

December 18, 2023

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Karen Thornton, AVA Program Manager Regulations and Rulings Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau 1310 G Street NW, Suite 200E Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: Petition to Establish the "Sebastopol Hills American Viticultural Area". Dated December 18. 2023

Dear AVA Program Manager Thornton:

On behalf of the Sebastopol Hills Winegrowers Association, I am submitting to you, as the AVA Program Manager for the TTB Regulations and Rulings Division in accordance with 27 CFR Part 9, the Petition to Establish the "Sebastopol Hills American Viticultural Area" within Sonoma County, California.

The proposed "Sebastopol Hills American Viticultural Area" would fall entirely within the existing Russian River Valley AVA and would also overlap the southeastern portion of the Green River of the Russian River Valley AVA, which is also within the Russian River Valley AVA.

Please contact me with any questions or comments you may have with respect to this Petition via the below contact information:

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Sincerely.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Section 1.0 Introduction | 1 |
|--|-------------|
| Overview | 1 |
| Section 2.0 Viticultural History of Sebastopol Hills | 5 |
| Section 3.0 Name Evidence | 6 |
| Section 4.0 Boundary Evidence | 10 |
| Section 5.0 Distinguishing Features | 11 |
| 5.1 Climate | 11 |
| 5.1.1 General Climatology | 11 |
| 5.1.2 Temperature | 12 |
| 5.1.3 Wind | 16 |
| 5.1.4 Fog | 17 |
| 5.2 Geology | 19 |
| 5.3 Soils | 20 |
| 5.4 Physical Features | 25 |
| 5.4.1 Topography | 25 |
| 5.4.2 Bodies of Water, Watersheds, and Riparian Areas | 26 |
| 5.5 Elevation (Minimum and Maximum Elevations) | 27 |
| Section 6.0 Maps and Boundary Description | 27 |
| 6.1 Sebastopol Hills AVA Map | 27 |
| 6.2 Sebastopol Hills AVA Boundary Description | 29 |
| 6.2.1 Narrative Description of AVA Boundaries | 29 |
| 6.2.2 Metes and Bounds Description of AVA Boundaries | 29 |
| 6.3 Overlapping AVAs: Similarities and Differences | 30 |
| 6.3.1 North Coast AVA | 31 |
| 6.3.2 Northern Sonoma AVA | 31 |
| 6.3.3 Sonoma Coast AVA | 32 |
| 6.3.4 Russian River Valley AVA | 32 |
| 6.3.5 Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA | 39 |
| 6.3.6 Partial Overlap Justified in Nexus Area at Intersection of Proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA and Green Russian River Valley AVA | |
| 6.3.6.1 Partial Overlap Contains Transitive Distinguishing Features of Topography and Soil Shared by E Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA and the Proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA of the Southern Boun Green Valley of Russian RiverValley | dary of the |
| 6.3.6.2 Topography in Partial Overlap | 43 |
| 6.3.6.3 Soil in Partial Overlap | 44 |
| 6.3.6.4 Partial Overlap is Unlikely to Cause Consumer Confusion | 45 |
| 6.4 Relationship with Adjacent AVAs | |
| 6.4.1 Petaluma Gap AVA | 46 |
| 6.4.2 West Sonoma Coast AVA | |
| 7.0 Conclusion | 10 |

List of Exhibits

| Exhibit A: | Members Wineries and Growers of the Sebastopol Hills Winegrowers Association | -1 |
|------------|--|--------------|
| | Sebastopol's Hilly New Haven for Pinot Noir, John Winthrop Haeger, Special to the Chronicle | -1 |
| Exhibit C: | Sebastopol Hills: Russian River Valley's Southernmost Pearl for Pinot Noir, The Prince of Pinot, Volume 11, Issue 64 | <u>'-</u>] |
| Exhibit D: | Neighborhoods: Sip, Smile, Return, Russian River Valley Winegrowers, Neighborhoods Initiative |)_] |
| | First Leaf Land, Real Estate and Vineyard Broker Firm in Sebastopol Hills | -1 |
| Exhibit F: | Coldwell Banker Realty, Real Estate Listings Featuring Sebastopol HillsFe | -1 |
| Exhibit G: | Russian River Valley Small-lot Pinot Noir Steals the Show at North Coast Wine Challenge, Sarah Doyle, The Press Democrat | j -] |
| Exhibit H: | Balletto Vineyards, Website Featuring Information on Sebastopol HillsH | -1 |
| | Kanzler Family Vineyards, Mes Files Vineyard, Website Featuring Information on Sebastopol Hills | -1 |
| Exhibit J: | USPTO Trademark Filing, Sebastopol Hills, Application No. 86183149J | -1 |
| Exhibit K: | Sonoma County Weather, Custom Report, Cumulative Degree Days for 2020, 2021, and 2022 Growing Season | -1 |
| | Sonoma County Weather, Custom Report, Average, and Maximum Temperature Data for 2020, 2021, and 2022 Growing SeasonL | -1 |
| Exhibit M | : Sonoma County Weather, Custom Graphs Showing Minimum, Average, and Maximum Temperature and Wind Data for 2020, 2021, and 2020 Growing Season | -1 |
| Exhibit N: | Sonoma County Weather, Custom Graphs Showing Minimum, Average, and Maximum Wind Data for 2020, 2021, and 2020 Growing Season | [-] |
| Exhibit O: | Additional Imaging for Soil Series Mapping within Sebastopol Hills | -1 |

| the | tellite Imaging Showing Partial Overlap of Green Valley of Russian River Valley with the Proposed Boundaries of pastopol Hills |
|-----------------------|--|
| Exhibit Q: US | SGS Topographic Map of Partial Overlap between Green Valley the Russian River Valley AVA and the Proposed Boundaries of bastopol Hills |
| of t | hanced Satellite Imaging of Partial Overlap of Green Valley the Russian River Valley with the Proposed Boundaries of bastopol Hills |
| Loam | rellite Imaging Showing Concentration of Goldridge Fine Sandy Soil with the Partial Overlap of Green Valley of the Russian River lley with the Proposed Boundaries of Sebastopol Hills |
| Exhibit T: Ge | ographical Features Chart for a New AVA within an Existing AVAT-1 |
| Exhibit U : Va | alley Ford Quadrangle, California, USGS 7.5' Series Topographic MapU-1 |
| Exhibit V: Tw | vo Rock Quadrangle, California, USGS 7.5' Series Topographic MapV-1 |
| Exhibit W: Se | ebastopol Quadrangle, California, USGS 7.5' Series Topographic MapW-1 |
| Exhibit X: Ca | mp Meeker Quadrangle, California, USGS 7.5' Series Topographic MapX-1 |
| List of Tables | |
| | age Degree Day Summations by Year for Sebastopol Hills and Adjacent Sebastopol Hills Stations |
| • | Maximum Temperature Data from Weather Stations within stopol Hills to Adjacent Non-Sebastopol Hills Stations |
| - | Average and Maximum Wind Speeds from Weather Stations In Sebastopol Hills to Adjacent Non-Sebastopol Hills Station |
| | Compounded Chart of the Temperature and Dew Point Two Weather Stations within Sebastopol Hills |
| | ed States Department of Agriculture Official Soil Series Description: ridge, Steinbeck, Cotati, and Sebastopol Series |
| | |

List of Maps

| Map 1. Proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA | 3, 28 |
|--|-------|
| Map 2. Map Showing the Relationship Between the Proposed AVA and the Existing AVA(s) | 4 |
| Map 3. Ross Halleck Map Depicting Sebastopol Hills | 11 |
| Map 4. Map of Late Tertiary Units in the Northern Bay Area | 20 |
| Map 5. Soils Disbursement Map of Sebastopol Hills and Surrounding Area | 24 |
| Map 6. Topographical Map of the Proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA | 26-27 |

Section 1.0 Introduction

The following petition serves as a formal request for establishing and recognizing an American Viticultural Area ("AVA") named Sebastopol Hills or to be referred to as the "Sebastopol Hills AVA," located in southwestern Sonoma County, California. The proposed AVA covers approximately 10,320 acres and includes at least 1,000 acres of planted and productive commercial vineyards across at least 50 vineyards and two licensed and bonded wineries. This petition is submitted by, and on behalf of, the Sebastopol Hills Winegrowers Association ("SHW") representing vintners and winegrowers in the area. SHW member wineries and growers supporting this petition are listed in Exhibit A.

The petition is made pursuant to Title 27 Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") Part 4.25 and contains all of the information required to establish an AVA in accordance with Title 27 CFR Part 9.12 and Part 9.3.

Sebastopol Hills is a wine-growing geographic region in southwestern Sonoma County, entirely within the existing Russian River Valley AVA. Sebastopol Hills should be recognized for its topography of undulating hills less than 1,000 ft in elevation; predominant Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam soils with some Sebastopol Fine Sandy Loam; Cotati Fine Sandy Loam soils towards the southeastern boundary of the area; and a cooler climate resulting from heavier fog intrusion and coastal influence, all of which distinguishes Sebastopol Hills: (i) from the other portions of the Russian River Valley; (ii) from the West Sonoma Coast AVA, which has a more predominate marine influence and steeper terrain than Sebastopol Hills; and (iii) from the Petaluma Gap AVA, which has much higher winds and more fog intrusion than Sebastopol Hills.

<u>Overview</u>

Sebastopol Hills has been informally recognized as a "neighborhood" within the Russian River Valley AVA. However, Sebastopol Hills has not yet petitioned for recognition by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau ("TTB") to become an official AVA. Sebastopol Hills has a substantial history of producing high-quality wine grapes through some of the most pedigreed vineyards in the region (see Section 2.0 Viticultural History of Sebastopol Hills). The name "Sebastopol Hills" is widely used in the wine industry to identify the wines sourced from grapes grown in this area (see Section 3.0 Name Evidence).

Located in the southwestern portion of Sonoma County in northern California, Sebastopol Hills is perhaps best known for the relatively low-elevation hills, which provide different wind, fog, and temperature exposures for the vineyards planted on the hillsides and in the small valleys between the hills as well as the predominance of Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam soils.

Through this petition, SHW provides TTB with evidence of commercial viticulture in the proposed area, evidence supporting the proposed name, a discussion of, and supporting evidence regarding, the distinguishing features of the proposed AVA, the proposed boundary drawn on United States Geographical Survey ("USGS") maps, and a written description of the proposed boundary. There are over 30 commercial vineyards (described below) and two bonded wineries, Littorai Winery and Reichwage Winery, in Sebastopol Hills.

The evidence of viticulture in this petition will demonstrate the total number of commercial wine grape vineyards and vineyard acreage, as well as the distribution of those vineyards throughout the Sebastopol Hills area. The name evidence of Sebastopol Hills will demonstrate that Sebastopol Hills is used to describe the relevant area and applies to the entire area being proposed pursuant to the USGS maps and written description of the proposed boundary. This petition will also demonstrate the requisite distinguishing features of the area, including climate, geology, soils, and topography, as well as a comparison of Sebastopol Hills with other viticultural areas in Sonoma County, such as the Russian River Valley AVA, the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, the West Sonoma Coast AVA, and the Petaluma Gap AVA. Through this petition, SHW also proposes the recommended boundaries for the requested Sebastopol Hills AVA.

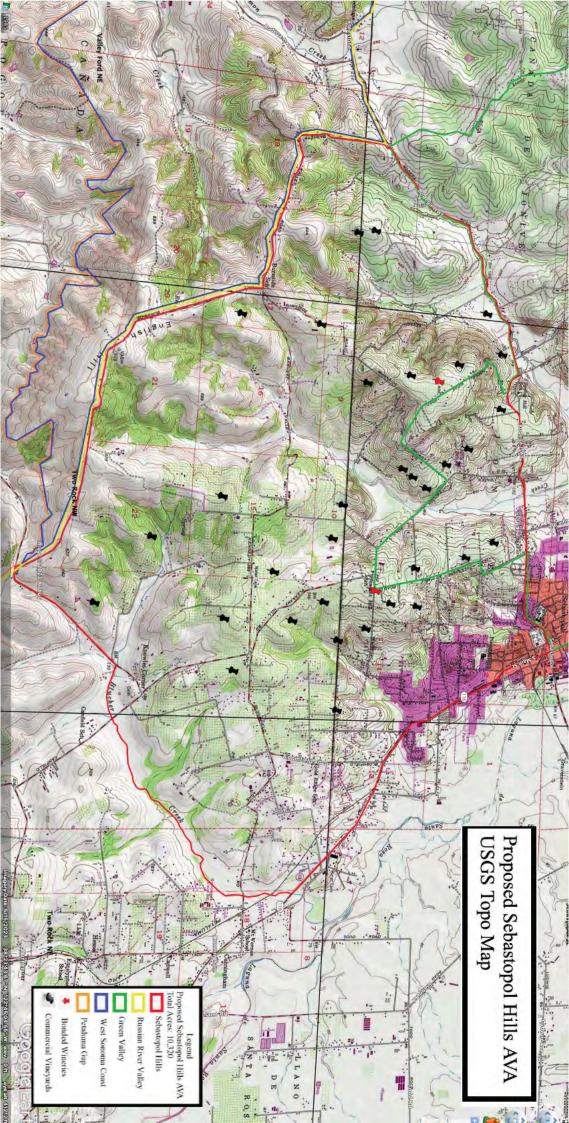
If the Sebastopol Hills AVA were to be established, the petitioner intends that the establishment of the Sebastopol Hills AVA would not adversely affect the use of any label for wines derived from overlapping AVAs, such as the Russian River Valley AVA, the Green Valley of the Russian River AVA, and the Sonoma Coast AVA. Instead, the establishment of the Sebastopol Hills AVA should be viewed as an addition to, or supplement to, the labeling options available to producers and wineries who meet the requirements of 24 CFR 4.25(e)(3) and (4).

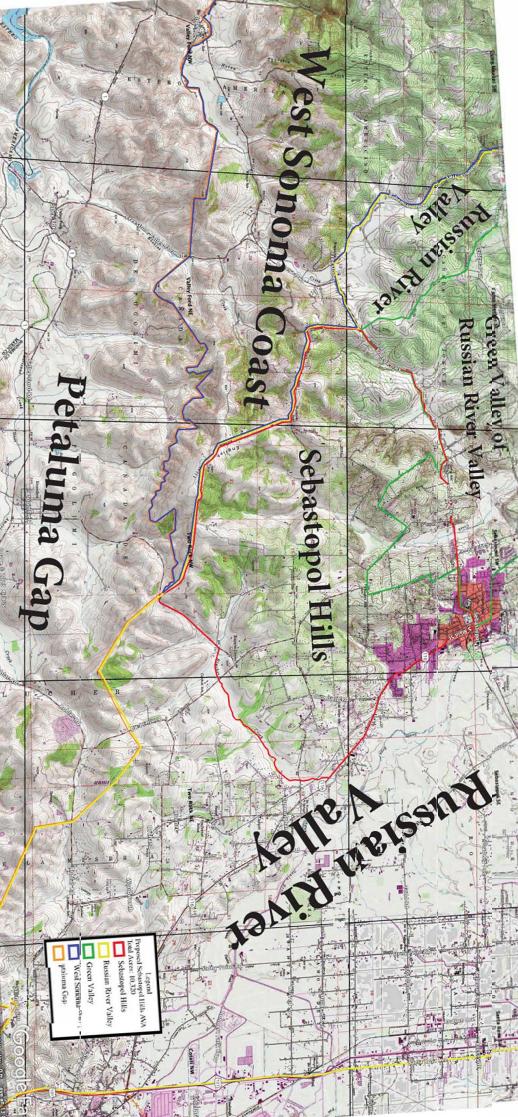
Map 1. Proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA

The proposed area of Sebastopol Hills is depicted in Map 1 of this petition, which is attached to the succeeding page due to size limitations of the USGS Maps herein.

Map 2. Map Showing the Relationship Between the Proposed AVA and the existing AVA(s)

The map showing the relationship between the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA and the existing AVAs is depicted in Map 2 of this petition, which is attached to the succeeding page of Map 1 due to the size limitations of the USGS Maps herein.





Section 2.0 Viticultural History of Sebastopol Hills

According to acclaimed wine writer, John Winthrop Haeger (see Exhibits B and C), the first vineyard planted in Sebastopol Hills was planted with Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Gewurztraminer, and field blends in 1972 by a professor at Santa Rosa Junior College near the intersection of Burnside Road and Sexton Road. In 1984, Peters Vineyard was planted with 2 acres of Chardonnay, which ultimately increased to 36 acres, comprised of mostly Pinot Noir, in 1996.

In 1993, the Halleck Vineyard was planted with 1 acre of Pinot Noir, and in 1995, renowned Sonoma County Winegrower, Warren Dutton, instrumentally encouraged John Balletto to plant his Burnside Road Vineyard. Thereafter, many other Pinot Noir plantings occurred in Sebastopol Hills throughout the 1990s, including Ted Klopp's Thorn Ridge Vineyard (1995), Stephen and Lynda Kanzler's Kanzler Vineyard (1996), David Umino's Umino Vineyard (1996), John Balletto's Emerson Block (1997), Lee Martinelli family's Bondi Home Ranch Water Trough Vineyard (1997), Jim Pratt's Pratt Sexton Road Vineyard (1997), Merry Edwards' Meredith Estate (1998), Rick and Diane DuNah's DuNah Vineyard (1998), and Tom and Rebecca Kisaichi's Maboroshi Estate Vineyard (1999).

The 2000s continued to see significant additional planting, primarily of Pinot Noir, including Suacci Family Vineyard (2001), Jenkins Ranch (2001), Ted Lemon's The Pivot Vineyard (2004), English Hill Vineyard (2005), Balletto's Mary's Vineyard (2006), Sexton Hill Vineyard (2009), Falstaff Road Vineyard (2009) and Cider Ridge Vineyard (2010). Other Pinot Noir vineyards in the Sebastopol Hills include Carinalli-Ross Ranch, Dutton-Wat, Evelyn Loree, Hervey, Pennacchio, Raymondo, Rayhill, Sofia's, and Owsley.

As of the date of the drafting of this petition, the following vineyards and wineries are located within the Sebastopol Hills:

Anthill Farms: Peters, Mukaida

Baker Lane Vineyards: Hurst, Home Estate

Balletto Vineyards: Burnside Home Ranch, Sexton Hill

Evelyn Loree Vineyard: Tamal Wines Freeman Vineyards: Rayhill, Thorn Ridge

Halleck Vineyards: Winery Estate J Vineyards: Ross Ranch, Canfield Kanzler Vineyards: Kanzler Estate

Kosta Browne: Jenkins

Kutch Wines: Falstaff Road, La Jons

Littorai Wines: Winery Estate

Martinelli Winery: Bondi Home Ranch, Burnside Road

Merry Edwards Winery: Meredith Estate Reichwage Winery and Twin Hills Vineyard

Rhys Vineyards: Falstaff Road Sonoma-Cutrer Vineyards: Owsley The approximately 1,100 acres planted with commercial wine grapes are predominantly planted with Pinot Noir and Chardonnay, with much smaller plantings of other varietals such as Pinot Gris and Gamay.¹

Section 3.0 Name Evidence

The name evidence of Sebastopol Hills demonstrates that Sebastopol Hills is used to describe the relevant area and applies to the entire area being proposed. The evidence supporting the name "Sebastopol Hills" is ubiquitous.

On December 9, 1999, a petition to amend the Russian River Valley AVA was submitted by the Russian River Valley Winegrowers Association ("RRVW")², which identifies Sebastopol Hills as one of 5 distinct sub-areas of the Russian River Valley AVA.³

Further name evidence of the use of Sebastopol Hills is found in the above-cited John Winthrop Haeger's 2008 article, published in the San Francisco Chronicle, where he wrote:

"Since the middle of the 1990s, the crenelated hills southwest of Sebastopol -the increasingly posh town of about 8,000 that anchors southwestern Sonoma County-have become a new theater for wine grapes. First in blends, and then in vineyard-designated wines, grapes from these hills have impressed winemakers with exceptional balance and a special vocation for nuanced style." (See Exhibit B)

Haeger then proceeds: "Called Sebastopol Hills, the area is a roughly triangular chunk of land consisting mostly of northeast-southwest-oriented ridges on the lee side of a traverse ridge that separates the Russian River Valley from the Petaluma Gap." (See Exhibit B)

In his 2017 "PinotFile" newsletter entitled "Sebastopol Hills: The Russian River Valley's Southernmost Pearl for Pinot Noir," wine writer, Rusty Gaffney, the well-known "Prince of Pinot," stated the following of Sebastopol Hills:

"One particular sub-region of the Russian River Valley began to emerge in the mid-1990's as a 'pearl' of the appellation because of the consistent quality of the Pinot Noir originating there and the realization among growers that this is one of the few promised lands for Pinot Noir in California." (See Exhibit C).

More recently, RRVW started what became known as its "Neighborhoods Initiative" to differentiate the subregions or "neighborhoods" within the Russian River Valley AVA, which demonstrate distinctive microclimates and characteristic fruit profiles analogous to the villages of

¹ The approximate amounts of pinot noir, chardonnay, and other varietals located within the proposed area were ascertained using local knowledge as well as data derived from https://www.everyvine.com/.

² However, that petition was returned, without action, on August 8, 2001.

³ This is described in the 2005 Petition, which Amended the Russian River Valley AVA to include, amongst other things, the area of Sebastopol Hills sought to be established as an AVA subject to this petition.

the Cote d'Or in Burgundy, France.⁴ Through this process, RRVW officially identified Sebastopol Hills as one of the six neighborhoods (see <u>Exhibit D</u>) with the following description:

"Coolest sub-region of the Russian River Valley. Sebastopol Hills spans east and west around the southwest portion of the town of Sebastopol. Soil type is mostly Goldridge. Find acclaimed full-bodied Pinot with just the right amount of acidity." (See Exhibit D).

Reference to Sebastopol Hills continues to real estate as well. The company First Leaf Land identifies Sebastopol Hills as follows:

"The Sebastopol Hills area is located just south and southwest of the town of Sebastopol. Not an official AVA, it is an area that became part of the Russian River Valley appellation when that AVA was expanded south to include Jackson Estates' Bloomfield vineyard in 2005.

This 2005 expansion created a segment of the AVA that is very different from the more northern- and warmer- Green Valley, Santa Rosa Plains, and Middle Reach portions of the Russian River Valley. So different, in fact, that many growers are beginning a push to establish the Sebastopol Hills with its own AVA status."⁵

There are also specific real property listings that showcase Sebastopol Hills, such as the listing found in <u>Exhibit F</u>, which states, in pertinent part:

"12.27 Acres of bliss located in the sought-after Sebastopol Hills region of the Russian River AVA. Dramatic far-reaching views from this hilltop location inspire the soul. Enjoy views from every room of the well-appointed 2,773 SQFT single level living 3 bedroom and 3 bath home. Filled with natural light, kitchen, living room, game area, and family room. Bonus room and storage on lower floor. Sunny days and cool ocean breezes create the ideal micro-climate for super-premium Pinot Noir. The award winning 10-acre Maboroshi Vineyard is certified organic and biodynamic. The De Loach Maboroshi vineyard designate was the Sweepstakes winner for the 2022 Sonoma County Harvest Fair." (See Exhibit F⁶).

On April 11, 2023, the winner of the 2023 North Coast Wine Challenge, Matt Duffy, in describing his "Journey to pinot noir," is described in the Press Democrat newspaper as follows:

"In 2009, Duffy decided it was time to make his own wine. A single ton of pinot noir from Suacci Vineyard in the Sebastopol Hills became the inaugural vintage for Vaughn Duffy. It is one of the best wines he's ever made, he said. And it encouraged him to keep going." (See <u>Exhibit G</u>).

⁵ https://www.firstleafland.com/about-sebastopol-hills-wine-country. See also, Exhibit E.

⁴ https://russianrivervalley.org/discover/neighborhoods#.

⁶ This Real Estate listing also contains photographs, depicted in <u>Exhibit F</u>, showing several distinguishing factors such as the fog intrusion, Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam Soil, and undulating hillsides, some of the most defining features of the Sebastopol Hills.

There is a ubiquity of winemakers who specifically call out Sebastopol Hills when describing their wines and vineyards. Balletto Vineyards, one of the pre-eminent, high-quality producers in Sonoma County, has an entire page on its website dedicated to Sebastopol Hills⁷. There, Balletto describes five of its designated vineyards, such as the Emerson Block vineyard, whose description ties together important AVA petition elements of viticultural history, name evidence, and distinguishing features as follows:

"Surrounded on three sides by Balletto's Burnside Road Vineyard. In the late 1990s, John Balletto approached the Emerson Family and asked if they wanted to plant their small parcel while he was expanding the Burnside Vineyard. The Emersons agreed, and Balletto has been farming and making wine from this vineyard ever since. Unlike most Pinot Noir at Burnside Vineyard, the Emerson block runs on a northeast/southwest row orientation and slopes toward the southwest, giving it excellent exposure. The climatic factors of fog, wind, cool maritime temperatures, and illustrious Goldridge soil give the grapes an extended time on the vine that allows the tannins and flavors to mature while the cool weather, wind, and perfect soil slow down grape sugar production and keep the natural acidity from respiring. The resulting wines have finessed tannin structure, lower alcohol, and higher natural acidity, as demonstrated in our highly acclaimed single vineyard Emerson Block Burnside Road Pinot Noir bottling." (See Exhibit H).

Similarly, Kanzler Vineyards describes on its website⁸ one of the vineyards for one of its designated bottles as:

"Mes Filles Vineyard is located in the Sebastopol Hills less than 2 miles from Kanzler Estate and was planted by our vineyard manager Eric Neal in 1998. Despite its proximity, Mes Filles exhibits markedly different growing conditions due to its altitude and exposure. The vines crown a 500-foot hill, directly exposing them to the wind and fog that stream in from the Petaluma Gap, a break in the coastal mountains of Sonoma County that funnels in ocean air. The altitude and steep slopes make for quick-draining soils, the various sun exposures combined with the rootstock and clonal selections yield divers and interesting flavors." (See Exhibit I9).

Additionally, Reichwage Winery, on its website¹⁰, identifies its estate Twin Hills Vineyard as being within the Sebastopol Hills region as follows:

"The Twin Hills Property's history dates back to the late 19th century when the town of Sebastopol (then called Pine Grove) was first being established. Darrel Hurst purchased the property in 1942, establishing the Twin Hill Ranch, an apple farming and packing operation which the family ran until 2010. The "Twin Hills"

8

⁷ https://www.ballettovineyards.com/sebastopol-hills.

⁸ https://kanzlervineyards.com/vineyards/.

⁹ The photo attached to <u>Exhibit I</u> also depicts several important distinguishing characteristics of the Sebastopol Hills, such as the topography of undulating hillsides, fog intrusion, and, to an extent, the Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam Soils

¹⁰ https://www.reichwage.com/twin-hills.

name refers to the two main ridges that run through the Sebastopol Hills sub-region, Pleasant Hill and Spring Hill (also known as Sexton Hill)."

. . . .

"A moderately elevated hilltop position (350-400ft) and proximity to the Pacific Ocean (9 miles) create a chilly micro-climate that is highly influenced by coldmarine air rushing inland."

The Halleck Vineyard also identifies Sebastopol Hills expressly on its website.¹¹ In Ross Halleck's article entitled: "Sebastopol's Hilly New Haven for Pinot Noir," Halleck describes: "The Sebastopol Hills Area is increasingly popular among Pinot Noir Producers, though it does not yet have official boundaries or an official designation."

Then, of course, there is the venerated, Littorai Wines, which declares on its website:

"Heidi and Ted Lemon purchased the Gold Ridge Estate in 2003 to create a model wine farm. The Pivot Estate Vineyard, located at the winery site, is positioned on a ridge top in the Sebastopol Hills, a distinctive growing region in western Sonoma County. The Sebastopol Hills is characterized by Gold Ridge loam soils and cool temperatures due to the proximity of the Petaluma Gap, the corridor through which fog travels inland. The Pivot Vineyard is 3 acres within the thirty-acre estate, making it just one component of our farm and ecosystem. The property is farmed as a self-sustaining, integrated and diversified farm. The vineyard has been farmed using biodynamic methods and organic materials since its inception. We do not use certification systems¹²."

Moreover, the United States Patent and Trademark Office recently refused to register a trademark for a winery attempting to use "Sebastopol Hills" as a brand name based on the following analysis:

"In this case, applicant's mark is SEBASTOPOL HILLS for 'red wine; white wine; wine.' According to the attached evidence, 'Sebastopol Hills' is an area of land that is south and southwest of the California town of Sebastopol. The area is known in particular for its vineyards, and particular (sic) for pinot noir. Consumers will immediately connected (sic) applicant's goods with this known region, and a goodplace association has been established. Consequently, applicant's mark must be refused on the Principal Register." ¹³

As shown above, Sebastopol Hills is a well-known viticultural area with specific distinguishing attributes, which signify high-quality wines originating from a specifically defined region within Sonoma County, California.

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¹¹ https://halleckvineyard.com/sebastopols-hilly-new-haven-for-pinot-noir/.

¹² https://www.littorai.com/vineyards/pivot.

¹³ See Exhibit J.

Section 4.0 Boundary Evidence

The boundaries for the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA are drawn the way that they are because of the substantial evidence spanning the distinguishing features of the climate, geology, soil, topography, fog intrusion, and other distinguishing features for that region as well as the historical use of the term "Sebastopol Hills" to identify that defined region.

As discussed in Section 3.0 Name Evidence above, there is significant evidence that the name "Sebastopol Hills" was used for the area covering the hills south and west of the City of Sebastopol. Further, there is ubiquitous evidence of the term "Sebastopol Hills" being used to define the specific area within the boundaries presented in the petition.

In 1999, a petition to amend the Russian River Valley AVA was submitted by RRVW, which identifies Sebastopol Hills as one of 5 distinct sub-areas of the Russian River Valley AVA.

In 2003, RRVW submitted their "Petition to Amend the Existing Boundary Lines of the Russian River Valley, an American Viticultural Area, dated January 15, 2003," which was granted by TTB in 2005 (the "2005 Amendment"). In the 2005 Amendment, TTB approved the petition seeking to expand the boundaries of the Russian River Valley AVA to include, in relevant part, the Sebastopol Hills region, which added the areas, in pertinent part, south of Bodega Ave (Hwy 12), east of Barnett Valley Road, north of Blucher Creek, and west of Highway 116.¹⁴

Then, building upon the use of the term "Sebastopol Hills" to define this specific winegrowing region within Sonoma County, CA, RRVW embarked on its "Neighborhoods Initiative," discussed further herein, where RRVW expressly identifies Sebastopol Hills in terms of location and climate as is demonstrated through the following screenshot from RRVW's website:



¹⁴ The boundaries of the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA are described further in Section 6.2 below.

Further, in the Halleck Vineyards article described above, winegrower Ross Halleck includes the following map depicting the Sebastopol Hills area (Map 3):



As is demonstrated herein, Sebastopol Hills is a commonly used geographic indicator for a defined wine-growing region whose boundaries are shaped by substantial evidence.

Section 5.0 Distinguishing Features

5.1 Climate

Climate has a significant influence on the vineyards, grapes, and wine made from those grapes for any particular wine-growing region. As discussed below, the Sebastopol Hills climate is distinguishable from other regions and materially influences the wine made from the grapes grown there.

5.1.1 General Climatology

The major climatic influence of Sebastopol Hills is the airflow moving inland from the Pacific Ocean through the hilly topography (discussed further below) to create a cooler climate with predictable, daily fog intrusion. As stated by the eminent Patrick Shabram:

"The coastal fog is the result of moist air being drawn inland to areas of low pressure caused by convectional uplift in the warmer interior valleys. As this air moves across colder up welling water along the coast, moisture in the air condenses creating a fog bank that can be spotted at or near the California coast for nearly the entire summer. The coastal mountains are often high enough to stop the fog's advance, though gaps in the mountains, such as the Russian River Valley, allow the fog to move further inland. This fog invades Sonoma County in three places: from San Pablo Bay to the south; through the Petaluma Wind Gap; and along the Russian River Valley. Midday solar radiation in the Santa Rosa Plain is usually strong enough to burn off this advancing fog bank by midday, but cooler temperatures in

the late afternoon allow the fog to return. This fog usually does not burn off again until late in the morning." (Shabram, pages 38, 39.)

Sebastopol Hills, along with the majority of Russian River Valley, is classified as a "coastal cool" climate type. ¹⁶ During the growing season, ¹⁷ coastal fog will maintain a band of cold air along the coastline, funneled inland along the Russian River Valley, and, most prominently, in Sebastopol Hills. The fog patterns of Sebastopol Hills involve an evening marine inversion that dissipates in the late morning and early afternoon, that is later intruded in the mid to later afternoon hours. ¹⁸ Like the Petaluma Gap viticultural area, Sebastopol Hills experiences heavy fog intrusion, allowing more delicate varietals, such as Pinot Noir and Chardonnay ¹⁹, to be consistently cultivated.

Given the heavy fog intrusion, Sebastopol Hills experiences lower daily maximum temperatures and lower degree day-totals as compared to the rest of the Russian River Valley.²⁰ Indeed, Sebastopol Hills' average degree day totals are more similar to the northeast boundary of the Petaluma Gap viticultural area.²¹ Given its geographical proximity to the Petaluma Gap, Sebastopol Hills also experiences stronger and more consistent afternoon winds than the rest of the Russian River Valley.

5.1.2 Temperature

As discussed above, Sebastopol Hills falls within an area previously identified by Robert Sisson, the former University of California Extension Farm Advisor, as "coastal cool." Paul Vossen portrayed Sisson's analysis graphically, whose graphics demonstrate that Sebastopol Hills is within the "coastal cool" climate type.²² These classifications were based upon a method for establishing degree day totals based on hours of temperatures between 70°F and 90°F.²³ The following is the description provided with Paul Vossen's map, which also demonstrates that Sebastopol Hills falls within this climate zone:

"The coastal cool zone includes a narrow band of ridge tops along the coast above 800 to 1000 feet, the areas east of the western hills of Sebastopol, areas bounded on the north by the Russian River, and the northern and southern portions of the Valley of the Moon. Cold foggy air is diverted by Sonoma Mountains and the Santa Rosa Plain in the south; western and eastern mountains contain it, and hills and

¹⁸ United States Geographical Survey, "The Pacific Coastal Fog Project," Western Geographic Science Center, United States Department of Agriculture, April 13, 2017.

¹⁵ Shabram, Patrick, *Redefining Appellation Boundaries in the Russian River Valleys California*, Masters Thesis, Department of Geography, San Jose State University, August, 1998.

¹⁶ Robert Sisson, the former University of California Extension Farm Advisor.

¹⁷ April 1 through October 31.

¹⁹ As noted throughout this petition, Pinot Noir and Chardonnay are the predominate varietals in Sebastopol Hills. ²⁰ While there are many different ways to measure degree days, for this petition, as noted with previous Russian River expansions, the Winkler Degree Day method was used to average degree day totals.

²¹ Petaluma Gap petition, Pages 23-24.

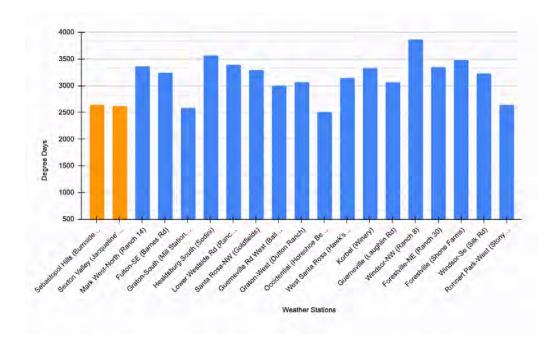
²² Paul Vossen, *Sonoma County Climate Zones*, University of California, Cooperative Extension Service, Sonoma County, 1986).

²³ This method for calculating degree days is referred to as the Winkler Degree Day method, as identified in the 2005 expansion of Russian River Valley.

distance (time) reduce its northern migration. This climate zone averages 2582-degree days per year, but can range from 1900 to 3600 on the year. It has 800 to 1100 hours between 70 and 90 degrees F per year. Average water use is 32 inches per acre from April to October."²⁴

As noted in the Petaluma Gap AVA petition, Robert Sisson theorized that colder climate types, such as "marine" climate types, should be avoided by winegrowers as the lower temperatures affect proper maturation in grapes. However, as shown in Petaluma Gap's petition, there is successful viticulture in many areas initially classified as "Marine." But, what is most important in distinguishing Sebastopol Hills from the rest of the Russian River Valley is the cooler average daily temperatures that are partly caused by heavy fog intrusion. The following graphs show that Sebastopol Hills experiences lower average degree days than other parts of the Russian River Valley and experiences lower daily temperatures.

Table 1 presents degree-day data from weather stations within and adjacent to Sebastopol Hills. The data represents the average of the last three years' worth of growing season data (April 1 through October 31). As the data shows, using the Winkler system degree-day data, degree-day totals within Sebastopol Hills are lower than the central and northern parts of the Russian River Valley. This data demonstrates that Sebastopol Hills' temperatures are consistent with other areas of coastal Sonoma.



²⁴ *Id*.

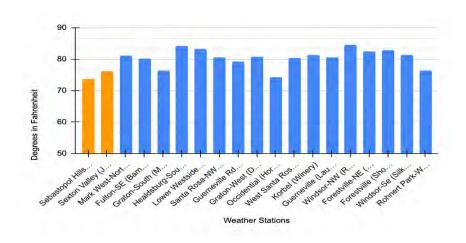
²⁵ Marine climate type, described by Paul Vossen, is the marine zone under direct ocean influence, lying west of the first mountain ridges of the coast below 1,000 ft. and extending inland through river canyons and the Petaluma Gap to Sonoma Mountain. Degree Days per year average 2,185 but range from less than 1,800 to 2,800 depending on the year.

²⁶ Petition to Establish the Petaluma Gap American Viticultural Area; citing Shabram, Patrick L., "*Redefining Appellation Boundaries in the Russian River Valley, California*," M.A. thesis, San Jose State University, 1998.

The cooler temperatures of Sebastopol Hills significantly impact viticulture starting with the grape varietals suitable to be planted in this area. While different winegrape varietals may find warmer climates more favorable, the cooler temperatures of Sebastopol Hills are more ideal for varietals such as Pinot Noir and Chardonnay, because those varietals mature more rapidly. As a result of the climate suitability, most commercial vineyards in Sebastopol Hills are planted with Pinot Noir and Chardonnay.

The data derived from the weather stations discussed herein offers important information for this distinguishing feature of Sebastopol Hills. The Healdsburg-South (Sodoni) Station (located in the northwestern portion of the Russian River Valley) shows distinctly higher degree day summations. The Graton South Station²⁷ (located only a few miles north of the proposed AVA), the Occidental²⁸ (Horseshoe Bend Station) (located only a few miles north-west of the proposed AVA), and the Rohnert Park-West Station²⁹ (located only a few miles east of the proposed AVA) each exhibit lower degree day totals more similar to Sebastopol Hills. ^{30,31}

Table 2 compares the average daily maximum temperature data from weather stations within Sebastopol Hills with more northern parts of the Russian River Valley AVA during the growing season (April 1 through October 31). This data demonstrates that Sebastopol Hills is the "coolest sub-region" of the Russian River Valley and experiences lower daily maximum temperatures than other regions or "neighborhoods" of the Russian River Valley.³²



²⁷ Graton South Station is situated within Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA. The data from this weather station is anomalous because its data is used by winegrowers there for frost protection. Indeed, the station itself was intentionally placed in an area of cold depression to provide specific data to protect vineyards from frost damage.

14

²⁸ Occidental Weather Station is located within Russian River Valley AVA and is situated between Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA and West Sonoma Coast AVA. This weather station's data is anomalous because it is significantly closer to California's coastline. As such, the weather data retrieved from this station more closely reflects the cooler climates of West Sonoma Coast AVA and California's northern coastline.

²⁹ The Rohnert Park-West Station is located within Russian River Valley but is only three miles north of Petaluma Gap's border. This weather station's data is anomalous because this increased mid- to late-afternoon winds mean the coastal air has a moderating cooling effect on the temperature during the hottest part of the day, which means fewer degree points and, accordingly, lower degree day totals.

³⁰ See Exhibit K to see degree day data provided by https://sonoma.westernweathergroup.com.

³¹ The Sebastopol Hills and Sexton Valley weather stations are situated within the proposed AVA Boundaries.

³² See Exhibit L to see temperature data provided by https://sonoma.westernweathergroup.com/

Further, using Western Weather Group's commercial weather stations located throughout vineyards in Sonoma County (https://sonoma.westernweathergroup.com/), the charts (see Exhibit M) use hourly temperature data (24 data points per day per weather station) through the March 15 to October 15 growing season during 2020, 2021, and 2022. The weather data plots from the 2020, 2021, and 2022 growing season illustrate that the three stations in Sebastopol Hills have a lower average daily temperature and lower maximum daily temperature than the averages of other regions. Minimum daily temperatures between Sebastopol Hills, Russian River Valley and Green Valley are a close mirror, with West Sonoma Coast having elevated daily minimum temperatures.

Exhibit M illustrates the time of day that peak high and low temperatures are reached. Beginning around June, Sebastopol Hills begins to pull away from the other regions by reaching the high temperature earlier in the day.

Reaching the daily high temperature earlier in the day, in the cooler climate of Sebastopol Hills, has a significant impact on viticulture because higher earlier temperatures in the day leads to higher anthocyanin concentrations in Pinot Noirs.³⁴ Higher anthocyanin concentration affects the mouthfeel of the wine, allowing the flavors to unfold more slowly and linger on the pallet after consumption.³⁵

Moreover, the lower daily average temperatures and lower degree day totals of Sebastopol Hills, discussed above, also significantly impact viticulture because grapes grown in these cooler climate zones have reduced vegetal notes and reduced aromas of overripe and cooked fruit, particularly with Pinot Noirs.³⁶ The lower vegetal notes and absence of cooked fruit aromas are consistent with the light and delicate Pinot Noirs that are cultivated within Sebastopol Hills. These factors, combined with the varietals most suitable to be planted in the cooler climate of Sebastopol Hills, demonstrate the significant impact on viticulture from the distinguishing feature of temperature as discussed herein.

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³³ The data for Sebastopol Hills used the average of all data from three weather stations located in the region: 1. Sexton Valley (Jacqueline's Blk) located close the intersection of Sexton Road and Bodega Hwy. 2. Sebastopol Hills (Burnside Rd) located near the highest elevation of Burnside Road off Golden Drive. 3. Pleasant Hill located off Archer Way. Averages from two weather stations in the Green Valley AVA are 1. Graton West (Dutton Ranch) off Graton Rd. and 2. Green Valley Vineyard located near the intersection of Green Valley Rd and Dabel Rd. Averages from four weather stations located throughout the Russian River Valley are 1. Lower Westside Rd (Ranch 12) located on Westside Rd between Williams Selyem Winery and Thomas George Estates winery 2. Korbel (Winery) located on River Road 3. NW Santa Rosa (Piner Road) located near the intersection of Piner Road and Hartman Rd. 4. Windsor-East (Ranch 16) located off Faught Rd. For West Sonoma Coast AVA, the only available station was used Seaview/Fort Ross (Hirsch) located off Bohan Dillon Rd. For plots of time of maximum and time of minimum daily temperature, a super-smoother with normal parameters was used.

³⁴ Deis, L., Baldo, Y., Cavagnaro, J. B., & Cavagnaro, P. F. (2022). High Temperature Alters Anthocyanin Concentration and Composition in Grape Berries of Malbec, Merlot, and Pinot Noir in a Cultivar-Dependent Manner. Plants, 11.

³⁵ Alex Russan, Seven Fifty Daily, "The Science of Color in Wine" August 28, 2019.

³⁶ Skahill B, Berenguer B, Stoll M. Climate Projections for Pinot Noir Ripening Potential in the Fort Ross-Seaview, Los Carneros, Petaluma Gap, and Russian River Valley American Viticultural Areas. 2023.

5.1.3 Wind

Sebastopol Hills benefits from the strong and consistent afternoon winds that are more distinctive of the Petaluma Gap AVA than the Russian River Valley AVA. As described in the Petition to Establish the Petaluma Gap, the Petaluma Gap experiences higher wind speed duration and consistency during the afternoon hours when pressure gradients are at their highest points between inland and coastal areas.³⁷ This increased mid- to late-afternoon winds means the coastal air has a moderating cooling effect on the temperature during the hottest part of the day.³⁸ Indeed, the proximity of Sebastopol Hills to the Petaluma Gap, compared to the distance between Sebastopol Hills and other areas of the Russian River Valley AVA, makes the wind pattern and speed a distinguishing feature of Sebastopol Hills.

To illustrate this unique characteristic, wind speed data from several weather stations within Sebastopol Hills have been analyzed and compared with wind speed data from weather stations throughout the rest of the Russian River Valley. This analysis focused on the wine grape growing season (April 1 through October 31), and the maximum wind speed experienced each day at their respective locations.

Table 3 compares maximum and average wind speeds within Sebastopol Hills and the rest of the Russian River Valley AVA. The data shows that Sebastopol Hills experiences more consistent, higher average and maximum wind speeds.³⁹ In particular, Sebastopol Hills experiences higher wind speeds from July through September, the peak verasion period when the berries take on rapid maturation and growth. The higher wind speeds during this time period have a significant impact on viticulture within Sebastopol Hills because higher average wind speeds cause the stomata of the vine leaf to close. This closure, in turn, slows the respiration of the grapes, thus preserving higher levels of natural acidity and lowering the overall natural sugars within the berries.⁴⁰ This higher acid content and lower sugars ultimately impacts the flavor, aroma, and appearance of finished wine from grapes grown in Sebastopol Hills, particularly through creating more delicate and light-bodied Pinot Noirs.⁴¹

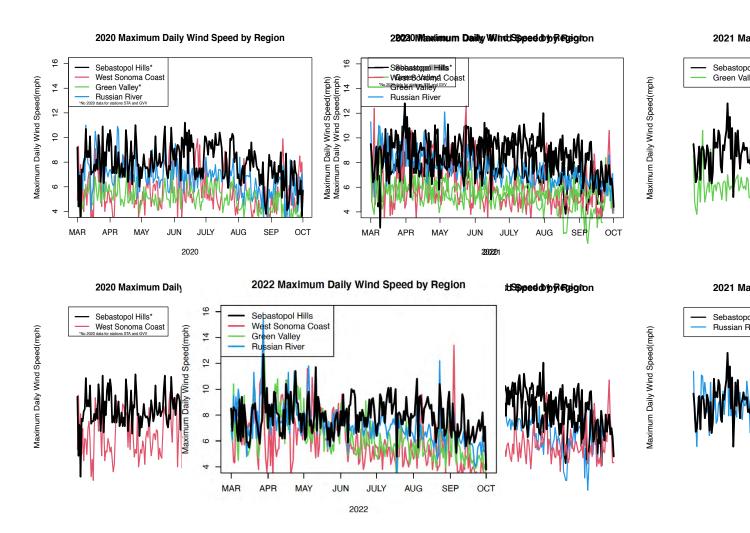
³⁷ Page 20, West Sonoma Coast Petition, cites Patrick Shabram report.

³⁸ Page 21, Petaluma Gap Petition.

³⁹ See Exhibit N to see individual comparisons of wind data provided between Sebastopol Hills, West Sonoma Coast, Green Valley, and Russian River Valley.

⁴⁰ Elaine Brown, Guildsomm, "Viticulture in a Marginal Climate," July 22, 2017.

⁴¹ *Id*.



5.1.4 Fog

Sebastopol Hills shares similar characteristics to fog pattern movements to that of California Coastlines, despite the geography of the AVA being ten to twelve miles⁴² inland of the nearest coastline. The fog patterns of Sebastopol Hills involve an evening marine inversion that dissipates in the late morning and early afternoon, along with fog intrusion into the mid to later afternoon hours.⁴³ This fog pattern in Sebastopol Hills shares common characteristics with that of the Petaluma Gap AVA and the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA.⁴⁴ Given the proposed southern boundary of Sebastopol Hills is near the Petaluma Gap AVA, the geographical proximity to Petaluma Gap distinguishes Sebastopol Hills from the rest of the Russian River Valley AVA because of the heavy fog intrusion. Indeed, as shown in various reports of fog intrusion in Sonoma

⁴² See Map 1 in this petition.

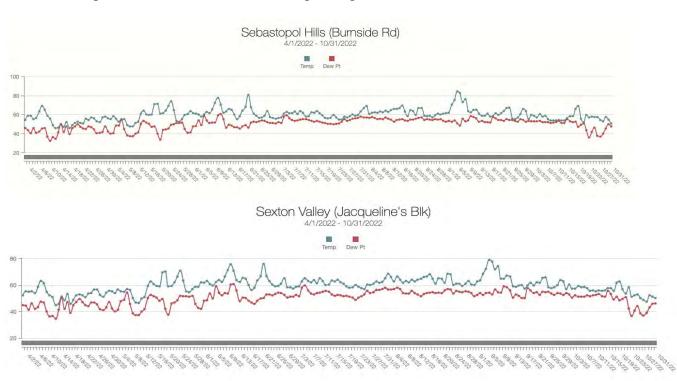
⁴³ United States Geographical Survey, "The Pacific Coastal Fog Project", Western Geographic Science Center, United States Department of Agriculture, April 13, 2017.

⁴⁴ Both perfected AVA petitions reference the influence of heavy fog intrusion as a defining feature of their respective AVAs.

County, along with its impact on viticulture in the region, the morning and evening fog intrusion is a primary distinguishing feature of Sebastopol Hills.⁴⁵

The proposed boundary of the AVA, along with the last eight years of weather station data in and around Sebastopol Hills, empirically shows that Sebastopol Hills experiences California coastal fog pattern movements. While there are many different ways to measure the density of fog, fog itself forms when the temperature and the dew point of the air approach the same value (i.e., the dew-point spread is less than 5°F) either through the cooling of the air (producing advection, radiation, or upslope fog) or by adding enough moisture to raise the dew-point (producing steam or frontal fog). To illustrate the coastal fog intrusion patterns, temperature and dew point data from several weather stations in Sebastopol Hills have been analyzed. This analysis was focused on the wine grape growing season from April 1 through October 31.

Table 4 presents a daily compounded chart of the temperature and dew point from two weather stations within Sebastopol Hills, which shows a consistent pattern of temperature and dew point within a 5°F spread of each other for the 2022 growing season.



⁴⁵ Robert Sisson (Former Sonoma County farm advisor for the University of California Cooperative Extension), Paul Vossen (Sonoma County farm advisor for the University of California Cooperative Extension), Carol Ann Lawson (M.A. thesis for the University of California, Davis), Patrick Shabram (geography professor and viticultural geographer), Mike Bobbit (A GIS specialist), Mark Greenspan, and Kimberly Nicholas [Cahill] (Professor and expert on effects of climate change on agriculture).

⁴⁶ Report provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) through the National Weather Service.

As a result, the heavier fog intrusion within Sebastopol Hills, in conjunction with the cooler, more moderate temperatures experienced in Sebastopol Hills, is viticulturally significant because the increased fog allows for longer hang time for pinot noir and chardonnay varietals.⁴⁷ The long hang time means more phenolic development, which gives Pinot Noirs, in particular, more silky tannins and not just fruity notes, but also floral, tea, and earth notes.⁴⁸

5.2 Geology

The geology of Sebastopol Hills is that of the Wilson Grove Formation ("WGF"), a sandstone ridge that abutted the Pacific Ocean three to five million years ago. WGF consists predominantly of fine-to-medium-grained marine sandstone⁴⁹ of the late Pliocene age and was deposited in a subsiding embayment open to the ocean. The sediments were deposited on a surface of high relief carved into the underlying Franciscan sediments. The Wilson Grove Formation consists of unconsolidated, fine-grained, massive sand and minor amounts of gravel and tuff deposited under beach and shallow-marine conditions. Fossil clam shells demonstrate marine origin and show up in wells and outcrops.

As described by Dr. W.H. Terry Wright, Ph.D., a professor of geology at Sonoma State University:

"The sandy loam soils of the apple-growing region of Goldridge- Sebastopol form as a direct result of the breakdown of Wilson Grove rock. The low ridge running from Forestville to Sebastopol and south to Cotati is the classic terroir of this association, now being recognized as prime land and climate for Pinot Noir and Chardonnay." (Diverse Geology and/soils impact wine quality by W.H. Terry Wright, PhD. September/October 2001 Vol. XXIII, NO. 2).

As is demonstrated in the map below, WGF comprises the entirety of Sebastopol Hills:

Map 4: Map of late Tertiary Units in the Northern Bay Area.

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⁴⁷ Shana Clark, *Understanding the Impact of Atmospheric Inversion Layers in Viticulture*, SevenFiftyDaily, quoting Andy Peay, cofounder of Peay Vineyards located in the West Sonoma Coast AVA.

⁴⁹ See Association of Engineering Geologists, San Francisco Section Guidebook, *Field Trip Geology and Tectonics of the San Francisco North Bay Area*, June 14, 2008.

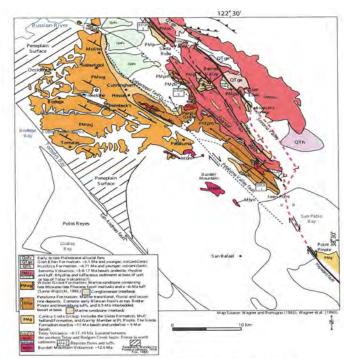


Figure 4B. Map of late Tertiary units in the northern Bay Area.

The breakdown of the WGF directly leads to the acclaimed soil series of Goldridge, Sebastopol, and Cotati Fine Sandy Loam soils, which further distinguish Sebastopol Hills, as further described in Section 5.3 below.

5.3 Soils

Soils are a distinguishing feature of the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA because: (i) Sebastopol Hills has the highest concentration of Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam soil of the relevant adjacent winegrowing regions; and (ii) the specific combination of Goldridge, Sebastopol, Cotati, and Steinbeck Fine Sandy Loam soils within Sebastopol Hills is unique, and therefore, distinguishable from the other winegrowing regions.

The Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam series ("Goldridge") consists of deep and very deep, moderately well-drained soils formed in material weathered from weakly packed sandstone.⁵⁰ The primary characteristic of the Goldridge soil is high drainage and low soil fertility. The high drainage and material of the soil allow moisture to be held long into the summer. With respect to the viticultural significance of Goldridge soil, Goldridge has almost zero nutritional and mineral content, which allows winegrowers a high degree of control over the quality of the fruit and makes it relatively easy to produce high-quality fruit.⁵¹

Goldridge soil comprises 71% of the soil series of Sebastopol Hills, which means that Sebastopol Hills is the winegrowing region with the highest percentage of Goldridge relative to the adjacent

⁵⁰ Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series Descriptions, Goldridge Series, last updated January 2023.

