



Portugal

Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico

History

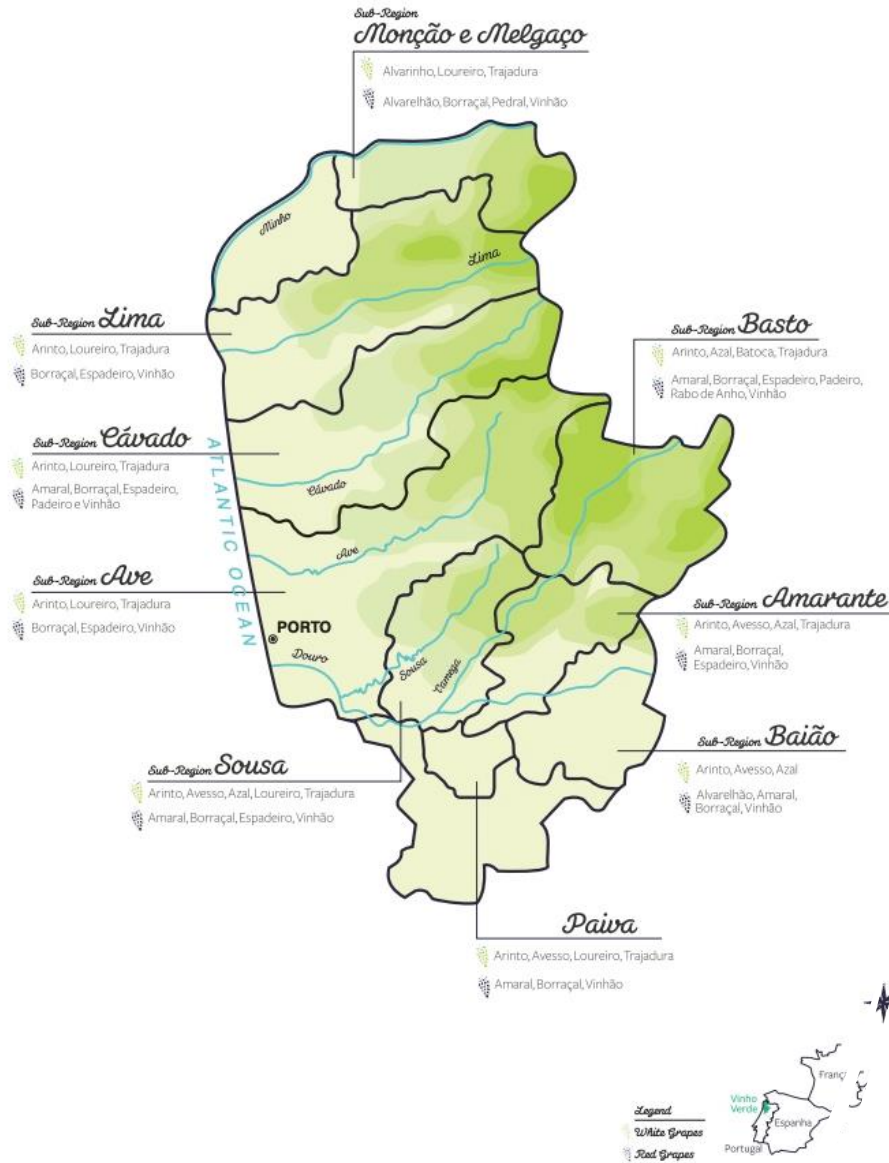
- Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans
- Spanish Succession
- Methuen Treaty 1703
- Douro established as 3rd oldest protected region in 1756
- Premium table wines only from 1990s



Douro Valley

- Spans along the Douro River
- Cima Corgo, Baixo Corgo, Douro Superior
- Hot Continental Climate
- Fortified reds and whites
- Still whites, reds and rosé
- Touriga Nacional, Touriga Franca, Tinta Barroca, Tinta Cao, Tinta Roriz
- Gouveio, Malvasia Fina, Viosinho, Donzelinho Branco





