

Wines of Chile, Argentina, Spain & Portugal

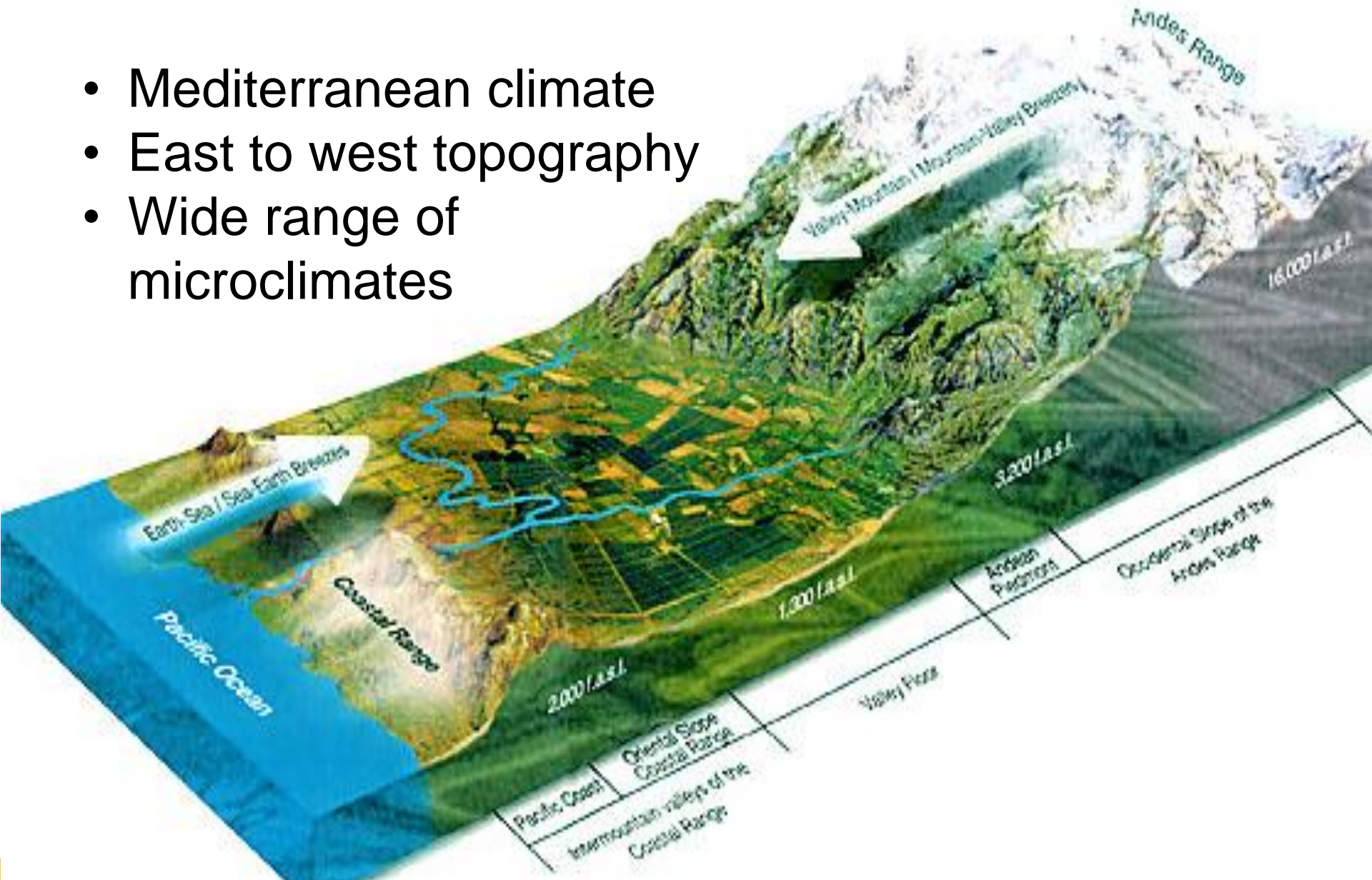
Prof. Karen Goodlad,
Adapted from a Presentation prepared by Nora Fauvelukes

CHILE: QUICK FACTS

- 2x size of California
- 3000 miles of coastline approx. 100 miles wide
- Principal exports: copper, fish, fresh fruit and wine
- 3rd largest exporter of wines to the US
- 68% of wine production exported

Climatic Diversity

- Mediterranean climate
- East to west topography
- Wide range of microclimates



- Pacific Ocean to West



- Patagonia to South



- Atacama Desert in North



- Andes Mountains to East

CHILE: MAJOR WINE REGIONS

- ❖ Northern Region:

- ❖ Elqui Valley, Limari Valley

- ❖ Aconcagua:

- ❖ Aconcagua Valley, Casablanca Valley, San Antonio Valley

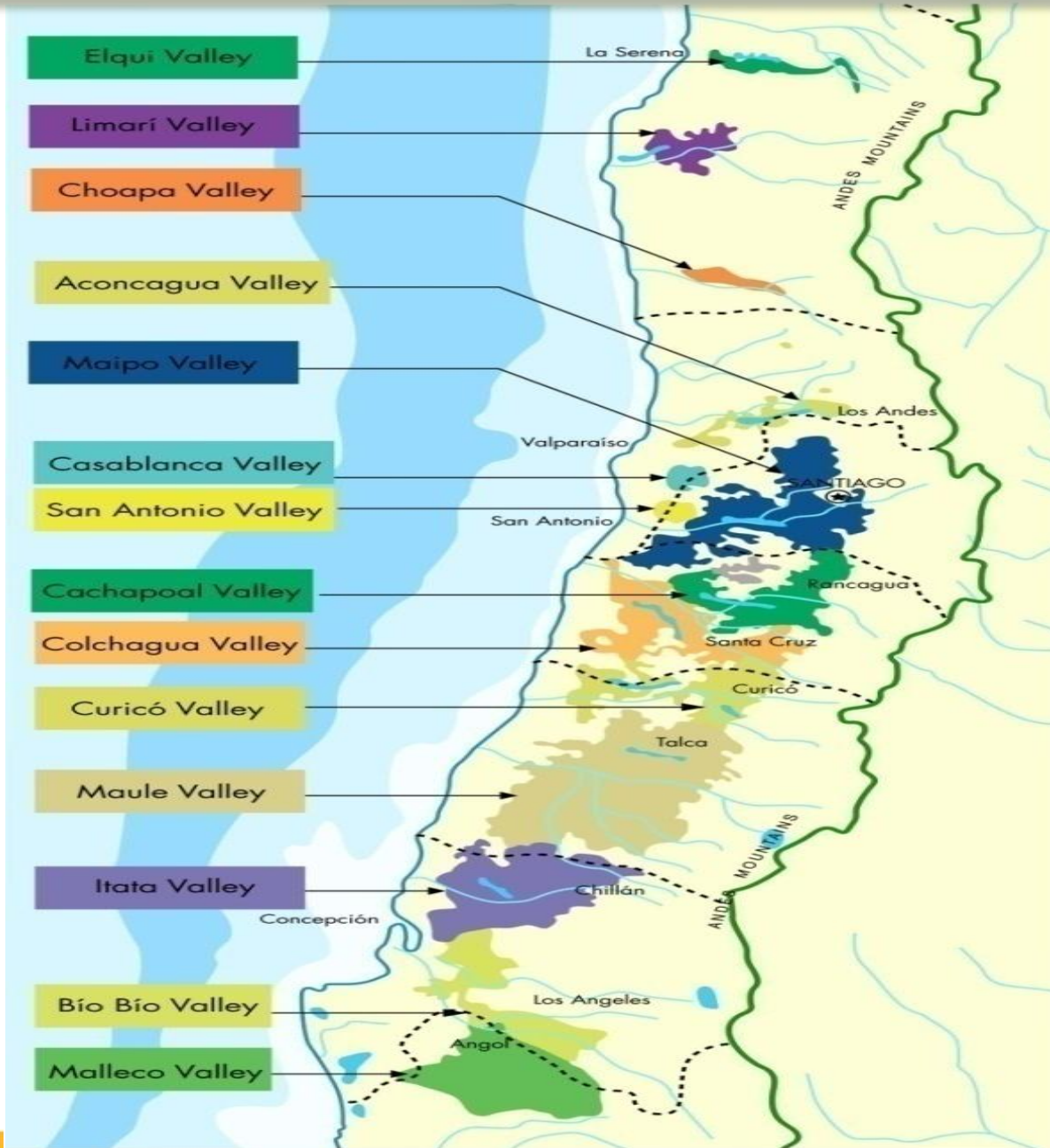
- ❖ Central Valley:

