

Presentation

Washington state



Coquito

WASHINGTON STATE IS:

Diverse, Ambitious, Genuine & Integrated

The state cultivates nearly **70** grape varieties.

It is the **second-largest** wine region in U.S.

Wines express old world & new world styles.

Washington's growers & vintners work in tandem to produce a combination of old world & new world styles.

该州种植了近70个葡萄品种。

这是美国第二大葡萄酒产区

葡萄酒展现了旧世界与新世界的风格。

华盛顿的葡萄种植者和酿酒商协同工作，将旧世界和新世界的风格结合在一起。

2020



WINERIES 酒庄

1050+

400+



GROWERS 种植户

60,000+



ACRES PLANTED
英亩种植



TONS HARVESTED
吨 采摘

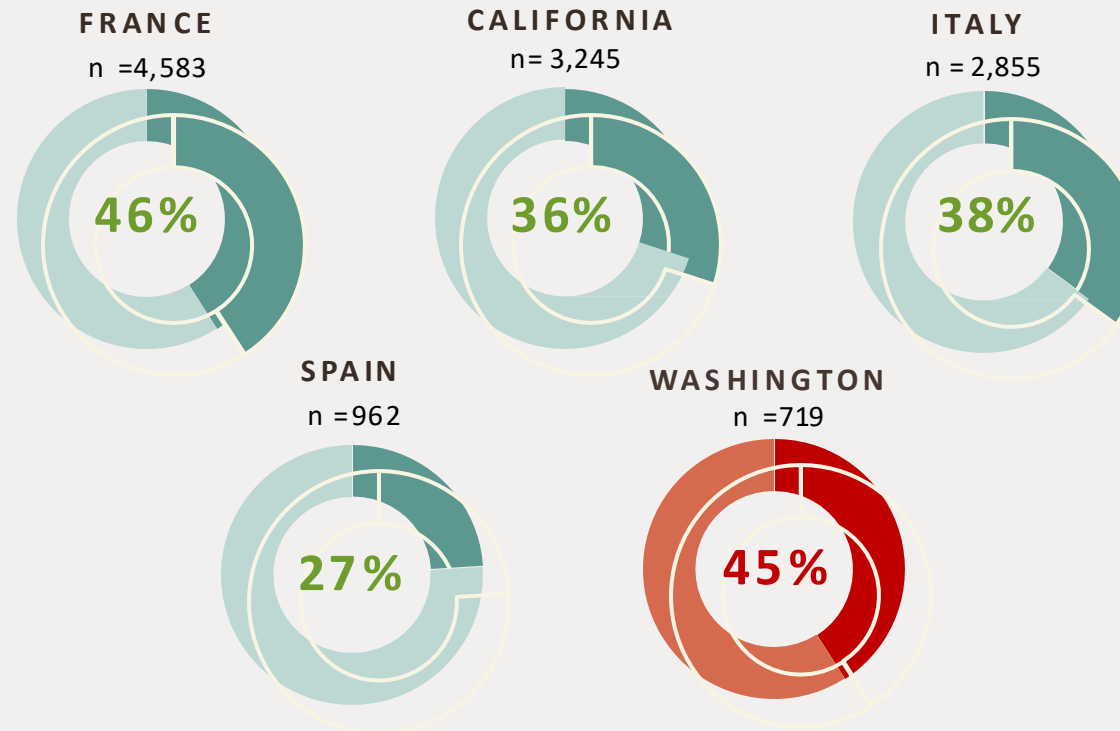
178,500

90%

of Washington state's wineries are small, family owned businesses who make fewer than 5,000 cases a year.
华盛顿州90%的酿酒厂都是小型家族企业，每年的酿酒量不足5,000箱。

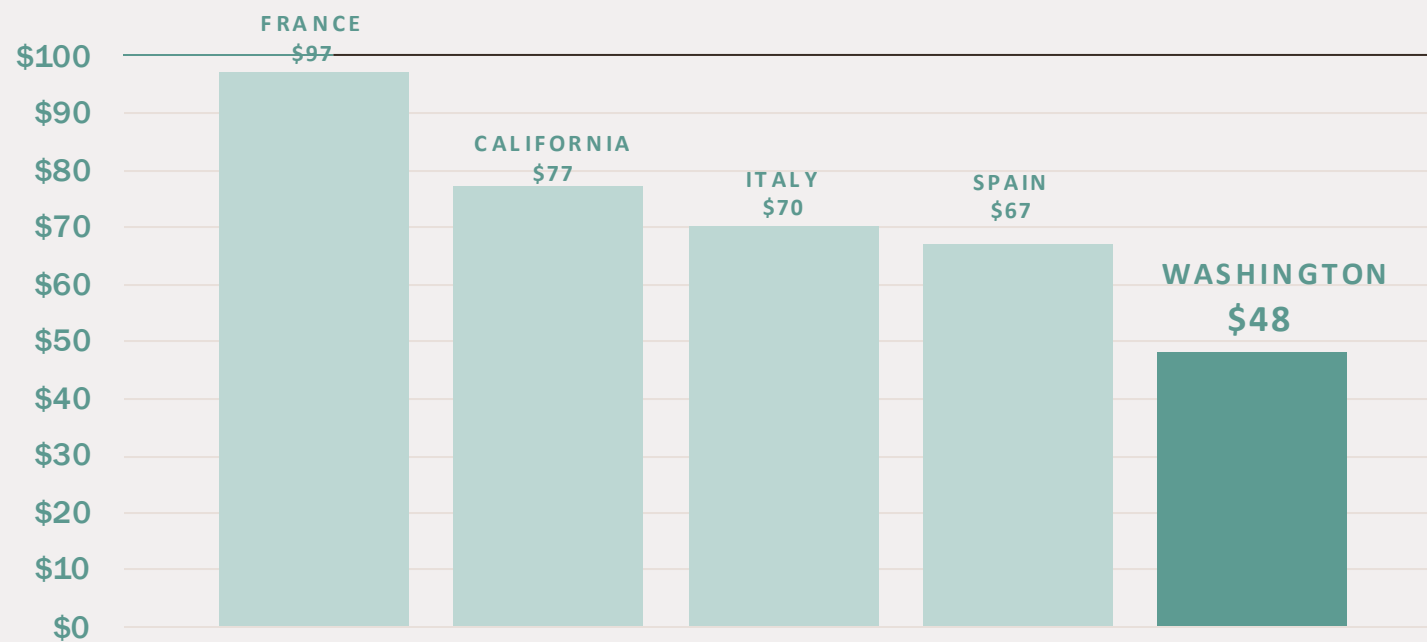
Percentage of 90+ Scores from *Wine Spectator*

PERCENT OF 90+ SCORES FROM WINE SPECTATOR.
AVERAGE FROM 2009 TO 2019



PRICES OF WINES FEATURED IN WINE SPECTATOR.

AVERAGE PRICE PER BOTTLE OF 90+ RATED WINES, 2009 TO 2018
葡萄酒鉴赏家列出的葡萄酒价格:2009年至2018年每瓶90+评级葡萄酒的平均价格





1 Historia de la Región

History of the Region 产区历史



2 Terruño

Trroir 风土



3 Sub regiones de la Región.

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



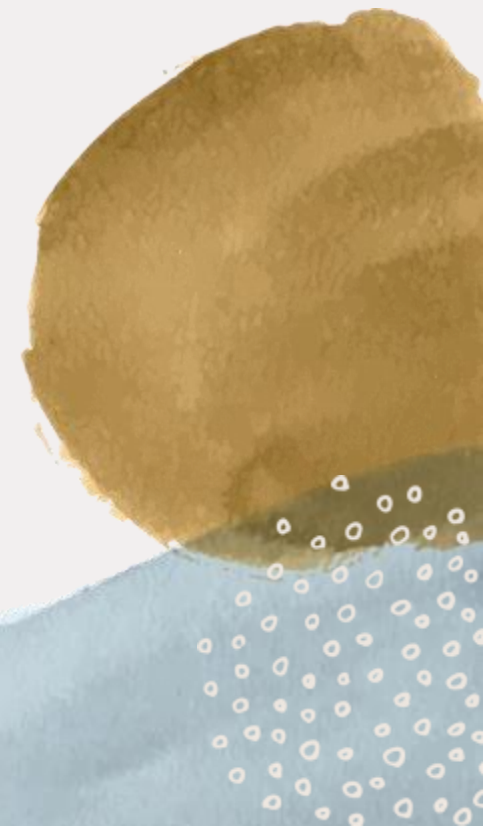
4 leyes/ laws

Norms, regulations and winemaking regulations of the current Region.
该产区的规范，法规和酿酒法规



5 Vinos que produce la Región

Wines produced by the Region.
该产区生产的葡萄酒





1

Historia de la Región

History of the Region 产区历史



1 Historia de la Región

History of the Region 产区历史

WASHINGTON WINE TIMELINE



1825

First Grapes Planted

Washington's first grapes are planted at Fort Vancouver by the **Hudson's Bay Company**.



1914

Important vineyards spring up,

in the Yakima Valley —most notably the vineyards of **W.B. Bridgman** of Sunnyside.

1940

Dr. Walter Clore,

"The Father of Washington Wine," begins trials of grape varieties in eastern Washington to determine what would grow where and under what conditions. Later, he works closely with WSU scientist Chas Nagel to make research wines.



1903

Large-scale irrigation,

fueled by runoff from the melting snow-caps of the Cascade Mountains, begins in eastern Washington.



1933



1 Historia de la Región

History of the Region 产区历史

1960

Commercial vineyards are planted in Washington.



1967

Ste. Michelle Vintners is established.

Now known as Chateau Ste. Michelle, it is Washington's largest winery.



1983

Yakima Valley AVA is established

as Washington's first American Viticultural Area (AVA).

1962

Associated Vintners is established, later becoming Columbia Winery.



1970

10 wineries



1 Historia de la Región

History of the Region 产区历史



1998

Taste Washington

takes place in Seattle for the first time, later becoming the nation's largest single-region food and wine festival.

2001

100 wineries milestone

2015

Wine Science Center

The state-of-the-art, industry-funded Ste. Michelle Wine Estates WSU Wine Science Center opens in Richland, WA.



2019

1,000 wineries

Geographic location地理位置

terrain 地形

climate气候

temperature difference 昼夜温差

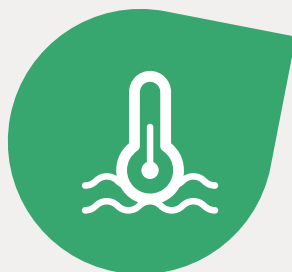
sunlight 日照

rainfall 降雨量

soil 土壤

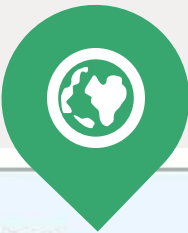
viticulture 葡萄栽培

wine making酿酒传统



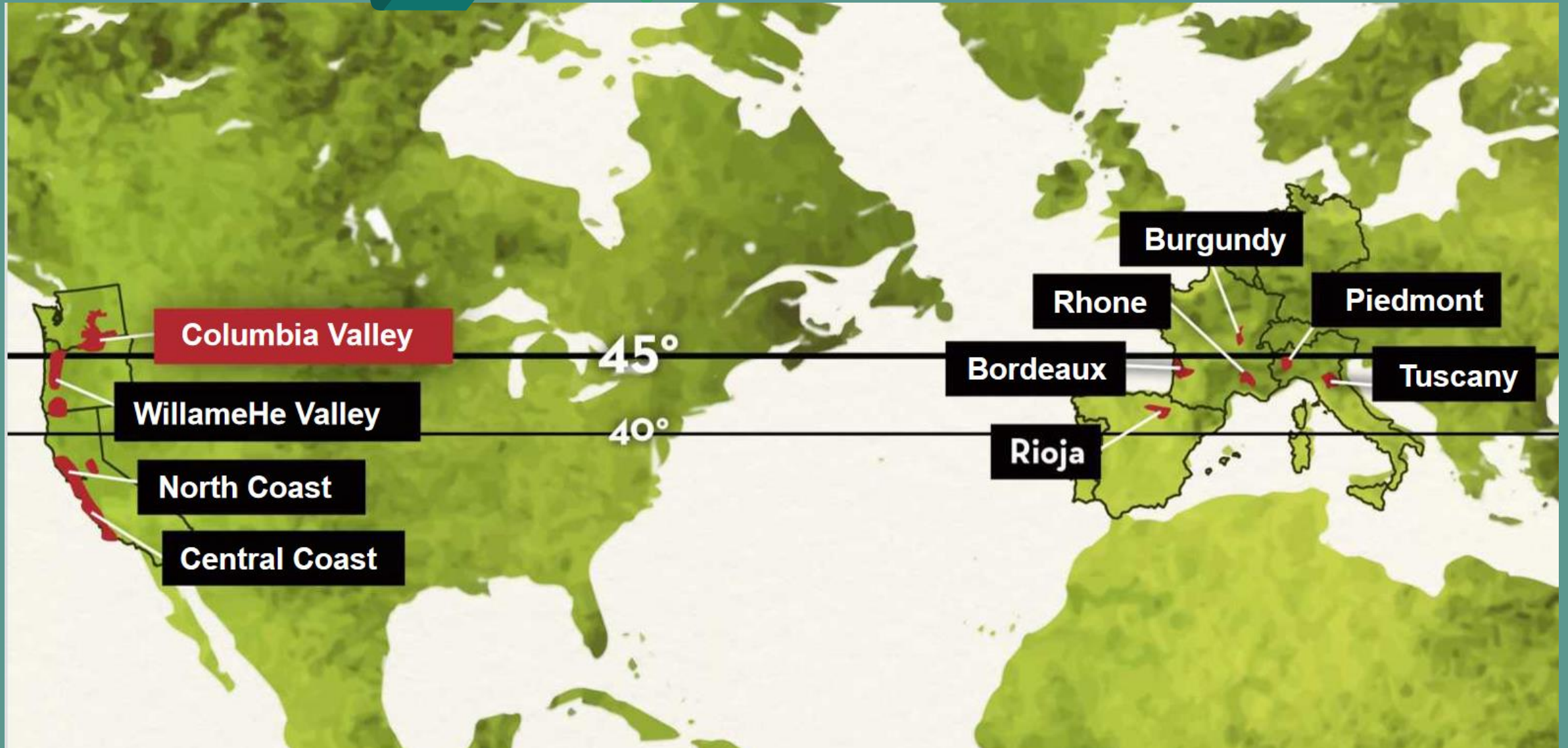
2 Terroir 风土

Geographic location 地理位置



2 Terroir 风土

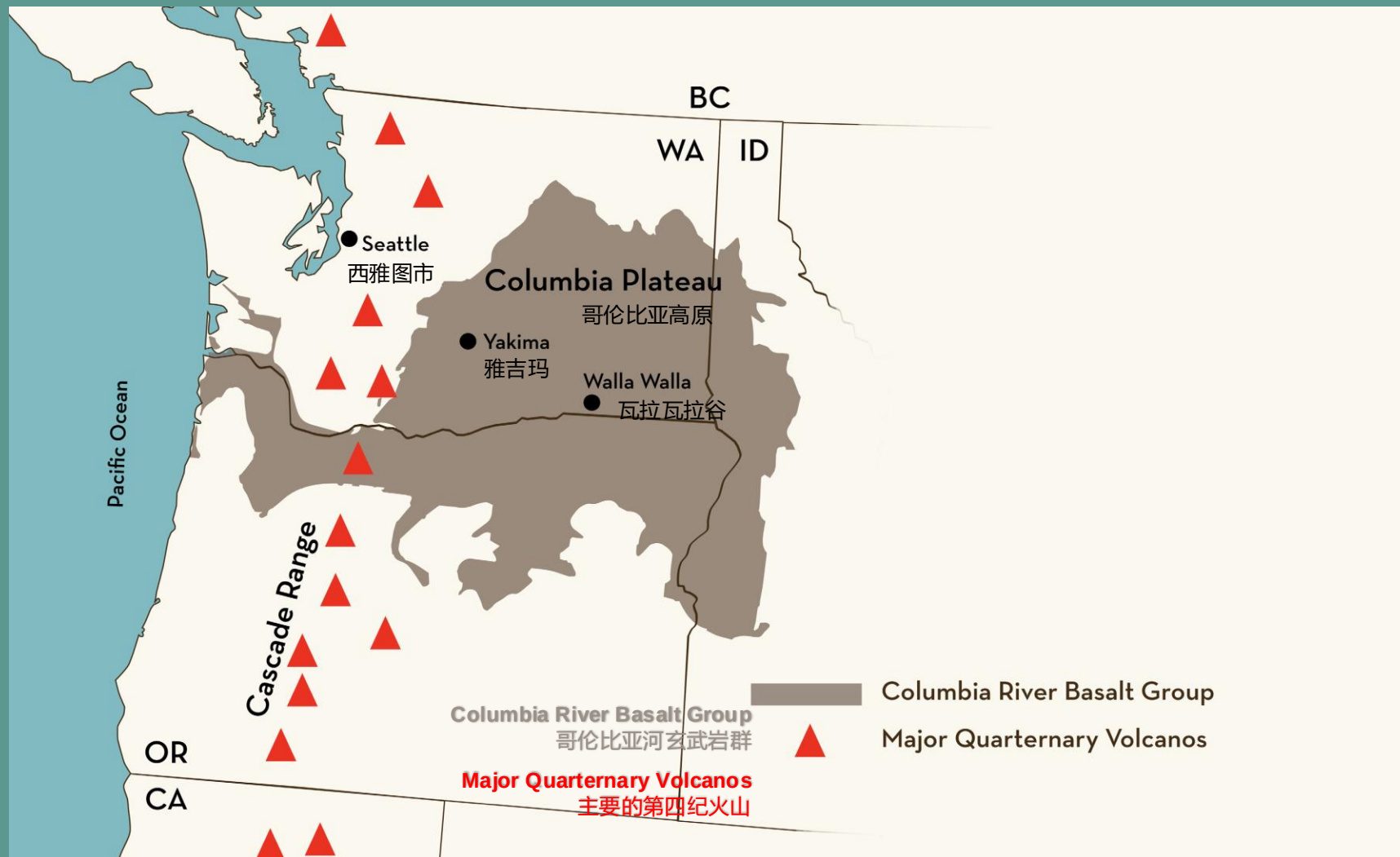
Geographic location 地理位置



2 Terroir 风土 terrain 地形



ACTIVE VOLCANIC REGION 火山活动地区



Pacific Northwest Volcanics

- Region rich with volcanic history
- **Basalt** foundation for entire Columbia Valley

太平洋西北火山

- 地区火山历史丰富
- 整个哥伦比亚山谷的**玄武岩**基岩

2 Terroir 风土 terrain 地形



MISSOULA FLOODS 米苏拉洪水



2 Terroir 风土 terrain 地形



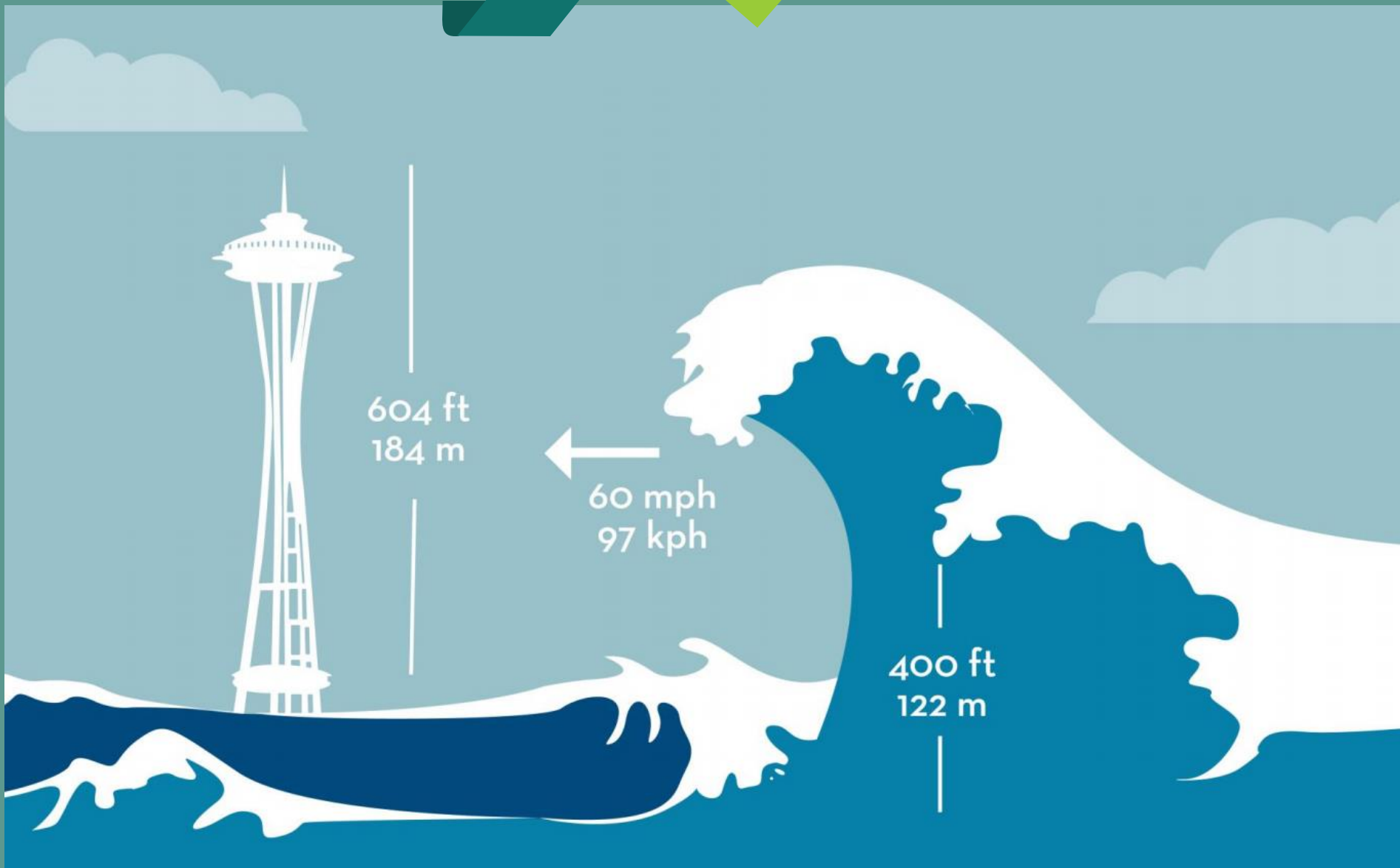
MISSOULA FLOODS 米苏拉洪水



2 Terroir 风土 terrain 地形



MISSOULA FLOODS 米苏拉洪水



When the Ice Shelf
broke , it caused
massive flooding

当冰架破裂时，引发了大
规模的洪水

2 Terroir 风土 terrain 地形



The Columbia River

- Fourth largest river, by volume, in the US
- Largest flowing into the Pacific Ocean
- Drainage basin of the Columbia River and its tributaries is roughly the size of France, covering seven US states
- 美国第四大河流，按流量计算，
- 流入太平洋的最大河流
- 哥伦比亚河流域及其支流的大小大致相当于法国，覆盖美国的七个州





- Geologists estimate that the cycle of flooding and reformation of the lake lasted an average of 55 years.
- The floods occurred several times over the 2,000-year period between 15,000 and 13,000 years ago.

