Lodi District Vintners Association

LODI, CALIFORNIA 95240

July 26, 1982

Director
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
Department of the Treasury
Washington, DC 20226

Dear Sir:

Application for the establishment of "Lodi" as an American Viticultural Area is hereby petitioned by the undersigned. This request is made under the provisions of regulations described in Title 27 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 4, dealing with Labeling and Advertising of Wine.

We, the undersigned petitioners, are the representatives of the Lodi District's wine industry, the Grape Grower's Association, and the Chamber of Commerce. After several public meetings sponsored by both the growers and the wineries, agreement has been reached upon borders which well define Lodi's historical grape growing area.

1. Recognition of this area under the new provisions of Title 27 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 4, only reconfirms that recognition granted by your Bureau (in February of 1956) of Lodi as a wine appellation. The borders we have used to define the "Lodi" viticultural area follow that 1956 delineation as closely as possible, but using more modern landmarks. We feel that the 1956 decision was ample evidence that "Lodi" is known by the proposed name, and the historical precedence for the name is well established. Exhibit 1 through Exhibit 17 chronicle this decision.

   Wine writers such as Leon D. Adams in his definitive book, "The Wines of America", (McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, New York, 1978 Second Edition) describe the wines and climate of the "Lodi" region, Page 409 to 421. The equally authoritative Hugh Johnson, "The World Atlas of Wine" (Simon and Schuster, New York 1971) on Page 219, shows the "Lodi" wine district. Alexis Lichine, in his "New Encyclopedia of Wines and Spirits", (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, New York, 1978) also described the "Lodi" district on Pages 503 and 504. All these authors--plus many more, in various other books, wine-related magazines, and news columns have long recognized the "Lodi" wine district.

2. We feel that the best evidence that the proposed area is correct is to compare it to the 1956 delineation of the "Lodi" wine district.

   a) The southern boundary in 1956 was Eight-Mile Road, starting at the western boundary going east until the road intersected the Calaveras River, then to the county line with Calaveras County. This is the same as the currently proposed boundary.

   b) The western boundary was a road called Thornton Road. We have, instead, used the newer highway Interstate #5, which is roughly parallel to Thornton Road and runs from one-quarter to, at most, two miles west of

Thornton Road. We feel this is a better defined border and it will be the eastern edge of the proposed "Clarksburg" Viticultural Area.

c) The northern boundary will start from Interstate Highway #5. It will run east along the Cosumnes River until the river runs under California Highway #99, where it will proceed north to Grantline Road and will run parallel to the Cosumnes River, but far enough north to take in the vineyards on both sides of the Cosumnes water shed. When Grantline Road intersects California Highway #16, it will follow Highway #16 southeast to Deer Creek where it will follow Deer Creek to the El Dorado County line. The original district stopped at the Cosumnes River, but the current Proposal was slightly increased to take in similar land on both sides of the Cosumnes River.

d) The eastern border will remain the same as the 1956 delineation, except that we have excluded a small area of the Calaveras County since they would prefer to use a different appellation instead of "Lodi". The boundary proposed will follow the eastern county line of Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties from Deer Creek in the north to the Calaveras River in the south.

3. The proposed "Lodi" Viticultural Area is an inland area that is comprised mainly of alluvial fan, flood plains lands, and of lower and higher terrace lands. Although the land both north and south of the area has some similar soil structures, it is the combination of these soils with climatically moderating effect of the San Francisco Bay that makes it distinct. To quote the USDA 1937 Soil Survey of the Lodi Area, Pg. 5, "Owing to its location opposite the wine gap leading inland from the Golden Gate, the range in temperature is narrower than in more northerly and southerly parts of the great valley. Summer fogs are more common."

The primary difference on the eastern boundary is the change into the Sierra-Nevada foothills and the more upland soils. Also, an increase of rainfall is associated with an increase in elevation. To quote the same USDA 1937 Soil Survey, Pg. 5, "Lodi, representative of valley plain, has 18.26 inches (of annual rainfall); and Valley Springs, about eight miles east of the area and more or less representative of the foothill country, has 24.03 inches."

The area west of Interstate Highway #5 is Delta land comprised of Ryde soils and peat, and is more influenced by the effect of the wind gap of the Golden Gate. Soils in the proposed Lodi District are primarily Hanford, Delhi, or Dinuba in the alluvial fan soils; or San Joaquin, Madera, Ramona, or Redding in the lower and upper terrace soils ("Soils of San Joaquin County, California" and "Soils of Sacramento County, California", University of California, Berkeley, California, 1952 and 1954.) Exhibits 18 and 19 attached.