⁵¹ Boone, Virgine, "Russian River's Goldridge Soil has the Midas Touch." WineEnthusiast, September 16, 2021.

winegrowing regions.⁵² This is demonstrated through a comparison of soils found with adjacent winegrowing regions. For example, Santa Rosa Plains, a "neighborhood" within the Russian River Valley AVA, which is adjacent to Sebastopol Hills, is comprised of only 0.01% Goldridge soil.⁵³ Moreover, Petaluma Gap AVA, which is also adjacent to Sebastopol Hills contains less, only 0.003% Goldridge soil.⁵⁴

Sebastopol Hills also contains a disproportionate amount of Goldridge Soil relative to the rest of the Russian River Valley AVA. This is because, while Sebastopol Hills only accounts for 10% of the total acreage of the Russian River Valley AVA, Sebastopol Hills contains 15% of all Goldridge soil found within the Russian River Valley AVA. Indeed, in combination with Green River Valley of the Russian River Valley and Sebastopol Hills, these two areas account for nearly 54% of all Goldridge soil within Russian River Valley (which itself is comprised of approximately 50% Goldridge soil. 55). 56 This is to say that over half of all of the Goldridge Soil found in the entire Russian River Valley AVA is located in the southern and western portions of the Russian River Valley AVA which are comprised of the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA and the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA.

The other distinguishing feature of soils in Sebastopol Hills is the specific combination of soils found there. As discussed above, 71% of the soil in Sebastopol Hills is Goldridge. The balance of the other soils found in Sebastopol Hills are Steinbeck Sandy Loam ("Steinbeck"), Sebastopol Sandy Loam ("Sebastopol"), and Cotati Sandy Loam ("Cotati"), which are somewhat similar in composition to each other, and to Goldridge, in that they are all sandy loam; however, each soil type provides unique qualities, and the specific combination of these soils are distinctive of Sebastopol Hills.

For example, the Steinbeck soil series is described as a "fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, mesic Ultic Haplustalfs" and is noted as consisting of "deep, well-drained soils that formed in material weathered from soft sandstone." The Sebastopol soil series is described as: "Fine, mixed, semiactive, mesic typic haploxerults" and is noted as consisting of "deep, well-drained soils that formed in old alluvium, weathered from soft sandstone with elevations of 100 to 1,000 feet." The Cotati soil series is described as: "Fine, mixed, active thermic ultic palexeralfs" and is noted as

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⁵² Approximately 71% of Sebastopol Hills, 7,327.2 acres, rests on Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam soil. Percentage was calculated by identifying concentrations of Goldridge soil within Sebastopol Hills from the Soil Survey Geographic Data Base (SSURGO) mapping tool conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

⁵³ Approximately 0.01% of Santa Rosa Plains, approximately 101 acres, rests on Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam soil. Percentage was calculated by identifying concentrations of Goldridge soil within Santa Rosa Plains from the Soil Survey Geographic Data Base (SSURGO) mapping tool conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

⁵⁴ Pages 15-18 of Petaluma Gap's AVA Petition, NRCS Soil Series of the Petaluma Gap AVA.

⁵⁵ Approximately 50% of the Russian River AVA rests on Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam soil, approximately 48,000 acres. Anamosa, Paul, Ph.D., Soil Science & Viticulture, www.vineyardssoil.com.

⁵⁶ 60% of Green Valley contains Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam Soil. See Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series, Goldridge.

⁵⁷ Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series Descriptions, Steinbeck Series, last updated March 2003.

⁵⁸ Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series Descriptions, Sebastopol Series, last updated March 2003.

consisting of "moderately well-drained soils that formed in old sediments of weakly consolidated sandstone, siltstone, and shale." ⁵⁹

The Goldridge, Steinbeck, Sebastopol, and Cotati soils are distributed in different parts of Sebastopol Hills. The Southwest portion of Sebastopol Hills contains a higher proportion of Steinbeck, while the Southeast and Northeast portions of Sebastopol Hills contain higher amounts of Sebastopol and Cotati soils. However, as discussed above, nearly three-quarters of Sebastopol Hills rests on Goldridge.

Further, Sebastopol, Steinbeck, and Cotati soils are relatively rare.⁶⁰ The Sebastopol and the Steinbeck soils are classified as either "small" or "not extensive" with competing soils in the Russian River Valley AVA⁶¹, Petaluma Gap AVA⁶², and Green Valley⁶³ of the Russian River AVA.⁶⁴ While Goldridge soil is labeled as moderately extensive,⁶⁵ petitioners have been unable to find any other winegrowing region containing this specific combination of soils, and as a result, petitioners contend that this soil composition is unique to Sebastopol Hills and is, therefore, an important distinguishing feature of the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA.

The distribution of these soil types greatly impacts viticulture within Sebastopol Hills. For example, the well-drained, weakly-consolidated sandstone, siltstone, and shale-based soils allow the grapes to be farmed in a low-vigor milieu which can be adjusted as necessary to achieve smaller cluster size and higher acid content for finished products. In combination with lower degree days within Sebastopol Hills, the lower average daily minimum and maximum temperatures, and the higher average wind speeds, discussed herein, the soil content of Sebastopol Hills is ideal for creating light-bodied, delicate Pinot Noirs and Chardonnays because of Sebastopol Hills' soils' natural ability to provide low sugar, and higher, naturally acidic, wines.

⁵⁹ Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series Descriptions, Cotati Series, last updated March 2003.

⁶⁰ 18% of Sebastopol Hills soil contains Steinbeck series, approximately 1,853 acres. 7% of Sebastopol Hills soil contains Sebastopol series, approximately 722.4 acres. Percentage was calculated by identifying concentrations of Goldridge soil within Sebastopol Hills from the Soil Survey Geographic Data Base ("SSURGO") mapping tool conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

⁶¹ 7% of Russian River Valley contains Steinbeck series, approximately 13, 440 acres. 6% of Russian River Valley contains Sebastopol series, approximately 7,680 acres. Percentage was calculated by identifying concentrations of Goldridge soil within Sebastopol Hills from the SSURGO mapping tool conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

⁶² 17.7% of Petaluma Gap's soil contains Steinbeck, approximately 35,789.5 acres. 0.7% of Petaluma Gap's soil contains Sebastopol, approximately 1,405.1 acres. See pages 15-19 of Petaluma Gap's AVA Petition, NRCS Soil Series of the Petaluma Gap AVA.

⁶³ 0.03% of Green Valley of the Russian River Valley contains Steinbeck series, approximately 683 acres. 0.006% of Green Valley of the Russian River Valley contains Sebastopol series, approximately 133 acres. Percentage was calculated by identifying concentrations of Goldridge soil within Sebastopol Hills from the SSURGO mapping tool conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

⁶⁴ Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series Descriptions, Steinbeck and Sebastopol Series.

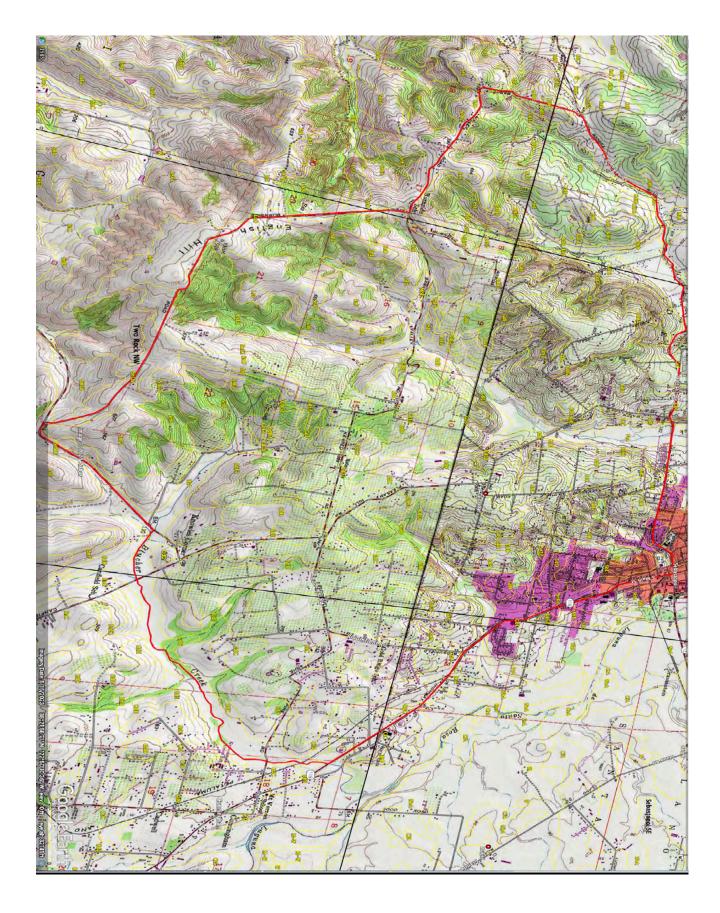
⁶⁵ Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series Descriptions, Goldridge and Cotati Series.

⁶⁶ Gaffney, Rusty, "Sebastopol Hills: Russian River Valley's Southernmost Pearl for Pinot Noir." PinotFile, Volume 11, Issue 4; June 4, 2017.

Therefore, pursuant to the above shown analysis, the soils of Sebastopol Hills are a distinguishing feature of this winegrowing region and have a significant impact on viticulture.

Map 5. Soils Disbursement Map of Sebastopol Hills and Surrounding Area. Due to size limitations of the soil series imaging, please refer to the next page to have a broad overview of the soils present in Sebastopol Hills.⁶⁷

 $^{^{67}}$ In addition, please see <u>Exhibit O</u> to see a compilation of images that better magnify the soils series within Sebastopol Hills.



<u>Table 5</u>: United States Department of Agriculture Official Soil Series Descriptions, Goldridge,

Steinbeck, Cotati, and Sebastopol Series.

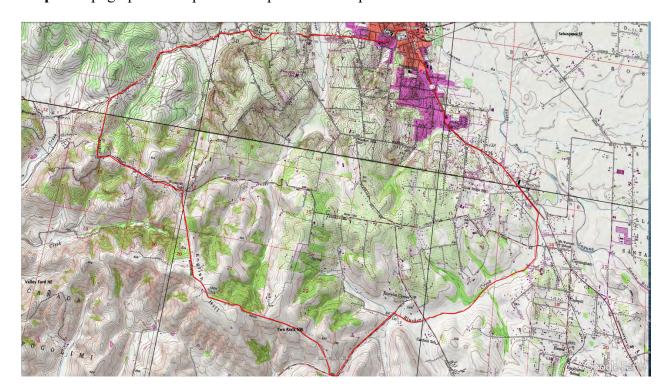
| | Goldridge | Steinbeck | Sebastopol | Cotati |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Typical Pedon | Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam | Steinbeck Loam | Sebastopol Sandy Loam | Cotati Fine Sandy Loam |
| Taxonomic Class | Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, isomesic typic haplustults | Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, mesic ultic haplustults | Fine, mixed, semiactive, mesic typic haploxerults | Fine, mixed, active thermic ultic palexeralfs |
| Geographic Setting | Occurs on rolling uplands with slopes of 2 to 50 percent. Elevations range from 200 to 2,000 feet. | Occurs on dissected marine terraces of soft weathered sandstone with slopes of 2 to 50 percent. Elevations range from sea level to 1,500 feet. | Occurs on old coastal terraces, with slopes of 2 to 30 percent. Formed in old alluvium, weathered from soft sandstone with elevations of 100 to 1,000 feet. | Occurs on undulating to smooth terraces with slopes of 2 to 30 percent. Elevations range from 60 to 800 feet. |
| Drainage Permeability | Moderately well-drained; medium runoff; moderately slow permeability | Well-drained; medium runoff; moderate permeability | Well-drained; moderate-to-rapid runoff; slow permeability | Moderately well-drained; slow-to-rapid runoff; moderately rapid over very slow permeability |
| Distribution | Moderately Extensive | Extensive to small extent | Not extensive | Moderately Extensive |

5.4 Physical Features

As will be discussed below, the physical features of Sebastopol Hills clearly distinguish this winegrowing region from other nearby winegrowing regions.

5.4.1 Topography

Sebastopol Hills consists of gently rolling, undulating hills with moderate elevations generally not exceeding 600 ft. This area is exposed to heavy summer fog intrusions from the adjacent Petaluma Gap and marine layer-type fog in the mornings and evenings from the influence of the nearby Pacific Ocean. The hilly terrain adds some protection from the winds coming from the Petaluma Gap AVA. However, there is still a substantial impact from heavy breezes, which, combined with the fog, make Sebastopol Hills cooler with midday heat, yet with warmer nighttime and early morning temperatures than nearby viticultural areas. These climatic conditions are directly correlated to the region's topography.



Map 6: Topographical Map of the Proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA

As is demonstrated above, the Sebastopol Hills is defined by a topography of gently rolling hills, as is described in the name, itself, of this winegrowing region consisting of hills south and west of the City of Sebastopol.

5.4.2 Bodies of Water, Watersheds, and Riparian Areas

This geographic area's two primary riparian features are Blucher Creek and Atascadero Creek. Blucher Creek is a 5.2-mile-long stream, originating on English Hill, initially descending north, then curving eastward through the southern portion of Sebastopol Hills, ultimately draining into the Laguna de Santa Rosa and the Russian River. Atascadero Creek is an 8.8-mile-long, north-flowing creek with its headwaters on the north flank of English Hill, running about 3 miles southwest of the City of Sebastopol, ultimately emptying into Green Valley Creek.

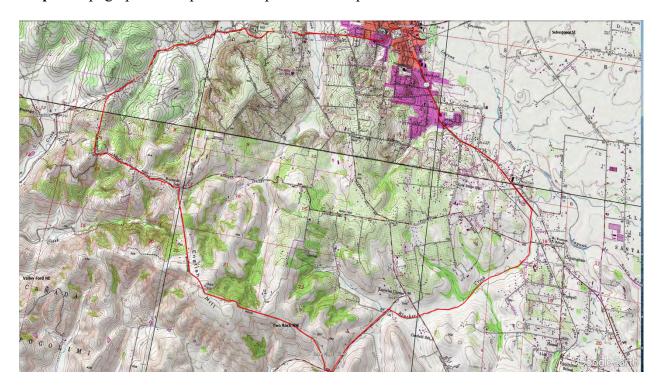
Several streams drain the basin and join to form Estero Americano Creek, which runs from east to west through the basin. Most of the smaller tributaries flow south and west to join the creek before the creek enters Bodega Bay. The cities of Sebastopol and Forestville are located in the north of the basin, and the city of Petaluma is located in the south.

Sebastopol Hills is a part of the Russian River watershed.

5.5 Elevation (Minimum and Maximum Elevations)

Sebastopol Hills is mostly characterized by the moderately-high, undulating hills southwest of the City of Sebastopol. The summits of these hills generally do not exceed 600 feet, with most vineyards planted between 100-600 feet in elevation.

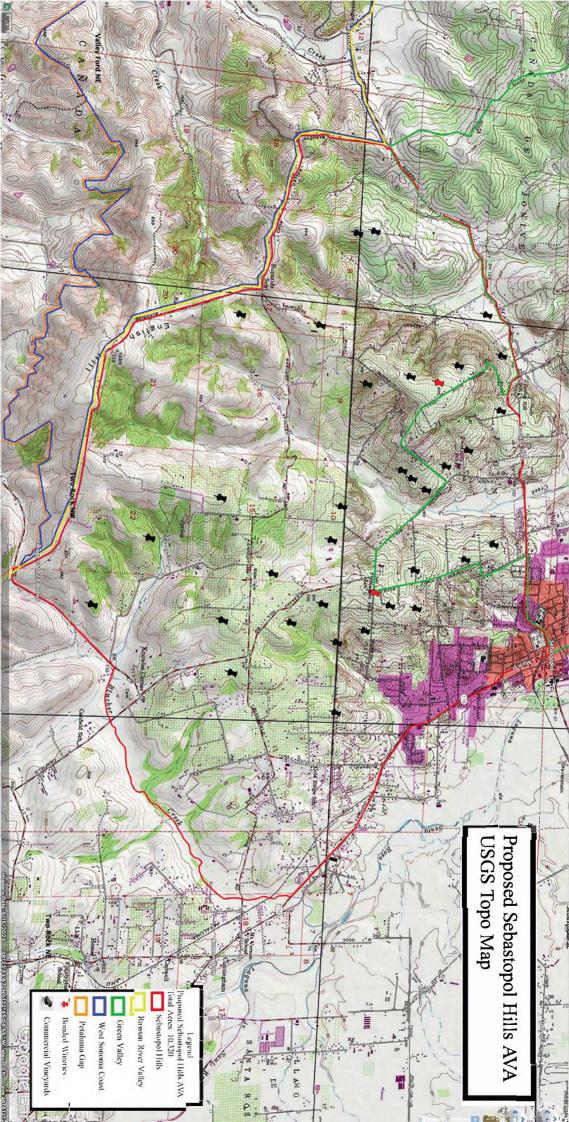
Map 6. Topographical Map of the Proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA



Section 6.0 Maps and Boundary Description

6.1 Sebastopol Hills AVA Map

The proposed area of Sebastopol Hills is depicted in Map 1 of this petition, which is attached to the succeeding page due to size limitations of the USGS Maps herein.



6.2 Sebastopol Hills AVA Boundary Description

The boundaries of the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA are described below.

<u>6.2.1 Narrative Description of AVA Boundaries</u>

The boundaries of the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA have been determined by SHW to include the series of hills directly west and south of the City of Sebastopol, south of Bodega Hwy (Hwy 12), east of Barnett Valley Road, north and northeast of Blucher Creek, and west of Highway 116.

Sebastopol Hills has been further described as: "A triangular land of mostly northeast and southwest oriented ridges on the lee side of a transverse ridge that separates the Russian River Valley from the Petaluma Gap." 68

These proposed boundaries include the undulating hillsides with predictable late afternoon/evening fog intrusion and predominate Goldridge soils, which characterize Sebastopol Hills, along with the distinctive landmarks of English Hill, which is the tallest landform in the region, and Blucher Creek, which flows from English Hill and forms the southern boundary of the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA.

6.2.2 Metes and Bounds Description of AVA Boundaries

The following descriptions identifying the proposed boundaries are based on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps. A simplification of the boundary encompasses the undulating hills below 600 feet along Highway 12, west of Sebastopol. The boundary then goes south down Barnett Valley Road, and further south through Burnside Road. The boundary eventually crosses east, runs along Blucher Creek, and follows Highway 116 north to the starting boundary line.

This boundary follows points found on the following quadrangles of USGS 7.5' Series topographic maps titled:

Valley Ford Quadrangle, California Two Rock Quadrangle, California Sebastopol Quadrangle, California Camp Meeker, Quadrangle, California

- 1. Starting Point Sebastopol map- Intersection of Highway 116 (Petaluma Avenue) and Highway 12 (Bodega Avenue). Proceed west/southwest along Bodega Avenue past Atascadero Creek, where Bodega Avenue becomes "Bodega Highway," then
- 2. Proceed west/southwest along Bodega Highway approximately 25,600' to the point where Bodega Highway intersects with Barnett Valley Road, then
- 3. Proceed south and east along Barnett Valley Road, approximately 11,500' to the point where it intersects with Burnside Road on the Two Rock map, then

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⁶⁸ https://www.princeofpinot.com/article/1954/

- 4. Proceed southeast approximately 17,000' along Burnside Road to the point at which it ends at the medium-duty road known as Bloomfield Road on the Two Rock map, then
- 5. Proceed northeast along Bloomfield Road, approximately 5,998', to where Bloomfield Road meets Blucher Creek on the Two Rock map, then
- 6. Proceed east and northeast along Blucher Creek, approximately 14,270' to the point where it crosses Highway 116 on the Two Rock map, then
- 7. Proceed along Highway 116 16,279' through the City of Sebastopol on the Sebastopol map to the point where it intersects with Highway 12 at the point of beginning.

<u>6.3 Overlapping AVAs: Similarities and Differences</u>

Petitioner proposes the establishment of a new AVA that would be located entirely within the Russian River Valley AVA and partially overlap the Green Valley of the Russian River AVA (which, itself, is entirely within the Russian River Valley AVA). As a result, pursuant to 27 CFR Part 9.12(b), special rules apply to the establishment of the Sebastopol Hills AVA, including according to TTB's American Viticultural Area (AVA) Manual for Petitioners ("AVA Petitioner's Manual") as follows:

"The petition must make a case for the proposed separate recognition of the new AVA. This means that the petition must include information identifying those attributes of the proposed AVA that are consistent with those of the existing AVA (thus demonstrating why the same area should be recognized by two viticultural area names), and it must also explain how they are different from each other." (See AVA Petitioner's Manual, p. 17).

Moreover, the AVA Petitioner's Manual goes on to state that the petition:

"[s]hould also address in detail the relationship between the existing AVA and the proposed AVA. In particular, the petition should explain how the proposed AVA is sufficiently distinctive from the surrounding area to warrant the establishment of a new AVA. In addition, a petition for an overlapping AVA must also explain how the proposed AVA is similar to the existing surrounding or overlapping AVA so as to justify the continued inclusion of the region located within the proposed AVA as part of the existing AVA."⁶⁹

Further, as stated by the TTB in the final rule establishing the San Luis Obispo Coast (SLO Coast) Viticultural Area⁷⁰:

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⁶⁹ TTB American Viticultural Area (AVA) Manual, Alcohol, and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, TTB P 5120.4, September 2012.

⁷⁰ 87 CFR 13160.

"TTB notes that a certain set of distinguishing features characterizes any given established AVA. All lands within that AVA are assumed to share those features. However, TTB also recognizes that small variations in soil, climate, and/or topography may exist within any established AVA, particularly large, multi-county AVAs like the Central Coast AVA in which the proposed SLO Coast AVA is located. At the time an AVA was originally established, the available data may have made the region appear largely homogenous, but over time, new data may become available that highlights these small differences. Establishing new AVAs within established AVAs provides formal recognition for these small differences while still acknowledging the broader characteristics these new AVAs share with the established one."

As is the case with the SLO Coast AVA, the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA is located within a large AVA, the Russian River Valley AVA, that, when established 40 years ago, appeared homogenous, but new data has become available that highlights small difference deserving of formal recognition. Additionally, as will be shown below, the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA is sufficiently distinct from the Russian River Valley AVA and Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA to warrant the establishment of a new AVA, yet is sufficiently similar to the aforementioned existing AVAs so as to justify the continued inclusion of the Sebastopol Hills AVA region within the existing Russian River Valley AVA and partially overlapping the Green Valley of the Russian River AVA.

6.3.1 North Coast AVA

The North Coast AVA was established in 1983 (TD ATF-145), based primarily on climate. Specifically, that Treasury decision establishing the North Coast AVA analyzes maritime influences including coastal fog and, with respect to Lake County, "coastal air." The North Coast AVA includes the counties of Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, and Sonoma. As is the case with the North Coast AVA, Sebastopol Hills is influenced by coastal air. Further, Sebastopol Hills is entirely located in Sonoma County and within the boundaries of the North Coast AVA. Therefore, Sebastopol Hills should continue to remain within the North Coast AVA.

6.3.2 Northern Sonoma AVA

The Northern Sonoma AVA was created in 1985 (TD ATF-204) and is predicated on the diversity of climate, soil, elevation and physical features that exist in northern Sonoma County. Northern Sonoma AVA is located entirely within the North Coast AVA, as is Russian River Valley AVA. As such, Sebastopol Hills is also located entirely within Northern Sonoma AVA and has the type of climate, soil, elevation, and other physical features that are incorporated into the Northern Sonoma AVA. Therefore, Sebastopol Hills should continue to remain as a part of Northern Sonoma AVA.

6.3.3 Sonoma Coast AVA

The Sonoma Coast AVA was created in 1987 (TD ATF-253). One of the primary considerations in the Sonoma Coast AVA petition and final rule is Robert Sisson's "coastal cool" climate classification. The Treasury decision establishing the Sonoma Coast AVA specifically points to the area's "coastal cool" climate and expressly recognizes fog intrusion with the Sonoma Coast AVA. Sebastopol Hills, as discussed herein, is in the "coastal cool" climate zone pursuant to Sisson's model, and, therefore, Sebastopol Hills should remain part of the Sonoma Coast AVA.

6.3.4 Russian River Valley AVA

The iconic Russian River Valley AVA is integral to the history of wine growing in California. Established in 1983, the Russian River Valley AVA catapulted this region of Sonoma County, California, to be recognized as one of the premier winegrowing regions in the world, particularly with respect to the Pinot Noir and Chardonnay varietals (T.D. ATF–159). It contains over 160,000 acres of land and contains several microclimates, topographies, and soils.

The defining characteristic of the Russian River Valley AVA is the distinctive marine layer fog intrusion, which settles over the vines in the evenings and overnight to the following morning and works to retain the acidity in the grapes by lowering the overnight temperatures. Beyond this distinctive fog intrusion, the Russian River Valley AVA has diverse soil types, different altitudes across different areas of the AVA, and significant temperature variations. For example, on the same day, the area around the City of Sebastopol, which is partially within the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA, might be chilly, while the area around Healdsburg, which lies at the northern portion of the Russian River Valley AVA, may be hot.

As will be discussed below, these and other distinguishing attributes of the various winegrowing regions within the Russian River Valley AVA have led to the creation of "neighborhoods" as an informal yet important way to help industry professionals and consumers differentiate the wines created from grapes grown in different areas of the Russian River Valley. One of these neighborhoods is Sebastopol Hills, which petitioners now seek to have established as an American Viticultural Area so that wine made from grapes grown in Sebastopol Hills can be labeled as such.

The current success of the Russian River Valley AVA was not always a foregone conclusion. Indeed, it took significant efforts by the region's pioneers such as Warren Dutton, Saralee Kunde, John Balletto, Merry Edwards, Joe Rochioli, Louis M. Foppiano, Joseph Swan, Tom Dehlinger, and other trailblazers who each took chances, planted vineyards, and worked hard to make the Russian River Valley AVA synonymous with high-quality, new world wine. The current efforts of the SHW to petition TTB for the establishment of the Sebastopol Hills AVA stand on the shoulders of these early Russian River Valley pioneers and the ongoing efforts of the RRVW to bring acclaim to this region.

In the original 1983 Russian River Valley AVA petition ("1983 RRV AVA Petition"), the historical significance of the Russian River Valley Viticultural Area is contextualized as follows:

"..[dating] back to the establishment of the last of the California missions, Mission San Francisco de Salano, at Sonoma in 1824. The vineyard at the mission was planted in 1825. In the late 1850's Jacob Gundlach and Count Agoston Harazthy established major plantings of the European vine, *vitis vinifera*, which were the first such plantings in the United States. Viticulture in the Russian River Valley was well established shortly thereafter with the Korbel Winery in 1882, Santa Rosa Wine Company in 1876, Martini & Prati Winery in 1880, and Foppiano Winery in 1896." (1983 RRV AVA Petition at p. 2).

In the 1983 RRV AVA Petition, Mr. Robert J. Sisson, former County Director and Farm Advisor, Sonoma County, Cooperative Extension, University of California, designates the Russian River Valley area as being 'coastal cool' as compared to the Alexander Valley, which he designates as being 'coastal warm'. (1983 RRV AVA Petition at pp. 1-2). Further, that petition goes on to state:

"A specific growing climate is the principal distinctive characteristic of the proposed Russian River Valley Viticultural Area. The area designated is a cool growing coastal area; fog intrudes up the Russian River and its tributaries during the early morning hours. The results of these coastal fog intrusions give growing temperatures that are normally Region I or cooler as such a region has been defined. This area is thus distinguished from the warmer neighboring valleys such as Dry Creek Valley, Alexander Valley, and Sonoma Valley." (1983 RRV AVA Petition at p. 2).

The Russian River Valley AVA was formally established on November 21, 1983. On February 27, 1987, an amendment to the Russian River Valley AVA was approved, which made minor changes to the language of the metes and bounds description of the Russian River Valley AVA but had no effect on the boundaries themselves.⁷¹

On December 9, 1999, the RRVW submitted a petition to amend the Russian River Valley AVA. However, that petition was returned, without action, on August 8, 2001. Of note and relevant to this petition to establish the Sebastopol Hills AVA, as discussed above, in RRVW's 1999 petition, the RRVW identified 5 areas within the Russian River Valley VA, including "Sebastopol Hills," which was, at that time, defined as a "sub-area."

On January 21, 2003, the RRVW submitted a "Petition to Amend the Existing Boundary Lines of the Russian River Valley, and American Viticultural Area, dated January 15, 2003." This petition was granted on September 8, 2005.⁷² (T.D. TTB–32) ("2005 Amendment."). In that 2005 Amendment, the RRVW requested that the existing boundary lines for the Russian River Valley AVA be amended:

"[t]o include a certain area contiguous with the existing Russian River Valley AVA and sharing the same climate, soils, watershed, and geology as the areas within the existing Russian River Valley AVA. In addition, the areas proposed to be added

⁷¹ There was also a 2011 petition to expand the Russian River Valley AVA which won't be discussed in detail herein.

⁷² The 2005 Amendment was made effective on October 11, 2005.

share the contiguous areas within the existing Russian River Valley AVA, the coastal cool fog that predictably settles in the areas with historic regularity. The fog is an important element of the overall climate of the region and, in turn, helps define the character of the grapes and the wine produced in this region." (2005 Amendment at p. 1).

The 2005 Amendment petitioners further state that:

"At the time the existing boundaries were set, the establishment and use of AVA's was new. At that time the fact of the extent of certain of the adjacent areas to the south and east of the then-proposed Russian River Valley boundary as being substantially similar in all critical wine grape growing elements and suitable for winegrape vineyards had not been explored. These areas have now been explored and have been found to be highly suitable for the critical grape-growing elements, where the terrain permits. This petition seeks to add those areas, at this time, to the Russian River Valley AVA."

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"Furthermore, the addition of the proposed areas will incorporate the existing Green Valley-Sonoma AVA in its entirety into the Russian River Valley AVA. This will eliminate the crossing of the boundaries of the Green Valley-Sonoma AVA over the boundaries of the Russian River Valley AVA." (2005 Amendment at p. 1).

This 2005 Amendment expanded the existing 96,000 acres of the existing Russian River Valley, as established in 1983, by approximately 30,200 acres. (2005 Amendment at p. 3).

Further, the 2005 Amendment states, "For viticultural purposes, one of the first aspects or an area to be considered is the watershed in which the winegrapes are grown. The existing Russian River Valley AVA and the areas proposed to be added to the AVA by this petition are contained entirely within the area known as the Russian River Watershed." (2005 Amendment at p. 4).

The 2005 Amendment goes on to discuss the climate of the Russian River Valley AVA, where a "major climatic influence in Sonoma County is determined by airflow moving inland from the Pacific Ocean and the effects of the geography in diverting that airflow. The Russian River Valley is classified as a "coastal cool" zone by the Sonoma County Farm Advisor from the University of California." (2005 Amendment at pp. 4-5). Further that "during an average summer, there are many days when fog maintains a band of cold air all along the coastline, and breezes blow a fog bank inland along the Russian River. This fog is accompanied by a rapid decrease in temperature which can be as much as 50° Fahrenheit. The time of day when this occurs, and the duration of the fog determines three distinct major climatic zones: Marine, Coastal Cool, and Coastal Warm." (2005 Amendment at p. 6).

The 2005 Amendment incorporates Robert Sisson's (the former Sonoma County Farm Advisor from the University of California's) definition of "Coastal Cool" as follows:

Coastal Cool

The coastal cool zone includes a narrow band of ridge tops along the coast above 800-1000 feet, the areas east of the western <u>hills of Sebastopol</u>, areas bounded on the north by the Russian River, and the northern and southern portions of the Valley of the Moon. Cold foggy air is diverted by Sonoma Mountain and the Santa Rosa Plain in the south; western and eastern mountains contain it, and hills and distance (time) reduce its northern migration. This climatic zone averages 2582-degree days per year but can range from 1900 to 3600 depending on the year. It has 800 to 1100 hours between 70 and 90 degrees F per year. Average water use is 32 inches per acre from April to October." (2005 Amendment at p. 6) (<u>Underline emphasis added</u>).

Further, the 2005 Amendment describes the impact of the "Coastal Cool" climate on the Russian River Valley AVA as:

"The 'Coastal Cool' climate best describes most of the Russian River Valley AVA area. This 'Coastal Cool' condition is also present in the area proposed to be added and is most heavily contributed to by the fog. Fog is the single most unifying influence throughout the Russian River Valley viticultural area. Coastal cool fog means cooler summertime temperatures and more moderate winters than in adjacent growing areas." (2005 Amendment at p. 7).

With respect to soils, in their petition, RRVW states that: "Soils in the Russian River Valley are very diverse in type, thickness, and extent. A review of the Soils Survey map for the County of Sonoma reflects a range of soil types ranging from silt, sand, clay, and volcanic ash." (2005 Amendment at p. 9).

Ultimately, in pertinent part, in their 2005 Amendment, the RRVW sought to annex the area south of the then-existing part of the Russian River Valley AVA's southern boundary line to approximately English Hill and Blucher Creek as follows:

"The Russian River Valley Winegrowers have determined that the area south of the present boundary line should be incorporated into the Russian River Valley AVA. From the existing boundary line at Bodega Highway and Barnett Valley Road, one may proceed in a southeasterly direction on Barnett Valley Road to Burnside Road and then northeast along Blucher Creek to approximately Todd Road. Especially along Barnett Valley and Burnside Roads, one may observe that the fog follows the roadbed at the crest of a series of hills. To the west, the vegetation, the wind, and the fog patterns are indicative of a Marine climate classification. However, to the east, one may observe a pattern that is in keeping with the coastal cool climate of the Russian River Valley. Therefore, the RRVW propose that the eastern portion of the southern boundary move south (and east as above) to include English Hill and Blucher Creek." (2005 Amendment at p. 10).

As discussed above, as early as 1999, in their filed and subsequently withdrawn AVA amendment petition, RRVW identified Sebastopol Hills as a "sub-area" of the Russian River Valley AVA.

This concept continued through the 2005 Amendment discussed above when RRVW successfully annexed the Sebastopol Hills area into the Russian River Valley AVA. Over time, RRVW sought to further express the differences between different areas within the Russian River Valley AVA, and in 2016, RRVW embarked on a "Neighborhoods Initiative" aimed at more concretely identifying sub-regions within the Russian River Valley AVA, which RRVW has been referring to as "neighborhoods." These "neighborhoods" include Middle Reach, Santa Rosa Plains, Laguna Ridge, Green Valley, Sebastopol Hills, and Eastern Hills, and they are all material to the efforts of RRVW in educating consumers about the differences between different areas within the Russian River Valley AVA.

For example, on its website,⁷³ when referring to the "neighborhoods" within the Russian River Valley AVA, RRVW states, in part:

"Experience what makes us different than other wine regions. We've got the best climate to grow Pinot Noir. And more soil types than France. The result? An incredible array of flavor profiles.

Just like a city filled with diverse communities, Russian River Valley consists of six smaller areas called neighborhoods. These stretch from Sebastopol to Santa Rosa and Forestville to Healdsburg. Our neighborhoods are unique as the award-winning wines we produce."

Further down on the RRVW website, it states: "Wines from each neighborhood exhibit specific characteristics including unique aromas and textures that celebrate the variety of this premier Russian River Valley region."

The RRVW website goes on to describe the various neighborhoods as follows:

The "Middle Reach" "neighborhood" is described as: "Near southern Healdsburg and Dry Creek Valley, Middle Reach is closest to the Russian River itself. Some of the oldest grapevines of the appellation still bear fruit today. Wines tend to be textured with ripe flavors and are less aromatic."

The "Santa Rosa Plains" "neighborhood," which lies directly to the east of Sebastopol Hills,⁷⁴ is described as: "Closest to Santa Rosa on the east side of Laguna de Santa Rosa, this sub-region is best known for the valley's oldest plantings of Zinfandel. Shale, sandstone, and clay soils yield spicy, raspberry influenced Zinfandels and more."

The "Laguna Ridge" "neighborhood" is described as: "South of the Russian River near Forestville, this sub-region overlooks the Laguna de Santa Rosa. Pioneering winemaker Joseph Swan was the first to plant Pinot here. Goldridge and Altamont soils meet cool temperatures to create lush, high-quality Pinot Noirs with enough tannins to provide structure and ageability, among others."

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⁷³ https://russianrivervalley.org/discover/neighborhoods#.

⁷⁴ It is worth noting that the adjacent "neighborhood" to the east of Sebastopol Hills is entirely flat ground, with different soil types, less fog intrusion, and generally different varietal plantings.

The "Green Valley" "neighborhood" is described as: "South of Forestville and north of Sebastopol, Green Valley includes the towns of Graton and Occidental. The only Russian River Valley subregion designated as its own AVA, Goldridge soil yields Pinots with ripe tannins, high acids, and luxurious mouth-feel."

The "Sebastopol Hills" "neighborhood" is described as: "Coolest sub-region of Russian River Valley. Sebastopol Hills spans east and west around the southwest portion of the town of Sebastopol. Soil type is mostly Goldridge. Find acclaimed full-bodied Pinot with just the right amount of acidity."

The "Eastern Hills" "neighborhood" is described as: "Following the western edge of the Mayacamas range, this northernmost neighborhood has the least fog influence. Soils may be the most diverse within the Valley and are both volcanic and sedimentary. The western facing vineyards along the hills are exposed to warm afternoon temperatures and grapes tend to ripen earlier."

As demonstrated above, while there are certain core components of the Russian River Valley AVA that remain constant, such as the "coastal cool" climate, fog intrusion, and presence of Goldridge Sandy Loam Soils, there are also clear ways to differentiate these different long-recognized wine grape growing areas of the Russian River Valley AVA, such as the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA, as demonstrated throughout this petition in Section 5.0 Distinguishing Features. This is precisely why petitioners now respectfully request that the TTB engage in the rulemaking process to formalize Sebastopol Hills as its own AVA.

Moreover, beyond these qualitative differences, it has also been quantitatively demonstrated that the differentiation of the various "neighborhoods," including Sebastopol Hills, is established through empirical data.

Specifically, on May 30, 2020, a study by Dr. Roger Boulton, the Distinguished Professor of Viticulture and Enology at the University of California at Davis, was published in the journal Molecules⁷⁵ entitled: "The Use of Macro Micro and Trace Elemental Profiles to Differentiate Commercial Single Vineyard Pinot noir Wines at a Sub-regional Level" (hereinafter referred to as "Elemental Study").

In the Elemental Study, Dr. Boulton applied an elemental analysis to investigate the geographic authenticity of a single cultivar, Pinot Noir, originating from five "neighborhoods" within the Russian River Valley AVA over two vintages (2015 and 2017) (Molecules at p. 3). Through that study, which will be discussed further below, Dr. Boulton concluded:

"Overall, distinct elemental fingerprints were found across both vintages, separating all neighborhoods from each other. These results provide further evidence for distinct geographical wine regions within the Russian River Valley AVA, in addition to sensory differences experienced and explored by the

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⁷⁵ The Use of Macro Micro and Trace Elemental Profiles to Differentiate Commercial Single Vineyard Pinot noir Wines at a Sub-regional Level" Roger Boulton, P.h.D.

Neighborhood Initiative, a group of Russian River Valley winemakers looking into regional branding of the different neighborhoods." (Molecules at p. 6).

Dr. Boulton further stated that this elemental study is: "[t]he most compelling scientific evidence that I have seen in my 40-year academic career."

Demonstrating this empirical data is the below table reporting the findings from the Elemental Study with Sebastopol Hills being identified as "DSH":

Major Elements by Neighborhood

| | LOD [mg/L] | DGV | DLR | DMR | DSH | DSP |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| B ^{249.677} nm | 0.055 | 2.87-7.12 | 4.73-6.96 | 5.65-14.20 | 1.83-5.97 | 4.61-13.38 |
| Ca 396.847 nm | 0.061 | 41.3-70.5 | 32.4-53.6 | 33.8-68.3 | 43.7-53.5 | 43.6-53.0 |
| Fe 371.993 nm | 0.148 | 0.243-2.255 | 0.438-1.489 | 0.380-1.858 | 0.616-1.41 | 0.492-1.53 |
| K 769.897 nm | 0.216 | 343-577 | 380-610 | 409-696 | 371-639 | 503-712 |
| Mg ^{285,213} nm | 0.029 | 128-147 | 144-158 | 118-155 | 119-167 | 111-165 |
| Mn 403.076 nm | 0.162 | 1.51-5.97 | 1.94-3.86 | 1.10-2.18 | 2.06-3.30 | 1.04-3.87 |
| Na 589.592 nm | 0.491 | 10.8-62.3 | 9.32-37.7 | 5.83-26.3 | 4.47-32.2 | 9.91-27.1 |
| P 214.915 nm | 43.9 | 192-376 | 259-349 | 227-329 | 172-382 | 257-428 |
| Rb ^{780.027} nm | 0.084 | 0.519-2.75 | 0.673-4.05 | 0.356-1.03 | 0.617-2.04 | 1.75-3.82 |
| Si 251.611 nm | 0.343 | 13.6-35.2 | 9.05-27.5 | 11.3-22.5 | 16.5-22.7 | 19.2-35.7 |
| Sr 421.552 nm | 0.025 | 0.794-1.26 | 0.622-1.43 | 0.423-1.46 | 0.806-2.38 | 0.447-0.873 |

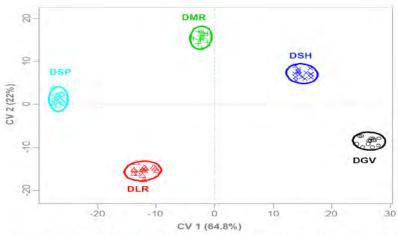


Figure 1. Separation of the 5 neighborhoods by CVA (95% confidence intervals are shown for each group).

 $^{^{76}\} https://www.forbes.com/sites/jillbarth/2020/10/30/uc-davis-study-confirms-that-russian-river-valley-vineyard-neighborhoods-have-fingerprints/?sh=6397dd8356de.$

As shown above, Sebastopol Hills, along with each of the neighborhoods within the Russian River Valley AVA, which were studied by Dr. Boulton, evidences a distinct elemental signature that empirically differentiates each neighborhood from one another.

The Russian River Valley AVA shares predominant and defining characteristics with Sebastopol Hills, such as fog intrusion, the "coastal cool" climate, the Russian River watershed, and the presence of Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam soil. Because of these similarities, the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA should continue to be contained within the Russian River Valley AVA. However, there are notable distinguishing features as well (as detailed in Section 5.0 Distinguishing Features), such as the topography of Sebastopol Hills' undulating hillsides, the cooler, "coastal cool" climate, heavier fog intrusion, and almost exclusive Goldridge, Sebastopol, and Cotati, Fine Sandy Loam soil series derived from the WGF. These distinctions, and the other distinguishing features referenced herein, sufficiently set Sebastopol Hills apart from the Russian River Valley AVA to support the granting of this petition to establish a new Sebastopol Hills AVA.

6.3.5 Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA

The TTB formally recognized Sonoma County Green Valley ("Green Valley") on November 21, 1983.⁷⁷ (T.D. ATF–161). On March 23, 2007, an amendment to the Green Valley AVA was approved, which formally changed the name from Sonoma County Green Valley to Green Valley of the Russian River Valley to prevent consumer confusion between competing northern California "Green Valley" AVAs.⁷⁸ The Green Valley of the Russian River Valley consists of about 32,000 acres, of which approximately 19,000⁷⁹ acres are devoted to grapes.⁸⁰

In the original Green Valley AVA petition, the historical significance of Green Valley is described as follows: "This beautiful Valley is on a creek of the same name which flows north into the Russian River and lies west of the Santa Rosa Plains." While this quotation is the only historical evidence of Green Valley cited in its petition, this quotation appears in the following historical documents: *Atlas of Sonoma County*, Thos. H. Thompson, 1887; *The History of Sonoma County*, Tom Gregory, Historic Record Company, Los Angeles, California, 1911; and *The History of Sonoma County*, Ernest Latimer, Finley, Press Democrat Publishing Company, Santa Rosa, California, 1937.82

Concerning climatology, Mr. Robert J. Sisson, former County Director and Farm Advisor of Sonoma County, recognized Green Valley as being "coastal cool"⁸³ as compared to Alexander Valley, which he designated as being "coastal warm."⁸⁴ Further, as a result of the coastal cool

⁷⁷ Green Valley and Russian River Valley was published on the same date.

⁷⁸ The second "Green Valley" in northern California was the Solano County Green Valley AVA.

⁷⁹ In the original petition, only 800 acres of grapes were devoted to production as noted from the ATF's Final Ruling, T.D. ATF-161 back in 1983.

⁸⁰ https://russianrivervalley.org/discover/neighborhoods#.

⁸¹ History of Sonoma County, California, Alley, Owen & Company, Publishers, San Francisco, 1880.

⁸² Green Valley of Russian Rivery Valley Petition, page 11.

⁸³ See previous discussion of coastal cool climate in Sections 5.1.1, 5.1.2, and 6.3.1 of this petition.

⁸⁴ Mr. Sisson's work, as identified in Section 6.3.1 of this petition, formed the historical and geographical basis for both the Russian River Valley and Green Valley AVA petitions.

climate, "wines made from grapes grown in [Green Valley] tend to have a higher natural acidity than are found in the warmer parts of Sonoma [county]." Indeed, as reflected earlier in this petition, Sebastopol Hills, Russian River Valley, and Green Valley all share the "coastal cool" climate designation by Robert Sisson. But, as referenced earlier in this petition, Sebastopol Hills experiences lower degree day averages and lower overall temperatures as compared to the rest of the Russian River Valley. 86

With respect to soils, the original petition briefly mentions, "In the 1911 *History of Sonoma County*," in describing this area, the author notes the distinctive soil of the area as being "Goldridge" and confirms that "the fruit development of Goldridge began about 1880." The only other mention of soils from the petition was supplemental evidence on "Additional Viticultural Information" as "The generally hilly terrain and predominately Goldridge soil provides good drainage." But, Soil Series conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture also recognized that the predominant soil type is Goldridge, which covers roughly 60 percent of Green Valley's acreage. While Sebastopol Hills has Goldridge soil, Sebastopol Hills is distinct from Green Valley in that almost all viticultural activity occurs on Goldridge soil. Indeed, while soil data presented to TTB regarding Green Valley is limited, a distinguishing feature of Sebastopol Hills is the unique soil types that exist within the proposed boundaries.

Regarding topography, the majority of Green Valley's vineyards rest on the eastern and western portions respective of the valley floor. The eastern half of the valley consists of even-level plains where the elevations range between 100 to 200 feet. The eastern portion of the plains, closer to Highway 116, contains the majority of the larger-scale vineyard operations. The western portion of Green Valley increases in elevation to ranges of 750 and 800 feet. The majority of the vineyards along the western portion consist of small hillside and ridge-top vineyards that predominantly produce world-renowned Chardonnays and Pinot Noirs. Indeed, the higher elevation of the western portion affords that region with more sunlight, which causes vineyards to have drier soils and earlier fog burn-off that encourages bud break in the Spring and ripening in Fall. Comparatively, Sebastopol Hills consists of gentle rolling, undulating hills with moderate elevations not exceeding 600 feet.

85 Green Valley Petition, page 8.

⁸⁶ See Section 5.1.2 of this petition.

⁸⁷ Green Valley Petition, page 8.

⁸⁸ Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series, Goldridge.

⁸⁹ See Section 5.3.0 of this petition.

⁹⁰ Id

⁹¹ Bob Greg, FirstLeafLand, Principal Vineyard and real estate broker, https://www.firstleafland.com/about-green-valley-wine-country

⁹² *Id*.

⁹³ These vineyards include the Dutton Family, Emeritus Vineyards, Keefer Ranch, and the Jackson Family.

⁹⁴ Bob Greg, FirstLeafLand, Principal Vineyard and real estate broker, https://www.firstleafland.com/about-green-valley-wine-country.

⁹⁵ *Id*.

⁹⁶ See Section 5.4.1 of this petition.

With respect to fog intrusion, fog is the hallmark of Green Valley. 97 Given the path of the marine inversion layer that builds from the Petaluma Gap and passes through Sebastopol Hills, Green Valley experiences similar early morning fog intrusions with later afternoon burn-off. However, compared to Sebastopol Hills, Green Valley does not experience an early afternoon build-up of fog. 98 Instead, the fog layer forms in the late evening and early morning, dissipating in the morning and early afternoon hours.

As demonstrated herein, Sebastopol Hills is its own distinct viticultural area, just as Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA is its own distinct viticultural area. Both viticultural areas meet the requirements to have their own, respective AVA designations. Yet, both are sufficiently similar to the Russian River Valley AVA that both the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA and the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA should remain as part of the Russian River Valley AVA.

Similarly, given Sebastopol Hills northern boundary partial overlap with Green Valley's southern boundary, that geographical nexus evidences the similar characteristics shared by both viticultural areas, which should provide winegrowers within that AVA overlap with the option to label their wine as Sebastopol Hills AVA, Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, or as Russian River Valley AVA if they so choose.⁹⁹

6.3.6 Partial Overlap Justified in Nexus Area at Intersection of Proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA and Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA

Here, petitioners propose for the establishment of the Sebastopol Hills AVA inclusive of a partial overlap between Sebastopol Hills and the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA as described herein. The requirements for approval of AVAs within AVAs are found within 27 CFR 9.12(b), which states:

(b) AVAs within AVAs. If the petition proposes the establishment of a new AVA entirely within, or overlapping, an existing AVA, the evidence submitted under paragraph (a) of this section must include information that both identifies the attributes of the proposed AVA that are consistent with the existing AVA and explains how the proposed AVA is sufficiently distinct from the existing AVA and therefore appropriate for separate recognition. If the petition proposes the establishment of a new AVA that is larger than, and encompasses, all of one or more existing AVAs, the evidence submitted under paragraph (a) of this section must include information addressing whether, and to what extent, the attributes of the proposed AVA are consistent with those of the existing AVA(s). In any case in which an AVA would be created entirely within another AVA, whether by the establishment of a new, larger AVA or by the establishment of a new AVA within an existing one, the petition must explain why establishment of the AVA is acceptable. When a smaller AVA has name recognition and features that so clearly distinguish it from a larger AVA that surrounds it, TTB may determine in the course of the rulemaking that it is not part of the larger AVA and that wine produced from

⁹⁸ See section 5.1.5 of this Petition.

⁹⁹ Or as Sonoma Coast for that matter.

grapes grown within the smaller AVA would not be entitled to use the name of the larger AVA as an appellation of origin or in a brand name.

Subject to this regulation, TTB has indicated a preference to ensure that overlapping AVAs do not create consumer confusion or otherwise undermine the integrity of the AVA system. This is understandable in the context of having two or more distinguishable AVAs yet overlapping in a common territory. While this concern is primarily expressed in partially overlapping AVAs, the same issue necessarily exists for all AVAs that overlap. Moreover, the American AVA system does not require singular viticultural areas to identify any given region. Instead, our system of establishing viticultural areas allows AVAs to overlap one another pursuant to Section 9.12(b), provided sufficient evidence supports a complete or partial overlap.

While, each proposed AVA must be established pursuant to its own individualized analysis, in the North Coast AVA, for example, overlaps are extremely common to the extent that there are more than two (2) dozen fully overlapping or overlapped AVAs just within the North Coast AVA (27 CFR 9.30). Pecific to the issue of partially overlapping AVAs within the North Coast AVA, there are currently 12 partially overlapping AVAs identified through TTB's AVA mapping feature. AVA

Here, as will be discussed below, there are two primary distinguishing features demonstrating the propriety of the proposed partial overlap between Sebastopol Hills and the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA: topography and soils. Moreover, as will be discussed below, it is unlikely that consumer confusion will be generated by allowing for this proposed partial overlap. Therefore, petitioner's respectfully request that TTB allow for this proposed partial overlap for the reasons set for herein.

6.3.6.1 Partial Overlap Contains Transitive Distinguishing Features of Topography and Soil Shared by Both Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA and the Proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA of the Southern Boundary of the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley

Over the last 40 years, as discussed above, TTB and its predecessor agencies have established a strong precedent for allowing partial overlaps between existing and proposed AVAs, particularly within the North Coast AVA. A dozen such AVA petitions have been granted within the North Coast AVA which include partial overlaps.

Here, petitioner respectfully requests that TTB allow for the partial overlap of the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA with the southern portion of the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA because of the transitive nature of two defining characteristics of Sebastopol Hills,

42

¹⁰⁰ In some instances, TTB focused its determination on an evaluation of 27 CFR 9.12(b), such as with the establishment of the Wild Horse Valley AVA (27 CFR 9.124) and Bennett Valley AVA (27 CFR 9.142). In other instances, TTB focused its determination on the relatively small size of the proposed overlap, such as establishing the Rockpile (27 CFR 9.173), High Valley (27 CFR 9.189), and Fountaingrove District (27 CFR 9.250) AVAs. In other instances, TTB approved the partial overlap with no analysis in the petition or final rule, such as in the Alexander Valley (27 CFR 9.52), Yorkville Highlands (27 CFR 9.159), and Pine Mountain-Cloverdale Peak (27 CFR 9.220) AVAs. In other instances, TTB focused its determination on public comments, or, in some cases, lack of comments received, such as establishing the Los Carneros (27 CFR 9.32) and Mendocino (27 CFR 9.93) AVAs.

¹⁰¹ https://www.ttb.gov/images/AVA/.

topography and soil, and because the allowance of this proposed partial overlap is not likely to lead to consumer confusion.

The partial overlap area proposed here is exceedingly small, only approximately 900 acres. ¹⁰² These 900 acres of this partially overlapped area lie on the northern slopes of two small undulating hills, ¹⁰³ which are a prime distinguishing feature of Sebastopol Hills as described in Section 5.4.1 above and contain a majority of Goldridge soil as described in Section 5.3 above.

6.3.6.2 Topography in Partial Overlap

As described herein, a primary distinguishing characteristic of Sebastopol Hills is the topography, which generally consists of "undulating hills" between 150 and 600 feet in elevation. As shown in Exhibit Q, the area of the partial overlap consists of a portion of the two such undulating hills, with a peak elevation of 600 feet, which is at the highest range of elevation for Sebastopol Hills.

