

Insights into
ARGENTINA'S
WINE REGIONS



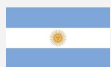
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ARGENTINA

Overview



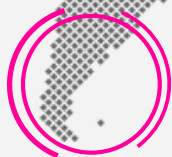
CAPITAL
Buenos Aires
+ 23 provinces



LOCATION

22° | 55°
South Latitude

53° | 74°
West Longitude



SURFACE

(continental)

2,791,810 km²



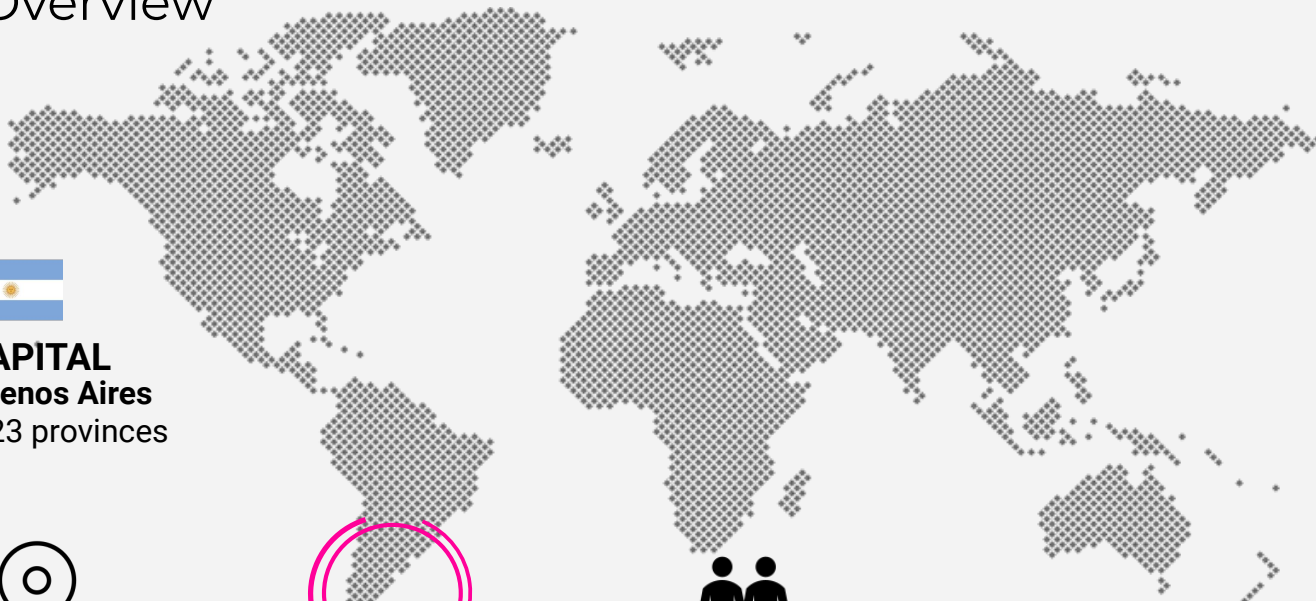
POPULATION
(July 2022 estimations)
46.2 M
Inhabitants



49%



51%



DISTANCES

(from Buenos Aires)



Beijing
19,264 km | 11,970 miles



London
11,103 km | 6,899 miles



Ottawa
9,033 km | 5,613 miles



New York
8,493 km | 5,277 miles



Mexico City
7,373 km | 4,581 miles



São Paulo
1,674 km | 1,040 miles

KEY FACTORS

for the creation of **the best wines ever**

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



Terroirs
Extension & diversity



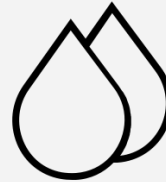
Altitude
Distinctive character



Climate
Dry & continental



Soils
Low fertility



Water
Great purity



Wine Producers
Strong commitment

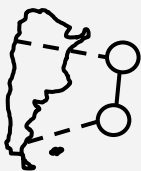


TERROIRS

Extension & Diversity

Argentina's got range. Its vast extension offers the possibility of cultivating high-quality vineyards across larger areas compared to other wine producing countries, creating a **great diversity of terroirs.**

This allows to play with various grape varieties and wine styles.

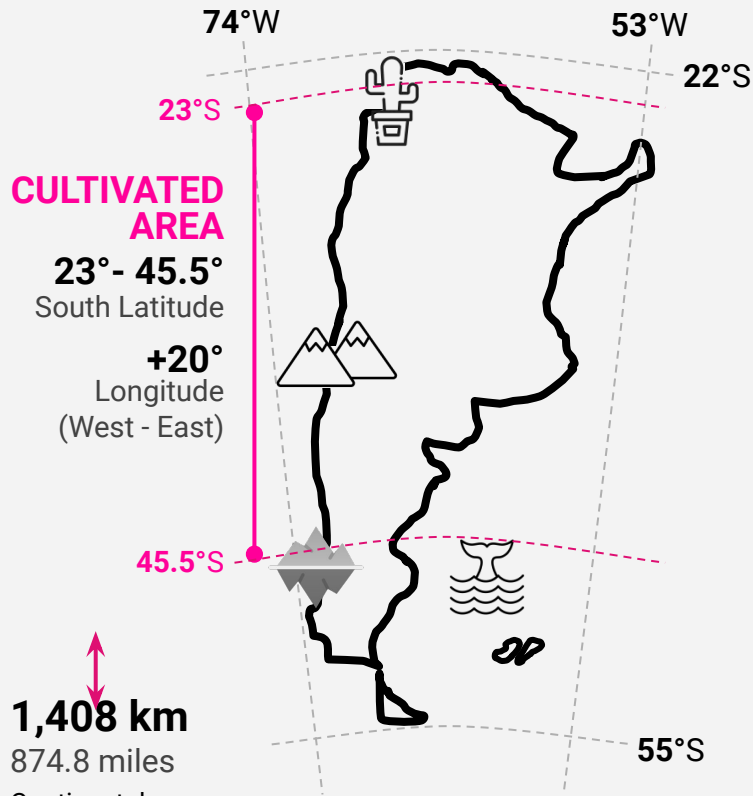


SURFACE
(continental)
2,791,810 km²
8° World's largest country
2° Largest country in South America



TERROIR EXTENSION
3,700 km
2,299 miles
Distance between North and South extreme points

1,408 km
874.8 miles
Continental maximum width



- 1°
- 2°
- 3°
- 4°
- 5°
- 6°
- 7°
- 8°

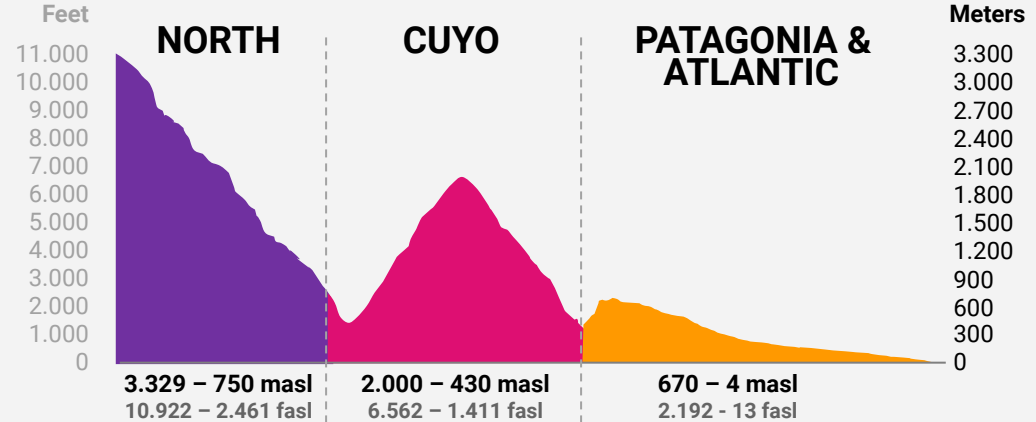
Surface Ranking by country



ALTITUDE

Unique to Argentina's viticulture

Argentina has a handful of vineyards next to the ocean, like most growing regions of the world, but has the bulk of its vineyards between 600 and 2,000 meters above sea level. This factor means that along a 1,500km line of mountains several oases are developed in which the vines grow under widely varying conditions, all linked to a single factor: **altitude.**

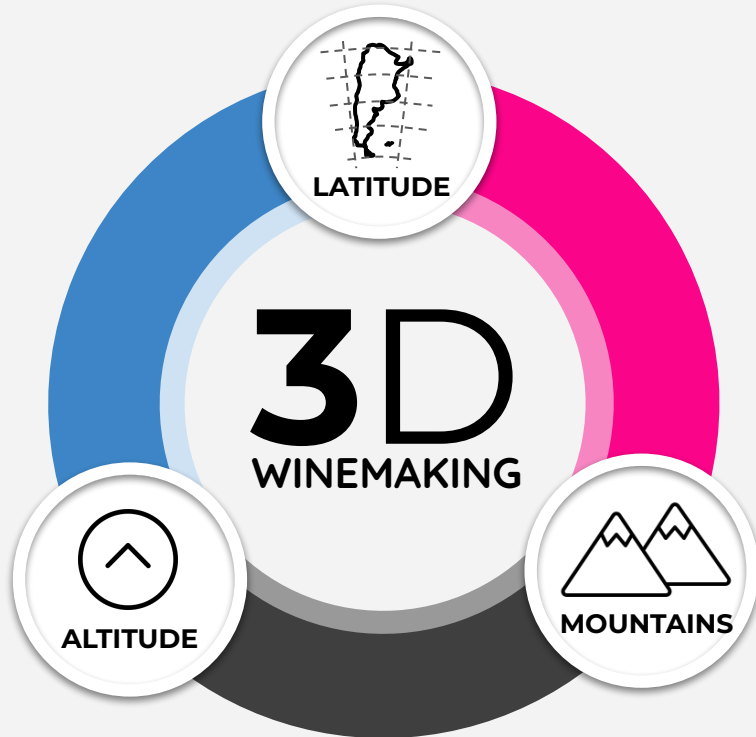


Altitude serves as a temperature regulator. For every 150 meters (3,28 feet) of linear rise over a point on the map, the average temperature will drop by 1°C.



ALTITUDE

Unique to Argentina's viticulture



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

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

It is possible to make wines in Jujuy, on the Tropic of Capricorn, and in Sarmiento (Chubut) on the 45° parallel south latitude. And the scenery changes from rugged mountain valleys and villages of cactus in the north, to desert plains and broad valleys in the centre, finishing off in well nourished forests or on the green coastline of the ocean. Naturally, this is reflected in the expression and diversity of Argentine wines.



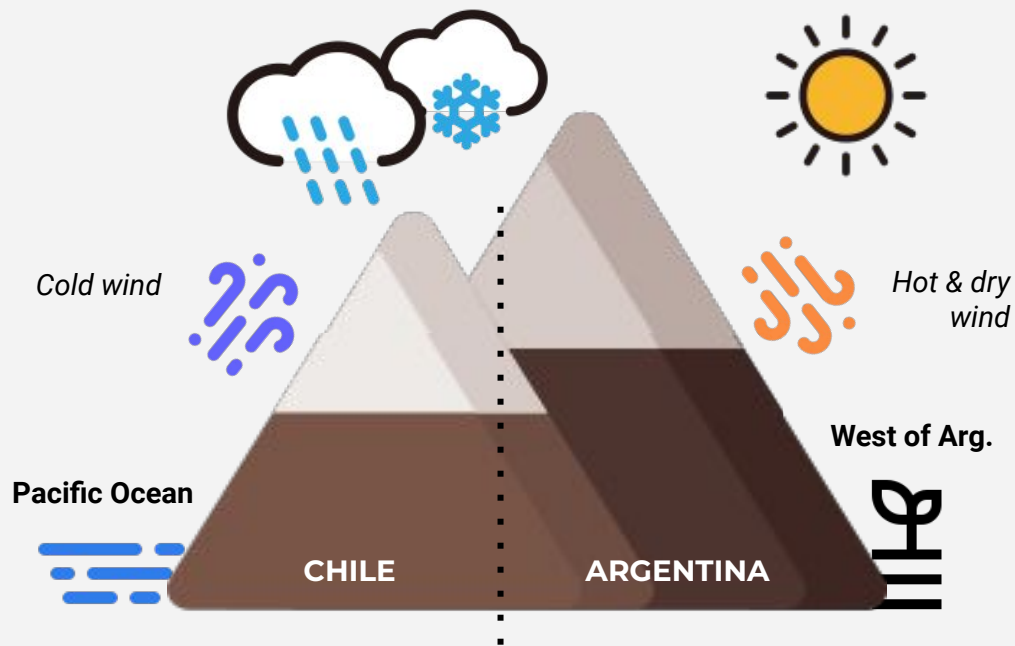
CLIMATE

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.**

The majority of vineyards are located in arid areas, with dry climates and plenty of sunshine, with no need of artificial intervention.

Argentine wines are “naturally natural”. This leads to healthy vineyards and contributes to the production of organic wines.



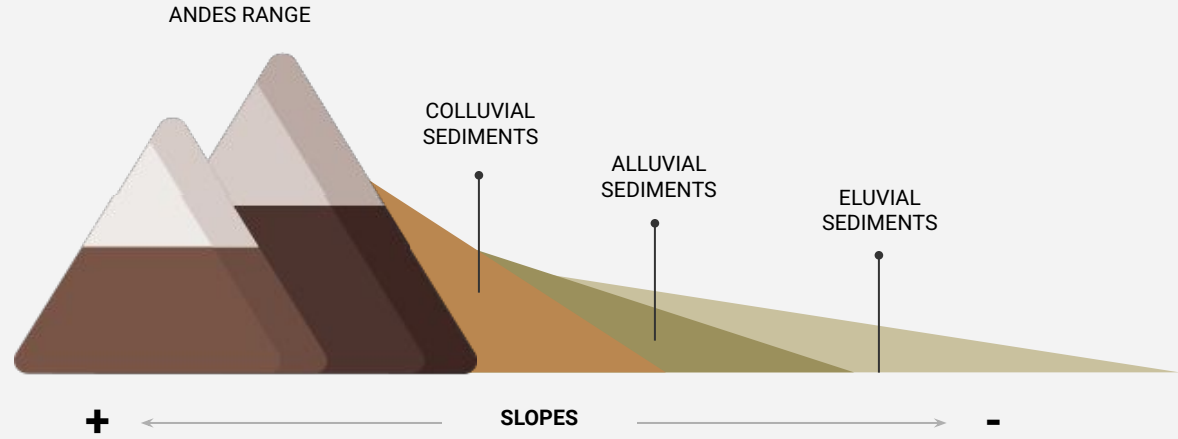


SOIL

Low fertility

The soil becomes increasingly defining as a viability factor for the vine.

Low organic matter contents (nutrient deprived soils) lead to restricted vine growth. This arid fruitfulness favors the natural development of premium grapes with genuinely distinctive flavors.



The Andes have a physical effect on soils in regions located to the west of the country. The higher you go, the steeper the slopes get and the soil is newer while its composition—determined initially by gravity—changes depending on when it comes into contact with rivers.



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.

Due to the water crisis in some provinces at the foot of the Andes, savvy management of water is vital.

Wineries are making an effort to reduce water consumption by improving their irrigation systems as much as possible. Other are making sustainable use of water one of its primary policies.



DRIP IRRIGATION



FLOOD IRRIGATION

There are two main irrigation methods in Argentine viticulture: flood irrigation (especially used in old vineyards) and drip irrigation (introduced in the 90's).



WINE PRODUCERS

Strong Commitment



Argentina boasts a whole host of wine producers who are inventing and reinventing wines, therefore reshaping the country's wine offering and developing a national identity in winemaking.

- **Increased focus on terroir.** What's currently taking place in Argentina is a journey to the land of terroir with much emphasis on parcels, where attention to detail will allow for the declassification of vineyards and wines and ultimately, the best and unique to be produced from a micro-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**, turning them into wine regions from scratch, leading to the emergence of new GIs.

WINE INDUSTRY
Argentina's
FIGURES





#VINOARGENTINO

In numbers



885

Producing wineries
in Argentina*



18

Provinces
producing wine



110

Approved GIs
+ 2 DOCs



+400k

people working in
the wine industry
(*direct & indirect
jobs*)



182

units have certified
the Sustainability
Self-assessment
Protocol created by
BdA.



470

Exporting
wineries

Argentina's
WINEMAKING
HISTORY





HISTORY

Argentine Viticulture | Timeline

XVI

1551

*Spanish colonizers introduce the first specimens of **Vitis Vinifera** in Argentina.*

- The soil and weather conditions offered by Argentina's surface favoured the growth of *Vitis Vinifera* near the Andes.
- The Catholic priests planted vineyards near their monasteries to ensure wine for the celebration of Holy Mass.

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.

- The objective was to introduce new grape varieties in the country to enhance the national wine industry. Michel Aimé Pouget (French agronomist) was in charge of its management.



HISTORY

Argentine Viticulture | Timeline

XX

1959

The National Viticulture Institute (INV) was created.

- Wine law N° 14.878 also established that wine is considered “food” in Argentina. INV functions:
- Control quality and fraud prevention;
- Labeling and wine normatives;
- Analytic and statistical control.

1970's

- The prevailing model, based on the production of large volumes of low quality wines geared towards the domestic market, collapsed. The sweeping entry of soft drinks and beer into the market led to a drop in the consumption of wine.

1990's

Argentine wines exported worldwide.

- 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.

1999

- Argentine Wine Law equaled that of the EU in order to improve the export process.
- Law N° 25.163 gave a legal framework for wine origins. It established Geographical Indications (GIs) and also Designations of Origin (DO).



HISTORY

Argentine Viticulture | Timeline



XXI

2001

The Centro de Bodegueros and the Asociación Vitivinícola Argentina merged to form **Bodegas de Argentina**, gathering the majority of the nation's top wineries.

2004

Argentina approved the **Plan Estratégico Vitivinícola** (Wine Strategic Plan) to boost the wine industry's well-being, quality, exports and market relationships. In 2022, an updated of the plan until 2030 prioritized diversity, sustainability and collaboration across primary production, global markets and wine tourism.

2010

Argentina became the only wine-producing country to declare wine as its **National Beverage**, thanks to a law passed in 2013. This declaration underscored the importance of wine in Argentine culture and its prominent image internationally.

2013

The **Paraje Altamira Geographical Indication** was approved, marking a significant shift in the Argentine wine industry, based on scientific studies. This led to the recognition of new regions.

2015

The **Sustainability Protocol** of Bodegas de Argentina was launched to promote sustainable practices, resource efficiency, waste management, and environmental impact reduction, resulting in certification for 181 wineries. The protocol is recognized internationally.

2018

Two Argentine wines earned the first 100-point scores from Wine Advocate, founded by Robert Parker, showcasing the industry's dedication to quality.

2022

Four Argentine Wineries are traded on **La Place de Bordeaux**.



EVOLUTION

Argentine Wine Industry



XXI

1993



2023

10

EXPORTING
WINERIES



470

Malbec +
Torrontés

MAIN EXPORT
VARIETIES



Malbec & Torrontés
+ other varietals

24M
U\$S

25M
Liters

TOTAL
EXPORTS



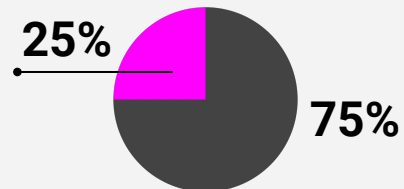
678M
U\$S

203.5M
Liters



DOMESTIC
CONSUMPTION

EXPORTS



What's the
classification system
for Argentine wines?





GIs & DOCs System in Argentina



In 1999, a law established how wines should be classified in Argentina **based on their origin**. It was a necessity for the country, and an international requirement to be able to export.

Where does the wine come from? Where the winery is located or where the grapes are grown? To clarify this point, **Geographical Indications (GIs)** and a particular type of them, **Controlled Designation of Origin (DOC)**, were established.

GIs + DOCs complete list [here](#).

GI (Geographical Indication)

Refers to labeling, that is, if the place where the wine comes from is recognized for its **quality** and explains its taste, but also has legal status to be mentioned on the label.

DOC (Controlled Designation of Origin)

Applies to wines from a recognized region, which also has a specific **style**. DOCs are GIs with wine style regulations.



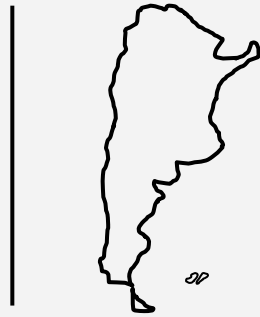
110 GIs

Approved GIs, most of them follow political boundaries.

2 DOCs

- Luján de Cuyo (DOC). It is the only one used.
- San Rafael (DOC)

ARGENTINA'S
WINE REGIONS
from North to South





WINE REGIONS in Argentina

Traditional vine-growing regions in Argentina are located in an ***extensive strip that crosses the country from north to south***, at the foothill of the Andes.

In recent years, producers ***have extended the limits of Argentine wine*** to the west, into the heights, and south looking for cooler temperatures, and to the east, next to the Atlantic Ocean.

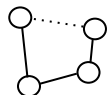
Non-traditional wine regions are also gaining relevance in the center and northeast of the country, contributing to ***showcase Argentina's diversity***.