4. To recapitulate the proposed boundaries of the "Lodi" Viticultural Area: the southern boundary starts on the eastern edge of the San Joaquin County line and follows the Calaveras River to where it intersects Eight-Mile Road. It follows Eight-Mile Road to Interstate Highway #5 and then proceeds north to the Cosumnes River. It follows the Cosumnes River to California Highway #99 and then goes north along Highway #99 to Grantline Road. It follows Grantline

Road going east to California Highway #16, where it goes southeast along Highway #16 to Deer Creek. It then follows Deer Creek to the eastern edge of Sacramento County where it turns south and follows the eastern edges of Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties to the Calaveras River. Soil maps, Exhibits 18 and 19, are attached.

5. A copy of the 1957 U.S.G.S. 1: 250,000 Scale Map, Exhibit 20, is attached to this petition. We, also, have available 7½ Minute Quadrangle Maps of the proposed area, which would be available for your inspection; but to conserve space, we have used the largest possible map.

The 7½ Minute Quadrangles are: Elk Grove, Sloughouse, Carbondale, Bruceville, Galt, Clay, Goose Creek, Thornton, Lodi North, Lockeford, Clements, Wallace, Terminous, Lodi South, Waterloo, Linden, and Valley Springs.

In conclusion: we, the petitioners, signed below as the representatives of both vintners, growers, and of the community, request your consideration of the proposed "Lodi" Viticultural Area. We feel that we satisfy all requirements of CFR Title 27, Chapter 1, Part 4, and that Lodi is a unique wine producing area and is, and was, qualified for such recognition.

Respectfully yours,

Neal Overboe

Neal Overboe
President
Lodi District Vintners Association

Bradley Alderson

Bradley Alderson
Vice-President
Lodi District Vintners Association

James C. Mettler
President
Lodi District Grape Growers Association, Inc.

James C. Mettler

Robert Gray
President
Lodi District Chamber of Commerce

Robert Gray

BA/em
Enclosures

Lodi District Vintners Association

LODI, CALIFORNIA

December 20, 1983

Mr. Michael J. Breen, Specialist
Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Washington, D.C. 20226

Dear Mr. Breen:

Please add the supplementary information to our petition for a "Lodi" viticultural area.

There are thirteen bonded wineries within the proposed area. Grapes are planted on approximately 39,900 acres of the 411,000 acres in the proposed area. An exact count of all the vineyards is unfeasible but any count would be in excess of one-thousand.

The size of the viticultural area was determined by a public meeting process in which it was decided to maintain the same area that had been previously used and approved in 1956, and has been used continuously since then. Modest changes were made to use more modern landmarks, such as the use of Interstate Highway #5, etc. The area is well defined and petition was made after extensive public review of history, microclimate, soils, and market recognition.

The history of grapes and winemaking in the Lodi area goes back to the 1860's, but the first major plantings occurred in the period between 1880 and 1900. By 1921 the area was producing 127,692 tons of grapes. The principal grapes of this period were the Flame Tokay (which the ability to grow the Flame Tokay created the first defined Lodi area in 1940 as a Tokay Marketing Agreement, a Federal Marketing Order). This first area was slightly larger than our proposed area as it included what are now urban areas in Sacramento County.

The second time the area was defined was in 1956. At that time a definition was entered into the Congressional Record by Congressman Leroy Johnson and was approved by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division for its use on wine labels. It has been used continuously since then. This second area is very close to the one we proposed in our petition. The name "Lodi" is currently being used by five of the wineries in the district.

Lodi is the biggest producing area of varietal wine grapes in California. We have been recognized for at least four decades as a distinct viticultural area. We have had numerous public meetings to be sure we had the consensus of all the growers, vintners, and the general public before we submitted our petition.

I am attaching a map with the location of the wineries in the district.

Sincerely yours,

Bradley Alderson

Bradley Alderson
President
Lodi District Vintners Association
P. O. Box 1260
Woodbridge, California 95258

BA/em
Map attached

Lodi District Vintners Association
LODI, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Roger Arnold
Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
Washington, D.C. 20226

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Enclosed you will find the requested soil maps of San Joaquin and Sacramento counties. I have labeled the key page and have attempted to mark as correctly as possible the accurate boundaries. Please realize that these soil maps date from the 1950's and as such some features that were used in our proposed appellation did not exist. An example of this problem is Interstate Highway 5.

Also enclosed are two temperature studies. The first study compares the University of California Agricultural Extension Service's temperature data at the Lange-Ripken vineyard with data obtained from the U.S. Department of the Interior's data for Stockton and Sacramento. At the bottom is a statisical analysis of the data which shows that there exists a highly significance difference between these two areas and the proposed appellation district. The second study compares points within the proposed appellation district. It also uses data from the Lange-Ripken weather station as compared with two other points; one on the northern fringe of the district and the other in the eastern edge of the center of the district. These three data collection points are shown on the map that is attached. Although, only three years of accurate data exists we did not find any significant differences. We will be maintaining these other two stations in the future.

