

SOUTH AMERICA

- the second most important wine producing continent after Europe.
- driest place on earth → Atacama Desert in Chile
- 23-45° latitude
 - ↳ high elevation can mitigate heat.

• Spanish conquest of Incan empire → first grapes planted (1580s)

- "Criollas":
 - Pais (Criolla Chica)
 - muscatel
 - Torontel (Torrontés Riojano)
 - Albilla
 - mollar

• Domestic sales focus - social + political factors - until the 1990s.

- Miguel Torres - purchased winery in Curicó in 1979.
 - ↳ stainless steel, temp. controlled, oak aging
 - ↳ other Euro projects:
 - Los Vascos (Rothschild)
 - Aconcago (Lorton)
 - Lapostolle (Grand Marnier)

↳ vineyard expansion

- 70s & 80s - military rule
- Catena - credited w/ reviving the industry in the 80s.
 - ↳ mendani disciple

• Clos de la Siete → michel Rolland

• 80s - government subsidies for ripping up labrusca vines + planting vinifera.



GRAPE VARIETIES

- Spanish origin - criolla varieties
- Italy - esp. varieties found in Argentina + Brazil
- France - Chile
- Portugal - Brazil

Chardonnay

- Chile - 24,770 acres
- Argentina - 16,000 acres
- Brazil - 1600 acres
- Uruguay - 355 acres



Muscat

- Argentina - mostly Alexandria + Rosado - indistinctive
- Chile - Coquimbo
- Brazil - "where muscat really shines"

NIAGARA

- grown in Brazil

VIDUEIRA

- up remaining in Argentina + Chile

GUERA

- grown in Brazil

RIESLING

- Chile - San Antonio + Bío Bío

SAUVIGNONASSE / SAUVIGNON VERT

- Chile - Curicó, Maipo
- was thought to be Sauvignon Blanc
- related to Friulano

SAUVIGNON BLANC

- Chile - 32,800 acres - Aconcagua, Coquimbo, Central Valley
- sp. clones from UC Davis came over in the 1980s

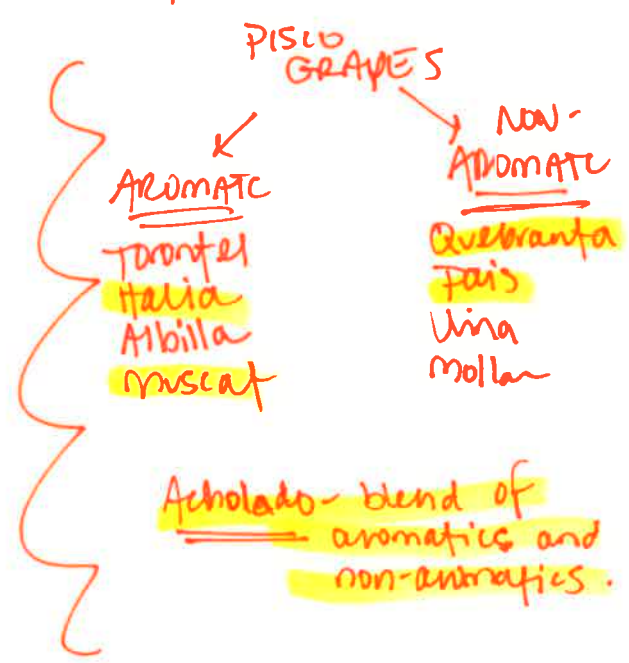
GRAPE VARIETIES

- BONARDA - 44,800 acres in Mendoza (Eastern oasis) + San Juan (Tulum)
 - = Corbeau = Chaubono + Bonarda of Piedmont
 - Argentina's third most widely planted grape
 - does well in warmer climates than Malbec does.
 - blends well w/ Malbec, Tempranillo + Cab
- CABERNET FRANC - performs well in all wine-producing countries of S. America
- CABERNET SAUVIGNON - most planted grape in Chile; outnumbered Carmenera 6:1
 - best sites are east, toward the Andes - Puente Alto, Pirque, Taitihue
 - best Argentine Cab is from Lujan de Cuyo.
- CARIGNAN - 1300 acres in Maule, Chile
- CARMENERE - brought to Chile in the mid-1800s.
 - not bottled varietally until 1994 → was thought to be a variant of merlot - "merlot chileno" vs. merlot "merlot"
 - best known in Aconcagua + the Central Valley (Rapel, Maipo + Maule)
- CONCORD - Brazil has over 3/4 of its acreage devoted to hybrids + native American grapes.
- MAUREC - lower elevations - Lujan de Cuyo + Eastern Mendoza - richer, fatter vs. higher elevation - Uco Valley, Salta
- MERLOT - much of what is thought to be merlot, may still be Carmenera.
- PINOT NOIR - Chile → Aconcagua → Casablanca, San Antonio
 - Coquimbo → Limari
 - BTO BTO
 - Argentina → Patagonia → Neuquén, Río Negro
 - older vines + diversity of plant material is needed to create better Pinot
- SANGIOVESE - significant plantings in Argentina
- SYRAH - more in Argentina, but better in Chile
- TANNAI - Uruguay!
- TEMPRANILLO - Argentina

GRAPE VARIETIES

CRIOLLAS - name applied to several grape varieties from Spain

- Cervera - second most widely planted grape in Argentina
 - Pais x Muscat of Alexandria
 - pink-skinned → whites + rosés
- Criolla Grande - fourth most planted grape in Argentina
 - no the dellina
- Mollar - Peru
 - aka Negramoll
 - used solely for pisco production
- Pais - aka Criolla chica aka mission aka Listán Prieto
 - known (in ARG) as Pais in Chile
- Pedro Ximenez - used in pisco
- Pedro Gimenez - different grape, Argentinian table wine
- Quebranta - Pais x Mollar
 - found in Peru
 - pisco production
- Torrontes - Criolla chica x Muscat of Alexandria (Riojano)
- Uvina - Peru, pisco

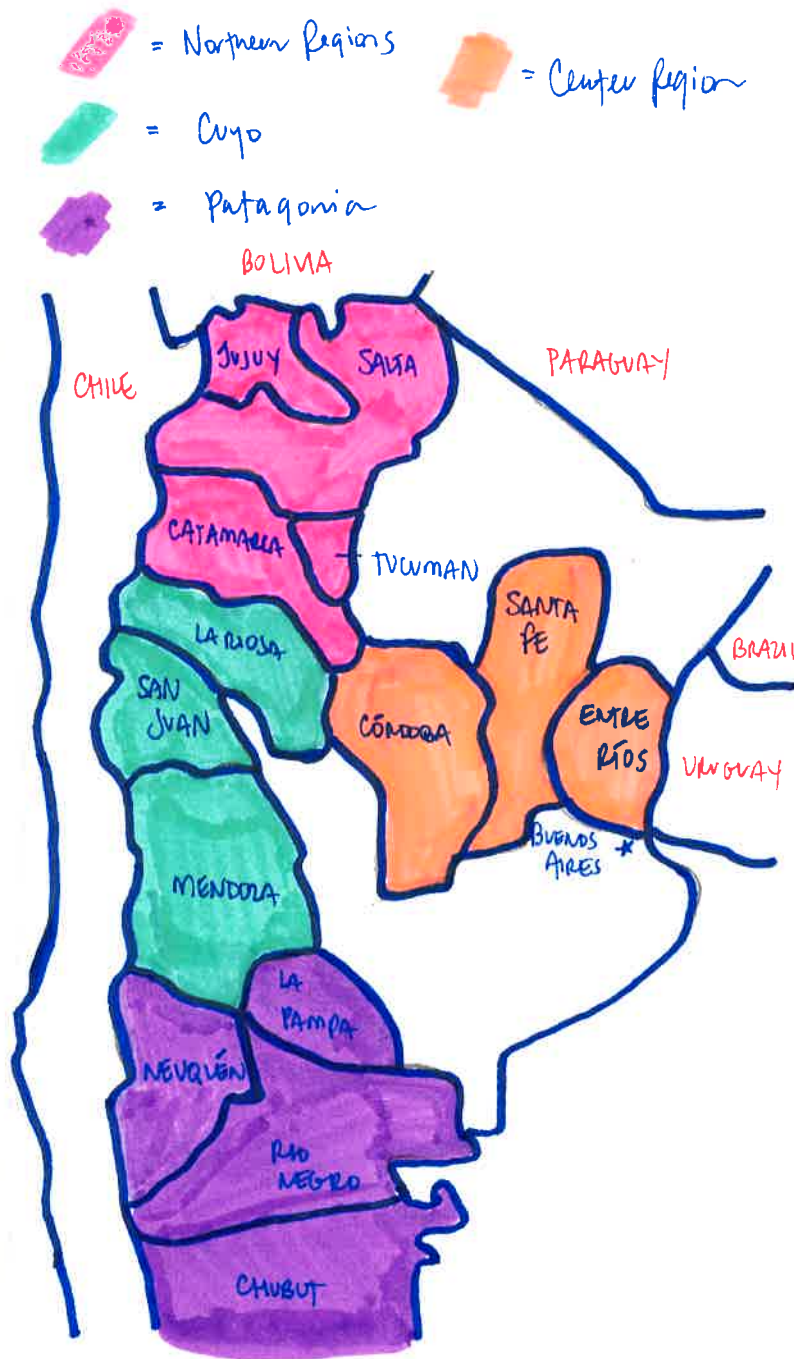


ARGENTINA

- best recent vintages: 02, 04, 05, 06, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13
- wine is Argentina's official national beverage.
- high altitude, dry, low humidity, low rot, few pests.
 - ↳ main concerns are hail, frost + strong winds, which can delay fruit set.
 - ↳ phylloxera free → flood irrigation helps prevent.
 - ↳ Nematodes are problematic.
- meat.

