Rec'd.
7-31-81

June 18, 1981

Appelation Committee
[redacted]
Healdsburg, CA 95448

Director
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Washington, D C 20226

Dear Director:

Enclosed you will find a petition to establish Alexander Valley as a viticultural area. This area is located in Sonoma County in California. Due to the fact that two of the people on the committee have been out of the area for several weeks their signatures do not appear on the following pages. They will sign seperate documents and send them on to you. The following information is included in this petition;

A. Evidence that the area is known by the proposed name.
B. Historical or current evidence that the proposed boundaries of the viticultural area are correct.
C. Evidence that the geographical features of the area produce growing conditions which distinguish the proposed area from surrounding areas.
D. A narrative description of the boundaries based on features which can be found on a United States Geological Survey map(s) of the largest applicable scale.
E. A copy of the appropriate U. S. G. S. map(s) with the boundaries marked in any prominent color.
F. Discussion
G. Exhibit A, B, and C.

The area in question is a valley which encompases approximately 10,000 acres of vineyards. If you have any questions regarding this petition please contact Hank Wetzel at [redacted], or at Alexander Valley Vineyards, 8644 Highway 128, Healdsburg, California 95448.

Sincerely,

The Appellation Committee

THE APPELLATION COMMITTEE

The following people contributed to this petition:

Hank Wetzel
Alexander Valley Vineyards

Robert Young
Robert Young Vineyards

Susie Buchignani
Redwood Ranch and Vineyards
dba Field Stone Winery

Dale Goode
Jimtown Ranch, Del Rio Properties,
Chalk Hill Ranch, Murphy-Goode Vineyards [redacted]

Mike Rowan
Jordan Winery and Vineyards [redacted]

Henry Dick
Belle Terre Vineyards [redacted]

Jim Miller [redacted]
Garden Creek Ranch

Alan Hemphill [redacted]
Chateau St. Jean

Michael Dixon [redacted]
Simi Winery

Dick Hafner
Vineyard Owner

Hugo Bauer [redacted]
Vineyard Owner

Fred Wasson [redacted]
Vineyard Owner

Eugene Saini [redacted]
Cuneo and Saini Farms

Tim Murphy [redacted]
Vineyard Owner

David Demostene [redacted]
Vineyard Owner

Dane Petersen
Franciscan Winery

[redacted]

Frank Woods
River Oaks Winery

[redacted]

Russell Green
Hoot Owl Creek Ranch and Vineyard

[redacted]

A. EVIDENCE THAT THE AREA IS KNOWN BY THE PROPOSED NAME:

In the 1840's Cyrus Alexander moved to the valley which would bear his name. Soon the valley was known as Alexander Valley. The original name of Alexander Valley meant to the locals only the land owned by Alexander or approximately 40% of the land our petition hopes to include.1 By the 1890's the area was described as we propose it, being some twenty miles long and comprising about 10,000 acres of good farm land. It was not until the 1970's that the Alexander Valley began to gain national recognition as a premium wine grape area. Today among wine enthusiasts nation wide the name is recognized. See schedule A for a sampling of national publications which published wine articles in 1980 mentioning the Alexander Valley.

IN SONOMA COUNTY. Healdsburg and Alexander Valley.
I consider the future of Alexander Valley is decidedly in vine culture...There is almost every variety in the valley...Therefore, I believe that any vintner who puts up a winery in this valley will be well patronized and make money.2

ALEXANDER VALLEY 'discovered' as fine California wine area.
Of California's premium appellations, the Alexander Valley is looming as serious competition to the Napa Valley for merits in the wines. It seems to be one of those blessed pockets of earth where great wines can grow.3

ALEXANDER VALLEY VINEYARDS. An Interview with Hank Wetzel.
Hugh Johnson, in his WORLD ATLAS of WINE, writes, "Already Alexander Valley is an appellation commanding respect."4

ALEXANDER VALLEY VINEYARDS. An Interview with Hank Wetzel.
Leon D. Adams states in his wines of America that, "The Alexander Valley has become the most concentrated area of premium wine-grape plantings in Sonoma County."5

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1. Historical Atlas Map of Sonoma County, California. By Thos. H. Thompson and Co. Oakland, Ca. 1877.

2. IN SONOMA COUNTY. Healdsburg and Alexander Valley. San Francisco Merchant, January 16, 1885.

3. Robert Lawrence Balzer, "ALEXANDER VALLEY 'discovered' as fine California wine area,"Chicago Sun Times, April 6, 1978.

4. Hugh Johnson, World Atlas of Wine, 1971, Simon and Schuster p.218

5. Leon D. Adams, Wines of America, 1973 Houghton Miffin Company, Boston, p.196

B. HISTORICAL OR CURRENT EVIDENCE THAT THE PROPOSED BOUNDARIES OF THE VITICULTURAL AREA ARE CORRECT:

Historical archives are the source for much information which defines the area known as the Alexander Valley. Excerpts from various 19th century newspapers and journals are quite in agreement as to the general location of this fertile valley. The valley is defined as lying east of Healdsburg and parallel to the Russian River for most of its 20 mile length.

> **Alexander Valley** - This is located east of Healdsburg, and is an arm of the great Russian River valley, extending to the eastward, and borders on the great bend made by that stream before turning towards the ocean. It was once a portion of the Sotoyome grant, and was acquired and settled in 1845 by Cyrus Alexander, from whom it takes its name. The land is of unsurpassed fertility.6

> **The Alexander Valley**
> This valley, which lies on the road from Healdsburg to Calistoga, on the north side of the Russian River, is all composed of good soil suitable to the cultivation of the grapes, from the lowest point to the top of the surrounding mountains, and with its surroundings is not only fertile but highly picturesque.7

> **GEYSERVILLE.** Geyserville's H. C. Crocker may be the person most responsible for bringing about a rethinking of boundaries. He wrote a piece for the Enterprise in August, 1891 that clearly touched on the sensitive issue of what to call the entire grape growing region running from north of Geyserville to Lytton and east to encompass Alexander Valley:
> "The town of Geyserville is situated about equidistant from Healdsburg and Cloverdale--nine miles from either. The valley surrounding it occupies the position of 'sui-generis' of having no name. Commencing a short distance below Cloverdale, extending north and south, with Russian River dividing it in its length, until it merges itself into Alexander Valley on the east, and is separated from Russian River Valley at Lyttons by a low range of hills running east and west...it has remained to this time without any distinctive appellation as a valley."8

> **A Productive District, Tributary to Healdsburg.**
> Alexander Valley...comprised of about ten thousand acres of fertile land and lies about five miles northeast of Healdsburg....twenty miles long, and will average a mile in width. Almost through its entire length flows the Russian River, watering its soil, and making it fertile.9

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6. J.P. Munro-Fraser, History of Sonoma County, California 1879, p.19

7. "In Sonoma County: Healdsburg and Alexander Valley," San Francisco Merchant, January 16, 1885, p.106

8. GEYSERVILLE," Healdsburg Enterprise, August 29, 1891.

9. "ALEXANDER VALLEY" A Productive District, Tributary to Healdsburg," Healdsburg Enterprise, October 24, 1891, p.3.

Fine Prune Orchards and Vineyards on Every Hand.
Alexander Valley...located on the east side of the Russian River and about six miles east and northeast of Healdsburg....The valley proper and adjacent lands comprise an area of about 11,000 acres noted for its fertility....middle coast range of mountains, which bound it on the east side....At the lower end of the valley is located the vineyard and winery of Michaelson Bros.10

Contemporary references specify that the ALEXANDER VALLEY is a separate topographic area with a distinct climate and unique set of growing conditions. Referents are in agreement that this area is well known for superior grape production.

ALEXANDER_VALLEY_VINEYARDS. An interview with Hank Wetzel.
Old timers consider the Alexander Valley everything east of the Russian River up to Geyserville. Geographically the watershed of the valley extends from the Mayacamas Mountains to halfway between Geyserville and Asti....Today, Highway 128 runs along the valley floor between low, wooded hills, connecting the valley with Knights Valley on the east and the Russian River Basin on the west. Around the southern end of the valley at the base of the northern hills where large oaks grow covered with Spanish moss, stands Cyrus Alexander's house, built in 1848.11

CALIFORNIA_WINELETTER
Sonoma County's Alexander Valley runs some ten miles between the Russian River and Highway 128, from Geyserville in the north to east of Healdsburg in the south. In the last ten years the valley has been carpeted with vineyards and dotted with new wineries, producing some of the finest varietals in the county.12

In 1973 Russell Green, then the owner of Simi Winery, applied for and received permission from the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms to use the name Alexander Valley as an appelation. Mr. Green's boundaries more accurately depicted the unique climactic and geographic features of the growing region than did Mr. Alexander's original holdings. These boundaries have been the accepted appelation since then. As early as 1891 the boundaries of the valley were described as similar to the ones proposed here.13 Mr. Green's

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10. "A Fertile Section: Fine Prune Orchards and Vineyards on Every Hand," Healdsburg Tribune, December 28, 1899

11. ALEXANDER VALLEY VINEYARDS,"An Interview with Hank Wetzel" Wine World Magazine August, 1979 p.36

12. Phyllis Van Kriedt, California Wineletter,#142, April 10, 1979,p.5

13. ALEXANDER VALLEY, A productive District, Tributary to Healdsburg, Healdsburg Enterprise, October 24, 1891, p.3.

boundaries, however, were not specifically defined and the boundaries presented in this petition have been expanded somewhat to include most of the watershed. While this expansion takes in little additional grape acreage it does lend itself to easily understood descriptive narrative and it more closely follows the definition of a valley. Attached is schedule B which contains correspondance between Mr. Green and the Wine Institute. Also in schedule B is a map which Mr. Green used at that time.

C. EVIDENCE THAT THE GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE AREA PRODUCE GROWING CONDITIONS WHICH DISTINGUISH THE PROPOSED AREA FROM SURROUNDING AREAS

The geographical features of the area are that of a valley. This valley narrows sharply with a corresponding rise in elevation at the proposed northwestern boundary. In the southeast there is also an elevation rise and a narrowing of the valley floor which helps delineate the area. The change in elevation from the upper to the lower end of the valley is only fifty feet. Summer fog flows into the valley from the Santa Rosa Plain cooling the area. This cooling fog has a great effect on growing conditions within the valley. The narrowing of the valley at either end helps to hold the fog in. Schedule C which follows gives a climactic comparison of the Alexander Valley and the area to the south. The northwest end is not effected as much by fog and as you go upstream from the boundary the climate becomes steadily warmer up to the Cloverdale area.

D. A NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARIES BASED ON FEATURES WHICH CAN BE FOUND ON A UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP(S) OF THE LARGEST APPLICABLE SCALE

The maps used are on a scale of 1:24000. The following maps are enclosed: Geyserville, Jimtown, Mount St. Helena, Mark West Springs, and Healdsburg.

Beginning with the Mark West Springs map start at the west side of the map at the line seperating section 21 and 28 of township 9 north (T. 9 N.) and range 8 west (R. 8 W.). This is the point of beginning (very near Bell Mountain). Follow this line east through township 9 north (T. 9 N.). Now go north along the line which seperates section 21 and 22 and 16 and 15. Follow this line in the Mount St. Helena map. Here continue north between section 16 and 15 and 9 and 10, then turn west along the line seperating section 4 and 9 into the Jimtown map. Continue west along the line seperating section 4 and 9 to a point common to sections 4, 5, 8, and 9. Turn northwest and proceed to the point in township 10 north (T. 10 N.) which is contiguous to section 30 and 31 in range 8 west (R. 8 W.) and section 25 and 36 in range 9 west (R. 9 W.). This is near the Mericoma quicksilver mine. Then turn to the north along the line seperating range 8 west and range 9 west to a point contiguous to section 7 and 18 of township 10 north (T. 10 N.) range 8 west (R. 8 W.) and section 12 and 13 of township 10 north (T. 10 N.) range 9 west (R. 9 W.). This is very near the confluence of Grapevine creek and Sausal creek. Proceed west northwest in a straight line to the northwest corner of the Jimtown map. then on to the Geyserville map. From the northeast corner of the Geyserville map proceed west into range 10 west (R. 10 W.) and then west across the Russian River. Continue west across Redwood Highway (U. S. 101) to the southwest border of the Rincon de Musalacon. Turn southeast and go to the corner common so Sections 3, 4, 9, and 10 township 10 north (T. 10 N.) range 10 west (R. 10 W); then south along the line common to sections 9 and 10 township 10 north (T. 10 N.) and range 10 west (R. 10 W.) to the northerly line of the Tzabaco Rancho; then S 74 degrees E 2,800 feet more-or-less to the notheasterly tip of a small lake; then N 57 degrees E 2,300 feet more-or-less to the southwesterly corner of the Rincon De Musalacon Rancho; then S 16 degrees E 1,800 feet more-or-less to Hill Top "664"; then S 55 degrees E 7,900 feet to the most northerly point of Olive Hill Cemetery on the easterly side of Canyon Road; then along the northeasterly line of Olive Hill Cemetery to the most easterly corner thereof; then S 2 degrees E 3,100 feet more-or-less to a point in westerly fork of Wood Creek at the westerly terminus of a dirt road; then southerly and along the west fork of Wood Creek 3,000 feet more-or-less to a point lying North 400' from Hill Top "781"; then south 400' to Hill Top "781"; then S 50 1/2 degrees E 15,500 feet more-or-less to intersection of Lytton Creek with the Township line between township 9 north (T. 9 N.) andtownship 10 north (T. 10 N.), range 9 west (R. 9 W.), then southerly along Lytton Creek to Lytton Springs Road. Follow Lytton Springs road east into the Jimtown map. Proceed on Lytton Springs Road under Redwood Highway (U. S. 101). Turn right (south southeast) on Lytton Road and proceed to Alexander Valley Road. From this point proceed east northeast to a peak marked with an elevation of 447 feet. Then go almost due east to a peak marked 530 feet. Proceed east southeast to the next peak, marked 516 feet and then southeast to the peak marked 596 feet. From here go southeast to the bottom of the map at the point where the line seperates range 9 west (R. 9 W.) and range 8 west (R. 8 W.). Now find this point on the Healdsburg map. At the top of the Healdsburg map find the line seperating range 9 west (R. 9 W.) and range 8 west(R. 8 W.) and proceed south southeast to the confluence of Brooks Creek and the Russian River. Go east southeast to the top of chalk hill. From chalk hill go almost due east to the edge of the Healdsburg map at the point within township 9 north (T. 9 N.) and range 8 west (R. 8 W.) which seperates section 21 and 28 (very near Bell Mountain). This is the point of beginning.