Please understand that despite the delays in returning you this data we are still actively pursueing the reapproval of the existing appellation. The appellation is still being used by several of our Lodi wineries. I hope that this will be sufficient data to permit approval of our existing appellation.

Respectfully Yours,

Bradley Alderson

Bradley Alderson,
President
Lodi District Vinters Association
P.O. Box 1260
Woodbridge, California 95258

TEMPERATURE DATA
COMPARISON OF LODI VERSUS SACRAMENTO OR STOCKTON
DATA SOURCES: LODI, U.C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION STATION
SACRAMENTO, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
STOCKTON, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

CROP YEAR	LODI DEGREE DAYS	SACRAMENTO DEGREE DAYS	STOCKTON DEGREE DAYS	DIFFERENCE SACRAMENTO -LODI	DIFFERENCE STOCKTON -LODI
1973	3481.5	4247.5	4432.8	766.0	951.3
1974	3776.0	4252.1	4479.5	476.1	703.5
1975	3119.5	3741.3	4001.3	621.8	881.8
1976	3657.5	4208.7	4153.4	551.2	495.9
1977	3587.5	4392.3	4656.5	804.8	1069.0
1978	3538.0	4306.4	4498.1	768.4	960.1
1979	3765.5	4295.1	4747.7	529.6	982.2
1980	3475.0	4009.4	4265.6	534.4	790.6
1981	3931.5	4396.9	4621.2	465.4	689.7
1982	3367.5	4004.4	4009.8	636.9	642.3
TOTAL	35699.5	41854.1	43865.9	6154.6	8166.4
MEAN	3570.0	4185.4	4386.6	615.5	816.6
STD. DEV.	219.3	196.0	253.2	119.3	172.3
"t" TEST FOR PAIRED DATA				154.7	142.2

THE CRITICAL VALUE FOR DIFFERENCE AT THE 0.5%
LEVEL IS 3.56. THIS IS A HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE.

LODI DISTRICT TEMPERATURE STUDY

12 YEAR AVERAGE
LANGE-RIPKIN VINEYARD-UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

YEAR	SUM.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	PROJECTED GROWING SEASON TOTAL
1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1984	3399.5	146.0	472.5	520.0	750.5	655.5	629.0	226.0	------
1983	3214.5	92.0	379.5	519.0	587.0	704.5	561.5	371.0	
1982	3367.5	226.0	466.0	473.5	659.5	642.5	526.5	373.5	
1981	3931.5	315.0	491.5	750.5	720.5	707.5	615.0	331.5	
1980	3475.0	256.0	427.5	487.0	726.0	631.5	569.5	377.5	
1979	3765.5	175.0	507.5	622.5	738.5	670.5	663.5	388.0	
1978	3538.0	191.5	490.0	570.5	736.0	675.5	518.5	356.0	
1977	3587.5	335.5	263.0	636.0	690.0	698.0	560.5	404.5	
1976	3657.5	208.5	499.5	592.5	711.5	614.5	610.0	421.0	
1975	3119.5	4.0	408.0	528.0	626.5	631.0	645.5	276.5	
1974	3776.0	177.5	403.5	638.0	741.0	720.0	653.5	442.5	
1973	3481.5	263.0	498.0	652.5	673.5	617.0	495.0	282.5	
AVG.	3526.1	199.2	442.2	582.5	696.7	664.0	587.3	354.2	
SD	226.1	88.3	68.2	77.9	48.9	35.8	54.2	61.4	

TEMPERATURE SUMMATION
3 YEAR AVERAGE
CALVINCO VINEYARD- NORTHERN AREA

1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1984	3620.0	113.5	488.0	569.5	841.0	737.5	659.5	211.0
1983	3786.5	116.0	445.0	616.5	719.0	803.0	665.5	421.5
1982	3327.0	197.5	439.5	482.5	663.0	695.0	523.5	326.0
AVG.	3577.8	142.3	457.5	556.2	741.0	745.2	616.2	319.5
SD	189.9	39.0	21.7	55.5	74.3	44.4	65.6	86.1