Vinho Verde

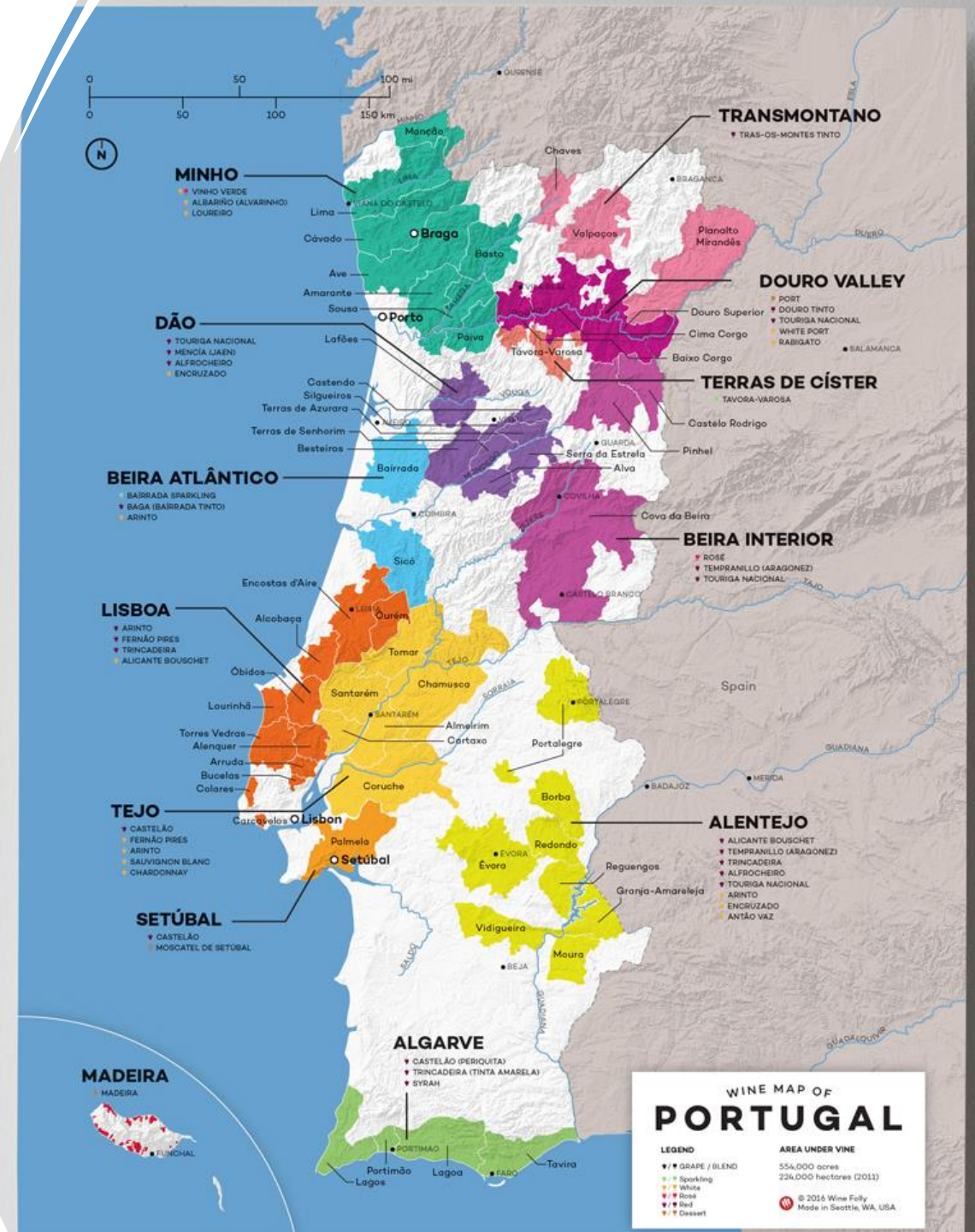
- Literal translation means "green wine", but actually stands for "young wine"
- 86% of white - low in alcohol, fresh, high in acid, slightly sparkling
- 19000 producers
- Alvarinho, Loureiro, Arinto, Trajadura, Avesso, Azal
- Vinhão, Borraçal, Amaral

Dao

- Vineyards from 200m to 1000m
- Poor soils
- Vineyards in between pine forests
- Touriga Nacional, Alfrocheiro, Aragonez (Tinta Roriz), Baga, Bastardo
- Encruzado, Malvasia Fina, Verdelho

Other Regions

- Bairrada – Baga
- Alentejo – Alicante Bouschet, Aragonez, Arinto
- Colares – Sandy vineyards pre-phylloxera