WINE REGIONS in Argentina

CULTIVATED SURFACE



Total cultivated surface Argentina

204,847
Hectares

Cultivated Surface
(*Vinification*)

92.1%
of the total cultivated surface

188,687
Hectares

Red varieties
(*Vinification*)
113,152 ha

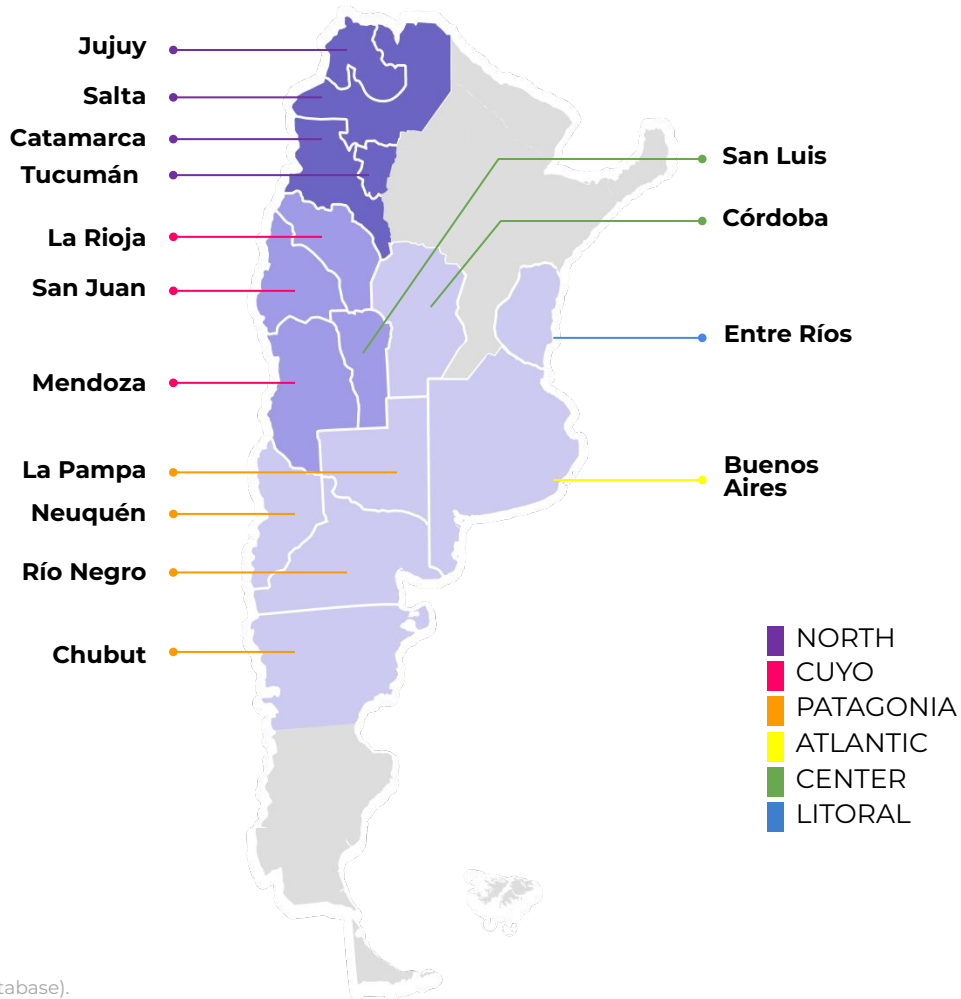
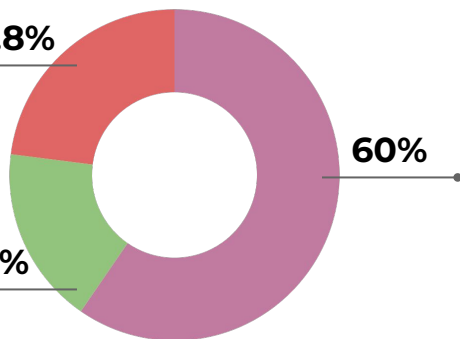
22.8%

White varieties
(*Vinification*)
32,498 ha

60%

Pink varieties
(*Vinification*)
43,037 ha

17.2%



NORTH



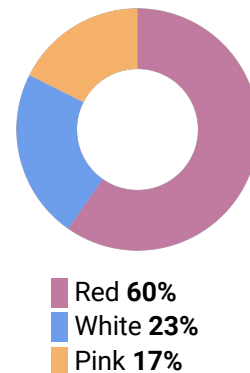
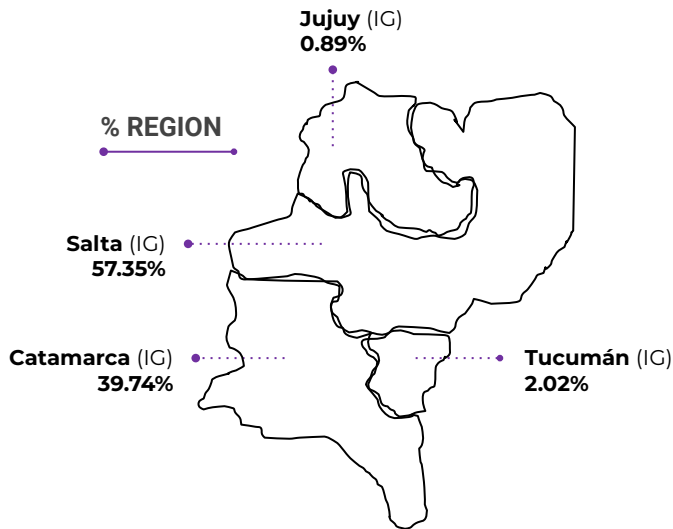
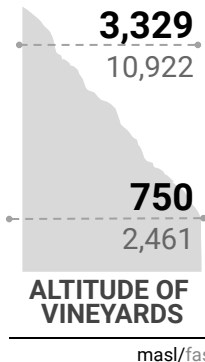
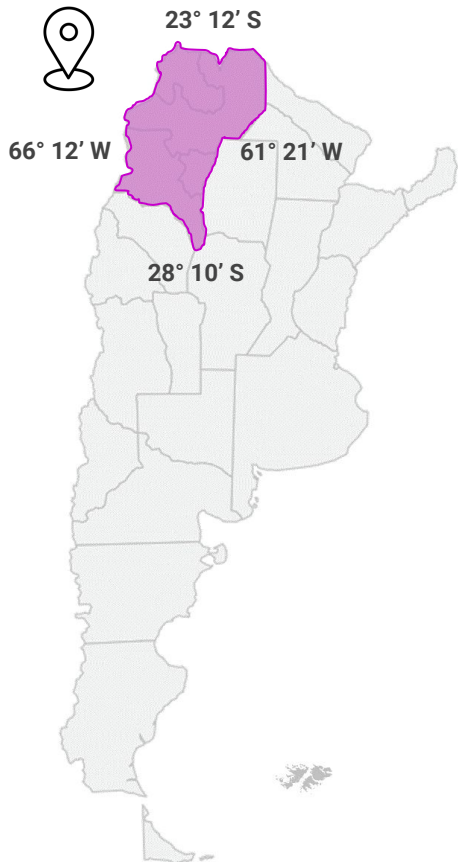
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NORTH

> REGION



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



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.

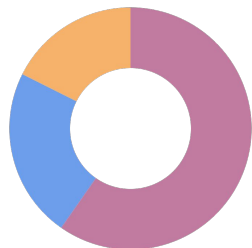
NORTH REGION



VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*


CULTIVATED SURFACE
6,294.1
Hectares
3.29%
of the country 



Red **60%**
White **23%**
Pink **17%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Torrontés Riojano
- Cereza
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Syrah

	Hectares	% Total variety in Arg.	% Total Region
RED VARIETIES	3.789,7	3,33%	60,21%
Malbec	2.094,1	4,50%	33,27%
Bonarda	151,6	0,87%	2,41%
Cabernet Sauvignon	798,5	5,93%	12,69%
Syrah	226,8	2,04%	3,60%
Merlot	113,1	2,40%	1,80%
Tempranillo	25,2	0,49%	0,40%
Pinot Noir	28,7	1,46%	0,46%
Tannat	151,3	18,29%	2,40%
Cabernet Franc	53,2	3,16%	0,85%
Petit Verdot	26,3	4,11%	0,42%
Other red varieties	63,7	0,62%	1,01%
WHITE VARIETIES	1.399,8	4,20%	22,24%
Pedro Giménez	14,0	0,16%	0,22%
Torrontés Riojano	1.229,6	16,87%	19,54%
Chardonnay	44,5	0,80%	0,71%
Moscatel de Alejandría	24,3	1,26%	0,39%
Chenin	10,9	0,69%	0,17%
Riesling	6,8	9,73%	0,11%
Sauvignon Blanc	46,2	2,53%	0,73%
Semillón	1,7	0,29%	0,03%
Viognier	5,2	0,81%	0,08%
Other white varieties	16,5	0,57%	0,26%
PINK VARIETIES	1.104,6	2,52%	17,55%
Cereza	1.014,8	4,09%	16,12%
Criolla Grande	9,8	0,08%	0,16%
Criolla Chica	66,4	20,72%	1,05%
Criolla Mediana	0,1	1,33%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	13,6	0,22%	0,22%
TOTALS	6.294,10	3,29%	100,00%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute - Annual Surface Report (12/31/2022 database).

NORTH REGION

Geographical Indications (GIs)

JUJUY

- Jujuy
- Quebrada de Humahuaca

SALTA

- Cachi
- Cafayate / Valle de Cafayate
- Molinos
- Salta
- San Carlos

TUCUMÁN

- Tafí
- Tucumán

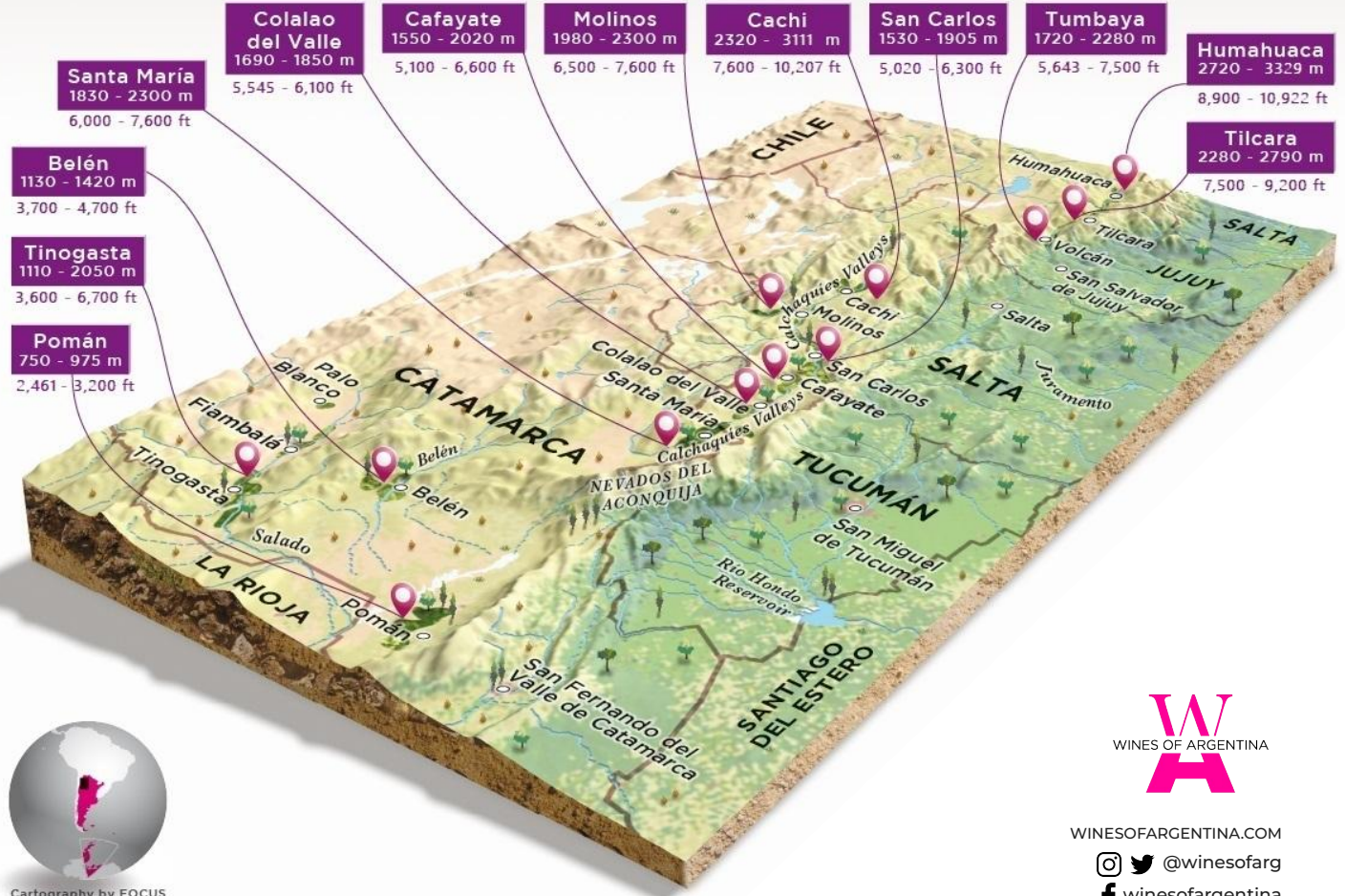
CATAMARCA

- Belén
- Catamarca
- Pomán
- Santa María
- Tinogasta

VALLES CALCHAQUÍES



Cartography by FOCUS



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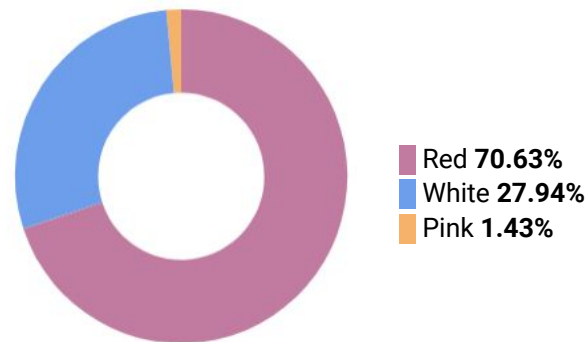
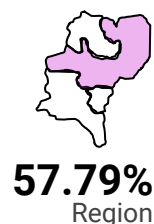
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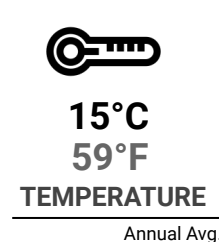
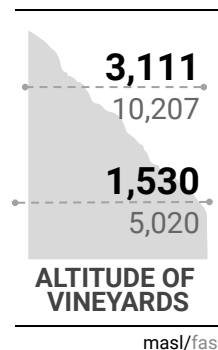


SALTA NORTH





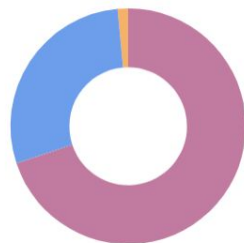
- The viticultural activity is located mainly in the **Calchaquí Valley (GI)**.
- Strongly marked by the presence of **high altitude vineyards**.
- Cafayate Valley (GI) is the main wine producing center of the region.



VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*

CULTIVATED SURFACE
3.637,1
Hectares
1.90%
of the country



Red **70.63%**
White **27.94%**
Pink **1.43%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Torrontés Riojano
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Tannat
- Merlot

SALTA	Hectares	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Colour
Red grapes (vinification)	2568,9	1,34%	40,81%	70,63%	100,00%
Malbec	1681,1	0,88%	26,71%	46,22%	65,44%
Bonarda	47,8	0,03%	0,76%	1,31%	1,86%
Cabernet Sauvignon	471,6	0,25%	7,49%	12,97%	18,36%
Syrah	36,0	0,02%	0,57%	0,99%	1,40%
Merlot	52,6	0,03%	0,84%	1,45%	2,05%
Tempranillo	9,0	0,00%	0,14%	0,25%	0,35%
Pinot Noir	20,3	0,01%	0,32%	0,56%	0,79%
Tannat	138,0	0,07%	2,19%	3,79%	5,37%
Cabernet Franc	42,8	0,02%	0,68%	1,18%	1,67%
Petit Verdot	23,9	0,01%	0,38%	0,66%	0,93%
Other red varieties	45,8	0,02%	0,73%	1,26%	1,78%
White grapes (vinification)	1016,2	0,53%	16,15%	27,94%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	1,4	0,00%	0,02%	0,04%	0,14%
Torrontés Riojano	886,7	0,46%	14,09%	24,38%	87,26%
Chardonnay	38,3	0,02%	0,61%	1,05%	3,77%
Moscatel de Alejandría	13,5	0,01%	0,21%	0,37%	1,33%
Chenin	10,9	0,01%	0,17%	0,30%	1,07%
Riesling	6,8	0,00%	0,11%	0,19%	0,67%
Sauvignon Blanc	41,7	0,02%	0,66%	1,15%	4,10%
Semillón	0,3	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	0,03%
Viognier	4,9	0,00%	0,08%	0,13%	0,48%
Other white varieties	11,7	0,01%	0,19%	0,32%	1,15%
Pink grapes (vinification)	52,0	0,03%	0,83%	1,43%	100,00%
Cereza	2,4	0,00%	0,04%	0,07%	4,62%
Criolla Grande	0,4	0,00%	0,01%	0,01%	0,77%
Criolla Chica	41,5	0,02%	0,66%	1,14%	79,81%
Other pink varieties	7,7	0,00%	0,12%	0,21%	14,81%

NORTH REGION

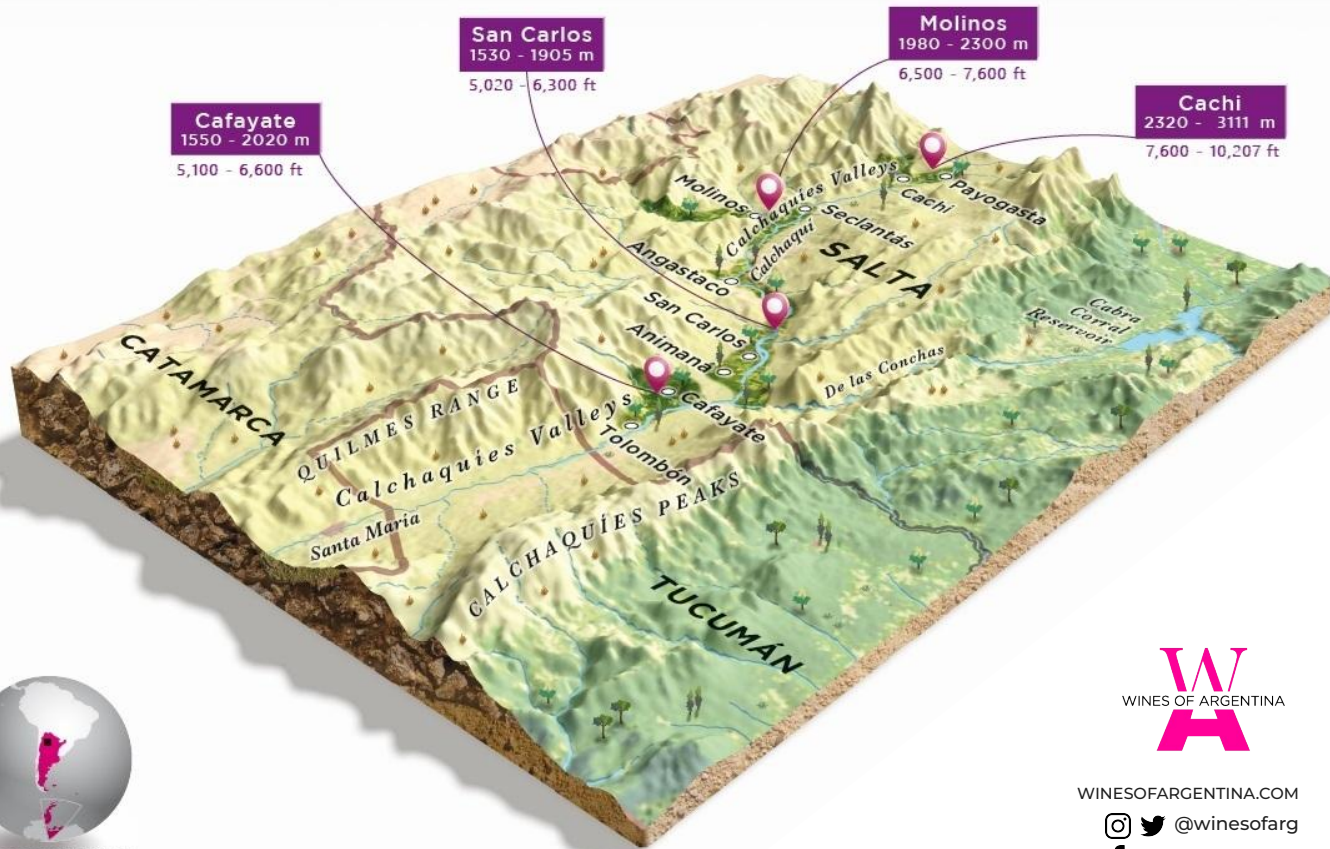
SALTA

Geographical Indications (GIs)

SALTA

- Cachi
- Cafayate / Valle de Cafayate
- Molinos
- Salta
- San Carlos

CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY



Cartography by FOCUS



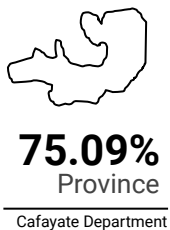
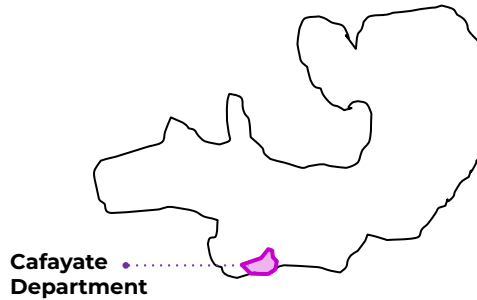
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Cafayate (GI)

- 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 VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Torrontés Riojano
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Tannat
- Merlot



<p>26°05' S 65° 58' W LOCATION VITICULTURAL AREA</p>	<p>2,020 6,600 1,500 5,100 ALTITUDE OF VINEYARDS masl/fasl</p>	<p>16.2°C 61°F TEMPERATURE Annual Avg.</p>	<p>186 mm/year 7.3 in/year RAINFALL Annual Avg.</p>
<p>SOIL</p>	<p>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.</p>		

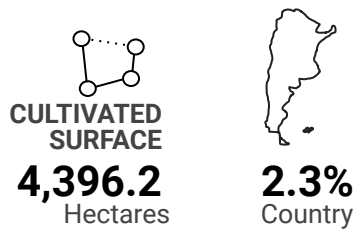
*Source: National Viticulture Institute - Annual Surface Report (12/31/2022 database).



Exploring the Calchaquí Valley



CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY GI



- 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.



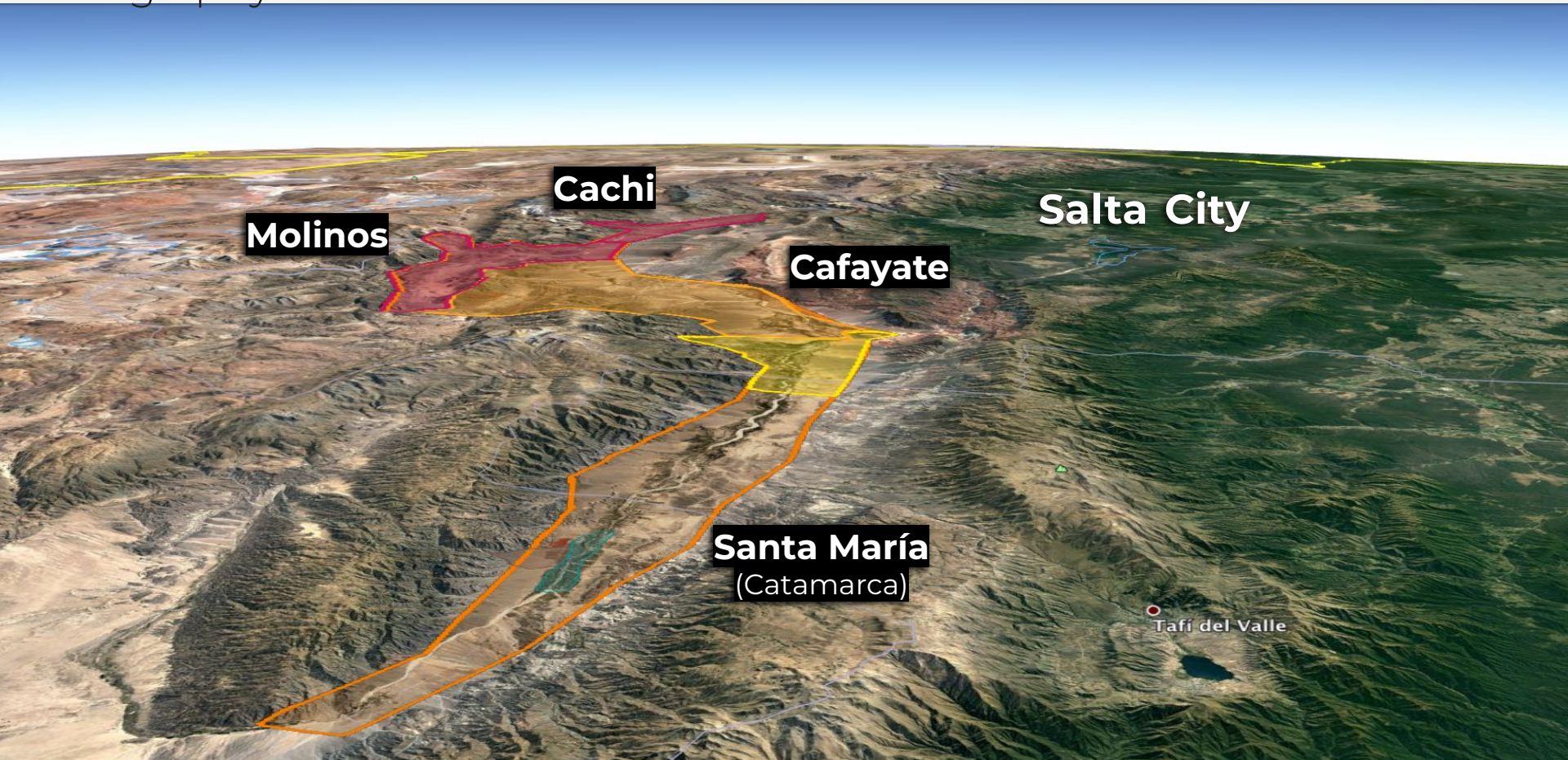
- Vineyards range from **1,650 masl** (5,410 ft) on the valley base around Cafayate, **to 3,111 masl** (10,201 ft) in Altura Máxima (Payogasta, Cachi).
- Six of the world's highest vineyards in Argentina are located in the Calchaquí Valley and, compared to other regions, **it's a high point in the world 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).



