



# The Wines of South America and The Iberian Peninsula



QW WINE EXPERTS



# ARGENTINA





## ARGENTINA: QUICK FACTS

- ❖ 4 x size of France
- ❖ Population: 42 million
- ❖ One of the world's nature reserves
- ❖ Largest wine producer in South America
- ❖ Grape growing regions stretch from latitude 22° south to latitude 42° south
- ❖ The cultivated area covers more than 538,071 acres
- ❖ 5th largest exporter of wines to the US
- ❖ 15% of wine production exported



## ALTITUDE

- ❖ Unique in the world
- ❖ Ranges from 980 to 10,000 feet above sea level
- ❖ Vineyards are located on plains with slope gradients
- ❖ between 0.2 and 2%



**CONTINENTAL  
CLIMATE**

**Argentina is one of the few continental winemaking areas in the world, far from the ocean with wide thermal amplitude.**



## **TERROIR EXTENSION AND DIVERSITY**

- ❖ **The vast expanse of our territory**
- ❖ **Its diverse altitude and latitude**
- ❖ **The presence of the Andes Mountains**
- ❖ **The rainfall regime and**
- ❖ **The variability in soils**



## LOW SOIL FERTILITY

- ❖ Soils with low organic matter content.
- ❖ This arid land favors the natural development of premium grapes with genuinely distinctive flavors.



## DRY CLIMATE

- ❖ Our dry climate contributes to the production of naturally organic wines.





