

# PRACTICE EXAM 13: UNITED STATES AND CANADA

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1. What is the term for American wine appellations?
  - A. DOC
  - B. AOC
  - C. AVA (American Viticultural Area)
  - D. PDO
  
2. Which state produces the largest volume of wine in the United States?
  - A. California
  - B. Washington
  - C. Oregon
  - D. New York
  
3. What percentage of US wine production comes from California?
  - A. 50%
  - B. 65%
  - C. 75%
  - D. Over 80%
  
4. Which California region is known as the heart of premium wine production?
  - A. Central Valley
  - B. North Coast
  - C. Central Coast
  - D. South Coast

5. What is the most planted red grape variety in California?

- A. Merlot
- B. Pinot Noir
- C. Cabernet Sauvignon
- D. Zinfandel

6. Which fog-influenced body of water moderates Napa Valley's climate?

- A. San Pablo Bay
- B. Pacific Ocean
- C. San Francisco Bay
- D. Monterey Bay

7. How many sub-AVAs exist within Napa Valley?

- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 16

8. Which Napa Valley sub-AVA is known for benchland wines and Cabernet Sauvignon?

- A. Howell Mountain
- B. Rutherford
- C. Stags Leap District
- D. Calistoga

9. What famous characteristic is associated with Rutherford Cabernet Sauvignon?

- A. Mint notes
- B. Eucalyptus

- C. Rutherford Dust
- D. Lavender

10. Which Napa Valley sub-AVA is a mountain appellation requiring vineyards above 1,400 feet?

- A. Howell Mountain
- B. Oakville
- C. Yountville
- D. St. Helena

11. What distinguishes Stags Leap District wines?

- A. High altitude
- B. White wine focus
- C. Volcanic soils
- D. Elegant, supple Cabernet Sauvignon with softer tannins

12. Which event in 1976 brought international recognition to Napa Valley?

- A. First AVA designation
- B. Judgment of Paris
- C. Phylloxera outbreak
- D. First winery opening

13. What style of wine is Napa Valley most famous for producing?

- A. Sparkling wine
- B. Riesling
- C. Cabernet Sauvignon
- D. Pinot Noir

14. Which Sonoma County AVA is cooled by the Petaluma Gap?

- A. Sonoma Coast
- B. Dry Creek Valley
- C. Alexander Valley
- D. Russian River Valley

15. What grape variety is Russian River Valley particularly known for?

- A. Cabernet Sauvignon
- B. Zinfandel
- C. Merlot
- D. Pinot Noir (and Chardonnay)

16. Which Sonoma AVA is famous for old-vine Zinfandel?

- A. Sonoma Coast
- B. Dry Creek Valley
- C. Russian River Valley
- D. Carneros

17. What variety thrives in Alexander Valley's warmer climate?

- A. Pinot Noir
- B. Riesling
- C. Cabernet Sauvignon
- D. Gewürztraminer

18. Which AVA spans both Napa and Sonoma counties?

- A. Carneros (Los Carneros)
- B. Dry Creek Valley
- C. Howell Mountain
- D. Stags Leap District

19. What is Carneros particularly known for producing?

- A. Zinfandel
- B. Cabernet Sauvignon
- C. Merlot
- D. Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, and sparkling wine

20. What climate influence affects the Sonoma Coast AVA?

- A. Desert heat
- B. Pacific Ocean fog and wind
- C. Lake effect
- D. Rain shadow

21. Which Central Coast region is known for Rhône varieties?

- A. Santa Barbara
- B. Monterey
- C. Paso Robles
- D. Santa Cruz Mountains

22. What makes Paso Robles climate distinctive?

- A. Large diurnal temperature variation
- B. Constant fog
- C. Heavy rainfall
- D. Maritime influence only

23. Which transverse valley in Santa Barbara runs east-west, funneling ocean influence?

- A. Napa Valley
- B. Russian River

- C. Sonoma Valley
- D. Santa Ynez Valley (and Santa Maria Valley)

24. What grape variety has gained fame in Santa Barbara's Sta. Rita Hills?

- A. Cabernet Sauvignon
- B. Pinot Noir
- C. Zinfandel
- D. Merlot

25. Which Santa Barbara AVA is warmest and furthest from ocean influence?

- A. Sta. Rita Hills
- B. Santa Maria Valley
- C. Happy Canyon
- D. Ballard Canyon