F. DISCUSSION

The most difficult part of establishing the Alexander Valley Appelation is the placement of the northwest boundary. Why did we choose the boundary that we did? There are two important reasons. First, the boundaries which we have chosen are very similar to those which were accepted by the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms in 1973, and if implemented the transition from the old boundary to the new will be easy. Consumers recognize the Alexander Valley appelation and would respect and appreciate the new boundary for being similar to the one proposed by Russell Green in 1973. Since the 1973 approval many wineries have begun using the Alexander Valley appellation on their labels, including Simi Winery, Alexander Valley Vineyards, River Oaks, Chateau St. Jean, and Jordan Winery to name a few. The northwestern line we have drawn is at a point along the Russian River where the elevation changes. Some may argue that the northwestern boundary should be at Highway 128 in Geyserville. This would define what some see as being the valley and is more consistent with the holdings of Cyrus Alexander. The area upstream from Geyserville to our proposed boundary is not effected as much by coastal fog and therefore is slightly warmer. Placing the boundary at Highway 128 in Geyserville however, would not correspond with any geological features which would define a valley. In our view if the appelation is called Alexander Valley it should define a valley.

SCHEDULE A

COVINGTON, KY.
KENTUCKY POST
—D. 56,590—
CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA

Robert Balzer

wine connoisseur

Merzoian family dedicates winery Chateau St. Jean

It was in 1974 when winemaker Richard Arrowood invited me to visit Chateau St. Jean, the new winery he had been appointed as general director and winemaster. Nearly everyone assumed the pronunciation would be French, Jean being "John." Not so. This is Jean, the girl's name.

The winery was the dream concept of the Merzoian family of Visalia in the central valley where the second generation is now one of the world's leading growers, packers, and shippers of fine table grapes.

Edward and Robert Merzoian were sophisticated enough to know that to have superior wines to match those of Fortnum & Mason in London and Fauchon in Paris, the enterprise would have to be somewhere in the north coast counties. They found the site just below Sugar Loaf Mountain in the hillside benchlands of Kenwood in Sonoma County. There was a handsome Mediterranean-style villa on the property which would serve as the administration building, temporary laboratory, and offices. One can only presume the brothers decided to name it after Edward's wife, Jean. The rest is history.

Chateau St. Jean wines have received more awards in California competitions at the various county fairs than any other winery. But this distinction is superficial to the dominant drive which is responsible for so much fine wine production, presently reaching to about 80,000 cases per year.

In these founding years, the Merzoians have delegated full charge of the entire operation to their appointed staff of highly competent wine people. Allan J. Hemphill came to Chateau St. Jean from years of administrative direction of the Korbel winery on the Russian River. Richard Arrowood began his winemaking career as a chemist just out of college and graduate studies at Cal State-Fesno, and UC-Davis. He had spent some time as production enologist at Italian Swiss Colony, and while still in his early 20s, moved to Sonoma Vineyards in the same capacity. In 1973, he was invited to take charge of the

Last week, we attended the dedication when the Merzoians, Edward and Jean, and Robert and Agnes, with brother-in-law owner Ken Sheffield, lifted glasses of champagne with Hemphill and Arrowood to the completion of the new winery fermentation, bottling, storage, and tasting-room facilities.

It is correct to say that Winemaster Arrowood has probably an array of winemaking equipment unequalled in California. It is certainly in the vanguard of leadership in current technology. The bottling room is a sterile enclosed area in which workers walk in special shoes and clothes, under special lights so that not the slightest chance of any alien microbe can rob it of its perfection.

Connoisseurs of Chardonnay generally agree that the Chateau St. Jean 1978 Robert Young Vineyard wine is among the finest Chardonnays of recent history. It is no accident.

Third generation Californian Robert Young planted his Alexander Valley vineyard to 300 acres of choice varietals beginning in 1967 in former orchard land. Chardonnay is the major varietal, with some 130 acres to this vinifera. Vines sink their roots in rocky, well-drained soil, and are nurtured to prevent any overcropping.

Arrowood gathers the grapes when they are fully ripened, cool-ferments in stainless steel down to about 10 degrees Brix, finishing in 50-gallon French oak barrels, the same barrels in which the wholly dry wine is aged. This slow fermentation develops the rich subtle complexity.

We found the 1975 wine still needing more age, the 1976 richly at its peak, the '77 a more severe and taut wine, the '78 of fabulous silky promise, already a joy to drink.

It would be wrong not to mention the already famous, medal-winning TBA or "Totally Botrytis Affected" (rather than trocken-beerenauslese) wines Arrowood has made with Johannisberg Riesling and Gewurztraminer. They are liquid sunshine. There's a daily white table wine of modest price in the offing from another separate winery being built.

Plan your next wine country tour around a visit to Chateau St. Jean. For an overnight stop, reserve ahead at the Sonoma Mission Inn, which has just undergone a $7 million restoration. The 53-year-old, 100-room hostelry, in an unlikely place called Boyes Hot Springs just outside Sonoma, has the extraordinary chic of a jet set inn, celebrity clientele, and an insular charm on its seven secluded and fenced acres. Poolside terrace, and championship tennis courts, of course. Rates? Moderately expensive.

Robert L. Balzer is a wine expert and gourmet, author and columnist. Among his many awards is the distinguished "Cordon Bleu" from the Wine and Food Society.

DANBURY, CONN.
NEWS-TIMES
D. 38,729—S. 41,070
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD METRO AREA

OCT 29 1980

Decanting

Underdog Zinfandel wins at Sonoma

Dan Berger is a West Coast-based writer. The prices he quotes will differ from those in Connecticut and New York state.

By Dan Berger
News-Times columnist

HEALDSBURG, Calif — One day late n 1978, Marty Griffin was driving home o his Hop Kiln Winery when he noticed grower friend still had Zinfandel rapes growing on old vines.

Stopping by to chat, he said, "Aren't ou gonna pick you Zin?"

"I've already picked" said the rower. "That stuff out there is second rop stuff."

"Can I have it?" asked Griffin.

"Sure, as long as you give me two ases of the wine," came the reply.

The result was a big, ripe, spicy wine, 1978 Hop Kiln Winery Russian River Valley Zinfandel, that won the James F. Guymon Sweepstakes award recently at the 1980 Sonoma County Harvest Fair wine judging.

The award, given annually to the best wine in the show, was an upset. Normally, late harvest Reislings win such honors. They are so sweet and appealing they always draw votes.

This year, however, the 10 judges (of which I was one) went for a flavorful table wine made from a grape whose heritage in California is purely Sonoma.

Big winner here was Souverain, which is cooperatively owned by some 200 North Coast grape growers. Wine maker Bill Bonetti won no gold medals, but earned 12 medals out of 20 wines entered, including silvers for a '79 Sauvignon Blanc, '79 Gewurztraminer and '79 Gamay Beaujolais.

Another winner was Buena Vista. The historic old winery took six medals out of the 10 entries it had, including golds for two '79 Reislings from Mendocino grapes.

The Sonoma Fair is one of the strictest of wine competitons, and the white wine panel awarded no gold medals in the prestigious Chardonnay class. And only two silvers were awarded — '79 Chateau St. Jean (Sonoma) and '79 Hacienda.

The red wine panel was equally stingy, awarding just three gold medals in 15 classes, including the Hop Kiln Zin.

Two gold medals in Cabernet Sauvignon went to the '77 Sonoma Vineyards' "Alexander's Crown," a rich, tannic wine that continues the tradition of this small vineyard, and a '77 Chateau St. Jean "Laurel Glen," the last time this wine will be seen. (The vineyard owner plans to make his own wine from these grapes.)

Sweet Reislings again won the hearts of judges. St. Jean won gold medals for two 1979 Alexander Valley "Robert Young Vineyard" wines, one Selected Late Harvest, the other Individual Bunch Selected Late harvest.

And a gold went to Grand Cru Vineyards' exciting but expensive '77 Late Harvest "Induced Botrytis" Gewurztraminer.

One excellent achievement in the difficult Pinot Noir category was a '78 Davis Bynum, which got a silver medal. The wine shows finesse and potential to develop.

Another superior wine was the silver medal-winning '76 Trentadue Zinfandel, an intensely fruity-spicy wine that still needs time to mellow.

The Zinfandel category was most difficult to judge. Of the 25 wines in the class, 12 won medals and there were only stylistic differences between the top of the class and the bottom.

The fact that a Zinfandel could win the sweepstakes award was pleasing to local wine makers, who feel it is Sonoma's benchmark grape.

County Agoston Haraszthy is credited with making use of a little known Italian grape variety at his Buena Vista winery and showing the world how Zinfandel could do under Sonoma County conditions.

GARDENA, CALIF.
VALLEY NEWS
S. W. 9,880
LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA

NOV

Wine Line

By Jerry Walker

Research for this column requires constant tasting of some very good and some not so good wines. Often, as now, there is further news to report on past items.

Recent Zinfandels tasted: 1978 Fetzer Vineyards, Lolonis Mendocino ($7), was big, fruity but almost too much alcohol (14.0%), slightly hot. Scheduled also for release from Fetzer are 1978 Scharffenberger Mendocino (15.4% alcohol), and 1978 Ricetti Mendocino (16.2% alcohol) Zindandels, vineyard designated, with prices around $7-$8, but look at the high alcohol.

Remember, we recommend drinking most Zins young. One of the most memorable exceptions is the 1974 Burgess Cellar Zin, long gone from retail distribution, very claret like, but still an exception.

A winery which made its reputation from Zinfandel is Monterey Peninsula, whose 1978 California Zinfandel is another success. Prereleased from the winery through a special Friends of the Winery program at $5, it is lush with good fruit, the grapes coming 29% from Amador, 45% from Templeton and 26% from Paso Robles vineyards.

New American oak added complexity to good berry structure, firm well-balanced wine with round earthy tastes and good depth. Probably will release at around $6.50. Watch for it.

To join the friends of the Monterey Peninsula Winery, write them at 2999 Monterey-Salinas Highway, Monterey, CA, 93940; or call (408) 372-4949.

It works this way. Every month to six weeks you receive a package, shipped UPS, containing two of their wines prior to or in conjunction with their release, some at less than projected release price, such as their 1979 Johannisberg Riesling, Late Harvest (L.H.), beautiful, lush gold medalist in more than one competition. To the Friends of the Winery, price was $15. Release to retail trade, $25. Consider this an unusual way to receive two different tasting experiences each month to add to your dining pleasure.

Interesting note on an older white wine. Recent samplings of well-stored bottles of the 1975 Simi Alexander Valley Chardonnay revealed some fascinating results. Now no one expects a five year old white, even a Chardonnay, to be at its best at this

WASHINGTON, D.C.
STAR
D. 328,812—S. 308,910
WASHINGTON D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA

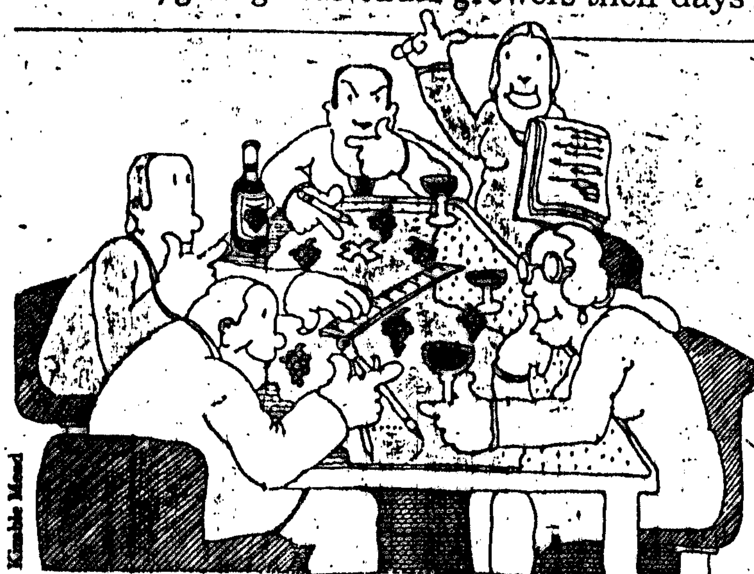
MAY 18 1980

~~Send copy~~ ① to Bob ② Barney

WINE — Roger Morris

Redrawing The California Wine Map

As the map of California premium winemaking is becoming more complex, winemakers have started putting the names of vineyards on the label, giving individual growers their days in the sun.



Kimble Mead

Look at any wine map of Cali-

What vineyard labeling does not tell us, however, is how good the wine will be, although over the years we may learn that Jack London Vineyard Cabernet is quite a few notches below Martha's Vineyard Cabernet.

One that would certainly be a premier cru "white" vineyard is one which bears the name of its owner — Robert Young — and one typical of high-quality independent California vineyards. In 1963, Young took a hillside property on his farm in the Alexander Valley near Geyserville and planted some Cabernet there. A few years later, Young

Vintage
New York, N.Y.
M. 58,222

MAY 1980

The Wine Marketplace

The figures listed below represent high and low prices for which the named wine is being sold. If only one price appears, it represents the only price obtainable. This list results from a survey of 10 major wine dealers throughout the United States.

Please help us offer a larger range of wines and prices in this department. Ask your local wine merchants to add us to their mailing lists so that we can get a broader perspective on the current market throughout the country. Our address is: *Vintage* Magazine, P.O. Box 2224, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10017.

CHARDONNAYS		
1977 Alexander Valley Vineyards, Alexander Valley Chardonnay		7.50
1978 Alexander Valley Vineyards, Alexander Valley Chardonnay		7.50
1978 Almadén Vineyards, San Benito County Pinot Chardonnay		4.49
1978 Almadén Vineyards, Special Selection, Estate Bottled Pinot Chardonnay		4.65
1977 Arroyo California Chardonnay		8.50
1976 Balverne Chardonnay		6.50
1977 Barengo Vineyards, "California" Chardonnay, Tepusquet Vineyard		7.00
1977 Barengo Vineyars, Santa Barbara Chardonnay, Tepusquet Vineyard		5.00
1976 Beaulieu Vineyards, B.V. Napa Valley Chardonnay		6.29
1975 Beaulieu Vineyards, "Beaufort" Pinot Chardonnay		8.50
1977 Beaulieu Vineyards, B.V. "Beaufort" Chardonnay		6.29
1977 Beaulieu Vineyard, Napa Valley, "Beaufort" Pinot Chardonnay		6.00
1978 Bell Canyon Cellars, San Luis Obispo Chardonnay		5.50
1978 Beringer Vineyards, Napa Valley Chardonnay		7.00
1977 Buena Vista, Sonoma Chardonnay, "Cabinet"	6.69	6.99
1977 Burgess Cellars, Sonoma County Chardonnay	9.25	10.15
1977 Burgess Cellars, Napa Valley, "Preston Vineyards" Chardonnay		9.75
1975 Burgess Cellar, "Winery Lake (Napa)" Chardonnay	10.50	12.00
1976 Burgess Cellar, "Winery Lake (Napa)" Chardonnay	9.00	10.50
1977 Burgess Cellars, "Winery Lake		

1976 Chalone Vineyard, Estate Bottled Chardonnay	13.50	15.50
1977 Chalone Vineyard, Estate Bottled Chardonnay	12.00	13.50
1977 Chalone Vineyard, "Early" Chardonnay, California		8.50
1978 Chalone Vineyard, Young Vines Chardonnay		9.00
1975 Chappellet Vineyard, "Napa Valley" Chardonnay	11.50	13.00
1976 Chappellet Vineyard, "Napa Valley" Chardonnay	11.50	13.00
1977 Chappellet Chardonnay		12.00
1977 Château Chevalier Chardonnay		9.99
1975 Château Montelena, "Napa Valley" Chardonnay	15.00	17.50
1976 Château Montelena, "Napa Valley" Chardonnay	15.00	17.50
1977 Château Montelena, "Napa Valley" Chardonnay	10.50	12.00
1977 Château St. Jean, Sonoma Valley Chardonnay	11.00	12.50
1978 Château St. Jean, Sonoma Valley Chardonnay	7.75	8.75
1977 Clos du Bois, Alexander Valley Chardonnay "Second Release"	11.00	12.50
1978 Clos du Bois, Alexander Valley Chardonnay "Second Release"		8.00
1978 Clos du Bois, Sonoma Country Chardonnay		7.00
1977 Conn Creek, Napa Valley Chardonnay	8.00	9.79
1978 Cresta Blanca, Mendocino Chardonnay		5.00
1976 Cuvaison Napa Valley Chardonnay	9.00	10.50
1977 Cuvaison Napa Valley Chardonnay	9.50	11.00
1977 Daniells, Spring Mountain Chardonnay		9.50

SCHEDULE B

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SONOMA COUNTY

2555 Mendocino Avenue — Room 100-P
Santa Rosa, California 95401
Telephone: (707) 527-2621

February 17, 1981

Mr. Robert Young
[redacted]
Geyserville, California

Dear Mr. Young:

The display that follows compares the climate of Alexander Valley with the area to the south generally described as the Russian River Valley, as well as I can with the existing climate data.