As is discussed in Section 6.3.2 above, the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA consists of hills with a generally higher elevation of between 750 and 850 feet. In Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, these higher elevation hills generally decline in elevation from the northwest to southeast, with the highest elevation areas being near the town of Occidental. Here, following the township line south/southwest of Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, elevations peak at 850 feet near the town of Occidental in the area south of Graton Road. Then, moving south/southeast towards the partial overlap at issue, elevations decrease to 600 feet. While this 600-foot elevation is generally lower than the hills within Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, this elevation is at the top of the elevation range for Sebastopol Hills. This northernmost boundary of Sebastopol Hills, as discussed above, contains undulating hills reaching 600 feet in elevation. However, just on the other side of that peak where Reichwage Winery sits, and traveling further south/southeast into Sebastopol Hills, elevations decline markedly. Continuing to move southeast towards the proposed southern boundary that follows Blucher Creek, elevations are generally below 150 feet near Lone Pine Road where the proposed southeastern boundary is located at the intersection with Highway 116.

Here, the transitive nature of this topography is demonstrated through the topography generally declining in elevation moving southeast from the highest elevations in Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA to the area of the partial overlap and through to the southeast boundary of Sebastopol Hills. Within this partial overlap, while it includes some of the lowest hill elevations within the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, these are some of the highest elevations found within Sebastopol Hills. Moreover, this peak elevation of 600 feet within the area of the partial overlap, while at the higher range of elevations within Sebastopol Hills, is consistent with the general topography of Sebastopol Hills and demonstrates a transitive descension in elevation in this southwestern most portion of Green Valley of the Russian River AVA as it flows from the higher elevations of Green Valley proper into this southwestern most area intersecting with the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA.

Further, this proposed overlap consists of not just the same set of two small hills ("Twin Hills") but also the same north-facing side of those same Twin Hills, which are currently the southwestern

43

¹⁰² See Exhibit P, Satellite Imaging Showing Partial Overlap of Green Valley of the Russian River Valley with the Proposed Boundaries of Sebastopol Hills.

¹⁰³ Known locally as "Twin Hills." See https://www.reichwage.com/about.

most portion of the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA and sought to be included within the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA. This is to say that the topography of the area within the proposed overlap is the same topography as the area on the other side of the existing boundary lines for the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA. This means that there is no natural or viticultural reason to prevent this partial overlap because the land on either side of the existing relevant Green Valley of the Russian Valley AVA boundaries is identical.¹⁰⁴

6.3.6.3 Soil in Partial Overlap.

Another primary distinguishing characteristic of Sebastopol Hills is its soil. As discussed herein, Sebastopol Hills is primarily comprised of Goldridge soil. As is further discussed herein, Sebastopol Hills and the Green Valley of the Russian River AVA comprise a disproportionate majority of the Goldridge soil found within the entire Russian River Valley AVA.

Specifically, within the partial overlap proposed here, this area contains approximately 810 acres, comprised of 84% Goldridge soil. This again demonstrates the transitive nature of the area within the proposed overlap because it contains a significantly higher percentage of Goldridge soil than Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, which is comprised of 60% Goldridge soil. Further, when compared to Sebastopol Hills' 71% Goldridge soil concentration, 105 and the distribution of where Goldridge soil is located within each of the respective AVAs (see Exhibit S), this area within the overlap demonstrates that this small transitory area is indeed transitory because of the transition in soil composition of greater concentration of Goldridge soil found here than in either Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA or in other portions of Sebastopol Hills.

While Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, Sebastopol Hills, and specifically, the area of the partial overlap, all contain a majority of Goldridge soil, Sebastopol Hills, as identified in Section 5.3 of this petition, contains a larger percentage of Steinbeck, Sebastopol, and Cotati series of soils compared to the other regions. Indeed, Steinbeck and Sebastopol soils comprise less than $2\%^{106}$ of the total acreage within Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, and those soils are closer in proximity to the partial overlap at issue rather than to the rest of Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA to the north.

Further, Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA contains soils that are not present in Sebastopol Hills. Specifically, Hugo and Josephine soils are found in the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, comprising 14% and 6%, respectively, of the total soil and acreage within Green Valley of the Russian River Valley. These soils are not found in Sebastopol Hills. Hugo and Josephine soils are classified as "gravelly loam" and persist in "forested areas" of

¹⁰⁶ Percentage was calculated by identifying concentrations of Steinbeck and Sebastopol soils within Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA from the SSURGO mapping tool conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

¹⁰⁴ See Exhibit R, Enhanced Satellite Imaging of Partial Overlap of Green Valley of the Russian River Valley with the Proposed Boundaries of Sebastopol Hills.

¹⁰⁵ See section 5.3 of this petition, pages 20-25.

¹⁰⁷ Percentage was calculated by identifying concentrations of Hugo and Josephine soils within Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA from the SSURGO mapping tool conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

generally 30-55 percent slope.¹⁰⁸ Indeed, Hugo and Josephine's "use and vegetation" descriptions generally involve its use for woodlands and wildlife habitats.¹⁰⁹ While most of viticulture activity takes place on Goldridge soil within Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, several vineyards either intersect or are entirely compromised of Hugo and Josephine soils towards the northernmost portion of Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, along River Road and south of the town of Rio Dell near the Russian River.

Here, the partial overlap of Green Valley of the Russian River Valley with Sebastopol Hills shows the high concentration of Goldridge soil, which, while characteristic of both Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA and Sebastopol Hills, is more indicative of the Goldridge soil concentration found throughout Sebastopol Hills. In addition, Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA contains soil series, Hugo and Josephine, which are somewhat unique to that viticultural area and are found in Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, but not in Sebastopol Hills. As such, while the partial overlap at issue contains a high concentration of Goldridge sufficient to justify the partial overlap at issue here, the unique properties of Hugo and Josephine that are exclusive to Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA warrant that both viticultural areas, Sebastopol Hills, and Green Valley of the Russian River Valley, maintain their status as independent AVAs.

Thus, the transitive soil concentrations, as demonstrated herein, justifies a TTB determination that the soil distributions within the partial overlap warrant the inclusion of this nexus area within both the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA and the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA.

As a result of the above-shown analysis, this area of the proposed partial overlap evidences the distinguishing features of Sebastopol Hills while also demonstrating the transitive nature of this intersection of the northern portion of Sebastopol Hills with the southwestern most portion of the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA.

6.3.6.4 Partial Overlap is Unlikely to Cause Consumer Confusion.

Currently, and before the formal establishment of the Sebastopol Hills AVA, winegrowers in the proposed partial overlap of the southwestern most area of the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA and within the proposed boundary of the Sebastopol Hills AVA can label their wines derived from grapes grown in that area as: (1) North Coast AVA, (2) Sonoma Coast AVA, (3) Northern Sonoma AVA, (4) Russian River Valley AVA, and (5) Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA. This is because, consistent with 27 CFR 9.12(b), TTB has granted AVA status to those AVAs, each of which, except for the massive North Coast AVA, only partially overlap one another.

As a result, consumers must already navigate five labeling alternatives for wine made from grapes grown in this 900-acre area, and it appears that consumers have been able to do this successfully for the last several decades. Further, there is likely no consumer confusion because of 27 CFR 4.25(3)(ii), which prevents vintners from labeling their wine with a viticultural area appellation if less than "85% percent of the wine is derived from grapes grown within the boundaries viticultural

45

¹⁰⁸ Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series Descriptions, Hugo and Josephine Series, last updated March 2003.
¹⁰⁹ Id.

area." As such, adding an additional labeling option to the vintners located with the partial overlap will not cause any additional consumer confusion since wine produced from this region will be properly labeled to consumers.

Petitioner contends that adding an additional labeling alternative to this small area of the proposed partial overlap at issue here will not create appreciable consumer confusion if TTB allows those wines to be labeled as Sebastopol Hills AVA.

Conclusion

The partial overlap requested here from Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA and the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA is justified because: (i) the transitive nature the topography of the area within the proposed overlap is the same topography as the area on the other side of the existing boundary lines for the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA; (ii) the transitive nature of the soil concentrations within the partial overlap warrant the inclusion of this nexus area within both the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA and the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA; and (iii) it is unlikely that consumer confusion will be generated by allowing for this proposed partial overlap between the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA and the Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA.

Therefore, petitioners respectfully request that TTB allow for the establishment of the Sebastopol Hills AVA, inclusive of the small, transitory, partial overlap of Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA, as proposed.

6.4 Relationship with Adjacent AVAs

The proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA is also adjacent to, but not overlapping, both the Petaluma Gap AVA and the West Sonoma Coast AVA.

6.4.1 Petaluma Gap AVA

The TTB formally recognized the Petaluma Gap AVA on January 8, 2018. (T.D. TTB-149.) The "Petition to establish the Petaluma Gap AVA" describes the region as a "gap" in the coastal range mountains of Sonoma County. The region includes areas in both Sonoma County and Marin County. It possesses unusual winds and a distinct microclimate reliant on fog intrusion. Its topography stands out, with rolling hills but a generally lower terrain than neighboring regions. This allows coastal air to flow into the region, establishing a "marine" climate. The "marine" climate represents a significant distinction between the Petaluma Gap AVA and the Sebastopol Hills region, with its "coastal cool" climate that is reputed as the coldest area within the Russian River Valley.

The "Petition to Establish the Petaluma Gap AVA" states that the Petaluma Gap is most noted for consistent winds blowing in from the Pacific Ocean through the Petaluma wind gap. As a result, the Petaluma Gap possesses substantially higher wind speeds than its surrounding areas. Its hourly average wind speeds equal or exceed 8 mph for a substantial portion of the afternoon hours during the grape growing season. Some of these winds flow into the Sebastopol Hills, similar to the Petaluma Gap, but with a notable distinction with other surrounding areas. The sustained wind

speeds potentially impact a physiological effect on grapevines in the Petaluma Gap region, possibly leading to smaller grapes with thicker skins and requiring longer "hang times" than in neighboring regions.

Topography also offers a significant distinction of the Petaluma Gap from its surrounding areas, including Sebastopol Hills. The Petaluma Gap region possesses a rolling terrain running in an east-west orientation, shifting to a more northwest-southeast orientation, resulting in a corridor for coastal winds moving inland. In addition to drawing in winds, the topography allows strong coastal influences and fog to infiltrate the Petaluma Gap. It stands out as the most unrestricted viticultural area for marine air and fog intrusion in the surrounding region. Some of this fog permeates into the Sebastopol Hills, but not with the same magnitude as it does into the Petaluma Gap.

Soils within Petaluma Gap are incredibly diverse and, according to the "Petition to Establish the Petaluma Gap", are difficult to calculate to a reasonable degree. However, such petition relied on two competing soil services from the National Soil Resources Conservation Service: (i) The Sonoma County 1972 soils report; and (ii) The Marin County 1985 soils report. In these reports, the predominant soil types in Petaluma Gap are the Tomales Loam and Steinbeck Loam soils which are described as "fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, mesic Ultic Haplustalfs," and are noted to be well-drained soils that formed from soft sandstone. While Sebastopol Hills contains trace amounts of Steinbeck loam, the majority of Sebastopol Hills, as discussed previously, is Goldridge soil. The small deposits of Steinbeck loam soil within Sebastopol Hills can be found along its southeastern border, which abuts the Petaluma Gap.

6.4.2 West Sonoma Coast AVA

The West Sonoma Coast AVA was established in 2022 (T.D. TTB-179). The "Petition to Establish a New American Viticultural Area to be Named West Sonoma Coast" (the "West Sonoma Coast AVA Petition") identifies the region as sitting within a few miles of the Pacific Ocean, in Sonoma County, California. It possesses strong coastal influences, resulting in a cooler "marine" climate than other regions within Sonoma County. The West Sonoma Coast AVA possesses the same "marine" climate as the Petaluma Gap, both of which are distinguishable from the "coastal cool" climate of Sebastopol Hills. The West Sonoma Coast AVA also features mountainous terrain with heavy fog intrusion and minimal winds. Its geology, including soils, also distinguishes the West Sonoma Coast region from its neighbors, including Sebastopol Hills. Much of this stands in contrast to the Sebastopol Hills region, with its "coastal cool" climate, sandy loam soils, and gently rolling, undulating hills with moderate elevations discussed herein.

The West Sonoma Coast AVA Petition notes its extreme weather, deriving from its proximity to the Pacific Ocean and its mountainous terrain, as two of the region's most important distinguishing characteristics. Due to its mountainous terrain, West Sonoma Coast typically features cooler daytime temperatures and warmer night-time temperatures than its adjacent winegrowing areas. Heavy fog intrusion from the Pacific Ocean and the accompanying marine air cool the region during the day. At night, the mountainous terrain facilitates cooler air drainage to lower elevations, resulting in warmer temperatures at viticultural sites.

Sedimentary rock dominates the coastal mountains of the West Sonoma Coast AVA. Soils in the West Sonoma Coast region predominantly contain sedimentary parent material with very little alluvium. This contrasts with the presence of alluvium and the Goldridge, Steinbeck, Sebastopol, and Cotati soils of the Sebastopol Hills.

The mountainous topography and its geology play an especially important and distinguishing role for grape growing in the West Sonoma Coast AVA. The mountain ranges lining the Pacific coast create protected areas throughout the region, enabling and supporting viticulture. The mountains also allow for grapes to grow at an elevated position, at or above coastal fog intrusions, representing a notable distinction with the lower elevations of the Sebastopol Hills area. The geological makeup of the West Sonoma Coast, paired with the steeper slopes of the mountains in the region, results in thinner soils with greater sand content than adjacent regions. The West Sonoma Coast AVA Petition notes the importance of this geological distinction, stating that the soil facilitates good drainage that mitigates disease risks and adds stress to vines in ways that develop grape character.

The above demonstrates the ways in which the West Sonoma Coast AVA is distinguishable from Sebastopol Hills.

7.0 Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, the petitioner respectfully requests that the TTB grant this petition to establish the Sebastopol Hills AVA.

As demonstrated herein, Sebastopol Hills meets the requirements with respect to viticultural history, name evidence, boundary evidence, and distinguishing features to warrant the TTB granting this petition.

Moreover, Sebastopol Hills shares predominant and defining characteristics with the Russian River Valley AVA, such as fog intrusion, the "coastal cool" climate, the Russian River watershed, and the presence of Goldridge soil. Because of these similarities, the proposed Sebastopol Hills AVA should continue to be contained within the Russian River Valley AVA.

However, there are notable distinguishing features as well, such as the topography of Sebastopol Hills' undulating hillsides, the cooler, "coastal cool" climate, heavier fog intrusion, and almost exclusive Goldridge, Sebastopol, and Cotati soil series derived from the WGF. These distinguishing features, and the other distinguishing features referenced herein, sufficiently distinguish Sebastopol Hills from the Russian River Valley AVA so as to support the granting of this petition to establish a new Sebastopol Hills AVA.

Further, Sebastopol Hills is its own distinct viticultural area, just as Green Valley of the Russian River Valley AVA is its own distinct viticultural area and just as the SLO Coast AVA is its own distinct viticultural area. Each of these viticultural areas meet the requirements to have their own, respective AVA designations. Yet, because Sebastopol Hills does not yet enjoy its own status as a defined AVA, wine derived from grapes grown in Sebastopol Hills cannot currently be labeled as

a distinct viticultural area. Each of these viticultural areas meet the requirements to have their own, respective AVA designations. Yet, because Sebastopol Hills does not yet enjoy its own status as a defined AVA, wine derived from grapes grown in Sebastopol Hills cannot currently be labeled as such. As stated by TTB: "Establishing a smaller AVA within the larger AVA also provides vintners with more flexibility in how they choose to market their wines." ¹¹⁰

Through granting this petition, TTB will allow for the formal recognition of what has been a widely known fact amongst wine industry professionals, journalists, and consumers for decades: that Sebastopol Hills is a premier winegrowing region, and through granting this petition, this recognition would be featured prominently on revered wine labels as the Sebastopol Hills American Viticultural Area.

Respectfully Submitted,

Sebastopol Hills Winegrowers Association

By:

Alex Kanzler Kanzler Vineyards Ted Lemon Littorai Wines

Proprietor & Winemaker

John Balletto Balletto Vineyards

49

¹¹⁰ See 87 CFR 13160 establishing the SLO Coast AVA.

Member Wineries and Growers of Sebastopol Hills Winegrowers Association

Member Wineries and Growers of the Sebastopol Hills Winegrowers Association



Balleto Vineyards



Kanzler Vineyards

Littorai Wines

Sebastopol's Hill New Haven for Pinot Noir John Winthrop Haeger Special to the Chronicle

Food // Wine

Sebastopol's hilly new haven for Pinot Noir

A hilly haven for Sonoma vineyards gains a reputation for surprisingly distinctive wines

John Winthrop Haeger, Special to The Chronicle

Aug. 29, 2008





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53

1 of 6

Ted Klopp on his Pinot Noir vineyard behind him, that once was an apple orchard, in Sebastopol, Calif., on August 25, 2008. Ted Klopp is standing next to one the few apple trees he kept which is a Gravenstein apple tree.

Craig Lee/The Chronicle

Since the middle of the 1990s, the crenellated hills southwest of Sebastopol - the increasingly posh town of about 8,000 that anchors southwestern Sonoma County - have become a new theater for wine grapes. First in blends, and then in vineyard-designated wines, grapes from these hills have impressed winemakers with exceptional balance and a special vocation for nuanced style.

"The area looks a bit like the new gold standard for reds," says <u>Greg La Follette</u>, a winemaker with impressive credentials, including the <u>Hartford Court</u>, Flowers and Tandem brands. When La Follette talks about "reds," he means Pinot Noir.

Called Sebastopol Hills, the area is a roughly triangular chunk of land consisting mostly of northeast-southwest-oriented ridges on the lee side of a transverse ridge that separates the Russian River Valley from the Petaluma Gap. It is also the main watershed for Arastradero Creek, which flows north into Green Valley Creek and then to the Russian River itself. It is rolling country - everything has "a lump or bump to it" according to viticulturalist and vineyard manager <u>Charlie Chenowith</u>. McMansions and horse ranches share the turf with shrinking apple orchards, disused tractors and scrabbling chickens.

Though the area has not even been proposed as an official wine appellation, growers and winemakers sometimes talk about Sebastopol Hills as if it were.

The Pinots produced here are distinctly different from others grown nearby - in Russian River Valley generally, Green Valley, the Petaluma Gap and the true Sonoma Coast, on the western edge of the appellation.

Rick Davis, the winemaker behind several Pinot labels sourced from Sonoma and Mendocino county vineyards, says Sebastopol Hills Pinots show "darker fruit, more earth and more minerality" than wines grown in the heart of the Russian River Valley. They are, he says, "a bit more masculine," and have "a bit more mid-palate weight." Others observe that Sebastopol Hills editions avoid the "cola flavors" many tasters find in Russian River Pinots, expressing "elegant floral aromatics" instead.

Many winemakers are impressed with the area's ability to produce Pinots that are "flavor-ready" at relatively low sugar levels, and that retain their acidity as the grapes grow riper. Winemaker Ed Kurtzman, who sources several Hills vineyards to

make cuvees for Freeman Vineyards and Winery, says that the vineyards "have the common characteristic of getting fully ripe without showing raisiny or overripe flavors" even in troublesome years when the warmest weather occurs at the end of the growing season. He also likes the region's tendency toward "elegant, svelte and focused" structure, with "flattering, fine-grained tannins." La Follette and others comment that Hills fruit seems to retain its natural acidity longer than grapes grown in neighboring areas, and they exult in being able to grow wines that have "a hint of red Burgundy" in their character.

In tastings, Sebastopol Hills Pinots demonstrate a preponderance of earthy and savory elements with unusual notes of salt marsh, iodine and pepper, and undertones of sober, dried fruit - a marked contrast to the exuberant fresh fruitiness that often typifies Russian River, and the wild, exotic, garrigue-like flavors that often mark wines from the true Sonoma Coast. (See "Buying guide," at right).

Mysterious terroir

Just what properties have combined to produce this profile is not clear. Although the terrain is hillier and higher in elevation than the relative "flats" of nearby Green Valley and Laguna Ridge, the well-drained sandy loam topsoils are not very different.

Higher elevations almost certainly play some role, placing most vineyards above the coastal fog that seeps in from the ocean most nights from June through September. Thus the vineyards stay a bit warmer nights and early mornings than nearby sites in the Russian River Valley, while afternoon winds off the ocean, so strong that stand after stand of trees has been tilted permanently to the east, temper midday heat.

A few miles northeast, in the heart of the Russian River Valley, the fog intrusion is more predictable and more consistent from one day to the next, and generally produces more reliably warm days and cold nights. Just south, in the Petaluma Gap, vineyards must battle against much greater influence from the sea.

When La Follette, seeking to understand the area's whys and wherefores, took <u>Andy Walker</u>, a UC Davis viticulturist, to the Sanchetti Vineyard near the area's northwest corner in 1995, he hoped Walker would point to "something, anything" distinctive that LaFollette could reproduce elsewhere. Walker only deepened La Follette's sense of mystery. "Look to the site, look to the hills," La Follette remembers him saying, "to find your answer."

As far as anyone knows the area's first tiny vineyard - barely three-quarters of an acre planted shotgun-style to Pinot Noir, Gewurztraminer, Chardonnay and field blends in 1972 by a professor at Santa Rosa Junior <u>College</u> - was no more than a backyard project. But two decades later, after apple orchards had become unprofitable, the scene began to change.

First, new owners renovated the 1972 vineyard, near the intersection of Burnside and Sexton roads, and converted it entirely to Pinot Noir. Then, in 1994, Jennifer and Ross Halleck planted another backyard acre nearby, imagining it (perhaps unrealistically) as a "college fund" for their just-born sons. While her husband continued to ply his trade in marketing services and brand development for large companies in Silicon Valley, Jennifer calculated on the back of an envelope how many vines she would need to plant the acre, and called nurseries listed in the yellow pages.

"I had no idea what I was doing," she now admits cheerfully.

The following year <u>John Balletto</u>, the largest vegetable farmer on the Northern California coast, planted the Hills' first commercial vineyard on land he had bought

10 years before. As it turned out, vegetables had been too thirsty for its hilly, well-drained soils.

"I wasn't sure about grapes," Balletto says, but the late <u>Warren Dutton</u>, western Sonoma's premier grape rancher, assured him that grapes "would do fine."

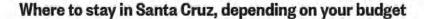
Lee Martinelli's family, which had owned apple orchards on nearby Water Trough Road for a century, tried grapes, too. So did <u>Ted Klopp</u>, a farmer-cum-psychology professor who already farmed grapes on Laguna Road in the Russian River Valley. Klopp tried out a few vines of Pinot Noir and Chardonnay "where there were gaps" between the apple trees in his high-elevation site on Thorn Road.

When the first vineyards produced successful crops and surprisingly distinctive wines – against a backdrop of relatively low land prices and robust statewide demand for Pinot Noir – new venturers were attracted to the Hills. Down the slope from Klopp, Tom and Rebecca Kisaichi began to live a dream they had conceived in Japan. Tom had grown up drinking red Burgundy in Osaka, where his parents owned a wine store. After a year studying winegrowing with Charles Rousseau in Burgundy's Gevrey–Chambertin, the couple looked for an "affordable, Pinot–friendly hillside site" in California. In 1999 and 2000, they planted the vertiginous parcel below Klopp's vineyard, called it Maboroshi for their "dream" or "illusion," and committed to farm it with their own hands.

Area finds an advocate

At the south edge of the triangle, Rick and Diane DuNah tumbled into a larger-than-expected retirement project when they took junior college classes in viticulture. In 1998, they, too, planted Pinot Noir. Both they and the Kisaichis got encouragement from La Follette, who has become an advocate for the area.

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A few industry veterans made substantial investments. Pinot Noir pioneer Merry Edwards planted a 24-acre parcel on Burnside Road in 1999. On Sexton Road, Jim Pratt, a veteran of the grapevine nursery business, bought enough declining apple orchard to set out 15 acres of Pinot. Pratt thought about planting Pinot Gris and Gewurztraminer "so I would not have to worry whether the grapes could ripen," but settled primarily on Pinot Noir because "I knew from nursery work that it was on the comeback trail."

By 2007, more than 120 acres of vines had been tucked into an area about half the size of Manhattan.

Pinot proliferation

What began as a tiny trickle of Hills' fruit into exogenous bottlings turned into a proliferation of increasingly vineyard-designated wines. The first commercial wine fashioned primarily from Sebastopol Hills grapes was apparently the 1998 Flowers Sonoma Coast Cuvee, the debut vintage anchored with grapes from Jim Pratt's vineyard. A year later, winemaker Fred Scherrer bought Halleck's first commercially viable crop, blended it with declassified lots from David Hirsch's iconic vineyard near Cazadero, and created the first edition of another Sonoma Coast blend.

By 2001, La Follette's new Tandem Winery had made a vineyard-designated Pinot from the Hallecks' vineyard that turned heads, finishing first in a local juried tasting. Some of Ted Klopp's first harvests at Thorn Ridge went to Scott Rich, who made memorable vineyard-designated Pinots under his fine Talisman label - appreciated for sleek textures, bright flavors and explosive aromatics. By 2002, the Hallecks, who had always intended to make wine of their own, launched their eponymous label, with first La Follette and then Davis in charge. The DuNahs followed in 2003, and Balletto made its first vineyard-designated wine from Hills fruit in 2007.

None of these wines is in huge supply. But for fans of Pinot Noir that is about much more than fruit, or for those who appreciate an earthier and more savory style, the effort to find these wines is entirely worthwhile.

More inside

For a Pinot Noir buying guide and more on Sebastopol Hills, see Page F6

Buying guide

Here is a sampling of Pinot Noir from Sebastopol Hills:

2007 Halleck Hillside Cuvee Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir (\$45) Earthy and dusty on the nose with hints of creosote and shoe polish; bright cherry, raspberry and cranberry on the palate, plus black pepper and caramel; dusty tannins; well balanced. Final blend but still a tank sample; not yet released.

2007 Balletto Burnside Vineyard Russian River Pinot Noir (\$36) Aromas of bayberry, tar and sarsaparilla; sweet and bright on the palate with layers of spice and herbs surmounting red fruit; attractive, understated and soft-edged wine with noticeable barrel-marking. Tank sample; not yet released.

2006 De Loach Maboroshi Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir (\$45)

Haunting, feral, garrigue-like aromas; then raspberry and slightly smoky Italian plum flavors with an herbal and very slightly salty overlay; medium-weight, silky and attractive with just a hint of sweetness; long.

2006 Maboroshi Russian River Valley Pinot Noir (\$38) Begins with seaweed and forest floor aromas followed by exceptional, rich, red fruit on the palate with ferrous and brown sugar notes; dominantly mineral finish that displays elegance, length and beauty.

2006 Patz & Hall Jenkins Ranch Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir (\$55) Medium black-red color verging on terra-cotta; complex nose that is simultaneously mineral, petrochemical, earthy and highlighted with incense; silky, tarry and handsome on the palate with substantial barrel-marking, finishes with ripe fruit and some white pepper.

2006 Halleck Estate Grown Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir (\$75) Distinctive aromas that blend dried but unraisined fruit with tar, lacquer and unfinished wood; sweet blackberry and black cherry on the front palate, jasmine on the mid-palate, then a long and intense finish.

2006 Inman Family Thorn Road Ranch Russian River Valley Pinot Noir (\$52)

Pretty, medium magenta; aromas of salt marsh, wet slate and mocha; grippy, serious and medium weight on the palate with bay laurel and other savory properties; lots of tart cherry; unusual, silky, long and attractive.

2006 Maboroshi Rebecca K Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir (\$28) Opens with freshly brewed green and black tea followed by hints of cooked milk curd, brown sugar and dried fruit; slate, cranberry and a hint of juniper berry dominate the palate;

exceptionally food-friendly and lovely overall. Made primarily for the Japan market, but some is available in California.

2004 Vergari DuNah Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir (\$39) Almost opaque; rhubarb and caramel with hints of foresty underbrush on the nose; rustic and slightly grippy on the palate; interesting flavors of root beer, cola and black olive tapenade; distinctive and engaging.

2005 DuNah Estate Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir (\$50) Aromas of cinnamon, eucalyptus and dried cherry; strong tea and orange peel on the front palate; lively, lifted and intense from mid-palate to finish, surprisingly evolved flavors for a 3-year-old wine.

2005 Patz & Hall Burnside Vineyard Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir (\$60) Opens with orange peel and cinnamon followed by fennel and strong-brewed black tea; considerable load of very fine-grained tannins; lingering and attractive overall.

- J.W.H.

Sebastopol Hills: the fine print

Two years ago, following years of negotiation with federal regulators, the perimeter of the Russian River Valley appellation was dramatically enlarged, and now includes all of Sebastopol Hills. This means that Sebastopol Hills sites have a choice between at least two appellations – Russian River Valley, or the gargantuan Sonoma Coast AVA, which traces a huge arc from the true coast at the Sonoma-Mendocino border to Carneros. A bit of Sebastopol Hills is also entitled to the Green Valley AVA. Because Sonoma Coast was the only permitted appellation for most of the area until the Russian River expansion, many Sebastopol Hills Pinots are still designated as Sonoma Coast.

Merry Edwards, whose Meredith Estate Vineyard lies squarely within the Sebastopol Hills, argues forcefully for what she calls "the overriding typicity of Russian River, despite areas within our appellation (like Sebastopol Hills) that show finer distinctions." She adopted the Russian River moniker to designate the Meredith Estate bottling as soon as it was approved. Others murmur that a separate appellation for Sebastopol Hills is appropriate, despite the prestige attached to Russian River Valley bottlings.

For the time being, consumers interested in tasting the Sebastopol Hills' buzz will need to look for a vineyard name like Cornerstone, Burnside or Thorn Ridge on a front label, or for a brand like Maboroshi, Halleck or DuNah, or look to the back label for some subtler hint of source.

- J.W.H.

Written By

John Winthrop Haeger

SFGATE

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Sebastopol Hills: Russian River Valley's Southernmost Pearl for Pinot Noir The Prince of Pinot Volume 11, Issue 64



PinotFile The First Wine Newsletter Exclusively Devoted to Pinotphiles

Pinot Noir is Transformational

Volume 11, Issue 64 June 5, 2017

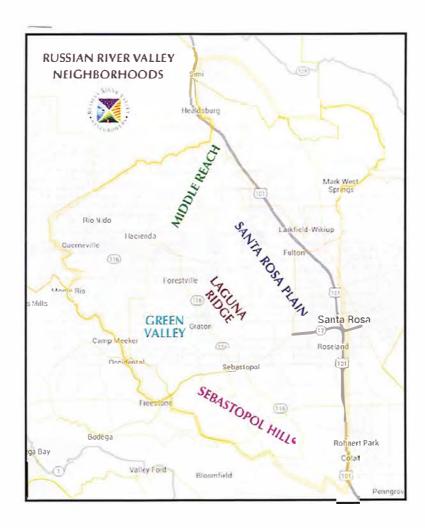
Sebastopol Hills: Russian River Valley's Southernmost Pearl for Pinot Noir

Most visitors to the Russian River Valley congregate in three of the seven neighborhood sub regions of the Russian River Valley including the Middle Reach, the Santa Rosa Plain and the Laguna Ridge, drawn by the concentration of notable wineries in these areas. Less widely recognized among visitors is that many of these wineries reach beyond their own neighborhood to produce Pinot Noir and Chardonnay from the other four main Russian River Valley sub regions including the Sebastopol Hills, Green Valley, Freestone and Windsor Hills.



When the Russian River Valley appellation was established in 1983, the amount of Pinot Noir acreage was very small, and the notion that Pinot Noir made from grapes grown in the Russian River Valley expressed different nuances depending on where they were grown within the vast Russian River Valley appellation was not yet realized. As vineyard acreage increased, names for the sub regions assumed common usage. The Middle Reach was the area along the Russian River south of Healdsburg; the Santa Rosa Plain was a broad flood plane that once was the Laguna de Santa Rosa, a series of freshwater lakes that drained the valley from Cotati north to the Russian River; Green Valley became its own appellation also in 1983 as a very cool, foggy 66

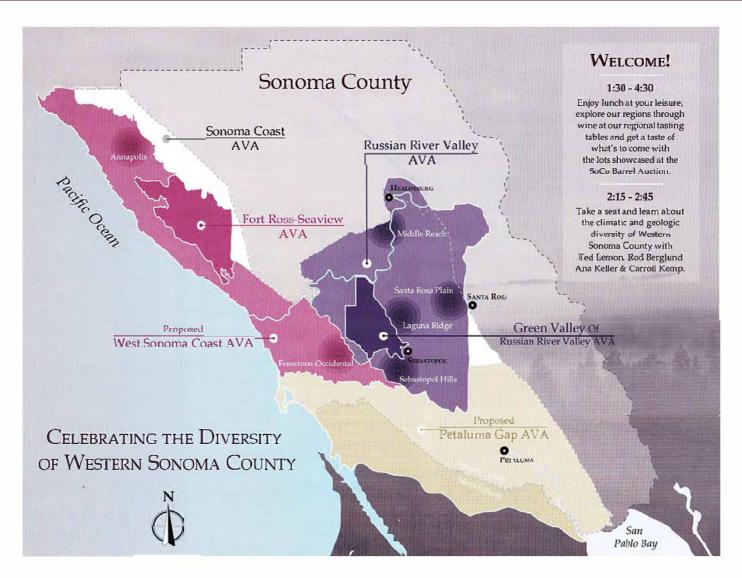
subregion in the southwest corner of the Russian River Valley; and the Laguna Ridge was a north to south line of hills situated between the Santa Rosa Plain to the East and Green Valley to the West.



With the expansion of the Russian River Valley appellation in October of 2005, Sebastopol Hills was added as a sub region, and the neighborhoods of Freestone and Windsor Hills have been identified. These sub regions are not determined to receive an appellation designation, but rather represent different neighborhoods with distinctive microclimates and characteristic fruit profiles analogous to the villages of the Cote d'Or. The wines from each sub region carry an overall defining character of the Russian River Valley appellation as a whole, but each sub region offers variations on that theme, particularly for Pinot Noir, since the grape is transparent and a site can be tasted through the wine.

In 2014, the Russian River Valley Winegrowers Association organized a Neighborhood Initiative and Tasting Panel to determine if it was possible to identify what particular sub region Russian River Valley Pinot Noir came from. In this ongoing research study, Russian River Valley Pinot Noir is being evaluated for certain sensory characteristics derived from the grapes (linking them to a subregion) rather than the winemaking. Over a period of many years it is hoped that patterns will emerge to define the various neighborhoods by the similarities expressed in the wines.

One particular sub region of the Russian River Valley began to emerge from the mid 1990s as a "pearl" of the appellation because of the consistent quality of the Pinot Noir originating there and the realization among growers that this is one of the few promised lands for Pinot Noir in California. Located south of the small town of Sebastopol, the Sebastopol Hills has been described by John Winthrop Haeger as follows: "A triangular land of mostly northeast and southwest oriented ridges on the lee side of a transverse ridge that separates the Russian River Valley from the Petaluma Gap." The map below from a West of West event shows the outline of the Petaluma Gap region, proposed Petaluma Gap appellation (that overlaps the Sebastopol Hills), and the proximity of the Sebastopol Hills.



Historically, Sebastopol Hills was an area dedicated solely to Gravenstein apple growing, but apple orchards have now been replaced by vineyards. According to John Winthrop Haeger - http://m.sfgate.com/wine/article/Sebastopol-s-hilly-new-haven-for-Pinot-Noir-3197929.php, the first tiny vineyard in the sub region, barely three-quarters of an acre, was planted to Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Gewürztraminer and field blends in 1972 by a professor at Santa Rosa Junior College as a backyard project. New owners later renovated the 1972 vineyard, located near the intersection of Burnside and Sexton roads, and converted it to Pinot Noir.

I spoke with apple grower Randy Peters who was most likely the first to exploit the Sebastopol Hills sub region for premium winegrowing. He had been leasing half of his father-in-law Tom Mukaida's apple orchard beginning in 1976. When he removed some old apple trees, he planted 2 acres of Chardonnay in 1984 that became Peters Vineyard. In 1986 he added Pinot Noir, initially planting Pommard and Wädenswil, the only Pinot Noir clones available at the time, and followed with additional plantings including Pommard, Dijon 115 and 777 at two-year intervals until he reached 36 acres in 1996. Initially, there was no interest among wineries in purchasing the grapes because of the southerly location. Gallo had developed the Frei Ranch seven miles to the north and showed interest in the grapes, particularly when Randy told them that apples ripened early in his ranch. Randy suppled both Pinot Noir and Chardonnay to Gallo through 1998, before acquiring a contract with Papapietro Perry. Subsequently, he has also sold Pinot Noir grapes to Kokomo, Jigar, Anthill Farms and the Peters Vineyard is synonymous with ultra premium Pinot Noir wines.

In 1994, Ross and Jennifer Halleck planted a 1-acre backyard Pinot Noir vineyard nearby named Halleck Vineyard. The following year, the noted western Sonoma County winegrower, Warren Dutton, was instrumental in encouraging John Balletto to plant in this relatively untested area of the Russian River Valley and Burnside Road Vineyard was established. Many other Pinot Noir plantings were to follow in the 1990s including, Ted Klopp (Thorn Ridge Vineyard, 1995), Stephen and Lynda Kanzler (Kanzler Vineyard, 1996), David Umino (Umino Vineyard, 1996), Dutton family (Freestone Hill Vineyard, 1996 and 1997), John Balletto (Emerson

Block, 1997), Lee Martinelli family (Bondi Home Ranch Water Trough Vineyard, 1997), Jim Pratt (Pratt Sexton Road Vineyard, 1997), Merry Edwards (Meredith Estate, 1998), Rick and Diane DuNah (DuNah Vineyard, 1998), Mame Coggan and Debbie Friedenberg (Sonatera Vineyard, 1998), Eric Neal (Mes Filles Vineyard, 1998), and Tom and Rebecca Kisaichi, (Maboroshi Estate Vineyard, 1999).

Spurred by the popularity of Pinot Noir, the Sebastopol Hills had a number of significant vineyard plantings in the 2000s, including Suacci Family Vineyard (2001), Jenkins Ranch (early 2000s), Ted Lemon's The Pivot Vineyard (2004), English Hill Vineyard (2005), and Balletto's Mary's Vineyard (2006), Sexton Hill Vineyard (2009), Falstaff Road Vineyard (2009) and Cider Ridge Vineyard (2010). Other Pinot Noir vineyards in the Sebastopol Hills area include Bella-Vigna, Carinalli-Ross Ranch, Dutton-Wat, Freestone Hill, Hervey, Jennifer's, Pearlessence, Pennacchio, Raymondo, Rayhill, Rice-Spivak, Petersen, Sofia's and Watertrough. A Google map image of Sebastopol Hills vineyards is below.



Initially grapes from the Sebastopol Hills were used in blends. Haeger said that the first commercial wine fashioned primarily from Sebastopol grapes was the 1998 Flowers Sonoma Coast Cuvée, made from grapes primarily from a Pratt Vineyard. A year later, winemaker Fred Scherrer bought Halleck's first commercially viable crop, blended with with lots from Hirsch Vineyard, and crafted a Sonoma Coast blend. Vineyard-designated Pinot Noirs soon followed. Some of Ted Klopp's first harvests at Thom Ridge went to Scott Rich, who made vineyard-designated Pinot Noirs under his Talisman label. In 2002, the Hallecks launched their eponymous label, with wines first produced by Greg La Follette and later Rick Davis. The DuNahs followed in 2003 with their first estate grown DuNah Vineyard Pinot Noir, and Balletto made its first vineyard-designated Pinot Noir from Sebastopol Hills fruit in 2007.

The Sebastopol Hills is actually part of both the Russian River Valley and Sonoma Coast appellations with a few vineyards also in the Green Valley appellations (see map below). Sebastopol Hills is often referred to as part of the West Sonoma Coast that is not a true appellation but a marketing designation of the West Sonoma Coast Vintners. When the proposed Petaluma Gap appellation is approved, the more southern plantings will be in this appellation as well. Wineries bottling wines from the Sebastopol Hills do not put this sub region on the front labels since Sebastopol Hills is not an appellation, and use a Russian River Valley or Sonoma Coast appellation designation. Consumers must find it confusing and need to be well informed to know that a vineyard-designated Pinot Noir originated from grapes grown in the Sebastopol Hills sub region of the Russian River Valley. Regrettably, pinotphiles often fail to visit this beautiful area because there is only a few tasting opportunities among the many vineyards.



Although the boundaries of the Sebastopol Hills is not defined, according to www.everyvine.com, Sebastopol Hills makes up only 14,544 acres of the 169,029-acre Russian River Valley appellation. There are 859 planted vineyard acres among about 52 vineyards - 5.7% of the total Sebastopol Hills acreage. Ted Lemon's Littorai estate is the only winemaking facility in the sub region. Elevations range from 118 to 646 feet with an average of 360 feet. Ground water availability is generally good.

Sebastopol Hills is the coolest region of the Russian River Valley, with gently rolling hills exposed to heavy summer fog intrusions from the adjacent Petaluma Gap, particularly the more southern grape plantings and those vineyards at lower elevations. Mid day heat is tempered by winds from the Petaluma Gap and evening and early mornings remain a little warmer than other nearby vineyards in the Russian River Valley. This sub region has 2707 growing degree days with temperatures ranging from 48°F to 77.3°F with a median of 62.6°F. The moderate peak temperatures ensure good acidity in the wines. Annual rainfall is 43.1 inches with 6.03 inches during the growing season.

The soils are generally Goldridge sandy loam, a unique soil type not unique to the Sebastopol Hills but very prevalent as it is in the adjacent Green Valley. It is derived from the remains of an ancient inland sea that slowly emptied into the Pacific Ocean three to five million years ago. Ted Lemon of Littorai told me, "There is virtually no rock in Gold Ridge loam. Only the parent material, the Wilson Grove formation, that is, sandstones, might where sufficiently compressed by considered 'rock.' In winter, Gold Ridge is highly permeable and easily worked. The clay content of the subsoil can hold moisture for a long time. In summer, Gold Ridge soil basically turns to concrete unless you cultivate it and in that case it turns into a very fine powder. With some attention and care, it is a wonderful soil for dry farming grapes." The Goldridge soil has low fertility allowing grapes to be

70

farmed initially in a low vigor milieu and adjusted as necessary with water and nutrition to achieve superb Pinot Noir quality.

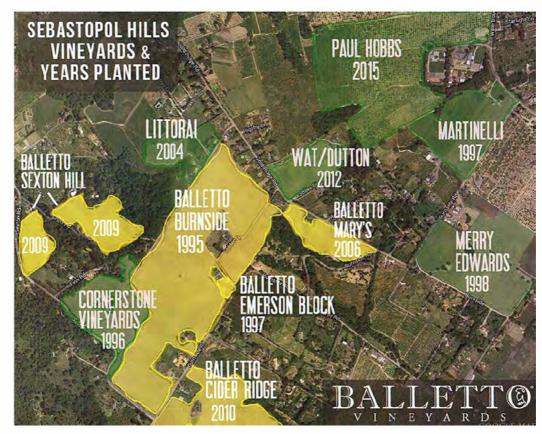
The sensory characteristics of Pinot Noir from the Sebastopol Hills are not well defined. Winemakers have pointed out a few generalizations: ripe phenolics at relatively low Brix, good natural acidity, fine-grain tannins, typically earth, minerality and savory characters dominate, darker fruits are the rule, warm spice (nutmeg, clove) and floral notes common.

Notable wineries that either grow or have sourced grapes from vineyards in the Sebastopol Hills include Anthill Farms, A.P. Vin, Balletto, Banshee Wines, Bailiwick, Boheme, C. Donnatello, Capiaux Cellars, Cattleya, Chasseur, COBB, De Loach, Dutton-Goldfield, Eric Kent, Ernest Vineyards, Failla, Freeman Vineyard & Winery, Halleck Vineyard, Hartford Court, Inman Family, J Vineyards & Winery, Jigar, Kanzler, Kosta Brown, La Follette Wines, La Pitchoune, Landmark, LaRue, Littorai, Lynmar, MacPhail, MacRostie, Merry Edwards, Pali Wine Co., Papapietro Perry, Patz & Hall, Pellegrini, Rhys, Rivers-Marie, Siduri, Soliste, Spell Estate, Suacci Carciere, Talisman, Vaughn Duffy, Von Holt, W.H. Smith, Withers, and Zepaltas.

I recently visited three wineries either located in the Sebastopol Hills (Halleck Vineyard and Kanzler Vineyards) or have significant vineyard holdings in the Sebastopol Hills (Balletto Vineyards). Here is background information on each winery and the results of my tastings.

Balletto Vineyards

John Balletto is a man of the earth, a farmer with a firm handshake and an endearing personality. He started farming vegetables in Sonoma County at the age of 17 in 1977 following the untimely death of his father from cancer. John started with \$200 and 4 acres of land surrounding the family home. Along with his spouse Terri, he grew the family vegetable farming business into the largest in Northern California at its peak (over 700 acres). However, a number of factors played out including disastrous El Nino weather events that eventually made vegetable farming in Sonoma County unprofitable and John successfully transitioned to wine grape growing beginning in 1995. It is a remarkable story of fortitude that could make for an inspirational tale on its own.

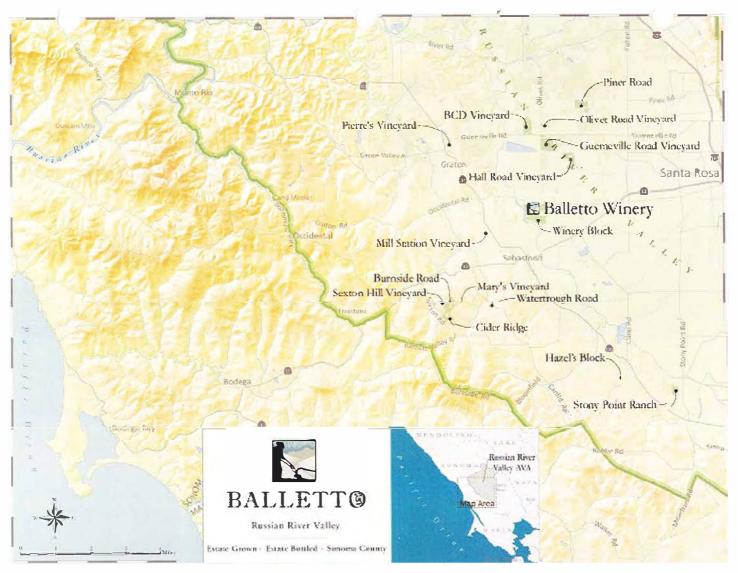


With the assistance of Cecile DeLoach, he planted Pinot Noir, Pinot Gris and Chardonnay in 1995 in the Santa Rosa Plain and expanded his plantings over the subsequent years. Today, the Balletto family has 700 vineyard acres spread over 18 different ranches in the Russian River Valley including 280 acres in western Sebastopol. More than 20 different clones of Pinot Noir are planted. The map above shows Balletto Estate vineyards in the Sebastopol Hills sub region of the Russian River Valley.

Balletto Vineyards is located at 5700 Occidental Road in Santa Rosa, a property that shares its western edges with the Laguna de Santa Rosa wetland habitat that is preserved lands. The first Balletto Vineyards wines were released in 2001 (1,000 cases), produced at the site of the current winery that had been converted from the vegetable farm's produce packaging and shipping building with its ideal 12-inch-thick walls. Today, Balletto Vineyards is one of the few 100 percent estate grown and bottled producers in the Russian River Valley.

Winemaker Anthony Beckman started at Belletto Vineyards as an enologist in 2007 and was promoted to winemaker two years later. His adept winemaking has pushed the quality of Balletto wines and many accolades have been forthcoming from wine competitions, wine critics and the wine press.

Most of the grapes from the Balletto vineyards is sold to renowned Sonoma County winemakers, with the top 10 percent of the fruit reserved for Balletto Vineyards' bottlings. Annual case production of Pinot Noir and Chardonnay has gradually increased over the years along with an expanding portfolio of single-vineyard Pinot Noir wines from a cluster of sites in the Sebastopol Hills including Burnside Road, Cider Ridge and Sexton Hill, and the estate BCD Vineyard and Winery Block Vineyard in the Santa Rosa Plain sub region of the Russian River Valley. Total wine production, including sparkling wine, Pinot Gris, Sauvignon Blanc, Gewürztraminer, Rosé, Syrah and Zinfandel total 20,000 cases. A map of Balletto vineyard sites is below.



As a testament to the Balletto family's integrity, more than a dozen employees have worked with John and Terri Balletto for 20 or more years, and 18 families reside in local housing built and subsidized by the Ballettos. As a sign of commitment to employees, a regulation-sized "Field of Dreams" baseball field was built at Occidental Road Vineyard at the request of Balletto's vineyard workers as a place they could play and practice.

In 2010, the Ballettos were awarded the Sonoma County Farm Bureau Family of the Year. Photo below shows Terri and John Balletto along with daughters Caterina and Jacqueline.



The Balletto Vineyards tasting room is open daily from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.. The sensibly priced wines are also distributed to fine retailers and sold on the website at www.ballettovineyards.com. The 2012 sparkling wine and 2016 rosé are currently available while the 2015 Pinot Noirs are fall 2017 releases with the BCD and Sexton Hill in pre-release. Eight Pinot Noirs are currently produced: 5 vineyard designates, an 18 Barrel reserve, an Estate bottling and a Russian River Valley blend.

I recently visited the winery and tasted with owner John Balletto and winemaker Anthony Beckman.

2013 Balletto Vineyards Brut Rosé Russian River Valley Sparkling Wine *Inviting bead, with plenty of Pinot Noir character. Dry with a quenching finish driven by both yeast and fruit notes.* **92**.

2016 Balletto Vineyards Russian River Valley Rosé of Pinot Noir See review in article on Rosé wines later in this issue, 92.



2015 Balletto Vineyards Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 14.1% alc., 3,200 cases, pH 3.63, TA 0.59, \$29. The winery's flagship wine and a consistent Gold Medal winner. In 2015, some vineyards contributing to this wine yielded less than 1 ton per acre. Aged in French oak barrels, 32% new. Moderate garnet color in the glass. The nose leads with aromas of Bing cherry, rhubarb and spice. Cherry flavor driven, this mid weight wine is easy going with modest tannins, a compliment of oak in the background and noticeable black cherry goodness on the finish. **89-90**.

2015 Balletto Vineyards Winery Block Russian River Valley Pinot Noir First produced in 2007, this wine is sourced from a special block adjacent the winery that stands out. *Moderately dark garnet color in the glass.* Exuberant aromas of dark strawberry, cherry and mocha are inviting. A lovely wine in the mouth, with noticeable dark berry fruits that impress on entry, mid palate and finish. Fine-grain fruit tannins provide support and juicy acidity stokes the bright and persistent finish. **92-93**.

2015 Balletto BCD Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir \$44. Wine club exclusive, Gold Medal at 2016 Sonoma County Harvest Fair. The site of the first Pinot Noir planting by Balletto, originally as a partnership between Balletto (B), Carlson (C) and DeLoach (D). The warmest Pinot Noir site among Balletto estate vineyards. Moderately dark garnet color in the glass. Rich with dark fruits and savory overtones, this full-bodied wine offers a hedonistic load of sappy blackberry and black raspberry flavors, but is not jammy. Very silky on the palate, with nicely integrated oak support and some finishing length. 91-92.

2015 Balletto Sexton Hill Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir \$44. Moderate reddish purple color in the glass. Enticing aromas of dark red fruits, rose petal and spice. Middleweight in style, with fruit flavors of black raspberry and black cherry framed but structured fruit tannins that support rather than impose. Nicely balanced with an intensely fruity finish that leaves a smile. **92-93**.

Balletto Vineyards wines tasted in my usual extensive fashion at my home office after my winery visit.

2015 Balletto Sexton Hill Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 13.5% alc., pH 3.60, TA 0.59, 500 cases, \$44. Indigenous yeast fermentation, aged in French oak barrels, 38% new. *Moderate garnet color in the glass. Aromas of purple grape, raspberry coulis lead off. Sleek and juicy, with flavors of oak-kissed black raspberry, boysenberry and ollaliberry. Reserved tannins, welcome acidity, and a pleasing but not intense finish. 92.*

2015 Balletto Burnside Road Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 13.7% alc., pH 3.59, TA 0.59, 580 cases. Indigenous yeast fermentation in six-ton open top fermenters, aged in French oak barrels, 33% new. Moderate garnet color in the glass. Deep aromas of cherry and allspice. Quite charming in the mouth, with a mid weight, juicy core of earth-kissed black cherry fruit. Polished, with firm tannins and some finishing length. Quite typical of the Sebastopol Hills. 92.

2015 Balletto Burnside Road Emerson Block Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 13.7% alc., 140 cases. Moderate garnet color in the glass. The nose is very charming, featuring aromas of black cherry, spice, tobacco smoke, dark chocolate and floral goodness. Mid weight plus in style, offering a haunting core of black cherry fruit with a minerality that is quite apparent. Firm tannins make for a slightly brutish wine, but in a good way. 93.



2015 Balletto Winery Block Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 13.9% alc., pH 3.51, TA 0.60, 575 cases. Indigenous yeast fermentation and aged in French oak barrels, 33% new. Moderately dark garnet color in the glass. Inviting aromas of dark red and purple fruits, spice and earthy flora segue into a mid weight plus styled wine with vivid flavors of purple berries. Very seductive velveteen mouthfeel, perfectly ripened fruit, and an intensely fruited finish with a good cut of acidity. **93**.

2015 Balletto BCD Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 14.0% alc., pH 3.64, TA 0.57, \$44. Indigenous yeast fermentation and aged in French oak barrels, 40% new. *Moderate dark garnet color in the glass. This wine offers the essence of black cherry, blueberry and pomegranate fruit aromas and flavors accented with a pleasing hint of oak spice. A satiny texture and admirable harmony add to the enjoyment. 92.*



2015 Balletto Cider Ridge Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 13.9% alc., pH 3.62, TA 0.58, 590 cases, \$42. Double Gold Medal at 2016 Sonoma County Harvest Fair, Vineyard is located 10 miles from the Pacific Ocean in the Sebastopol Hills. Vines are planted primarily to heritage selections of Pinot Noir. Indigenous yeast fermentation, aged in French oak barrels, 32% new. Moderately dark garnet color in the glass. The nose draws you in with aromas of dark raspberry, black cherry and pipe smoke. Mid weight in style, with vivid flavors of blackberry and black raspberry that grab hold of the mid palate with a vengeance. Satiny in texture with inviting harmony, and a very long, juicy and berry-fueled



2015 Balletto Russian River Valley Chardonnay 13.7% alc., pH 3.36, TA 0.67, 1,400 cases, \$28. Barrel fermented and aged, native yeast fermentation, 100% malolactic fermentation. Lees stirring every three weeks for first six months. Moderate golden yellow color in the glass. A flamboyant wine with bright flavors of lemon, pineapple, honevsuckle and almond croissant. Very generous flavors of citrus, white peach, and pear, with well-integrated acidity. This one really aims to please and is a terrific value, 92.

finish. You won't be able to stop at one glass with this beauty. 94.