- ❖ Maipo Valley, Rapel Valley, Curicó Valley, Maule Valley

- ❖ Southern Region:

- ❖ Itata Valley, Bio Bio Valley

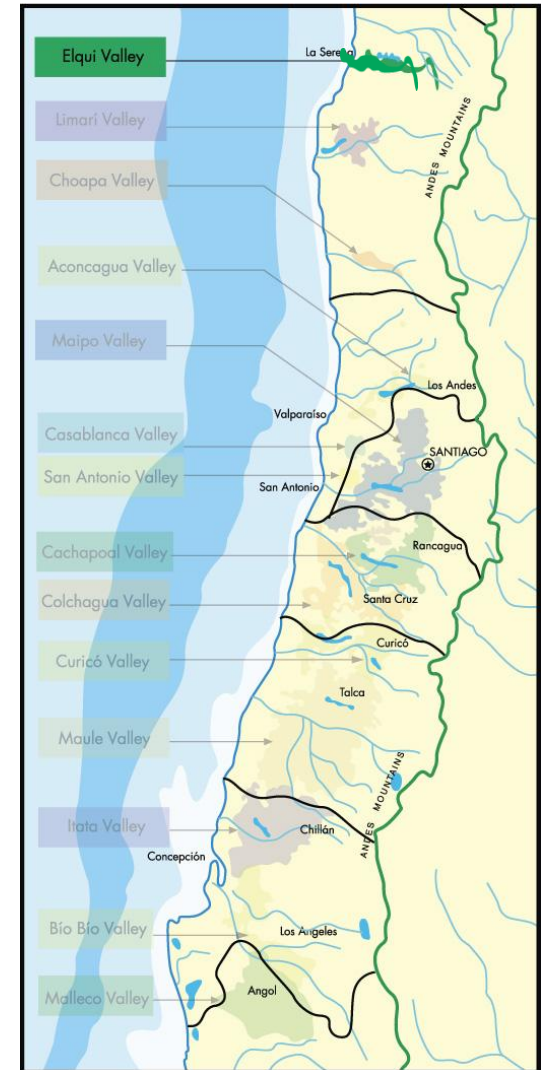
THERE ARE 14 ACTIVE WINE PRODUCING REGIONS IN CHILE



Elqui Valley

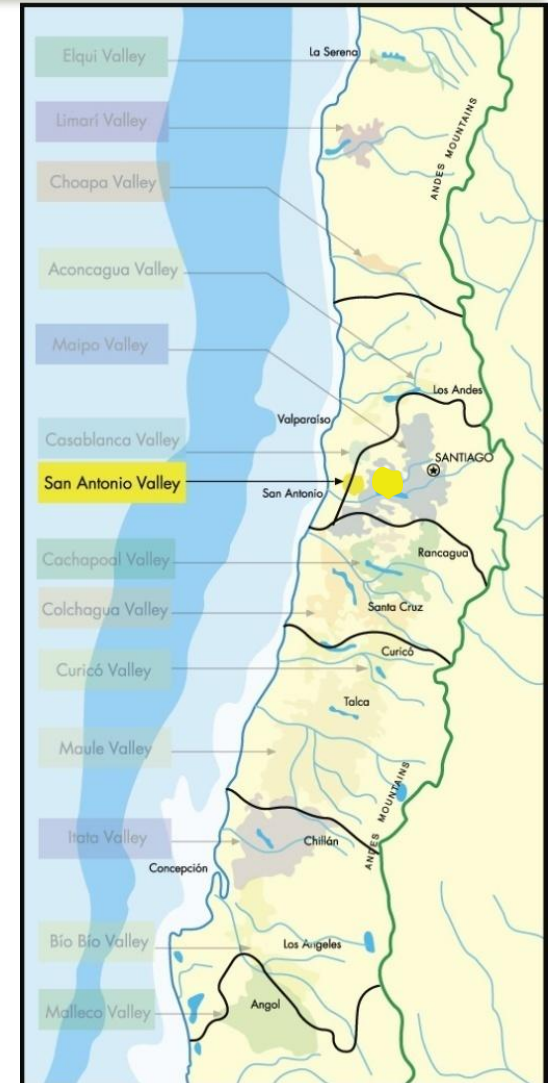
Reaching for the Stars

- Northernmost wine growing region
- Known mainly for Pisco
- Sauvignon Blanc and Syrah are promising varieties
- 1300 acres planted
- High altitude vineyards being explored at 2000M (1.24 miles)



San Antonio/Leyda Valley

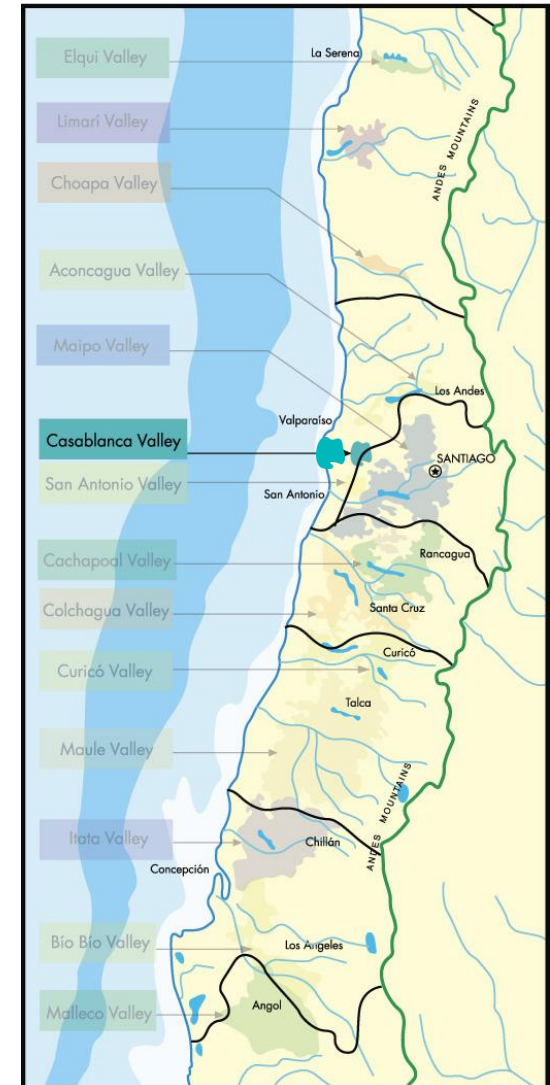
- **1998** - First vines planted
- **2001** - First wines released in 2001
- **2002** - Received D.O.
- Coolest of all coastal regions
- Extreme coastal plantings at 5km from ocean
- Subject to extreme climate variables
- Sauvignon Blanc & Pinot Noir are standouts; great potential for Chardonnay



