

REGIONAL MAPS OF
SOUTH AMERICA



WINEBOW
IMPORTS

WINES REGIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA



SUSTAINABILITY



BODEGAS DE ARGENTINA

Bodegas de Argentina grants a Sustainability Certificate to wineries that have demonstrated compliance with soil, water, pest, ecosystem, energy, waste, and air quality management, in addition to following community and human resources standards. The program provides the Argentine wine industry with educational and awareness tools to increase sustainable practices in their vineyards and wineries to measure and demonstrate progress. The Sustainability Program of the Argentine wine industry aims to strengthen the long-term environmental, social, and economic sustainability and competitiveness of the Argentine wine industry.



WINES OF CHILE

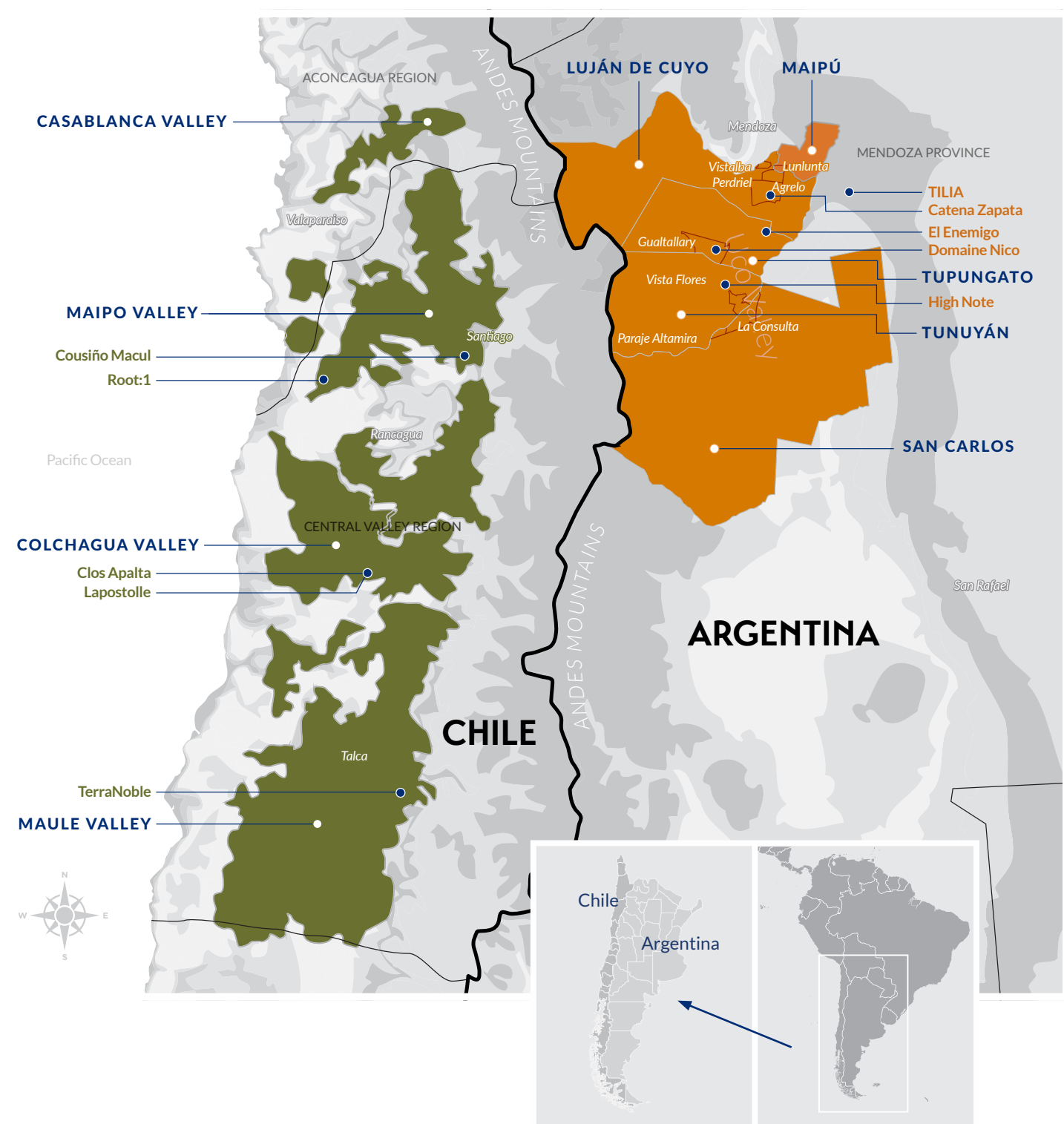
One of the most important initiatives for Wines of Chile is their Sustainability Code for the Chilean Wine Industry. It is a voluntary standard aimed at incorporating sustainable practices in Chilean wine companies based on requirements in the vineyards, wineries, offices, packaging, bottle plants, and other facilities related to wine production.



