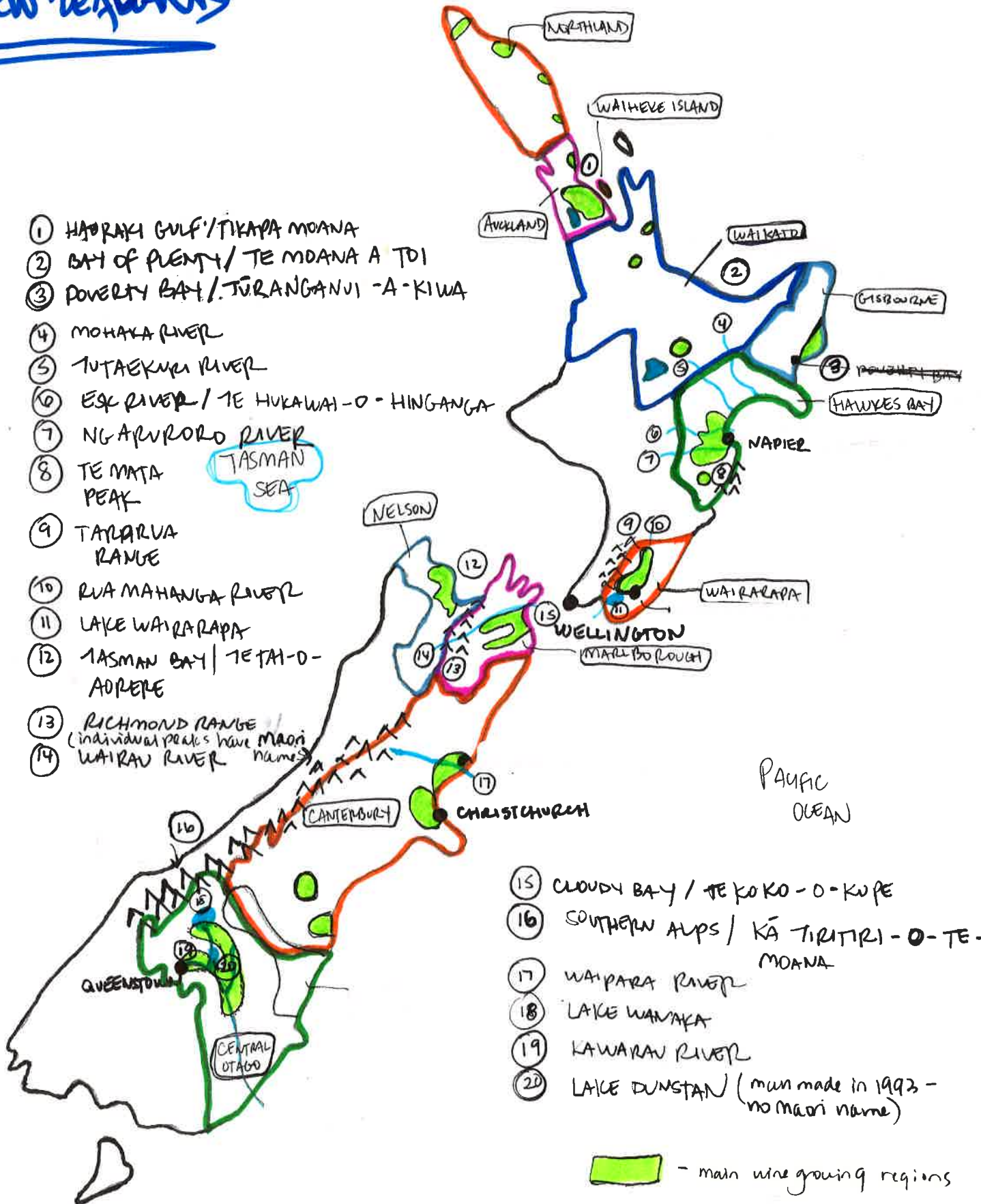


NEW ZEALAND



- ① HAORAKI GULF / TIKAPA MOANA
- ② BAY OF PLENTY / TE MOANA A TOI
- ③ POVERTY BAY / TŪRANGAŪI - A - KIWA
- ④ MOHAKA RIVER
- ⑤ TUTAERU RIVER
- ⑥ ESK RIVER / TE HUKAWAI - O - HINGANGA
- ⑦ NGARURORO RIVER
- ⑧ TE MATA PEAK
TASMAN SEA
- ⑨ TAPARUA RANGE
- ⑩ RUA MAHANGA RIVER
- ⑪ LAKE WAIRARAPA
- ⑫ TASMAN BAY / TE TAI - O - AORE
- ⑬ RICHMOND RANGE
(individual peaks have MAORI names)
- ⑭ WAIRAU RIVER