Casablanca Valley

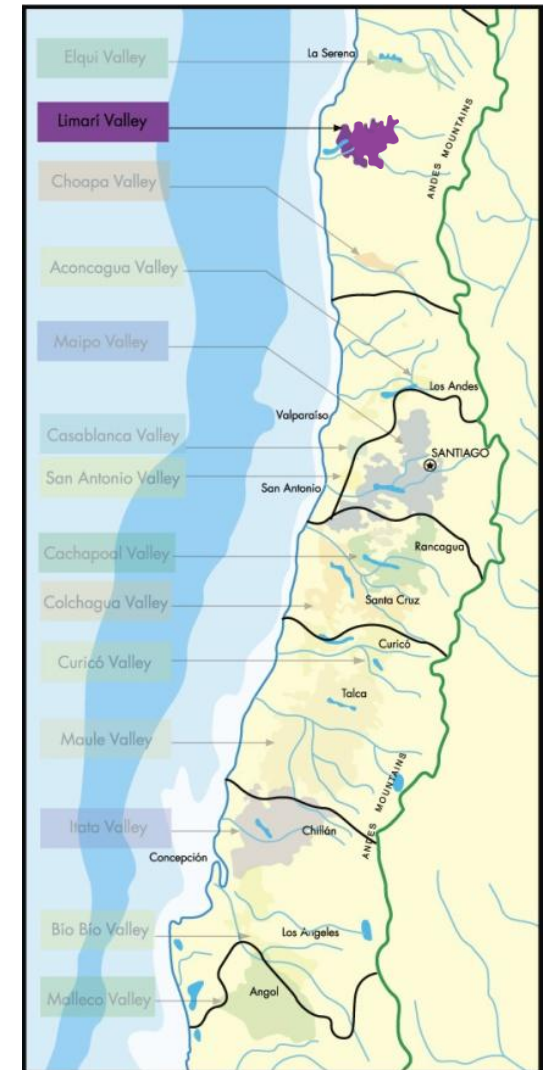
The Cool Pioneer

- **1982** - Pablo Morandé establishes region after visiting Carneros, CA
- First cool climate planted to *Vitis Vinifera*
- 10600 acres (4100ha) under vine
- ~11 miles (18km) from ocean
- Soil: decomposed granite, sand, loam & clay
- Sauvignon Blanc & Pinot Noir



Limarí Valley

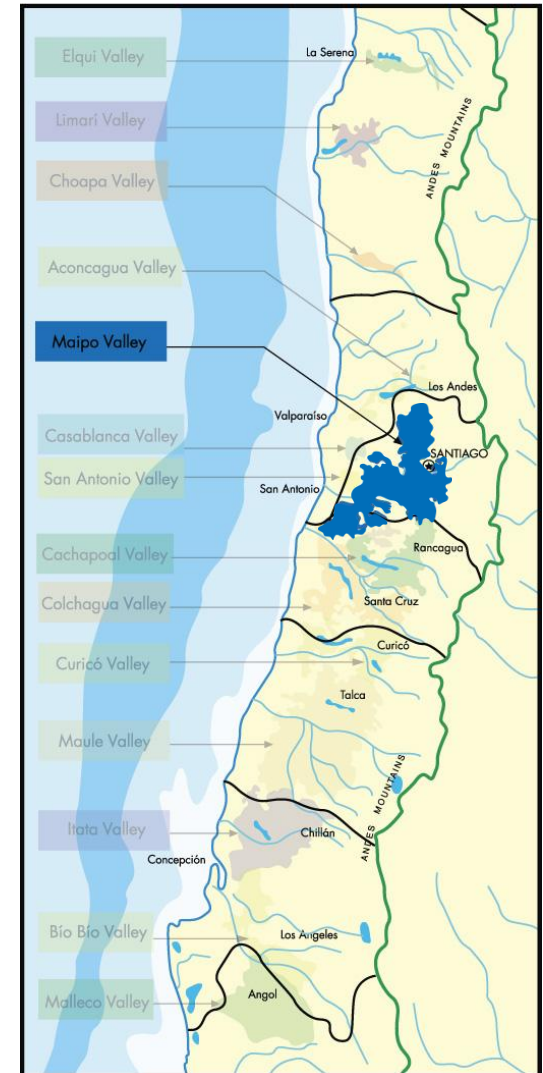
- **1993** - First winery established; 1800ha planted vineyards 10km from ocean
- One of the northernmost regions
- Chardonnay excelling in limestone



Maipo Valley

Chile's Benchmark Region

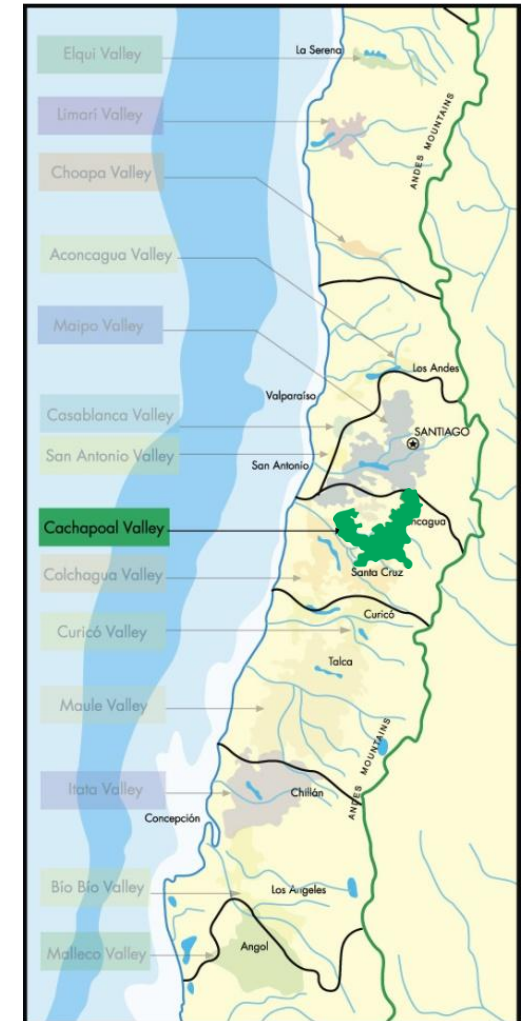
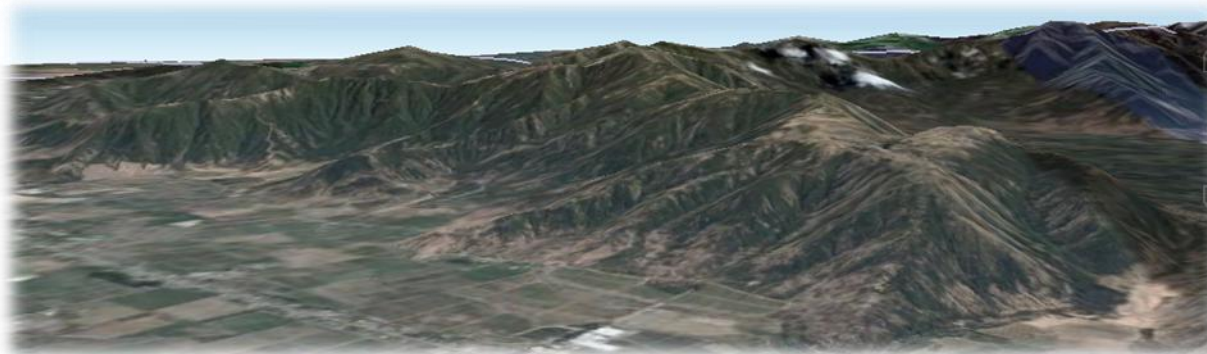
- Most famous wines & established wine region
- Vineyards nearest to Santiago
- 26,700 acres planted
- 60% of vineyards planted to Cabernet Sauvignon
- Chile's oldest & most famous wineries
- Mountains and hills on all sides
- Well drained, alluvial soils
- Unique microclimates