26. What is the primary grape variety of Happy Canyon?

- A. Bordeaux varieties (Cabernet Sauvignon, Sauvignon Blanc)
- B. Pinot Noir
- C. Chardonnay
- D. Syrah

27. Which Central Coast AVA is known for high-elevation Pinot Noir and Chardonnay?

- A. Paso Robles
- B. Monterey
- C. Livermore Valley
- D. Santa Lucia Highlands

28. What geographic feature creates Monterey's intense afternoon winds?

- A. Mountain range
- B. Salinas Valley wind tunnel
- C. Desert proximity
- D. Lake effect

29. Which region pioneered California winemaking in the 1880s?

- A. Napa Valley
- B. Sonoma
- C. Livermore Valley
- D. Santa Cruz Mountains

30. What is California's primary bulk wine producing region?

- A. Central Valley
- B. North Coast
- C. Central Coast
- D. Sierra Foothills

31. Which Sierra Foothills AVA is known for old-vine Zinfandel?

- A. El Dorado
- B. Fiddletown
- C. Shenandoah Valley
- D. Amador County (and sub-AVAs)

32. What grape variety is most associated with Lodi?

- A. Cabernet Sauvignon
- B. Zinfandel (especially old vines)
- C. Pinot Noir
- D. Chardonnay

33. Which Washington State AVA is the largest?

- A. Walla Walla
- B. Red Mountain
- C. Columbia Valley
- D. Yakima Valley

34. What distinguishes Washington's climate from California's?

- A. More northern latitude with longer summer days
- B. Warmer temperatures
- C. More rainfall in vineyards
- D. Ocean influence

35. Which Washington AVA is known for powerful Cabernet Sauvignon and Syrah?

- A. Columbia Gorge
- B. Yakima Valley
- C. Walla Walla
- D. Red Mountain

36. What natural feature provides irrigation for most Washington vineyards?

- A. Rainfall
- B. Columbia River (and irrigation canals)
- C. Underground springs
- D. Melting glaciers

37. Which grape variety has Washington gained particular recognition for?

- A. Pinot Noir
- B. Zinfandel

- C. Syrah (and Riesling, Cabernet Sauvignon)
- D. Gewürztraminer

38. What percentage of Washington's wine grapes grow east of the Cascades?

- A. Over 99%
- B. 75%
- C. 50%
- D. 25%

39. Which AVA spans both Washington and Oregon?

- A. Willamette Valley
- B. Walla Walla
- C. Red Mountain
- D. Columbia Valley and Walla Walla Valley

40. What soil type characterizes Red Mountain AVA?

- A. Volcanic
- B. Wind-blown loess and gravel
- C. Limestone
- D. Clay

41. Which Oregon region produces the majority of the state's wine?

- A. Umpqua Valley
- B. Rogue Valley
- C. Willamette Valley
- D. Columbia Gorge

42. What grape variety is Oregon most famous for?

- A. Pinot Noir
- B. Cabernet Sauvignon
- C. Syrah
- D. Zinfandel

43. What is Oregon's climate classification similar to?

- A. Bordeaux
- B. Napa Valley
- C. Southern Rhône
- D. Burgundy

44. Which mountain range protects Willamette Valley from Pacific rainfall?

- A. Rocky Mountains
- B. Coast Range
- C. Cascades
- D. Sierra Nevada

45. How many sub-AVAs exist within the Willamette Valley?

- A. 5
- B. 8
- C. 11 (as of recent designations)
- D. 15

46. Which Willamette Valley sub-AVA is known as the warmest?

- A. Dundee Hills
- B. Eola-Amity Hills
- C. Chehalem Mountains
- D. Ribbon Ridge

47. What soil type is associated with Dundee Hills?

- A. Granite
- B. Limestone
- C. Alluvial gravel
- D. Jory (volcanic)

48. Which wind gap cools the Eola-Amity Hills AVA?

- A. Columbia Gorge
- B. Van Duzer Corridor
- C. Petaluma Gap
- D. Salinas Valley