- ⑮ CLOUDY BAY / TE KOKO - O - KUPE
- ⑯ SOUTHERN ALPS / KĀ TIRITIRI - O - TE - MOANA
- ⑰ WAI PARA RIVER
- ⑱ LAKE WANAKA
- ⑲ KAWARAU RIVER
- ⑳ LAKE DUNSTAN (man made in 1993 - no MAORI name)

NEW ZEALAND

- 1830s - first wine production
 - James Busby (of NSW fame)
- **Pomero Bragato** - changed w/ studying NZ's vineyards, turn of the century.
 - viticulturist from Victoria
 - identified most important regions, w/ the exception of Marlborough.
- Huge Temperance movement from 1909 - 1967
- Hybrid grapes common (b/c of phylloxera) until the 1970s.
- Young industry!

NORTH ISLAND

- warmer
- less manufacturing
- rainier
- same equiv. latitude as Jeru. (36° at Northland)

SOUTH ISLAND

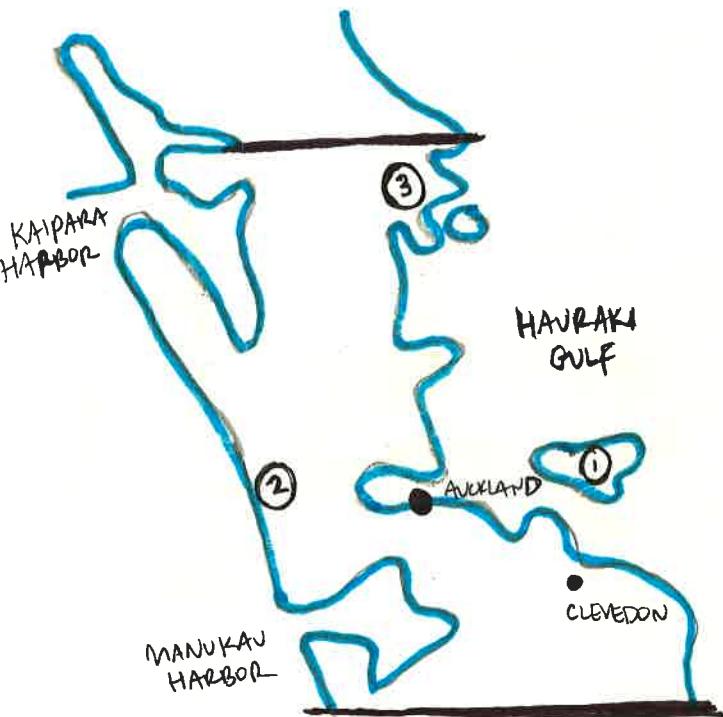
- Southern Alps create rainshadow effect \rightarrow dry
- larger
- abundant sunlight hours + diurnal swing
- 45° // - as far south 47°

- All NZ producers & growers belong to New Zealand Winegrowers, an organization founded in 2002 \rightarrow joint initiative of the Grape Growers Council + NZ Wine Institute.
- Screwcap Initiative - 2001
- Declaring vintage or varietal is optional.

NORTHLAND

- subtropical climate - humid, sunny + warm - 36°
- first vines in the country planted, in 1819.
- < 1% of NZ's production

AUCKLAND



- volcanic, clay rich soils

- Bordeaux vintages, Chardonnay, Syrah + Pinot Gris are most planted.

- warm + humid, maritime
- Sub-zones:

① Waiheke Island

- much drier + sunnier than continental Auckland.
- renowned for Bdx blends, Syrah

② West Auckland

- includes Kumeu, Huapai, Waimauku
- Chardonnay + Merlot
- humid w/ fertile soils

③ Matakana

- warm + humid
- young wine industry

WINERIES:

- Kumeu River (Kumeu, West Auckland)
 - Man O' War (Waiheke)
 - Villa Maria
 - Montana (under Pernod picard umbrella)
 - Puriri Hills (Clevedon)
 - Stonyridge Vineyard (Waiheke)
- } bigger companies