Cachapoal Valley

Promised Land for Carmenerere

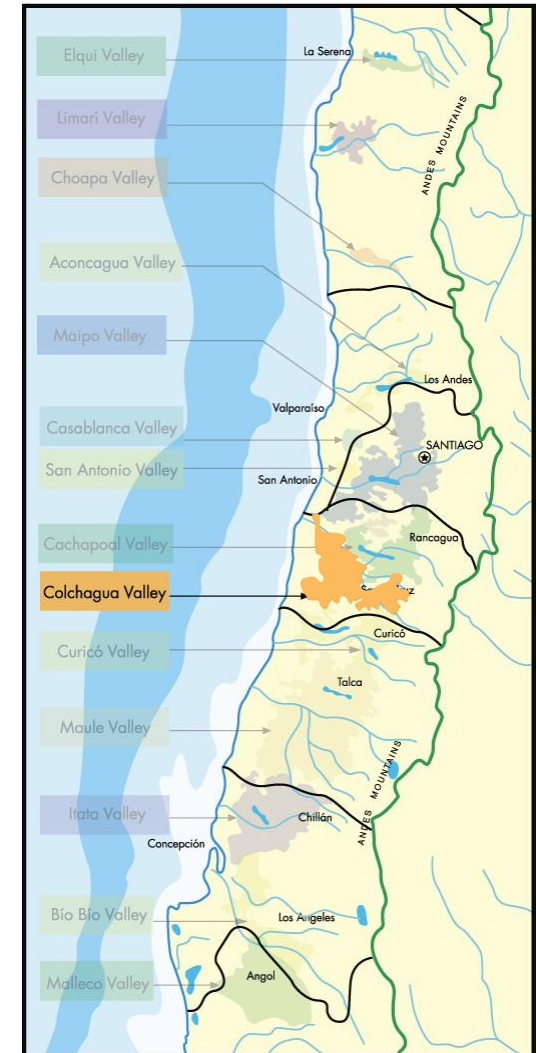
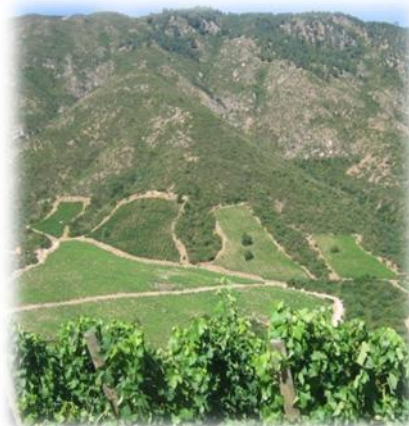
- 85% red wines. Known for Carmenerere and Cabernet Sauvignon
- Small, landlocked area
- Three distinctive sectors: Rancagua - home of Chilean Rodeo; Peumo - promising for Carmenerere; Cachapoal Alto - premium red wine area with alluvial, clay and gravel soils



Colchagua Valley

Land of Big Reds

- Referred to as the “Napa Valley of Chile”
- Huge expansion from the late 90’s with 8,000ha to 23,000ha
- Cabernet Sauvignon and Carmenera are top varietals
- Coastal areas now being planted to white varietals



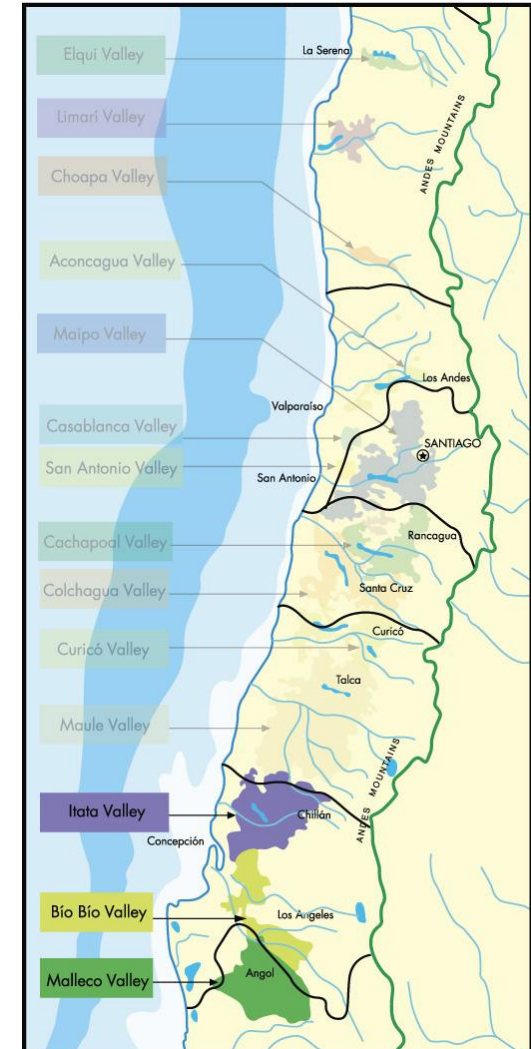
Southern Region Valleys

Rapid Investment Itata

- 11,000ha under vine
- Muscat of Alexandria and Pais widely planted
- Home of Kendall Jackson's Calina

Bio Bio

- 3,500ha planted to vines
- Aromatic cool climate varieties: Pinot Noir and Chardonnay. Riesling, Gewürztraminer and Sauvignon Blanc show promise
- Diverse investment in region



ARGENTINA

“Argentina has a rich wine culture that has its roots in the traditions of the European immigrants that settled the country” Wines of Argentina

Climate and Terroir

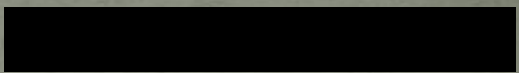
- Argentina grows high quality vineyards in large areas.
- In its large territory, different terroirs develop as a result of the combination of diverse altitudes and latitudes, the variability in soils and precipitation, and the presence of the Andes Range.
- Altitude, as it generates microclimates and varied terroirs, is a factor that distinguishes Argentina from the rest of the world and translates into outstanding expression and diversity in our wines.
- Continental Climate, Very Dry climate makes it easy to make organic wines
- Use of mountain water to irrigate



1551
The Spaniards introduced the first specimens of *Vitis vinifera* in Argentina.



Favorable climatic and soil conditions contributed to its development near the Andean region.



Mid 1800's

European immigrants brought new grape cultivation techniques and new grape varieties.



The railway expanded all over the country.



Creation of the first School of Agriculture in Argentina.



A national wine industry began to develop.





1990's

Viticultural revolution

New technology.

New know-how in vineyard management and winemaking techniques.



Foreign investments.
Targeting new markets.



Exporting Argentine
wines to the world.



2011

5th world's largest wine producer
7th world's largest wine exporter



8th world's largest wine
consumer:
8 gallons consumption
per capita in 2009



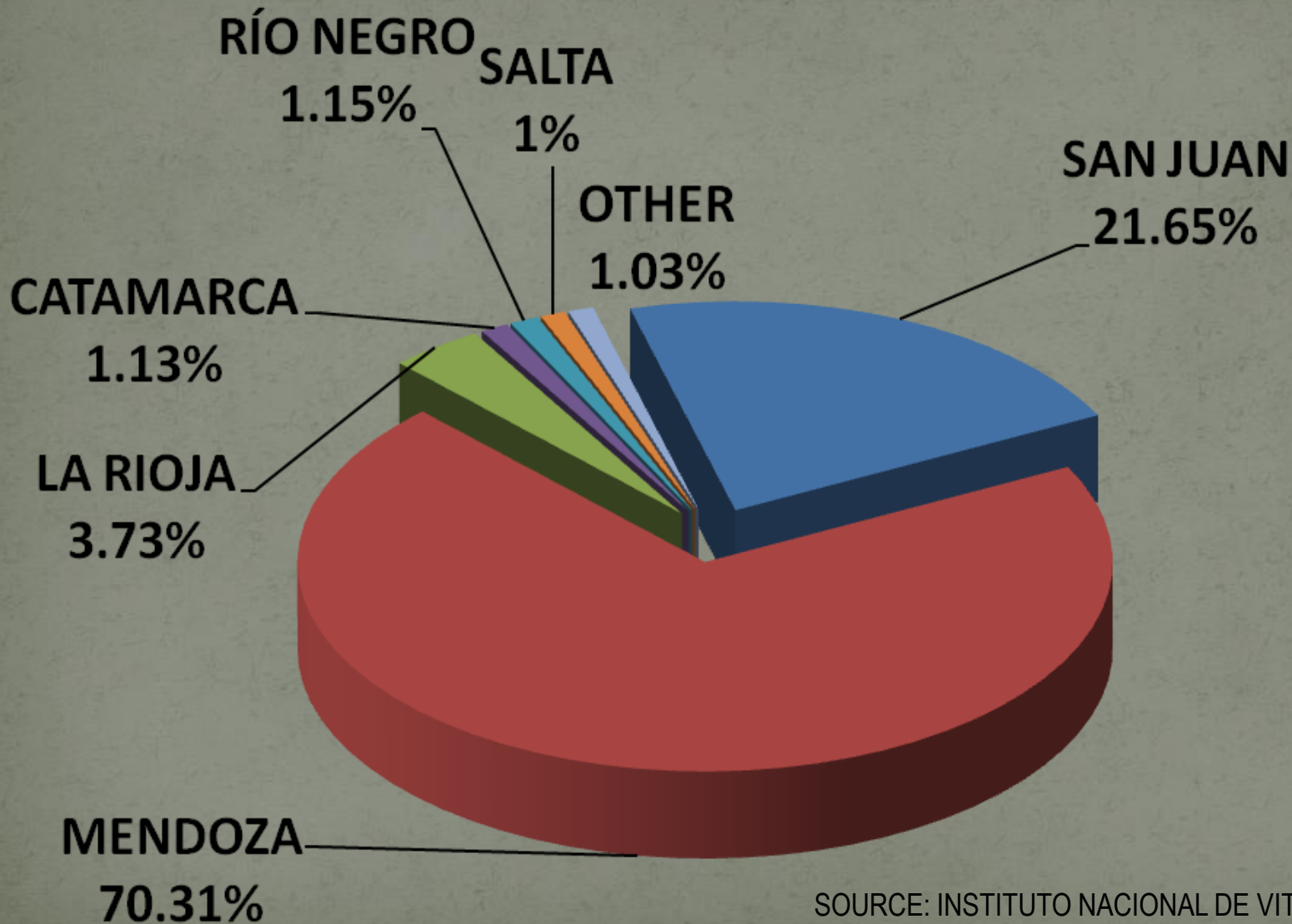
9th in Cultivated Surface:
564.821 acres
1,341 Wineries