2014 Balletto Sexton Hill Russian River Valley Chardonnay 14.1% alc., 425 cases, \$38. Light golden yellow color in the glass. An array of aromas great the drinker, including lemon curd, buttery brioche, Asian pear, waffle and blonde caramel. Nicely composed, with a flavor profile emphasizing apple with added tastes of lemon, pear and pineapple. Silky in the mouth with admirable balance. 93.



2014 Balletto Cider Ridge Vineyard Russian River Valley Chardonnay 13.1% alc., 475 cases, \$38. Gold Medal 2016 Sonoma County Harvest Fair. This vineyard is located in the Sebastopol Hills and is sustainably farmed. Moderate golden yellow color in the glass. Pleasing aromas of lemon oil, pineapple and subtle nutty oak. Soft, sleek and focused, with delightful citrus, white peach, apple, spice and brown butter flavors. A high-brow wine that is quite charming, leaving behind a thirst-quenching finish that urges another sip. 94.

Halleck Vineyard

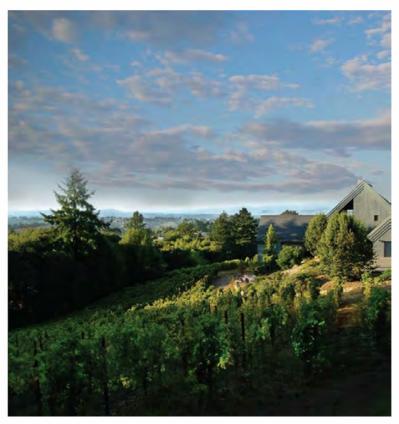
Both Ross and Jennifer Halleck had worked with the wine industry before moving to the Sebastopol Hills of Sonoma County in 1991, Ross's marketing agency, Halleck Design Group, was founded in 1980, and assisted the Silicon Valley high tech industry as well as the Northern California wine industry.

The Hallecks planted their backyard 1-acre vineyard to Pinot Noir in 1994 with the intention of setting aside profits from the vineyard for their three sons college educations. Planted to Dijon clones 115, 667 and 777, the vineyard was first harvested for a commercial wine in 1999.

Pinot Noir offerings under the Halleck Vineyard label were expanded in the ensuing years, produced from excellent vineyards in the nearby Sebastopol area within three miles and vinified by veteran winemaker Rick Davis. In the 2014 vintage, a unique Pinot Noir was offered from Napa Valley's Kuleto Estate Vineyard, the only Pinot Noir currently produced in the Russian River Valley from Napa Valley fruit. Noted restaurateur, Pat Kuleto, is a big fan of Halleck Vineyard Pinot Noir.

The Halleck Vineyard wines are in such low production that they are not offered at public tastings and the mailing list to join the Inner Circle Wine Club is currently full. That said, many of the wines can be sampled and purchased by appointment - book online at www.halleckvineyard.com - with personal tastings paired with local artisan foods conducted by Ross in his art-filled home adjacent Halleck Vineyard that commands sweeping views of Sonoma County (plan ahead as appointments are in great demand). Lodging is also available at this idyllic setting that can be booked through Airbnb.

The winery's current releases include 2014 Hillside Cuyée Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir. 2014 Three Sons Cuyée Russian River Valley Pinot Noir, 2014 Clone 828 Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir, 2013 Estate Grown Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir, 2015 Little Sister Russian River Valley Sauvignon Blanc, and 2016 Russian River Valley Dry Gewürztraminer. A few library wines are available for sale on the website.



20% of production is sent to the finest restaurants in San Francisco (Farallon, Boulevard) and New York (Eleven Madison Avenue, Gramercy Tavern).

Education is a central theme of the Halleck's philanthropy and they have raised over \$350,000 over the past dozen years toward education through special winery events. Ross is currently collaborating with noted music artist Josh Groban, who is a fan of Halleck Vineyard Pinot Noir, in the production of a Pinot Noir, with all profits going to Groban's Find Your Light Foundation founded in 2011 and dedicated to enriching the lives of young people through arts, education and cultural awareness.

2014 Halleck Vineyard Three Sons Cuvée Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 596 cases, \$49. *Moderately light ruby red color in the glass. Nicely perfumed with aromas of red cherry and savory herbs. Elegantly composed and guite charming in a forward drinking style, with red fruit and spice flavors.* **90-91**.

2013 Halleck Vineyard The Farm Vineyards Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 159 cases, \$75. Sourced from a 2-acre vineyard in the Laguna flats that is organically farmed. *Moderately light ruby red color in the glass. Alluring aromas of rose petal, foliage, tobacco and sage. Discreetly concentrated in an elegant style with dark fruit flavors, warm spice notes, savory touches, and some finishing length. 91-92.*

2013 Halleck Vineyard Clone 828 Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir 14.2% alc., \$65. Sourced from a vineyard located less than a mile from Halleck Estate Vineyard on Burnside Road. Moderately light ruby red color in the glass. Gorgeous perfume of cherry, spice and dried rose petal. Light to mid weight in style with a bright backbone of acidity. Impressive red fruit intensity considering the wine's lighter demeanor. Tight and focused, with soft tannins and a clean finish. 93-94.

2014 Halleck Vineyard Hillside Cuvée Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir 414 cases, \$59. Moderately light ruby red color in the glass. Woodsy aromas dominant along with scents of red cherry and cranberry. Mid weight plus array of red and blue fruit flavors with an accent of warm spices and a definite minerality tone. Sinewy, fine-grain tannins and good follow through on the welcoming finish. 92-93.



2013 Halleck Vineyard Estate Grown Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir 14.5% alc., \$110. Tasted from a bottle that had been opened one to weeks prior and kept under Coravin and tasted from a freshly opened bottle sampled with Coravin. The previously opened bottle was highly aromatic with soaring scents of red fruits and spice. On the palate, it resembled a previously opened wine. The newly opened bottle had a primary nose with a brighter, fresher fruit palate. In either case, a very impressive, elegantly-styled wine. 93-94.

2014 Halleck Vineyard Kuleto Cuvée Napa Valley Pinot Noir 67 cases, \$62. Primarily a Wine Club offering. Pinot Noir is planted at 800 to 1,000 feet elevation to an unknown clone of Pinot Noir on Kuleto's 761 acres of rugged terrain in the mountains of Eastern Napa Valley. Planting began in 1993. Bill Foley purchased Kuleto in 2009. This wine includes some Halleck Vineyard fruit but the 2015 vintage will be 100% Kuleto fruit. *Moderately light ruby red color in the glass. Aromas of fertile earth, mushroom and tutti-fruiti lead to a well-structured, mid weight offering featuring flavors of purple grape and black raspberry in a unique, rather rustic, earthy and savory style. I only had a rather brief encounter with this wine so I did not score it. Not surprisingly, it is a completely different wine as far as aromatics and flavors than the other Halleck Vineyard Pinot Noir offerings, but crafted in the Halleck Vineyard style.*

Kanzler Family Vineyards

Kanzler Vineyards is a family affair that began with the establishment of a Pinot Noir vineyard in the Sebastopol Hills in 1996. The Kanzlers moved to the area in 1994 in hopes of raising their two children in the country. The property was the site of a very old, barely-producing apple orchard. In order to make better use of the land, the Kanzlers explored the possibility of planting wine grapes. In the early 1990s, many winegrowers thought the Sebastopol Hills was too cold and windy for vineyards. The Kanzlers turned out to be lucky wine grape farmers after consulting with a next door neighbor, Perry Kozlowski of Kozlowski Farms, whose family had grown berries and apples in Sonoma County since 1949. Perry told them to grow premium wine grapes.

Sonoma County Viticulture Advisor Rhonda Smith of the University of California at Davis also felt the area had potential for growing Pinot Noir. Steve then immersed himself in the study of viticulture and took classes at University of California at Davis and Santa Rosa Junior College. After contacting vineyard manager Eric Neil, the 14.5-acre Kanzler Vineyard was planted in the spring of 1996.

The vineyard is planted in Goldridge sandy loam on Wilson Grove formation. Pinot Noir clones 115, 667 and Pommard 4 are planted on 101-14, 1103P and 420A rootstocks. The vines are vertical shoot positioned and cane pruned.



After the first harvest in 2000, grapes were sold to well-known wineries including Landmark Vineyards, Flowers Vineyard and Winery and Gary Farrell Vineyards and Winery. Little-known Kosta Browne realized the quality of the grapes and made a Kanzler Vineyard designated Pinot Noir every year since 2002. The 2004 Kosta Browne Kanzler Vineyard Pinot Noir was awarded a score of 98 points and both Kosta Browne and Kanzler Vineyards became well known to the Pinot Noir cognoscenti. As Kanzler Vineyards own wine production has grown, less grapes are sold to others but Kosta Browne and Lynmar Estate continue to receive an allocation.

The first successful wine made by Stephen and Landmark winemaker Greg Stach from the 2002 vintage was served to the 200 guests at daughter Melissa Kanzler's wedding. The wine was so well received, it was decided to produce Pinot Noir under the Kanzler Vineyards label. In 2004, they used four tons of fruit from the vineyard and crafted the first 250 cases of commercial Kanzler Vineyards Pinot Noir.

The winery is now in the hands of the second generation, Alex Kanzler. He was ten years old when the vineyard was planted and grew up working as a field hand. After college he pursued winemaking from Sonoma to New Zealand to Oregon and back to Sonoma. In 2011, he became the winemaker and in 2014 focused entirely on Kanzler Family Vineyards. Alex's spouse, Breauna, handles consumer sales. The harvest photo below is of Alex and Breauna Kanzler flanked by Stephen Kanzler and his current spouse.



Current production is 3,500 to 5,000 cases annually from the Estate Vineyard and other vineyard sources. Walker Station Vineyard, located southwest of Forestville in the Russian River Valley is now leased by Kanzler Vineyards and is a reliable source of Pinot Noir and Chardonnay. Fruit is also sourced from other small, family-owned vineyards in the area including Lolita Ranch, Mes Filles Vineyard and Umino Vineyard. A Russian River Valley Rosé and Walker Station Chardonnay have been added to the Pinot Noir lineup that includes the Kanzler Russian River Valley and Kanzler Estate Reserve bottlings.

The wines are primarily available to members of the winery's mailing list at www.kanzlervineyards.com. Labels have been updated and are designated Russian River Valley rather than Sonoma Coast beginning with the 2015 vintage since consumers can more readily identify with this winery's location in the Sebastopol Hills sub region of the Russian River Valley. The winery's label evolution:



When I visited recently, I sat down with Alex Kanzler to taste a vertical of Kanzler Vineyards Estate Reserve Pinot Noirs. All Kanzler Vineyards wines are crafted using the same techniques and no wine is predestined or precluded from inclusion in the Estate Reserve bottling. The only requirement is that it must be grown on Kanzler's 20-acre ranch. The Estate Reserve wine is a barrel selection capturing the feel of the vintage.

Typically, the Reserve Pinot Noirs are aged in 40%-50% new French oak barrels and the Russian River Valley Pinot Noir is raised in 25%-30% new French oak barrels. The wines in this vertical tasting show a common thread, but each vintage is distinctly different.

Tasting is available by appointment at Kanzler Vineyards. Visit www.kanzlervineyards.com.

2010 Kanzler Vineyards Estate Reserve Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir 14.7% alc.. The first wine blended by Alex Kanzler. Only 15 barrels in this vintage and 75 cases of the Reserve wine. A healthy amount of whole cluster was included in the fermentation. *Moderate garnet color in the glass. Very nicely perfumed with whole cluster nuances of exotic spices, burnt tobacco and rose petal. Modest in weight with soft tannins, featuring flavors of dark red fruits, spice, savory herbs and oak char in the background. This wine has aged beautifully.* 91-92.



2011 Kanzler Vineyards Estate Reserve Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir 14.1% alc.. Some whole cluster inclusion, clone 115 driven. This wine is gorgeous with plenty of Pinot singing. Uplifting aromas of cherry, blueberry and spice. A warm spice thread pervades the flavor profile. The silky, fine-grain tannins caress the palate and the finish is fresh and generous. A remarkable wine from a challenging vintage. 93-94.

2012 Kanzler Vineyards Estate Reserve Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir 14.8% alc.. Less whole cluster inclusion than in 2011. *Moderate garnet color in the glass. Interesting aromas that include smoky cherry, incense, white pepper and a slight vegetal note. A slightly smoky char note pairs with mid weight blueberry and black cherry fruit flavors with added accents of dried herbs and warm spices. Nicely balanced, with silky tannins and a modest, but pleasing finish. 91-92.*

2013 Kanzler Vineyards Estate Reserve Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir 14.6% alc.. More Pommard clone included in this vintage. *Moderate garnet color in the glass. The nose has much appeal, sporting aromas of black cherry, exotic Asian spices, and floral perfume. More richness and sappy intensity in this vintage. Broad and fruit driven on the palate featuring flavors of dark red and black fruits along with anise and tobacco notes. Broad and soft in the mouth, with suave, sandy tannins, and a finish of some note.* **92-93**.



2014 Kanzler Vineyards Estate Reserve Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir 14.4% alc., 225 cases, \$78 (sold out). Good percentage of whole cluster in this wine and a significant proportion of Dijon clone 115 (55%) along with Dijon clone 667 and Pommard clone. Three barrels of 115 clone were fermented with 25% whole cluster inclusion. Moderate garnet color in the glass. Similar in aromatic profile to the 2013 vintage with scents of cherry, spice and floral bouquet. Impressive attack of black cherry fruit that expands in the mouth. Juicy, with some textural interest, subtle oak in the background, and a very long finish featuring gorgeous black cherry fruit. The balance is impeccable. Will only improve with further

time in the cellar. 93-94.

2015 Kanzler Vineyards Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 481 cases, \$56. Some Walker Station grapes along with Estate vineyard grapes. Very modest whole cluster inclusion (5%). 3 to 5-day cold soak, fermented with native yeast or inoculated commercial yeast in plastic bins or stainless steel fermentation tanks. Basket pressed and aged 14 months on the lees in French oak barrels, 50% new. Bottled unfined and unfiltered. Moderate garnet color in the glass. Shy aromas of black cherry and warm spices lead to a mid weight style offering flavors of black cherry, black raspberry and blackberry. Very modest tannins and bright acidity. Enters better than it finishes but highly enjoyable. Could use a little more time in bottle. **90-91**.

Benovia Winery 2015 Pinot Noir: Wow!

"Winemaking is about the journey and not the destination."

Winemaker Michael Sullivan

Co-owner and winemaker Michael Sullivan has been refining the Benovia style of Pinot Noir and Chardonnay since the winery's founding in 2005. Benovia began modestly in 2005 with the purchase of a small existing winery and a producing vineyard with 13.5 acres of Pinot Noir. In 2008, Benovia acquired an adjacent 40-acre horse ranch, expanding the total property acreage to 58. The Martaella Vineyard was planted with a very high vine density of between 2200 to 2722 vines per acre. The winery also owns two other estate vineyards: Cohn Vineyard located just outside the Russian River Valley AVA and Tilton Hill Vineyard in the Sonoma Coast AVA.

Today, Benovia produces 10,000 cases of primarily estate grown Pinot Noir, Chardonnay and Zinfandel with an inaugural sparkling wine from the 2012 vintage to be released soon. Grapes are harvested from 71 acres of estate vineyards along with grapes sourced from grower partners such as the Martinelli family. Sullivan works out of a brand new winery specifically tailored to Pinot Noir production (pictured below), while the older winery is used for Chardonnay production.



I have followed the winery's evolution since the first releases in 2006, and have seen firsthand the remarkable progress that has ensued with the quality of the wines. The superb Pinot Noirs of the 2015 vintage bear this out. Due to rain during flowering, yields were markedly reduced in 2015, in some cases from a usual 2.5 tons per acre to a little over 0.1 ton per acre. Michael noted, "We got hammered," with overall yields down 30% to 40% from average. That said, as you can see from my reviews, the wines are magnificent featuring good acidity, lower alcohols, massive extraction and bold but balanced tannins.

The wines reviewed here were bottled in March 2017. The Russian River Valley Pinot Noir is released now, with the other wines to follow in the fall. The vineyard-designated Pinot Noirs are only now becoming accessible.

Pinot Noir vinification is careful and attentive. Careful sorting is followed by de-stemming and a 5 to 8-day cold soak. Indigenous yeast complete fermentation followed by an inoculated, very slow malolactic fermentation with lees stirring until the process is completed. The wines spend 14 to 16 months aging in French oak barrels.

Join the mailing list to get first shot at the 2015 Benovia Pinot Noirs. Quantities are limited. Visit www.benoviawinery.com. Tasting is available at the winery's Ranch House hospitality center by appointment. Join in at one of the events at the winery and get to know the very personable Michael Sullivan (pictured).



2015 Benovia Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 14.1% alc., pH 3.62, TA 0.62, 2,600 cases, \$38. Released April 2016. Sourced from Martaella, Cohn, Tilton Hill and Zio Tony Vineyards. A blend of many clones including Calera, Swan, Mt. Eden, Pommard, Chalone and Cijon 777 and 943. Rigorously hand sorted, 100% destemmed, 8-day cold soak and fermented with indigenous yeast in open-top containers for more than two weeks. Aged in French oak barrels, 37% new. Moderately dark garnet color in the glass. Those nose opens in stages over time in the glass to a wondrous perfume of dark cherry and berry and spice. Quite dark fruited on the palate in a mid weight plus style of great concentration accented with a note of Asian 5-spice. Impressive fruit staying power through the mid palate and finish. Modest, velvety tannins, with a very giving finish. A superb appellation wine reflective of the vintage. 92.

2015 Benovia Cohn Vineyard Sonoma County Pinot Noir 14.1% alc., unreleased. An historic 18-acre vineyard first planted in 1970, making it one of the oldest vineyards in the Russian River area. The vineyard is part of a 55-acre ranch purchased in 2003 by Benovia owners Joe Anderson and his spouse, Mary Dewane. This site has also produced celebrated single vineyard wines for Williams Selyem and Kosta Browne. This bottling comes from 9 acres of a massale selection (likely Martini and Pommard clones) of Pinot Noir. Moderate garnet color in the glass. Shy aromas of grape must and crushed berries. Mid weight flavors of black cherry, black raspberry, earth and smoke framed by silky tannins. Well-structured but not imposing. This is often my favorite wine in the Benovia lineup but this wine is not particularly expressive at this stage, even when tasted the following day from a previously opened and re-corked bottle. I will re-visit this wine in a couple of months. 90-91.



2015 Benovia Martaella Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 14.5% alc., unreleased. This vinevard surrounds the winery in Santa Rosa in an area known as the Laguna de Santa Rosa. The 58acre property has 42 acres of Pinot Noir (nine clones) and Chardonnay (four clones) planted in Goldridge soils. Moderately dark garnet color in the glass. More forward drinking, with lifted aromas of black cherry, black raspberry, cola, spice and wilted rose. Delicious core of black fruits framed by discreet tannins. Very polished and fresh in character, with an extremely long and fruited finish. More modest in concentration than the La Pommeraie and Tilton Hill, but seduces with its vibrancy and openness.



94.

2015 Benovia Tilton Hill Vineyard Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir 14.2% alc., unreleased. The coldest Benovia estate vineyard, located a few miles from the Pacific Ocean near the town of Freestone. 11.7 acres were planted to Pinot Noir in 2009. Low vigor rootstock 420A and heirloom and Dijon selections of Pinot Noir. First vintage was 2012. Deep, dark garnet color in the glass. The nose opens beautifully over time in the glass, revealing hi-tone aromas of black raspberry, spice box, underbrush and warm brioche. Lush and concentrated, with vigorous fruit flavors of blackberry, black raspberry and ollaliberry. Impeccably balanced with supportive tannins and acidity, and a deft touch oak. The finish is

quite special in its own right, although falling slightly short of the stunning La Pommeraie. Still a Lolita, and will benefit from more time in bottle. 94.



2015 Benovia La Pommeraie Russian River Valley Pinot Noir Sourced from a vineyard farmed by George Martinelli located on Frei Road. The vineyard was once an apple orchard, leading to the name "La Pommeraie," French for "apple orchard." The vineyard is planted to a very high density of 1 meter x 2 meters or 2420 vines per acre. Dijon 777 and "828." Deep, dark garnet color in the glass. Deep, dark garnet color in the glass. A highly

nuanced perfume offers aromas of boysenberry, blackberry, dark rose petal, cardamom spice and underbrush. The gorgeous and core of sappy purple and black fruits is backed by toned and firm fruit tannins. Big as is typical for this vineyard, but focused and adroit, with a dreamy velvety texture and a very long and silky finish offering an added pleasing floral



note. A perfect example of the proverbial iron fist in a velvet glove. An extraordinary wine that I had to re-taste from a second bottle to be sure. 98.

Pinot Noir Rosé: A Wine with a Dissociative Identity Disorder

Pinot Noir Rosé has two distinct identities. One personality is that of a flirtatious, welcoming and social quaff that refreshes and casually satisfies as well enhances the enjoyment of many foods. A contrasting second personality is that of a wine begging to be taken seriously by the wine cognoscenti.

There is no question that Rosé wines have shown more growth in popularity recently than any other varietal as shown by these Nielsen statistics for U.S. retail wine sails the the year ending 11/05/16. The wine is affordable, easy to like and consumers are currently attracted to it in its dry form, while sweet forms such as white zinfandel are losing popularity. The French, who know a thing or two about wine, can't get enough Rosé, and one out of every three bottles consumed in that country is a Rosé.

| Nielsen Table Wine Category Segments U.S. Expanded All Outlets Combined Plus Liquor/Convenience/AAFES | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dollar Volume | \$ Vol % Chg vs Year Ago | \$ Share of Table Wine | \$ Share Chg vs YA | 9 liter case equiv | Eq Vol % Chg vs Year Ago | EQ Share of Table Wine | Eq Share Chg vs YA | Avg Eq 750ml Price | AvgEq 750ml Price Cho vs YA | |
| TOTAL TABLE WINE | \$13,794,380,697 | 4.8 | 100.0 | • | 162,936,602 | 2.1 | 100.0 | - | \$ 7.06 | 5 | 0.18 |
| DM TABLE WINE | \$10,075,391,586 | 5.4 | 73.0 | 0.4 | 121,713,427 | 2.7 | 74.7 | 0.5 | \$ 6.90 | \$ | 0.17 |
| IMP TABLE WINE | \$3,718,989,121 | 3.3 | 27.0 | (0.4) | 41,223,160 | 0.2 | 25.3 | (0.5) | \$ 7.52 | 5 | 0.22 |
| ITALIAN TBL | \$1,228,863,014 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 11,156,125 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 0.2 | \$ 9.18 | \$ | 0.14 |
| AUSTRALIAN TBL | \$718,783,652 | (3.7) | 5.2 | (0.5) | 12,336,942 | (3.4) | 7.6 | (0.4) | \$ 4.86 | S | (0.01 |
| ARGENTINE TBL | \$406,523,305 | (4.4) | 2.9 | (0.3) | 4,751,711 | (7.2) | 2.9 | (0.3) | \$ 7.13 | \$ | 0.21 |
| NEW ZEALAND TBL | \$386,666,740 | 15.4 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 2,838,729 | 13.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | \$ 11.35 | \$ | 0.19 |
| FRENCHTBL | \$348,273,828 | 16.1 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 2,308,354 | 13.5 | 1.4 | 0.1 | \$ 12.57 | \$ | 0.29 |
| CHILEAN TBL | \$279,858,605 | (4.6) | 2.0 | (0.2) | 4,010,001 | (4.6) | 2.5 | (0.2) | \$ 5.82 | \$ | 0.00 |
| SPANISH TBL | \$166,865,652 | 2.6 | 1.2 | (0.0) | 2,099,744 | (0.3) | 1.3 | (0.0) | \$ 6.62 | \$ | 0.19 |
| GERMANTBL | \$92,692,459 | (4.3) | 0.7 | (0.1) | 886,468 | (5.5) | 0.5 | (0.0) | \$ 8.71 | \$ | 0.11 |
| PORTUGUESE TBL | \$30,965,538 | 13.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 359,307 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | \$ 7.18 | \$ | 0.01 |
| SOUTH AFRICAN TBL | \$28,728,335 | 2.6 | 0.2 | (0.0) | 251,773 | (0.5) | 0.2 | (0.0) | \$ 9.51 | \$ | 0.28 |
| A/O IMP COUNTRY TBL | \$30,768,056 | 3.3 | 0.2 | (0.0) | 223,858 | 0.4 | 0.1 | (0.0) | \$ 11.45 | \$ | 0.31 |
| CHARDONNAY | \$2,549.535,777 | 2.8 | 18.5 | (0.3) | 31,081,944 | 1.1 | 19.1 | (0.2) | \$ 6.84 | \$ | 0.11 |
| CAB SAUVIGNON | \$2.307,074,891 | 7.1 | 16.7 | 0.4 | 22,688,778 | 4.7 | 13.9 | 0.3 | \$ 8.47 | \$ | 0.19 |
| PINOT GRIGIO/GRIS | \$1,232,497,515 | 5.4 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 15,432,178 | 5.4 | 9.5 | 0.3 | \$ 6.66 | \$ | 0.00 |
| PINOT NOIR | \$1,003,050,151 | 9.2 | 7.3 | 0.3 | 8,196,374 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 0.2 | \$ 10.20 | \$ | 0.24 |
| MERLOT | \$833,527,712 | (3.7) | 6.0 | (0.5) | 11,928,917 | (4.7) | 7.3 | (0.5) | \$ 5.82 | \$ | 0.06 |
| SAUVIGNON BLANC | \$820,850,889 | 12.2 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 7,452,841 | 9.9 | 4.6 | 0.3 | \$ 9.18 | \$ | 0.18 |
| MOSCATO/MUSCAT TBL | \$721,117,445 | 3.6 | 5.2 | (0.1) | 10,378,166 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 0.1 | \$ 5.79 | \$ | 0.01 |
| WHT ZINFANDEL | \$333,763,479 | (4.7) | 2.4 | (0.2) | 6,853,254 | (6.0) | 4.2 | (0.4) | \$ 4.06 | \$ | 0.06 |
| MALBEC | \$285,528,307 | (1.8) | 2.1 | (0.1) | 2,690,336 | (3.1) | 1.7 | (0.1) | \$ 8.84 | \$ | 0.11 |
| RIESLING | \$266,377,758 | (1.3) | 1.9 | (0.1) | 2,911,743 | (1.3) | 1.8 | (0.1) | \$ 7.62 | S | (0.00 |
| ZINFANDEL | \$238,503,506 | (1.4) | 1.7 | (0.1) | 1,880,630 | (5.0) | 1.2 | (0.1) | \$ 10.57 | \$ | 0.39 |
| SYRAH/SHIRAZ | \$136,855,057 | (11.2) | 1.0 | (0.2) | 1,681,517 | (12.2) | 1.0 | (0.2) | \$ 6.78 | \$ | 0.08 |
| ROSE TABLE 750ML BE >7.99 | \$135,297,350 | 55.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 849,646 | 54.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | \$ 13.27 | \$ | 0.10 |
| GLOBAL TBL BE 0-2.99 | \$786,558,186 | (2.4) | 5.7 | (0.4) | 27,151,451 | (3.5) | 16.7 | (1.0) | S 2.41 | \$ | 0.03 |
| GLOBAL TBL BE 3-5,99 | \$4,137,639,994 | 1.1 | 30.0 | (1.1) | 70,496,482 | 1.0 | 43.3 | (0.4) | | \$ | 0.00 |
| GLOBAL TBL BE 6-8.99 | \$1,623,618,448 | (1.8) | 11.8 | (0.8) | 17,892,853 | (1.6) | 11.0 | (0.4) | \$ 7.56 | S | (0.01 |
| GLOBAL TBL BE 9-11.99 | \$3,218,208,886 | 7,4 | 23.3 | 0.6 | 26,688,644 | 7.0 | 16.4 | | \$ 10.05 | \$ | 0.04 |
| GLOBAL TBL BE 12-14.99 | \$1,885,568,627 | 10.2 | 13.7 | 0.7 | 12,072,888 | 10.1 | 7.4 | | \$ 13.02 | \$ | 0.01 |
| GLOBAL TBL BE 15-19.99 | \$1,161,560,025 | 12.6 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 5,666,344 | 12.5 | 3.5 | | S 17.08 | \$ | 0.01 |
| GLOBAL TBL BE >20 | \$967,793,526 | 11.1 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 2,869,007 | 11.4 | 1.8 | | \$ 28.11 | S | 80.0) |

However, some question whether Rosé wines are serious enough to be discussed in the same breath as popular Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Noir and Chardonnay wines. Wine critics have even been downright degrading, questioning whether Rosé should be seriously reviewed. Susan Manfull recently published an article online - "Is Rosé a Serious Wine? at www.provencewinezine.com. Although her comments focused on Rosé from Provence, her quotes from informed sources are applicable to domestic Rosé wines as well. Like any wine, there are cheap, inexpensive insipid examples, but the overall quality has markedly increased over past two decades. "The results are a very diverse palate of quality Rosés - some are simple ones for everyday enjoyment and others are made to be enjoyed with gastronomic meals."

I would say most domestic wineries offering Pinot Noir Rosé are committed to quality and take their wine very seriously. Certain wine critics, including myself, review Rosé wines like we would any other premium wine since it can be a somewhat complex wine with seductive perfume, tantalizing flavors and refreshing acidity. That

84

said, because Rosés generally lack the nuance, the tannic structure, the concentration and the finish of Pinot Noir wines, I judge them only against other examples of the genre and score them in comparison to other Pinot Noir Rosés.

Here are a number of recently released 2016 Pinot Noir Rosé wines (and one outlier) that show the commitment of their winemakers to quality. The wines are, after all, a reflection of the winery's reputation.

There is considerable variety in the types of bottles used for Rosé wines. The wines reviewed here were bottled in various formats, including the traditional sloping Pinot Noir bottle, the tall Alsatian bottle, as well as Bordeaux white wine styled bottles. The wines are noticeably lower in general in alcohol as the grapes are usually picked at a lower Brix. All of these wines are best served chilled.

National Rosé day is coming up on June 10.



2016 Balletto Vineyards Russian River Valley Rosé of Pinot Noir 4,800 cases, \$18. Estate grown and bottled. The winery's rosé was originally a saignée with residual sugar, but Anthony Beckman has taken the wine more seriously since 2009, now producing 50% of it whole cluster like a white wine, 50% saignée, and vinifying it in stainless steel in a completely dry style. *Aromas of strawberry, blood orange and herbs leads to a bright, clean, crisp and smoothly textured wine, offering delightful flavors of red berries, peach and pink grapefruit.* **92**. One of the few Russian River Valley wineries making a significant quantity of Pinot Noir Rosé.

2016 Big Table Farm Laughing Pig Willamette Valley Pinot Noir Rosé 14.3% alc., 129 cases, \$32. Smaller crop load, smaller berries and clusters meant less saigné this vintage. *Light ruby red color in the glass. Highly appealing nose featuring aromas of wild strawberry, peach, garden herbs, sweet tobacco and potpourri. Medium bodied with flavors of strawberry, cranberry, yellow nectarine, savory herbs and spice. Nicely balanced, with some persistence on the red-fruited finish.* **92**.

2016 Cosa Obra Sonoma County Los Carneros Rosé of Pinot Noir 14.1% alc., pH 3.09, TA 0.88, \$18. Sourced from Sangiacomo Southern Sonoma Vineyard, first planted in 1974. 100% Pommard. Produced by the saignée method. *Moderate salmon color in the glass. Shy, but pleasant aromas of golden apple, strawberry and lychee. More expressive in the mouth with noticeable richness and intensity, offering flavors of nectarine and blood orange, finishing dry and slightly tart with a charge of pink grapefruit. 88.*

2016 Liquid Farm Vogelzang Vineyard Happy Canyon Santa Barbara County Rosé 11.5% alc., \$22.50. Mourvédre grapes. Light apricot color in the glass. Slight reduction on the nose with aromas of slate, wild strawberry, blood orange and white flowers. Clean, refreshing and smoothly textured, with flavors of apricot, peach and blood orange, finishing with a juicy cut of acidity. **90**.



2016 Lumos Chiquita Estate Oregon Pinot Noir Rosé 13.5% alc., 86 cases, \$25. Released April 1, 2017.Produced from organic grapes. Moderate ruby red color in the glass. Inviting aromas of strawberry, white flowers and a hint of spice. Good richness of fruit, with flavors of red berries and orange flower water. Bone dry, with a cleansing finish offering some length. 91.



2016 Spell Estate Sonoma County Vin Gris of Pinot Noir 14.2% alc., 348 cases, \$23. A saignée of Pinot Noir (juice removed from each lot of Pinot Noir as it is being de-stemmed into the fermenter. Aged in neutral

French oak barrels and stainless steel. Light pink color in the glass. Reserved, but pleasant scent of cherry juice and yellow peach. Bone dry, with flavors of melon, peach, orange zest and a hint of dried herbs. 88.

2016 Red Car North Coast Rosé of Pinot Noir 12.9% alc., \$22. 60% Sonoma Coast and 40% Mendocino Ridge. Harvested at very low Brix, whole cluster pressed off the skins and fermented in a mix of oak barrels and stainless steel. Wild yeast fermentation. *Very light pink color in the glass. Engaging aromas of red berries*,

orange zest and a hint of nutty oak. A bit of spritz is evident. Flavorful, with tastes of pear, strawberry and passion fruit, finishing dry and tangy with the slightest tannin. 88.



2016 Robert Sinskey Vineyards Los Carneros Vin Gris of Pinot Noir 13.2% alc., \$26. Fromorganic grapes grown at Robert Sinskey vineyards. Whole cluster pressed. *Moderately* light apricot color in the glass. Exuberant aromas of blood orange, strawberry, peach and floral bouquet. Highly satisfying, with flavors of orange, apricot and yellow peach. This wine speaks of California sunshine and is consistently one of the finest domestic Rosés in the marketplace. 92.



2016 Tongue Dancer Putnam Vineyard Sonoma Coast Rosé of Pinot Noir 14.5% alc., 35 cases, \$(sold out). Moderate pink color in the glass. An array of aromas are offered, including dark strawberry, spice, yellow plum and floral bouquet. A richer style and darker fruited style, with flavors of blueberry and purple berry, along with orange, pink grapefruit and nutty oak. Nicely composed, with gentle tannin and some length on the finish. **89**.

Sips of Recently Tasted Pinot Noir

August West and Sandler Wine Company, San Francisco, California

Established in 2002, August West is a partnership between winemaker Ed Kurtzman and growers Howard Graham and John Peterson. Visit www.augustwestwine.com. Sandler Wine Company is the personal label of Ed Kurtzman that allows him to express terroir from many regions of California. He crafts Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Syrah, Zinfandel and Grenache from acclaimed sites. Visit www.sandlerwine.com. Both labels offer wines through an allocated mailing last at the respected websites. Tasting is available at the winery by appointment. Prices for these premium wines are very sensible. You may know that Ed is a veteran winemaker who has consulted for a number of labels including Freeman Winery & Vineyards.



2015 August West Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 14.2% alc., \$34. Moderate garnet color in the glass. Hi-tone aromas of Bing cherry, baking spices, rose and sandalwood draw one into the glass. Delightfully flavored with the essence of cherry accented with subtle spice and oak. After entry, this mid weight plus wine expands its reach in the mouth and lasts enduringly on the finish. There is excellent vibrancy and gentle tannins as well. **91**.



2015 August West Santa Lucia Highlands Pinot Noir 14.6% alc., \$34. Sourced from Peterson and Tondre Grapefield vineyards. 100% de-stemmed, 16 days on the skins. Aged 11 months in 15% new and 85% used French oak barrels. *Moderate garnet color in the glass. Engaging aromas of dark red berries, rose petal and oak-driven spice and toast. Middleweight in style, with a flavorful core of dark red and purple berries. A bit earthy reflecting its origins. Rather forward drinking with easy going tannins and some finishing power. 90.*

2015 August West Graham Family Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 14.4% alc., \$48. This vineyard is located in cool Green Valley of the Russian River Valley, first planted in 2002 under the direction of Charlie Chenoweth. Clones are 667, 777, "828," and 23 in this bottling. Goldridge soils. 100% de-stemmed. Moderate garnet color in the glass. Quintessential Russian River Valley in character with a bold yet charming core of black cherry, strawberry, mocha, cola, fertile earth and floral goodness. Beautifully composed with impeccable balance and a cherry-driven finish that demands applause. 93.

2015 August West Peterson Vineyard Santa Lucia Highlands Pinot Noir 14.0% alc., \$48. This 9.8-acre vineyard was acquired in 2010 by John Peterson after its second year of production. It is located less than one quarter of a mile southeast of Rosella's Vineyard. Clones are "828," 667, 777, 115 and Pommard. Very small crop in 2015. 100% de-stemmed. Aged 11 months in 57% new and 43% used French oak barrels. Moderately dark garnet color in the glass. This wine leans more on oak character, offering aromas and flavors of black cherry, toast and espresso. Firm tannins provide structure while juicy acidity brings the wine into balance. The finish is notable for its persistence. This wine should benefit from more time in bottle to better integrate the oak. 90.



2015 Sandler Wine Co Peterson Vineyard Santa Lucia Highlands Pinot Noir 14.2% alc., \$40.100% de-stemmed. Aged 11 months in 100% used French oak barrels. This vineyard tends to be ostentatious at an early age and this vintage is no exception. Moderate garnet color in the glass. Spellbinding aromas of black cherry, raspberry, sandalwood and perfumed flowers. Discreetly weighted and quite gracious, yet offering a

full flavor experience including tastes of black raspberry and blackberry fruits. Very suave in the mouth, with silky tannins, a velvety mouthfeel and a lovely finish. A harmonious offering for connoisseurs. 94.





2015 Sandler Wine Co. Bien Nacido Vineyard Santa Maria Valley Pinot Noir 13.8% alc., \$36. Grapes were de-stemmed. Aged 11 months in used French oak barrels. *Moderately light ruby red color in the glass.* A seductive nose leads with aromas of black cherry, pomegranate, spice cabinet, smoke and a hint of rose petal. *Middleweight in style and quite elegant and polished, with a red fruited core featuring cherry and strawberry flavors.* Seamless, with a modestly intense yet seductive finish. **92**.

2015 Sandler Wine Co. Keefer Ranch Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 14.5% alc., \$40. 100% de-stemmed. Aged 11 months in 100% used French oak barrels. Moderate garnet color in the glass. This wine is rather reluctant to reveal its charms at this early stage. Aromas of dark berries, wood pile and spice arrive slowly in the glass. Notable intensity of black cherry fruit on the attack and mid palate with very impressive intensity on the finish. Juicy acidity keeps the wine fresh. This beauty will need a few years in bottle to fully express itself. 90-92.



2015 Sandler Wine Co. Boer Vineyard Chalone Pinot Noir 13.7% alc., 71 cases, \$36. Very low yields in this vintage at 1 ton per acre. 100% whole cluster fermentation. Aged 11 months in 100% used French oak barrels. Moderate garnet color in the glass. A unique wine with wondrous aromas of cherry, lavender, leather and Asian spices. Light to mid weight in character, with cherry and red berry fruit flavors accompanied by savory herb and subtle oak notes. Very elegant, with noticeable but not imposing fruit tannins, finishing with uplifting juiciness. 92.

Hahn, Soledad, California

Hahn is a family owned winery producing estate grown wines from Monterey County. The winery's vineyards in the Santa Lucia Highlands, Lone Oak, Smith, Doctor's and Hook, provide the grapes for the SLH bottlings. These Hahn SLH wines are in widespread distribution and represent some of the best value priced Pinot Noir and Chardonnay offerings in the marketplace. Visit www.hahnwines.com.

2015 Hahn SLH Santa Lucia Highlands Pinot Noir 15.0% alc., pH 3.65, TA 0.57, 13,941 cases, \$30. Released November 2016. Fermented in open-top stainless steel tanks, aged for up to 12 months in French oak barrels, 33% new and 67% neutral. *Moderately dark garnet color in the glass. Aromas of blackberry jam, mocha and toasty oak. Richly endowed in a mid weight plus style, featuring black raspberry and blackberry fruit flavors framed by prominent oak embellishment. Velveteen in texture, with balanced tannins and a modest fruit driven finish. 88.*



2015 Hahn SLH Santa Lucia Highlands Chardonnay 14.5% alc., pH 3.50, TA 0.60, 11,610 cases, \$25. 94% Lone Oak Vineyard. Released November 2016. Whole cluster pressed and fermented and aged 12 months in French oak barrels, 33% new and 67% neutral. *Moderately light golden yellow color in the glass. Nicely appointed aromas of lemon oil, spiced apple, pineapple, buttery brioche and nutty oak. Sleek in the mouth, with satisfying flavors of lemon, Golden Delicious apple and pear with deft oak input. Impressive balance with a quenching finish. Highly recommended at this price point. 90.*

More Wines

2015 Cobden Wini Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 14.0% alc., pH 3.57, TA 0.63, 100 cases, \$50. Released 11/11/16. Minimum sulfur used in vinification. Aged 11 months in French oak barrels, 50% new. Bottled unfined and unfiltered. *Moderately light garnet color in the glass. Nicely appointed aromas of Montmorency cherry, spice and complimentary oak. Prudently concentrated, with bright flavors of dark cherry, plum, cola, tobacco and spice. Silky in the mouth with good harmony, tactful oak in the background, and a deep cherry finish. 92.*



2014 Dehlinger Altamont Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 14.9% alc., \$70. Moderately dark garnet color in the glass. Expressive aromas of Bing cherry, spice and sous-bois. Fullbodied, with a core of gorgeous black cherry fruit accented with flavors of cola, spice and dark chocolate. Plush and seductive in the mouth, with a seamless character, finishing with an entrancing deep cherry remembrance. 94.

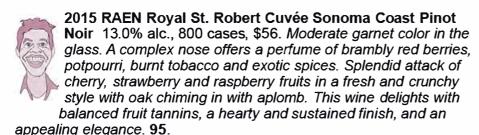


2014 Hunt & Ryde Russian River Valley Pinot Noir 14.1% alc., 275 cases, \$40. Estate grown by the Fieri family (Guy Fieri is a television personality on the Food Network) and vinified by winemaker Guy Davis of Davis Family Vineyards. Named for brothers Hunter and Ryder. Aged 10 months in French oak barrels, 35% new. Bottled unfined and unfiltered. Dark garnet color in the glass. The fruit in this wine reached full ripeness as is typical of a number of Russian River Valley Pinot Noirs in this vintage. The nose offers an inviting marriage of black cherry fruit and oak aromas with an added spice note. Luscious and plush on the palate in a mid to full bodied style featuring flavors of black cherry, blueberry-pomegranate and dark chocolate. Balanced tannins with modest acidity, finishing with a thrust of black cherry goodness. 92.



2014 Jigar Peters Vineyard Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir 14.1% alc., \$36. From a vineyard farmed by Randy Peters, a pioneering winegrower in the Sebastopol Hills subregion of the Russian River Valley/Sonoma Coast. Gold Medal at 2016 Sonoma County Harvest Fair. Moderate garnet color in the glass. Drinking beautifully now, with vivid aromas of black cherry, dark raspberry coulis, and spice. Juicy and satisfying, with a mid weight core of fresh black cherry fruit back by deft oak integration. Impressive balance with a pleasing finish. 92

2014 La Follette Van der Kamp Vineyard Sonoma Mountain Pinot Noir 14.6% alc., pH 3.55, TA 0.60, 252 cases, \$42. This unique vineyard is located at 1,400 feet elevation overlooking the Sonoma Valley. 8 clones of Pinot Noir are sustainably farmed by Ulysses Van der Kamp. Native primary and secondary fermentations. 15% Pinot Meunier vinified whole cluster. Light ruby red color in the glass. A complex nose leads with aromas of red cherry, spice, earth, smoke, stem and anise. Light to mid weight in a gracious style, featuring a cherry core framed by toasty, tobacco oak. Corralled mountain tannins, with a rustic character leaning more on oak and savory notes than fruit. The slightest alcoholic warmth shows up on the modest finish. 89.







2015 Siduri Yamhill-Carlton Oregon Pinot Noir 14.2% alc., 2,200 cases, \$36, screwcap. Sourced from Gran Moraine and GMW East vineyards. Aged 16 months in French oak barrels, 30% new. Moderate garnet color in the glass. Aromas of black raspberry, purple rose, nutmeg and vanilla arrive with more vividness over time in the glass. Mid weight plus flavors of black cherry, black raspberry and blackberry in an intensely fruit-driven styled wine with a satiny mouthfeel and a bold charge of ripe fruit on the slightly astringent finish. 90.

2015 Siduri Sta. Rita Hills Pinot Noir 14.2% alc., 2,745 cases, \$35, screwcap. Sourced from John Sebastiano, Clos Pepe and Cargasacchi vineyards. Aged 16 months in French oak barrels, 10% new. Light ruby red color in the glass. Leading off are bright aromas of cherry, cranberry and sandalwood. Juicy and pleasing on the palate with an oak-kissed cherry core. Silky, with balanced tannins, lively acidity, noticeable oak overlay and the slightest sense of alcoholic heat on the finish. 88.



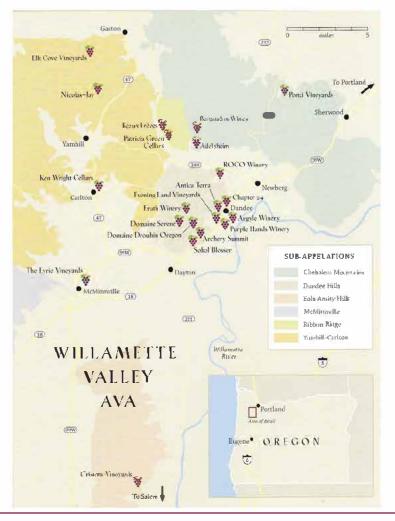
2015 Siduri Santa Lucia Highlands Pinot Noir 14.2% alc., 2,121 cases, \$35, screwcap. Sourced from Rosella's, Garys', Pisoni, Sierra Mar, Soberanes, Lemoravo and Escolle vineyards. *Moderate garnet color in the glass. A fruit-driven, mid weight plus offering with a soul of boysenberry and blackberry fruits underlain with some spice, earth and toasty oak. Good integration of tannins, sleek in texture, with a little persistence on the finish that reveals the slightest bit of alcoholic warmth. 89.*

Pinot Briefs

Attention International Pinot Noir Celebration Attendees! Registration is now open for the University of Pinot seminars for full weekend registered guests. These courses promise to educate and expand your appreciation of Pinot Noir. Full course descriptions are included on the IPNC website at www.ipnc.org. Enroll in a class using your IPNC register number. Speakers include Patrick Comiskey, Allen Meadows, Josh Raynolds and Stuart Pigott. Register before the class of your choice is filled.



The Wines and Wineries of Oregon's Willamette Valley This is a recently published book written by Nick Wise and Linda Sunshine (authors of Celebrity Vineyards and California Celebrity Vineyards) profiling twenty wineries in a travelogue format. The book could easily have been titled Oregon's Celebrity Wineries because the wineries chosen for inclusion are among the highest typically profiled in Oregon: The Eyrie Vineyards, Ponzi Vineyard, Erath Winery, Adelsheim, Domaine Serene, Ken Wright Cellars, Argyle Winery, Cristom Vineyards, Archery Summit, Domaine Drouhin Oregon among others.



Winesong 2017 This year's charity Auction and Tasting is scheduled for September 8 & 9 in the Mendocino Coast. On Friday, September 8, "A Pinot Noir Celebration" will by hosted by Little River Inn and will feature a tasting of Pinot Noirs from Anderson Valley and other Pinot centric wine regions (\$75). On the following day, September 9, the Charity Auction and Grand Tasting will be held on the grounds of the Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens (\$150, Reserve Ticket \$250). Sample wines, beer, cider and spirits along with nibbles from chefs and caterers. This year's Honored Vintner is Nils Venge of Saddleback Cellars and Honored Auction Chairs are Dan Berger and George Rose. This philanthropic event benefits the Mendocino Coast Hospital Foundation. For information and tickets, visit www.winesong.org.

Shareholder Opportunity at Willamette Valley Vineyards Preferred Shares are now authorized for the new Bernau Estate vineyard and winery near Dundee that will produce méthode champenoise sparkling wines from biodynamically-grown grapes. The winery will offer Oregon-inspired hospitality with gardens and a wine cave. As an owner of Preferred Stock, an investor will earn Founder status, invitation to winery celebrations, and savings on wine. Shares are offered at \$4.35 a share and offer a 5.1% dividend if a subscription is completed by June 30, 2017. For a prospectus, visit www.wvv.com/ownership.

Willamette Valley Wineries Association (WVWA) Trade Auction Willamette Valley can now consider itself in the same company as the Trade Auctions in Sonoma County and Napa County. The second WVWA Trade Pinot Noir Barrel Auction held in late March at The Allison Inn raised \$472,000. 69 Oregon wineries contributed unique lots of Pinot Noir from the 2015 vintage for the auction and all wines were sold out in only 80 minutes. Each case averaged more than \$1,100. The event drew more than 400 attendees. For more information, visit www.willamettewines.com.

Vineyard Tours at Seven Springs Vineyard Nothing informs the tasting experience more than kicking up some dirt in the iron-rich volcanic soils of the Eola-Amity Hills. Visitors are able to feel the cool wind of the Van Duzer corridor at their back exactly what the vines feel. Tours are available on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month June through October. Reservations are required and the tour and tasting fee of \$65 per person is processed at the time of booking. to book a vineyard tour of the historic Seven Springs Vineyard, email oregonhospitality@elvwines.com or call 503-538-4110.



Chehalem Donates \$40,000 Worth of Wine to Charity Chehalem Winery is launching its inaugural Making a Case for Giving campaign to celebrate Oregon Wine Month. Chehalem plans to give away at least 100 cases of wine, worth up to \$40,000 to charities. Applicants for receiving the wine donation must be a non-profit organization located in Oregon or greater Vancouver, WA metro area and submit their 501(c)(3) along with a completed application. Full details and a downloadable application are available at www.chehalemwines.com.

Carabella Winery Offering Vineyard Tours and Seated Tastings Experience beautiful Parrett Mountain while you stroll through the vineyard learning about the geology and sustainable growing

practices. Enjoy a seated tasting paired with artisanal Willamette Valley hors d'oeurves with Carabella's finest wines including reserve and library bottlings. By appointment only from May to September. Cost is \$40, refundable with a \$100 wine purchase. Call 503-925-0972. Also, visit the Big Bottles page at www.carabellawine.com. Limited edition, etched 3-liter bottles inspired by the wildflowers of the Willamette Valley are featured.



News from Et Fille Wines A followup to the untimely death of Howard Mozeico, the co-owner and winemaker of Et Fille Wines. Daughter Jessica has become the owner and winemaker and the winery's tasting room will continue to be open. She has assumed the honor and responsibility to carry Et Fille forward in a manner consistent with her Dad's vision, values and palate. Howard was a good man and I spent a number of sessions tasting his wines with him. Knowing Jessica also, I am certain she will be able to carry the family winery forward successfully. Et Fille is releasing the 2014 Willamette Valley Pinot Noir, 2014 Heredity Pinot Noir (a reserve blend), the 2014 Kalita Vineyard Pinot Noir and the 2014 Fairsing Vineyard Pinot Noir Memorial Day Weekend. Visit www.etfillewines.com.



Third Annual Silicon Valley Wine Auction Raises \$1 Million The Santa Cruz Mountains Winegrowers Education Foundation's Wine Auction on May 20 and 21, 2017, drew more than 1,000 guests to Runnymede Farm in Woodside, California. The event featured 50 local vintners from the Santa Cruz Mountains Winegrowers Association pouring their ultra premium wines. Over \$1,000,000 was raised for the Silicon Valley Education Foundation's Elevate Math and STEM leadership Institute programs.

Taste of Mendocino More than 30 wineries will be pouring along with numerous Mendocino County artisanal food producers at Fort Mason Center in San Francisco on Saturday, June 10, from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.. The event is sponsored by Mendocino WineGrowers, Inc., an alliance of grape growers and vintners working together to promote the grapes and wines from Mendocino County.



Brewer-Clifton Sold to Jackson Family As reported by the Wine Spectator on May 18, Jackson Family Wines has acquired Brewer-Clifton including the winery's second brand, Diatom, 60 acres of estate vineyards and a long-term lease on a winery and tasting room in Lompoc, California. Founder Greg Brewer sold his company shares but remains as the winemaker. Brewer and Steve Clifton started Brewer-Clifton in 1996 very modestly and built a reputation for outstanding Pinot Noir and Chardonnay from estate fruit. In 2015, Brewer-Clifton was sold to investors with Steve Clifton departing from the winery to focus on the La Voix and Palmina brands. Brewer then sold his shares as did the investors to Jackson Family wines. Brewer-Clifton now joins two other California Pinot Noir producers joining the Jackson Family Wines stable: Siduri and Copain.

Bacigalupi Vineyards is One of My Favs It has been remarkable to have followed Pam and John Bacigalupi and their twin daughters, Katey and Nicole, bring Bacigalupi Vineyards to the very top echelon of Russian River Valley wineries. These are truly genuine people producing genuine wines that are now stunning. Winemaker Ashley Herzberg has helped lead the way. With superb Bacigalupi grape sources, she vinifies wines with native yeast fermentations, bottling them unfined and unfiltered. I stopped in to visit with Nicole when I was in the Russian River Valley recently, and I was taken by the 2015 Bacigalupi Russian River Valley Goddard Ranch Pinot Noir and 2015 Bacigalupi Russian River Valley Chardonnay. The grapes for the Chardonnay (\$60) were grafted from vines sourced for the legendary 1976 Paris Tasting Chardonnay and the wine is rated 96 points by me. The Goddard Ranch Pinot Noir (\$72) comes from the Bacigalupi family's most established vineyard site acquired in 1956. I rated this wine 96 as well. The winery's Petite Sirah and Zinfandel are to die for as well. This is one of the select few wineries I buy wine from these days and I am happy to shout their praise.