The prevailing climate of the geographical area historically known as Alexander Valley is what I characterize as "coastal warm." I have used the term, coastal warm, as contrasted to coastal cool, rather than a region or combinations of regions as they are described by Winkler and Amerine, due to the strong degree of variability in growing season temperatures and general climate support conditions that occur in Sonoma County. The regional concept is based on calculations that were described by Winkler and Amerine in 1944 and are expressed as accumulations of degree days in increments of 500, beginning with the value of 2,000 as the low end of Region I. A degree day, as described by Winkler and Amerine, is a numerical value derived mathematically from the daily mean temperature and 50 degrees Fehrenheit. The term, "heat unit" is also used in place of "degree day" to describe grape growing climates, and, in my opinion, is a more understandable term for this purpose, since there are other calculations where the term, degree day, based on different calculations, is used.

The term, "coastal warm," used for this discussion describes a range of accumulated heat units between 2800 and 3500 calculated according to the Winkler and Amerine formula for degree days. The term also attempts to take into account the impact of the prevailing marine fog intrusion that influences the measurable amounts of incidental solar energy and foot candles of light on the vine's canopy that also bear an overall photosynthesis, sugar accumulation, and the seasonal time of harvest readiness. The term is also intended to take into account the duration of vine and fruit exposure to various temperature levels and not just settle for a single point of contact at the highest and lowest readings for a given day. The assumption is made that total time of exposure to the higher temperature ranges, as typified by Interior San Jaoquin locations, has a distinct bearing on the retained levels of total acid at harvest.

The following climate data is based on actual field location readings--not readings taken from U. S. Weather Service observer "in town" locations. The regularly recorded and reported U. S. Weather readings are

often strongly affected by the influence of nearby buildings and the overall retained heat effect of the entire urban area where the instruments are located. A case in point may be observed by comparing the data taken from the Kreck Ranch on the outskirts of the city of Healdsburg and the "in town" Healdsburg readings for the years 1976 and 1977.

Year	Heat Unit Accumulation Kreck Ranch	Heat Unit Accumulation "In-town" Healdsburg	Heat Unit Difference
1976	2991	3681	690
1977	3029	3632	603

The difference amounts to more than one full region in less than two miles of distance.

Both locations are on the border of the prevailing marine fog intrusion that tends to separate "coastal cool" (2000 - 2800 heat units) from "coastal warm" (2800 - 3500+ heat units).

The southern boundary of Alexander Valley, as I understand it, terminates at about the northern Healdsburg City limits on the west and at the high midpoint of Chalk Hill Road on the east. These boundaries will vary slightly from year to year in terms of heat unit accumulation due to the expected variations in the intensity of the marine fog intrusion. The locations, however, accurately reflect the usual break point for the heaviest part of the intrusion when it occurs.

For example, a representative collection of Alexander Valley instrument locations all show "coastal warm" readings as displayed:

Location	*Corrected Heat Units	
Alexander Valley (lower Hwy. 128)	2804	(5 year average)
Ron Dick (lower Hwy. 128)	3047	(4 year average)
Fulton (lower river Jimtown)	3163	
Simi (Jimtown)	2915	
Spaletta (Black Mountain)	3259	(2 year average)
Trentadue (U.S. 101 - west side)	3047	
Widmer (Jimtown)	2978	(10 year average)
Young (Red Winery Road)	3022	(6 year average)
Zellerbach (upper Chalk Hill Road)	2926	
Redwood Hereford (lower Hwy. 128)	2796	(2 year average)
10 location mean =	2996	

*The meaning of corrected, in this instance, is the application of the difference for each year of the value by which the nearest long range reading location differs from its most recent 10 year mean. For example, Healdsburg, the nearest long term station, was above its 10 year mean by 179 heat units in 1973 and below its 10 year mean by 303 heat units in 1975. These difference values are applied to nearby field readings for each year to attempt to achieve an understanding of the probable long period behavior of each location.

A representative selection of recording locations from the predominantly "coastal cool" area below the southern Alexander Valley boundary displays the following:

Location	Corrected Heat Units	
Atkinson Ranch (Graton area)	2189	
Martini Ranch (Trenton area)	2181	
Korbel Ranch (lower Russian River)	2214	
Sonoma Vineyards (River Road area)	2311	
Benoit Ranch (lower Russian River)	2416	
Fenton Acres (lower Russian River)	2581	(11 years average)
Harmeson Ranch (lower Russian River)	2682	(4 year average)
Dutton Ranch (Graton area)	2217	
Hansen Ranch (Occidental area)	2391	(3 year average)
Graton Station (uncorrected)	2475	
10 location mean =	2366	

A further example of the kind of differences that tend to exist between coastal warm and coastal cool locations is displayed by the number of hours that temperatures tend to remain in the highly effective photosynthesis range between 70 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit. During 1976 a typical coastal warm location displayed an accumulation of 1439 hours in this range with 519 hours between 80 and 90 degrees F. In contrast, a typical coastal cool location displayed only 925 hours between 70 and 90 degrees F. and only 255 hours between 80 and 90 degrees F. The hours above the usually used 50 degrees F. base were quite similar by contrast with the coastal cool location, showing 4061 and the coastal warm, 4273. This kind of difference helps explain the behavioral differences of varieties like the Cabernet sauvignon between the two areas. Cabernet is a typical coastal warm zone variety that requires the strength of climate support that

characterizes the Sonoma County coastal warm zone.

The data displayed should show reasonably clearly the differences between the coastal warm climate regime that associates with Alexander Valley as compared to the coastal cool characteristics of the Russian River Valley area below the southern Alexander Valley boundary.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Robert L. Sisson
County Director & Farm Advisor
Sonoma County

RLS/bb

SCHEDULE C

January 9, 1973

Mr. Ron Cossi
Vino Institute
717 Market Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Cossi:

Attached is a map prepared by the Army Map Service of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. The Alexander Valley is clearly designated on the map. The area has been so known since it was first settled by a pioneer, Cyrus Alexander in 1840.

The Alexander Valley is a separate topographic area surrounded by hills and mountains in such a way that a destinct climate which has a unique local effect on grape production. The county name, Sonoma County is too broadly inclusive to be descriptive to the public, as to grape conditions. It covers cool areas, too close to the coast or near the bay, to be suitable for grapes to ripen. It covers vineyards near Santa Rosa where grapes are produced, but the climate is too cold for proper ripening.

Alexander Valley has been long recognized in the industry as a separate and destinct area. It is recognized by the State of California as a separate and destinct area. Attached, are two state publications recognizing the area as a destinct grape producing region.

Alexander Valley has been much more heavily planted to grapes in the past few years. One reason is the economic decline of the prune business. Of equal importance, is theffact that the temperature surveys on which grape variety recommendations are made, have been proven wrong with the result that Alexander Valley has the identical temperature as the most favorable portions of the Napa Valley. Grape acreage in the valley totaled 2,000 acres in 1971. An additional 1,000 acres, minimum were planted in 1972. A greater area is cleared and ready to plant in the spring of this year, resulting in a total of over 5,000 acres.

Wineries in or adjacent to Alexander Valley are:

SIMI WINERY, INC.
SEGHESIO WINERIES, INC.
J. PEDRONCELLI WINERY
TRENTADUE WINERY
GEYSER PEAK WINERY
SODA ROCK WINERY
FERVO WINERY

A new winery is under construction in the valley, by Souverain Cellars, Inc.

Widmer Winery, from New York State, has recognized the unique quality of the Valley and has planted over 500 acres of red grapes. They plan a winery in the Valley, in the next three years.

Because of the geographical uniqueness, the suitability to premium grapes and the vineyard and winery activity in the area, the Alexander Valley deserves offical recognition as a destinct designated wine and grape area.

Very truly yours,

SIMI WINERY, INC.

Russell H. Green
Presidnet

RHG/1

January 22, 1973

Mr. Harry Serlis
Wine Institute
President and General Manager
717 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94103

Dear Harry:

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Arthur H. Silverman, of the Washington office, advising us that "Alexander Valley" has been approved for use as a "distinct designated wine and grape area". My letter to Roy Cenozzi on the subject, was dated January 9th. This means that with mail delays etc., your group got an answer from A.T.F. in nine days elapsed time. In addition, I find from Roy that one of the government people was out of the office ill, on vacation, or what-ever for some days.

I can't say enough for the help Simi has received on this and other matters, and the dispatch with which it has been given.

Very truly yours,

Russell H. Green, Jr.
President

RHG/ll
cc Roy Cenozzi
Wine Institute, S.F.

Telephone
986-0878

Cable Address: Wines

WINE INSTITUTE

WINE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL AND MOST HYGIENIC OF ALL BEVERAGES *Louis Pasteur*

717 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103

31 January 1973

Please reply to:
WASHINGTON OFFICE
1100 National Press Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20004
Area Code 202-347-3101

Mr. Russell H. Green, Jr., President
SIMI WINERY, INC.
P. O. Box 946
Healdsburg, California 95448

Dear Mr. Green:

ATF will approve the following label applications:

SIMI ALEXANDER VALLEY GAMAY BEAUJOLAIS 1971
JOHANNISBERGER RIESLING 1972
CHENIN BLANC 1972
ROSE' OF CABERNET SAUVIGNON 1972

The certificates are enclosed.

Yours very truly,

WINE INSTITUTE

By [redacted]
Arthur H. Silverman,
Washington Counsel

AHS/ds

Enclosures (4)

Telephone
986-0878

Cable Address: Wines

WINE INSTITUTE

WINE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL AND MOST HYGIENIC OF ALL BEVERAGES *Louis Pasteur*

717 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103

Please reply to:
WASHINGTON OFFICE
1100 National Press Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20004
Area Code 202-347-3101

18 January 1973

Mr. Russell H. Green, President
SIMI WINERY, INC.
P. O. Box 946
Healdsburg, California 95448

Dear Mr. Green:

As per your letter to Roy Camozzi of January 9, 1973, the ATF has agreed to permit the use of "ALEXANDER VALLEY" as a distinct designated wine and grape area.

Yours very truly,

WINE INSTITUTE

By [redacted]
Arthur H. Silverman,
Washington Counsel

AHS/ds

[redacted]

Wash D.C. 20006


LAKEPORT 5 MI.
123°00
45'
ALEXANDER VALLEY
HOPLAND INDIAN RESERVATION
MENDOCINO CO
LAKE CO
MT KONOCTI
CLEAR LAKE
BALD MOUNTAIN
Clearlake Park
BALLY PEAK
Fraser Point
Monitor Point
Bell Mine
Lower Lake
ROUNDTOP MOUNTAIN
MT HANNAH
Old Roadhouse
Hoberg
Hobergs
Glenbrook Resort
LAKE COUNTY
SONOMA COUNTY
BOGGS MOUNTAIN
Whispering Pines
COBB MTN
HARBIN MOUNTAIN
Cloverdale
Preston
Black Wheaty
Geysers Resort
GEYSER PEAK
BLACK MOUNTAIN
PINE MOUNTAIN
MIDDLETOWN INDIAN RESERVATION
Middletown
DRY CREEK INDIAN RESERVATION
Geyserville
Skaggs Springs
BRADFORD MTN
Healdsburg
Alexander Valley Union Elementary School
MOUNT ST HELENA
Knights Valley
FITCH MOUNTAIN
Chiquita
Calistoga
QUEENS PEAK
Mark West Springs
Petrified Forest
NAPA COUNTY
SONOMA COUNTY
Windsor
Armstrong Redwoods State Park
Rio Nido
Cazadero Ranger Station California Division of Forestry
Shiloh
Hacienda
Sonoma County
Mirabel Park
Vacation Beach
Trenton
Forestville
Olivet School
Santa Rosa
BOHEMIAN GROVE
Monte Rio
Duncans Mills
Tyrone
Camp Meeker
Occidental
Sebastopol
BUZZARD PEAK
MT HOOD
Los Guilicos School
BENNETT MOUNTAIN
TAYLOR MOUNTAIN
Russian River
Santa Rosa Cr

Alexander Valley
Addendum

BATF
Mr. Robert Dickerson
1200 Penn Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20226

An application for inclusion in the Alexander Valley appellation in Sonoma County, California.

Our valley is nearly eighteen miles long and varies in width from a few hundred feet to several miles. It is best identified as the geological configuration running from an area beginning east of Healdsburg on the south and ending at Preston in the north. The southern end is more difficult to define because it is entered by the Russian River and also low passes from the Chalk Hill and Knight's Valley areas. The northern end of the valley is easily discernable because the Mayacama and Coastal Mountains that form the valley's east and west perimiters converge allowing only the river to pass northward.[1]

It has been easy to identify the area physically because of its clearly defined geological formations and published U.S. Geological Survey Maps. As far as production is concerned varying amounts of grapes have been grown in the valley since California became a state in 1850. As far as climate and soil conditions are concerned, they are similar throughout the entire valley[2].