ARGENTINA: WINE REGIONS

- ❖ **Salta: Calchaquí Valley - Colomé**
- ❖ **La Rioja: Chilecito**
- ❖ **San Juan: Tulúm Valley**
- ❖ **Mendoza: Maipú – Luján de Cuyo – Uco Valley – San Rafael**
- ❖ **Patagonia: Neuquén – Rio Negro**

Wine Regions by Vineyard Area, 2009



SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE VITIVINICULTURA
END OF HARVEST 2010 DATABASE

Argentina - The ideal Terroir



1. Northwest Region - Norte

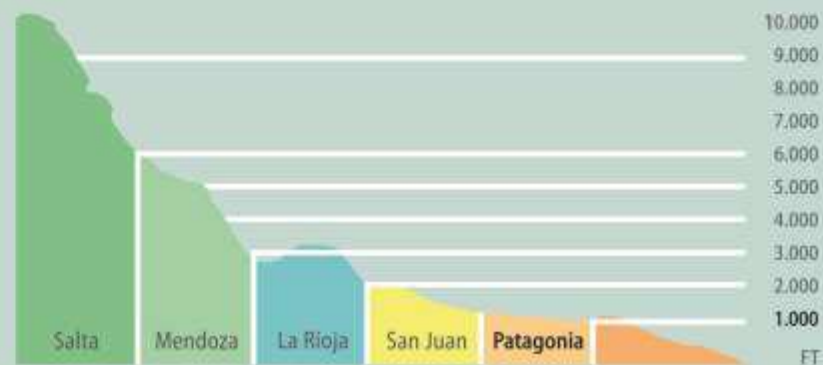
- Salta (Molinos - 2400 m / 3000 m, El Arenal - 2700 m, Cafayate - 1700 m)
- Catamarca (Fiambalá - 1500 m)

2. Middle West Region - Cuyo

- La Rioja (Famatina - 1000 m)
- San Juan (Pedernal - 1300 m, Tulum - 800 m, Zonda - 1300 m)
- Mendoza (Luján/Maipú - 900 m, Luján Oeste - 1000 m, Río Mendoza Sur - 1000 m, Valle de Uco Oeste/Centro 1000 m, San Carlos - 1000 m, San Rafael - 700 m)

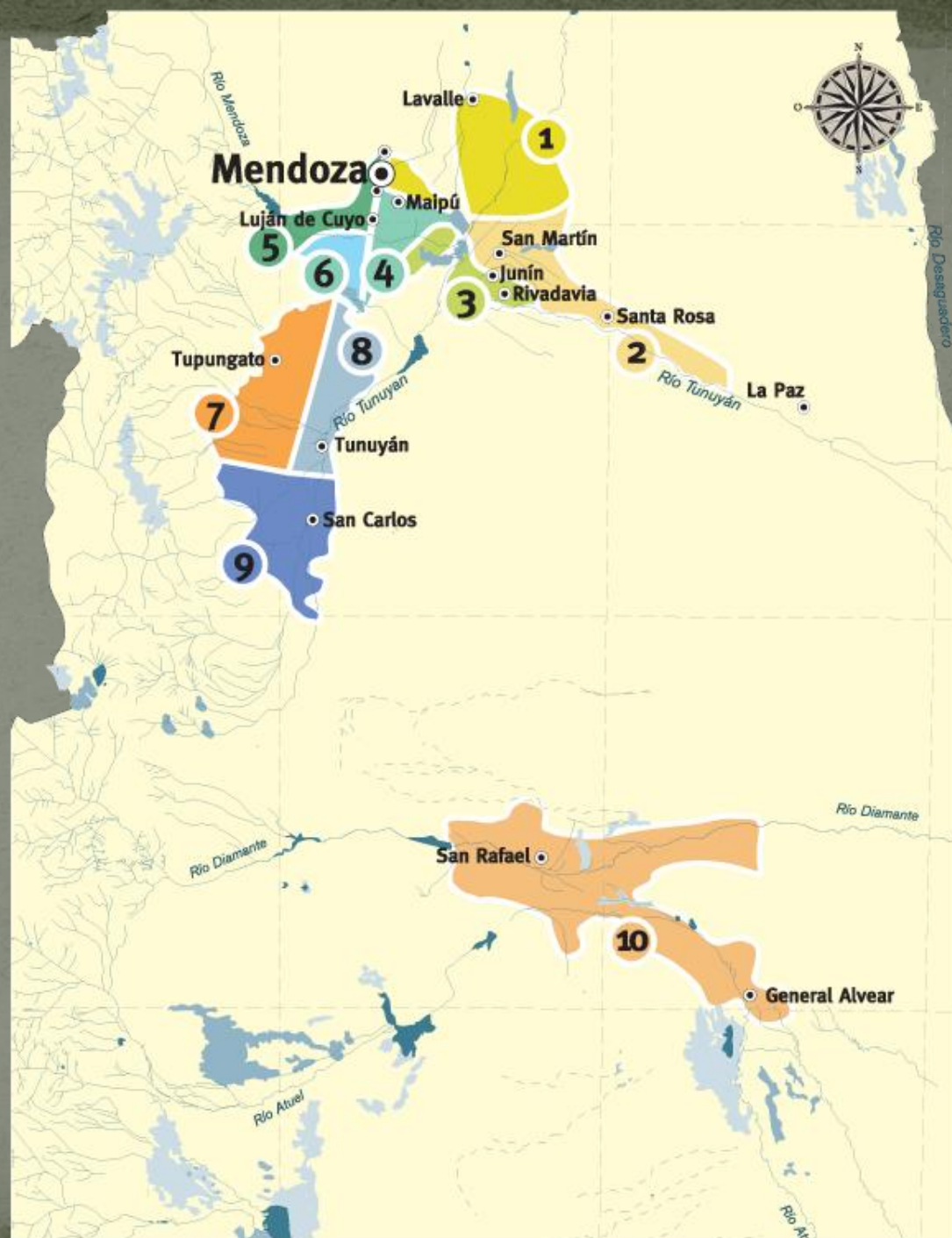
3. SOUTH REGION - PATAGONIA

- NEUQUÉN (Chañar/Añelo, Neuquén, Centenario, Senillosa/Plottier, Chos Malal - 250 m)
- RÍO NEGRO (Alto Valle, Valle Medio, Valle Inferior - 240 m)
- CHUBUT (El Hoyo - 300 m)
- LA PAMPA (25 de Mayo - 320 m)





Wines of Argentina



- 1** North
 Altitude: < 700m
 Las Heras, Luján.
- 2** East
 Altitude: < 700m
 La Paz, Santa Rosa, Rivadavia, San Martín, Junín.
- 3** Malpú East
 Altitude: 700m - 750m
 Russell, Cruz de Piedra, Barrancas, Medrano.
- 4** Luján / Malpú
 Altitude: 900m
 Carrodilla, Mayor Iturmord, Lanterna.
- 5** Luján West
 Altitude: 950m - 1000m
 Las Cosepuntas, Vistaiba.
- 6** Río Mendoza South
 Altitude: 1000m
 Pendriel, Agrelo, Ugarteche, Ancharis.
- 7** Uco Valley West
 Altitude: 1100m - 1150m
 San José, El Perol, Villa Bestias, Tupungato, Guertalery, Los Arboles, Vista Flores.
- 8** Uco Valley Center
 Altitude: 1000m
 La Arboleda, El Zampal, Campo Viejo, Cerdón del Plata, Agua Amarga, Villa Secca, Los Sauces.
- 9** San Carlos
 Altitude: 1000m - 1100m
 Altamira, La Cosecha, San Carlos, Superior Bustos, El Cepillo.
- 10** San Rafael
 General Alvear
 Altitude: 700m

Source: INTA (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria) Mendoza, Argentina.

