

WASHINGTON WINE 101

WA

46°N

WINE



WASHINGTON STATE WINE

Washington State is the second-largest wine region in the United States, cultivating over 80 grape varieties. Washington's growers & vintners work in tandem to produce a combination of old world & new world styles.

WASHINGTON STATE WINE COMMISSION

WHAT ARE WE

- WSDA Commodity
- Commission Est. 1987
- Marketing, Education, Viticulture & Enology Research

WHO ARE WE

- 13-member industry-appointed board
- 9 staff: marketing, communications and research

FUNDING

- \$4.0M Annual Budget
- 100% industry funded
- Wine: \$0.08/gallon
- Grapes : \$12/ton



PROMOTING WASHINGTON

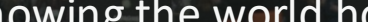
Showing the world how great we are.

MARKETING & EDUCATION

- 100+ domestic and international programs & events each year
- Educational seminars and opportunities for wine trade
- Robust media relations
- Inbound tours & hosting
- Top notch social media program

RESEARCH

- WSU Wine Science Center
- WAVE: WA Advancements in Viticulture & Enology
- World-class V&E research



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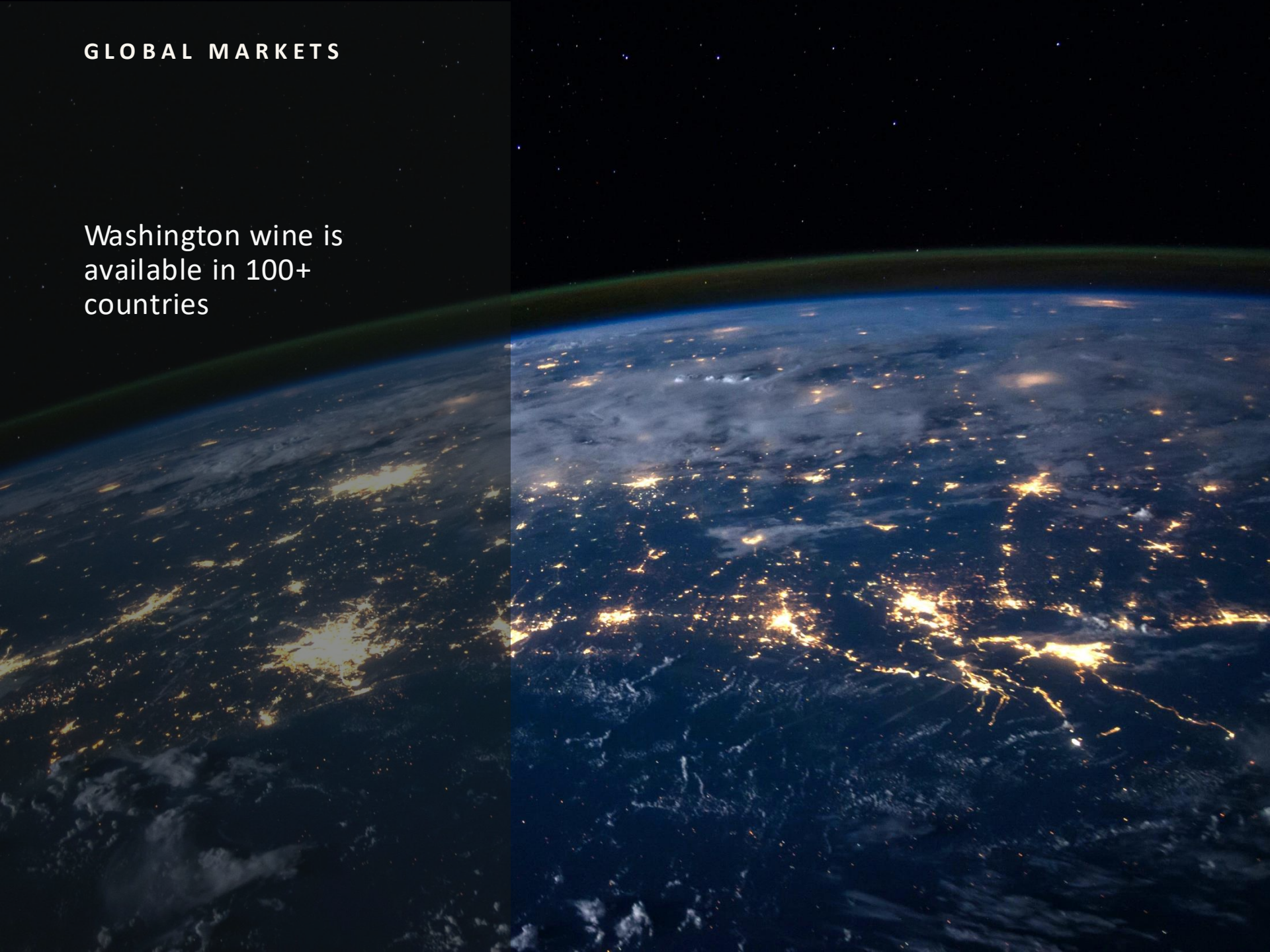
World-class wine research program

- 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.



GLOBAL MARKETS

Washington wine is
available in 100+
countries



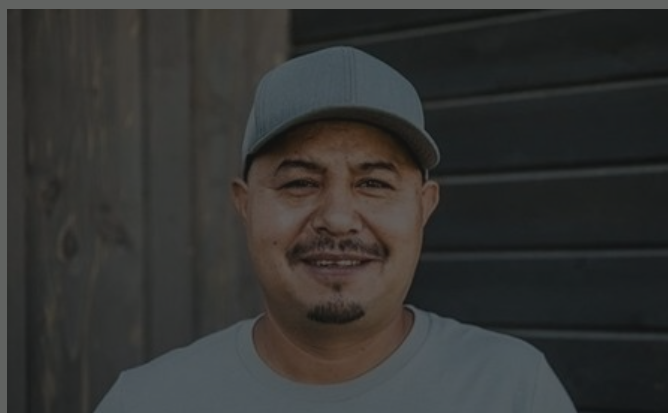
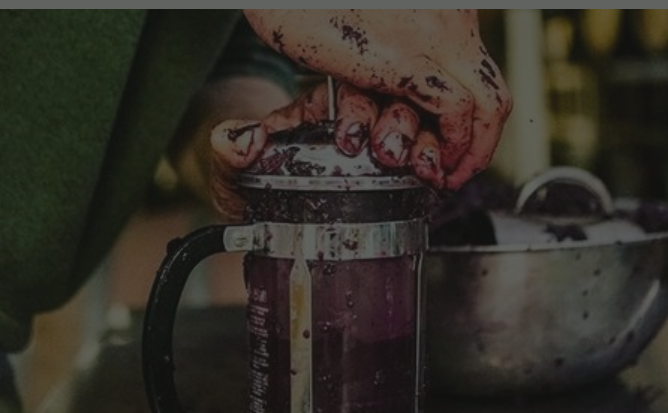
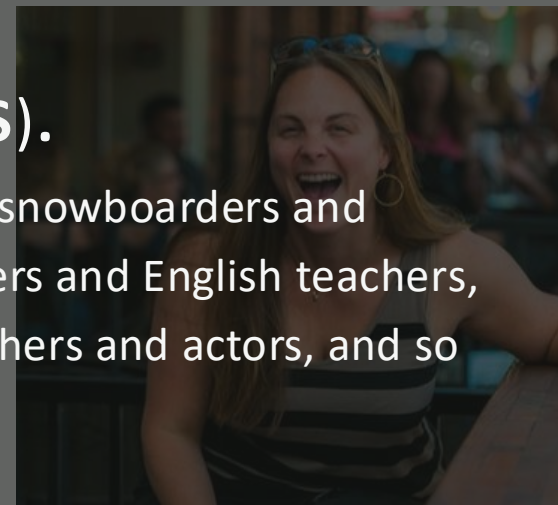
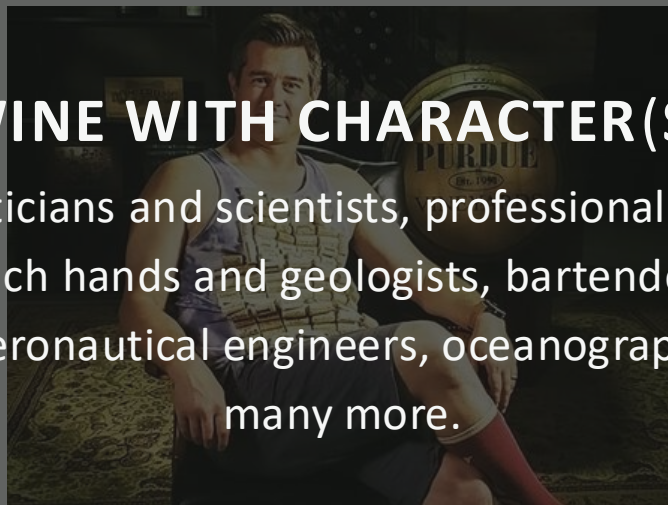
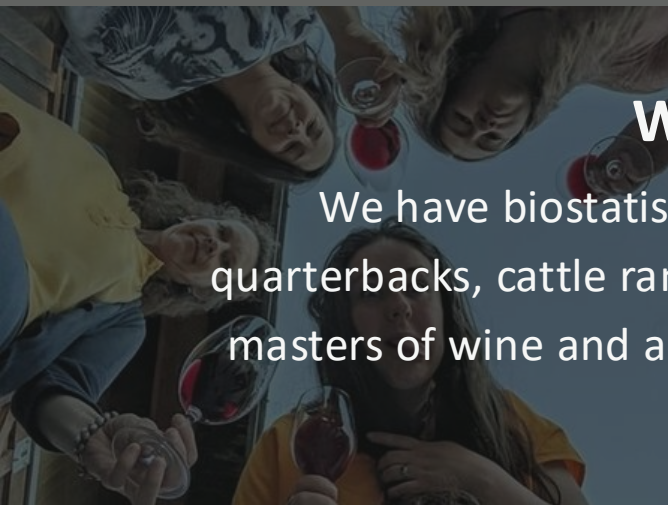
The background of the slide is a solid red color with a white topographic map pattern. The pattern consists of numerous concentric, wavy lines that represent contour lines on a map, creating a sense of depth and texture. The lines are more densely packed in some areas and more spread out in others, giving the impression of a mountainous or hilly landscape.

OVERVIEW

A woman with long brown hair, wearing a plaid shirt, is pouring wine from a wooden barrel into a glass. She is looking intently at the glass. The background is a blurred winery setting with other barrels and a person in the foreground.

**A COLLABORATION OF INGENUITY, HARD
WORK AND PASSION.**

Washington's vineyards and wineries are often spread across
hundreds of miles. Because of this grape growers and
vintners must work in tandem. Our region is one of shared
endeavors.



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.

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



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



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



WINERIES

985



GROWERS

300



TONS PRODUCED

108,000



ACRES PLANTED

35,000

90%

Ninety percent of Washington state's wineries are small, family-owned wineries who make fewer than 5,000 cases a year.

Annual In-state Economic Impact

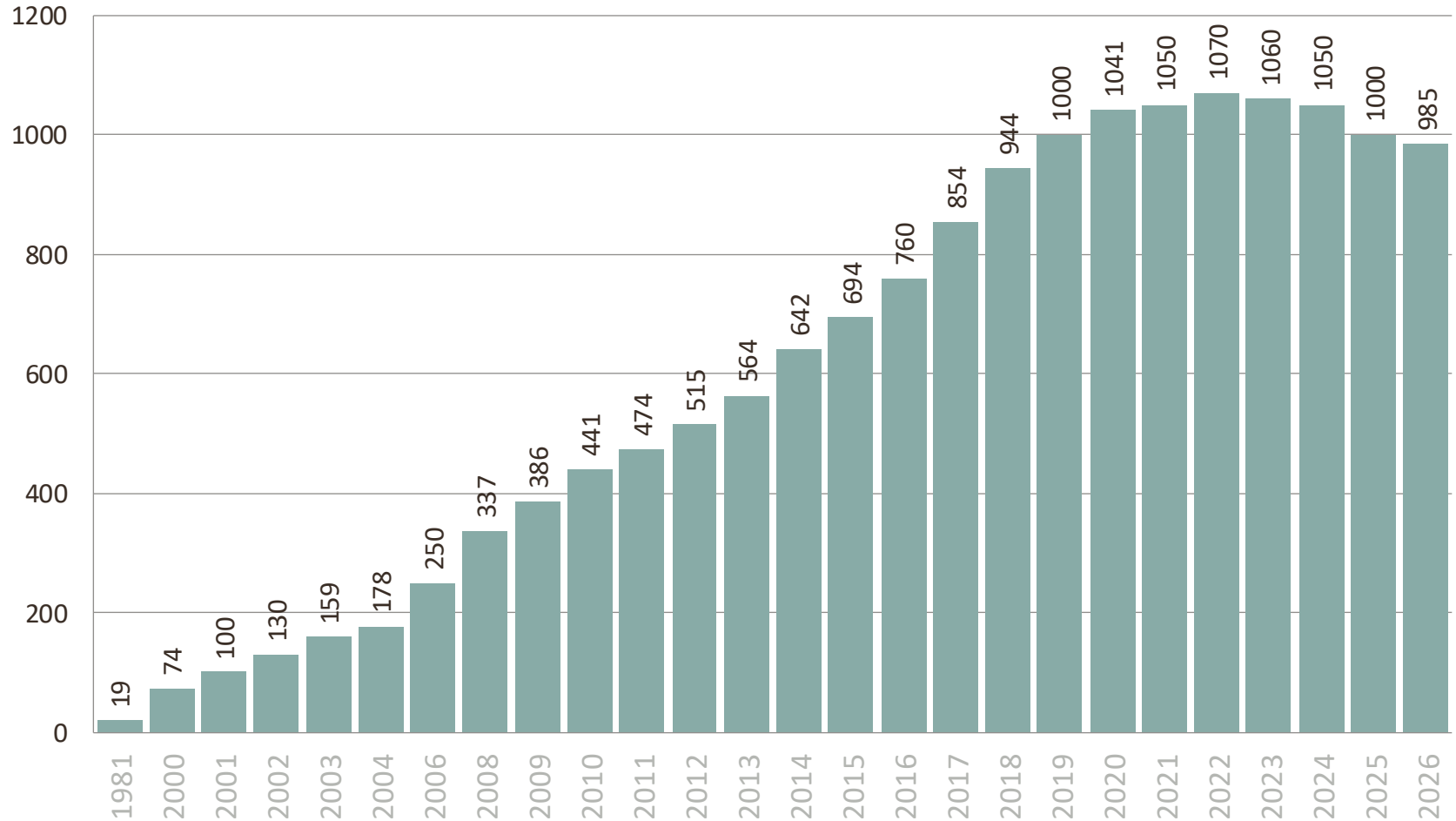
\$10+ Billion

Annual Wine Production

9 Million Cases

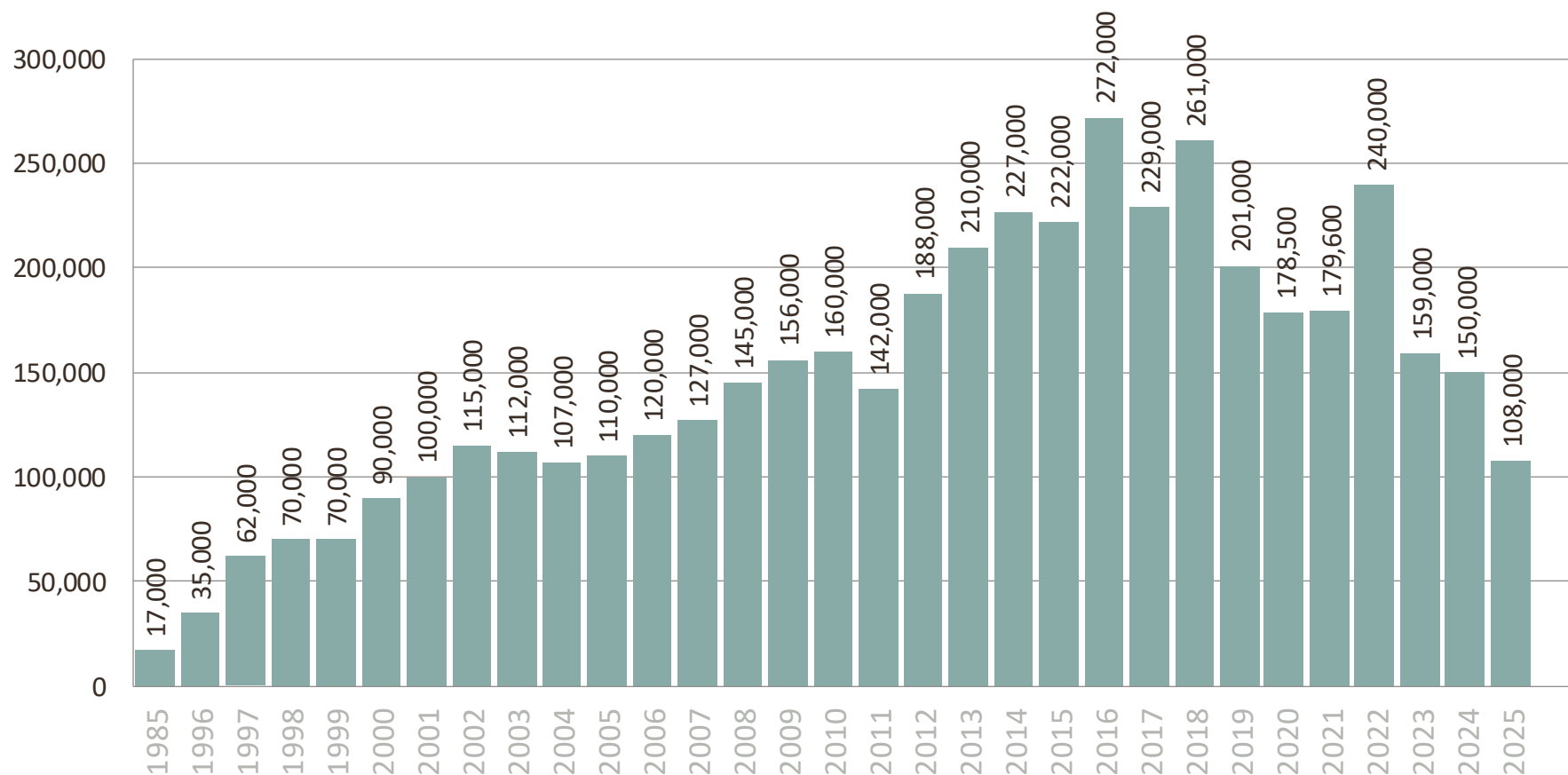
LICENSED WINERIES

NUMBER OF WINERIES

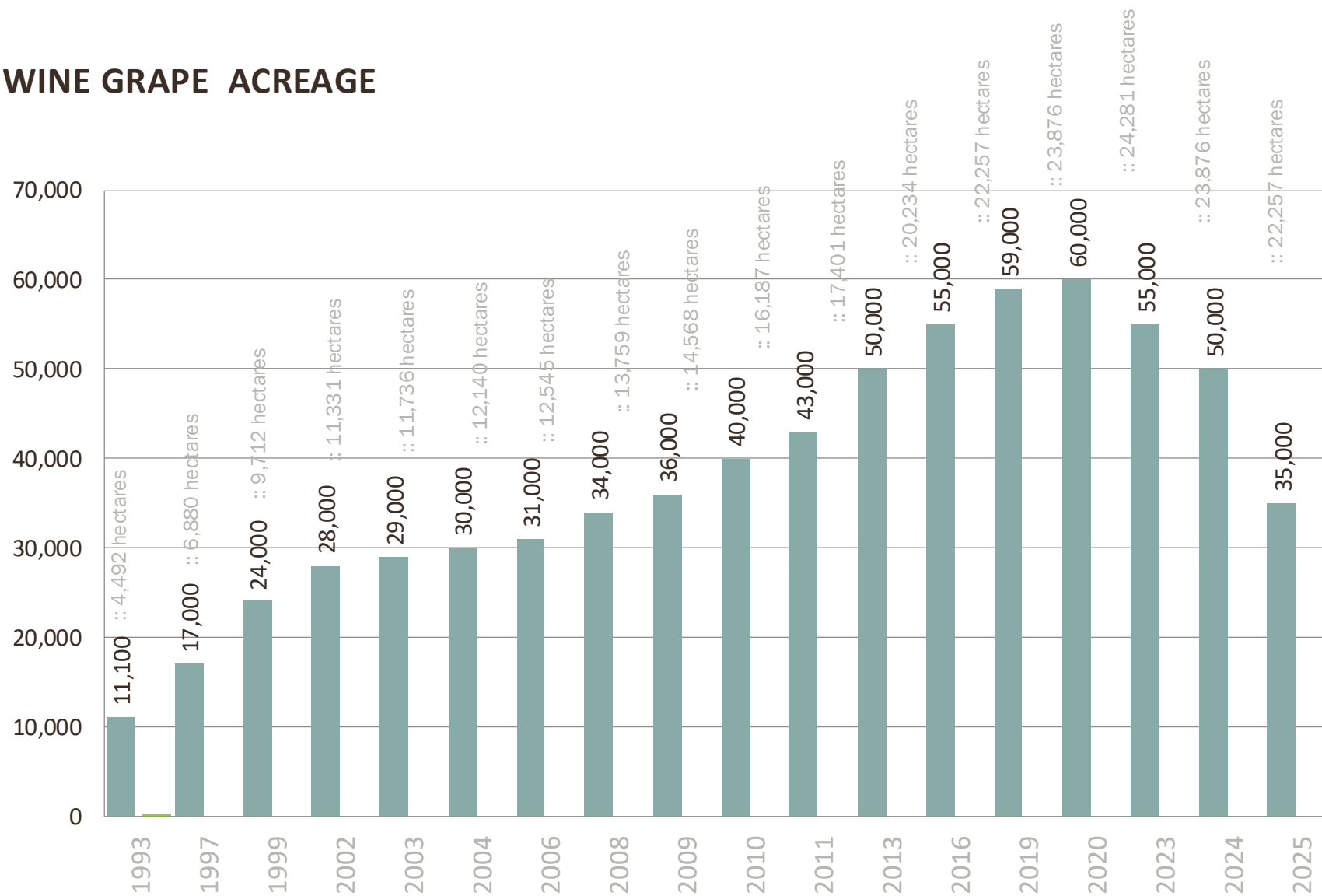


WINE PRODUCTION

TONS OF GRAPES CRUSHED



WINE GRAPE ACREAGE



2025 HARVEST KEY STATS

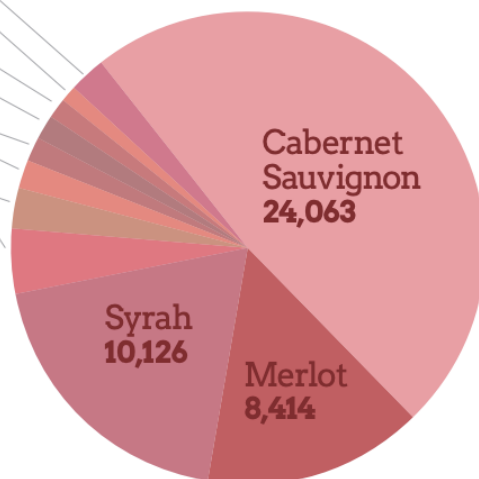
108,000 TONS HARVESTED



Red	54,558 TONS
White	53,631 TONS

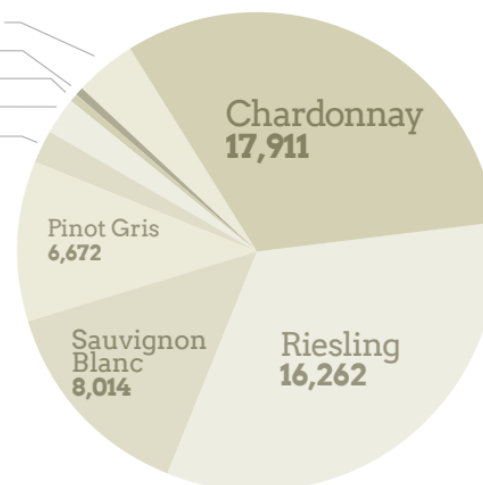
REDS 54,558 TONS

Other red varieties 1,758
Petit Verdot 600
Mourvedre 991
Sangiovese 1,297
Pinot Noir 1,718
Malbec 1,802
Grenache 1,807
Cabernet Franc 1,982



