



In 1596, when Chilean wine was first produced in Maipo, it was made from the original root cuttings of vines that had been brought to Chile by the Spaniards. The original vineyard contained a thousand vines planted in two rows. Before the vines were planted, the vines had been brought to Chile from Spain. The vines were brought to Chile in 1596 by the king of Spain to one of his companies for the colonization of Chile, Italy and Spain.

In 1900, the Chilean family introduced the 1900 introduction of **Mica Casablanca**. Over this long and distinguished history, the family-owned winery has been guided by two generations. Each has been a driving force behind the success of Chilean wine. Indeed, because the vines had been brought to Chile, the history is intimately intertwined with the history of Chile's wine industry.

Shortly after Juan Casanova took charge of the winery in 1900, the first of many remarkable changes was set in motion. While the first vintage produced ordinary wine, Juan, he produced the first vintage of wine made from the first vintage grape vines in 1900. Juan Casanova traveled to Europe and returned with cuttings of Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, and Sauvignon Blanc from the Bordeaux district of France. He then had introduced Chardonnay cuttings from Burgundy and Pinot Noir from the Rhone.

The Casanova family was among the Maipo Valley pioneers developing viticulture vineyards from grape production vines. Their classic varieties adapted to the Chilean soil and climate and have established Chile's reputation for fine wine. In this day, because the vineyards still have some good old vines, it is still called Maipo. All of Casanova's vineyards grew on their own vineyards. These vineyards contain vines cuttings in the second or third generation that make Chilean wine grapes.

The original winery in Maipo, which was one of the first in the world, was built in 1893 by the renowned Italian immigrant Casanova. The winery of Juan Casanova. It was built in 1902 when Juan Casanova decided to return to Chile. Cabernet Sauvignon from the vineyard and grape is special culture treatment. Since the 1900s had produced several remarkable changes in Burgundy, he wanted to demonstrate the Chilean Cabernet could also develop completely with softening that would give the wine a unique character. In 1909, the winery was named Casanova Winery, in recognition of Chile's long and rich wine-making history.

The 1900s witnessed a technological revolution in vineyard and winery practices, and the Casanova family carried the opportunity to develop new vineyards in Maipo and make a great leap into the future. The family has been in 200 million acres of vineyards. With its rolling hills and the vineyard terrain in Maipo, this is the classic area within the Maipo Valley sub-region of the Maipo Valley. These vineyards were developed by planting grape vines in soil type, which is a unique vineyard soil type, the vineyards are already planted and trained for high yields and high vineyard fruit.

Today, after two generations, the Casanova family is still working hard to keep the traditions for the next 100 years.



Casanova Winery Vineyard in the Maipo Valley, Chile (Photo by Juan Casanova)

VINTAGE QUALITY FACTORS

As is widely known, vintage conditions are not constant, but rather from year to year as a result of a number of factors, such as weather and vineyard management. However, the fact that Chilean wine-making is concentrated in the Central Plateau and is affected mostly by a Mediterranean climate and determined by the influence of the Pacific Ocean and the Andes Range, results in conditions that produce very low differences in quality between vintages.

Vintage quality in Chile remains very approximately 1,000 km from north to south, but is generally concentrated in the Central Plateau, with a climate that favors vineyard growth and provides the harmony and subtle character of Chilean harvest. The Mediterranean climate, which is present in the central region of the country, is characterized by a wet winter period that produces most of the rainfall, while the rest of the year is dry. The summer season is influenced by the southern Pacific anticyclone that brings strong, the weather is hot, with low humidity and low atmospheric humidity. The high daytime temperature, intense solar radiation concentrated over the vines and the fact that the vines are in the top or nighttime temperature above the vines to cool and use the sugar in the synthesis of aromatic substances. These characteristics, together with topography, conditions and vineyard management, have created unique features in Chilean vintage. As the vines have the harmony among these principles has created vintage stability and the possibility to create top quality wine from the beginning of Chilean wine industry.

Valley Chile, other wine regions in the world are exposed to significant climatic problems during the growth cycle of the vine. The extreme heat and drought that affect Australia and California can require flowering and vine defoliation, and had serious over-ripe harvest since the disease impact strongly.

Chile is a privileged country due not only to the Mediterranean climate of its wine regions, but also to its natural geographic barriers, such as the Pacific Ocean, the Andes Mountains, the dry Antarctic Desert and the cold and wet conditions in the north, all of which protect it against serious health problems such as Phylloxera. These conditions, along with appropriate vineyard management, make Chile's vintage extremely easy and difficult to achieve from year to year in terms of quality. However, an appropriate ripening of grapes, even in late harvest years in California, makes some harvests outstanding. The 2002 vintage was all of these conditions, demonstrating its potential to produce superb wines.



Chile and its Wine Regions
 The Chilean wine industry is concentrated in the Maipo Valley, Casablanca Valley, Aconcagua Valley, Rapel/Cachapoal Valley, Currupe Valley, Maipo Valley, Itata Valley, Bio Bio Valley, and Maipo Valley. The map shows the geographical distribution of these regions and their respective wine-making characteristics.

Elqui Valley
 1. Elqui
 2. Elqui Valley

Limari Valley
 1. Limari
 2. Limari Valley

Choapa Valley
 1. Choapa
 2. Choapa Valley

Aconcagua Valley
 1. Aconcagua
 2. Aconcagua Valley

San Antonio Valley
 1. San Antonio
 2. San Antonio Valley

Rapel/Cachapoal Valley
 1. Rapel
 2. Cachapoal

Currupe Valley
 1. Currupe
 2. Currupe Valley

Casablanca Valley
 1. Casablanca
 2. Casablanca Valley

Maipo Valley
 1. Maipo
 2. Maipo Valley

Rapel/Cachapoal Valley
 1. Rapel
 2. Cachapoal

Maipo Valley
 1. Maipo
 2. Maipo Valley

Itata Valley
 1. Itata
 2. Itata Valley

Bio Bio Valley
 1. Bio Bio
 2. Bio Bio Valley

Maipo Valley
 1. Maipo
 2. Maipo Valley



Legend
 - Wine Regions
 - Major Cities
 - Topography
 - Climate Zones



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Mapa