Senders Wines Prepares for 2nd Surgical Outreach of 2017 Senders Wines' Dr. Craig Senders will travel with other medical professionals to perform cleft lip and palate repair in the Philippines in late May. The trip is part a surgical charity, Operation Restore Hope. Dr. Senders makes several such trips each year pro bono that are funded in part by the wine he makes. Dr. Senders' most recent trip took place last winter in Bohol, Philippines and resulted in 62 procedures on 54 patients. Senders wines has garnered numerous accolades and is about to join a downtown Napa tasting room, Feast it Forward. Dr. Senders specializes in Pinot Noir and Cabernet Sauvignon, and splits his time between commuting to Sacramento and Napa from Davis, California where he is the Director of the University of California at Davis Cleft and Crandiofacial Program. For information about Senders Wines, visit www.senderswines.com.

Noted Pinot Noir Winemaker, Richard Ward, of Saintsbury Has Passed Away Richard Ward was one of the first to make Pinot Noir in the Carneros region of Napa Valley. His business partner at Saintsbury said that Ward died from complications of a bone marrow transplant and was 67 years old. Ward and Graves founded Saintsbury Winery in 1981 and soon made a reputation for Carneros Pinot Noir and Chardonnay. The winery was among the first in California to plant Dijon clones of Pinot Noir.

Sta. Rita Hills Wine and Fire 2017 Tickets On Sale All three events sold out in 2016 so get your individual tickets no at https://www.eventbrite.com/o/the-sta-rita-hills-wine-alliance-3852698419. Organized by the Sta. Rita Hills Wine Alliance, Wine and Fire will be held August 18-20. Events include a Barn Party at Dierberg Star Lane in Lompoc, a Saturday Morning Focused Tasting and Lunch at El Jabali Vineyard and the Grand Tasting at La Purisima Mission in Lompoc. Early Bird pricing ends July 31. A Tasting Passport to participating member wineries is included in the purchase of event tickets.

Another Article Poses an Alcohol-linked Cancer Scare but Proves Nothing An article in the Wall Street Journal (WSJ) is titled, "Just One Drink Can Harm." That sensationalized title is a scary proposition that carries no weight and is misleading to the consumer. A review from the American Institute for Cancer Research Fund and the World Cancer Research Fund of 119 studies on the risks of developing breast cancer, concluded that a glass of wine or beer a day (about 10 grams of alcohol, close to a standard drink of 14 grams of alcohol) increases the risk of breast cancer by 5% in premenopausal women and 9% in postmenopausal women. There are a couple of caveats here. First, the review does not prove that alcohol causes breast cancer, only that there is an association. Secondly, the analysis of previous studies are always flawed by the fact that they involve asking women how much they drank, an imperfect way of collecting reliable data. It has been shown from years of retrospective studies that alcohol makes breast cancer slightly more likely, BUT it reduces heart attack risk. This fact was never mentioned in the WSJ article. The International Scientific Forum on Alcohol Research has concluded, "An individual will need to weight the modest risks of light to moderate alcohol use on breast cancer development against the beneficial effects on cardiovascular disease to make the best personal choice regarding alcohol consumption." The words of Richard A. Baxter, M.D. seem most reasonable regarding wine and breast cancer."The smart choice favors having a glass of wine with dinner and not stressing over it." A better title for this article would have been, "Alcohol is Among Many Factors Possibly Putting Women at Small Risk for Breast Cancer."

Tidbits from My Last Visit to Russian River Valley

- * Sonoma County plans to have all vineyards sustainable by 2020 and organically farmed by 2025.
- * No surprise that McDonald's closed in Sebastopol just didn't fit in with the community ethos.
- * Can't rave enough about dinners I had at Campo Fina in Healdsburg, (Scopa by the same owners has closed), Spinster Sisters in Santa Rosa, Diavola in Geyserville and Drawing Board in Petaluma.
- * Word is Single Thread restaurant is fantastic, especially if you are into Asian cuisine. Gorgeous decor, impeccable service and food to die for served in 11 courses of small courses featuring seasonal bounty from the owner's farm. Michelin 3 star quality. Prepaid reservations for 2-5 guests is \$293.35 per person not including wine selection. Five suites for overnight. Visit www.singlethreadfarms.com.
- * Larger wineries are providing housing for their farm workers to insure consistent and reliable employees.
- * Many wineries are foregoing the traditional bottle capsule and simply closing bottles with cork only.
- * Healdsburg plans to limit number of tasting rooms in future so as not to be overrun with them.
- * 20 Sonoma County Farmers Markets now open. Healdsburg Certified Farmers Market is open Weds from 4.00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. and Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m..

Kosta Browne 20th Anniversary Offerings To celebrate twenty years, Kosta Browne has set aside three special wines to mailing list customers: 2013 Estate Pinot Noir (first estate blend of fruit from Keefer Ranch and Gap's Crown vineyards- \$100), 2014 Klopp Thorn Ridge Pinot Noir (a dry-farmed vineyard in the Sebastopol Hills - first and so far only time Kosta Browne has bottled a single vineyard designated wine from this site - aged in concrete tank - \$100), and 2015 Bottlegger's Hill Chardonnay (aka "Special K" - Wente Hyde clone - 3 barrel production - aged 8 months in concrete egg - magnums only, \$225). Offering goes live June 6 for mailing list members.



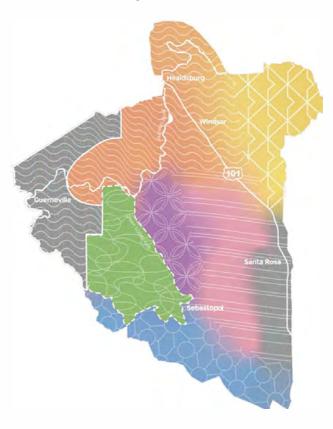
Neighborhoods: Sip, Smile, Return Russian River Valley Winegrowers Neighborhood Initiative



NEIGHBORHOODS:

Sip, Smile, Return

Click on a neighborhood to learn more



Middle Reach Santa Rosa Plains

Laguna Ridge Green Valley

Sebastopol Hills Eastern Hills

Experience what makes us different than other wine regions. We've got the best climate to grow Pinot Noir. And more soil types than France. The result? An incredible array of flavor profiles.

Just like a city filled with diverse communities, Russian River Valley consists of six smaller areas called neighborhoods. These stretch from Sebastopol to Santa Rosa and Forestville to Healdsburg. Our neighborhoods are as unique as the award-winning wines we produce.

We're a valley filled with generations of farmers and winemakers. A community of friends and neighbors, ready to welcome you. Eager to take you on an exploration of cool climate Pinot Noir, Chardonnay and so much more.

First Leaf Land Real Estate and Vineyard Broker In Sebastopol Hills



AVAILABLE

2068 JOY RIDGE ROAD (/2068-JOY-RIDGE-ROAD)

8090 TYRONE ROAD (/8090-TYRONE)

SALES

PLANTABLE/BUILDABLE (/PLANTABLE-BUILDABLE-LAND-SONOMA-COUNTY)

VINEYARDS (/VINEYARD-LAND-SONOMA-COUNTY)

RESIDENTIAL (/RURAL-RESIDENTIAL-HOMES-SONOMA-WINE-COUNTRY)

REGIONS

SEBASTOPOL HILLS (/ABOUT-SEBASTOPOL-HILLS-WINE-COUNTRY)

FREESTONE | OCCIDENTAL (/ABOUT-FREESTONE-OCCIDENTAL-WINE-COUNTRY)

GREEN VALLEY (/ABOUT-GREEN-VALLEY-WINE-COUNTRY)

ABOUT (/ABOUT-FIRST-LEAF-LAND-REAL-ESTATE)

CONTACT (/CONTACT)



The Sebastopol Hills area is located just south and southwest of the town of Sebastopol. Not an official AVA, it is an area that became part of the Russian River Valley appellation when that AVA was expanded south to include Jackson Estates' Bloomfield vineyard in 2005.

This 2005 expansion created a segment of the AVA that is very different from the more northern—and warmer—Green Valley, Santa Rosa Plains, and Middle Reach portions of the Russian River Valley. So different, in fact, that many growers are beginning a push to establish the Sebastopol Hills with its own AVA status. It is not uncommon for premium producers sourcing fruit from this area to actually label the wine "Sonoma Coast"—as wines from the area are often more characteristic of the cooler Sonoma Coast AVA than the Russian River Valley AVA. The cool climate of the Sebastopol Hills is due to the area's close proximity to the Petaluma Wind Gap—the estuary that allows cool and brisk winds and fog to move into the interior Sonoma County valleys from the Pacific Ocean.

Since the Sebastopol Hills is not officially an AVA, there is no approved, defined boundary map. We consider the boundaries to closely track the portion of the Russian River Valley AVA situated south of Sebastopol and Bodega Hwy. However, we draw the southeastern boundary as the area surrounding the premium vineyards off Sebastopol's Blank Road: Sonatera, Rice Spivak and Peterson. If AVA status is gained in the future, the actual boundary may include the new boundaries resulting from the 2011 expansion of the Russian River Valley AVA to include Gallo's Two Rock vineyard just west of Cotati—though we exclude properties with Cotati and Petaluma addresses from our definition.

The Sebastopol Hills is almost entirely hilly terrain. Unlike Freestone-Occidental and Green Valley, elevations here are more moderate, with most vineyards at a range of 200 to 500 feet. As a result, virtually every vineyard in the area is impacted by fog. The hilly terrain and relatively small parcel sizes—plus the area's close proximity to the town of Sebastopol—make the Sebastopol Hills an attractive location for rural estate residences. So, like Green Valley, vineyard properties here often include a considerable residential component.

The central portion of the Sebastopol Hills is predominantly Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam soils. As you move south and west along the hills that border the Petaluma Gap, many vineyards are planted on Steinbeck and Los Osos Clay Loams. The eastern portion of the area, as the hills transition to flatter ground toward Hwy 116, is mostly Sebastopol and Cotati Sandy Loams.

Three large vineyard developments make up the central portion of the Sebastopol Hills: Sonoma-Cutrer's Owsley Vineyard; Balletto's Burnside Road Vineyard; and Martinelli-Bondi Home Ranch. Beyond those, the area is comprised of much smaller premium vineyards,

ranging from the 1-acre Halleck Vineyard in the extremely cool far southwest, to Merry Edwards' Meredith Estate Vineyard. Other notable vineyards with much sought-after fruit include Peters Vineyard, Jenkins Ranch, Benovia's Falstaff Road, Rayhill, Umino, Kanzler, Thorn Ridge, Suacci, and Littorai's new winery and

estate Pivot Vineyard.

The Sebastopol Hills, to us, is perhaps the most promising growth region for Pinot Noir and Chardonnay in the North Coast. It is somewhat undeveloped relative to other cool-climate Sonoma County areas—there is still a significant amount of acreage in apple orchard in comparison to Green Valley, and there is more suitable, undeveloped and potentially plantable land than Freestone-Occidental and the true Sonoma Coast. The area's cool weather produces exceptional quality of fruit, and the relatively protected hilly terrain allows growers to obtain higher yields than the more extreme areas further out west.

Wineries that have sourced from Sebastopol Hills-area vineyards: (* indicates vineyard is winery-owned)

Anthill Farms: Peters Mukaida

Baker Lane Vineyards: Hurst, Home Estate*

• Balletto Vineyards: Burnside Home Ranch, Sexton Hill

• Cobb Wines: Rice Spivak

• Emeritus Vineyards: Pinot Hill

Failla: Pearlessence

Freeman Vineyards: Rayhill, Thorn Ridge

Hall Wines: Yellow Rock

Halleck Vineyards: Winery Estate*

• J Vineyards: Ross Ranch, Canfield

Jackson Family Estate: Bloomfield, Marshall

Kanzler Vineyards: Winery Estate*

Kosta Browne: Jenkins, Kanzler

Kutch Wines: Falstaff Road, La Jons

Littorai Wines: Winery Estate*

• Martinelli Winery: Bondi Home Ranch, Burnside Road

Merry Edwards Winery: Meredith Estate

Patz & Hall Wines: Jenkins

Rhys Vineyards: Falstaff Road

Schramsberg: Hawk Hill

Soliste: Sonatera

Sonoma-Cutrer Vineyards: Owsley

Whetstone Wine Cellars: Bella Vigna, Jenkins

• Williams Selyem: Hawk Hill

Zepaltas Wines: Kennedy Road, Sucacci

Real Estate Listings Featuring Sebastopol Hills

Manage Preferences



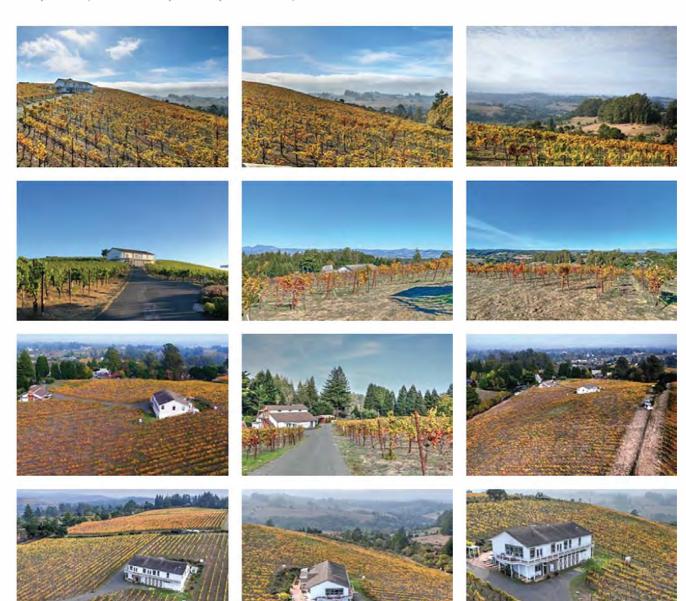


Recently Viewed Properties

2970 Thorn Rd Sebastopol, CA 95472

\$3,995,000

For Sale | Active | Single Family | 3 Beds | 3 Full Baths | 2,773 Sq. Ft.

































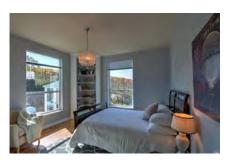
























































12.27 Acres of bliss located in the sought-after Sebastopol Hills region of the Russian River AVA. Dramatic, far-reaching views from this hilltop location inspire the soul. Enjoy views from every room of the well-appointed 2,773 SQFT single level living 3 bedroom and 3 bath home. Filled with natural light, kitchen, living room, game area, and family room. Bonus room and storage on the lower floor. Sunny days and cool ocean breezes create the ideal micro-climate for super-premium Pinot Noir. The award winning 10 acre Maboroshi Vineyard is certified organic and biodynamic. The De Loach Maboroshi Vineyard designate was the Sweepstakes Winner for the 2022 Sonoma County Harvest Fair. Do not miss the amazing 2,200 gallery quality Art Barn. A perfect retreat, studio, display for your art collection, workshop, and or entertain friends inside and out. Perfectly tucked into west Sonoma County.

Full Property Details for 2970 Thorn Rd

General

Price: \$3,995,000 Status: Active Type: Single Family MLS ID: 322096325 Updated: 3/6/2023 Added: 158 day(s) ago

Interior

Rooms/Areas: Dining Room, Family Room, Game Room, Laundry, Living Room, Primary Bathroom, Office, Studio, Sun Room, Wine Storage Area

Utilities

Sewer: Engineered Septic, Septic System

Water. Private, Well

Fireplace: Yes

Number of Fireplaces: 1

Fireplace(s): Double Sided, Gas Log, Fireplace Insert, Living Room **Appliances**: Built-In Electric Oven, Dishwasher, Ice Maker, Microwave

Flooring: Laminate, Simulated Wood, Tile

Rooms

BATHROOMS

Total Bathrooms: 3 Full Bathrooms: 3

BEDROOMS

Total Bedrooms: 3

Primary Bedroom: Walk-In Closet 2+

OTHER ROOMS

Living Room: Deck Attached, View

Family Room: View

Kitchen: Breakfast Area, Island, Pantry Closet, Quartz Counter

Dining Room: Dining/Living Combo

Laundry: Dryer Included, Electric, Inside Room, Washer Included

Parking

Garage: Yes

Garage Description: Covered, Detached

Location

Cross Streets: Kennedy Road

Driving Directions: Kennedy Road to Thorn to property

Heating & Cooling

Cooling Type: Whole House Fan

Heating Type: Central

Listing provided by Vintroux, David W Ashcraft

Listing agent

- 2970 Thorn Rd -

•

Schools serving 2970 Thorn Rd

Utility Description: Cable TV Available, DSL Available, Electricity, Propane Tank Leased

Structural Information

Architectural Style: Barn Type
Construction: Wood, See Remarks
Foundation: Pillar/Post/Pier
Roof: Composition, Shingle

Stories/Levels: 2 Square Feet: 2,773 Sq. Ft. Source: Owner Year Built: 2006

Additional Structures

Other Structures: Barn(s)

Lot Features

Property View: Canyon, Hills, Mountains, Panoramic, Valley, Vineyard,

Woods

Mountain views: Yes
Lot Size (Acres): 12.27
Lot Size (Sq. Ft.): 534,481
Lot Description: Private
Fencing (Description): Full

Disclosures and Reports

Buyer's Brokerage Compensation: 2.50%

Special Conditions: Offer As Is

School Districts: Twin Hills Union Elementary School District, West Sonoma County Union High

| RATING | NAME |
|--------|---|
| GRADES | DISTANCE |
| 5 | APPLE BLOSSOM SCHOOL 700 WATERTROUGH RD, SEBASTOPOL, CA 95472 |
| K-12 | 1.9 mi |
| 8 | TWIN_HILLS_MIDDLE_SCHOOL 1685 WATERTROUGH RD, SEBASTOPOL, CA 95472 |
| 6-8 | 1.3 mi |
| 8 | ANALY HIGH SCHOOL 6950 ANALY AVE, SEBASTOPOL, CA 95472 |
| 9-12 | 3.3 mi |

Disclaimer. School ratings provided by <u>GreatSchools</u>. Ratings are on a scale of 1-10. <u>Learn more about GreatSchools ratings</u>. School attendance boundaries provided by Pitney Bowes and are for reference only. Contact the school directly to verify enrollment eligibility.

Price & Sales History for 2970 Thorn Rd

| Dat e | Det ail s | Price | Change | Source |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------------|
| 6/14/2004 | Sold | \$1,000,000 | | Public Record |

Disclaimer. Historical sales information is derived from public records provided by the county offices. Information is not guaranteed and should be independently verified.

Tax History for 2970 Thorn Rd

| Tax Thotoly for 2570 Thom Tid | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Year | Property Taxes | Change | Tax Assessment | Change |
| 2022 | \$18,090 | 2% | \$1,600,766 | 2% |
| 2021 | \$17,669 | _ | \$1,567,191 | 1% |
| 2020 | \$17,676 | 2% | \$1,551,123 | 2% |
| 2019 | \$17,251 | 2% | \$1,520,711 | 2% |
| 2018 | \$16,963 | 5% | \$1,490,895 | 2% |
| 2017 | \$16,197 | 2% | \$1,461,664 | 2% |
| 2016 | \$15,942 | 3% | \$1,433,006 | 2% |
| 2015 | \$15,403 | 2% | \$1,411,484 | 2% |
| 2014 | \$15,084 | 5% | \$1,383,837 | 6% |
| 2013 | \$14,333 | <u>—</u> : | \$1,310,092 | <u> 2—3</u> 3 |
| | | | | |

Disclaimer. Historical tax information is derived from public records provided by the county offices. Information is not guaranteed and should be independently verified.

2970 Thorn Road, Sebastopol, CA 95472 (MLS# 322096325) is a Single Family property with 3 bedrooms and 3 full bathrooms. 2970 Thorn Road is currently listed for \$3,995,000 and was received on October 27, 2022. Want to learn 109

more about 2970 Thorn Road? Do you have questions about finding other Single Family real estate for sale in Sebastopol? You can browse all Sebastopol real estate or contact a Coldwell Banker agent to request more information.

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Recently Viewed Properties

5301 S Gravenstein Hwy Sebastopol, CA 95472

\$3,000,000

For Sale | Active | Acreage | 45.53 Acres



The Sebastopol Hills, jointly with the Russian River Valley and the Sonoma Coast Appellations, is renowned as the promised land for Pinot and Chardonnay grapes in California, the pearl of appellations. With the pristine fog belt that blankets the area and mild weather, the most

sought after fruit is indeed a flourisher in this region. This 45.53 acre parcel can be sold with adjoining 5601 Gravenstein Highway 10.59 acre parcel joining as 56.12 acres and can be used to build your Wine Country dream estate, complete with the unparalleled view of the Sonoma Mountains and Mount Saint Helena, and the rich grandeur of a vineyard on the upslope hillside. Perhaps, a biodiversity farm and vineyard using sustainable viticulture practices that will enrich and preserve this remarkable land. Imagination awaits this rare opportunity to own a piece of Wine Country in the beautiful countryside of Sebastopol in Sonoma County. Zoned AR B6 5 with a high producing subterranean well. Russian River AVA area.

Full Property Details for 5301 S Gravenstein Hwy

General

Price: \$3,000,000 Status: Active Type: Acreage MLS ID: 323034201 Updated: 6/7/2023 Added: 39 day(s) ago

Location

Driving Directions: From Gravenstein Highway, take a right on Woodworth and drive up the hill and look for gate on right.

Disclosures and Reports

Special Conditions: Other

Buyer's Brokerage Compensation: 2.50%

Utilities

Sewer: Septic Needed
Water: Private Well

Utility Description: Cable TV Available, Natural Gas Available, Phone

Available, Water Available

Structural Information

Current Bldg. Use: Open Pasture

Lot Features

Property View: Hills, Mountains, Panoramic, Pasture, Vineyard

Mountain views: Yes Lot Size (Acres): 45.53 Lot Size (Sq. Ft.): 1,983,287

Development Status: Raw Land, Subdivision Possible **Potential Use**: Agricultural, Grazing, Livestock, Orchard,

Recreational, Residential, Row Crops, Single Family, Subdivision,

Vineyard

Zoning: Agricultural, Agricultural/Residential, Farm/Ranch, Livestock, Multi-Residential, Nursery, Orchard, Recreation,

Residential, Single-Family, Tree Farm, Vineyard

Lot Description: Other
Fencing (Description): Other

Listing agent

- 5301 S Gravenstein Hwy -

Schools serving 5301 S Gravenstein Hwy

School Districts: Gravenstein Union Elementary School District, West Sonoma County Union High

| ATING | NAME |
|-------|---|
| RADES | DISTANCE |
| 9 | GRAVENSTEIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 3840 TWIG AVE, SEBASTOPOL, CA 95472 |
| K-5 | 2.2 mi |
| 7 | HILLCREST MIDDLE SCHOOL 725 BLOOMFIELD RD, SEBASTOPOL, CA 95472 |
| 6-8 | 3.5 mi |
| 8 | ANALY HIGH SCHOOL 6950 ANALY AVE, SEBASTOPOL, CA 95472 |
| 9-12 | 6 mi |

Disclaimer: School ratings provided by <u>GreatSchools</u>. Ratings are on a scale of 1-10. <u>Learn more about GreatSchools ratings</u>. School attendance boundaries provided by Pitney Bowes and are for reference only. Contact the school directly to verify enrollment eligibility.

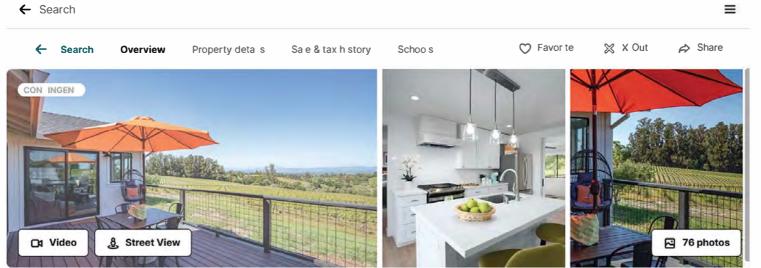
Tax History for 5301 S Gravenstein Hwy

| Year | Property Taxes | Change | Tax Assessment | Change |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2022 | \$2,466 | 1% | \$174,653 | 2% |
| 2021 | \$2,452 | -1% | \$171,229 | 1% |
| 2020 | \$2,488 | 3% | \$169,474 | 2% |
| 2019 | \$2,414 | 14% | \$166,151 | 2% |
| 2018 | \$2,126 | 4% | \$162,894 | 2% |
| 2017 | \$2,043 | 2% | \$159,700 | 2% |
| 2016 | \$2,005 | 3% | \$156,569 | 2% |
| 2015 | \$1,946 | 2% | \$154,218 | 2% |
| 2014 | \$1,912 | | \$151,198 | - |
| 2013 | \$1,909 | 52 | \$150,515 | 2. |

Disclaimer: Historical tax information is derived from public records provided by the county offices. Information is not guaranteed and should be independently verified.

5301 S Gravenstein Highway, Sebastopol, CA 95472 (MLS# 323034201) is a Acreage property with a lot size of 45.5300 acres. 5301 S Gravenstein Highway is currently listed for \$3,000,000 and was received on May 22, 2023. Want to learn more about 5301 S Gravenstein Highway? Do you have questions about finding other Acreage real estate for sale in Sebastopol? You can browse all Sebastopol real estate or contact a Coldwell Banker agent to request more information.





2525 Pleasant Hill Rd, Sebastopo, CA 95472

\$1,250,000 1 2 1,370Est \$8 482/mo Get pre-approved

Bed

Baths

Sq Ft



This home may not be allowing tours right now

The se er has a ready accepted an offer. You can request a tour anyway or ask an agent about submitting a backup offer.

Request tour anyway

OR

Ask a question

Start an offer (707) 232-4939

About this home

dy ic Sebastopo hi s home. Stunning views across the P easant i Va ey to Mt. Saint e ena. This super cute one bedroom, two bath home has been comp ete y remode ed. P enty of room to expand the home on this ot if needed. New roof, new baths and kitchen. uge g ass windows and doors on the view side. Over a haf acre surrounded by sustainable vineyards. The photos don't do justice to the actual views, you really have to see it to be ieve it. Beautiful decking for the ultimate in outdoor iving. idden spajust off the back deck. New appliances, windows and Luxury plank viny foors make this home: turn key, move in ready.

Show less ^

is ed by Ron Welsh • DR #01122975 • Sonoma Coun y roper ies is ed by rnes Berghof • DR #01852514 • Berghof Real y Redfin checked: **just now** (June 30 2023 a 9:23am) • Source: BAR S #323035041

Home facts

Time on Redfin 30 days

Property Type Sing e Fami y Residentia

Year Bui t 1949

Sty e Bunga ow

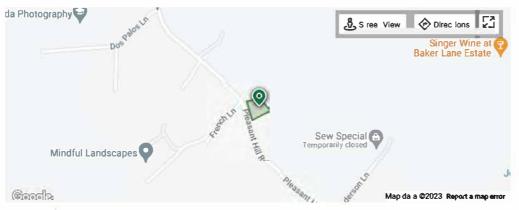
Community Sebastopo

Lot Size 0.59 Acres

Price insights

Est. Mo. Payment \$8,482

Price/Sq.Ft. \$912



Ask Redfin agent Molly a question



Molly Stokeld

Sebastopo Redfin Agent Mo y Stoke d typica y rep ies in about **1 minute**

| Write a message | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I'd like more home details. | I'm interested in buying. | Is this home still available? |
| | Ask a question | |

Text or ca (707) 232-4939

Payment calculator

\$8,225 per month • Reset

Get pre-approved

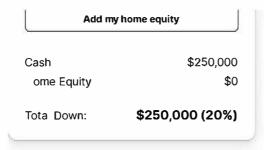


Down payment X

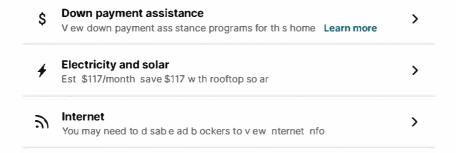
Cash (*)

\$250,000 20%

ave a home to se ?



Additional resources



Additional services





No upcoming open houses

Property details for 2525 Pleasant Hill Rd

Parking

Parking & Garage Information

Parking Tota 8

Parking Features Detached

Garage Spaces 1

Interior

Virtual Media 1

Branded Yes

Category Res dent a V rtua Tour Branded

URL External Link

Virtual Tour

Virtual Tour (External Link)

Bathroom Information

of Bathrooms (Tota) 2

of Bathrooms (Fu) 2

Bedroom Information

Heating & Cooling

Coo ng Ce ng Fan(s)

Heat ng Centra Frep ace(s) Natura Gas

Interior Features

 $\mbox{App ances Bu t } \mbox{n Gas Oven Bu t } \mbox{n Gas Range Free Stand ng Gas Range Free Stand ng Refr gerator Gas Water Heater Hood Over Range }$

F rep aces Tota 1

Frep ace Features Brck Wood Burn ng

Foor ng Lam nate S mu ated Wood V ny

Laundry Features Hookups On y Laundry C oset

of Stores 1

Room Information

Room Types K tchen Workshop

K tchen Features s and Stone Counter

Leve s One

Man Leve Bedroom(s) Fam y Room Fu Bath(s) K tchen

Exterior

Exterior Features

Pat o And Porch Features Back Porch Front Porch Uncovered Pat o

A ows Horses No

Exter or Features Fre Pt

Fenc ng None

Roof Compost on

Pool Information

Has Pr vate Poo No

Has Spa Yes

Spa Features Spa/Hot Tub Persona

Property Information

No

Property Cond t on Updated/Remode ed

Year Bu t 1949

Property Type Res dent a

Property Sub Type SngeFam y Res dence

L v ng Area 1370

Lot Information

Lot S ze Square Feet 25 700

Lot S ze Acres 059

Lot S ze Source Assessor Auto F

Lot Features Shape rreguar

Utilities

Utilities Information

Ut tes Cabe Connected nternet Ava abe Natura Gas Connected

Sewer Sept c System

Eectr c 220 Vots

Location

HOA Information

Assoc at on YN No

Location Information

D rect ons Boomfed or Watertroughrd to Peasant H Across from French Lane

Community Information

Sen or Commun ty No

Other

Miscellaneous Information

D sc a mer nformat on has not been ver f ed s not guaranteed and s sub ect to change Any offer of compensat on s made exc us ve y to Broker Part c pants of the MLS where the sub ect st ng s f ed
 Copyr ght © 2023 Bay Area Rea Estate nformat on Serv ces nc A r ghts reserved
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 U S Patent 6 910 045

De ails provided by BAR S and may no ma ch he public record. earn more.

Sale and tax history for 2525 Pleasant Hill Rd

| Sale History | Tax H story |
|--------------|-------------|
| | |

Today

| Jun 20, 2023 | Contingent (Contingent | _ |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Da e | (Show)) | rice |
| | BAR S#323035041 | |
| May 30, 2023 | Listed (Active) | \$1,250,000 |
| Da e | BAR S#323035041 | rice |

Aug, 2022

| Aug 22, 2022 Da e | So d (MLS) (C osed) BAR S #322057955 | \$780,000 rice |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Aug 11, 2022 Da e | Pending BAR S #322057955 | rice |
| Ju 12, 2022 Da e | Contingent (Contingent (Show)) BAR S #322057955 | rice |



is ing provided cour esy of Bay Area Real s a e nforma ion Services (BAR S)

dy ic ocation surrounded by neighboring vineyards, this we -built ranch style home needs updating and your own personal touch. Opportunity for Buyer to build sweat equity or contractor with a modern vision. Located in the town of Sebastopol, this farmhouse has

Show more ~

Russian River Valley small-lot pinot noir Steals the show at North Coast Wine Challenge Sarah Doyle The Press Democrat

Russian River Valley small-lot pinot noir steals the show at North Coast Wine Challenge

Winemaker Matt Duffy was perhaps the most surprised about winning the top prize. | 🖃



SLIDE 1 OF 4

Winemaker Matt Duffy in the Vaughn Duffy Wines tasting room in Kenwood. Duffy's 2021 Pinot Noir, Russian River Valley, Bacigalupi Vineyards, beat out nearly 1,200 wines to win the Best of the Best award, the competition's highest honor, at the 2023 North Coast Wine Challenge. (Press Democrat staff)

SARAH DOYLE

THE PRESS DEMOCRAT April 11, 2023

An unexpected phone call left Matt Duffy in a state of shock last week. When he awoke the next morning, he was even more stunned to discover it hadn't been a dream.

"Our tasting room host had called to tell me our pinot noir had won the Best of the Best award at the North Coast Wine Challenge," said Duffy, winemaker and co-owner of Vaughn Duffy Wines in Kenwood. "At the time, I didn't quite understand we won the top prize. This kind of stuff doesn't happen to wineries like us."

At the 11th annual contest last week, Vaughn Duffy Wines, 2021 Pinot Noir, Bacigalupi Vineyards, Russian River Valley beat out nearly 1,200 wines to win the Best of the Best award, the competition's highest honor. The stellar pinot noir also garnered Best of Show Red and Best of Sonoma County awards.

This is the fourth time a pinot noir has won the competition. It now eclipses chardonnay, which has won a total of three times. A pinot noir hasn't ranked this high since 2015. Judges scored Duffy's winning wine at 99 points.

The wine had stiff competition. This year was a record setter for entries in the contest presented by The Press Democrat, with 1,190 wines submitted by 240 wineries. To compete, each wine must be made with grapes from the North Coast AVA (American Viticulture Area), which includes Sonoma, Napa, Mendocino, Marin and Lake counties, and parts of Solano County. Over two days last week at the Sonoma County Fairgrounds, 30 judges — winemakers, sommeliers, wine buyers, journalists and other industry professionals — narrowed hundreds of entries to 35 finalists, and then down to one.

"When I saw the list of judges, I was blown away they voted for our wine," Duffy said. "I consider some of those people to be local legends, like winemakers Heidi Barrett and Nick Goldschmidt. I am so humbled."

Launched in 2011, Vaughn Duffy Wines is what Matt Duffy and his wife, Sara Vaughn, call part of "a new-era of first-generation winemaking families."

With a small tasting room that opened last year in Kenwood, the winery produces just 1,500 cases per year with a primary focus on small-lot, vineyard-designate wines of sauvignon blanc, rosé and pinot noir.

Pinot noir has always been a passion for Duffy, and chief judge Daryl Groom said it's no surprise the Vaughn Duffy pinot noir took home the top award.

"Vaughn Duffy beat out 200 pinot noirs to qualify for the final round," Groom said. "They're pinot noir specialists, and I've always loved their wines. It's really great to see how well they did."

Journey to pinot noir

Duffy wasn't born into wine. Instead, his early career was in journalism, as a sports writer for The Daily Californian at UC Berkeley.

But at age 24, he moved to the Sierra Foothills and took a job alongside winemaker Scott Klann at Twisted Oak Winery.

"I had this idea that I would show up the first day and we would barrel taste and talk about the philosophy of winemaking — a romantic sort of thing," Duffy said. "But when I got there, Scott immediately told me to drive the forklift around for an hour and 'try not to run into anything.' He let me make some epic mistakes but asked me to come back the next day. That's why we have a forklift on the Vaughn Duffy label. Scott really took me under his wing and showed me a path through the wine business."

It wasn't until Duffy interned with winemaker Adam Lee at Siduri winery, however, that he became a self-proclaimed "pinot-noir geek." Duffy admired Lee's wines, and the winemaker's dogged approach to forging his own path in the industry resonated with him. Working with Lee, said Duffy, was one of the best decisions he ever made.

Lee, now an in-demand wine consultant and winemaker/owner of Clarice Wine Company in Windsor, said Duffy was the ideal intern.

"People intern at wineries for a hundred different reasons, but every now and then you come across someone you just know is going to be successful in the wine world," Lee said. "Matt was one of those people. I am so thrilled to see his success."

Over the next 11 years, Duffy managed production at Vinify Wine Services, a custom-crush facility in Santa Rosa. There, he made wine alongside notable winemakers like Russell Bevan and Ross Cobb. That's when Duffy started piecing together aspects of the winemaking techniques around him to create his own style.

In 2009, Duffy decided it was time to make his own wine. A single ton of pinot noir from Suacci Vineyard in the Sebastopol Hills became the inaugural vintage for Vaughn Duffy. It's one of the best wines he's ever made, he said. And it encouraged him to keep going.

The winning wine

It's a good thing he did.

For his top-winning wine at the North Coast Wine Challenge, Duffy procured pinot noir grapes from the historic Bacigalupi Vineyards in the Russian River Valley. He'd always admired the wines made from the warmer vineyard on Westside Road in Healdsburg, and he'd developed a camaraderie with co-owner Pam Bacigalupi and her family since meeting them a few years earlier.

"What really draws me to a vineyard are the growers I get to work with, especially people who have been in the business a long time," Duffy said. "Pam was the first person I called when I found out we'd won Best of the Best. She was so excited she screamed! Then she quickly asked what grapes we wanted this year."

The wine is made from two pinot noir clones: Pommard and Wente. In 2021, Duffy picked Bacigalupi's Pommard clone pinot noir early, around Aug. 20. The young vines had produced a small crop that year, so the fruit ripened earlier than usual. The vineyard's Wente pinot noir clone — a heritage clone first planted in the region in the 1960s — ripened on Goldilocks' schedule: not too early, not too late, "just right."

Duffy professes his winemaking style isn't fussy. He procures small lots of fruit and does punch-downs by hand. The wines are unfined and unfiltered, with only a portion aged in new French oak. At the end of the day, his main goal is to allow the vineyard and the vintage shine through in the wine.

123

"That's what is so magical about the craft of winemaking," Duffy said. "I've seen so many different winemaking methods, and all I want is to allow the wines to be who they're going to be."

Vaughn Duffy produced about 100 cases of the 2021 Pinot Noir from Bacigalupi Vineyards, and within 24 hours of winning the North Coast Wine Challenge, the winery had sold half.

Given the severe drop in foot traffic and tourism revenue many wineries have experienced post-pandemic, Duffy is thrilled.

"We've received more online orders in the last 24 hours than we have in the last six months," he said. "It's definitely been a rough couple years with COVID, and inflation is just making things worse. So that's been very discouraging and made me question whether I'm doing the right thing. But winning this competition has definitely improved my outlook and put more wind under our sails."

Duffy, who lives in Santa Rosa with his wife, Sara (a speech pathologist), and their two kids, believes the only way forward is one day at a time.

"When you're in a business like this, you really need to just enjoy the journey," he said. "This wine goes a long way towards that enjoyment."

You can reach Staff Writer Sarah Doyle at 707-521-5478 or sarah.doyle@pressdemocrat.com. On Twitter @whiskymuse

UPDATED: Please read and follow our commenting policy:

Send a letter to the editor

- This is a family newspaper, please use a kind and respectful tone.
- No profanity, hate speech or personal attacks. No off-topic remarks.
- · No disinformation about current events.
- We will remove any comments or commenters that do not follow this commenting policy.

Balleto Vineyards Website Featuring Information on Sebastopol Hills

BALLETTO

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BURNSIDE ROAD

EMERSON

MARY'S VINEYARD

CIDER RIDGE

SEXTON HILL

About Burnside Road Vineyard

Burnside Road Vineyard is located on a rolling to steep hilltop site with elevations just under 1,000 feet and about 10 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Its unsheltered hilltop location leaves the vines exposed to wet fog at night and early mornings, chilly ocean wind, and morning and afternoon sun depending on the slopes. This unique micro climate translates to one of those rare places where the farming is difficult, but the grapes can ripen slowly to produce wines of depth and distinction.

















Why Unique?

Sebastopol Hills sea-air micro-climate and unsheltered vineyards that allows the grapes to ripen slowly to produce wines of depth and distinction.



Varietals

- · Chardonnay
- Pinot Noir
- Pinot Gris



Wines

- Burnside: Burnside Pinot Noir, Chardonnay for sparkling
- 18 Barrel Pinot Noir



Farming

- · Hillside erosion control
- · Extreme gopher pressure
- Deer fences required Deer love eating vines
- Limited water plan accordingly



Soil 126

- · Goldridge
- · Fine Sandy Loam



Weather

- Wet fog early morning and evenings
- · Chilly ocean wind
- Morning / afternoon sun exposure depending on slopes



Acres

- · 77 Acres
- Planted: 1995, 1998, 2000

Take a Tour of Sebastopol Hills

Our Other Estate Vineyards



Santa Rosa Plains

01:16 Laguna Ridge

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VISIT THE VINEYARD

5700 OCCIDENTAL ROAD SANTA ROSA, CA 95401 707.568.2455

WHO WE ARE

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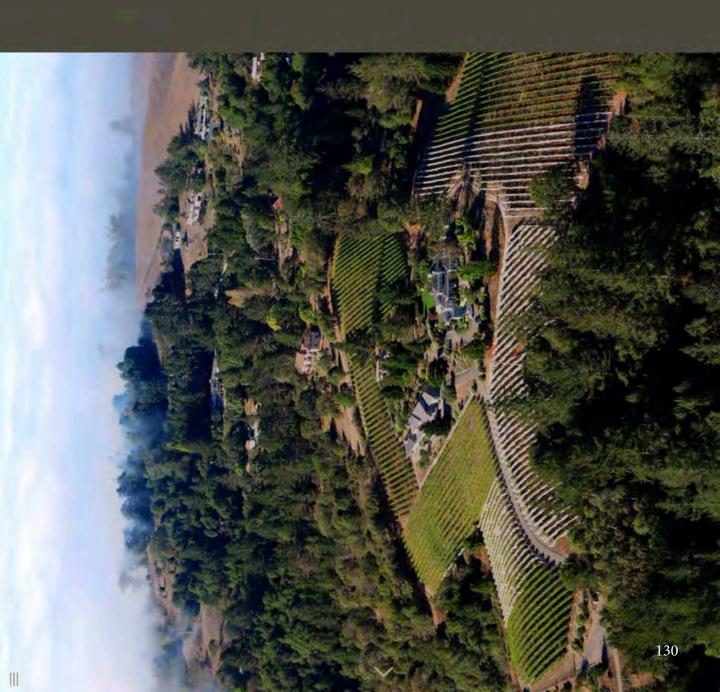


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Kanzler Family Vineyards, Mes Files Vineyard Website Featuring Information on Sebastopol Hills



MES FILLES USSIAN RIVER VALLE

Mes Filles Vineyard is located in the Sebastopol Hills less than 2 miles from Kanzler Estate and was planted by our vineyard manager Eric Neal in 1998. Despite its proximity, Mes Filles exhibits markedly different growing conditions due to its altitude and exposure. The vines crown a 500-foot hill, directly exposing them to the wind and fog that stream in from the Petaluma Gap, a break in the coastal mountains of Sonoma County that funnels in ocean air. The altitude and steep slopes make for quick-draining soils, and the various sun exposures combined with the rootstock and clonal selections yield diverse and interesting flavors. We source three Pinot Noir clones from this special site.

APPELLATION Russian River Valley

YEAR PLANTED 1998 TOTAL ACREAGE

OIL

Goldridge sandy loam on Wilson Grove formation

ROOTSTOCK 5C, 101-14, 110R CLONES
Pinot Noir (Dijon 667, Dijon 115, Pommard Selection 4)

TRELLISING/PRUNING Vertical Shoot Positioned, 3-cane, 0-spur

OWNER David Gensler VINEYARD MANAGER
Daniel Chavez, Daylight Vineyard Management

USPTO Trademark Filing Sebastopol Hills Application No. 86183149 To: Greg & Greg, Inc. (john@owlridge.com)

Subject: U.S. TRADEMARK APPLICATION NO. 86183149 - SEBASTOPOL HILLS - N/A

Sent: 5/8/2014 8:34:50 AM

Sent As: ECOM102@USPTO.GOV

Attachments: <u>Attachment - 1</u>

Attachment - 2
Attachment - 3
Attachment - 4

Attachment - 5

Attachment - 6
Attachment - 7

Attachment - 8

Attachment - 9

Attachment - 10 Attachment - 11

Attachment - 12

Attachment - 13

Attachment - 14 Attachment - 15

Attachment - 16

Attachment - 17 Attachment - 18

Attachment - 19

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE (USPTO) OFFICE ACTION (OFFICIAL LETTER) ABOUT APPLICANT'S TRADEMARK APPLICATION

U.S. APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 86183149

MARK: SEBASTOPOL HILLS

86183149

CLICK HERE TO RESPOND TO THIS LETTER: http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/teas/response_forms.jsp

CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:

GREG & GREG, INC. GREG & GREG, INC. 2064 GRAVENSTEIN HWY N SEBASTOPOL, CA 95472-2612

APPLICANT: Greg & Greg, Inc.

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET

NO:

N/A

CORRESPONDENT E-MAIL ADDRESS:

john@owlridge.com

OFFICE ACTION

STRICT DEADLINE TO RESPOND TO THIS LETTER

TO AVOID ABANDONMENT OF APPLICANT'S TRADEMARK APPLICATION, THE USPTO MUST RECEIVE APPLICANT'S COMPLETE RESPONSE TO THIS LETTER **WITHIN 6 MONTHS** OF THE ISSUE/MAILING DATE BELOW.

ISSUE/MAILING DATE: 5/8/2014

The referenced application has been reviewed by the assigned trademark examining attorney. Applicant must respond timely and completely to the issue(s) below. 15 U.S.C. §1062(b); 37 C.F.R. §§2.62(a), 2.65(a); TMEP §§711, 718.03.

Search

The trademark examining attorney has searched the Office's database of registered and pending marks and has found no conflicting marks that would bar registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d). TMEP §704.02; see 15 U.S.C. §1052(d).

Trademark Act Section 2(e)(2) Refusal – Mark is Geographically Descriptive

Registration is refused because the applied-for mark is primarily geographically descriptive of the origin of applicant's goods. Trademark Act Section 2(e)(2), 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(2); see TMEP §§1210, 1210.01(a).

A mark is primarily geographically descriptive when the following is demonstrated:

- (1) The primary significance of the mark is a generally known geographic place or location;
- (2) The goods for which applicant seeks registration originate in the geographic place identified in the mark; and
- (3) Purchasers would be likely to make a goods-place association; that is, purchasers would be likely to believe that the goods originate in the geographic place identified in the mark.

TMEP §1210.01(a); see In re Societe Generale des Eaux Minerales de Vittel S.A., 824 F.2d 957, 959, 3 USPQ2d 1450, 1452 (Fed. Cir. 1987); In re Joint-Stock Co. "Baik," 80 USPQ2d 1305, 1309 (TTAB 2006).

A term can be considered geographic even if it does not have exact geographic boundaries, i.e., if it refers to a "subdivision[] of the earth – regions, nations, counties, town[s], rivers, lakes, and other natural and artificial geographical units." *Burke-Parsons-Bowlby v. Appalachian Log Homes, Inc.*, 871 F.2d 590, 594, 10 USPQ2d 1443, 1445 (6th Cir. 1989) (quoting *World Carpets, Inc. v. Dick Littrell's New World Carpets*, 438 F.2d 482, 485, 168 USPQ 609, 612 (5th Cir. 1971)) (finding the wording APPALACHIAN is a geographic term); *see In re Pan-O-Gold Baking Co.*, 20 USPQ2d 1761, 1764 (TTAB 1991) (finding primary significance of the wording "New England" is geographic); TMEP §1210.02(a).

In this case, applicant's mark is SEBASTOPOL HILLS for "red wine; white wine; wine". According to the attached evidence, "Sebastopol Hills" is an area of land that is south and southwest of the California town of Sebastopol. The area is known in particular for its vineyards, and particular for pinot noir. Consumers will immediately connected applicant's goods with this known region, and a goods-place association has been established. Consequently, applicant's mark must be refused on the Principal Register.

Amendment to Supplemental Register Suggested

The applied-for mark has been refused registration on the Principal Register. Applicant may respond to the refusal by submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration and/or by amending the application to seek registration on the Supplemental Register. *See* 15 U.S.C. §1091; 37 C.F.R. §§2.47, 2.75(a); TMEP §§801.02(b), 816. Amending to the Supplemental Register does not preclude applicant from submitting evidence and arguments against the refusal(s). TMEP §816.04.

Response Guidelines

For this application to proceed toward registration, applicant must explicitly address each refusal and/or requirement raised in this Office action. If the action includes a refusal, applicant may provide arguments and/or evidence as to why the refusal should be withdrawn and the mark should register. Applicant may also have other options for responding to a refusal and should consider such options carefully. To respond to requirements and certain refusal response options, applicant should set forth in writing the required changes or statements.

In addition, applicant filed a TEAS Plus application and therefore must respond online using the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) at http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/teas/response_forms.jsp to avoid incurring an additional fee. See 37 C.F.R. §2.23(a)(1), (b).

If applicant does not respond to this Office action within six months of the issue/mailing date, or responds by expressly abandoning the application, the application process will end, the trademark will fail to register, and the application fee will not be refunded. *See* 15 U.S.C. §1062(b); 37 C.F.R. §§2.65(a), 2.68(a), 2.209(a); TMEP §§405.04, 718.01, 718.02. Where the application has been abandoned for failure to respond to an Office action, applicant's only option would be to file a timely petition to revive the application, which, if granted, would allow

the application to return to active status. See 37 C.F.R. §2.66; TMEP §1714. There is a \$100 fee for such petitions. See 37 C.F.R. §\$2.6, 2.66(b)(1).

TEAS PLUS APPLICANTS – TO MAINTAIN REDUCED FEE, ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS MUST BE MET, INCLUDING SUBMITTING DOCUMENTS ONLINE: Applicants who filed their application online using the lower-fee TEAS Plus application form must (1) continue to submit certain documents online using TEAS, including responses to Office actions (see TMEP §819.02(b) for a complete list of these documents); (2) accept correspondence from the USPTO via e-mail throughout the examination process; and (3) maintain a valid e-mail address. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.23(a)(1), (a)(2); TMEP §819.02(a). TEAS Plus applicants who do not meet these three requirements must submit an additional fee of \$50 per international class of goods and/or services. 37 C.F.R. §2.6(a)(1)(iv); TMEP §819.04. However, in certain situations, authorizing an examiner's amendment by telephone will not incur this additional fee.

Assistance

If applicant has questions regarding this Office action, please telephone or e-mail the assigned trademark examining attorney. All relevant e-mail communications will be placed in the official application record; however, an e-mail communication will not be accepted as a response to this Office action and will not extend the deadline for filing a proper response. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.191; TMEP §§304.01-.02, 709.04-.05. Further, although the trademark examining attorney may provide additional explanation pertaining to the refusal(s) and/or requirement(s) in this Office action, the trademark examining attorney may not provide legal advice or statements about applicant's rights. *See* TMEP §§705.02, 709.06.

/Jordan A. Baker/ Trademark Examining Attorney Law Office 102 571-272-8844 jordan.baker@uspto.gov

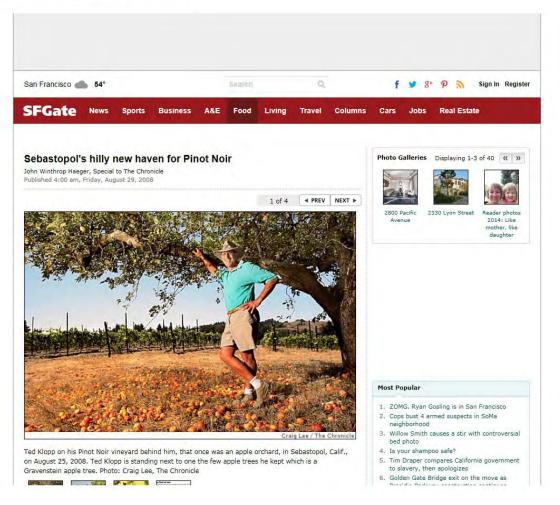
TO RESPOND TO THIS LETTER: Go to http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/teas/response_forms.jsp. Please wait 48-72 hours from the issue/mailing date before using the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS), to allow for necessary system updates of the application. For technical assistance with online forms, e-mail TEAS@uspto.gov. For questions about the Office action itself, please contact the assigned trademark examining attorney. E-mail communications will not be accepted as responses to Office actions; therefore, do not respond to this Office action by e-mail.

All informal e-mail communications relevant to this application will be placed in the official application record.

WHO MUST SIGN THE RESPONSE: It must be personally signed by an individual applicant or someone with legal authority to bind an applicant (i.e., a corporate officer, a general partner, all joint applicants). If an applicant is represented by an attorney, the attorney must sign the response.

PERIODICALLY CHECK THE STATUS OF THE APPLICATION: To ensure that applicant does not miss crucial deadlines or official notices, check the status of the application every three to four months using the Trademark Status and Document Retrieval (TSDR) system at http://tsdr.uspto.gov/. Please keep a copy of the TSDR status screen. If the status shows no change for more than six months, contact the Trademark Assistance Center by e-mail at TrademarkAssistanceCenter@uspto.gov or call 1-800-786-9199. For more information on checking status, see http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/process/status/.

TO UPDATE CORRESPONDENCE/E-MAIL ADDRESS: Use the TEAS form at http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/teas/correspondence.jsp.













Since the middle of the 1990s, the crenellated hills southwest of Sebastopol - the increasingly posh town of about 8,000 that anchors southwestern Sonoma County - have become a new theater for wine grapes. First in blends, and then in vineyard-designated wines, grapes from these hills have impressed winemakers with exceptional balance and a special

vocation for nuanced style.

"The area looks a bit like the new gold standard for reds," says Greg La Follette, a winemaker with impressive credentials, including the Hartford Court, Flowers and Tandem brands. When La Follette talks about "reds," he means Pinot Noir.

Called Sebastopol Hills, the area is a roughly triangular chunk of land consisting mostly of northeast-southwest-oriented ridges on the lee side of a transverse ridge that separates the Russian River Valley from the Petaluma Gap. It is also the main watershed for Arastradero Creck, which flows north into Green Valley Creck and then to the Russian River itself. It is rolling country - everything has "a lump or bump to it" according to viticulturalist and vineyard manager Charlie Chenowith. McMansions and horse ranches share the turf with shrinking apple orchards, disused tractors and scrabbling chickens.

Though the area has not even been proposed as an official wine appellation, growers and winemakers sometimes talk about Sebastopol Hills as if it were.