> NORTH REGION

CALCHAQUÍ VALLEY GI

Geography



Molinos

Cachi

Salta City

Cafayate

Santa María
(Catamarca)

Tafi del Valle

- 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.
-



SALTA

COLOME ESTATE MALBEC 2021

REGION : Calchaqui Valley, Salta

ALTITUDE 1700 m- 3111 m (5577 ft- 10.206 ft))

VARIETAL 100% Malbec,

AGING 15 months in 2° to 5° use French oak barrels, 6 months in bottle

[TECHSHEET](#)

Contact

Web: www.bodegacolome.com



IC_@bodegacolome




CUYO



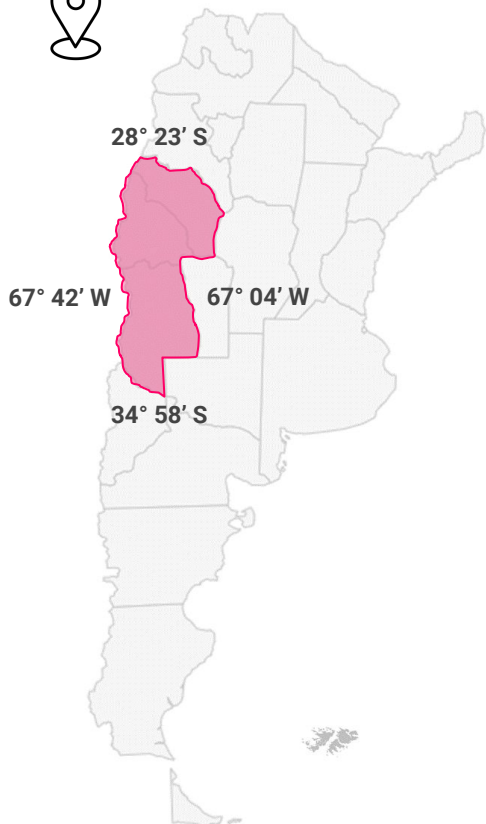
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 /winesofargentina

CUYO

> REGION



CULTIVATED SURFACE*

180,580.2 Hectares

94.51% of the country

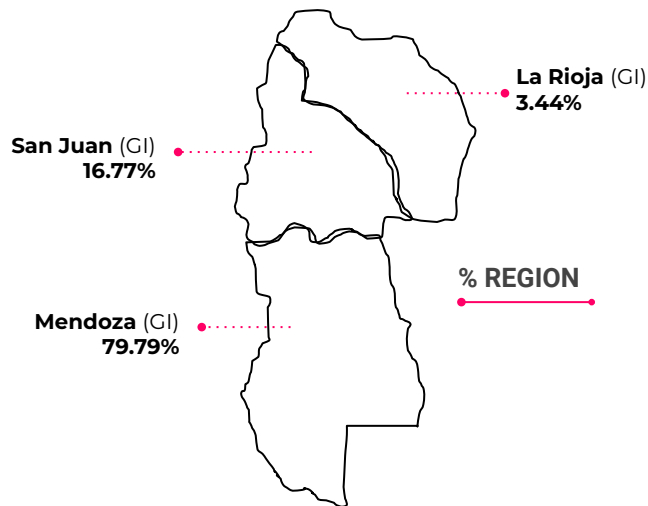


2,000 6,562

430 1,411

ALTITUDE OF VINEYARDS

masl/fasl



- Cuyo is an arid yet fertile region located in the center-west of the country, at the **foot of the Andes mountain range**. It is **the most prolific region in South America** and one of the most important worldwide.
- Cuyo means “country of deserts” in the Huarpe milkayac dialect. The region has **desertic climate** with little vegetation.
- Most of the rivers come from the **meltwater**, having its greater flow from the spring. Water is stored in reservoirs for human consumption and crop irrigation, through a network of channels that support the oasis.

VARIETIES

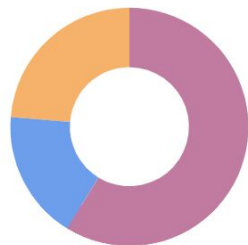
Distribution by color
(vinification)*



**CULTIVATED
SURFACE**

180,580.2
Hectares

94.51%
of the
country



Red **59.2%**
White **17.2%**
Pink **23.6%**



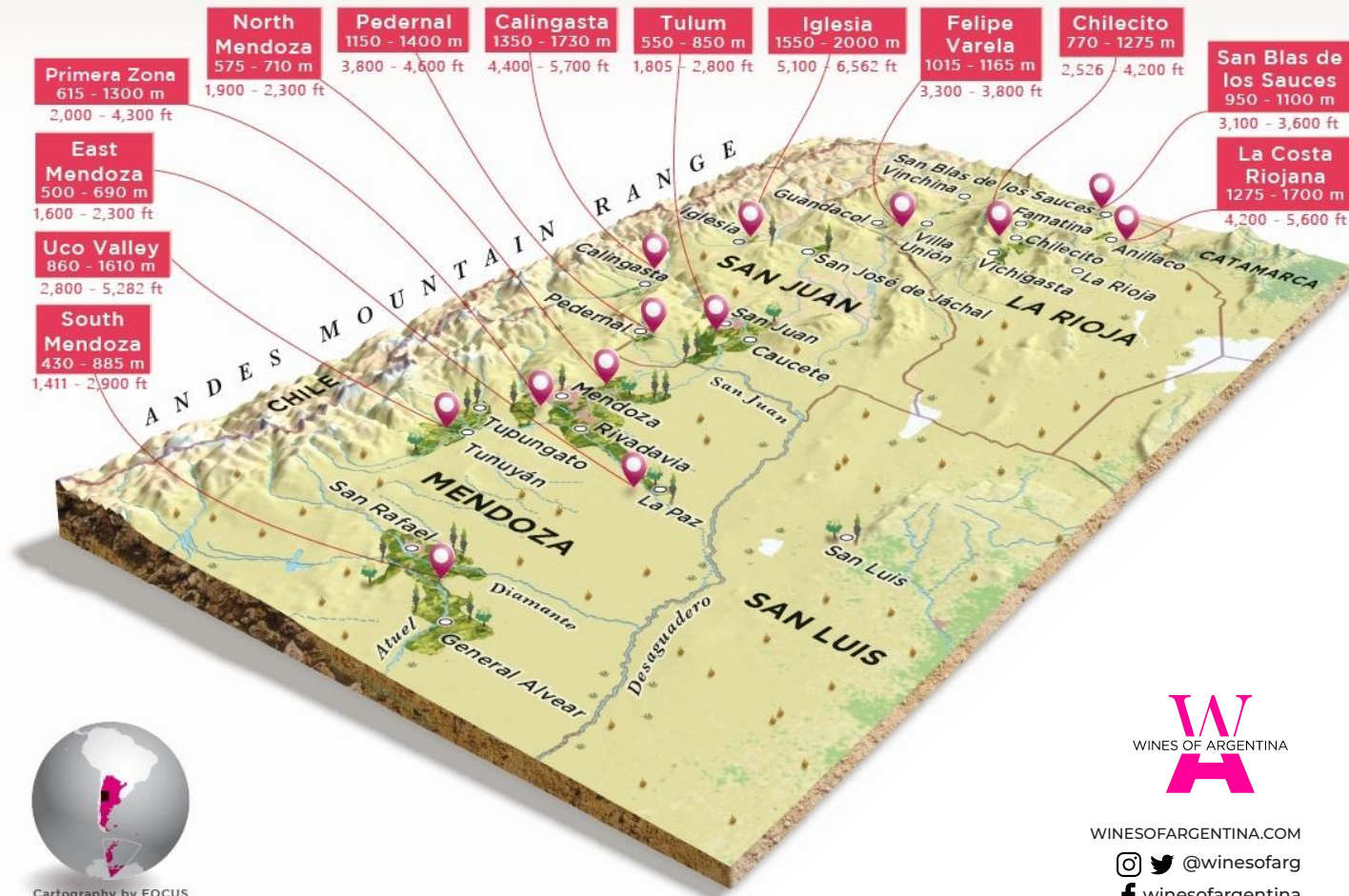
**MAIN
VARIETIES**

- Malbec
- Cereza
- Bonarda
- Criolla grande
- Cabernet Sauvignon

	Ha.	% Total variedad país	% Total Región
RED GRAPE VARIETIES	106.911,5	93,82%	59,20%
Malbec	43.116,7	92,59%	23,88%
Bonarda	17.270,3	98,98%	9,56%
Cabernet Sauvignon	12.216,8	90,69%	6,77%
Syrah	10.735,9	96,65%	5,95%
Merlot	4.050,7	86,07%	2,24%
Tempranillo	5.150,3	99,18%	2,85%
Pinot Noir	1.477,5	75,05%	0,82%
Tannat	633,9	76,62%	0,35%
Cabernet Franc	1.526,1	90,59%	0,85%
Petit Verdot	584,4	91,40%	0,32%
Other red varieties	10.148,9	98,08%	5,62%
WHITE GRAPE VARIETIES	31.106,0	93,28%	17,23%
Pedro Giménez	8.946,6	99,14%	4,95%
Torrontés Riojano	5.978,3	82,00%	3,31%
Chardonnay	5.251,3	94,72%	2,91%
Moscatel de Alejandría	1.900,8	98,33%	1,05%
Chenin	1.576,0	99,00%	0,87%
Riesling	51,9	74,25%	0,03%
Sauvignon Blanc	1.615,2	88,28%	0,89%
Semillón	523,7	90,54%	0,29%
Torrontés Mendocino	453,0	87,10%	0,25%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	1.347,1	95,84%	0,75%
Viognier	612,8	95,68%	0,34%
Other white varieties	2.849,3	97,58%	1,58%
PINK GRAPE VARIETIES	42.562,7	97,26%	23,57%
Cereza	23.806,5	95,86%	13,18%
Criolla Grande	12.516,2	99,88%	6,93%
Criolla Chica	253,4	79,09%	0,14%
Criolla Mediana	7,4	98,67%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	5.979,2	98,49%	3,31%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute - Annual Surface Report (12/31/2022 database).

CUYO REGION



Cartography by FOCUS



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LA RIOJA



- Arauco
- Castro Barros
- Chilecito
- Famatina
- Felipe Varela
- General Lamadrid
- La Rioja Argentina
- San Blas de los Sauces
- Sanagasta
- Valle de Chañarmuyo
- Valles del Famatina
- Vinchina

SAN JUAN



- 25 de Mayo
- 9 de Julio
- Albardón
- Angaco
- Barreal
- Calingasta / Valle de Calingasta
- Caucete
- Chimbas
- Iglesia
- Jáchal
- Pocito
- Pozo de los Algarrobos (Caucete)
- Rawson
- Rivadavia
- San Juan
- San Martín
- Santa Lucía
- Sarmiento
- Ullum
- Valle del Pedernal (Sarmiento)
- Valle del Tulum
- Valle Fértil
- Valle de Zonda (Zonda)
- Zonda

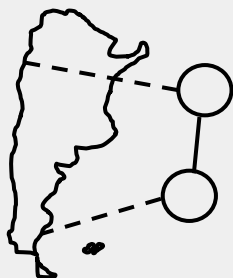
MENDOZA



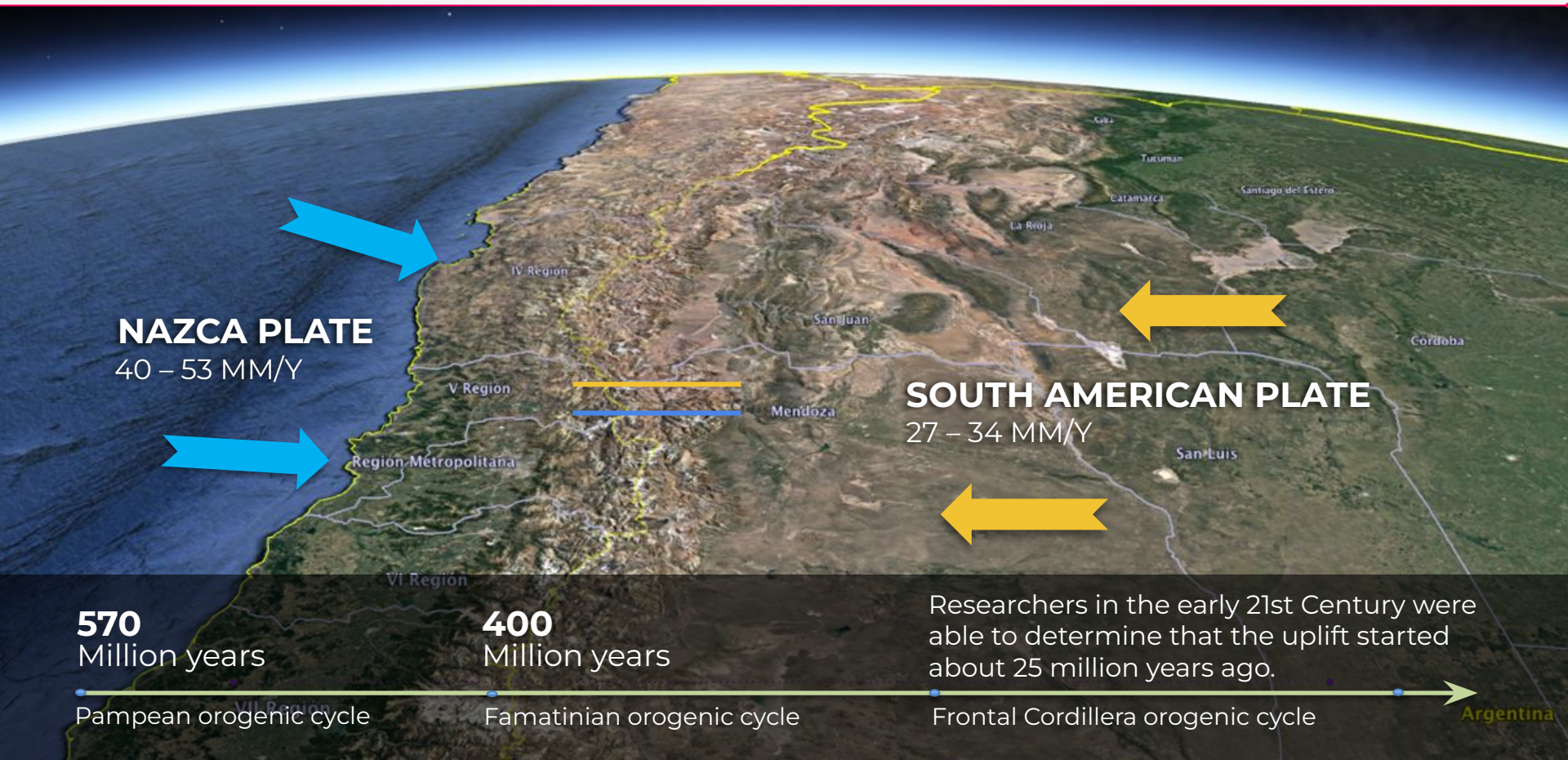
- Agrelo
- Barrancas
- Canota / Valle de Canota
- Cordón El Cepillo
- Distrito Medrano
- El Paraíso
- El Peral
- General Alvear
- Godoy Cruz
- Guaymallén
- Junín
- La Consulta
- La Paz
- Las Compuertas
- Las Heras
- Lavelle - Desierto de Lavelle
- Los Chacayes
- Luján de Cuyo (**DOC**)
- Lunlunta
- Maipú

- Mendoza
- Pampa El Cepillo
- Paraje Altamira
- Reducción
- Rivadavia
- Russel
- San Carlos
- San Martín
- San Rafael (**DOC**)
- San Pablo
- Santa Rosa
- Tunuyán
- Tupungato / Valle de Tupungato
- Valle de Uco
- Vista Flores
- Vistalba

CUYO



The influence of the Andes



NAZCA PLATE
40 - 53 MM/Y

SOUTH AMERICAN PLATE
27 - 34 MM/Y

570
Million years

400
Million years

Researchers in the early 21st Century were able to determine that the uplift started about 25 million years ago.

Pampean orogenic cycle

Famatinian orogenic cycle

Frontal Cordillera orogenic cycle

Argentina

The influence of the Andes Mountain Range

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

Cordillera Principal

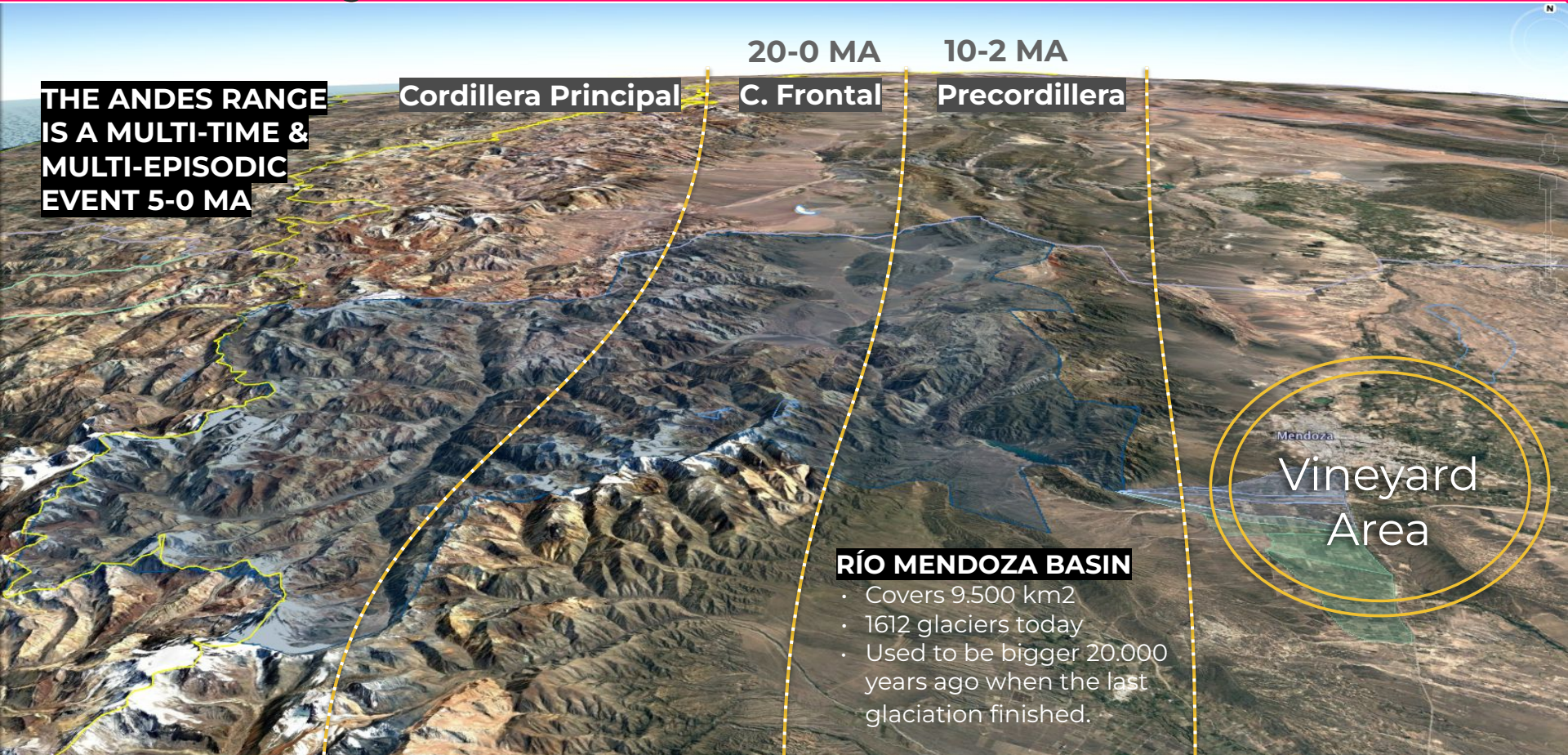
**20-0 MA
C. Frontal**

**10-2 MA
Precordillera**

Mendoza
Vineyard Area

RÍO MENDOZA BASIN

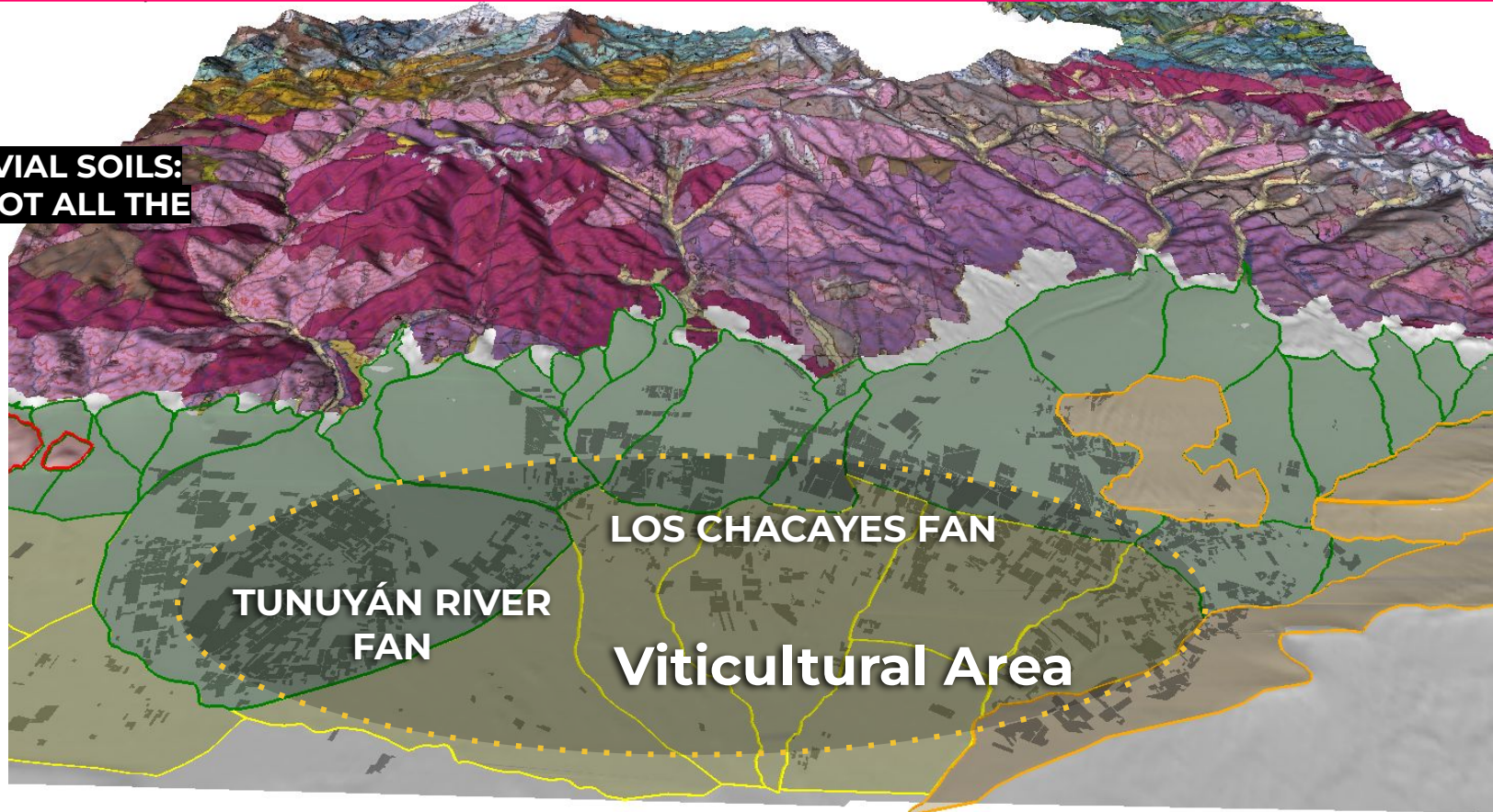
- Covers 9.500 km²
- 1612 glaciers today
- Used to be bigger 20.000 years ago when the last glaciation finished.