WAIKATO / BAY OF PLENTY

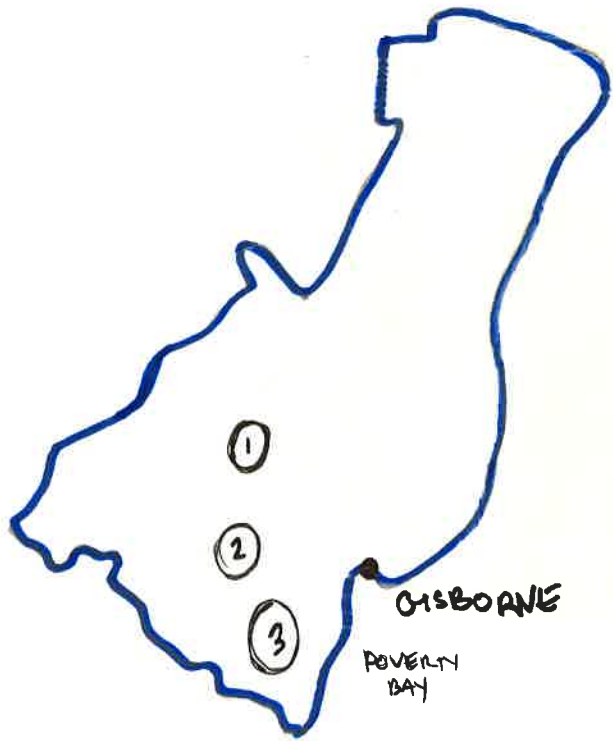
- Chardonnay, Cab + SB
- < 1% of production

GISBORNE - aka Poverty Bay

- 1960s - Montana (now Pernod Ricard NZ), Penfolds + Cobans wines set up here → mass production → today, 3rd largest wine region
- Chardonnay + Gewurztraminer - 1st + 2nd most ~~planted~~ ^{successful} grapes
 - Pinot Gris is #2 in terms of plantings.
 - very little red wine - struggle to ripen
- high sunshine hours + warm climate
 - often the country's first grapes to be harvested

Sub zones:

- ① Ormond - foothills of Raukumara Ranges
 - "The Golden Slope" of Gisborne → best Chardonnay
- ② Patutahi - warmer inland site
 - Gewurztraminer
- ③ Manutuke - Chardonnay → coastal breezes & better drained soils

