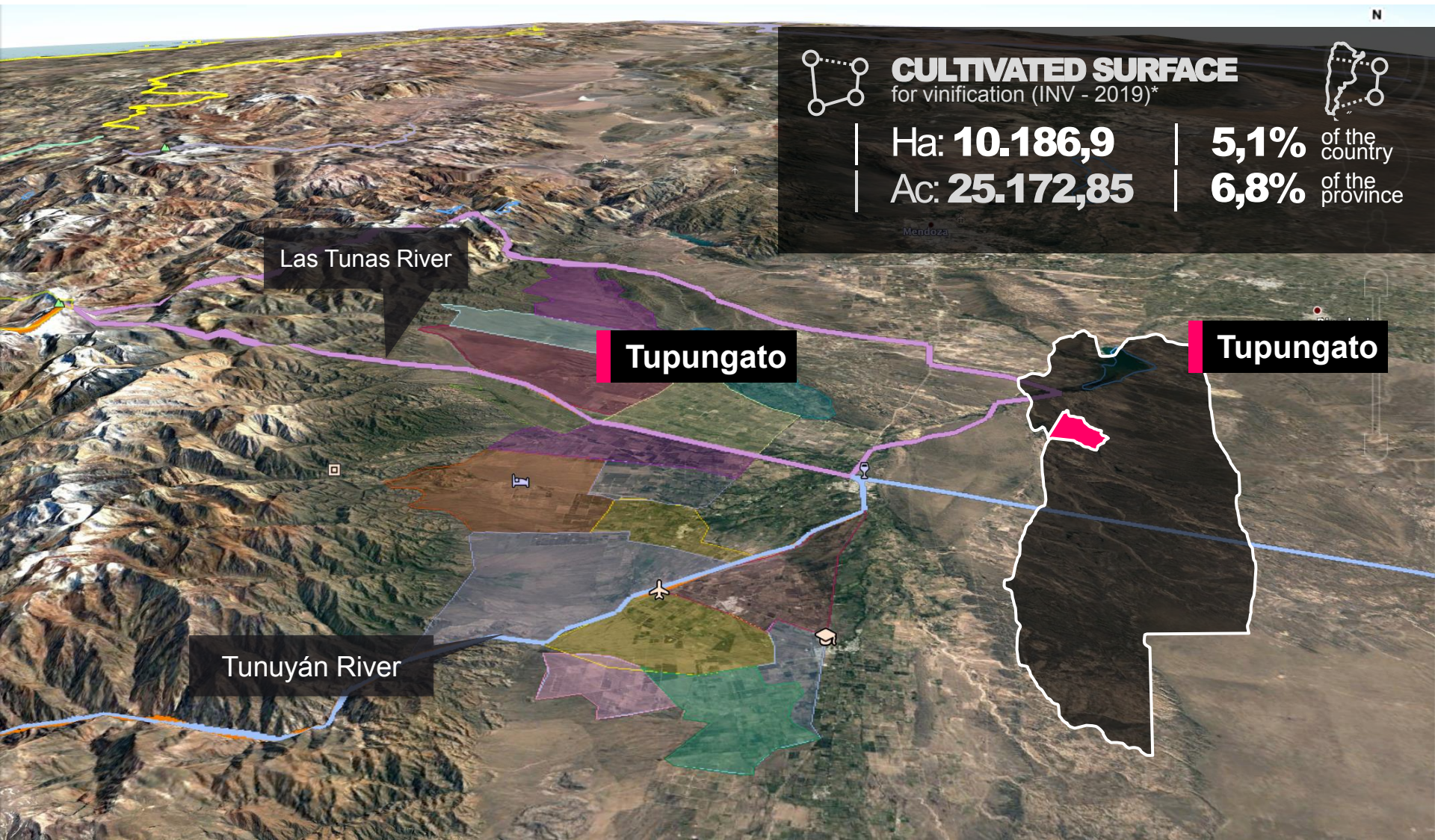
Los Indios



Pampa El Cepillo



UCO VALLEY
TUPUNGATO GI
Location



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification (INV - 2019)*



Ha: **10.186,9**

5,1% of the country

Ac: **25.172,85**

6,8% of the province

Las Tunas River

Tupungato

Tupungato

Tunuyán River

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 varietals





| Gualtallary boundaries:

- **West:** The Andes range, the border with Chile;
- **East:** Route 89
- **North:** El Peral district
- **South:** Las Tunas River



UCO VALLEY | TUPUNGATO
GUALTALLARY
A GI in process of approval



| Gualtallary has already been requested as a GI by grape growers & a winery consortium.

| There are over 20,000 ha of agricultural land. Only 2,200 ha are planted to date.

| There is limited access to water through wells or surface water rights from Las Tunas dam.

| Gualtallary is one of the most exciting wine regions of South America due to the combination of its most diverse climates and soils.