HISTORY

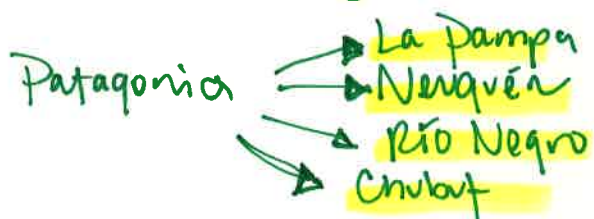
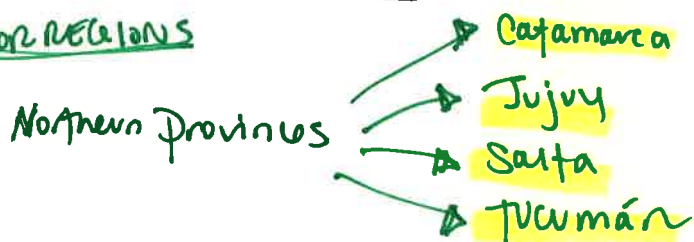
- 1885 - french *vinifera* grapes first planted
 - Tiburcio Benegas, Trapiche winery.
- steady growth until 1970s - 80s: **military government.**
- 1989 - **economy collapses**
 - higher quality grapes were ripped up in favor of higher yields.
- 1992 - pegging peso to us dollar → huge improvements.
 - unpegged in 2002 → emphasis had to be put on exports.
- Game Changers:
 - **Susana Balbo** - started in 1981
 - **Dominio del Plata**
 - **Nicolás Catena** - grandfather planted malbec in 1902
 - **extended maceration** + **barrique pioneer**
 - **Roberto de la Mota** - instrumental in bringing in new varieties
 - drip irrigation
 - set up **Cheval des Andes** w/ Pierre Lurton
 - **Juio Viola** - irrigation in S. Argentina - Neuquén



ARGENTINA

REGIONS + WINE TYPES

MAJOR REGIONS



HIGH ALTITUDE WINES

- grapes adapt to higher altitude by developing thicker skins & more pigmentation.
- leaf canopies protect from wind + ultraviolet radiation.

- 1999, the INV (Instituto Nacional de Vitivinicultura) passed the appellation of origin laws

IG - Indicación Geográfica - 100% of grapes must come from the area.

IP - Indicación Provincial - 85% of grapes must come from the area.

- Reserva - 18 months aging for white wines
- 1 year aging for reds

- Gran Reserva - 1 year aging for white wines
2 years aging for red wines

NORTHERN PROVINCES

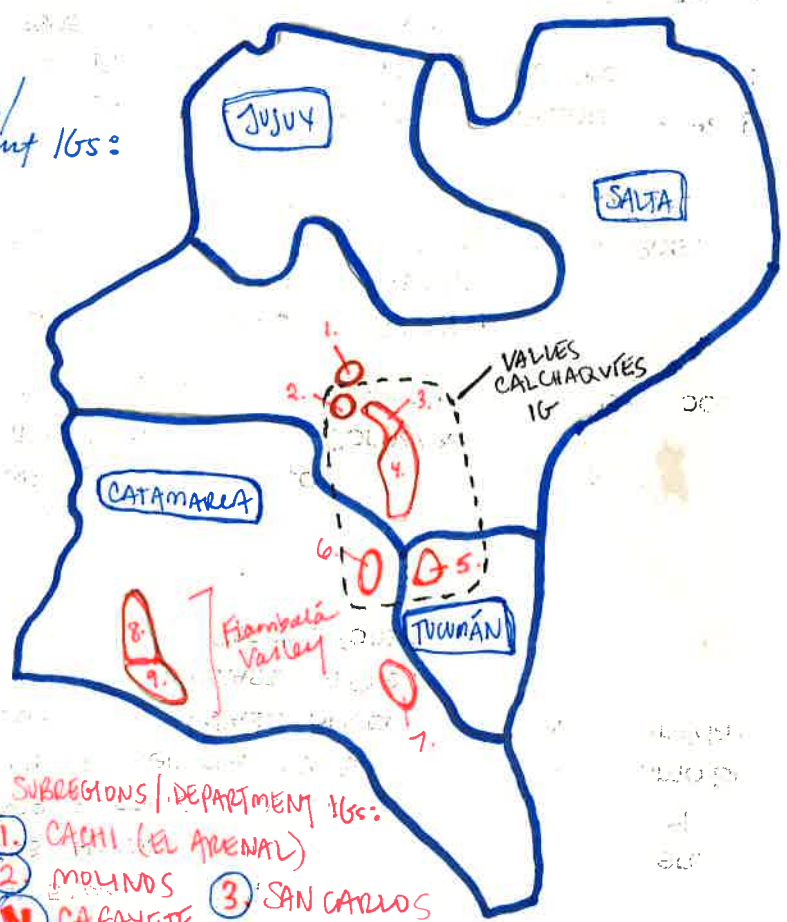
JUJUY - not commercially established
 - tropical latitude - 23°
 - known for forrontes
 - high altitude

SALTA - ~~three wine areas~~ 4 subregions / department lgs:

1. Cafayete
2. Molinos
3. El Arenal (Cachi)
4. San Carlos

- Cafayete
 → Calchaquí Valley is the main wine producing district.
 → average altitude is 5,500 ft.
 → mica soils → very reflective

- 55% of Salta's production is red
 - recommended producers:
 • Amalaya • Bodegas Etchart • Bodega Tacilo • Colomé • Domingo Molina • Finca Las Nubes • Michel Torino • San Pedro de Yacochuya



- SUBREGIONS / DEPARTMENT lgs:
1. CACHI (EL ARENAL)
 2. MOLINOS
 3. SAN CARLOS
 4. CAFAYETE
 5. TAFÍ
 6. SANTA MARÍA
 7. BELEN
 8. POMÁN
 9. TINGASTA

TUCUMÁN - 50% of acreage is forrontes.

CATAMARCA - southernmost of the northern provinces.
 - foothills of the northern Andes, separating it from Tucumán
 - Fiambalá Valley, Abancán River
 - red wine: Cab, Syrah, Malbec → still 46% planted to Cereza.
 - producer: Cabernet de los Andes
 - 4 subregions / department lgs: Santa María, Belén, Pomán, Tingasta

THE VALLES CALCHAQUÍES → not a province, but an IG that includes parts of Salta, Tucumán + Catamarca: La Viña, San Carlos, Cafayete, Molinos, Santa María + Tafí.

Cuyo

→ the traditional region of Cuyo excludes La Rioja. Cuyo (16) encompasses though "new Cuyo"

LA RIOJA

- oldest wine region in Argentina
- very hot & dry, 935-1700m. elevation
- Famatina Valley → summer rains
- La Riojana - cooperative
- **Turontes**: most important (45% white grapes) grape of the region.
- Chilecito + Felipe Varela are other sub-regions.

SAN JUAN

- second largest wine region in the country.
- **Tulum Valley** - most important sub-region.
- **the heart of high volume production in Argentina.**
- three main valleys - Tulum, Ullum + Zonda.
- some of the best Syrah in Argentina.

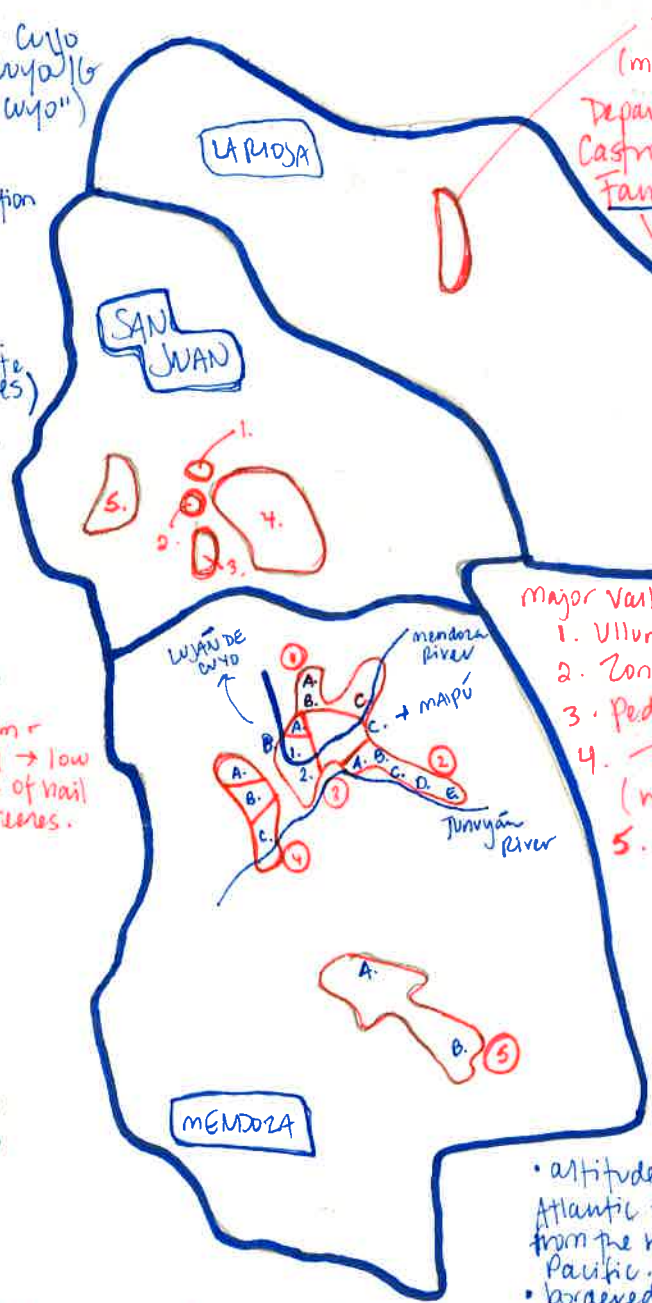
- Warm & dry → low risk of hail + frosts.

