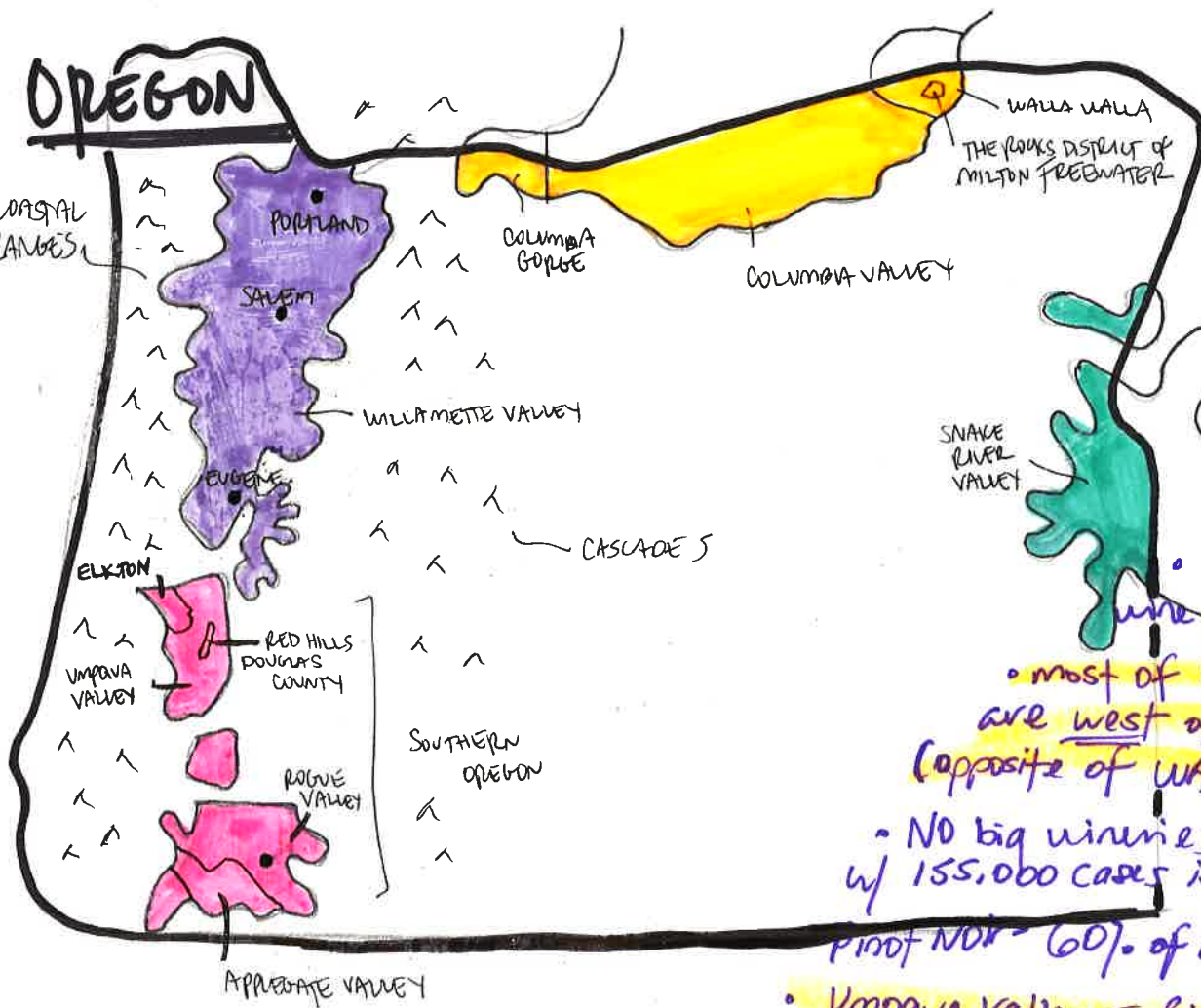


OREGON

COASTAL RANGES



1. California
2. Washington
3. NY
4. Oregon
5. Texas

- 4th largest wine producing state.
- most of OR's vineyards are west of the Cascades (opposite of WA)
- NO big wineries - King Estate w/ 155,000 cases is the largest.
- Pinot Noir = 60% of acreage

• next most planted grape after Pinot Noir is pinot gris, then Chardonnay - Riesling. A little Cabernet Sauvignon + Syrah.

• warmer + drier in Southern Oregon, cooler + wetter in Willamette valley.

• almost all grapes are estate grown in Oregon, in contrast to both California + Washington.

- 3 important geological events:
 - collision of Juan de Fuca + North American plates
 - Columbia River basalt flow - largest lava flow EVER (from a volcanic chain in E. Oregon)
 - missoula floods

• Umpqua valley - Richard Sommer planted the state's first PN here in 1960 (Hill Crest founder)

• 1965 - David Lett of Eyrle is the first to plant PN in the Willamette Valley. → Papa Pinot

- 1968 - Dick Erath
- 1970 - Dick + Nancy Porri
- 1971 - Susan Sokol + Bill Blosser
- 1972 - David + Ginny Adelsheim

WILLAMETTE VALLEY

- est. 1984
- IPNC - International Pinot Noir Celebration
- Yamhill county - most wineries in the state
- mild climate: cool, wet winters + warm summers

• rain → good for early ripening grapes like pinot noir, pinot gris, Chardonnay.

• old volcanic + sedimentary seabed overlaid w/ gravel, silt + rock deposited during the Missoula Floods.

↳ most common volcanic soils are the brick red Jory - typically found 300ft. elevation & above → excellent drainage → particularly imp. & fant given how rainy it is. official state soil is Jory!!

↳ Instead of Jory, some winemakers embrace the sedimentary soils on the uplifted sea floors of the region → Willamette soils (combo. of two river names - Willamette + McKenzie). Darker fruit character than the Jory soils.

• 1987 - Dom. Drouhin Oregon (DDO) - Dundee Hills

• Chardonnay initially saw limited success → clones designed for the warmer CA climate were used, w/ high yields in mind. → PG stepped in as signature grape.

• "OPCA" - Oregon Chardonnay Alliance

DUNDEE HILLS

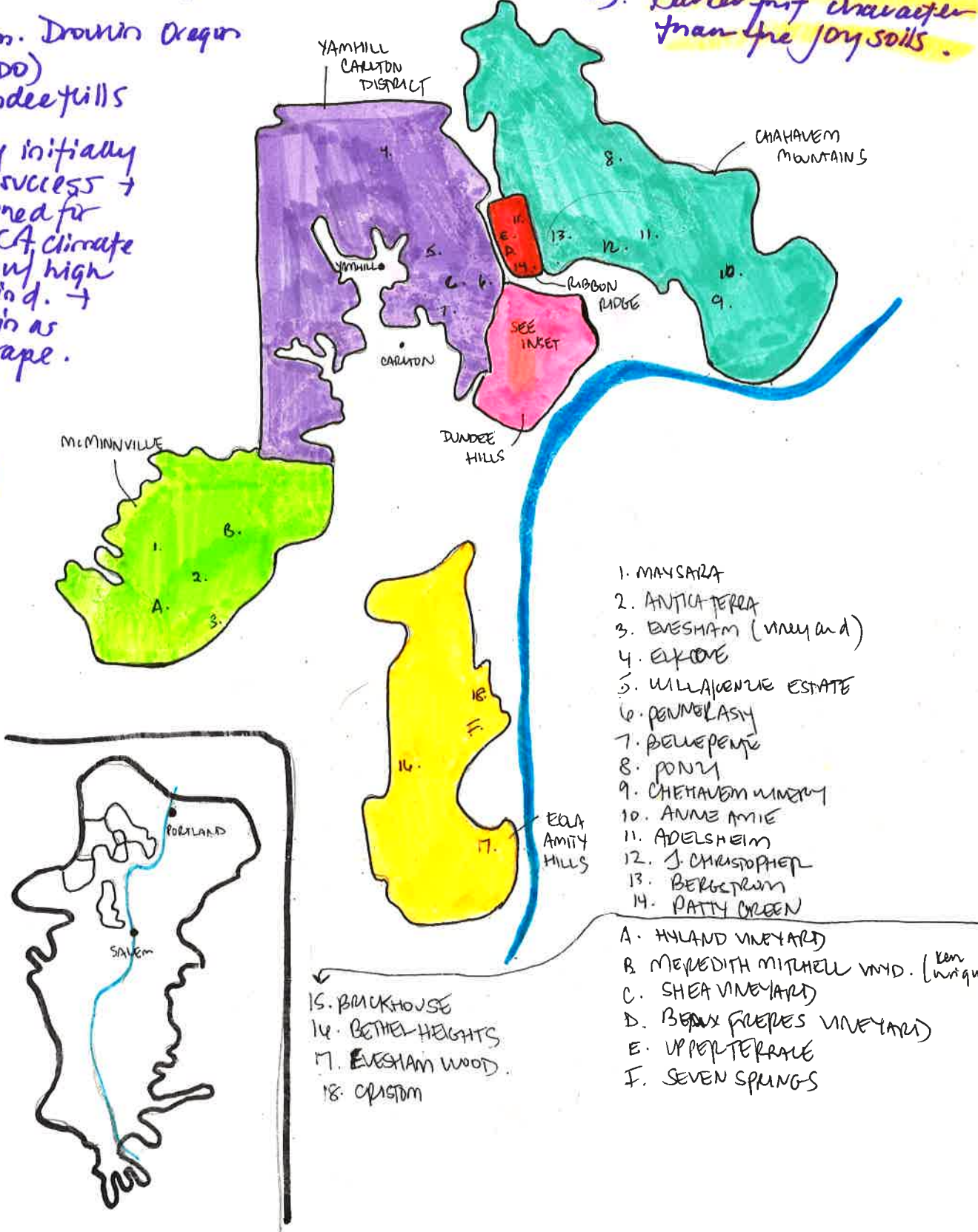
- est. 2005

- red Jory soils prevalent

- Argyle → sparkling wine, PN + Chard

- Dom. Serene, Erenstad family (Ken Wright made first of vintages) (est. 1989)

- DDO here



1. MANSARA
2. ANTICA TERRA
3. EVESHAM (Wray and)
4. ELYONE
5. WILLAMETTE ESTATE
6. PENNECLASH
7. BELLEPERRE
8. PONY
9. CHEHALEM WINERY
10. ANNE AMIE
11. ADELSCHEIM
12. J. CHRISTOPHER
13. BERGSTEIN
14. PATTY GREEN

15. BRICKHOUSE
16. BETHEL HEIGHTS
17. EVESHAM WOOD
18. OPISTH

- A. HYLAND VINEYARD
- B. MEDITH MITCHELL WYND. (Ken Wright)
- C. SHEA VINEYARD
- D. BERRY FRUITS VINEYARD
- E. UPPER TERRACE
- F. SEVEN SPINGS

DUNDEE HILLS

- Willamette's
 - ~~Oregon's~~ first Pinot noir vines were planted here!
 - 1979: a Dundee Hills Pinot beat out some excellent Burgundy at the Gault Millon French wine Olympics
 - hills themselves a result of lava flow + tectonic activity.

↑
 RIBBON RIDGE + CHAHALEM MTS.
 - less rainy + windy than much of the NW → brand of protected.
 - AVA requires vineyards to be planted at at least 70 m / 200ft. in elevation + less frost.

↑
 YAMHILL CARLTON DISTRICT

- Eyrie, Domaine Drouhin, Bergstrom, Domaine Serene, Sokol Blosser, Erath

1. Lange Estate
2. Archery Summit - Red Hills Estate
3. The four Graces - Blau family Estate
4. Erath - Judson Vineyards
5. Bergstrom Vineyard
6. Archery Summit - Arcas Estate
7. Domaine Drouhin Oregon
8. Archery Summit - Renegade Ridge
9. Eyrie - Three Sisters Vineyard
10. The Original Eyrie Vineyard
11. Sokol Blosser
12. Stoller Vineyard
13. Eyrie "Paling Green field"
14. Eyrie "Stone Hedge"

• Soils below 330 ft. elevation are sedimentary, those above 330 ft. are volcanic.



THE EYRIE VINEYARDS

- In February 1965, David Lett ^{brought} ~~planted~~ 3000 vinifera cuttings he gathered from VC Davis - the first Chardonnay + Pinot Noir in the Willamette and the first Pinot Gris in the new world - to the Willamette valley.
- Sought the perfect place to plant → didn't want to go too close to the foothills of the Cascades (too cold) or too close to the Coast Range of the mid-valley (too warm).
- Was also looking for a combination of Jong + Neke soils + south-east facing aspects
- 1966, he planted in Dundee hills.
- "eyrie" = nest (red-tailed hawks in the fir trees at the top of the vineyard site).
- 5 estate vineyards: Daphne, Roland Green, Eyrie, Outcrop + Sisters
- 1/25 new oak, up to 57. whole cluster, extended barrel aging
- Son Jason now runs the estate.
- Produces Dundee Pinot Noir, Willamette Pinot Noir, Dundee Pinot Gris + Estate Chardonnay.

ERATH

- Dick Erath planted Pinot Noir in the Willamette Valley in 1969, purchased a site on Chehalis mtn. in 1968.
- Released the first commercial Dundee Hills wine in 1972.
- 1976 - Erath winery was formed.

DOMAINE DROUIN OREGON

- Robert Drouhin organized '79 + '80 blind tastings of Oregon vs. Burgundy b/c he believed in the potential of Oregon.
- In 1986, Robert's daughter Veronique came to Oregon after completing her oenology degree.
- 1988 - first vintage ^{Lavigne}
- Armar Chardonnay, "~~Lorraine~~" + "Louise" Pinot Noirs

DOMAINE SERENE

- Grace & ~~Ken~~ Evenstad first arrived in the Dundee hills in 1989.
- Winery named after daughter Serene.
- Today, Domaine Serene produces PN from 6 estate vineyards spanning 3 AVAs, and Chardonnay solely from high elevation Dundee hills.
- First vintage 1990.
- In 2015, they purchased an estate in Burgundy: Chateau de la Cree.
- Evenstad Reserve - 17 mos. 60% new french oak
 - blend of sites
 - PRP \$150
 - also an Evenstad Resv. Chardonnay

McMINNVILLE

- est. 2005, first vines planted in the '70s.
- Hyland Vineyard: made by Beaux Freres, Gothic, etc.
- most westerly sub of the Willamette Valley - opens toward the mouth of the Van Doren Corridor.
- Maysara - vines must be planted b/w ~~1000-2000~~ 200-1000 ft. elevation.
- primarily marine sedimentary loams + silts w/ alluvial overlays. Some volcanic at higher elevations. More marine influence than the rest of the Willamette Valley. Lower rainfall than the east.

YAMHILL-CARLTON

- est. 2004
- soils are sedimentary Willakenzie - floral + spice Lvs. - fruit focused wines of volcanic soils
- slightly warmer here than the other subs → shorter growing season
- Tony Soter (winemaker @ Etude + Spottswoode in Napa)
- Elk Cove, Shea Vineyard, Lemelson, Penner Ash, Willakenzie Estate - 200 ft - 1000 ft. elevation required
- 1994: Ken Wright Cellars
↳ Shea Vineyard pt

CHEHALEM MTS. + RIBBON RIDGE

- eastern most AVA (Chehalis) - highest point: Bald Peak @ 1033 ft.
 - Ribbon Ridge is a sub AVA of the Chehalis mts. → carved out of the western side. High elevation.
 - Adelheim, Chehalis + Ponzi are all prominent producers here.
 - 1987: Beaux Freres → Robert Parker, co-owner → Ribbon Ridge
 - Patsy Green - Ribbon Ridge
 - Brickhouse - Ribbon Ridge - bio-D
- Ribbon Ridge = notable wind-blown loess soils + marine sedimentary
 Chehalis = volcanic + sedimentary
 Willakenzie

GOLA - AMITY HILLS

- created by subduction of Pacific plate under continental.
- Evening Land - Seven Springs Vineyard - Dominique Lafon consulting
- southernmost AVA of Willamette
- Amity Vineyards, Bethel Heights, Cristom, Jefferson Cove, Eileen Vineyard, Jessie Vineyard, Margie Vineyard, Louise Vineyard, Erbesham Wood
- "Aeolus" = the ruler of the winds in Greek mythology. Van Doren Corridor
- volcanic Nelja soils. Shallower + more weathered than Dundee.