地质学家估计:

- 湖的洪水和改造持续平均55年,
- 在15,000到13,000年前的2000年中, 洪灾发生了数次

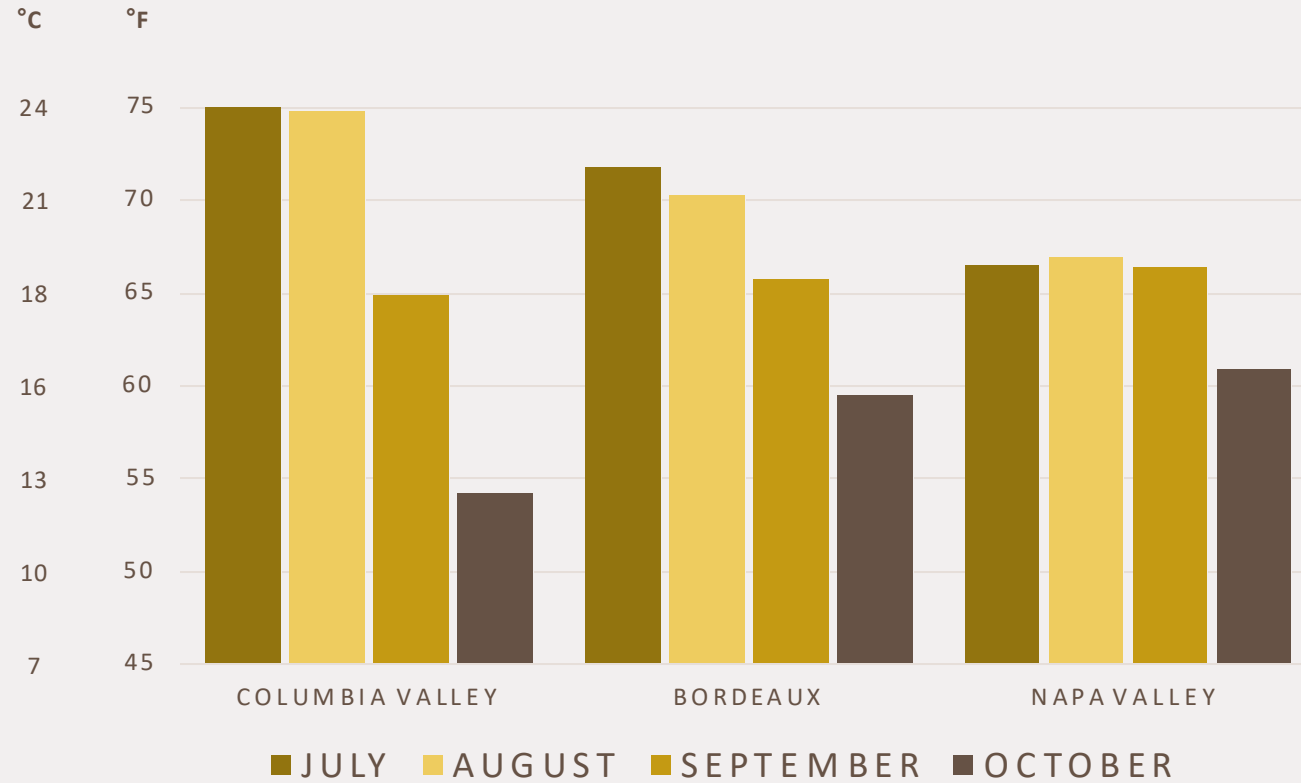


2 Terroir 风土

climate 气候



MEAN TEMPERATURE BY REGION (2013-2017)

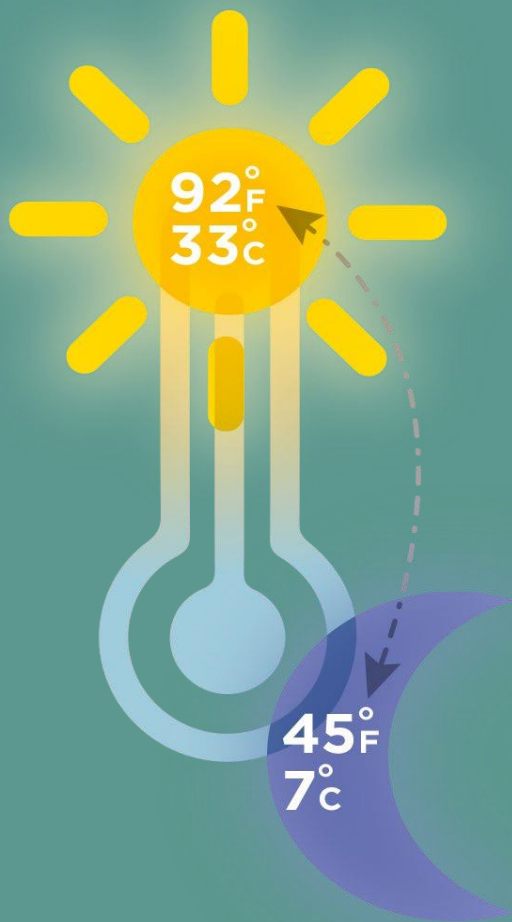


2 Terroir 风土

temperature difference 昼夜温差



DIURNAL RANGE 日温差



- **Diurnal range** is the difference between day and night temperatures in the vineyard; The gap between the hottest temperature and the coolest.
- A large diurnal range can help grapes to ripen in a more balanced way.
- Warmer daytime temperatures help to foster sugar development, but cool nights can help to preserve aromas, freshness and acidity.
- 日温差是指葡萄园日夜温差;最热和最酷的温度之间的差距。
- 较大的日照范围可以帮助葡萄以更平衡的方式成熟。
- 温暖的白天温度有助于糖的形成，但凉爽的夜晚有助于保持香气、新鲜和酸度。

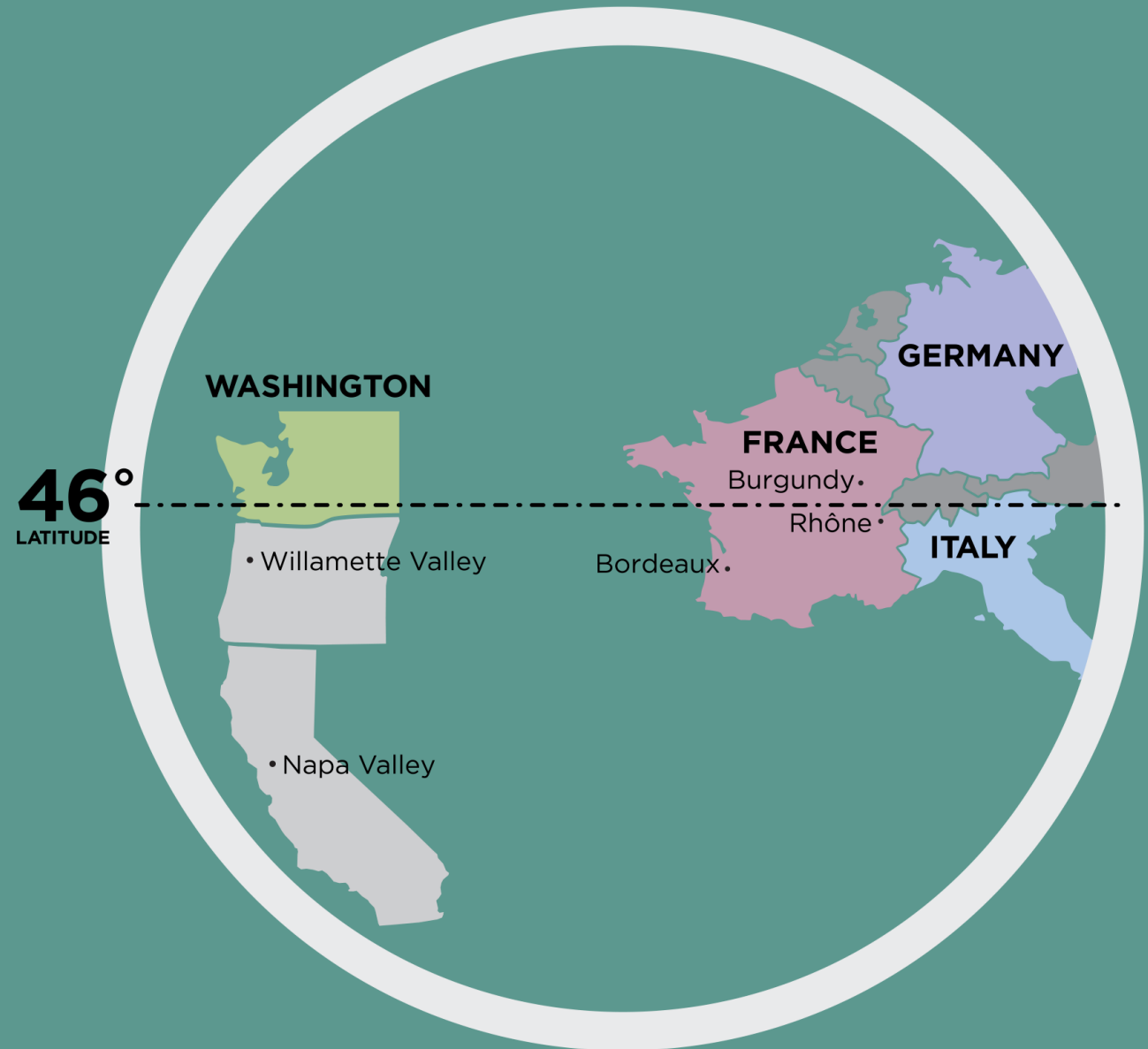
2 Terroir 风土

temperature difference 昼夜温差



Washington State has some of the most **dramatic daily temperature fluctuations** of any wine region, ranging from 35°F to as much as 47°F

在所有葡萄酒产区中，华盛顿州的每日温度波动最为剧烈，从35°F到多达47°F



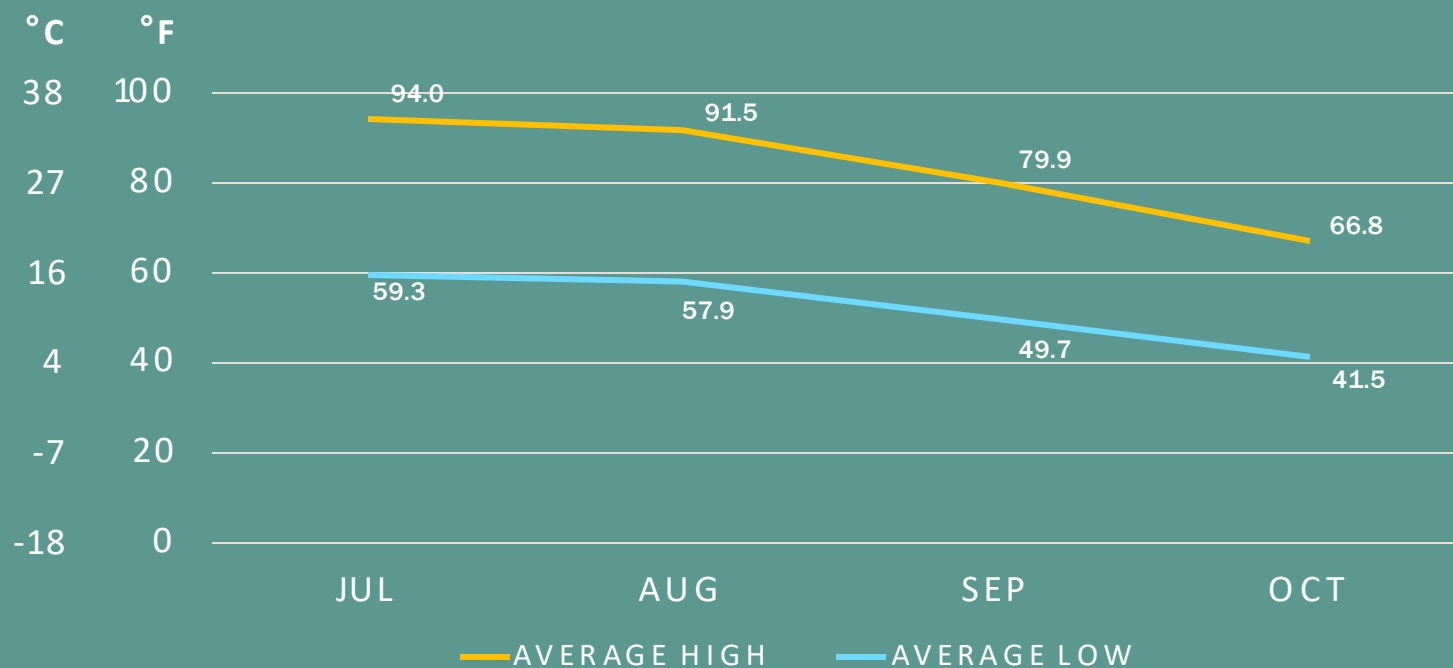
2 Terroir 风土

temperature difference 昼夜温差



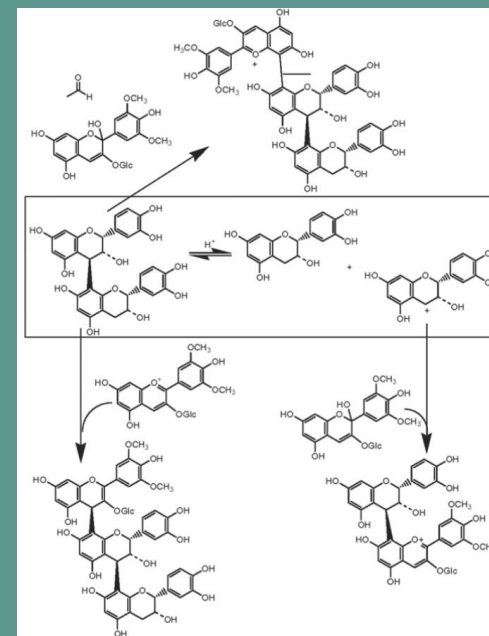
SIGNIFICANT & BENEFICIAL TEMPERATURE CHANGES

Warm Daytime Temps + Chilly Nighttime Temps = Ripeness of phenolics & acidity



显著有益的温度变化

温暖的白天温度
+ 寒冷的夜晚温度
= 酚类和酸性的成熟



2 Trroir 风土 sunlight 日照



Washington's northern
basis offers up a
growing season that
sees up to **17 hours**
of sunlight a day.

**300+ DAYS OF SUNSHINE
WITH LONG**

华盛顿的北部基地提供了一个生长
季节，每天可以看到多达17个小时
的阳光。

300天以上日照时间长





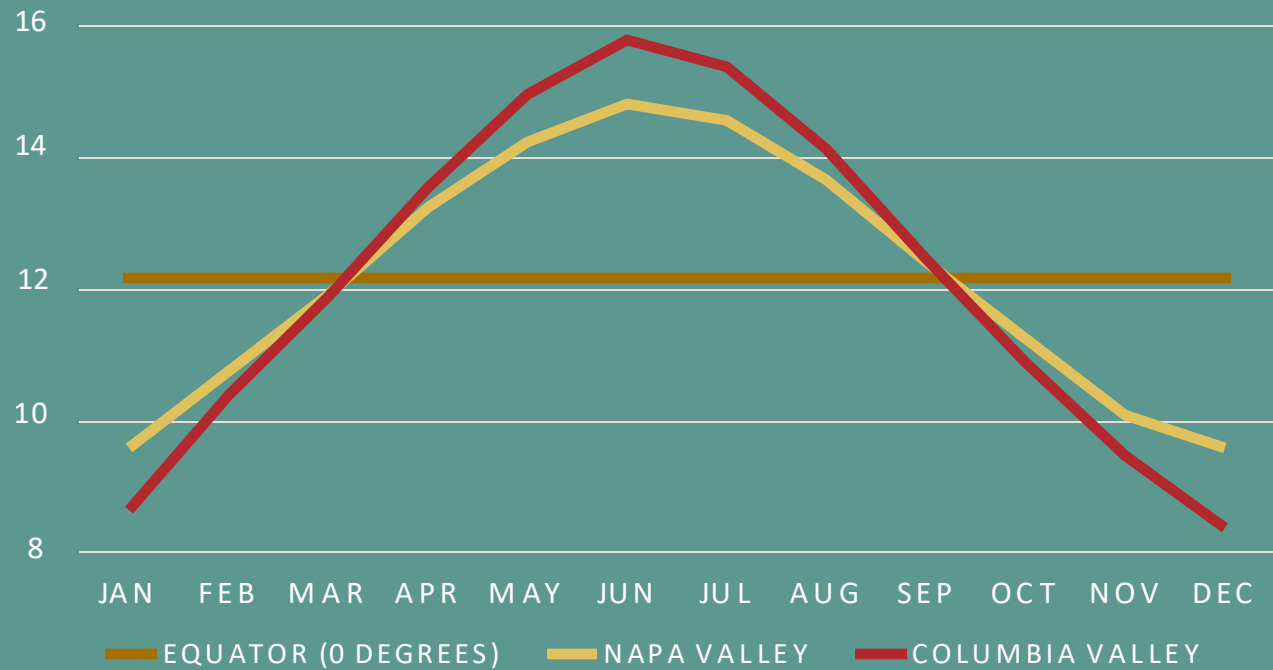
PEAK GROWING PERIOD

Nearly 55 additional hours
of daylight compared to
Napa Valley

生长期高峰

与纳帕谷相比，日照时间增加了
近55小时

Daylight Hours



* Difference in daylight March 19th – June 21st

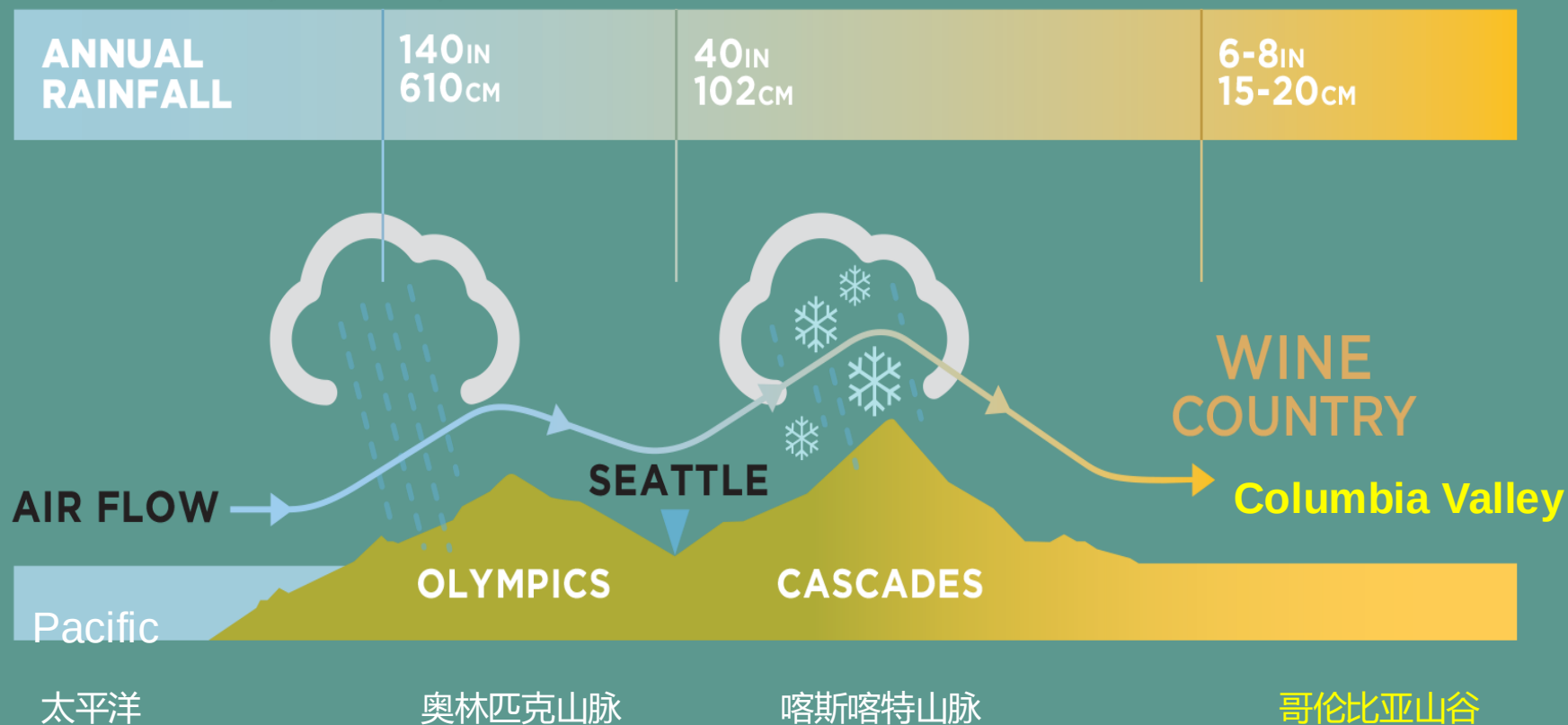
2 Terroir 风土

Rainfall 降雨量



RAIN SHADOW EFFECT 雨影效应

The **Columbia Valley** is protected from wet weather systems by two major mountain ranges, the **Olympics** and the **Cascades**, creating the perfect climate for wine in the warm and dry eastern part of the state.