WHITES 53,631 TONS

Other white varieties 1,849
Chenin Blanc 443
Muscat Canelli 615
Viognier 943
Gewurztraminer 924



SUMMARY

- Collaboration is key to success
- Young region, rich history
- Small family-owned wineries

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WASHINGTON'S AVAs

ter·roir

/ter'wâr/

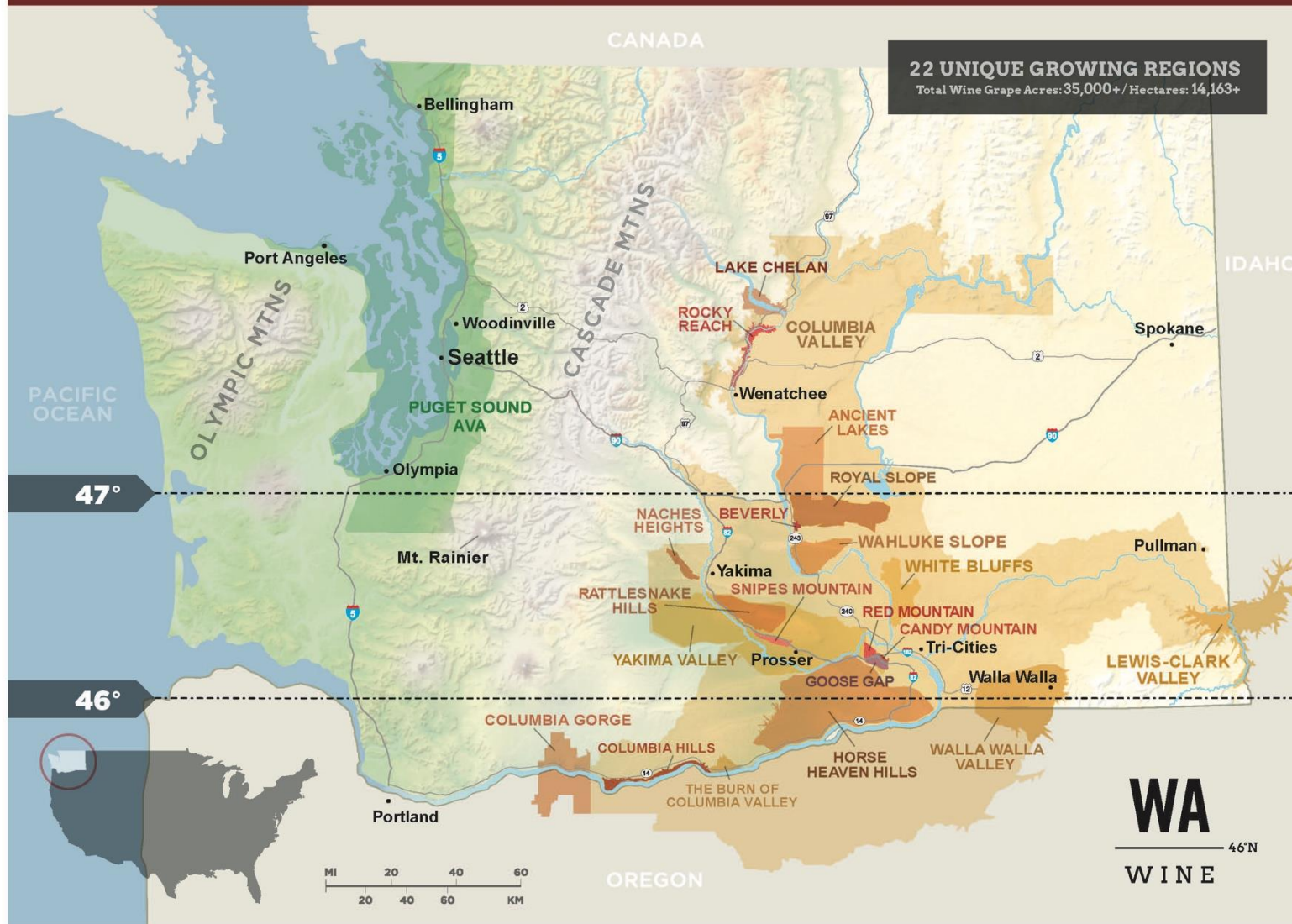
noun

1. the complete natural environment in which a particular wine is produced, including factors such as the soil, topography, and climate.
2. the characteristic taste and flavor imparted to a wine by the environment in which it is produced.

**WASHINGTON HAS 22 UNIQUE
GROWING REGIONS.**

Each AVA possesses a unique combination of **climate**,
topography and **soils** that define the aromas and
flavors of locally grown grapes and the wines crafted
from them.

WASHINGTON STATE | AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS



COLUMBIA VALLEY

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

ACREAGE:

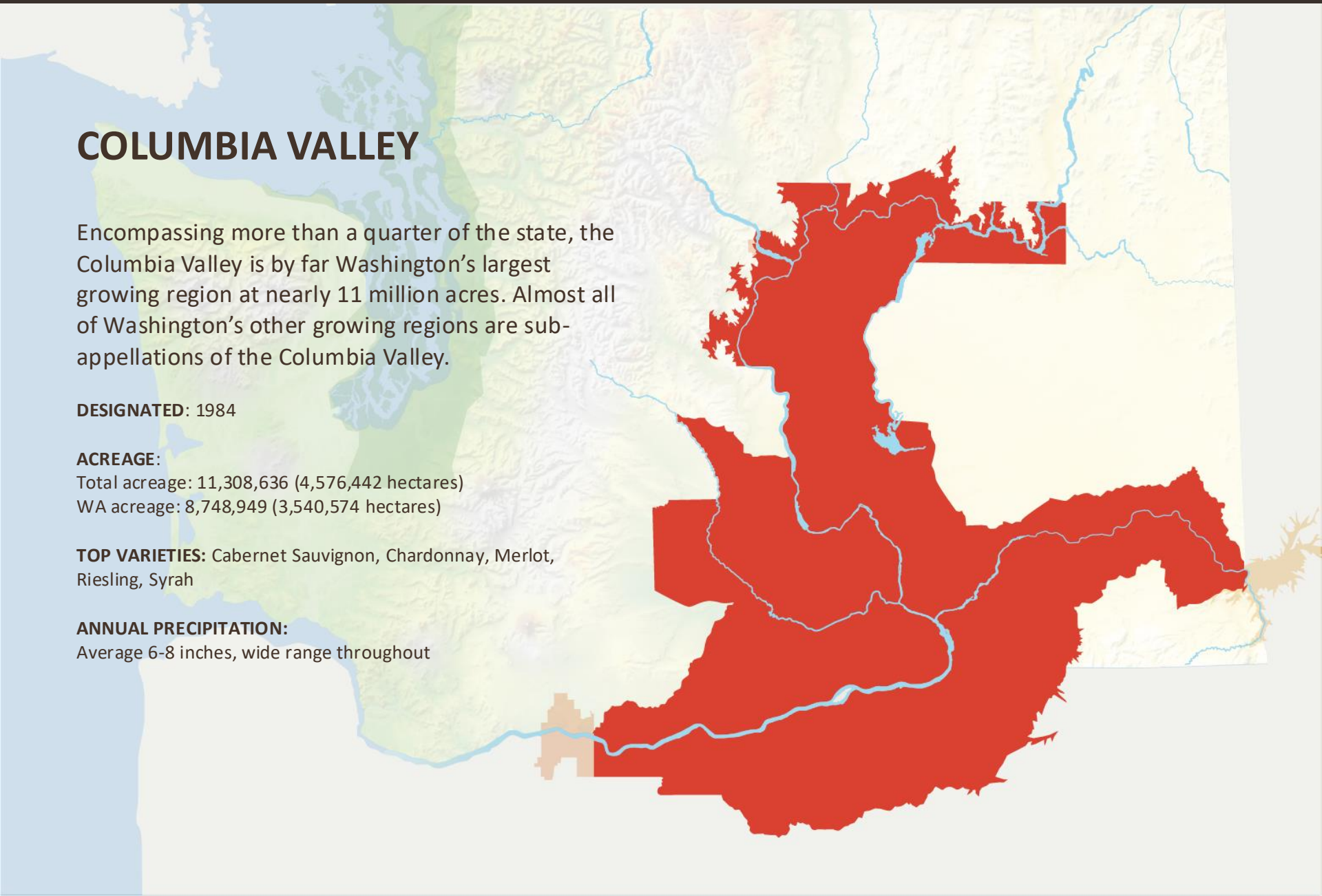
Total acreage: 11,308,636 (4,576,442 hectares)

WA acreage: 8,748,949 (3,540,574 hectares)

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

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 6-8 inches, wide range throughout



Columbia Valley



YAKIMA VALLEY

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

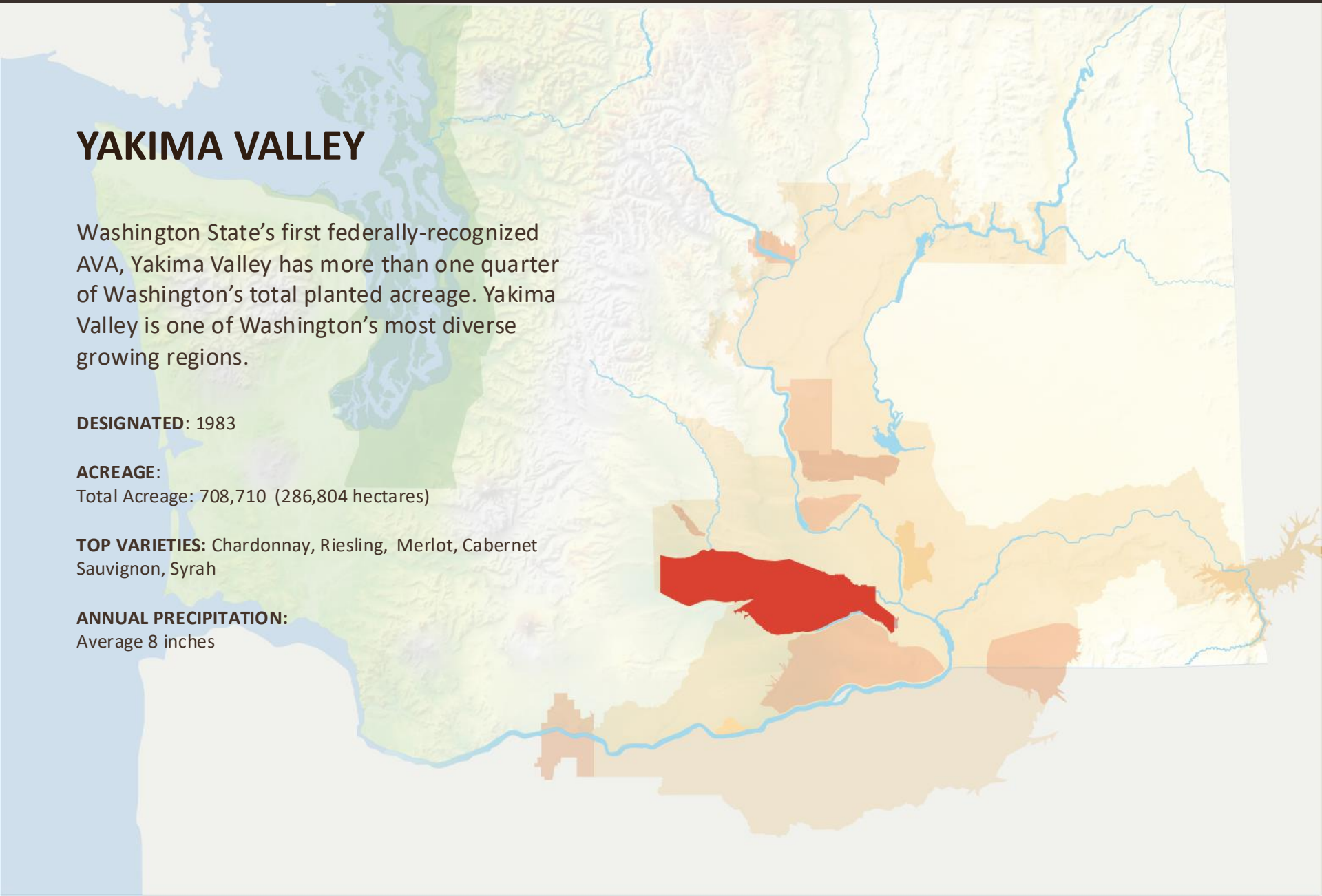
ACREAGE:

Total Acreage: 708,710 (286,804 hectares)

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

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 8 inches



Yakima Valley



WALLA WALLA VALLEY

The Walla Walla Valley is home to some of Washington's oldest wineries and has the highest concentration of wineries in the state.

DESIGNATED: 1984

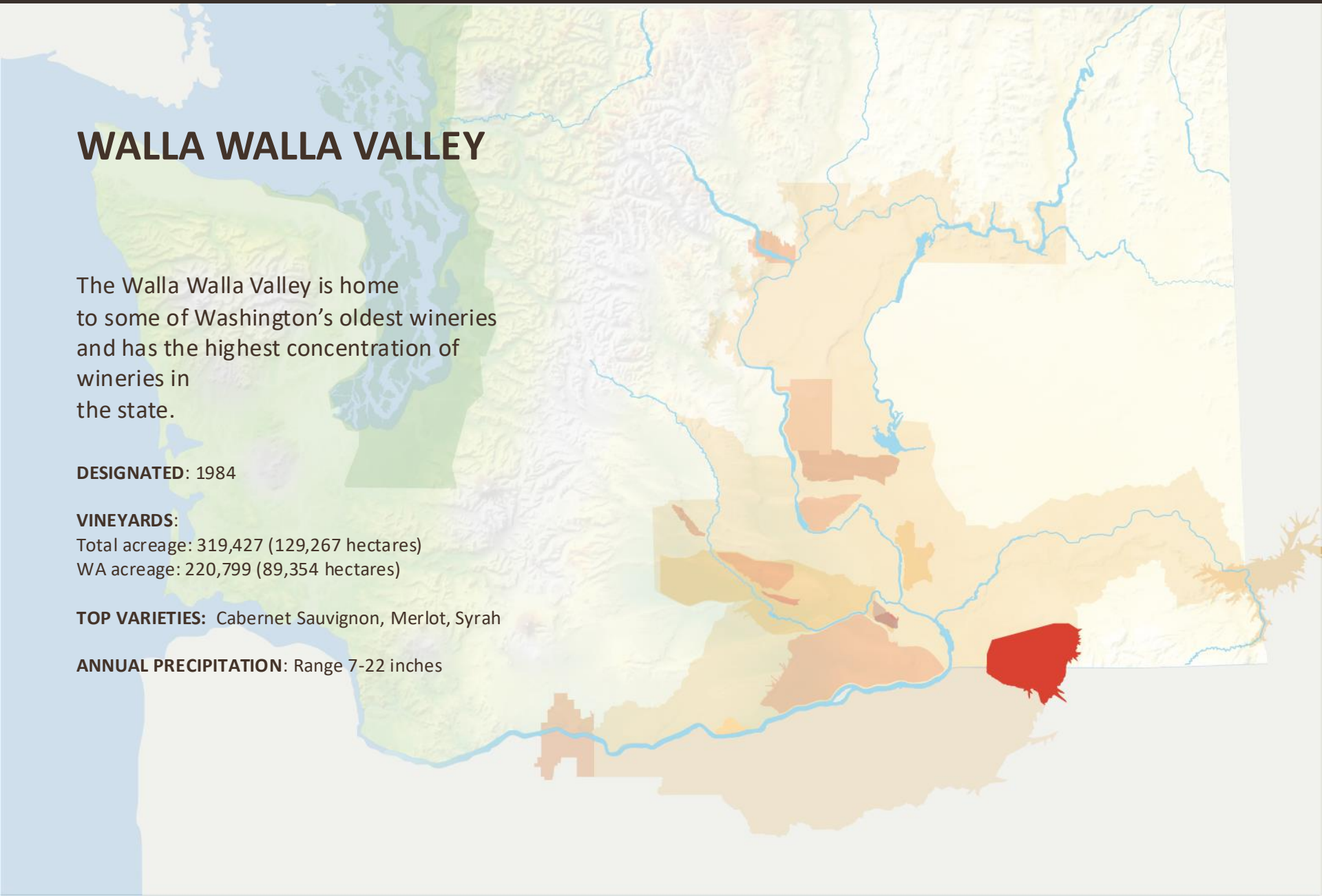
VINEYARDS:

Total acreage: 319,427 (129,267 hectares)

WA acreage: 220,799 (89,354 hectares)

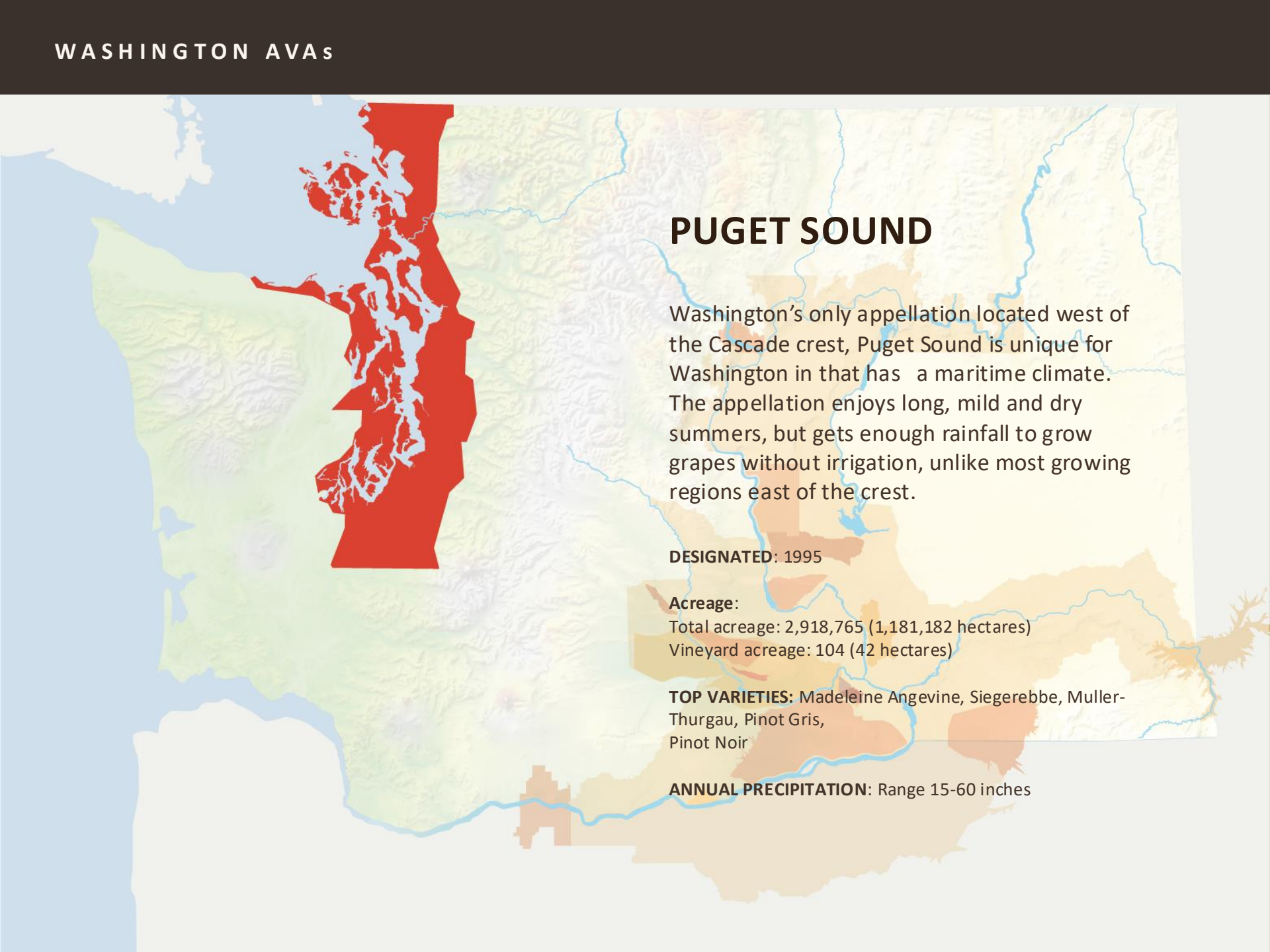
TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Syrah

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION: Range 7-22 inches



Walla Walla Valley





PUGET SOUND

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

Acreage:

Total acreage: 2,918,765 (1,181,182 hectares)

Vineyard acreage: 104 (42 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Madeleine Angevine, Siegerrebe, Muller-Thurgau, Pinot Gris, Pinot Noir

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION: Range 15-60 inches

Bainbridge Island, Puget Sound



RED MOUNTAIN

At 4,040 acres, Red Mountain is one of Washington's smallest 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