KEN WRIGHT

- CARLTON

- went to UC Davis for enology, then worked at Chalone + Talbot in Monterey.
- visited Dundee hills in 1976 + became convinced that it was the best region for US PN.
- 1984 - moved to McMinnville + started Panther Creek Cellars.
- 1994 - founded Ken Wright Cellars.
- instrumental in creating sub-AVAs → was the first president of the Yamhill Carlton association.
- 100% mer french oak for all wines

PINOTS: - single vineyard sites in the Northern Willamette Valley

1. Abbott Claim
 2. Bonnie Jean
 3. Hirschy
 4. McCrone
 5. Saroya
 6. Shea
 7. Tanager
- } Yamhill-Carlton
8. Boyle - Ribbon Ridge
 9. Canary Hill
 10. Carter
- } Ribbon Ridge
11. Latchkey - Dundee Hills
 12. Freedom Hill
 13. Guadalupe
- } Willamette Valley

- Tyrus Evan - new label introduced in 2009. Syrah from seven hills vineyard on the Oregon side of the Walla Walla AVA.
- Small amounts of Chardonnay + Pinot Blanc

BEAUX FRERES

- RIBBON RIDGE

- While on vacation in 1984, Michael Eitel came across a 86 acre pig farm in Ribbon Ridge
- Michael purchased the farm w/ his brother-in-law Robert Parker ("beaux freres" is a French idiom for brother-in-law)
- While planting his own vineyard, Michael worked 4 harvests at Ponzi.
- 1990 - first vintage, 1 barrel.
- Now owned by Henriot
- Beaux Freres vineyard - planted in '88.
- Upper Terrace - planted in '90.
- ~ 30-50% new oak

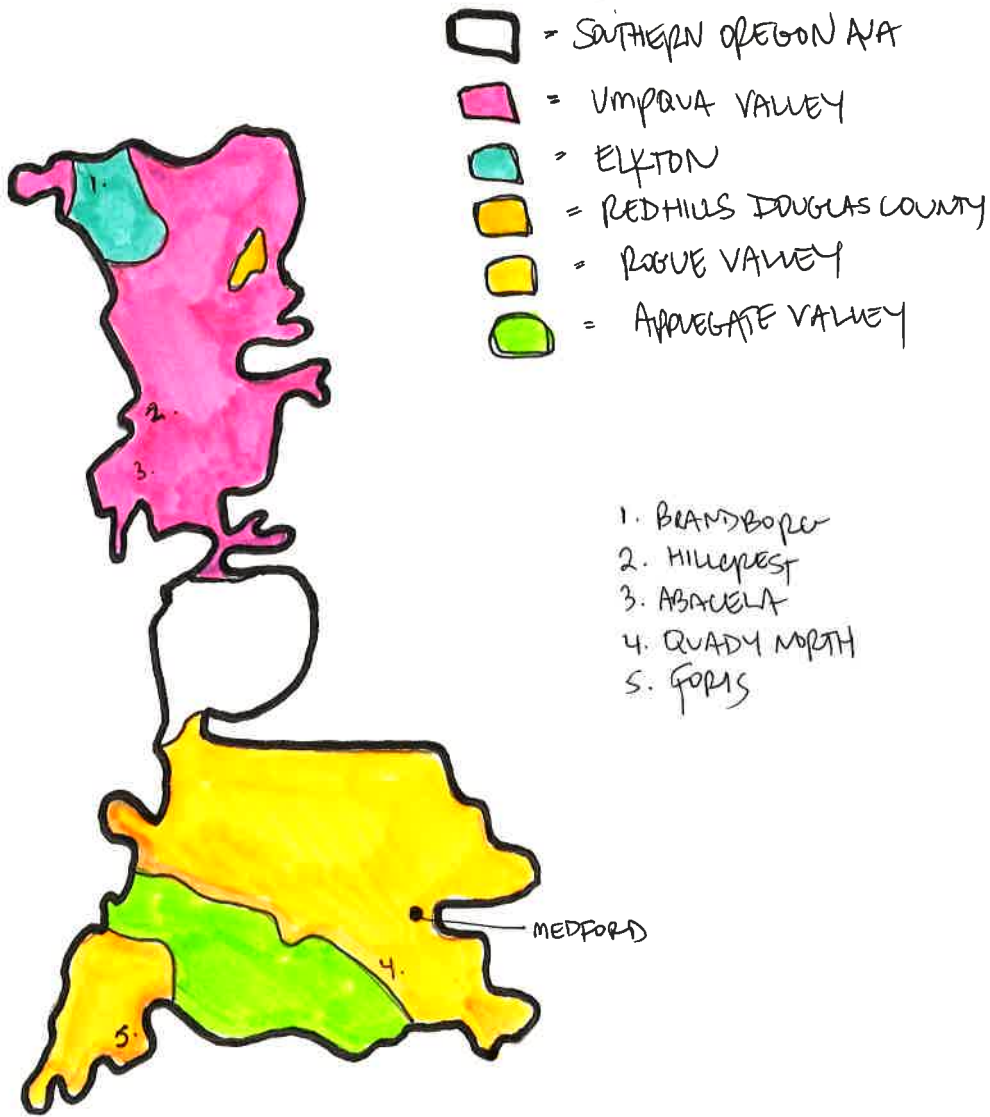
VINEYARDS:

1. Sequiter Vnyd.
2. Beaux Freres Vnyd.
3. Upper Terrace Vnyd.
4. Hyland - McMinnville
5. Gran Moraine Vnyd. - Yamhill Carlton
6. Gradytype Vnyd - Willamette AVA

} Ribbon Ridge →

- Chardonnay produced as well.

SOUTHERN OREGON



• high diversity of soil types across the region - granite, river rock, heavy clay, silt loam

SOUTHERN OREGON

- warmer + higher elevation than Willamette (is drier)
 - ↳ better suited to Bdx + mediterranean varieties than Pinot Noir
- Southern Oregon AVA was established in 2004
 - after Umpqua, Applegate + Rogue valleys had already been established.
 - Red Hills Douglas County - 2005 → single vineyard, single wine appellation, Sienna Ridge Estate.

Rogue Valley

- est. 1991
- warmest growing region in Oregon, quite high in elevation, too
- Cab, Merlot, Cab Franc + Syrah
- Fops - PN, Gewurz, Riesling

↳ Sub: Applegate Valley

- SW Rogue Valley → higher elevation

Umpqua Valley

- stretches from ~~Applegate~~ ^{Rogue} Valley north to the Willamette Valley
 - vineyards date back to 1880
 - Richard Sommer → Pinot Noir here in 1911 (Hillcrest)
 - Scott Henry → trellising system.
 - wide range of styles → cooler up north, warmer in the south.
 - Abacella → Tempranillo, Albariño
 - Brandborg
- Elkton, Oregon - est. 2013
- five flood plain

↳ Sub: Red Hill Douglas County

- single vineyard

"GREEN" OREGON

- Oregon has the highest % of certified organic + bio-D vineyards in the world! (just ahead of Alsace)
- Certifications:
 - Demeter
 - Low Impact Viticulture + Enology (LIVE)
 - Oregon Certified Sustainable Wine (OCSW)
 - ↳ aimed to unify Demeter, LIVE + Food Alliance, make "sustainable" labeling easier for consumers
 - Oregon tiller Certified Organic (OTCO)
 - ↳ encourages "fitter tiller soils" → worms + beneficial organisms
 - Salmon Safe
 - Vinea
 - LEED

WASHINGTON

RAINSHADOW -

as Pacific air hits the Cascade range, it is pushed upward, cooled & condensed into clouds, which quickly release their moisture as precipitation. Newer gets to the east side.

- First three AVAs of WA: Yakima Valley (1983)
Columbia Valley (1984)
Walla Walla Valley (1984)

- 1960s - Walter Clore of the Washington State University Agricultural Extension in Yakima demonstrated that *vinifera* had a future in Eastern WA.

- Associated Vinters formed → now Columbia Winery (Gallo)

- Upland Vineyard - one of the first vineyard sites planted, first w/ Muscat of Alexandria in 1917, then w/ Cab & Grenache in the 1960s

- planted by William Bidgman

- Snipes Mountain

- 1975: Kiona + Ciel du Cheval are planted on fled mtn.

- 1981: Weinbau vineyard on Wanluce slope is planted.

- André Tchelistcheff arrives in WA as a winemaking consultant for American Wine Growers in 1967 - his first wines for the company are released under the name St. Michelle Vinters.

- 1972: Don Meyer + Walter Clore plant the first block of Chardonnay in HHH.

- In 1981, there were 19 wineries in the state.

- Volcanic activity - basalt bedrock

Missoua floods - sand, silt, granite, and quartz. Postglacial soil → porosity of clay + permeability of sand → holds water & drains well.

- 6-8" of rain/year east of the Cascades
↳ dry-farming is impossible

- WATER + WINTER the main issues

- good things about the cold:

- zero disease pressure
- zero phylloxera

↳ cold, sandy soils + distance b/w vineyards

↳ frost + severe cold

↳ to preserve *vinifera* vines:

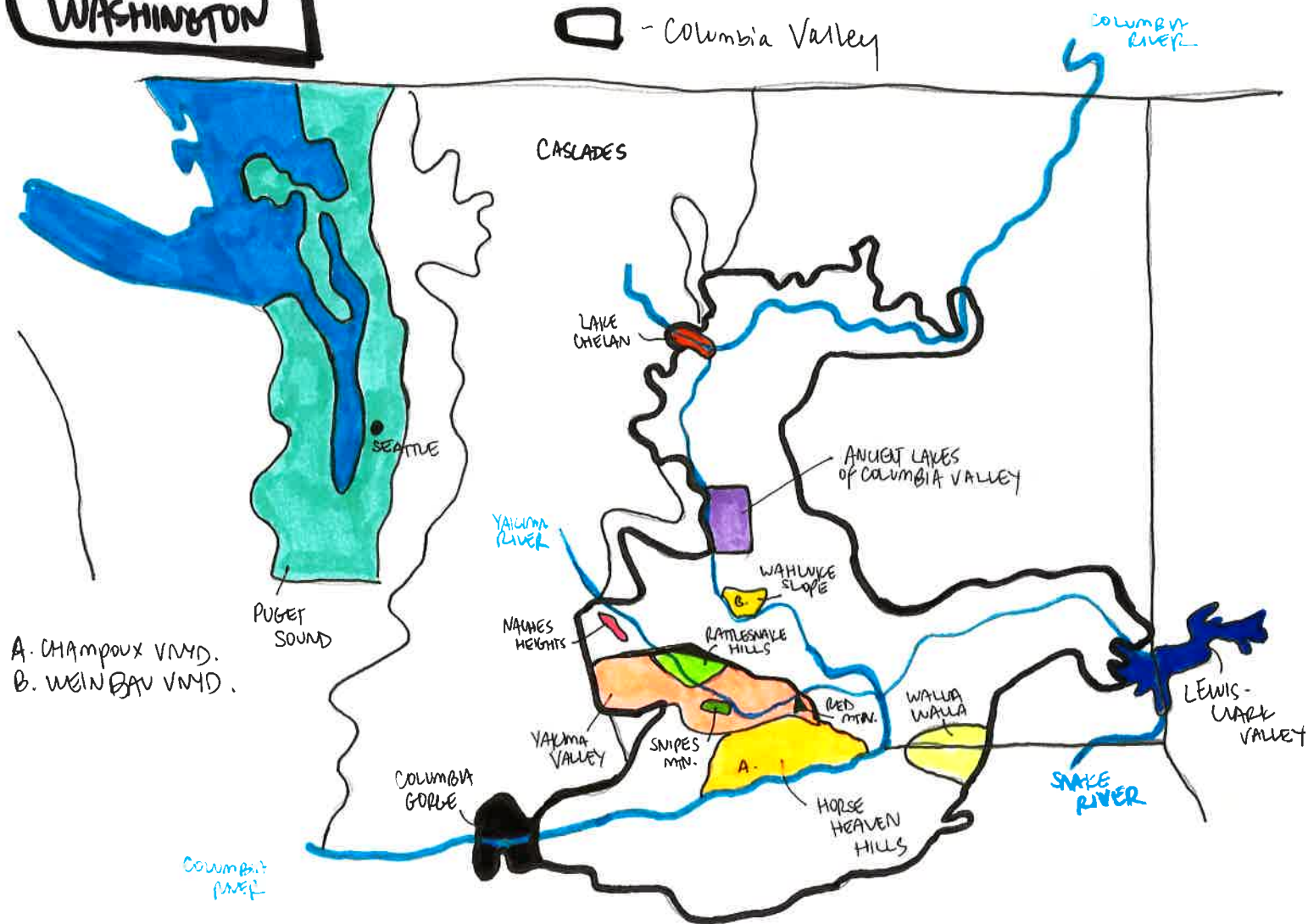
- movement to higher elevation
- dual trunk training (statistically - one lives)
- burying canes - can't replace if one dies
↳ over winter to preserve
- post harvest irrigation

13 AVAs

- 1983: Yakima Valley
- 1984: Columbia Valley, Walla Walla Valley
- 1995: Puget Sound
- 2001: Red Mountain
- 2004: Columbia Gorge
- 2005: Horse Heaven Hill
- 2006: Wanluce Slope, Rattlesnake Hills
- 2009: Snipes Mountain, Lake Chelan
- 2011: Naches Heights
- 2012: Ancient Lakes of Columbia Valley
- 2014: Lewis + Clark Valley? (pending ITB approval)

WASHINGTON

□ - Columbia Valley



A. CHAMPoux VMD.
B. WEINBAU VMD.

- post-prohibition in WA, lawmakers passed the Steele Act, which made WA a control state (only WA wines were allowed to be distributed privately). Lack of competition caused the industry to stagnate. Repealed in 1969.
- Columbia Winery (formerly Associated Vinters) named British MW David Lake as its head winemaker in 1979. He stayed through the 2005 vintage. Important figure in WA wine.
- Bob Petz, MW, worked for Chateau Ste. Michelle for 2 decades before founding his eponymous winery.
- White grapes: Chard, Riesling, pinot, SB + Gewurz
- Red grapes: Cab, merlot, Syrah + Cab Franc

WASHINGTON

- Benefits of cold, arid climate:

- pest free → no mildew, pests or phylloxera (sandy soils + temp)
- organic, bio-D, sustainable is easier

↳ VINEA

- Gary Figgins → Leonetti Chris Camarda → Andrew Will

- ### - Chateau Ste. Michelle
- ⇒ WA's largest producer & the world's largest Riesling producer. 60% of WA's output!
- Col Solare (Antinori) - Columbia Crest
 - Erolca (Loosen) - North Star
 - Snoqualmie

- Allen Shoup ran Chateau Ste. Michelle until leaving to start Long Shadow.

Other big players: Hoque Cellars, Hedges Family Estate, K Vintners, Gallo (Columbia Winery)

- Columbia Valley:

- 46° parallel

- average diurnal swing of 28° F during growing season

- elevation & aspect mitigate cold & maximize sunlight

- Yakima fold belt → where the low-lying topography of the Columbia basin is striated by east-west ridgelines (anticlines)

(caused by tectonic compression)

→ these anticline ridges, pierced by eroded water gaps produce a temperature inversion layer

↳ cold air is constricted to valley floors

↳ best vineyards are above 1000 ft.