In the waning moments of Mexican rule in the 1840s, four land grants divided most parts of what we know refer to as Alexander Valley. They were: Caslamayomi (Laguna de los Gentiles) at Cloverdale and southeast. Eight leagues granted to Eugenio Montenegro in 1844. William Fprbes claimant for 26,788 acres patent Dec. 18, 1874.[3] Musalacon, Rincon de (Corner of the big snake) at Cloverdale. Two leagues granted to Francisco Berreyesa in 1846. Johnson Horrel, et. al. were claimants for 8867 acres patent June 9, 1866.[4] Sotoyomi (Place of Soto) at Healdsburg. Eight leagues were granted in 1841 to Henry D. Fitch whose heirs were claimants for 48,837 acres patent April 3, 1858. Cyrus Alexander obtained two leagues of the rancho 1840-47 by working for Fitch but his claim was rejected.[5] Tzabaco (Tobacco) at Geyserville. Four leagues were granted in 1843 to Jose German Pena whose heirs were claimants for 15,439 acres patent November 19, 1859.[6]

Over a period of nearly 150 years many things have taken place, crops have varied, political entities have been established and changed. Parts of the valley have been known at one time or another as Geyserville, Lytton Springs, The Plaines, Asti, Preston, Clairville, Independence, Mendocino, Washington, Jimtown, Soda Rock, Cloverdale and Oat Valley. Only three names have been applied as the whole valley. They are: Russian River, Alexander and Fourth District. 7.

In 1891 one of the earliest attempts at designating grape growing areas was made and the Board of Viticultural Commissioners of California published its Directory of Vinardists. This publication grouped the townships of Cloverdale, Knights Valley, Mendocino and Washington into one area referred to as "Fourth District". This district roughly approximates the geographical boundaries defined by the U.S. Geological Survey as Alexander Valley.

The 1891 listing of the Fourth District showed 7347.5 planted acres, with only 625 identified as Alexander Valley subsection.

It wasn't until the late 1960s and early 1970s that a group of growers at that time selling to a single winery began to identify themselves as "Alexander Valley" The name usage began to expand as new grape plantings came into production. Later a group called "Alexander Valley Association" came into existence aimed at preserving agricultural zoning in the area represented by its membership.

In the original growth of the grape industry, the northern end of the valley developed more rapidly. At the turn of the century the area around Cloverdale contained some 15 wineries and over 3000 acres of grapes. Today that situation has reversed and the majority of the industry is in the southern end. Only some 1600 acres of planted grapes are not included in the original Alexander Valley application. 8.

The Alexander Valley as a name is today the only one available as a description of a large geographical entity. It seems only logical to apply the name to the entire valley area. (9.

1..Narrative description of watershed boundary of northern Alexander Valley, Asti and Cloverdale 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles, California.

Limits of the Northern Alexander Valley based on watershed boundaries, geologic contrasts and soil distributions. Prepared by Thomas B. Anderson, Ph.D.

2. Letter describing climatic conditions by Robert Sisson, County Director, Cooperative Extension, University of California, and County Farm Advisor.

3. Caslamayomi description and information "Ranchos of California" by Cowan.

4. Musalacon description and information "Ranchos of California" by Cowan.

5. Sotoyomi description "Dictionary of California Land Names" by Hanna. Information "Ranchos of California" by Cowan.

6. Tzabaco description and information "Ranchos of California" by Cowan.

7. Department of Interior Geological Survey Maps
State of California Department of Water Resources Map
University of California General Soil Map

8. 1891 Board of Viticultural Commissioners report. There were 30 wineries in the Fourth District. There were 11 in Healdsburg with 502,000 gallons in cooperage; Eight in Cloverdale with 1,264,000 gallons in cooperage; Two in Alexander Valley with 75,000 in cooperage and two in Geyserville with 405,000 gallons in cooperage.

9. List of names and addresses of those on behalf of whom this application is submitted.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF WATERSHED BOUNDARY OF NORTHERN ALEXANDER VALLEY, ASTI AND CLOVERDALE 7.5 MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES, CALIFORNIA

The following description of the watershed boundary of Northern Alexander Valley refers to the Asti and Cloverdale 7.5 minute (Topographic) Quadrangle maps (Exhibit A). The scale is 1:24000.

Start at the lower right corner of the Asti, California quadrangle, 38^{o} 45' - 122^{o} 52' 30", then northwest in a straight line to the intersection of sections 4, 3, 9, and 10, Range 10 West, Township 11 North. Then north following the east section line of section 4, Range 10 West, Township 11 North and section 33, Range 10 West, Township 12 North to the Sonoma-Mendicino county line. Then follow the county line west until it terminates at the northeast corner of section 33, Range 11 West, Township 12 North, on the Cloverdale quadrangle map. Then follow the county line south until it terminates at the intersection of sections 33 and 34, Range 11 West, Township 12 North and sections 3 and 4, Range 11 West, Township 11 North. Then southeast to the southeast corner of section 3, Range 11 West, Township 11 North. Then south following the east section line of sections 10, 15, 22, 27, 34, Range 11 West, Township 11 North and section 3, Range 11 West, Township 10 North to latitude line 38^{o} 45'. Then east along latitude line 38^{o} 45' until it intersects the eastern section line of section 4, Range 10 West, Township 10 North.

[redacted]

William A. Cordtz

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF WATERSHED BOUNDARY OF NORTHERN ALEXANDER VALLEY, ASTI AND CLOVERDALE 7.5 MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES, CALIFORNIA

The following description of the watershed boundary of Northern Alexander Valley refers to the Asti and Cloverdale 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle maps (Exhibit A). The scale is 1:24000.

Start at the lower right corner of the Asti, California quadrangle 38° 45' - 122° 52' 30", then draw a straight line in the NW direction to terminate at the intersections of sections 4, 3, 9 and 10, Range 10 W, Township 11 N.

Then north following the East section line of ~~number~~ section 4 and 33 ~~North~~ until it intersects the Sonoma-Mendocino county line. Then follow the county line West ~~and~~ until it terminates at the ~~NW~~ NE corner of section 33 of Range 11 W, Township 12 N. the Cloverdale quadrangle. map From there travel in a SE direction to the SE corner of section 3, then South following the East section line of sections 10, 15, 22, 27, 34 and 3 to the ~~lateral~~ latitude line of 38° 45', then East along 38° 45' until it intersects the eastern section line of section 4 ~~at point of beginning~~.

November 13, 1981

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Chief, Research and Regulations Branch
Federal Building, Room 6237
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20226

Attention: J. R. Whitley

Dear Mr. Whitley:

Please replace the Narrative pages 1, 2, and 3 with the enclosed revised description in our appellation application.

It is our intent that this described area will join on to the previously submitted "Alexander Valley Appellation" creating a contiguous area.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

William A. Cordtz

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF WATERSHED BOUNDARY OF NORTHERN ALEXANDER VALLEY, ASTI AND CLOVERDALE 7.5 MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES, CALIFORNIA

The following description of the watershed boundary of Northern Alexander Valley refers to the Asti and Cloverdale 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle maps (Exhibit A). The scale is 1:24000.

Beginning at a point approximately .25 mile north of the southeastern corner of the Asti Quadrangle along the eastern boundary of the map, the boundary trends in a northwesterly direction through Hill 1965 and continues along the ridge crest passing just north of the water tank shown on the map. At a point .4 mile northwest of the water tank, the boundary turns southwest, passing through the intersection of three unimproved roads to Hill 1461. From this point the boundary continues to the northwest in an irregular course along the ridge crest passing approximately .15 mile north of another water tank and through Hill 1812. From Hill 1812 the boundary trends northwesterly along the ridge crest through Hills 1979, 1860, and 1372 and intersects Big Sulphur Creek in section 5, Township 11 North, Range 10 West. North of Big Sulphur Creek, the boundary trends north to northeast passing through Hill 1919 near the center of section 33, T. 12 N., R. 10 W. From this point, the boundary follows a course along the ridge top, passing approximately .15 mile east of the corner of sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, T. 12 N., R. 10 W., curling around to a point approximately .3 mile north of this same section corner and intersects the western boundary of the

quadrangle at the Mendocino-Sonoma County Line.

The watershed boundary enters the Cloverdale Quadrangle along its eastern boundary at the Mendocino-Sonoma County Line and trends in a southwesterly direction through Hill 2084 and intersects the Russian River at Preston at the boundary between section 6, T. 11 N., R. 10 W. and section 31, T. 12 N., R. 10 W. From Preston, the watershed boundary trends northwest for a distance of approximately .3 mile, then changes course to the southwest along the ridge crest and intersects the eastern boundary of section 1, T. 11 N., R. 11 W. approximately .05 mile south of its northeastern corner. From this intersection the boundary trends west and then northwest through Hill 1347 to the top of Redwood Mountain. From Redwood Mountain, the boundary follows a generally westerly course along the unimproved road, passes through Hill 1286, crosses Highway 128, and intersects the western boundary of section 34, T. 12 N., R. 11 W. at a point approximately .2 mile south of the northwestern corner. From this point, the boundary trends approximately .3 mile west along the unimproved road and turns abruptly south to the top of Hill 1866. From Hill 1866, the boundary trends south to Hill 1883, then along an irregular course to the southeast where it intersects the southern boundary of section 34, T. 12 N., R. 11 W. at a point approximately .25 east of the southwestern corner. From this intersection, the boundary trends south and southeast generally paralleling a jeep trail to Hill 1740, then south through Hill 1714 to Hill 1512 at the southern boundary of section 11, T. 11 N., R. 11 W.

From Hill 1512, the boundary trends northeast generally following the unimproved road and intersects the eastern boundary of section 11, T. 11 N., R. 11 W. at a point approximately .1 mile north of its southeastern corner. From this intersection, the watershed boundary trends generally to the south and intersects the eastern boundary of section 14, T. 11 N., R. 11 W. at points approximately .25 and .6 miles south of its northeastern corner and intersects the southern boundary of section 13, T. 11 N., R. 11 W. at a point approximately .05 mile east of its southwest corner. From here, the boundary trends southwest to a point approximately .3 mile south of this section corner along the common boundary of sections 23 and 24 T. 11 N., R. 11 W. and then in a westerly direction to the top of Red Mountain. From this point, the drainage divide takes a southeasterly course to Hill 1343. From Hill 1343, the watershed boundary trends southeast to intersect Hot Springs Road, then southwest paralleling Hot Springs Road to a point on the western boundary of section 25, T. 11 N., R. 11 W. approximately .4 mile south of its northwestern corner. From this point the drainage divide continues west to a small unmarked hill near the center of section 26, T. 11 N., R. 11 W. and turns south, following a jeep trail and passes through Hills 1064 and 1072. Approximately .15 mile south of Hill 1072, the boundary intersects Kelly Road and continues its southerly course to the southern margin of the Cloverdale Quadrangle. The watershed boundary intersects the southern margin of the Cloverdale Quadrangle in section 2, T. 10 N, R. 11 W. at a point 2.35 miles west of the southeast corner of the quadrangle.

Limits of the Northern Alexander Valley Based on Watershed Boundaries, Geologic Contrasts, and Soil Distributions: Asti and Cloverdale 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangles, California.

Prepared by
Thomas B. Anderson, Ph.D.

Introduction

The boundaries of the northern end of the Alexander Valley will be discussed based on information from watershed boundaries, geology, and soil distributions. The Alexander Valley lies along the middle Russian River and trends northwestward from a position five miles east of Healdsburg to a position approximately three miles northeast of Cloverdale. The valley can be subdivided into northern and southern segments by a distinct narrowing of the valley in the vicinity of Asti.

Southeast of Asti, the valley, as defined by the outcrop width of modern Russian River Alluvium narrows to approximately one-half miles. South of this point, the valley has a maximum width of three miles and averages a mile and a half. The northern segment of the valley is approximately six miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide. The limits of this northern portion will be discussed in this report and its continuity with the southern segment in terms of watershed boundaries, geology, and soil distributions will be documented. The area in question is shown on the Cloverdale and Asti 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangles of the U.S. Geological Survey. Data from the Sonoma County Soil Survey (Miller, 1972) and Bulletin 118-4 (Ford, 1975) published by the State of California Department of Water Resources will be used in this analysis.

Watershed Boundaries

Valleys are topographic depressions bounded by ridges or hills on all sides. Divides between adjacent drainage basins form watershed boundaries for the adjacent valleys. The watershed boundaries of the northern Alexander Valley are shown on the accompanying Cloverdale and Asti 7.5 Minute Quadrangles (Exhibit A). The watershed boundary shown on the maps

outlines the area which drains directly into Alexander Valley. Areas which drain into Big Sulphur Creek, the major Russian River tributary in the area, or directly into the Russian River itself have been excluded from the Alexander Valley watershed as shown on the maps. This choice was made in recognition of the fact that Big Sulphur Creek is the largest tributary to the Russian River in this area and has a sizable drainage basin of its own. It is important to note that the drainage divides which define the watershed of the northern Alexander Valley are continuations of the same ridges which mark the limits of the watershed in the southern portion of the valley.

Geologic Boundaries

Valleys are topographic depressions. As such, they are basins in which sediments are deposited and can usually be distinguished on geologic maps by the outcrop areas of stream channel deposits, younger alluvium, alluvial fans and river terrace deposits. The boundaries of the valley can commonly be delineated by the contact between these younger, less consolidated materials with older, more indurated bedrock.

Geologic maps of Alexander Valley show continuous outcrop patterns of the younger alluvial deposits from east of Healdsburg to north of Cloverdale. These continuous valley deposits are interbedded clays, sands, and silts which underlie the central valley floor, poorly stratified deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited near the edges of the valley as alluvial fans, and poorly sorted deposits of clay, sand, and gravel occurring adjacent to and slightly elevated above modern stream courses. The bedrock which underlies the hills surrounding the valley belongs to the rock group named the Franciscan Complex. The Franciscan Complex is composed of well indurated, resistant masses of graywacke sandstone, chert, greenstone and

pillow lava separated by less resistant masses of shale and serpentine. The Franciscan Complex, although of varying age, is generally 65 to 130 million years old. Because of the mixture of resistant and non-resistant rock types and the steep slopes, areas underlain by the Franciscan Complex are susceptible to landsliding, and a large landslide within the Franciscan forms the extreme northern boundary of Alexander Valley where the Russian River flows out of the bedrock canyon.

The boundaries of the northern Alexander Valley are clearly shown on the accompanying geologic map (Exhibit B) as the contact between the valley floor alluvial deposits (yellow on the map) and the indurated upland rocks of the Franciscan Complex (blue on the map). The only exception to this pattern is the landslide mass described in the preceding paragraph. The geologic boundaries of the northern Alexander Valley are continuous with the boundaries of the southern portion of the valley, although some different rock units crop out along the valley margin to the south because of complications due to faulting. In all cases, however, the rock units forming the valley margin are older, more consolidated, and deposited under different geologic conditions than the alluvial materials presently underlying the valley floor.

Alexander Valley narrows considerably at the point near Asti. This narrowing is caused by an outcrop of Franciscan material at this point. Being more resistant to erosion, the Franciscan rock was not as severely eroded and now stands out as a prominent knob completely surrounded by alluvial materials. The alluvial materials are continuous, however, with the deposits in the northern and southern portions of the valley.