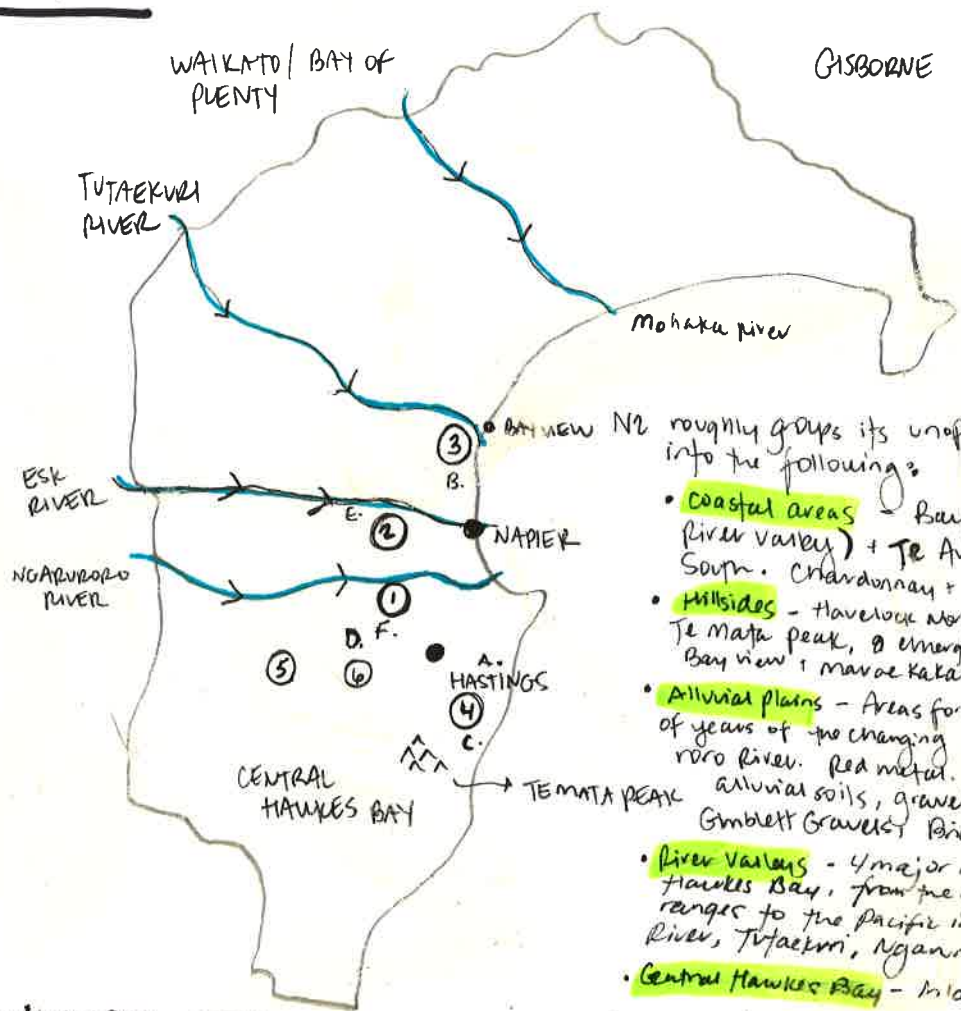


Producers:

- Milton - Chard, Riesling, Pin. Syrah + Gewurz.
- (Manutuke)

HAWKES BAY

- ① Gimblett Gravel S
- ② Dartmoor Valley
- ③ Esk Valley
- ④ Havelock North
- ⑤ Maraekakaho
- ⑥ Bridge Pa



- Bay View NZ roughly groups its unofficial subregions into the following:
- **Coastal areas** - Bay View (N. Esk River valley) + Te Awanga in the South. Chardonnay + Pinot Noir.
 - **Hillsides** - Havelock North @ the slopes of Te Mata peak, @ emerging regions around Bay View + Maraekakaho.
 - **Alluvial plains** - Areas formed by thousands of years of the changing course of the Ngauruhoro River. Red metal, free-draining alluvial soils, gravel + stony terraces. Gimblett Gravel, Bridge Pa, Ohiti, Korokipo.
 - **River valleys** - 4 major rivers run across Hawke's Bay, from the sheltering inland ranges to the Pacific in the east: Esk River, Tutaeke, Ngauruhoro + Mohaka.
 - **Central Hawke's Bay** - Inland + higher elevation.

• cooler, wet weather can pose disease threat, but free draining soils help.

Surrounding high country offers wind protection, though frost can be a risk in some inland areas.

- NZ's second largest wine region
- very sunny w/ heat summations somewhere but Burgundy & Bordeaux - maritime climate tempers heat + lengthens growing season.
- Bordeaux grapes (red), Chardonnay, Syrah, Sp, Pinot Gris
- Soil variety - greywacke gravel to heavy silt, sandy loam

WINEPIECES:

- A. - Te Mata - "Coleraine" + "Awatea"
- B. - Esk Valley - "Terraces"
- C. - Craggy Range - "Le Sol" (Syrah) - "Sophia"
- D. - Sileni Estate
- E. - Sacred Hill
- F. Ngatarawa

SUB-REGIONS:

- Gimblett Gravel - Ngauruhoro river, deep shingle soils
- Esk Valley
- Havelock North

WAIKARARAPA

- "Glistening Waters"

- 3 main sub-regions:
 - Martinborough ②
 - Gladstone ①
 - Masterton ③
- PN, SB, Chard, Syrah + dessert wines.
- Entire region is officially called Wellington, but Waikararapa is the only wine region.
- Semi-maritime climate, sheltered by the westerly Tararua Ranges
 - long growing season
 - pronounced diurnal shifts
 - ideal winter/spring rainfall patterns + long, dry autumns create perfect conditions for late harvest + botrytised wines.

• Silt, loam, gravel, clay, limestone

• PRODUCTS:

- Craggy Range - "Ternana Road" PN
- Ma Maison
- Margrain
- Dry River
- Cambridge Road

PN

- Ata Fangi
- Escarpment
- Martinborough vineyard



- A. Ata fangi
- B. Dry river
- C. Escarpment

NELSON

• Sunniest wine producing region in all of NZ, but also rainiest on the South Island.

• Chardonnay, SB, Riesling + PN

• Smallest wine producing region on the South Island.