→ on the south side of these ridges is warmest

- soils: ancient volcanic eruptions & Missoula floods (2-3x century for millennia)

↳ "pachey beds" - nutrient rich deposits created by the Missoula floods (creates more top soil + above 1200 ft., basalt is closer to the surface)

↳ winds came through after the floods + created less. Soils are too nutritious in Oregon's more forgiving climate, and area east of the Cascades is for other agriculture

COLUMBIA VALLEY - est. 1984

Vineyards not w/in another AVA:
- Sagemoor
- Cold Creek
- Stillwater Creek } facing south, around
Wanluke Slope

- Chateau Ste. Michelle - largest single Riesling brand in the world
- Columbia Gorge & Puget Sound are the only WA AVAs not within the Columbia Valley.
- 1 million cases/year

YAKIMA VALLEY

- state's first AVA in 1983.
- over 70% of the nation's hops are grown here.
- three subs:

- o Red mtn.
- o Snipes mtn.
- o Pattlesnake Hills

SE
↑
NW

Region II

- Hogue - 1/2 million case production, now owned by Constellation.
- Prosser
- Chard, Pinot, Merlot, Cab Sauvignon (60% red grapes)
- major vineyards: Red Willow, Boushey (first Cab in WA)
(first Syrah in WA)

RED MOUNTAIN - est. 2001

- "brown hill"
- Cab, Merlot & Syrah (93% red grapes)
- eastern end of Yakima
- very tannic, deeply colored wines - 70% planted to Cabernet Sauvignon
- mostly south facing
- named after cheat grass that turns red in the Spring.
- hottest AVA in WA state → Region III, direction prevast of Yakima
- most densely planted AVA in WA state
- berry size is 60% of that in Napa (wind + dryness)
- major vineyards: Ciel du Cheval, Kiona, Klipsun
- much of Col Solare comes from here

SNIPES MOUNTAIN - est. 2009

- min. 750 ft. & 620 ft. (southern/northern slope) elevation for AVA

- Chardonnay, Cab, merlot (54% red)
- ~~wedged off peak of~~ ^{just south of} Rattlesnake Hills
- Just one winery: Upland Estates → first vinifera in WA! muscat of Alexandria planted by William Bidgman in 1917.
 - ↳ first winery east of the Cascades in WA
 - ↳ now owned by the Newhouse Family

RATTLESNAKE HILLS - est. 2004

- Riesling, merlot, Cab, Chardonnay (56% red)
- Dubrot & 2 Blazes vineyards + Shenidan vineyard

↓
Coto
Bonnerille

↓
Andrew
will

→ both producers label "Yaluma" instead of Rattlesnake Hills → local opposition to the creation of the AVA.

NACHES HEIGHTS - est. 2012

- just north of Yakima, on the western side
- 1000-2000 ft. elevation
- not affected by the Missoula Floods
 - ↳ wind blown loess instead of alluvial deposits
- Pinot Gris, Riesling, Gewürztraminer or Syrah (40% red)

HORSE HEAVEN HILLS

- south of Yakima
- windy → reduce frost damage
 - reduce vine vigor
 - small berries, small clusters
- Champoux vineyard - planted in 1972 by Don Merwin + Walter Clore
 - ↳ Quilceda Creek, Andrew Hill, Powers, Woodward Canyon
- ~~Quilceda~~ Quilceda Creek Champoux - 4100 pt. Cabs from Parker.
- 30% of grapes grown in WA are from HHH
 - ↳ Columbia Crest has 2300 acres here (owned by Ste. Michelle)
 - ↳ state's largest when, 1.7 million cases/year
- Cab, merlot, Chard, Riesling (66% red)
- other vineyards: Alder Ridge, The Benches, Canoe Ridge
- only 12 wineries, w/ 12,000 acres under vine → disconnect in location b/w winery + site.
- Wallula Gap - marks AVA on the east
- 2010 frost eradicated vineyards.

QUILCEDA CREEK

- based in Snohomish, WA - 40 min. NE of Seattle
- named for a creek in Snohomish
- first US winery outside of CA to get 100 points from Robert Parker
- founded in 1978 by Alex & Jeanette Golitzin - first vintage 1979.

↳ Alex Golitzin is the nephew of André Tchelistcheff

- In 1993, Alex's son Paul took over the winery.
- 2002, 2003, 2005, 2007 - all scored 100 points from Robert Parker.

• Vineyard sources:

- Champoux
 - Palengat
 - Galitzine
 - Tappier
 - Klipsun
 - Ciel du Cheval
- Horse Heaven Hills
- Red Mtn.

• 4 wines:

1. Cabernet Sauvignon
2. Galitzine Vinyd. Cabernet Sauvignon - vineyard planted by the Golitzin family w/ Jim Holmes from Ciel du Cheval.
3. Merlot
4. "Red wine" → declassified ("CVR" - Columbia Valley Red)
5. Palengat Vinyd. Cab / Merlot / Co Franc

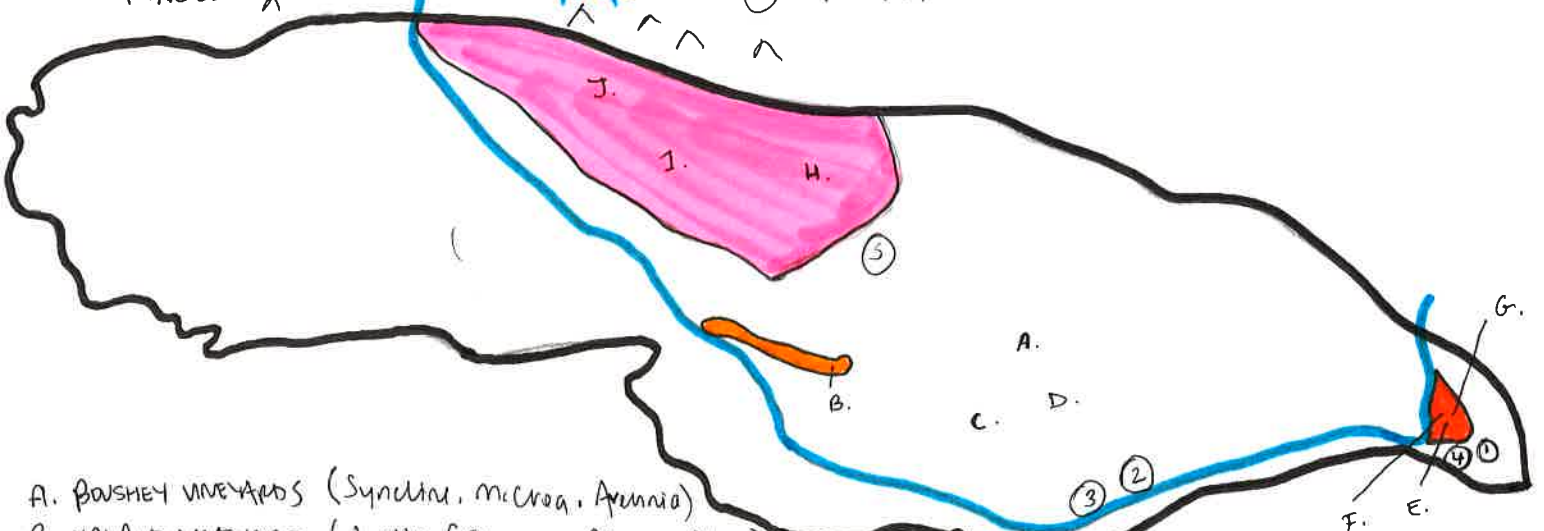
↳ in 1997, made a single-vineyard Champoux Cabernet Sauvignon.

YAKIMA VALLEY

- ① COL SOLARE
- ② HOGUE CELLARS
- ③ WILLOW CREST
- ④ UPETITUT
- ⑤ CÔTE BONNEVILLE

YAKIMA RANGES

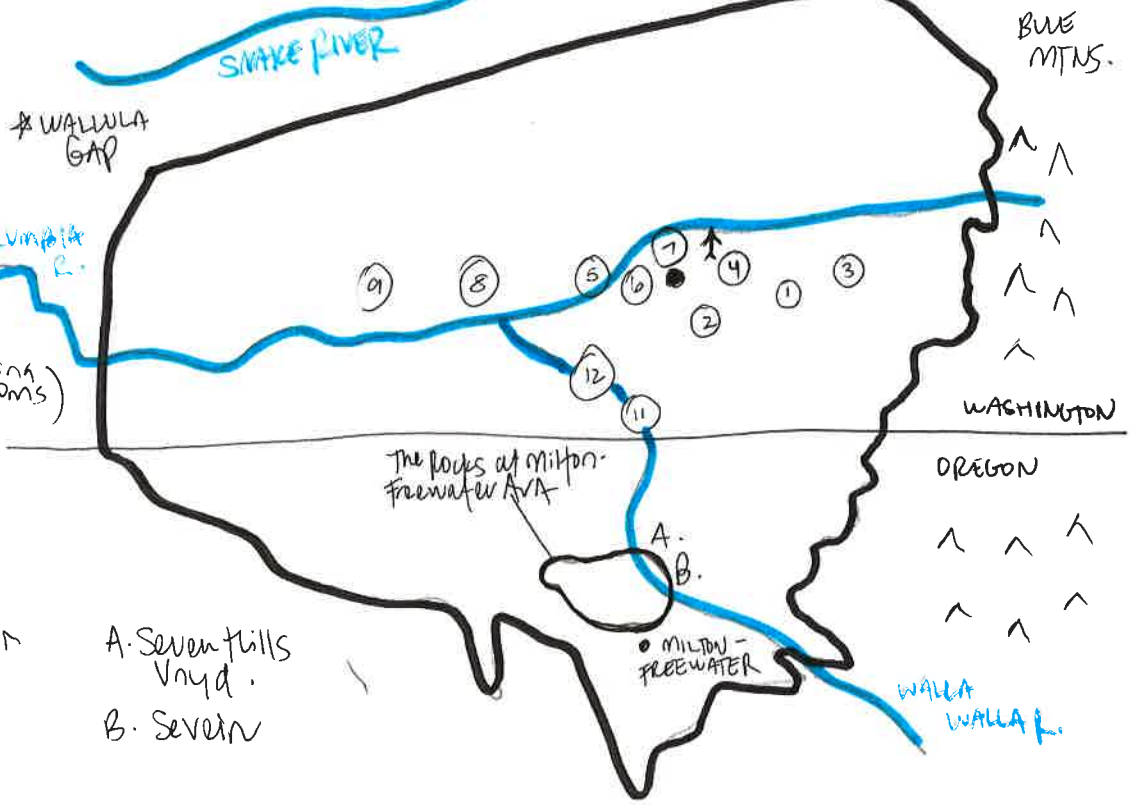
YAKIMA RIVER



- A. BOSHEY VINEYARDS (Synclair, Microa, Arundia)
- B. UPLAND VINEYARD (Latta, Grammey, Maison Bleve)
- C. RED WILLOW VINEYARD (Owen Joe, ~~Red~~ Willow Creek)
- D. OPS VINEYARD
- E. KIONA VINEYARD (Kiona Estate, Powers)
- F. KUPSON VINEYARD (Andrew Will, Apex, Jn Cellars)
- G. MELDU CHEVAL VINEYARD (Andrew Will, Cadence, Seven Hills, Grand feve)
- H. DUPRE VINEYARD (Cote Bonneville, Owen Joe)
- I. TWO BLADES VINEYARD (Andrew Will, Grammey Cellars)
- J. SHERIDAN VINEYARD (Sheridan Vineyard)

WALLA WALLA

- ① K VINEYARDS
- ② FIGGINS
- ③ WALLA WALLA VINEYARDS
- ④ DUNHAM
- ⑤ GRAMEYNY CELLARS
- ⑥ SEVENTHILLS
- ⑦ DOWNTOWN MIXED (TASTING ROOMS)
- CHARLES SMITH
- CAYUSE
- ⑧ Longshadow
- ⑨ L'ECOLE No. 41
- ⑩ WOODWARD CANYON
- ⑪ PEPPERBUSH D&E
- ⑫ AMANCAULTURES



- A. Seven Hills Vnyd.
- B. Seven

BLUE MTS.

WALLA WALLA GAP

Columbia R.

The Rocks at Milton-Freewater AVA

MILTON-FREEWATER

WALLA WALLA R.

WASHINGTON

OREGON

WAHLUKE SLOPE

- "watering hole" → driest AVA
- est. 2004
- Columbia River to the west + south, Saddle mtns. to the north
- not many wineries, but important supplier of Chard, Cab, merlot + Syrah to wineries throughout the state. (67% red grapes)
- Region III
- Milbrandt vineyards
- WEINBAU VMPD.

WALLA WALLA

- "many waters" → confluence of Columbia, Walla Walla + Snake Rivers

- approx. 40% of grapes are located on OR side (Rick Small)
 - Leonetti, L'École No. 41, Woodward Canyon, Seven Hills, Walla Walla vineyards & Dunham Cellars, Waterbrook
 - among first wineries in the region
 - most easterly region in Columbia Valley
 - Gary Figgins of Leonetti → pioneer in 1974.
 - Rick Small → Woodward Canyon
 - Seven Hills vineyard → Milton Freewater (southeastern Walla Walla)
 - "Seven parcels"
 - Pepperbridge + Amari (est. 1998)
 - two major Walla Walla soil types:
 - loess - windblown silt of fine glacial deposits
 - riverbed cobbles - rocks of Milton Freewater
 - Christophe Baron → Cayuse (est. 1997)
 - Milton Freewater
 - vineyards: Coccinelle, Claise, Horsepower
 - wines: Bionic Frog, Flying Pig, Impulsivo, Widemaker, and God Only Knows
 - 2001 → Charles Smith, 1st vintage, first vintage.
 - VINEA - est. 2004 by Walla Walla growers
 - "the winegrowers sustainable first"
- *live mountains - eastern border of Walla Walla. "rain back-drip" → very rainy in eastern Walla Walla.
- mill creek + North Fork - eastern Walla Walla regions proposed as separate AVAs. → most of the valley
- 100 wineries, only 2000 acres of vines - many source from elsewhere.

LEONETTI

- Gary Figgins planted the first commercial vineyard in Walla Walla in 1974.
- FV 1977
- Vineyards: Seven Hills, Serra Padale, Holy Roller, Loess, Leonetti Old Block, Mill Creek upland.
- merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Sangiovese

CAYUSE

- Christophe Baron → born in Champagne
- planted first vineyard - ~~Cocinelle~~ - in ~~1994~~ 1997 (named Cobblestone at the time)
Cailloux
- "Cayuse" - Native American tribe derived from "Cailloux" → stones
- works w/ 5 vineyards in Walla Walla
 - Cailloux - first vineyard planted in 1997
 - Cocinelle - "ladybug". planted in 1998. Bionic Frog is sourced from here.
 - En Ceise - planted in 1998. Grapes for Flying Pig + Camaspele Bdx blend + En Ceise Syrah
 - En Chamberlin - planted in 2000 on grafted rootstock.
 - The Widowmaker Cabernet, Impulsivo tempranillo + En Chamberlin Syrah
 - Armada - 1815 vines per acre - highest density in Walla Walla until 2008.
 - Armada Syrah, God Only Knows Grenache + Edith Grenache rose.