TERROIR

Gualtallary

ZONA WINKLER



ALTURA

2100
a 1080
msnm

PENDIENTE

3,1%
Oeste - Este



CLIMA
DESÉRTICO



PRECIPITACIONES

280-480 mm



STATUS

En aprobación

SUPERFICIE TOTAL

21000 ha

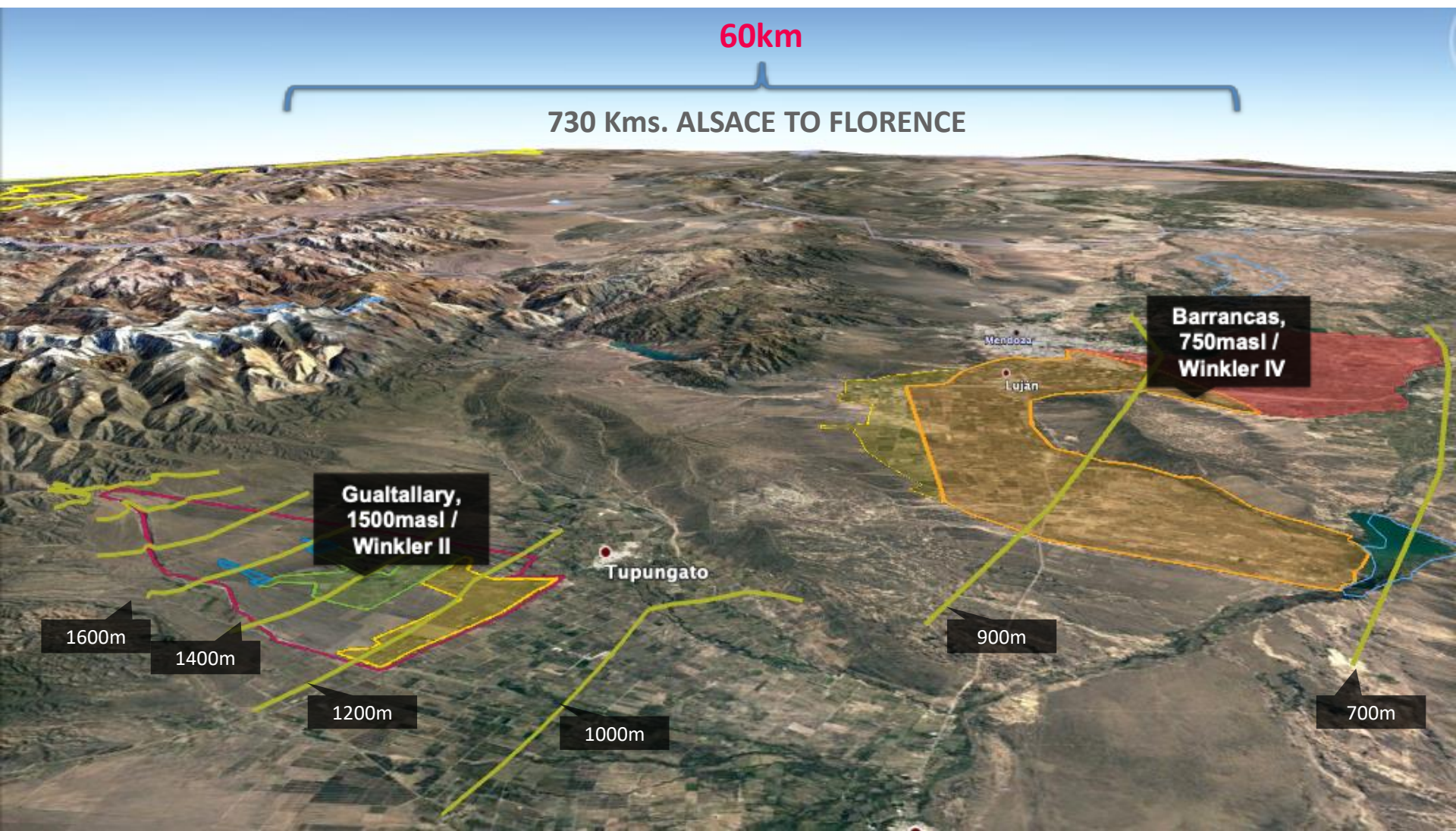
SUPERFICIE PLANTADA

2249 ha



ALTITUDE & CLIMATE

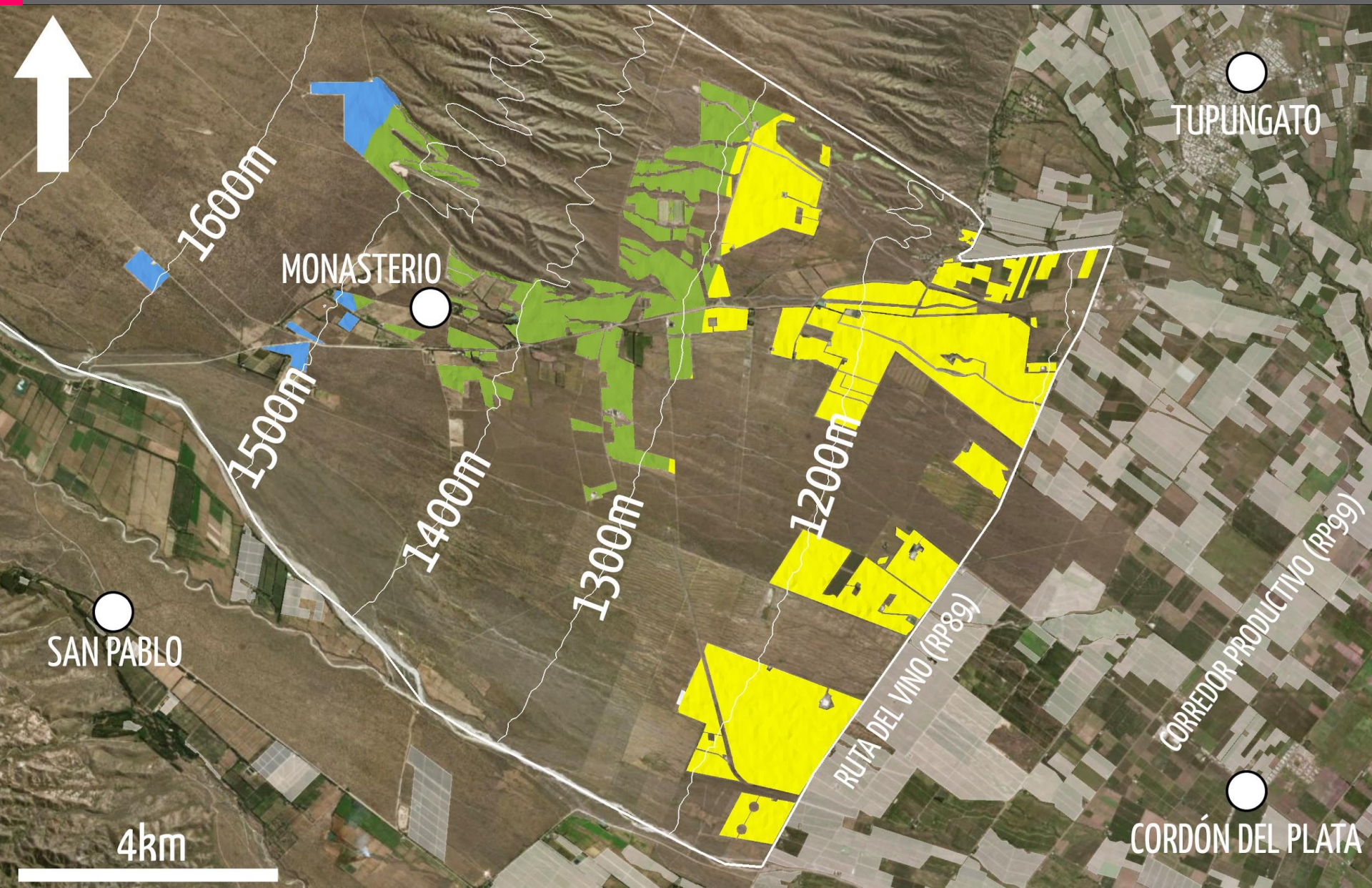
Gualtallary

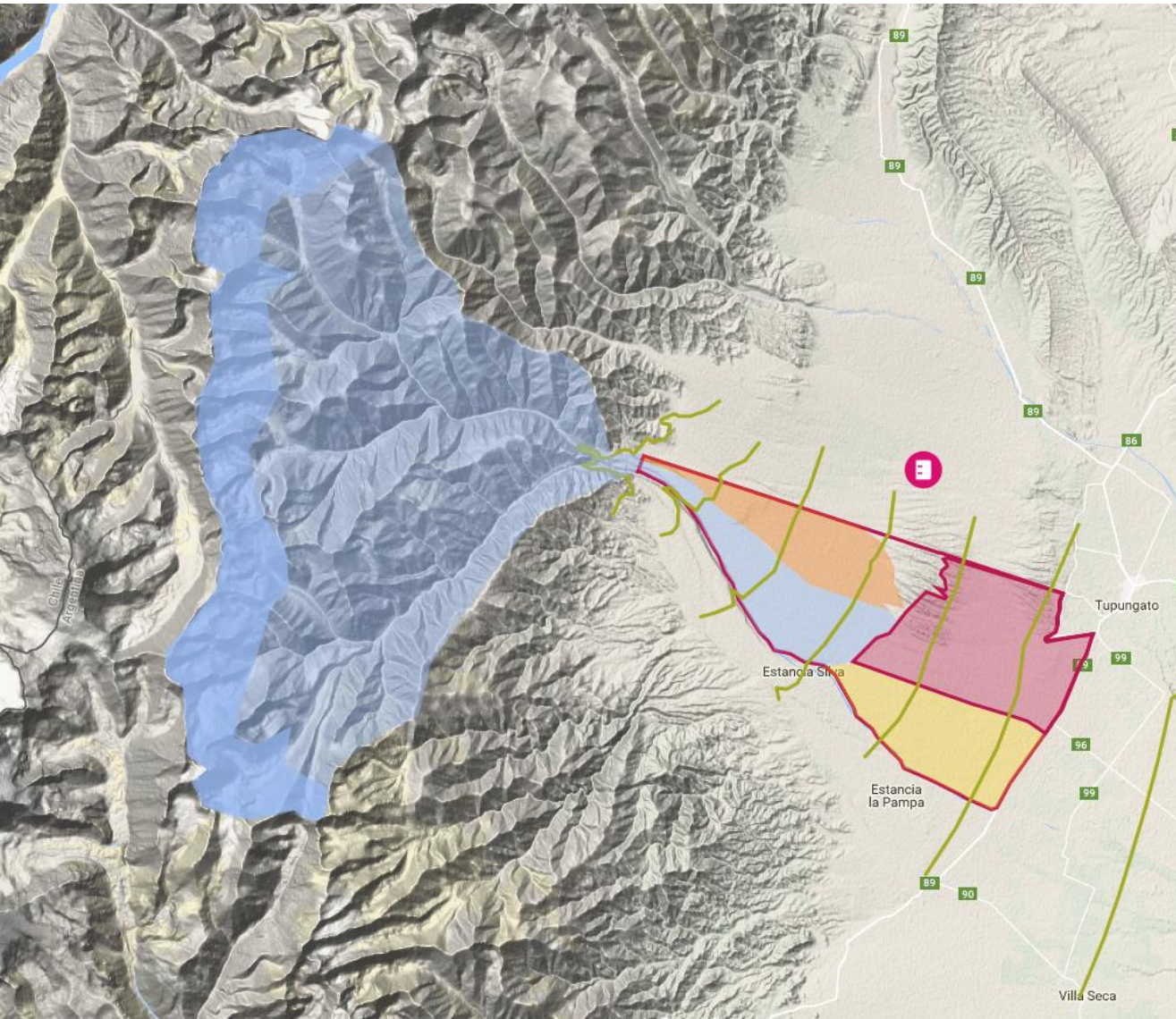


- | The GI goes from 1.080 mts (3.500 ft) to 2.200 mts (7.200 ft) east-west.
- | There is a difference of 6°C from the base to the top of the GI, as the average temperature drops 1°C every 150 meters.
- | Applying Winkler (degree-days or heat summation from budbreak until harvest), the result is:
 - **Winkler I** from (+/-) 1500 meters (5000 feet) onwards.
 - **Winkler II** in a range that goes (+/-) 1300(4200 feet) to 1500 meters (5000 feet)
 - **Winkler III** in a range that goes (+/-) 1080 (3500 feet) to 1300 meters (4200 feet)

TERROIR

Gualtallary





- Gualtallary GI**
 - Superficie Total Gualtallary
 - Gualtallary IG Technical data

Climatic Zone

- Different soil types**
 - 1st Alluvial Terrace from Las Tunas River
 - 2nd Alluvial Terrace from Las Tunas River
 - 3th Alluvial Terrace from Las Tunas River
 - Huayquerias

Wineries

- Contours**
 - All items

- Tuna's river basin**