LEED CERTIFICATION

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) is the world's most widely used green building rating system. LEED certification provides a framework for healthy, highly efficient, and cost-saving green buildings, which offer environmental, social, and governance benefits. LEED certification is a globally recognized symbol of sustainability achievement, and it is backed by an entire industry of committed organizations and individuals paving the way for market transformation.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA WINE REGIONS



*PLEASE NOTE THAT WINERIES ON THE MAP REPRESENT THEIR PHYSICAL LOCATIONS; VINEYARD LOCATIONS VARY BY REGION AND VARIETAL.

FINE CHILEAN & ARGENTINE WINES

CHILE

COLCHAGUA VALLEY

[Clos Apalta](#)
[Lapostolle](#)
[*Root:1](#)
[TerraNoble](#)

MAIPO VALLEY

[Cousino Macul](#)
[*Root:1](#)

MAULE VALLEY

[*TerraNoble](#)

CASABLANCA VALLEY

[*Root:1](#)
[TerraNoble](#)

ARGENTINA

MENDOZA

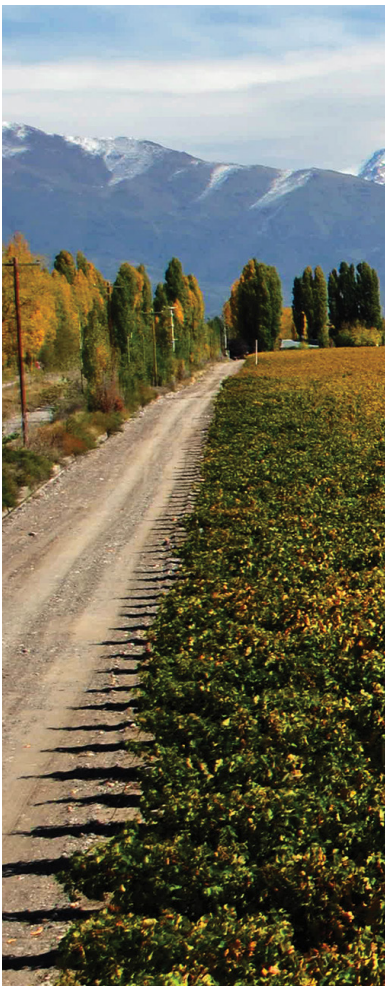
[Catena Zapata](#)
[Domaine Nico](#)
[El Enemigo](#)
[High Note](#)
[*TILIA](#)



REGIONS OF CHILE & ARGENTINA

Chile and Argentina share a 3,300-mile-long border, but the Andes create a vast viticultural gulf between the two countries. Chile is an 'island,' a diverse agricultural landscape protected by the Atacama Desert to the North and Patagonian ice fields to the South, with a climate moderated by the cooling influence of the Pacific Ocean. Argentina, on the other hand, is a warmer and more arid growing region, shielded from the Pacific influence by the 'rain shadow effect' of the Andes. Vineyards here thrive in higher elevations with low rainfall and intense sunlight. Respect for the environment unites the area, as all of Winebow Imports' South American brands are certified sustainable.

MENDOZA, ARGENTINA



Mendoza is Argentina’s largest and most well-known winemaking region. About 80 percent of Argentina’s wine is produced in Mendoza, which contains more vineyard acreage than the regions of Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Napa Valley combined.

Since the 1980s, it has become a leader in producing outstanding wines, largely thanks to economist and winemaker Nicolas Catena. He spearheaded the push for investment and research to improve Argentine wine quality and helped establish Malbec as Argentina’s signature grape. It was initially used as a blending grape in southwest France and was prominent in Bordeaux blends prior to phylloxera. It was primarily replaced with replantings of Merlot in Bordeaux, and it found its true home in Mendoza.

While the vineyards might seem too close to the equator for quality viticulture, altitude is key to increasing the intensity of sunlight while cooling the average daytime temperature of the vineyards. Red grapes grown at high altitudes tend to have thicker skins and deeper levels of pigmentation, which translate into greater concentrations of tannins, aromas, and flavors in the finished wine.



LUJÁN DE CUYO

The Andes Mountains moderate the hot climate of Luján de Cuyo, create a rain shadow, and provide abundant meltwater for irrigation. The soil here is primarily alluvial with a rocky subsoil and clay, sand, and lime sediment. Malbec is the main variety, and it adds flavors of black currant, cassis, and spice to a blend.



MAIPÚ

Maipú is one of the oldest and most traditional winemaking areas within Mendoza. While Luján de Cuyo is west of the Andean foothills, Maipú is on the warmer eastern side. The vineyards here also result in concentrated flavors and forward character. Its low fertility, alluvial soils result in concentrated flavors and powerful structure.



UCO VALLEY

Uco Valley is one of the most famous regions in the Southern Hemisphere. The Uco Valley follows the path of the Tunuyan river as it delivers water for irrigation flowing from the Andean peaks. The soils and microclimates here are incredibly diverse; Catena has identified 200 unique parcels in the Adrianna Vineyard alone.