• WINES:

1. CAMASPELE (Bdx blend) - 1997, 1999 - present
2. CAILLOUX SYRAH - 1999 - present
3. CAILLOUX VIOGNER - 1999 - 2007, 2011
4. BIONIC FROG SYRAH - 2000 - present
5. EN CEISE SYRAH - 2000 - present
6. FLYING PIG (merlot + Cab Franc) - 2001 - present
7. WIDOWMAKER CAB - 2002 - present
8. IMPULSIVO TEMPRANILLO - 2002 - present
9. EN CHAMBERLIN SYRAH - 2002 - present
10. ARMADA VINO SYRAH - 2003 - present
11. GOD ONLY KNOWS GRENACHE - 2005 - present
12. EDITH GRENACHE ROSE - 2007 - present
13. THE LOVERS (Cab/Syrah) - 2010 - present

No longer produced:

- Cocinelle Vnva. Syrah (2000 - 2003)
- Cobblestone Vnva. Syrah (1998, renamed Cailloux in 1999)

- 100% whole bunch
horsepower - exclusively horse-plowed estate. 2011, first vintage. "The Tribe" and "The Span" vineyards.
→ "Sur Echalas" vineyards.

LAKE CHELAN - est. 2009

- northernmost AVA in Columbia Valley
- Riesling + Pinot Noir (51% red) → cooler
- not impacted by missoula floods

* Puget Sound extends further north.

COLUMBIA GORGE

- OR/WA
- Mt. Hood / Adams
- Chardonnay, Gewürztraminer (36% red)
- WIND → gap in the cascades
- rainfall increases exponentially toward the west end - some of WA's only dry farmed vineyards
- aside from Puget Sound, WA's coolest region -
- Atavus - dry farmed PN vineyard planted by Walter Clore in 1968.

- ~~Etto~~ Celilo vineyard in subregion Underwood → supplies Woodward Canyon + Ken Wright.

ANCIENT LAKES

- Between Wanluke Slope + Lake Chelan
- Milbrant
- Riesling (20% red)
- temperatures moderated by a series of 35 ancient glacial lakes

- Hood River Valley subregion on the side.

- top producers: Syndine, Nemaoose + Analemma.

PUGET SOUND

- before irrigation, only west of the cascades could support vines.
- first bonded winery in WA - St. Charles
- only 200 acres of vines - Madeline Angeline, Millerburgau + Siegenrebe

MEXICO

- first vines in the Americas, 1593. The industry didn't flourish b/c the King at the time prohibited commercial winemaking
- Civil wars & political instability stunted growth until the 1980s.
- Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon + Tempranillo are the most planted grapes.
- Just south of the 30th parallel → VERY HOT
 - ↳ dry, though
 - ↳ altitude mitigates
- ~85% of wine production occurs in the state of Baja California
 - ↳ cooling breezes of Pacific + morning fog
 - ↳ mediterranean climate
 - ↳ sub regions: Valle de Guadalupe, Valle de Calafia, Valle de San Vicente, Valle de Santo Tomás
 - ↳ granite-rich alluvial soils

• Sonora

- ↳ subregions Hermosillo + Caborca
- ↳ mainly brandy + raisin grapes

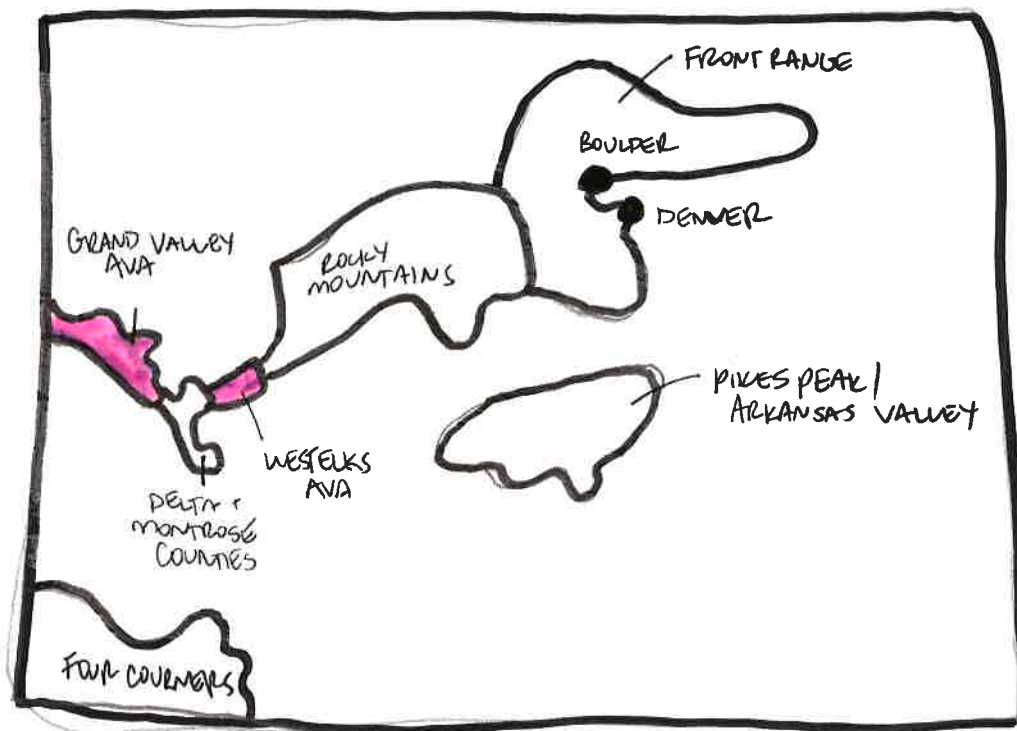
• La Laguna - states Durango + Coahuila

- ↳ Valle de Parras → home to the oldest winery in N. America, Casa Madero, founded in 1597.

- Central Mexico:
 - N. BAJA
 - Sonora → 5000 ft. altitude!
 - ↳ Syrah, Chenin, Cab + Tempranillo.
 - COAHUILA
 - DURANGO
 - VALLE DE PARRAS
 - ZACATECAS
 - AGUAS CALIENTES
 - QUE-RETARO
 - MEXICO CITY
 - PUEBLO VALLARTA
- ↳ mainly brandy grapes
- ↳ Cava + feixenet has an outpost here.



COLORADO



- more than 100 wineries
- elevations of 4000 - 7000 ft.
- frost is common, growing season is short
- mostly *Vitis Vinifera*, but some hybrids: Beau Noir, Chambourcin, Marquette + Vidal → cold-ultimate hardy.
- two AVAs: Grand Valley + West Elks

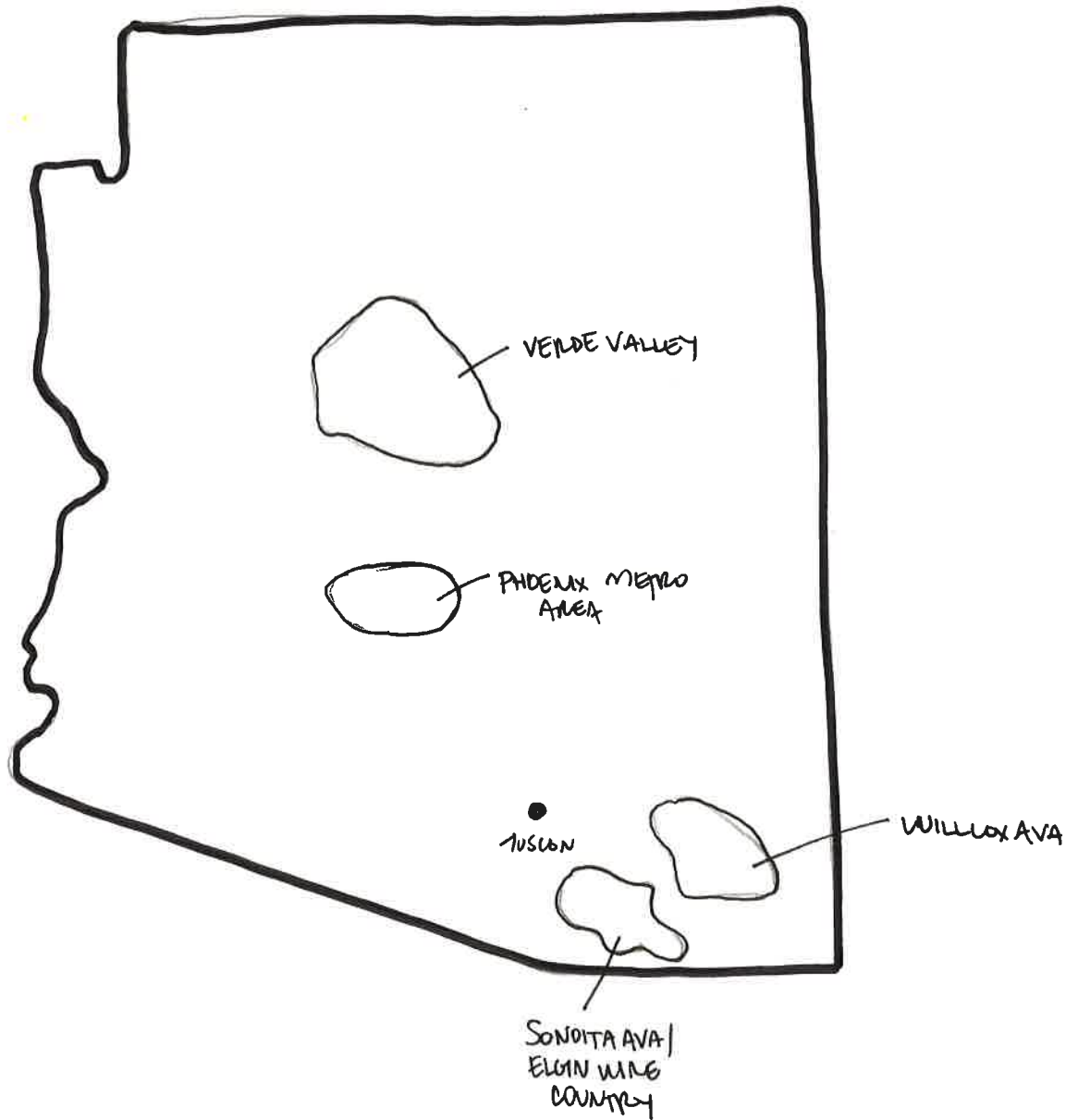


- grows 80% of CO's wine grapes
- produces 60% of CO's wines
- very dry
- Merlot, Cab + Syrah
- est. 1991

- higher elevation
- Riesling, Gewürz + PN

- Front Range - not an AVA, but the name of the winemaking community around Denver + Boulder
- purchased grapes, vinified in an industrial park

ARIZONA



• Three main growing regions:

~~Sonoma AVA~~ → Sonoma/Elgin
- Willcox (added in 2016)
- Verde Valley } 3500-6000 ft. elevation
→ where Caduceus is.

• Hot and arid, but w/ cool nights + high elevation

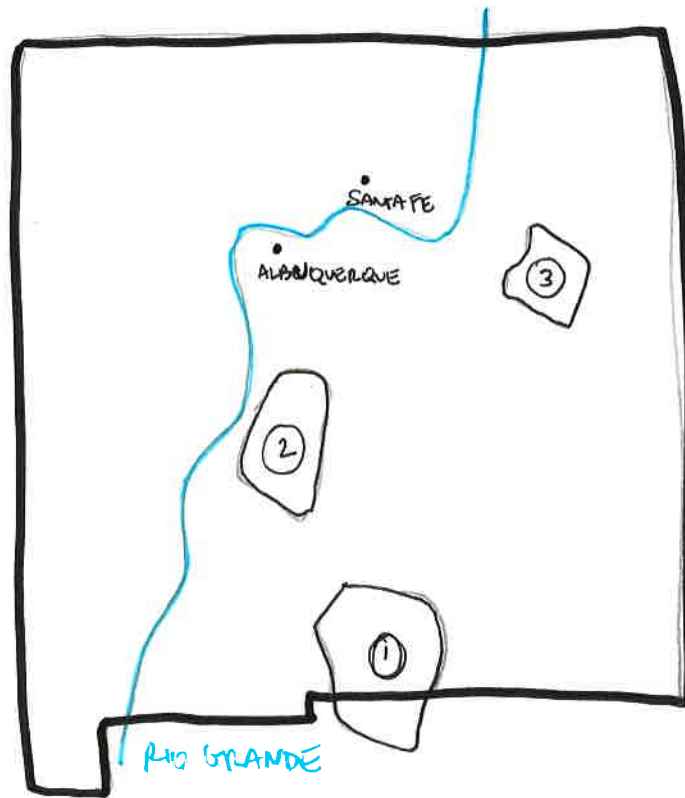
• Sonoma AVA - far southern Arizona

- most planted grapes: Cab, merlot, phone varieties

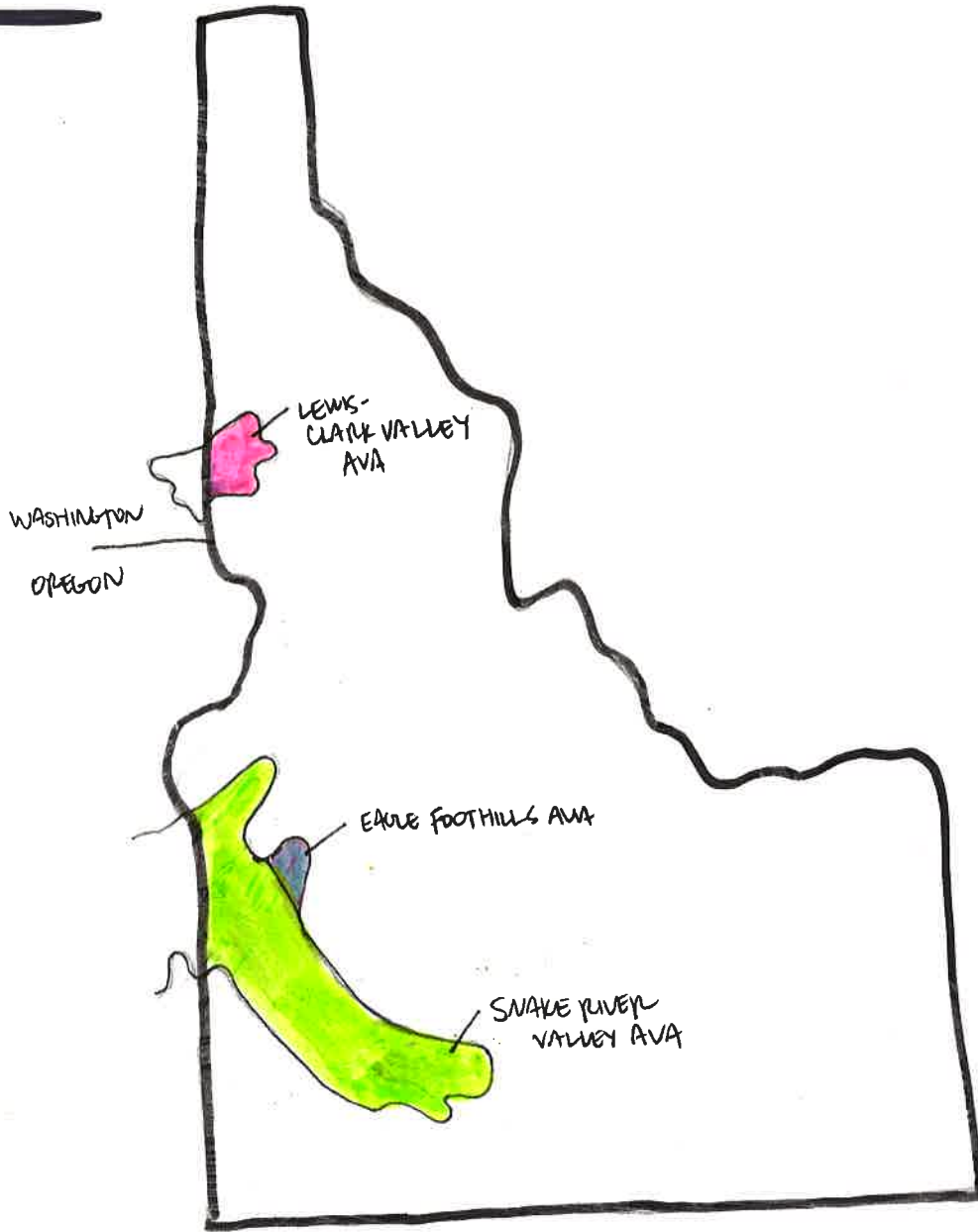
• Willcox AVA - produces 74% of the wine grapes grown in AZ.