 - La Tunas River Basin
 - Glacier area
 - Glacier area

| ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS FROM LAS TUNAS RIVER

The alluvial cone of the river delimits **three terraces**; 2 and 3 are plantation areas. They have similar compositions, pebbles, sand (75/80%), silt (15/20%) and clay (2/5%).

| COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS FROM THE FRONTAL MOUNTAIN RANGE

They occupy small areas around the mountain range. They are not relevant nowadays from the point of view of new plantings...

| WIND BLOWN DEPOSITS

They form an extensive area in the heart of the GI, between Las Huayquerías and Las Tunas stream. Formed by loess with variable depth.

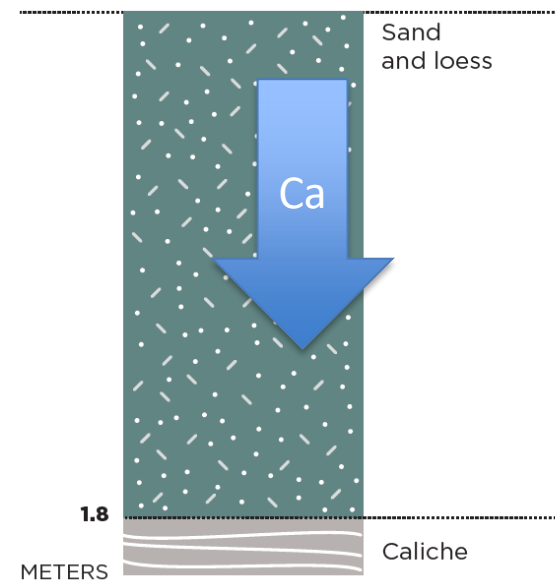
| SUPERFICIAL BEDROCK

Extremely rare plantings over calcium carbonate coated stones & stone encrusted calcareous mother rock.

CALCAREOUS SOILS

- | These are desert soils with the typical small bush vegetation in which the leaching of the calcium carbonates by the alluviums takes place, moving the mineral to deeper horizons.
- | There, the calcium builds up and solidifies forming a hard coarse rock called caliche as well as coating the stones with a white patina of chalk..
- | This type of soil is the most frequent in Gualtallary.

