

THE WINE REGIONS OF SWITZERLAND

The 62 appellations of origin (AOCs) produced in the 26 Swiss winegrowing cantons are divided into six winegrowing regions.

THREE LAKES

The 930 hectares of the Three Lakes region are divided into three distinct sections: the 605 hectares of the Neuchâtel wine area, the 220 hectares of the Lac de Bienne AOC in the canton of Berne, and the 105 hectares of the Vully wine area located in the canton of Fribourg.

VAUD

The canton of Vaud, which is home to the Chasselas variety, boasts six AOCs and two Grand Cru AOCs. Lake Neuchâtel and Lake Geneva exert a beneficial effect on the 3775 hectares of this historic wine area.

GENEVA

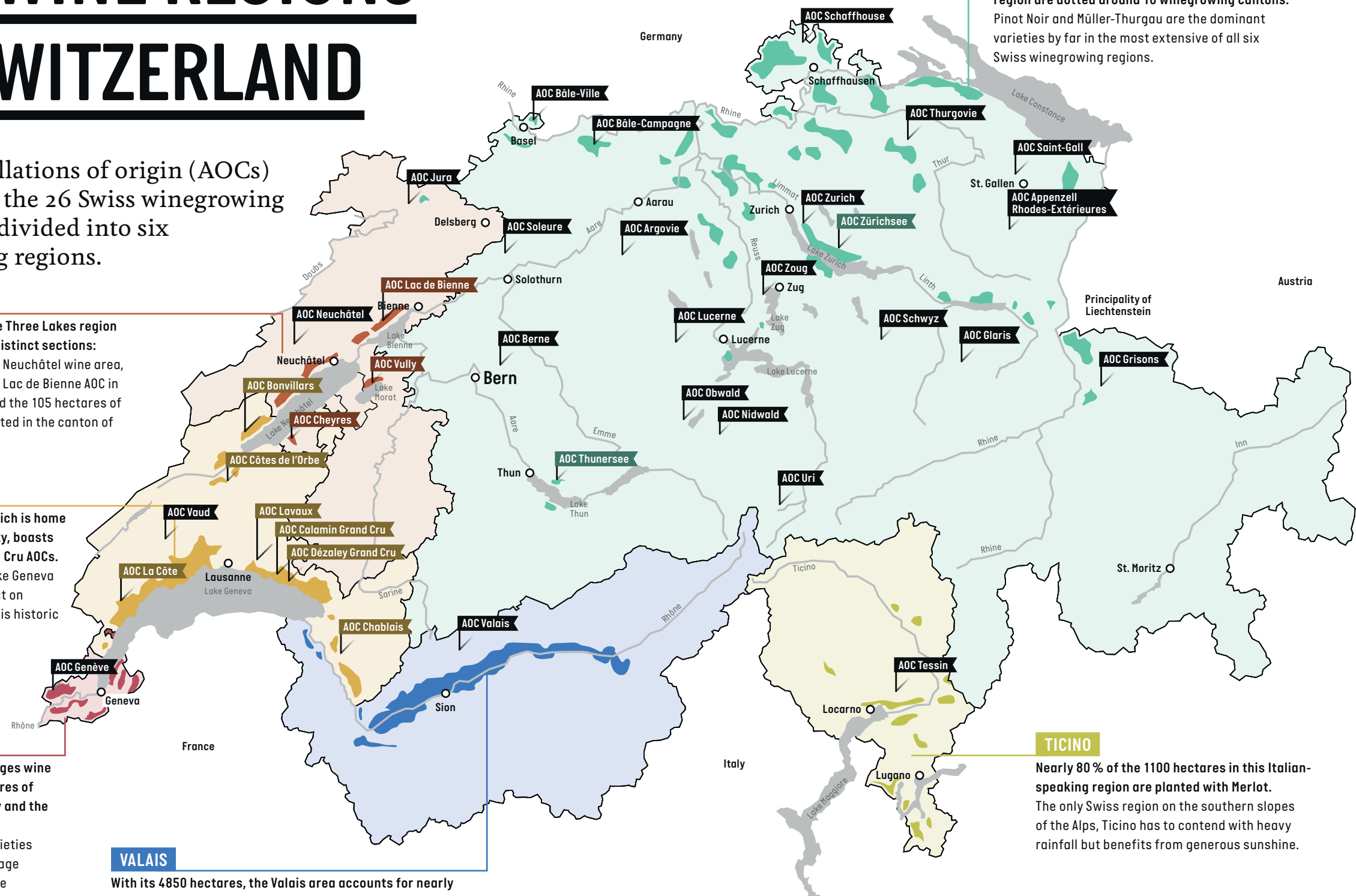
Switzerland's third-biggest wine area covers 1410 hectares of land straddling the city and the countryside. International grape varieties have joined Swiss heritage varieties to diversify the traditional range of grape varieties based on Gamay and Chasselas.

VALAIS

With its 4850 hectares, the Valais area accounts for nearly one third of the entire Swiss wine area. Following the course of the Rhône, the spectacular terraces of the Valais region enjoy a hot and sunny climate that is beneficial to late-maturing grape varieties.

GERMAN-SPEAKING SWITZERLAND

The 2650 hectares of this German-speaking region are dotted around 16 winegrowing cantons. Pinot Noir and Müller-Thurgau are the dominant varieties by far in the most extensive of all six Swiss winegrowing regions.



TICINO

Nearly 80% of the 1100 hectares in this Italian-speaking region are planted with Merlot. The only Swiss region on the southern slopes of the Alps, Ticino has to contend with heavy rainfall but benefits from generous sunshine.