哥伦比亚河谷受到两个主要山脉的保护，免受潮湿天气系统的影响，即Olympic奥林匹克山脉和cascade mountains喀斯喀特山脉/瀑布山脉，为该州温暖干燥的东部地区创造了完美的葡萄酒气候。

2 Terroir 风土

Rainfall 降雨量



Average Annual Rainfall (2013-2017)

BORDEAUX
22.7 in
57.7 cm



NAPA VALLEY
17.2 in
43.7 cm



**COLUMBIA
VALLEY**
7 in
17.8 cm



2 Terroir 风土

soil 土壤



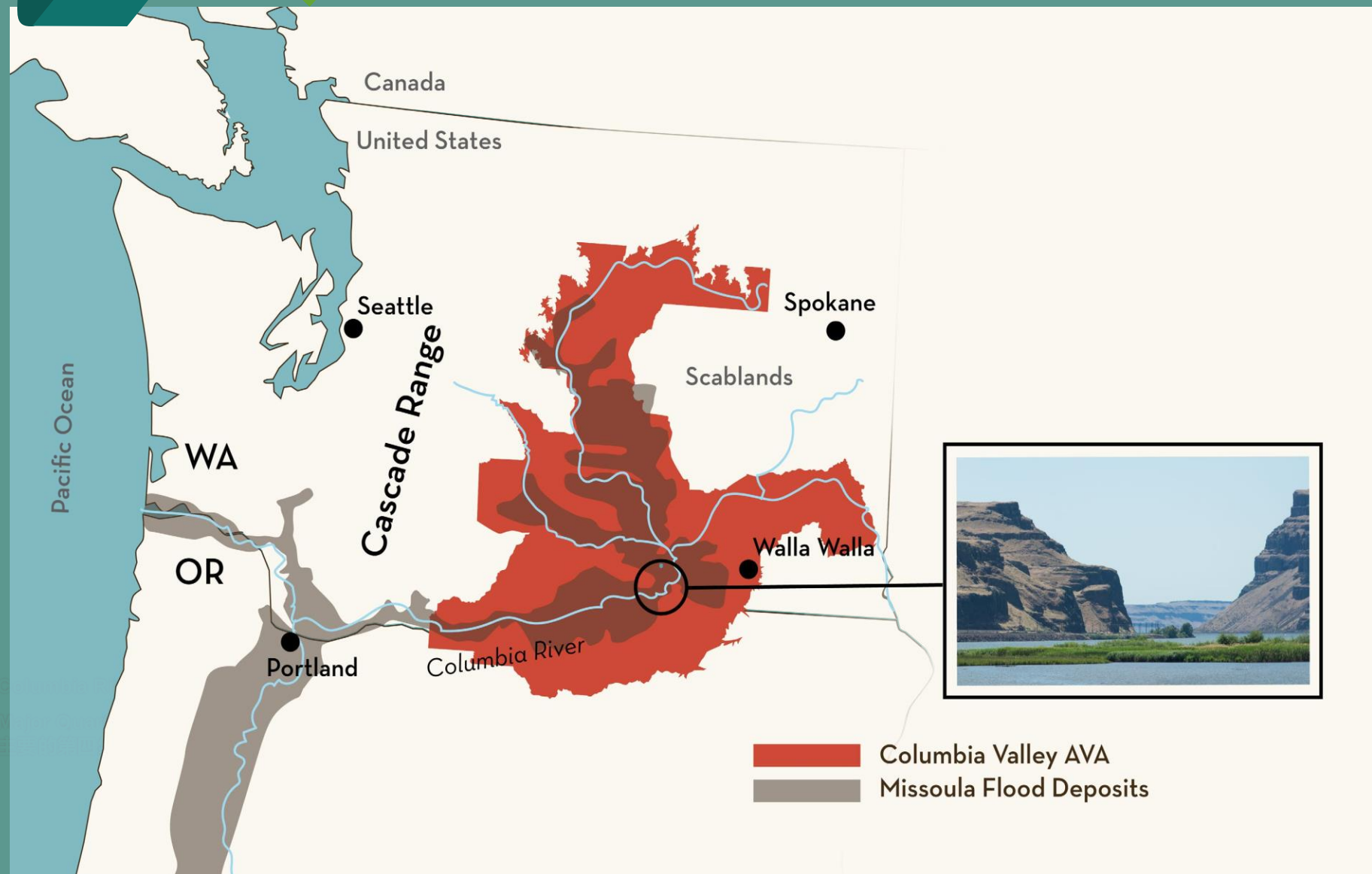
SOIL DEPOSITS 土沉积层

The floods deposited nutrients all over eastern Washington up to **1,200 feet (366 meters)** above sea level

洪水在华盛顿东部沉积了超过海平面1200英尺(366米)的营养物质

WALLULA GAP

Bottleneck that backed up floodwaters
堵塞洪水的瓶颈



2 Trroir 风土

soil 土壤



**What makes
the Pacific Northwest unique?**
是什么使西北太平洋地区与众不同?

LAVA FLOWS 熔岩流

Basalt foundation 玄武岩基岩

FLOODS 洪水

Glacial Slackwater Deposits

冰川松弛水沉积物

WINDS 风

Loess黄土

SOILS 土壤

Free draining, Nutrient Poor,
自由排水, 营养不良

No Phylloxera 没根瘤蚜



2 Terroir 风土

soil 土壤



LOESS SOIL 黄土

Wind-deposited fine sand and silt derived from ice-age flood deposits

Consistency of powdered sugar

Very low water-holding potential

来自冰河时代洪水沉积物的风积细沙和淤泥粉状

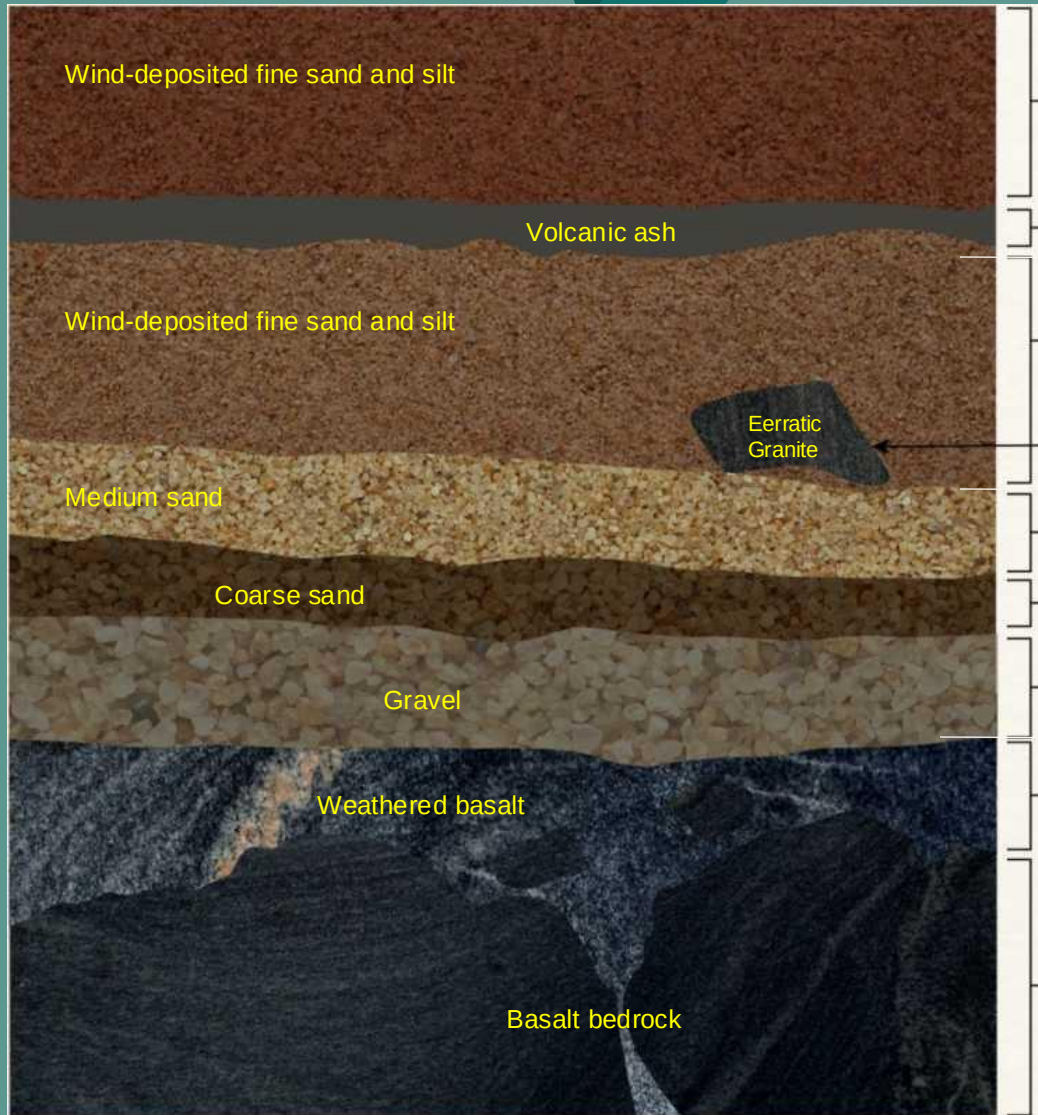
糖霜的浓度

极低的保水性



2 Trroir 风土

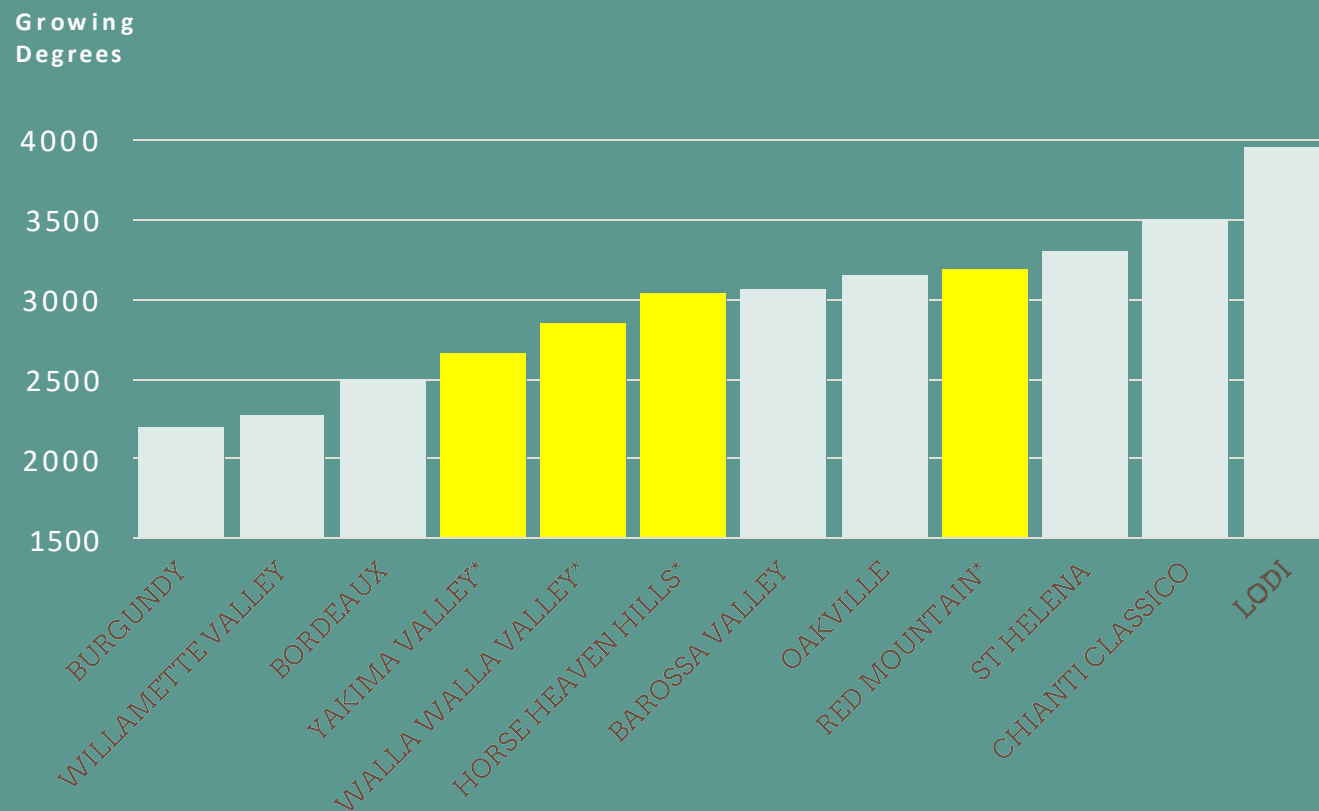
soil 土壤



- **Wind-deposited fine sand and silt** derived from ice-age flood deposits 来自冰河时期洪水沉积物的**风沉积细沙和淤泥**
- **Volcanic ash** derived from cascade range volcanoes 来自喀斯喀特山脉火山的**火山灰**
- **Wind-deposited fine sand and silt** derived from ice-age flood deposits 来自冰河时代洪水沉积物的**风积细沙和淤泥**
- **Erratic Granite** from melted iceberg transported by ice-age floods 冰川时代，融化的冰山洪水冲出游走不定的**花岗岩**
- **Medium sand** deposited by ice-age floods 冰川时代洪水沉积的**中粒沙**
- **Coarse sand** deposited by ice-age floods 冰川时代洪水沉积的**粗沙**
- **Gravel** deposited by ice-age floods 冰川时代洪水沉积的**砾石**
- **Weathered basalt**, contains **iron oxide** and **clay** 风化玄武岩，包含**氧化铁**和**粘土**
- **Basalt bedrock**, 15 million years old 1500万年前的**玄武基岩**



Average Growing Degree Days 平均生长日数



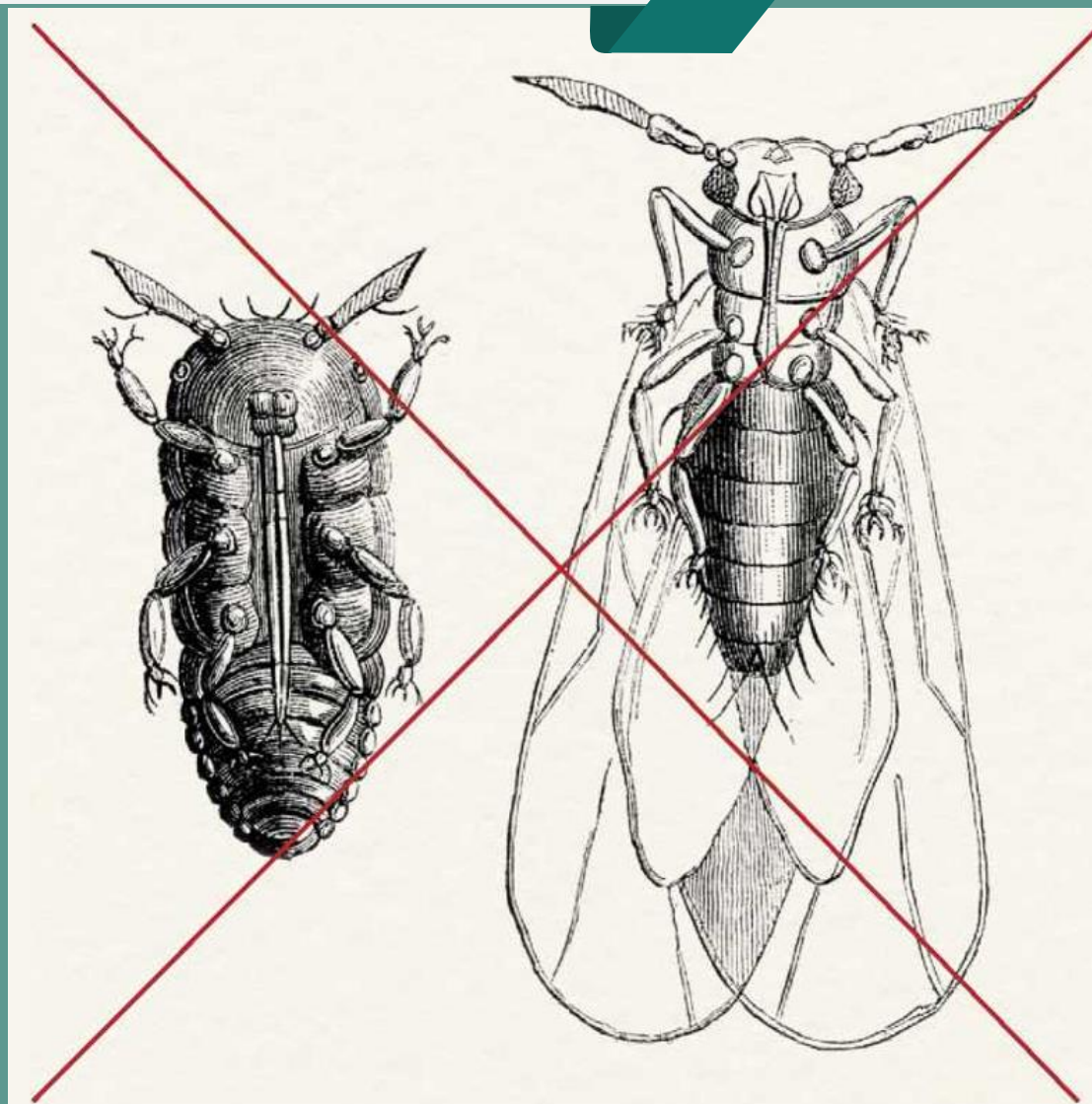
* 26-Year Average

2 Terroir 风土

viticulture 葡萄栽培



PHYLLOXERA FREE



- True Varietal Character!
- Soil types are **not conducive** for pests 土壤类型不易产生害虫
- Winter freeze kills many pests 冬季冻死很多害虫
- Arid temps, low humidity and wind help control development of fungal diseases (less need for spray)
干旱的温度，低湿度以及风帮助控制真菌灾害的肆虐
- Allows for planting on natural rootstock
允许在天然砧木上种植

2 Terroir 风土

viticulture 葡萄栽培



LOW PEST

Washington vineyards are sustainable by nature. 华盛顿的葡萄园自然是可持续的

- Winter freeze kills many pests
- Arid temps, low humidity and wind help control development of fungal diseases (less need for spray)
- Fewer pests allows for planting on natural rootstock
- Less need for spraying and pesticides
- 冬季冰冻杀死许多害虫
- 干旱的温度，低湿度和风有助于控制真菌疾病的发展(更少的需要喷雾)
- 更少的害虫允许种植在天然砧木
- 更少的需要喷雾和杀虫剂



Recipe for success

TERROIR + QUALITY FRUIT =SUPERIOR WINE

- **DRY CLIMATE**
干燥的天气
- **PLENTY OF SUNLIGHT,**
1 hour more, 300+ days

充足的阳光：每天多一个小时 每年多300多个小时

- **DIURNAL SHIFT**
Ripeness of Phenolics /
Balanced Acidity

每日转换：成熟的酚类物质/ 平衡的酸度

- **RAIN SHADOW EFFECT**
7 inches = dry climate
Drip irrigation
雨影区影响：7英尺=干旱的天气，
需要滴灌

- **LOW PEST AND DISEASE PRESSURE ,**

No Phylloxera

低病虫害压力：没有根瘤蚜虫

- **AVAILABILITY OF WATER**
土壤水分充足
- **LEAN SOILS** 土壤贫瘠
- **PERSISTENT WIND** 常刮风
- **COLD WINTERS** 冬季寒冷



SUMMARY

- Volcanoes & lava flows created a basalt foundation
- The Missoula Floods transformed our landscape & deposited rich soils
- Columbia River = tremendous water source
- Washington vineyards are sustainable by nature
- 火山和熔岩流创造了玄武岩基础
- 米苏拉洪水改变了我们的景观和沉积丰富的土壤
- 哥伦比亚河=巨大的水源
- 华盛顿葡萄园的自然可持续

2 Trroir 风土
viticulture 葡萄栽培



DIVERSITY : 2019 HARVEST

201,000
TONS HARVESTED

REDS 120,965 TONS

WHITES 80,035 TONS

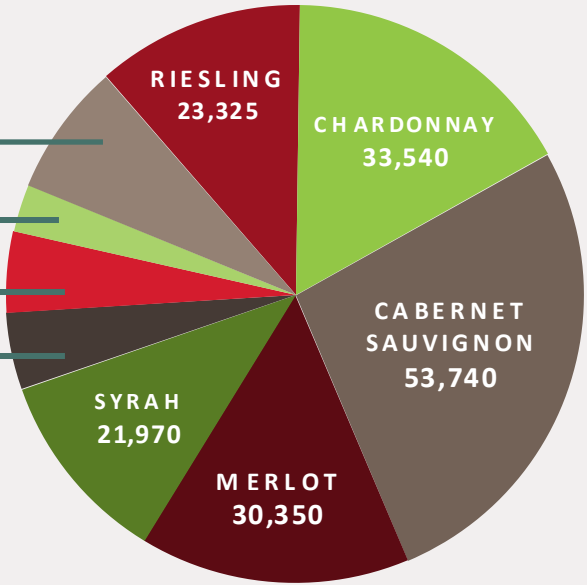
GRAPE VARIETIES

Cabernet Franc—2,890
Malbec—3,300
Sangiovese—1,590
Grenache Noir—1,450
Petit Verdot—990
Pinot Noir—1,775
Mourvedre—1,070
Other Red Varieties—1,840

Gewurztraminer—1,205
Viognier—1,460
Semillon—435
Chenin Blanc—310
Other White Varieties—1,960

Pinot Gris—9,060

Sauvignon Blanc—8,740



Napa Valley Grape Varieties - Main Red wine 2020



**Cabernet
Sauvignon**

- Top grower : -25% T
- 52,000 tons
- 29% of the total.
- increase up \$388/T from 2019
- 产量第一
- 产5.2万吨,
- 占总产量的29%.
- 涨价388¥/T



Merlot



**Syrah
/ Shiraz**



**Cabernet
Franc**

received the
highest average
price per ton at
\$2,167
每吨平均价格最高,
为2,167美元

Malbec
Sangiovese
Grenache Noir
Petit Verdot
Pinot Noir : price+51%(from 2019)
Mourvedre
Other red varieties

four years running, red varieties have
accounted for nearly 60% of the total
production.
四年来, 红色品种已占总产量的近60%。

Overall red varieties experienced a drop of 12%
总的来说, 红葡萄品种下降了12%

Napa Valley Grape Varieties - Main white wine 2020



Chardonnay

- was second at 28,100 tons
- 16% of the total.
- decrease of 16%
- 第二名, 28,100吨,
- 占总量的16%。
- 比去年减产16%



Riesling

Every published variety saw a decrease in production with the exception of Riesling, which saw a slight increase compared to 2019. Farmers received an average of \$1,495 per ton, which was an increase of \$180 over the previous year.

除了雷司令所有已出品种的产量都有所下降, 与2019年相比, 雷司令的产量略有增加。农民平均每吨收入1495美元,比前一年增加了180美元。

Pinot Gris
Sauvignon Blanc
Gewurztraminer
Viognier
Semillon -24% T
Chenin Blanc
Other white varieties

while white varieties experienced a 10% decrease.



