

PASARISA

LIMITLESS ARGENTINA



SALTA

The Slow Argentina



LA RIOJA


Land of Warlords



PATAGONIA

Land of Extremes





PATAGONIA
Pinot Noir
Merlot

SALTA
Torrontés
Cabernet Sauvignon

LA RIOJA
Syrah



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**TORRONTÉS
CABERNET SAUVIGNON**

SALTA

The Highest Vineyards in the world
The Slow Argentina
Torrontés and Cabernet Sauvignon

Elevation: 1,000-2,000 meters -
highest vineyards in the world.

Latitude: 26⁰ South.
Soils and topography: Deep loamy
with clay, sand and silt.

Climate: Hundreds of small valleys
flanked by mountains. The high
altitude sun would be too bright if it
weren't for the "foehn effect" that
causes the clouds to circle the hills
and mountains, providing a constant
afternoon shade. Very cool nights,
down to 12⁰C in the summer, typical
of mountain climate.





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Flora and Fauna:

Cacti of all sorts
from the gigantic
up to 6 meters
tall multi-
stemmed cacti to
the tiny prickly
pears growing on
rocks everywhere.

Llamas, wild
horses, cows and
goats roam freely
on the windy
mountain roads.





Varieties Planted:

Torrontés: 878 Ha

Malbec: 772 Ha

Cabernet Sauvignon: 478 Ha

Tannat: 110 Ha

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Most famous dish:

Empanadas
Salteñas -
sirloin beef
chopped and
fried in lard
with onions,
red pepper and
cumin; a boiled
egg and bits of
potatoes are
added to the
meat, wrapped
in dough and
baked in an
outdoor mud
oven.

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Historical facts: Folklore says that the daughter of the Spanish governor who was studying in Paris, brought Cabernet Sauvignon cuttings from Bordeaux to Salta in the 18th century.

SALTA

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Tren de las Nubes

From Salta, the Tren a las Nubes (Train to the Clouds) ascends the multicolored Quebrada del Toro, continuing past the important ruins of Tastil. The track makes countless switchbacks and even spirals, passing through 21 tunnels more than 3000m (9842ft) in total length, and crossing 31 iron bridges and 13 viaducts.

The trip's highlight is a stunning viaduct which is 64m (210ft) high and 224m (735ft) long, and spans an enormous desert canyon at La Polvorilla - a magnificent engineering achievement unjustified on any reasonable economic grounds. At Abra Chorillos, an altitude of 4575m (15,010ft) makes this the fourth highest operating line in the world.



LA RIOJA

Argentina

SYRAH





LA RIOJA Argentina

Red Iron Rich Soils

Land of Warlords

*Battling La Rioja Spain for its name
Syrah*

Elevation: 800-1400 meters

Latitude: 28.5° S

Soils: Sandy-clay alluvial soils rich in iron which makes them look deep red-orange. Like the soils of the famous Australian Coonawarra these mineral-rich soils are particularly auspicious for viticulture and the growing of a dense and meaty kind of Syrah.

Climate: Dry mountain climate with very sunny days and very cold nights.



Animals:

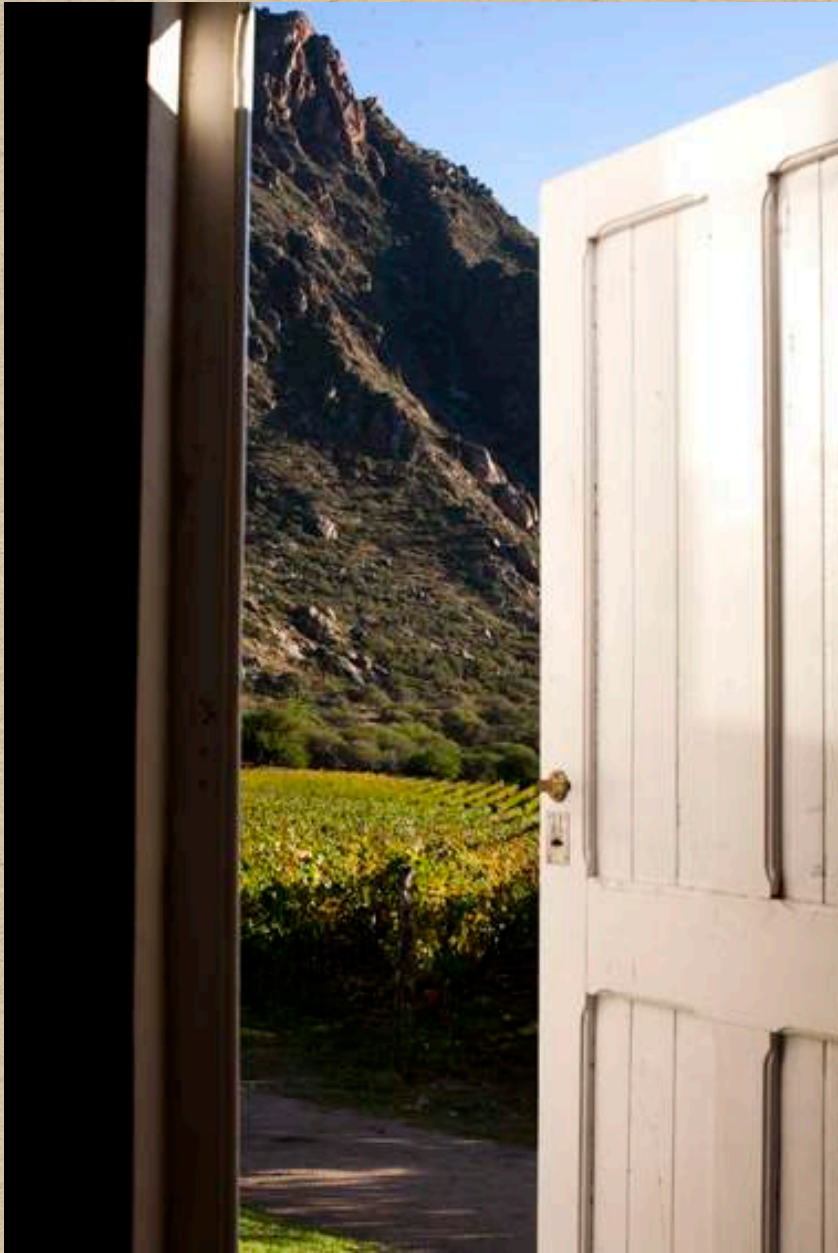
Avestruz (Argentine ostrich),
llamas, wild pumas and
hundreds of varieties of
snakes and lizards.