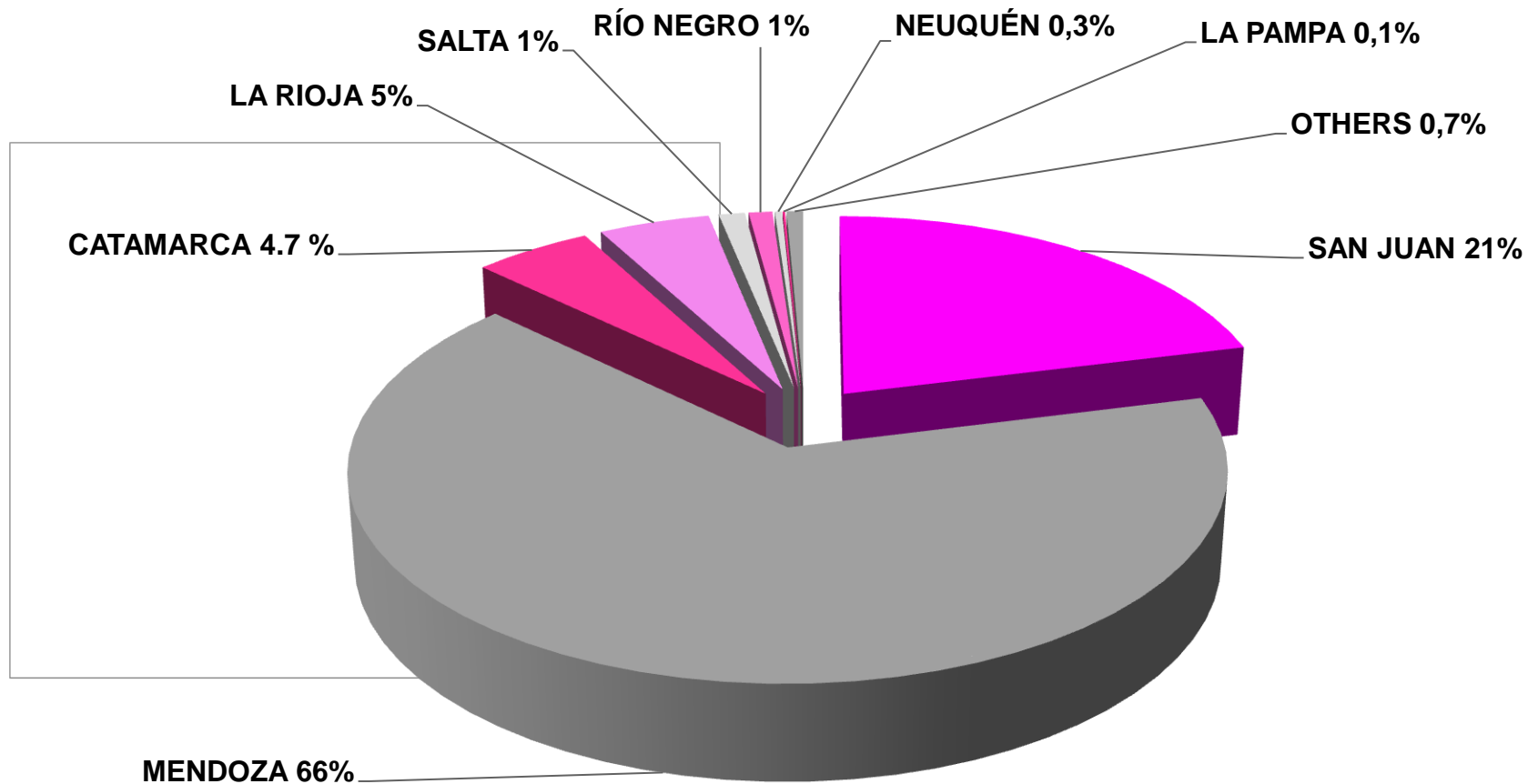
**PURITY OF THE  
WATER**

- ❖ **Our soils are irrigated by the pure snowmelt waters from the mountains.**



## ARGENTINA TODAY

### Total vineyard area per province – 2010\*

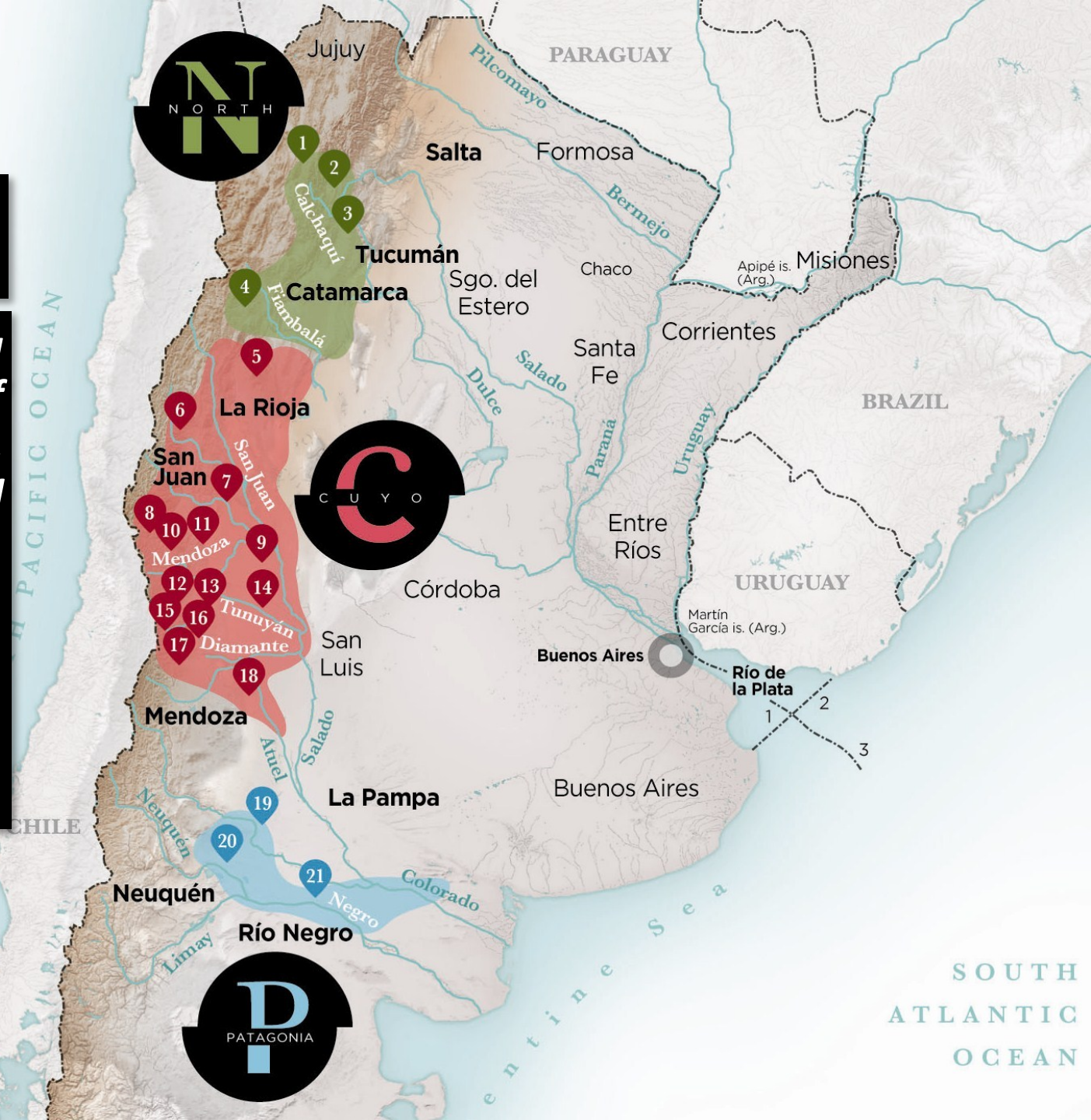




# ARGENTINE WINE VALLEYS

*Argentina boasts a great diversity of terroirs, with 538,071 acres of cultivated area.*

*As the vineyards stretch from north to south, from 22 to 42 degrees latitude, escorting the Andes.*