Spain

Major Wine Regions

- ❖ Rioja DOC
- ❖ Priorat DOC
- ❖ Ribera del Duero
- ❖ Navarra
- ❖ Rias Baixas
- ❖ Rueda
- ❖ Toro
- ❖ La Mancha

SPAIN

DENOMINATION OF ORIGIN

❖ Table Wines:

Vino de Mesa: Your basic table wine. Usually labeled only with the country of origin: Spain.

Vinos de la Tierra: May be labeled with a regional name along with "Produce of Spain."

❖ DOC Wines:

Vino de Calidad Producido en Región Determinada (VCPRD): Indicates a fair quality regional wine.

- Denominación de Origen (DO): Indicates mainstream quality wine.
- Denominación de Origen Calificada (DOC): Indicates a wine with an above average reputation for quality.
- Denominación de Pago (DO de Pago): These wines come from individual single-estates wineries with a high reputation worldwide.

SPAIN

WHITE GRAPE VARIETALS

- ❖ *ALBARINO* – Vinho Verde in Portugal.
- ❖ *VIURA* – Macabeo
- ❖ *GARNACHA BLANCA*
- ❖ *MALVASIA*
- ❖ *MOSCATEL* – Muscat de Alexandria.
- ❖ *XAREL-LO* (Pansa Blanca) mostly Catalonia for Cava.
- ❖ *PEDRO XIMENEZ*
- ❖ *PALOMINO* –Listran in FCE

SPAIN

RED GRAPE VARIETALS

- ❖ *TEMPRANILLO* - Ull de Liebre, Cencibel, Tinto Fino, Tinta del pais.
- ❖ *MAZUELO* – Carignan in France
- ❖ *GRACIANO* – Morrastel, Courouillade in France
- ❖ *GARNACHA* – Grenache
- ❖ *MONASTRELL* – Mouverdre in France.

PORTUGAL

PORTUGAL

Southwest of Europe; ca. 575 miles long, ca. 138 miles wide

Climate:

Atlantic North: fresh winds and humidity;

***Interior North: warm summers, cold winters,
low precipitation;***

South: warm and dry in the summer; mild winters

Area with vines: 500.000 acres

Yield: very low; ca. 5 gallons / acre

Consumption/per capita: ca. 15 gallons

Classification of Portuguese wines:

Vinho de Mesa (Table wine)

Vinho Regional

VQPRD: I.P.R. (7) D.O.C. (26)

PORTUGAL

MAJOR WINE REGIONS

- ❖ **Minho – DOC Vinho Verde**
- ❖ **Douro - First DOC of the world – 1758 – Porto**
- ❖ **Beiras – DOC's Dão (Touriga Nacional was born here), Bairrada, Beira Interior & Távora Varosa**

- ❖ **Alentejo**
- ❖ **Algarve**
- ❖ **Setubal**
- ❖ **Madeira**
- ❖ **The Azores**

Terroir

Atlantic Wines

Vinho Verde, Bairrada, Estremadura

- Long growing cycle
- Low alcoholic content
 - High acidity
 - Light wines
- Aromatic and floral wines (green and yellow fruits)
- To drink young

Mountain Wines

Douro, Dão

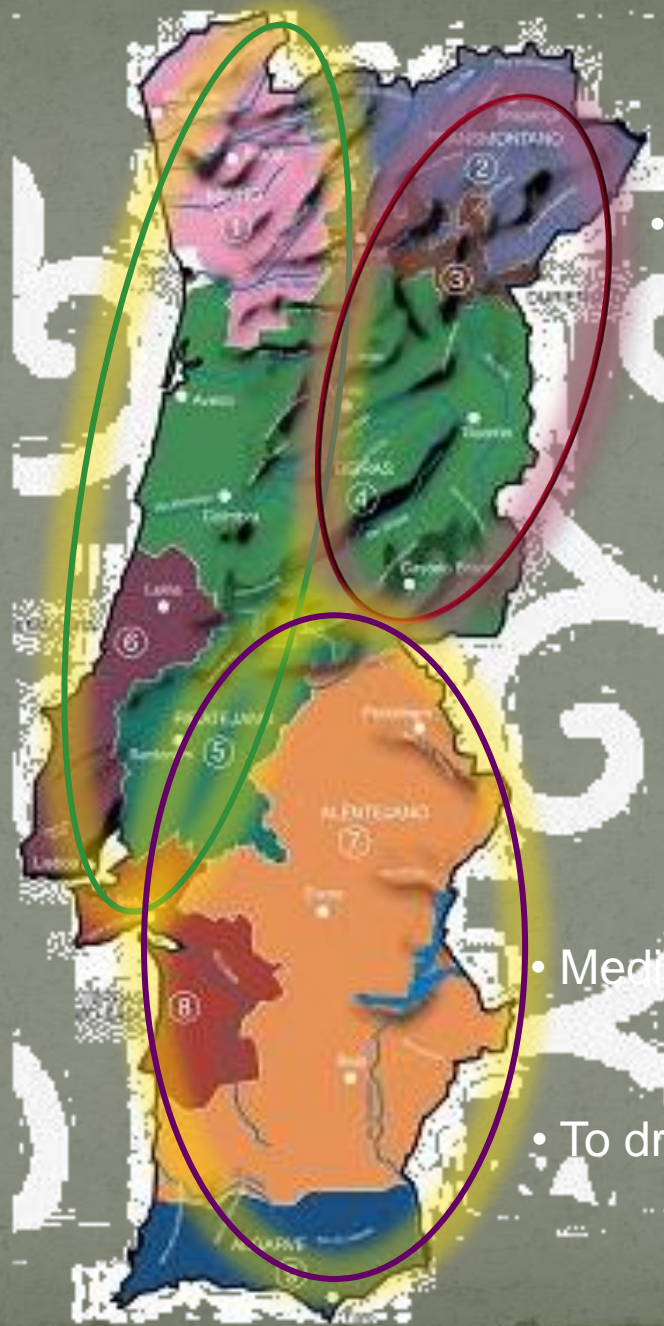
- Long growing cycle
- Medium alcoholic content
 - Medium acidity

- Bodied wines
- Black ripe fruits aromas
 - Ageing potential

Plains Wines

Ribatejo, Terras do Sado, Alentejo, Algarve

- Short growing cycle
- Medium/high alcoholic content
 - Low acidity
- Summerfruits aromas
- To drink young or short ageing



Minho / DOC Vinho Verde

Region - rolling hills and mountains;

- small parcels – less than 2 acres

- very green landscape

- Ca. 70.000 acres planted

Climate - frequent rain falls;

- influence from Atlantic; mist.

Soil - granitic soil; occasionally schist

Main Varieties Alvarinho, Trajadura, Loureiro, Vinhão

Wines light, crisp and very slightly petillant with aromas of apples, limes and flowers.