The influence of the Andes

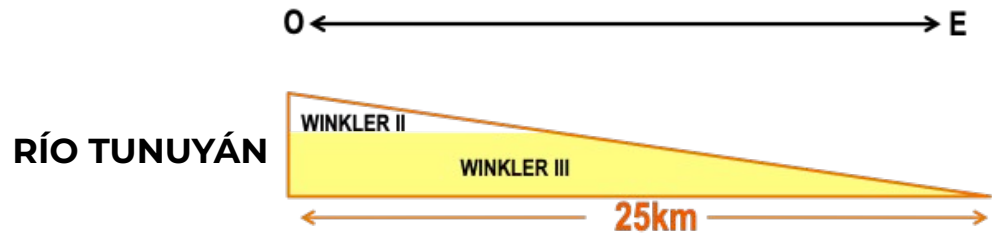
Soil examples

**ALLUVIAL SOILS:
IT'S NOT ALL THE
SAME**

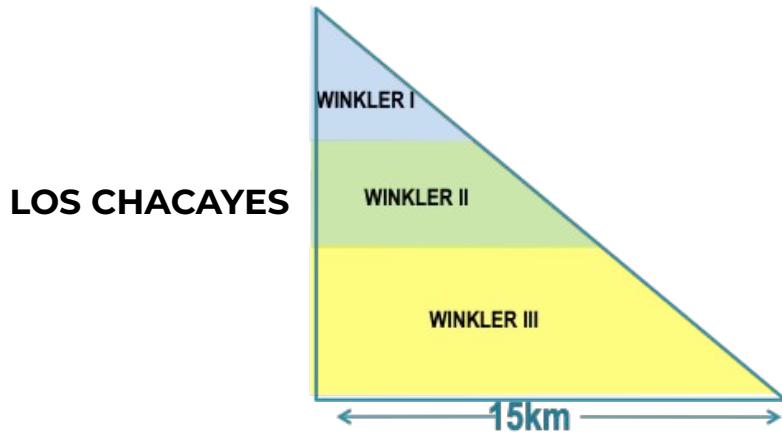


The influence of the Andes

Soil examples



- 2000km² catchment area
- 1% slope
- 260km² fan
- Alluvial & fluvial soils
- 250m altitude difference



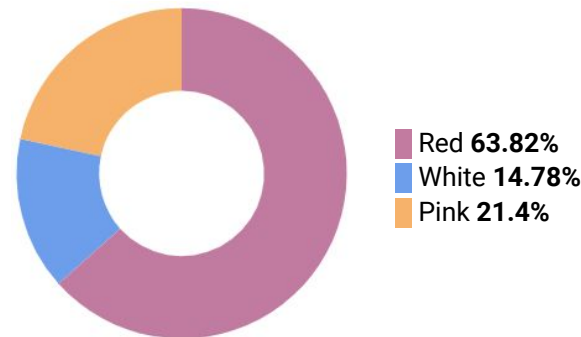
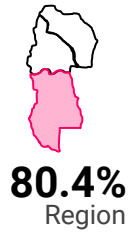
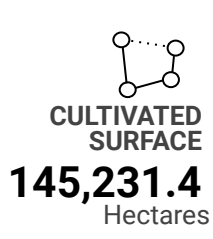
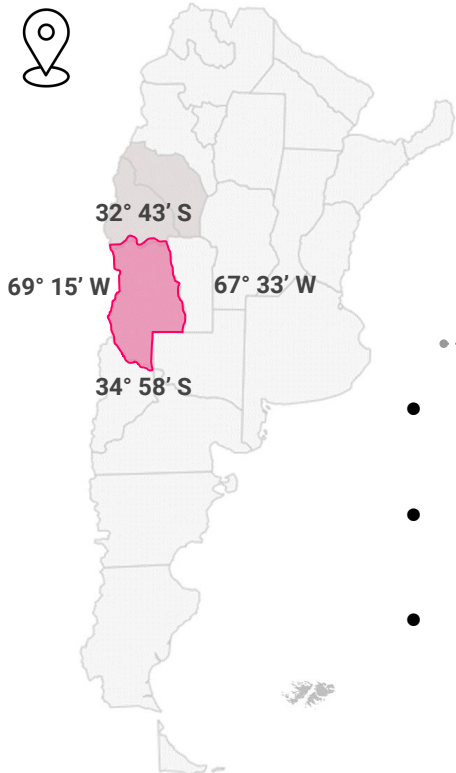
- 300km² catchment area
- 4% slope
- 100km² fan
- Colluvial & alluvial soils
- 600m altitude difference

MENDOZA

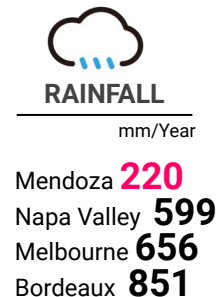
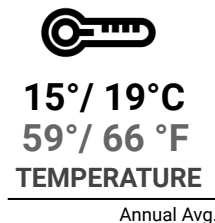
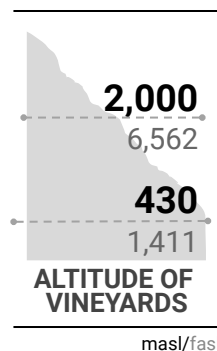
CUYO



MENDOZA



- Mendoza's 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 5 large sub-regions: Valle de Uco GI; Primera Zona; Northern oasis; the East and the South.

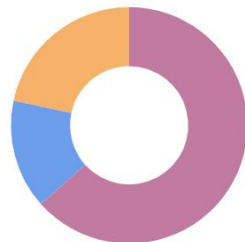


VARIETIES

Distribution by color
(vinification)*

CULTIVATED SURFACE
145,231.4
Hectares

76%
of the country



Red **63.82%**
White **14.78%**
Pink **21.4%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Bonarda
- Cereza
- Criolla Grande
- Cabernet Sauvignon

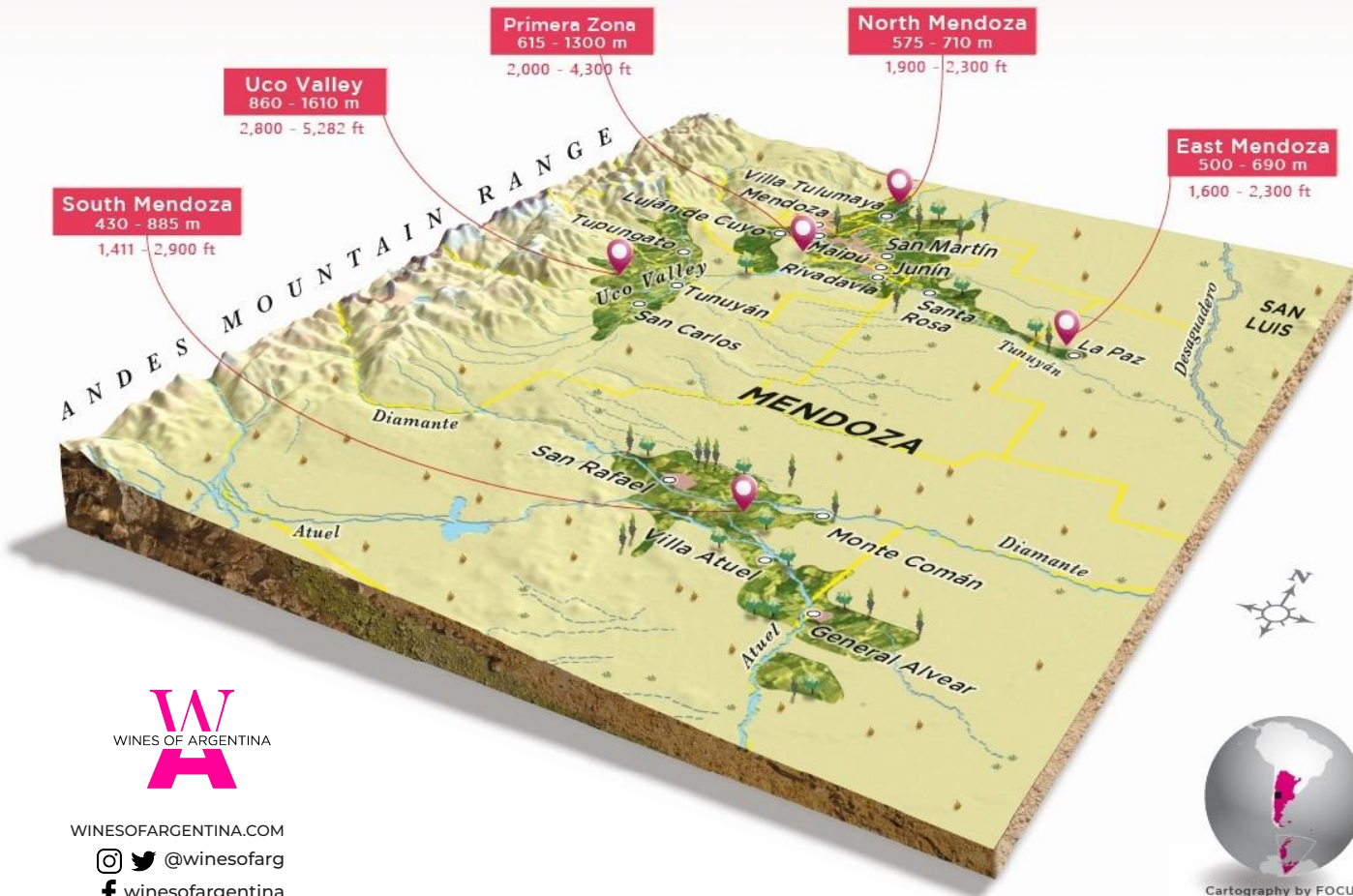
MENDOZA	Hectares	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Colour
Red grapes (vinification)	92681,4	48,51%	51,32%	63,82%	100,00%
Malbec	39462,6	20,65%	21,85%	27,17%	42,58%
Bonarda	14670,2	7,68%	8,12%	10,10%	15,83%
Cabernet Sauvignon	10301,0	5,39%	5,70%	7,09%	11,11%
Syrah	8085,4	4,23%	4,48%	5,57%	8,72%
Merlot	3644,1	1,91%	2,02%	2,51%	3,93%
Tempranillo	4958,3	2,60%	2,75%	3,41%	5,35%
Pinot Noir	1445,1	0,76%	0,80%	1,00%	1,56%
Tannat	358,4	0,19%	0,20%	0,25%	0,39%
Cabernet Franc	1370,5	0,72%	0,76%	0,94%	1,48%
Petit Verdot	464,1	0,24%	0,26%	0,32%	0,50%
Other red varieties	7921,7	4,15%	4,39%	5,45%	8,55%
White grapes (vinification)	21459,9	11,23%	11,88%	14,78%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	6887,3	3,60%	3,81%	4,74%	32,09%
Torrontés Riojano	3333,8	1,74%	1,85%	2,30%	15,54%
Chardonnay	4627,3	2,42%	2,56%	3,19%	21,56%
Moscatel de Alejandría	226,7	0,12%	0,13%	0,16%	1,06%
Chenin	1373,5	0,72%	0,76%	0,95%	6,40%
Riesling	45,4	0,02%	0,03%	0,03%	0,21%
Sauvignon Blanc	1416,9	0,74%	0,78%	0,98%	6,60%
Semillón	502,9	0,26%	0,28%	0,35%	2,34%
Torrontés Mendocino	144,9	0,08%	0,08%	0,10%	0,68%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	121,2	0,06%	0,07%	0,08%	0,56%
Viognier	416,7	0,22%	0,23%	0,29%	1,94%
Other white varieties	2363,3	1,24%	1,31%	1,63%	11,01%
Pink grapes (vinification)	31090,1	16,27%	17,22%	21,41%	100,00%
Cereza	13260,7	6,94%	7,34%	9,13%	42,65%
Criolla Grande	12109,3	6,34%	6,71%	8,34%	38,95%
Criolla Chica	142,7	0,07%	0,08%	0,10%	0,46%
Criolla Mediana	0,8	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Other pink varieties	5576,6	2,92%	3,09%	3,84%	17,94%

CUYO REGION MENDOZA

Geographical Indications (GIs)

CUYO → MENDOZA

- Agrelo
- Barrancas
- Canota / Valle de Canota
- Cordon El Cepillo
- Distrito Medrano
- El Paraiso
- El Peral
- General Alvear
- Godoy Cruz
- Guaymallén
- Junín
- La Consulta
- La Paz
- Las Compuertas
- Las Heras
- Lavalle - Desierto de Lavalle
- Los Chacayes
- Luján de Cuyo (DOC)
- Lunlunta
- Maipú
- Mendoza
- Pampa El Cepillo
- Paraje Altamira
- Reducción
- Rivadavia
- Russel
- San Carlos
- San Martín
- San Rafael (DOC)
- San Pablo
- Santa Rosa
- Tunuyán
- Tupungato / Valle de Tupungato
- Valle de Uco
- Vista Flores
- Vistalba



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Cartography by FOCUS



> MENDOZA

PRIMERA ZONA

Luján de Cuyo & Maipú



CUYO REGION
MENDOZA

PRIMERA ZONA

Geographical Indications (GIs)

MENDOZA

→ Maipú

- Barrancas
- El Paraíso
- Lunlunta
- Russel

→ Luján de Cuyo (DOC)

- Agrelo
- Las Compuertas
- Vistalba

Luján de Cuyo

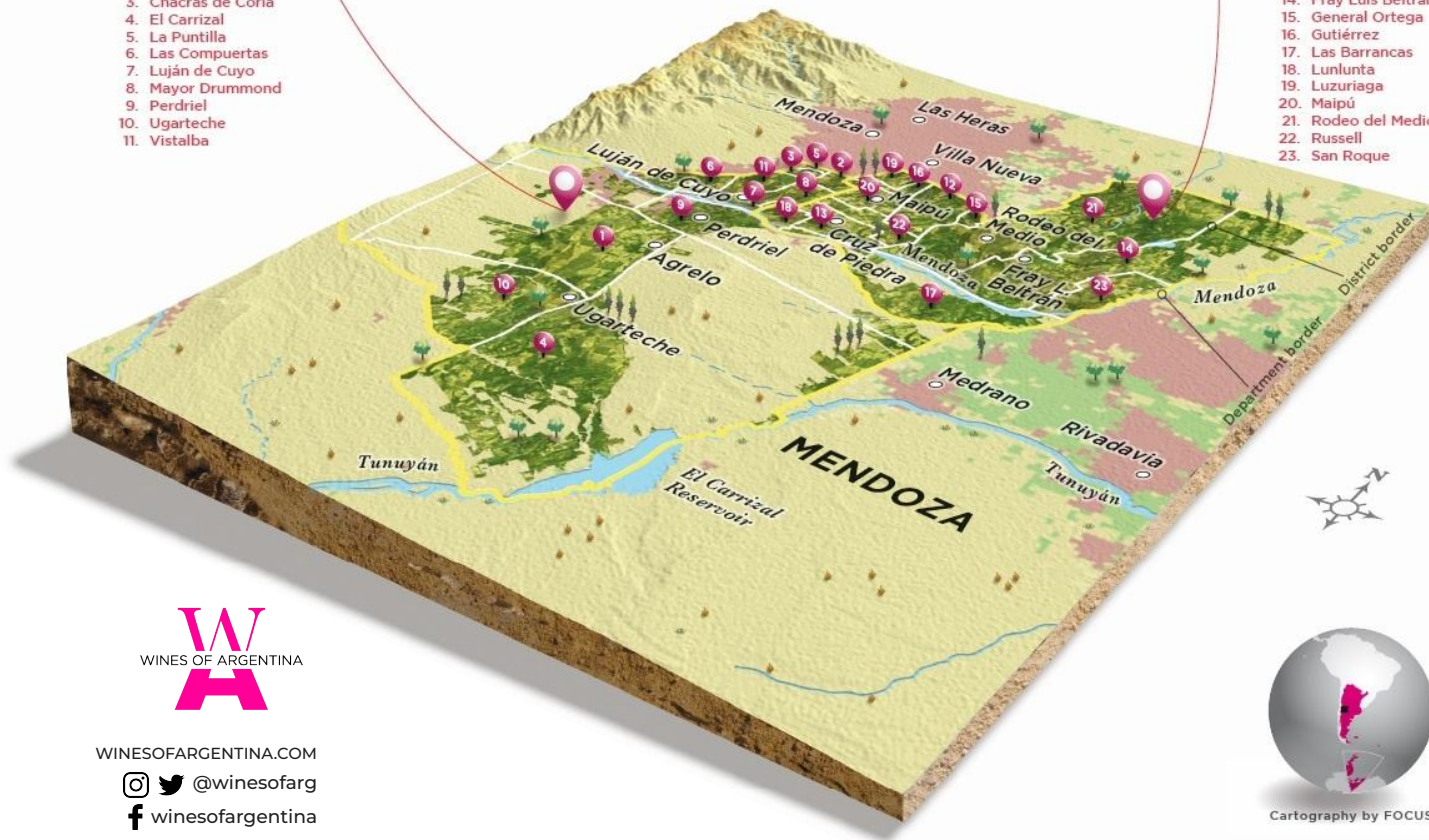
690 - 1300 m
2,300 - 4,300 ft

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

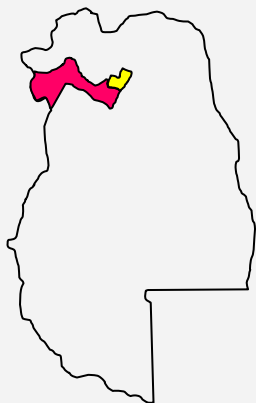
12. Coquimbito
13. Cruz de Piedra
14. Fray Luis Beltrán
15. General Ortega
16. Gutiérrez
17. Las Barrancas
18. Lunlunta
19. Luzuriaga
20. Maipú
21. Rodeo del Medio
22. Russell
23. San Roque



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Cartography by FOCUS



- Luján de Cuyo
- Maipú



26,202.8
Hectares



18%
Province



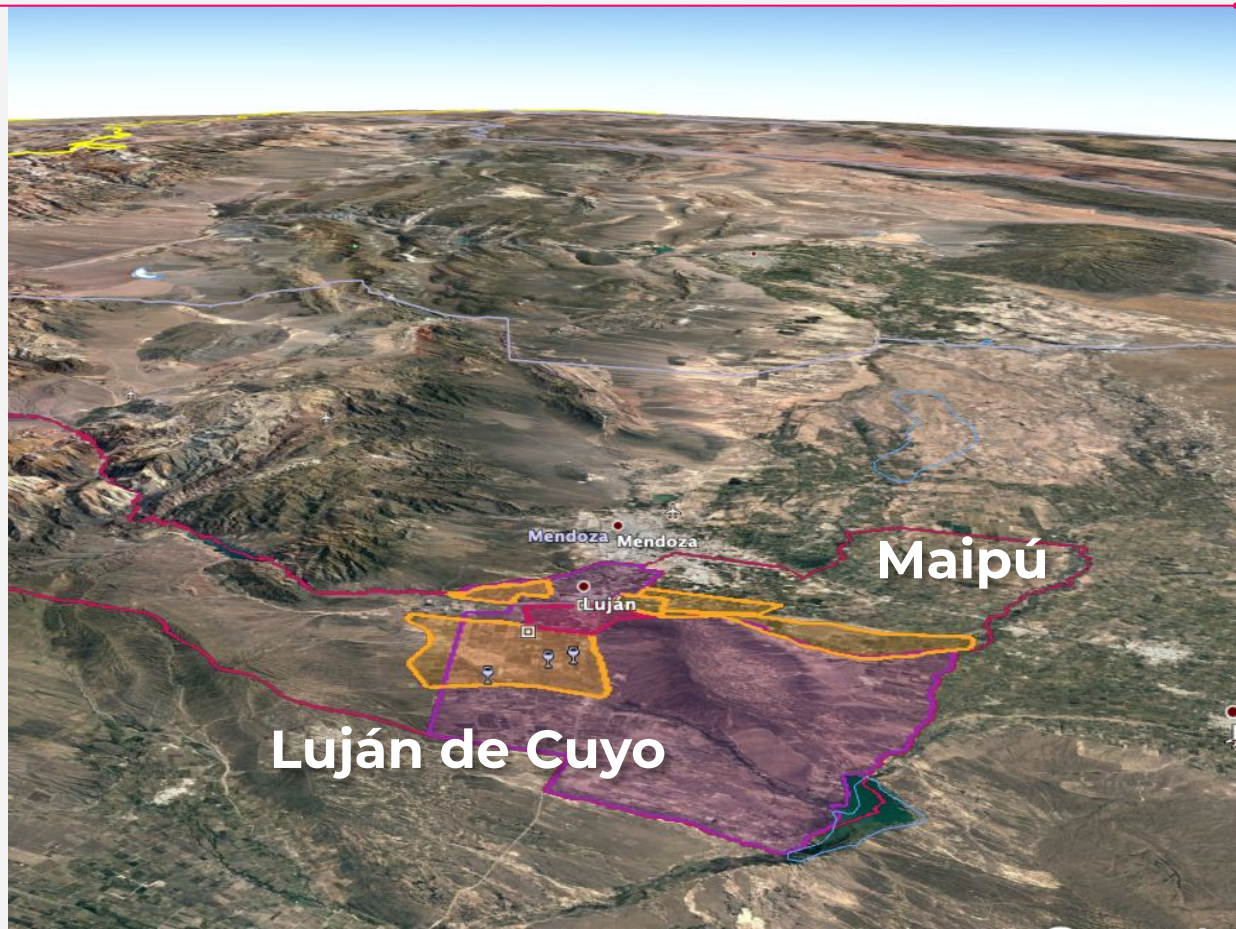
13.7%
Country

MALBEC

PRIMERA ZONA
12,996.8
Hectares

32.9%
Total Malbec
in Mendoza

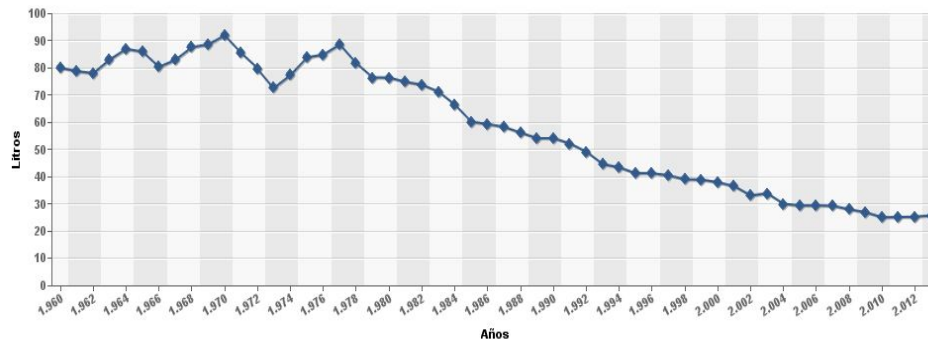
27.9%
Total Malbec
in Argentina



PRIMERA ZONA

Brief History - The beginnings

- **17th & 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 lts.**
- **80's:** Changes in consumer habits. Viticultural crisis.
- **90's:** Commercial opening to the world. International advisors. Wine reconversion.