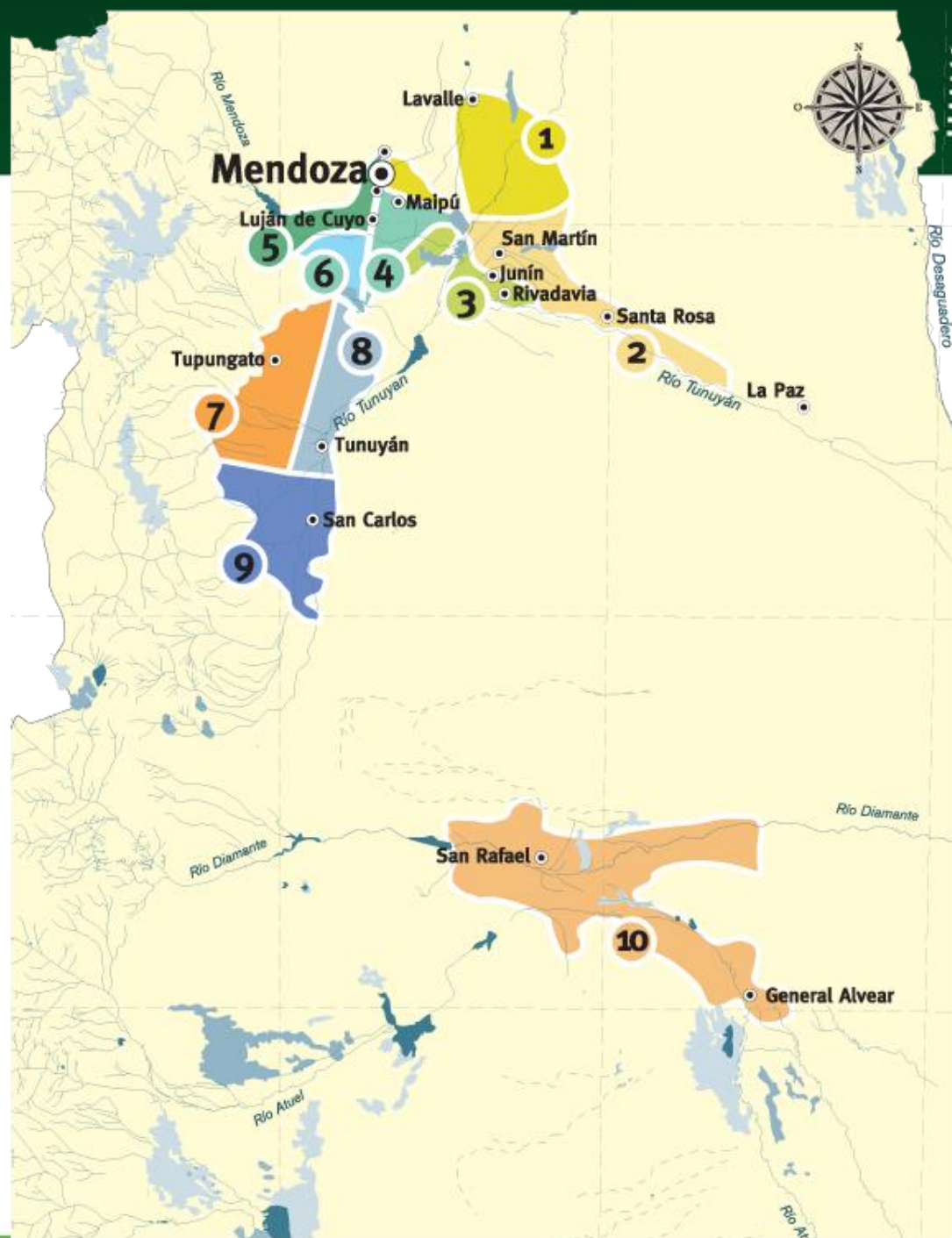


# ARGENTINA: MAJOR WINE REGIONS

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



Cuyo – an arid yet fertile region growing region in Argentina. Not only is Cuyo the largest and most prolific wine region in Argentina but also in South America. 66% of our wines is produced in the valleys of Mendoza where



- 1** North  
Altitude: 4 700m  
Las Heras, Luján.
- 2** East  
Altitude: 4 700m  
La Paz, Santa Rosa, Rivadavia, San Martín, Junín.
- 3** Maipú East  
Altitude: 700m - 750m  
Russell, Cruz de Piedra, Barrancas, Medrano.
- 4** Luján / Maipú  
Altitude: 900m  
Carrodilla, Mayor Durrumord, Lanturín.
- 5** Luján West  
Altitude: 950m - 1000m  
Las Cosepuntas, Vistaiba.
- 6** Río Mendoza South  
Altitude: 1000m  
Pentrié, Agrelo, Ugarteche, Ancharis.
- 7** Uco Valley West  
Altitude: 1100m - 1150m  
San José, El Perol, Villa Bustías, Tupungato, Guaitary, 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  
Atamira, La Cosecha, San Carlos, Superior Bustos, El Cepillo.
- 10** San Rafael  
General Alvear  
Altitude: 700m