TONS HARVESTED

2020	       	178,500
2019	        	201,000
2018	           	261,000
2017	         	229,000
2016	           	270,000
2015	         	222,000
2014	          	227,000
2013	         	210,000
2012	       	188,000
2011	     	142,000
2010	      	160,000

Washington Wine Reports Smaller Harvest, Good Quality in 2020
Annual wine production report shows : provided by all Washington State wineries, showed 178,500 tons of wine grapes were harvested in 2020, an **11% decrease** compared to 2019.

The smaller harvest is due to many factors:

- A series of **freeze** events in October 2019, which many, the farmers say led to **smaller canopies and yields** in 2020.
- Some regions experienced **wind and rain at bloom time**, which contributed to a smaller cluster size.
- Several **smoke** events during harvest,
- varied levels of business concerns related to **COVID-19**
- Eastern Washington received some **heat spikes**

华盛顿葡萄酒报道2020年收成少，质量好年度葡萄酒产量报告显示：由华盛顿州所有酿酒厂提供的数据显示，2020年收获了178,500吨酿酒葡萄，比2019年减少11%。

- 收成减少的原因有很多：
- 农民们说，2019年10月发生了一系列**霜冻**事件，许多人称该事件导致2020年的**冠层和产量降低**。
- 一些地区在**开花时经历了风雨**，这导致了较小的串。
- 收割期间发生了几起**烟雾**事件，
- 与COVID-19相关的各种业务问题
- 华盛顿东部出现高温

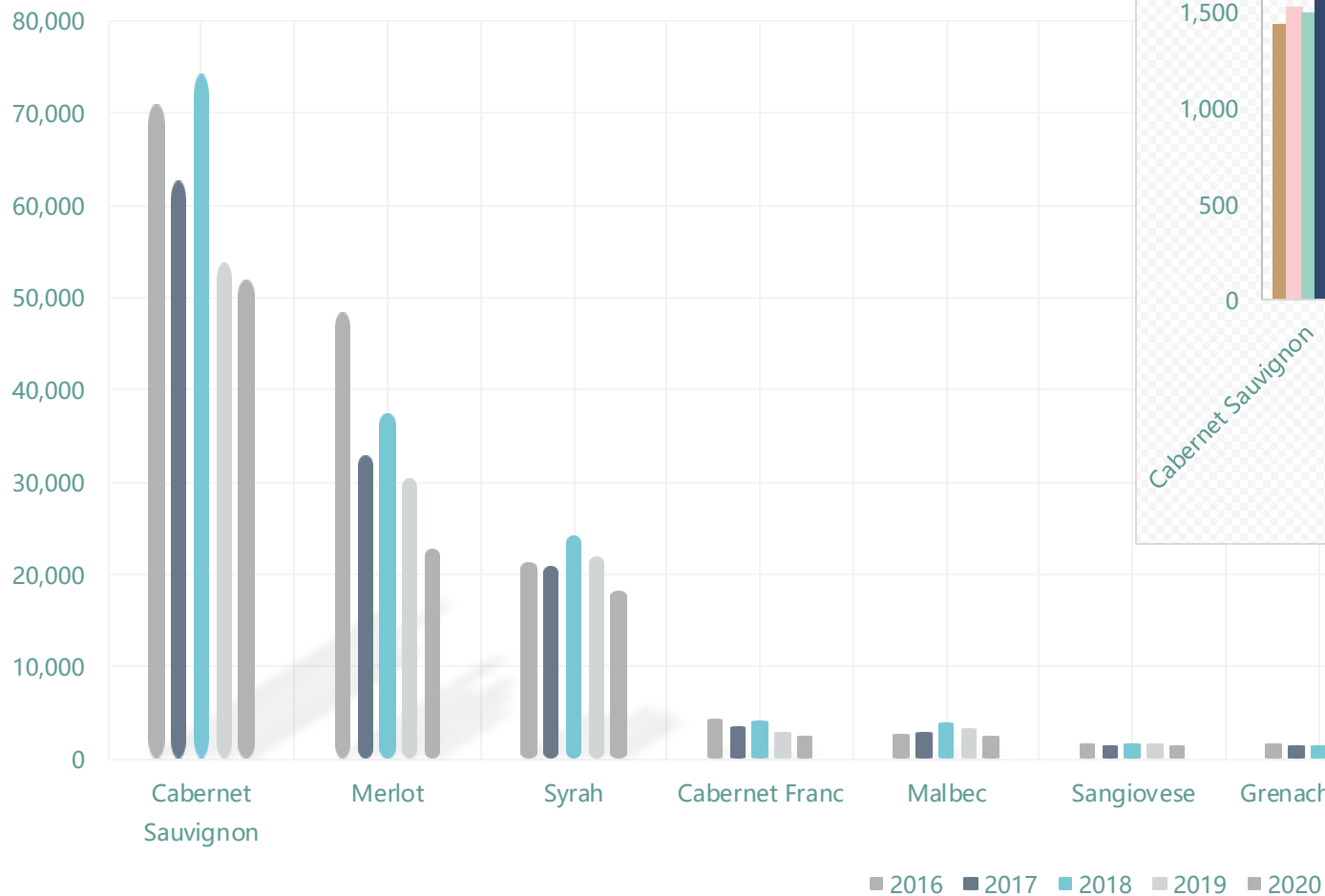
2 Terroir 风土

viticulture 葡萄栽培



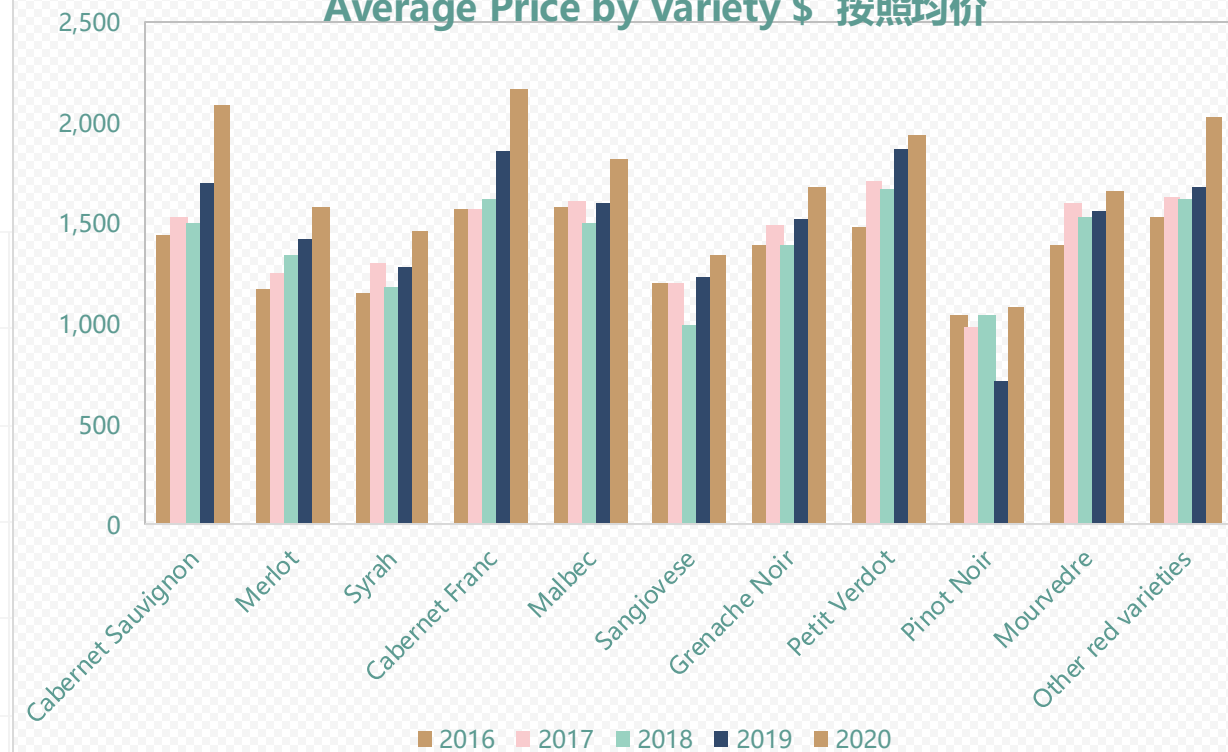
Quantity Utilized(tons)

红葡萄产量



Cosecha/Harvest 采摘

Average Price by Variety \$ 按照均价

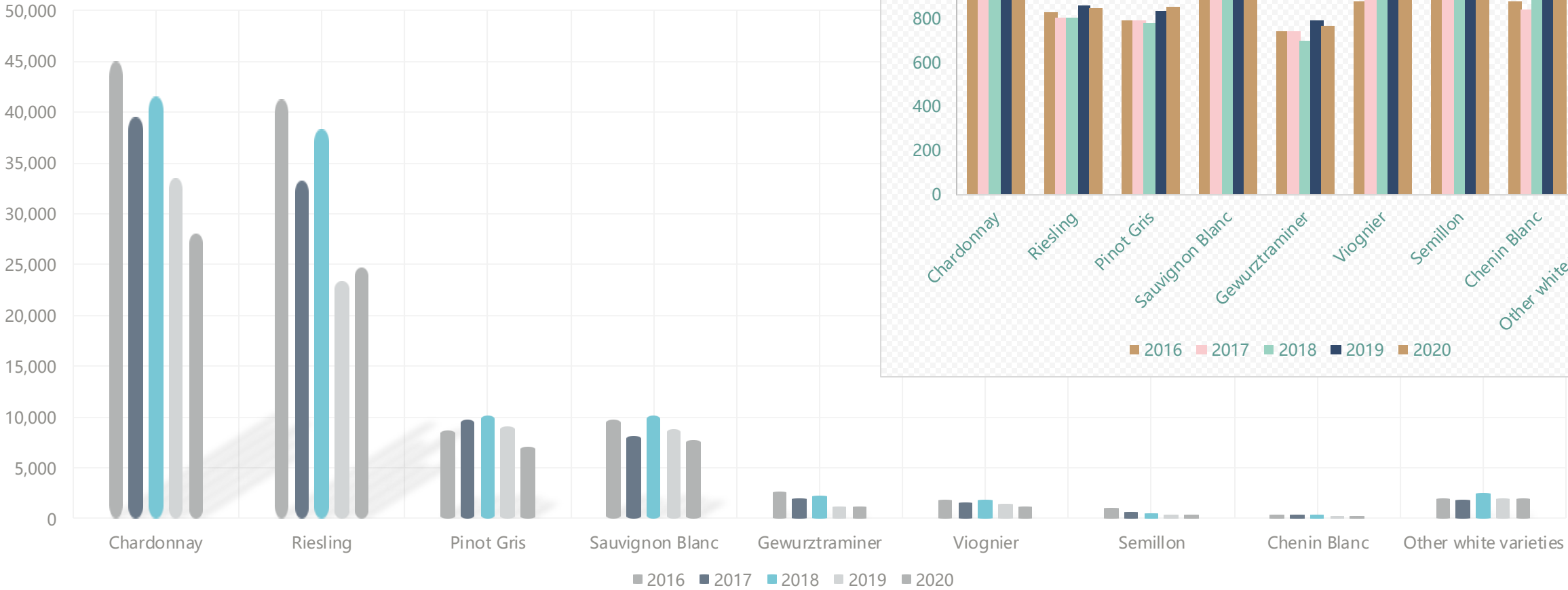


2 Trroir 风土

viticulture 葡萄栽培

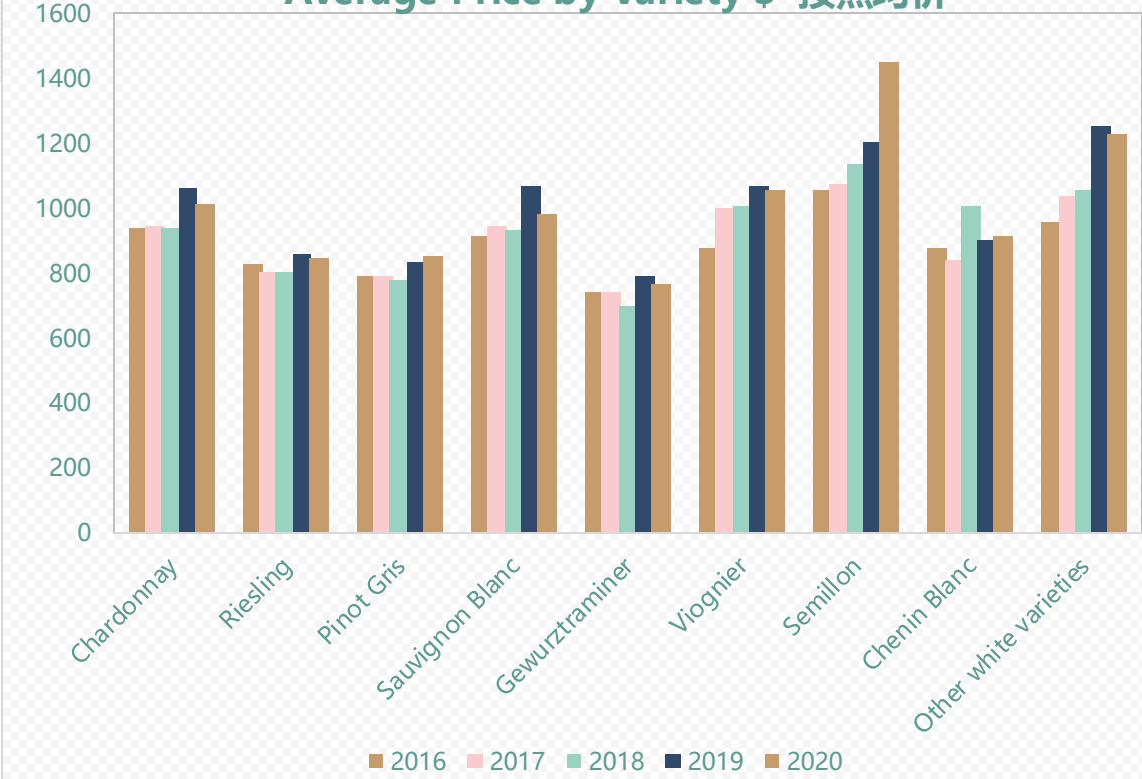


Quantity Utilized(tons)
白葡萄产量



Cosecha/Harvest 采摘

Average Price by Variety \$ 按照均价



2 Terroir 风土

viticulture 葡萄栽培



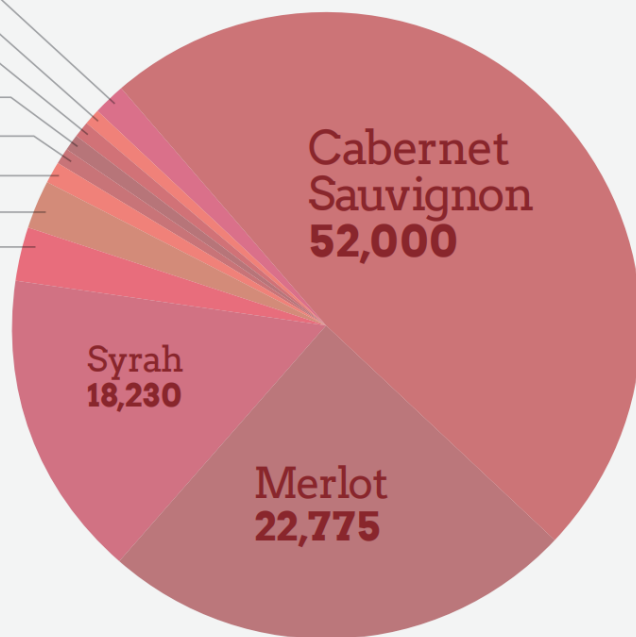
Harvest in 2020



REDS

106,085 TONS

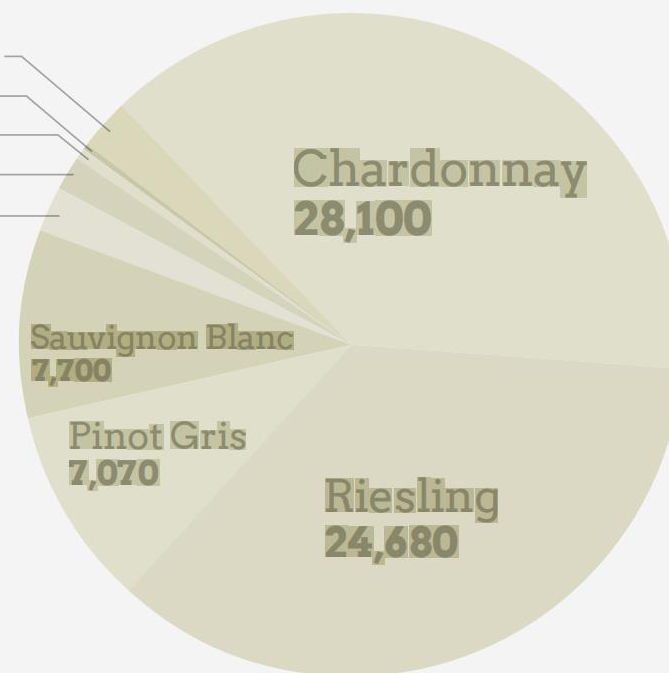
Other red varieties 1,960
Pinot Noir 1,650
Mourvedre 970
Petit Verdot 850
Grenache Noir 1,245
Sangiovese 1,380
Malbec 2,525
Cabernet Franc 2,500



WHITES

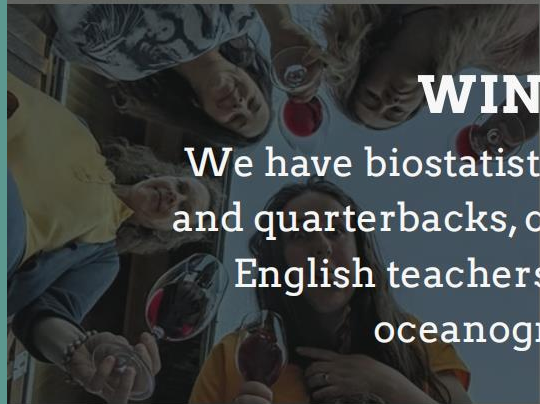
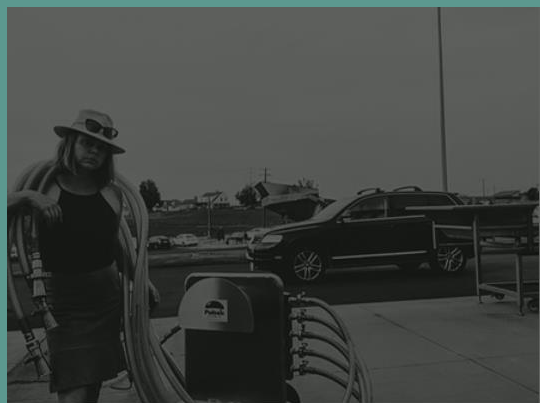
72,415 TONS

Other white varieties 1,955
Chenin Blanc 260
Semillon 330
Viognier 1,150
Gewurztraminer 1,170



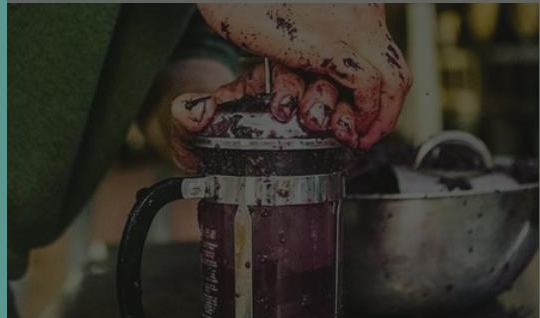
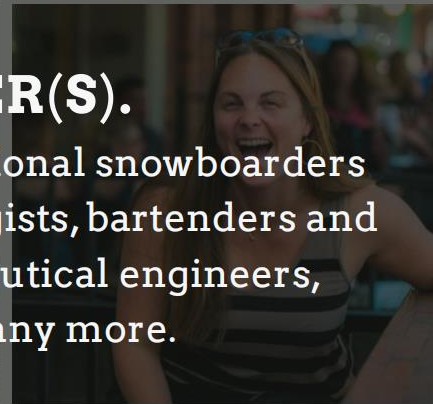
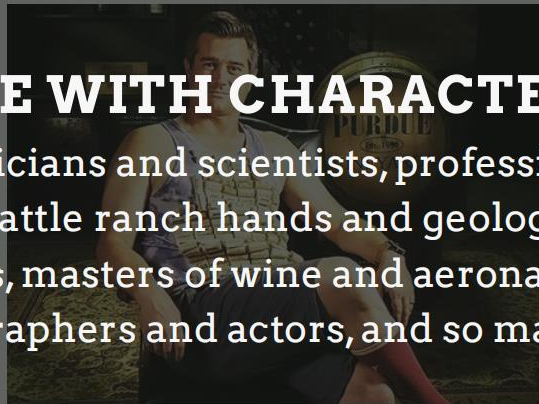
2 Terroir 风土

wine making 酿酒传统



WINE WITH CHARACTER(S).

We have biostatisticians and scientists, professional snowboarders and quarterbacks, cattle ranch hands and geologists, bartenders and English teachers, masters of wine and aeronautical engineers, oceanographers and actors, and so many more.



我们有生物统计学家和科学家，专业滑雪板运动员和四分卫，牧场工人和地质学家，调酒师和英语教师、葡萄酒大师、航空工程师、海洋学家和演员等等。

2 Terroir 风土

wine making 酿酒传统



wine develop

- 华盛顿的葡萄酒业将其预算的25%用于支持开创性的葡萄栽培和酿酒学研究计划，以及最新的WSU葡萄酒科学中心。
- 研究重点是100%由行业驱动的，并且该州的每个酿酒厂和葡萄园都可以获得研究结果。
- 推广是首要任务，以确保农民和酿酒师掌握最新信息，以酿造出更好的葡萄酒并种植更好的水果。

- Washington's wine industry allocates **25%** of its budget to support a **groundbreaking viticulture and enology research program**, along with the state-of-the-art WSU Wine **Science Center**.
- Research priorities are 100% industry driven, and results are available to every winery and vineyard in the state.
- **Outreach** is a major priority, to ensure farmers and winemakers have the most updated information to make even better wine and grow even better fruit.