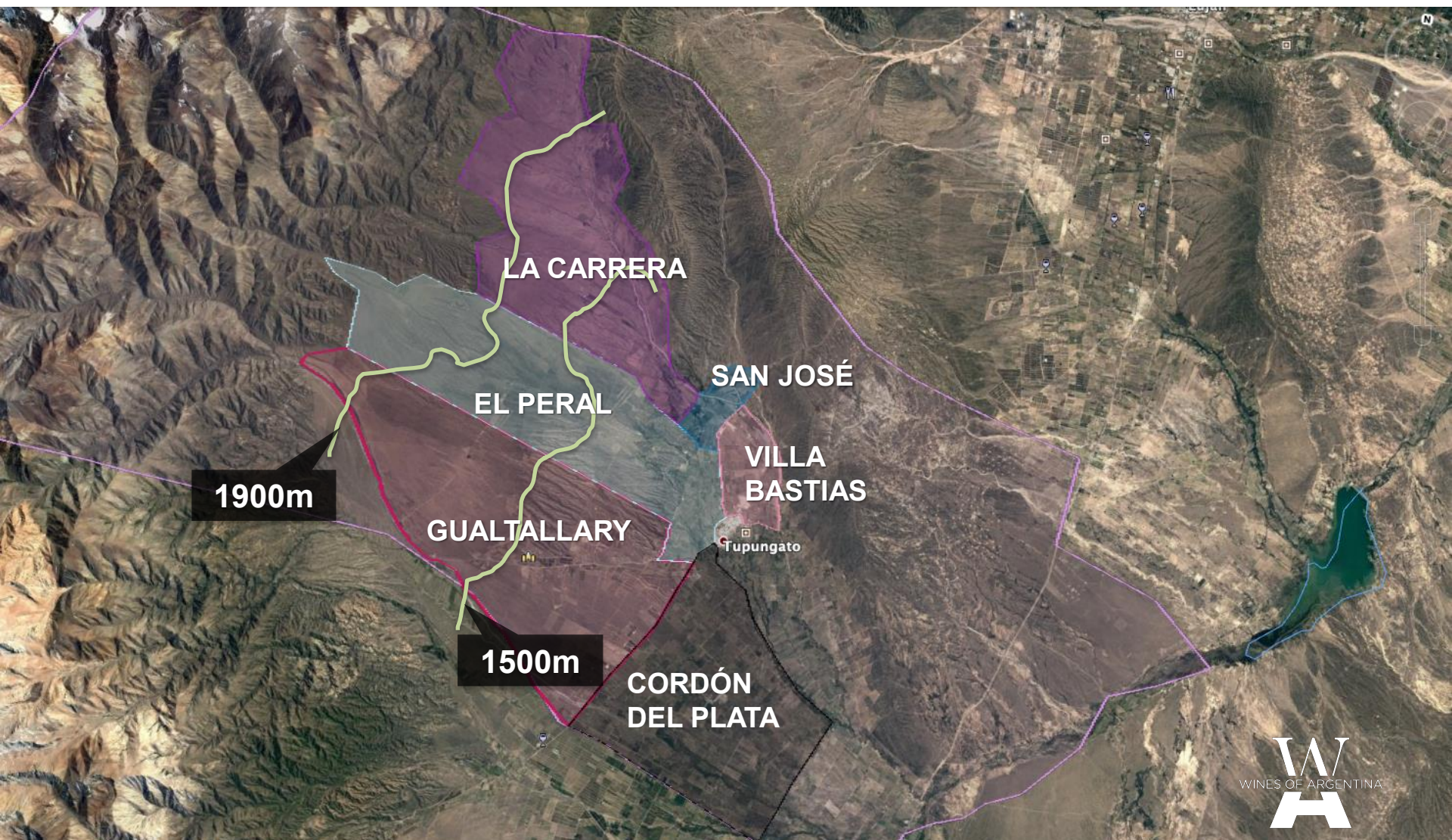
WIND-DEPOSITED SOIL



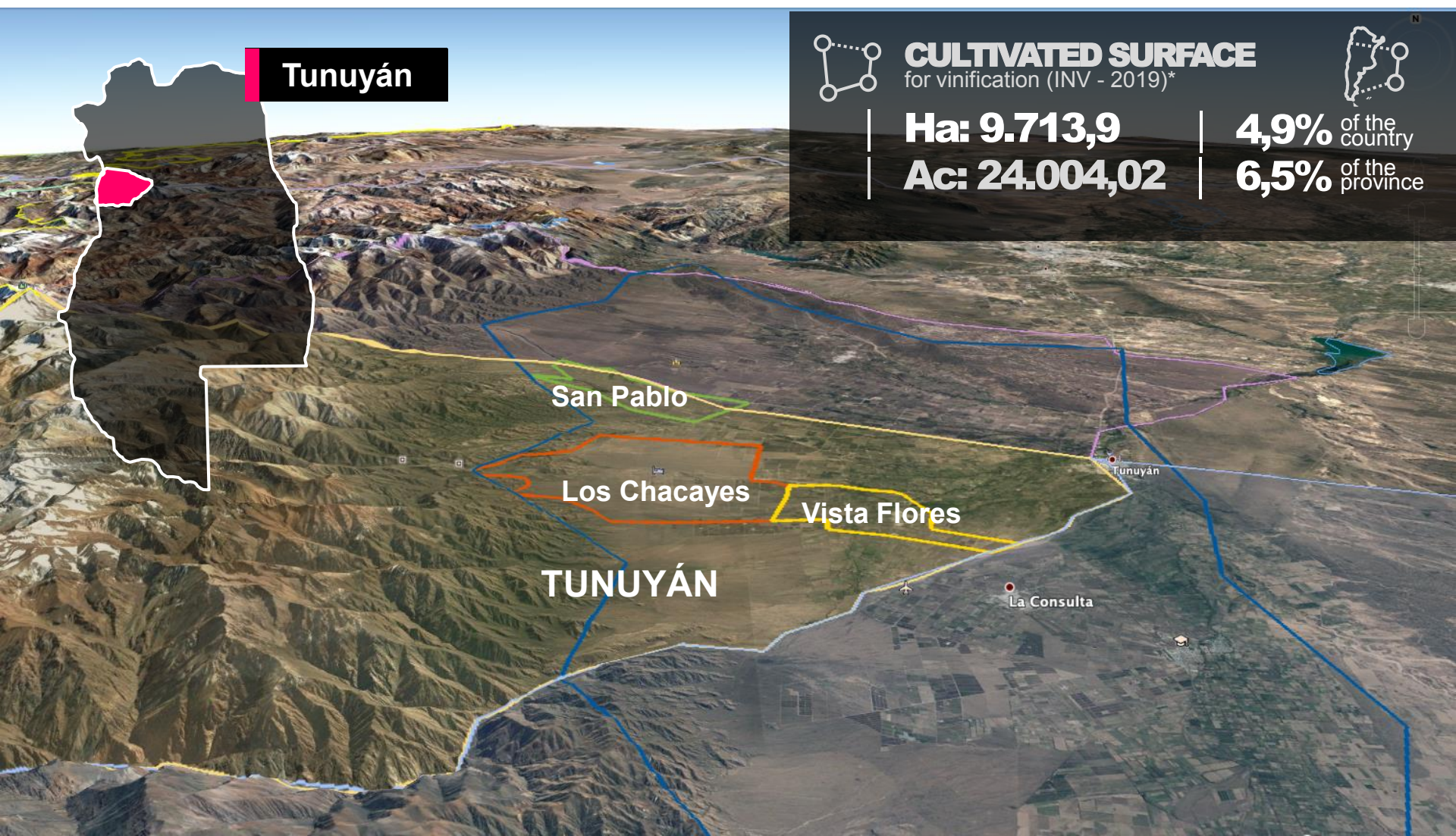


TUPUNGATO

Other relevant districts (NON-GI)



UCO VALLEY
TUNUYÁN GI
Location



Tunuyán

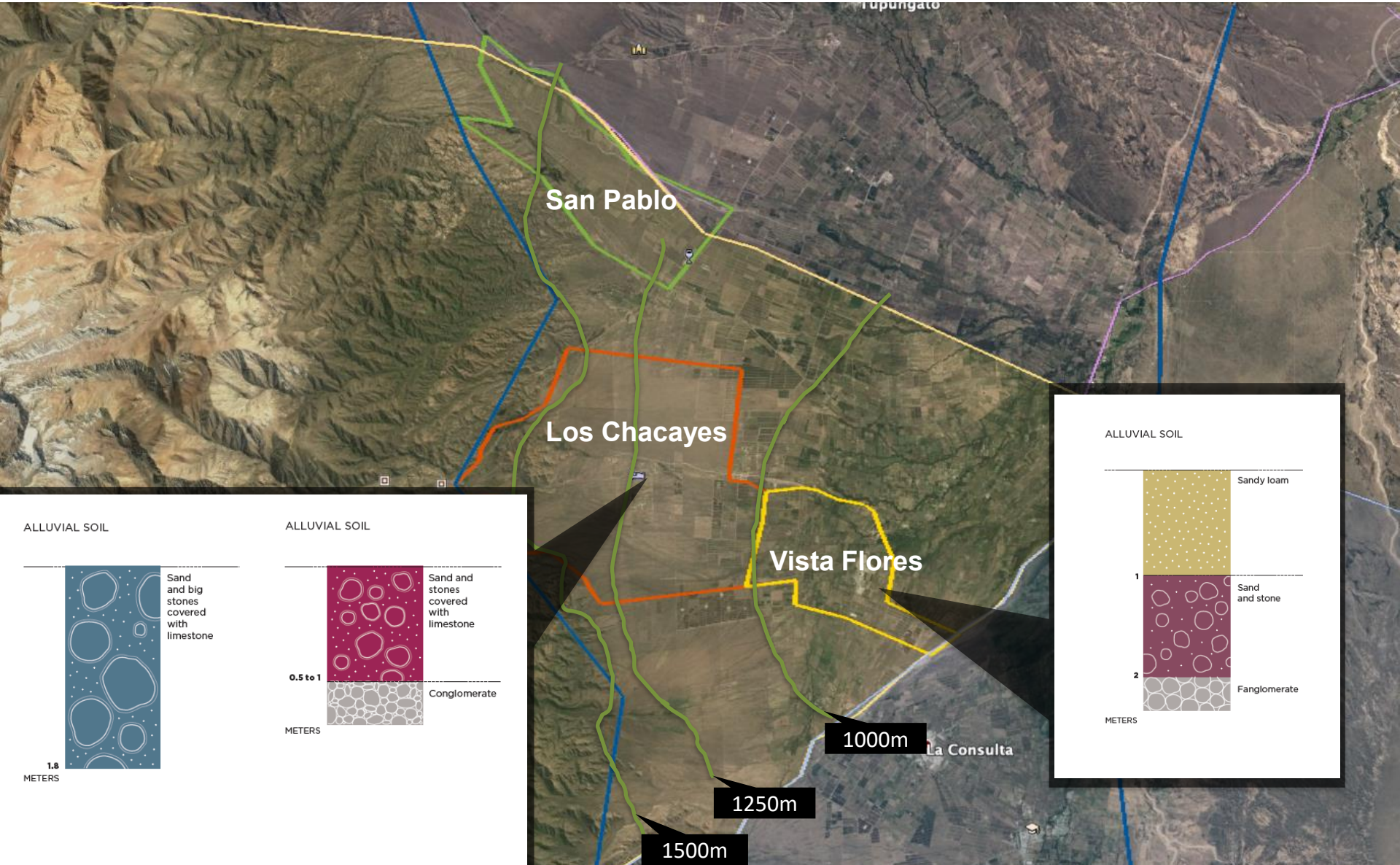


CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification (INV - 2019)*

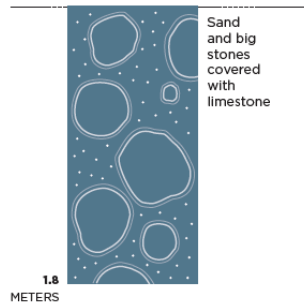


Ha: 9.713,9
Ac: 24.004,02

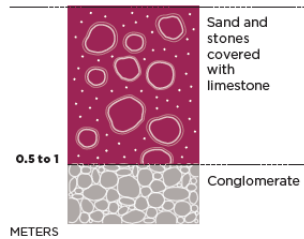
4,9% of the country
6,5% of the province