NEW MEXICO

- most vineyards in the SE corner of the state
- hot, but w/ high altitudes (3800-6000 ft.)
- most planted grapes: Chard, SB, Cab, merlot + PN
- Great - 4300 ft. elevation, in southern NM
- AVAs: Mesilla Valley (shared w/ Texas) ①
Middle Rio Grande Valley ②
Mimbres Valley ③



IDAHO



• Until 2007, only one appellation - Idaho State.

↳ Snake River Valley in SW Idaho was approved in that year.

Eagle Foothills AVA →
sub of Snake River Valley
(est. 2015)

- nestled b/t Rocky Mountains + Snake River
- elevations from 1500 - 3000 ft.
- Ste. Chapelle wine
- volcanic + sedimentary soils
- shared w/ OR

Lewis-Clark Valley AVA → est. 2014

- shared w/ WA
- lower elevations + rivers provide warmth
- Bdx, phone + Chard.

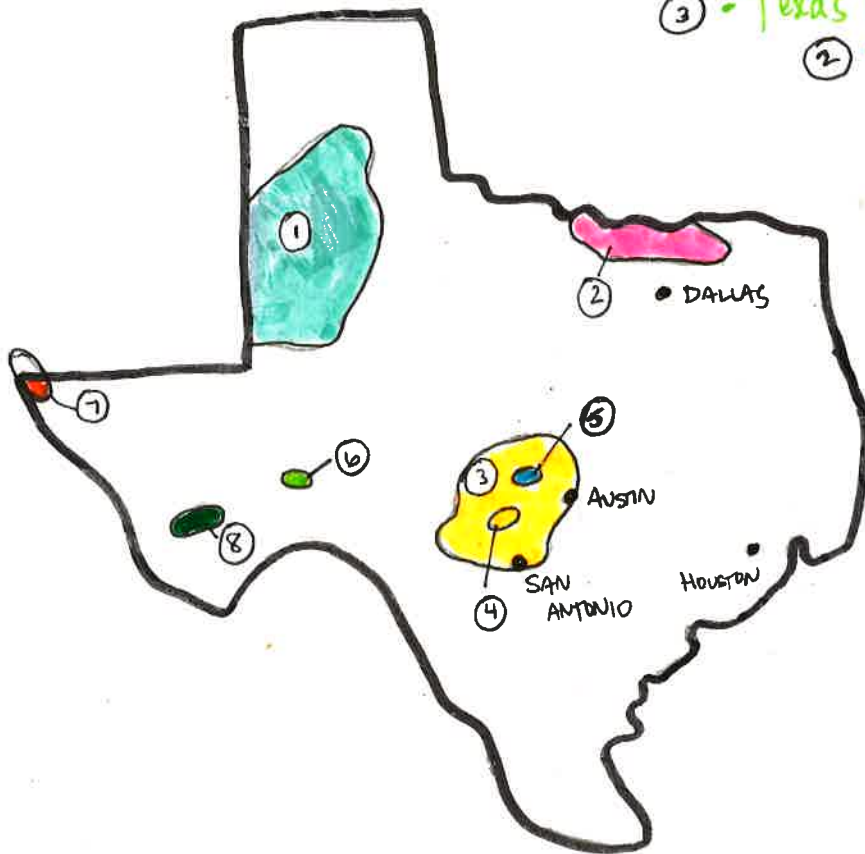
• Coeur d'Alene - Northern Idaho

• Chard, merlot + cab → most planted grapes

TEXAS

All AVAs:

- ⑤ - Bell Mountain
- ⑥ - Escorado Valley
- ④ - Fredericksburg
- ⑦ - Mesilla Valley (shared w/ NM)
- ⑧ - Texas Davis Mountain
- ① - Texas High Plains
- ③ - Texas Hill Country
- ② - Texoma



- Pierce's disease
a big issue. ways to combat:

- Insecticides
- Predator insects
- Cultivation of disease resistant varieties:
 - Blanc de Bois
 - Nofon (Cynthiana)
 - ~~Cynthiana~~ Black Spanish

- 8 AVAs, 4 being the most significant:

- Texas Hill Country
 - Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country (full AVA name)
 - Bell Mountain
- Texas High-plains

Texas Hill Country

- many wineries, but just 300 acres - many of the region's wineries purchase grapes from High Plains AVA in west Texas.

- near Austin

- one of the largest AVAs in the country, smaller than just Ohio River valley, Upper Mississippi Valley + the Columbia Valley

- limestone, granite outcrops → Edwards Plateau

- Fall Creek, Becker, Flat Creek



Texas High Plains

- more important for grape growing than winemaking
- in western TX.

- average altitude of 3500 ft.

- dry, windy → irrigation is a necessity

most planted grapes: Chard, Viognier, Cab, merlot, Tempranillo, Zinfandel, Grenache

Best varieties: Black Spanish / Lenoir, Blanc du Bois, Muscat, Sangiovese, Tempranillo, Viognier

- only Texan AVA w/ 0 much frost risk

- large diurnal swing

FREDERICKSBURG

- Edwards plateau - limestone-rim savanna which covers a significant portion of west-central Texas.

- Chard + Chenin Blanc

BELL MOUNTAIN

- first Texan AVA

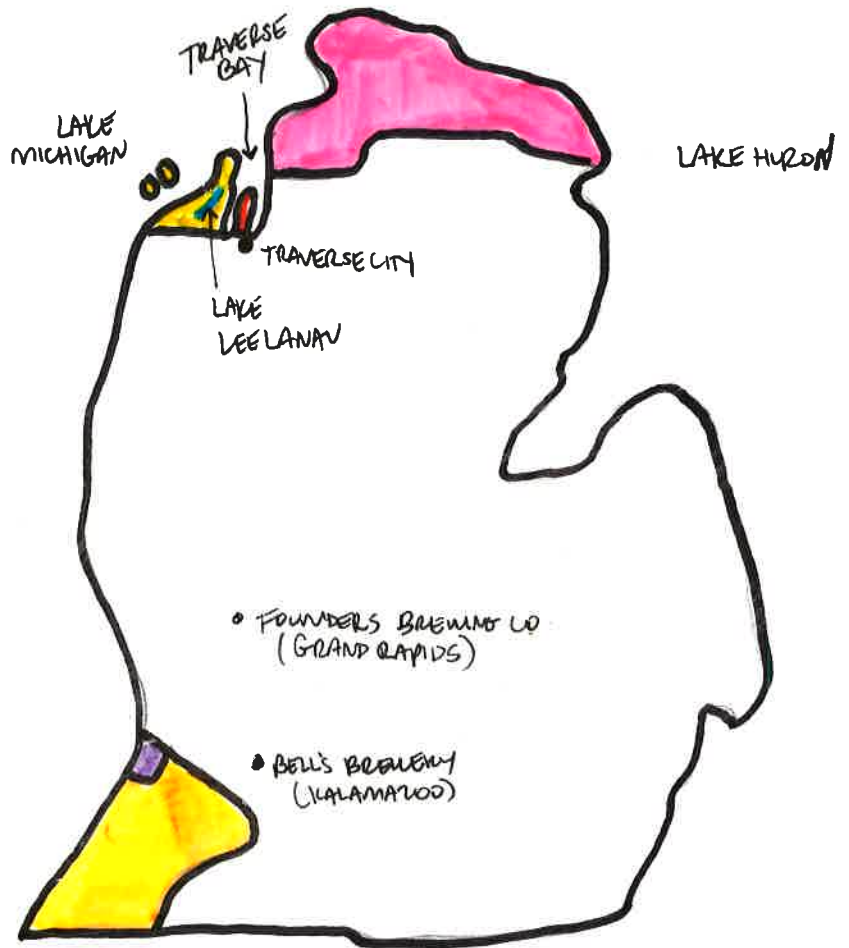
- high altitude

- frost risk

- Bdx, Pinot

MICHIGAN

- 2000 acres of wine grapes -
- most planted: Riesling, Pinot, Gewürz, Cab Franc, Chard
- hybrids too: Chambourcin, Frontenac, Marquette, Traminette, Vidal, Vignoles
- Vinifera is 60% of plantings.
- hybrids 35%
- Natives (Concord, Niagara + Catawba) are just 5%.
- Grapes need to be able to survive cold winters and ripen early in short, hot summers.
- Ice Wine - Riesling + Vidal
- AVAs - all near the eastern shore of Lake Michigan
- L. manby - Leelanau Peninsula
↳ moderating effects of Lake Leelanau and Grand Traverse Bay.



AVAs:

- Sw [• Fenmille
• Lake Michigan Shore]
- Nw [• Leelanau Peninsula
• Old Mission Peninsula]
- N • tip of the mitt (2010)

ILLINOIS

AVAs: Shawnee Hills, Upper Mississippi River Valley

INDIANA

AVAs: Ohio River Valley

OHIO

AVAs: Grand River Valley, Isle St. George, Lake Erie, Laramie Creek

WISCONSIN

AVAs: Lake Wisconsin, Upper Mississippi River Valley, Wisconsin Ledge

OKLAHOMA

- AVA: Ozark Mountain (shared w/ Arkansas + Missouri)
- Most planted: Cab, merlot, Syrah, ^{plowing}
- Best: Norton | Cynthiana, Syrah, Vidal, Vignoles, Viognier
- heat, drought, tornadoes, frost, etc.

MISSOURI

- Most planted grape: Norton (aka Cynthiana)
 - ↳ also, Chardonnay, Vignoles, Valvin muscat, Chambourcin
- long winters, winds, hot summers, humidity → no vitis vinifera
- AVAs: Augusta, Hermann, Ozark Highlands, Ozark Mtn.
 - ↳ mt. Pleasant winery

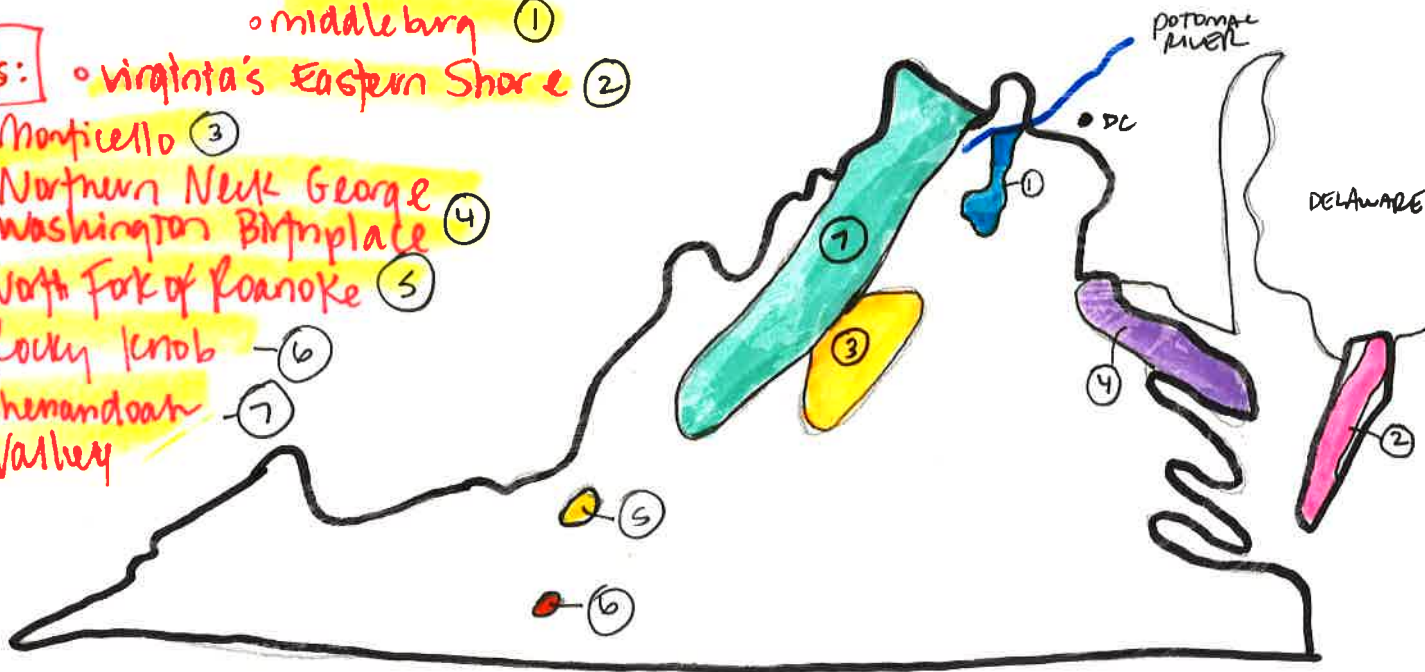
MINNESOTA

- Alexandria Lakes AVA

VIRGINIA

- AVAs:**
- Middleburg ①
 - Virginia's Eastern Shore ②

- Monticello ③
- Northern Neck George Washington Birthplace ④
- North Fork of Roanoke ⑤
- Rocky Knob ⑥
- Shenandoah Valley ⑦



◦ Fifth largest wine producing state in the US.