The Pinots produced here are distinctly different from others grown nearby - in Russian River Valley generally, Green Valley, the Petaluma Gap and the true Sonoma Coast, on the western edge of the appellation.

Rick Davis, the winemaker behind several Pinot labels sourced from Sonoma and Mendocino county vineyards, says Sebastopol Hills Pinots show "darker fruit, more earth and more minerality" than wines grown in the heart of the Russian River Valley. They are, he says, "a bit more masculine," and have "a bit more mid-palate weight." Others observe that Sebastopol Hills editions avoid the "cola flavors" many tasters find in Russian River Pinots, expressing "elegant floral aromatics" instead.



Many winemakers are impressed with the area's ability to produce Pinots that are "flavor-ready" at relatively low sugar levels, and that retain their acidity as the grapes grow riper. Winemaker Ed Kurtzman, who sources several Hills vineyards to make cuvees for Freeman Vineyards and Winery, says that the vineyards "have the common characteristic of getting fully ripe without showing raisiny or overripe flavors" even in troublesome years when the warmest weather occurs at the end of the growing season. He also likes the region's tendency toward "elegant, svelte and focused" structure, with "flattering, fine-grained tannins." La Follette and others comment that Hills fruit seems to retain its natural acidity longer than grapes grown in neighboring areas, and they exult in being able to grow wines that have "a hint of red Burgundy" in their character.

In tastings, Sebastopol Hills Pinots demonstrate a preponderance of earthy and savory elements with unusual notes of salt marsh, iodine and pepper, and undertones of sober, dried fruit - a marked contrast to the exuberant fresh fruitiness that often typifies Russian River, and the wild, exotic, garrigue-like flavors that often mark wines from the true Sonoma Coast. (See "Buying guide," at right).

Mysterious terroir

Just what properties have combined to produce this profile is not clear. Although the terrain is hillier and higher in elevation than the relative "flats" of nearby Green Valley and Laguna Ridge, the well-drained sandy loam topsoils are not very different.

Higher elevations almost certainly play some role, placing most vineyards above the coastal fog that seeps in from the ocean most nights from June through September. Thus the vineyards stay a bit warmer nights and early mornings than nearby sites in the Russian River Valley, while afternoon winds off the ocean, so strong that stand after stand of trees has been tilted permanently to the east, temper midday heat.

A few miles northeast, in the heart of the Russian River Valley, the fog intrusion is more predictable and more consistent from one day to the next, and generally produces more reliably warm days and cold nights. Just south, in the Petaluma Gap, vineyards must battle against much greater influence from the sea.

When La Follette, seeking to understand the area's whys and wherefores, took Andy Walker, a UC Davis viticulturist, to the Sanchetti Vineyard near the area's northwest corner in 1995, he hoped Walker would point to "something, anything" distinctive that LaFollette could reproduce elsewhere. Walker only deepened La Follette's sense of mystery. "Look to the site, look to the hills," La Follette remembers him saying, "to find your answer."



As far as anyone knows the area's first tiny vineyard - barely three-quarters of an acre planted shotgun-style to Pinot Noir, Gewurztraminer, Chardonnay and field blends in 1972 by a professor at Santa Rosa Junior College - was no more than a backyard project. But two decades later, after apple orchards had become unprofitable, the scene began to change.

First, new owners renovated the 1972 vineyard, near the intersection of Burnside and Sexton roads, and converted it entirely to Pinot Noir. Then, in 1994, Jennifer and Ross Halleck planted another backyard acre nearby, imagining it (perhaps unrealistically) as a "college fund" for their just-born sons. While her husband continued to ply his trade in marketing services and brand development for large companies in Silicon Valley, Jennifer calculated on the back of an envelope how many vines she would need to plant the acre, and called nurseries listed in the yellow pages.

"I had no idea what I was doing," she now admits cheerfully.

The following year John Balletto, the largest vegetable farmer on the Northern California coast, planted the Hills' first commercial vineyard on land he had bought 10 years before. As it turned out, vegetables had been too thirsty for its hilly, well-drained soils.

"I wasn't sure about grapes," Balletto says, but the late Warren Dutton, western Sonoma's premier grape rancher, assured him that grapes "would do fine."

Lee Martinelli's family, which had owned apple orchards on nearby Water Trough Road for a century, tried grapes, too. So did Ted Klopp, a farmer-cum-psychology professor who already farmed grapes on Laguna Road in the Russian River Valley. Klopp tried out a few vines of Pinot Noir and Chardonnay "where there were gaps" between the apple trees in his high-elevation site on Thorn Road.

When the first vineyards produced successful crops and surprisingly distinctive wines against a backdrop of relatively low land prices and robust statewide demand for Pinot Noir - new venturers were attracted to the Hills. Down the slope from Klopp, Tom and Rebecca Kisaichi began to live a dream they had conceived in Japan. Tom had grown up drinking red Burgundy in Osaka, where his parents owned a wine store. After a year studying winegrowing with Charles Rousseau in Burgundy's Gevrey-Chambertin, the couple looked for an "affordable, Pinot-friendly hillside site" in California. In 1999 and 2000, they planted the vertiginous parcel below Klopp's vineyard, called it Maboroshi for their "dream" or "illusion," and committed to farm it with their own hands.

Area finds an advocate

At the court adde of the triangle Diels and Diane DuNah tumbled into a larger than



Nevius: Oakland ad a step forward for same-sex equality

- ⇒ Different standard for black NBA coaches?
- → Keiko Å Nob Hill: Opulence abounds

* Rosemary's Baby' review. Credibility gap Subscriber? It's vours!

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FROM OUR HOMEPAGE



Painted Lady tour bus furor
Buses are banned from the block of the iconic
homes. But they still sneak in, angering
neighbors.



Mother-daughter look-alikes
Readers submit photos, capturing similarities
between moms and their little, and not so little,
nirls.



At the south edge of the triangle, Rick and Diane DuNah tumbled into a larger-thanexpected retirement project when they took junior college classes in viticulture. In 1998, they, too, planted Pinot Noir. Both they and the Kisaichis got encouragement from La Follette, who has become an advocate for the area.

A few industry veterans made substantial investments. Pinot Noir pioneer Merry Edwards planted a 24-acre parcel on Burnside Road in 1999. On Sexton Road, Jim Pratt, a veteran of the grapevine nursery business, bought enough declining apple orchard to set out 15 acres of Pinot. Pratt thought about planting Pinot Gris and Gewurztraminer "so I would not have to worry whether the grapes could ripen," but settled primarily on Pinot Noir because "I knew from nursery work that it was on the comeback trail."

By 2007, more than 120 acres of vines had been tucked into an area about half the size of Manhattan.

Pinot proliferation

What began as a tiny trickle of Hills' fruit into exogenous bottlings turned into a proliferation of increasingly vineyard-designated wines. The first commercial wine fashioned primarily from Sebastopol Hills grapes was apparently the 1998 Flowers Sonoma Coast Cuvee, the debut vintage anchored with grapes from Jim Pratt's vineyard. A year later, winemaker Fred Scherrer bought Halleck's first commercially viable crop, blended it with declassified lots from David Hirsch's iconic vineyard near Cazadero, and created the first edition of another Sonoma Coast blend.

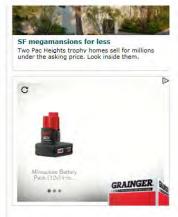
By 2001, La Follette's new Tandem Winery had made a vineyard designated Pinot from the Hallecks' vineyard that turned heads, finishing first in a local juried tasting. Some of Ted Klopp's first harvests at Thorn Ridge went to Scott Rich, who made memorable vineyard-designated Pinots under his fine Talisman label - appreciated for sleek textures, bright flavors and explosive aromatics. By 2002, the Hallecks, who had always intended to make wine of their own, launched their eponymous label, with first La Follette and then Davis in charge. The DuNahs followed in 2003, and Balletto made its first vineyard-designated wine from Hills fruit in 2007.

None of these wines is in huge supply. But for fans of Pinot Noir that is about much more than fruit, or for those who appreciate an earthier and more savory style, the effort to find these wines is entirely worthwhile.

More inside

For a Pinot Noir buying guide and more on Sebastopol Hills, see Page F6

Buying guide



Dujing guide

Here is a sampling of Pinot Noir from Sebastopol Hills:

2007 Halleck Hillside Cuvee Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir (\$45) Earthy and dusty on the nose with hints of creosote and shoe polish; bright cherry, raspberry and cranberry on the palate, plus black pepper and caramel; dusty tannins; well balanced. Final blend but still a tank sample; not yet released.

2007 Balletto Burnside Vineyard Russian River Pinot Noir (\$36) Aromas of bayberry, tar and sarsaparilla; sweet and bright on the palate with layers of spice and herbs surmounting red fruit; attractive, understated and soft-edged wine with noticeable barrel-marking. Tank sample; not yet released.

2006 De Loach Maboroshi Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir (\$45) Haunting, feral, garrigue-like aromas; then raspberry and slightly smoky Italian plum flavors with an herbal and very slightly salty overlay; mediumweight, silky and attractive with just a hint of sweetness; long.

2006 Maboroshi Russian River Valley Pinot Noir (\$38) Begins with seaweed and forest floor aromas followed by exceptional, rich, red fruit on the palate with ferrous and brown sugar notes; dominantly mineral finish that displays elegance, length and beauty.

2006 Patz & Hall Jenkins Ranch Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir (\$55) Medium black-red color verging on terra-cotta; complex nose that is simultaneously mineral, petrochemical, earthy and highlighted with incense; silky, tarry and handsome on the palate with substantial barrel-marking, finishes with ripe fruit and some white pepper.

2006 Halleck Estate Grown Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir (\$75) Distinctive aromas that blend dried but unraisined fruit with tar, lacquer and unfinished wood; sweet blackberry and black cherry on the front palate, jasmine on the mid-palate, then a long and intense finish.

2006 Inman Family Thorn Road Ranch Russian River Valley Pinot Noir (\$52) Pretty, medium magenta; aromas of salt marsh, wet slate and mocha; grippy, serious and medium weight on the palate with bay laurel and other savory properties; lots of tart cherry; unusual, silky, long and attractive.

2006 Maboroshi Rebecca K Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir (\$28) Opens with freshly brewed green and black tea followed by hints of cooked milk curd, brown sugar and dried fruit; slate, cranberry and a hint of juniper berry dominate the palate; exceptionally food-friendly and lovely overall. Made primarily for the Japan market, but some is available in California.

2004 Vergari DuNah Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir (\$39) Almost opaque; rhubarb and caramel with hints of foresty underbrush on the nose; rustic and slightly grippy on the palate; interesting flavors of root beer, cola and black olive tapenade; distinctive and engaging.

2005 DuNah Estate Vineyard Russian River Valley Pinot Noir (\$50) Aromas of cinnamon, eucalyptus and dried cherry; strong tea and orange peel on the front palate; lively, lifted and intense from mid-palate to finish, surprisingly evolved flavors for a 3-year-old wine.

2005 Patz & Hall Burnside Vineyard Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir (\$60) Opens with orange peel and cinnamon followed by fennel and strong-brewed black tea; considerable load of very fine-grained tannins; lingering and attractive overall.

- J.W.H.

Sebastopol Hills: the fine print

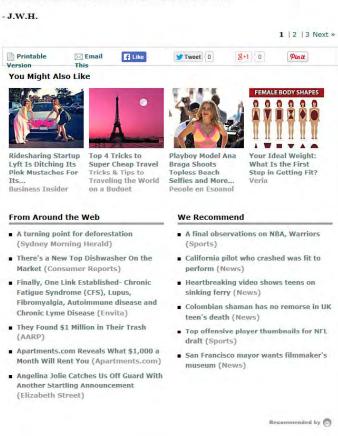
Two years ago, following years of negotiation with federal regulators, the perimeter of the Russian River Valley appellation was dramatically enlarged, and now includes all of Sebastopol Hills. This means that Sebastopol Hills sites have a choice between at least two appellations - Russian River Valley, or the gargantuan Sonoma Coast AVA, which traces a huge arc from the true coast at the Sonoma-Mendocino border to Carneros. A bit of Sebastopol Hills is also entitled to the Green Valley AVA. Because Sonoma Coast was the only permitted appellation for most of the area until the Russian River expansion, many Sebastopol Hills Pinots are still designated as Sonoma Coast.

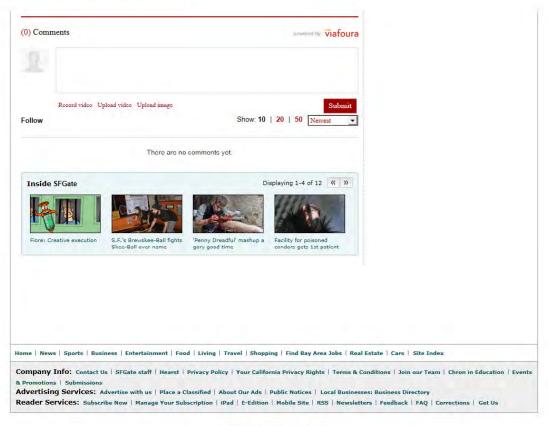
Merry Edwards, whose Meredith Estate Vineyard lies squarely within the Sebastopol Hills, argues forcefully for what she calls "the overriding typicity of Russian River, despite areas within our appellation (like Sebastopol Hills) that show finer distinctions." She adopted the Russian River moniker to designate the Meredith Estate bottling as soon as it was approved. Others murmur that a separate appellation for Sebastopol Hills is appropriate, despite the prestige attached to Russian River Valley bottlings.

For the time being, consumers interested in tasting the Sebastopol Hills' buzz

will need to look for a vineyard name like Cornerstone, Burnside or Thorn Ridge on a front label, or for a brand like Maboroshi, Halleck or DuNah, or look to the back label for some subtler hint of source.

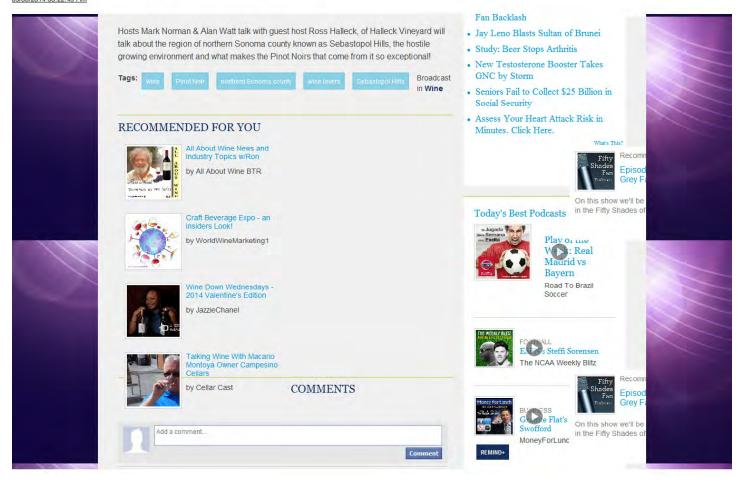
- J.W.H.

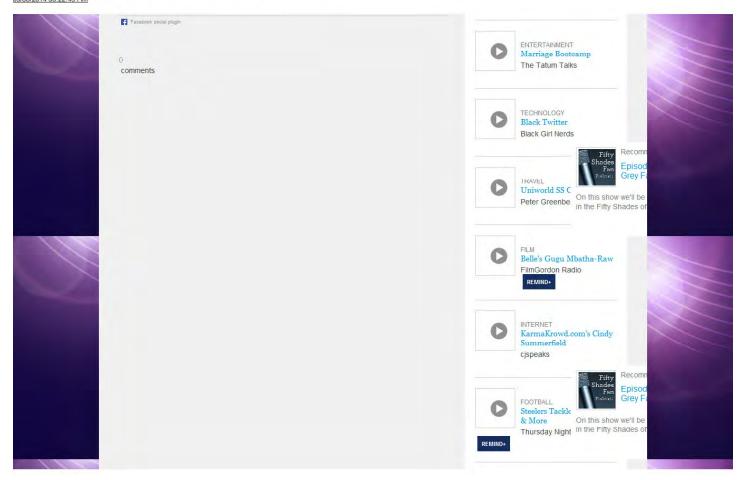


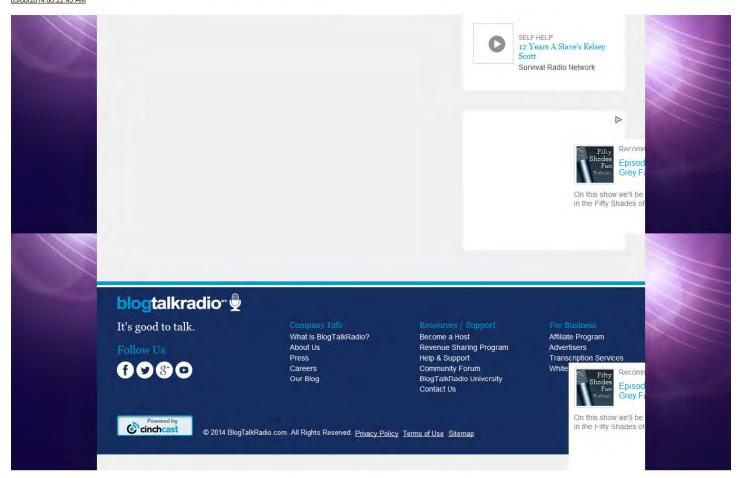


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AVA BOUNDARY









In 1983 the Russian River Valley American Viticultural Area (AVA) became an approved viticultural area. As of October 11, 2005 the expansion of the Russian River Valley AVA formally became law according to a ruling by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. This expansion increased the AVA total acreage by 30,200 acres to 126,600 by recognizing previously overlooked portions of the fog regions. Presently the Russian River AVA is over 150 square miles, which includes over 15,000 total acres planted to premium wine grape vineyards. The expansion has been endorsed by the Sonoma County Grape Growers Association and culminates over ten years of effort by the Russian River Valley Winegrowers (RRVW)

The Russian River Valley Winegrowers took leadership in proposing a boundary change to better define the unique geographical characteristics of the Russian River Valley AVA. The amendment to the original 1983 boundary lines follows more accurately the historically identifiable borders of the area influenced by cool, coastal fng — the single most important factor differentiating the Russian River Valley AVA

The new boundary adds land to the east and south of the AVA's original established limits, including the entire Santa Rosa Plains, which was previously bisected. Also included is the entire Green Valley, Sonoma County region, in the southwestern edge of the Russian River Valley, portions of which had been formerly excluded. In addition, the new boundary includes a southermost region, located south and west of Sebastopol, which is locally referred to as the Sebastopol Hills.

UPDATE - EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 16, 2011

On Wednesday November 16, 2011, the TTB published a ruling (T.D. TTB-97) amending the federal definition of the Russian River Valley viticultural area and the Northern Sonoma viticultural area, by expanding each. The TTB ruled to expand the Russian River Valley viticultural area south and southeast by 14,044 acres to 169,029 acres, an increase of 996. This expansion will include land just west of Rohnert Park and Cotati.

The TTB specifically noted in the ruling that the expansion will not affect currently approved wine labels but will allow winemakers in the expanded area to utilize the two viticultural designations not previously available to them

The ruling was effective as of December 16, 2011.











Sonoma County Weather Custom Report Cumulative Degree Days for 2020, 2021, and 2022 Growing Season





Degree Day Report

20 Stations

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | SingleSine | Horizontal | 50 | as of 8/11/23 2:38 PM PDT

| Station | # Days | Cumulative Degree Days | |
|---------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--|
| Mark West-North (Ranch 14) | 214 | 3,583.69 | |
| Fulton-SE (Barnes Rd) | 214 | 3,438.55 | |
| Sebastopol Hills (Burnside Rd) | 214 | 2,958.54 | |
| Occidental Rd (Sebastopol) | 214 | 3,234.04 | |
| Graton-South (Mill Station Rd) | 214 | 2,814.39 | |
| Healdsburg-South (Sodini) | 214 | 3,892.74 | |
| Windsor-East (Ranch 16) | 214 | 3,634.10 | |
| Lower Westside Rd (Ranch 12) | 214 | 3,610.42 | |
| Santa Rosa-NW (Goldfields) | 214 | 3,535.07 | |
| Guerneville Rd West (Balletto) | 214 | 3,200.21 | |
| Graton-West (Dutton Ranch) | 214 | 3,275.96 | |
| Green Valley Vineyard | 0 | 0.00 | |
| Occidental (Horseshoe Bend) | O | 0.00 | |
| West Santa Rosa (LOV Vineyard) | 206 | 3,336,24 | |
| Korbel (Winery) | 214 | 3,573.36 | |
| Guerneville (Laughlin Rd) | 214 | 3,282.47 | |
| Windsor-NW (Ranch 8) | 212 | 4,073.26 | |
| Forestville (Shone Farms) | 213 | 3,692.37 | |
| Windsor-SE (Silk Rd) | 214 | 3,470.73 | |
| Rohnert Park-West (Stony Point) | 214 | 2,848.07 | |





Degree Day Report

21 Stations

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | SingleSine | Horizontal | 50 | as of 5/16/23 2:59 PM PDT

| Station | # Days | Cumulative Degree Days | |
|----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--|
| Mark West-North (Ranch 14) | 214 | 3,163.61 | |
| Fulton-SE (Barnes Rd) | 214 | 3,081.16 | |
| Sebastopol Hills (Burnside Rd) | 214 | 2,387.99 | |
| Occidental Rd (Sebastopol) | 214 | 2,803.11 | |
| Graton-South (Mill Station Rd) | 214 | 2,380.42 | |
| Healdsburg-South (Sodini) | 214 | 3,504.47 | |
| Lower Westside Rd (Ranch 12) | 213 | 3,222,21 | |
| Santa Rosa-NW (Goldfields) | 214 | 3,077.88 | |
| Guerneville Rd West (Balletto) | 214 | 2,782.74 | |
| Graton-West (Dutton Ranch) | 214 | 2,880.90 | |
| Green Valley Vineyard | 74 | 1,033.23 | |
| Occidental (Horseshoe Bend) | 199 | 2,381.44 | |
| West Santa Rosa (Hawk's Roost) | 214 | 2,942.72 | |
| Korbel (Winery) | 214 | 3,196,40 | |
| Guerneville (Laughlin Rd) | 214 | 2,909.97 | |
| Windsor-NW (Ranch 8) | 214 | 3,677.31 | |
| Forestville-NE (Ranch 30) | 214 | 3,165.97 | |
| Forestville (Shone Farms) | 214 | 3,307.90 | |
| Windsor-SE (Silk Rd) | 214 | 3,025.77 | |
| Rohnert Park-West (Stony Point) | 214 | 2,486.98 | |
| Sexton Valley (Jacqueline's Blk) | 214 | 2,420.35 | |





Degree Day Report

21 Stations

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | SingleSine | Horizontal | 50 | as of 5/16/23 2:58 PM PDT

| Station | # Days | Cumulative Degree Days | |
|----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--|
| Mark West-North (Ranch 14) | 214 | 3,336.47 | |
| Fulton-SE (Barnes Rd) | 214 | 3,219.81 | |
| Sebastopol Hills (Burnside Rd) | 214 | 2,593.83 | |
| Occidental Rd (Sebastopol) | 214 | 2,985,49 | |
| Graton-South (Mill Station Rd) | 214 | 2,557.82 | |
| Healdsburg-South (Sodini) | 214 | 3,641.16 | |
| Lower Westside Rd (Ranch 12) | 214 | 3,355.21 | |
| Santa Rosa-NW (Goldfields) | 214 | 3,281.81 | |
| Guerneville Rd West (Balletto) | 214 | 3,005.72 | |
| Graton-West (Dutton Ranch) | 214 | 3,052.12 | |
| Green Valley Vineyard | 214 | 3,066.34 | |
| Occidental (Horseshoe Bend) | 214 | 2,637.34 | |
| West Santa Rosa (Hawk's Roost) | 214 | 3,145.66 | |
| Korbel (Winery) | 214 | 3,222.32 | |
| Guerneville (Laughlin Rd) | 214 | 3,016.63 | |
| Windsor-NW (Ranch 8) | 213 | 3,831.23 | |
| Forestville-NE (Ranch 30) | 214 | 3,337.02 | |
| Forestville (Shone Farms) | 214 | 3,449.78 | |
| Windsor-SE (Silk Rd) | 214 | 3,203.30 | |
| Rohnert Park-West (Stony Point) | 214 | 2,581.03 | |
| Sexton Valley (Jacqueline's Blk) | 214 | 2,620.25 | |

Sonoma County Weather Custom Report Temperature, Wind, and Precipitation Data 2020, 2021, and 2022 Growing Season





Climate Summary

Forestville (Shone Farms)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:40 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 73.8 | 44.3 | 91.8 | 34 | 16.1 | 25.6 | 1.04 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 78.4 | 47.8 | 99.1 | 37.5 | 14,3 | 19 | 1.49 | 31 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 5 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 86,7 | 50.9 | 108 | 44,2 | 15,3 | 26.3 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 85.5 | 51.1 | 101.4 | 46,2 | 12.6 | 17.8 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 89.8 | 53.6 | 105.8 | 47.5 | 12.5 | 29.7 | 0.12 | 31 | 31 | 14 | 4 | .1 | 1 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 88 | 53 | 112,2 | 47,1 | 11.9 | 24.1 | 0.02 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 87.6 | 46.6 | 104.9 | 34.6 | 11.6 | 26.3 | 0.06 | 31 | 31 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | - | J | | | 2.73 | 214 | 214 | 65 | 12 | 15 | 8 |
| Average | 30.6 | 84.2 | 49.6 | 84,2 | 49.6 | 13,5 | | 0.39 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| laximum | 31 | 89.8 | 53.6 | 112.2 | 12 | 45 | 29.7 | 1.49 | 31 | 31 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| Minimum | 30 | 73.8 | 44.3 | - A | 34 | 1.0 | | 0 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Forestville (Shone Farms)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:51 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 74.1 | 39.7 | 93.8 | 34,1 | 15.4 | 21.2 | 0.01 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 82.3 | 45.5 | 95.9 | 39.5 | 15.9 | 24.1 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 83,7 | 50.5 | 105.5 | 43.1 | 15,2 | 24.8 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 86 | 50.5 | 98.4 | 46.4 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 86 | 51.4 | 104 | 45.7 | 12.1 | 15.6 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 86.3 | 49.8 | 101.4 | 42,3 | 12.4 | 16.8 | 0.01 | 30 | 30 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 74.6 | 46.2 | 96.4 | 38.6 | 13.3 | 30.6 | 1.89 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 1.91 | 214 | 214 | 47 | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| Average | 30.6 | 81,9 | 47.7 | 81,9 | 47,7 | 13,8 | 42 | 0.27 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 6.7 | 1 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| laximum | 31 | 86.3 | 51.4 | 105.5 | | - | 30.6 | 1.89 | 31 | 31 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 6 |
| Minimum | 30 | 74.1 | 39.7 | 45.5 | 34.1 | 4.0 | 50 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Forestville (Shone Farms)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:50 PM PDT

| | | Те | mperat | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 72.5 | 41.9 | 92 | 34.5 | 16.7 | 32,4 | 2.62 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 79.5 | 45.5 | 98.2 | 33.3 | 17.6 | 29.6 | 0.52 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 86.2 | 51 | 103 | 44,3 | 14 | 22.9 | 0.77 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 84.6 | 51.2 | 96.4 | 45,2 | 12.2 | 16.4 | 0.03 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 88.5 | 52.3 | 103.6 | 47.8 | 12.5 | 19.5 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 88.1 | 51.9 | 115 | 45 | 12.3 | 19.5 | 1,44 | 30 | 30 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 78.3 | 45.2 | 97.4 | 35.6 | 10.6 | 26.8 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | 7.5 | 5.4 | 214 | 214 | 47 | 8 | 18 | 10 |
| Average | 30.6 | 82,5 | 48,4 | 82,5 | 48,4 | 13,7 | 10 | 0.77 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1,4 |
| Maximum | 31 | 88.5 | 52.3 | 115 |)÷, | 14.1 | 32.4 | 2.62 | 31 | 31 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 6 |
| Minimum | 30 | 72.5 | 41.9 | 4.0 | 33.3 | 4. | 64 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Forestville-NE (Ranch 30)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:39 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | 100000 | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|--------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 73,2 | 43.4 | 92.8 | 33.9 | 17.7 | 23.2 | 0.92 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 77.9 | 47 | 98.3 | 37 | 16.7 | 24.3 | 1.33 | 31 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 84.9 | 49.3 | 97.6 | 41,5 | 17,4 | 27,3 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 85.3 | 50 | 101 | 43.9 | 15.6 | 20.1 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 90 | 52.5 | 106.5 | 45.5 | 15.6 | 32.9 | 0.11 | 31 | 31 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 87.9 | 50.9 | 112.5 | 44,2 | 13.1 | 26.1 | 0.01 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 87.7 | 44.1 | 103.7 | 32.5 | 12.3 | 25.9 | 0.04 | 31 | 31 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 2.43 | 214 | 214 | 63 | 13 | 16 | 6 |
| Average | 30,6 | 83.8 | 48.2 | 83,8 | 48.2 | 15.5 | 1. | 0.35 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 0.9 |
| laximum | 31 | 90 | 52.5 | 112.5 | | 4. | 32.9 | 1.33 | 31 | 31 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| Minimum | 30 | 73,2 | 43.4 | | 32.5 | | 1.0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Forestville-NE (Ranch 30)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:48 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 72.6 | 38.9 | 89 | 34,2 | 17.6 | 24.7 | 0.09 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 81.8 | 43.6 | 96.3 | 37.8 | 18.4 | 27.3 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 83,6 | 49,2 | 104.8 | 38.7 | 18,1 | 28.6 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 85.4 | 49.9 | 99.3 | 44,2 | 15.6 | 20.7 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 85.7 | 50.4 | 103.9 | 43.4 | 15 | 19.7 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 85.7 | 48 | 101.2 | 40.7 | 14,7 | 20.6 | 0.12 | 30 | 30 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 74 | 45.2 | 95 | 34.8 | 15.6 | 33.6 | 11.73 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Total | 214 | | | - | J | - | | 11.94 | 214 | 214 | 46 | 7 | 14 | 9 |
| Average | 30.6 | 81,3 | 46.5 | 81,3 | 46.5 | 16.4 | | 1,71 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 6.6 | 1 | 2 | 1,3 |
| /aximum | 31 | 85.7 | 50.4 | 104.8 | | - | 33.6 | 11.73 | 31 | 31 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 9 |
| Minimum | 30 | 72.6 | 38.9 | 10-15 | 34,2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Forestville-NE (Ranch 30)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:47 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | 100000 | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|--------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 72.1 | 41.1 | 91.4 | 35.1 | 19.2 | 35.8 | 2.2 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 5 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 79.4 | 43.7 | 100.1 | 32,4 | 20.2 | 35.5 | 0.39 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 85,5 | 49.9 | 102.8 | 41.7 | 16.7 | 23,3 | 0.74 | 30 | 30 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 84.3 | 50 | 95 | 41.7 | 15.4 | 20.1 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 88.1 | 51.1 | 102.1 | 46.5 | 14.3 | 20.3 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 88.1 | 50.9 | 114.8 | 43.6 | 14.7 | 25,3 | 1,31 | 30 | 30 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 78.3 | 44.4 | 97.7 | 34.2 | 12.5 | 26.7 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | Le | | | (a.) | | | 4.67 | 214 | 214 | 48 | 11 | 17 | 9 |
| Average | 30.6 | 82,3 | 47,3 | 82,3 | 47,3 | 16.1 | 3. | 0.67 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1,3 |
| Maximum | 31 | 88.1 | 51.1 | 114.8 | - | 12. | 35.8 | 2.2 | 31 | 31 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 5 |
| Minimum | 30 | 72.1 | 41.1 | 10-11 | 32,4 | 1.4 | 34 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Fulton-SE (Barnes Rd)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:25 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 71,2 | 44.2 | 90.4 | 33.9 | 15.2 | 21.8 | 1.64 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 76.3 | 47.5 | 96.5 | 36.8 | 14.1 | 19.4 | 1.51 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 83,1 | 50.7 | 96.3 | 42.6 | 15 | 22 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 81.8 | 51.6 | 96.7 | 45.6 | 14 | 19.7 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 86.8 | 54.5 | 104.3 | 46.6 | 13.8 | 24 | 0.21 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 86.3 | 52.9 | 112.6 | 45.5 | 12,5 | 24 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 85.2 | 45.5 | 103.5 | 34.1 | 12.4 | 31.1 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | 4. | , v | - 7-2 | 3.38 | 214 | 214 | 48 | 8 | 15 | 8 |
| Average | 30.6 | 81,5 | 49.5 | 81,5 | 49.5 | 13.9 | 13. | 0,48 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1,1 |
| laximum | 31 | 86.8 | 54.5 | 112.6 | | - | 31.1 | 1.64 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Minimum | 30 | 71.2 | 44.2 | | 33.9 | 4.0 | 25 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Fulton-SE (Barnes Rd)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:17 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | 100000 | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|--------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 70.2 | 40.5 | 87.9 | 35.5 | 15.1 | 20.6 | 0.11 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 79.5 | 47 | 92,1 | 39.7 | 17.7 | 29.6 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 81.6 | 50.7 | 101.6 | 39.9 | 16.5 | 23.8 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 6 | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 82.3 | 51.6 | 96 | 46 | 13.8 | 16.7 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 82.4 | 52.4 | 102.1 | 44.2 | 11.7 | 15.9 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | î | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 83,3 | 50.4 | 100 | 41,5 | 13.1 | 18,2 | 0.21 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 73.7 | 45.9 | 94.3 | 37 | 13.8 | 28 | 10.43 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 7 |
| Total | 214 | | | - | | | | 10.76 | 214 | 214 | 30 | 2 | 15 | 8 |
| Average | 30.6 | 79 | 48,4 | 79 | 48,4 | 14,5 | 140 | 1,54 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| Maximum | 31 | 83.3 | 52.4 | 102.1 | | 4. | 29.6 | 10.43 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 7 |
| Minimum | 30 | 70.2 | 40.5 | 1.5 | 35.5 | - | 1,2 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Fulton-SE (Barnes Rd)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:16 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 70 | 41.9 | 89.7 | 34.6 | 16 | 30.2 | 2.11 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 77.2 | 45.7 | 97.1 | 34.3 | 16.5 | 27 | 0.11 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 83.2 | 51.6 | 103.8 | 43.1 | 14,9 | 20.8 | 0.69 | 30 | 30 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 80.7 | 52.3 | 93.8 | 44,5 | 14 | 16.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 85.4 | 53 | 99.5 | 46.7 | 12.2 | 15.8 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 86,4 | 52.5 | 114.5 | 44.8 | 13.1 | 23 | 0.68 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 76.1 | 45 | 94.8 | 33.4 | 10.8 | 25.6 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | 10 | | | | | 3.61 | 214 | 214 | 30 | 6 | 12 | 7 |
| Average | 30.6 | 79.9 | 48.8 | 79.9 | 48,8 | 13.9 | | 0.52 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1 |
| laximum | 31 | 86.4 | 53 | 114.5 | 1.5 | 1/4 | 30.2 | 2.11 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| Minimum | 30 | 70 | 41.9 | 4.0 | 33.4 | 100 | 54 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Graton-South (Mill Station Rd)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:27 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 69.4 | 41.1 | 87.8 | 31,3 | 15.2 | 24.8 | 1.16 | 30 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 73.4 | 44.3 | 92.7 | 32.6 | 15 | 18.4 | 1.42 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 77.9 | 47.2 | 90 | 37,4 | 16.7 | 25,2 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 76.9 | 48.1 | 94.5 | 40,3 | 15.8 | 21.5 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 82.7 | 50.8 | 101.7 | 40.9 | 14.7 | 19.6 | 0.12 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 83,7 | 49.1 | 109.2 | 41,5 | 12,3 | 19,3 | 0.02 | 30 | 30 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 82.7 | 40.9 | 99.3 | 29.1 | 12.2 | 23.2 | 0.04 | 31 | 28 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | - | | | 2.77 | 214 | 209 | 26 | 5 | 13 | 6 |
| Average | 30.6 | 78.1 | 45.9 | 78.1 | 45,9 | 14,6 | 14. | 0,4 | 30.6 | 29.9 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| Maximum | 31 | 83.7 | 50.8 | 109.2 | | | 25.2 | 1.42 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Minimum | 30 | 69.4 | 40.9 | 100 | 29.1 | | 1.0 | 0 | 30 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Graton-South (Mill Station Rd)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:21 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 67 | 36.3 | 81.8 | 30.8 | 15.1 | 20.3 | 0.08 | 30 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 75.4 | 40.6 | 88.2 | 32.2 | 16.3 | 21.5 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 77,3 | 47,4 | 95.8 | 36.1 | 16.7 | 26,2 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 75.8 | 48.5 | 87.9 | 40,1 | 15.7 | 19.6 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 77.3 | 49.2 | 101.2 | 39.1 | 15.7 | 20.2 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 78.7 | 46.3 | 95.3 | 35.8 | 14.7 | 19.1 | 0.25 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 71.4 | 42.2 | 93.2 | 30.6 | 13.1 | 28.4 | 12.18 | 31 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | - | | 12.53 | 214 | 211 - | 11 | 1 | 15 | 10 |
| Average | 30.6 | 74.7 | 44,4 | 74,7 | 44,4 | 15.3 | This c | 1.79 | 30.6 | 30.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 1,4 |
| /aximum | 31 | 78.7 | 49.2 | 101,2 | 1.2 | 74.1 | 28.4 | 12.18 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 9 |
| Minimum | 30 | 67 | 36.3 | 100 | 30.6 | - | 5.0 | 0 | 30 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Graton-South (Mill Station Rd)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:18 PM PDT

| | | Te | mperat | ure (°l | F) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|---------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 67.8 | 38.4 | 87.9 | 31,2 | 15.2 | 27,7 | 2,85 | 30 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 74.5 | 41.3 | 93.9 | 31.9 | 16.1 | 25.6 | 0.01 | 31 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 79,5 | 46.9 | 99.5 | 39,5 | 14,5 | 19,9 | 0.97 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 76,2 | 48.4 | 86.9 | 37.8 | 14.6 | 19 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 80.5 | 48.7 | 93.5 | 41.1 | 14.4 | 18 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 82.3 | 48.6 | 111 | 38,7 | 13.3 | 22,2 | 1.16 | 30 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 72.5 | 41.1 | 92.9 | 29.5 | 11.8 | 21.9 | 0.02 | 31 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | - | - | | | | 5.01 | 214 | 208 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 9 |
| Average | 30.6 | 76,2 | 44.8 | 76.2 | 44.8 | 14,3 | | 0.72 | 30,6 | 29.7 | 2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1,3 |
| Maximum | 31 | 82,3 | 48.7 | 111 | - | 14 | 27.7 | 2.85 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 |
| Minimum | 30 | 67.8 | 38.4 | - | 29.5 | (2) | | 0 | 30 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Graton-West (Dutton Ranch)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:33 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 72.6 | 42.6 | 91.9 | 33.3 | 14.3 | 19.5 | 1.43 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 76.7 | 45.3 | 97 | 34 | 13.3 | 18.9 | 1.48 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 82,1 | 48,5 | 95.8 | 40 | 14,3 | 24,9 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 81.9 | 48.9 | 96.8 | 42,4 | 12.8 | 16 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 87.6 | 51.7 | 104.9 | 43.7 | 12.2 | 22.3 | 0.08 | 31 | 31 | 14 | 4 | .1 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 87,3 | 48.7 | 112.9 | 42.8 | 10.4 | 18,2 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 86.5 | 41.5 | 104.1 | 30.1 | 10.4 | 26.5 | 0.01 | 31 | 27 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | 6 | | | | | | 3 | 214 | 210 | 52 | -11 | 11 | 5 |
| Average | 30.6 | 82,1 | 46.7 | 82,1 | 46.7 | 12,5 | 19. | 0,43 | 30.6 | 30 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Maximum | 31 | 87.6 | 51.7 | 112.9 | | 14. | 26.5 | 1.48 | 31 | 31 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| Minimum | 30 | 72.6 | 41.5 | | 30,1 | 4-1 | 100 | 0 | 30 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Graton-West (Dutton Ranch)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:33 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 71.9 | 37.7 | 88.6 | 33 | 14.3 | 19.5 | 0.21 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 79 | 42 | 90.9 | 34.1 | 14.9 | 20.3 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 81,5 | 47.7 | 101.2 | 36.4 | 14 | 20.3 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 5 | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 82.3 | 48.8 | 94.2 | 42,2 | 12.5 | 16.5 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 83.1 | 48.5 | 104.6 | 40.5 | 12.4 | 15.8 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 84.4 | 46 | 101.8 | 37,4 | 12.3 | 18.5 | 0.2 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 74.4 | 42.7 | 96.6 | 28.9 | 11.5 | 27.8 | 16.68 | 31 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Total | 214 | | - | | • | | | 17.09 | 214 | 213 | 30 | 4 | 14 | 11 |
| Average | 30.6 | 79.5 | 44.8 | 79.5 | 44.8 | 13,1 | 4 | 2,44 | 30.6 | 30.4 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 2 | 1.6 |
| Maximum | 31 | 84.4 | 48.8 | 104.6 | | 14. | 27.8 | 16.68 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 9 |
| Minimum | 30 | 71.9 | 37.7 | | 28.9 | 4. | 5.0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Graton-West (Dutton Ranch)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:31 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 70.9 | 40.6 | 90.8 | 34.7 | 15.2 | 33.6 | 4.08 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 7 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 77.3 | 42.6 | 95.8 | 32.1 | 15.2 | 25.2 | 0.06 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 84 | 48.1 | 103.1 | 40,5 | 12.9 | 19.6 | 1,14 | 30 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 82.2 | 48.6 | 94.3 | 40,3 | 12.4 | 18.1 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 85.7 | 49.4 | 98.6 | 42.1 | 12.1 | 17.2 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 86.9 | 48.9 | 115 | 40,4 | 11.9 | 20.3 | 1,49 | 30 | 30 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 77.2 | 41.1 | 97.7 | 30.8 | 10.1 | 18.4 | 0.02 | 31 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | - J | 17 | | 6.8 | 214 | 211 | 38 | 5 | 14 | 11 |
| Average | 30,6 | 80.6 | 45.6 | 80.6 | 45.6 | 12.8 | | 0.97 | 30.6 | 30.1 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 2 | 1.6 |
| Maximum | 31 | 86.9 | 49.4 | 115 |) ž | 14. | 33.6 | 4.08 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Minimum | 30 | 70.9 | 40.6 | 2.0 | 30.8 | | 150 | 0 | 30 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Guerneville (Laughlin Rd)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:37 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 72.9 | 42.3 | 92.7 | 31.6 | 15.7 | 24.9 | 1.51 | 30 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 77.1 | 46.2 | 95.2 | 32.6 | 14.2 | 20.3 | 3.18 | 31 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 83.2 | 48,7 | 96.1 | 39.7 | 14,4 | 22 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 82.7 | 49.7 | 99 | 43.5 | 13.7 | 18 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 87.5 | 51.5 | 105 | 44.2 | 13.1 | 15.7 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 85.6 | 48.5 | 112,2 | 42,3 | 12.1 | 19.7 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 86.3 | 39.9 | 104.1 | 29.4 | 11.1 | 18.2 | 0 | 31 | 25 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 4.71 | 214 | 207 | 52 | 9 | 13 | 8 |
| Average | 30.6 | 82,2 | 46.7 | 82,2 | 46.7 | 13,5 | | 0.67 | 30.6 | 29.6 | 7.4 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| Maximum | 31 | 87.5 | 51.5 | 112.2 | -3 | 14. | 24.9 | 3.18 | 31 | 31 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 6 |
| Minimum | 30 | 72.9 | 39.9 | | 29.4 | 100 | 24 | 0 | 30 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Guerneville (Laughlin Rd)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:42 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | 10000 | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|-------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 70.3 | 40.5 | 93.4 | 31.8 | 16.7 | 25.6 | 4.24 | 30 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 7 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 78.2 | 41.8 | 97.6 | 32.4 | 17.3 | 25.7 | 0.1 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 83,5 | 48.5 | 101.1 | 40.8 | 14,8 | 18.8 | 1.09 | 30 | 30 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 81,4 | 49.8 | 93.9 | 42.8 | 13.6 | 18.4 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 84.7 | 49.8 | 98.3 | 43.5 | 13.4 | 18.1 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 85,2 | 49,5 | 116.1 | 40.6 | 13.1 | 20.8 | 2,31 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 76.6 | 43.1 | 92 | 30.5 | 10.9 | 18.9 | 0.01 | 31 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 7.76 | 214 | 210 | 31 | 5 | 15 | 11 |
| Average | 30.6 | 80 | 46.1 | 80 | 46.1 | 14,3 | 14 | 1,11 | 30.6 | 30 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| Maximum | 31 | 85.2 | 49.8 | 116.1 | | 4. | 25.7 | 4.24 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Minimum | 30 | 70.3 | 40.5 | | 30.5 | | 1,0 | 0 | 30 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Guerneville (Laughlin Rd)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:42 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 71.9 | 38.2 | 86.1 | 33.4 | 16.3 | 23.9 | 0.33 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 80.3 | 42.7 | 92.5 | 35.4 | 16 | 22.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 82,4 | 47.6 | 101.7 | 35.7 | 15.7 | 24.2 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 83.1 | 48.9 | 94.7 | 42,2 | 13.1 | 15.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 82.9 | 48.6 | 105 | 42.7 | 13.2 | 19.4 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 83,5 | 46.4 | 100.4 | 36.8 | 13,3 | 16.2 | 0.26 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 73.4 | 42.9 | 95.5 | 28.5 | 12.7 | 24.2 | 16.59 | 31 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 10 |
| Total | 214 | | | | - | | | 17.18 | 214 | 213 | 30 | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Average | 30.6 | 79.6 | 45 | 79.6 | 45 | 14,3 | Ъ. | 2,45 | 30.6 | 30,4 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 2,3 | 1.7 |
| Maximum | 31 | 83.5 | 48.9 | 105 | - | 14. | 24.2 | 16.59 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 10 |
| Minimum | 30 | 71.9 | 38.2 | | 28.5 | | 3.0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Guerneville Rd West (Balletto)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:31 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 71.1 | 42.8 | 88.7 | 35 | 15.6 | 22 | 1.06 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 75.9 | 46.3 | 95 | 35.7 | 14.9 | 20 | 1.2 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 81.7 | 48.8 | 94,9 | 40.9 | 15.5 | 22,4 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 80.7 | 49.7 | 97.9 | 42 | 14.3 | 17.9 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 85.8 | 52.5 | 105.1 | 43.4 | 14 | 21.2 | 0.04 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 86 | 49.8 | 111.5 | 42.6 | 11.5 | 18.3 | 0.02 | 30 | 30 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 85.2 | 41.9 | 103.2 | 30.5 | 11.6 | 21.6 | 0.26 | 31 | 28 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 214 | | | - | | - | | 2.58 | 214 | 211 - | 44 | 8 | 15 | 6 |
| Average | 30.6 | 80.9 | 47,4 | 80.9 | 47,4 | 13,9 | | 0.37 | 30.6 | 30.1 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| Maximum | 31 | 86 | 52.5 | 111.5 | | 74. | 22.4 | 1.2 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| Minimum | 30 | 71.1 | 41.9 | 4.0 | 30.5 | | 127 | 0 | 30 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Guerneville Rd West (Balletto)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:30 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 69.8 | 39.2 | 86.6 | 35.1 | 15.6 | 22.1 | 0.01 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 78.1 | 43.6 | 90.5 | 38 | 16.2 | 22.8 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 80 | 48,4 | 99.7 | 36.3 | 15.5 | 21,5 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 79.6 | 50.5 | 92.4 | 43.5 | 14.5 | 18.1 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 81.2 | 50.1 | 101.6 | 42.7 | 13.8 | 17.3 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 82,3 | 47 | 98.4 | 36,4 | 13,3 | 17.4 | 0.03 | 30 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 73.2 | 43.4 | 94.8 | 32.1 | 13.2 | 31.4 | 11.95 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 7 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 11.99 | 214 | 214 | 21 | 2 | 11 | 7 |
| Average | 30.6 | 77.7 | 46 | 77.7 | 46 | 14,6 | 1.4 | 1,71 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1 |
| Maximum | 31 | 82.3 | 50.5 | 101.6 | | 4.0 | 31.4 | 11.95 | 31 | 31 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 7 |
| Minimum | 30 | 69.8 | 39.2 | 100 | 32,1 | | 120 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Guerneville Rd West (Balletto)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:29 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 69.8 | 41.1 | 88.9 | 35.2 | 15.8 | 26.4 | 2,34 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 76.7 | 43.8 | 95.1 | 34.9 | 16.9 | 24.1 | 0.13 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 82,5 | 49.6 | 102.6 | 41.9 | 14,9 | 22,4 | 0.88 | 30 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 80.1 | 50.6 | 92.5 | 41.7 | 13.9 | 16.8 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 84.4 | 51 | 97.8 | 44.8 | 13.4 | 17.4 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 85.5 | 50,3 | 113.7 | 41.6 | 13,5 | 24.1 | 0.74 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1. |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 75.5 | 43 | 95.6 | 30.7 | 11.3 | 20.2 | 0.18 | 31 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 4.27 | 214 | 211 - | 28 | 5 | 13 | 11 |
| Average | 30.6 | 79.2 | 47.1 | 79.2 | 47,1 | 14,2 | | 0.61 | 30.6 | 30.1 | 4 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Maximum | 31 | 85.5 | 51 | 113.7 | - | 4.0 | 26.4 | 2.34 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Minimum | 30 | 69.8 | 41.1 | 10-1 | 30.7 | | 2.2 | 0 | 30 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Healdsburg-South (Sodini)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:28 PM PDT

| | | Te | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|-----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 73.5 | 45.4 | 91.5 | 32.7 | 16.1 | 23.5 | 1.27 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 79.8 | 48 | 99.9 | 36.9 | 14.7 | 19.9 | 1.27 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 87.1 | 51.3 | 101 | 43.2 | 16.2 | 23.5 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 87.6 | 51.7 | 99.6 | 46.5 | 15.5 | 19.9 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 91.5 | 54.3 | 107.7 | 47.8 | 14.5 | 21.5 | 0.11 | 31 | 31 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Se p 2020 | 30 | 90 | 53 | 115.5 | 46.2 | 12.4 | 21.2 | 0.02 | 30 | 30 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 88.5 | 46.8 | 104.2 | 34.9 | 12.6 | 29.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | - | 5/ | | | 157 | | 2.67 | 214 | 214 | 80 | 13 | 16 | 7 |
| Average | 30.6 | 85.5 | 50.1 | 85.5 | 50.1 | 14.5 | 5 • 2 | 0.38 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 11.4 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1 |
| Maximum | 31 | 91.5 | 54.3 | 115.5 | 2 | * | 29.2 | 1.27 | 31 | 31 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| Minimum | 30 | 73.5 | 45.4 | | 32.7 | | 3: | 0 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Healdsburg-South (Sodini)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:23 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 74.5 | 39.2 | 91.9 | 32.9 | 15 | 20.2 | 0.2 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 82.8 | 47.6 | 94.4 | 39.8 | 18.1 | 25.6 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 86.3 | 51,4 | 106 | 40,2 | 16,4 | 21,9 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 87.9 | 51 | 101.8 | 45.9 | 15.3 | 17.5 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 87.8 | 51.7 | 106.3 | 44 | 14.7 | 20.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 87.9 | 49.5 | 103.1 | 42,3 | 14 | 21.2 | 0,14 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 75.2 | 46.3 | 97.6 | 36.2 | 13.4 | 23.5 | 10.46 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 7 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | ٠. | 10.8 | 214 | 214 | 58 | 10 | 15 | 8 |
| Average | 30.6 | 83,2 | 48.1 | 83,2 | 48.1 | 15.3 | | 1,54 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 8.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| /aximum | 31 | 87.9 | 51.7 | 106.3 | | 74.1 | 25.6 | 10.46 | 31 | 31 | 15 | 3 | 11 | 7 |
| Minimum | 30 | 74.5 | 39.2 | | 32.9 | 1. | d- | 0 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Healdsburg-South (Sodini)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5;22 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 72.3 | 42.8 | 91.5 | 33.1 | 17.3 | 29.6 | 1.91 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 80.4 | 46.5 | 100.7 | 31.2 | 19.1 | 32.3 | 0.07 | 31 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 87.7 | 51.7 | 105.4 | 41,5 | 16.3 | 22,2 | 0,47 | 30 | 30 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 86.8 | 51.4 | 99 | 44,2 | 15.2 | 21.9 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 90.3 | 52.4 | 105 | 47.3 | 14 | 17.2 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 89.8 | 52.1 | 117.4 | 44,4 | 12.8 | 20.9 | 1,24 | 30 | 30 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 1. |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 79.6 | 45.4 | 97.7 | 34.5 | 12 | 23.2 | 0.04 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | 5.7 | ٠., | | 7.5 | 3.74 | 214 | 213 | 64 | 10 | 15 | 8 |
| Average | 30.6 | 83.9 | 48.9 | 83.9 | 48,9 | 15,2 | 19. | 0.53 | 30.6 | 30.4 | 9.1 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| Maximum | 31 | 90.3 | 52.4 | 117.4 | | 14. | 32.3 | 1.91 | 31 | 31 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| Minimum | 30 | 72.3 | 42.8 | 4-0 | 31,2 | | 6- | 0 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Korbel (Winery)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:36 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | 100000 | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|--------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 73.8 | 44.7 | 92.3 | 35 | 15.8 | 23.5 | 1.35 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 77.7 | 48.7 | 96.8 | 38.2 | 14.7 | 19.6 | 2.8 | 31 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 83,3 | 51,4 | 95 | 43 | 15,1 | 25,7 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 83.5 | 52.3 | 99.4 | 47,1 | 13.1 | 17 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 88.9 | 54.4 | 104.3 | 47.6 | 12.6 | 19.3 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 86,4 | 51.6 | 110.4 | 45,3 | 11,3 | 19,4 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 86.5 | 43.3 | 104.3 | 33.1 | 11.3 | 22 | 0.03 | 31 | 31 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 4.19 | 214 | 214 | 57 | 9 | 13 | 8 |
| Average | 30.6 | 82,9 | 49.5 | 82.9 | 49.5 | 13,4 | 1. | 0.6 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 8.1 | 1.3 | 1,9 | 1,1 |
| laximum | 31 | 88.9 | 54.4 | 110.4 | | 12. | 25.7 | 2.8 | 31 | 31 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 6 |
| Minimum | 30 | 73.8 | 43.3 | 0.0 | 33,1 | - | 52 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Korbel (Winery)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:40 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | 100000 | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|-----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|--------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 73 | 40.9 | 87.1 | 36.8 | 15.7 | 20.3 | 0.28 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 81 | 45.3 | 91,3 | 36.9 | 15.8 | 25.9 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 82,6 | 50.1 | 101.9 | 38,5 | 14.8 | 23 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 85.7 | 51.7 | 99.2 | 46,2 | 11.6 | 15.6 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 84.3 | 51.9 | 104 | 47.1 | 12.5 | 18.2 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 84,4 | 49,2 | 102.6 | 39.2 | 12.7 | 17 | 0.27 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 73.4 | 44.8 | 95.3 | 31 | 12.2 | 25 | 14.88 | 31 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 10 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 15.44 | 214 | 213 | 42 | 4 | 15 | 12 |
| Average | 30.6 | 80.6 | 47.7 | 80,6 | 47.7 | 13.6 | | 2,21 | 30.6 | 30.4 | 6 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| // Aximum | 31 | 85.7 | 51.9 | 104 | 47 | 4.5 | 25.9 | 14.88 | 31 | 31 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 10 |
| Minimum | 30 | 73 | 40.9 | | 31 | | | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Korbel (Winery)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:39 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 70.8 | 42.2 | 91 | 35 | 15.8 | 28.9 | 3.14 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 78 | 44.1 | 95.7 | 35.6 | 15.8 | 24.4 | 0.05 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 83.8 | 50.3 | 99.7 | 43.2 | 12.8 | 19,2 | 0.95 | 30 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 83 | 51.8 | 96.4 | 45,4 | 11.6 | 16.9 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 85.7 | 52.3 | 98.1 | 45.8 | 11,3 | 15 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 86.2 | 51.5 | 115.1 | 43,4 | 11.5 | 20.5 | 1.49 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 76.6 | 44.4 | 93.6 | 32.4 | 8.8 | 17.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | 77 | | | | 5.65 | 214 | 214 | 36 | 4 | 21 | 11 |
| Average | 30.6 | 80.6 | 48.1 | 80,6 | 48.1 | 12,5 | 7-2 | 0.81 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 3 | 1.6 |
| Maximum | 31 | 86.2 | 52.3 | 115.1 | | 14. | 28.9 | 3.14 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 6 |
| Minimum | 30 | 70.8 | 42.2 | | 32.4 | 14. | 6- | 0 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Lower Westside Rd (Ranch 12)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:29 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 74.2 | 44.1 | 92.5 | 33.1 | 13.7 | 19.7 | 0.95 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 78.2 | 47 | 97.8 | 36.7 | 13.8 | 21.4 | 1.48 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 5 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 85 | 49.6 | 97,4 | 41.9 | 14,3 | 20.3 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 85.2 | 50.5 | 100.2 | 44.5 | 12.7 | 20.5 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 89.9 | 53 | 105.9 | 45.8 | 11.6 | 15.6 | 0.19 | 31 | 31 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 88.2 | 50.9 | 111.8 | 44.1 | 10.8 | 17.9 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 88.3 | 43.3 | 104.4 | 31.9 | 9.6 | 15.9 | 0.02 | 31 | 30 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | - | | | . v | | 2.64 | 214 | 213 | 66 | 12 | 15 | 7 |
| Average | 30.6 | 84,2 | 48,3 | 84,2 | 48.3 | 12.3 | 19. | 0.38 | 30.6 | 30.4 | 9.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1 |
| laximum | 31 | 89.9 | 53 | 111.8 | | | 21.4 | 1.48 | 31 | 31 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| Minimum | 30 | 74.2 | 43.3 | de. | 31.9 | 4.0 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Lower Westside Rd (Ranch 12)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/30/21 as of 5/17/23 11:26 AM PDT