3

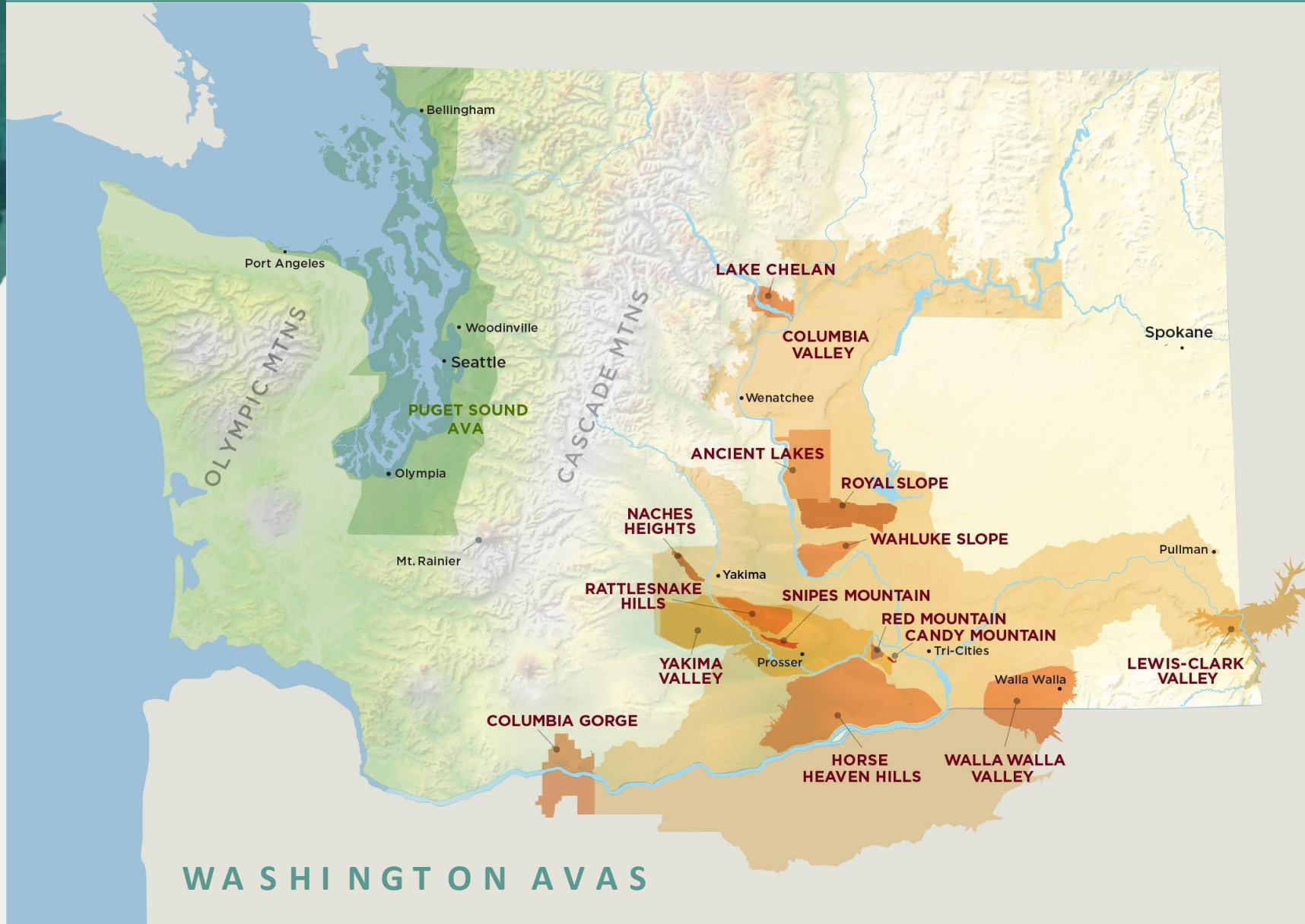
Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region.子产区



THERE ARE 16 UNIQUE GROWING REGIONS ACROSS THE STATE. 16个独特的种植区

Total Wine Grape Area: Acres: 60,000+ / Hectares: 24,281+



Sagemoor Vineyard



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

COLUMBIA VALLEY



Sagemoor Vineyard

哥伦比亚河谷覆盖了华盛顿州四分之一的土地，是迄今为止华盛顿州最大的种植区，面积接近1100万英亩。华盛顿其他几乎所有的种植区都是哥伦比亚谷的次名区。

Encompassing more than a quarter of the state, the Columbia Valley is by far Washington's largest growing region at nearly 11 million acres. Almost all of Washington's other growing regions are sub-appellations of the Columbia Valley.

DESIGNATED: 1984

VINEYARDS:

Total vineyard acreage: 59,234 (23,971 hectares)
Washington acreage: 60,079 (24,313 hectares)

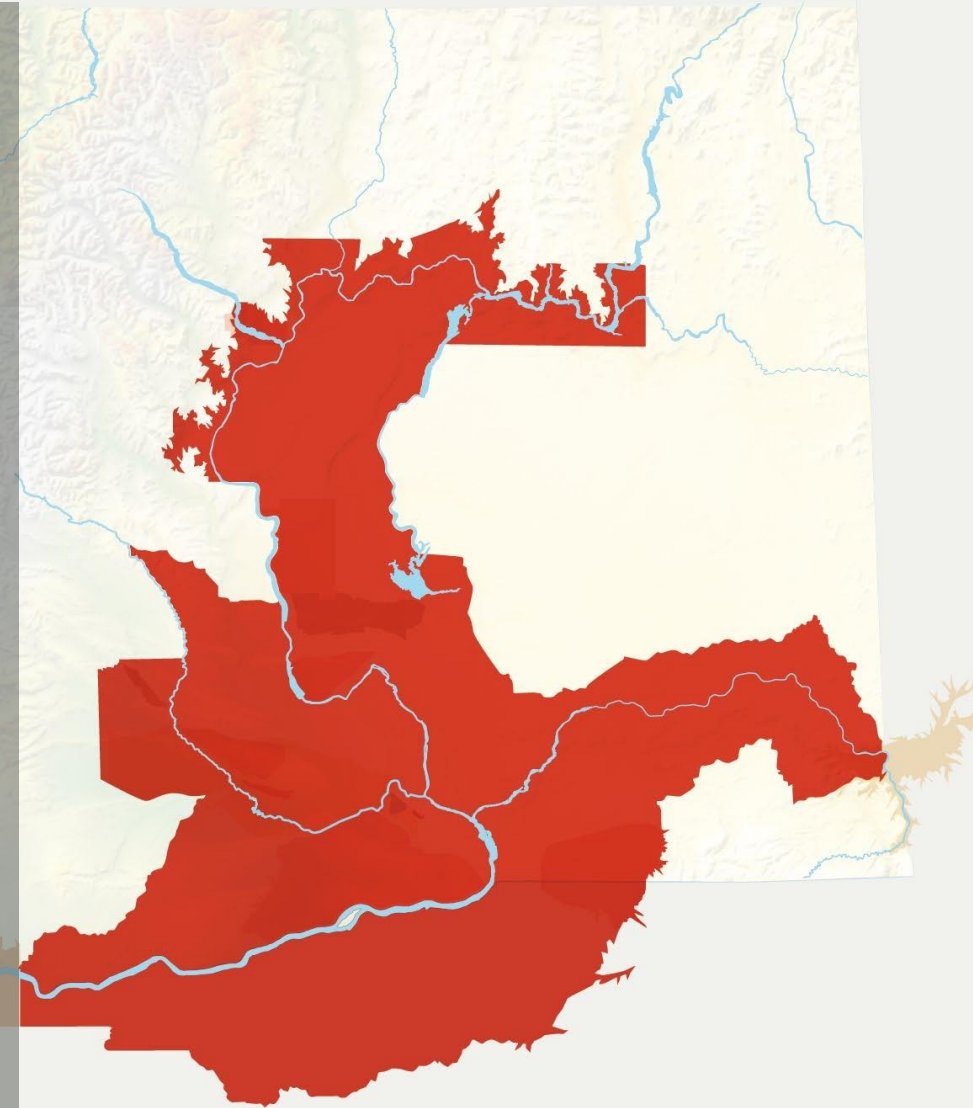
TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Merlot, Riesling, Syrah

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 6-8 inches, wide range throughout

GRAPES PRODUCED:

● 60% ● 40%



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Red Willow
Vineyard

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

YAKIMA VALLEY 雅吉玛谷



Lewis Vineyard

雅吉玛山谷是华盛顿州第一个得到联邦政府承认的AVA，它的种植面积占华盛顿州总种植面积的四分之一以上。亚基马河谷是华盛顿最多样化的种植区之一。

Washington State's first federally-recognized AVA, Yakima Valley has more than one quarter of Washington's total planted acreage. Yakima Valley is one of Washington's most diverse growing regions.

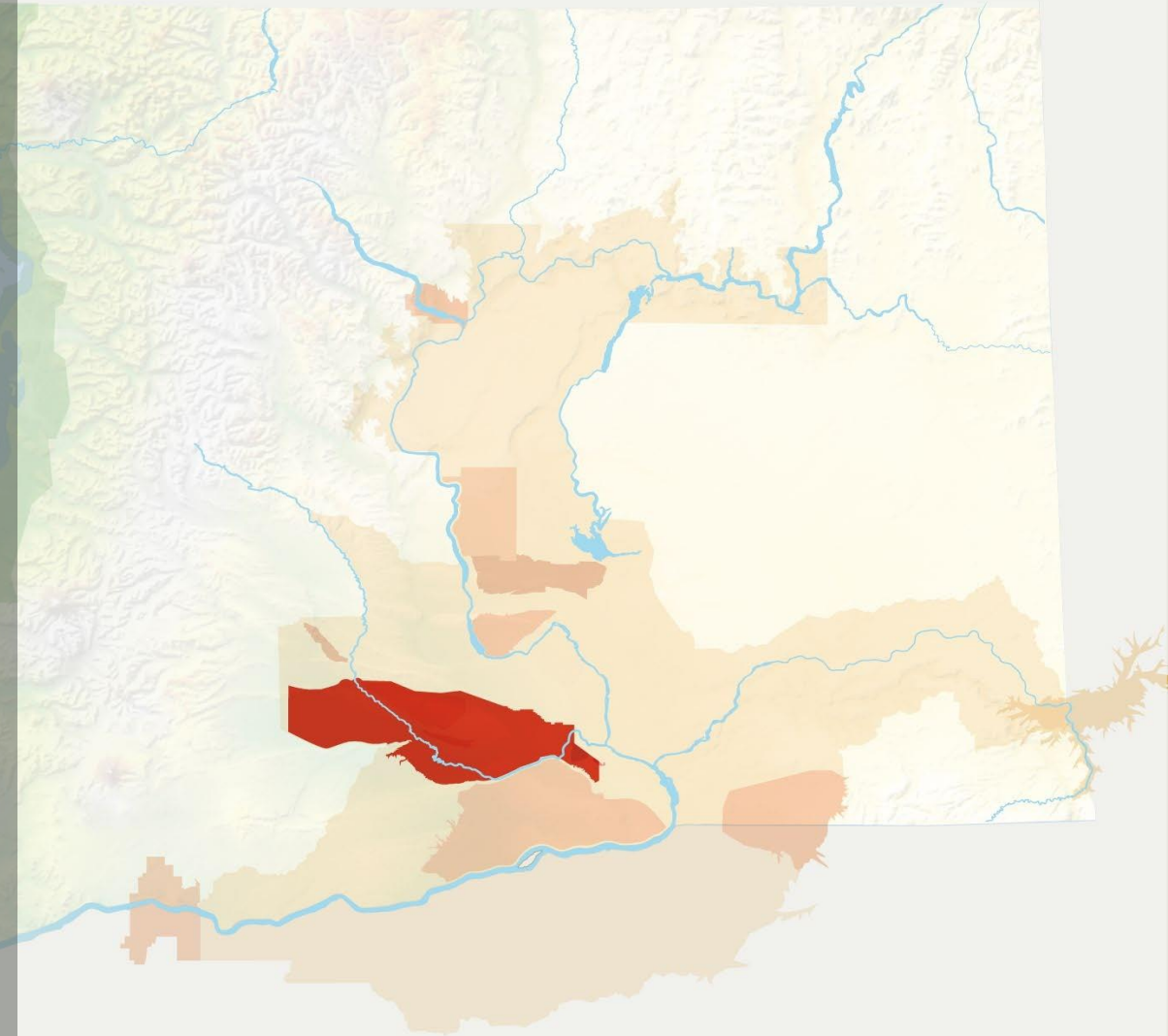
DESIGNATED: 1983

VINEYARDS: 18,924 acres (7,658 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Chardonnay, Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Riesling, Syrah

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:
Average 8 inches

GRAPES PRODUCED:
40% 60%



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Tertulia Estate

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

WALLA WALLA VALLEY 瓦拉瓦拉谷



L'Ecole Vineyard

The Walla Walla Valley is home to some of Washington's oldest wineries and has the highest concentration of wineries in the state. It is a shared appellation with Oregon.

DESIGNATE

D: 1984

VINEYARD

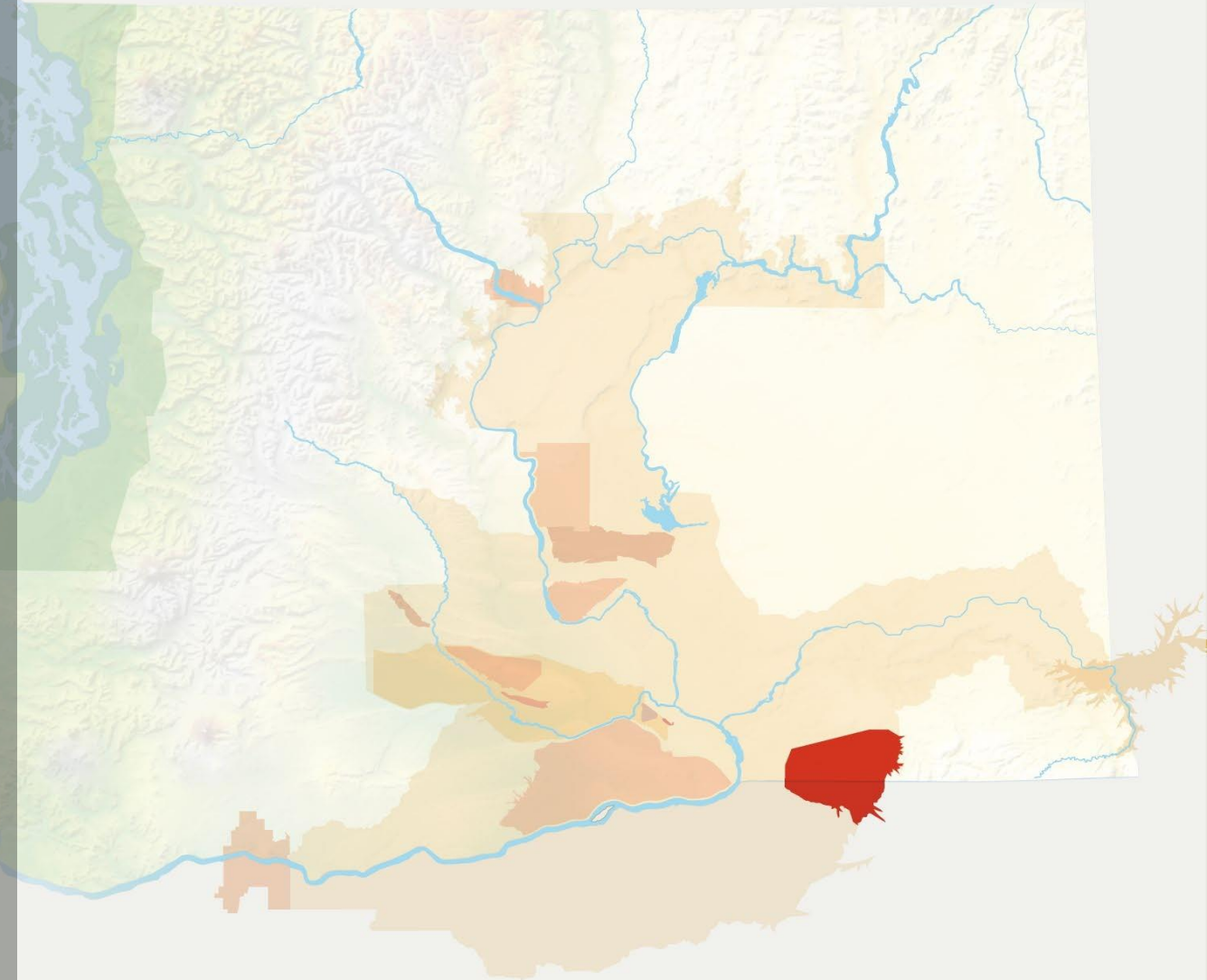
S:

Total vineyard acreage: 2,933 (1,186 hectares)
Washington acreage: 1,672 (676 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Syrah

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION: Range 7-

22 inches **GRAPES PRODUCED:**
95% 5%



瓦拉瓦拉谷是华盛顿一些最古老的酿酒厂的所在地，也是该州酿酒厂最集中的地方。这是一个与俄勒冈州共享的称谓。

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Red Mountain AVA

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

RED MOUNTAIN 红山



Red Mountain AVA

红山占地4040英亩，是华盛顿种植最密集的地方，也是最温暖的地方，生长季节的白天平均温度为90度，每年的降雨量只有5英寸(127毫米)。它几乎专门生产红葡萄酒葡萄，并生产该州一些最受欢迎的葡萄。

At 4,040 acres, Red Mountain is Washington's most densely planted and typically its warmest appellation, where growing season daytime temperatures average 90 degrees, gets only 5 inches (127 mm) of rain each year. It is dedicated almost exclusively to red wine grapes and produces some of the state's most sought-after grapes.

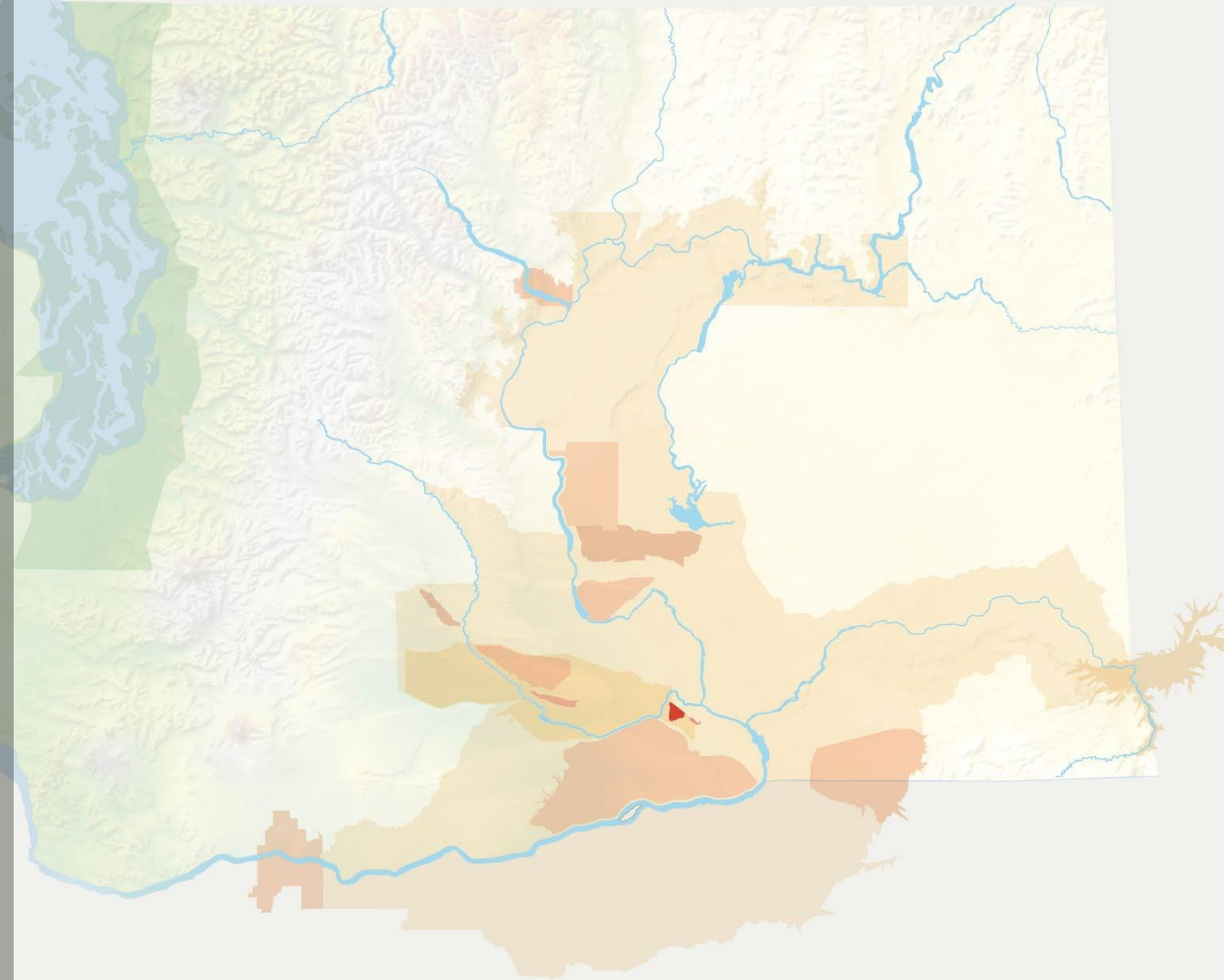
DESIGNATED: 2001

VINEYARDS: 4,040 acres (1,645 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Syrah

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:
Average 5 inches

GRAPES PRODUCED:
95% 5%



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Canoe Ridge

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

HORSE HEAVEN HILLS 马天堂山



马天堂山

- 坐落在雅吉玛谷山谷和哥伦比亚河之间的俄勒冈边境。
- 超过1/4的华盛顿种植面积的家园。
- 这是一个温暖的地区，但有稳定的风，使各种各样的葡萄成熟成功。

- Located on the Oregon border between the Yakima Valley Valley and the Columbia River.
- The Horse Heaven Hills is home to over one quarter of Washington's planted acreage.
- It is a warm region, but with consistent winds that allow a wide variety of grapes to ripen successfully.