◦ hot humid conditions → fungal diseases

→ grapes w/ thick skins + loose clusters

◦ reds: Cab Franc, Merlot, Petit Verdot, Norton

whites: Viognier, Petit Manseng

◦ Middleburg AVA - approved 2012

- Norton

- Rdv - snort for Penderous - "Lost Mountain" Cab

- "Penderous" - Bordeaux blend

◦ Monticello AVA - half of VA's vineyard acreage

- frost is an issue

- est. 1984 (first Virginia AVA)

- Barboursville → Octagon (high end red Box blend)

- Blue Ridge Mountains → Appalachian range

- Trump winery, Jefferson vineyards, Thibault-Janusson

- granite

- northern VA

KENTUCKY

AVAs: Ohio River Valley

NORTH CAROLINA

AVAs: Haw River Valley, Swan Creek, Yadkin Valley

LOWER SOUTH

AVAs: Mississippi Delta (Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee)
Ozark Mountain (Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma)

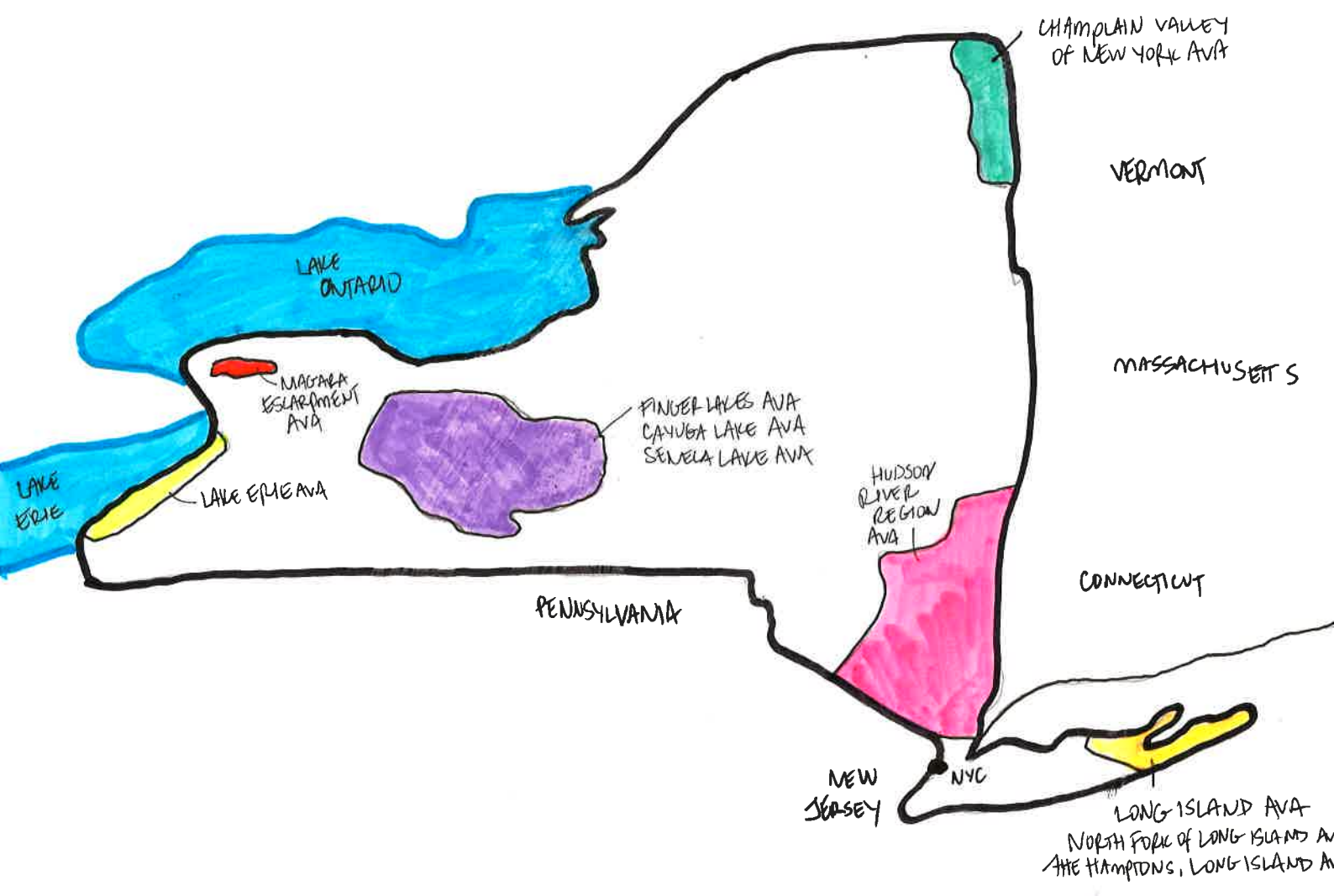
NEW ENGLAND

AVAs : CT - Western Connecticut Highlands
MA - Martha's Vineyard
MA + RI - Southeastern New England

NEW YORK

- 1839 - Brotherhood Winery → longest continually operating winery (Hudson River region)
- 1976 - Farm Winery Act → made it easier for small business
 - Boom in Industry → no need for middle man
- Cornell - hybrid creation to withstand cold, wet, windy climates
 - Noiret
 - Corot Noir
 - Valvin Muscat
 - Cayuga White
 - Chardonnay
 - Traminette
- Constellation Brands - started as Canandaigua Winery in Victor, NY
 - founded in 1945
 - Robert Mondavi, Clos du Bois, Hoque Cellars, Arbor Mist, Manisheimitz
 - ↳ last 2 still produced at Canandaigua!
- bodies of water - v. important in NY!
 - ↳ buffer hot + cold temps & reduce the risks of winter injury + Spring & Fall frosts.

NEW YORK



HUDSON RIVER REGION AVA

- AVA est. 1982

- Shawangunk + Catskill mountains

- Pioneer of vitifera plantings is John Dyson of Millbrook Vineyards

 - ↳ Dyson also owns Williams Seylem

 - ↳ creator of Smart-Dyson, trellising system

- Severe winters + humid summers

- hybrids poplar: Cayuga white, Seyval Blanc, Baco Noir, Marquette - Nebret

- vitifera: Chardonnay, Cab Franc, Pinot Noir

 - Brotherhood Winery, 1839

 - ↳ native lambrusca grapes: Concord, Delaware + Niagara

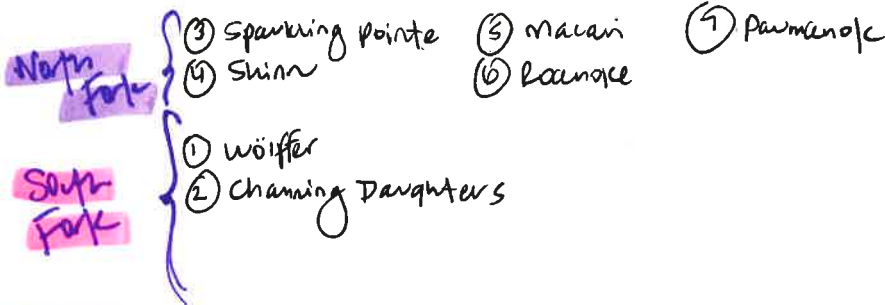
LONG ISLAND AVA

• Pelonic Bay separates the two forks.

- 4 counties: Kings, Queens, Nassau + Suffolk } only last 2 included in AVA

• Long Island Sound north of north fork

Atlantic Ocean south of south fork.



• Diff. b/w Finger Lakes:

- spring arrives sooner
- winter comes later

↳ longer growing season in Long Island - works better for later ripening grapes like Cab + merlot - maritime climate

• AVAs:

• The Hamptons, Long Island (est. 1985)

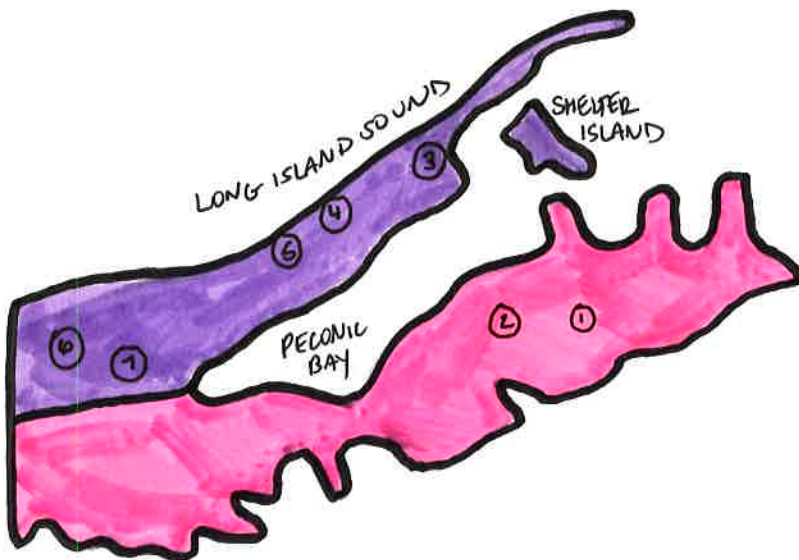
- the AVA petitions were all written by Richard Olsen-Harbich, winemaker at Bedell Cellars.

• North Fork of Long Island - more vineyards here (est. 1986)

General Long Island AVA est. 2001

• merlot + chard are the most planted grapes. Also, SB; CF + CS

• Channing Daughters, Grapes of Roth, Pawmanok Vineyards, Roanoke Vineyards, Shinn vineyards, Wolffer Estate



FINGER LAKES

• 65% labrusca plantings, 20% hybrid, 15% vinifera !!

• 1982 - est.

• SUB AVAs:

- Cayuga Lake
- Seneca Lake

• 11 Finger Lakes!

- 300-650 ft. deep
- lots of mineral + limestone deposits, conducive to high acid grape varieties.

• 4 lakes that play a role in grape growing:

- Seneca - Cayuga - Keuka - Canandaigua

• Steep hillsides + Lakes prevent cold air from settling & creating frosts

• growing season rains also pose an issue

• Best red grape: Cabernet Franc → Best white: Riesling!

→ matures earlier than Cab + Merlot

• Hybrids - Cayuga, Vignoles

• Winemaking began w/ native + hybrid grapes in Finger Lakes

• Dr. Konstantin Frank - first vinifera - 1942

SENECA LAKE AVA (est. 2003)

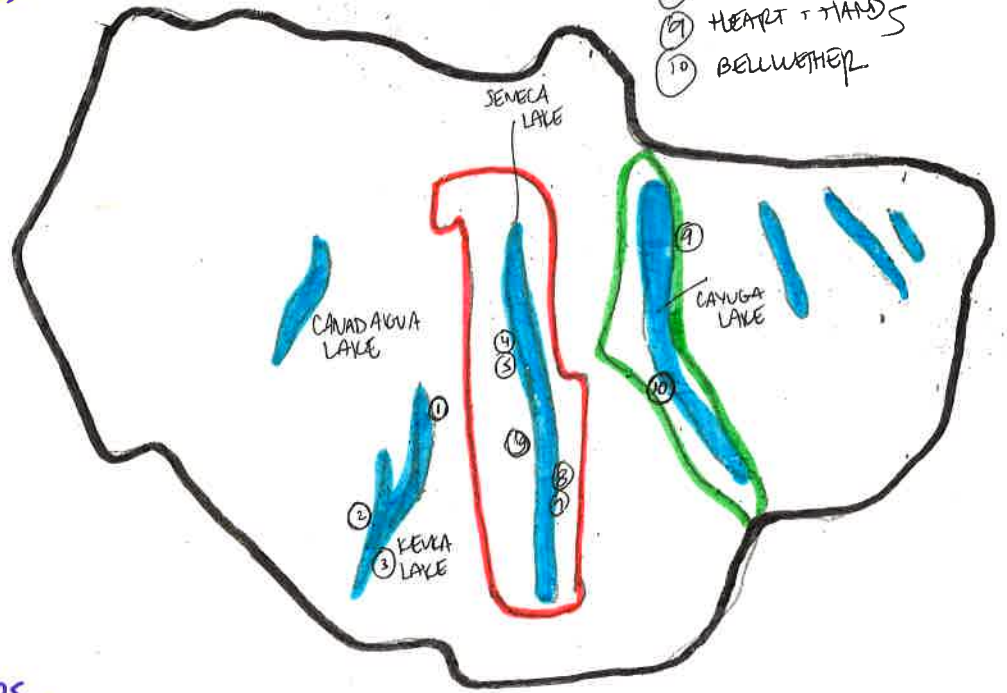
- largest + deepest of the finger lakes (35 mi x 634 ft.) → ripest wines

- Wines: Riesling

→ Magdalena vineyard, HJW, & Josef vineyard

- other producers to know: Anthony Road Wine Co., Red Tail Ridge, Pierce

- 1 KEUKA LAKE WINDS
- 2 DR. KONSTANTIN FRANK
- 3 RAVINES
- 4 FOX RUN
- 5 REDTAIL RIDGE
- 6 HERMANN J. WEMPEL
- 7 BLOOMER CREEK
- 8 REDMONT
- 9 HEART + HANDS
- 10 BELLWETHER



- = FINGER LAKES AVA
- = SENECA LAKE AVA
- = CAYUGA LAKE AVA

CAYUGA LAKE AVA

- first sub AVA in 1988
- Heart + Hands wine Co, Sheldrake ^{Bellwether} Point Winery, Swedish Hill Vineyards
- longest lake

KEUKA LAKE

- not an AVA
- Dr. Frank Konstantin is here, as well as Ravines
- y-shaped
- highest elevation

NIAGARA ESCARPMENT AVA

- shared w/ Ontario, Canada as well as Michigan + Wisconsin
- Lake Ontario to the north, Niagara River to the west and the escarpment itself to the south
- Ice Wine!
- Vidal Blanc is the most planted grape, w/ some Chard, Pinot Gris, SB, etc.

LAKE ERIE AVA

- extends into Ohio + Pennsylvania
- 90% concord grapes
- 42,000 acres

PENNSYLVANIA

- 1968 - Limited winery Act
 - ↳ allows wineries to bypass wholesalers + state monopoly stores & sell on their own
- Lake Erie AVA (NW Penn.)
 - Concord, Catawba + Niagara grapes
 - Riesling & Vidal Blanc
- Southeast - South-central regions of PA is where a majority of viticulture is.
 - ↳ more moderate climate (warmer) than further north
 - ↳ more vinifera - Cab Franc, Chard
 - ↳ Lehigh Valley, Lancaster Valley + Central Delaware Valley AVAs in SW Penn.

AVAs:

- Lehigh Valley
- Lancaster Valley
- Central Delaware Valley (shared w/ New Jersey)
- Cumberland Valley (shared w/ Maryland)
- Lake Erie (shared w/ NY + OH)

MID ATLANTIC STATES

NEW JERSEY: Central Delaware Valley, Outer Coast Plain, Warren Hills

MARYLAND: Catoctin, Cumberland Valley (shared w/ PA), Linganore

CANADA

- winemaking began in the early 19th century, but *vitis vinifera* was not planted until the 1970s (at least commercially)
- In the 1950s + 1960s, growers moved away from the native *lanceolata* varieties & American hybrids (Niagara, Concord, etc.) to French hybrids:
 - De Chaunac - became one of Canada's most planted varieties by the 1970s.
 - Baco Noir, Rosette, Marechal Foch
- Prohibition in Canada
 - many local bans in the late 19th c.
 - national prohibition from 1918-1920
 - most provinces repealed ban in the 1920s, but some kept until the 1940s.
 - After prohibition, there was a moratorium on new winery licenses until 1974.
- After 1974, a movement toward small, premium production of *vinifera* vines.
- Inniskillin was founded in 1974 in Niagara-on-the-Lake.

↳ Ice Wine

↳ Vign Blanc x Cayon d'Or / Seibel. Cultivated in the 1930s in France by Jean Louis Vidal for use in Cognac, thick-skinned, white, hardy, high acid.

- Vidal is the only French hybrid allowed for VQA ice wine
- Inniskillin: Cab Franc - Riesling

→ Also the year that trade barriers opened up b/w the US + Canada. The Canadian government offered incentives to growers to remove native vines + replant w/ *vinifera*.

1988

- Vigner's Quality Alliance is launched in Ontario (1990 in BC)
- Ontario & British Columbia are the only regions w/ VQA status.
- VQA standards are legally enforced in Ontario, but voluntary in British Columbia. BC's legal structure comes from the wines of marked Quality Regulation, '05
- 100% of grapes must be grown in respective province (Ontario or BC) for VQA wine.
- Appellation labeling
 - BC: 95%
 - Ontario: 85% for apps + regional apps, 100% for sub-apps of Niagara Peninsula

CANADA, CONT.

- single vineyard labeling - 100%
- vintage dated - 85% of grapes from that year
- BC VQA wines must state a vintage, except for sparkling, fortified + liqueur wines. → - BC doesn't have to carry a vintage
- sparkling wine doesn't have to carry a vintage.
- varietal wines: 85% must be that grape
- chaptalization is not authorized for the production of late harvest or icewine.

