§ 9.111 Kanawha River Valley.

(a) Name. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Kanawha River Valley”.

(b) Approved maps. The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Kanawha River Valley viticultural area are 20 U.S.G.S. topographic maps in the 7.5-Minute series as follows:

(1) Addison, Ohio—W. Va., dated 1960;
(2) Gallipolis, Ohio—W. Va., dated 1958;
(3) Apple Grove, Ohio—W. Va., dated 1968, photorevised 1973;
(4) Glenwood, W. Va.—Ohio, dated 1968;
(5) Milton, W. Va., dated 1972;
(6) West Hamlin, W. Va., dated 1957;
(7) Hamlin, W. Va., dated 1958;
(8) Garrets Bend, W. Va., dated 1958;
(9) Scott Depot, W. Va., dated 1958;
(10) Saint Albans, W. Va., dated 1958;
(11) Pocatalico, W. Va., dated 1958;
(12) Sissonville, W. Va., dated 1958;
(13) Romance, W. Va.—Ky., dated 1957;
(14) Kentuck, W. Va., dated 1957;
(15) Kenna, W. Va., dated 1957;
(16) Ripley, W. Va., dated 1960;
(17) Cottageville, W. Va., dated 1960;
(18) Mount Alto, W. Va.—Ohio, dated 1958, photorevised 1972;
(19) Beech Hill, W. Va.—Ohio, dated 1957, photorevised 1973;
(20) Cheshire, W. Va.—Ohio, dated 1968;

(c) Boundary description. The boundary description of the Kanawha River Valley viticultural area includes (in parentheses) the name of the map on which each described point is found. The boundary description is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the West Virginia—Ohio State Line at the confluence of Champaign Creek and the Ohio River. (Addison quadrangle)
(2) The boundary follows the West Virginia—Ohio State Line in the Ohio River (across the Gallipolis and Apple Grove quadrangles) southerly to the point at which the Mason County-
§ 9.112 Arkansas Mountain.

(a) Name. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Arkansas Mountain.”

(b) Approved maps. The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Arkansas Mountain viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps, titled:

(1) Russellville, Arkansas, 1:250,000 series compiled in 1954.


(c) Boundary—(1) General. The Arkansas Mountain viticultural area is located in northwestern Arkansas. Starting at the point where Frog Bayou converges with the Arkansas River, near Yoestown, Arkansas (or the Fort Smith map), the boundary proceeds:

(2) Boundary Description. (i) Southward along the Arkansas River to Vache Grasse Creek.

(ii) Then southeastward and southward following Vache Grasse Creek to the place where it is crossed by Arkansas Highway 10, near Greenwood, Arkansas.

(iii) From there westward along Highway 10 to U.S. Highway 71. (Note: Highway 10 is the primary highway leading to Greenwood to Hackett, Arkansas.)

(iv) Then southward and eastward along Highway 71 until it crosses Rock Creek.

(v) Then northeastward along Rock Creek to Petit Jean Creek.

(vi) Then generally northeastward and eastward along Petit Jean Creek until it becomes the Petit Jean River (on the Russellville map).

(vii) Then generally eastward along the Petit Jean River, flowing through Blue Mountain Lake, until the Petit Jean River joins the Arkansas River.

(viii) Then generally eastward along the Arkansas River to Cadron Creek.

(ix) Then generally northward and northeastward along Cadron Creek to the place where it is crossed by U.S. Highway 65.

(x) From there northward along Highway 65 to its intersection with Arkansas Highway 16 near Clinton, Arkansas.

(xi) From there following Highway 16 generally westward to its intersection with Arkansas Highway 23 in Brashears, Arkansas.