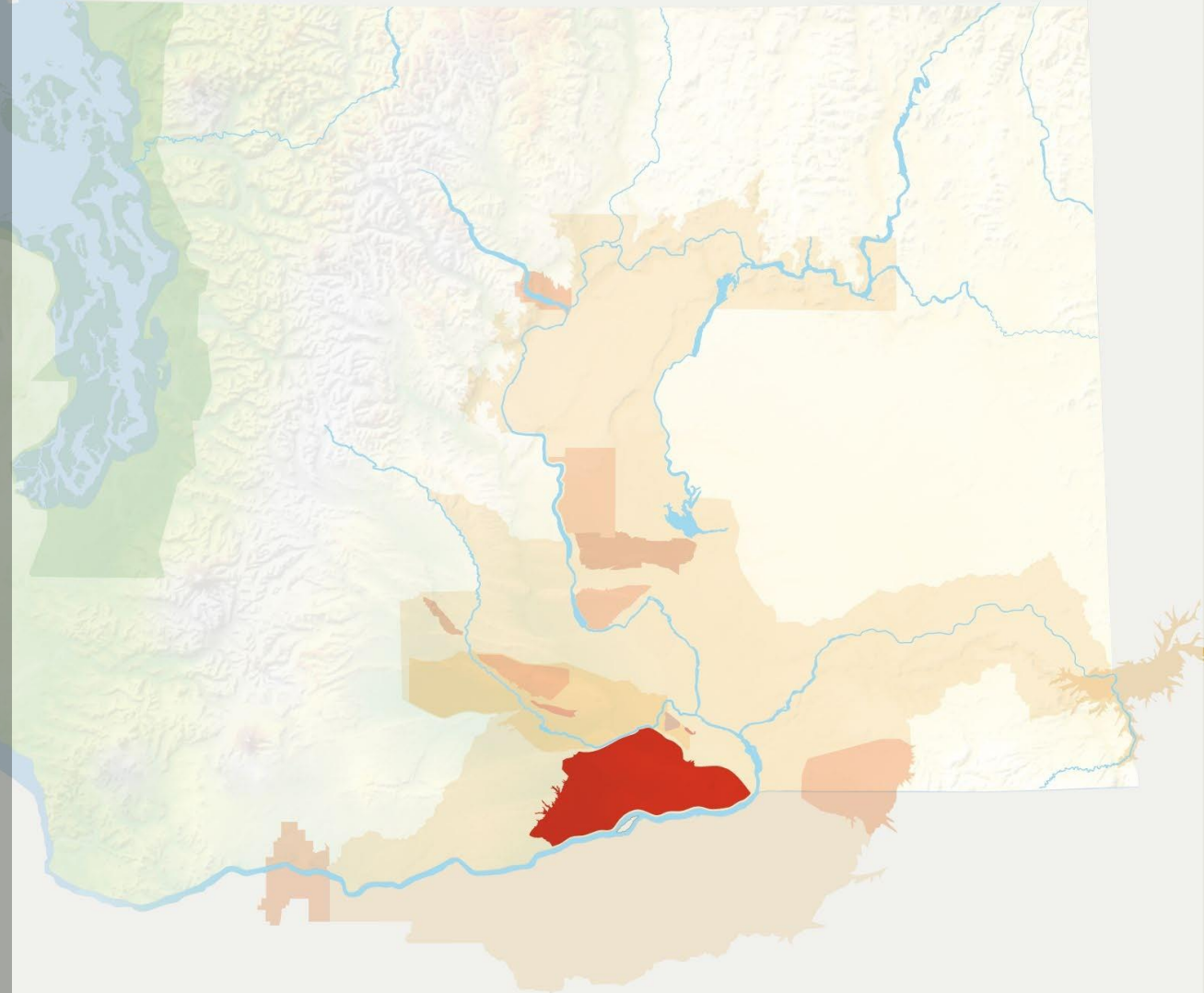
DESIGNATED: 2005

VINEYARDS: 16,198 acres (6,555 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Chardonnay, Riesling, Syrah

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:
Average 9 inches

GRAPES PRODUCED:
66% 34%



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Wahluke Slope

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

WAHLUKE SLOPE 瓦卢克坡



The Wahluke Slope is a large **alluvial fan** that stretches down to the Columbia River. It is known for its gentle grade and consistency of aspect. It is a dry, very warm site near the center of the larger Columbia Valley AVA.

DESIGNATED: 2006

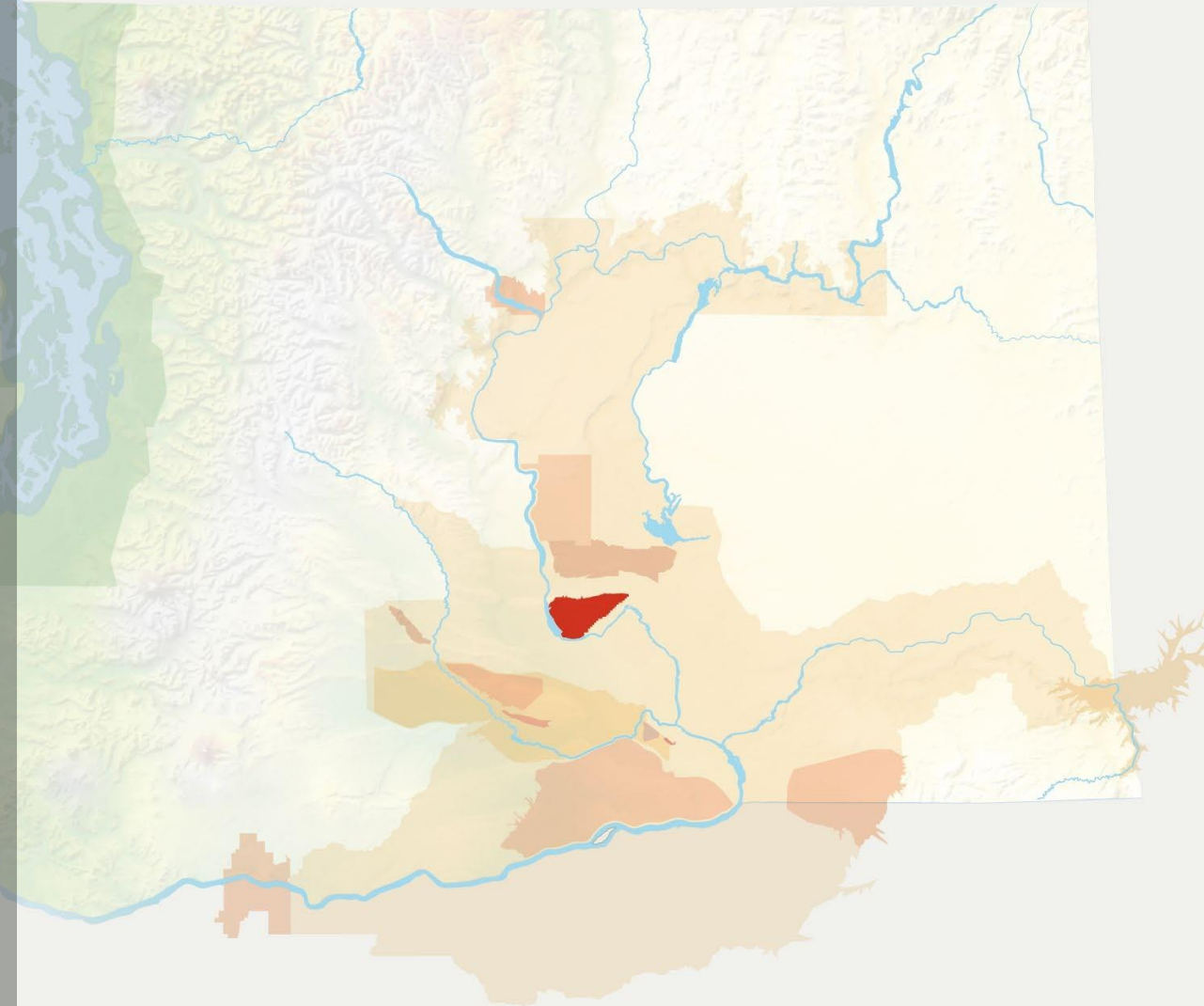
VINEYARDS: 8,932 acres (3,615 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Chardonnay

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:
Average 6 inches

GRAPES PRODUCED:
80% 20%

Wahluke瓦卢克坡是一个巨大的冲积扇，一直延伸到哥伦比亚河。它以其温和的等级和一致性的外观而闻名。这是一个干燥、非常温暖的地方，靠近更大的哥伦比亚河谷AVA的中心。



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



DuBrul Vineyard

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

RATTLESNAKE HILLS 响尾蛇山



The Rattlesnake Hills AVA is located along the north-central edge of the Yakima Valley appellation. The high elevation of the Yakima Ridge to the north of the Rattlesnake Hills protects the area from winter freezes that can affect other areas of the state.

DESIGNATED: 2006

VINEYARDS: 1,807 acres (731 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Merlot, Riesling, Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah

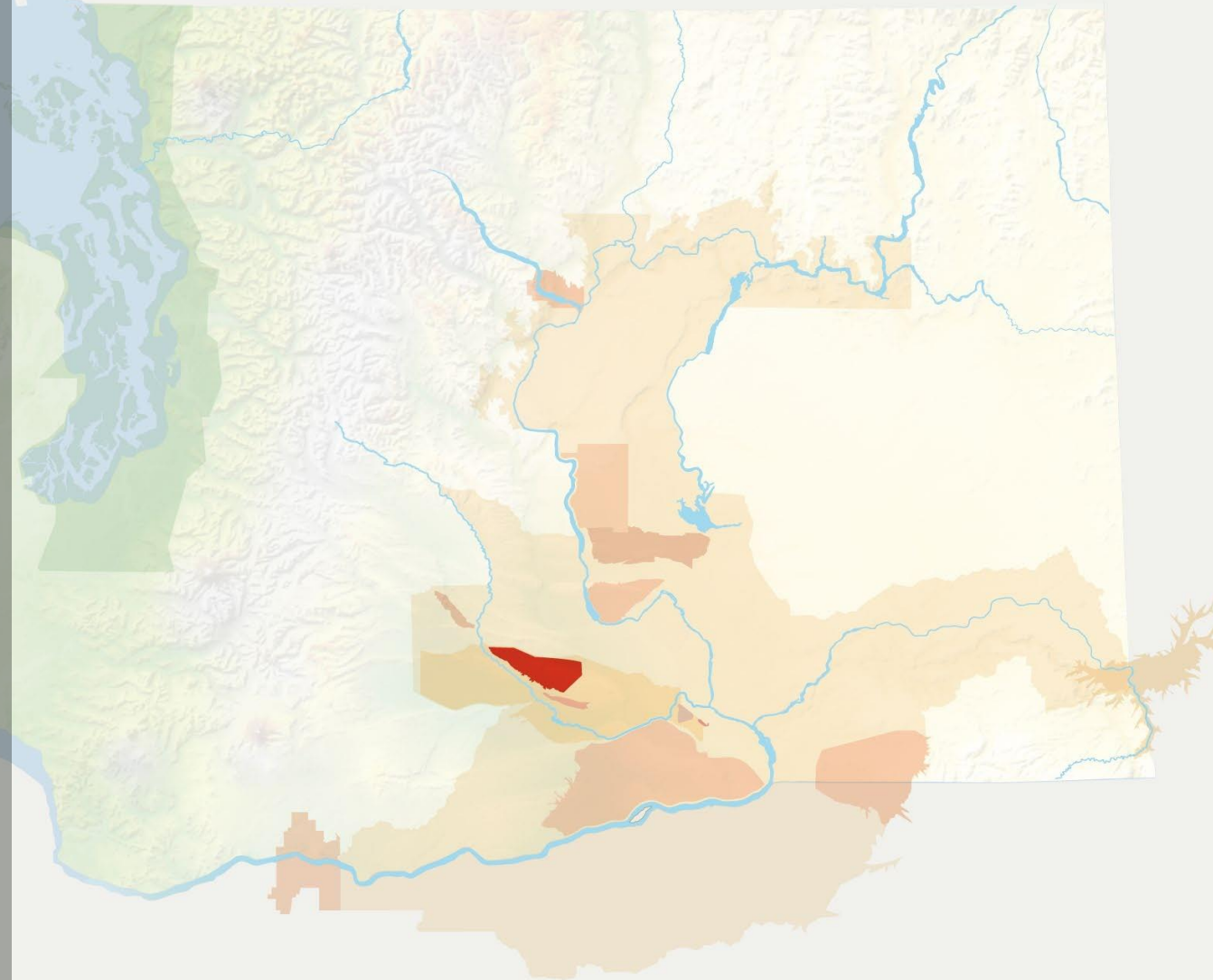
ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:
Range 6-12 inches

GRAPES PRODUCED:

● 56% ● 44%

silt-loam and loam 粉砂壤土和粘土

响尾蛇山AVA位于雅吉玛河谷产区的中北部边缘。响尾蛇山以北的雅吉玛山脊海拔较高，保护了该地区免受冬季冰冻的影响，而冬季的冰冻会影响到该州的其他地区。



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Ancient Lakes

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

ANCIENT LAKES OF COLUMBIA VALLEY



ANCIENT LAKES

古湖以该地区35个湖泊的名字命名。古湖位于较北的位置，昼夜变化较大，秋季温度较低，有助于锁定酸性物质。该地区以白色品种为主。

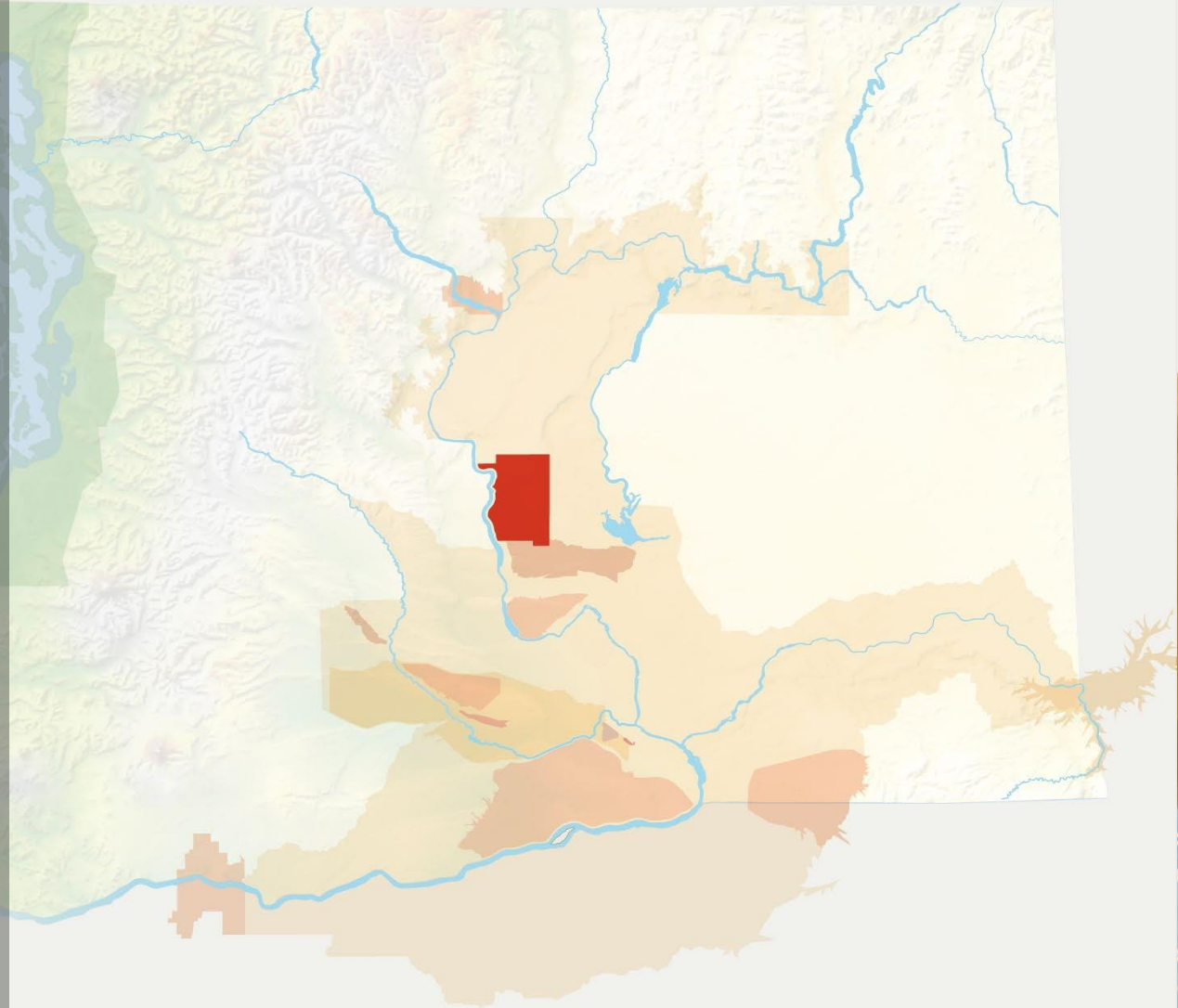
Named after a series of 35 lakes that dot the area, the Ancient Lakes more northerly location contributes to large diurnal swings and cooler fall temperatures that help lock in acidity. The area is dominated by white varieties.

DESIGNATED: 2012

VINEYARDS:
1,596 acres
(646 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Riesling and Chardonnay

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:
Average 6 inches



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Celilo Vineyards

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

COLUMBIA GORGE 哥伦比亚峡谷



The Columbia Gorge is the state's westernmost appellation east of the Cascade Mountains. A shared appellation with Oregon, the Columbia Gorge has very dry regions to the east as well as areas to the west that receive so much rain they are able to dry farm.

DESIGNATED:

2004

VINEYARDS:

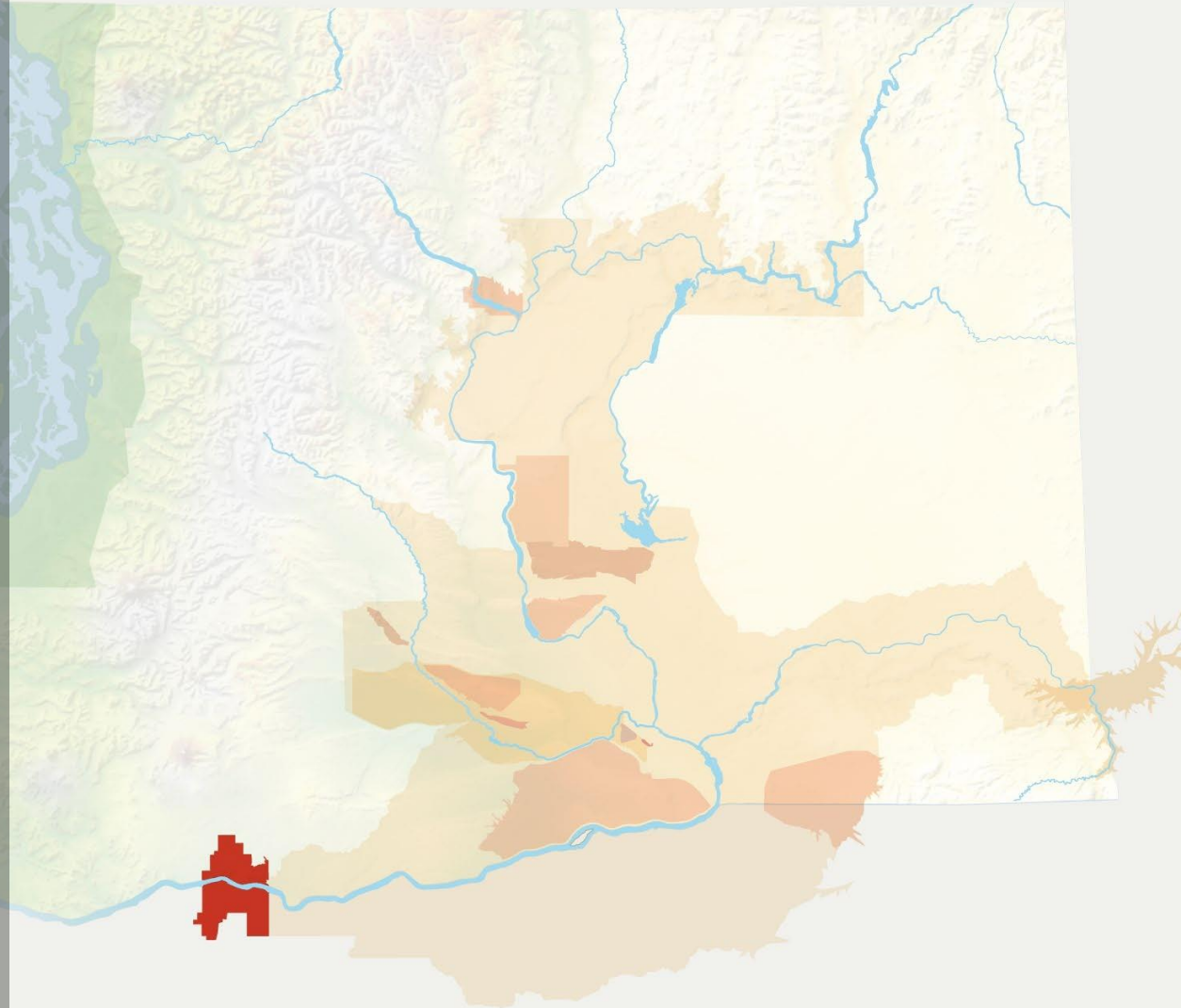
Total vineyard acreage: 950 (384 Hectares) Washington acreage: 372 (151 Hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Gris, Riesling

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:
Range 10-36 inches

GRAPES PRODUCED:
56% 44%

哥伦比亚峡谷是位于喀斯喀特山脉(Cascade Mountains)以东的该州最西部的名称。哥伦比亚峡谷与俄勒冈州有一个共同的名字，它的东部和西部都有非常干燥的地区，这些地区雨水充足，足以使庄稼干旱。



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Upland Vineyards

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

SNIPES MOUNTAIN 斯奈普斯山



Snipes Mountain is elevated from its surroundings, containing unique soils from the ancestral riverbed of the Columbia River. A sub-AVA of the Yakima Valley, it contains some of the state's oldest grape vines.