Soil Distribution

The type of soils which form at any given place is determined by the interaction of five major factors: climate, plants and animals, parent material, relief, and time. Climate and plants and animals are active forces in soil formation by acting on parent material, causing it to weather, and gradually convert the parent material into soil. Relief modifies the effects of climate and vegetation by influencing surface runoff and temperature distributions. Characteristics of parent material, particularly composition and texture, influence the types of soils which result. Finally, time is needed to convert the original parent material to soil.

In Sonoma County, a marked contrast exists between soils developed in valley bottom areas and the more hilly, upland areas. In the valleys, as discussed in the preceding section, parent material is commonly unconsolidated stream alluvium, older stream terrace deposits and alluvial fans. Slopes in these areas are generally level. In contrast, soils in the hilly regions are developed on steeper slopes from bedrock which is well indurated. These contrasts in parent material between upland and valley areas are reflected in the soil types of the two areas, thus allowing an easy distinction between upland and valley areas on the basis of soil distributions.

Miller (1972) summarized the major soil types which occur in Sonoma County. The general soil map (Exhibit C) contained in that publication shows that soils for the entire Alexander Valley, as defined in the introduction to this report, are similar and show marked differences from the soils of the high terraces, foothills, uplands, and mountains. In fact, the boundaries of Alexander Valley are well-defined on the soil map by the contrast in soil types.

The soils occurring in Alexander Valley are included in the Yolo-Cortina-Pleasanton Association. These soils are well-drained to excessively drained and occur on nearly level to moderately sloping surfaces. Texturally, the soils are fine sandy loams to clay loams and are found on floodplains, alluvial fans, and low stream terraces. In addition to Alexander Valley, soils of this association occur in Dry Creek Valley.

Yolo soils consist of well-drained loams which occur on alluvial fans and floodplains. They cover approximately sixty percent of the area mapped as the Yolo-Pleasanton-Cortina Association. The Cortina soils, covering approximately fifteen percent of the area, are excessively drained very gravelly and sandy loams formed in recently deposited alluvium. The Pleasanton soils, which also cover approximately 15% of the area mapped as the Yolo-Pleasanton-Cortina Association, are well-drained gravelly loams that have a gravelly clay loam subsoil. These soils typically form on stream terraces and alluvial fans. These three main soil types are associated with other soils which occur in more minor amounts in the region.

A more detailed analysis of the soil distribution in Alexander Valley shows that the three main soil types occur in similar proportions to those in the county as a whole: Yolo (60%), Cortina (15%), Pleasanton (15%), minor soil types (10%). Generally the Yolo and Cortina soils occur on alluvial soils near the Russian River and the Pleasanton soils are found on higher stream terraces and alluvial fans, particularly in the wider southern portion of the valley.

In addition to the three soil types, clays, sands, and gravels of recent alluvial origin are also included on the soils map. These are mapped as Alluvial Land, Clayey; Alluvial Land, Sandy, and Riverwash and generally represent areas of modern stream deposit, on which soils have not yet had a chance to form.

In summary, the soils of both the northern and southern segments of the Alexander Valley are similar and are composed of a group of soils that typically form in the flat, alluvial basins along the Russian River and other major valleys in the county. It would be difficult to subdivide the Alexander Valley based on soil types.

Historic Separation of Alexander Valley into Two Groundwater Basins

Cardwell (1965) made a distinction between Alexander Valley to the south (southern portion of Alexander Valley as used in this report) and Cloverdale Valley to the north (northern portion of Alexander Valley as used in this report). He describes the Alexander Valley as the area from a point five miles east of Healdsburg to one mile southeast of Asti. Cloverdale Valley is described by Cardwell as being bounded on the north, northwest, and south sides by bedrock, and on the southwest by older alluvial terraces. The boundary between the two valleys, according to Cardwell's descritpion, is the narrow point in the valley southeast of Asti which he refers to as a "narrow bedrock gorge (Cardwell, 1965, p. 9)." He does state, however, that "the valleys have some subsurface hydrologic connection through the channel deposits in the gorge between the two valleys (Cardwell, 1965, p. 9)." A more recent geologic map (Exhibit B) published by the California Department of Water Resources (Ford, 1975) shows that stream channel deposits and younger alluvial deposits are continuous throughout this narrow portion of the valley, and that, in fact, no bedrock gorge exists. Furthermore, Table 12 of that report (Ford, 1975, p. 69) refers to one groundwater basin, the Alexander Valley, which comprises the entire valley as defined in this report, although two subbasins, the

Alexander Area and Cloverdale Area, are recognized. It appears that Cardwell's separation of the valley into the Cloverdale Valley and the Alexander Valley can no longer be justified on the basis of geologic and groundwater considerations.

Conclusions

(1) Topographic boundaries of the northern Alexander Valley are well-defined drainage divides which represent northward continuations of the watershed boundaries of the southern segment of the valley.

(2) The geologic boundary of the northern Alexander Valley is clearly at the contact between younger valley alluvium and older, more indurated bedrock of the Franciscan Complex. These same boundaries exist with minor complexities due to faulting in the southern portion of the valley.

(3) Soils in the northern portion of the valley are of the Yolo-Pleasanton-Cortina Association and clearly separate the valley bottom from the upland soils in the hills surrounding the valley. The same soils are similar to and continuous with the soils in the southern portion of the valley.

(4) Historic distinctions between Cloverdale Valley and Alexander Valley (Cardwell, 1965) were artificial and can no longer be justified. Both Ford (1975) and Miller (1972) consider Cloverdale Valley to be a northern extension of the Alexander Valley based on groundwater studies and soil distributions respectively. In fact, they no longer use the term, Cloverdale Valley, and refer to the whole area of continuous lowland along the Russian River from east of Healdsburg to north of Cloverdale as the Alexander Valley.

References Cited

Cardwell, G.T., 1965. Geology and Ground Water in Russian River Valley Areas: U.S.G.S. Water Supply Paper 1548.

Ford, R.S., 1975. Evaluation of Ground Water Resources: Sonoma County; Volume 1: Geologic and Hydrologic Data: California Department of Water Resources, Bulletin 118-4.

Miller, V.C., 1972, Soil Survey of Sonoma County, California. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SONOMA COUNTY

2604 VENTURA AVENUE—ROOM 100-P
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95401
TELEPHONE: (707) 527-2621

August 11, 1981

Douglas Bay Shaffer
[redacted]
Cloverdale, California 95425

Dear Mr. Shaffer:

The following display compares the climate of the Cloverdale area with the area to the south that is generally described as the Russian River Valley.

The prevailing climate of the Cloverdale area is what I describe as "coastal warm." I have used the terms coastal warm and, as in the case of the Russian River Valley, coastal cool, rather than a region or combination of regions as they are described by Winkler and Amerine, due to the marked degree of variability in growing season temperatures that occur in Sonoma County. The regional concept is based on calculations that were described by Winkler and Amerine in 1944 and are expressed as accumulations of degree days in increments of 500, beginning with the value of 2,000 as the low end of Region I. A degree day, as described by Winkler and Amerine, is a numerical value derived mathematically from the daily mean temperature and 50 degrees Fehrenheit. The term, "heat unit," is also used in place of "degree day" to describe grape growing climates, and, in my opinion, is a more understandable term for this purpose, since there are other calculations where the term, degree day, based on different calculations, is also used.

The term "coastal warm" used for this discussion describes a range of accumulated heat units between 2800 and 3500 calculated according to the Winkler and Amerine formula for degree days. The term also attempts to take into account the impact of the prevailing marine fog intrusion that influences the measurable amounts of incident solar energy and foot candles of light on the vine's canopy that also bear an overall photosynthesis, sugar accumulation, and the seasonal time of harvest readiness. The term is also intended to take into account the duration of vine and fruit exposure to various temperature levels and not just settle for a single point of contact at the highest and lowest readings for a given day. The assumption is made that total time of exposure to the higher temperature ranges, as typified by Interior San Joaquin locations, has a distinct bearing on the retained levels of total acid at harvest.

The following climate data is based on actual field location readings--not readings taken from U. S. Weather service observer "in town" locations. The regularly recorded and reported U. S. Weather readings are often strongly affected by the influence of nearby buildings and the overall retained heat effect of the entire urban area where the instruments

are located. A case in point may be observed by comparing the data taken from the Kreck Ranch on the outskirts of the city of Healdsburg and the "in town" Healdsburg readings for the years 1976 and 1977.

Year	Heat Accumulation Kreck Ranch	Heat Accumulation "In-town" Healdsburg	Heat Difference
1976	2991	3681	690
1977	3029	3632	603

The difference amounts to more than one full region in less than two miles of distance.

Both locations are on the border of the prevailing marine fog intrusion that tends to separate "coastal cool" (2000 - 2800 heat units) from "coastal warm" (2800 - 3500+ heat units). The "in-town" heat unit readings for the U. S. Weather service station in Cloverdale also differ similarly. A comparison of two field locations within two miles of the station showed an average difference of 361 fewer heat units for the years 1967 and 1972.

Four reading locations, all "coastal warm," in or near Cloverdale are displayed below. Two of these locations, the Hiatt ranch and the Black ranch, are along the Russian River; a third, the Spaletta ranch, typifies the higher elevations to the east and a corrected "in town" Cloverdale station location value.

Location	Corrected Heat Units
Black	2811
Hiatt	3256
Spaletta	3212 (3 year average)
*Cloverdale	3055 (10 year average)
4-Location mean	3085

*Actual Cloverdale readings are adjusted down 361 heat units to correct the "in town" effect.

A representative selection of recording locations from the predominantly "coastal cool" area of the Russian River Valley displays the following:

Location	Corrected Heat Units	
Atkinson Ranch (Graton area)	2189	
Martini Ranch (Trenton area)	2181	
Korbel Ranch (lower Russian River)	2214	
Sonoma Vineyards (River Road area)	2311	
Benoit Ranch (lower Russian River)	2416	
Fenton Acres (lower Russian River)	2581	(11 years average)
Harmeson Ranch (lower Russian River)	2582	(4 year average)
Dutton Ranch (Graton area)	2217	
Hansen Ranch (Occidental area)	2391	(3 year average)
Graton Station (uncorrected)	2475	
10 location mean =	2366	

A further example of the kind of differences that tend to exist between coastal warm and coastal cool locations is displayed by the number of hours that temperatures tend to remain in the highly effective photosynthesis range between 70 and 90 degrees Fehrenheit. During 1972 a typical Cloverdale area coastal warm location displayed 1137 hours in this range, with 483 hours between 80 and 90 degrees F. In contrast, a typical coastal cool location during the same year displayed only 976 hours between 70 and 90 degrees F., and only 288 hours between 80 and 90 degrees F.

The hours above the usually used 50°F. base also varied strongly during this rather cool year, with the coastal cool location showing 2872, and the coastal warm, 4295.

These kinds of difference help explain the behavior of varieties like the Cabernet sauvignon between the two areas. The cabernet is a variety which requires the strength of climate support that characterizes the Sonoma County coastal warm zone.

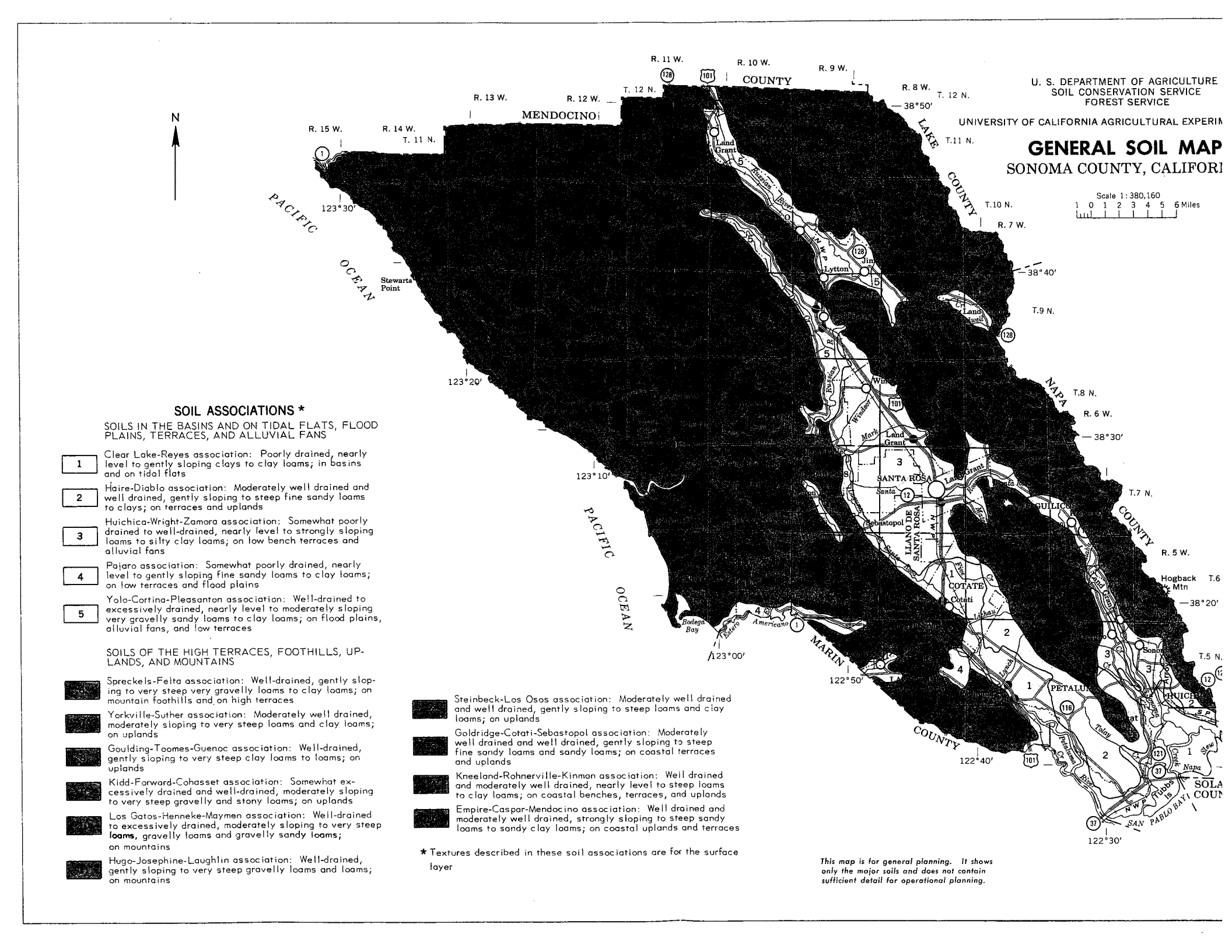
The data displayed shows reasonably clearly the differences between the coastal warm climate that associates with the Cloverdale area and the coastal cool characteristics of the coastal cool Russian River Valley further south.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Robert L. Sisson
County Director & Farm Advisor
Sonoma County