↳ SB is the most planted grape

• Unofficial subregions:

A. Moutere hills - warmer + wetter

B. Waimea plains

PRODUCERS:

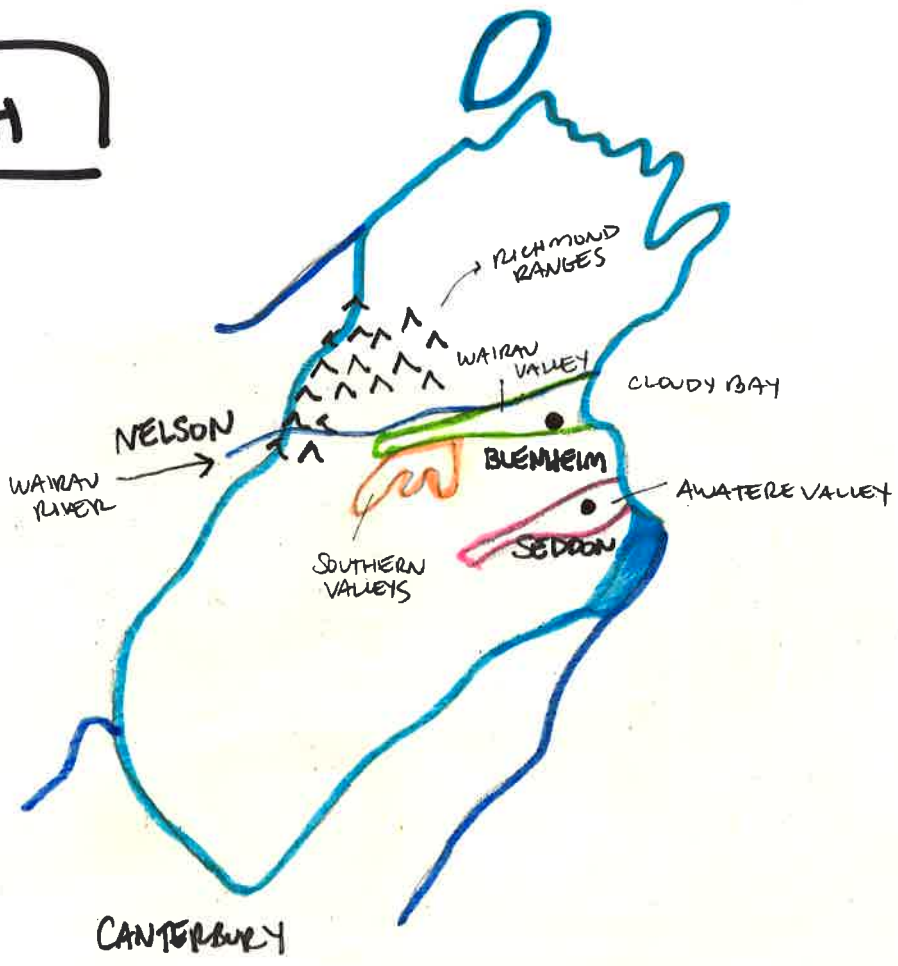
- Neudorf
- Seifried



MAIRBOROUGH

SUB-REGIONS:

- 1) WAIRAU VALLEY
 - cooler, drier inland sites.
- 2) SOUTHERN VALLEYS
 - more heavy clay
 - known for PN
- 3) AWATERE VALLEY
 - cooler, drier, windier + w/ elevation.



- Over 20,000 ha of vines - 2/3 of the national total [17,829 is SB followed by PN + Chard]
 - Sunniest + driest region of NZ
 - The Wairau river bisects the valley west to east, w/ the Richmond Ranges to the north, and foothills to the south.
 - Montana - through subsidiary wineries such as Bramatt & Fairhall - exports 2/3 of Marlborough's ~~wineries~~ vineyards.
 - ↳ Lindauer, the most exported sparkling wines in the country.
 - Sparkling wine v. important
 - ↳ Cloudy Bay, Kim Crawford, Hunter's, Lindauer
 - Sandy alluvial top soil over gravel → excellent drainage
 - ↳ more water retentive sites induce a more herbaceous character-istic.
 - Irrigation is widespread
 - Allan Scott - fromm
 - Hunter's
- PRODUCERS:**

 - Cloudy Bay
 - Saint Clair
 - Pyramid Valley (based in Canterbury)
 - Kim Crawford
 - Craggy Range (based in Hawkes Bay, but w/ winery here)
 - Dogpoint - Section "94", etc.
 - Seresin - "Rachel" PN
 - Spy Valley
 - Villa Mania (based in Auckland)

CLDY BAY

- founded by David Hohnen in 1985
 - had previously founded Cape Mentelle (now both owned by moët)
- founding winemaker Kevin Judd left in 2009 to set up his own winery, Greywacke (also Marlborough)
- Te Koko - wild fermentation + aging in french oak (8% new).
 - partial MF
- Te Wahi - Central Otago estate

MONTANA

- now referred to as Brancott Estate, NZ's largest wine company. w/ vineyards in Hawke's Bay, Marlborough + Waipara.
- purchased by Pernod Ricard in 2005
- five wineries spread across the country:
 - 1) Brancott (Marlborough)
 - 2) Church Road (Hawkes Bay)
 - 3) Corbans (Hawkes Bay, closed 2012)
 - established by McWilliams in 1981
 - 4) Montana Osborne
 - 5) Tamaki (Auckland)
- key brands:
 - 1) Church Road
 - 2) Montana/Brancott Estate
 - 3) Deutz - collaboration since 1988.
 - 4) Lindauer - stand alone brand for sparkling wine. Pernod Ricard sold to Lion Nathan in 2010.