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



# CHILE



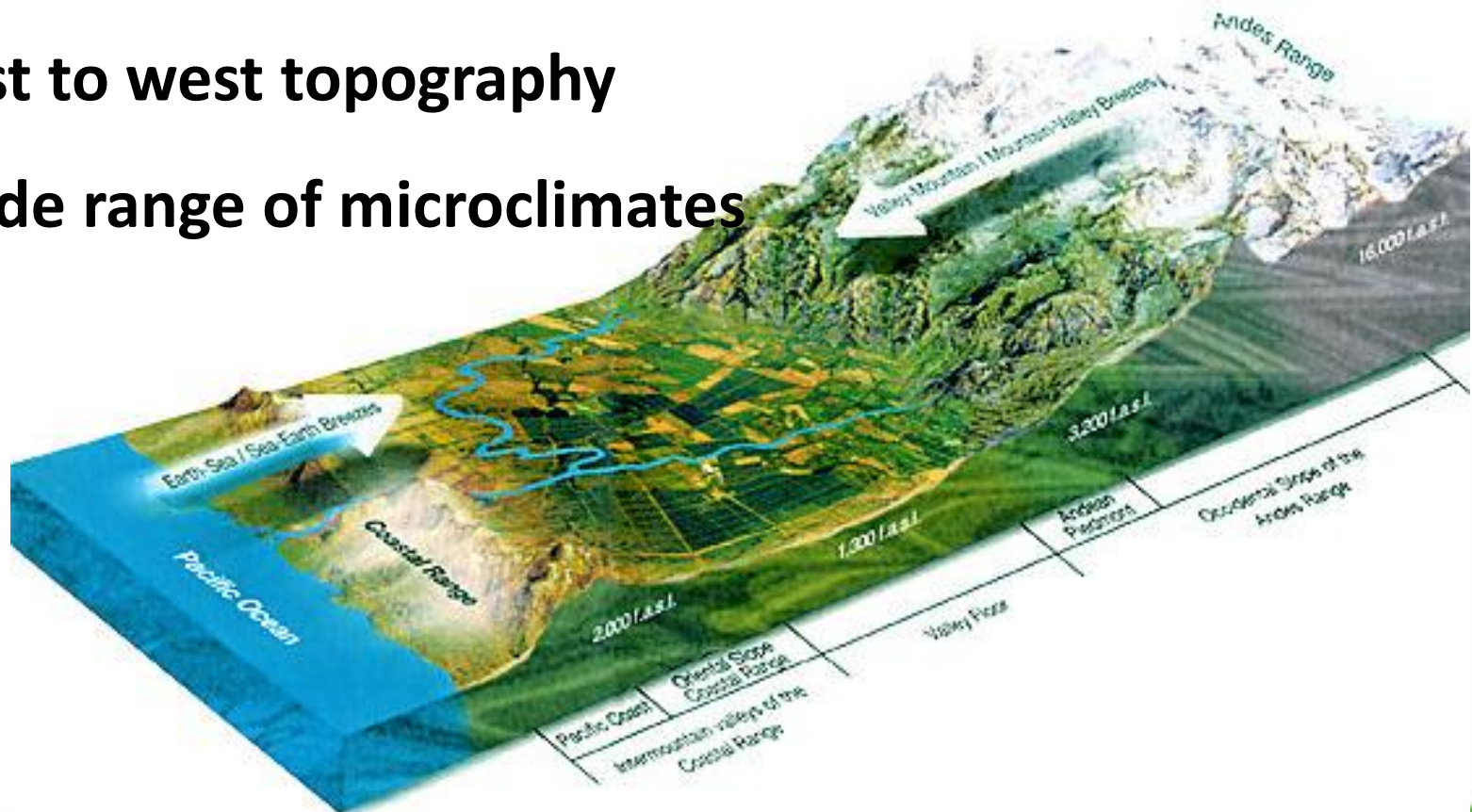


## CHILE: QUICK FACTS

- ❖ **2x size of California**
- ❖ **3,000 miles of coastline approx. 100 miles wide**
- ❖ **Population: 15.5 million**
- ❖ **Over 5 million live in the capital Santiago  
(founded in 1542)**
- ❖ **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