RLS/bb


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
FOREST SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIM
GENERAL SOIL MAP
SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORI
Scale 1:380,160
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles
N
SOIL ASSOCIATIONS *
SOILS IN THE BASINS AND ON TIDAL FLATS, FLOOD PLAINS, TERRACES, AND ALLUVIAL FANS
1 Clear Lake-Reyes association: Poorly drained, nearly level to gently sloping clays to clay loams; in basins and on tidal flats
2 Haire-Diablo association: Moderately well drained and well drained, gently sloping to steep fine sandy loams to clays; on terraces and uplands
3 Huichica-Wright-Zamora association: Somewhat poorly drained to well-drained, nearly level to strongly sloping loams to silty clay loams; on low bench terraces and alluvial fans
4 Pajaro association: Somewhat poorly drained, nearly level to gently sloping fine sandy loams to clay loams; on low terraces and flood plains
5 Yolo-Cortina-Pleasanton association: Well-drained to excessively drained, nearly level to moderately sloping very gravelly sandy loams to clay loams; on flood plains, alluvial fans, and low terraces
SOILS OF THE HIGH TERRACES, FOOTHILLS, UPLANDS, AND MOUNTAINS
Spreckels-Felta association: Well-drained, gently sloping to very steep very gravelly loams to clay loams; on mountain foothills and on high terraces
Yorkville-Suther association: Well drained, moderately sloping to very steep loams and clay loams; on uplands
Goulding-Toomes-Guenoc association: Well-drained, gently sloping to very steep clay loams to loams; on uplands
Kidd-Forward-Cohasset association: Somewhat excessively drained and well-drained, moderately sloping to very steep gravelly and stony loams; on uplands
Los Gatos-Henneke-Maymen association: Well-drained to excessively drained, moderately sloping to very steep loams, gravelly loams and gravelly sandy loams; on mountains
Hugo-Josephine-Laughlin association: Well-drained, gently sloping to very steep gravelly loams and loams; on mountains
Steinbeck-Los Osos association: Moderately well drained and well drained, gently sloping to steep loams and clay loams; on uplands
Goldridge-Cotati-Sebastopol association: Moderately well drained and well drained, gently sloping to steep fine sandy loams and sandy loams; on coastal terraces and uplands
Kneeland-Rohnerville-Kinman association: Well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level to steep loams to clay loams; on coastal benches, terraces, and uplands
Empire-Caspar-Mendocino association: Well drained and moderately well drained, strongly sloping to steep sandy loams to sandy clay loams; on coastal uplands and terraces
* Textures described in these soil associations are for the surface layer
This map is for general planning. It shows only the major soils and does not contain sufficient detail for operational planning.
R. 11 W.
R. 10 W.
R. 9 W.
R. 8 W.
R. 13 W.
R. 12 W.
R. 15 W.
R. 14 W.
R. 7 W.
R. 6 W.
R. 5 W.
T. 12 N.
T. 11 N.
T.10 N.
T.9 N.
T.8 N.
T.7 N.
T.6
T.5 N.
MENDOCINO
LAKE
COUNTY
NAPA
MARIN
SONOMA
123°30'
123°20'
123°10'
123°00'
122°50'
122°40'
122°30'
38°50'
38°40'
38°30'
38°20'
PACIFIC OCEAN
Stewarts Point
Bodega Bay
Lytton
Windsor
SANTA ROSA
Sebastopol
COTATI
Cotati
PETALUMA
Hogback Mtn
LLANO DE SANTA ROSA
SAN PABLO BAY
Land Grant
Russian R.
Mark W.
Santa Rosa Cr.
Laguna de Santa Rosa
Americano Cr.
Petaluma R.
Tubbs Is
Napa R.

LOCATION OF PROFILES REPRESENTATIVE OF SOIL SERIES

SOIL SERIES	MAP SHEET	PART OF SHEET
Arbuckle	65	NW
Atwell	78	NE
Baywood	93	SE
Blucher	87	NE
Boomer	31	SE
Caspar	43	SE
Cibo	64	NE
Clear Lake	111	NE
Clough	39	SE
Cohasset	33	SE
Cole	40	NW
Comptche	31	SW
Cortina	10	NE
Cotati	97	SW
Diablo	107	SW
Dibble	49	SE
Empire	34	NE
Felta	66	NW
Forward	31	NW
Goldridge	88	SW
Goulding	90	SW
Guenoc	21	SE
Haire	119	NE
Hely	78	SW
Henneke	76	SW
Hugo	45	SW
Huichica	65	SE
Huse	46	SE
Josephine	36	NW
Kidd	42	SW
Kinman	77	NE
Kneeland	85	SE
Kneeland sandy var.	95	SW
Laniger	112	NE
Laughlin	45	SW
Los Gatos	47	SW
Los Osos	116	SE
Los Robles	83	SW
Manzanita	30	SW
Maymen	46	SE
Mendocino	25	SW
Montara	79	SW
Noyo	60 (Inset)	SW
Pajaro	105	SW
Pleasanton	39	NE
Positas	40	SE
Raynor	98	SE
Red Hill	64	SE
Reyes	119	NW
Rohnerville	85	SE
Sebastopol	80	NW
Sheridan	102 (Inset)	SW
Sites	37	NW
Sobrante	31	NE
Spreckels	66	NW
Steinbeck	95	SW
Stonyford	31	NE
Supan	21	SE
Suther	41	NE
Toomes	31	NW
Tuscan	113	SW
Wright	88	NE
Yolo	65	NW
Yorkville	45	SW
Zamora	81	SW

SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

WORKS AND STRUCTURES

Highways and roads
- Dual
- Good motor
- Poor motor
- Trail

Highway markers
- National Interstate
- U. S.
- State or county

Railroads
- Single track
- Multiple track
- Abandoned

Bridges and crossings
- Road
- Trail
- Railroad
- Ferry (FY)
- Ford (FORD)
- Grade
- R. R. over
- R. R. under

Tunnel

Buildings

School

Church

Mine and quarry

Gravel pit

Power line

Pipeline

Cemetery

Dams

Levee

Tanks

Well, oil or gas

Forest fire or lookout station

Windmill

BOUNDARIES

- National or state
- County
- Reservation
- Land grant
- Small park, cemetery, airport
- Land survey division corners

DRAINAGE

Streams, double-line
- Perennial
- Intermittent

Streams, single-line
- Perennial
- Intermittent
  - Crossable with tillage implements
  - Not crossable with tillage implements
  - Unclassified

Canals and ditches (CANAL)

Lakes and ponds
- Perennial (water, w)
- Intermittent (int)

Spring

Marsh or swamp

Wet spot

Alluvial fan

Drainage end

RELIEF

Escarpments
- Bedrock
- Other

Prominent peak

Depressions

	Large	Small
Crossable with tillage implements		
Not crossable with tillage implements		
Contains water most of the time		

SOIL SURVEY DATA

- Soil boundary and symbol (Dx)
- Gravel
- Stoniness
  - Stony
  - Very stony
- Rock outcrops
- Chert fragments
- Clay spot
- Sand spot
- Gumbo or scabby spot
- Made land
- Severely eroded spot
- Blowout, wind erosion
- Gully
- Site of profile representative of soil series (S)

PLEASE SIGN NAME AND ADDRESS

NAME

ADDRESS

[redacted]

SIMI WINERY
P.O. BOX 698, HEALDSBURG, CALIFORNIA 95448 (707) 433-6981

July 27, 1982

MICHAEL G. DACRES DIXON
PRESIDENT

Mr. James Whitley, Director
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Washington, D. C. 20226

Dear Mr. Whitley:

In our conversation a little while ago I mentioned Simi Winery's desire to be included in the Alexander Valley appellation. I told you at that time Simi Winery had, with the Bureau's approval, been using the appellation of Alexander Valley since 1970 and had, in fact, pioneered the Alexander Valley appellation in the wine marketplace.

We have discussed the very minor boundary line change required to move Simi Winery out of the proposed Dry Creek appellation and into Alexander Valley with the Origin Committees of the three appellation districts sharing common boundary lines, i.e. Alexander Valley, Dry Creek, and Russian River. I now enclose letters of endorsment of the requested boundary change from these three Committees, together with an individual letter from one of the major producers in the Dry Creek area. A diagram has been prepared and a written description of the boundary line change is also enclosed.

If you require any further information on this proposed boundary change please contact me.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Michael G. Dacres Dixon
President

MGDD:dh
encls.

SIMI WINERY, INC.
P.O. Box 698
Healdsburg, Calif. 95448

REQUEST FOR BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT
EXISTING APPLICATION OF GROUP A

Simi Winery's geographic location is unique in that three different proposed appellations could include it with only minor boundary adjustments (Dry Creek, Russian River and Alexander Valley). (See Exhibit I) The North-South boundary between Russian River and Dry Creek runs down the middle of Healdsburg Avenue and Simi Winery is located on the "Dry Creek" or West side of that line. Additionally, lands situated within the Alexander Valley Appellation lie approximately 1/4 mile to the North, in the vicinity of Healdsburg Avenue and Alexander Valley Road. There is only a minor elevation change between the exisiting Simi plant and the nearest Alexander Valley Appellation lands.

The lands immediately surrounding the Simi Winery plant drain into Foss Creek which in turn drains into Dry Creek at a point very near the confluence of Dry Creek and the Russian River. Therefore, should the "watershed" principle be strictly applied, we would lie within the boundaries of the Dry Creek Appellation. However, Simi Winery has never marketed wines with the Dry Creek Appellation nor have we purchased any significant quantities of grapes there. Further, we have no plans to do so or develop vineyards in that area.

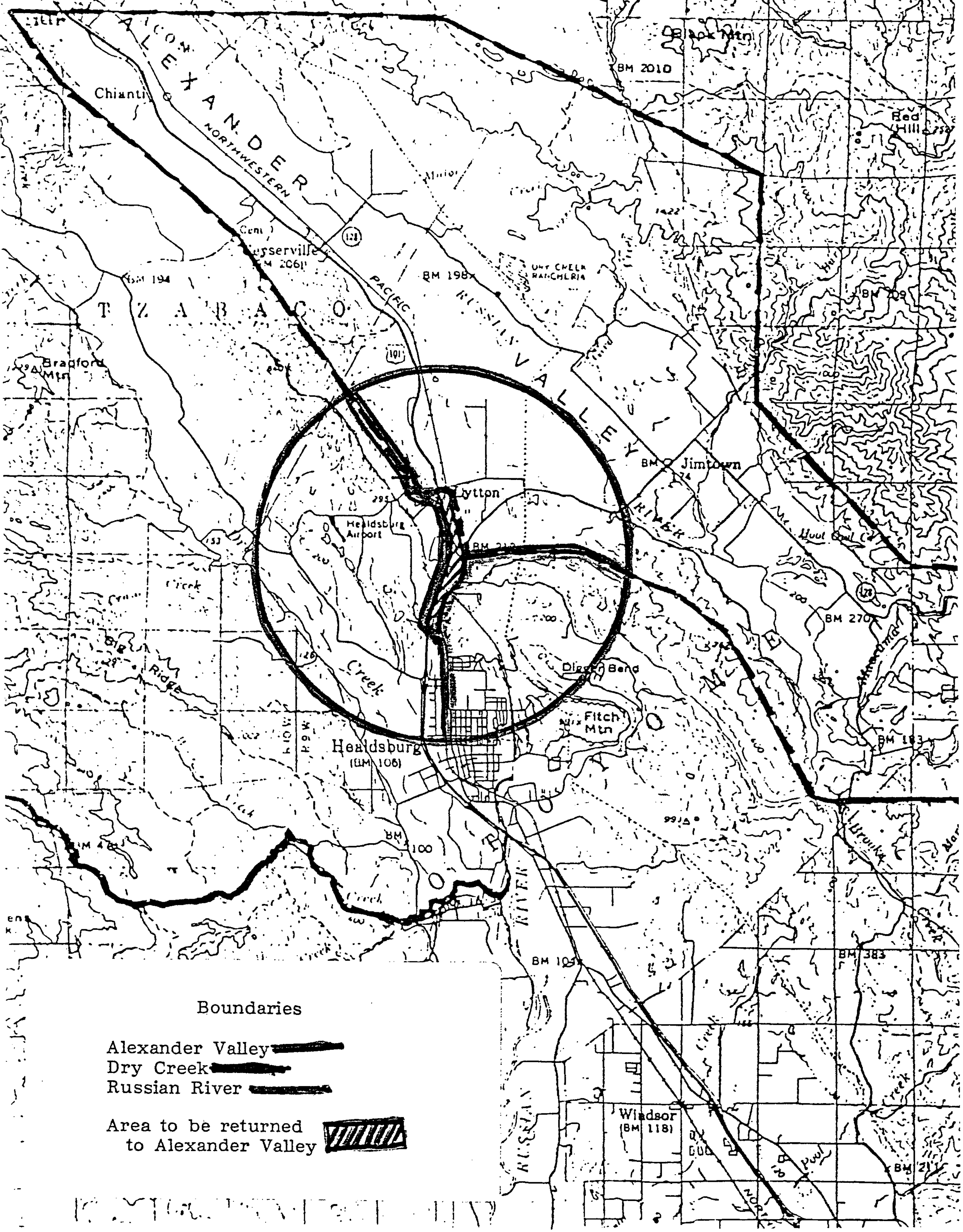
We feel that there are strong over-riding factors to consider in support of our request to be included in the Alexander Valley Appellation.

1. Historical Simi Winery has produced and marketed "Alexander Valley" Appellation wines for more than ten years now. (See Exhibit II, Pages 1-5) Under Russell Green ownership we were the first winery to apply for and use the appellation. Since 1973 we have continually used the Alexander Valley Appellation. During this time period the vast majority of our grapes were purchased from growers in the Alexander Valley.

2. Future Simi Winery has begun to acquire land and develop vineyard on lands within the current boundary of Alexander Valley. New BATF regulations concerning use of the term "Estate Bottled" require that our winery and vineyard be situated within the same area of appellation. Therefore, because our plans for vineyard involve the Alexander Valley, we would want the winery to also be included within the Alexander Valley.

3. No vineyards are presently located within the area of boundary adjustment. The Highway 101 freeway would effectively serve as the West boundary for the adjustment which would place Simi Winery within the Alexander Valley Appellation. Healdsburg Avenue would continue to serve as the East boundary for the adjustment.

4. Our request to include Simi Winery in the Alexander Valley Appellation has the support of the various chairmen of the Appellation Committees involved and of prominent vintners. In endorsing our request, the various chairmen and vintners cite our strong historical ties to Alexander Valley. (See Exhibit III, Pages 6-9)


ALEXANDER
NORTHWESTERN
PACIFIC
RUSSIAN
VALLEY
T Z A B A C O
Chianti
Black Mtn
BM 2010
Red Hill
Jimtown
Lytton
Healdsburg Airport
Healdsburg
(BM 106)
Dry Creek Rancheria
Bradford Mtn
Big Ridge
Creek
Fitch Mtn
Digger Bend
RIVER
Windsor
(BM 118)
BM 198
BM 270
BM 383
Boundaries
Alexander Valley
Dry Creek
Russian River
Area to be returned to Alexander Valley

CURTIS & TURK, INC.
805 HEALDSBURG AVENUE
HEALDSBURG, CALIFORNIA 95448
707-433-4808
707-433-9491

ALEXANDER VALLEY APPELLATION

Revised Portion of Description

.... to the center of Redwood Highway (U.S. 101 Freeway), turn right southerly along the center of Redwood Highway to the intersection with the center of Chiquita Road, turn left, easterly along the center of Chiquita Road to the intersection of the center of Healdsburg Avenue, turn left (northerly) and proceed along the center of Healdsburg Avenue to Alexander Valley Road....