MENDOZA

- province is as large as Spain!
- after China, Mendoza is the second largest producer of wine in the world.
- 60% of all vineyards in Argentina are in Mendoza.
- **frost + hail are the most significant viticultural risks.**
- alluvial soils, locally called **franco**.
- varietal breakdown: Malbec (17.2%), Cereza (10.8%), Criolla Grande (10.7%), Bordarda (9.9%), Cab (8.2%).

- why malbec thrives:

- low annual rainfall (12" compared to Bordeaux's 30") - mostly in summer. → promotes ripening & minimizes disease.
- diurnal swings promote aromatic development + soft tannins
- low humidity
- greater exposure to sunlight



FAMATINA VALLEY (multi-department 16)
 Department 16s: Aravco, Castro Barros, Chilecito, Famatina (includes the Valle de Chañarumayo 16), Felipe Varela, General Lamadrid (includes the Castelli 16), San Blas de los Sauces, Sanagasta, Vinchina
 * together account for 90% of vineyards.

Major Valley G1s of San Juan:
 1. Ullum Valley
 2. Zonda Valley
 3. Pedernales Valley
 4. Tulum Valley (multi-department G1)
 5. Calingasta Valley

- altitude, proximity to the Atlantic + Andes as a barrier from the humid winds from the Pacific.
- bordered on the west by the Aconcagua + Tupungato mountains.
- semi-arid

SUBREGIONS of MENDOZA

- ① Northern Mendoza
 - Lavalle IG (A)
 - Guaymallén IG (C)
 - Las Heras IG (B)
- ② Eastern Mendoza
 - Junin IG (A)
 - Rivadavia IG (C)
 - San Martín IG (B)
 - La Paz IG (E)
 - Santa Rosa IG (D)
- ③ Central Mendoza
 - Godoy Cruz IG (A)
 - Luján de Cuyo IG/DOC (B)
 - Arapeño IG 2.
 - Las Compuertas IG 1.
 - Maipú IG (C)
 - Barrancas IG
 - El Paraíso IG
 - Lunlunta IG
 - Russell IG
- ④ Valle de Uco IG
 - San Carlos IG (C)
 - La Consulta IG
 - Paraje Altamira IG
 - Tunuyán IG (B)
 - Vista Flores IG
 - Tupungato IG (A)
- ⑤ Southern Mendoza
 - San Rafael IG/DOC (A)
 - General Alvear IG (B)

Cuyo

MENDOZA, cont.

- Largely divided into: Mendoza North + Mendoza East + Mendoza South + Uco Valley + Central Mendoza.

- ① Mendoza East (640-730 m.)
- Tunuyán River + Mendoza River
 - everyday wines, Criolla + vinifera
 - good Bonarda
 - Junin, Medrano, Pivadaria, San Martín, Santa Rosa
- * ARGENTINA'S LARGEST WINE PRODUCING REGION *

- ② Mendoza North (580-700 m.) - easy-drinking, everyday styles - Las Heras + Guaymallén

- ③ Central Mendoza (640-1070 m.) - ♡ of the region, called the Upper Zone. contains Luján de Cuyo + Maipú.

Luján de Cuyo

- first official appellation. est. 1993
- 44% Malbec, 18% Cab. etc. (Bonarda)
- hail can be problematic
- official subs: Agrero + Las Compuertas

close to the Andes + "broad thermal amplitude b/w day + night" + great tannic concentration + malbec + cab.

near to the Mendoza River: cool!

Maipú

- northeast of Luján de Cuyo
- less powerful in general than Luján de Cuyo
- 24% malbec
- Barrancas Lunluta, Russel + El Paraíso are subs.

altitude + intense sunlight, warmer sub, softer wines.

④ Uco Valley

(900-1400 m.)

- higher heights than Central Mendoza.

- western Mendoza
- Tunuyán River (Tunuyán IG)
- frost is a big concern → slightly cooler + more mild than Central Mendoza
- 33% of vineyards - Malbec
- Tupungato = 33° south → south of Central Mendoza
- northern end of the Uco Valley
- San Carlos - SE edge of the Uco Valley.
- subs: La Consulta + Paraje Altamira

⑤ Mendoza South

(450-800 m.)

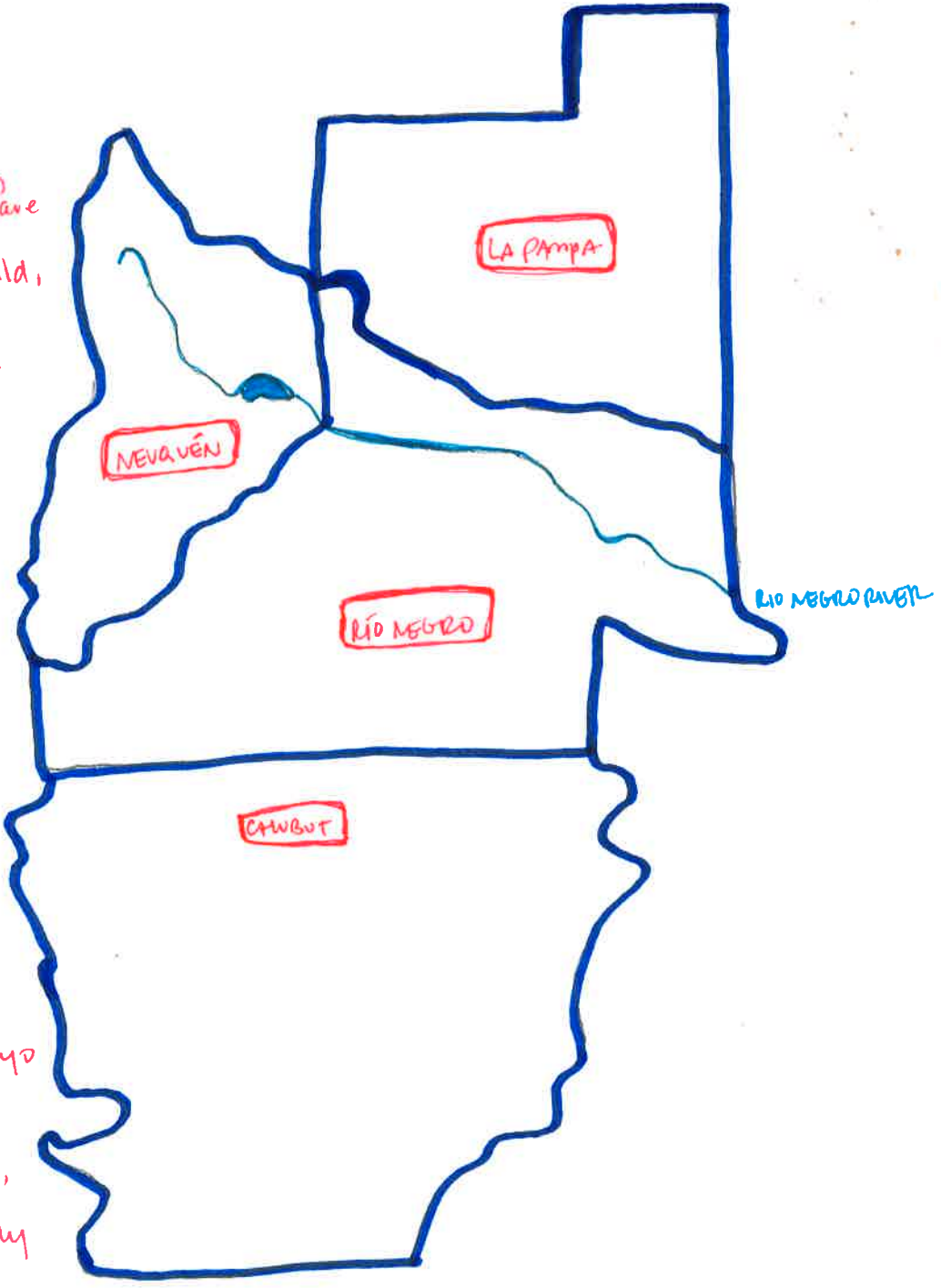
mild continental, semi-arid, lower elevations, low humidity + rain.

- San Rafael IG/DOC + General Alvear IG
- very dry, but w/ rivers: Diamante, ~~Atuel~~ + Atuel + Grande
- built in market (city of San Rafael) - very little export.
- Bonarda, historically, w/ more plantings of Malbec.
- Alfredo Foca, Casa Bianchi + Finca Diamante

PERDUR → unofficial sub w/in Luján de Cuyo. High altitude, poor soils, old vines. known for malbec.

PATAGONIA

- 1600 - 2800 m. elevation
- 36° South (most vineyards are lower)
- continental climate, mild, dry, w/ strong winds.
- IV on the Winkler scale
- sandy warm soils
- wine has been made in Río Negro for 100 years.
- wine making regions are all valleys: rivers Limay, Neuquén + Chubut



- main varieties are Pinot Noir, Merlot, Cabernets, Sauvignon Blanc + Chardonnay.