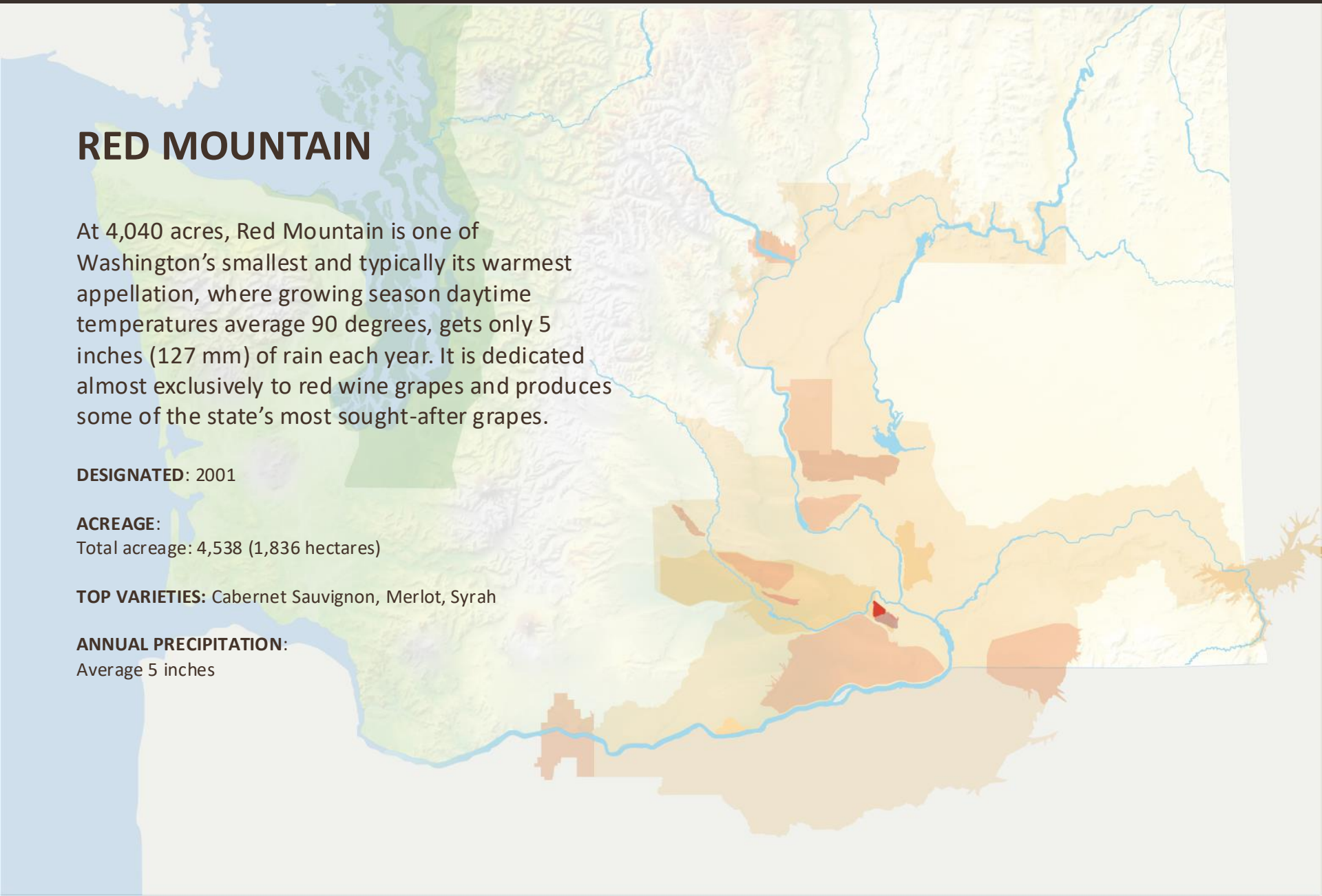
ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 4,538 (1,836 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Syrah

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 5 inches



Red Mountain



COLUMBIA GORGE

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

ACREAGE:

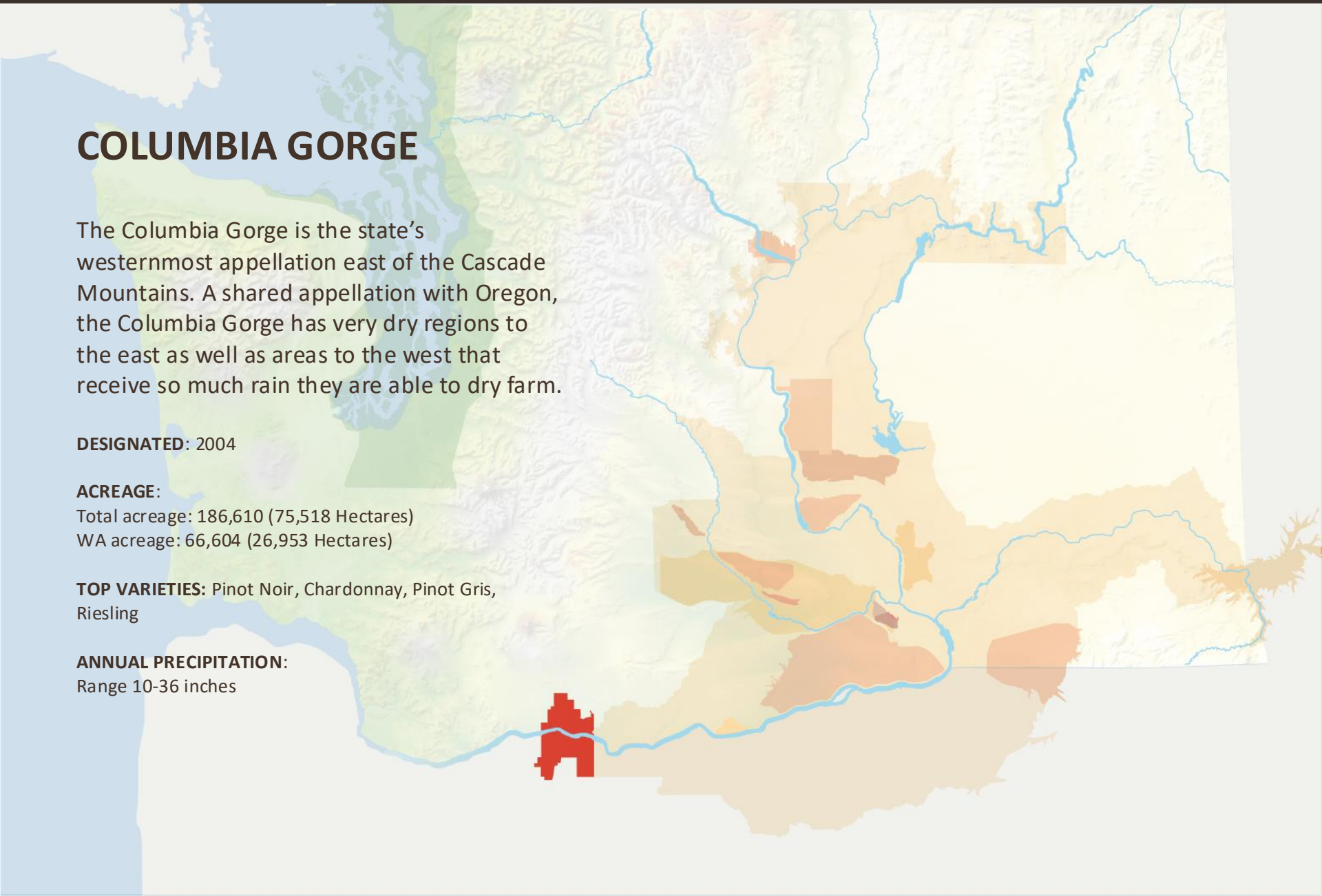
Total acreage: 186,610 (75,518 Hectares)

WA acreage: 66,604 (26,953 Hectares)

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

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Range 10-36 inches



Columbia Gorge



HORSE HEAVEN HILLS

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

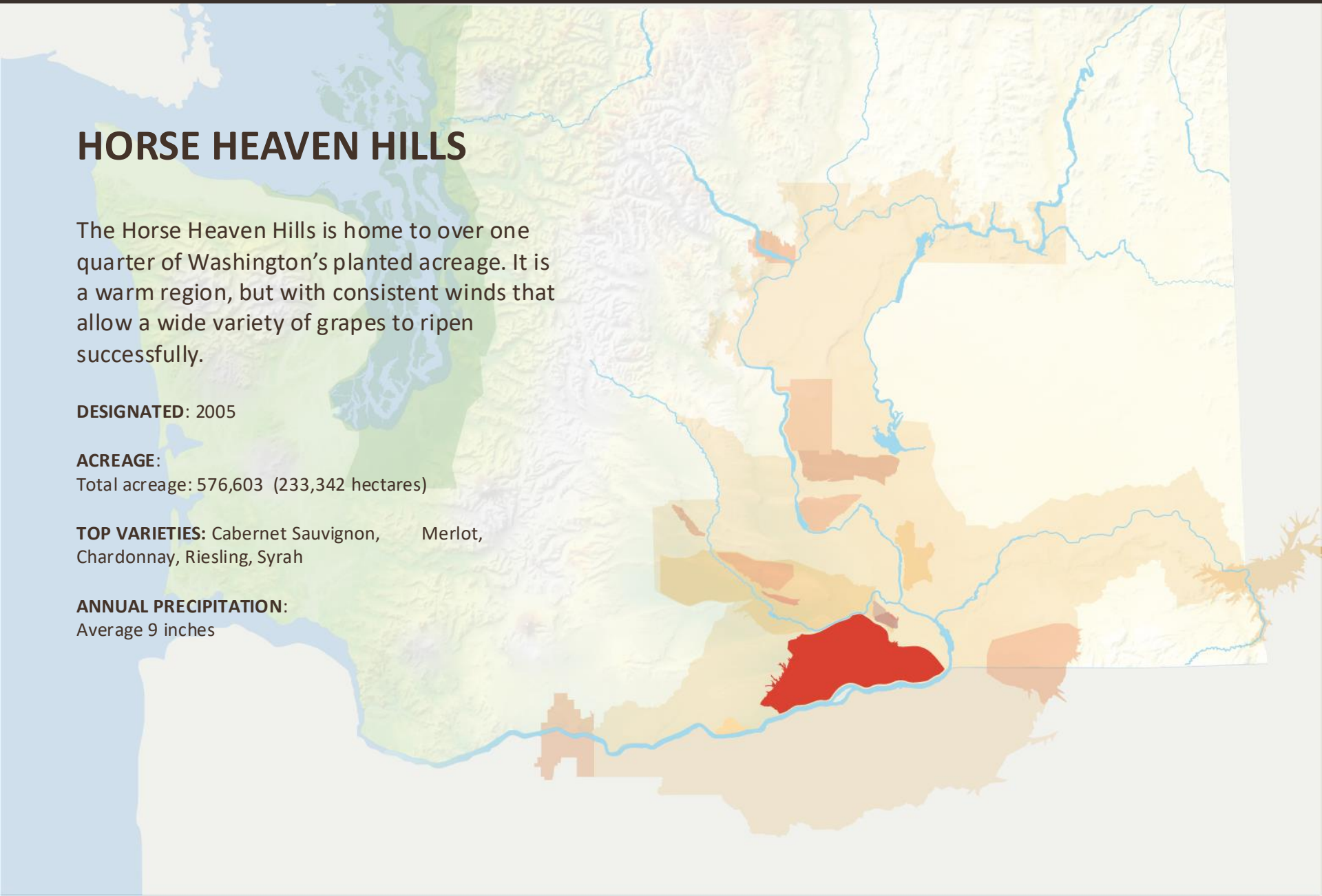
ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 576,603 (233,342 hectares)

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

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 9 inches



Horse Heaven Hills



WAHLUKE SLOPE

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

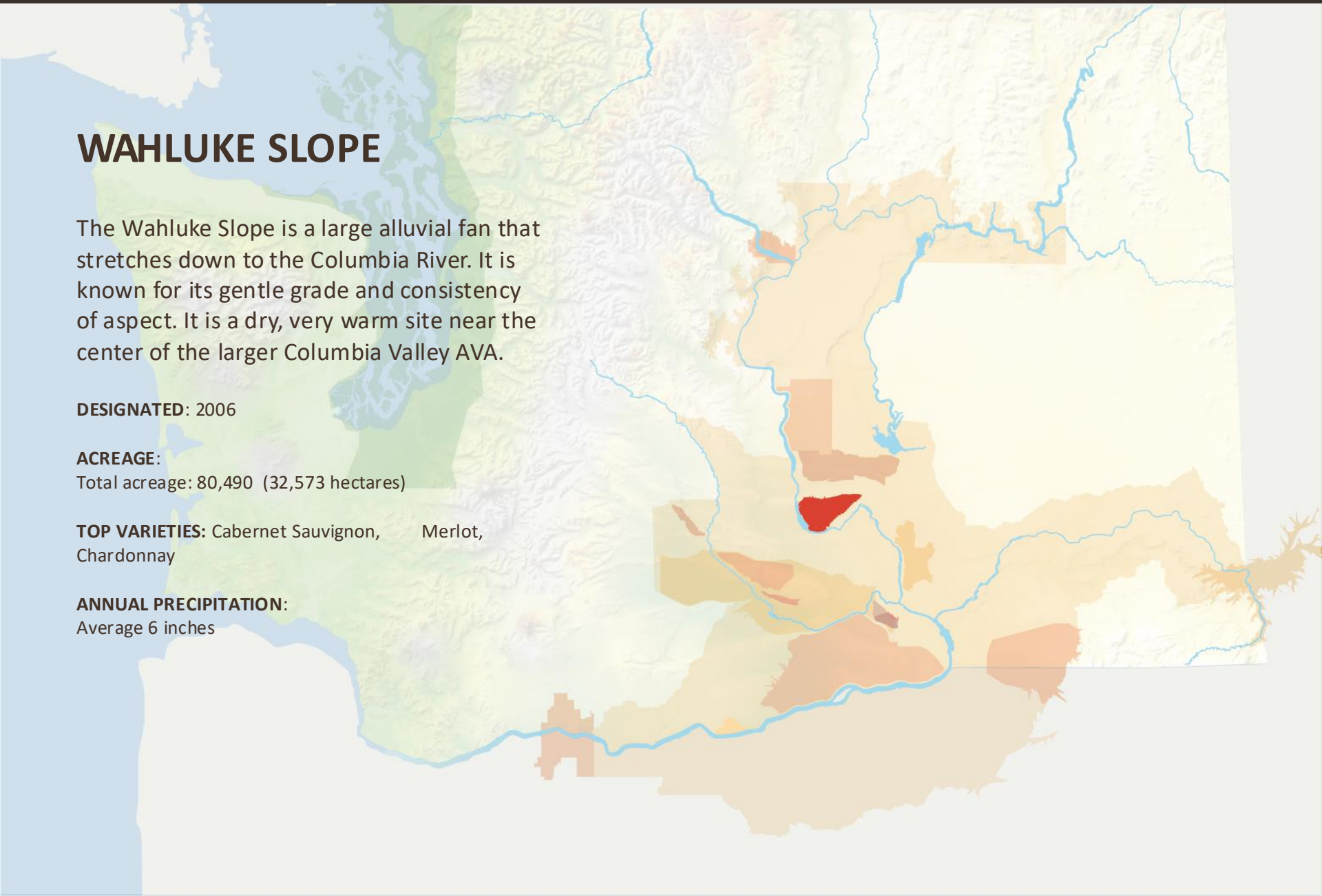
ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 80,490 (32,573 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot,
Chardonnay

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 6 inches



Wahluke Slope



RATTLESNAKE HILLS

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

ACREAGE:

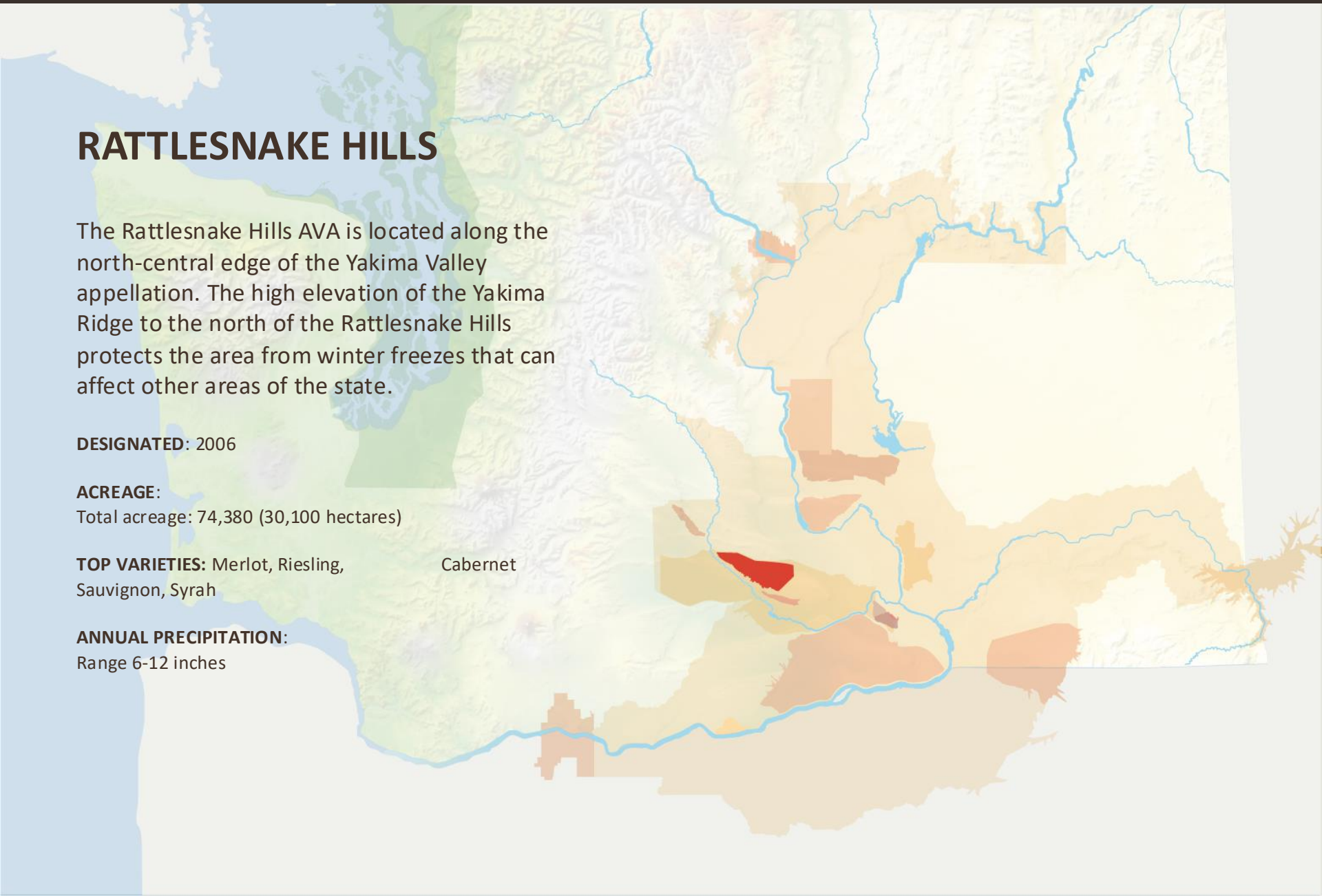
Total acreage: 74,380 (30,100 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Merlot, Riesling,
Sauvignon, Syrah

Cabernet

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Range 6-12 inches



Rattlesnake Hills



LAKE CHELAN

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

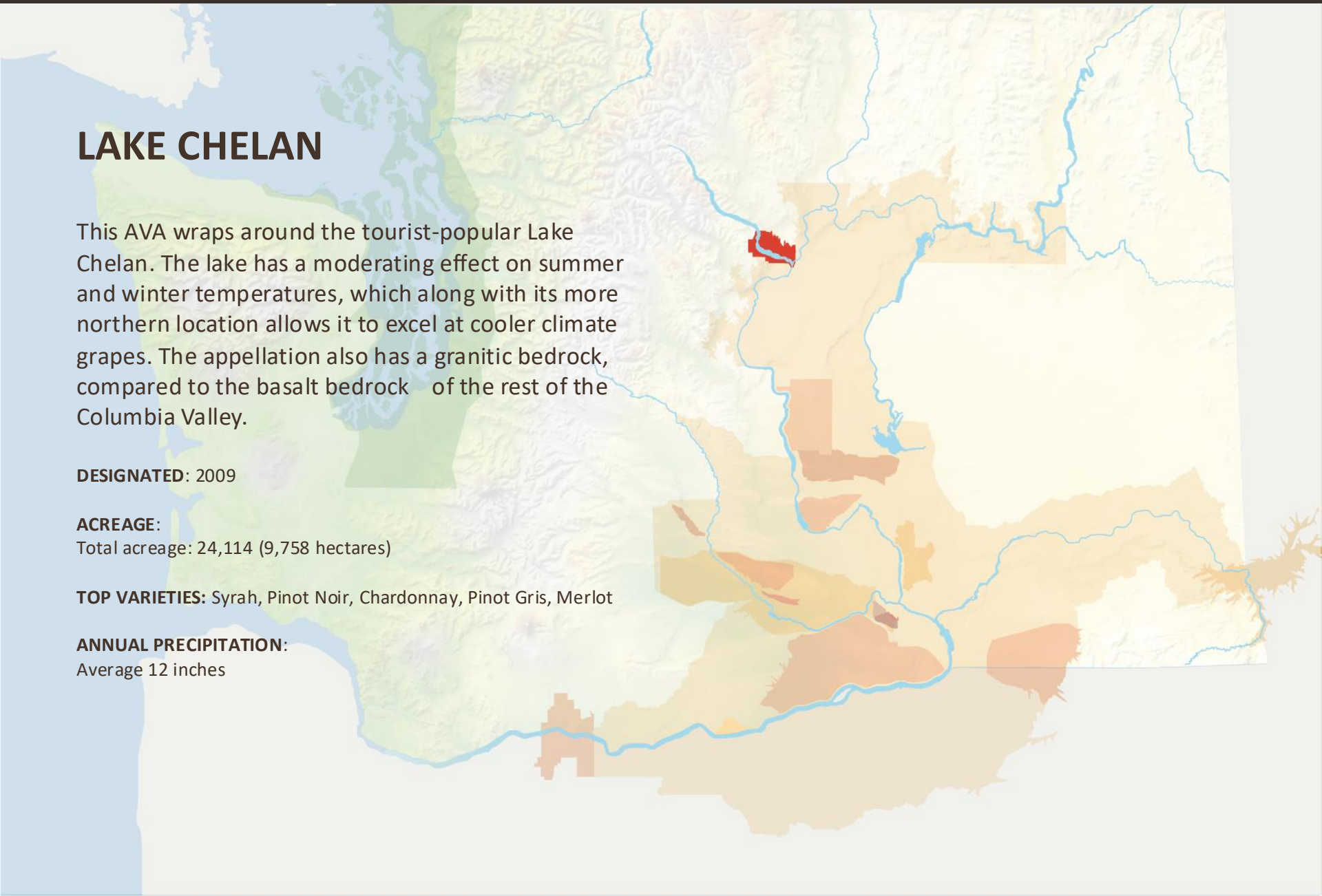
ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 24,114 (9,758 hectares)

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

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 12 inches



Lake Chelan



SNIPES MOUNTAIN

Snipes Mountain is an anticline of the Yakima Fold belt, elevated from its surroundings and containing unique soils from the ancestral riverbed of the Columbia River. It contains some of the state's oldest grape vines.

