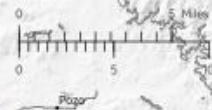


WINE MAP OF PASO ROBLES

Paso Robles AVA (American Viticultural Area) has eleven distinct subregions which are also AVAs: Adelaida District, Creston District, El Pomar District, Paso Robles Estrella District, Paso Robles Geneseo District, Paso Robles Highlands District, Paso Robles Willow District, San Juan Creek, San Miguel District, Santa Margarita Ranch, and Templeton Gap District. York Mountain lies outside of Paso Robles AVA and is not considered a subregion.



The Paso Robles AVA and its Eleven Viticultural Areas

Located along California's famed Central Coast, the Paso Robles winegrape growing region's climate is perfect for the production of award-winning premium wines. A long growing season of warm days and cool evenings give rise to vibrantly ripened fruit with dynamic flavor profiles. The region's diversity led to the establishment of 11 new viticultural areas within the greater Paso Robles AVA, made official in 2014. This historic announcement concluded a seven-year process by a dedicated group of Paso Robles vintners and winegrape growers who created a unified approach, using science as its standard, to develop a comprehensive master plan for the greater Paso Robles American Viticultural Area.

Paso Robles

Climate: Maritime, becoming more continental to the east, with growing degree-day Regions II, III and IV.

Annual Average Rainfall: 8-30 in (20-76 cm)

Diurnal Growing Season Temperature Change: 20-50°F

Topography: Salinas River and tributary valleys, alluvial terraces, and surrounding mountain slopes; 600-2,400+ ft. (182-731+ m)

Soil: Soils both depositional and residual derived from sedimentary rock; moderate depth.

Adelaida District

Climate: Region II–III transitional

Annual Average Rainfall: 25 in (63 cm)

Diurnal Growing Season Temperature Change: 30°F

Topography: Santa Lucia Range, high mountain slopes grading to foothills; 900-2200 ft (274-670 m)

Soil: Shallow, bedrock residual soils and patchy colluvial hillside soils from middle member of Monterey Formation and older rocks; largely calcareous soils.

Creston District

Climate: Region III

Annual Average Rainfall: 11.5 in (29 cm)

Diurnal Growing Season Temperature Change: 25°F

Topography: Old erosional plateau at the base of the La Panza Range; alluvial terraces and fans of Huerhuero Creek; 1,000-2,000 ft. (304-609 m)

Soil: Old, well developed terrace and hillside soils; mix of granitic and sedimentary rocks.

El Pomar District

Climate: Region II

Annual Average Rainfall: 15 in (38 cm)

Diurnal Growing Season Temperature Change: 20-25°F

Topography: High, older terraces, fans, and hills; 740-1,600 ft. (225-487 m)

Soil: Quaternary alluvial soils, well developed loams to clay loams, some calcareous, with Monterey Formation sand- stone and siltstone at depth in some areas.

Paso Robles Estrella District

Climate: Region III

Annual Average Rainfall: 12.5-15.5 in (32-39 cm)

Diurnal Growing Season Temperature Change: 35-40°F

Topography: Rolling plains of Estrella River valley and terraces; 745-1819 ft. (227-554 m)

Soil: Quaternary alluvial soils of diverse ages across younger to older terraces, deep to moderate depth, with remnant patches of older valley fill at highest elevations.

Paso Robles Geneseo District

Climate: Region III – IV

Annual Average Rainfall: 13-14 in (33-35 cm)

Diurnal Growing Season Temperature Change: 20-25°F

Topography: Up faulted hills through old river terraces along Huerhuero–La Panza fault; 740-1,300 ft. (225-396 m)

Soil: Old alluvial terrace and residual hillside soils of moderate depth with cementation of the gravelly Paso Robles Formation and older granites.

Paso Robles Highlands

Climate: District Region IV

Annual Average Rainfall: 12 in (30 cm)

Diurnal Growing Season Temperature Change: 50°F

Topography: Old Pliocene–Pleistocene erosional surface across the Simmler, Monterey and Paso Robles Formations below the La Panza Range; 1,160-2,086 ft. (353-635 m)

Soil: Deep, sometimes cemented alluvial soils; old leached alkaline soils common, with younger sandy soils along active steams.

Paso Robles Willow Creek District

Climate: Region II

Annual Average Rainfall: 24-30 in (61-76 cm)

Diurnal Growing Season Temperature Change: 20°F

Topography: High elevation mountainous bedrock slopes across a more erodible member of the Monterey Formation; 960-1,900 ft. (292-579 m)

Soil: Mostly bedrock (residual) soils from the middle and lower members of the Monterey Formation, patches of alluvial soil along streams, largely calcareous, loams to clay loams.

San Juan Creek

Climate: Region III – IV transition

Annual Average Rainfall: 10.4 in (26 cm)

Diurnal Growing Season Temperature Change: 35 - 40°F

Topography: San Juan Creek younger river valleys with alluvial terraces and fans as a tributary to the upper Estrella River; 980-1,600 ft. (298-487 m)

Soil: Well to moderately drained, deep alluvial soils, sandy loams to loams to clay loams on the highest, oldest terraces.

San Miguel District

Climate: Region III

Annual Average Rainfall: 11.4 in (29 cm)

Diurnal Growing Season Temperature Change: 30-35°F

Topography: Foothlope of Santa Lucia Range, with alluvial terraces of the Salinas and Estrella rivers and small recent alluvial fans; 580-1,600 ft. (176-487 m)

Soil: Deep, alluvial sandy loams to loams to a few clay loams (some with clay pans) from the river bottoms up onto the higher terraces.

Santa Margarita Ranch

Climate: Region II

Annual Average Rainfall: 29 in (73 cm)

Diurnal Growing Season Temperature Change: 25°F

Topography: High, steep mountain slopes of ancient Salinas River and upper reaches of incised con- temporary Salinas River along the Rinconada Fault; 900-1,400 ft. (274-426 m)

Soil: Deep alluvial soils derived from many lithologies and varying in texture, with patchy residual soils on mountain slopes.

Templeton Gap District

Climate: Region II

Annual Average Rainfall: 20 in (50 cm)

Diurnal Growing Season Temperature Change: 20°F

Topography: Santa Lucia Range mountain slopes and broad alluvial terraces; elevations 700-1,800 ft. (213-548 m)

Soil: Broad alluvial terraces and fans of Paso Robles Creek and the Salinas River over bed- rock; alluvial soils of shallow to moderate depth and sandy to silty to clay loams; calcareous in places.

Clarifications: The growing season referenced is from April 1 to October 31. Regional numbers (II – IV) are based on the Winkler scale which applies degree days according to the amount that the day's average temperature exceeds a 50 °F threshold. Diurnal temperature change refers to the average daily temperature variance between the coolest to warmest point in a day.