49. What white grape variety is Oregon's second most important after Chardonnay?

- A. Riesling
- B. Sauvignon Blanc
- C. Pinot Gris
- D. Gewürztraminer

50. Which Oregon region produces warmer-climate varieties like Tempranillo?

- A. Southern Oregon (Rogue Valley, Umpqua Valley)
- B. Willamette Valley
- C. Columbia Gorge
- D. Walla Walla

51. What is the minimum percentage of a grape variety required on US wine labels?

- A. 85%
- B. 100%

- C. 70%
- D. 75%

52. What percentage of grapes must come from a stated AVA?

- A. 75%
- B. 85%
- C. 95%
- D. 100%

53. What is the vintage requirement for US wine labels?

- A. 100%
- B. 75%
- C. 95% (85% for AVA wines)
- D. 90%

54. Which state has a stricter variety labeling requirement than federal law?

- A. Oregon (90% minimum)
- B. California
- C. Washington
- D. New York

55. What term describes wines made from grapes grown on the winery's own property?

- A. Reserve
- B. Limited Production
- C. Single Vineyard
- D. Estate Bottled

56. What geographic requirement exists for "Estate Bottled" wines?

- A. From any source
- B. Winery and vineyards must be in the same AVA
- C. Only Napa Valley
- D. Any California region

57. Which New York wine region produces the most Riesling?

- A. Long Island
- B. Hudson Valley
- C. Finger Lakes
- D. Lake Erie

58. What creates the favorable climate for Finger Lakes viticulture?

- A. Lake effect moderation
- B. Southern latitude
- C. Desert climate
- D. Ocean influence

59. Which New York region is known for Bordeaux varieties?

- A. Finger Lakes
- B. Hudson Valley
- C. Lake Erie
- D. Long Island (North Fork)

60. What grape variety is most planted in New York State?

- A. Chardonnay
- B. Concord (for juice and jelly, with vinifera growing)
- C. Riesling
- D. Cabernet Franc

61. Which Virginia AVA has gained recognition for quality wines?

- A. Shenandoah Valley
- B. Northern Neck
- C. Monticello
- D. Middleburg

62. What grape variety shows particular promise in Virginia?

- A. Viognier (and Cabernet Franc)
- B. Pinot Noir
- C. Zinfandel
- D. Riesling

63. Which Texas AVA is located at high elevation?

- A. Texas Hill Country
- B. Texoma
- C. Bell Mountain
- D. Texas High Plains

64. What challenge do Texas vineyards face?

- A. Cool temperatures
- B. Pierce's Disease, heat, and erratic weather
- C. Excessive rainfall
- D. Phylloxera only

65. Which Midwestern state has an established wine industry around Lake Michigan?

- A. Ohio
- B. Indiana

- C. Michigan
- D. Wisconsin

66. What moderates Michigan's vineyard climate?

- A. Lake Michigan effect
- B. Southern latitude
- C. Desert conditions
- D. Mountain ranges

67. Which grape variety has proven successful on Michigan's Old Mission Peninsula?

- A. Cabernet Sauvignon
- B. Zinfandel
- C. Syrah
- D. Riesling (and other cool-climate varieties)

68. What type of wine is Napa Valley's Opus One?

- A. Single-variety Cabernet
- B. Bordeaux-style blend (joint venture between Mondavi and Rothschild)
- C. Pinot Noir
- D. Sparkling wine

69. Which California winery is credited with pioneering the modern California wine industry?

- A. Opus One
- B. Screaming Eagle
- C. Robert Mondavi Winery
- D. Harlan Estate

70. What style of wine is Schramsberg known for producing?

- A. Traditional method sparkling wine
- B. Cabernet Sauvignon
- C. Zinfandel
- D. Dessert wine

71. Which California producer is famous for single-vineyard Pinot Noir?

- A. Ridge Vineyards
- B. Caymus
- C. Stag's Leap Wine Cellars
- D. Williams Selyem (and others in Russian River)

72. What is Ridge Vineyards' famous single-vineyard Zinfandel?

- A. Opus One
- B. Monte Bello (primarily Cabernet) and Geyserville
- C. Insignia
- D. Caymus Special Selection

73. Which Napa winery won the red wine category at the 1976 Judgment of Paris?

- A. Chateau Montelena
- B. Ridge Vineyards
- C. Stag's Leap Wine Cellars
- D. Robert Mondavi