DESIGNATED: 2009

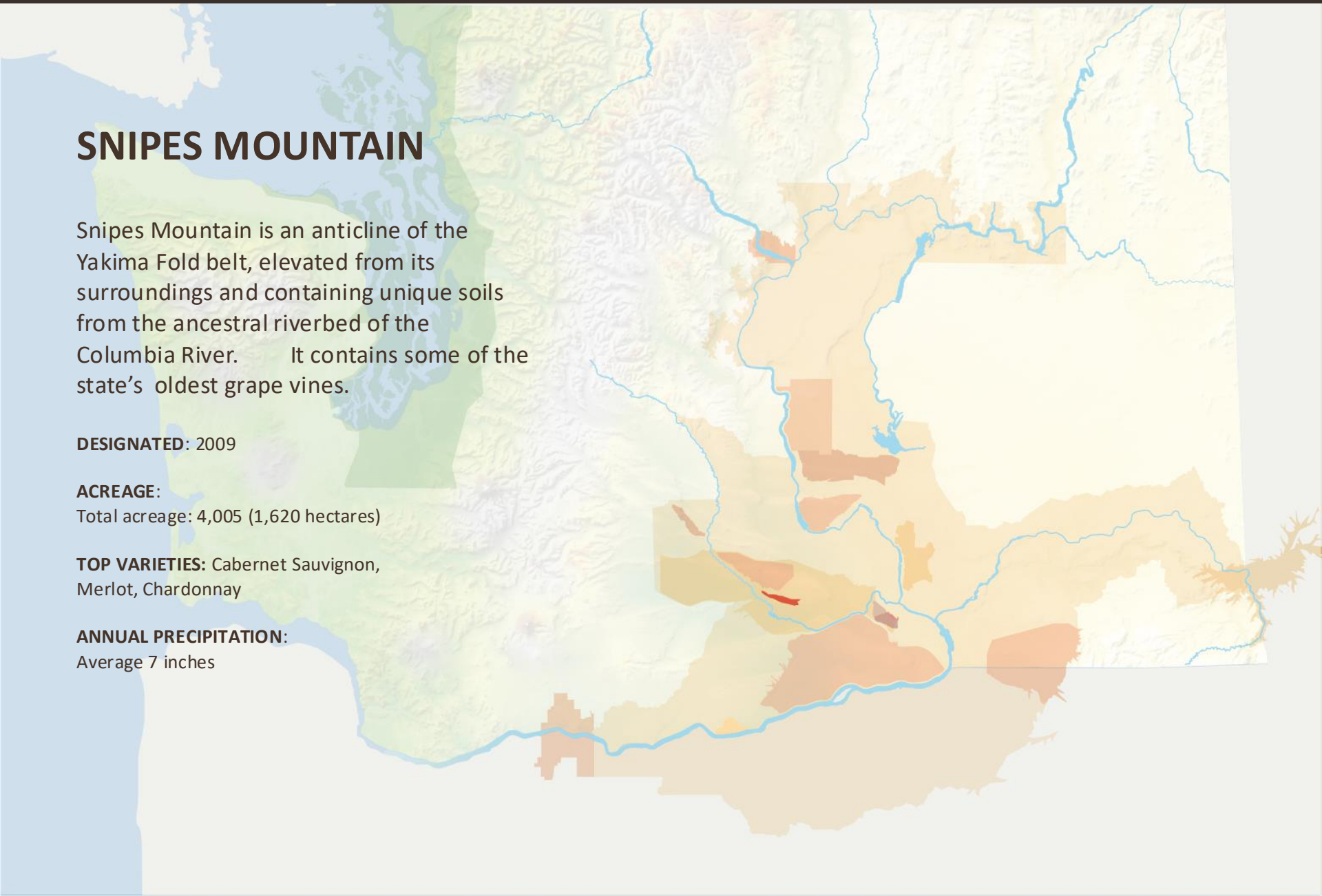
ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 4,005 (1,620 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Chardonnay

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 7 inches



Snipes Mountain



NACHES HEIGHTS

Naches Heights is an extremely 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

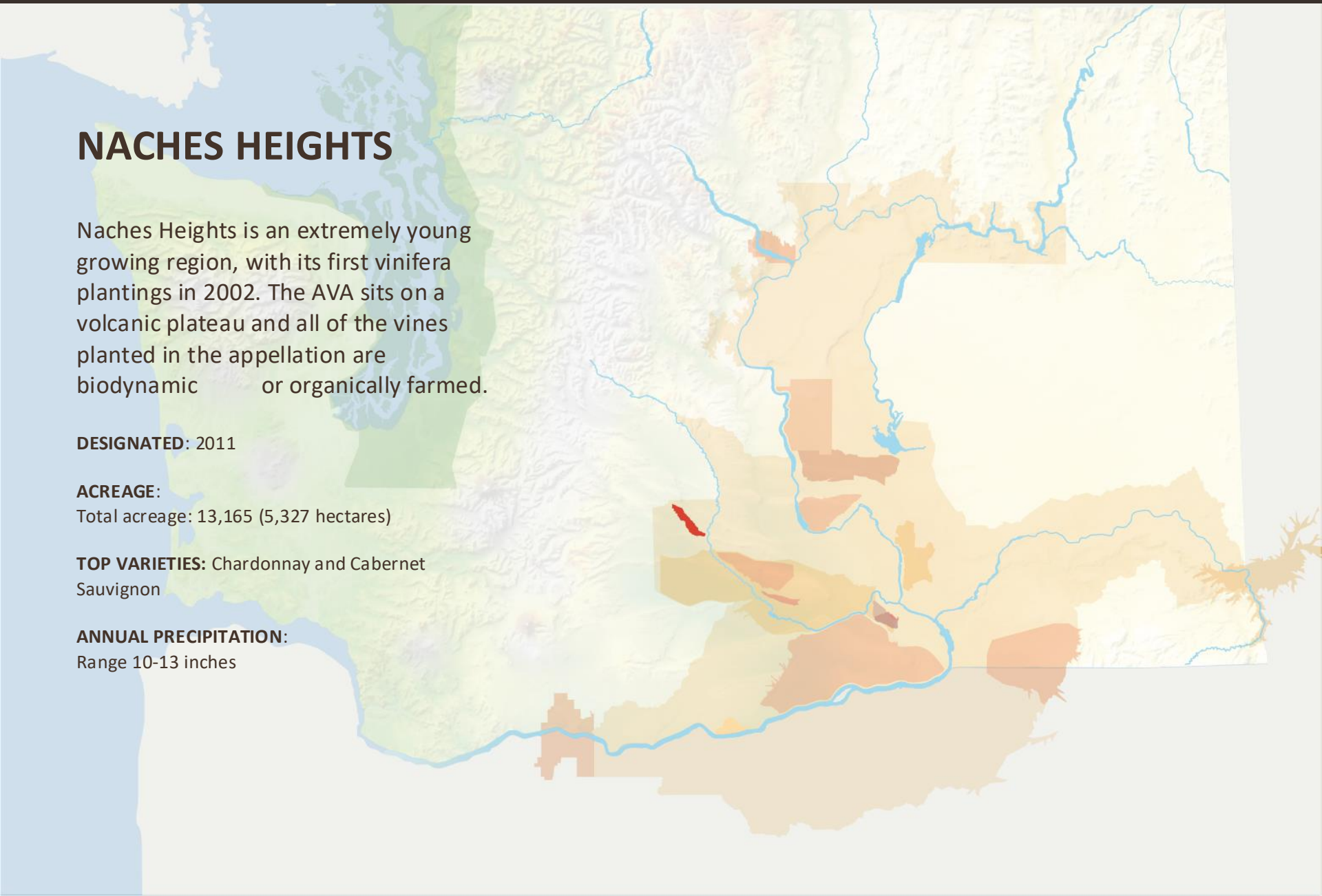
ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 13,165 (5,327 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Chardonnay and Cabernet Sauvignon

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Range 10-13 inches



Naches Heights



ANCIENT LAKES OF COLUMBIA VALLEY

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

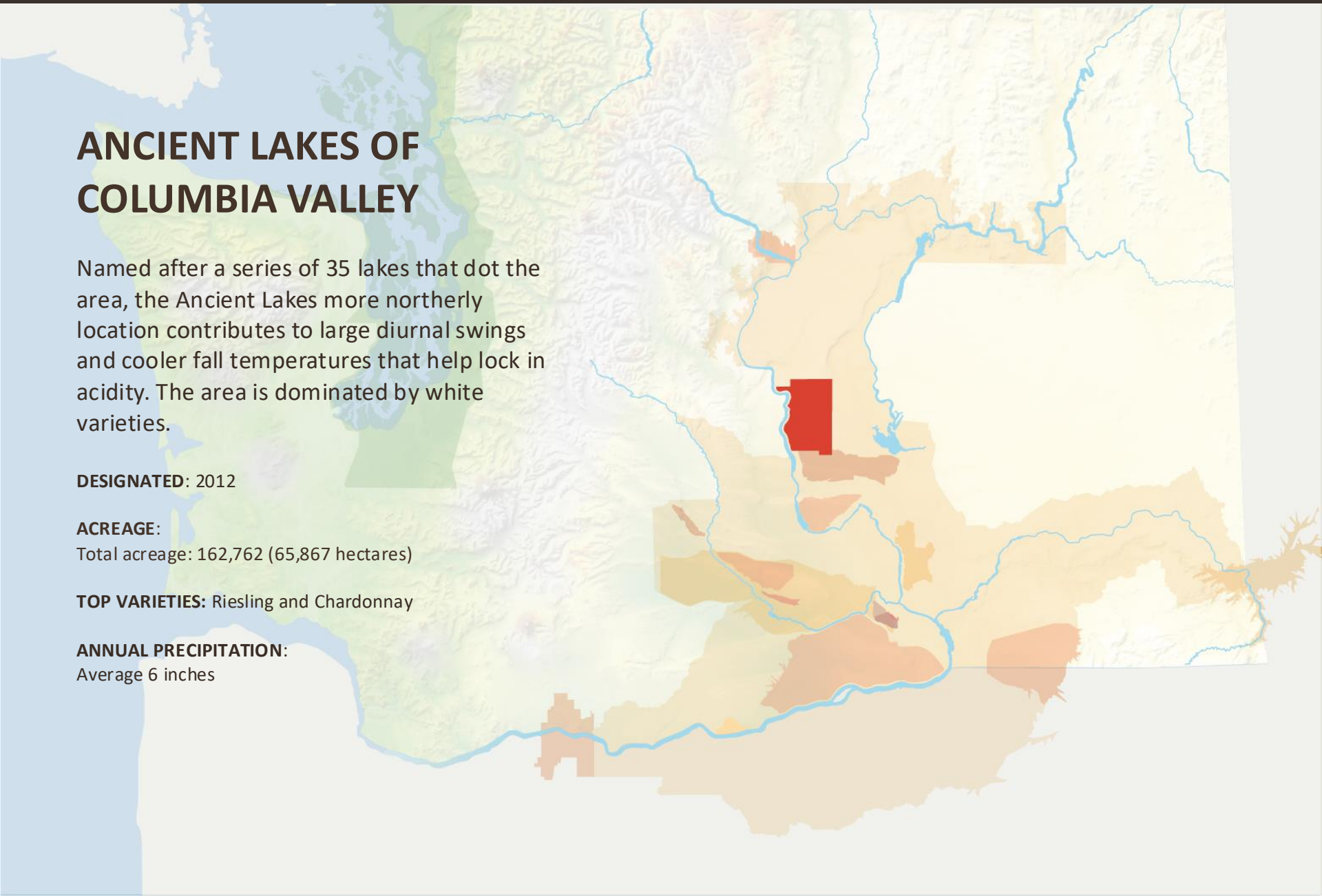
ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 162,762 (65,867 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Riesling and Chardonnay

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 6 inches



Ancient Lakes



LEWIS-CLARK VALLEY

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.

DESIGNATED: 2016

VINEYARDS:

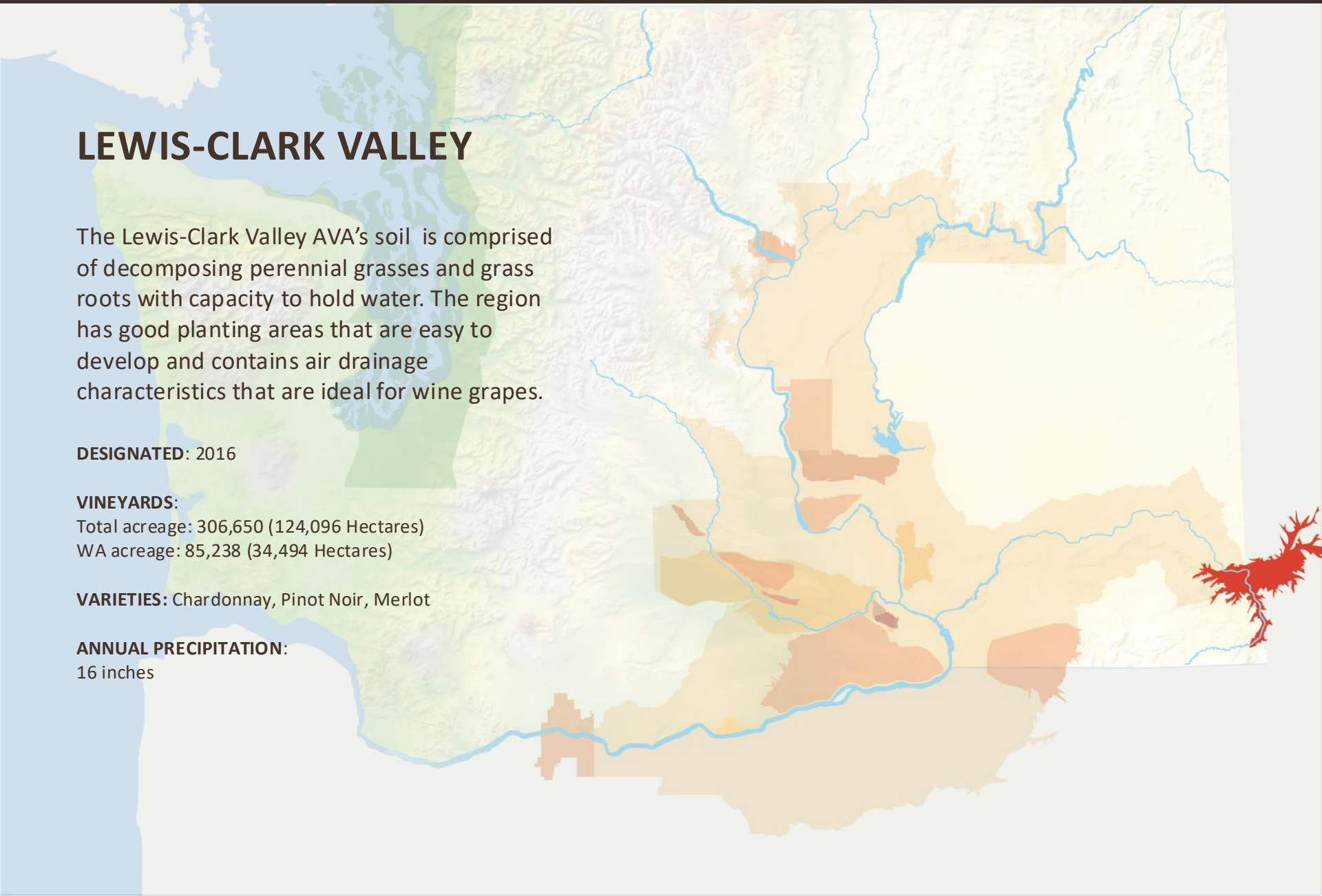
Total acreage: 306,650 (124,096 Hectares)

WA acreage: 85,238 (34,494 Hectares)

VARIETIES: Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Merlot

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

16 inches



Lewis-Clark Valley



ROYAL SLOPE

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

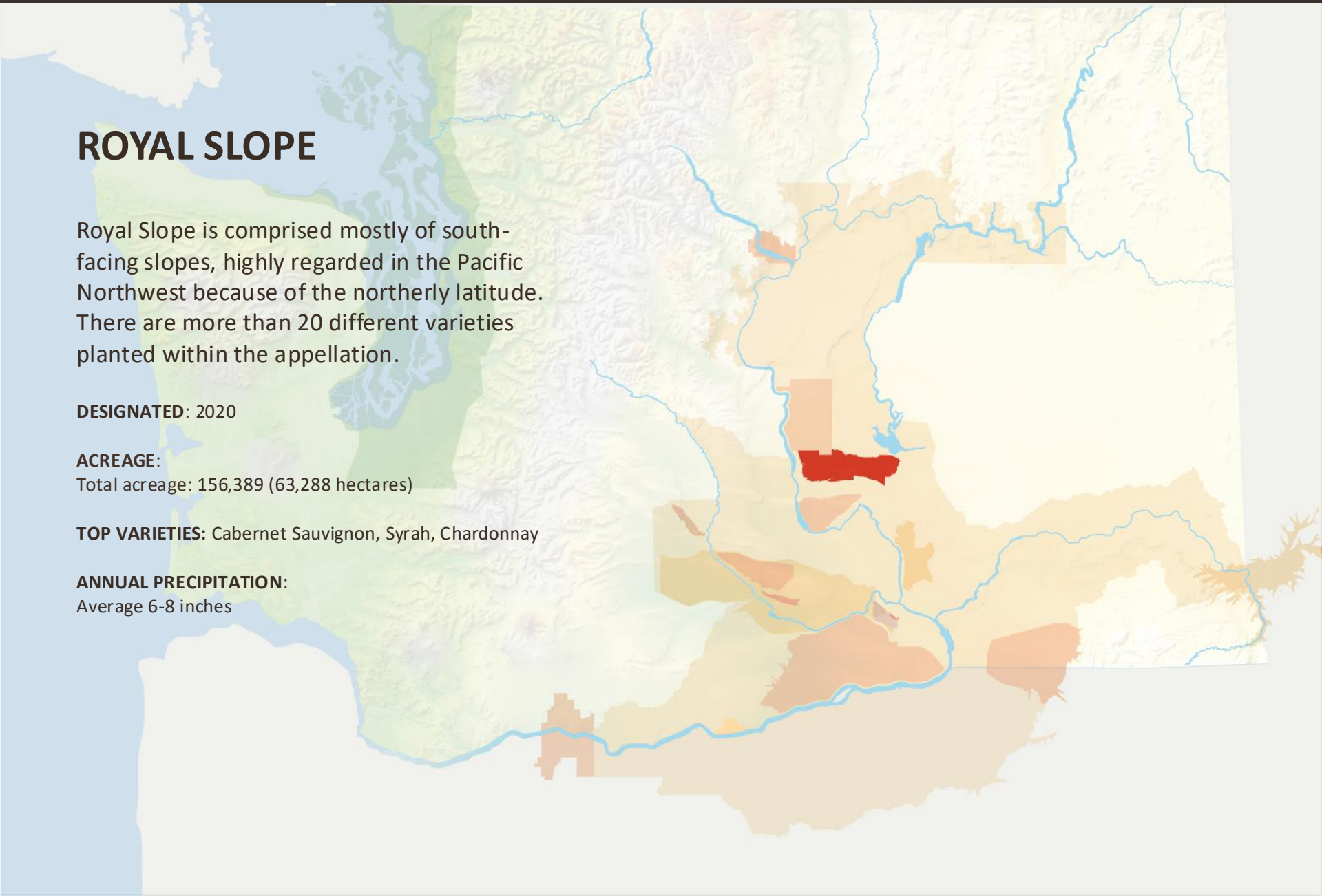
ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 156,389 (63,288 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah, Chardonnay

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 6-8 inches



Royal Slope



CANDY MOUNTAIN

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.

DESIGNATED: 2020

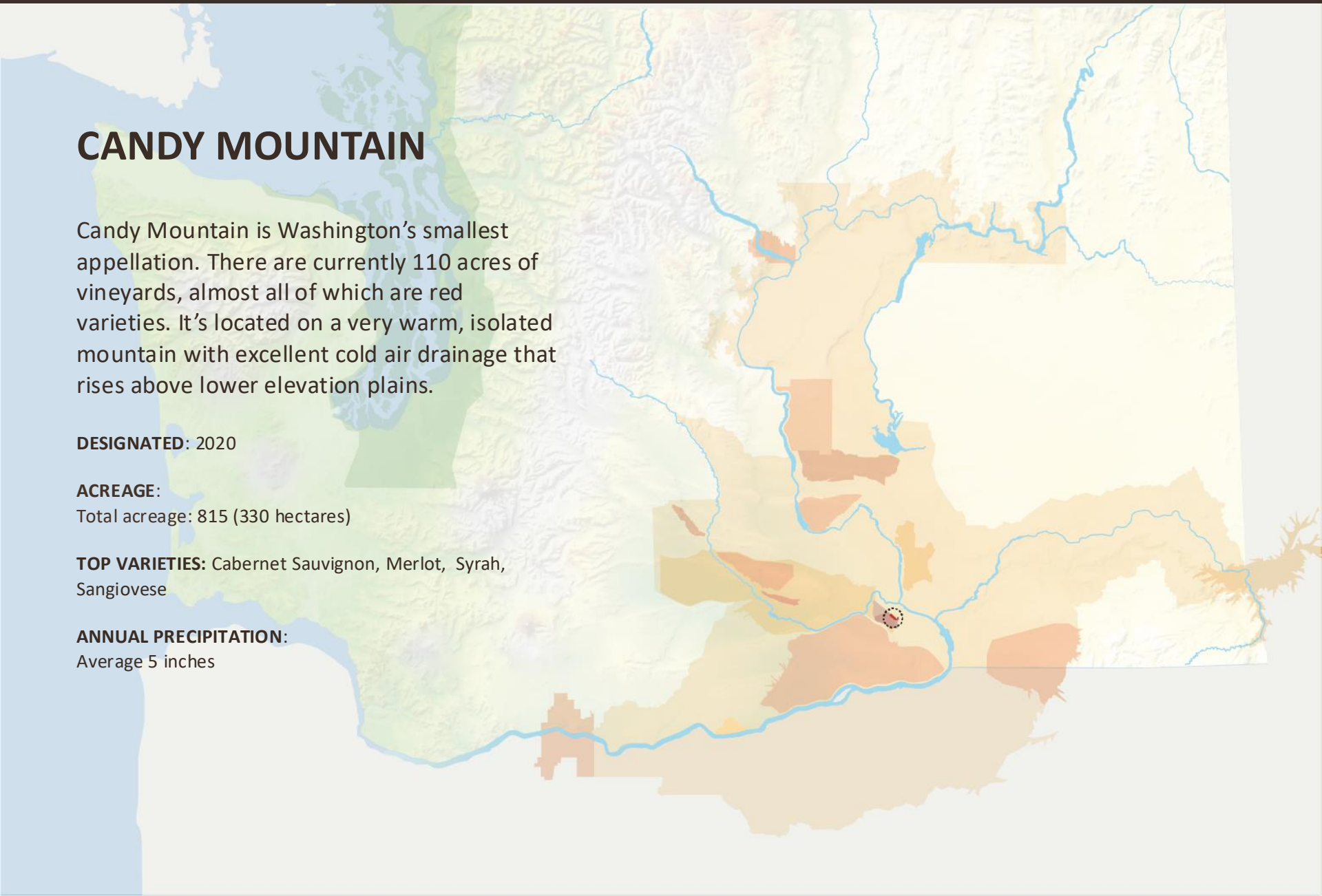
ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 815 (330 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Syrah, Sangiovese

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 5 inches



Candy Mountain Vineyard



THE BURN OF COLUMBIA VALLEY

Located west of the Horse Heaven Hills, The Burn of Columbia Valley experiences a long growing season, slightly more precipitation compared to other regions, and notable impacts from wind coming up from the Columbia Gorge. There are approximately 1,500 acres of wine grapes currently planted, and Cabernet Sauvignon is the majority variety.