KIM CRAWFORD

- launched in 1996, owned by Coopers Creek at the time
- Scandal in 1998 involving the brand using other grapes besides Sauvignon Blanc in its wines
- They left the Coopers Creek umbrella + established their own contracts w/ growers (Kim + wife Erica)
- Strong pockets of support - including the gay community in Auckland
- Captured the Sub-Cloudy Bay (\$15-\$17) market share in the US.
- the Crawfords sold to Vinor in 2003 (which was bought by Constellation brands in 2006)
- Now have own vineyard in Awatere Valley called Lovelock.

CANTERBURY

• Spans nearly 200 km of the South Island's Eastern coastline.

→ Southern Alps to the west & Pacific Ocean to the east.

• Sub-zones

① Waipara Valley

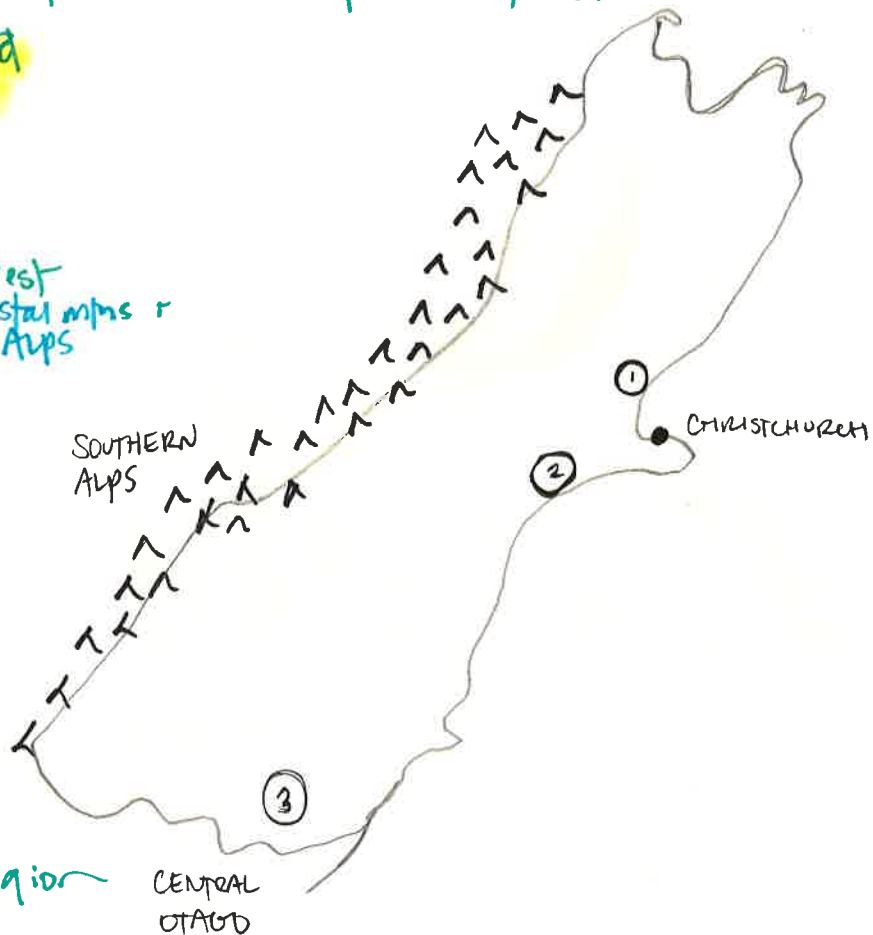
- Slightly warmer than the rest of Canterbury → sheltered by coastal mtns + S. Alps
- Riesling, PN + Chard