LA RIOJA

Argentina

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Varieties Planted:

Torrontés Riojano: 2142 Ha

Syrah: 621 Ha

Malbec: 528 Ha

Bonarda: 545 Ha

LA RIOJA

Argentina



Most famous dish:

Lamb chops cooked outdoors over pruned vine cuttings and served with a stew of Potatoes "a la Riojana," which includes red peppers, onions, garlic and spices and is cooked in a clay pot over the outdoor fire.

LA RIOJA

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Historical facts: La Rioja is famous for its rebellions against the central government of Buenos Aires in the 19th century, led by the fierce warlord Facundo Quiroga.

In 2011, after decades of legal action, the dispute between La Rioja Spain and La Rioja Argentina over the Argentine region's right to use the name "La Rioja" was settled giving La Rioja Argentina the right to use its name on labels with the word "Argentina" following "La Rioja." Why the name? In 1591 a Spanish Conquistador by the name of Juan Ramirez de Velazco founded the city and named it "La Nueva Rioja" after his birth region in Spain.





LA RIOJA

Argentina

Most visited landmark:

To visit The Lost City you'll wind down a dusty road that zigzags over the dry bed of the Guabo River.

It's hard to believe that about 225 million years ago this area was once a tropical rain forest where dinosaurs roamed the land. In fact, this is the site where the fossilized remains of the *Lagosuchus Talampayensis* were uncovered, one of the oldest dinosaur fossils ever found.

As you arrive at the end of the road a crater will come into view, and located at the bottom of this crater is the Lost City. It's a complex labyrinth of sand and rock formations that look like a city that was hit by a meteor shower.

PATAGONIA

Argentina

MERLOT
PINOT NOIR



PATAGONIA

One of the least populated parts of the world. Stunning natural beauty - glaciers, forests, penguins, whales. Pinot Noir, Merlot and Chardonnay.



Elevation: 300 meters

Latitude: 38 - 40° S

Soils: alluvial sandy loamy soils over layers of limestone.

Climate: cool because of the Southern Latitude. Altitude is not relevant in Patagonia. Prominent winds blow away pests and make it very easy to grow disease-free vines.





Animals:
wild deer, sheep,
Patagonian
skunk,
armadillos,
incredible bird
diversity,
penguins, whales
and marine
turtles among
many others.
Patagonia is one
of the earth's
least populated
areas by humans
and therefore,
most populated
by animals.

PATAGONIA

Argentina

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Varieties Planted:

Malbec: 597 Ha

Merlot: 238 Ha

Pinot Noir: 229 Ha

Chardonnay: 127 Ha

PATAGONIA

Argentina



Most famous dish:
Patagonia is Argentina's chocolate capital.

PATAGONIA

Argentina



Historical facts: Patagonia is home to one of the world's largest reservoirs of large dinosaur fossils. Patagonia was settled in the 19th century by Welsh settlers who came to raise sheep for wool. Today you can still find the descendants of these Welsh gauchos roaming the Patagonian plains on horseback and looking like Londoners dressed up as Argentine Gauchos with their baggy pants and colorful berrets, except that they rarely speak English. Argentina's most famous chef, Francis Mallmann, was born in Patagonia.

PATAGONIA

Argentina



Most visited landmark:

The Perito Moreno Glacier is an enormous glacier located in the Los Glaciares National Park. Boat tours are a popular way of seeing the Perito Moreno Glacier and many other glaciers and places in the National Park Los Glaciares.