DESIGNATED: 2021

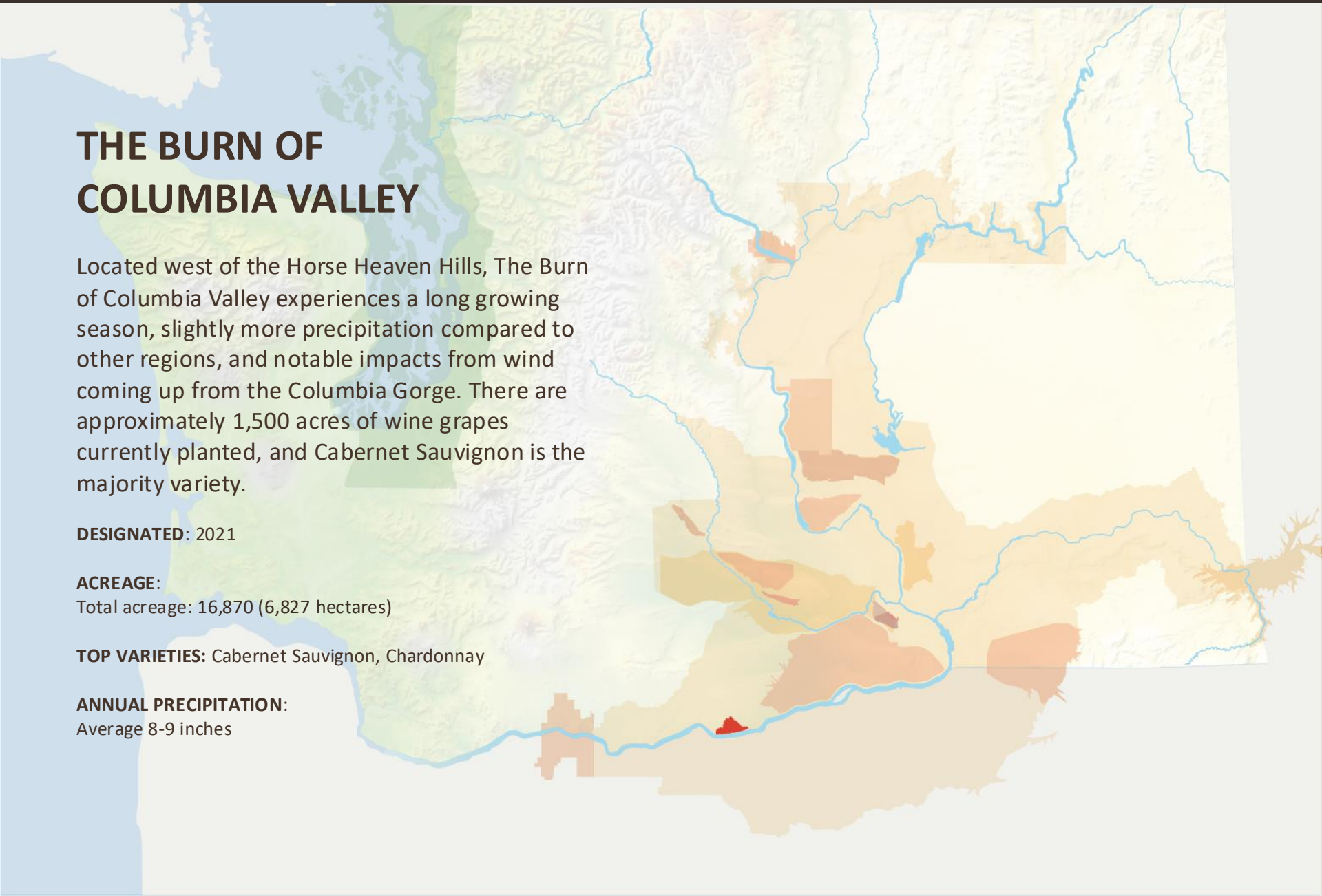
ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 16,870 (6,827 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 8-9 inches



The Burn of Columbia Valley



WHITE BLUFFS

Nearly one out of every 10 wineries in Washington sources wine grapes from the White Bluffs AVA. Located in the middle of the Columbia Valley, several vineyards within the AVA are 40+ years old. White Bluffs encompasses two plateaus that rise above the surrounding plains, and the added elevation protects the vines from cold air on the valley floor to extend the growing season.

DESIGNATED: 2021

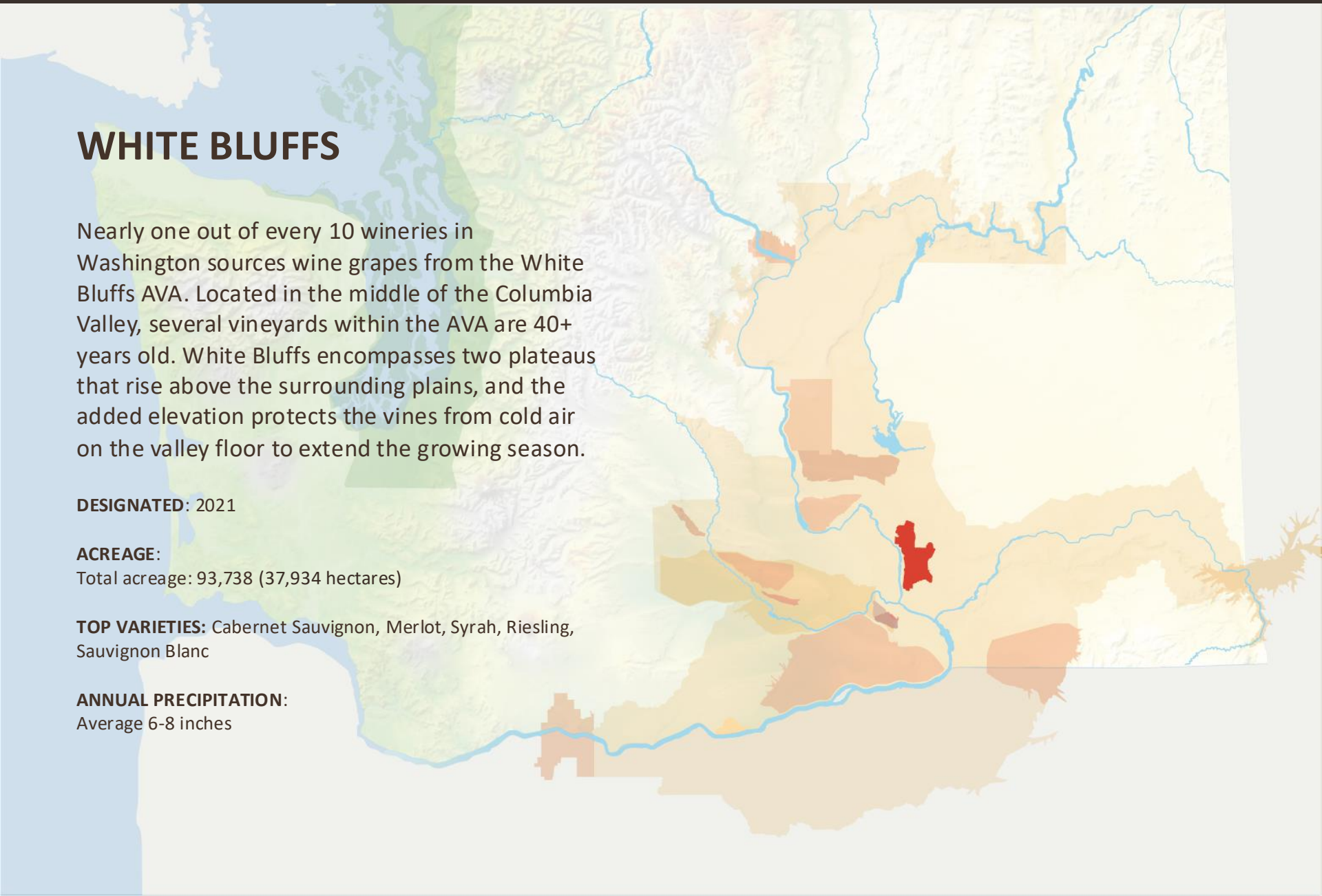
ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 93,738 (37,934 hectares)

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

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

Average 6-8 inches



White Bluffs



GOOSE GAP

Goose Gap and the adjoining Goose Mountain create a rough triangle between Candy Mountain, Red Mountain and Badger Mountain. The orientation of Goose Mountain is east to west, whereas almost all nearby hills are northwest to southeast. Vineyards are dominantly planted on north and northeast slopes as opposed to nearby vineyards on south or southwest slopes, which leads to less solar radiation and later ripening.

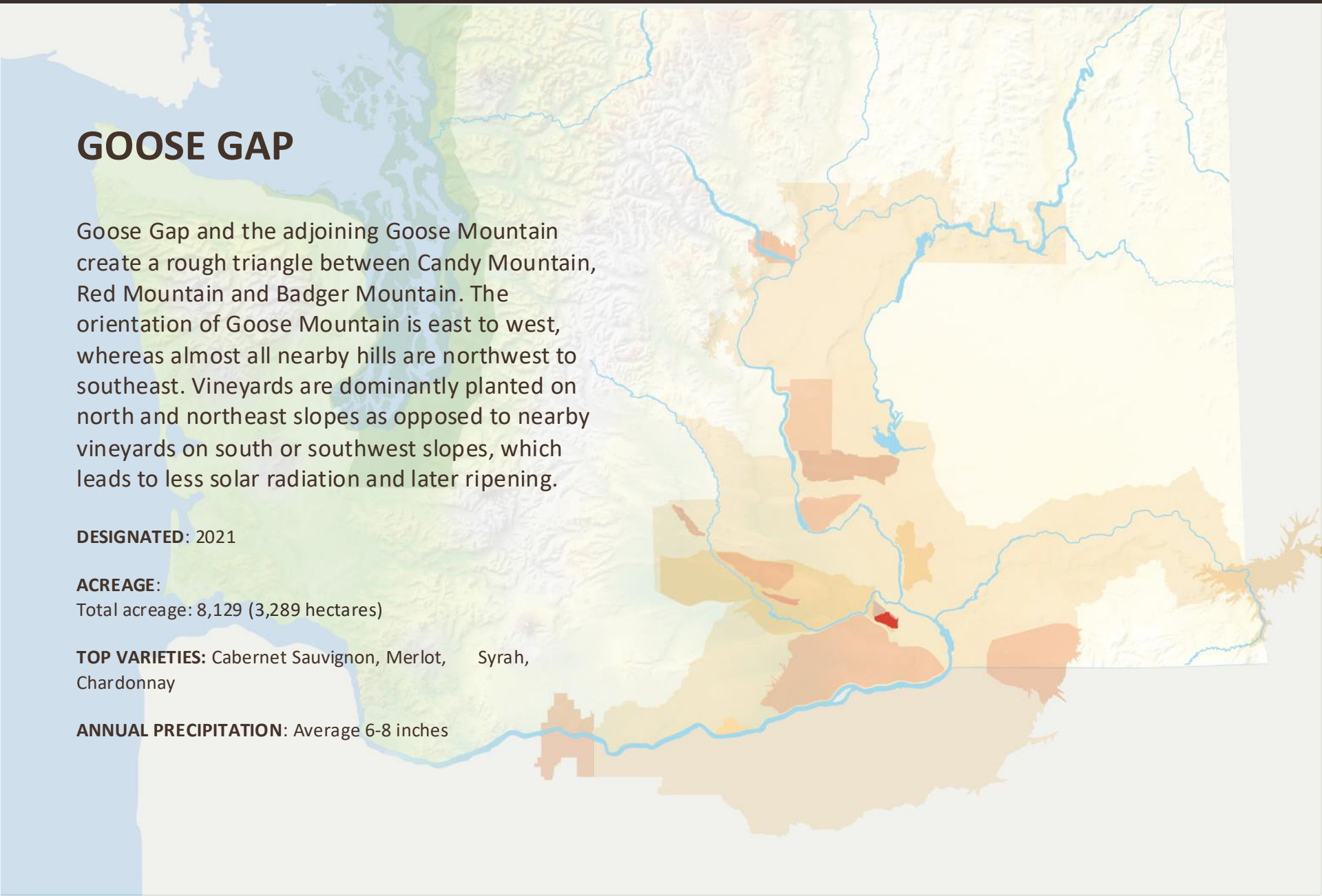
DESIGNATED: 2021

ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 8,129 (3,289 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Syrah, Chardonnay

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION: Average 6-8 inches



Goose Gap



ROCKY REACH

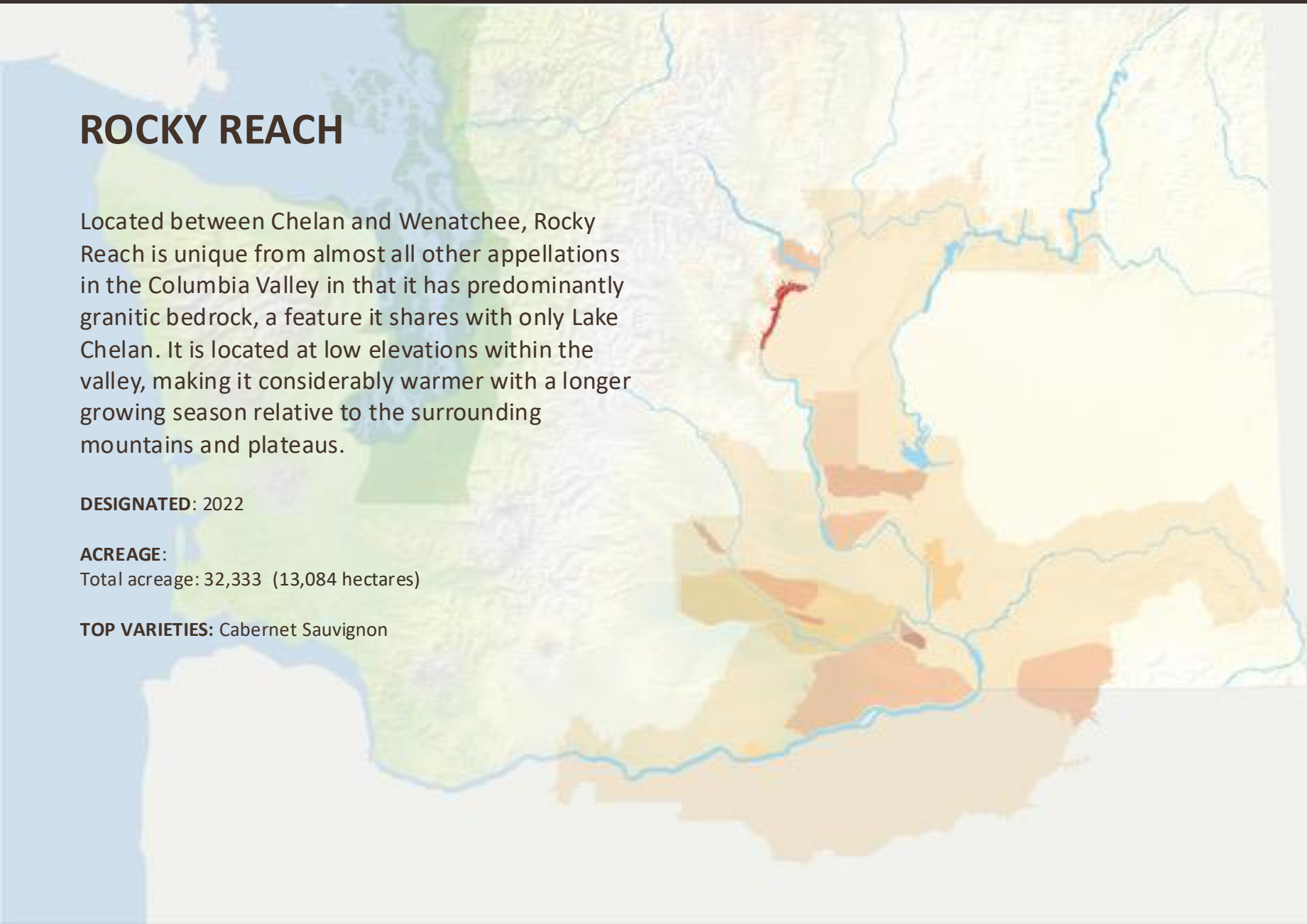
Located between Chelan and Wenatchee, Rocky Reach is unique from almost all other appellations in the Columbia Valley in that it has predominantly granitic bedrock, a feature it shares with only Lake Chelan. It is located at low elevations within the valley, making it considerably warmer with a longer growing season relative to the surrounding mountains and plateaus.

DESIGNATED: 2022

ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 32,333 (13,084 hectares)

TOP VARIETIES: Cabernet Sauvignon



Rocky Reach



BEVERLY, WASHINGTON

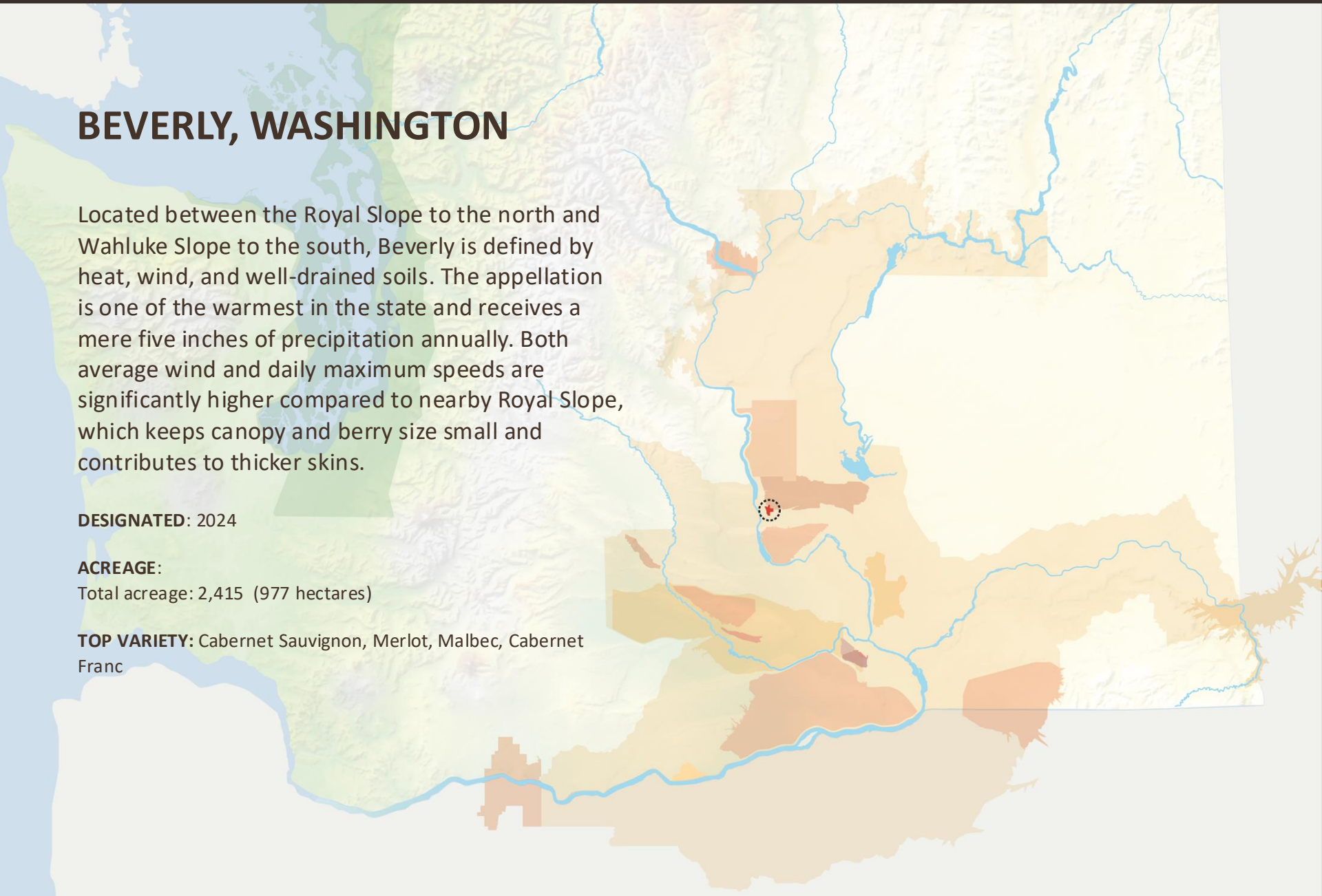
Located between the Royal Slope to the north and Wahluke Slope to the south, Beverly is defined by heat, wind, and well-drained soils. The appellation is one of the warmest in the state and receives a mere five inches of precipitation annually. Both average wind and daily maximum speeds are significantly higher compared to nearby Royal Slope, which keeps canopy and berry size small and contributes to thicker skins.