DESIGNATED: 2009

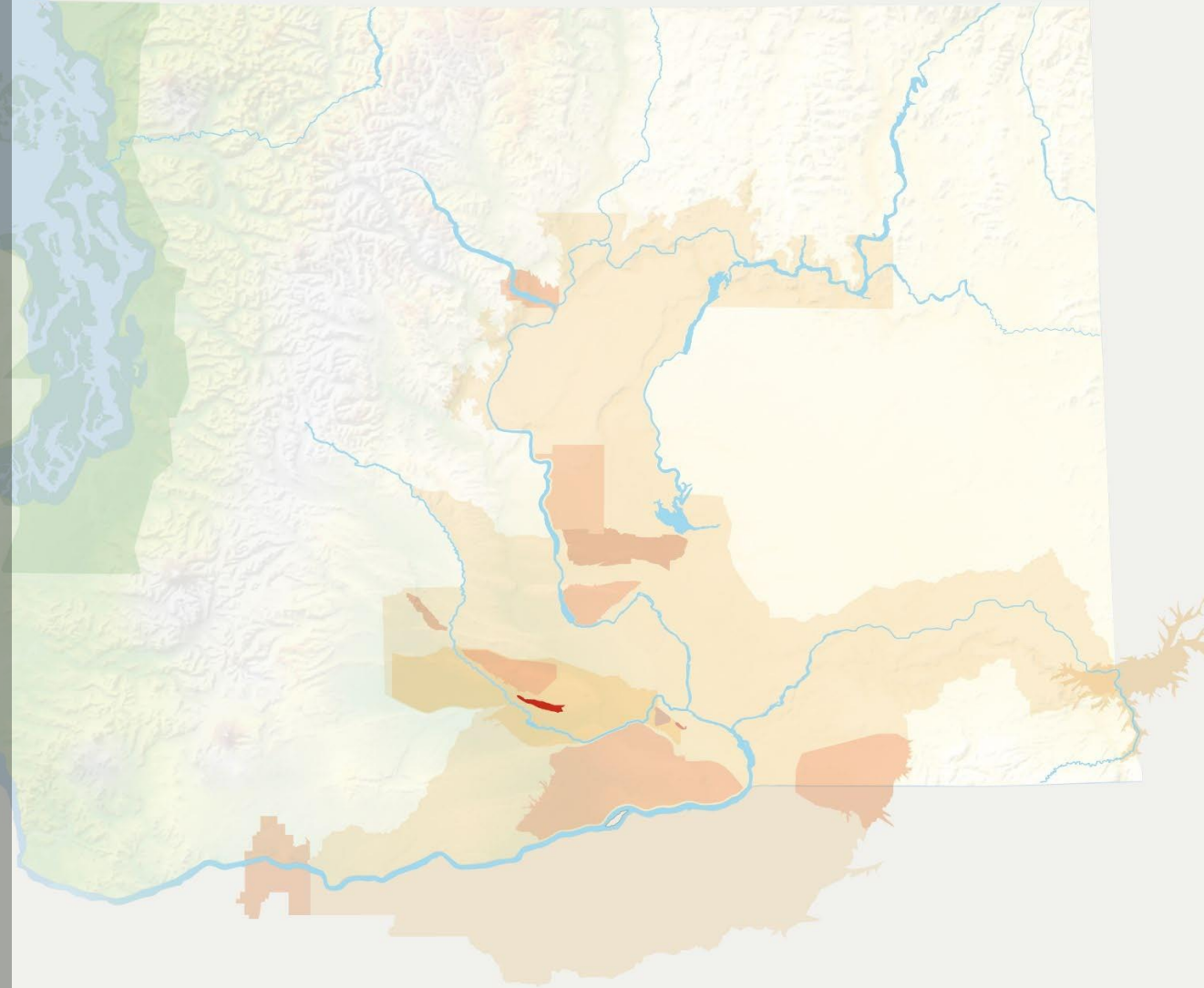
VINEYARDS: 820 acres (332 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Chardonnay

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:
Average 7 inches

GRAPES PRODUCED:
75% 25%

斯奈普斯山(Snipes Mountain)从周围环境中拔地而起，包含了来自哥伦比亚河(Columbia River)原始河床的独特土壤。它是雅吉玛河谷的一个亚ava区，有一些该州最古老的葡萄藤。



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Lake Chelan Vineyards

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region.子产区

LAKE CHELAN 奇兰湖



Lake Chelan Vineyards

奇兰湖AVA环绕着旅游胜地Chelan奇兰湖。该湖对夏季和冬季的温度有缓和作用，再加上它位于更北部的位置，使它能够在较冷的气候下种植葡萄。与哥伦比亚山谷其他地区的玄武岩基岩相比，该地区也有花岗岩基岩。

This AVA wraps around the tourist-popular Lake Chelan. The lake has a moderating effect on summer and winter temperatures, which along with its **more northern** location allows it to excel at cooler climate grapes. The appellation also has a **granitic** bedrock, compared to the basalt bedrock of the rest of the Columbia Valley.

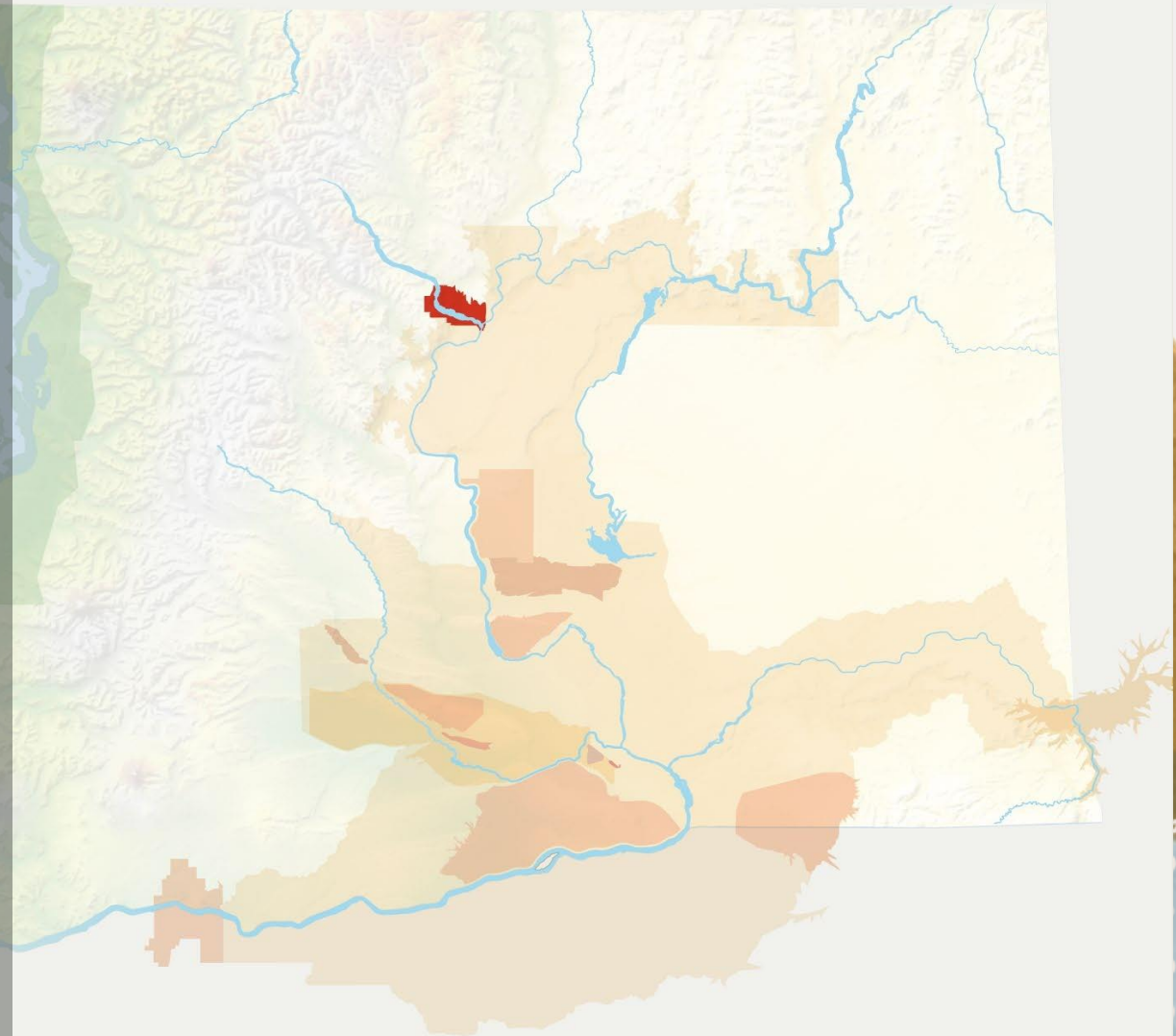
DESIGNATED: 2009

VINEYARDS: 269 acres (109 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Syrah, Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Gris, Merlot

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:
Average 11 inches

GRAPES PRODUCED:
51% 49%



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Bainbridge Island 班布里奇岛

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

PUGET SOUND 普吉特湾

Washington's only appellation located **west of the Cascade crest**, Puget Sound is unique for Washington in that it has a **maritime climate**. The appellation enjoys long, mild and dry summers, but gets **enough rainfall** to grow grapes **without irrigation**, unlike most growing regions east of the crest.

DESIGNATED: 1995

VINEYARDS: 104 acres (42 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Madeleine Angevine 玛德琳·安格文, Siegerrebe 斯格瑞博, Müller-Thurgau 米勒图高, (这3个白常种在德国)
Pinot Gris, Pinot Noir

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION: Range 15-

60 inches **GRAPES PRODUCED:**
61% 39%



普吉特湾是华盛顿唯一——一个位于**喀斯喀特山脉西部**的产区，它是华盛顿的独特之处，因为它是**海洋性气候**。该产区的夏季漫长、温和、干燥，但**雨水充足**，**无需灌溉**就能种植葡萄，这一点与波峰以东的大多数产区不同。

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Lewis-Clark Valley AVA

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region.子产区

LEWIS-CLARK VALLEY 路易斯-克拉克山谷



Lewis-Clark Valley AVA

LEWIS-CLARK VALLEY 路易斯-克拉克山谷

的土壤由多年生草和具有蓄水能力的草根组成。该地区有良好的种植区域，容易发展，包含空气排水特性，是理想的葡萄酒葡萄。

72%的葡萄园位于爱达荷州，剩下的位于华盛顿州。

The Lewis-Clark Valley AVA's soil is comprised of decomposing perennial grasses and grass roots with capacity to hold water. The region has good planting areas that are easy to develop and contains air drainage characteristics that are ideal for wine grapes. 72% vineyards are in Idaho, with the rest in Washington state.

DESIGNATED:

2016 VINEYARDS:

Total vineyard acreage: 100 (40 Hectares)
Washington acreage: 9 (4 Hectares)

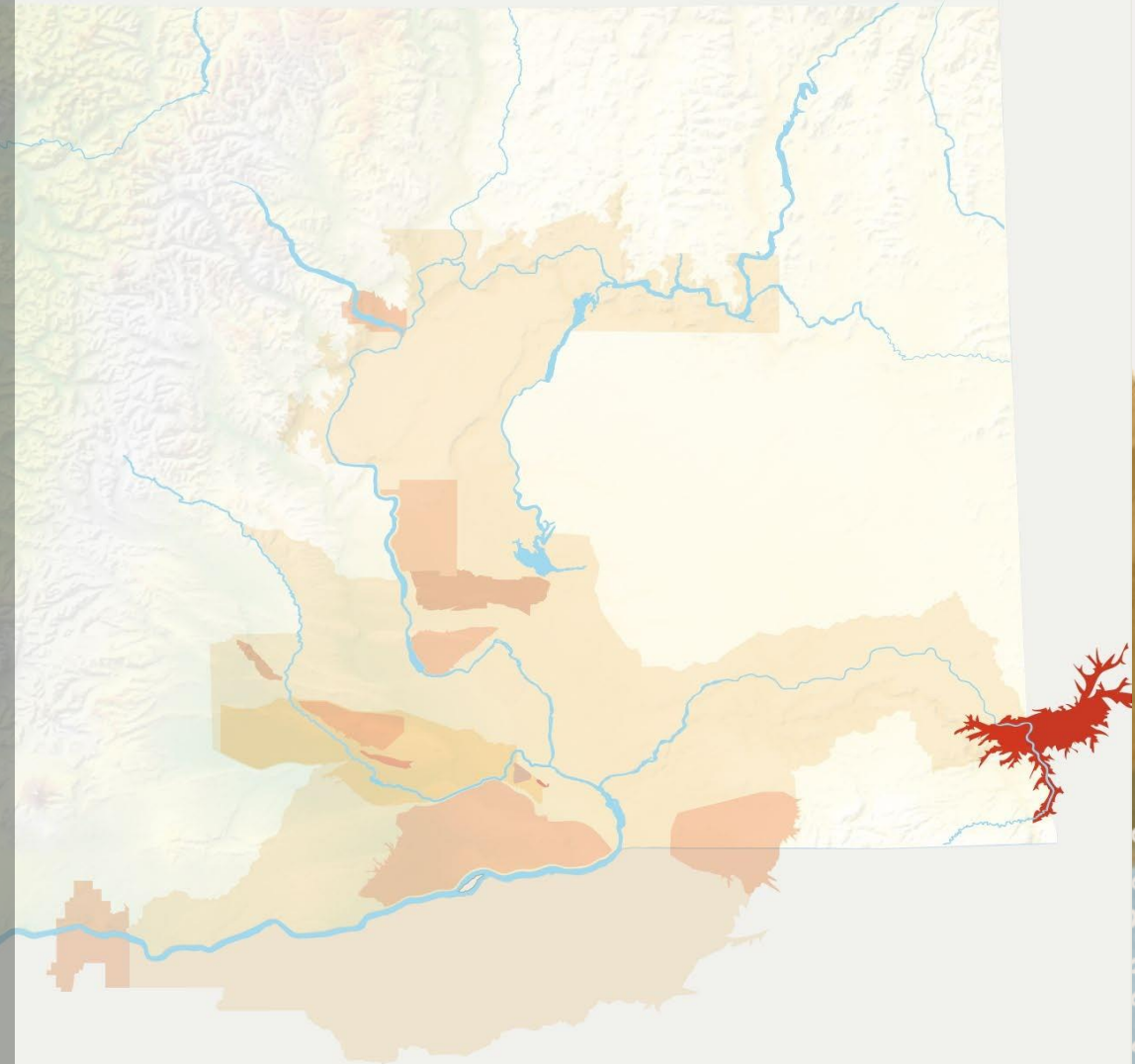
VARIETIES: Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Merlot

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Range 11-22 inches

SOIL:

Loess, gravel 黄土 砾石



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Naches Heights AVA

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

NACHES HEIGHTS 纳奇斯高地



Naches Heights is a young growing region, with its first vinifera plantings in 2002. The AVA sits on a **volcanic plateau** and all of the vines planted in the appellation are **biodynamic or organically** farmed.

DESIGNATED: 2011

VINEYARDS: 41 acres (17 hectares)

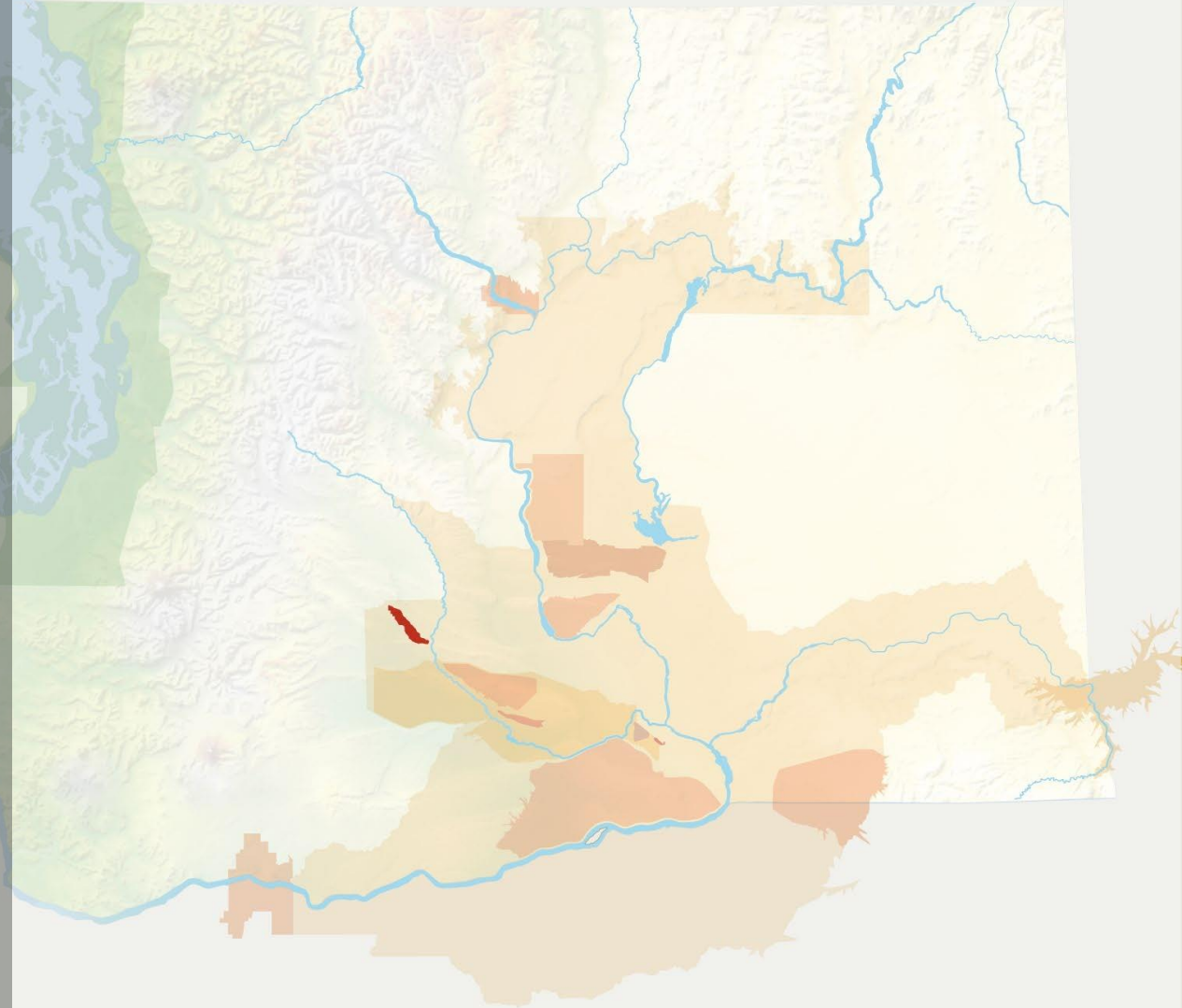
TOP VARIETIES: Chardonnay and Cabernet Sauvignon

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:
Range 10-13 inches

GRAPES PRODUCED:
● 40% ● 60%

SOIL:
Loam+Andesite 壤土+安山岩

Naches Heights是一个年轻的种植区，2002年首次种植了欧亚葡萄藤。AVA坐落在一个**火山高原**上，所有种植在该产区的葡萄都是**生物动力**或**有机种植**的。



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Stillwater Creek Vineyard 静溪葡萄园

3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

ROYAL SLOPE 王家坡



王家坡主要由向南的斜坡组成，由于北纬，在太平洋西北地区被高度重视。该产区种植了20多个不同的品种。

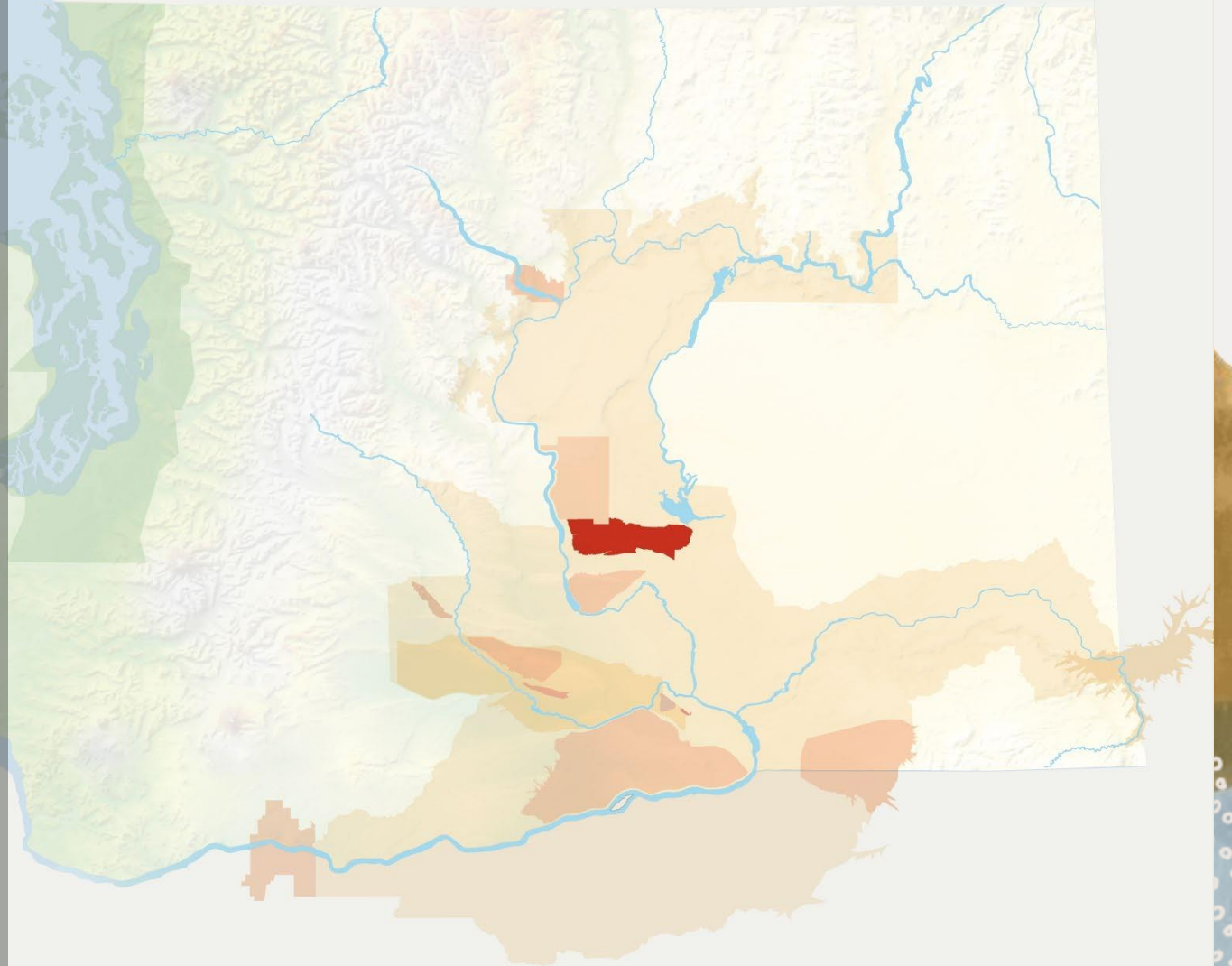
Royal Slope is comprised mostly of south-facing slopes, highly regarded in the Pacific Northwest because of the northerly latitude. There are more than 20 different varieties planted within the appellation.