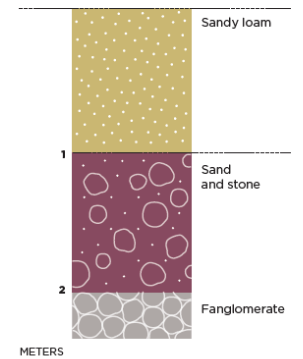
ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL



ALLUVIAL SOIL



San Pablo

Los Chacayes

Vista Flores

1000m

1250m

1500m

La Consulta

- | **17th Century:** First settlers arrived in Tunuyán. Before that, it was a land of Huarpes, whose Cacique (chief) was called 'Cuco'.
- | During the last 200 years the lower land was used for grazing, fodder and fruit trees (apples and pears).
- | Since 1995 new, high-lands were developed for vines at the foot of the Andes, where pressurized irrigation has allowed new plantations.
- | New investors quickly arrived and increased vineyard areas. All new areas were planted **above 1.000 meters** (3.300ft).
- | Since 2010, when these vineyards matured, it was clear that **high altitude vines in Tunuyán create a different wine style.**
- | The need for better understanding of terroir pushed for new GI developments.
- | Approved GIs so far:
 - Tunuyán, Los Chacayes, Vista Flores and San Pablo.
 - San Pablo is a well studied and supported GI as it's not fixed on political boundaries.



Its name corresponds to Estancia San Pablo, a Jesuit mission established there towards the 17th Century.

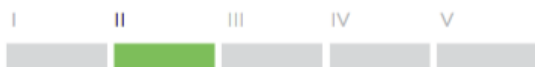
In 2000, vineyard cultivation began in the higher areas by Bodega Salentein.

In 2016 Salentein, Tapiz and Zuccardi requested the delimitation of the GI on account of scientific criteria.