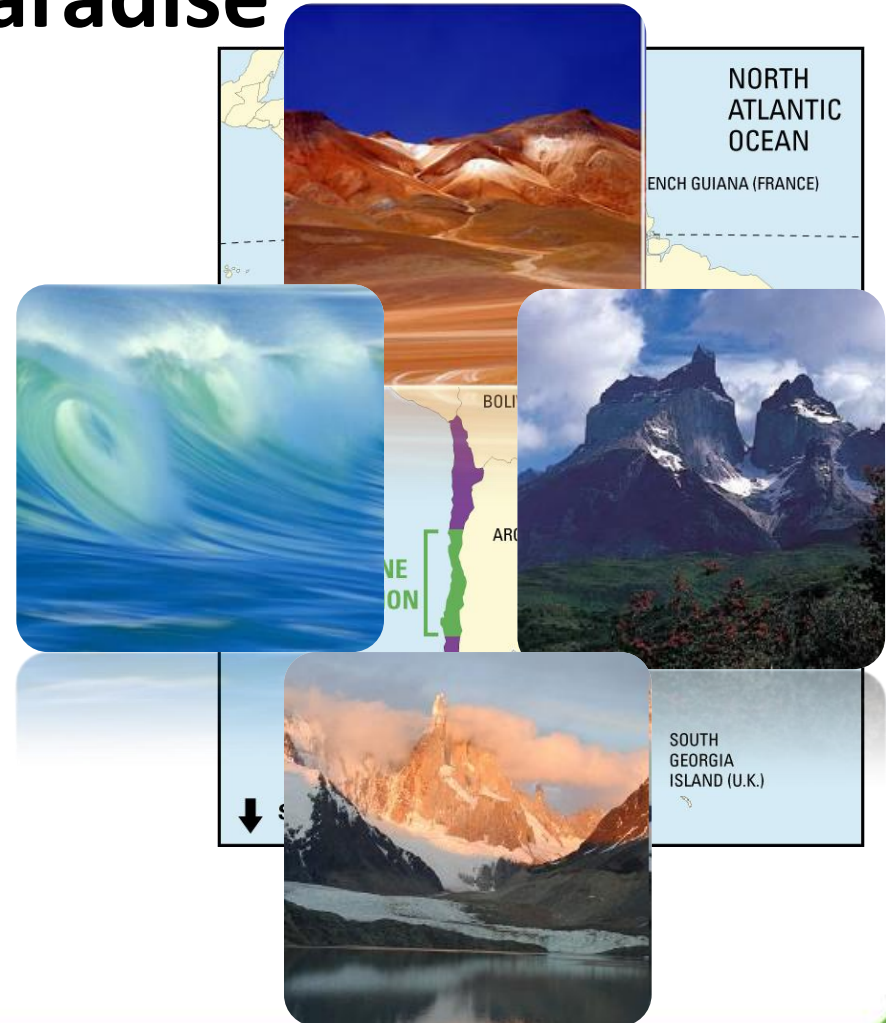






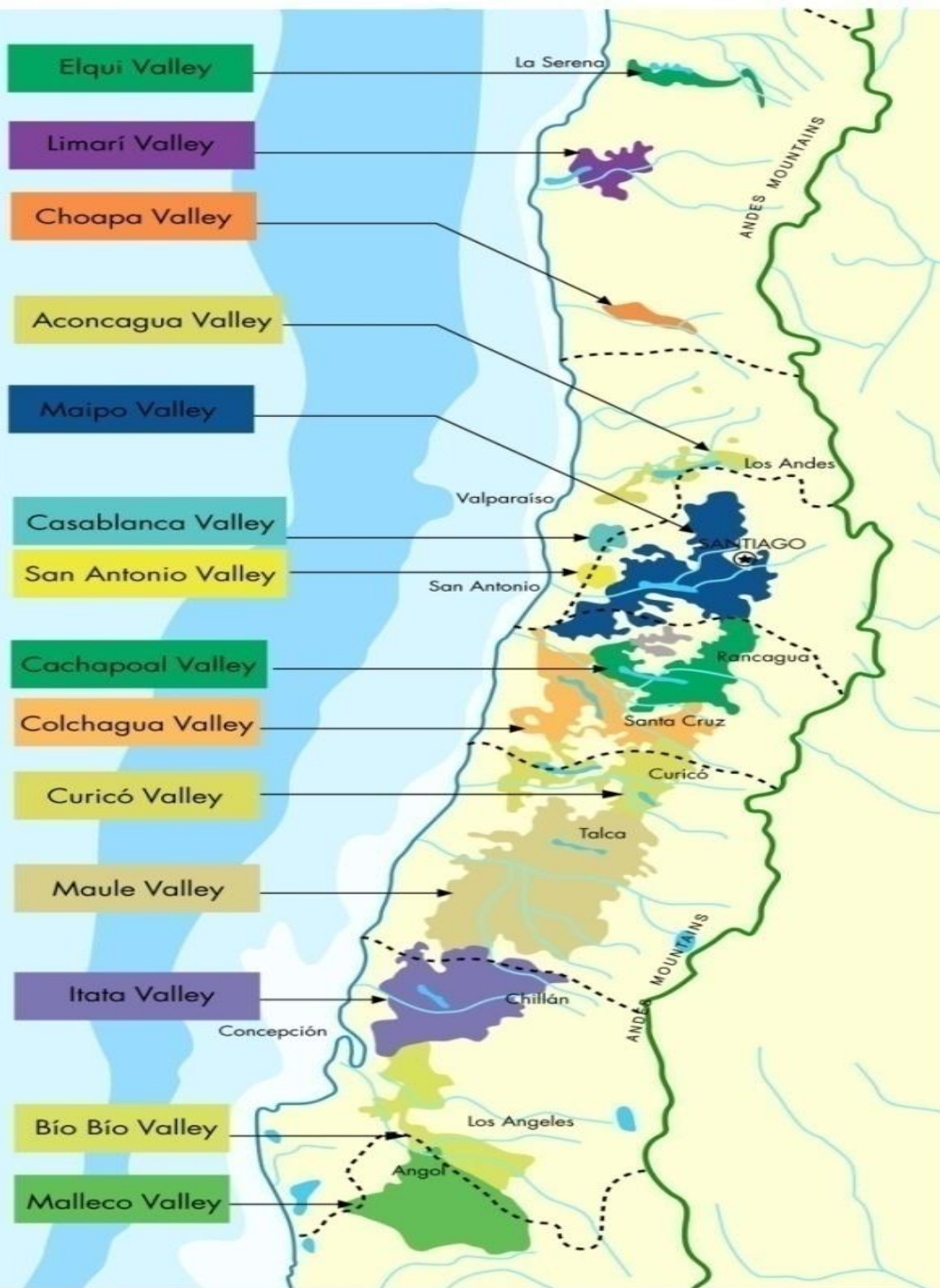
# Natural barriers protect biodiversity creating viticultural paradise

- ❖ Atacama Desert in North
- ❖ Pacific Ocean to West
- ❖ Andes Mountains to East
- ❖ Patagonia to South





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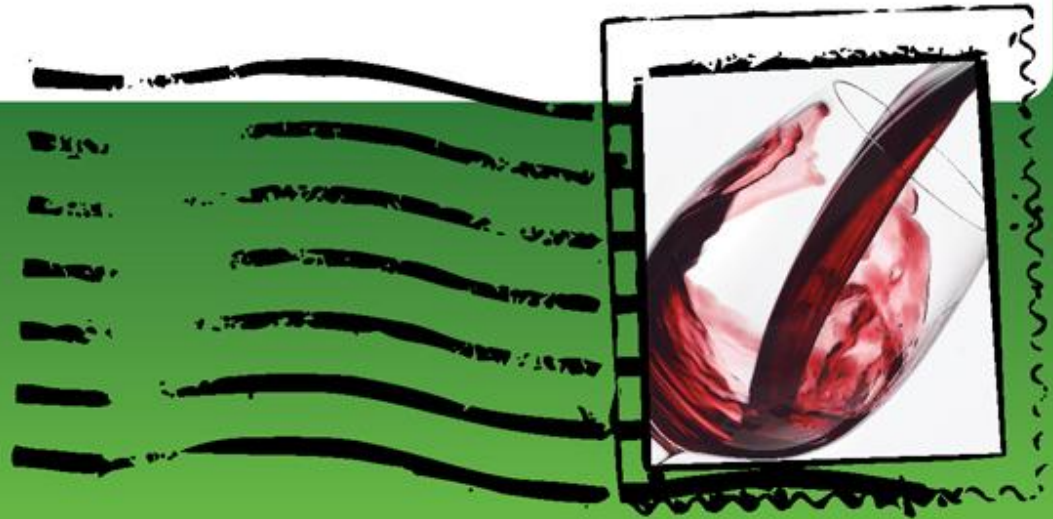