Malbec produces terroir-driven, age-worthy, powerful wines with bright acidity and distinctive floral aromas but only accounts for one-third of the vineyards. Nicolás Catena, who planted the first extreme high altitude vineyard in the Uco Valley, led the push to diversify plantings in Argentina’s coolest vineyard sites. He was soon joined by other winemakers who sought out an untested wine region where they could find the ideal match between grape and terroir, unhindered by the presumption that Argentina could only excel at Malbec.

CHILE



Chile is the oldest New World winegrowing region, originating in the 1500s with the arrival of Spanish missionaries. By the mid-19th century, Chile had grown rich off its mineral deposits, and the emerging wealthy families began to emulate French culture and tastes. In 1870,

when phylloxera devastated vineyards across Europe and North America, Chile remained unharmed due to its natural barriers on all fronts. Today, winemaking in Chile is a unique blend of new-generation and seasoned winemakers, all developing a diverse array of outstanding wines.



MAIPO

Vitis Vinifera has thrived in this Mediterranean climate since the mid-1500s, but the industry didn't fully begin to excel until the 1880s. Maipo is known for its reds, the finest of which can develop in the bottle for decades. Cabernet Sauvignon is the most common varietal, followed by Merlot, Syrah, and Carmenere. The major winegrowing sub-zones of Maipo are the Alta Maipo and Central Maipo. Alto Maipo runs along the edge of the Andes and benefits from greater elevation and rocky colluvial soils from the mountains. Central Maipo is warmer, lower-lying, and known for its alluvial soils.



COLCHAGUA

The Colchagua Valley is a relatively young wine-producing region, and it has evolved into the active, innovative region it is today within the last few decades. The Colchagua Valley is slightly cooler than Maipo, and its Mediterranean climate is warm and dry but cooled by the Pacific's Humboldt Current. The Tinguiririca River brings silt, clay, and meltwater from the Andes into the region, and many wineries are based around its banks. The most desirable vineyards for rich, full red wines tend to be in the cooler, rocky hillside sites, while some white varietals are planted along the coast.



CASABLANCA

Located along the Pacific coast, the Casablanca Valley is widely recognized as one of the best spots in the world for growing white varieties like Sauvignon Blanc and Chardonnay, as well as early-ripening red varieties like Pinot Noir. Maritime breezes and morning fogs keep temperatures cool, while bright daytime sun encourages an extended growing season. Sandy clay loam soils allow the naturally low-vigor vines to produce bright fruit flavors, while slow ripening ensures the development of natural sugars to balance the fruit's characteristic acidity.



MAULE VALLEY

Maule is a wine region of contrasts: it is the oldest winemaking region in Chile, with some vines close to 200 years old, and it is also modern and innovative in its winemaking techniques. It is the largest region in Chile, yet it also harbors the highest number of small holdings. Many small vineyard holdings are dry-farmed or organically grown. The variation in microclimates and soil types makes this region as diverse and versatile as the wines it produces.



URUGUAY WINE REGIONS

MALDONADO
Bodega Garzón



REGIONAL MAPS OF SOUTH AMERICA

URUGUAY



LEED
CERTIFIED



Despite being a relatively new player in the wine industry, Uruguay’s bold, premiumization-driven approach has led to outstanding growth. The country’s 300 wineries are typically small-scale, family-owned boutique operations with European roots.

Uruguay is the fourth largest producer in South America, where it has a distinctive Atlantic climate. Seventeen of Uruguay’s nineteen regions produce wine, but most vineyards are centered around the cool coastline. Although the climate is relatively uniform, the small country features 99 classified soil types, and the varied terroir provides wineries with a distinct sense of place.

Uruguay is famous for its most widely planted varietal and national grape, Tannat. French immigrants introduced Tannat as early as the 1800s, and it now represents over a third of the country’s plantings. Although Tannat is known for its thick skins and high seed counts, the Uruguayan terroir and modern winemaking practices provide softer tannins, a lighter body, and more freshness to the varietal than its French counterparts. .

EASTERN ZONE

The Eastern Zone has a higher altitude, cooler climate, and greater geological diversity than other regions. The varied soils include crystalline rocks with quartz inlays, alluvial and gravel in the valley, and ballast close to the Garzón Lagoon, which emerged from the crystalline basement over 2.5 billion years ago and are some of the oldest in the world.

Maldonado boasts the greatest Atlantic influence, highest altitude, and most impressive soil diversity. It is internationally known for the seaside resort of Punta del Este and is gaining recognition as an emerging region for its innovative profile.



WINEBOW IMPORTS



ABOUT

Winebow Imports offers an impressive range of fine wines from prominent and emerging growing areas throughout Europe and the Southern Hemisphere. For over 40 years, we have been recognized for our culture of specialization and for cultivating lasting relationships with extraordinary wine partners—many of whom have grown along with us for four decades. Dedicated to service and knowledge, we are poised for the future with an innovative outlook, a vast distribution and support network, and a collaborative spirit.