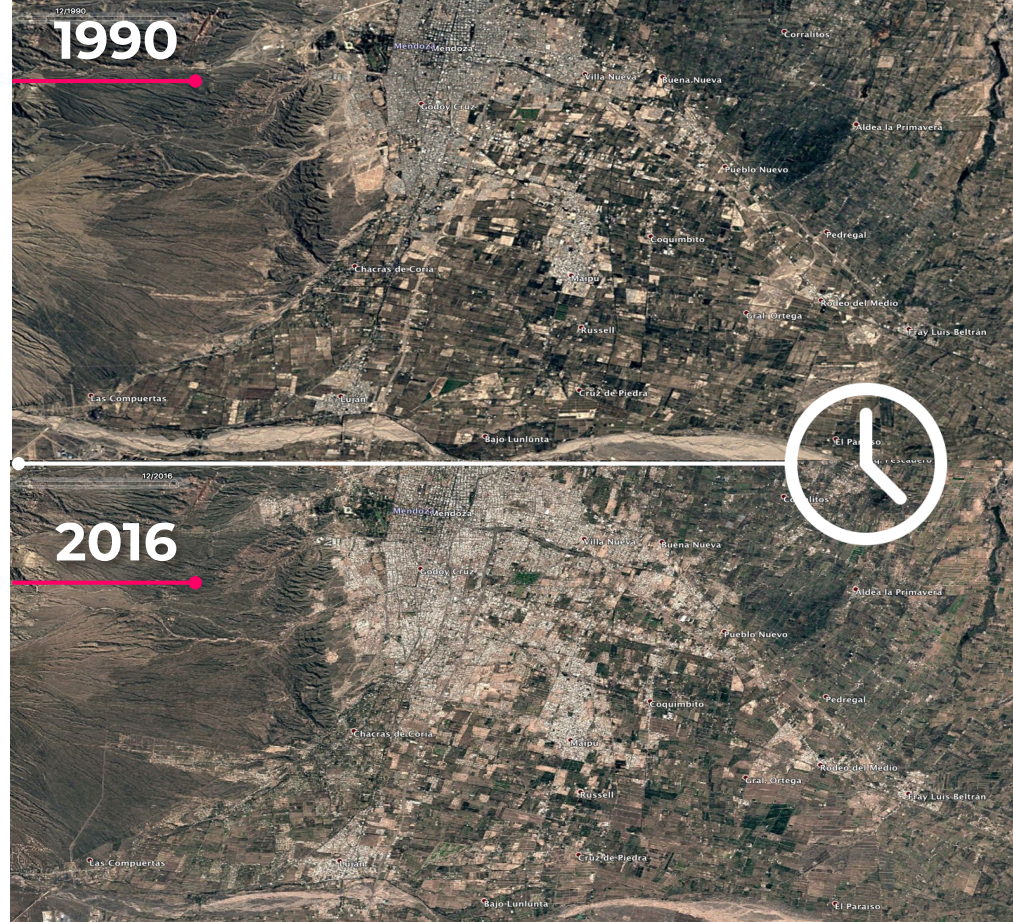


20lts
Per capita (2017)

PRIMERA ZONA

Brief History - 20th Century

- Large scale irrigation network using water from Mendoza River.
- Primera Zona holds 40% of Argentina's wineries.
- City advancement over vineyard areas.
- 1990: D.O.C. Luján de Cuyo.



PRIMERA ZONA

Past & Present

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.

> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA


PRIMERA ZONA

Climate

Mendoza Province


 Individual styles


 Maipú Department


 Lujan de Cuyo Department

Climate - Winkler zones

 Individual styles

 Primera Zona - Winkler III

 Primera Zona - Winkler IV

 Primera Zona Winkler V

Altitude

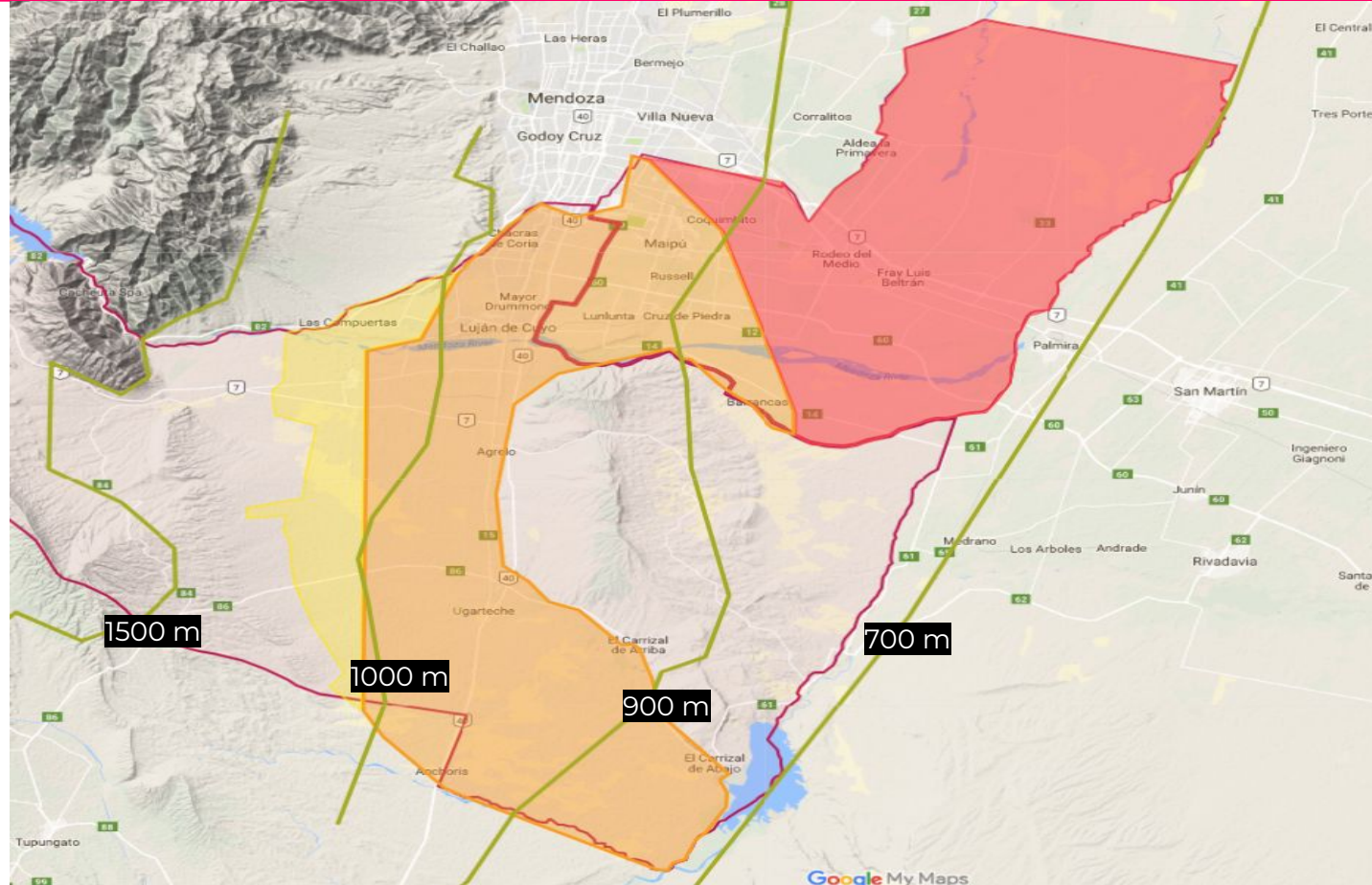
 Individual styles

 700

 900

 1000

 1500



> CUYO REGION > MENDOZA
PRIMERA ZONA
 Climate



Country	Wine Region	City	GST (°C)	GDD (C° units)	Winkler Region
Washington	Puget Sound	Port Angeles	13,4	710	Region Ia
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
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
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
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
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

Gualtallary, Cachi,
Chubut

Gualtallary, San Pablo

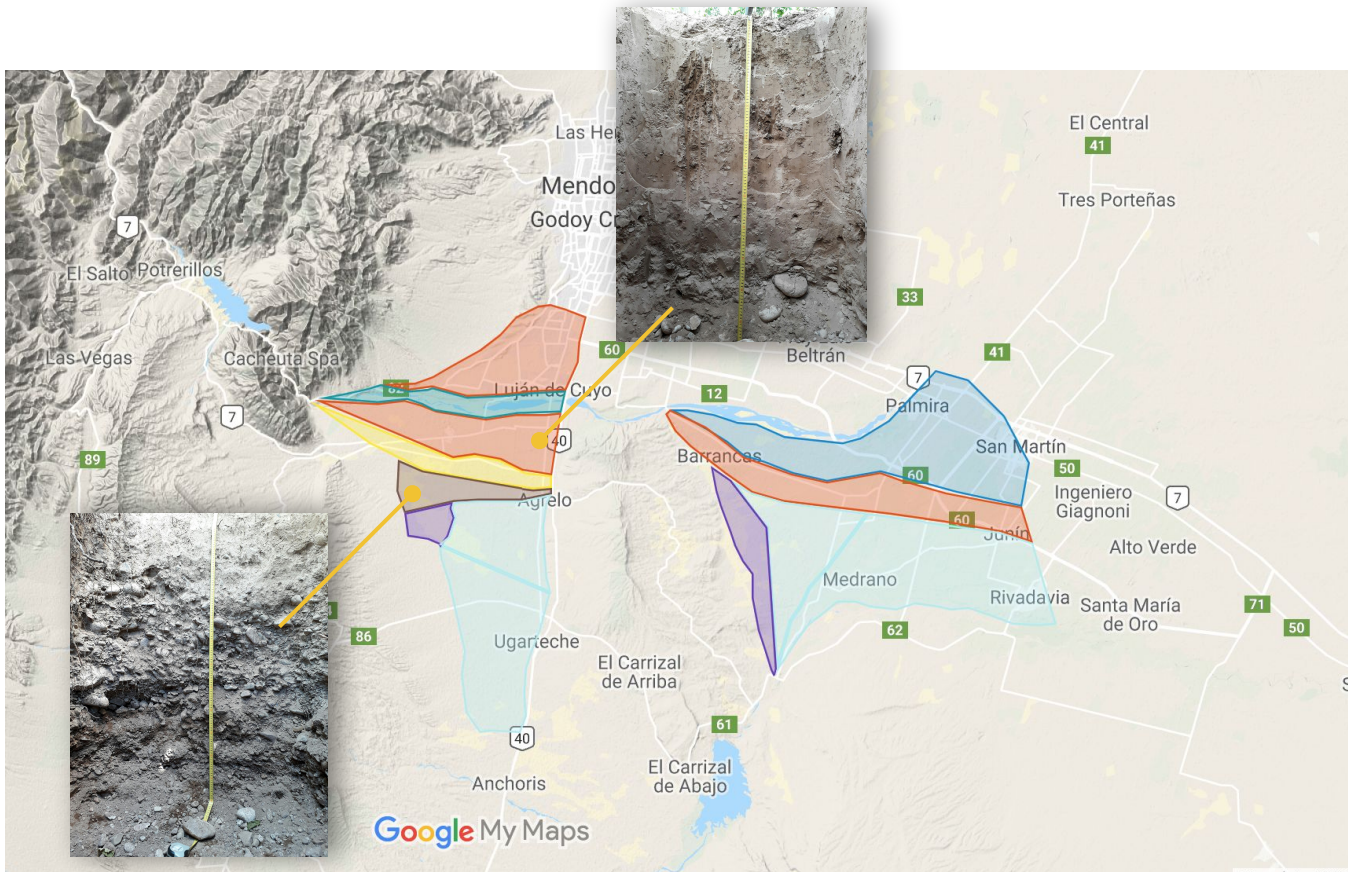
Gualtallary, Paraje Altamira,
Agrelo, Las Compuertas

Lunlunta, Cruz de Piedra,
Cafayate

Coquimbito, La Paz,
Santa Rosa

PRIMERA ZONA

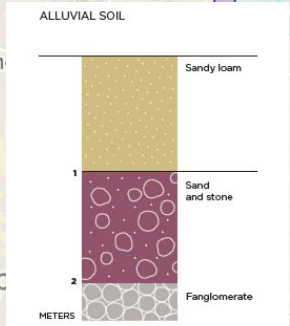
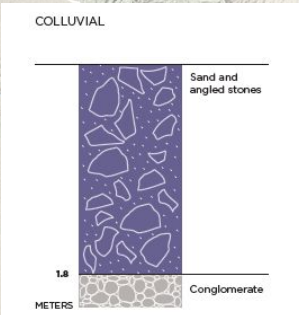
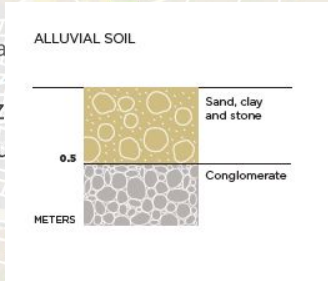
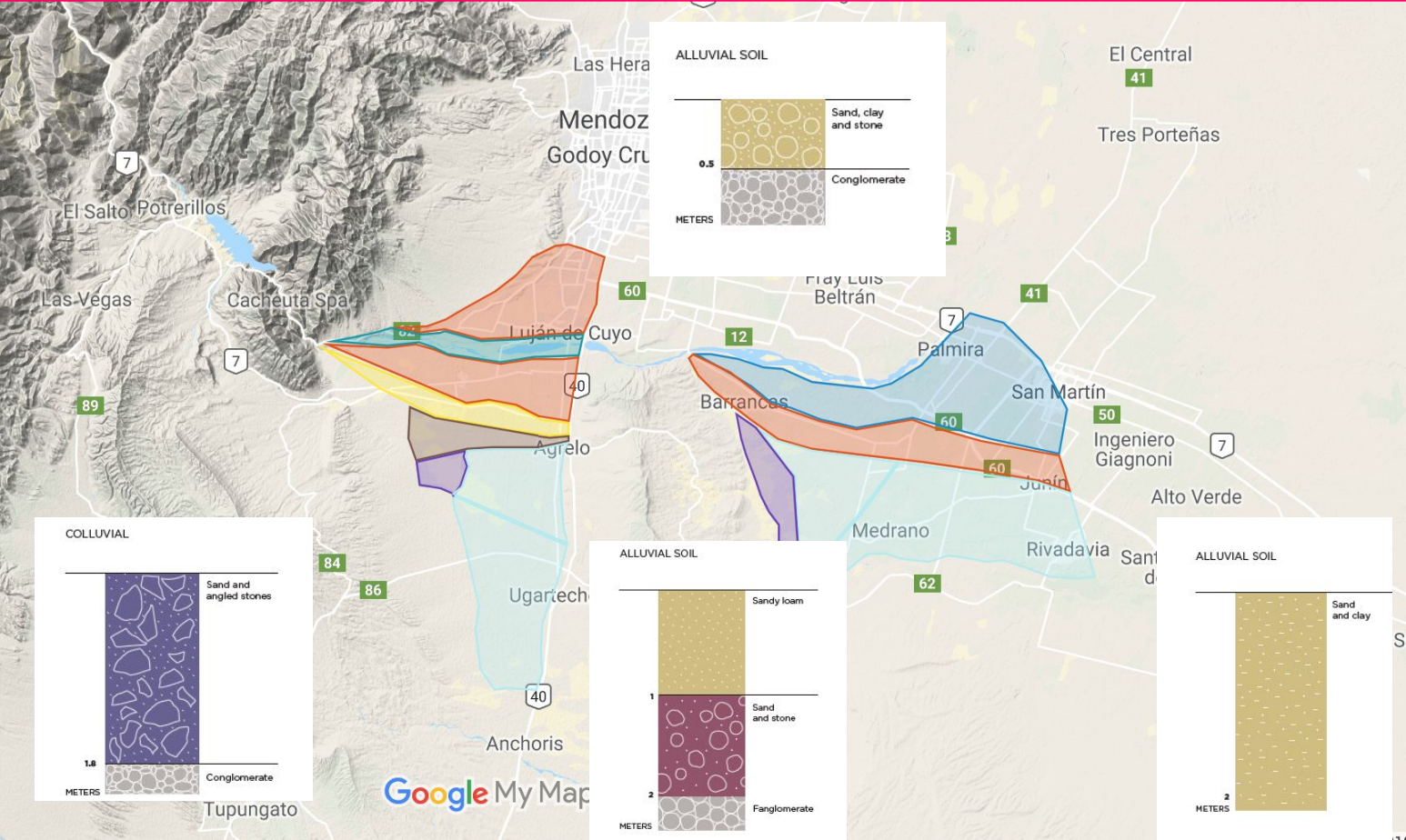
Terroir - Proximal Alluvial fan



- Soils, climate & altitude
- Luján de Cuyo - Colluvial - alluvial clay lo...
- Luján de Cuyo - Second alluvial terrace ...
- Luján de Cuyo - colluvial - alluvial silt san...
- Luján de Cuyo - Second alluvial terrace ...
- Maipú - First Alluvial Terrace Mendoza Ri...
- Maipú - Second Alluvial Terrace Mendoz...
- Maipú - Colluvial-Alluvial Mix
- Maipú - Colluvial deep soil
- Maipú - Deep silt to alluvial silt from Tun...
- Luján de Cuyo - First Alluvial Terrace Me...
- Luján de Cuyo - colluvial - alluvial silt to d...
- Luján de Cuyo - Coarse sand and gravels...
- Luján de Cuyo - Colluvial - alluvial clay lo...

PRIMERA ZONA

Terroir - Proximal Alluvial fan



Luján de Cuyo GI

- Located to the south of Mendoza City, on the pre-cordillera.
- It is composed of **15 districts**, some of them are GIs: Agrelo and Las Compuertas.
- It is one of the 2 DOC in Mendoza, together with San Rafael.



15,365.5
Hectares



10.58%
Province



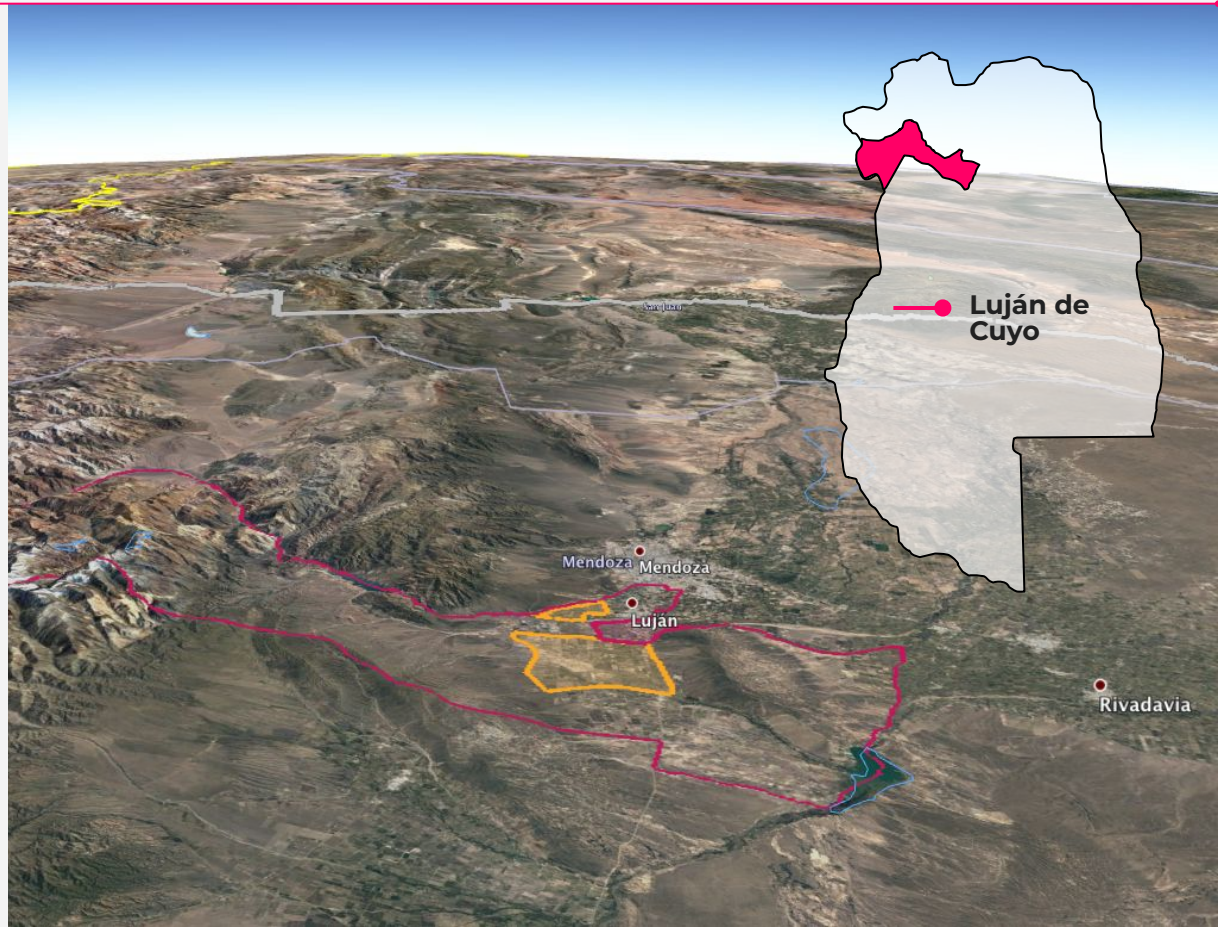
8.04%
Country

MALBEC

LUJÁN DE CUYO
8,962.8
Hectares

22.7%
Total Malbec
in Mendoza

19.24%
Total Malbec
in Argentina



Luján de Cuyo GI

- ✓ **Mendoza Province**
- Maipú Department
- Luján de Cuyo Department

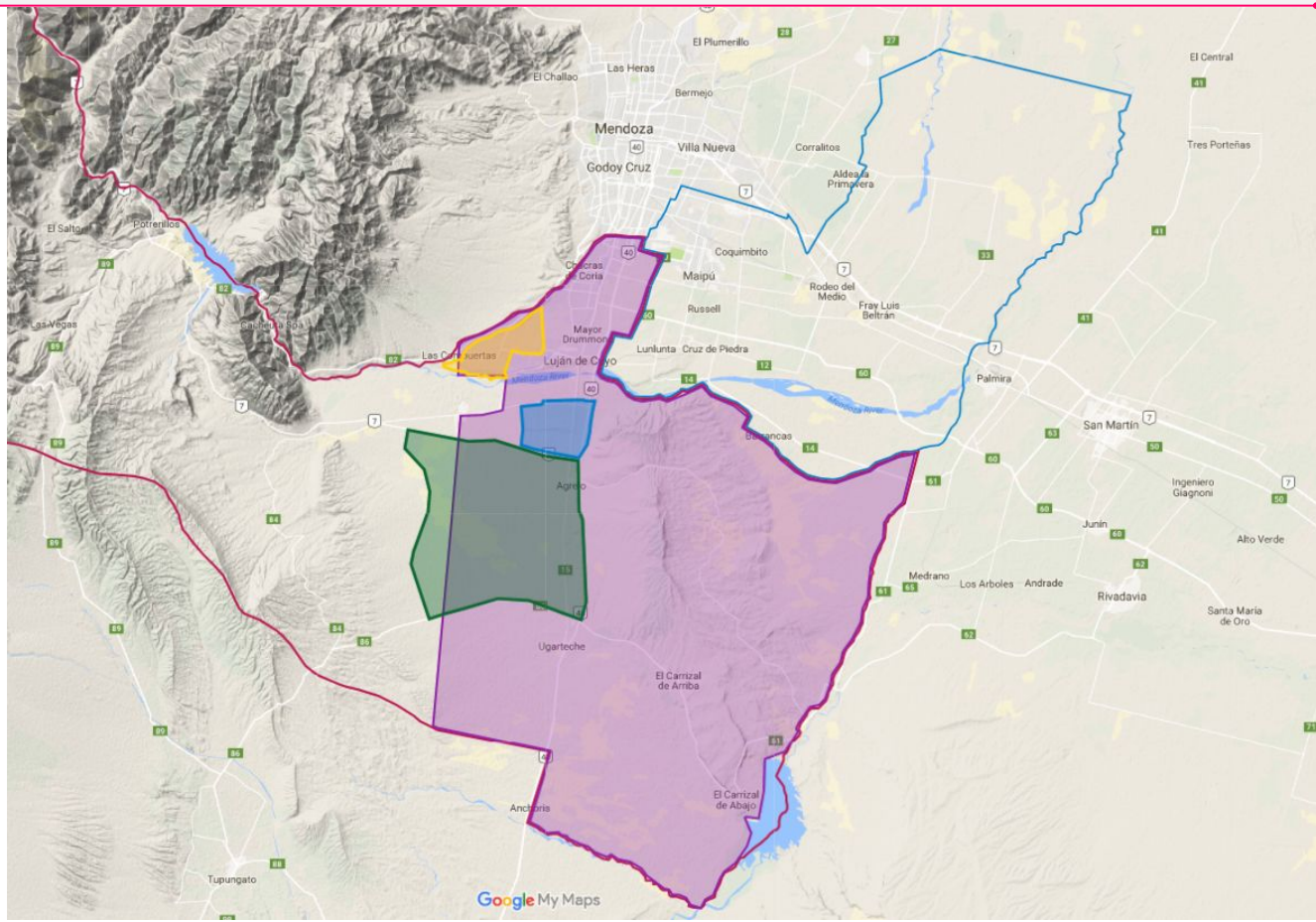
Soils

- ✓ **D.O.C. Luján de Cuyo**
- D.O.C. Luján de Cuyo

- ✓ **Agrelo**
- Agrelo IG

- ✓ **Las Compuertas IG**
- Las Compuertas IG

- ✓ **Perdriel**
- Perdriel IG



Luján de Cuyo GI

Subregions

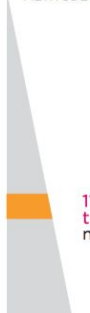
LUJÁN DE CUYO > AGRELO

AGRELO (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



1100
to 930
m

GRADIENT
0,15%
West - East



CLIMATE
ARID



RAINFALL
200 mm



STATUS

Approved

TOTAL SURFACE
14200 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
5300 ha

LUJÁN DE CUYO > PERDRIEL

PERDRIEL

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



980
to 910
m

GRADIENT
1%
West - East



CLIMATE
ARID



RAINFALL
200 mm



STATUS

Not approved

TOTAL SURFACE
1900 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
900 ha

LUJÁN DE CUYO > LAS COMPUERTAS

LAS COMPUERTAS (GI)

WINKLER ZONE



ALTITUDE



1080
to 950
m

GRADIENT
2,6%
Southwest - Northeast



CLIMATE
ARID



RAINFALL
200 mm



STATUS

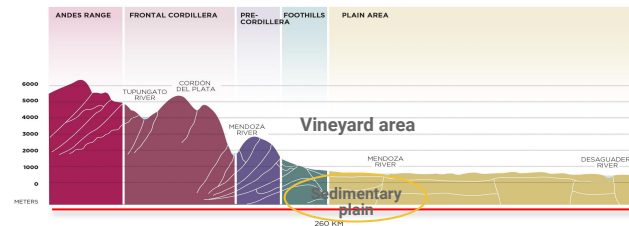
Approved

TOTAL SURFACE
1780 ha

PLANTED SURFACE
426 ha

LAS COMPUERTAS (GI)

Soil Composition



Escorihuela 1884



MENDOZA

ESCORIHUELA GASCON 2021

REGION : Agrelo, Lujan de Cuyo, Mendoza

ALTITUDE 930 m- 1100 m (3051 ft- 3608 ft)

VARIETAL 100% Malbec,

AGING Aged for 12 months in French oak followed by 12 more months in the bottle.