| | | Te | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 73.5 | 39.2 | 90,2 | 33.6 | 14.8 | 21.2 | 0.14 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 82.1 | 44.6 | 95 | 38.4 | 15.3 | 26.9 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 83,7 | 48.8 | 104.4 | 37,5 | 14,6 | 23 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 85.8 | 50.3 | 97.9 | 44.7 | 12.3 | 15.1 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 85.8 | 50.8 | 103.6 | 43.8 | 12.4 | 17.1 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 86.5 | 48.1 | 101.8 | 39.6 | 12.3 | 19.1 | 0.15 | 30 | 30 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Oct 2021 | 30 | 75.2 | 44.2 | 97.3 | 35.9 | 11.8 | 19.6 | 11.63 | 30 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 8 |
| Total | 213 | | | | | | - | 11.92 | 213 | 213 | 45 | 6 | 14 | 9 |
| Average | 30,4 | 81.8 | 46.6 | 81.8 | 46.6 | 13,4 | 12 | 1,7 | 30.4 | 30,4 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 2 | 1,3 |
| /aximum | 31 | 86.5 | 50.8 | 104.4 | 1.2 | 12. | 26.9 | 11.63 | 31 | 31 | 14 | 2 | 10 | 8 |
| Minimum | 30 | 73.5 | 39.2 | (Sec.) | 33,6 | | 10 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Lower Westside Rd (Ranch 12)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:25 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 72.6 | 41 | 91.9 | 34.4 | 15.3 | 25.9 | 2.46 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 79.4 | 44.5 | 99.2 | 34 | 15.6 | 24.4 | 0.57 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 85,6 | 50.3 | 103.1 | 41.8 | 14,7 | 22 | 0.69 | 30 | 30 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 83.8 | 50.8 | 95.6 | 43.3 | 13.4 | 18.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 88 | 51.3 | 103.1 | 46.1 | 13.2 | 17.8 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 88 | 50.6 | 114.7 | 43.7 | 12.2 | 18.3 | 1.3 | 30 | 30 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1. |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 78.4 | 44 | 96.1 | 33.4 | 10.7 | 19.1 | 0.03 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | - | | | - | | 5.05 | 214 | 214 | 44 | 8 | 16 | 10 |
| Average | 30.6 | 82,3 | 47.5 | 82,3 | 47.5 | 13.6 | 1.4 | 0.72 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 2,3 | 1,4 |
| laximum | 31 | 88 | 51.3 | 114.7 | - | 1/4 | 25.9 | 2.46 | 31 | 31 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| Minimum | 30 | 72.6 | 41 | | 33.4 | 100 | | 0 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Mark West-North (Ranch 14)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:24 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | 1000 | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 72 | 45.3 | 89.5 | 33.4 | 11.8 | 18 | 1.44 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 77.4 | 48 | 96.5 | 37.4 | 11.9 | 16.7 | 1.23 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 84 | 51,3 | 98,1 | 43 | 12,2 | 15,7 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 83.4 | 51.7 | 97.2 | 45.3 | 12.2 | 14.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 87.6 | 54.3 | 105.4 | 46.8 | 12 | 18.2 | 0.19 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 87.4 | 53.1 | 112.3 | 45.8 | 9,4 | 13 | 0.01 | 30 | 30 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 86.4 | 46.2 | 103.9 | 34,3 | 10.1 | 29.9 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | - | 5-1 | | 2.89 | 214 | 214 | 54 | 9 | 16 | 8 |
| Average | 30.6 | 82,6 | 50 | 82.6 | 50 | 11,4 | 40. | 0,41 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 7.7 | 1,3 | 2.3 | 1,1 |
| Maximum | 31 | 87.6 | 54.3 | 112.3 | | 4. | 29.9 | 1.44 | 31 | 31 | 14 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| Minimum | 30 | 72 | 45.3 | 4-1 | 33.4 | 100 | 6- | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Mark West-North (Ranch 14)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:15 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 71.5 | 40.4 | 88.9 | 32.7 | 12.8 | 17.1 | 0.06 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 79.8 | 46.9 | 91.1 | 38.9 | 13,3 | 23.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 82,5 | 50.9 | 101.4 | 40,5 | 12.6 | 15,3 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 82.9 | 51.4 | 97.1 | 45.6 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 83.7 | 52.2 | 103.2 | 43.6 | 11.8 | 13.6 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 84.8 | 50.2 | 100.7 | 41.6 | 11.5 | 13.6 | 0.16 | 30 | 30 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 74 | 45.8 | 95.6 | 37 | 10.4 | 28.3 | 10.33 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| Total | 214 | | - | | | | | 10.55 | 214 | 214 | 33 | 4 | 15 | 8 |
| Average | 30.6 | 79.9 | 48,3 | 79.9 | 48,3 | 12,1 | 7.2 | 1,51 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| Maximum | 31 | 84.8 | 52.2 | 103.2 | | | 28.3 | 10.33 | 31 | 31 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 8 |
| Minimum | 30 | 71.5 | 40.4 | de s | 32,7 | 100 | 1- | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Mark West-North (Ranch 14)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:14 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 70.9 | 42.2 | 89.5 | 33.5 | 12.5 | 17.7 | 2.01 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 77.9 | 46.3 | 98.1 | 33.8 | 12.3 | 19.8 | 0.18 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 84,5 | 51,4 | 103.2 | 42,3 | 12,3 | 17,4 | 0.65 | 30 | 30 | 6 | -1 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 82.5 | 52 | 95.6 | 43.9 | 12.5 | 15 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 86.4 | 52.8 | 99.7 | 46.5 | 11.6 | 13.9 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 87.5 | 52.1 | 115.6 | 44.8 | 11.1 | 20 | 0.78 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 77.3 | 45.3 | 96 | 33.5 | 9.3 | 20.2 | 0.04 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | 4 | | | 3.66 | 214 | 214 | 35 | 5 | 15 | 7 |
| Average | 30.6 | 81 | 48.9 | 81 | 48,9 | 11.7 | 15. | 0.52 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 5 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 1 |
| Maximum | 31 | 87.5 | 52.8 | 115.6 | | 4 | 20.2 | 2.01 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Minimum | 30 | 70.9 | 42.2 | - | 33.5 | - | 5.0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Occidental (Horseshoe Bend)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/15/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:36 PM PDT

| | | Te | mperat | ure (°l | F) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|-----------|------|-------------|------------|---------|------|-----|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 16 | 67 | 42.4 | 82 | 38,2 | - | 14 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 73,2 | 45.4 | 85.4 | 40.4 | 4.0 | - | 1.0 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 75,4 | 49.2 | 96.8 | 41,1 | 91 | (4) | | 30 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 75.8 | 49.2 | 88.4 | 45 | | 4 | 19 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 77 | 51.8 | 95.9 | 47.9 | - | 7. | 2 1 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 77,2 | 50.9 | 91.9 | 44.8 | .54 | 4. | ¥ | 30 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 69.6 | 49.8 | 90 | 41.7 | 44 | 1.4 | m/x | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 200 | | J. | | | - | | | 200 | 200 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Average | 28.6 | 74.1 | 48.8 | 74.1 | 48,8 | 91. | _4c | _(- | 28.6 | 28.6 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| // Aximum | 31 | 77.2 | 51.8 | 96.8 | 34 | 4.1 | - | (4) | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Minimum | 16 | 67 | 42.4 | | 38.2 | - | | | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Occidental (Horseshoe Bend)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:35 PM PDT

| | | Te | mperat | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|-----|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 65.5 | 44,4 | 86.7 | 37.9 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 71.7 | 46.4 | 92.4 | 36.4 | ů. | 4 | 0.08 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 77,4 | 49.7 | 96.4 | 43.7 | 6. | | 1.58 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 75.7 | 49.3 | 88.8 | 43 | 7 | 2 | 0.03 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 79.4 | 52,3 | 91.1 | 46.5 | 4 | 9 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 80.9 | 53.5 | 110.2 | 45,3 | | ÷ | 1.11 | 30 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 71.2 | 47.4 | 92 | 42.8 | - | 4 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 2.82 | 214 | 214 | 12 | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| Average | 30.6 | 74,5 | 49 | 74,5 | 49 | | | 0.4 | 30.6 | 30,6 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| Maximum | 31 | 80.9 | 53.5 | 110.2 | | - | - 2 | 1.58 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| Minimum | 30 | 65.5 | 44.4 | | 36.4 | | | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Rohnert Park-West (Stony Point)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:42 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 67.8 | 39.9 | 81.3 | 32 | 17.6 | 23,4 | 1.05 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 73.6 | 44.1 | 92 | 33.3 | 17.2 | 22.5 | 1 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 78.6 | 47.2 | 91,5 | 37.2 | 18,3 | 24.8 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 77.3 | 48.5 | 89.9 | 39.6 | 16.6 | 21 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 83.2 | 51.4 | 103.4 | 41.2 | 16 | 27.8 | 0.32 | 31 | 31 | 6 | î | 2 | 1 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 83.5 | 49.9 | 108.3 | 42,3 | 14,2 | 24.8 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 83.3 | 41.4 | 98.5 | 28.9 | 13.3 | 25.6 | 0.15 | 31 | 29 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 214 | | | | 70 | 1.5 | | 2.52 | 214 | 212 | 25 | 5 | 14 | 9 |
| Average | 30.6 | 78,2 | 46.1 | 78.2 | 46.1 | 16.2 | | 0.36 | 30.6 | 30.3 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 2 | 1,3 |
| Maximum | 31 | 83.5 | 51.4 | 108.3 | | 74.1 | 27.8 | 1.05 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Minimum | 30 | 67.8 | 39.9 | 100 | 28.9 | | 2- | 0 | 30 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Rohnert Park-West (Stony Point)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:55 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 66.7 | 36.4 | 83.1 | 30.7 | 18.8 | 23.9 | 0.11 | 30 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 75.2 | 41.7 | 90.6 | 34.2 | 18.4 | 23.6 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 76.9 | 47,3 | 94,3 | 34.7 | 19.2 | 30,3 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 76.9 | 49.7 | 88.1 | 40.8 | 16.6 | 21.1 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 78.5 | 49.6 | 100.9 | 40.6 | 16.7 | 20.3 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 79.9 | 47,4 | 97.1 | 37,4 | 16.3 | 21 | 0.26 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1. |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 71.9 | 43.6 | 93.4 | 31.2 | 15.3 | 29.4 | 10.6 | 31 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 10.98 | 214 | 210 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 10 |
| Average | 30.6 | 75.2 | 45.1 | 75.2 | 45,1 | 17,3 | 1,9 | 1,57 | 30.6 | 30 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 2 | 1,4 |
| Maximum | 31 | 79.9 | 49.7 | 100.9 | | 14. | 30.3 | 10.6 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 8 |
| Minimum | 30 | 66.7 | 36.4 | 100 | 30.7 | 4-1 | 14" | 0 | 30 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Rohnert Park-West (Stony Point)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:56 PM PDT

| | | Te | mperat | ure (°F | F) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|---------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 66.4 | 38.8 | 88.7 | 33.6 | 18.4 | 31,1 | 2.1 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 73.5 | 41.4 | 92.1 | 32.8 | 19.2 | 28.8 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 78,5 | 47.7 | 101 | 38.6 | 17,5 | 22,7 | 0.71 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 76.2 | 49.5 | 85.6 | 40.5 | 16.6 | 22.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 80.8 | 49.3 | 96 | 41.3 | 16.7 | 21.8 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 82,5 | 49,1 | 113 | 39.9 | 16.4 | 25.1 | 0.84 | 30 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 73.7 | 42.5 | 94.1 | 29.3 | 13.9 | 25.6 | 0.16 | 31 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 214 | | - | | | | | 3.83 | 214 | 210 | 14 | 4 | 15 | 11 |
| Average | 30.6 | 76 | 45.5 | 76 | 45.5 | 17 | | 0.55 | 30,6 | 30 | 2 | 0,6 | 2,1 | 1.6 |
| laximum | 31 | 82.5 | 49.5 | 113 | | | 31.1 | 2.1 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| Minimum | 30 | 66.4 | 38.8 | 100 | 29.3 | 124 | | 0 | 30 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Santa Rosa-NW (Goldfields)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/17/23 4:06 PM PDT

| | | Те | mperat | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp < 28 | Daily Min Temp < 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 72.4 | 44.3 | 91 | 35.1 | 17 | 24.1 | 1.03 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 77.1 | 47.8 | 97 | 37.4 | 15,6 | 19.6 | 1.18 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 83.1 | 51.2 | 95.9 | 44 | 17.6 | 28.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 82.1 | 51.6 | 98.9 | 45.9 | 16.5 | 20.1 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 86.9 | 54.3 | 106.1 | 47.3 | 16.5 | 29.2 | 0.06 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 87.6 | 53.1 | 114.4 | 46.7 | 13.1 | 20.5 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 87.1 | 46.1 | 105 | 35.2 | 13.6 | 29,2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | - | | | | 1 : | 2.29 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 11 | 15 | 6 |
| Average | 30.6 | 82.3 | 49.8 | 82.3 | 49.8 | 15.7 | | 0.33 | 0 | 0 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| Maximum | 31 | 87.6 | 54.3 | 114.4 | - | • | 29.2 | 1.18 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| Minimum | 30 | 72.4 | 44.3 | 10.46 | 35.1 | | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Santa Rosa-NW (Goldfields)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:28 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 71 | 39.7 | 88,3 | 35,2 | 16.5 | 22.1 | 0.08 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 79.8 | 46.4 | 93.7 | 39.1 | 19.4 | 28.9 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 81,4 | 50.4 | 101.3 | 40,4 | 18.1 | 25,2 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 81.5 | 51.3 | 95.9 | 46 | 16.5 | 19.6 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 82.3 | 52.1 | 102.4 | 45.1 | 15.2 | 21.7 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 83.9 | 49.9 | 101.1 | 40.7 | 14.6 | 18,2 | 0,14 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 74.8 | 46.5 | 96.7 | 37.2 | 15 | 34.8 | 10.15 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 7 |
| Total | 214 | | | - | | | | 10.37 | 214 | 214 | 29 | 4 | 15 | 7 |
| Average | 30.6 | 79.2 | 48.1 | 79.2 | 48,1 | 16.5 | 7. | 1,48 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1 |
| /aximum | 31 | 83.9 | 52.1 | 102.4 | | 4. | 34.8 | 10.15 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 7 |
| Minimum | 30 | 71 | 39.7 | | 35,2 | | 1.0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Santa Rosa-NW (Goldfields)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:27 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 71.1 | 41.9 | 90.6 | 36 | 18.8 | 36.1 | 1.9 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 5 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 77.7 | 46.1 | 97.3 | 35 | 18.8 | 31.7 | 0.28 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 83,6 | 51.9 | 102.8 | 44,2 | 17 | 25.6 | 0.69 | 30 | 30 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 81.3 | 51.8 | 94.3 | 45,1 | 16.1 | 19.6 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 85.6 | 52.6 | 99.6 | 46.8 | 14.7 | 19.2 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 87 | 52.6 | 115.7 | 45,3 | 14,4 | 30.2 | 0.87 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 77.3 | 45.6 | 97 | 35.7 | 11.8 | 26.4 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 3.78 | 214 | 214 | 35 | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| Average | 30,6 | 80.5 | 48.9 | 80,5 | 48,9 | 15.9 | 100 | 0.54 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 5 | 0.7 | 1,9 | 1,3 |
| Maximum | 31 | 87 | 52.6 | 115.7 | 1 | 14. | 36.1 | 1.9 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| Minimum | 30 | 71.1 | 41.9 | | 35 | | 8- | 0 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Sebastopol Hills (Burnside Rd)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/17/23 4:12 PM PDT

| | | Те | mperat | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | S | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 67 | 46.4 | 85.8 | 35.6 | 15.9 | 23.4 | 1.2 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 71 | 48.9 | 89.1 | 41.6 | 16 | 21 | 1.39 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 75.2 | 51.2 | 86.5 | 45.8 | 17.2 | 23.5 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 74.2 | 51.2 | 91.9 | 48.2 | 17 | 21.2 | 0.03 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 80.5 | 53.6 | 100.3 | 47.8 | 16.3 | 26,7 | 0.11 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 81.6 | 54.9 | 106.9 | 49.1 | 13.3 | 19.1 | 0.03 | 30 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 81.4 | 52.6 | 97.1 | 40.5 | 13.1 | 24.5 | 0.38 | 31 | 31 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | 75.7 | | 3.14 | 214 | 214 | 21 | 3 | 15 | 7 |
| Average | 30.6 | 75.8 | 51.3 | 75.8 | 51.3 | 15.6 | 14 | 0.45 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 3 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 1 |
| Maximum | 31 | 81.6 | 54.9 | 106.9 | 1. | | 26.7 | 1,39 | 31 | 31 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 4 |
| Minimum | 30 | 67 | 46.4 | 4 | 35.6 | 12 | 20 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Sebastopol Hills (Burnside Rd)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 4:21 PM PDT

| | | Te | mperat | ure (°l | F) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|---------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 64.7 | 42.7 | 80.2 | 38.4 | 16.7 | 21.9 | 0.06 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1. | 0 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 72.6 | 46.4 | 87.4 | 42.3 | 16.6 | 19.9 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 74,7 | 51 | 92 | 44.1 | 17,5 | 24,2 | 0.01 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 72.7 | 49.9 | 84.9 | 47.5 | 17.5 | 20.5 | 0.03 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 74.9 | 52.6 | 98.4 | 46.9 | 16.8 | 23 | 0.04 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 76.4 | 51.5 | 92.7 | 46.6 | 15.6 | 20 | 0,38 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 11. |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 69.7 | 49.3 | 92 | 42 | 14.1 | 36.4 | 13.21 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 10 |
| Total | 214 | | | - | | - | | 13.75 | 214 | 214 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 11 |
| Average | 30.6 | 72.2 | 49.1 | 72,2 | 49.1 | 16,4 | | 1.96 | 30,6 | 30.6 | 1 | 0 | 2,1 | 1.6 |
| Maximum | 31 | 76.4 | 52.6 | 98.4 | | - | 36.4 | 13,21 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 10 |
| Minimum | 30 | 64.7 | 42.7 | 100 | 38.4 | (2) | A | 0.01 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Sebastopol Hills (Burnside Rd)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 4:10 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp < 28 | Daily Min Temp < 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 65.6 | 44.5 | 86.2 | 36.6 | 16.6 | 30.5 | 3.63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 72.1 | 47.5 | 92.4 | 38.2 | 16.3 | 26.2 | 0.04 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 76,5 | 51,4 | 96.7 | 46 | 15.8 | 20.6 | 1,42 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 73.1 | 50.5 | 84.2 | 44.6 | 15.9 | 18.9 | 0.04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 77.6 | 52.8 | 91.1 | 46.8 | 15.5 | 19.7 | 0.04 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 79.9 | 53.9 | 110.6 | 47,3 | 14,4 | 21.2 | 1,32 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1. |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 70.2 | 47.9 | 91.4 | 40.8 | 12.6 | 20.6 | 0.08 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | -7 | | | | 6.57 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 16 | 10 |
| Average | 30.6 | 73,5 | 49.8 | 73.5 | 49.8 | 15.3 | 14 | 0.94 | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1,4 |
| /aximum | 31 | 79.9 | 53.9 | 110.6 | | 2. | 30.5 | 3.63 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| Minimum | 30 | 65.6 | 44.5 | - | 36.6 | 91 | 1.0 | 0.04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Sexton Valley (Jacqueline's Blk) 4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/2/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:21 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 29 | 68.8 | 41.6 | 88 | 32,3 | 15.1 | 19.3 | 1.08 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 73 | 44.8 | 92 | 34.2 | 14.4 | 23.4 | 1.43 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 76.9 | 47.5 | 89.1 | 37.6 | 17 | 24 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 76.5 | 49.1 | 93.4 | 41.9 | 14.3 | 22.4 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 82.6 | 51.6 | 102.1 | 42.8 | 13.8 | 20.8 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 83.7 | 50.5 | 109.9 | 42.9 | 11.7 | 19,3 | 0.01 | 30 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 82.6 | 42.8 | 98.8 | 31.3 | 10.6 | 22.3 | 0.25 | 31 | 28 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 213 | | | - | | - | | 2.8 | 213 | 210 | 28 | 4 | 11 | 6 |
| Average | 30,4 | 77.8 | 46.8 | 77.8 | 46.8 | 13,8 | b. | 0,4 | 30.4 | 30 | 4 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| Maximum | 31 | 83.7 | 51.6 | 109.9 | | 141 | 24 | 1.43 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Minimum | 29 | 68.8 | 41.6 | | 31.3 | 1. | 24 | 0 | 29 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Sexton Valley (Jacqueline's Blk)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 4:35 PM PDT

| | | Te | mperat | ure (°l | -) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|---------|----------------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 66.6 | 37.1 | 81.7 | 30.7 | 15.2 | 23.4 | 0.09 | 30 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 74.5 | 41.8 | 88.2 | 33.8 | 15.2 | 20.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 76.9 | 48 | 95.7 | 36.6 | 15,2 | 24.7 | 0.01 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 75.6 | 48.8 | 87.8 | 42.2 | 14 | 18.4 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 77.5 | 50.4 | 98.6 | 40.5 | 13.8 | 19.1 | 0.02 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 78.9 | 48 | 94.8 | 38.9 | 12,6 | 16.9 | 0.44 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 71.8 | 43.2 | 94.7 | 28.5 | 11.8 | 22.2 | 14.45 | 31 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 10 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 15.03 | 214 | 212 | 11 | 0 | 17 | 11 |
| Average | 30.6 | 74.6 | 45.4 | 74.6 | 45.4 | 14 | | 2,15 | 30,6 | 30,3 | 1.6 | 0 | 2,4 | 1.6 |
| Maximum | 31 | 78.9 | 50.4 | 98.6 | | - | 24.7 | 14.45 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 10 |
| Minimum | 30 | 66.6 | 37.1 | - | 28.5 | 124 | L. | 0 | 30 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Sexton Valley (Jacqueline's Blk)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 4:32 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 67.6 | 38.8 | 87.4 | 31.6 | 15.3 | 23.7 | 3,72 | 30 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 74 | 41.7 | 93.5 | 31.5 | 16.2 | 27.1 | 0.02 | 31 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 79.3 | 47.7 | 99 | 40.9 | 13,9 | 20,2 | 1.46 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 76.1 | 49 | 86.9 | 39.9 | 13 | 19.5 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 81.2 | 49 | 93 | 42.2 | 13.4 | 19.6 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 83 | 50 | 111.4 | 40.9 | 12.8 | 24.1 | 0.01 | 30 | 30 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 73.2 | 43 | 94.7 | 30.8 | 10.2 | 19.8 | 0.2 | 31 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 214 | | | - | | | | 5.42 | 214 | 210 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 10 |
| Average | 30.6 | 76,3 | 45.6 | 76.3 | 45.6 | 13,5 | | 0.77 | 30.6 | 30 | 2,1 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1,4 |
| laximum | 31 | 83 | 50 | 111.4 | .2 | 74. | 27,1 | 3.72 | 31 | 31 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Minimum | 30 | 67.6 | 38.8 | 2.0 | 30.8 | | 22- | 0 | 30 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

West Santa Rosa (LOV Vineyard) 4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/9/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:36 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 22 | 74.4 | 45.5 | 88.5 | 38.7 | 13.3 | 20.6 | 0.02 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 76.2 | 46.8 | 95.3 | 36.8 | 13.3 | 17.8 | 1.27 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 82,3 | 49.8 | 94,9 | 42.6 | 14,5 | 20,4 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 81.8 | 50.6 | 97.1 | 44,1 | 12.4 | 16.9 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 86.8 | 53.3 | 104.9 | 45.2 | 12.5 | 21.7 | 0.08 | 31 | 31 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 86.8 | 51.8 | 112 | 45.6 | 10.9 | 18.8 | 0.02 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 86.2 | 44.7 | 103.4 | 33.6 | 10.9 | 25.8 | 0.11 | 31 | 31 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 206 | | | | -1- | | 7.5 | 1.51 | 206 | 206 | 52 | 9 | 12 | 4 |
| Average | 29,4 | 82,4 | 49.1 | 82.4 | 49.1 | 12,5 | 19. | 0.22 | 29,4 | 29,4 | 7.4 | 1,3 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| Maximum | 31 | 86.8 | 53.3 | 112 | ,7 | 12.1 | 25.8 | 1.27 | 31 | 31 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| Minimum | 22 | 74.4 | 44.7 | 100 | 33,6 | 1-1 | 8- | 0 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

West Santa Rosa (Hawk's Roost)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:38 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 70.2 | 39.2 | 86.5 | 33,2 | 13.2 | 19.2 | 0.14 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 79 | 44.6 | 91,2 | 38.5 | 15.1 | 22.7 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 81,2 | 49.1 | 102.2 | 38,2 | 13.8 | 19.6 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 81.3 | 50.7 | 93.2 | 44.6 | 12.5 | 16.4 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 82.3 | 51.2 | 102.9 | 44 | 12 | 14.2 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 83,3 | 48.7 | 99 | 39.7 | 12.1 | 16.1 | 0.12 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 73.7 | 45.3 | 95.2 | 35.5 | 11.9 | 26.6 | 11.94 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 12,22 | 214 | 214 | 27 | 3 | 15 | 9 |
| Average | 30.6 | 78.7 | 47 | 78.7 | 47 | 12.9 | 14. | 1.75 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 1,3 |
| /aximum | 31 | 83.3 | 51.2 | 102.9 | .2 | 14.1 | 26.6 | 11.94 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 8 |
| Minimum | 30 | 70.2 | 39.2 | | 33,2 | - | 6.2 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

West Santa Rosa (Hawk's Roost) 4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:37 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 70.3 | 40.6 | 89.1 | 32,2 | 14.9 | 33.1 | 2.18 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 76.9 | 44.2 | 95.2 | 32.8 | 15.5 | 24.3 | 0.28 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 83,4 | 50.1 | 103.9 | 42,2 | 14,1 | 20.8 | 0.81 | 30 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 81.6 | 50.9 | 93.9 | 43,2 | 12.4 | 15.8 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 85.7 | 51.7 | 98.7 | 45.7 | 12.2 | 17 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 86,5 | 51.1 | 114.3 | 43,4 | 12.2 | 23.9 | 1.04 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 76.5 | 44.5 | 96.2 | 32.7 | 10.3 | 21.7 | 0.04 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | - | 4.35 | 214 | 214 | 30 | 5 | 15 | 9 |
| Average | 30.6 | 80.1 | 47.6 | 80.1 | 47.6 | 13,1 | 3. | 0.62 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 1,3 |
| Maximum | 31 | 86.5 | 51.7 | 114.3 | .2 | 12.0 | 33.1 | 2.18 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| Minimum | 30 | 70.3 | 40.6 | dec | 32,2 | | 12 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Windsor-NW (Ranch 8)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:39 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 74.4 | 47.1 | 93 | 35.6 | 17.9 | 25.8 | 1.06 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| May 2020 | 30 | 79.7 | 49.5 | 100.2 | 40.7 | 16.4 | 26 | 1.5 | 30 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 5 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 87 | 53.2 | 99.7 | 46.7 | 17.1 | 28.5 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 87.3 | 52.9 | 100.7 | 48.9 | 16.8 | 31.5 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 30 | 91.9 | 55.5 | 109.2 | 50.2 | 15.1 | 29.5 | 0.09 | 30 | 30 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 90,7 | 55.7 | 115.7 | 49.8 | 14,4 | 27.2 | 0.01 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 90.4 | 50.3 | 107.2 | 38.8 | 13.7 | 30.9 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 212 | | . 45 | | | | | 2.66 | 212 | 212 | 78 | 17 | 15 | 8 |
| Average | 30.3 | 86 | 52 | 86 | 52 | 15.9 | 19 | 0.38 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 11,1 | 2,4 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| laximum | 31 | 91.9 | 55.7 | 115.7 | ×. | 4. | 31.5 | 1.5 | 31 | 31 | 18 | 5 | 9 | 5 |
| Minimum | 30 | 74.4 | 47.1 | | 35.6 | 4.0 | 300 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







Climate Summary

Windsor-NW (Ranch 8)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:45 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 74.3 | 42.6 | 91.9 | 35.7 | 16.9 | 26.8 | 0.15 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 83.4 | 49.2 | 93.7 | 43.4 | 19.5 | 30.1 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 86 | 52,7 | 107.6 | 43.5 | 18.5 | 34.3 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 87.5 | 52.4 | 100.7 | 49.7 | 16.1 | 22.8 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 87.9 | 53.7 | 106.1 | 48.1 | 15.2 | 23.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 88.4 | 52,3 | 103.8 | 47,1 | 13.8 | 20.5 | 0,11 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 76.2 | 48.8 | 99.7 | 39.4 | 13.1 | 29.7 | 12.35 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 7 |
| Total | 214 | | - | | | | | 12.61 | 214 | 214 | 60 | 10 | 15 | 8 |
| Average | 30.6 | 83,4 | 50,2 | 83,4 | 50.2 | 16.2 | 1 | 1.8 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| laximum | 31 | 88.4 | 53.7 | 107.6 | | 74. | 34.3 | 12,35 | 31 | 31 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 7 |
| Minimum | 30 | 74.3 | 42.6 | 100 | 35.7 | | | 0 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Windsor-NW (Ranch 8)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:43 PM PDT

| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F |) | 100000 | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|--------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 73.5 | 44.9 | 94.2 | 37 | 20,3 | 41,5 | 2.12 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 80.6 | 48.4 | 100.8 | 35.3 | 20.7 | 40.3 | 0.18 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Jun 2022 | 29 | 88.5 | 53.6 | 105.7 | 45,2 | 17,3 | 32,2 | 0.62 | 29 | 29 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 86.1 | 53 | 98.7 | 47.9 | 12.5 | 19.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 90.3 | 54.4 | 105.4 | 51.2 | 14.4 | 19.7 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 90.5 | 54.8 | 117.1 | 48 | 14,7 | 22 | 1,3 | 30 | 30 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 80.4 | 48.1 | 99.7 | 38.4 | 12 | 30.5 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 213 | | | - | | | | 4.24 | 213 | 213 | 65 | 13 | 15 | 10 |
| Average | 30,4 | 84.3 | 51 | 84,3 | 51 | 16 | 14 | 0.61 | 30.4 | 30,4 | 9.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1,4 |
| /aximum | 31 | 90.5 | 54.8 | 117.1 | 1.5 | 41 | 41.5 | 2.12 | 31 | 31 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Minimum | 29 | 73.5 | 44.9 | 10.0 | 35,3 | | 12- | 0 | 29 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





Climate Summary

Windsor-SE (Silk Rd)

4/1/2020 - 10/31/2020 | Showing 4/1/20 - 10/31/20 as of 8/11/23 3:41 PM PDT

| | | Te | mpera | ture (°F |) | | Wind (mph) | Precip (in) | | | Day | s | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2020 | 30 | 73 | 43.2 | 90.4 | 33.6 | 15 | 20.8 | 1.23 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| May 2020 | 31 | 77.8 | 46.3 | 98.2 | 34.9 | 14.2 | 18.6 | 1.19 | 31 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Jun 2020 | 30 | 84.3 | 49,2 | 97.4 | 41,2 | 14,6 | 22,9 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2020 | 31 | 84.5 | 50.2 | 97.6 | 43,1 | 12.8 | 17.3 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2020 | 31 | 89.1 | 52.6 | 105.4 | 44.9 | 12.4 | 19.7 | 0.1 | 31 | 31 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Sep 2020 | 30 | 87.1 | 50.5 | 110.7 | 43.8 | 10.9 | 18,2 | 0.02 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Oct 2020 | 31 | 86.5 | 42.4 | 102.4 | 30.9 | 11.1 | 26 | 0.18 | 31 | 27 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | - | | 2.72 | 214 | 210 | 58 | 8 | 18 | 8 |
| Average | 30.6 | 83,2 | 47.8 | 83,2 | 47.8 | 13 | | 0.39 | 30.6 | 30 | 8,3 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1,1 |
| laximum | 31 | 89.1 | 52.6 | 110.7 | - | , <u>a</u> , | 26 | 1.23 | 31 | 31 | 14 | 3 | 9 | 4 |
| Minimum | 30 | 73 | 42.4 | | 30.9 | - | 2- | 0 | 30 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |







SONOMA COUNTY WEATHER **CUSTOM REPORT**

Climate Summary

Windsor-SE (Silk Rd)

4/1/2021 - 10/31/2021 | Showing 4/1/21 - 10/31/21 as of 5/16/23 5:53 PM PDT

| | | Max Win Temperature (°F) Gust (mp | | | DE OFFI | Precip (in) | Days | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------|---------|----------------|------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2021 | 30 | 71.5 | 38,3 | 88.2 | 32.9 | 15.1 | 20.7 | 0.09 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| May 2021 | 31 | 80.1 | 44.7 | 90.9 | 37.8 | 15.6 | 22.3 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 2021 | 30 | 82,6 | 48.6 | 103.8 | 36.4 | 14.7 | 23,5 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 2021 | 31 | 83.1 | 50.4 | 95.6 | 44,1 | 13 | 14.8 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2021 | 31 | 83.7 | 50.7 | 101.8 | 43.5 | 12.3 | 15.3 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2021 | 30 | 84 | 47.8 | 99.6 | 38,4 | 12.1 | 15.4 | 0,17 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Oct 2021 | 31 | 73.8 | 43.9 | 95.9 | 34.4 | 12.4 | 25.8 | 10.45 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 7 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | | | 10.71 | 214 | 214 | 28 | 3 | 14 | 7 |
| Average | 30.6 | 79.8 | 46.4 | 79.8 | 46.4 | 13,6 | 3,2 | 1,53 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 4 | 0.4 | 2 | 1 |
| /aximum | 31 | 84 | 50.7 | 103.8 | | 74. | 25.8 | 10.45 | 31 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 7 |
| Minimum | 30 | 71.5 | 38.3 | 10.00 | 32.9 | | 5- | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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SONOMA COUNTY WEATHER **CUSTOM REPORT**

Climate Summary

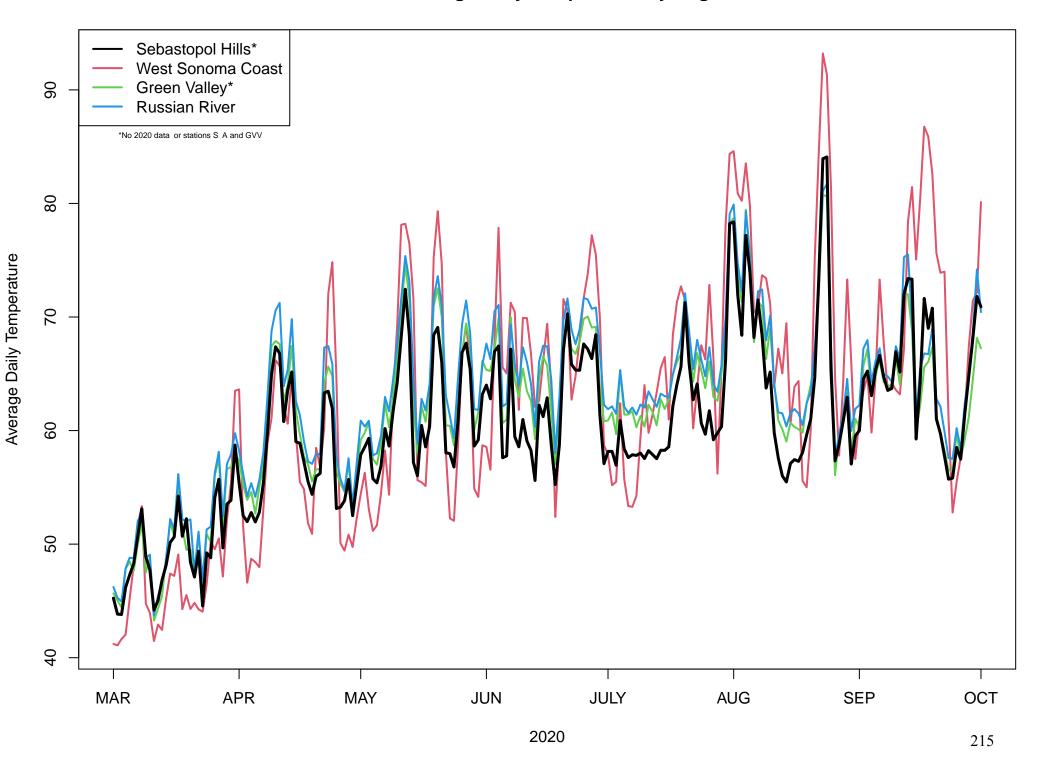
Windsor-SE (Silk Rd)

4/1/2022 - 10/31/2022 | Showing 4/1/22 - 10/31/22 as of 5/16/23 5:53 PM PDT

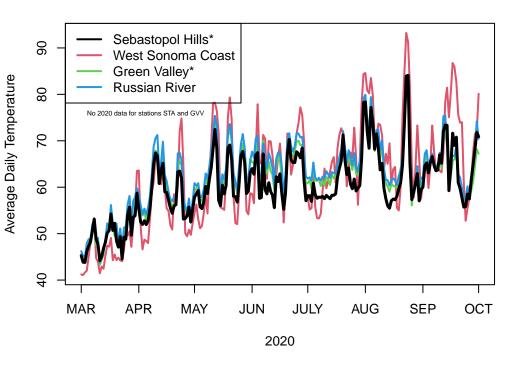
| | | Те | mpera | ture (°F | | | | Precip (in) | | Days | | | | |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|----------|------|------|------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month | Days | Avg High | Avg Low | Max | Min | Avg | Max | Total | Daily Min Temp > 28 | Daily Min Temp > 32 | Daily Max Temp > 90 | Daily Max Temp > 100 | Daily Rain > 0.01 | Daily Rain > 0.1 |
| Apr 2022 | 30 | 71,2 | 40.5 | 89.4 | 31,9 | 16.3 | 28.8 | 1.95 | 30 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| May 2022 | 31 | 78.1 | 43.7 | 98.5 | 32.2 | 16.4 | 25.7 | 0.12 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Jun 2022 | 30 | 84.3 | 49.6 | 101.7 | 41,4 | 14,1 | 19,2 | 0.63 | 30 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Jul 2022 | 31 | 82.8 | 50.6 | 94.5 | 41.7 | 12.9 | 15.6 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 2022 | 31 | 86.5 | 51.3 | 100.8 | 45.2 | 12 | 14.3 | 0.01 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 2022 | 30 | 86.8 | 50.6 | 112.8 | 42.4 | 11.9 | 18.8 | 1,24 | 30 | 30 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Oct 2022 | 31 | 77.2 | 43.1 | 96.2 | 31.3 | 10.2 | 19.6 | 0.02 | 31 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 214 | | | | | 1.7 | | 3.97 | 214 | 210 | 35 | 7 | 16 | 7 |
| Average | 30.6 | 81 | 47.1 | 81 | 47,1 | 13,4 | - 2 | 0.57 | 30.6 | 30 | 5 | 1 | 2,3 | 1 |
| /aximum | 31 | 86.8 | 51.3 | 112.8 | | 74. | 28.8 | 1.95 | 31 | 31 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Minimum | 30 | 71.2 | 40.5 | | 31,3 | 1. | 34 | 0 | 30 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

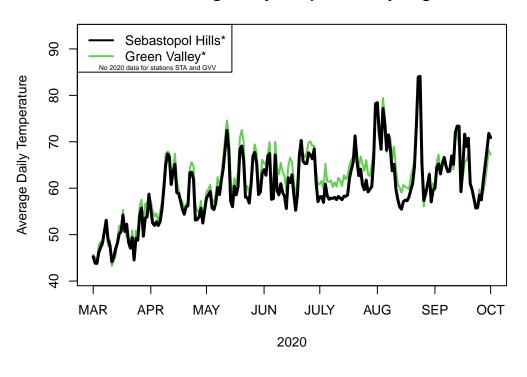
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Sonoma County Weather, Custom Graphs Showing Minimum, Average, and Maximum Temperature and Wind Data For 2020, 2021, and 2022 Growing Season



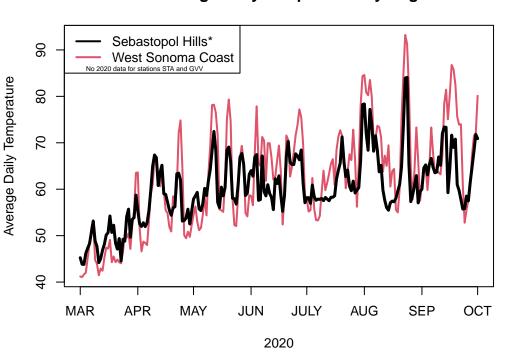
2020 Average Daily Temperature by Region

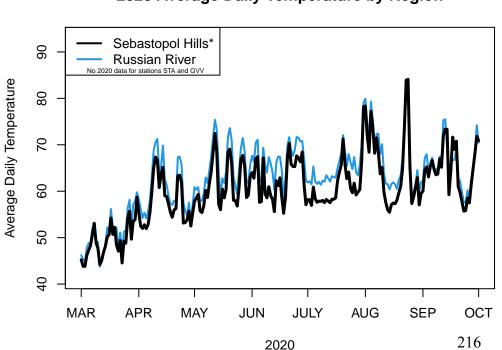




2020 Average Daily Temperature by Region

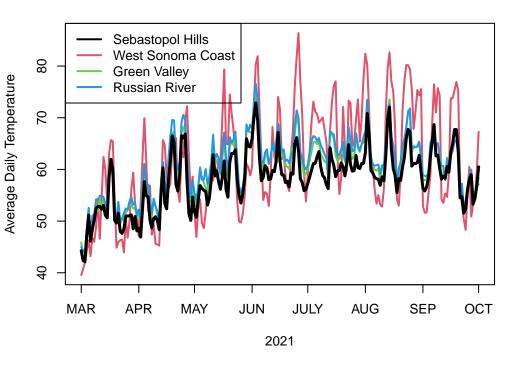
2020 Average Daily Temperature by Region

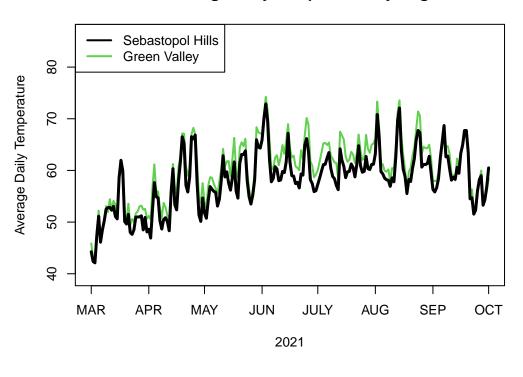




216

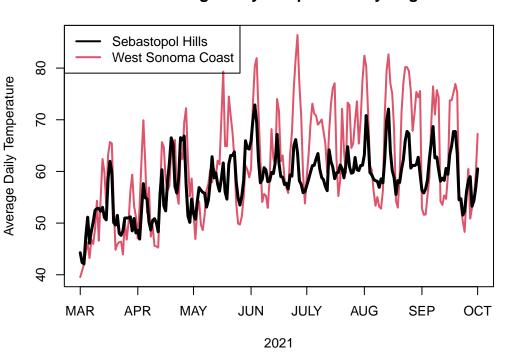
2021 Average Daily Temperature by Region

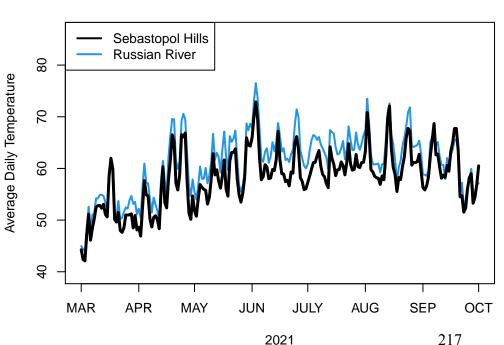




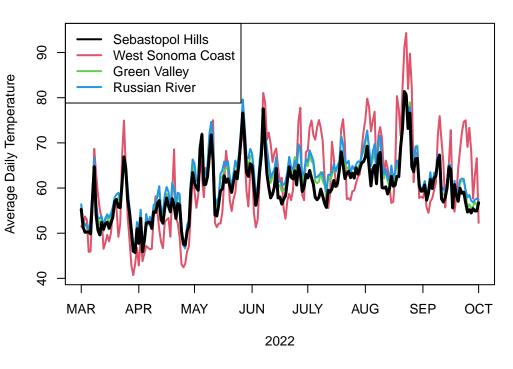
2021 Average Daily Temperature by Region

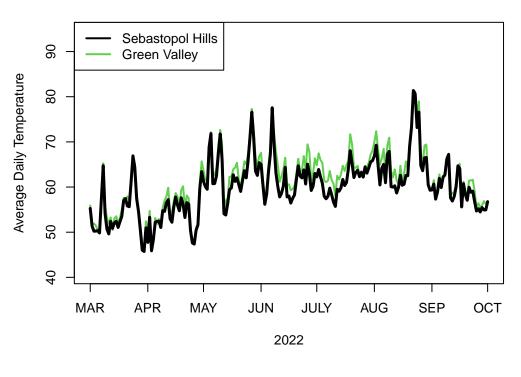
2021 Average Daily Temperature by Region





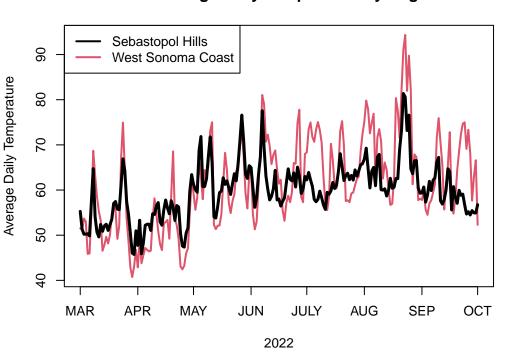
2022 Average Daily Temperature by Region

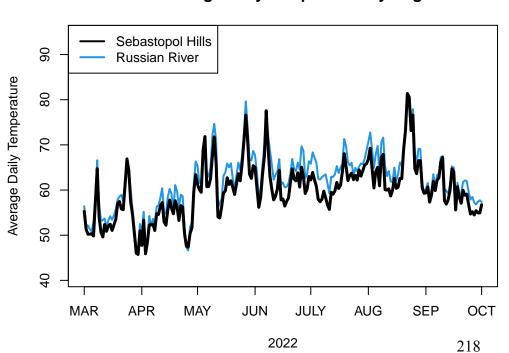




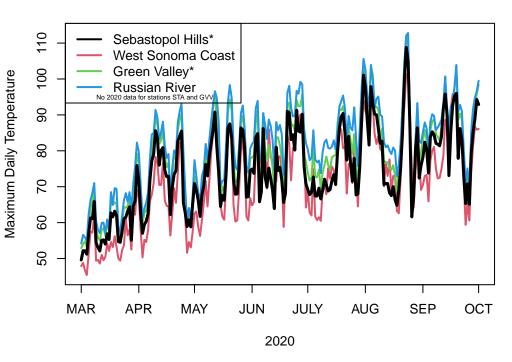
2022 Average Daily Temperature by Region

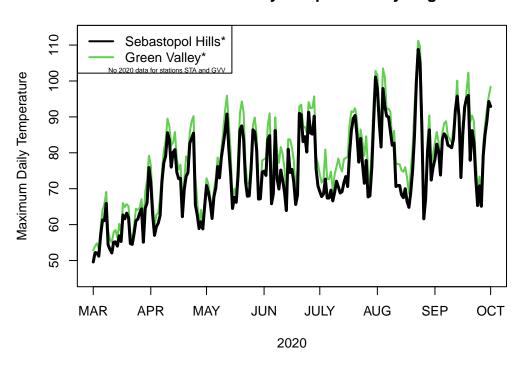
2022 Average Daily Temperature by Region





gion 2020 Maximum Daily Temperature by Region





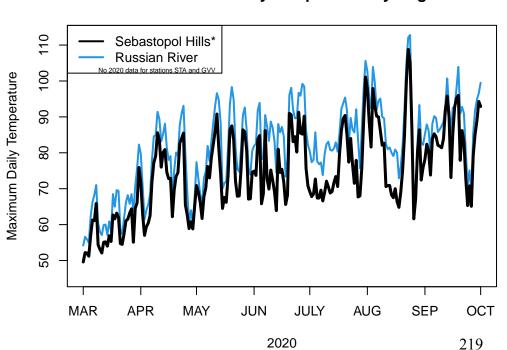
2020 Maximum Daily Temperature by Region

110 Sebastopol Hills* West Sonoma Coast 100 90 8 70 9 50 MAR **APR** JUN **JULY AUG** SEP OCT MAY

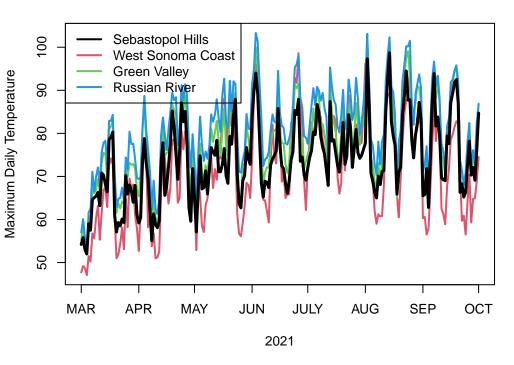
2020

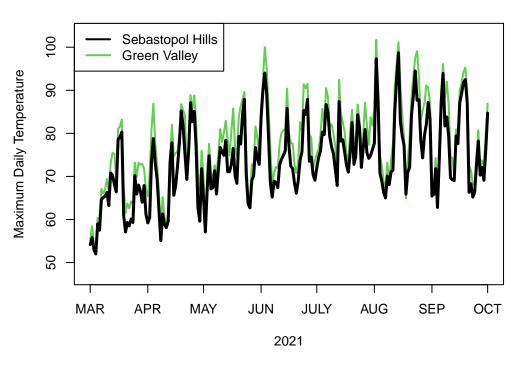
Maximum Daily Temperature

2020 Maximum Daily Temperature by Region



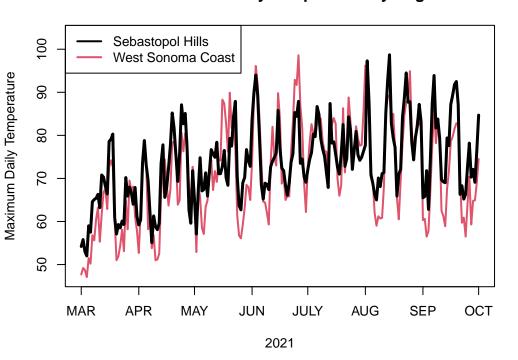
2021 Maximum Daily Temperature by Region

