

Chapter 37 Argentina

CLIMATE	 Salta (N) → Rio Negro/Neuquen (S) - 1500km
AND GRAPE	• Altitude - most vineyards 600m+ (2000m+ near Salta)
GROWING	 Heat = most vineyards planted in Pergola System called Parral
	o Grapes away from hot ground/shaded by leafy canopy
	o <i>Parral</i> still used for Torrontes but vertical trellises with shade
	for black grapes
	• Andes = rain shadow - lack of rainfall common
	 Flood or drip (more common) irrigation used
	 Some water from mountain rivers or subterranean aquifers
	• Spring frosts
	Summer hails (esp Mendoza) - netting to protect
	Risk management = lots of different sites (also good for)
	blending)
	No rot/mildew (due to heat)
	Organically grown grapes common
GRAPE	Black
VARIETIES	Malbec (flagship/most planted)
AND WINE	• Low altitude = full-bodied/rich black fruit/smooth tannins
MAKING	• High altitude = elegant/fresher/floral
	High quality - matured in new oak (spicey)/most gentle tanning
	extraction
	Single varietal (but can be blended with French international)
	varieties)
	Bonarda (2nd most planted)
	• Late ripening
	Deep colour/high acid/high tannin
	• High yield = easy drinking/med-deep colour/raspberry/blackberry
	• Low yield = greater concentration/structure
	Mendoza + San Joan
	White
	Torrontés
	Salta/La Rioja/San Juan/Mendoza Ui-le altitude — Coffeetta Parien (high reality)
	High altitude = Cafayete Region (high quality) Med hadry - a sid/fractat/flowel/stane fract/grader
	Med-body + acid/fruity/floral/stone fruit/melon Aramatia = form inert temp controlled yearsels + released year of
	 Aromatic = ferm inert temp controlled vessels + released year of
	harvest
	Chardonnay Pramium = partial of maturad in naw calc
	 Premium = portion of matured in new oak



	Chenin Blanc/SB/Semillon/Viognier also grown Pedro Gimenez - cheap wine for domestic market/greatest white plantings
REGIONS AND WINES	 New world G1 system. 3 broad regions (only Patagonia seen on labels) → provinces → specific departments
	Salta Province
	North-most vineyards
	 ✦ High altitude - 3000m
	❖ Cafayete region = pure/concentrated <i>Torrontes</i>
	 European investment due to high quality Torrontes
	❖ Cab Sauv/Malbec also planted
	La Rioja Province
	❖ 3rd largest production
	Famatina Valley (main area/usually labelled to avoid Rioja confusion)
	= irrigated valley floors
	> Torrontes/Cab Sauv/Syrah/Bonarda
	San Juan Province
	❖ 2nd most important
	❖ 450-1,400m above sea level (altitude)
	❖ Syrah (quality)/ Malbec/Cab Sauv/Bonarda
	❖ Chard/Viognier
	Mendoza Province
	 Majority of wine production
	Climate: desert conditions - rain shadow - Andes (east) and
	Argentine Pampas (west)
	Five divisions = Northern/Eastern/Central/Uco Valley/Southern
	❖ Northern/Eastern Mendoza
	➤ High volume/inexpensive
	➤ Irrigation from Mendoza river
	❖ Central Mendoza
	➤ High quality - esp. Luján de Cayo
	■ 900-1100m high - foothills of Andes
	Old <i>Malbec</i> vines = soft/round/sweet spice
	➤ Maipú (east of Lujan de Cayo) ■ Lower altitudes
	0 1/0 1 0
	■ Syrah/Cab Sauv ■ East/lower Maipu = high vol domestic + export. But
	old vine Bonarda + Tempranillo vines
	♦ Uco Valley (SW of Mendoza)
	> 900-1,500m (highest vineyards in Mendoza)
	■ Cooling altitude at night = retain acidity/fresh fruit



flavours

- > Tupungato (west) high altitude quality area too
- > Chard/Torrontes/SB/Malbec/Cab Sauv/Tempranillo/PN

❖ Southern Mendoza

- > San Rafael department here
- ➤ Low altitude/southernly the coolest area
- > Chenin Blanc = significant plantings

Patagonia Region

- ❖ Rio Negro + Neuquen Provinces
- ❖ 200-250m but southernly latitude desert winds
- ❖ Low rainfall/wide diurnal range = low disease
 - > Concentrated fresh fruit flavours/med-high acid wines
- **❖** SB/PN/Malbec/Merlot