[TECHSHEET](#)

Contact

Web: www.escorihuelagascon.com

IG: [@escorihuelag](https://www.instagram.com/escorihuelag)



>MENDOZA

UCO VALLEY

Tunuyán | Tupungato | San Carlos

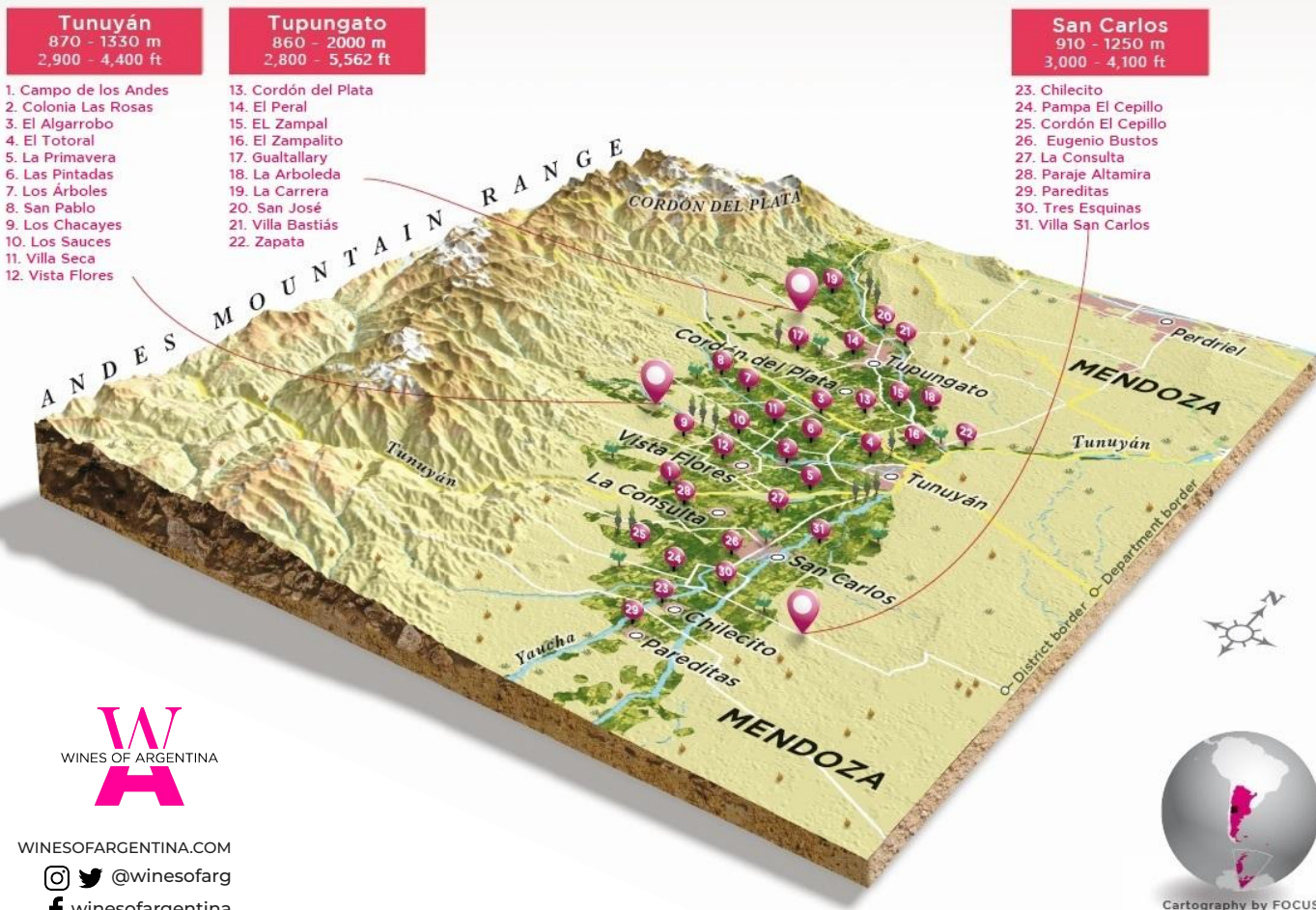


CUYO REGION MENDOZA UCO VALLEY

Geographical Indications (GIs)

UCO VALLEY

- El Peral
- La Consulta
- Los Chacayes
- Cordón el Cepillo
- Pampa el Cepillo
- Paraje Altamira
- San Carlos
- San Pablo
- Tunuyán
- Tupungato / Valle de Tupungato
- Valle de Uco
- Vista Flores



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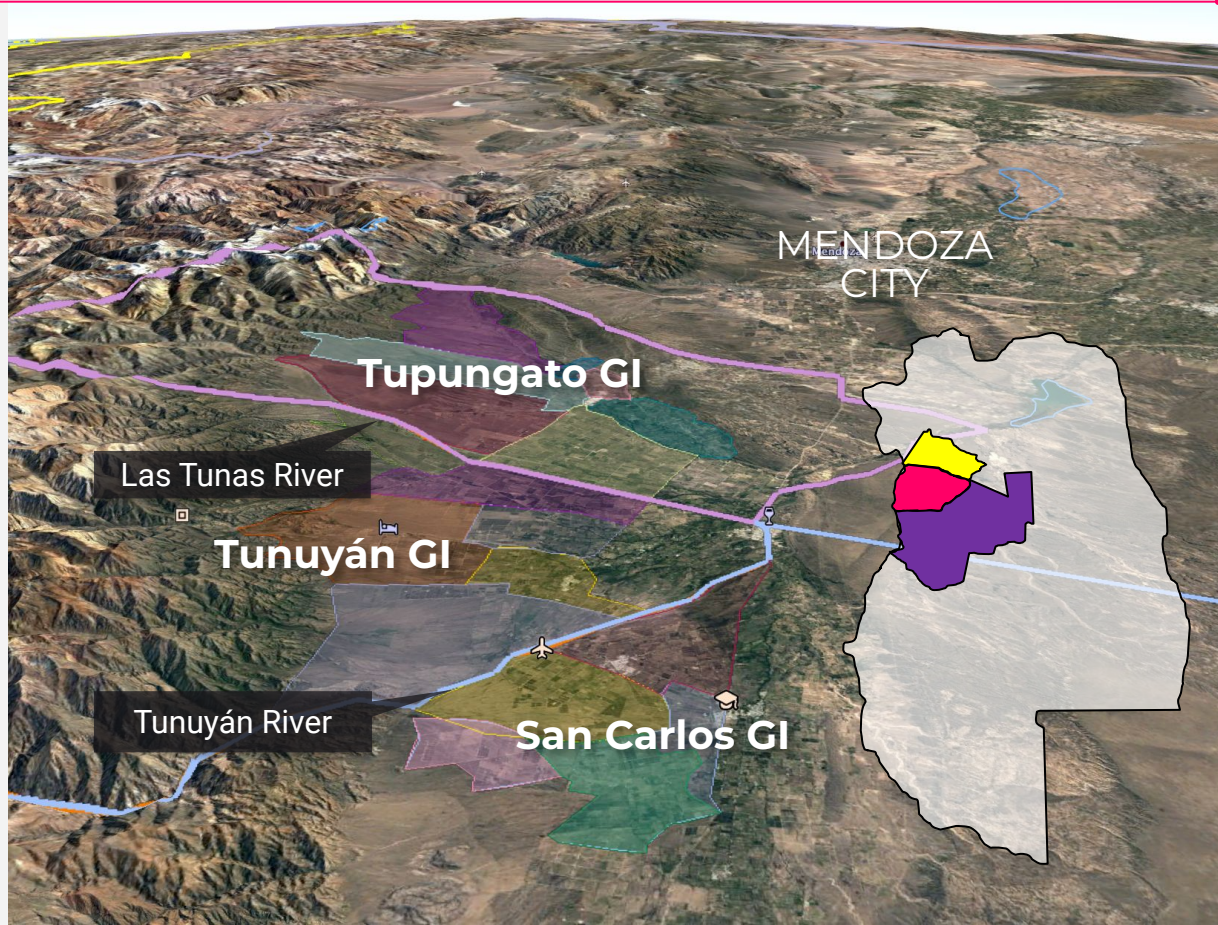
@winesofarg

winesofargentina



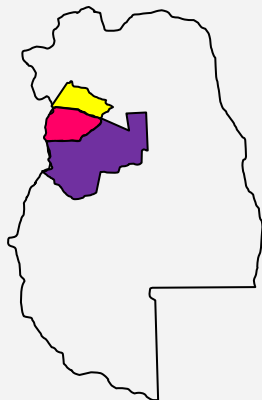
Cartography by FOCUS




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



UCO VALLEY GI

Cultivated Surface



-  **Tupungato**
-  **Tunuyán**
-  **San Carlos**



29,237.9
Hectares



20.13%
Province



15.3%
Country

MALBEC

UCO VALLEY
16,221.7
Hectares

41.1%
Total Malbec
in **Mendoza**

34.8%
Total Malbec
in **Argentina**



UCO VALLEY GI

Brief History

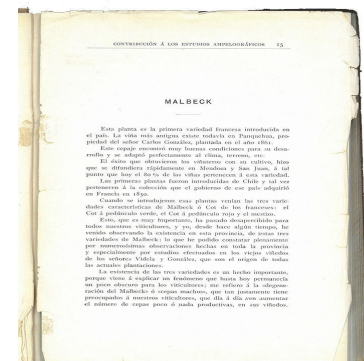
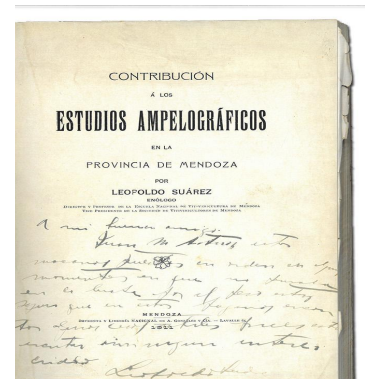


16th Century, Jesuits missionaries were the first colonizers that planted vines.

During the **20th Century** Uco Valley specialized in the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, with some key places for vines: La Consulta, Eugenio Bustos, Vista Flores

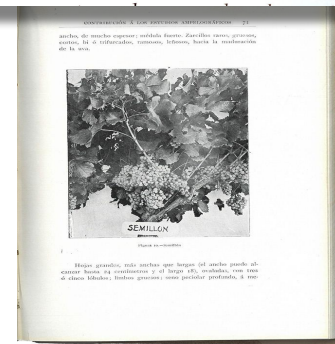
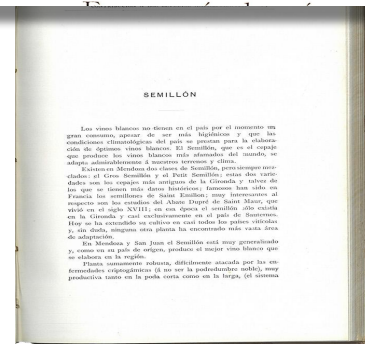
A book of **1922**, written by oenologist Leopoldo Suárez, reported 16 wineries in San Carlos Department.

Also a book of the same author, reported in **1911** the potential of calcareous soils for Semillon and other grapes, like Malbec.

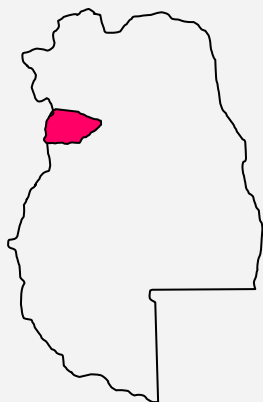


70 CONTRIBUCIÓN Á LOS ESTUDIOS AMPELOGRÁFICOS

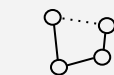
ideal es la mixta), su producción es constante, se adapta muy bien á los terrenos pedregosos, especialmente calcáreos, donde su mosto adquiere excelentes cualidades.



Tunuyán



● Tunuyán



CULTIVATED SURFACE

9,905.8
Hectares



6.8%
Province



5.18%
Country

MALBEC

TUNUYÁN
5,429.9
Hectares

13.7%
Total Malbec
in Mendoza

11.7%
Total Malbec
in Argentina

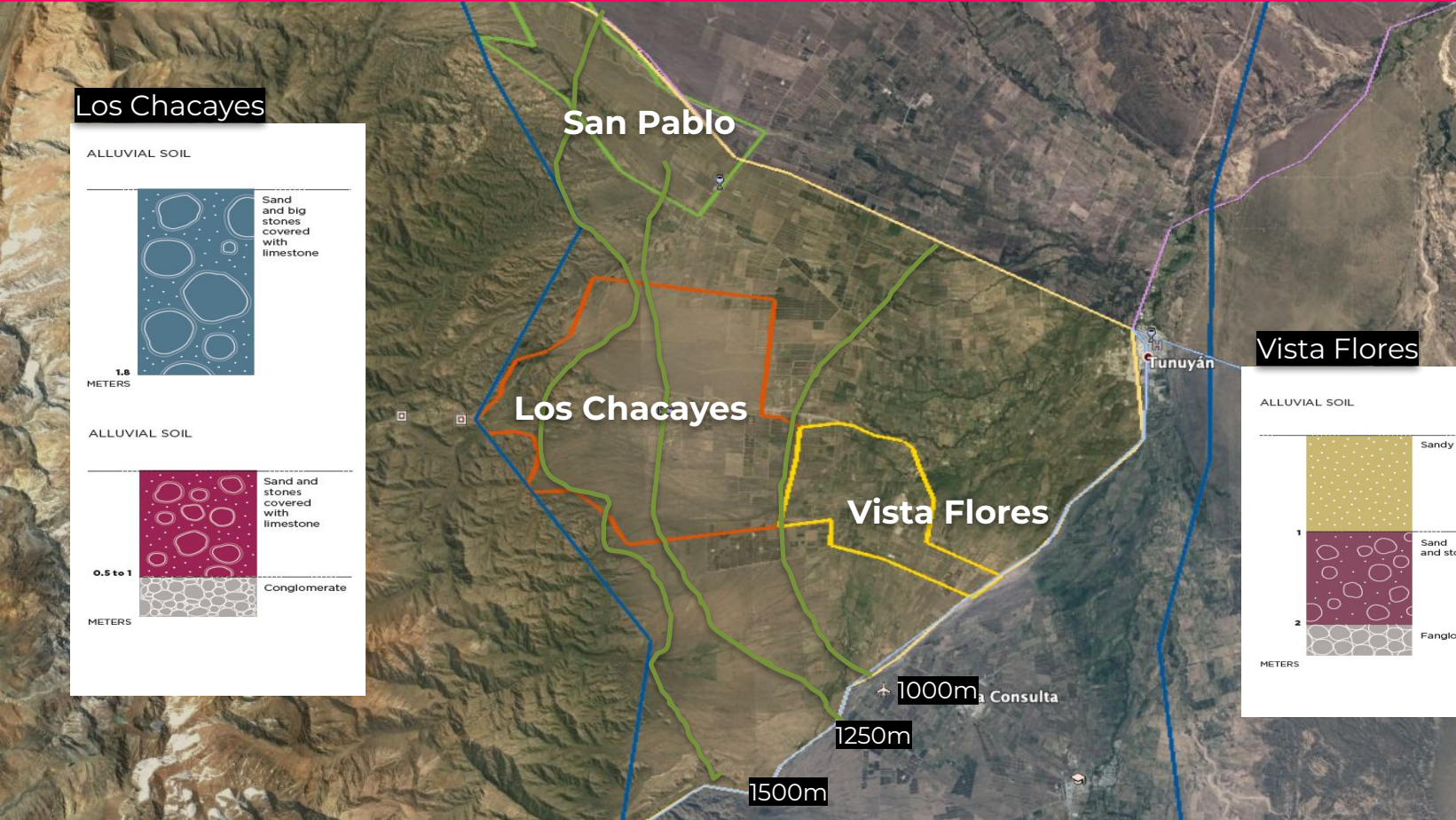


Tunuyán

- **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.

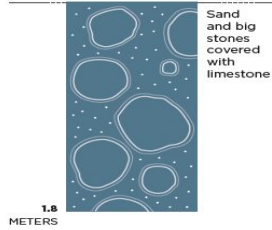
Tunuyán

Soils

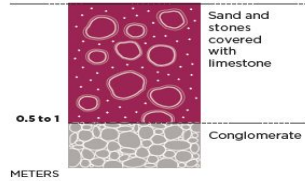


Los Chacayes

ALLUVIAL SOIL

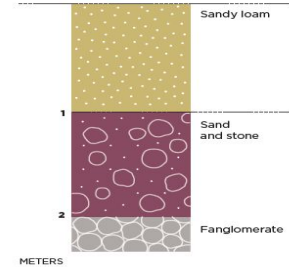


ALLUVIAL SOIL



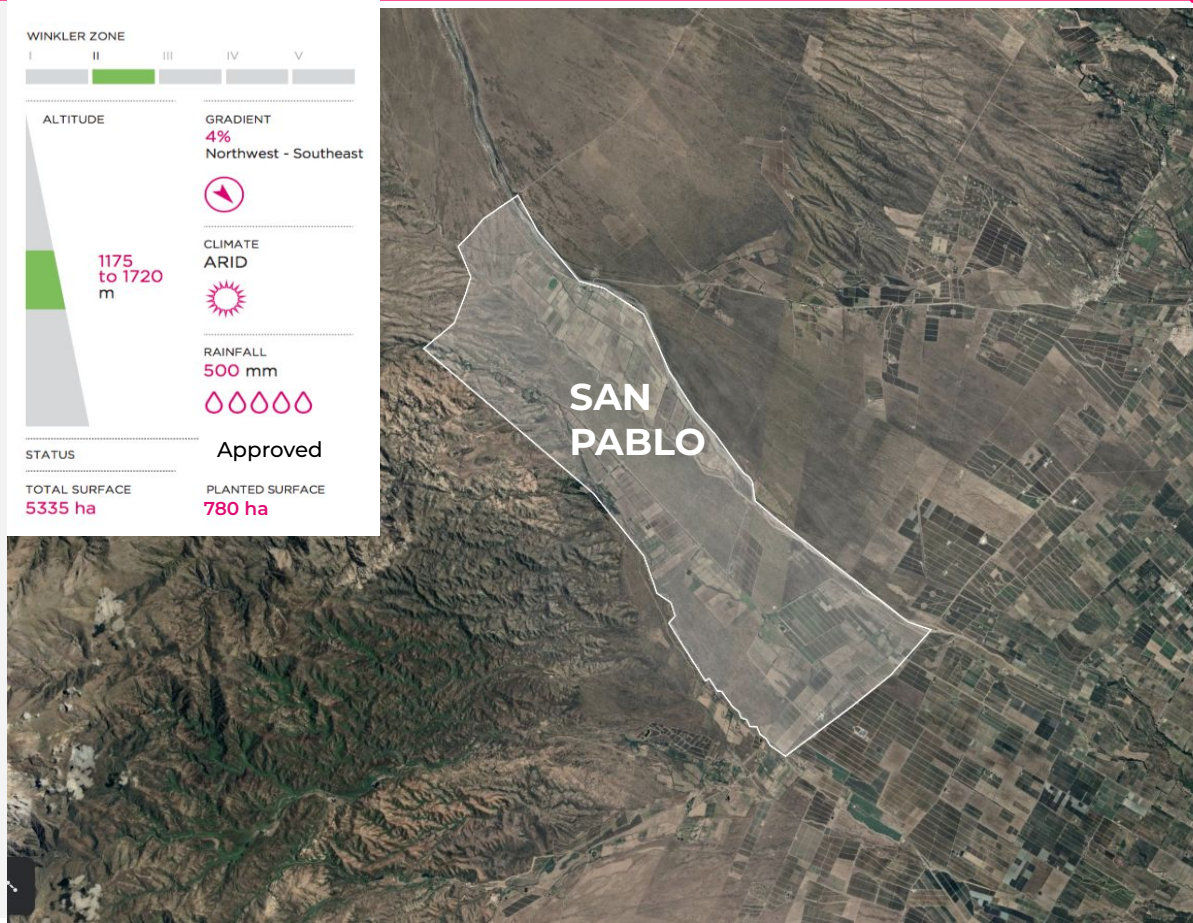
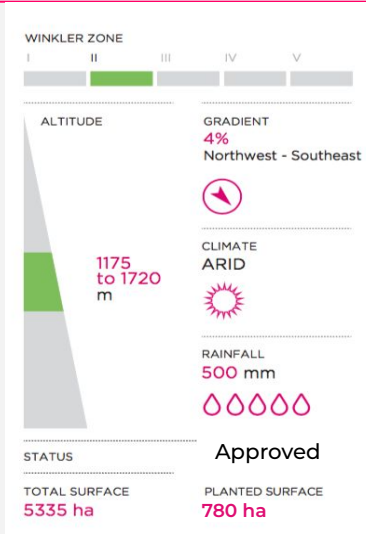
Vista Flores

ALLUVIAL SOIL



Tunuyán | San Pablo GI

- Its name corresponds to Estancia San Pablo, a Jesuit mission established there towards the 17th Century.
- In 1997 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.