D. A NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARIES BASED ON FEATURES WHICH CAN BE FOUND ON A UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP(S) OF THE LARGEST APPLICABLE SCALE

The maps used are on a scale of 1:24000. The following maps are enclosed: Geyserville, Jimtown, Mount St. Helena, Mark West Springs, and Healdsburg.

Beginning with the Mark West Springs map start at the west side of the map at the line seperating mile 21 and 28 of township 9 north (T. 9 N.) and range 8 west (R. 8 W.). This is the point of beginning (very near Bell Mountain). Follow this line east through township 9 north (T. 9 N.). Now go north along the line which seperates mile 21 and 22 and 16 and 15. Follow this line in the Mount St. Helena map. Here continue north between mile 16 and 15 and 9 and 10, then turn west along the line seperating mile 4 and 9 into the Jimtown map. Continue west along the line seperating mile 4 and 9. Turn northwest and proceed to the point in township 10 north (T. 10 N.) which is contiguous to mile 30 and 31 in range 8 west (R. 8 W.) and mile 25 and 36 in range 9 west (R. 9 W.). This is near the Mericoma quicksilver mine. Then turn to the north along the line seperating range 8 west and range 9 west to a point contiguous to mile 7 and 8 of township 10 north (T. 10 N.) range 8 west (R. 8 W.) and mile 12 and 13 of township 10 north (T. 10 N.) range 9 west (R. 9 W.). This is very near the confluence of Grapevine creek and Sausal creek. Proceed west northwest in a straight line to the northwest corner of the Jimtown map. then on to the Geyserville map. From the northeast corner of the Geyserville map proceed west into range 10 west (R. 10 W.) and then west across the Russian River. Continue west across Redwood Highway (U. S. 101) to the southwest border of the Rincon de Musalacon. Turn southeast and go to a point contiguous to miles 3, 4, 9, and 10 of township 10 north (T. 10 N.) and range 10 west (R. 10 W.). Then go southeast to the southernmost point of the Rincon De Musalacon. Then go southeast to the northern most point of Olive Hill Cemetery, and then south southeast to the line seperating township 9 north and township 10 north where it intersects Lytton Creek. This is in range 9 west. Follow Lytton Creek downstream (south southeast) to its first intersection with Lytton Springs Road. Follow Lytton Springs road east into the Jimtown map. Proceed on Lytton Springs Road~~// under Redwood Highway (U. S. 101). Turn right (south southeast) on Lytton Road and proceed to Alexander Valley Road.~~ From this point proceed east northeast to a peak marked with an elevation of 447 feet. Then go almost due east to a peak marked 530 feet. Proceed east southeast to the next peak, marked 516 feet and then southeast to the peak marked 596 feet. From here go southeast to the bottom of the map at the point where the line seperates range 9 west (R. 9 W.) and range 8 west (R. 8 W.). Now find this point on the Healdsburg map. At the top of the Healdsburg map find the line seperating range 9 west (R. 9 W.) and range 8 west (R. 8 W.) and proceed south southeast to the confluence of Brooks Creek and the Russian River. Go east southeast to the top of chalk hill. From chalk hill go almost due east to the edge of the Healdsburg map at the point within township 9 north (T. 9 N.) and range 8 west (R. 8 W.) which seperates mile 21 and 28 (very near Bell Mountain). This is the point of beginning.

CURTIS & TURK, INC.
805 HEALDSBURG AVENUE
HEALDSBURG, CALIFORNIA 95448
707-433-4808
707-433-9491

DRY CREEK VALLEY APPELLATION

Revised Portion of Description

.... to the center of Redwood Highway (U.S. 101 Freeway), turn right southerly along the center of Redwood Highway to the intersection with the center of Chiquita Road, turn left, easterly along the center of Chiquita Road to the intersection of the center of Healdsburg Avenue, turn right southerly along Healdsburg Avenue....

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DRY CREEK VALLEY APPELLATION DESCRIPTION

A narrative description of the boundaries based on features which can be found on a United States Geological Survey Map(s) of the largest applicable scale.

The maps used are on a scale of 1:24000. The following maps are enclosed: Geyserville, Jimtown, Healdsburg, Guerneville, Cazadero, and Warm Springs Dam.

Beginning on the Geyserville Quadrangle Map at the northwest corner of the map and from this Point of Beginning go easterly along the north line of the Geyserville map to the southwest border of the Rancho Rincon de Musalacon; then turn southeast and go to the corner common to Sections 3,4,9 and 10, T 10N, R 10W, M.D.M.; then south along the line common to Sections 9 and 10, T 10N, R 10W, M.D.M. to the northerly line of the Tzabaco Rancho; then S 74° E 2,800 feet more or less to the northeasterly tip of a small lake; then N 57° E 2,300 feet more or less to the southwesterly corner of the Rincon de Musalacon Rancho; then S 16° E 1,800 feet more or less to Hill Top "664"; then S 55° E 7,900 feet to the most northerly corner of Olive Hill Cemetery on the easterly side of Canyon Road; then along the northeasterly line of Olive Hill Cemetery to the most easterly corner thereof; then S 2° E 3,100 feet more or less to a point in westerly fork of Wood Creek at the westerly terminus of a dirt road; then southerly and along the west fork of Wood Creek 3,000 feet more or less to a point lying North 400 feet from

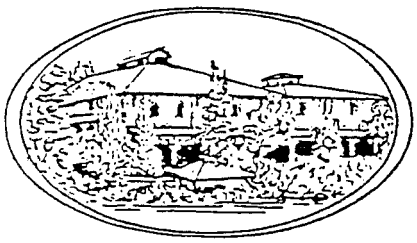
Hill Top "781"; then south 400 feet to Hill Top "781"; then S 50 1/2° E 15,500 feet more or less to intersection of Lytton Creek with the Township line between T 9N and T 10N, R 9W, M.D.M.; then southerly along Lytton Creek to Lytton Springs Road. Follow Lytton Springs Road east into the Jimtown map, proceed on Lytton Springs Road ~~under Redwood Highway (U.S. 101), turn right (south southeast) on Lytton Road and proceed to Alexander Valley Road; then continue southerly along Healdsburg Avenue into the Healdsburg map and the City of Healdsburg, continue southerly along Healdsburg Avenue~~ through the City of Healdsburg, turn and follow Healdsburg Avenue east (just north of U.S. 101 freeway) to the center of the Russian River; then follow the center of the Russian River southerly to the confluence with Dry Creek (this point also being on the easterly projection of Foreman Lane); then turn southwesterly to and along Foreman Lane into the Guerneville map, continue along Foreman Lane southwesterly and northwesterly to its intersection with Felta Creek; then southwesterly along Felta Creek about 18,000 feet more or less to its headwaters (this point identified on the Guerneville map by intersection of 4 springs and is 300 feet easterly of the word "Springs"); then S 58° W 15,000 feet more or less to the section corner common to Sections 8,9,16 and 17 T 8N, R 10W, M.D.M. (lying just north of Sonoma Quicksilver Mine); then follow the section lines northerly to the corner common to Sections 28,29,32 and 33, T 9N, R 10W, M.D.M.; then turn westerly and follow the section lines into the Cazadero map, continue westerly along the section lines to the corner common to

insert revised description 6/3/82

Sections 30 and 31, T 9N, R 10W, M.D.M., and Sections 25 and 36, T 9N, R 11W, M.D.M.; then turn northerly and follow the Township line (between R 10W and R 11W) to the section corner common to Sections 18 and 19, T 9N, R 10W, M.D.M., and Sections 13 and 24, T 9N, R 11W, M.D.M.; then turn westerly and follow the section line between Sections 13 and 24, T 9N, R 11W, M.D.M., to the westerly corner of Section 13 and 24, T 9N, R 11W, M.D.M.; then southwesterly in a direct line 14,200 feet more or less to the northeast corner of Section 20, T 9N, R 11W, M.D.M.; then continue westerly along the northerly line of Section 20 to the northwest corner of Section 20 (northerly of "The Cedars"); then turn northerly and along the easterly section line of Section 18, T 9N, R 11W, M.D.M. (into the Warm Springs Dam map) to the northeast corner of Section 18, T 9N, R 11W, M.D.M.; then continuing northerly along the section line common to Sections 7 and 8 ("8" being triangular in shape) to the corner common to Sections 5,6,7 and 8, T 9N, R 11W, M.D.M.; then continuing northerly and follow section lines across Rock Pile Road to the northerly line of the Warm Springs Dam map; then turn easterly and along the northerly line of the Warm Springs Dam map to the Northeast corner of the map which is common with the Northwest corner of the Geyserville map and is the Point of Beginning.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

CABERNET SAUVIGNON

1972

Alcohol 12% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

Since 1876

1973

Alexander Valley

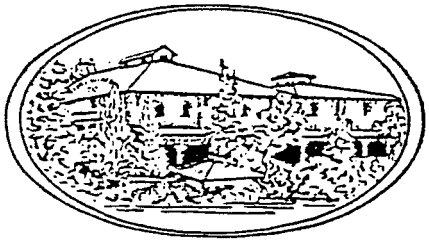
Pinot Chardonnay

ALCOHOL 12% BY VOLUME

PRODUCED AND BOTTLED BY SIMI WINES, INC., HEALDSBURG, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

PETITE SIRAH

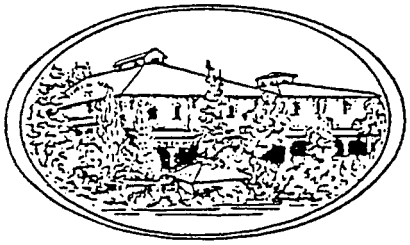
1973

Alcohol 12% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

PINOT NOIR

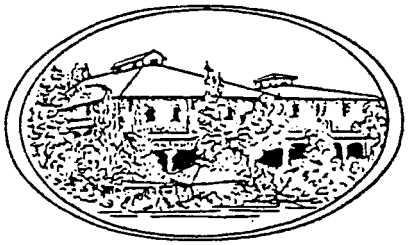
1973

Alcohol 12% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

CABERNET SAUVIGNON

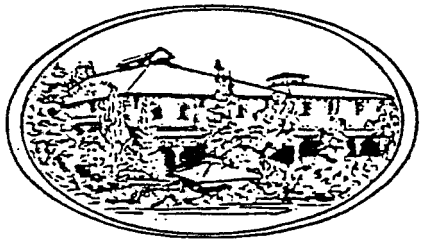
1974

Alcohol 13% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

PINOT NOIR

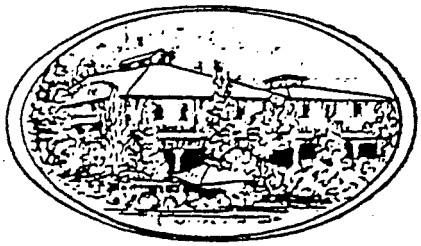
1974

Alcohol 12½% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

BURGUNDY

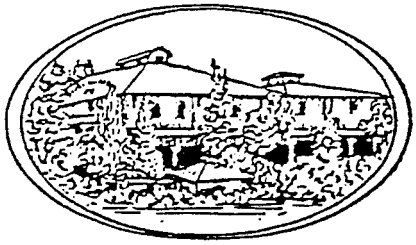
1974

Alcohol 12½% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

CHENIN BLANC

1974

Alcohol 12½% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876

ALEXANDER VALLEY

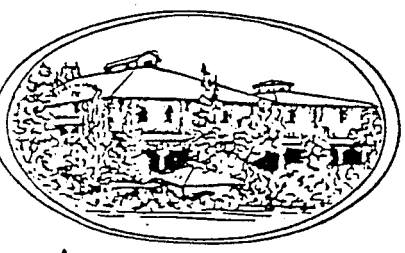
JOHANNISBERG RIESLING

1974

Alcohol 12½% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
CHARDONNAY
1974

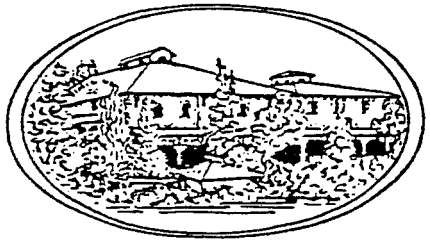
Alcohol 12.5 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI
SINCE 1876

ALEXANDER VALLEY
CABERNET SAUVIGNON
1975

Alcohol 12.5 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

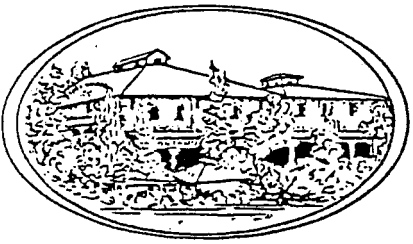
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
JOHANNISBERG RIESLING
1975

Alcohol 12 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

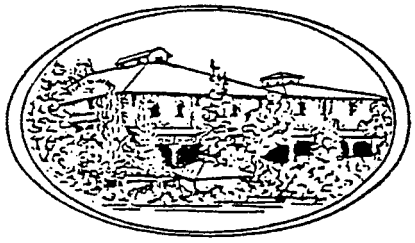
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
PINOT NOIR
1975

Alcohol 12.5 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

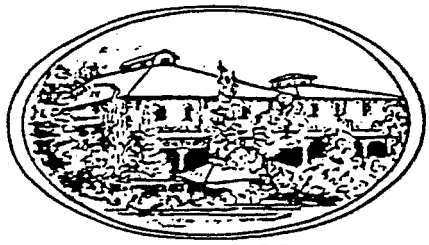
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
CHENIN BLANC
1975

Alcohol 12 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

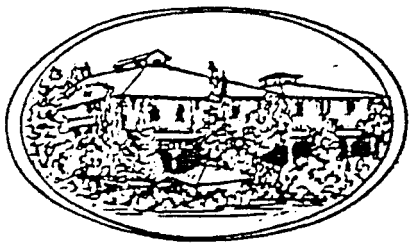
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
BURGUNDY
1975

Alcohol 12 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

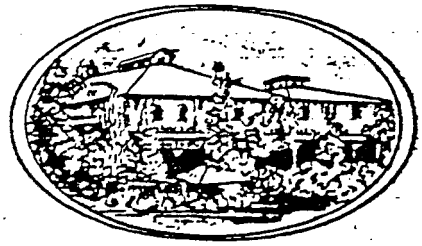
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
CHARDONNAY
1975

