

WALLA WALLA VALLEY



OREGON'S BEST-KEPT SECRET

Named for the eponymous town in Washington, the Walla Walla Valley crosses state borders. About one-third of its land lies in Oregon, home to vineyards that produce some of the region's most celebrated wines.

TERROIR

- Located far from the marine influences of the Pacific Ocean, it is the warmest growing region in Oregon.
- Large diurnal range in temperatures preserve acidity in grapes.
- Microclimates in the foothills of the Blue Mountains allow for many different Bordeaux and Rhône varieties to thrive.

WINE

Warm growing season temperatures, cool nights and low rainfall lead to complex, full-bodied wines.



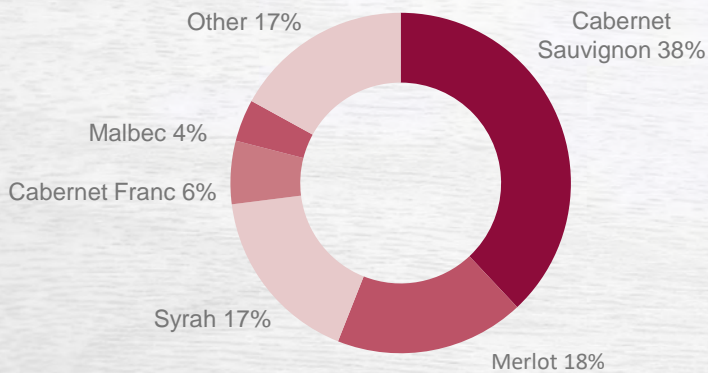
ESTABLISHED:
1984

PLANTED AREA:
2,930 acres (1,185 ha)

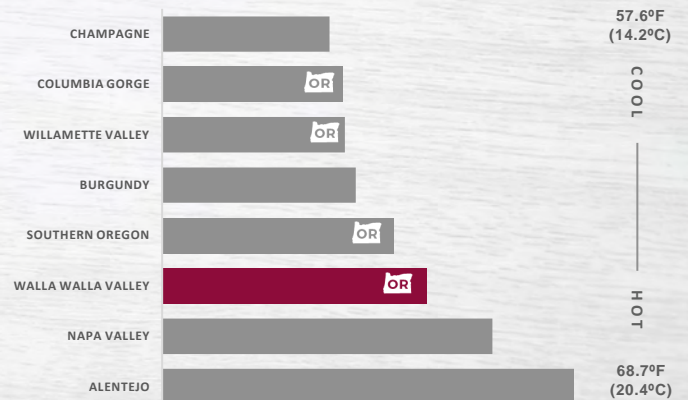
PREDOMINANT SOILS:
Volcanic, Missoula flood sediments, loess, cobbles

PREDOMINANT VARIETIES:
Cabernet, Sauvignon, Syrah, Merlot

TOP PLANTED VARIETIES



AVERAGE GROWING SEASON TEMPERATURE °F(°C)



GEOLOGY & SOILS

The Walla Walla Valley's predominant grapegrowing soils are the result of millions of years of geological history.



MISSOULA FLOOD SEDIMENTS

- 18,000-15,000 years ago, the raging waters of the Missoula Floods reached the Wallula Gap in Southeast Washington and could not flow through. Waters backed up and flooded much of eastern Washington and Oregon with slack water sediments.
- Deep roots of grapevines penetrate through overlying loess and into slack water sediments, which contain well-draining rock fragments derived from glaciers and basalt bedrock.
- Includes Ellisforde soil series.



BASALT COBBLESTONE GRAVELS

- As the Blue Mountains eroded between 15,000-12,000 years ago, the Walla Walla River transported the Columbia River Basalt rocks and deposited them in the area that is now known as The Rocks District of Milton-Freewater.
- 200-300 feet deep (60-90 m) cobble soils radiate heat to the vines and are exceptionally well-drained.
- Includes Freewater soil series.



LOESS

- Ice Age floods deposited silt and sand along the Columbia River Valley.
- Between 15,000-10,000 years ago, prevailing winds blew silt from flooded areas along the Columbia River northeast into the Walla Walla Valley.
- Loess drains well, allowing precise control of irrigation to induce vine stress.
- Includes Walla Walla soil series.

THE ROCKS DISTRICT OF MILTON-FREEWATER



TERROIR

- Defined by 200-300 feet deep (60-90 m) cobble soils that radiate heat to the vines and are exceptionally well-drained.
- Vineyards are entirely on one landform — an alluvial fan produced by the Walla Walla River. No other AVA in the U.S. can claim one landform and one soil series (Freewater).
- Large diurnal range in temperatures preserves acidity in grapes.

WINE

Syrachs showcase a lovely perfumed bouquet, with a savory palate and a prominent, lingering minerality on the finish.

ESTABLISHED:
2015

PLANTED AREA:
300 acres (115 ha)

PREDOMINANT SOILS:
Basalt cobbles and gravels
(Freewater series)

PREDOMINANT VARIETIES:
Syrah, Cabernet Sauvignon

“ For me, the most distinctive terroir in America is one of the newest AVAs: The Rocks District of Milton-Freewater. The wines from these vines, planted on dramatically stony soils, sing a whole chorus of unmistakable aromatics and flavors, and make some of the greatest wines in America — and, by the way, it's on the Oregon side of the Walla Walla Valley AVA. ”

- HARVEY STEIMAN, Wine Spectator



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