TERROIR

San Pablo GI

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



GRADIENT

4%
Northwest - Southeast



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL

500 mm



STATUS

⋯ Pending approval

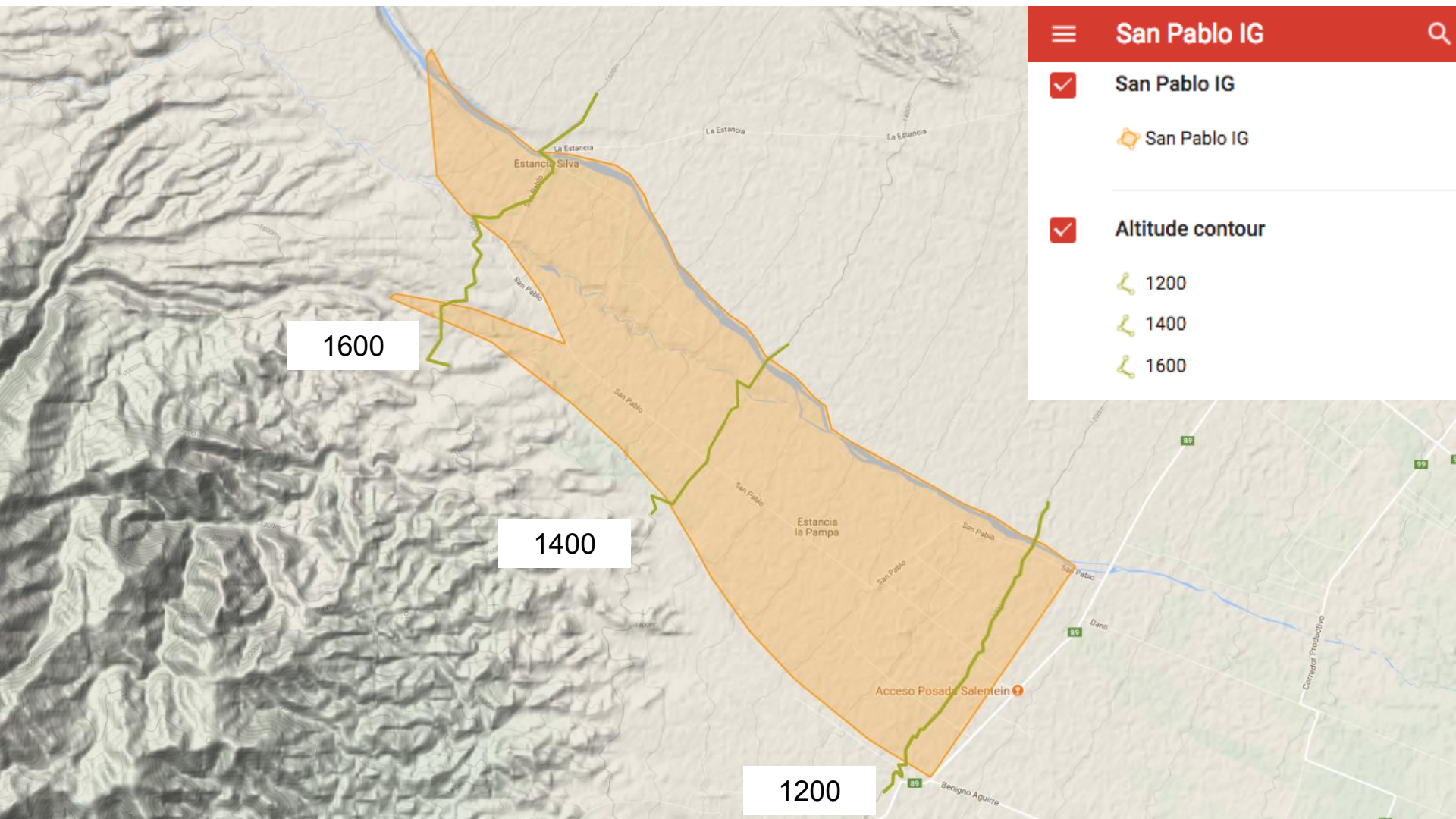
TOTAL SURFACE

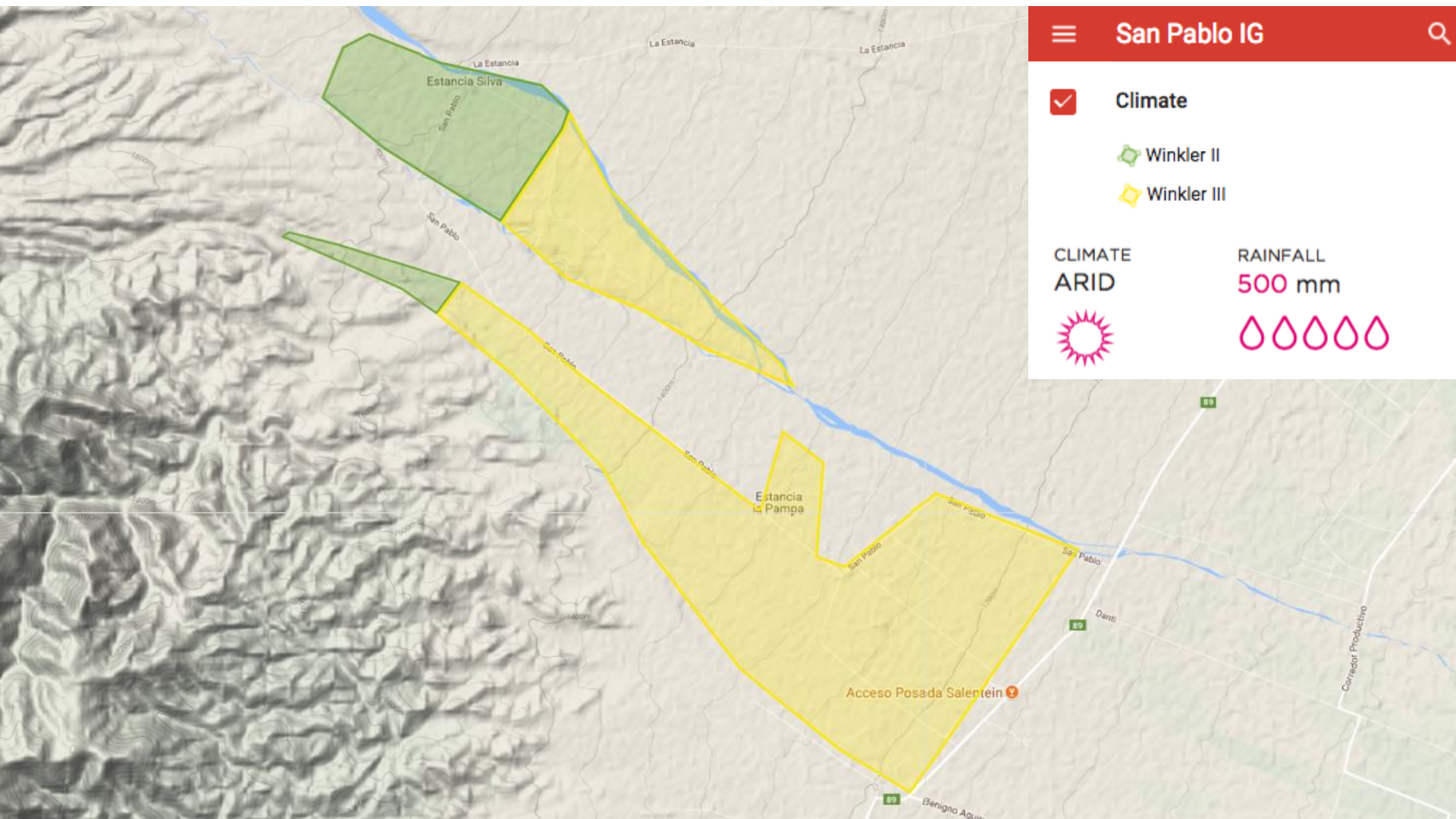
5335 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

475 ha







San Pablo IG



Climate



Winkler II



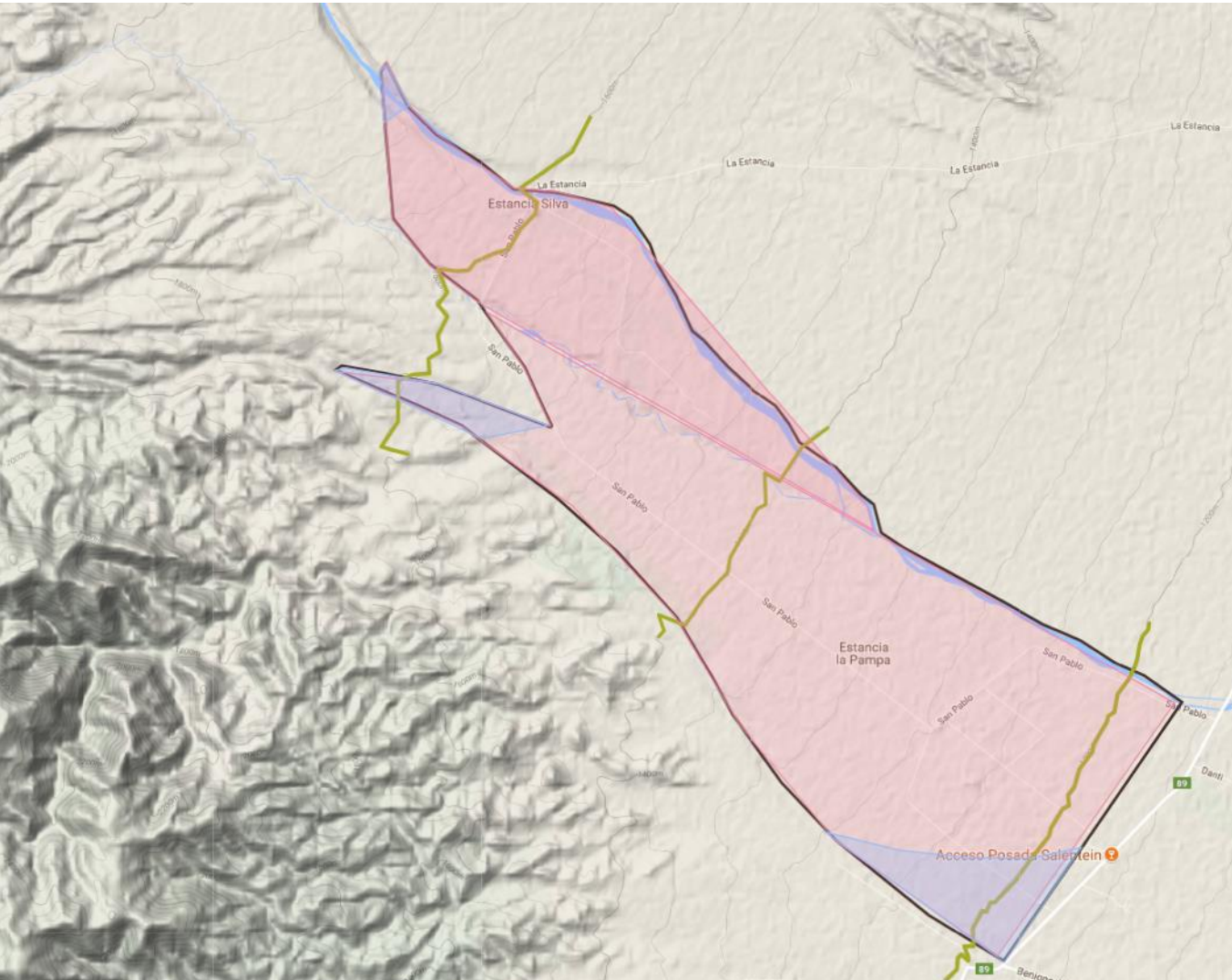
Winkler III

CLIMATE
ARID



RAINFALL
500 mm





Las Tunas River Terraces

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

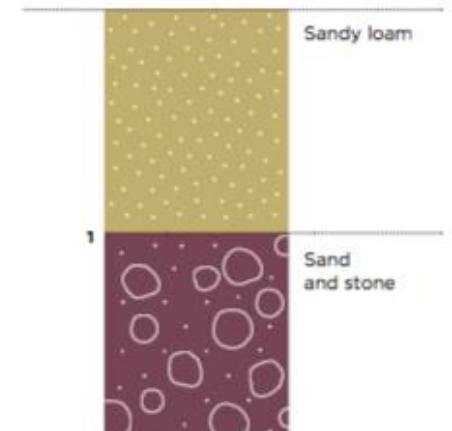
LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

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





Calcareous deposits
of microbial origin





W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC

Patagonia & Atlantic



LOCATION

Latitude & longitude

36° 37' | 45° 36'

SOUTH LATITUDE

57° 39' | 71° 31'

WEST LONGITUDE



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*



1.91%

of the country

Ha: **3.783,6**

Ac: **9.349,65**



ALTITUDE

of the vineyards

4 - 670 masl

13 - 2.198 fasl

PROVINCES

La Pampa

Neuquén

Río Negro

Chubut

Buenos Aires



KEY FACTORS

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).

PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

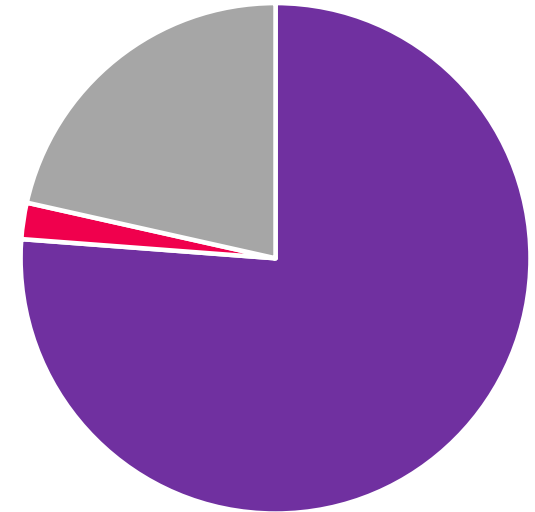
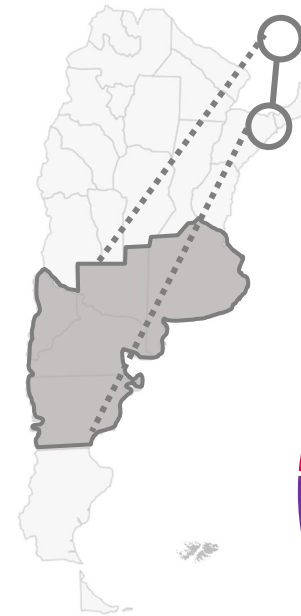


MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Distribution by colour*

	Hectares	Acres	%
RED VARIETIES	2.886,7	7.133,32	% Red
Malbec	1.177,2	2.908,98	40,78%
Merlot	542,1	1.339,58	18,78%
Pinot Noir	418,7	1.034,65	14,50%
Cabernet Sauvignon	411,1	1.015,94	14,24%
Syrah	108,3	267,69	3,75%
Cabernet Franc	70,3	173,72	2,44%
Petit Verdot	22,0	54,34	0,76%
Bonarda	19,0	46,95	0,66%
Tannat	13,8	34,10	0,48%
Tempranillo	13,5	33,38	0,47%
Other red varieties	90,6	223,99	3,14%
WHITE VARIETIES	809,4	2.000,11	% White
Chardonnay	221,6	547,64	27,38%
Sauvignon Blanc	155,8	385,00	19,25%
Torrontés Riojano	94,2	232,78	11,64%
Torrontés Mendocino	77,9	192,50	9,62%
Semillón	56,9	140,55	7,03%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	51,1	126,27	6,31%
Viognier	10,2	25,30	1,27%
Riesling	8,3	20,51	1,03%
Chenin	5,0	12,36	0,62%
Other white varieties	128,4	317,20	15,86%
PINK VARIETIES	87,5	216,22	% Pink
Criolla Chica	1,3	3,21	1,49%

- Red grapes | **76,3%**
- White grapes | **21,4%**
- Pink grapes | **2,3%**



- | In the **1990s** vine plantation in Argentina was deregulated.
- | **1999** a new viticultural hub was born in Neuquén looking to diversify its production with wines in San Patricio del Chañar.
- | The **2000's** saw other areas flourish further north, such as Colonia 25 de Mayo, or further south, such as Hoyo de Epuyén and Sarmiento.
- | GI Patagonia has been approved since 2002. The cultivated surface is separated mainly into two GIs: Neuquén and Río Negro.

PATAGONIA

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



Vinegrowing valleys
**CENTRAL
 PATAGONIA**



Cartography by FOCUS



NEUQUÉN



NEUQUÉN

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

38° 37' | 38° 57'

SOUTH LATITUDE

68° 18' | 68° 14'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

12/15° C

54/59° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

150 mm/year

5,9 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **1.761,7**

Ac: **4.353,34**

0.89% of the country

48.5% of the region



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

NEUQUÉN

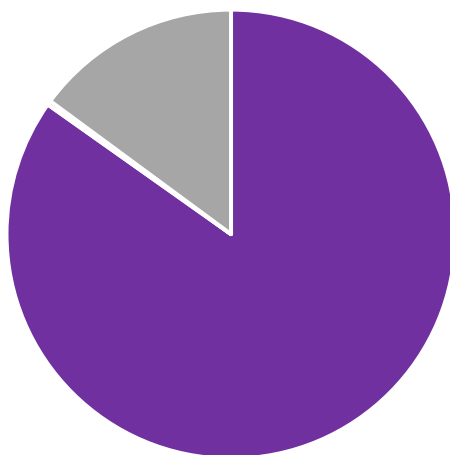
Varieties

DISTRIBUTION

by colour*



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



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Malbec
 Cabernet Sauvignon
 Merlot
 Pinot Noir
 Chardonnay

	Hectares	Acres	%
NEUQUÉN	1.761,7	4.353,34	
Red varieties	1.495,3	3.695,04	% Red
Malbec	660,2	1.631,42	44,15%
Cabernet Sauvignon	266,7	659,04	17,84%
Merlot	239,8	592,57	16,04%
Pinot Noir	238,2	588,62	15,93%
Syrah	35,8	88,47	2,39%
Cabernet Franc	28,9	71,41	1,93%
Petit Verdot	9,4	23,23	0,63%
Tannat	5,3	13,10	0,35%
Bonarda	3,0	7,41	0,20%
Tempranillo	1,9	4,70	0,13%
Other red varieties	6,1	15,07	0,41%
White varieties	260,8	644,46	% White
Chardonnay	137,3	339,28	52,65%
Sauvignon Blanc	81,1	200,41	31,10%
Semillón	17,7	43,74	6,79%
Torrontés Riojano	12,6	31,14	4,83%
Viognier	8,1	20,02	3,11%
Torrontés Mendocino	1,4	3,46	0,54%
Chenin	0,3	0,74	0,12%
Riesling	0,1	0,25	0,04%
Other white varieties	2,2	5,44	0,84%
Pink varieties	5,6	13,84	

*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2019 database).



NEUQUÉN

Terroir characteristics

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



GRADIENT

1,5%
Northeast - Southwest



CLIMATE

ARID



RAINFALL

150 mm



STATUS

✓ Approved

TOTAL SURFACE

3800 ha

PLANTED SURFACE

2923 ha



CONFLUENCIA > CONFLUENCIA

NEUQUÉN

LANDSCAPE MORPHOLOGY

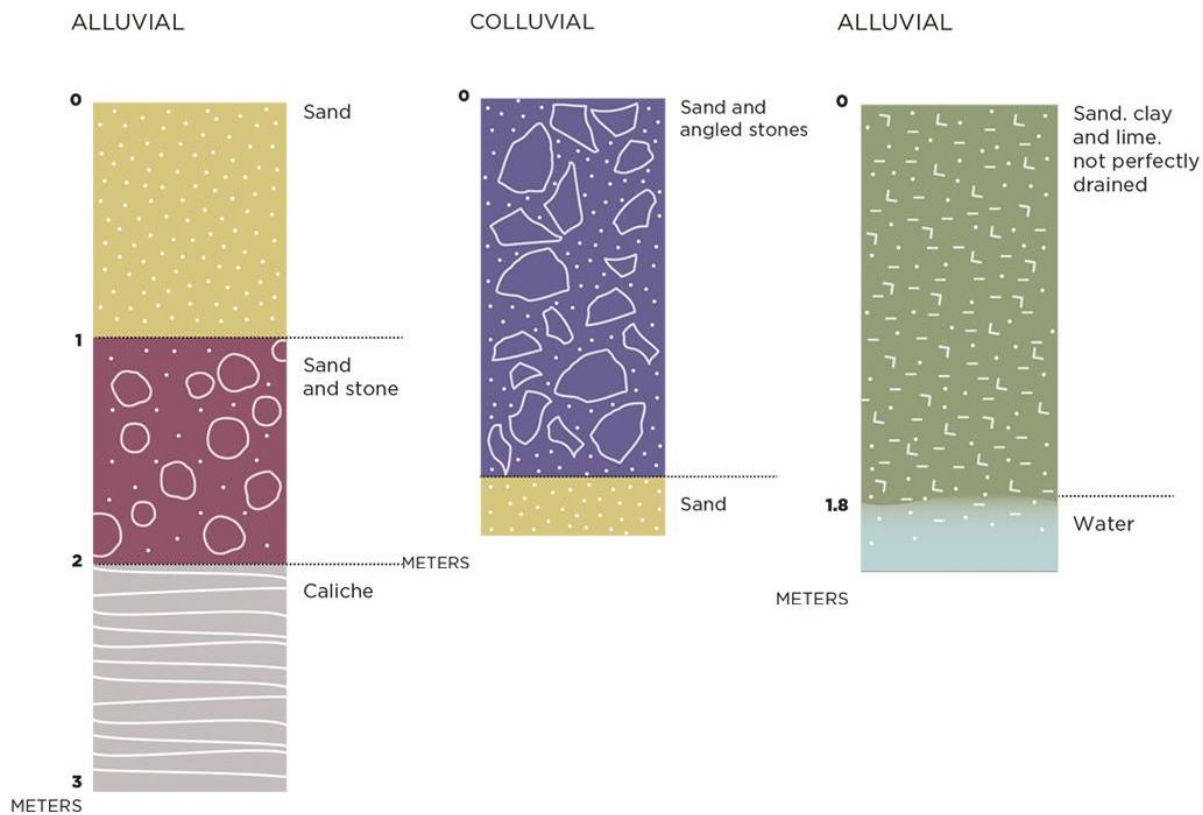
Pleistocene terraces, fluvial terraces, alluvial and colluvial cones.