Alcohol 12.5 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

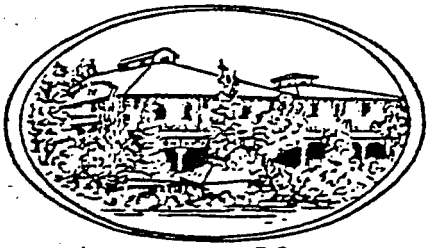
SPECIAL HARVEST
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
JOHANNISBERG RIESLING
1976

Alcohol 12 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

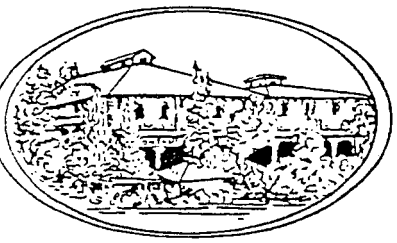
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
CHARDONNAY
1976

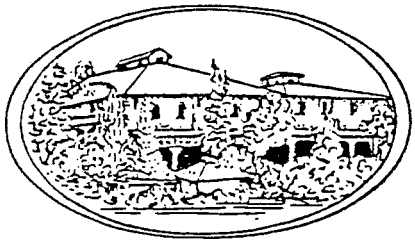
Alcohol 13 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI
SINCE 1876



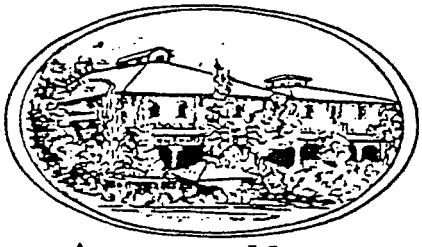
ALEXANDER VALLEY
CABERNET SAUVIGNON
1976
Alcohol 13 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI
SINCE 1876



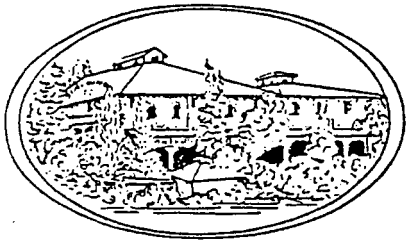
ALEXANDER VALLEY
ROSÉ OF
CABERNET SAUVIGNON
1976
Alcohol 12 ½ % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI
SINCE 1876



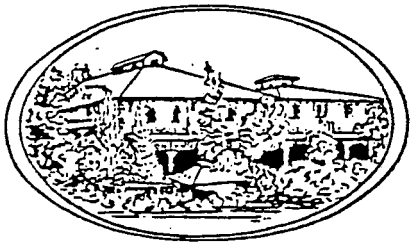
ALEXANDER VALLEY
PINOT NOIR
1976
Alcohol 13 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI
SINCE 1876



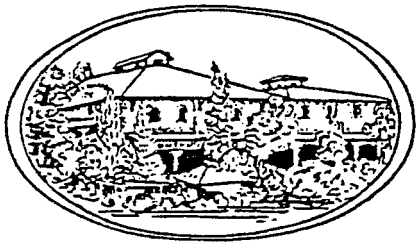
ALEXANDER VALLEY
CHENIN BLANC
1976
Alcohol 12 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI
SINCE 1876



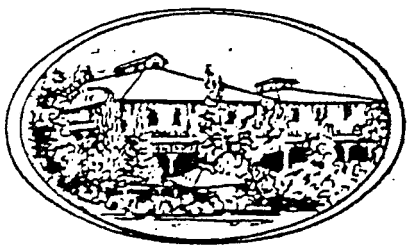
ALEXANDER VALLEY
MUSCAT CANELLI
1977
Alcohol 11 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI
SINCE 1876



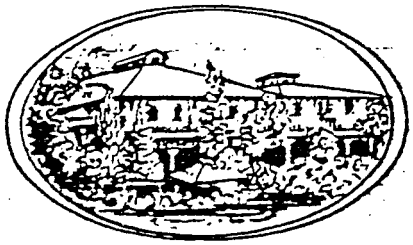
ALEXANDER VALLEY
JOHANNISBERG RIESLING
1977
Alcohol 13 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI
SINCE 1876



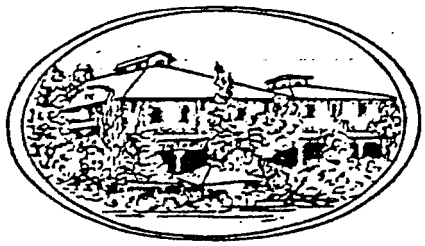
ALEXANDER VALLEY
ZINFANDEL
1977

SIMI
SINCE 1876



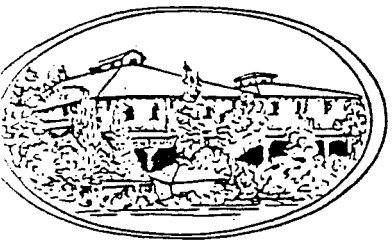
ALEXANDER VALLEY
CABERNET SAUVIGNON
1977

SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
CHARDONNAY
1977
Alcohol 13 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

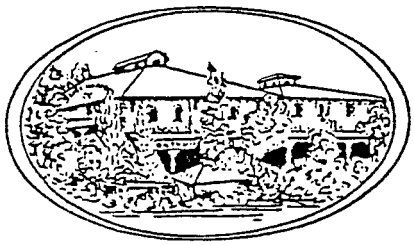
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
CHENIN BLANC
1977

Alcohol 12.7 by Vol.
...uced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

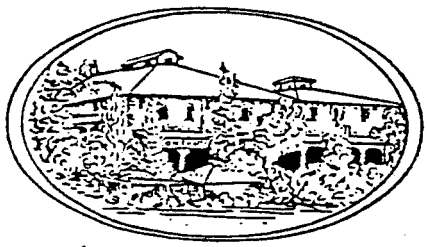
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
GEWÜRZTRAMINER
1977

Alcohol 12.5 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

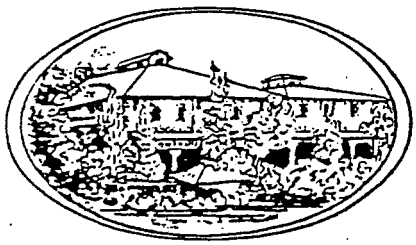
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
PINOT NOIR
1977

Alcohol 13% by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

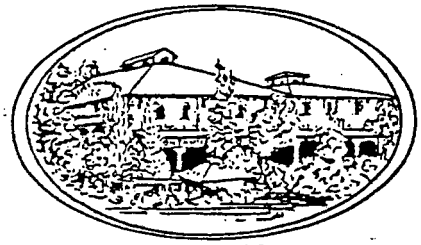
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
ZINFANDEL
1978

Alcohol 13½ % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

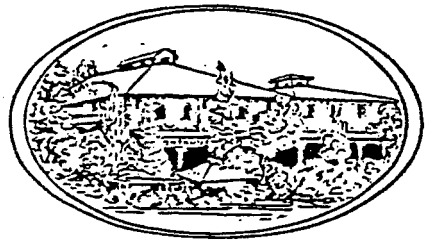
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
ROSÉ OF
CABERNET SAUVIGNON
1978

Alcohol 13 % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

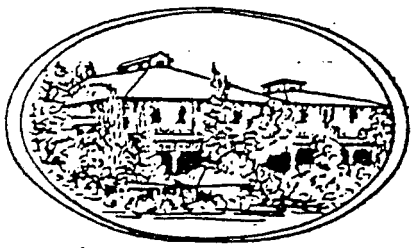
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
CHARDONNAY
1978

Alcohol 13½ % by Vol.
Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

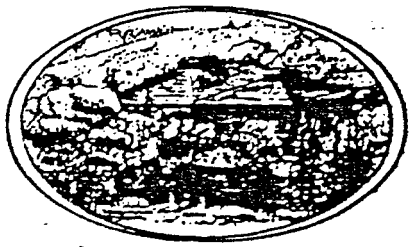
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
GAMAY BEAUJOLAIS
1978

...Alcohol 13½ % by Vol.
...Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

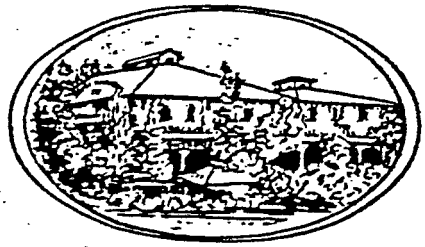
SIMI
SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY
PINOT NOIR
1979

...Alcohol 13½ % by Vol.
...Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI
SINCE 1876

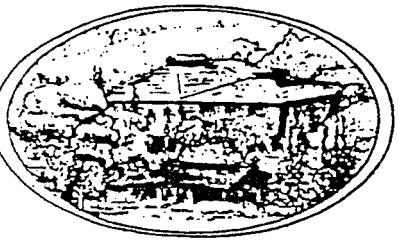


ALEXANDER VALLEY
GEWÜRZTRAMINER
1978

...Alcohol 13½ % by Vol.
...Produced and Bottled by SIMI Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

CABERNET SAUVIGNON

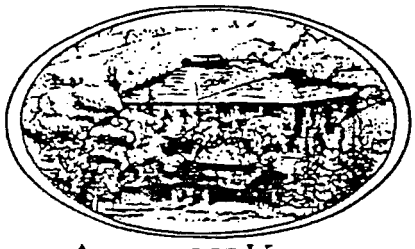
1978

Alcohol 13% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

ZINFANDEL

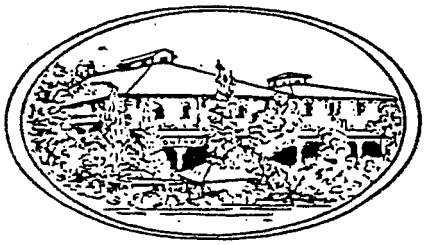
1979

Alcohol 14% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

ROSÉ OF

CABERNET SAUVIGNON

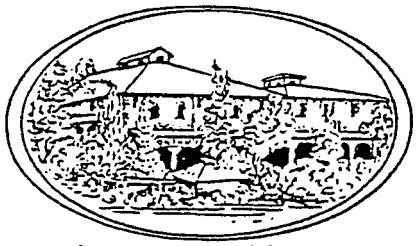
1979

Alcohol 12% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

GAMAY BEAUJOLAIS

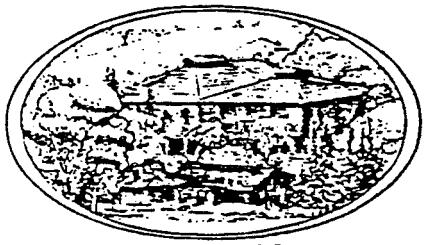
1979

Alcohol 13% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

GAMAY BEAUJOLAIS

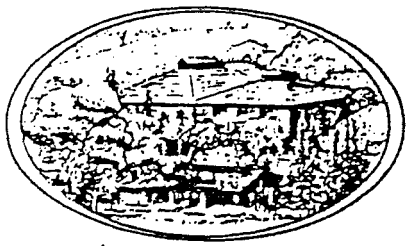
1980

Alcohol 13% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

ROSÉ OF

CABERNET SAUVIGNON

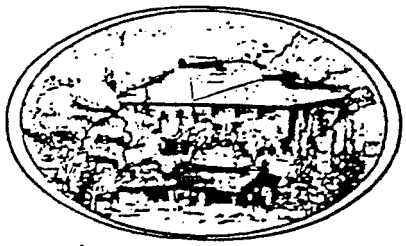
1980

Alcohol 12% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery Healdsburg California, U.S.A.

SIMI

SINCE 1876



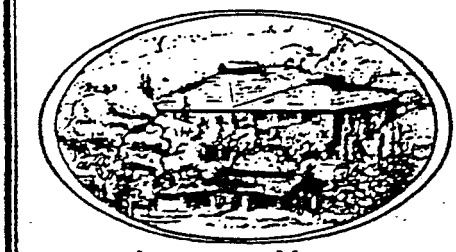
ALEXANDER VALLEY

GEWÜRZTRAMINER

Residual Sugar 5.8% by Weight

SIMI

SINCE 1876



ALEXANDER VALLEY

ROSÉ OF

CABERNET SAUVIGNON

1981

Alcohol 12% by Vol.

Produced and Bottled by Simi Winery, Healdsburg, California, U.S.A.

Alexander Valley Vineyards
TRADE MARK

HARRY H. WETZEL • P. O. BOX 175 • 8644 HIGHWAY 128 • HEALDSBURG, CALIFORNIA 95448-0175

707-433-7209

June 25, 1982

Ms. Dorothy M. Hay
Simi Winery
P.O. Box 698
Healdsburg, CA 95448

Dear Ms. Hay:

After reviewing your proposed change to the Alexander Valley petition, I have no objection to the change.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Hank Wetzel
Chairman,
The Appellation Committee

Dry Creek Valley Association, Inc.
P. O. BOX 1221 — HEALDSBURG — CALIFORNIA 95448

July 26, 1982

Mr. Michael Dacres Dixon, President
Simi Winery
P.O. Box 698
Healdsburg, Ca. 95448

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am pleased to inform you that our Committee has given unanimous support to your request to amend the proposed Dry Creek Valley Viticultural Appellation boundaries as stated in the "Revised Portion of Description" prepared by Curtis & Turk, dated 6/3/82.

The consensus of opinion expressed by the Committee was that Simi Winery's historical ties to Alexander Valley were clear, and that since no Dry Creek Valley vineyards were in question, there simply were no grounds to oppose the amendment.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Charles Richard,
Chairman

cc: Dry Creek Valley Viticultural Appellation Committee

Foppiano Vineyards
"Established 1896"

RECEIVED
JUN 17 1982
SIMI WINERY, INC.

June 15, 1982

Michael G. Dacres Dixon
President
Simi Winery
P.O. Box 698
Healdsburg, CA 95448

Dear Mr. Dixon,

As chairman of the Russian River Wine Road appellation origin committee, I have no objections of the moving of Simi from the Dry Creek viticultural area to the Alexander Valley viticultural area. As to my knowledge, this does not disrupt the boundaries of the Russian River Valley, therefore I have no objections.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Louis M. Foppiano

LMF/ms

P. O. Box 606, 12781 Old Redwood Highway Healdsburg, California 95448 (707) 433-1937

DRY CREEK VINEYARD, INC.
Post Office Box T
Healdsburg, California 95448
Telephone (707) 433-1000
or 433-1004

David Stare, Winemaker

July 23, 1982

Michael Dixon
P.O. Box 698
Healdsburg, Ca. 95448

Dear Michael:

Many thanks for your recent letter regarding proposed changes in the Alexander Valley/Dry Creek Valley appellation.

I am 100% in agreement with your views and believe that it was an oversight on both the Dry Creek Valley appellation committee and the Alexander Valley appellation committee in not including Simi Winery in the Alexander Valley. The location of Simi Winery is a borderline location but in view of Simi's strong prior identification and continuing identification with Alexander Valley it is only proper that Simi be included in the Alexander Valley.

I hope this is sufficient for your purposes.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

David S. Stare

DSS:lh

cc: Charles Richard