DOC's Douro & Porto

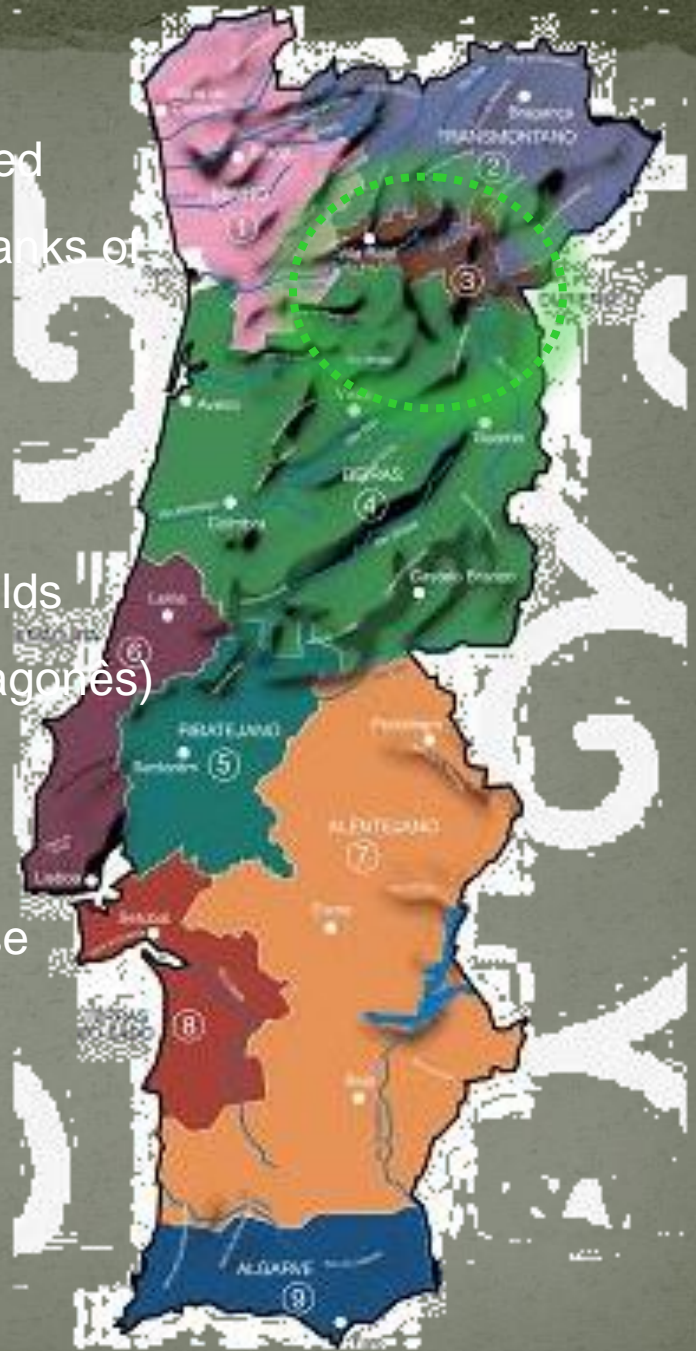
Region - vineyards planted on stone-walled terraces on the hills and on the banks of the river Douro and its tributaries

Soil - schist; poor, rocky soils. Low yields

Main varieties Touriga Nacional, Tinta Roriz (Aragonès)

Touriga Franca, Tinta Amarela

Wines dark colours, inky, opaque, ripe blackberries with notes of rockrose



Beiras – DOC's Dão, Bairrada, Beira Interior & Távora Varosa

Region - rolling hills and small holdings

Soil - granite, slate, schist, lime and clay

Main Varieties Touriga Nacional, Jaen, Alfrocheiro, Baga, Fernão Pires

Wines fruity with an earthy and vegetal edge

wine with ageing potential



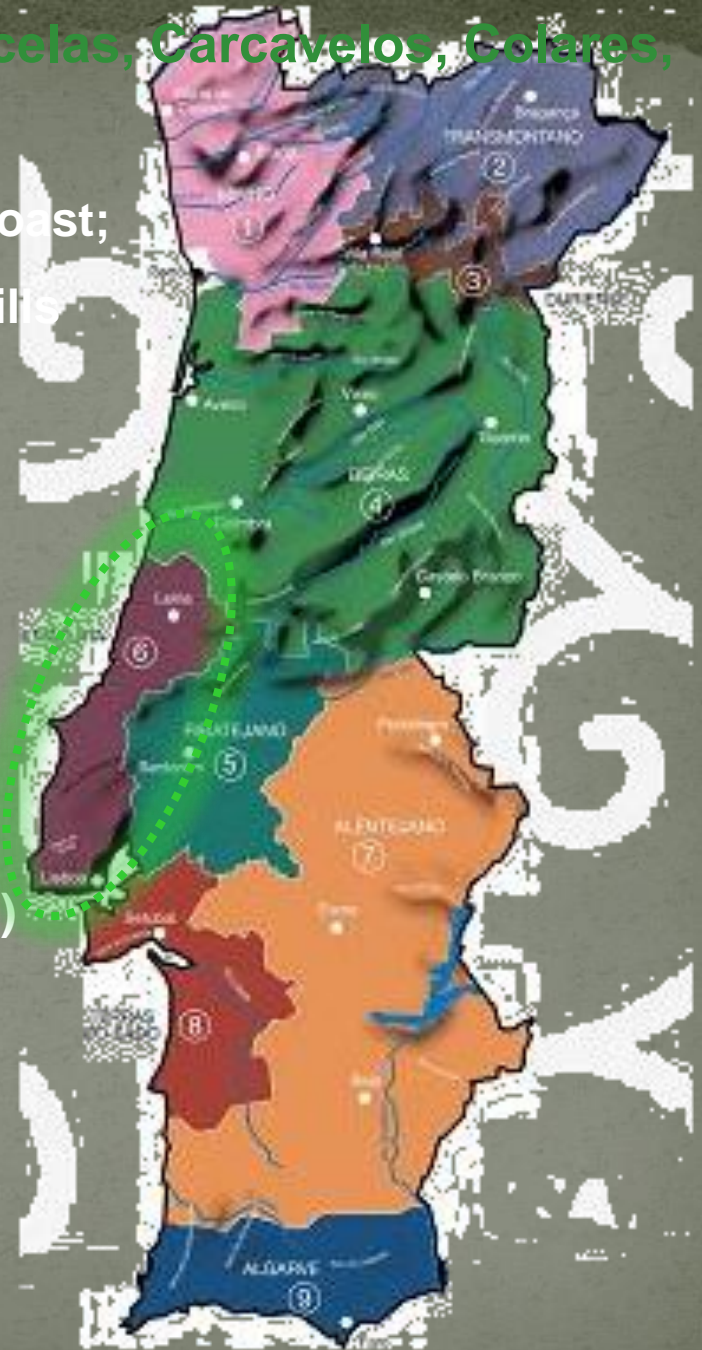
Estremadura – DOC's Alenquer, Arruda, Bucelas, Carcavelos, Colares, Lourinhã, Óbidos & Torres Vedras

Region - northwest of Lisbon. Steep coast;
in the inner land with rolling hills

- Soil - In the coast: sandy
- Inland: clay

Main varieties Arinto, Bastardo, Trincadeira.