# CHILE: MAJOR WINE REGIONS

- ❖ **Northern Region**
  - Elqui Valley
  - Limari Valley
  
- ❖ **Aconcagua**
  - Aconcagua Valley
  - Casablanca Valley
  
- ❖ **San Antonio Valley / Leyda Valley**
- ❖ **Central Valley**
  - Maipo Valley – Rapel Valley
  - Cachapoal Valley – Colchagua Valley
  - Curicó Valley – Maule Valley
  
- ❖ **Southern Region:**
  - Itata Valley
  - Bio Bio Valley

# URUGUAY





## URUGUAY TANNAT COUNTRY

- ❖ **Altitude: 200m**
- ❖ **Climate: Moderate to Sub-tropical**
- ❖ **Average Temperature: 18 C**
- ❖ **Varied Soils:**
- ❖ **Southwest Sedimentary Basin**  
(along Rio de la Plata): Carbonates
- ❖ **The Hills Region: Great drainage**
- ❖ **Northeastern Sedimentary Basin: Sandstone**

# The Tannat Country





# URUGUAY: MAJOR WINE REGIONS

- ❖ Canelones
- ❖ Colonia
- ❖ Rivera
- ❖ Artigas
- ❖ Salto
- ❖ San José
- ❖ Montevideo



# BRAZIL







## BRAZIL : QUICK FACTS

- ❖ *5<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world*
- ❖ *Head of State: Dilma Rousseff*
- ❖ *Population: 201,103,330*
- ❖ *Capital: Brasília*
- ❖ *Language: Portuguese*
- ❖ **2nd in terms of wine consumption in South America**
- ❖ **13th in terms of wine production in the world**



# BRAZILIAN WINES

- **Atlantic Influence**
- **Irrigation is not necessary**
  - **(except San Francisco Valley)**
- **Grape growing in 6 different wine regions**
- **1,200 wineries**
- **Average size of vineyard is 4.9 acres**
- **Manual harvest (mostly)**
- **State-of-the-art technology**
- **Moderate alcohol content**
- **Fresh and fruity wines**



**Wines of Brasil**

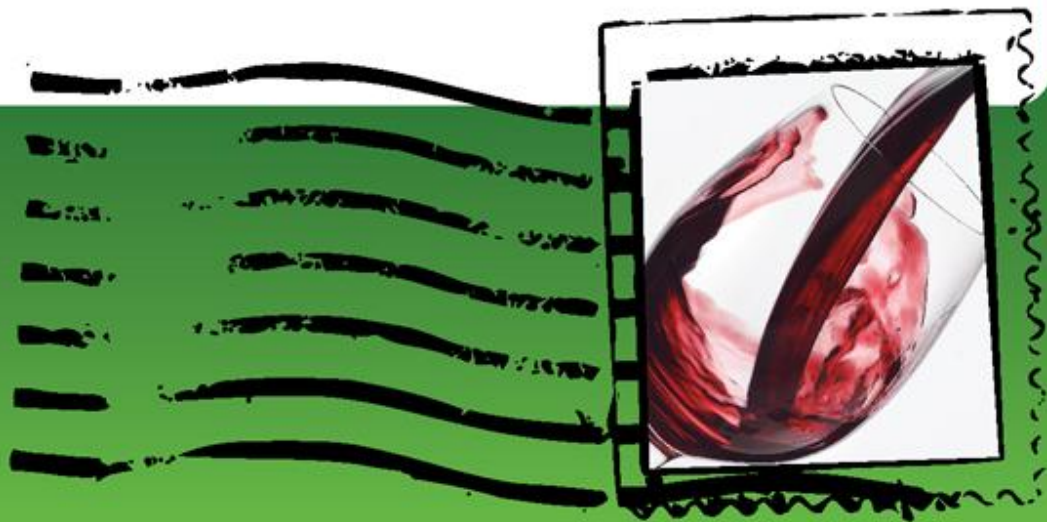
**Main Wine Regions from North to South**

- Vale do São Francisco
- Serra Gaúcha
- Planalto Catarinense
- Serra do Sudeste
- Campos de Cima da Serra
- Campanha





# SPAIN





## SPAIN: QUICK FACTS

- ❖ 1st in terms of planted surface area
- ❖ 3rd largest producer (giving a larger yield than that of France and Italy)
- ❖ 2nd global exporter when it comes to volume, third if you take into account value
- ❖ 17 Autonomous Regions in the country cultivate vines
- ❖ Castilla-La Mancha is the geographical area with the greatest concentration of vineyards in the world(473,050 hectares and 48.7% of planted vines)
- ❖ The average agricultural holding in Spain is 3.34 hectares

