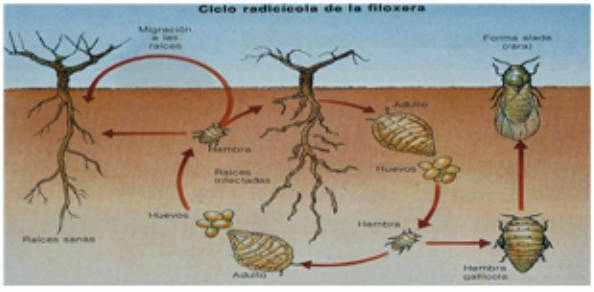
# Quick Guide

**Chapter 12.**

*Viticulture. There is no place for chance.*

- There are ten Asiatic and sixteen American species of *Vitis* (vine plant) bearing grapes from which some kind of wine can be produced.
- However, there is only one species known in Europe, *Vitis Vinifera*, which is the unique and exclusive species from which the best wines in the world are produced.
- Why is the vine not cultivated in countries like Norway or even Guatemala? The answer lies in the existence of certain well-defined geographical limitations for the cultivation of the vine in the world. These areas are principally situated between the latitudes of 30 and 50º, in both hemispheres.
- The noble grapes varieties that produce the great wines for drinking at table need cold winters and moderately warm summers.
- Paradoxically, the best wines are generally obtained from poor, dry soils in which it would be difficult to cultivate any other crop.
- Phylloxera is a small insect which feeds on the roots of the vine. Its bite produces incurable tumours in the roots, and the plant dies shortly afterwards.




- The epidemic began in France in 1863 and it advanced slowly but relentless by 50km per year.
- Only Chile has remained completely untouched by this pest, possibly thanks to its formidable natural frontiers.
- Vines against climate change: It is estimated in two tonnes per year and per hectare the total carbon dioxide that vine is able to absorb.
- Any rere any –alguns ceps arriben als cinquanta anys, fins i tot més- la vinya segueix el seu cicle biològic.
- Year after year (and some varieties attain 50 years of age or more) the vine pursues its relentless biological cycle: www.clubtorres.com/en/blog/20