74. Which winery won the white wine category at the Judgment of Paris?

- A. Chateau Montelena
- B. Stag's Leap Wine Cellars
- C. Chalone
- D. Freemark Abbey

75. What is a "Meritage" wine?

- A. Single variety wine
- B. French import
- C. Sparkling wine
- D. Trademarked name for Bordeaux-style blend

76. What distinguishes California "old vine" Zinfandel?

- A. Specific age requirement
- B. No legal definition, but typically vines 50+ years old
- C. Must be from Lodi
- D. Dry-farmed only

77. Which pest devastated California vineyards in the 1990s?

- A. Pierce's Disease
- B. Powdery mildew
- C. Phylloxera (biotype B attacking AXR1 rootstock)
- D. Glassy-winged sharpshooter

78. What rootstock failed during California's 1990s phylloxera crisis?

- A. AXR1
- B. St. George
- C. 110R
- D. 3309C

79. Which disease threatens vineyards in California's coastal regions?

- A. Botrytis
- B. Powdery mildew

- C. Downy mildew
- D. Pierce's Disease (spread by sharpshooters)

80. What is the "California cult wine" phenomenon?

- A. Inexpensive bulk wines
- B. Small-production, high-scoring wines with limited availability
- C. Organic wines only
- D. Sparkling wines

81. Which Napa winery epitomizes the cult Cabernet movement?

- A. Robert Mondavi
- B. Beringer
- C. Screaming Eagle (and Harlan, Colgin, etc.)
- D. Opus One

82. What trend has emerged in California winemaking regarding alcohol levels?

- A. Movement toward lower alcohol, balanced wines (alongside high-alcohol examples)
- B. Only high-alcohol wines
- C. Fortified wines only
- D. No change

83. Which Oregon winery helped establish the state's Pinot Noir reputation?

- A. King Estate
- B. Domaine Serene
- C. Beaux Frères
- D. Eyrie Vineyards (David Lett)

84. What event brought international attention to Oregon Pinot Noir in 1979?

- A. Judgment of Paris
- B. Gault-Millau Wine Olympics (Eyrie vs. Burgundy)
- C. Robert Parker review
- D. Wine Spectator award

85. Which Burgundy producer invested in Oregon, further validating the region?

- A. Domaine de la Romanée-Conti
- B. Louis Jadot
- C. Domaine Drouhin
- D. Domaine Leroy

86. What sustainable certification is common in Oregon wineries?

- A. LIVE (Low Input Viticulture and Enology) and Salmon-Safe
- B. Only organic
- C. No certifications
- D. USDA only

87. Which Washington producer helped establish the state's wine industry?

- A. Quilceda Creek
- B. Leonetti Cellar
- C. Cayuse
- D. Chateau Ste. Michelle (and Columbia Winery)

88. What is the relationship between Chateau Ste. Michelle and Dr. Loosen?

- A. No relationship
- B. Joint venture producing Eroica Riesling
- C. Competitor
- D. Same owner

89. Which Walla Walla producer is known for biodynamic viticulture and Rhône varieties?

- A. Leonetti Cellar
- B. Woodward Canyon
- C. Cayuse
- D. L'Ecole No. 41

90. What variety has put Red Mountain AVA on the international map?

- A. Cabernet Sauvignon
- B. Merlot
- C. Syrah
- D. Riesling

91. Which American wine region outside the West Coast has the longest history?

- A. Texas
- B. Virginia
- C. New York
- D. Ohio (and Virginia)

92. What native American grape species is resistant to phylloxera?

- A. *Vitis vinifera*
- B. *Vitis labrusca* (and other American species)
- C. *Vitis silvestris*
- D. *Vitis amurensis*

93. What hybrid grape variety is grown in cold-climate eastern states?

- A. Cabernet Sauvignon
- B. Pinot Noir

- C. Marquette (and Frontenac, La Crescent)
- D. Chardonnay

94. Which university has been instrumental in developing cold-hardy grape varieties?

- A. University of Minnesota
- B. UC Davis
- C. Cornell University
- D. Washington State University

95. What organization classifies US wine appellations?

- A. INAO
- B. State governments
- C. Wine Institute
- D. TTB (Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau)