Wines Fresh and crisp whites (Arinto)
fruity reds with good value



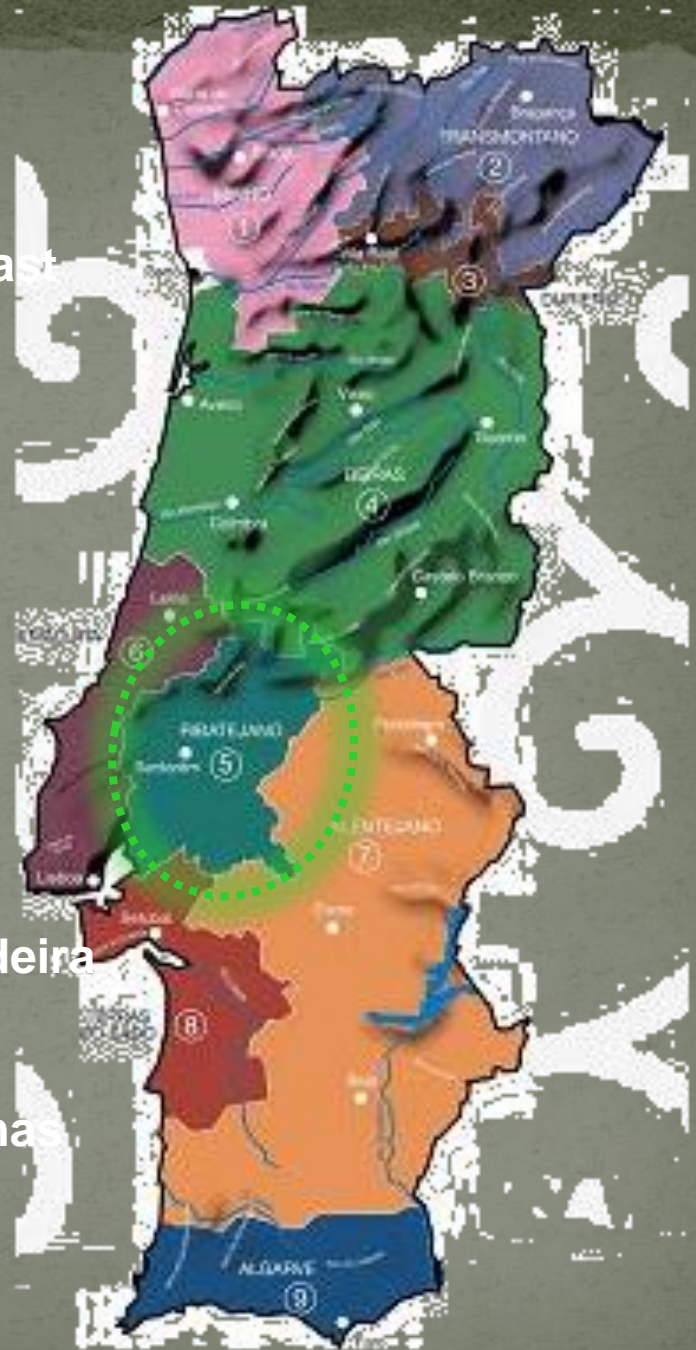
Ribatejo (DOC Ribatejo)

Region - flat land, situated around the last

Soil - varied, fertile, alluvial land

Main varieties Fernão Pires, Camarate, Trincadeira

Wines Balanced wines with fruity aromas
Good value for money



Terras do Sado (DOC's Palmela & Setúbal)

Region - The region is flanked by the Tagus estuary
Atlantic Ocean and the Sado River

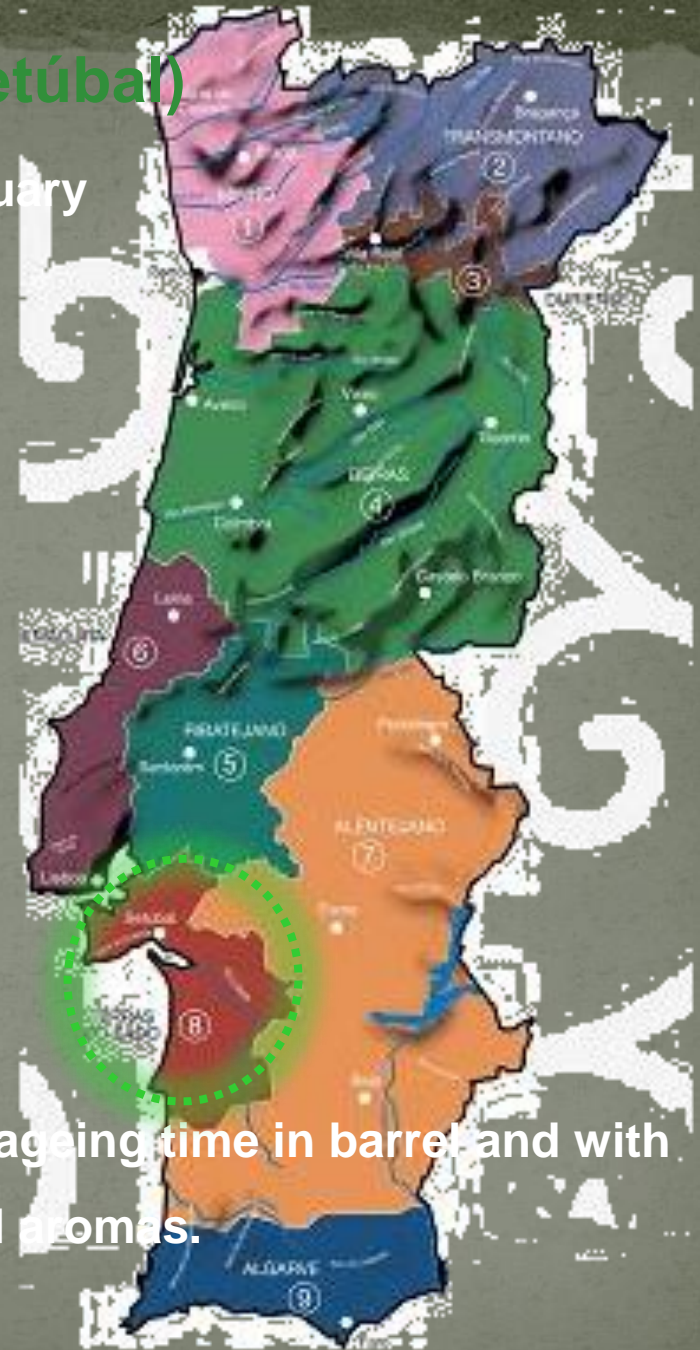
Soil - Sandy soil and stony chalk

Main varieties - Moscatel de Setúbal, Castelão
Fernão Pires.

Wines - Early maturing red wines with notes of
red currants and raspberries

Wine with ageing potential

Moscatel de Setúbal – fortified wine with longer ageing time in barrel and with
nutty, raisiny and honeyed aromas.



Alentejo (DOC Alentejo)

Region - vast and rural area of flat plains with occasional low hills

Soil - rich lime soil, with granite schist, and marble

Varieties Roupeiro, Aragonês, Trincadeira

Wines Reds are full-bodied and fruity



PORTUGAL

QUALITY CLASSIFICATIONS

Six distinctive categories:

1. Vinho de Mesa – Basic table wines.
2. VR (Vinho Regional) – Regional wines that do not adhere to the same strict regulations as IPR or DOC classified wines.
3. IPR (Indicacao de Proveniencia Reglamentada) – Wines from newer regions which are candidates for DOC status. Although created in 1990 to designate wines of “Intermediate” quality, this classification is not typically used anymore.
4. DOC (Vinho de Calidad) – Controlled Appellation Wines produced in a Geographical limited region subject to strict regulations.
5. CVR – Regional Wines (not DOC) produced in a specific region from at least 85% of locally grown grapes.
6. VEQPRD – Sparkling Wine produced in a demarcated region.
7. VQPRD – Liquor Wine produced in a Denominated Region.

PORTUGAL

White Grapes

- ❖ **Alvarinho** - Portuguese name for Albariño of Spain.
- ❖ **Arinto** - Commonly found in [Bucelas](#), [Ribatejo](#) and [Terras do Sado](#). Arinto has high acidity and can yield wines which sometimes take on citrus quality with age. As an ingredient in [Vinho Verde](#) is it known as [Pederna](#).
- ❖ **Avesso** - White grape used in Vinho Verde wines, also known as Jaén
- ❖ **Bical** - Mainly in [Bairrada](#) and [Dao](#), where it is called Borrado das Moscas.
- ❖ **Assario Branco** - Thought to be Spain's famous Palomino grape of Sherry fame. Grown mainly in the Dão region

PORTUGAL

Red Grapes

- ❖ **Touriga Nacional:** is *the* variety for port and, increasingly, for fine dry reds. Touriga Nacional should constitute at least 20% of all red Dao.
- ❖ **Tinta Roriz** - Spain's Tempranillo and is also known as Aragonez in the Alentejo.
- ❖ **Castelao Frances**- Southern Portugal. It is also know as Periquita in Terres di Sai and Ribatejo;