- La Pampa

- not an IG area
- subregion: 25 de mayo

- Neuquén IG

- subregion IG: Aikeo, Confluencia
- top grapes, Chardonnay + Malbec
- Limay + Neuquén rivers
- familia Schroeder. NQN

- Río Negro IG

- subregion IG's: Alto Valle de Río Negro, Avellaneda, General Conesa, General Joca, Pichinahuída
↳ most important
- main grapes: merlot, Malbec, Syrah, Pinot Noir, Torrontés
- producers: Bodega Chacra, Bodega Noemia, Humberto Canale, Infinitus
 - Mainqué rose → created by Piero Incisa della Rouchetta in 2004 in the district of Mainqué w/in Río Negro. Biodynamic.
 - Bodega → from the youngest vineyards
 - Treinta y Dos - vines planted in 1932
 - San Aulfo - vines planted in 1955
 - Lunita (single ungrafted mod)

SUSANA BALBO

→ LUJAN DE CUYO, MENDOZA

→ first female enologist in Argentina!

• Susana received her enology degree in 1981. She pursued many projects in the next 15 years - helping establish Bodega Catena Zapata.

• In 2001, she constructed Dominio del Plata winery in Lujan de Cuyo, Mendoza. → Malbec, Cabernet Sauvignon, Petit Verdot, Cabernet franc. (founded in 1999 as a brand for export-only production).

• Labels:

- Ben marco
- Crios
- Susana Balbo Signature
- Nosotros → just a Malbec produced

• Son José + daughter Ana now help run the business.

Susana's first job was @ Michel Torino winery in Santa → developed the commercial viability of Torrontes.

ALSO IN MENDOZA...

- Belasco de Baquedano
- Bressia
- ~~Catena Zapata~~
- Chakana
- Enrique Foster
- familia Uccardi
- Norton
- O. Fournier
- Salentein
- Trapiche
- Vistaalba
- Bodegas Weinert

ACHAVAL FERRER

PEDRIEL, LUJÁN DE CUYO, CENTRAL MENDOZA

- founded in 1998 by Santiago Achával + Manuel Ferrer w/ the purchase of the Diamante Vineyard, in Tupungato.
- In ~~1998~~ ¹⁹⁹⁹, the Altamira vineyard is purchased. The first vintage, 1999, is the first Argentine wine to be awarded 5 stars by Decanter. Wanted a north-facing slope (most Mendoza sites are south or east facing). It is in La Consulta, San Carlos, Uco Valley.
- In 2000, Bella Vista + Mirador vineyards are acquired
 - ↳ Lujan de Cuyo
- In 2001, Quimera is born → blend of grapes + regions. Market based w/ Bordeaux varietals.
- In 2011, Altamira became the first Argentine wine to receive 99 points from WA.
- 2013 → "firca" line is established w/ Altamira, Mirador + Bella Vista.

BODEGA CATENA ZAPATA

AGRELO, LUJÁN DE CUYO, CENTRAL MENDOZA
 WINES: mundus facillus terrae mabeck, fortuna terrae mabeck, river stones mabeck, white stones / white boxes chard.

- founded in 1902 by Italian immigrant Miola Catena, passed to son Domingo, then grandson Nicolás Catena Zapata. Nicolás brought European winemaking techniques to Argentina + attitude Malbec.
 - ↳ pioneered high-malbecs
 - ↳ Also, 16 wines from: Luján (Maipu), La Consulta (San Carlos, Uco), Lista Flores (Tupungato, Uco), Paraje Altamira (San Carlos, Uco)
- 1960s - tough time: the Argentine economy imploded, inflation rates soared + a military dictatorship took over.
- When Nicolás took over in the 1980s, there was no fine wine being made in Argentina. He was inspired by California to create that industry in Argentina → brought back French winemaking techniques.
- In 1992, Nicolás planted Adrianna vineyard at the highest + westernmost spot in Tupungato @ 5000 ft.
- Nicolás developed his own selection of Malbec cuttings, planting 135 & deciding on the best ones.
- "Nicolás Catena Zapata" - high end Cab. first vintage 1997, released 2001.
- current generation - Dr. Laura Catena, a Harvard educated biologist - → developed the Catena Institute of wine to study the terroir of Mendoza.

The Zapatas were Nicolás's personal grandparents' ancestors. By Argentine custom, the name was amended: Agrelo Cab (Lujan), San Carlos Cab Franc (Uco) + Tupungato Chard (Uco)

CHEVAL DES ANDES

UJAN DE CUYO, MENDOZA

- joint project started in 1999 b/w two LVMH estates: Terrazas de los Andes + Cheval Blanc (Pierre Lurton)
- 50 hectares, 30 in Vistalba, 15 at La Consulta → San Carlos, Uco
- Blend of Malbec, Cabernets, Merlot + PV → only 1 wine.

CLOS DE LA SIETE

UCO VAUPEY, MENDOZA

- A project originated by Michel Rolland, who blends the wines every year.
- 800 ha estate in Uco @ 1100m. elevation → pebbles, clay, sand. Vista Flores in Tunuyán.
- few Bodegas were built, each owned by a Bordeaux family. A portion of each's production goes into making Clos de la Siete:
 - Montevideo
 - Cuvelier los Andes
 - DiamAndes
 - Bodega Rolland
- Malbec-based blend w/ Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot + Syrah + PV & Cab franc.

VIÑA COBOS

PEDRIEL, UJAN DE CUYO, MENDOZA

- Founded by Paul Hobbs, first vintage 1999
- Wines:
 - Cobos Malbec, Chañaves Estate
 - Cobos Malbec, Machiori Estate
 - "Cobos Vulturino", Machiori Estate (Cabernet)
 - "Bramare" vineyard designate line
 - "Bramare" appellation line - Valle de Uco + Ujān de Cuyo
 - Cocodrillo (Cabernet-based blend)
 - Felino → low-end line of Malbec, Cab + Chardonnay.

SIGNATURE WINES OF ARGENTINA

10 MOST EXPENSIVE:

1. Viña Cobos "Volverno" Cabernet Sauvignon, Luján de Cuyo (\$350)
2. Viña Cobos "Cobos" Malbec, Luján de Cuyo (\$350)
3. Luigi Bosca "Icono" Malbec + Cab, Las Campuventas, Luján de Cuyo (\$250)
4. Dominio del Plata "Nosotros" Malbec, Luján de Cuyo + Uco Valley (\$250)
[Susana Balbo]
5. Bodega Noemia Malbec, Patagonia (\$220)
6. Catena Zapata "Nicolas" Cab + Malbec (\$220)
[2000 London-tasting, bested Napa Cab + Bdx]

↳ Zapata's "Esfera Reservada" is more expensive (\$500+) but only sold in Latin America + Asia.

↳ Nicolas Catena, Decanter man of the year in 2009.

↳ "Adrianna" series is also quite expensive (\$200)
- "White Bones" + "White Stones" Chards
- Malbec

7. Achara Ferrer "Finca Attamira", Uco Valley (\$200)
[Malbec]

↳ sister vines: Finca Bellavista (Luján de Cuyo)
Finca Mirador (Maipú)

8. Walter Bressia "Conjuro" Bordeaux Blend, Tupungato
↳ also: "Ultima Hoja" red blend, launched in 2000.

9. Bodega Chacra "Treinta y Dos", Río Negro (\$200)
- Piero Incisa della Rocchetta
- vines planted in 1932 (hence "treinta y dos")

Others: Finca Flichman "Parcela 26 Malbec"
"Puro Vno Gran Reserva Malbec"

Rutini "Felipe Rutini"

Tempus Alba "Radaelli" Cab

Zorral "Porfiado" PN

Bodega Montenegro "Lindaflor La Violeta"

- less wine produced than Argentina, but more exported to the US.

CHILE

- most recent notable vintages: 2001, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2013
- second largest New world exporter of wine, after Australia.
- 4/5 Chilean bottles are sold by the 3 biggest companies: Concha y Toro, Santa Rita, and VSPT (Viña San Pedro + Viña Tarapaca)
- Humboldt current - principal climatic influence, cooling
- irrigation is essential
- not as large of a wine drinking culture as Argentina
- movi - movimiento de Vinateros Independientes

9000 ha.
Bought Brown formen
in 2011.
30 million cases.

HISTORY

→ muscadine grapes grow wild.

- vineyards first est. in the 16th c. by the Spanish
- Chile's independence from Spain in 1810 helped shepherd a French era in Chile's development (1880⁺)

Spain + Catholic Church spread the vine. Spain, afraid of losing their export market, tried to ban production in Chile.

→ Pais was ripped up & replaced w/ Cab. merlot, Chardonnay + Sauvignon Blanc.

- emphasis on quantity over quality
- temperance movement in 1938.
- 1979: Miguel Torres arrives

1973 - Salvador Allende (Socialist) is overthrown & Augusto Pinochet instated (until 90)

1851 - viña Ochagavía - Chile's first modern winery. Silvestre Ochagavía - "father of Chilean wine"

→ Chilean Game Changers

- Alvaro Espinoza - organic - bio - first to champion Carmenera as a varietal wine in 1994 (at Carmen winery)
- María Luz María - championed the San Antonio region
- Aurelio Montes - championed Colchagua's Apata district.
- Pedro Parra - "terroir whisperer" - consultant trained in Montpellier.