DESIGNATED: 2020

VINEYARDS: 1,900 acres
(63,288 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet
Sauvignon, Syrah,
Chardonnay

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:
Average 6-8 inches



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区



Candy Mountain Vineyard



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

CANDY MOUNTAIN 糖果山



Candy Mountain is Washington's **smallest appellation**. There are currently 110 acres of vineyards, almost all of which are red varieties. It's located on a very warm, isolated mountain with excellent **cold air drainage** that rises above **lower elevation plains**.

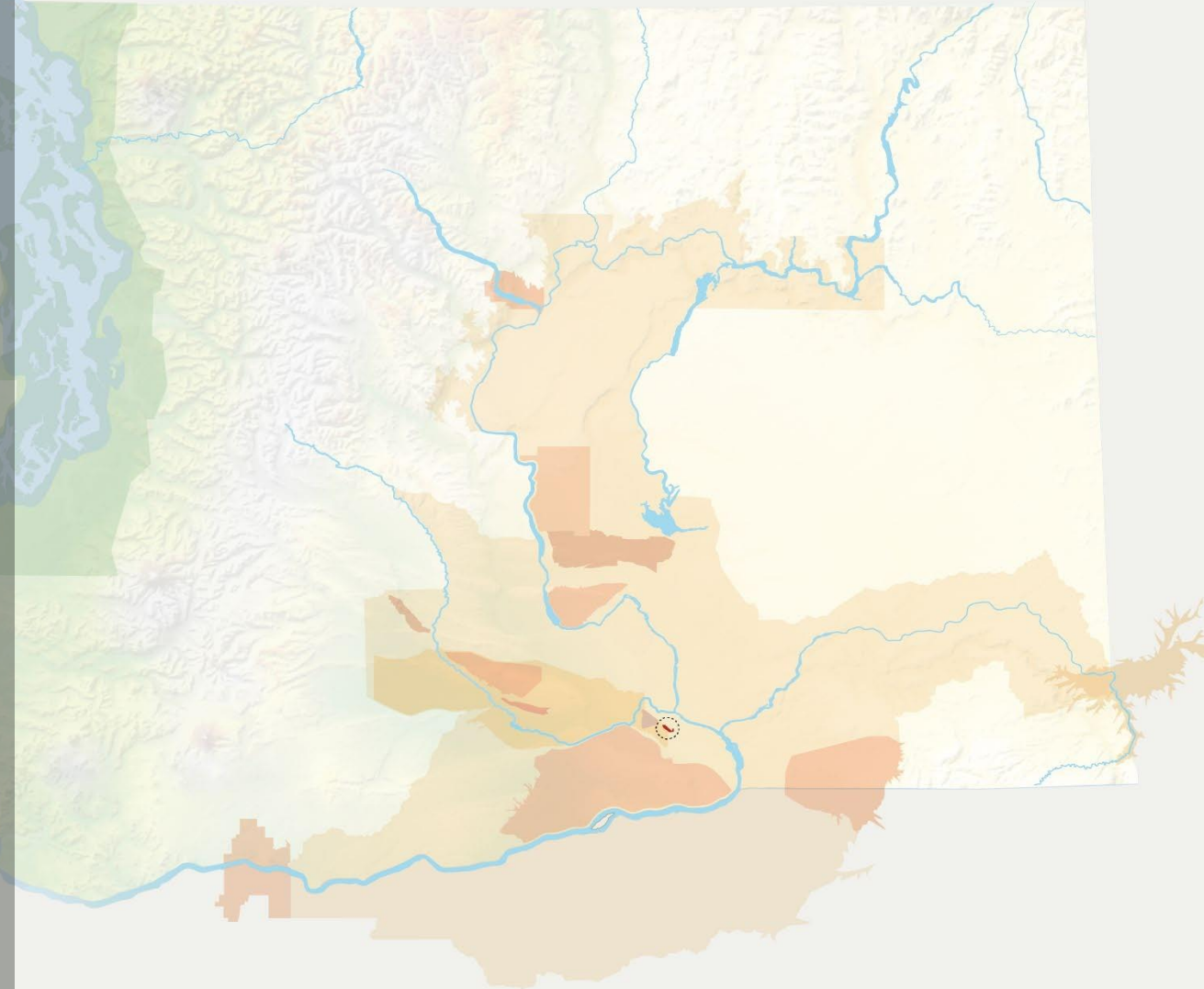
糖果山是华盛顿**最小**的产区。目前这里有110英亩的葡萄园，**几乎都是红色品种**。它位于一个非常温暖、孤立的山上，在**低海拔平原**上有很好的**冷空气排水系统**。

DESIGNATED: 2020

VINEYARDS: 815 acres (330 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Syrah, Sangiovese

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION: Average 5 inches



3 Sub regiones de la Región

Sub regions of the Region. 子产区

SUMMARY 总结

16 AVA's
+ 4 under petition

60,000+ acres

Top varieties:
Cabernet Sauvignon,
Chardonnay, Merlot,
Riesling, Syrah



4

leyes

Laws (Norms, regulations and winemaking regulations of the current Region)

该产区的规范，法规和酿酒法规



4 leyes

laws 法规

The Appellation and American Viticultural Area=AVA



The AVA Appellation Code's legal requirements vary from state to state, such as for single-varietal wines, Oregon requires at least 90% of the grape variety, and **Washington** and California require at **least 85%**

AVA产区法规的法律要求在不同的州间有所不同，比如对于单品种葡萄酒，俄勒冈州(Oregon)要求该葡萄品种的含量至少达到90%，华盛顿州(Washington)和加州(California)则要求该葡萄品种的含量至少达到85%

4 leyes

laws 法规

(1) Every person producing, manufacturing, bottling, or distributing wine shall put upon all packages a distinctive label that will provide the consumer with adequate information as to the identity and quality of the product, the alcoholic content thereof, the net contents of the package, the name of the producer, manufacturer, or bottler thereof, and such other information as the board may by rule prescribe.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section:

(a) If the appellation of origin claimed or implied anywhere on a wine label is "Washington," then at least ninety-five percent of the grapes used in the production of the wine must have been grown in Washington.

(b) If the appellation of origin claimed or implied anywhere on a wine label is "Washington" and the name of an American viticultural area located wholly within Washington, then at least **95%** of the grapes used in the production of the wine must have been grown in Washington.

(c) If the appellation of origin claimed or implied anywhere on a wine label is "Washington" and the name of an American viticultural area located within both Washington and an adjoining state, then at least ninety-five percent of the grapes used in the production of the wine must have been grown within the defined boundaries of that American viticultural area or in Washington.

(3) Upon evidence of material damage, destruction, disease, or other loss to one or more vineyards in any American viticultural area, region, subregion, or other discrete area, the director of the department of agriculture must notify the board and the board may suspend the requirements of subsection (2) of this section with respect to the adversely affected area for such period of time as the board reasonably may determine.

(4) For purposes of this section, "American viticultural area" is a delimited grape growing region distinguishable by geographical features, the boundaries of which have been recognized and defined by the federal alcohol and trade tax bureau and recognized by the board.

(5) This section does not apply to wines that are produced with the addition of wine spirits, brandy, or alcohol.

要标记的酒-内容。

(1) 每个生产, 制造, 装瓶或分配葡萄酒的人均应在所有包装上贴上独特的标签, 以向消费者提供有关产品的标识和质量, 其酒精含量, 净含量的充分信息。包装, 生产商, 制造商或装瓶商的名称, 以及董事会可能规定的其他信息。

(2) 除本条第 (3) 款另有规定外:

(a) 如果在葡萄酒标签上的任何地方声称或暗示的原产地名称为 "华盛顿", 则用于生产葡萄酒的葡萄中至少有百分之九十五必须在华盛顿种植。

(b) 如果在葡萄酒标签上的任何地方声称或暗示的原产地名称为 "华盛顿", 并且是完全位于华盛顿境内的美国葡萄栽培区的名称, 则至少有95%的葡萄酒用于生产葡萄酒一定是在华盛顿长大的。

(c) 如果在葡萄酒标签上任何地方主张或暗示的原产地名称是 "华盛顿", 并且是位于华盛顿州和毗邻州的美国葡萄栽培区的名称, 则至少有百分之九十五的葡萄用于葡萄酒的生产必须在该美国葡萄栽培区或华盛顿州的规定范围内进行。

(3) 在证据显示任何美国葡萄栽培区, 地区, 分区或其他离散地区的一个或多个葡萄园遭受实质性损坏, 破坏, 疾病或其他损失后, 农业部主任必须通知董事会和董事会可以在董事会合理确定的时间内中止本节第 (2) 款对受不利影响区域的要求。

(4) 就本节而言, "美国葡萄栽培区" 是一个由葡萄地理特征区分的葡萄种植区, 其边界已由联邦酒类和贸易税局认可并确定, 并由董事会认可。

(5) 本节不适用于添加了烈酒, 白兰地或酒精的葡萄酒。



5

Vinos que produce la Región

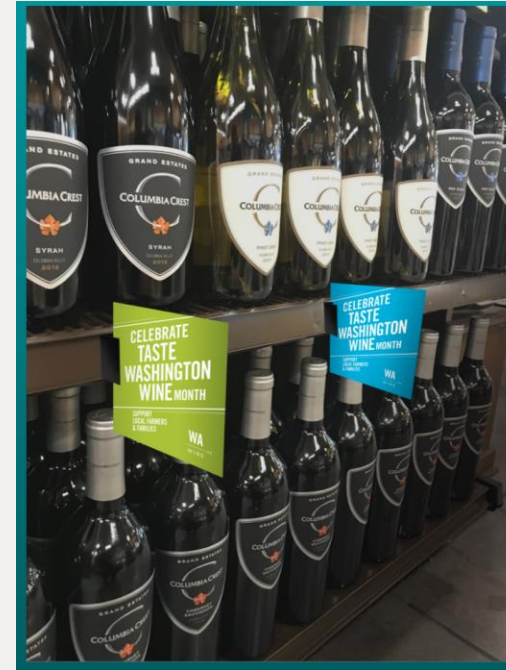
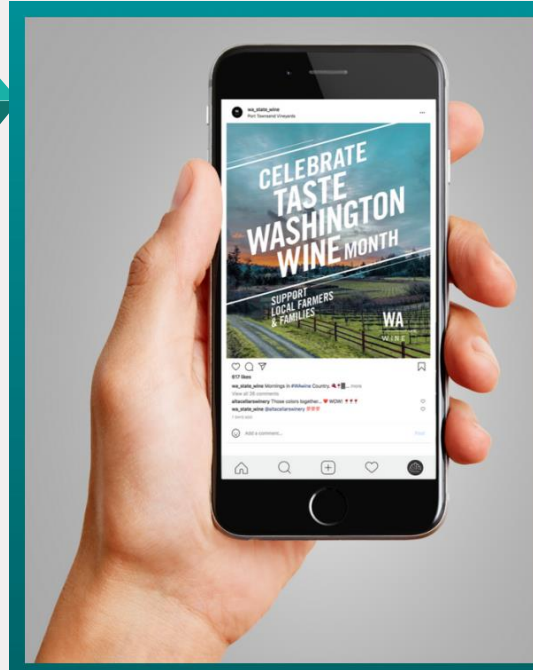
Wines produced by the Region. 该产区生产的葡萄酒。



5 Vinos que produce la Región

Wines produced by the Region.

该产区生产的葡萄酒



5 Vinos que produce la Región

Wines produced by the Region.

该产区生产的葡萄酒

Marketing support

SOCIAL MEDIA GRAPHICS AND COPY

Social graphics are provided in the following sizes:

- Instagram (1080 x 1080)
- Instagram Stories (1080 x 1920)
- Facebook/Twitter/LinkedIn (1,200 x 630)

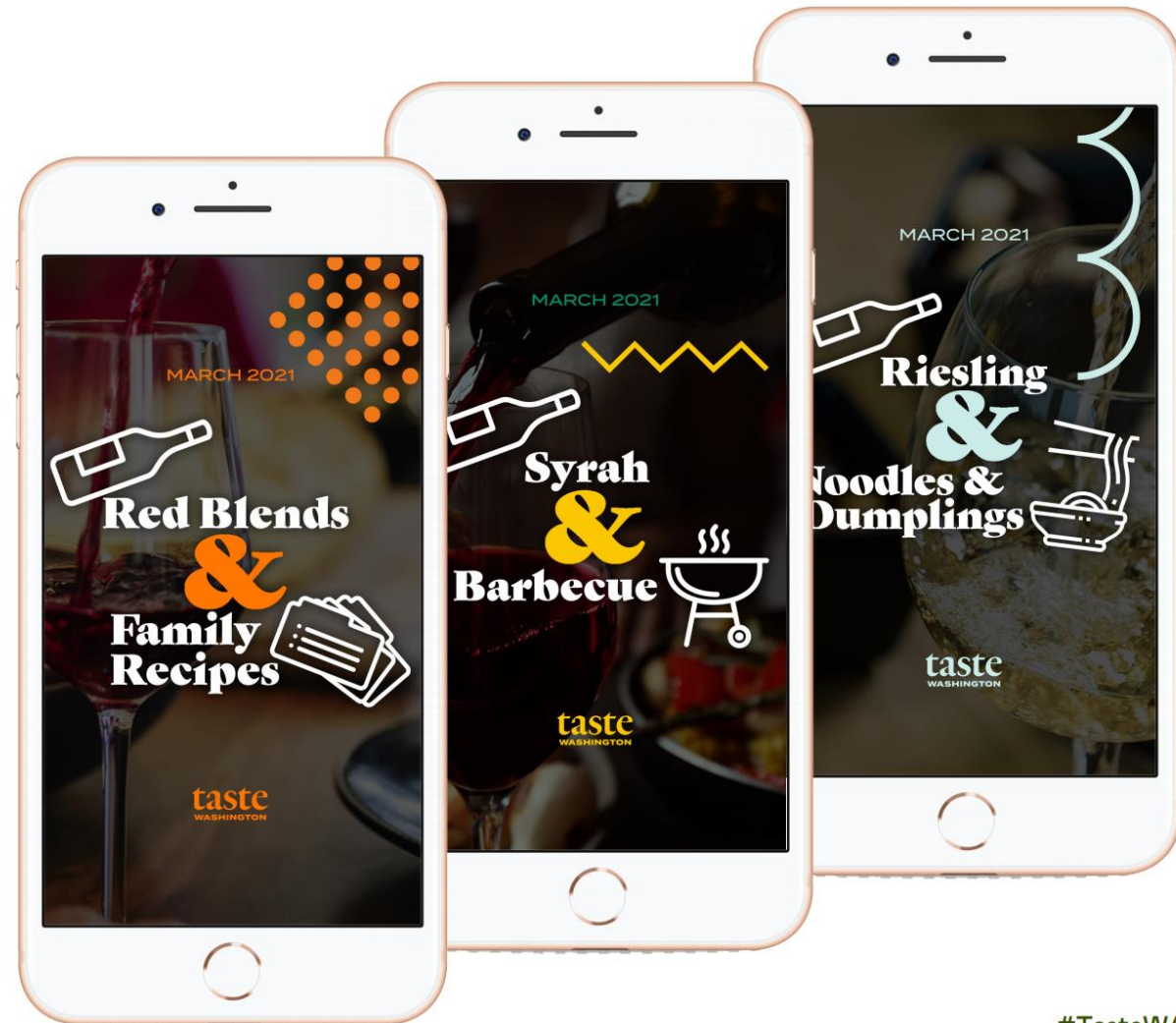
[DOWNLOAD SOCIAL GRAPHICS](#)

Sample post copy is provided for the following groups:

[DOWNLOAD COPY FOR WINERIES](#)

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#TasteWA

5 Vinos que produce la Región

Wines produced by the Region.

该产区生产的葡萄酒



5 Vinos que produce la Región

Wines produced by the Region.

该产区生产的葡萄酒



5 Vinos que produce la Región

Wines produced by the Region.

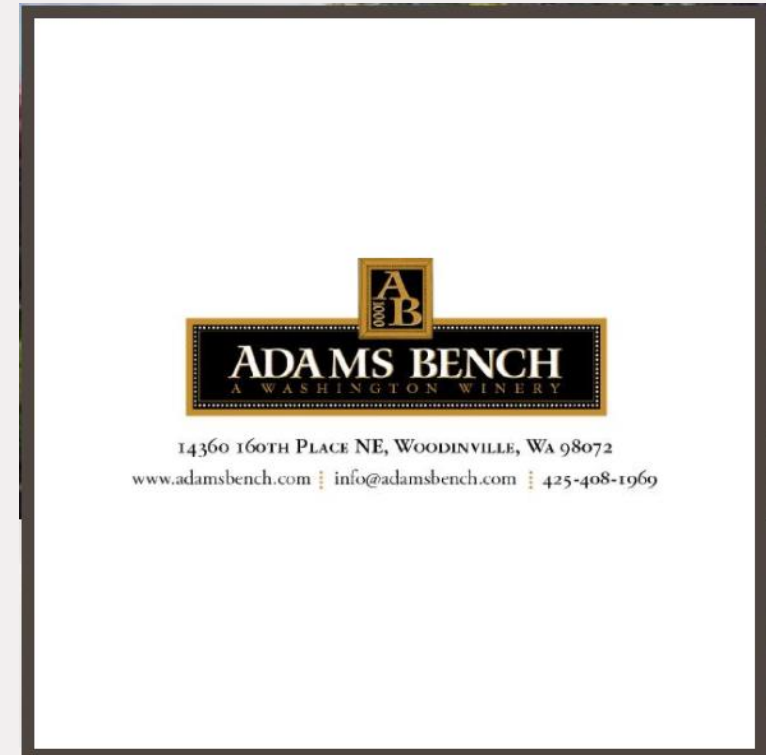
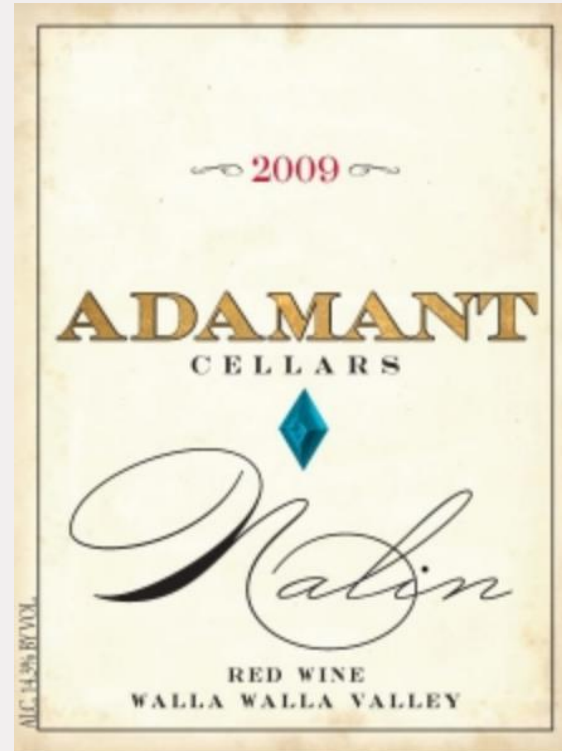
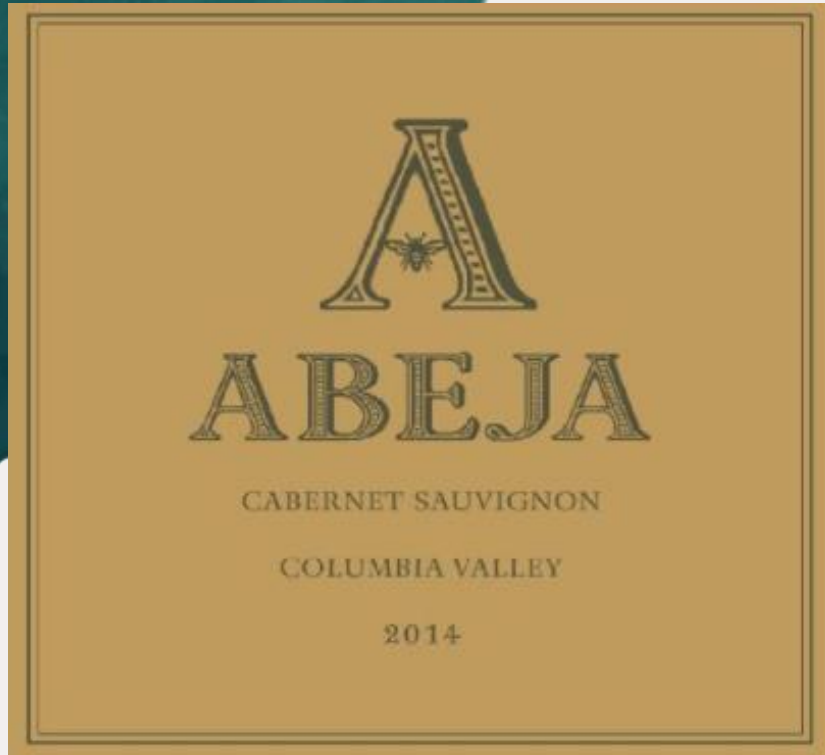
该产区生产的葡萄酒



5 Vinos que produce la Región

Wines produced by the Region.

该产区生产的葡萄酒



5 Vinos que produce la Región

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该产区生产的葡萄酒

More : <https://www.washingtonwine.org/>

Contact us at hello@tastewashington.org and a member of our team will be happy to assist.

Winery contact: Brett Rawson | brawson@washingtonwine.com

Restaurant contact: Kristin Gillespie | kgillespie@visitseattle.org

Hotel contact: Mellie Lutz Willingham | mlutz@visitseattle.org

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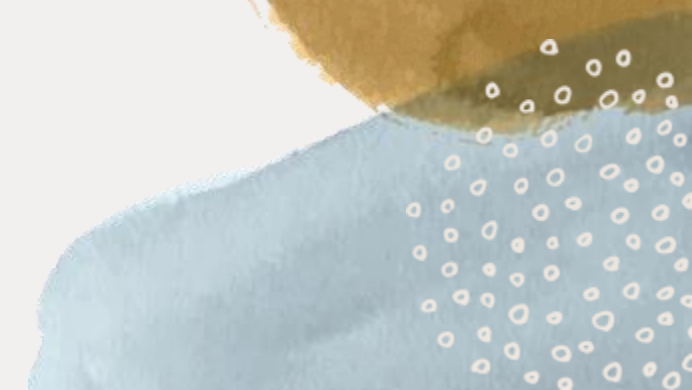
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The end!
Enjoy Washington state wine
Thanks!