ONTARIO

- largest region of production in Canada.
- 3 main viticultural areas / GI's of Ontario:

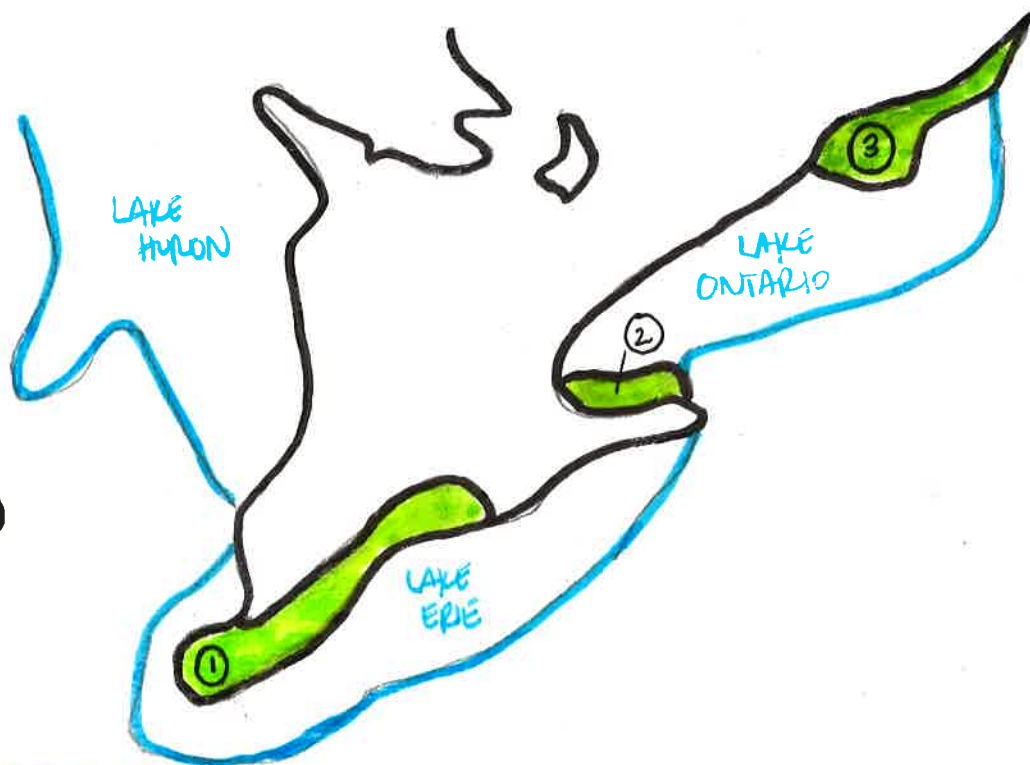
- Lake Erie North Shore ①
- Niagara Peninsula ②
- Prince Edward County ③

[Pelee Island was deregulated in 2013]

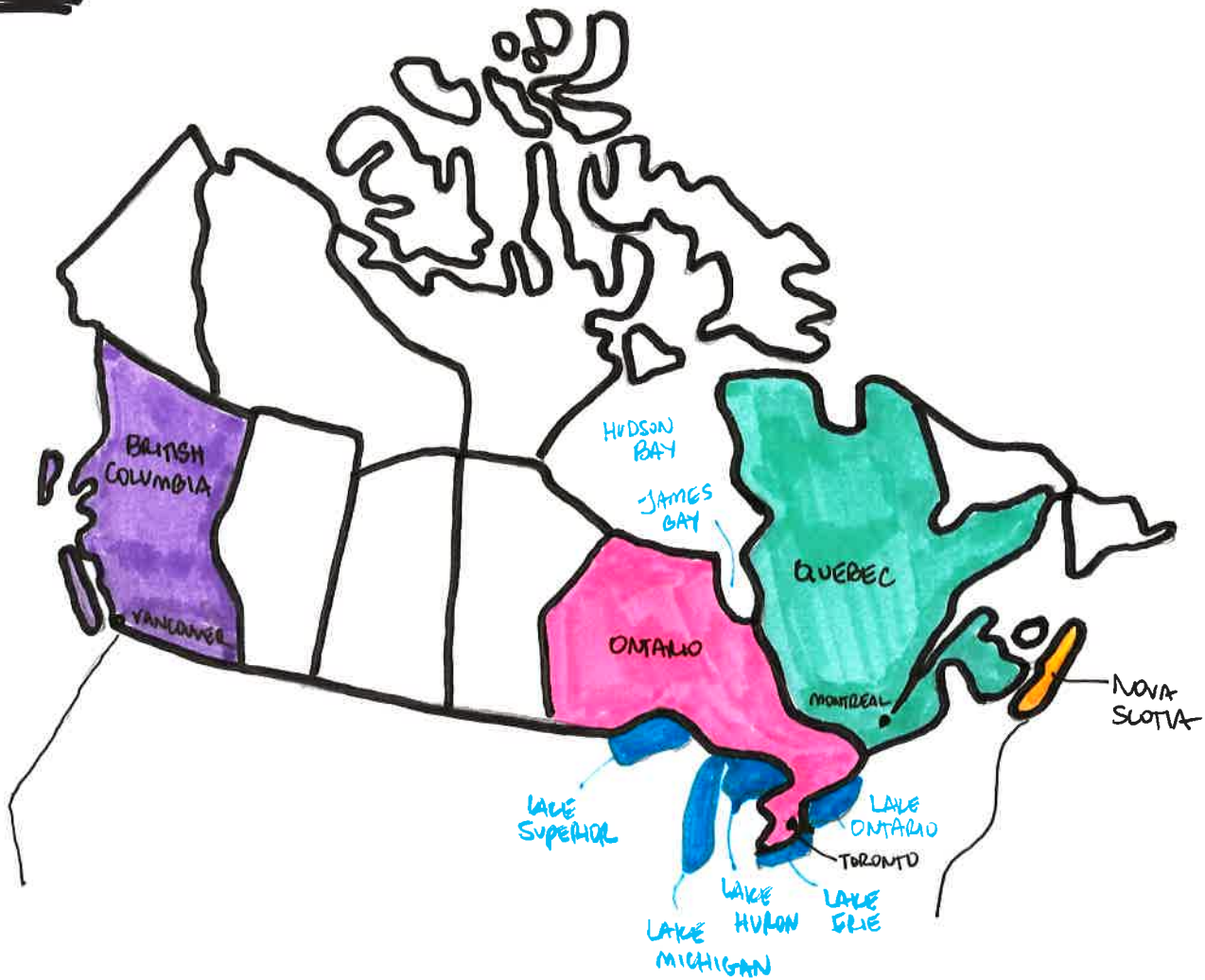
- all located on the shores of Lake Erie & Lake Ontario.
- b/w 41° + 44° in latitude - cool, continental climate mitigated by the Lake Effect.
- Riesling, Chard, Cab Franc + Pinot Noir dominate
- intent to produce icewine must be declared to the VQA in November
- grapes must be harvested at night, no warmer than -8°C (17.3°F)
- 32° Brix req'd; 125 g/L req'd - Vitis vinifera or Vidal Blanc
- no chaptalization or cryo-extraction, at up to 15% sucrose is permitted (must have same min. must weight as the icewine) → sub app: South Islands includes Pelee Island

- Prince Edward County - PN + Chard + Gamay
- Norman Howard, The Grange, Bay of Quinte
- Rosehall Farm, Closson Chase, Hinterland

- Lake Erie North Shore - red grapes:
- Lake St. Clair - Merlot, Cab Franc
- Detroit River - Cab, Colio, Viva La



CANADA

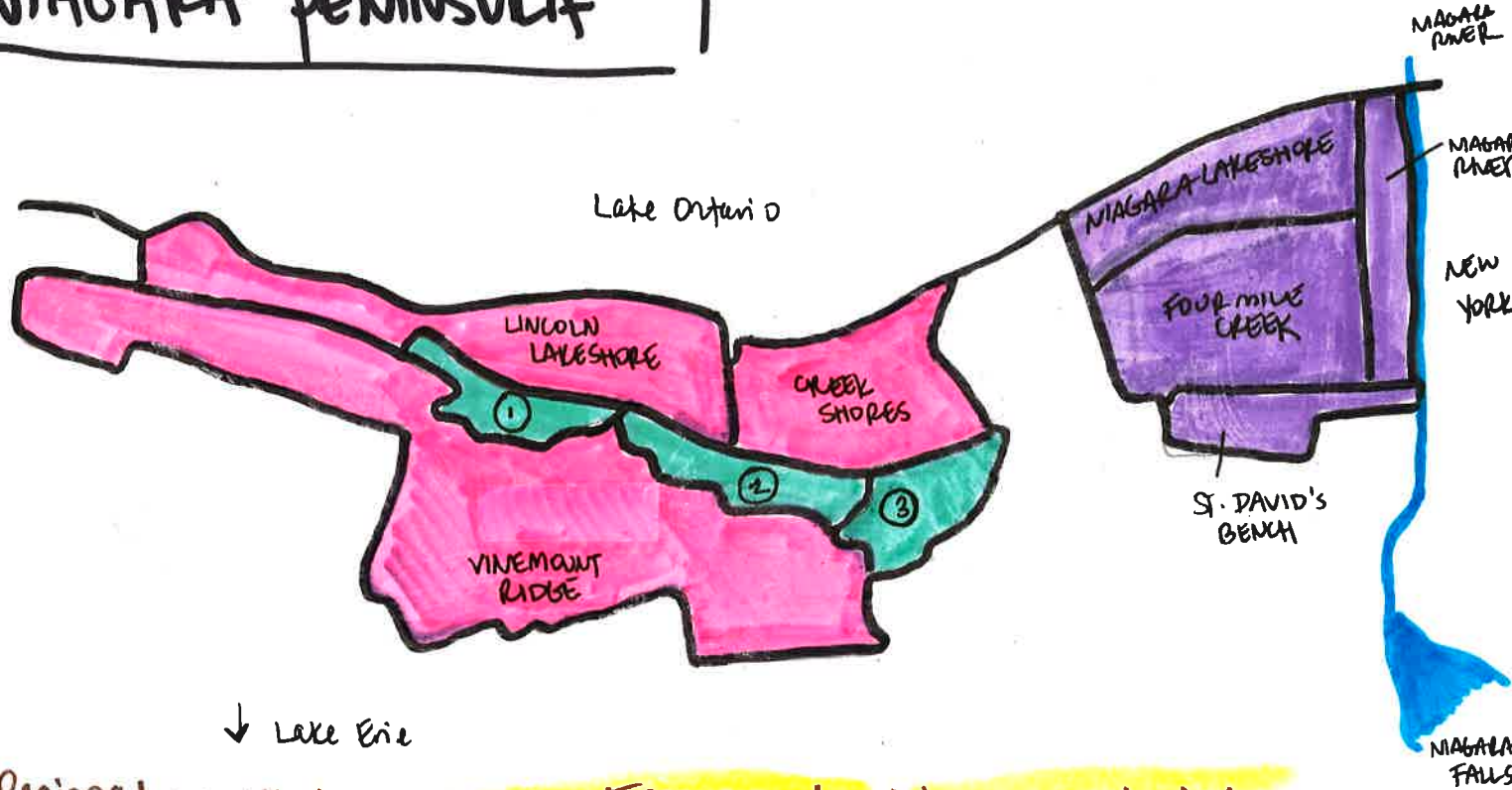


- Ontario + BC are responsible for 98% of the country's production
- Annual production is about 2% of that of the US

ONTARIO

- Authorized VQA wine categories: Table wine, wine, Ice wine, Botrytized wine, Totaly Botrytized wine, Late Harvest wine, Special Late Harvest wine, Special Select Late Harvest wine, Vin de Cuvée, Nouveau Red, Blanc de Noirs, Fortified wine, Liqueur wine, Sparkling wine, Effervescent wine, Ice wine Dosage, Sparkling Ice wine all other:
- Permitted alcohol ranges: Fortified/Liqueur (14.9-20%), Vin de Cuvée (7-20%), 7-14.9%.
- Sparkling wine: Charmat or traditional → 9 mos. lees (12 if vintage dated)
 - ↳ Brut, max 15 g/L, Extra Dry, 15-25 g/L, Dry, 25-35 g/L, Semi-Dry, 35-50 g/L, Sweet, min. 50 g/L

NIAGARA PENINSULA



↓ Lake Erie

- Regional appellations: Niagara Escarpment, Niagara-on-the-Lake
- Sub-appellations:

- not in a regional app:

- Vinemount Ridge
- Creek Shores
- Lincoln Lakeshore

• glacial soils, iron-rich shale, sand + clay loam

- high diurnal swings
- offshore breezes

• streams + creeks run from the escarpment to the lake + provide drainage.

- Niagara-on-the-Lake →

- Niagara River
- Niagara Lakeshore
- Four Mile Creek
- St. David's Bench

Heats & cools at a different rate than the land. Provides cooling breezes during the summer & warming ones during the fall.

- Niagara Escarpment →

- Short Hills Bench (3)
- Beamsville Bench (1)
- Twenty Mile Bench (2)

Escarpment is a 650 mile long limestone ridge. Creates circulation of air, which extends the growing season by staying off frosts. Also shelters vineyards from the colder weather systems from the south.

Major grapes + styles:

- White: Riesling, Chard, SB

- Red: Merlot, Cab Franc, Cab Sauv, Pinot Noir, Gamay

NIAGARA PENINSULA

VINEMOUNT RIDGE

- south-facing, south of the Escarpment. Shorter growing season than the rest of Niagara (makes ice wine a bit more difficult)
- pinned for riesling, some ice wine, some sparkling wine
- Charles Bajer, Tause Quarry Road, Big Head, Vienna

LINCOLN LAKESHORE

- maritime climate! proximity to the lake. Late effect strong
- glacially deposited sands + heavy clay loams. Queenston shale.
- Cabernet Franc, merlot, chard. Riesling
- Redstone vineyard

CREEK SHORES

- characterized by an abundance of creeks + streams running toward the lake.
- Riesling (dry + ice wine), Chardonnay, Cabernet Franc
- late effect strongest here → extends growing season to ensure sugar accumulation before frosts for ice wine.
- 13th St. Winery, Creekside Estate Winery.

NIAGARA ESCARPMENT

- sheltered benches at the base of the escarpment
- UNESCO world Biosphere Reserve

- BEAMSVILLE BENCH - Cave Spring Cellars, Hidden Bench, Peninsula Ridge

- TWENTY MILE BENCH - Flat Rock Cellars, Pearl Morissette

- SHORT HILLS BENCH - Henry of Pelham

- Cab Franc is a specialty of the escarpment
- Icewine is quite common

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

- southern border is the Escarpment
- red iron-rich Queenston shale bedrock - sandy near lake, heavier clay near escarpment.
- best known region for Icewine, as well as some dry wine made from Chard, Riesling + Cab.