Founding Fathers:

Cousiño Maulu - 1856 Viña San Pedro - 1865 Errázuriz - 1870 Santa Carolina - 1875 Santa Rita - 1880 Concha y Toro - 1883
Undurraga - 1885

Concepción

- early center for grape growing, mid 19th Century (where many French settlers were) - in Hata.

International interest: Domènec Biron de Rothschild-Lafite → Los Vascos (1988), Grand Marnier - Casa Lapostolle (1994), Paul Pontallier → Viña Aquitania (1990), Baron Philippe de Rothschild → Almaviva (1997), Mondavi → Seta (1995), William Ferrer Chile

CHILE

REGIONS & WINERIES

• under the jurisdiction of **SAG - Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero**, which in 1994 established a decree setting forth zoning & standards for **DOs**.

• Chilean soils vary most from east to west

↳ led to preestablishment in 2012 of:

- Costa
 - Entre Cordilleras
 - ~~Andes~~ Andes
- 85% most come

(voluntary) somewhat meaningless

• **Reserva + Reserva Especial - min. 12%**

• **Reserva Privada + Gran Reserva - min. 12.5%**

• **Reserva Especial - Gran Reserva - mandatory time in oak.**

• **ALL wine - min. 11.5% ABV.**

ATACAMA

↳ **Upper MINIMO!**
↳ very dry, arid, hot, barren

- Atacama desert
- Copiapó Valley
- Valle del Huasco

COQUIMBO

moscatel (moscat of Alexandria), Torrontés, Sanjuanino, Torontel - Pedro Gimenez

- North to South: Elqui Valley, Limarí Valley, Choapa Valley

- First wine laws on the books in 1988 → production, processing, trade. All wine min. 11.5% ABV.
- 1994 legislation set forth:
 - Viticultural Region: Atacama, Coquimbo, Aconcagua, Valle Central, Sur + Austral.
 - Subregion
 - Zone
 - Area
- 15% → region, varietal, vintage (most, though, follow the EU's 85% to be exported)
- País may not appear on DO labels.

CARMENÈRE

- arrived in Chile alongside other Bordeaux varieties in the 19th century.
- it was officially categorized as "merlot chileno" until 1994, when a french ampelographer visited **Vina Carmen** + declared it as Carmenere.
- ripens more than a month later than merlot!
- Carmenere also requires warmer, drier sites than Merlot.
- pure coincidence of name commonality. "Carmine" describes the red pigment of the leaves.
- Cabernet Franc x **Gros Cabernet** (has become known as Grand Vidure) (few + Hordaribi) Belta
- **Pumá** in Cachapoal + **Los Lingues** in Apta are two of the best sites for Carmenere.
- 3rd most planted red grape + fifth most planted overall.

PAIS

- acreage has diminished, but still accounts for 7000 ha.
- forbidden from DO labels
- used mainly for pipedos - inexpensive, often very fresh blends for local consumption.
- lots of advice. Some younger producers trying to bring attention as a dry red wine → J. Fauchon, Louis Antoine - Luyt + González ~~Beta~~ Bastias.

Criolla + Muscat for **PISCO** production

- Also, Pedro Gimenez
- earned an appellation of origin in Chile in 1931
- the original port of Pisco is in Peru → EU has rejected Chile's argument for origin (changed the name of the upper Elqui to Pisco Elqui)
- considered inferior to Peruvian pisco.

CHILE

COQUIMBO, LANT.

→ Coquimbo is the narrowest + most mountainous sector.
 → snowmelt has previously irrigated this area, but it is becoming more sparse → IRRIGATION.

- **Elqui Valley** - arid, hot. Driest of 3 growing regions.
 - AREAS: La Serena (Costa), Vicuña + Diquivano (Andes)
 - Cabernet + Syrah
 - 6400 ft. elevation
 - mainly classified Andes, w/ a little costa.
 - highest growing region in Chile.
- **Limari Valley**
 - AREAS: Ovalle (Costa), Monte Patria, Punitaqui, Río Hurtado (Entre Cordilleras)
 - Clay + limestone → rare for Chile
 - < 1/3 of grapes go to quality wine
 - Limari river → less arid
 - Chardonnay
 - lower elevation, but proximate to the coast.
- **Choapa Valley**
 - Syrah + Cabernet Sauvignon
 - one producer based here: Don. de manson
 - quite mountainous - all "Andes"
 - DO Areas: Illapel, Salamanca (Andes)

Cavas del valle, viñedos de Alto mar, Viña Talenta

Aconcagua

→ administrative region of Valparaíso
 → contains two unaffiliated DO areas:

- Aconcagua River → named after Mt. Aconcagua, the highest
- 3 valleys (Regional DOs) peak in S. America → in Mendoza
- **Aconcagua Valley**
- **Casablanca Valley**
- **San Antonio Valley**

Errazuriz's Señal is made here.

Panguehue sub-zone is Entre Cordilleras

- **Casablanca Valley** - no Casablanca river

• Also based in larger Aconcagua (or made here):
 • **Viña von Siebenthal**
~~Errazuriz Chadwick~~
 - Errazuriz

most promising region for CHARDONNAY + PIN IN CHILE!
 No DO areas → entire valley is within "Costa"

- cool climate coastal region - Region I!
- dry
- Humboldt current felt strongly here. frost is an issue.
- long ripening season
- 75% white grapes - Sauvignon Blanc, signature wine
- producers: ~~Los Vascos (Pompeu)~~, ~~El Aconcagua (Luján)~~
- **San Antonio Valley**
 - Veramonte, Casas del Bosque, Kingston, Lancha Punto Alto, Morandé, Monteseccano.

lots of rootstock have b/c of nematodes living in sand! (Avanta + clay in hillsides)

- Vineyard plantings only established recently, in the late 1990s (1998)
- PN, Chardonnay, **Sauvignon Blanc** first wine in 2001.

- Humboldt Current cool + maritime → 50% of vines (especially known in Leyda)
- zones: **Leyda**, **Lo Abarca**, **Rosario**, **Marilla** → warmest, driest. DO
- ↳ principal zone (others are unofficial → not actual zones)

- **Casa Marina**, **Leyda** → producers (Matetic, too)
- cooler w/ more humidity than Casablanca.

Aconcagua

- Aconcagua Region
- Aconcagua Valley
- Casablanca Valley
- San Antonio Valley

DO Areas:

Aconcagua

Costa: Quillota (1) → producer: *Arbolada*

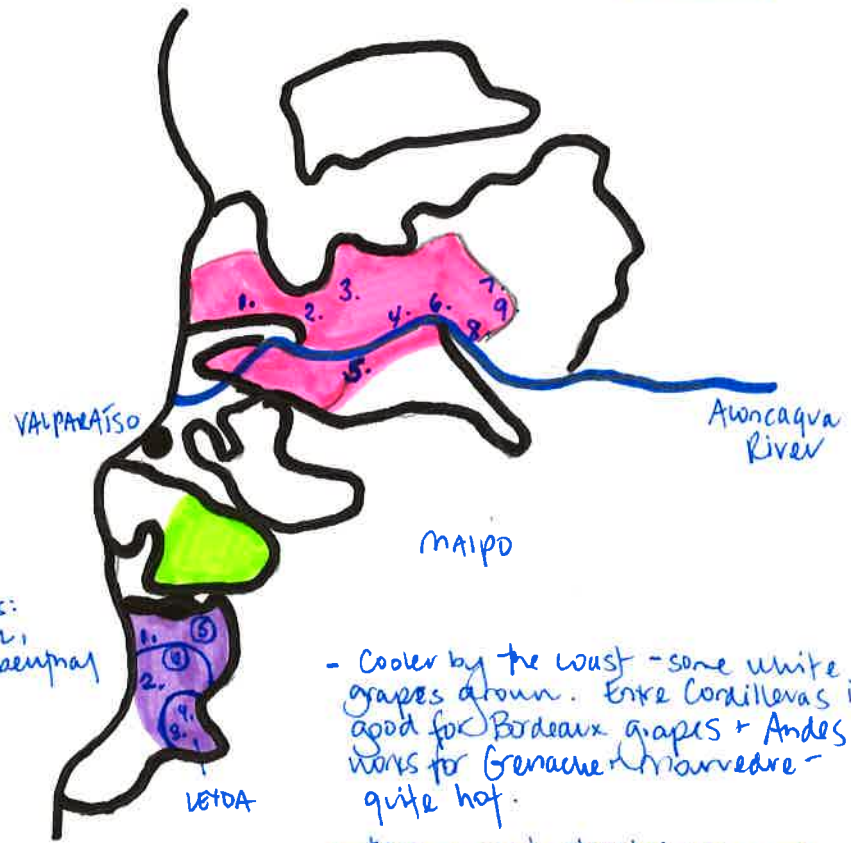
Entre Cordilleras: Hijuelas (2)
Catemu (3)

Panguehue (4) → producers: *Errazuriz, Von Sickingen*

Llailay (5)
San Felipe (6)

Andes: Santa María (7)

Calle Larga (8)
San Esteban (9) → producer: *San Esteban*



- Cooler by the coast - some white grapes grown. Entre Cordilleras is good for Bordeaux grapes + Andes works for Grenache + Mourvedre - quite hot.

