

## Grenache/Garnacha

- Aragon: Carinena, Campo de Borja, Calatayud DOs
- Sierra de Gredos (Vinos de Madrid/Cebreros/Mentrida/Castilla y Leon), continental high alt 600-1200m, also produce Albillo Real
- Barossa Valley & Eden Valley
- Priorat: The Consejo Regulador certify the use of term 'old vines': grapes from vineyards of min 75 years old or were planted before 1945

## Cinsault

- Chile: Maule Valley

## Mencia

- Bierzo in Castilla y Leon: best sites on hillside slope 500-850m, shallow poor slate soils, where bush vines most common bc steep slopes and old vines (sig portion of old vines here, ~80% of vineyards of entire DO over 60 years old)
- Ribeira Sacra/Monterrei/Valdeorras (little Mencia compared to Godello) or other Galician regions?

## Bobal

- Utiel-Requena DO: Bobal most planted - >= 70% plantings, many > 40 years old vines

## Monastrell

- Jumilia DO & Yecla DO: pre-phylloxera

## Riesling

- Eden Valley, south Australia

## Carignan

- Chile: Maule Valley (VIGNO: a self-regulating growers' association that promotes old vine, dry-farmed Carignan from Cauquenes), Itata Valley
- Priorat
- Languedoc (>50 years)

## Roditis

- reputation improving due to higher-quality wines made at altitude and from old vines in Peloponnese - best examples: medium bodies with high acidity and ripe fruit like melon

## Assyrtiko

- Cyclades: Santorini: No phylloxera -> 400 years old vines

## Xinomavro

- Amynteo PDO in Macedonia: Variations: sandy soils phylloxera-free old vines -> concentrated wines

## Piedirosso

- Campi Flegrei DOC and Versuvio DOC on volcanic and sandy soils

## Tempranillo

- Tinto di Toro, Rueda, etc. on sandy soils

## Touriga Nacional

- Colares - Cool, foggy coastal climate and ungrafted old bush vines on the deep, phylloxera-free sandy

soils of Colares of interest to new winemakers -> fresh, high acidity red and white wines from rare local grapes

## Malbec

- Argentina, Lujan de Cuyo: southwest of city Mendoza, 900-1100m, 50% planted to Malbec
- Argentina Maipo, Rio Negro
- San Carlos in Uco Valley [Tupungato, Tunuyan, San Carlos]: Paraje Altamira with calcareous soils with stony topsoils at 1000-1200m alt (and Cab Sauv, Syrah)

## Pinot Noir in Rio Negro Cabernet Sauv/Carmenere

- China: large tracts of ungrafted phylloxera-free vines

## Shiraz/Syrah

- Barossa Valley: 2009 Barossa Old Vine Charter established to record preserve promote old vines and create categories ~age
  - Old vines: 35+
  - survivor vines: 70+
  - centenarian vines: 100+
  - ancestor vines: 125+
- Eden Valley
- Hermitage AOC
- San Carlos in Uco Valley [Tupungato, Tunuyan, San Carlos]: Paraje Altamira with calcareous soils with stony topsoils at 1000-1200m alt (and Malbec, Cab Sauv)

## Gamay

- top producers in Beaujolais Villages eg Jules Dejourneys, Yvon Metras

## Bonarda (Argentina)

- Maipo

## Muscat

- Moscatel Galego Branco in Douro DOC whites and other varieties in Douro DOC
- Muscat of Alexandria in Itata Valley, Bio Bio Valley, Maule Valley in Chile

## Pais

- Itata Valley, Bio Bio Valley, Maule Valley

## Semillon

- Barossa Valley
- **Argentina** - Maipo, Lujan de Cuyo, east of Mendoza, Rio Negro

## Zinfandel/Primitivo

- Puglia
- California 100+ years
  - Sonoma County: Dry Creek Valley AVA
  - Central Valley: Lodi AVA
  - Sierra Foothills AVA

**Spain:** many old vines on sandy soils

**Swartland of South Africa:** many old vines of the big six: Chenin, Pinotage, Cab Sauv, Colombard, Sauv Blanc, Chard, with small amounts of Cinsault, Mouvedre, Marsanne, Roussanne, Semillon, Grenache Blanc, Viognier

**Olifants River Region:**

- District: Lutzville Valley
- Citrusdal Mountain
- Ward: Bamboes Bay
- Ward: Piekenierskloof
- above four all sources of fruit from dry farmed old vines eg on Skurfberg made into reputed growers in known regions