- NIAGARA LAKESHORE - most moderate sub-region climatically. More dry wines. Paratone Hills, Hinterbrook, Big Head

- FOUR MILE CREEK - fertile + productive. southern portion is prone to frost. high yields. Pondview, Cattail Creek, Coyote's Run

- ST. DAVID'S BENCH - higher elevation. Chard + Pinot grapes. Better known for dry wines than Icewine. Chateau de Chamos, Bachelard, Ravine, Creekside Estate

- NIAGARA RIVER - famous for its high quality Icewine. River amplifies late effect. Immiscible, Ruff Estate, Arrowhead Springs, Riverina, Two Sisters

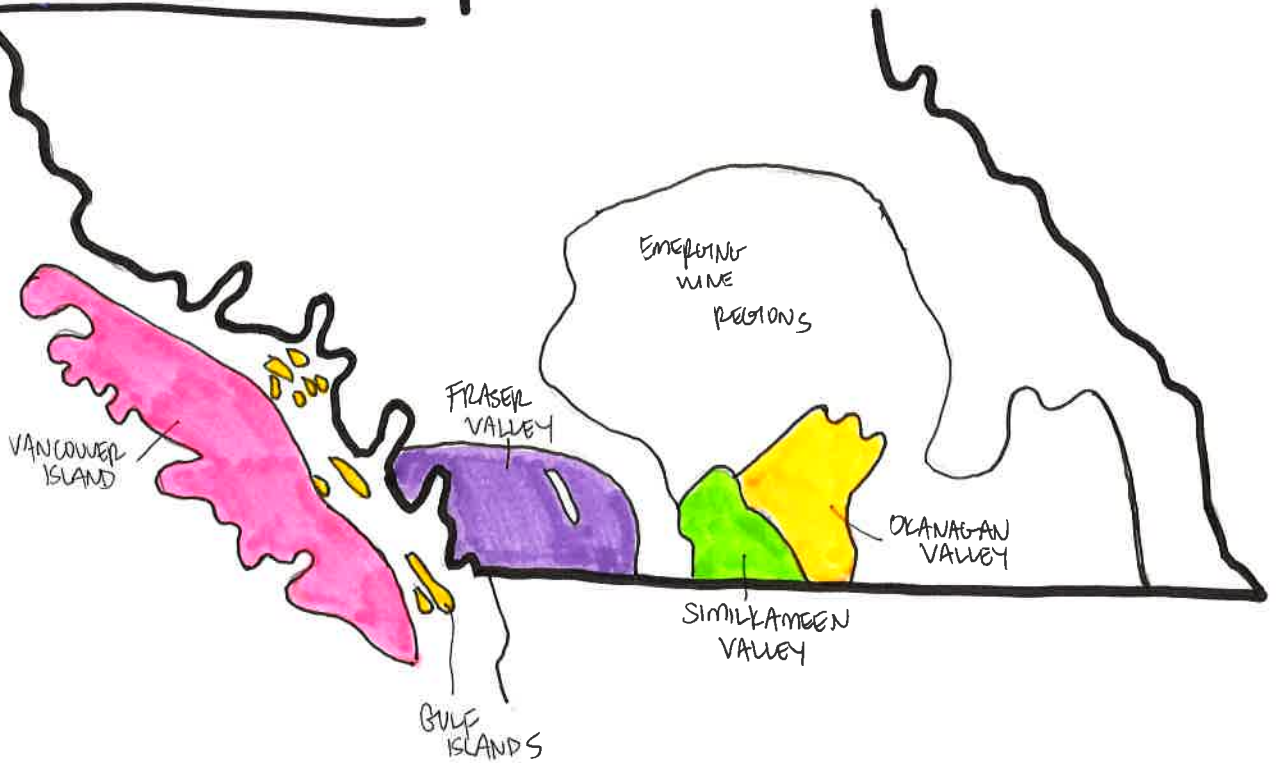
INNISKILLIN

- Inniskillin was founded by Donald Ziraldo & Karl Kaiser in 1974.
- One of the first wineries to plant vinifera.
 - ↳ first vineyard was 32 acres, planted w/ Riesling, Chardonnay + Gamay.
- First ^{post}prohibition winery license in Niagara, issued in 1976.
- In 1977, while waiting for their vinifera vines to mature, they produced some hybrid wines.
- In 1978, Inniskillin moved to its current location on the Bae Funn Estate.
- In 1983, Karl Kaiser + three other Ontario wineries left their grapes on the vine in an attempt to make ice wine.
 - ↳ Inniskillin + Peif lost their entire crop to birds. Hillebrand + Pelee Island were able to harvest a miniscule amount.
 - In 1984, nets were used + the first ice wine was made. Vidal grapes, labeled "Eiswein".
- In 1991, Inniskillin's 1989 Vidal ice wine won the Grand Prix d'Honneur at Vinexpo → opened up the international market.
- Ziraldo handled the sales + marketing & was instrumental in the creation of the VQA.
- In 1992, Inniskillin merged w/ Carter wines (a historic Ontario winery) to form Carter Inniskillin Winery Inc. In 1993, this newly formed company merged w/ The Brant Co. to form Vinco International, which it remains a subsidiary of.
- 1994 - Inniskillin Okanagan
- In 2004, Constellation bought Vinco.

WINES:

- Varietal series (Niagara + Okanagan)
- Reserve Series (Niagara + Okanagan)
- Discovery Series (Okanagan) - new grape varieties to the region
- Single Vineyard Series (Niagara + Okanagan)
- Founders Series (Niagara) - Chard + Pin
- Ice wine (Niagara) - Vidal, Riesling, Cabernet Franc + sparkling Ice wine

BRITISH COLUMBIA



- First BC vineyard planted in 1859 by French Catholic missionaries. The first commercial winery opened in 1931.
 - In the 70s, the government made a push toward vinifera → Helmut Becker was brought in from the Geisenheim Institute to conduct trials.
 - ↳ 1981, publishing of the "Atlas of Suitable Grape Growing Locations in the Okanagan + Similkameen Valleys of BC"
 - 1988: Free Trade Agreement with the US + Canada → FTA (changed its name to NAFTA in 1994 upon the inclusion of Mexico)
 - ↳ pointed out the weaknesses in the wine industry + was the impetus for improvement.
 - government incentives to pull labrusca out + plant vinifera.
 - 1990: British Columbia Wine Authority (BCWA) established.
 - all grapes must come from BC
 - 95% from the stated GI
 - 85% from the stated vintage + variety
 - no water or sugar added
 - tasting panel
- } VQA status

BRITISH COLUMBIA

• Vancouver Island

- Unofficial subzones: Cowichan Valley, Nanaimo,
Saanich Peninsula

• Gulf Islands

- Unofficial subzones: ~~Colliera~~ Gabriola,
Saturna Island

• Fraser Valley

• Similkameen Valley

• Okanagan Valley

- Unofficial subzones: Golden Mile, Black Sage/
Osoyoos, Kelowna,
Naramata, Okanagan
Falls

- one of the world's most northerly wine regions
↳ 49th parallel

- 82% of British Columbia's wines come from the Okanagan
~~Peninsula~~ Valley.

- Continental climate mitigated by Lake Okanagan
- Rain shadow of the Monashee Mts.
- PN, Chard, PG, Merlot & Pinot Blanc
- Very little dessert wine

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Many young producers are passing on the VQA seal
 - more experimental wines don't pass the tasting panel
 - want to promote regions that are not official OAs.
- Govt. requires a winery to own 4 acres of land & a dedicated winemaking facility before it can sell direct to the consumer.
- most wine sold w/in Canada, and mostly at the winery

"WINES of MARKED QUALITY"

- Appointed wine categories: table wine, blanc de noirs (still), nouveau wine, sparkling wine (traditional method or cuvee close/charmat), fortified, liqueur, solera
- (BC "Wine of Distinction")
- (BC "VQA" Certified wine - includes all of the above, plus...)
 - Ice wine, sparkling ice wine, late harvest wine, special select late harvest wine, vin de cuve (dried grape wine), mentage
- permitted alcohol ranges: 14.9-20% (fortified/liqueur), 7-20% (all other)
- Sparkling wine - same reqs as Ontario
- most planted grapes (as of 2016):
 - Pinot Gris (22), Chardonnay (20), Gewurz (15)
 - Merlot (30), PN (21), Cab (14)
- OAs = DVAs (Designated Viticultural Areas)

VANCOUVER ISLAND

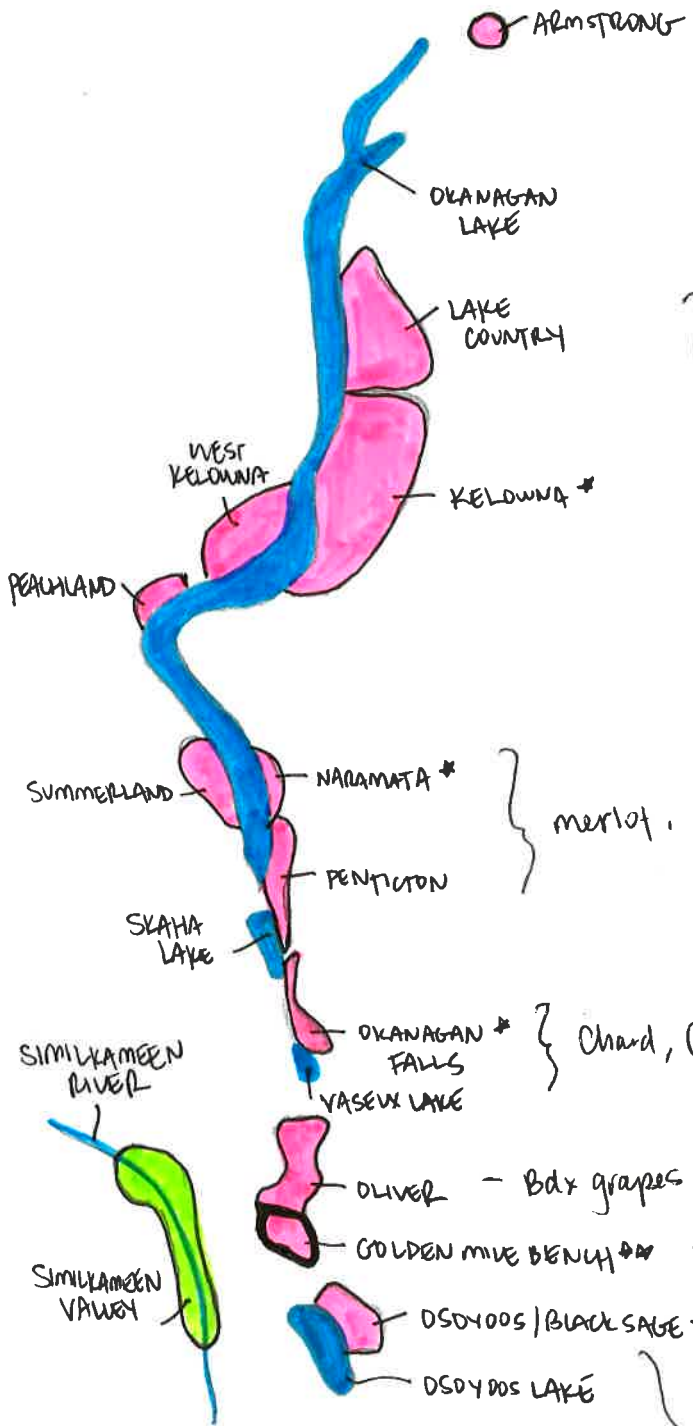
- production is limited → 432 acres under vine & only a handful of wineries in operation.
- PN, PB, Maréchal Foch, Ortega
- Heavy rain, rot is a big issue
- unofficial subzones: Cowichan Valley, Nanaimo, Saanich peninsula

GULF ISLANDS

- northern extension of Washington State's San Juan Islands, located in the Georgia Strait.
- only 94 acres under vine - similar climate to Vancouver Island.
- unofficial subzones: Gabriola, Saturna Island

BRITISH COLUMBIA

* = "official" or official subzones
 ** = OFFICIAL GI of Okanagan Valley



} most northerly, cooler regions of Okanagan. PN, Gewurz, PB, Riesling + Spätburgundy wines

} merlot, PB, Chard + PN

} Chard, Gewurz, PN + PB

OLIVER - Bdx grapes + Chard + PB

GOLDEN MILE BENCH** - elevated shelf of vineyards on gravel-rich, sandy loam. Cool morning light, protected from the afternoon sun. Merlot, Cab Franc, Chard + Gewurz

} warmest + driest, sand over granitic bedrock. Bdx grapes + Syrah

NOTABLE WINERIES, cont:

- Lustella / Le vieux pin (Dsoydos) - Navemna / Rhone inspired
- Little Farm (Similkameen) - Riesling + Chard • vinAmite (Oliver)
- Meyer Family (Okanagan Falls) - Chard + PN
- Moraino Estate (Naramata) - PN
- Nichol / Lock + Wain (Naramata / all over Okanagan)
- Dropino (Similkameen) - single vineyard riesling, gamay, syrah (natural)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FRASER VALLEY

- functions as a tourist area for Vancouver.
- 200 acres planted mainly to hybrids. Vinifera is trucked in from the Okanagan.

SIMILKAMEEN + OKANAGAN VALLEYS

- together, account for 90% of BC's wine.
- 4 hour drive from Vancouver.
- the only BC regions on the east side of the Cascades
 - ↳ 12-16 inches of precipitation here → very dry!
- very little non-vinifera planted
- short growing season, cold winters, but abundant sunlight, huge diurnal swing
 - weather mitigated by planting around lakes, rivers and at altitude.
- Okanagan: 120 miles north to south.
- quite high elevation: 1000-1300 ft.
- steep valleys, lots of wind → ease of organic farming
- east side → sandier, west side → more loam
- no phylloxera → many own-rooted vines
- high degree of irrigation
- Similkameen → more extreme climate (no moderating lakes), windier
 - 19 varieties
 - Bdx grapes + Chardonnay

NOTABLE WINEGRADES:

- Bella (Naramata) - sparkling wines
- Painted Rock (Staha Lake)
- Blue Mountain (Okanagan Falls) - sparkling, Gamay, PN
- Coolshanagh (Naramata) - PN + Chard
- Summerhill Pyramid - Bio-D, sparkling
- Falstaff (Naramata) - PN
- Synchromesh (Okanagan Falls) - single vint. riesling
- Haywire (Summerland) - experimental
- Tantalus (Kelowna) - Riesling
- Kamuzawa (Naramata/Oliver) - low alcohol Bdx blends
- PH wines (Summerland)

NOVA SCOTIA

NOVA SCOTIA APPELLATION

- 100% Nova Scotia grapes

- white wine only

→ min. 51% combined Seyval, l'Acadie, Betsenheim 318 + Vidal

→ max. 49% Pinning, pinot blanc, pinot gris, etc.

→ max. 15% Gewürztraminer, Muscat, etc.

- 9.5 - 11% alcohol

- min. TA: 8 g/l (no acidification permitted)

- chaptalization is permitted to a maximum 2% increase in alcohol by volume.

- vintage dating is mandatory

- wines must be approved by a tasting panel.

QUEBEC

Winegrowing regions:

- Eastern Townships

- Montérégie

- Ouest-du-Québec

- Centre-du-Québec

- Est-du-Québec

Quebec Certified wine - created in 2008

ENGLAND

- Romans brought the vine to England.
- Christian monasteries maintained vineyards after the fall of the Empire.
- Henry VIII dissolved monasteries in the 16th century → viticultural damage.
- It wasn't until after WWII that commercial interest in winemaking was revived.
- A label boasting "British wine" is typically a sweet port-style or Sherry-style wine made from imported grape concentrate.
- "English" wine is the official term.

• Disease + rot are an issue, as well as getting grapes to ripen.

• 65% of all wine made is sparkling.

• 126 wineries as of 2012.

• first winery: Hambledon vineyard in Hampshire, est. 1951

• the south of England is warmer + drier

• Sussex, Kent + Surrey have the most vineyards planted → SE England.



SUSSEX

- situated on the English Channel
- frost + rot are still an issue, though it is warmer + drier by English standards.
- soil is characterized by "South Downs" → range of chalk hills
- above the 50th parallel
- Bacchus, Chardonnay, Pinot Noir + Pinot meunier

↳ (Silvaner x Riesling) + Müller Thurgau, developed in Germany in the 1930s.

↳ other grapes of England:

- Ortega: Müller Thurgau x Siegerrebe [early ripening, developed] in Germany
- Seyval Blanc: Lean, minerally French hybrid used in sweet wine
- Reichensteiner: high acid German crossing used in sparkling wine.

ENGLAND

KENT

- white cliffs of Dover
- same chalk limestone as Sussex → South Downs
- Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Bacchus + Ortega
- in 2015, Taittinger announced its purchase of land in Kent

SURREY

- chalky soils from ancient marine fossils.
- Pommery + Hattingly Varley have entered into a partnership here.
- home to one of England's largest producers: Denbie's

HAMPSHIRE

- Seyval Blanc was the original grape planted here by Hambledon Estate.
- now replanted to Champagne varieties.

EAST ANGLIA

- denser soils w/ a high proportion of clay
- Bacchus is the main grape

SOUTHWEST ENGLAND

- Camel Valley → largest vineyard in Cornwall
- Darnibole vineyard was just given England's first PDO: Single vineyard monopole of Camel Valley for Bacchus.

IMPORTANT PRODUCERS

- Nyetimber - West Sussex
- Ridgeview - Sussex
- Chapel Down - Kent
- Denbie's - Surrey
- Gosborne - Kent