- three most planted grapes → Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah + Carmenere. (Aconcagua Valley)

SAN ANTONIO

ZONE: LEYDA

Costa (w/in Leyda): San Juan (4)
Santo Domingo (3)

Costa (outside Leyda): Cartagena (1)
Algarobbo (2)

Unofficial zones:

- Rosario (5)
- Lo Abasco (6)

CENTRAL VALLEY

- Semi-arid, warm mediterranean climate.
- 300 mm annual rain in the north → 750 mm annual rain in the south (Maule)

MAIPO VALLEY

- unofficial divisions:
 - Alto Maipo (400-600 m)
 - Medio Maipo → warmer, clay soils: Carmeneré is good.
 - Maipo Costa / Bajo
- most of Maipo, though, is considered Entre Cordilleras.
- DO Areas:

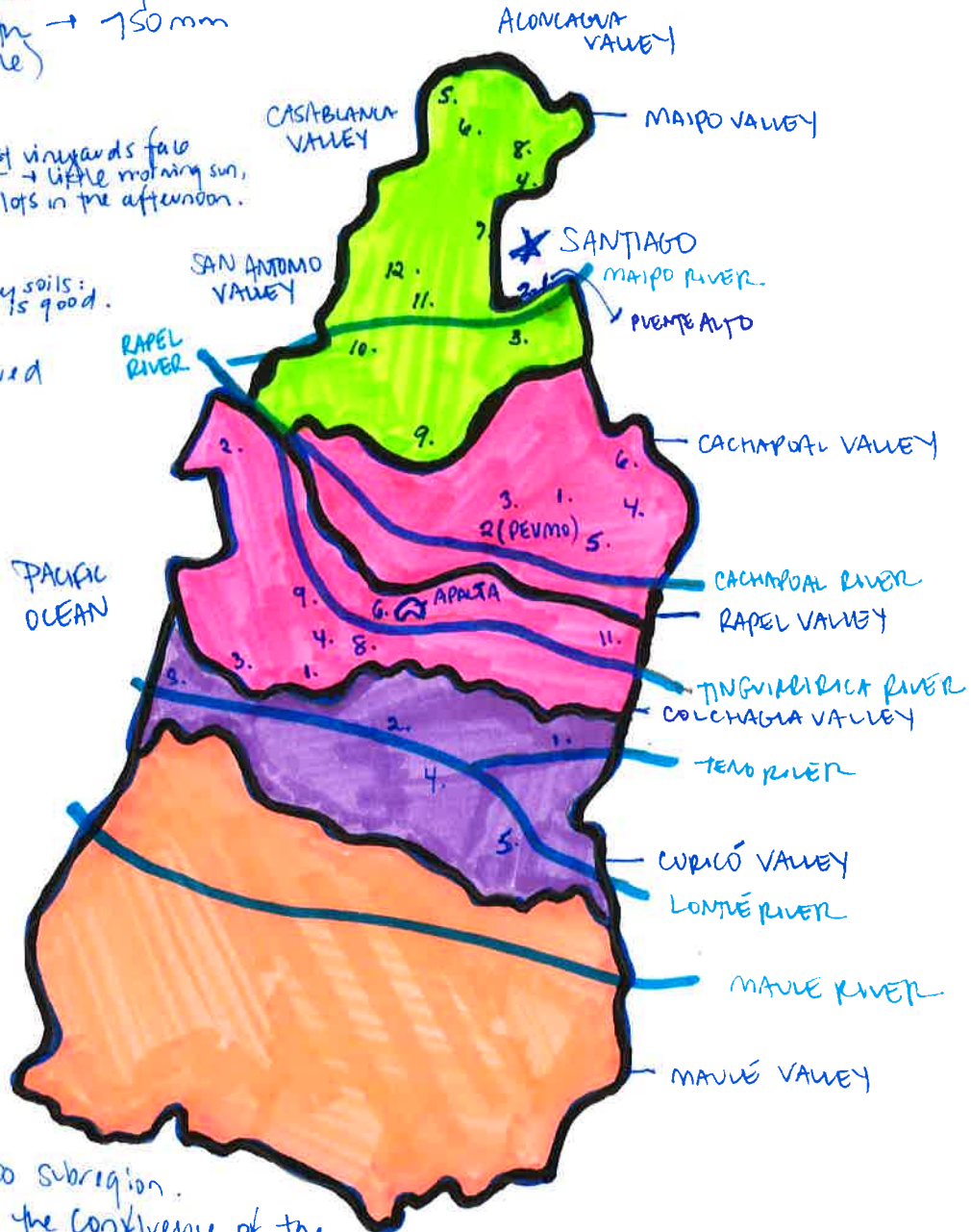
Entre Cordilleras:

- Isla de Maipo (1) • Til Til (5)
- Talagante (11) • Lampa (6)
- Melipilla (10)
- Ailwe (9)
- Maipo Pinto (12)
- Colina (8)
- Calera de Tango

Andes:

- Santiago (4)
- Pirque (2)
- Puente Alto (1) → GRAVEL
- Buin (3)

→ most vineyards face west → little morning sun, but lots in the afternoon.



RAPEL VALLEY

- Chile's most heavily planted DO subregion.
- The Rapel river is formed @ the confluence of the Cachapoal + Tinguiririca rivers.

Valle de Cachapoal DO

- boxed in by Colchagua - no access to the coast → HOT. Carmeneré excels.
- PEUMO → highly regarded for Carmeneré. Santa Carolina's Flevencia + Concha y Toro's Carmén de Peumo.
- Some Cabernet in Alta Cachapoal.

DO AREAS:

- Entre Cordilleras: Rancagua (1), Peumo (2), Coltauco (3)
- Andes: Peñiña (4), Penco (5), Machali (6)

- producers: Altair, La Fontaine, Moandé, VK, Camino Real, Clos des fous (Pedro Peumo)

CENTRAL VALLEY

Colchagua Valley

- boundaries loosely follow the course of the Tinguiririca river. Coastal range divides the band into Colchagua + Cachapoal @ its western end.
- Entre Cordilleras is home to 2/3 of the region's wine - flat valley floor.
- second to maipo in total vine acreage, second to maipo in top-class red wines. Cab, Carmenera, Syrah + merlot
- A variety of producers:
 - Classic Chilean brands: Cono Sur, Viv Mañent, Casa Silva
 - French investment: Lapostolle (Grand Marnier), Los Vascos (Lafite), Hacienda Araucano (François Lurton)
 - Newcomers: Vña Montes, Neyen + Koye.

APARTA → unofficial sub-region ("Earthquake")

- small, sheltered, horseshoe-shaped valley
- north bank of Tinguiririca river, in the DO area of Santa Cruz, in the coastal ranges. Open to the south, but protected on the other three sides by mountains. → but w/in Entre cordilleras
- cooler climate, less sunlight, granite soils
- Cab, Syrah, Carmenera
- Casa Lapostolle "Clos Aparta" + Vña Montes "Alpha m"

DO Areas:

- Costa: Lolol (1), Litueche (2), Paredones (3), Pumanque (4)
- Entre Cordilleras: Nancagua (5), Santa Cruz (6), Palmilla (7), Peralillo (8), Mauniqué (9), La Estrella (10)
- Andes: San Fernando (11), Chimbarongo (12)
→ subregion of Los Lingues gaining praise

Curico Valley

Zones: Valle de Jeno (N), Valle de Longré (S) → infrequently seen on labels

DO Areas:

- (3) - Vichiquén (Costa)
- Rawco (Entre Cordilleras)
- (1) - Pomerol (Andes)

DO Areas:

- (4) - Sagrada familia (Entre Cordilleras)
- (5) - Molina (Andes)

- More rainfall.
- San Pedro based here - Chile's second largest winery (wine company) → become more of a bulk wine region.
- Torres's 100 year old "manso de Velasco" is a quality-minded wine.
- Vña Echeverría, based here, doesn't even use Curico on its labels.

CHILE

CENTRAL VALLEY

• accounts for 83% of Chile's production. Four sub-valleys:

1. Maipo - 11%
2. Rapel - 33%
3. Curicó - 15%
4. Maule - 24%

• coastal mountains are most prominent here.

• 250 miles from north to south.

MAIPO:

• Home to larger players: Concha y Toro, Santa Rita + Cousiño Maul.

• Cabernet Sauvignon - 1/2 of acreage.

- Concha y Toro's "Don Melchior" - Alvaro Espinoza's Antiyay
- Almavira - Santa Rita's "Casa Real"
- Viñedo Chadwick

• most celebrated areas include:

- Puente Alto - Don Melchior, Almavira + Viñedo Chadwick
- Pin
- Pirque

• Producers:

- Almavira (C y T)
- Carmen (Santa Rita)
- Cono Sur (C y T)
- Cousiño Maul
- Odfjell
- Santa Rita
- William Ferrer Chile

RAPEL VALLEY:

- two sub-valleys:

- Cachapoal Valley in the north
- Colchagua Valley in the south

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE + SOIL

• 4300 km in length, 350 km in width. Spans from 17° to 53° in latitude. Vines are from 27° to 46°.

• Andes blocks from Argentina. Atacama desert separates Peru in the north.

• Two mountain ranges run parallel along the length of the country: Andes + Cordilleras de la Costa.

• 3 basic climates for wine growing.

- Norte Chico (Atacama + Copiapo) → not + arid
- Zona Central: warm + mediterranean
- Zona Sur: cool, rainy + maritime.

• DOs were invented in 1994, generally following the east-west trajectory of river valleys.

• Initially viticulture was more restricted to the central depression, but in the late 90s + early 2000s, winemakers began branching out to the coast + to the Andes.

• Costa - affected by the Humboldt current, a cold water current that flows northward.

• granite, schist + slate over red clay → converging tectonic plates. volcanic. Some oceanic limestone. Granite on the coast, gravel in the valleys. Magma volcanic on the Andes.



CHILE

CENTRAL VALLEY, CONT.

RAPEL, CONT.