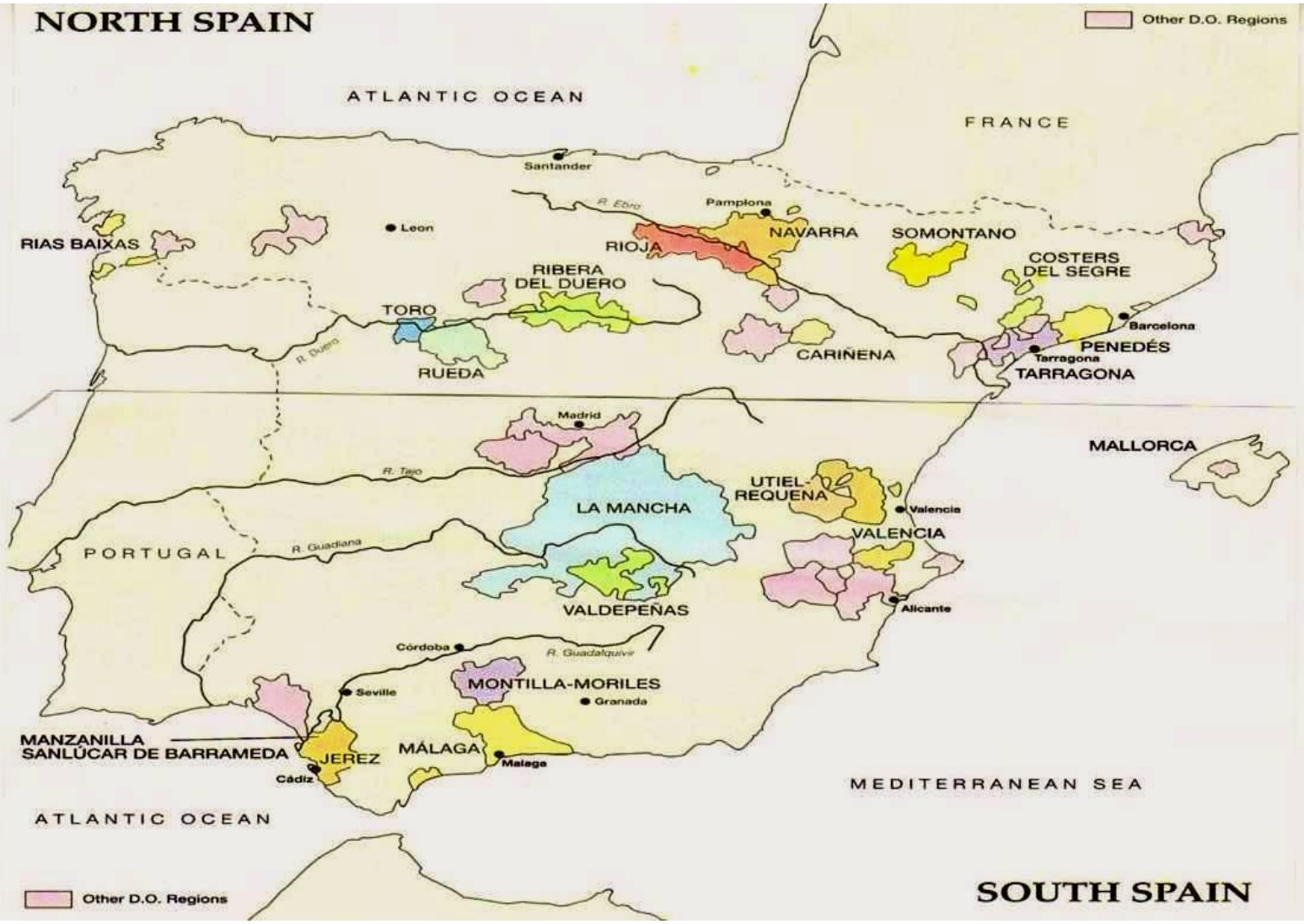


## SPAIN - MAJOR WINE REGIONS

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



# NORTH SPAIN



# SOUTH SPAIN



# SPAIN - DENOMINATION OF ORIGIN

- ❖ **Vino de Mesa: (Table Wines):** The lowest rung on Spain's quality ladder. Your basic table wine. Usually labeled only with the country of origin: Spain.
- ❖ **Vino de la Tierra, VT or VdIT** ("wine of the country") The quality level just above Vino de Mesa, this designation emulates France's Vins de Pays and offers a wine of a particular place, but with few requirements of grape varieties, yields, site, or, especially, aging.
- ❖ **Vinos de Calidad con Indicación Geográfica (VCIG)** In 2003, This category was created to serve as a way station between those areas that were stuck at the Vino de la Tierra level and underneath the DO status. After five years as a VCIG, the region can apply to be promoted to a DO





## SPAIN - DENOMINATION OF ORIGIN 2

- ❖ **Denominación de Origen (DO)**: The term is comparable to France's AOC (Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée), and all DOs have regulatory bodies, Consejos Reguladores, responsible for creating the definition of each DO.
- ❖ **Vino de Calidad Producido en Región Determinada (VCPRD)**: Indicates a fair quality regional wine.
- ❖ **Denominación de Origen Calificada (DOC)**: Indicates a wine with an above average reputation for quality. Rioja first and since 2003, Priorat.
- ❖ **DO Pago**: Home-grown and unique to Spain. The wine from a DO Pago must be wholly created and bottled by Individual single-estates wineries with a high reputation worldwide. an entirely different method of classifying quality. Each DO Pago is allowed to set its own rules, the grapes used, and the methods of viticulture, vinification, and aging, providing a flexibility not previously seen in Spanish wine law. There are 14 DO Pagos at the moment.



## 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.



## SPAIN - WINE LAWS

Focused upon the aging requirements for each of its Dos Rioja and Ribera del Duero, viewed as top, traditional areas:

- **Joven:** young wines released within the year without oak aging.
- **Crianza:** 2 years aging with 6 to 12 months in oak depending on the region (Rioja/Navarra).
- **Reserva** must be aged a minimum of 3 years, with 1 year minimum in barrels.
- **Gran Reservas** must be 5 years old before release with 2 years minimum in barrels, a standard often exceeded by traditional producers. The rest of the country has shortened the minimum barrel time to 18 months.