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), 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.



LOCATION
Viticultural area

38°37'
SOUTH
LATITUDE

68°18'
WEST
LONGITUDE



TEMP.
Annual Average

9/13° C
48,5/55° F



RAINFALL
Annual Average

80 / 120 mm/year
3,2 / 4,7 in/year



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



CULTIVATED SURFACE
for vinification (Añelo Department)*

Ha: **1.592,2**

Ac: : **3.934,49**



90.4%
of the cultivated
surface in the
province



ALTITUDE
of the vineyards

320 - 415 masl

1.100 - 1.362 fasl



**MAIN GRAPE
VARIETIES**

Most planted*

Malbec
Cabernet Sauvignon
Merlot
Pinot Noir
Chardonnay

*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2019 database).



RÍO NEGRO

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A



RÍO NEGRO

Terroir characteristics



LOCATION

Viticultural area

37° 52' | 40° 45'

SOUTH LATITUDE

63° 16' | 67° 47'

WEST LONGITUDE



TEMP.

Annual Average

12/16° C

54/61° F



RAINFALL

Annual Average

190 mm/year

7,9 in/year



CULTIVATED SURFACE

for vinification*

Ha: **1.520,4**

Ac: **3.757,06**

0.77% of the country

41.8% of the region



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.

RÍO NEGRO

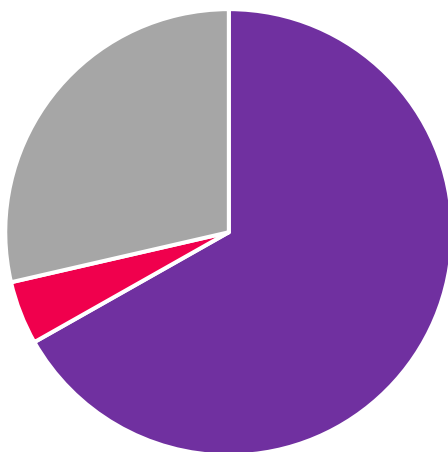
Varieties

DISTRIBUTION

by colour*



Red grapes | **66,8%**
White grapes | **28,6%**
Pink grapes | **4,6%**



MAIN GRAPE VARIETIES

Most planted*

Malbec
 Merlot
 Torrontés
 Pinot Noir
 Cabernet Sauvignon

	Hectares	Acres	%
RÍO NEGRO	1.520,4	3.757,06	
Red varieties	1.016,4	2.511,63	% Red
Malbec	369,9	914,06	36,39%
Merlot	252,8	624,69	24,87%
Pinot Noir	127,4	314,82	12,53%
Cabernet Sauvignon	94,1	232,53	9,26%
Syrah	62,2	153,70	6,12%
Cabernet Franc	20,0	49,42	1,97%
Bonarda	12,4	30,64	1,22%
Petit Verdot	12,0	29,65	1,18%
Tempranillo	10,9	26,93	1,07%
Tannat	0,2	0,49	0,02%
Other red varieties	54,5	134,67	5,36%
White varieties	433,9	1.072,21	% White
Torrontés Riojano	76,7	189,53	17,68%
Torrontés Mendocino	76,5	189,04	17,63%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	51,1	126,27	11,78%
Sauvignon Blanc	44,3	109,47	10,21%
Semillón	35,8	88,47	8,25%
Chardonnay	31,2	77,10	7,19%
Chenin	4,5	11,12	1,04%
Riesling	3,4	8,40	0,78%
Viognier	1,2	2,97	0,28%
Other white varieties	109,2	269,84	25,17%
Pink varieties	70,1	173,22	% Pink
Criolla Chica	1,3	3,21	1,85%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute – Annual Surface Report (12/31/2019 database).



**Río Colorado
Upper Valley**
305 - 370 m
1,000 - 1,214 ft

**Río Negro
Upper Valley**
180 - 265 m
590 - 870 ft

**Río Negro
Middle Valley**
120 - 160 m
390 - 520 ft

**Río Colorado
Lower Valley**
70 - 100 m
230 - 330 ft

**Río Negro
Lower Valley**
4 - 16 m
13 - 53 ft



Vinegrowing valleys
RÍO NEGRO



Cartography by FOCUS

RÍO NEGRO

Terroir characteristics

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



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.

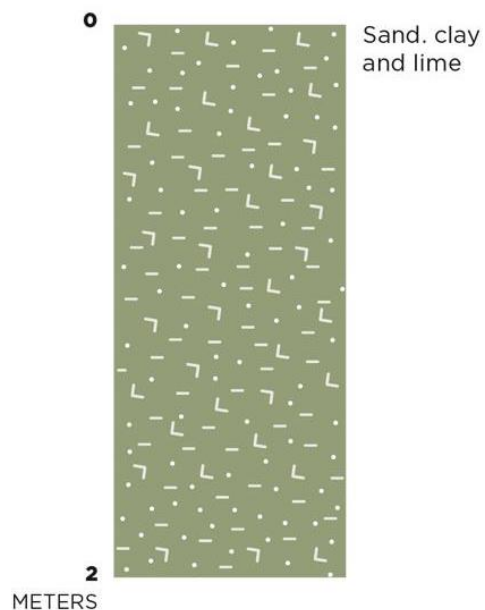
SOIL TYPE

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.

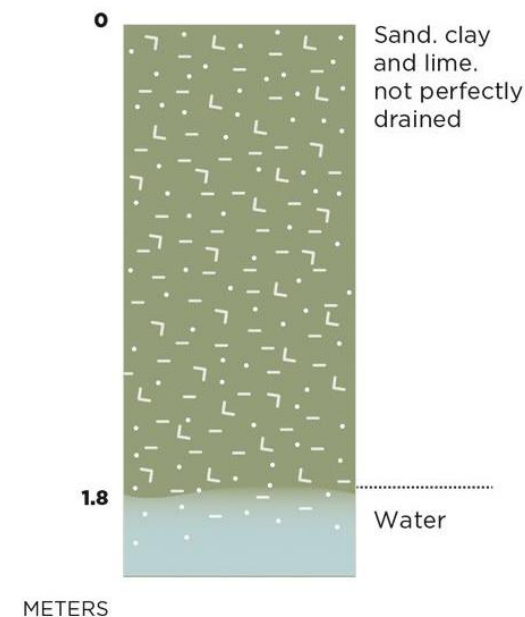
VARIETIES

Malbec
Cabernet Sauvignon
Merlot
Pinot Noir
Sauvignon Blanc

ALLUVIAL



ALLUVIAL





Vinegrowing valleys
CENTRAL PATAGONIA



Cartography by FOCUS



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM

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