- mainly red grapes
 - Cachapoal Valley - located in b/t Maipo + Colchagua valleys
 - 80% red grapes - Merlot + Cab
 - Concha y Toro's "Carmin de Peumo" Carmenerre
 - Colchagua Valley - southernmost zone in Rapel
 - cooler than Maipo, Mediterranean climate
 - Cab + Merlot is the most planted, but Carmenerre excels.
 - clay + silt w/ granite at higher elevations
 - Aparta - unofficial sub-region
 - ↳ Montes "Alpha M" (80% Cab w/ Merlot, CF + PV)
 - ↳ Lapostolle's "Clos Aparta" (Carmenerre, Cab + Merlot)
- producers:
- Casa Silva
 - Cono Sur (CT)
 - Lapostolle
 - Los Vascos
 - Viña Montes



CURICÓ VALLEY

- Miguel Torres landed here in the 1970s.
- divided into an eastern + western section

cooler, ←
benefits from breezes coming down from the Andes!

Contrast to Northern Chile where the Pacific influence makes the western regions cooler.

- Teno + Los Vascos Valleys - sub-zones

- Sauvignon Vert is the main white grape; Cabernet (Sauvignon the main red) (most planted grape)

MAULE VALLEY

- warm + dry → no maritime influence
- former focus on volume - Pais + Cabernet Sauvignon
- new interest in old vines, especially Carignan in the west
 - ↳ Carignan was originally cultivated to improve the acidity + color of Pais vines.
 - ↳ Vigno, short for vignadores, is a trade association of producers of old-vine Carignan. → developed in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake.
 - all farmed, head-trained vines

CENTRAL VALLEY

MAULE VALLEY

- Coastal mountains + Andes diminish in size here → much more Entre Cordilleras.
- Maule river is a significant source of irrigation
- Soils are alluvial close to the river, but redder & more granitic w/ quartz closer to the coast.
- 1/4 of all Chilean production → has historically been more of a bulk wine region.
- Cabernet + País ⇒ two most planted grapes.
- Cabernet franc shows promise.
- Caignan, old-vine malbec + old-vine Semillon are also found in Maule.
- Hit hardest by 2010 earthquake.
- VINO rules:
 - vines must be dry farmed & at least 30 years old
 - min. 65% Caignan (90 was lowered to allow Miguel Torres's "Cordillera")
 - min. 2 years of age on release
 - in applications to be Chile's first DOU appellation!

- DO Zones:

DO Areas:

- Valle de Aconcagua - Empedrado, Curipeto (Costa), Talca, Pencoche, San Rafael (Entre Cordilleras)
- Valle de Loncomilla - San Clemente (Andes)
- Valle de Itabueno - Retiro (Entre Cordilleras), Colbún (Andes), Caquenes (Entre Cordilleras), San Javier, Villa Alegre, Parral, Linares, Longarín, Longarín.

- producers: VIA, O. Fournier, J. Bouchon

CHILE

THE SOUTHERN REGIONS

- 10% of Chile's vineyard acreage.
- 30-38°S, more maritime/wool climate, much more rain than in the north

- 3 DOs: **Itata, Bío Bío + Mauleco**
- mostly **País + muscat of Alexandria**

Itata

- red soils
- high rainfall
- diurnal swing
- Cab + Chardonnay

→ the center of the Chilean wine industry in the 19th century.

→ País, Cinsault + muscat of Alexandria

Starting to crop up.

- Bío Bío - Chardonnay + Pinot Noir + Riesling (modernizing faster than Itata)
- Mauleco - Chard + PN - first plantings in 1997.
- Viña Aquitana's "Sol de Sol" + Pedro Parra's Clos des fous.

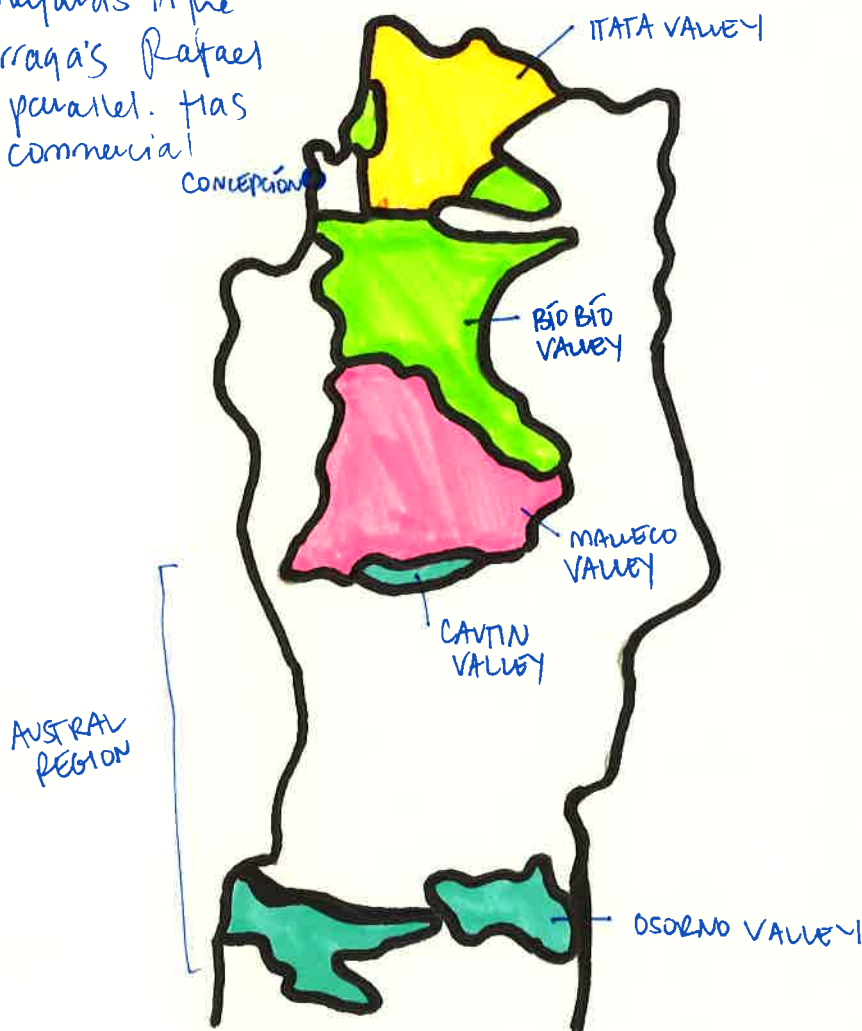
AUSTRAL REGION

- new DO south of Mauleco

→ Valle de Cautín + Valle del Osorno sub

- Casa Silva (Colchagua-based) - the first to use Austral DO on labels

- Saguen most vineyards in the world → Undurraga's Rafael Urrejola - 46th parallel. Has yet to release a commercial vintage.



CHILE

TOP WINES

- Von Siebenthal "Toknar," Panquehue, Aconcagua Valley
→ 100% Petit Verdot
- Concha y Toro, Terrunyo, Carmenerre Peumo Vineyard, Block 27
Rapel Valley
- Viña Montes "Folly" Syrah, Apalta, Colchaagua Valley, Rapel
- Concha y Toro "Don Melchior" Cabernet Sauvignon, Puente Alto, Maipo Valley
- Almarira, Puente Alto, Maipo (Cab-dominated)
- Collaboration b/w Baron Philippe de Rothschild + Concha y Toro
- first vintage 1997
- Errazuriz "Kai" (Carmenerre + Syrah + PV), Panquehue, Aconcagua
→ 2010 blind tasting in New York, beat Opus One + Haut Brion
- Viña Seña, "Seña" (Cab, Carm, merlot, CF, PV), Aconcagua
→ collaboration b/w Errazuriz + Robert Mondavi
→ 2004 Berlin tasting: 2001 Seña was second-place, w/ Vinedo Chadwick at #1 & 2000 Lafite at #3.
- Von Siebenthal "Tatay de Cristobal" (Carmenerre w/ 10% PV)
Aconcagua
- Concha y Toro, "Carmín de Peumo" Carmenerre, Rapel Valley
(Cachapoal Valley)
- Errazuriz "Vinedo Chadwick", Puente Alto, Maipo
→ 1999, released in 2002 - first vintage
→ 2000 vintage - #1 in 2004 Berlin tasting
- Domus Area Cabernet Sauvignon, Maipo Valley
- Álvaro Espinosa - "Antiyal" + "Kuyen", Maipo
- Errazuriz "Don Maximiano" (Cab, Syrah, PV + Cab F)
- Viña Montes "Purple Angel" (92% Carmene + PV), Colchaagua
- Santa Rita "Casa Real" Cabernet Sauvignon, Maipo
- Louis-Antoine Luyt

CONCHA Y TORO

MAIPO VALLEY, VALLE CENTRAL

- Founded by Don Melchor de Santiago Concha y Toro in 1883.
 - ↳ brought grapes over from Bordeaux: Cab. Merlot, SB, Semillon + Carménère.
- Started exporting as early as 1933.
- 1987 → partnership w/ Banfi.
- In 2011, Concha y Toro bought Brown-Forman:
 - Fetzer, Borterra, Little Blanc Dress, Fire River, etc.

CHILEAN WINES:

① DON MELCHOR

- Concha y Toro reached out to Emile Peynaud, who recommended Jacques Boissenot as a consultant for their Puente Alto Cabernet.
- first vintage: 1987. The first real Chilean icon wine.
- Don Melchor vineyard is 90% Cab, 7% Cab Franc, 1% Merlot + 1% Pin. 650m. above sea level.
- 15 mos. in barrel (66% new, 34% second-use).