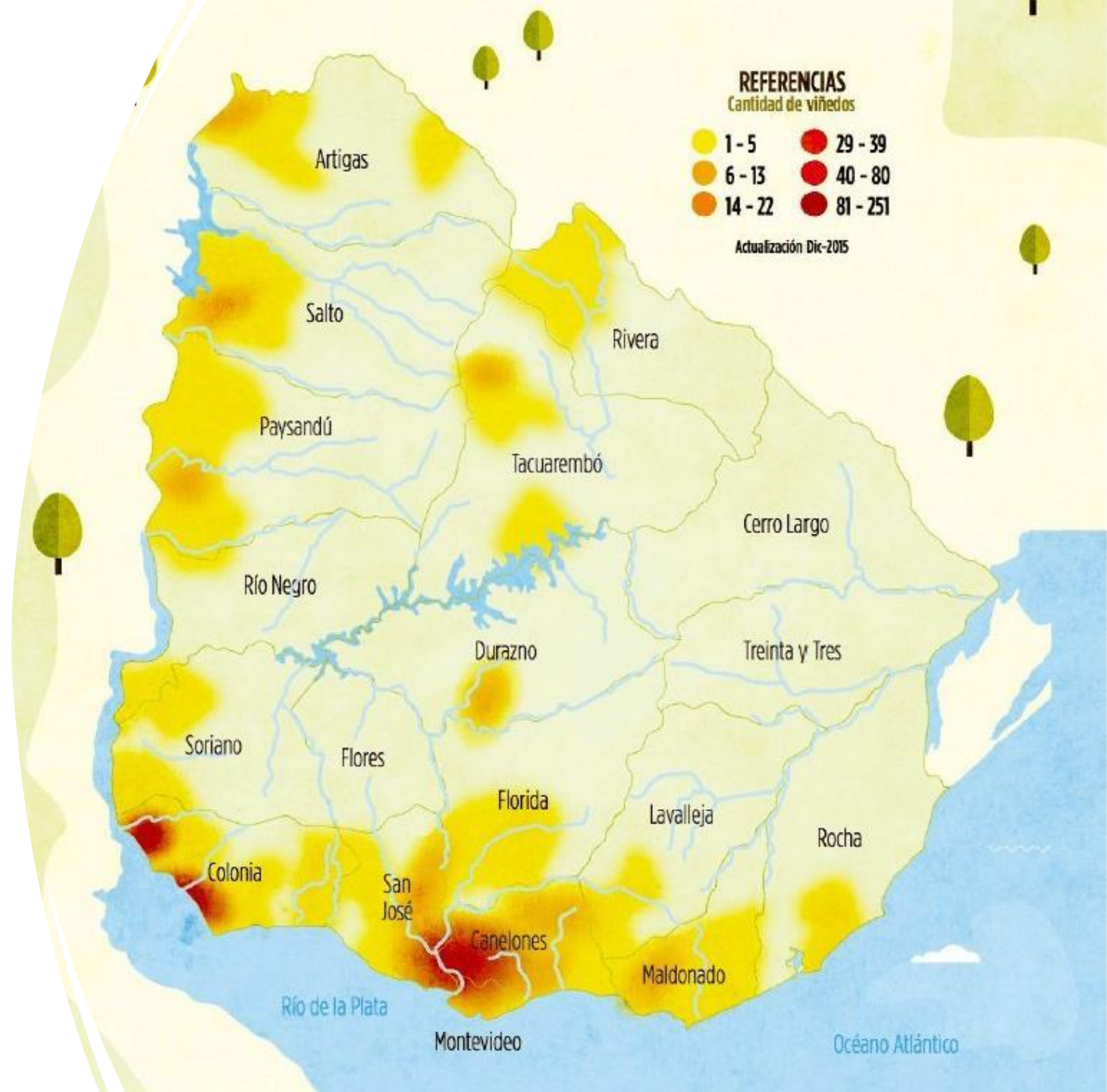


Brazil

- Many attempts to grow wine
- 1840, first successful attempt in the South
- Mostly focused on American Vines
- 1970's Moët & Chandon started with Sparkling wine production
- Vale dos Vinhedos - First protected wine region
- Merlot, Chardonnay, Pinot Noir and Sauvignon Blanc
- Vale do São Francisco - 1000km from Equator
- Chandon, Miolo, Salton, Villa Francioni, Casa Valduga



- 1870s the Basque and Italians introduced Tannat
- Spanish immigrants introduced Albarino in 1950s
- Tannat originates in SW France
- World's Healthiest grape



Mexico

- Longest history of American winemaking
- The Famous Hernan Cortes orders first plantings of vines in 1521
- 1699 banned to commercially produce wine
- 1821 Mexican independence
- Baja California produces 90% of Mexican wine