96. How many AVAs currently exist in the United States?

- A. 100
- B. Over 250
- C. 500
- D. 50

97. Which California region is known for sparkling wine production using traditional method?

- A. Napa Valley
- B. Central Valley
- C. Anderson Valley (and Carneros)
- D. Paso Robles

98. What French Champagne house established a California sparkling wine operation in Anderson Valley?

- A. Roederer Estate (Louis Roederer)
- B. Moët & Chandon
- C. Veuve Clicquot
- D. Taittinger

99. Which California coastal region is known for cool-climate Pinot Noir and Chardonnay?

- A. Paso Robles
- B. Alexander Valley
- C. Lodi
- D. Anderson Valley (and Sonoma Coast)

100. What trend characterizes premium American winemaking today?

- A. Decreasing quality
- B. Focus on terroir expression, sustainability, and site-specific wines
- C. Only bulk wine production
- D. Abandoning vinifera grapes

## Answer Explanations

1. C. American appellation term - AVA (American Viticultural Area) is the US system for designating wine regions based on distinguishing geographic features, climate, and soil characteristics.
2. A. Largest US wine producer - California produces the vast majority of American wine, dominating both volume and premium production across numerous diverse regions.
3. D. California's share - California produces over 80% of US wine, with the Central Valley providing bulk wine and coastal regions producing premium bottlings.
4. B. Premium California region - The North Coast, including Napa and Sonoma counties, is considered the heart of premium California wine production with the highest concentration of acclaimed wineries.
5. C. California's top red grape - Cabernet Sauvignon is California's most planted red variety, dominating Napa Valley and producing the state's most prestigious and expensive wines.
6. A. Napa cooling influence - San Pablo Bay at Napa Valley's southern end funnels fog and cool air into the valley, moderating temperatures and extending the growing season.
7. D. Napa sub-AVAs - Sixteen sub-AVAs exist within Napa Valley, each with distinctive terroir characteristics from valley floor to mountain appellations.
8. B. Rutherford benchland - Rutherford is known for benchland vineyards producing powerful Cabernet Sauvignon with distinctive dusty, mineral character from well-drained alluvial soils.
9. C. Rutherford characteristic - "Rutherford Dust" describes the distinctive earthy, dusty mineral character found in Cabernet Sauvignon from this benchland appellation.
10. A. Mountain AVA - Howell Mountain requires vineyards above 1,400 feet elevation, producing intense, structured Cabernet Sauvignon from volcanic soils above the fog line.

11. D. Stags Leap character - Stags Leap District produces elegant, supple Cabernet Sauvignon with softer tannins than mountain appellations, from volcanic and alluvial soils.

12. B. 1976 recognition event - The Judgment of Paris blind tasting in 1976 saw California wines defeat top French wines, bringing international recognition to Napa Valley.

13. C. Napa's famous wine - Cabernet Sauvignon defines Napa Valley's reputation, producing America's most collected and expensive wines from numerous sub-appellations.

14. A. Petaluma Gap cooling - Sonoma Coast benefits from cooling through the Petaluma Gap, a wind corridor bringing Pacific influence to multiple Sonoma appellations.

15. D. Russian River varieties - Russian River Valley is particularly known for Pinot Noir and Chardonnay, benefiting from fog intrusion from the Pacific Ocean.

16. B. Old-vine Zinfandel AVA - Dry Creek Valley is famous for old-vine Zinfandel, with many vineyards planted in the late 1800s producing concentrated, bramble-fruited wines.

17. C. Alexander Valley variety - Cabernet Sauvignon thrives in Alexander Valley's warmer climate, producing ripe, approachable wines with softer tannins than Napa examples.

18. A. Bi-county AVA - Carneros (Los Carneros) spans both Napa and Sonoma counties, united by cool bay-influenced climate ideal for Pinot Noir and Chardonnay.

19. D. Carneros specialties - Carneros produces excellent Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, and sparkling wine, with cool temperatures and clay soils creating elegant, structured wines.

20. B. Sonoma Coast climate - Pacific Ocean fog and wind define Sonoma Coast AVA, creating extremely cool conditions for Pinot Noir and Chardonnay on exposed ridges.