② CARMÍN DE PEUMO

- Chile's first icon Carménère
 - ↳ Carménère from Peumo, Cachapoal (86%)
 - Cabernet Sauvignon from Pirque, Maipo Valley (7.5%)
 - Cabernet Franc from Puente Alto, Maipo Valley (6.5%)

ERRÁZURIZ

ACONCAGUA VALLEY, ACONCAGUA

- Don Maximiano Errázuriz founded Viña Errázuriz in 1870.
 - ↳ planted the first grapes in Aconcagua.
- By 1890, at 700 hectares, Errázuriz was the largest vineyard in the world in the hands of a single owner.
- 1906 - earthquake.
- 1933 - 1964 : Chile underwent a series of reforms intended to control the consumption of alcohol + to redistribute wealth (socialism under Allende). Errázuriz went into a state of productive decline.
- 1975 - w/ Pinochet, the country opened up to a free market economy → quite beneficial for the wine industry.
- 1983 - Eduardo Chadwick joined father Alfonso Chadwick Errázuriz in the winery. Experience in Bordeaux informed his experience.
- 1993 - Errázuriz plants some of the first cuttings in Chile of Syrah.
- 1995 - * first international joint venture in the history of Chilean wine *
 - SEÑA VINEYARDS w/ Robert Mondavi
- 2001 - La Cumbre is released, high-end Syrah from Aconcagua Valley.
- 2004 - Berlin Tasting. Viñedo Chadwick + Señal Kestred Lafite + Margaux.
- 2005 - Errázuriz pioneered growth in Aconcagua's coastal areas - yet to have been planted at the time. → line of "Costa" wines: Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay, Pinot, Syrah

WINES:

- Don Maximiano Founder's Reserve Cabernet Sauvignon [Aconcagua Valley]
 - ↳ w/ Carmenère, Malbec, Pinot + Cab Franc). 22 mos. french oak, 68% new.
- KAI Carmenère [Aconcagua Valley] (w/ 5% Syrah)
- La Cumbre Syrah [Aconcagua Valley]
- SEÑA [Cab Sauv, Carmenère, Merlot, Cab Franc, Pinot] [Penguin, Aconcagua Valley]
- Viñedo Chadwick - first vintage 1999 - Cabernet Sauvignon [Entre Cordilleras] [Maipo Alto]

both now separate companies

VIÑA MONTES

COLCHAQUIVA VALLEY, PAPA VALLEY, CHILE

- 1987 Cabernet Sauvignon was first vintage - considered one of the first Chilean premium wines. → MONTES ALPHA (line of affordable wines now)
- founded by Aurelio Montes + Douglas Murray → originally called Discover Wines.
- first to plant Syrah in Colchaqui
- Montes Alpha "M" - first vintage 1994
 - Bordeaux blend
 - Apatita fruit
- Montes "folly" - first vintage 2000
 - Apatita fruit
 - Syrah, w/ 100% NFO
- Montes "Purple Angel" - first vintage 2005
 - Carmenera w/ Petit Verdot
 - Apatita + Marchigüe, Colchaqui valley

LAPOSTOLLE

COLCHAQUE VALLEY, LAPEL VALLEY, CENTRAL VALLEY

- founded by Alexandra Marrier Lapostolle + husband Cyril de Bournet in 1994.
- Cuvée Alexandre - Apatia
- 95% Cabernere, 5% Syrah
- Porobo - Colchaque + Casablanca
- Cabernet, Cabernere, Merlot, Syrah + Pinot Noir
- Clos Apatia - separate winery
- 1997, first vintage
- Cabernere⁽⁷¹⁾, Merlot⁽¹¹⁾ + Cabernet Sauvign⁽¹⁸⁾
- 100 points Wine Spectator 2014
- 100% NFO for 24 months

SANTA RITA

MAIPO VALLEY, VALLE CENTRAL

- Founded in 1880 by Domingo Fernandez in the Alto Jahuel area of Maipo, where its main facility stands today.
- In 1980, the Claro group + the Owens Illinois company - the main producers of glass containers in the world - acquired the Santa Rita winery property.
- Products are currently marketed in 15+ countries
- Casa Real + Super premium estate bottled Cabernet Sauvignon from Alto Maipo.

CARMEN

MAIPO VALLEY, VALLE CENTRAL

- Founded in 1850 by Christian Lenz → named after wife Carmen.
- Carmenera grape was discovered (and identified) here.

ALMAVIVA

PUEENTE AJTO, MAIPO VALLEY, VALLE CENTRAL

- In 1997, Baroness Philippine de Rothschild + Viña Concha y Toro sealed an agreement to collaborate on Almayviva. → first vintage 1998.
- Cabernet Sauvignon, Carmenera, Cab franc, Merlot + PV

ALSO HERE...

- Santa Carolina
- Casiño Mawi
- Almayviva
- Haras de Pirque
- Ventisquero
- Odfjell
- De Martino
- Antigua

VIÑA LOS VASCO

COLCHAQUA, RAPEL, VIÑA CENTRAL

- Domaines Barons de Rothschild (Lafite) took over the Los Vascos estate ("The Basques" in honor of Basque origins) in 1988, originally planted in the 19th c. in the Peralillo region of Colchaquá.

WINES:

- Le Dix de los Vascos
 - Cabernet and Syrah + Carmenera
 - 1998 - first vintage
 - 70+ year old vines in Colchaquá
- Los Vascos Grand Reserve
- Los Vascos Carmenera Grand Reserve
- Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Rosé

BRAZIL

- leading white grapes: Chardonnay, Muscat, Niagara, Riesling Italico
- leading red grapes: Bordo, Cabernet Sauvignon, Concord, Isabella, Pinot Noir
- widely divided into 2 categories:
 1. Table wine - American grapes (*Vitis labrusca*) - Isabella, Bordo + Niagara
 - accounts for $\frac{3}{4}$ plantings + $\frac{2}{3}$ of production
 2. Fine wine - produced almost solely in the southern province Rio Grande do Sul
 - *Vinifera*
 - 3 large companies: Miolo, Salton + Aurora
 - 4 mid-size houses: Chandon Brazil, Garibaldi, Penini + Casa Valduga
- less than 2 liters/person annual consumption!

HISTORY

- lots of Italian immigrants
- 1931 - Garibaldi + Aurora co-ops. established
- Sparkling wine! → $\frac{1}{3}$ of fine wine sales
- Game changers:
 - Antonio dal Pizzo - patriarch of the boutique wine movement.
 - Mario Geisse - brought Moët & Chandon to Brazil
 - Adriano Miolo - trained in Bordeaux, largest producer of fine wine in Brazil
 - Flavio Pizzato - "new wine movement" - movement away from Pergolas to VSP.

REGIONS + WINERIES

VALLE DO SÃO FRANCISCO

- 8-9°S!
- mostly *Labrusca* grapes
- flat, hot + humid, but w/ minimal rainfall

BRAZIL

PARANÁ

- South Central Brazil

SANTA CATARINA

- just north of Rio Grande do Sul
- high altitude, cooler climate - 3000-4600ft!

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - where 90% of all Brazilian wine is made

1. Campos de Cima da Serra & Serra Gaúcha
2. Serra do Sudeste
3. Campanha Gaúcha

- Campos de Cima - cooler climate - grapes + apples.

- Serra Gaúcha -

- Brazil's most important wine region.
- includes Vale de Vinhedos, Brazil's sole DO + Pinto Bandeira, an IGP known for sparkling wine.

- 29°S
- 1900-2600ft.
- cool! wines rarely exceed 13.5% alcohol.
- 80% of production is US grapes & hybrids - Cabella, Bordo, Niagara, and Concord.
- main vitifera grapes - merlot, Cab, & Tannat
- Vale do Vinhedos

- soils similar to SE Australia + Pacific NW

- focus on merlot + Chardonnay

- only traditional method sparkling wine.

- 100% must come from Vale do Vinhedos to be labeled as such.
- wineries: Aurora, Pizzato, Chandon, Miolo

1. Vale do Vinhedos DO
 2. Pinto Bandeira IGP
- Vale do São Francisco (NE Brazil)



- Uruguay wine regions:
1. Salto
 2. Paysandú
 3. Colônia
 4. San José
 5. Florida
 6. Canelones
 7. Montevideo
 8. Maldonado
 9. Rivera

URUGUAY

- leading white grapes: Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Ugni Blanc, Vignier
- leading red grapes: Black Hamburg, Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Concord, Merlot, Muscat, Tannat
- Spanish & Italian heritage
- maritime climate
- vineyards concentrated in the coastal regions of Montevideo, San José + Canelones.
- production leans heavily toward American grapes, hybrids + lesser Vitis.
- Foreign consultants:
 - Michel Rolland, Narbonne
 - Alberto Antonini, Garzón
 - Paul Hobbs, Juanicó

HISTORY

- 1870: a Basque settler named Paswal Harriague planted 490 acres of Tannat. A Catalan settler named Francisco Vidiella was cultivating Foile Noir.
 - ↳ local names for Tannat + Foile Noir, Harriague + Vidiella, respectively.
- Daniel Pisano - leading representative of Uruguayan wine to the export world.

REGIONS + WINERIES

- 60% of acreage is Tannat.
 - ↳ pre-fermentation cold maceration is widely adopted to soften tannins.
- NO technical appellations but a label designation for quality wines - vino de calidad preferente (VCP)
 - ↳ must be entirely vitifera grapes, min. ABV, etc.