DESIGNATED: 2024

ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 2,415 (977 hectares)

TOP VARIETY: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Malbec, Cabernet Franc



Beverly, Washington



COLUMBIA HILLS, WASHINGTON

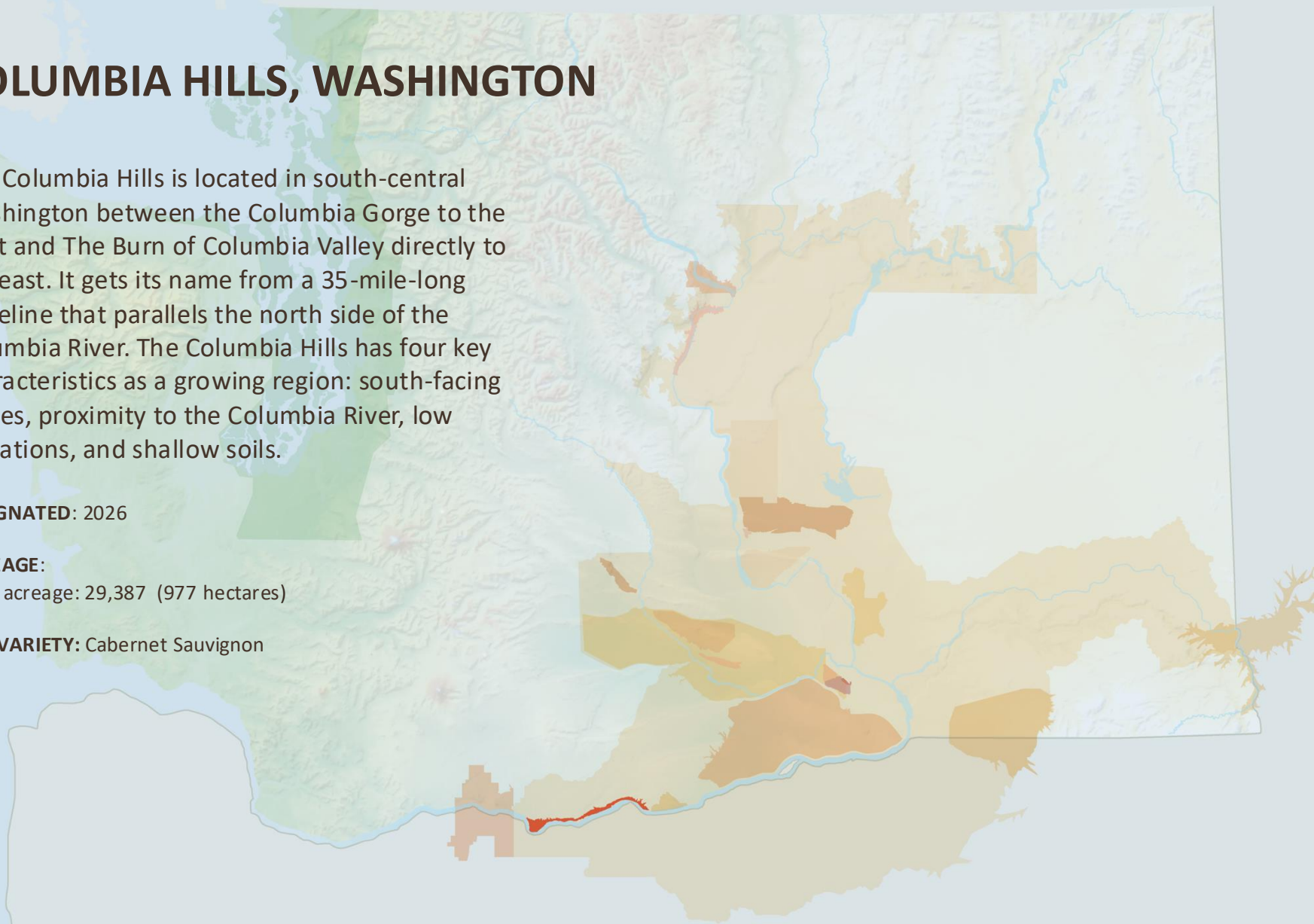
The Columbia Hills is located in south-central Washington between the Columbia Gorge to the west and The Burn of Columbia Valley directly to the east. It gets its name from a 35-mile-long ridgeline that parallels the north side of the Columbia River. The Columbia Hills has four key characteristics as a growing region: south-facing slopes, proximity to the Columbia River, low elevations, and shallow soils.

DESIGNATED: 2026

ACREAGE:

Total acreage: 29,387 (977 hectares)

TOP VARIETY: Cabernet Sauvignon



Columbia Hills



SUMMARY

- 22 AVAs
- 35,000 acres of wine grapes
- Top varieties: Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Merlot, Riesling, Syrah

The background of the image is a solid red color with a white topographic map pattern. The pattern consists of numerous concentric, wavy lines that represent contour lines on a map, creating a sense of depth and texture. The lines are more densely packed in some areas and more spread out in others, suggesting varying elevations or depths.

CLIMATE



WASHINGTON WAS DESTINED TO BE WORLD-CLASS WINE COUNTRY

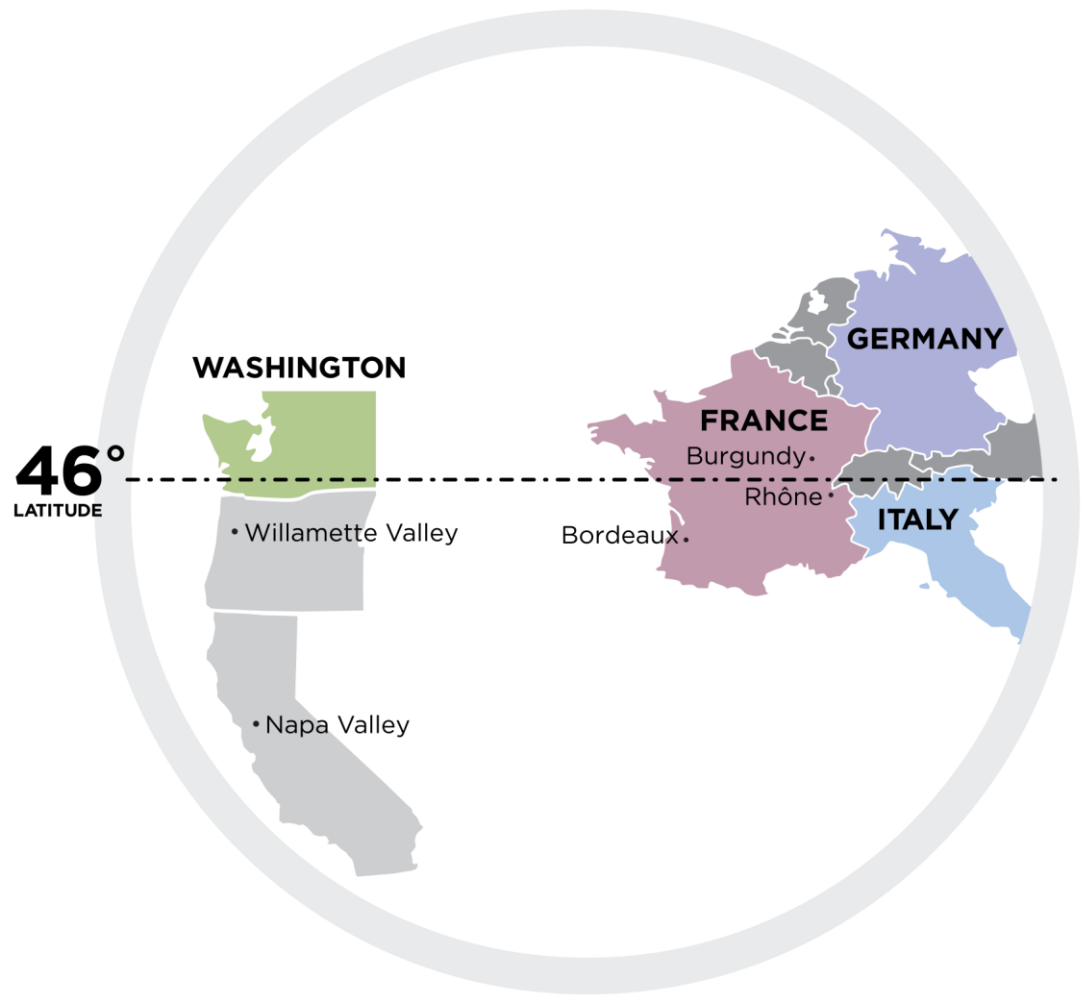
Washington's northern basis offers up a growing season that sees up to 17 hours of sunlight a day. Couple that with cool nights that help maintain the natural acidity of the grapes and you've got a grape growing haven.

PERFECT CLIMATE FOR GROWING WINE GRAPES

Washington state shares the same latitude as other famous wine regions in Europe— 46° North.

What's so special about the 46° parallel?

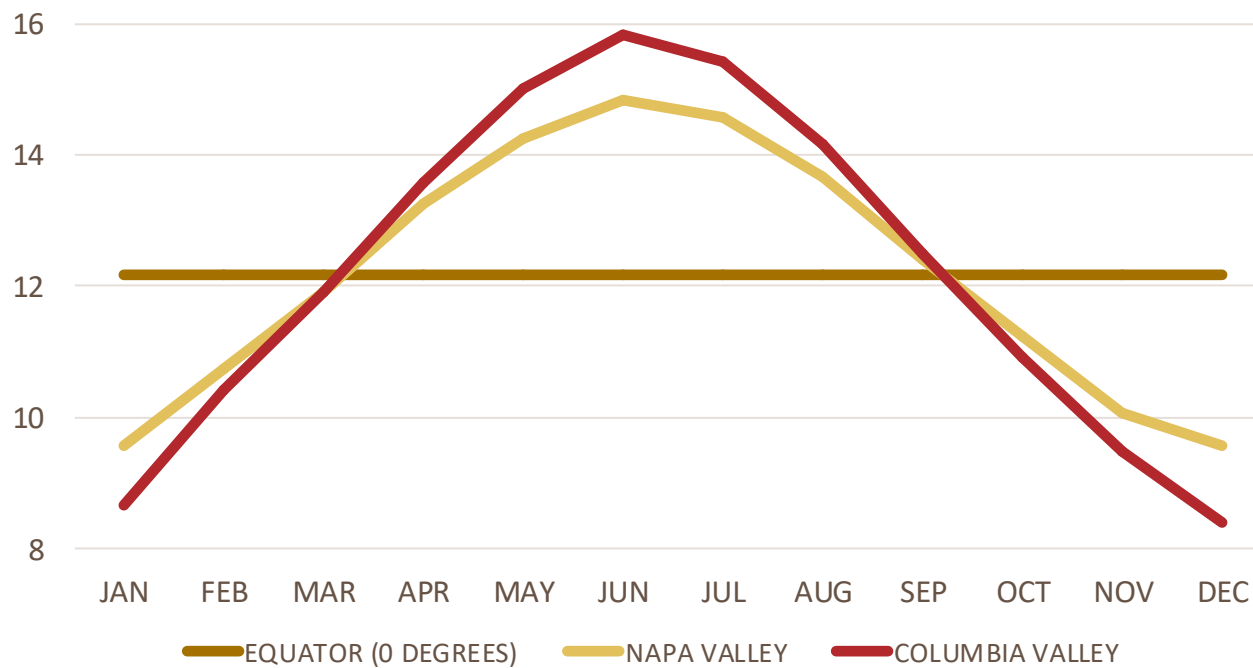
The 46° parallel is the sweet spot for growing grapes—at that angle to the sun our region receives the most amount of sunlight during the growing season.



PEAK GROWING PERIOD

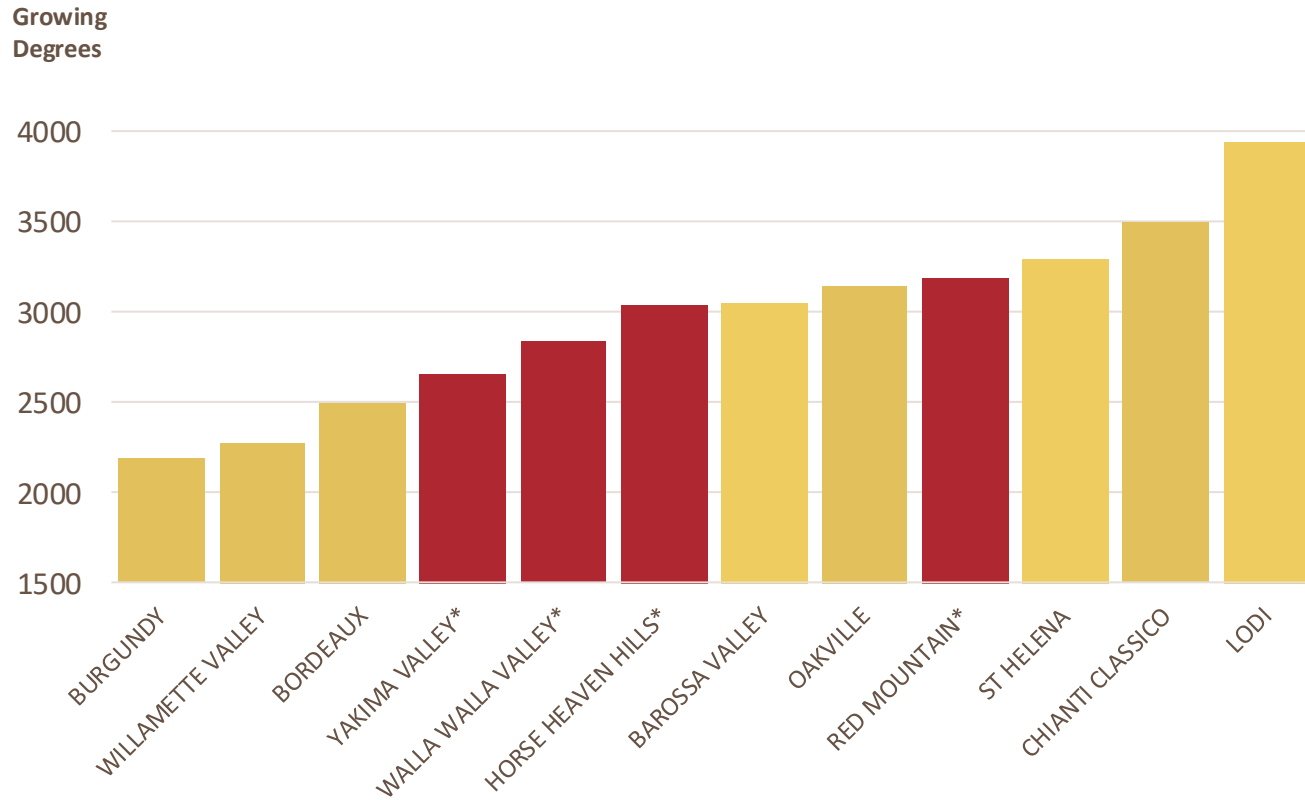
Nearly 55 additional hours of daylight compared to Napa Valley*

Daylight
Hours



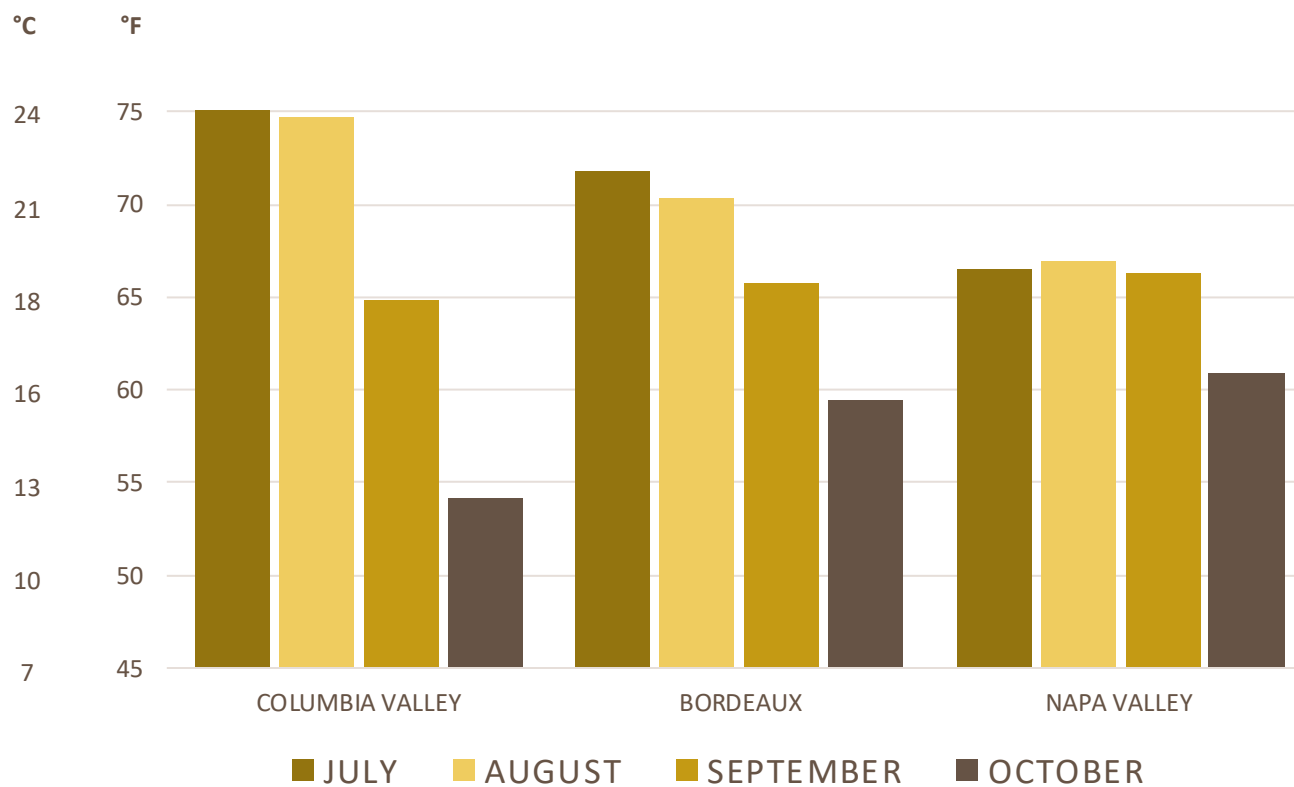
* Difference in daylight March 19th – June 21st

AVERAGE GROWING DEGREE DAYS



* 26-Year Average

MEAN TEMPERATURE BY REGION (2013-2017)



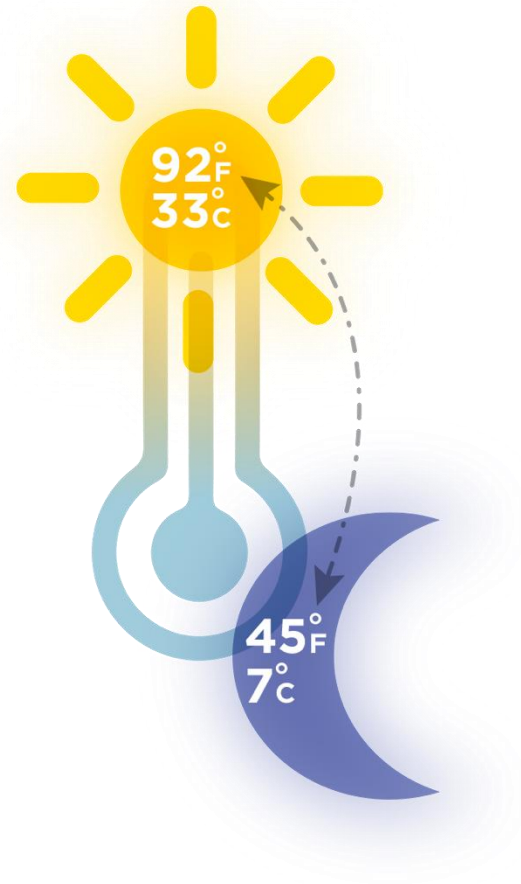
DIURNAL RANGE

Diurnal range is the difference between day and night temperatures in the vineyard; the gap between the hottest temperature and the coolest.

Warm days and cool nights help maintain the natural acidity of the grapes.

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.

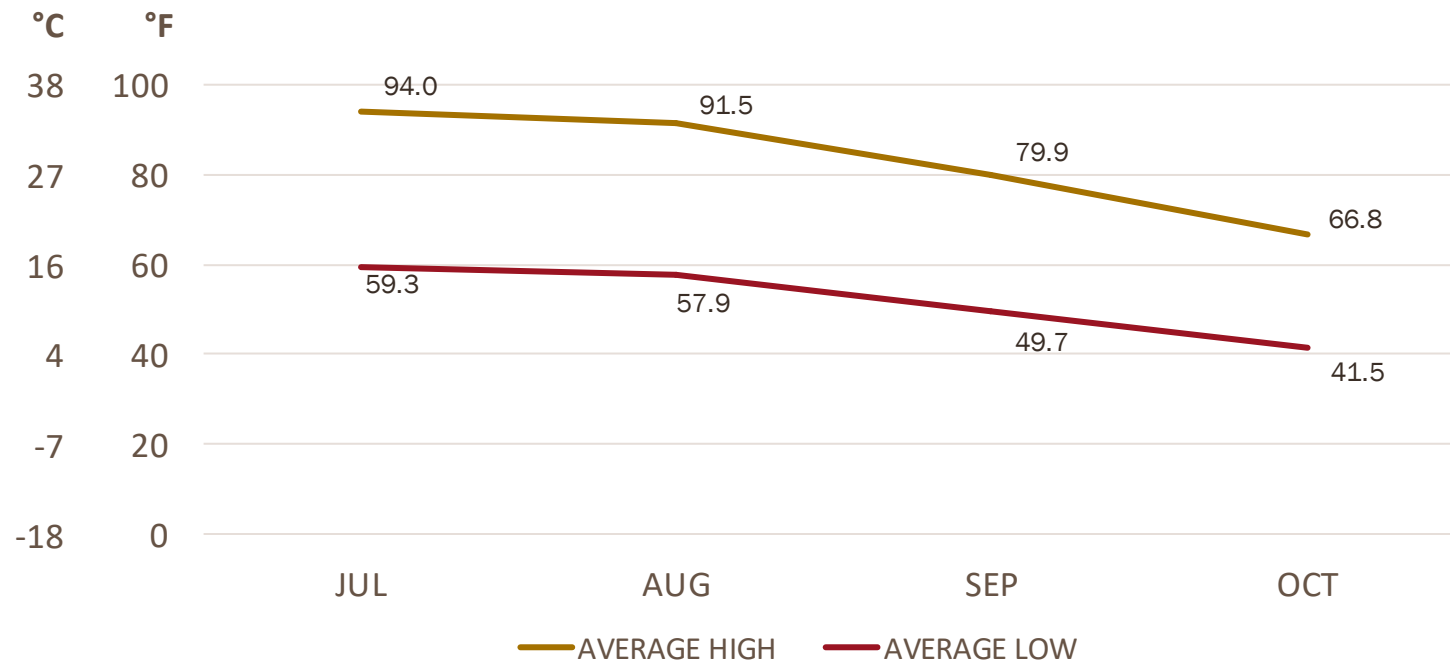
Washington State has some of the most dramatic daily temperature fluctuations of any wine region, ranging from 35°F to as much as 47°F* between day and night temperatures.