21. C. Rhône variety region - Paso Robles has become California's center for Rhône varieties, with warm days, cool nights, and diverse soils suiting Syrah, Grenache, and Mourvèdre.
22. A. Paso Robles climate - Large diurnal temperature variation (often 50°F difference between day and night) characterizes Paso Robles, preserving acidity while achieving full ripeness.
23. D. East-west valleys - Santa Ynez Valley and Santa Maria Valley run east-west (transverse), funneling Pacific fog and wind inland, creating cool conditions unusual for the latitude.
24. B. Sta. Rita Hills grape - Pinot Noir has gained fame in Sta. Rita Hills, where extreme Pacific influence creates one of California's coolest growing environments.
25. C. Warmest Santa Barbara AVA - Happy Canyon is Santa Barbara's warmest AVA, located furthest east with Bordeaux varieties replacing Pinot Noir and Chardonnay.
26. A. Happy Canyon varieties - Bordeaux varieties (Cabernet Sauvignon, Sauvignon Blanc) thrive in Happy Canyon's warmer conditions, distinct from cooler Santa Barbara AVAs.
27. D. High-elevation Central Coast - Santa Lucia Highlands produces acclaimed Pinot Noir and Chardonnay from high-elevation vineyards overlooking the Salinas Valley.
28. B. Monterey wind source - The Salinas Valley acts as a wind tunnel, drawing intense afternoon winds from Monterey Bay that moderate temperatures dramatically.
29. C. Pioneer California region - Livermore Valley pioneered California winemaking in the 1880s, with historic wineries like Wente and Concannon still operating today.
30. A. Bulk wine region - The Central Valley produces California's bulk wine, with hot conditions and irrigation creating high yields for everyday wines.
31. D. Sierra Foothills Zinfandel - Amador County and its sub-AVAs (including Shenandoah Valley, Fiddletown) are known for old-vine Zinfandel from Gold Rush-era plantings.

32. B. Lodi's signature grape - Zinfandel, especially from old vines, defines Lodi, with many vineyards featuring head-trained, dry-farmed vines over 100 years old.
33. C. Largest Washington AVA - Columbia Valley is Washington's largest AVA, encompassing most of the state's vineyards in the rain shadow of the Cascades.
34. A. Washington climate distinction - Washington's more northern latitude provides longer summer daylight hours, allowing grapes to ripen while maintaining acidity.
35. D. Red Mountain character - Red Mountain produces powerful Cabernet Sauvignon and Syrah from wind-blown loess soils, with intense sun exposure and limited water creating concentrated wines.
36. B. Washington irrigation source - The Columbia River and its irrigation canals provide water for most Washington vineyards, essential in the semi-arid climate east of the Cascades.
37. C. Washington's notable varieties - Washington has gained recognition for Syrah alongside Riesling and Cabernet Sauvignon, with each variety showing distinctive regional character.
38. A. Eastern Washington viticulture - Over 99% of Washington wine grapes grow east of the Cascades, where the rain shadow creates ideal desert-like growing conditions.
39. D. Bi-state AVAs - Columbia Valley and Walla Walla Valley both span Washington and Oregon, with vineyards in both states sharing similar terroir.
40. B. Red Mountain soils - Wind-blown loess (fine, calcium-rich silt) and gravel characterize Red Mountain, contributing to the AVA's powerful, structured wines.
41. C. Oregon's primary region - Willamette Valley produces the majority of Oregon wine, with Pinot Noir dominating the cool, Burgundy-like climate.

42. A. Oregon's famous grape - Pinot Noir defines Oregon wine, with the state's cool climate and dedication to the variety earning international acclaim.

43. D. Oregon climate comparison - Oregon's climate is similar to Burgundy, with cool temperatures, significant rainfall, and vintage variation that suits Pinot Noir perfectly.

44. B. Willamette protection - The Coast Range protects Willamette Valley from the heaviest Pacific rainfall while allowing cool air and fog to moderate temperatures.

45. C. Willamette sub-AVAs - Eleven sub-AVAs now exist within Willamette Valley, each with distinctive soil types and mesoclimates affecting Pinot Noir character.

46. A. Warmest Willamette sub-AVA - Dundee Hills, while not the warmest overall, is known for earlier ripening and fuller-bodied Pinot Noir from Jory volcanic soils.