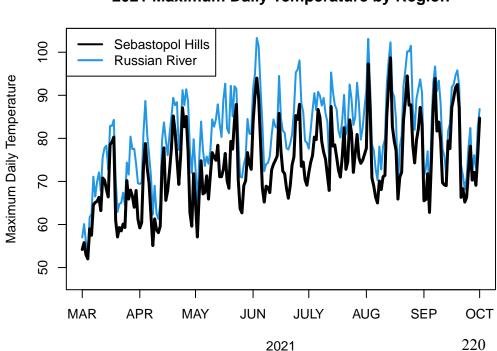




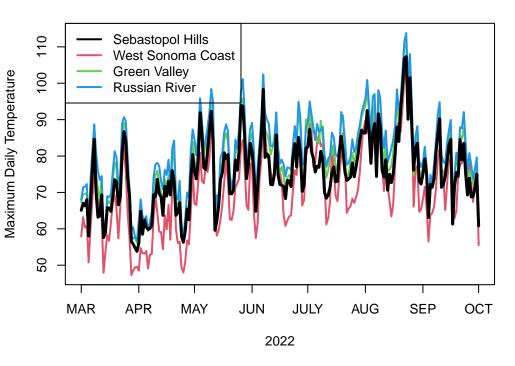
2021 Maximum Daily Temperature by Region

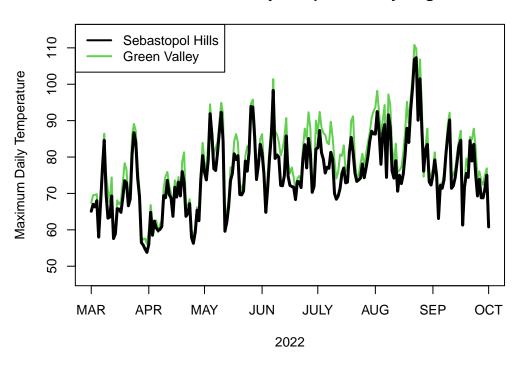
2021 Maximum Daily Temperature by Region





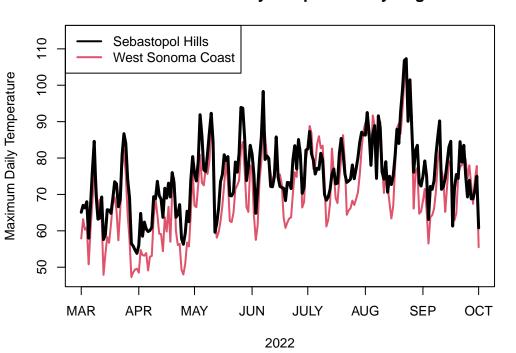
2022 Maximum Daily Temperature by Region

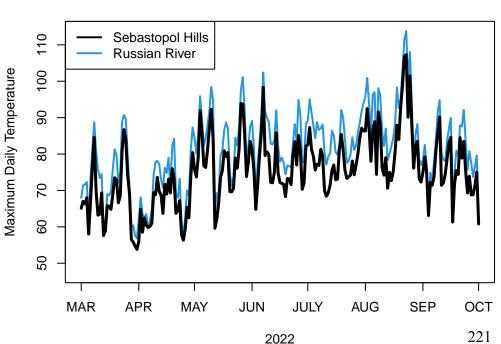




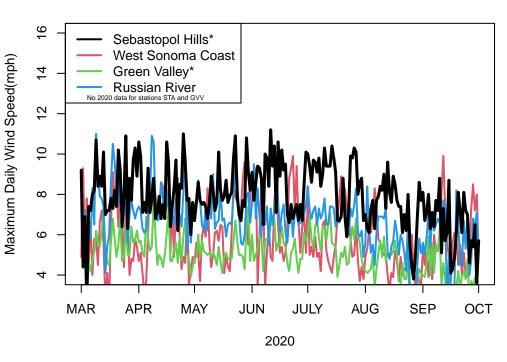
2022 Maximum Daily Temperature by Region

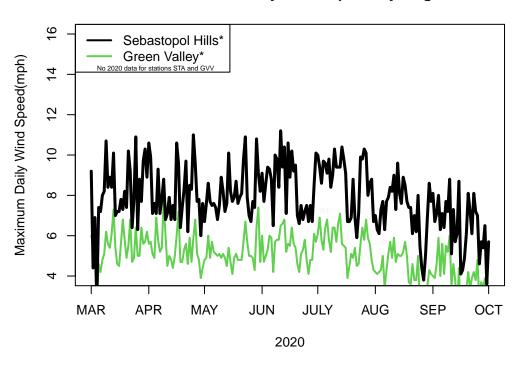
2022 Maximum Daily Temperature by Region





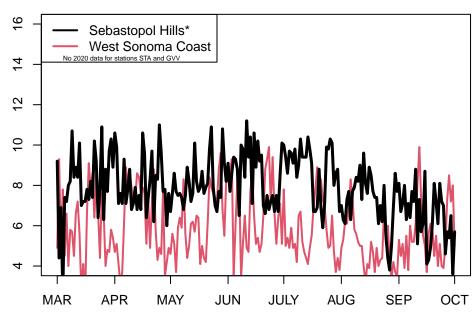
2020 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region



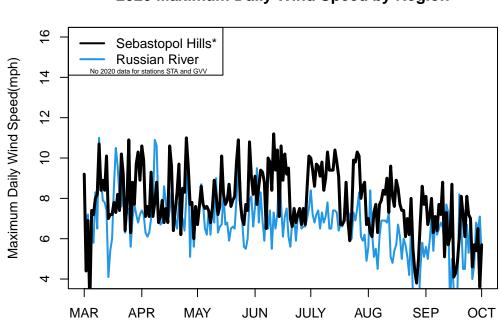


2020 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region

2020 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region

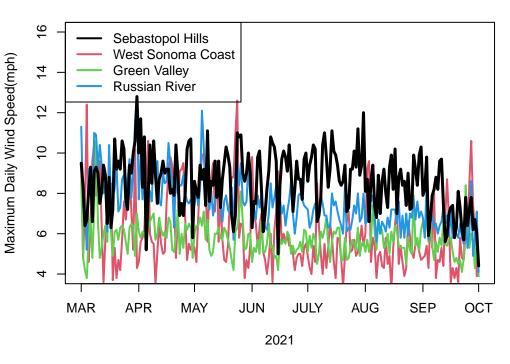


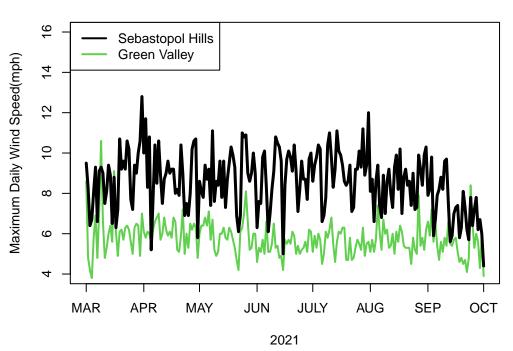
Maximum Daily Wind Speed(mph)



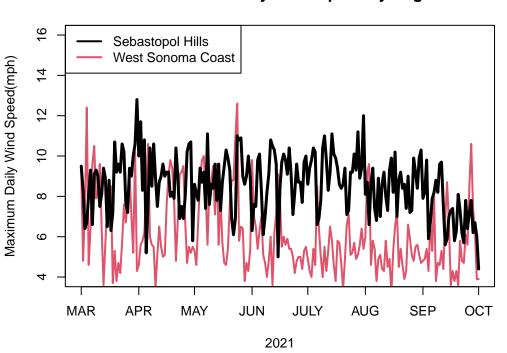
2020 2020

2021 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region 2021 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region

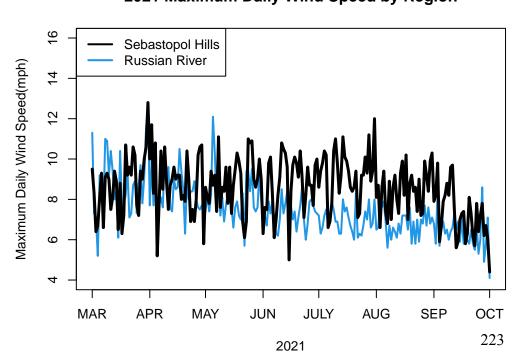




2021 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region



2021 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region



16 Sebastopol Hills West Sonoma Coast 4 Green Valley Russian River 12 10 ∞ 9

Maximum Daily Wind Speed(mph)

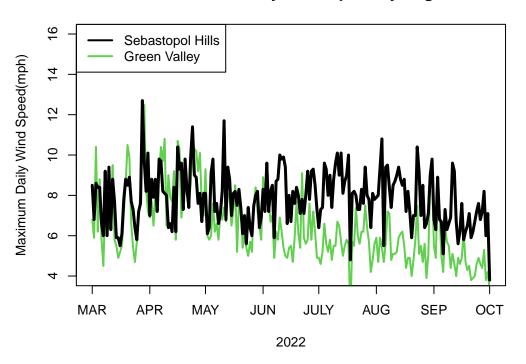
4

MAR

APR

MAY

2022 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region



2022 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region

2022

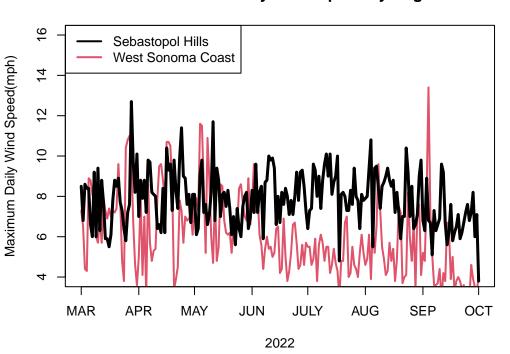
JULY

AUG

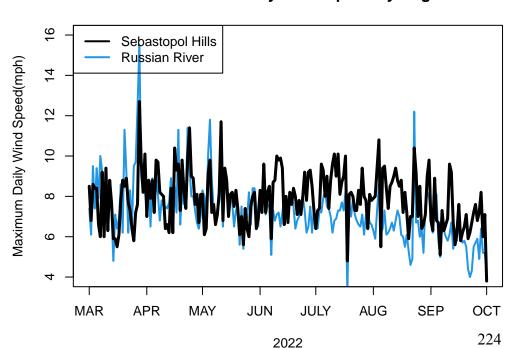
SEP

OCT

JUN



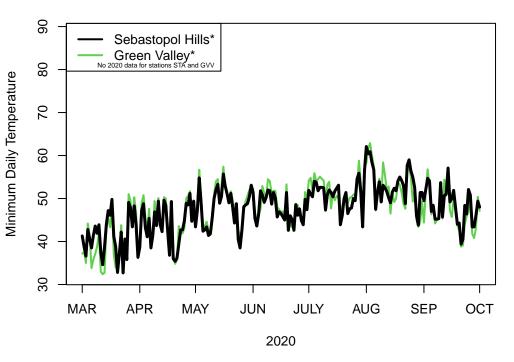
2022 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region



90 Sebastopol Hills* West Sonoma Coast 80 Green Valley* Russian River 70 9 20 4 MAR **APR** JUN **JULY** AUG SEP OCT MAY

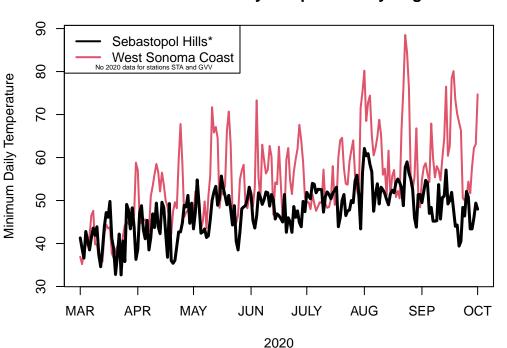
Minimum Daily Temperature

2020 Minimum Daily Temperature by Region

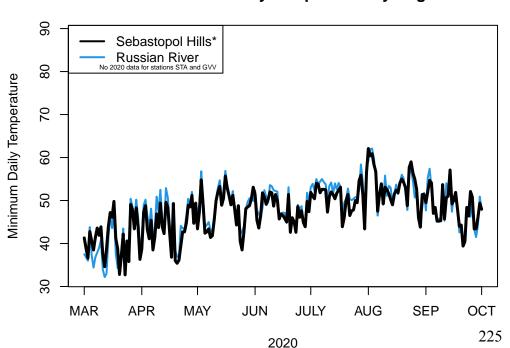


2020 Minimum Daily Temperature by Region

2020



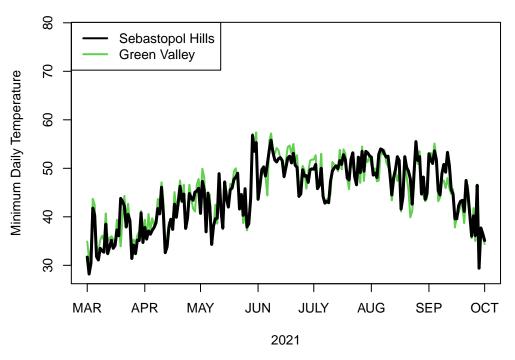
2020 Minimum Daily Temperature by Region



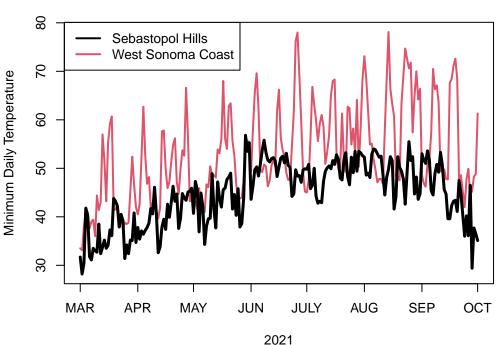
8 Sebastopol Hills West Sonoma Coast 2 Green Valley Russian River 9 20 4 30 MAR **APR** MAY JUN **JULY** AUG SEP OCT 2021

Minimum Daily Temperature

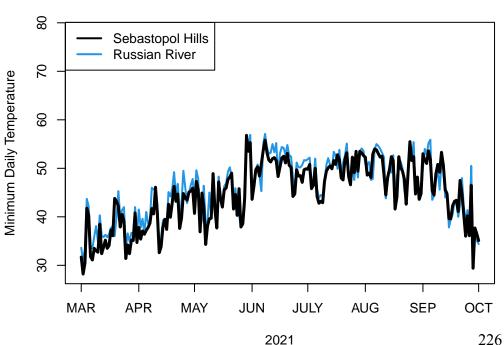
2021 Minimum Daily Temperature by Region



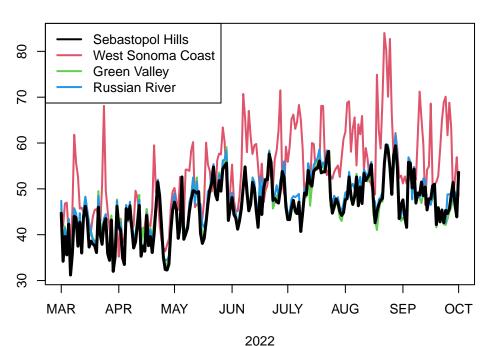
2021 Minimum Daily Temperature by Region



2021 Minimum Daily Temperature by Region

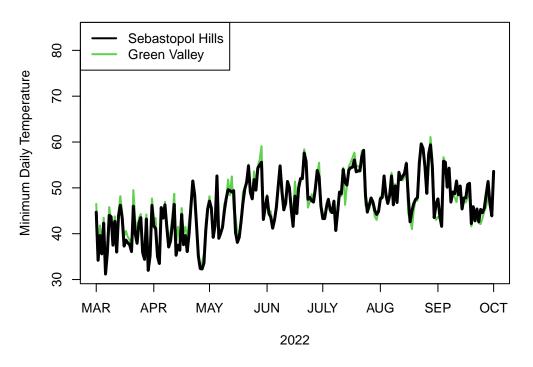


2021

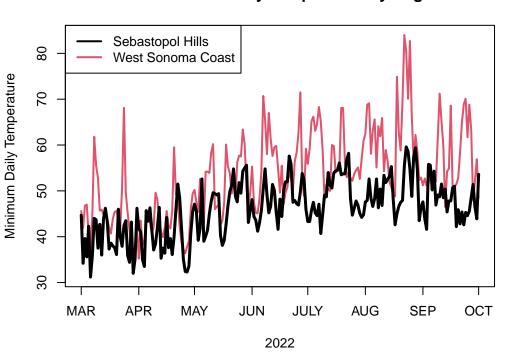


Minimum Daily Temperature

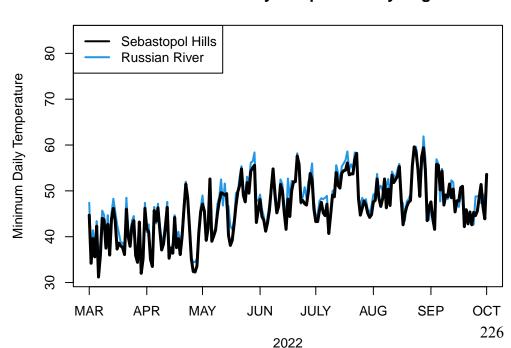
2022 Minimum Daily Temperature by Region

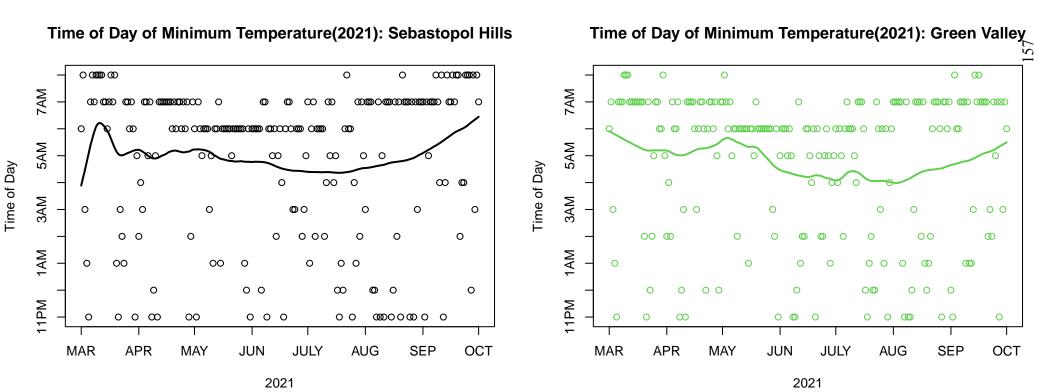


2022 Minimum Daily Temperature by Region

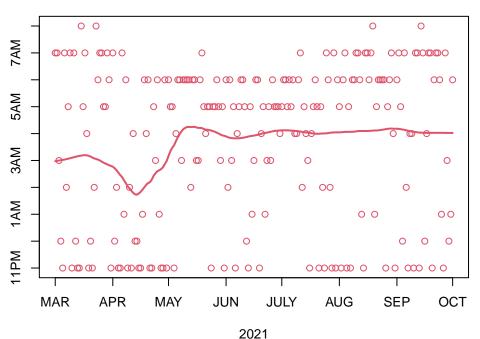


2022 Minimum Daily Temperature by Region



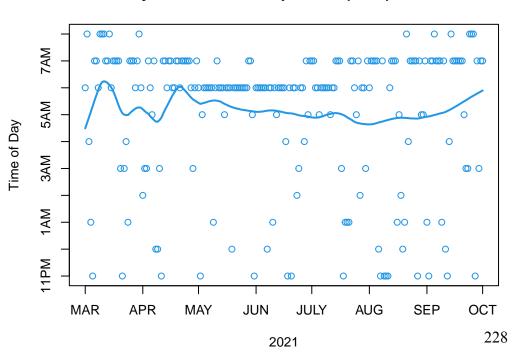


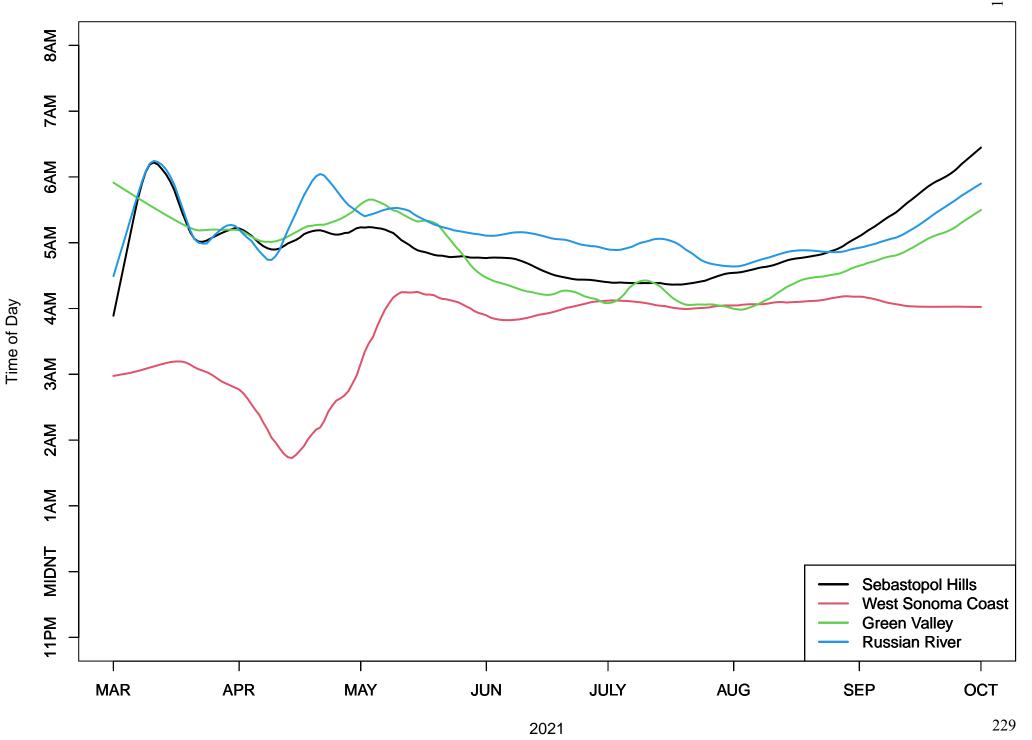




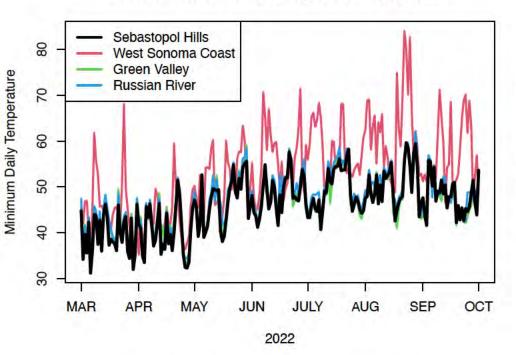
Time of Day

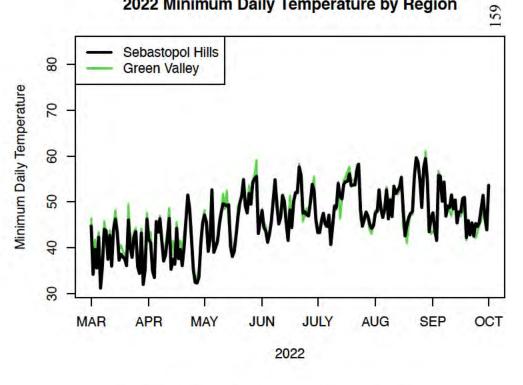
Time of Day of Minimum Temperature(2021): Russian River





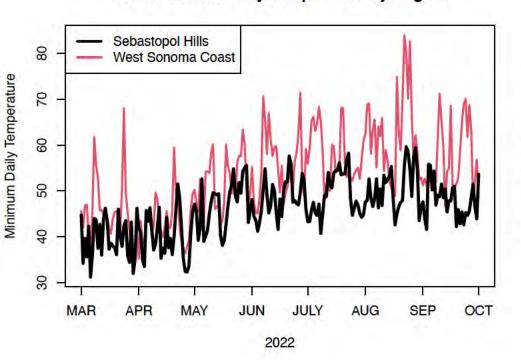


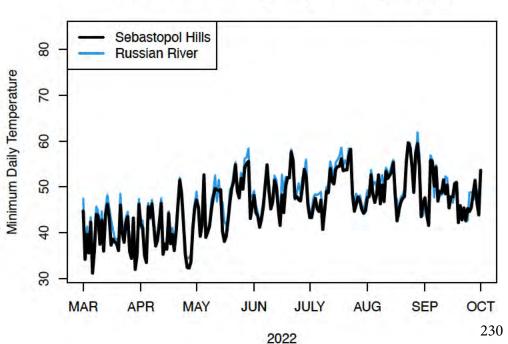


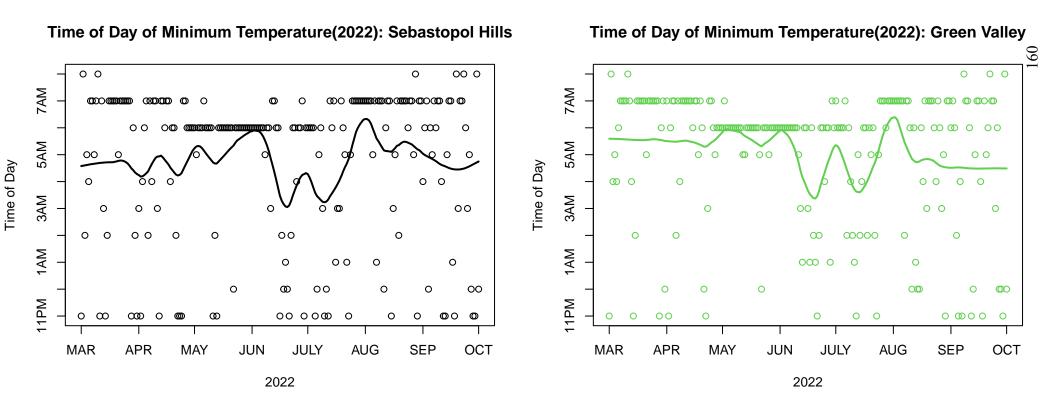


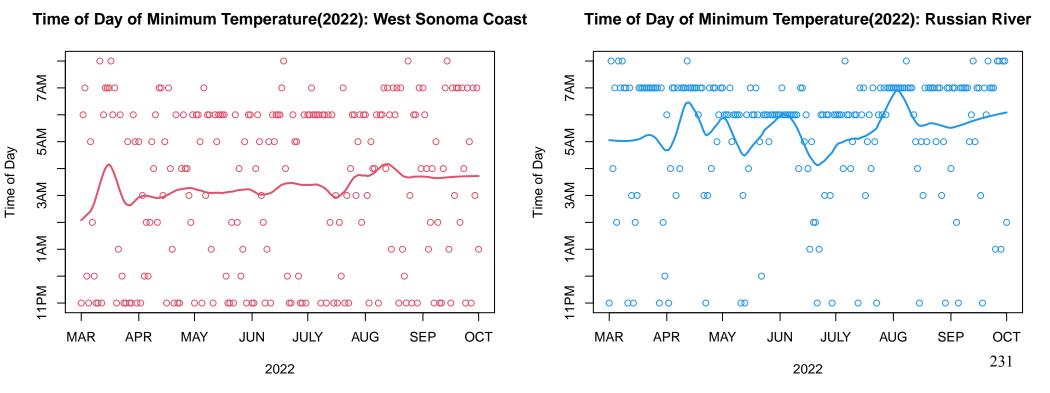
2022 Minimum Daily Temperature by Region

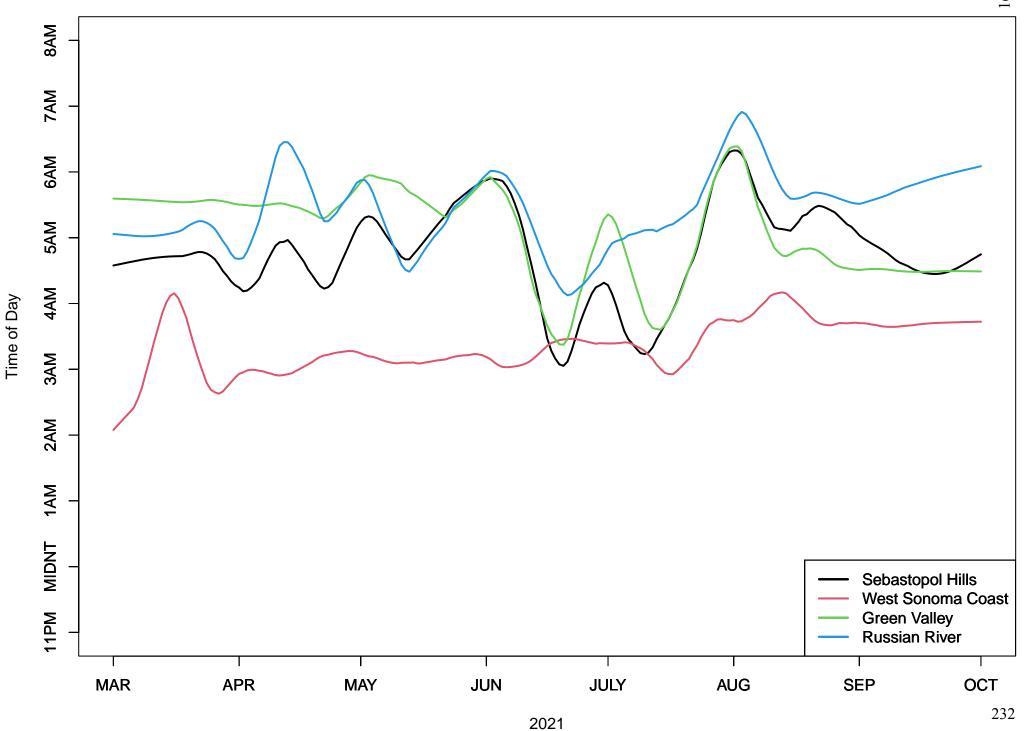
2022 Minimum Daily Temperature by Region





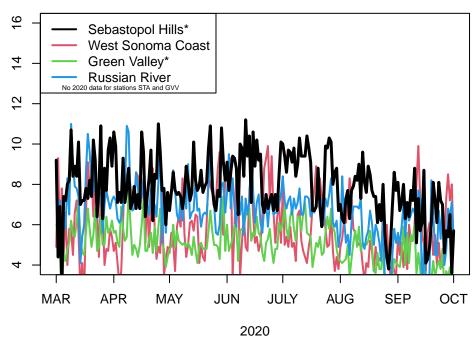




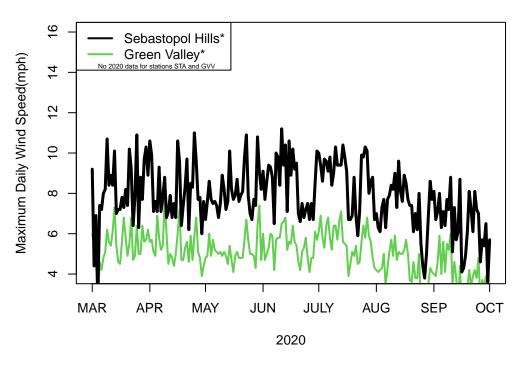


Sonoma County Weather, Custom Graphs Showing Minimum, Average, and Maximum Wind Data For 2020, 2021, and 2022 Growing Season

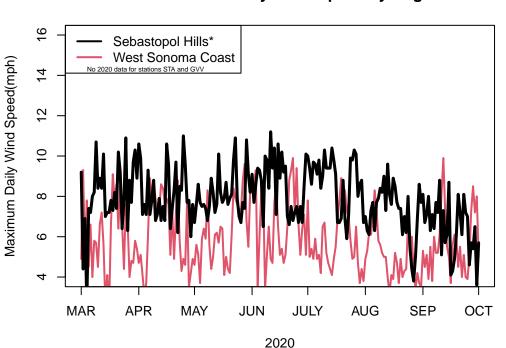
2020 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region



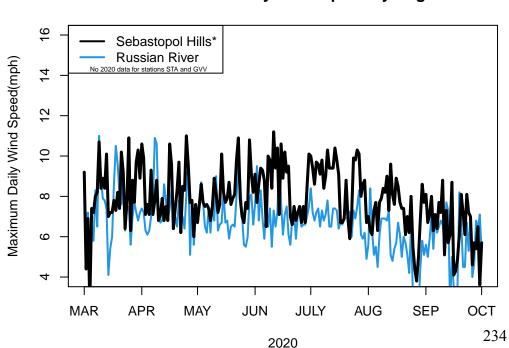
Maximum Daily Wind Speed(mph)



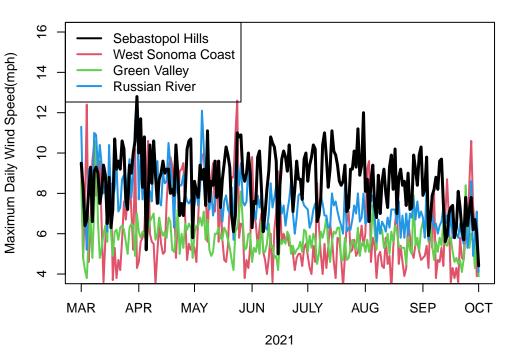
2020 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region

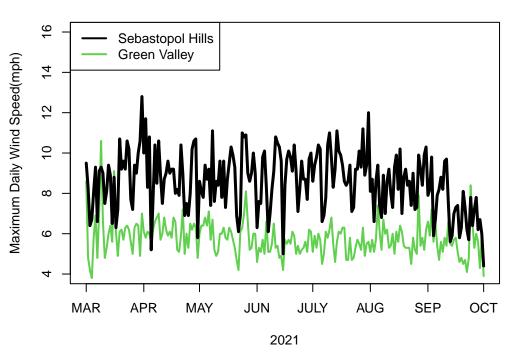


2020 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region



2021 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region



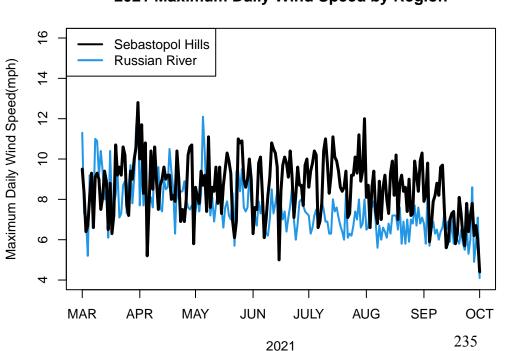


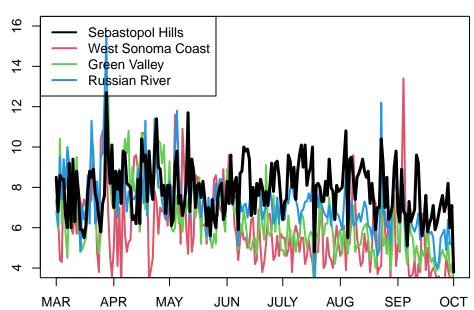
2021 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region

16 Sebastopol Hills West Sonoma Coast 4 12 10 ∞ 9 4 **APR** JUN JULY SEP OCT MAR MAY **AUG** 2021

Maximum Daily Wind Speed(mph)

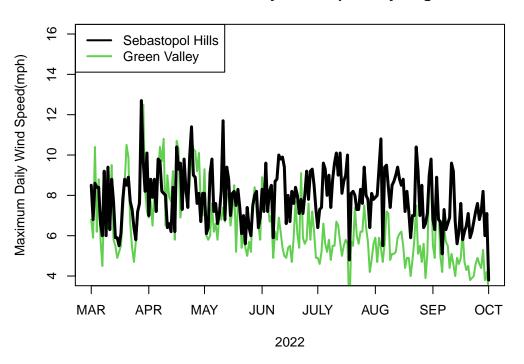
2021 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region





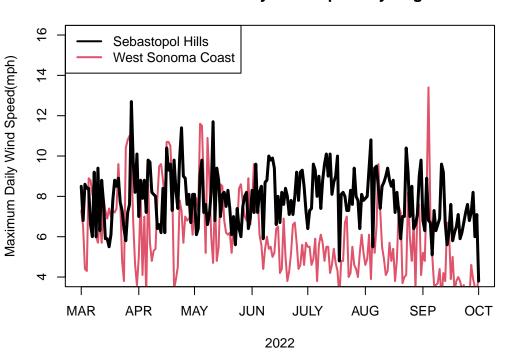
Maximum Daily Wind Speed(mph)

2022 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region

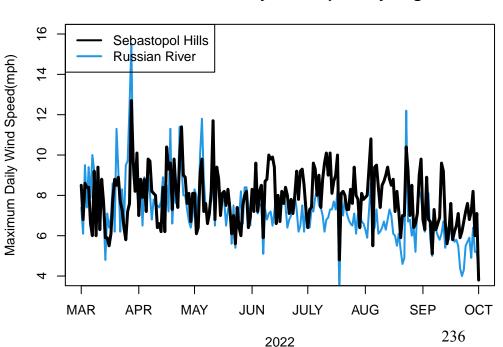


2022 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region

2022



2022 Maximum Daily Wind Speed by Region

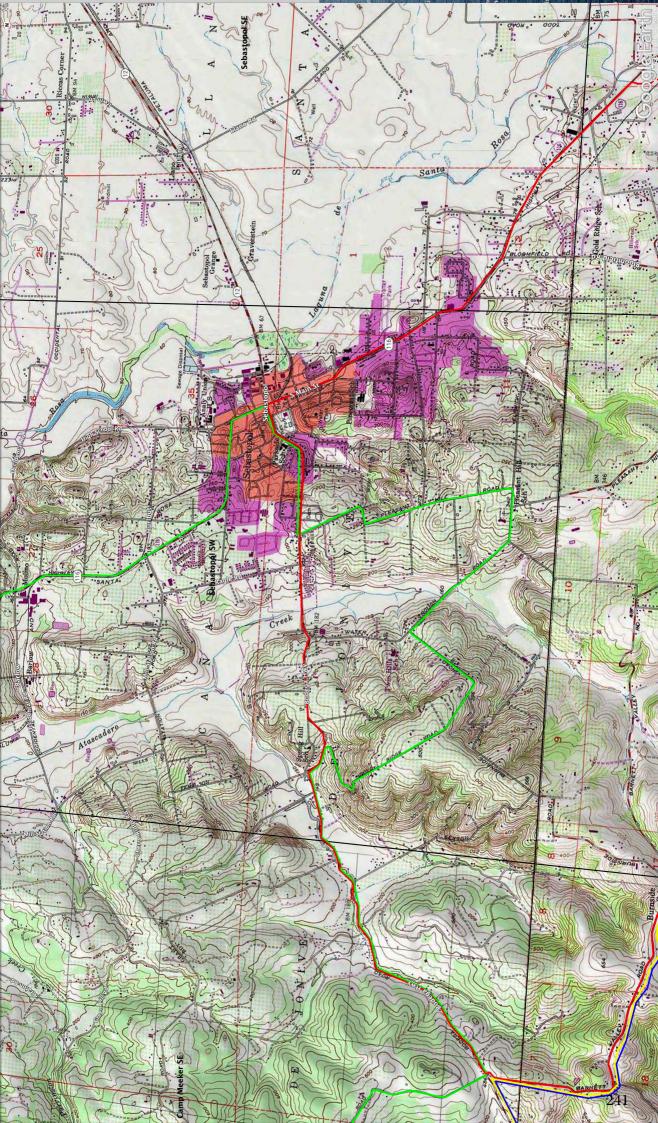


Additional Imaging for Soil Series Mapping within Sebastopol Hills

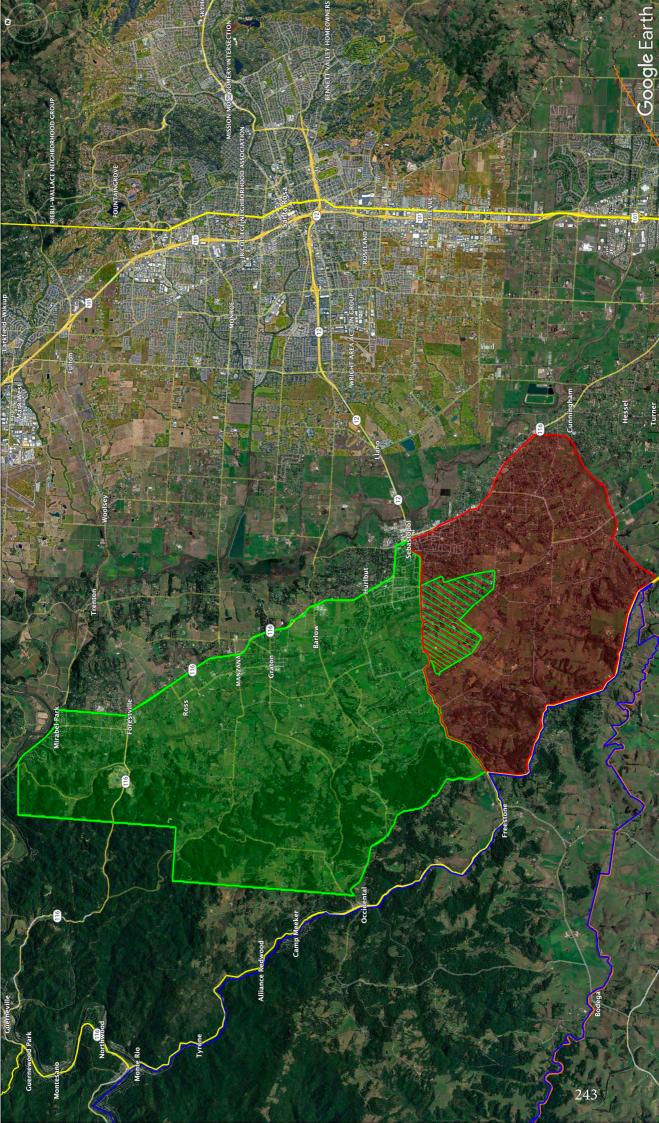




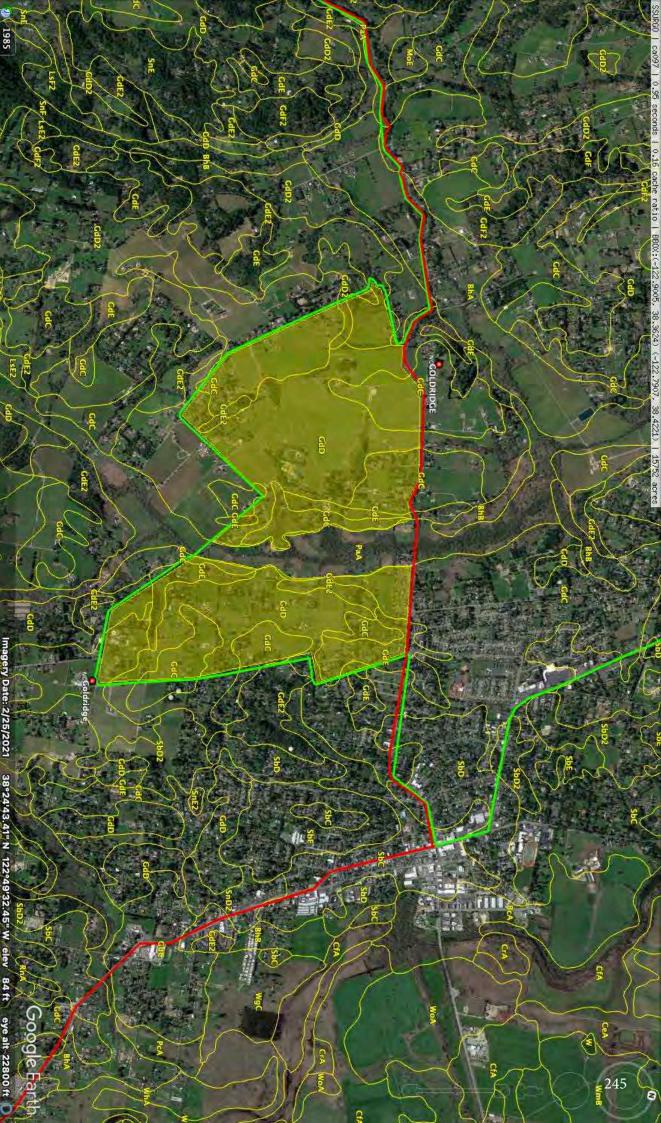
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map of Partial Overlap between Green Valley of Russian River Valley AVA and the Proposed Boundaries of Sebastopol Hills AVA



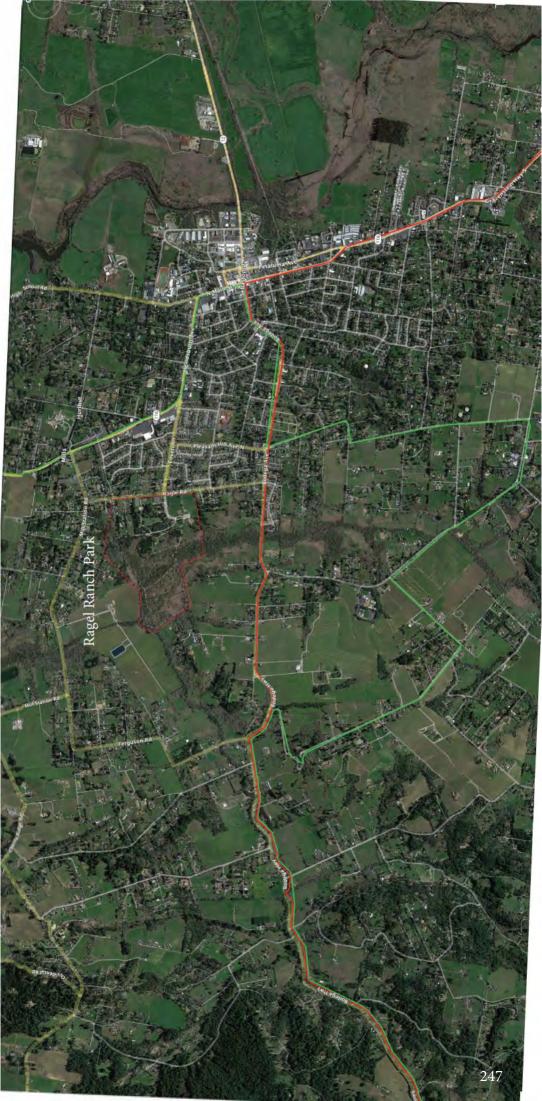
Satellite Imaging Showing Partial
Overlap of Green Valley of Russian River
Valley With the Proposed Boundaries of
Sebastopol Hills



Satellite Imaging Showing Concentration of Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam soil With the Partial overlap of Green Valley of Russian River Valley With the Proposed Boundaries of Sebastopol Hills



Enhanced Satellite Imaging of Partial Overlap of Green Valley of Russian River Valley With the Proposed Boundaries of Sebastopol Hills



Geographical Features for a New AVA Within an Existing AVA

Geographical Features Table for a New AVA within an Existing AVA

| Geographical Features Table for a New AvA within an Existing AvA | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Features | In Proposed AVA Sebastopol Hills | In Existing AVA Russian River Valley | New or Shared Distinguishing Feature? | | | | |
| Climate: Temperature (°F) Petition page(s): Exhibits(s): | 74.5°F average Coastal Cool Pages 11-14 Exhibits: L, M | 79.6°F average Coastal Cool Pages: 11-14 Exhibit L, M | New Distinguishing Feature, Sebastopol Hills is the "cooler" of the Coastal Cool | | | | |
| Climate: Wind (mph) Petition page(s): Exhibit(s): | 15.2 mph average Pages: 14-15 Exhibit L, M Table 3 | 14.5 mph average Pages 14-15 Exhibit L, M Table 3 | New Distinguishing Feature, higher average wind speed in Sebastopol Hills | | | | |
| Climate: Fog/Marin Influence Petition page(s): Exhibit(s): | Morning and Early Afternoon Fog Intrusion Pages: 15-16 Table 4 | Evening Fog Intrusion Pages: 25-31 | New Distinguishing Feature, Sebastopol Hills has morning and early afternoon fog intrusion | | | | |
| Other Climate Data (e.g., Degree Days) Petition page(s): Exhibit(s): | 2505 Degree Days Pages 11-12 Exhibit K Table 1 | 3090 Degree Days Pages 11-12 Exhibit K Table 1 | New Distinguishing Feature, cooler degree day averages in Sebastopol Hills | | | | |
| Geology Petition page(s): Exhibit(s): | Wilson Grove Formation Pages: 15-16 Map 3 | Wilson Grove Formation Pages: 25-26 Map 3 | Shared Distinguishing Feature, Wilson Grove Formation | | | | |
| Soils Petition page(s): Exhibit(s): | Exclusively Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam, Steinbeck loam, Sebastopol Sandy Loam, and Cotati Fine Sandy Loam Pages: 18-19 Map 4 and Table 5 | Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam, along with extensive, diverse soil types, mostly of silt, sand, clay, and volcanic Ash Pages 28 and 31 | Shared Distinguishing Feature, Sebastopol Hills and Russian River Valley have Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam; but, Russian River Valley has diverse soil types throughout the AVA | | | | |
| Physical Features/ Elevation Petition page(s): Exhibit(s): | Undulating hills with moderate elevations ranging from 100-600 feet Pages: 20-21, 23 Map 1 | Diverse topography from plains, valleys, and mountains ranging from sea level to 1400 feet Pages 25 and 31 | Shared Distinguishing Feature, Sebastopol Hills is within the current boundary of Russian River Valley | | | | |

Geographical Features Table for a New AVA within an Existing AVA

| Geographical Features Table for a New AVA within an Existing AVA | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Features | In Proposed AVA Sebastopol Hills | In Existing AVA Green River Valley of the Russian River Valley | New or Shared Distinguishing Feature? | | | | | |
| Climate: Temperature (°F) Petition page(s): Exhibits(s): | 74.5°F average Coastal Cool Pages 11-14 Exhibits: L, M | 76.8°F average Coastal Cool Pages 11-14, 32 Exhibit L, M | New Distinguishing Feature, Sebastopol Hills is the "cooler" of the Coastal Cool | | | | | |
| Climate: Wind (mph) Petition page(s): Exhibit(s): | 15.2 mph average Pages: 14-15 Exhibit L, M Table 3 | 12.8 mph average Pages 13-14 Exhibit L, M Table 3 | New Distinguishing Feature, higher average wind speed in Sebastopol Hills | | | | | |
| Climate: Fog/Marin Influence Petition page(s): Exhibit(s): | Morning and Early Afternoon Fog Intrusion Pages: 15-16 Table 4 | Early morning fog intrusion Page 33 | New Distinguishing Feature, Sebastopol Hills has morning and early afternoon fog intrusion | | | | | |
| Other Climate Data (e.g., Degree Days) Petition page(s): Exhibit(s): | 2505 Degree Days Pages 11-12 Exhibit K Table 1 | 2966 Degree Days Pages 11-12 Exhibit K Table 1 | New Distinguishing Feature, cooler degree day averages in Sebastopol Hills | | | | | |
| Geology Petition page(s): Exhibit(s): | Wilson Grove Formation Pages: 15-16 Map 3 | Wilson Grove Formation Pages 16-17 Map 3 | Shared Distinguishing Feature, Wilson Grove Formation | | | | | |
| Soils Petition page(s): Exhibit(s): | Exclusively Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam, Steinbeck loam, Sebastopol Sandy Loam, and Cotati Fine Sandy Loam Pages: 18-19 Map 4 and Table 5 | Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam Soil Page 33 | Shared Distinguishing Feature, Goldridge Fine Sandy Loam Soil | | | | | |
| Physical Features/ Elevation Petition page(s): Exhibit(s): | Undulating hills with moderate elevations ranging from 100-500 feet Pages: 20-21, 23 Map 1 | Eastern half: 100 to 200 feet Western Half: 750 to 800 feet Page 33 | Shared Distinguishing Feature, Eastern Portion of Green River Valley is more similar to Sebastopol Hills | | | | | |

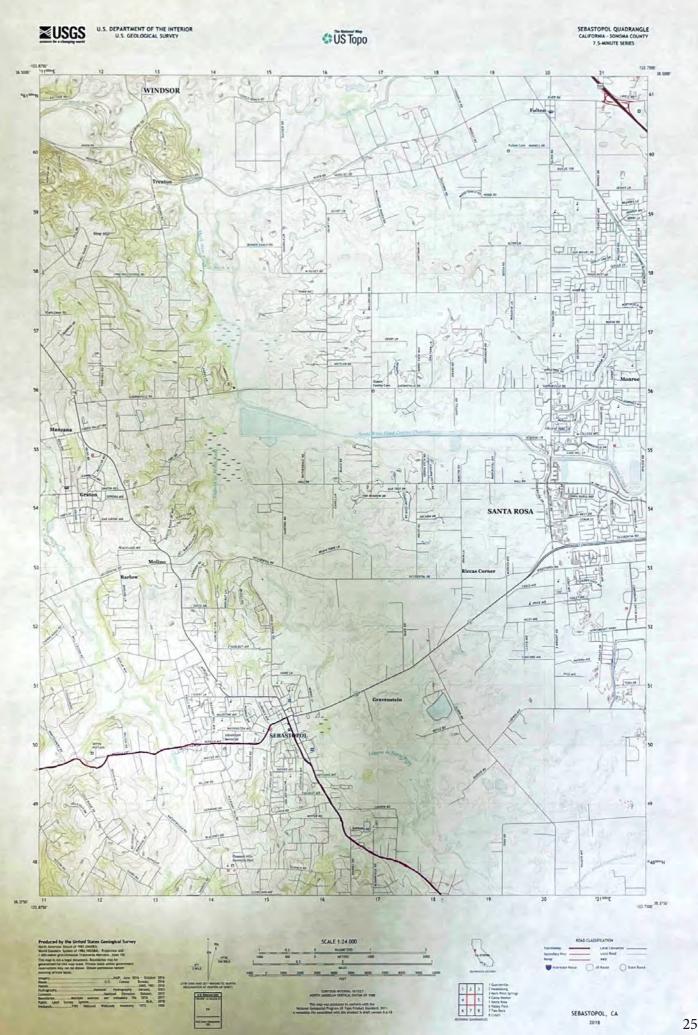
Valley Ford Quadrangle, California USGS 7.5 Series Topographic map



Two Rock Quadrangle, California USGS 7.5 Series Topographic map



Sebastopol Quadrangle, California USGS 7.5 Series Topographic map



Camp Meeker Quadrangle, California USGS 7.5 Series Topographic map