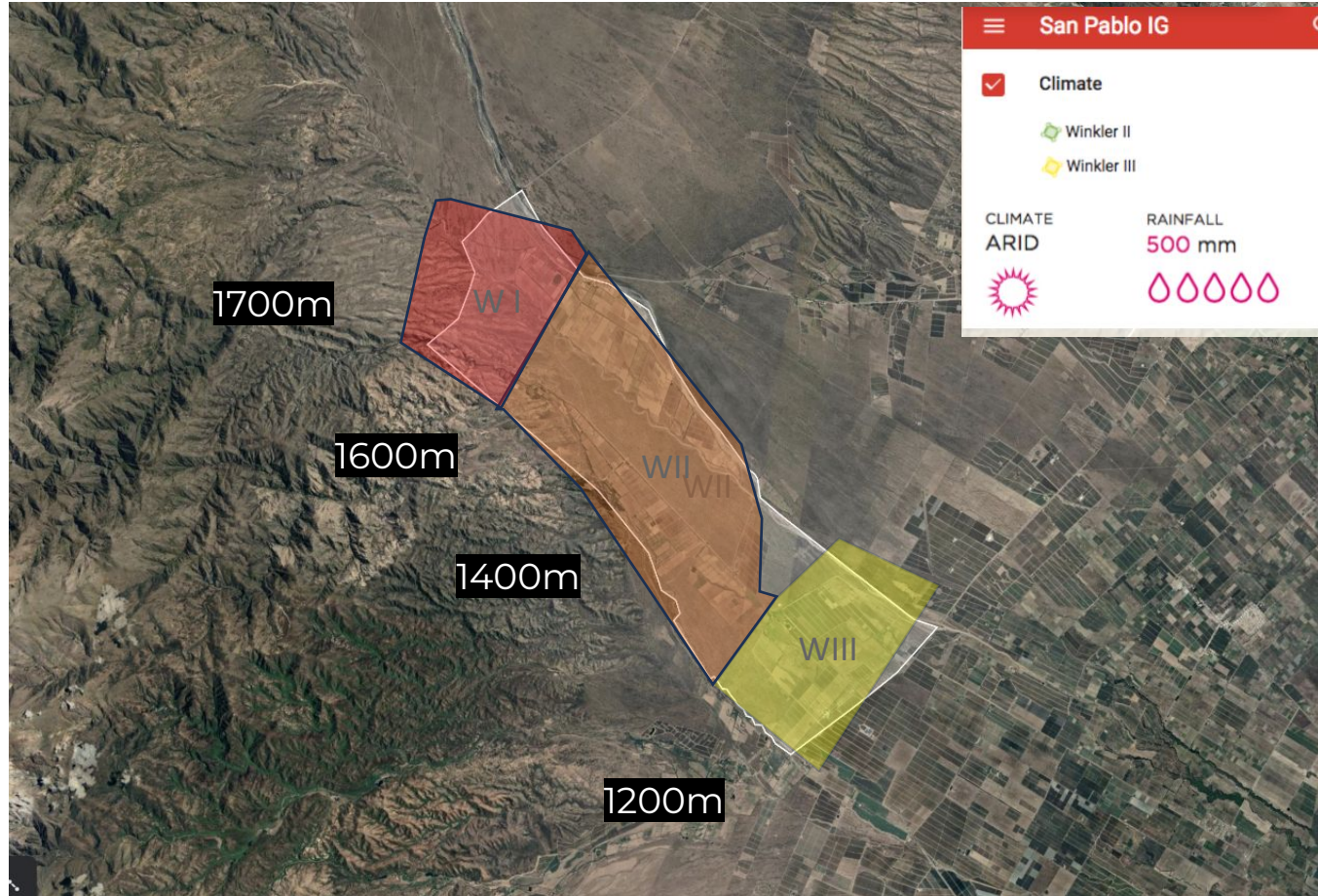
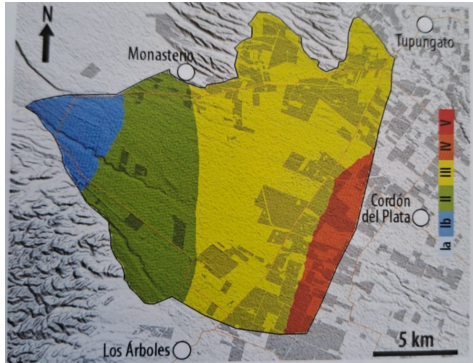
Tunuyán | San Pablo GI

San Pablo IG W I

San Pablo IG

Altitude contour

- 1200
- 1400
- 1600
- 1700



Tunuyán | San Pablo GI

Soils



Calcareous deposits of microbial origin





SALENTEIN
VALLE DE UCO
MENDOZA ARGENTINA



Contact

Web: www.bodegasalentein.com

IG: [@salenteinbodega](https://www.instagram.com/salenteinbodega)



MENDOZA

NUMINA GRAN CORTE 2020

REGION : San Pablo, Tunuyan, Valle de Uco Mendoza

ALTITUDE 1050- 1300 m (3444 ft- 4265 ft))

VARIETAL 69% Malbec, 14% Cabernet Sauvignon, 7% Cabernet Franc, 6% Merlot, 4% Petit Verdot

AGING After approximately six months of ageing, the wines were blended in tanks and then returned to barrels for an additional 10 months of ageing.

TECHSHEET



PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC

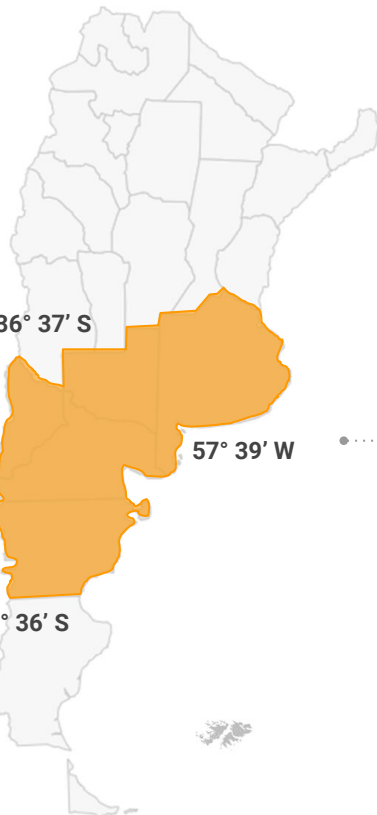


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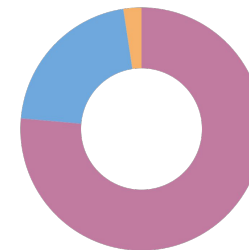
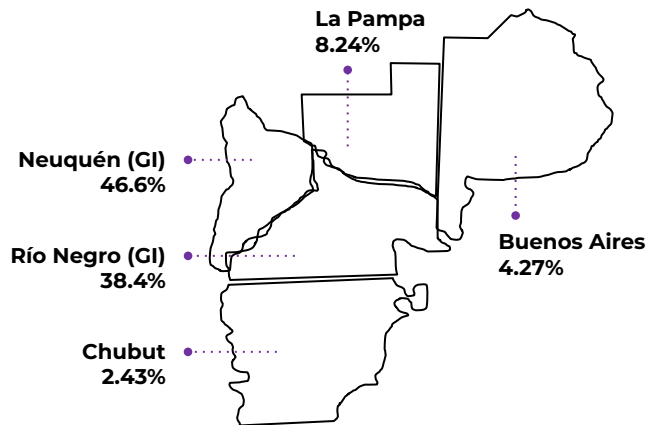
  @winesofarg

 /winesofargentina

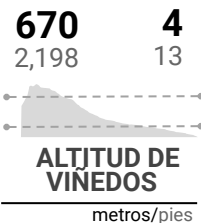
> REGION PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC



CULTIVATED SURFACE*
3,795.5
Hectares
1.99%
of the country



Red 76.5%
White 21.09%
Pink 2.41%



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.

The southernmost productive vineyards in the world are located in Chubut, beyond 45° south latitude.

Chapadmalal GI is the most eastern wine area in Argentina (Atlantic viticulture).

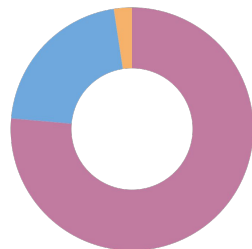
PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION



VARIETIES

Distribution by color (vinification)*

CULTIVATED SURFACE
3.795,5
 Hectares
1.99%
 of the country



Red **76.5%**
 White **21.09%**
 Pink **2.41%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Merlot
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Pinot Noir
- Chardonnay

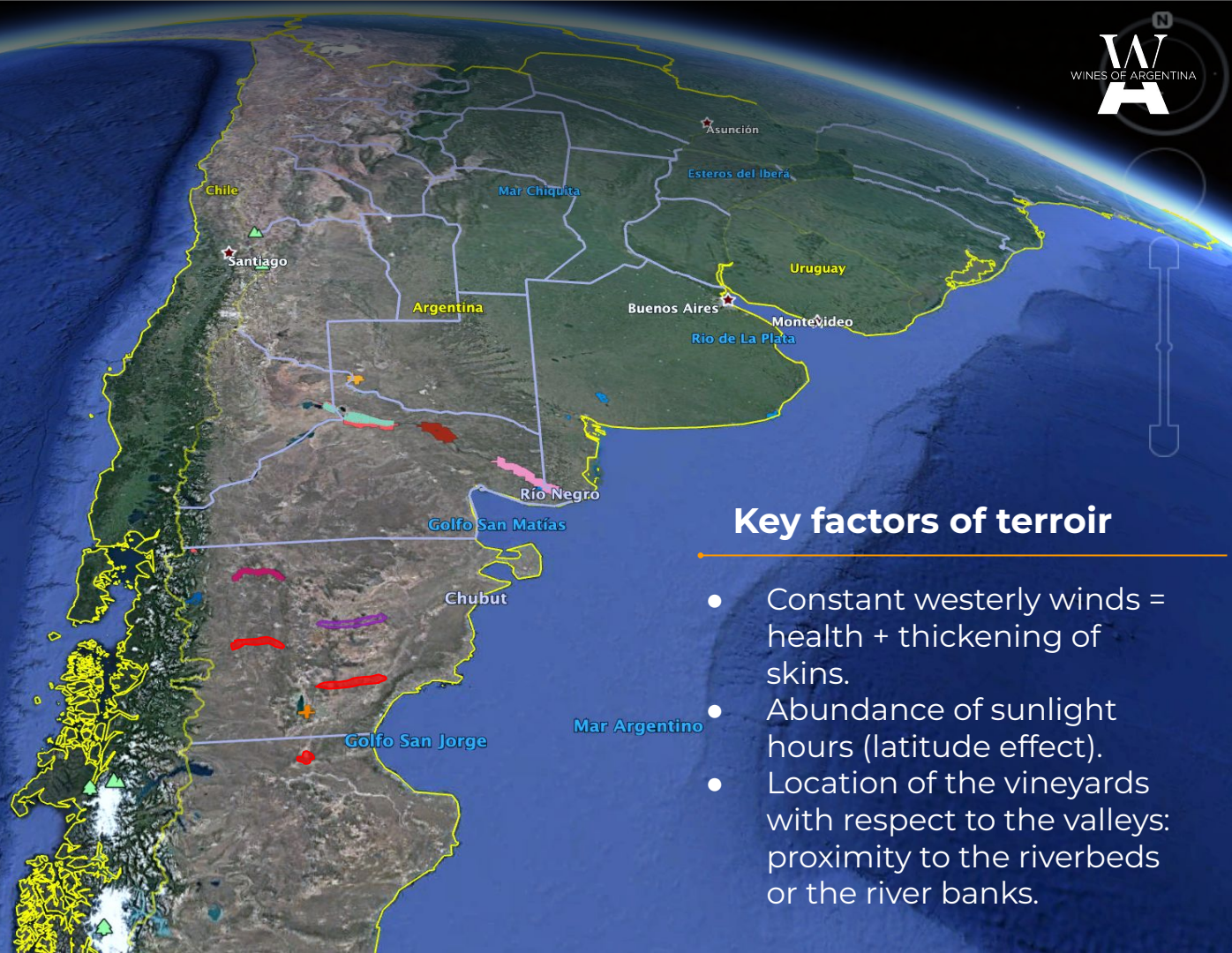
PATAGONIA + ATLÁNTICA	Hectares	% Total Variety in Argentina	% Total Region
RED GRAPE VARIETIES	2903,5	2,55%	76,50%
Malbec	1242,2	2,67%	32,73%
Bonarda	9,8	0,06%	0,26%
Cabernet Sauvignon	334,2	2,48%	8,81%
Syrah	103,7	0,93%	2,73%
Merlot	503,3	10,69%	13,26%
Tempranillo	14,4	0,28%	0,38%
Pinot Noir	394,3	20,03%	10,39%
Tannat	18,6	2,25%	0,49%
Cabernet Franc	90,6	5,38%	2,39%
Petit Verdot	25,7	4,02%	0,68%
Other red varieties	171,7	1,66%	4,52%
WHITE GRAPE VARIETIES	800,5	2,40%	21,09%
Pedro Giménez	63,3	0,70%	1,67%
Torrontés Riojano	81,4	1,12%	2,14%
Chardonnay	236,6	4,27%	6,23%
Moscatel de Alejandría	7,6	0,39%	0,20%
Chenin	5,0	0,31%	0,13%
Riesling	9,5	13,59%	0,25%
Sauvignon Blanc	156,8	8,57%	4,13%
Semillón	52,4	9,06%	1,38%
Torrontés Mendocino	67,0	12,88%	1,77%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	58,6	4,17%	1,54%
Viognier	10,1	1,58%	0,27%
Other white varieties	52,2	1,79%	1,37%
PINK GRAPE VARIETIES	91,5	0,21%	2,41%
Cereza	12,8	0,05%	0,34%
Criolla Grande	5,0	0,04%	0,13%
Criolla Chica	0,3	0,09%	0,01%
Other pink varieties	73,4	1,21%	1,93%

*Source: National Viticulture Institute - Annual Surface Report (12/31/2022 database).

PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

Location

It is a very extensive region cultivated from parallel 36° to beyond parallel 45° South latitude.



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.

PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

Geographical Indications (GIs)

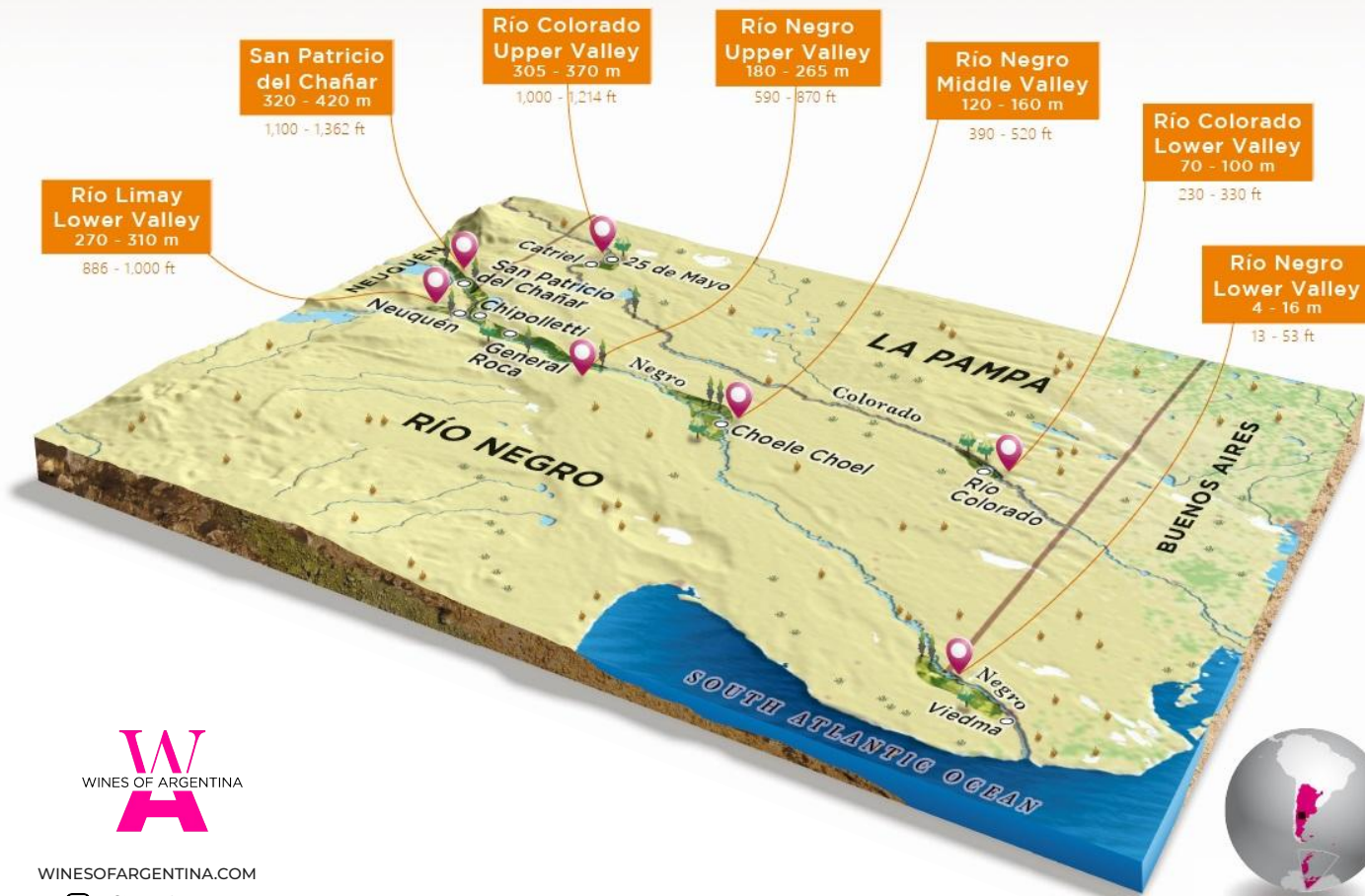
NEUQUÉN

- Añelo
- Confluencia
- Neuquén
- Río Negro Upper Valley

RÍO NEGRO

- Río Negro Upper Valley
- Avellaneda
- General Conesa
- General Roca
- Pichimahuida
- Río Negro

PATAGONIA / PATAGONIA ARGENTINA



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM



winesofargentina



Cartography by FOCUS

PATAGONIA & ATLANTIC REGION

Geographical Indications (GIs)

CHUBUT

- Trevelin
- Sarmiento

BUENOS AIRES

- Balcarce
- Chapadmalal
- Villa Ventana



WINESOFARGENTINA.COM



Cartography by FOCUS

Brief history

XVIII

XIX

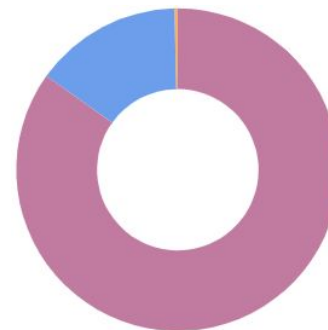
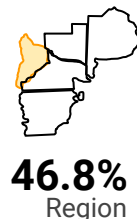
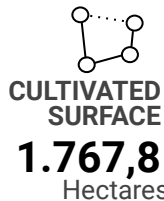
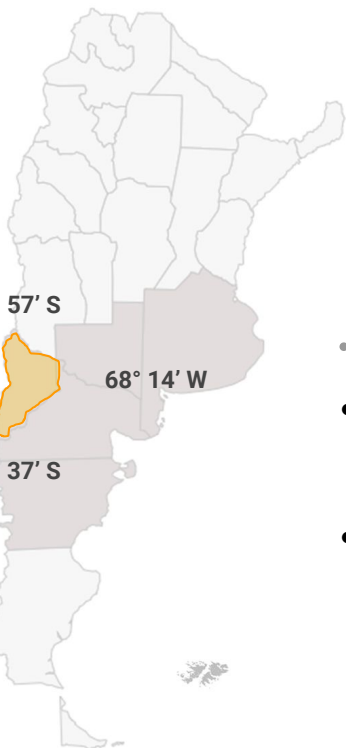
- **18th & 19th Century** numerous colonies settled in Patagonia, with strong European influence.
 - The Negro River was then known as *the South American Nile*.
- 1883**
- Began the construction of the first irrigation canal. In successive stages it stretched to form a string of agricultural colonies: General Roca, Cinco Saltos, Fernández Oro, among others (all in the province of Río Negro).
 - The 20th Century was an important productive period for wines until the crisis of 1980 ended the expansive cycle.
- 1909**
- The first winery was established in Alto Valle del Río Negro (Northern Patagonia, General Roca).
- 1990's**
- 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.
- 2000's**
- 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.
- 2002**
- GI Patagonia has been approved since 2002. The cultivated surface is separated mainly into two GIs: Neuquén and Río Negro.

NEUQUÉN

PATAGONIA

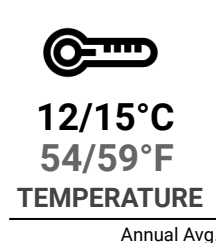
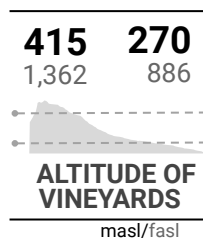


NEUQUÉN




Red **84.87%**
White **14.82%**
Pink **0.32%**

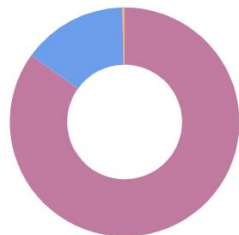
- The cultivated area is located at low altitude, but temperatures decrease as a result of latitude, which has a compensatory effect.
- The climate is warm, with cold nights and intense droughts. Predominant winds are very strong and flow in direction West-Southeast. They cause a bigger impact during spring and summer. Winds are beneficial for the vineyard's sanity due to the fact that they mitigate cryptogamic diseases.