② Canterbury Plains

- Banks Peninsula
- greywacke gravel
- cooler than Waipara
- Riesling + PN

③ Waitaki Valley

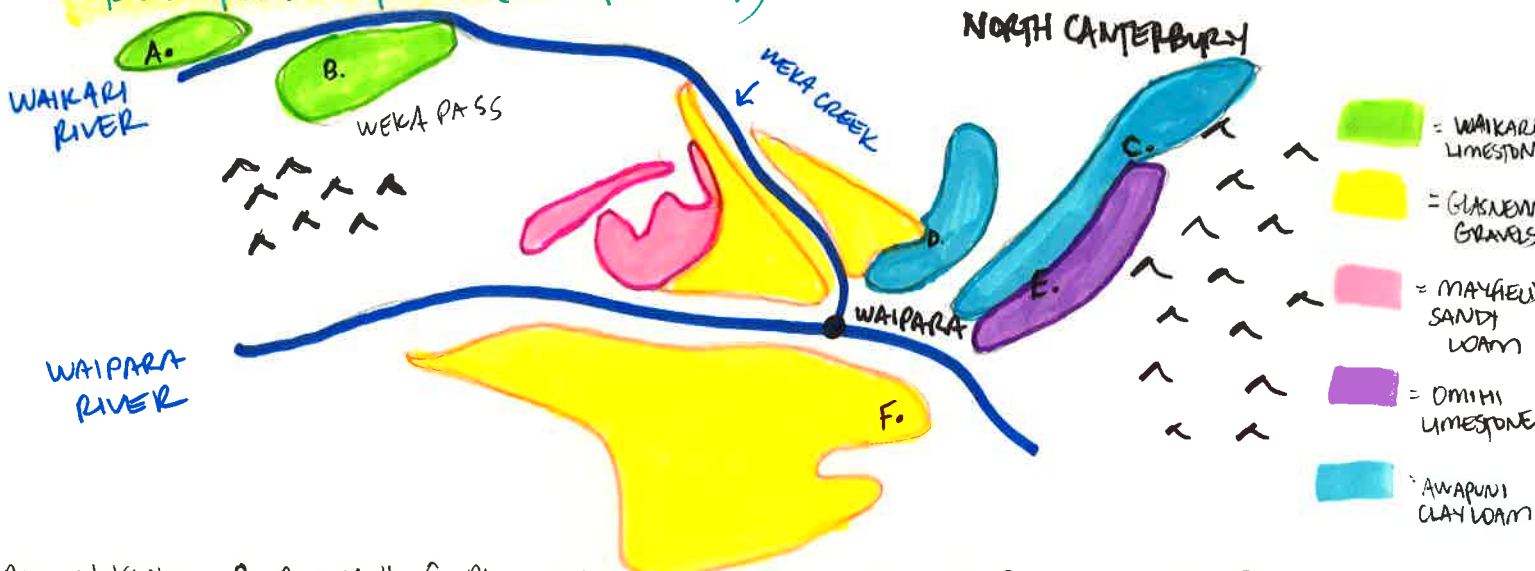
- shared w/ Otago
- predominately Pinot Noir



• SB is most planted grape in the region

PRODUCERS:

- Pyramid Valley - "Earth Smoke PN" (North Canterbury)
- Oyster - "Caroline" PN (Waitaki Valley)
- Bell Hill - PN (Canterbury)



A. Pyramid Valley B. Bell Hill C. Black Estate D. The Crater Rim E. Greystone F. Regasve Bay

BELL HILL

- Established in 1997
- Named for its bell-like shape on its southern side
- located in the Weka pass under a large, overhanging limestone shelter.
- founded by Marcel Giesen + Sherryn Veldhizen
- north-facing exposures, high density planting
- releases from 1999 to 2002 went under the "Old Weka pass road" label. Starting in 2003, "Bell Hill" Chardonnay & Pinot Noir was made. Old Weka pass is still made as a "second label".

OTAGO

• Sub-regions all lie w/ in close proximity, but b/c of mountainous terrain, each occupies a unique niche of climate, aspect of altitude. Soils vary considerably, but a stony, free-draining base is common to all.

• PN is by far most planted grape (1356 ha) w/ Pinot Gris leading w/ 218 ha.