**The Reservas and Gran Reservas of Spain represent some of the greatest values in the wine world**



# PORTUGAL





## PORTUGAL: QUICK FACTS

- ❖ Southwest of Europe; ca. 575 miles long, ca. 138 miles wide
- ❖ The area of Portugal is thus slightly smaller than the U.S. state of Indiana
- ❖ Population: 10.6 million people in 2011
- ❖ Consumption/per capita: ca. 15 gallons
- ❖ Area with vines: 500.000 acres
- ❖ Yields very low; ca. 5 gallons / acres
- ❖ Climate:
  - Atlantic North: fresh winds and humidity;
  - Interior North: warm summers, cold winters, low precipitation;
  - South: warm and dry in the summer; mild winters



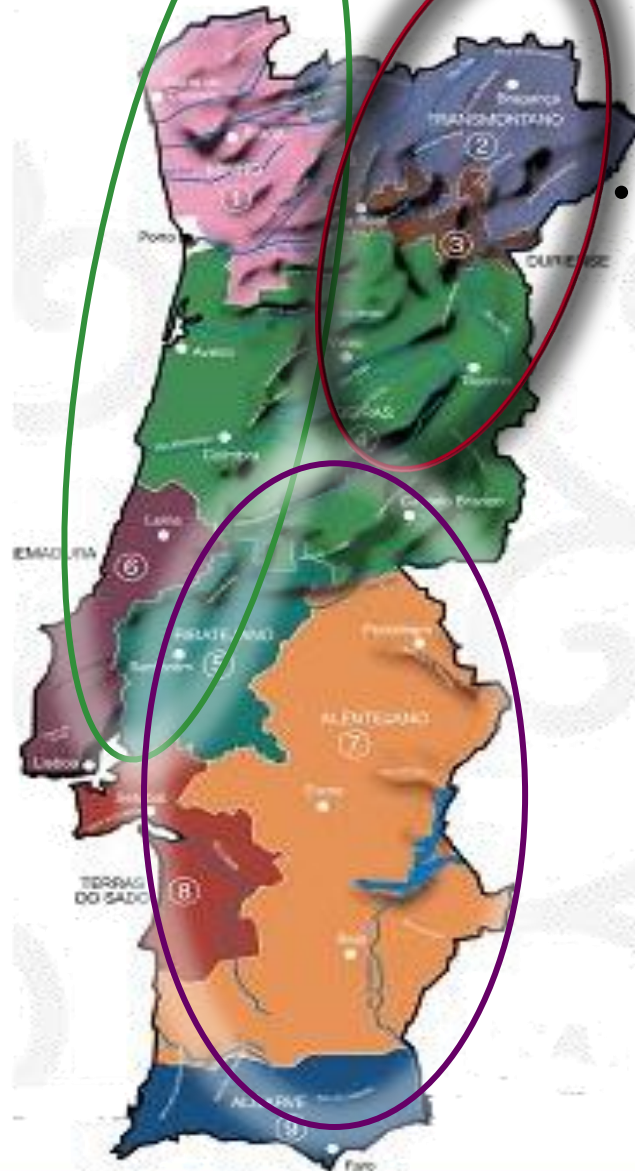
## **PORTUGAL - MAJOR WINE REGIONS**

- ❖ **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**

## 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

<b>Region</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- rolling hills and mountains;</li> <li>- small parcels – less than 2 acres;</li> <li>- very green landscape</li> <li>- Ca. 70.000 acres planted</li> </ul>
<b>Climate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- frequent rain falls;</li> <li>- influence from Atlantic; mist.</li> </ul>
<b>Soil</b>	- granitic soil; occasionally schist
<b>Main Varieties</b>	Alvarinho, Trajadura, Loureiro, Vinhão
<b>Wines</b>	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 (Aragonês)  
Touriga Franca, Tinta Amarela
- Wines** dark colours, inky, opaque, ripe  
blackberries with notes of rockrose



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

<b>Region</b>	- rolling hills and small holdings
<b>Soil</b>	- granite, slate, schist, lime and clay
<b>Main Varieties</b>	Touriga Nacional, Jaen, Alfrocheiro, Baga, Fernão Pires
<b>Wines</b>	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)

<b>Region</b>	- flat land, situated around the last
<b>Soil</b>	- varied, fertile, alluvial land
<b>Main varieties</b>	Fernão Pires, Camarate, Trincadeira
<b>Wines</b>	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 – WINE LAWS

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.  
VQPRD – Liquor Wine produced in a Denominated Region.





## PORTUGAL WHITE GRAPES

- ❖ **Alvarinho** - Portuguese name for Albariño of Spain. An old grape variety of exceptional quality, deservedly famed for the varietal wines it produces in the Vinho Verde region. Floral and fruity with high acidity.
- ❖ **Loureiro** a very old grape variety and largely responsible for the success of Vinho Verde. Grown mainly in the upper Minho region. Exceptional aromatic qualities.
- ❖ **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



## PORTUGAL RED GRAPES

- **Touriga Nacional:** Universally considered one of Portugal's, if not the world's, finest grapes is *the* variety for [port](#) and for fine dry reds. Yields inky, full-bodied, powerful wines with exceptional complex aromas. Touriga Nacional should constitute at least 20% of all red Dao.
- **Aragones/Tinta Roriz:** Spain's [Tempranillo](#). A very fine varietal of extraordinary quality, In good years it produces full bodied, inky and highly aromatic wines.
- **Castelao Frances:** Southern Portugal. The most widely-grown red grape variety in Portugal is still often referred to in Portugal as Periquita, although that name is legally owned by José Maria da Fonseca in the Setúbal Peninsula outside of Lisbon. It is highly adaptable to different climate



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**QUESTIONS?  
GRACIAS!!!**



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