VARIETIES

Distribution by color (vinification)*


CULTIVATED
SURFACE
1.767,8
Hectares
0.93%
of the
country 



Red **84.87%**
White **14.82%**
Pink **0.32%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Merlot
- Pinot Noir
- Chardonnay

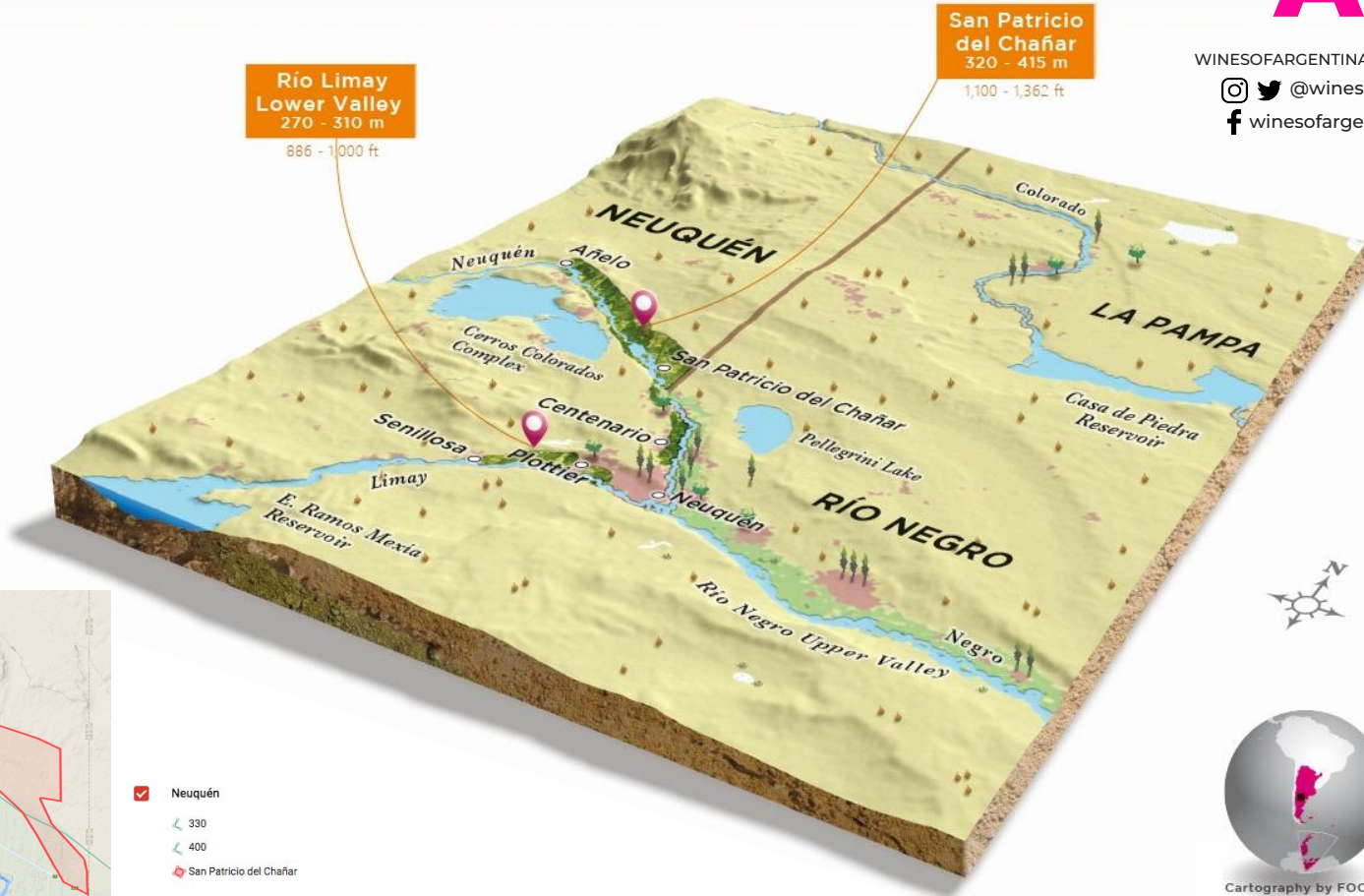
NEUQUÉN	Ha.	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Colour
Red grapes (vinification)	1500,3	0,79%	41,32%	84,87%	100,00%
Malbec	663,5	0,35%	18,27%	37,53%	44,22%
Bonarda	3,0	0,00%	0,08%	0,17%	0,20%
Cabernet Sauvignon	266,7	0,14%	7,34%	15,09%	17,78%
Syrah	36,0	0,02%	0,99%	2,04%	2,40%
Merlot	239,8	0,13%	6,60%	13,56%	15,98%
Tempranillo	1,9	0,00%	0,05%	0,11%	0,13%
Pinot Noir	238,7	0,12%	6,57%	13,50%	15,91%
Tannat	5,3	0,00%	0,15%	0,30%	0,35%
Cabernet Franc	29,9	0,02%	0,82%	1,69%	1,99%
Petit Verdot	9,4	0,00%	0,26%	0,53%	0,63%
Other red varieties	6,1	0,00%	0,17%	0,35%	0,41%
White grapes (vinification)	261,9	0,14%	7,21%	14,82%	100,00%
Torrontés Riojano	12,6	0,01%	0,35%	0,71%	4,81%
Chardonnay	137,9	0,07%	3,80%	7,80%	52,65%
Moscatel de Alejandría	1,0	0,00%	0,03%	0,06%	0,38%
Chenin	0,3	0,00%	0,01%	0,02%	0,11%
Riesling	0,1	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	0,04%
Sauvignon Blanc	81,5	0,04%	2,24%	4,61%	31,12%
Semillón	17,7	0,01%	0,49%	1,00%	6,76%
Torrontés Mendocino	1,4	0,00%	0,04%	0,08%	0,53%
Viognier	8,1	0,00%	0,22%	0,46%	3,09%
Other white varieties	1,3	0,00%	0,04%	0,07%	0,50%
Pink grapes (vinification)	5,6	0,00%	0,15%	0,32%	100,00%
Cereza	0,3	0,00%	0,01%	0,02%	5,36%
Criolla Grande	0,02	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,36%
Other pink varieties	5,3	0,00%	0,15%	0,30%	94,29%

PATAGONIA NEUQUÉN

Geographical Indications (GIs)

NEUQUÉN

- Añelo
- Confluencia
- Neuquén
- Río Negro Upper Valley



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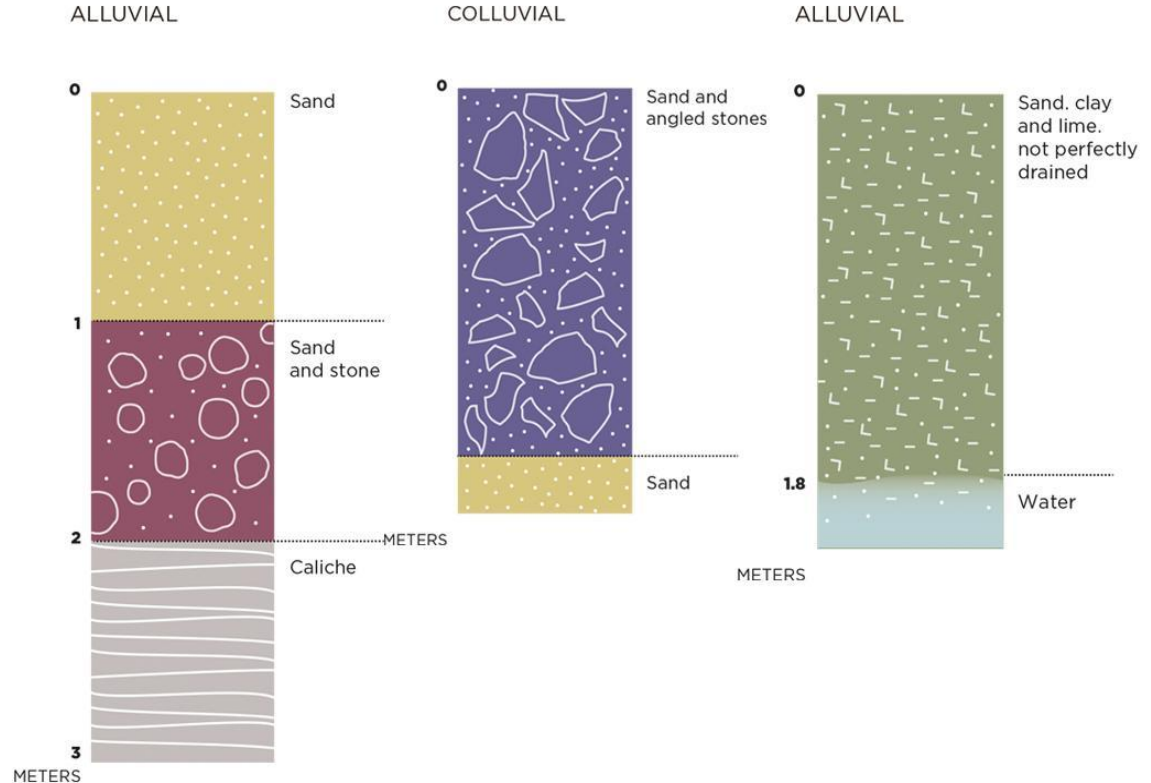


Cartography by FOCUS

Soil Type

CONFLUENCIA

- Landscape morphology: Pleistocene terraces, fluvial terraces, alluvial and colluvial cones.
- Variable soil type 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.



San Patricio del Chañar

- 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.
- The climatic conditions ensure extremely healthy grapes with great concentration of colors and aromas, slowly developing tannins and perfect levels of acidity, which will then yield high quality wines



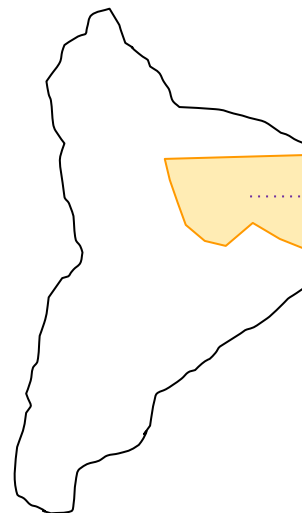
Hectares
Añelo Department



Province
Añelo Department

MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Cab. Sauvignon
- Merlot
- Pinot Noir
- Chardonnay
- Sauvignon blanc



Departamento Añelo



37° 37' S
68° 18' W
LOCATION
VITICULTURAL AREA

415 320
1,362 1,100

ALTITUDE OF
VINEYARDS
masl/fasl



9 / 13 °C
48,5 / 55 °F
TEMPERATURE
Annual Avg.



80/120 mm/year
3.2/4.7 in/year
RAINFALL
Annual Avg.



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

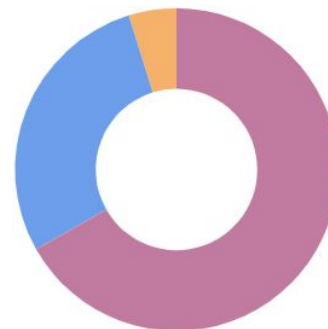
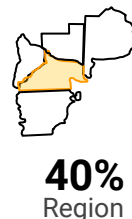
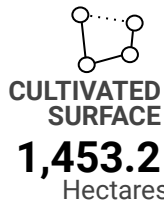
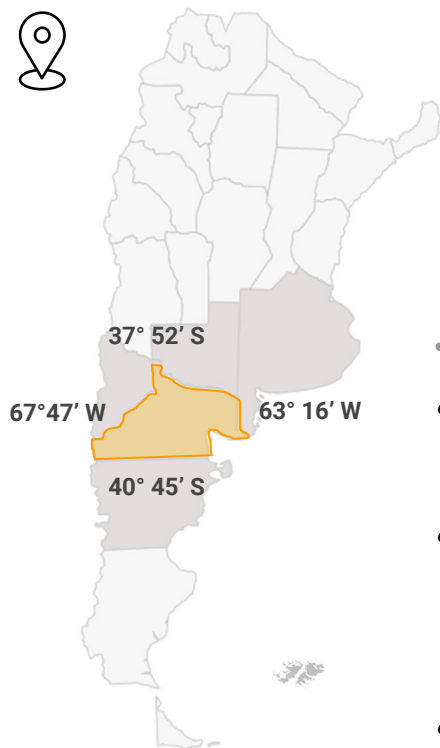


RÍO NEGRO

PATAGONIA

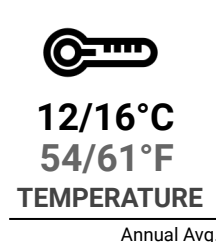
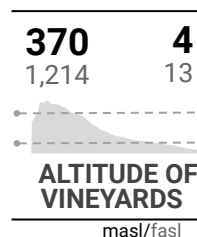


RÍO NEGRO



Red **66.69%**
White **28.21%**
Pink **4.80%**

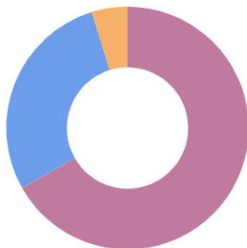
- Series of valleys located in the basin of the Colorado and Negro rivers, which cross the province from west to east.
- Summers are long and allow for the vines to grow steadily. Cryptogamic diseases have little effect on this area. In addition, there are low risks of freezes and hailstone.
- The lower valley of Río Negro receives the influence of the Atlantic ocean.



VARIETIES

Distribution by color (vinification)*


CULTIVATED
SURFACE
1.453,2
Hectares
0.76%
of the country 



Red **66.69%**
White **28.21%**
Pink **4.80%**



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Merlot
- Torrontés
- Pinot Noir
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Pedro Giménez

RÍO NEGRO	Ha.	% Country	% Region	% Province	% Colour
Red grapes (vinification)	973,5	0,51%	26,81%	66,99%	100,00%
Malbec	377,0	0,20%	10,38%	25,94%	38,73%
Bonarda	4,0	0,00%	0,11%	0,28%	0,41%
Cabernet Sauvignon	12,4	0,01%	0,34%	0,85%	1,27%
Syrah	50,0	0,03%	1,38%	3,44%	5,14%
Merlot	220,3	0,12%	6,07%	15,16%	22,63%
Tempranillo	10,3	0,01%	0,28%	0,71%	1,06%
Pinot Noir	126,9	0,07%	3,49%	8,73%	13,04%
Tannat	0,2	0,00%	0,01%	0,01%	0,02%
Cabernet Franc	27,8	0,01%	0,77%	1,91%	2,86%
Petit Verdot	12,6	0,01%	0,35%	0,87%	1,29%
Other red varieties	132,0	0,07%	3,64%	9,08%	13,56%
White grapes (vinification)	409,9	0,21%	11,29%	28,21%	100,00%
Pedro Giménez	59,6	0,03%	1,64%	4,10%	14,54%
Torrontés Riojano	63,8	0,03%	1,76%	4,39%	15,56%
Chardonnay	39,2	0,02%	1,08%	2,70%	9,56%
Moscatel de Alejandría	5,9	0,00%	0,16%	0,41%	1,44%
Chenin	4,5	0,00%	0,12%	0,31%	1,10%
Riesling	4,2	0,00%	0,12%	0,29%	1,02%
Sauvignon Blanc	46,0	0,02%	1,27%	3,17%	11,22%
Semillón	31,3	0,02%	0,86%	2,15%	7,64%
Torrontés Mendocino	65,5	0,03%	1,80%	4,51%	15,98%
Torrontés Sanjuanino	58,6	0,03%	1,61%	4,03%	14,30%
Viognier	1,1	0,00%	0,03%	0,08%	0,27%
Other white varieties	30,2	0,02%	0,83%	2,08%	7,37%
Pink grapes (vinification)	69,8	0,04%	1,92%	4,80%	100,00%
Cereza	11,3	0,01%	0,31%	0,78%	16,19%
Criolla Grande	3,7	0,00%	0,10%	0,25%	5,30%
Criolla Chica	0,3	0,00%	0,01%	0,02%	0,43%
Other pink varieties	54,5	0,03%	1,50%	3,75%	78,08%

PATAGONIA

RÍO NEGRO

Geographical Indications (GIs)

RÍO NEGRO

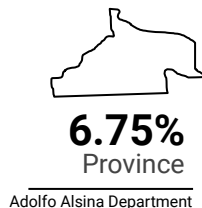
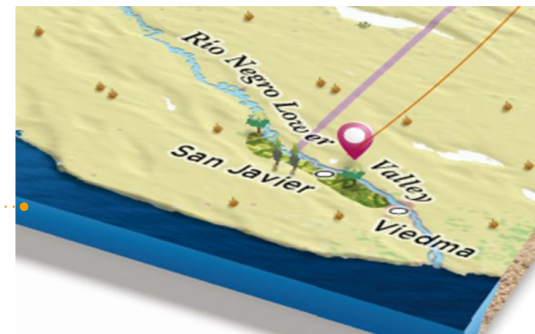
- Río Negro Upper Valley
- Avellaneda
- General Conesa
- General Roca
- Pichimahuida
- Río Negro



Cartography by FOCUS

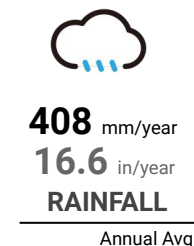
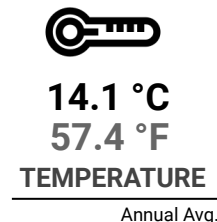
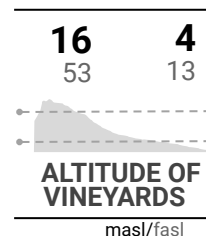
Río Negro Lower Valley

- 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.
- It is delimited by two plateaus, Cuchillas North and South (25 to 35 m high). It is a plain with a gentle slope to the sea and an average altitude of 4 masl, with some depressions of about 2 m



MAIN VARIETIES

- Malbec
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Merlot
- Sauvignon Blanc
- Pinot Noir



- The rainiest month is March with 52.8 mm and the driest is August with 23.1 mm. The rains are more abundant in spring-summer (64.9% of the rains), of great importance for agricultural purposes. This is due to the requirements of the crops in full growth, as well as to the incidence of high temperatures and the dominant winds and of greater intensity that usually come from dry sectors.



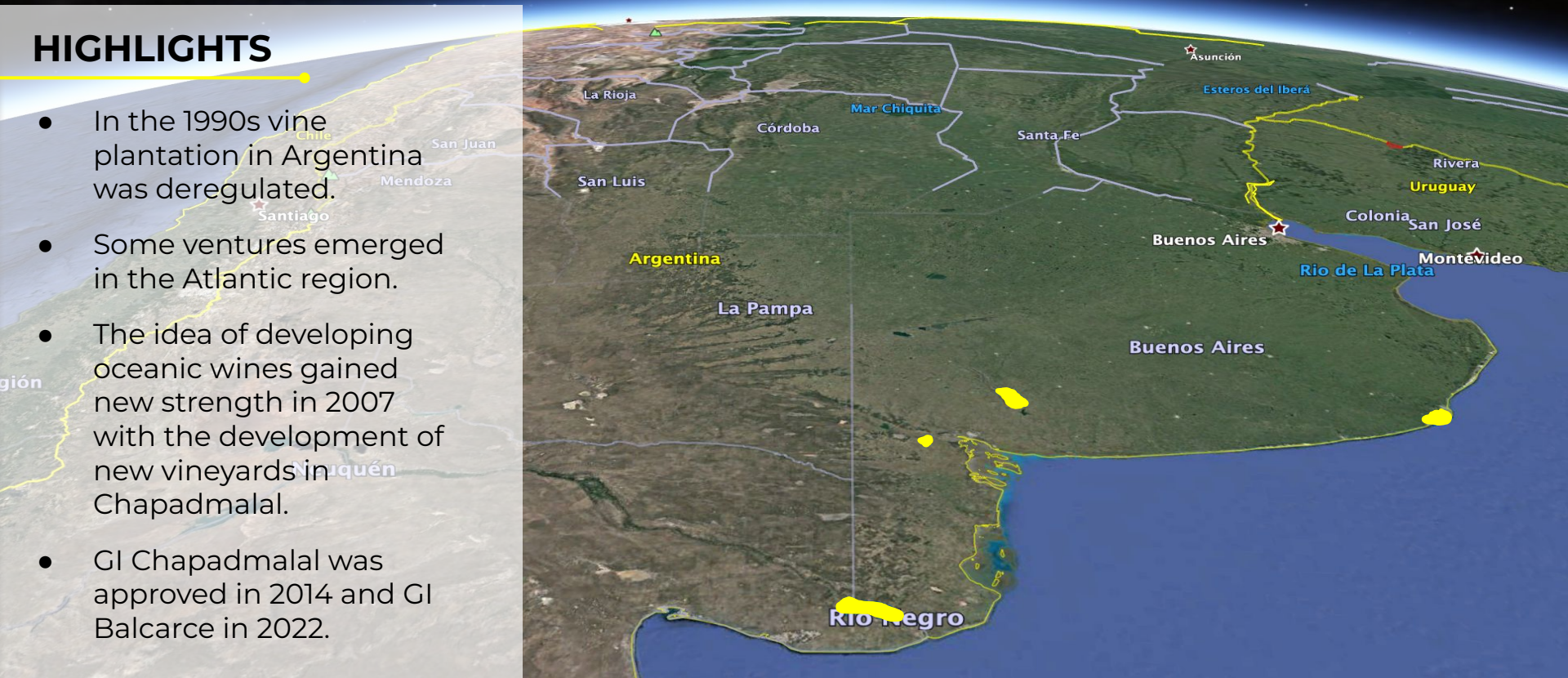
CHARDONNAY

ATLANTIC REGION

W
WINES OF ARGENTINA
A

HIGHLIGHTS

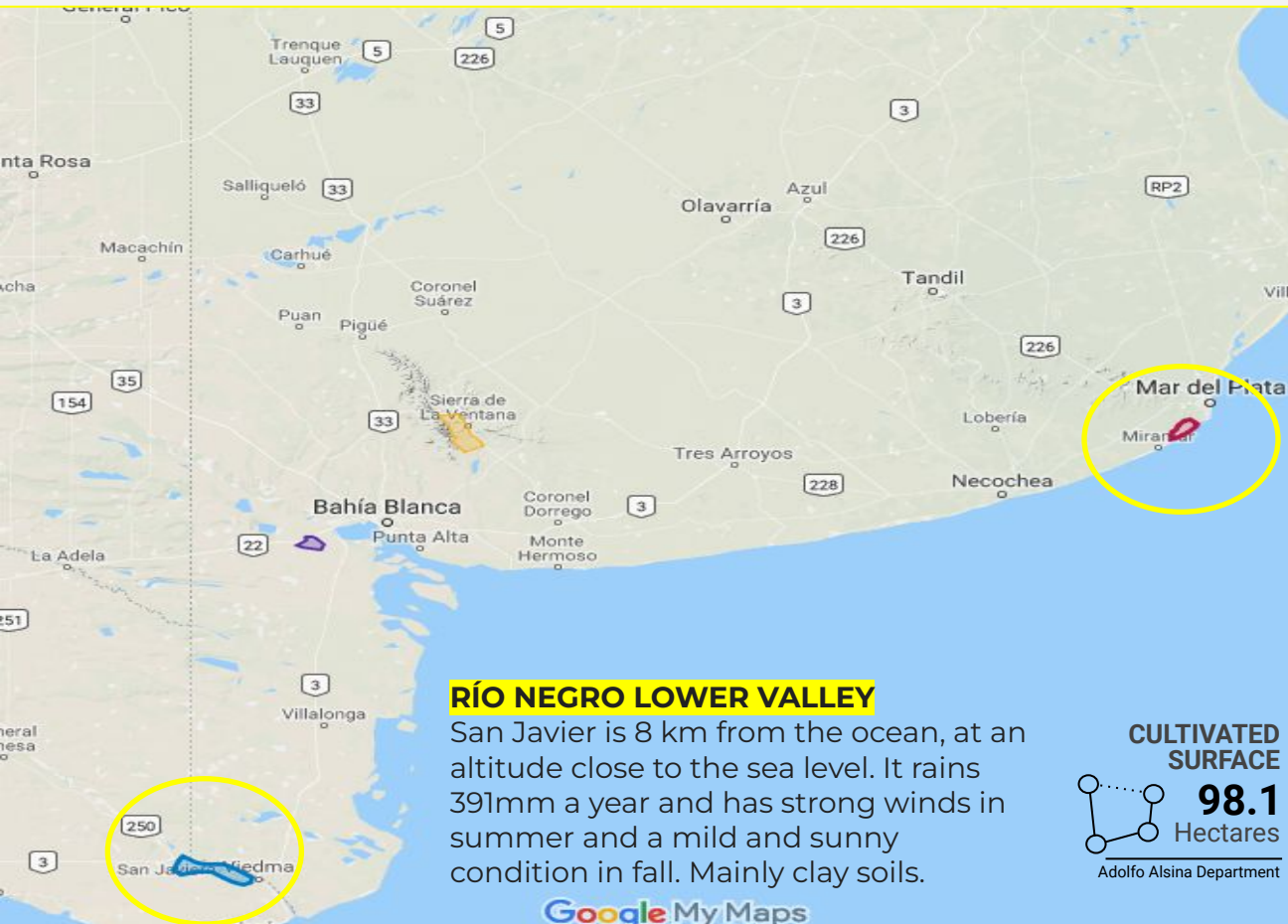
- In the 1990s vine plantation in Argentina was deregulated.
- Some ventures emerged in the Atlantic region.
- The idea of developing oceanic wines gained new strength in 2007 with the development of new vineyards in Chapadmalal.
- GI Chapadmalal was approved in 2014 and GI Balcarce in 2022.



ATLANTIC

REGION

The influence of the Ocean



CULTIVATED
SURFACE

164.2
Hectares

Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES

Chapadmalal GI is the most eastern wine region in Argentina.

It's focused in Whites, Sparkling and Pinot Noir.

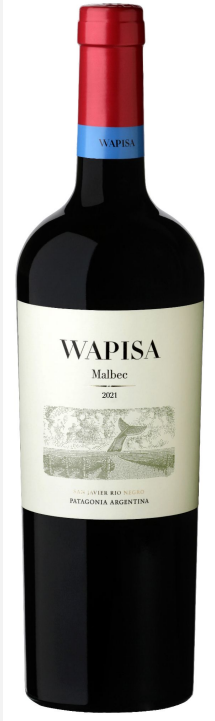
RÍO NEGRO LOWER VALLEY

San Javier is 8 km from the ocean, at an altitude close to the sea level. It rains 391mm a year and has strong winds in summer and a mild and sunny condition in fall. Mainly clay soils.

CULTIVATED
SURFACE

98.1
Hectares

Adolfo Alsina Department



RIO NEGRO

WAPISA MALBEC 2021

REGION : Los Acantilados Estate, San Javier, Atlantic Patagonia, Río Negro.

ALTITUDE 100m (328ft)

VARIETAL 100% Malbec,

AGING 8 months in Oak Barrel.

[TECHSHEET](#)

Contact



Web: www.bodegasalentein.com

IG: [@salenteinbodega](https://www.instagram.com/salenteinbodega)





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