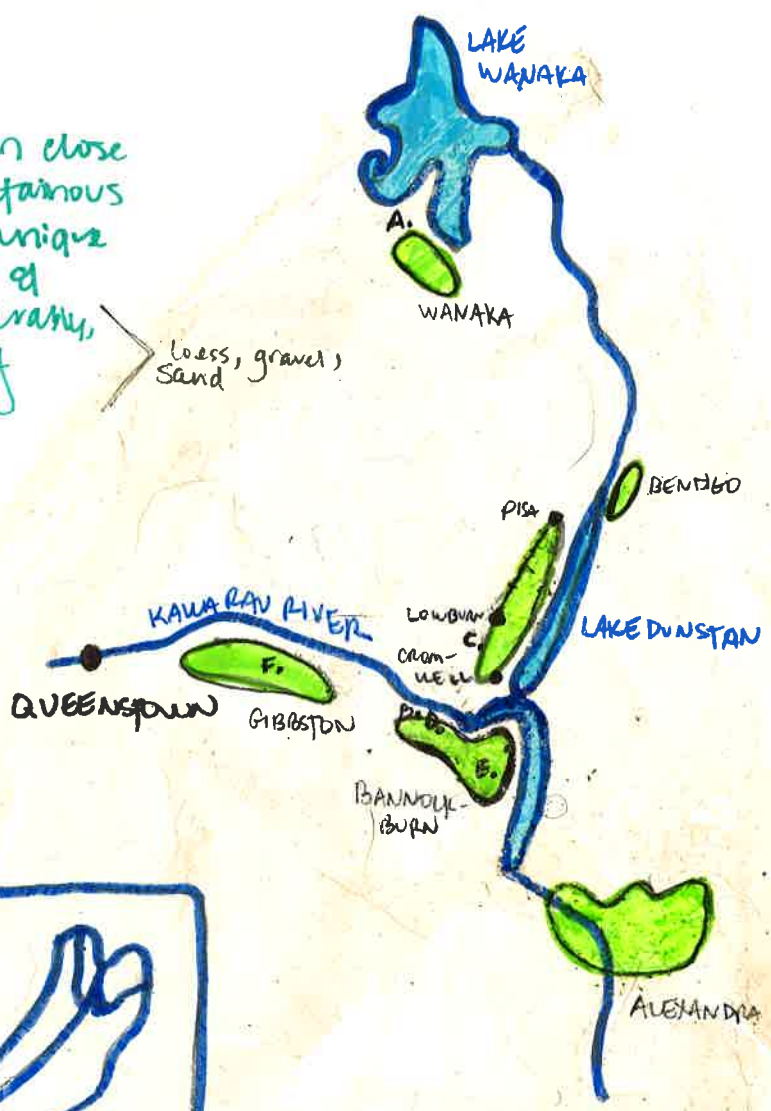
• World's southernmost wine region & the country's highest. Semi-continental

- frost common
- low humidity
- dry autumns
- diurnal variation
- greater seasonal temperature extremes

• Northern exposures are common.

• Sub-zones:

1. Wanaka - cooler & wetter. Lake moderates.
2. Gibbston - highest, coolest sub-region
3. Bannockburn - south bank of Kawarau River - warmest, driest sub-region → earlier harvest
4. Alexandra - seasonal extremes - high diurnal - southernmost!
5. Bendigo - warmest of all sub-regions
6. Cromwell/Laurelin/Pisa - west of Lake Dunstan



PRODUCERS:

- A. Rippon - "matre vines" PN
- B. Teton Road
- C. Burn Cottage
- D. Mt. Difficulty
- E. Akawa
- F. Peregrine

FELTON ROAD

- dates back to 1991, when Stewart Elms planted the Elms vineyard on Felton Road, in the Bannockburn sub region of Central Otago.
- Range of 5 Pinot Noirs:
 - Cornish point
 - Block 3
 - Block 5
 - Calvert
 - Bannockburn
- 25-307. whole bunch
- 1007. screw cap now.

The Great NZ Pinot Noir Classification
- 7th Edition done in 2014 -

FIVE STARS : Ata Rangī, Bell Hill,
Felton Road, Mt. Difficulty
+ Rippon

VINTAGES

- 2017 - Wet + cool
- 2016 - Excellent for Marlborough.
- 2015 - Dry weather → concentrated, ripe wines
- 2014 - Generally excellent year, w/ particular buzz for Hawkes Bay.
- 2013 - yields down, but great vintage, especially on the North Island.
- 2012 - one of the worst years on record
- 2011 - Warm + ripe across NZ.
- 2010 - easy vintage, but low yielding
- 2009 - dry, high quality vintage
- 2008 - A lot of rot. Not a distinguished vintage
- 2007 - Good, if not outstanding, in most regions, except Marlborough
- 2006 - Warm + dry → great for Cab + Syrah
- 2005 - Small crop, high concentration
- 2004 - good quality everywhere except Otago, which suffered heavy frosts.
- 2003 - Spring frosts brought yields down. OK quality.
- 2002 - warm weather good for Cab + Syrah, less good for Sauv. Blanc.
- 2001 - Exceptional on the South Island, Upland wines on the North Island.
- 2000 - Wet. Marlborough fared better.