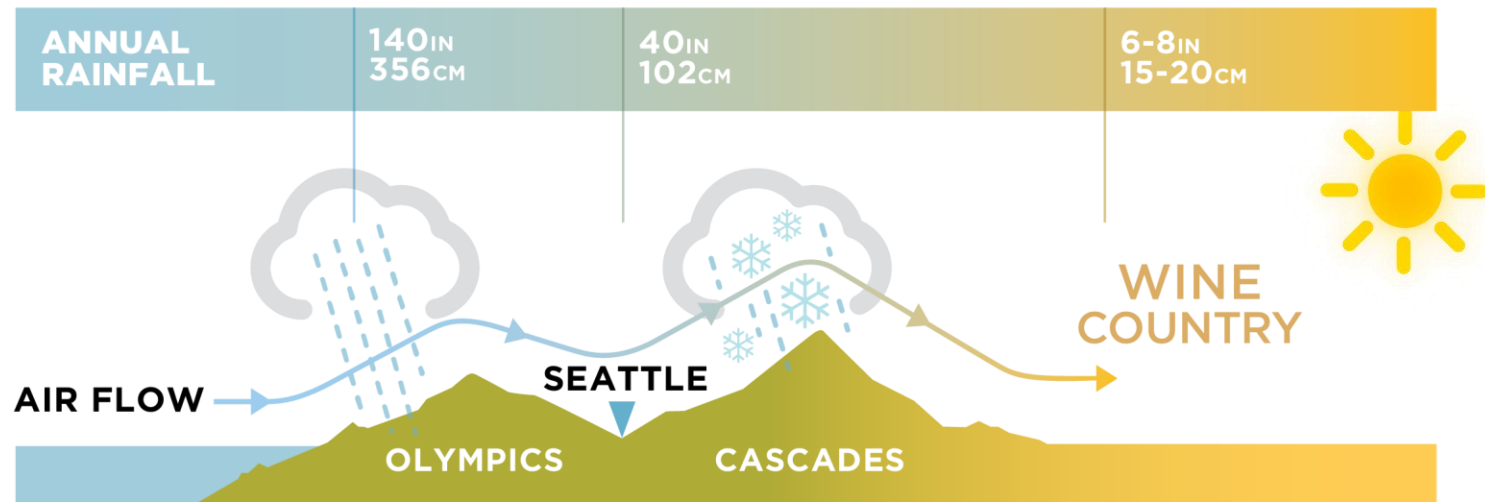


*5-Year average Mean & average Max Diurnal shift, July

SIGNIFICANT & BENEFICIAL TEMPERATURE CHANGES

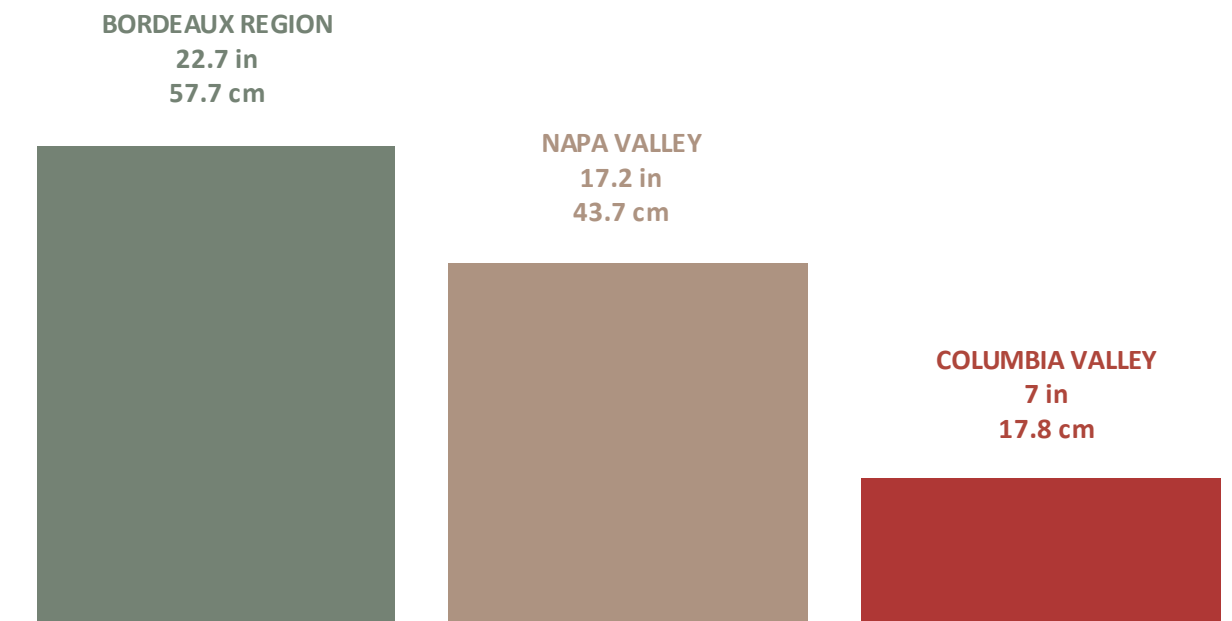
Warm Daytime Temps + Chilly Nighttime Temps = Ripeness of phenolics & acidity

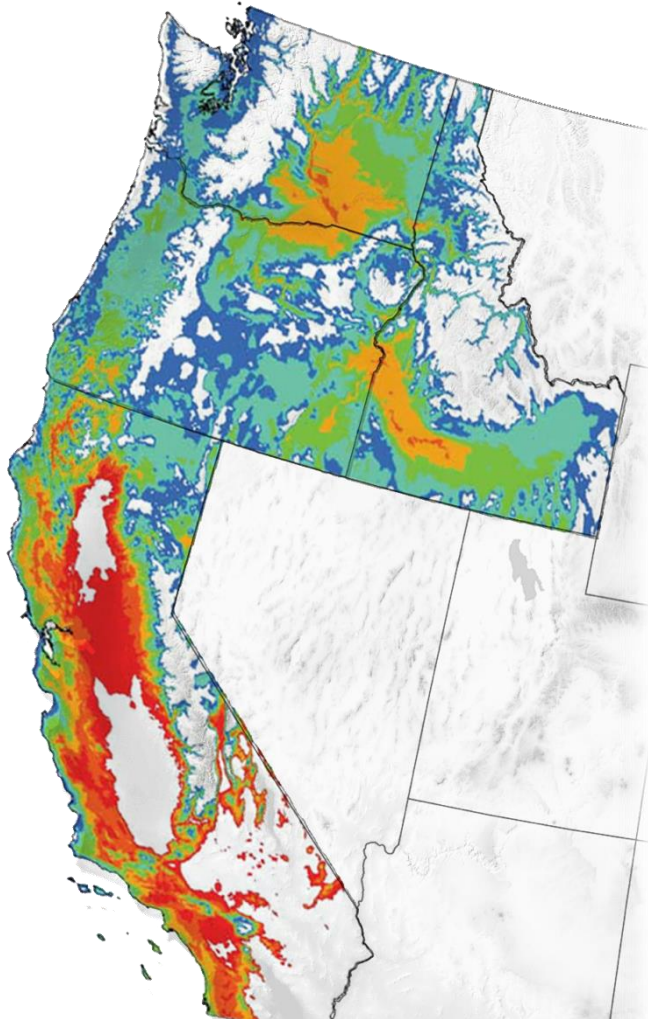




The Columbia Valley is protected from wet weather systems by two major mountain ranges, the Olympics and the Cascades, creating the perfect climate for wine in the warm and dry eastern part of the state.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL



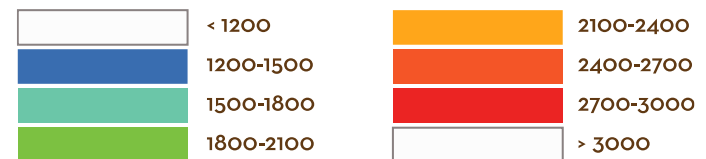


HEAT MAP

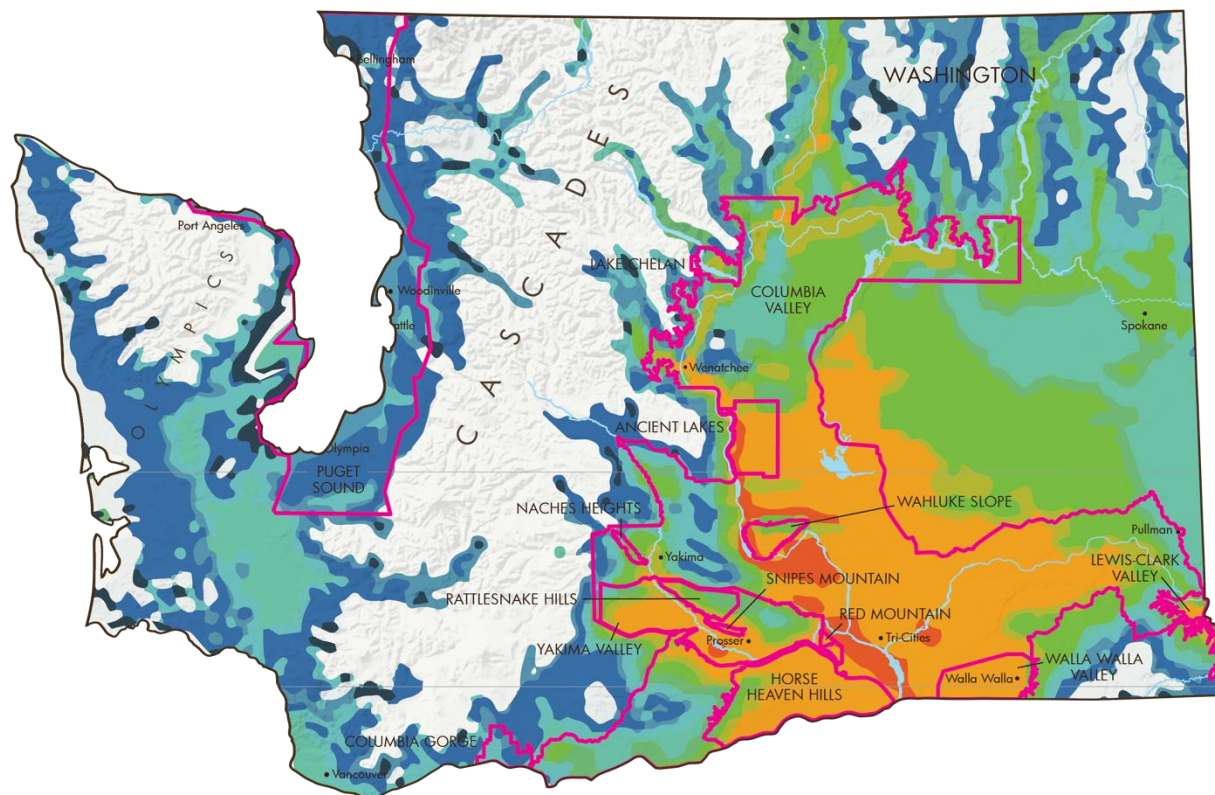
3 climatic indicators to give a macro view of viticulture regions:

- Dryness Index
- Thermal Index
- Cool Night Index

Huglin Index (Base 10°C, Apr-Sep)



Source: Huglin Index



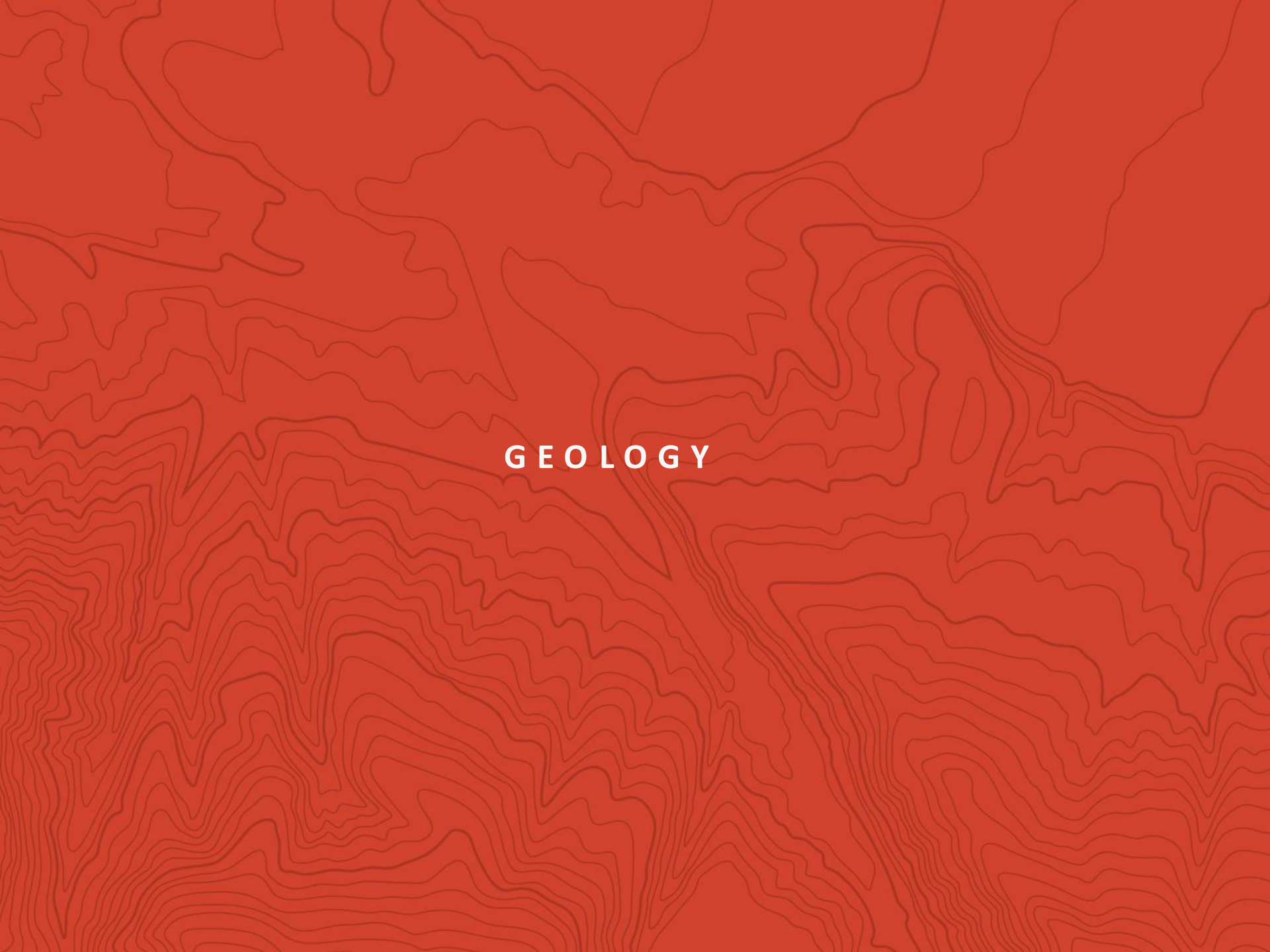
Huglin Index (Base 10°C, Apr-Sep)



Source: Huglin Index

SUMMARY

- 46° parallel
- Rain shadow effect & 17 hours of sunlight
- Large diurnal shift = more balanced grapes

The background of the image is a solid red color with a pattern of thin, white, irregular lines that resemble topographic contour lines on a map. These lines are more densely packed in some areas and more spread out in others, creating a sense of depth and texture. The word "GEOLOGY" is centered in the middle of the image in a white, bold, sans-serif font.

GEOLOGY

GEOLOGY

What makes the Pacific Northwest landscape unique?

LAVA FLOWS

Basalt foundation

FLOODS

Glacial Slackwater Deposits

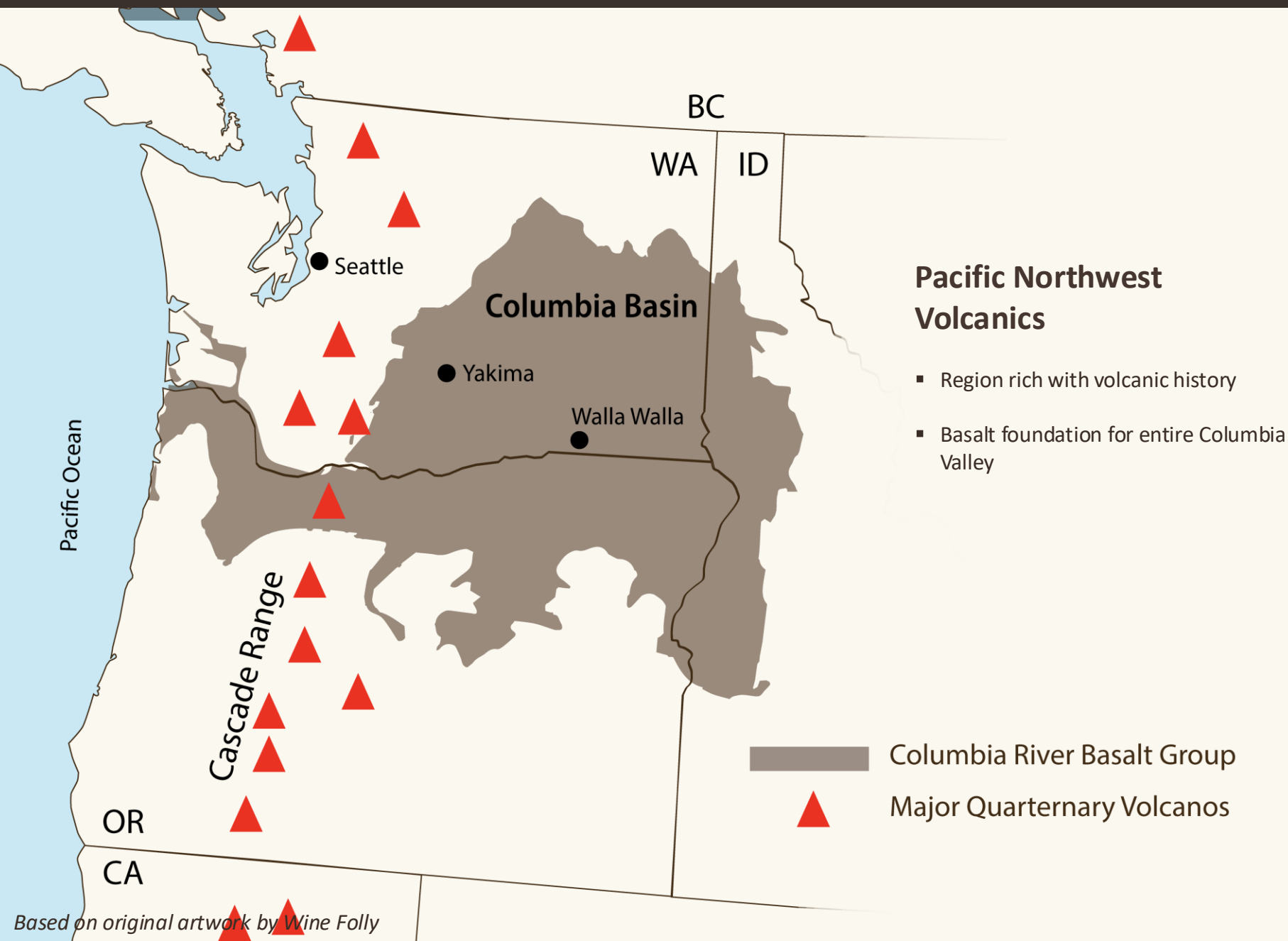
WINDS

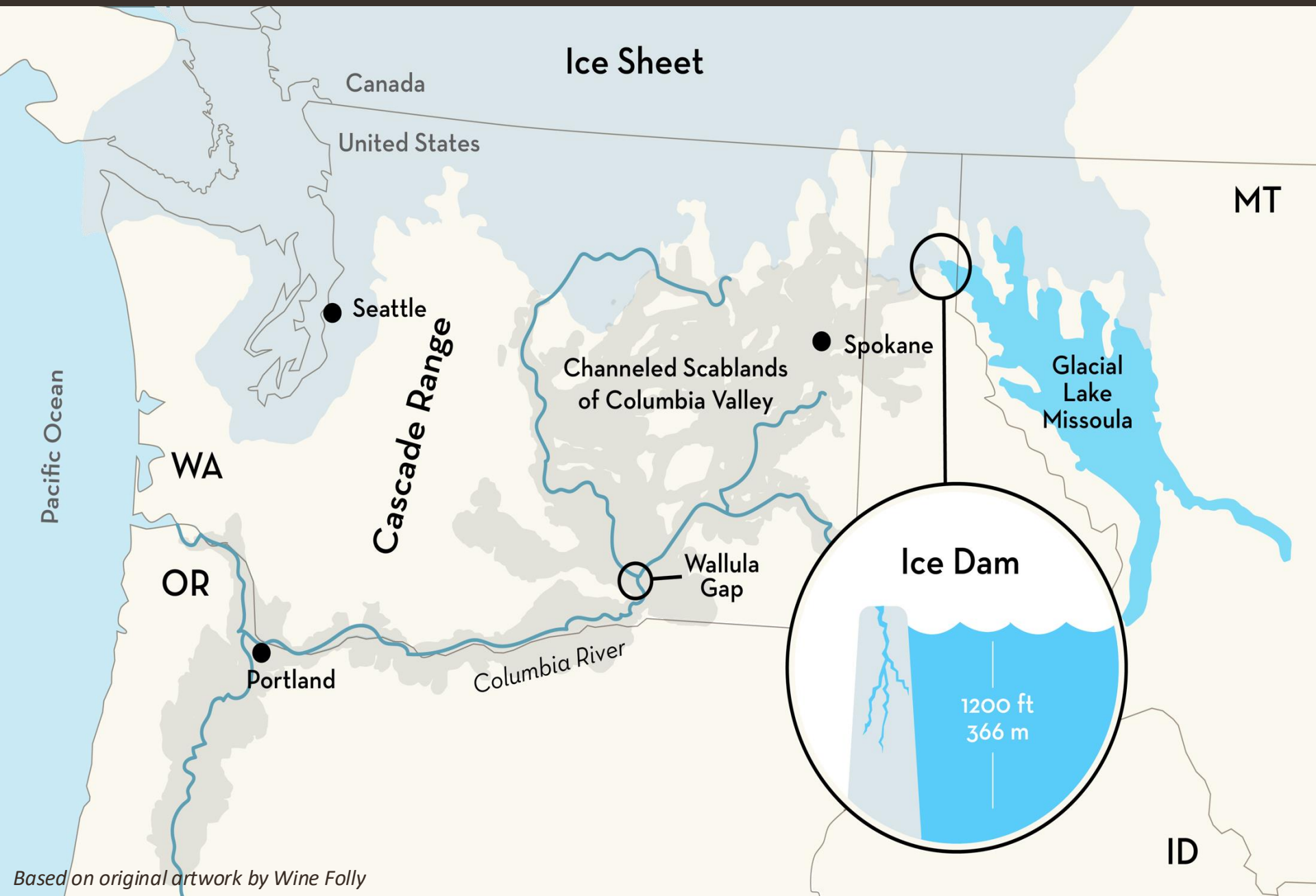
Loess

SOILS

Free draining, Nutrient Poor







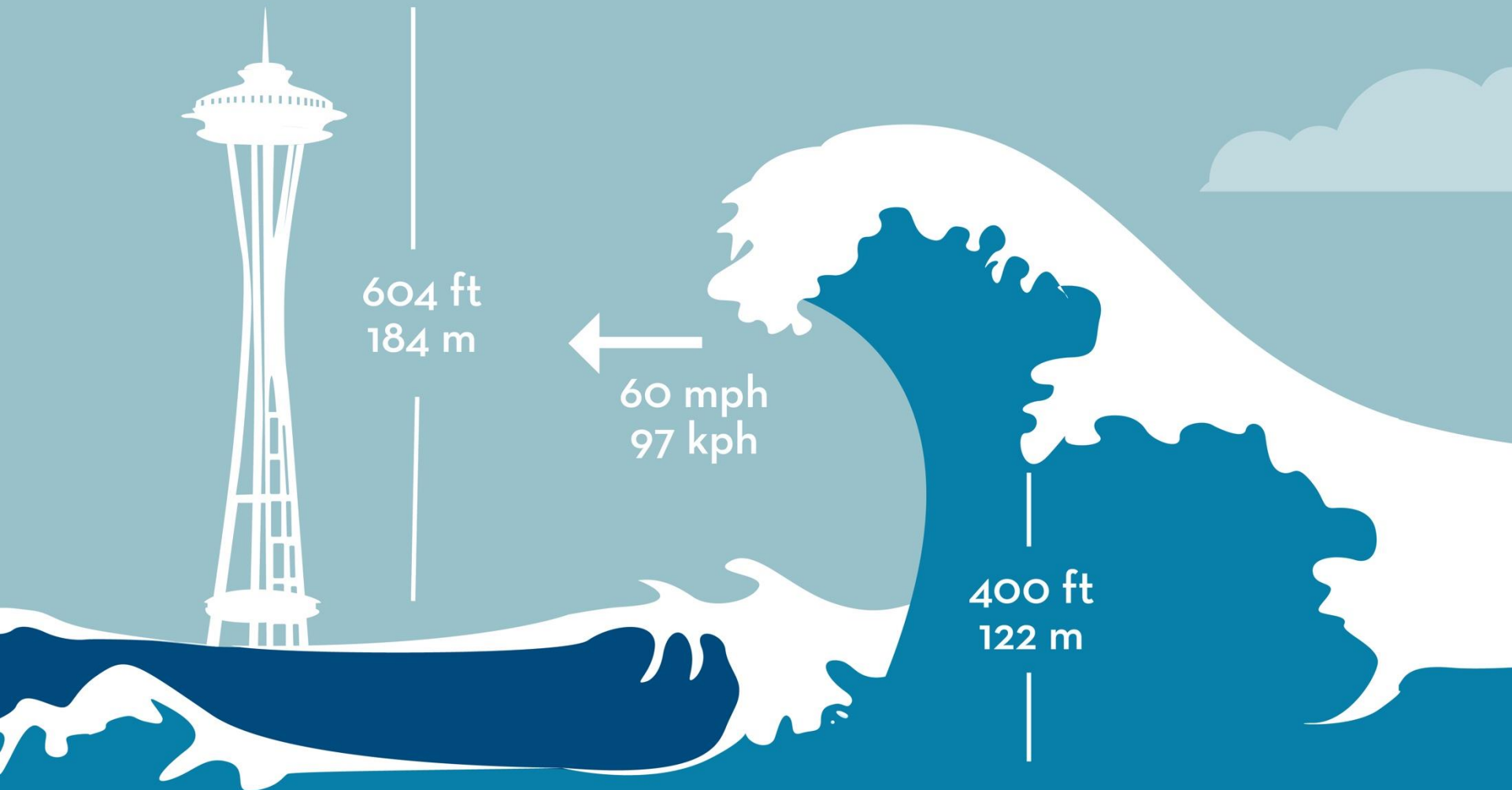
MISSOULA FLOODS

WA WINE



Based on original artwork by Wine Folly

When the ice shelf broke, it caused massive flooding.