47. D. Dundee Hills soil - Jory soil, a distinctive red volcanic clay-loite, characterizes Dundee Hills and contributes to the area's rich, structured Pinot Noir.

48. B. Eola-Amity cooling - The Van Duzer Corridor channels Pacific winds into Eola-Amity Hills, creating one of Willamette Valley's coolest sub-regions.

49. C. Oregon's second white - Pinot Gris is Oregon's second most important white grape, producing both crisp, Alsatian-style and richer, fuller expressions.

50. A. Warmer Oregon regions - Southern Oregon (including Rogue Valley and Umpqua Valley) produces warmer-climate varieties like Tempranillo, Syrah, and Bordeaux grapes.

51. D. US variety requirement - Federal law requires minimum 75% of the labeled variety on US wine labels, allowing up to 25% of other grapes.

52. B. AVA grape requirement - Wines labeled with an AVA must contain 85% grapes from that designated region, higher than the 75% requirement for state or county designations.

53. C. Vintage requirement - US wines must contain 95% from the stated vintage (85% for AVA-designated wines), ensuring accurate vintage representation.

54. A. Oregon's stricter requirement - Oregon requires 90% minimum of the labeled variety (with some exceptions), stricter than the federal 75% requirement.

55. D. Estate definition - "Estate Bottled" indicates wines made entirely from grapes grown on property owned or controlled by the winery within the same AVA.

56. B. Estate geographic requirement - Estate Bottled wines require both the winery and vineyards to be located within the same AVA, ensuring regional authenticity.

57. C. New York Riesling region - The Finger Lakes produces New York's finest Riesling, with deep glacial lakes moderating the cold continental climate.

58. A. Finger Lakes climate - Lake effect moderation from the deep Finger Lakes prevents early frost and extreme winter temperatures, enabling vinifera cultivation.

59. D. New York Bordeaux region - Long Island's North Fork produces Bordeaux varieties, with maritime climate and long growing season suiting Merlot and Cabernet Franc.

60. B. New York's most planted - Concord (native labrusca) remains New York's most planted grape for juice and jelly, though vinifera plantings for wine continue growing.

61. C. Virginia quality AVA - Monticello AVA has gained recognition for quality wines, with Thomas Jefferson's historic estate lending prestige to the region.

62. A. Virginia's promising varieties - Viognier and Cabernet Franc show particular promise in Virginia, with the state becoming known for these varieties.

63. D. High elevation Texas - Texas High Plains AVA at 3,000-4,000 feet elevation produces quality wines, with altitude moderating the state's extreme heat.

64. B. Texas challenges - Pierce's Disease (spread by glassy-winged sharpshooters), intense heat, and erratic weather patterns challenge Texas viticulture.

65. C. Great Lakes wine state - Michigan has an established wine industry, with Lake Michigan moderating temperatures on the Leelanau and Old Mission Peninsulas.

66. A. Michigan climate influence - Lake Michigan's moderating effect protects vineyards from temperature extremes, creating viable growing conditions at this northern latitude.

67. D. Michigan's successful variety - Riesling and other cool-climate varieties thrive on Michigan's Old Mission Peninsula, benefiting from lake-moderated conditions.

68. B. Opus One style - Opus One is a Bordeaux-style blend created as a joint venture between Robert Mondavi and Baron Philippe de Rothschild of Mouton Rothschild.

69. C. California pioneer winery - Robert Mondavi Winery, founded in 1966, is credited with pioneering the modern California fine wine industry and promoting Napa Valley globally.

70. A. Schramsberg specialty - Schramsberg pioneered premium traditional method sparkling wine in California, producing blanc de blancs and other styles since 1965.

71. D. Single-vineyard Pinot producer - Williams Selyem helped establish Russian River Valley's Pinot Noir reputation with single-vineyard wines commanding cult status.

72. B. Ridge famous wines - Ridge Vineyards produces Monte Bello (Cabernet-based) and Geyserville (Zinfandel-based), both renowned single-vineyard wines with decades of history.

73. C. 1976 red winner - Stag's Leap Wine Cellars' 1973 Cabernet Sauvignon won the red wine category at the Judgment of Paris, shocking the French wine establishment.