TEMPERATURE SUMMATION
3 YEAR AVERAGE
DOUG FRITZ VINEYARD-SOUTHERN AREA

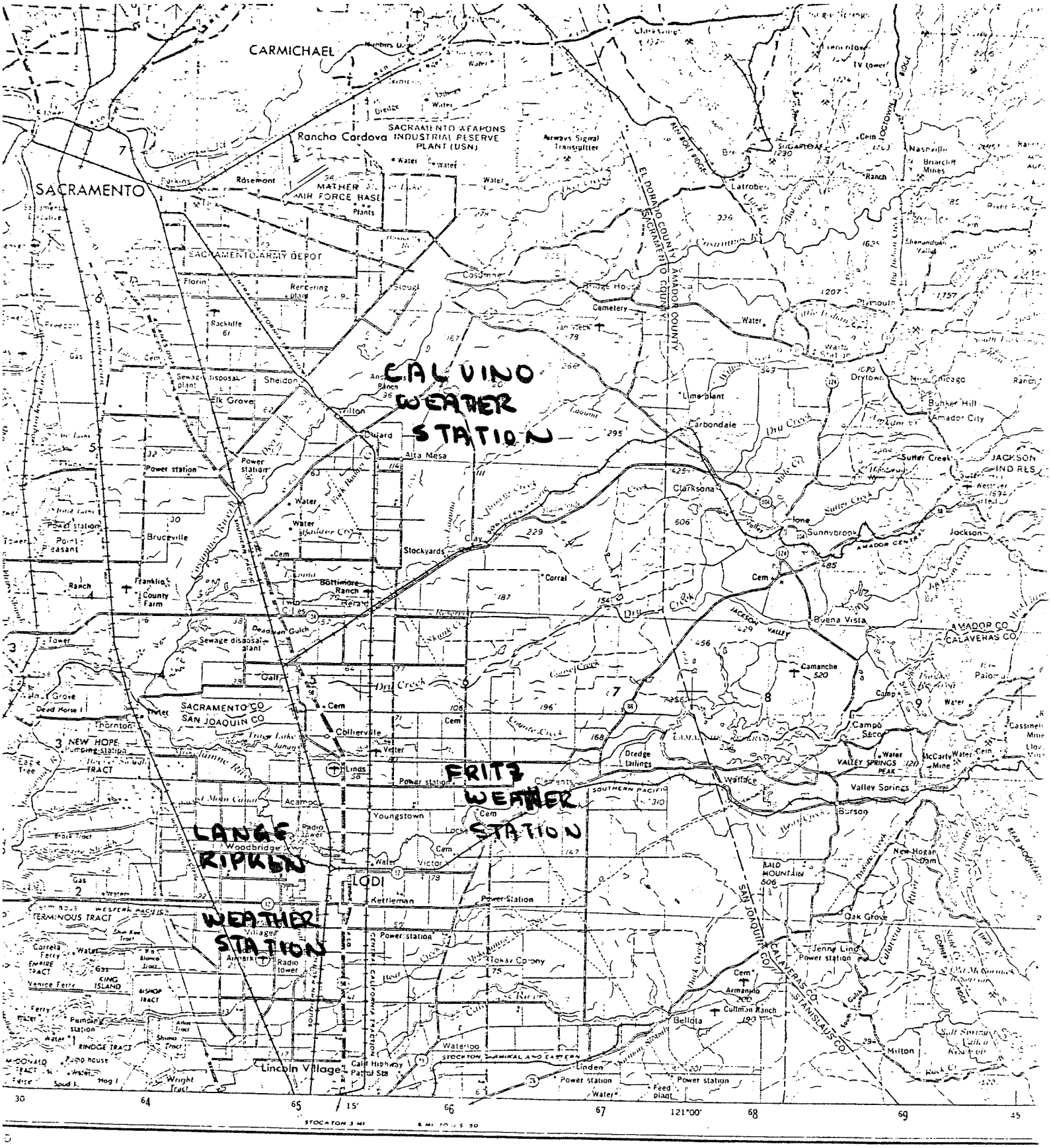
1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1984	3445.5	180.0	491.5	535.0	729.0	657.0	630.0	223.0
1983	3255.5	108.5	387.5	515.0	586.5	676.5	586.0	395.5
1982	3447.5	212.0	456.0	504.0	703.5	704.0	534.0	334.0
AVG.	3382.8	166.8	445.0	518.0	673.0	679.2	583.3	317.5
SD	96.0	43.3	43.2	12.8	62.0	19.3	39.2	71.4

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL DIFFERENCES:

THE VALUE OF t MUST EXCEED 2.35
FOR SIGNIFICANCE AT 10%.

DIFFERENCE TABLE

YEAR	CALVINCO-LANGE	FRITZ-LANGE	CALVINCO-FRITZ
1984	220.5	46.0	-174.5
1983	572.0	41.0	-531.0
1982	-40.5	80.0	120.5
AVE	250.7	55.7	-195.0
t	1.92	0.43	1.49



Scale 1:250,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOURS AT 100 FOOT INTERVALS

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

BLACK NUMBERED LINES INDICATE THE KILOMETER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID ZONES

MAGNETIC DECLINATION FOR 1970 IS 17° 30' MILS EASTERLY OVER THE ENTIRE AREA

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242