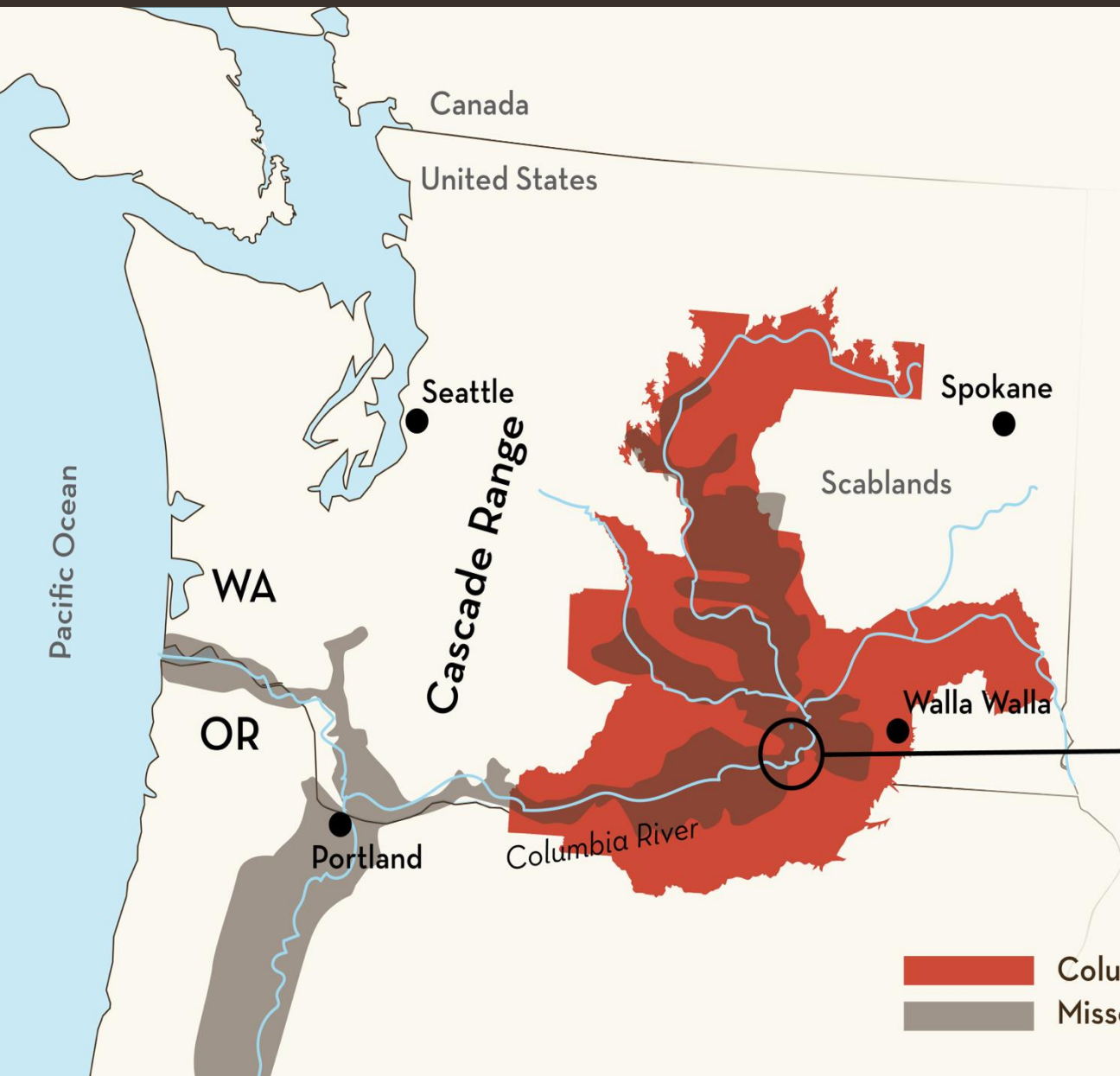


ANCIENT FLOODS

The Missoula Floods transformed the Pacific Northwest landscape.

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





SOIL DEPOSITS

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

WALLULA GAP

Bottleneck that backed up floodwaters



- Columbia Valley AVA
- Missoula Flood Deposits

SOIL

Loess soil

Loess is a soil type ideal for growing wine grapes, as it is porous and well-draining. The composition of the soil is also a good source of minerals that grape vines need to thrive.

- Wind-deposited fine sand and silt derived from ice-age flood deposits
- Consistency of powdered sugar
- Very low water-holding potential

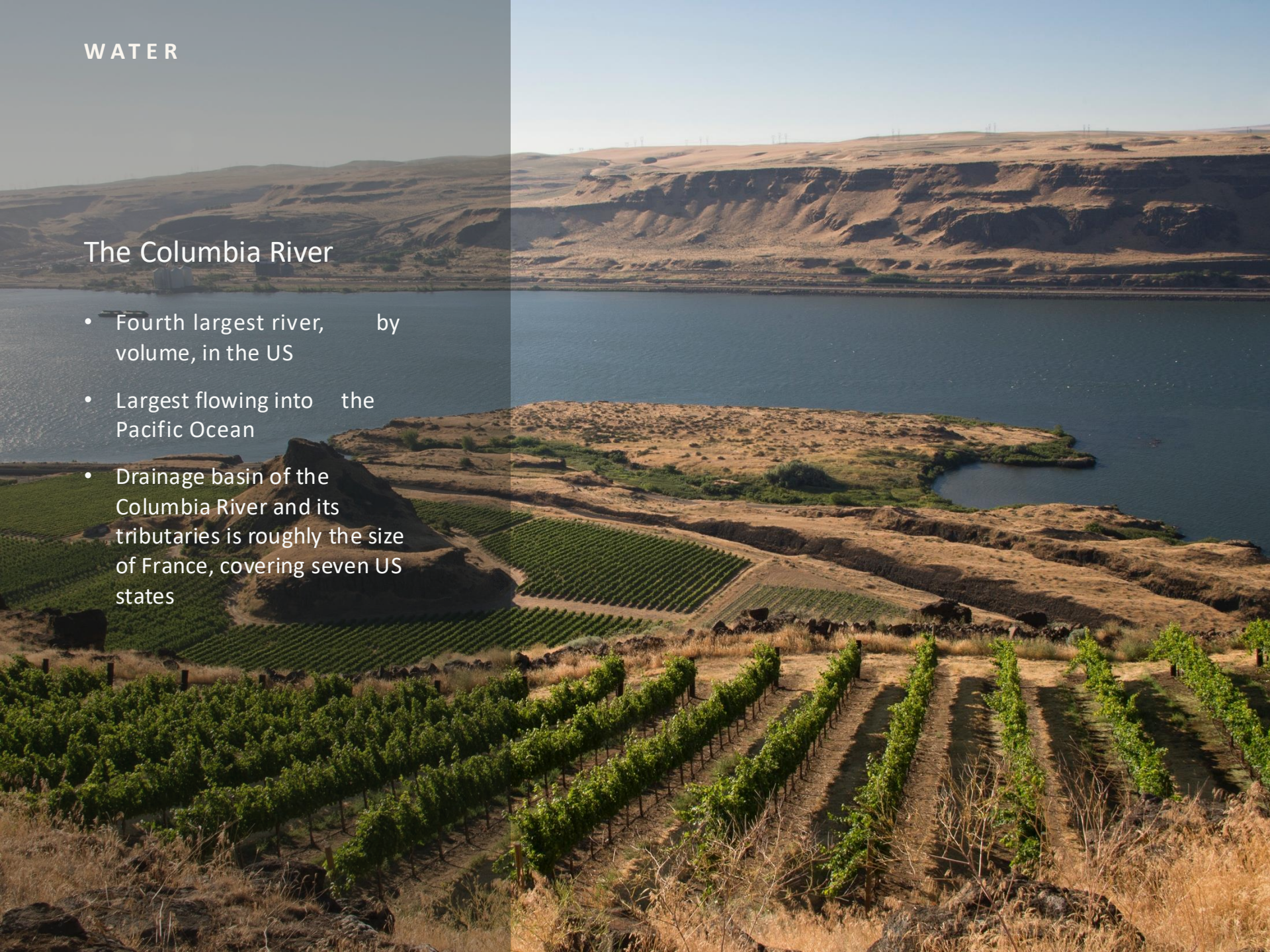




WATER

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



LOW PEST

Washington vineyards are sustainable by nature.

- 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



RECIPE FOR SUCCESS

Our terroir and quality of fruit makes for superior wine.

- DRY CLIMATE
- ABUNDANT SUNLIGHT
- DIURNAL SHIFT
- LEAN SOILS
- AVAILABILITY OF WATER
- LOW DISEASE AND PEST PRESSURE
- PERSISTENT WIND
- COLD WINTERS



**NEW WORLD FRUIT WITH OLD WORLD
STRUCTURE AND ACIDITY.**

Washington's wines exhibit that spirit of integration,
combining the vibrant fruit character expected of American
wine with the defined structure typical of the Old World.



SUMMARY

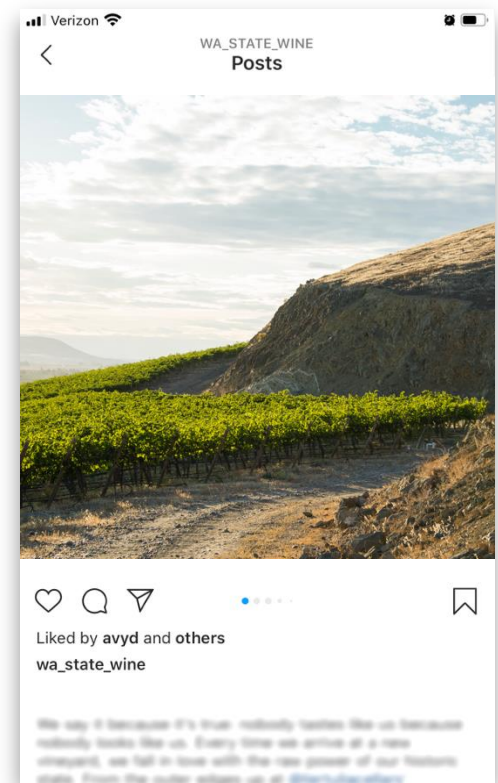
- Volcanoes & lava flows created a basalt foundation
- The Missoula Floods transformed our landscape & deposited rich soils
- Columbia River = tremendous water source
- Washington vineyards are sustainable by nature

The background of the image is a solid red color with a white topographic map pattern overlaid. The pattern consists of numerous thin, white, irregular lines that form a complex, wavy, and interconnected network, resembling contour lines on a map. These lines vary in density and thickness, creating a sense of depth and texture across the entire surface.

WA WINE STORIES

#WAwine

History made us, and now, we're making history.



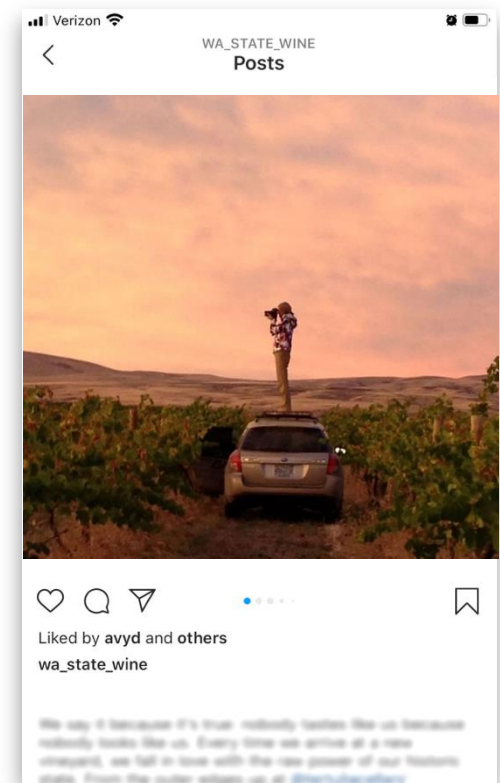
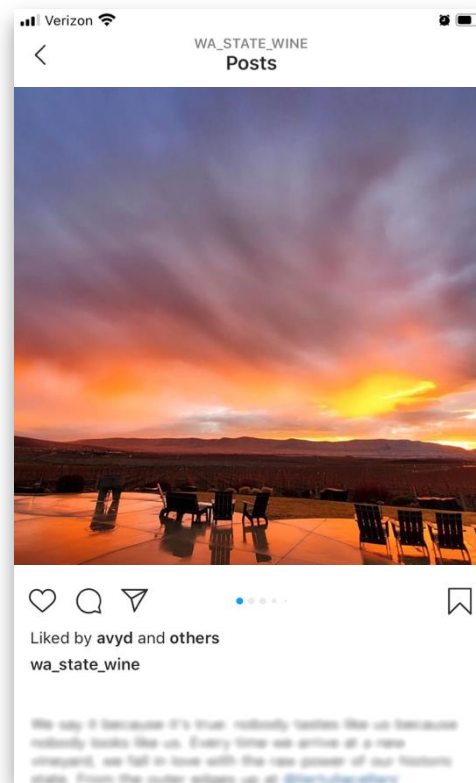
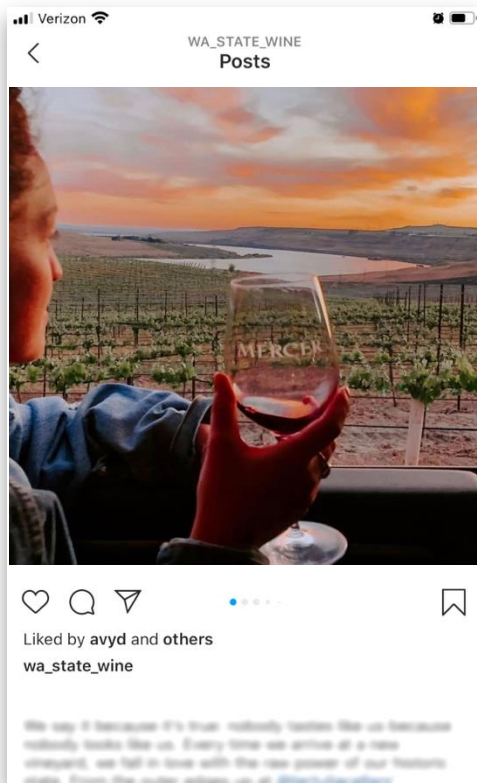
#WAwine

If there's one thing we've got, it's
character.



#WAwine

Nobody tastes like us because nobody
looks like us.



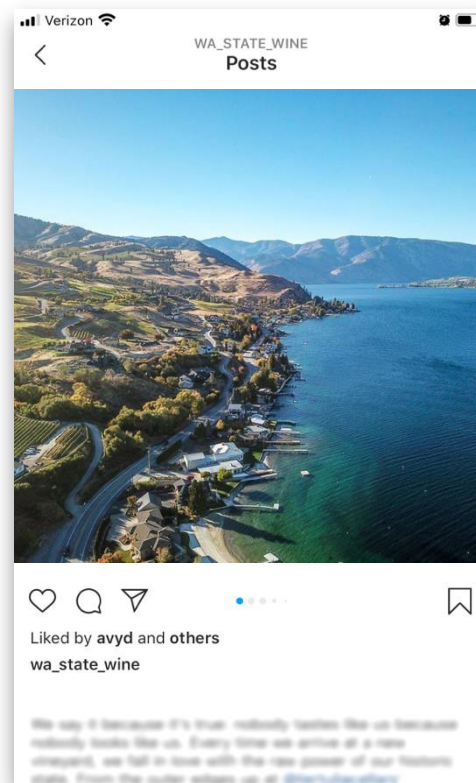
#WAwine

Washington wine is sustainable by nature.



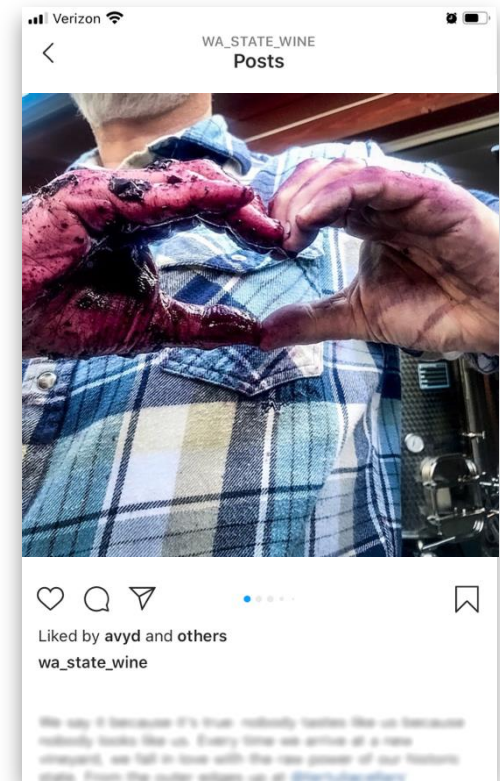
#WAwine

We're the best of both worlds.



#WAwine

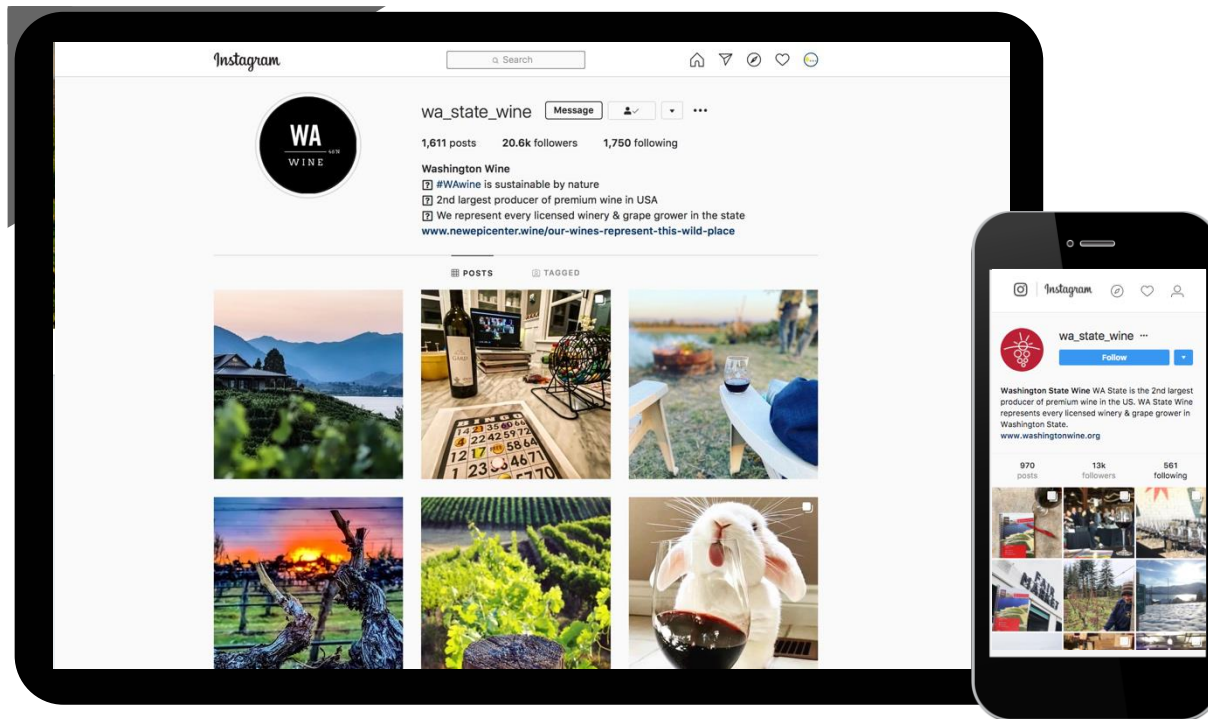
The Washington wine way? Rising tide floats all boats.



Connect with WA Wine.

Website: washingtonwine.org

Contact: info@washingtonwine.org





WA
— 46°N —
WINE

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