74. A. 1976 white winner - Chateau Montelena's 1973 Chardonnay won the white wine category at the Judgment of Paris, further validating California's quality potential.

75. D. Meritage definition - Meritage is a trademarked name for American Bordeaux-style blends (both red and white) meeting specific blending requirements.

76. B. Old vine definition - No legal definition exists for "old vine" in the US, but the term typically indicates vines 50+ years old, particularly for Zinfandel.

77. C. 1990s pest - Phylloxera biotype B devastated California vineyards in the 1990s, attacking the widely-planted AXR1 rootstock previously thought resistant.

78. A. Failed rootstock - AXR1, a partially vinifera rootstock recommended by UC Davis, failed against phylloxera biotype B, requiring widespread replanting.

79. D. Coastal disease threat - Pierce's Disease, a bacterial infection spread by sharpshooter insects, threatens vineyards in California's coastal regions.

80. B. Cult wine phenomenon - California cult wines are small-production, highly-rated wines with limited availability, commanding premium prices and collector interest.

81. C. Cult Cabernet winery - Screaming Eagle epitomizes the cult Cabernet movement, with tiny production, perfect scores, and astronomical prices alongside Harlan and Colgin.

82. A. Alcohol level trend - A movement toward lower alcohol, more balanced wines has emerged alongside traditional high-alcohol California styles, reflecting diverse consumer preferences.

83. D. Oregon Pinot pioneer - Eyrie Vineyards, founded by David Lett in 1966, helped establish Oregon's Pinot Noir reputation through decades of quality production.

84. B. Oregon validation event - The 1979 Gault-Millau Wine Olympics, where Eyrie's Pinot Noir placed alongside top Burgundies, brought international attention to Oregon.

85. C. Burgundy Oregon investment - Domaine Drouhin's 1987 Oregon investment validated the state's potential, with their wines helping establish Oregon's international reputation.

86. A. Oregon sustainability - LIVE (Low Input Viticulture and Enology) and Salmon-Safe certifications are common among Oregon wineries committed to sustainable practices.

87. D. Washington pioneer - Chateau Ste. Michelle (along with Columbia Winery) helped establish Washington's wine industry, remaining the state's largest producer.

88. B. Ste. Michelle-Loosen venture - Chateau Ste. Michelle and Germany's Dr. Loosen produce Eroica Riesling together, showcasing Washington's Riesling potential.

89. C. Biodynamic Walla Walla producer - Cayuse practices biodynamic viticulture in Walla Walla, producing acclaimed Syrah and other Rhône varieties from stony soils.

90. A. Red Mountain signature grape - Cabernet Sauvignon has put Red Mountain on the international map, with powerful, structured wines from this warm AVA.

91. D. Eastern wine history - Ohio and Virginia share the longest eastern winemaking history, with both regions producing wine since the early American republic.

92. B. Phylloxera-resistant species - *Vitis labrusca* and other American grape species are resistant to phylloxera, providing rootstock for grafting vinifera varieties worldwide.

93. C. Cold-climate hybrids - Marquette, Frontenac, and La Crescent are cold-hardy hybrid grapes grown in Minnesota and other cold-climate states where vinifera cannot survive.

94. A. Cold-hardy grape research - University of Minnesota has developed cold-hardy grape varieties including Marquette and Frontenac, enabling viticulture in extreme climates.

95. D. AVA authority - The TTB (Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau) classifies and approves AVA petitions, establishing official American Viticultural Areas.

96. B. Current AVA count - Over 250 AVAs currently exist across the United States, with new appellations regularly approved as regions seek recognition.

97. C. California sparkling region - Anderson Valley and Carneros produce California's finest traditional method sparkling wines, with cool climates suiting Chardonnay and Pinot Noir.

98. A. Champagne in California - Roederer Estate, founded by Champagne house Louis Roederer, produces acclaimed sparkling wines in Anderson Valley's cool climate.

99. D. Cool California Pinot region - Anderson Valley and Sonoma Coast produce cool-climate Pinot Noir and Chardonnay, with Pacific influence creating Burgundy-like conditions.

100. B. Premium American trend - Focus on terroir expression, sustainability, and site-specific wines characterizes premium American winemaking today, moving beyond varietal-focused production.