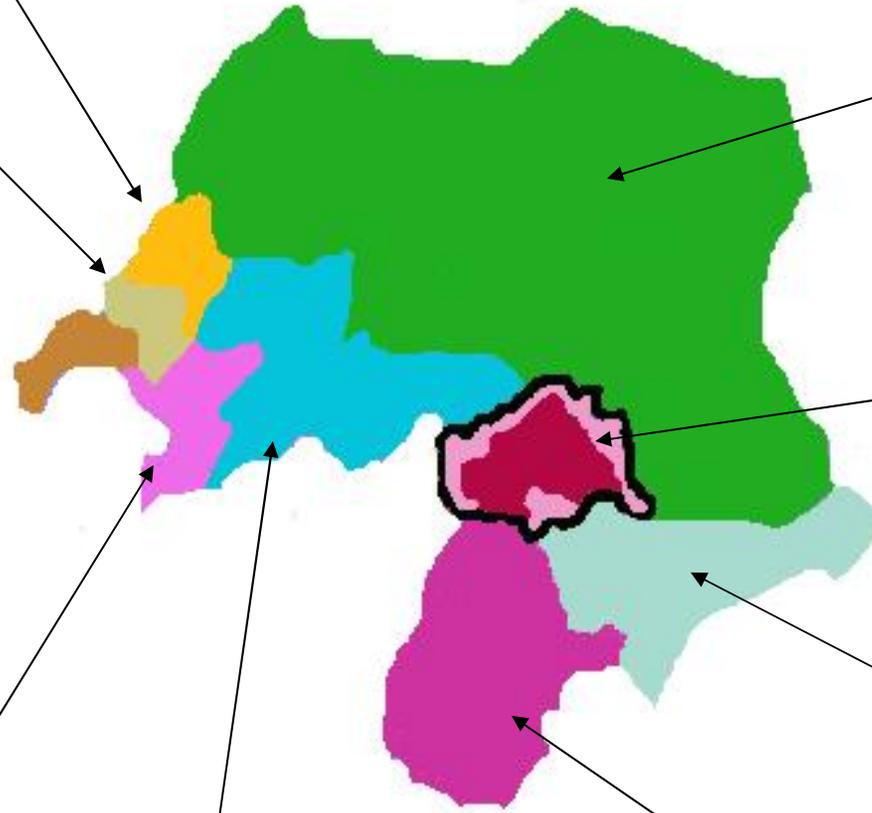


Austria

North of the Neusiedlersee



Kamptal

Topography and Climate: Home of the Heiligenstein. Name refers to the "hell-like" insolation that utilises the hot, dry microclimate. Geologically, the soil dates back 270 million years to the Permian age, and is composed of desert sandstone with volcanic particles.

Planted to: Veltliner, Riesling, Pinot Blanc, Chardonnay
Major Wine Villages: Langenlois

Kremstal

Topography and Climate: Soils of weathered primary rock - as is the case with well-known vineyards such as Pfaffenberg and Steiner Hund, Senftenberg. Climatic tension: cool humidity from the nearby Waldviertel meets the dry warmth coming from the Pannonian plain to the east.

Planted to: Grüner and Roter Veltliner and Riesling
Major Wine Villages: Göttweig, Furth, Gedersdorf, Rohrendorf, Senftenberg.

Wachau

Lies south of Kremstal and far west

"Vinea Wachau Nobilis Districtus"

Steinfeder ('Stone feather' - a grass that grows in the vineyards). 73-83° Oeschle, min 10.7% abv

Federspiel (a falconry device). Min 83° Oeschle, min 11.5% abv, roughly equivalent to Kabinett.

Smaragd (an 'emerald' lizard that lives in the vine yards). Min 90° Oeschle and 12% abv, max 9g/l RS

Topography and Climate:

Post-glacial silt sediments were deposited on the mountains resulting in the loess slopes of "Gföhler" gneiss found today. The Danube contributed sand, gravel and loess on flat vineyards.

Climatically, two strong, complementary influences converge here: the Western Atlantic and the Eastern Pannonian conditions. Hot, dry summers and cold winters are counterbalanced by the large water surface of the Danube. Cold down-slope winds originating in the northern Weinviertel area

Wide difference between day and night time temperatures, especially in the months prior to the harvest. In particular, the interaction of weather conditions between the cool Spitzer Graben valley and the warm Loibenberg.

Planted to: Gruner Veltliner, Riesling, Gelber Muskateller and Neuburger

Traisental

Topography and Climate: The vines are mainly planted on terraces - some of them quite minuscule - comprised of dry and very limy gravel soils. They give the wines a very individual profile - a strong body and a solid backbone. Minerals provide flavour and support the acidity structure, which helps boost the longevity of the wines. Pannonian influences paired with the cool air from the Alps result in warm days and cool nights - special climatic factors that lend to the development of very fine aromas and spicy finesse. Additionally, the nearby Danube river plays a temperature-regulating role.

Planted to: Grüner Veltliner

Major Wine Villages: Inzersdorf, Nussdorf, Getzersdorf, Reichersdorf

Wagram

Topography and Climate: A deep layer of loess, created by Aeolian winds on the edges of the retreating prehistoric sea, is typical of the landscape, and lends real character to the wines.

Planted to: Gruner Veltliner, Pinot Blanc, Roter Veltliner and Zweigelt

Major Wine Villages: Kirchberg, Fels, Feuersbrunn, Großriedenthal

Thermenregion

Topography and Climate: Named for the hot, sulphuric thermal springs of the Roman town of Aquae - which is Baden today. Pannonian climate, with its hot summers and dry autumns, but also from an average of 1,800 hours of sunshine every year. Permanent airflow dries the grapes after their exposure to dew or rain, in autumn as well. The area is geologically diverse, however, heavy soils comprising clay and brown earth with shell limestone prevail. Weathered pebbles and stones as well as deep-reaching layers of alluvial soil assist in warming and draining the terroir. In the Steinfeld, meagre stony soils offer excellent conditions for red wines.

Planted to: Pinot Blanc, Neuburger, Zierfandler, and Rotgipfler

Major Wine Villages: Traiskirchen, Sooß, Guntramsdorf, Tattendorf, and Perchtoldsdorf.

Weinviertel

Topography and Climate: Northeast dominated by sparkling wines from Welschriesling and Grüner Veltliner, grown mainly in loess soils, turing qualities. North is marked by the lime cliffs of Staatz and Falkenstein. Pannonian climate prevails down in the south-east.

Planted to: GV, Welsch, Weiss, Ries, Zweig, Chard, Zweigelt

Wien

"Gemischter Satz" - defined by different grape varieties that not only are planted next to each other, but also are harvested together at the same time. In the past, this method was used to reduce the risk of variable harvesting conditions; today, the method has again grown in popularity.

Topography and Climate: Soils rich in limestone
Planted to: Riesling, Chardonnay and Weißburgunder

Carnuntum

Topography and Climate: Stony, heavy soils with clay, loess, sand and gravel offer the best conditions for red wines. The Pannonian climate, with its hot summers and cold winters, the nearby Danube, and the temperature-regulating Lake Neusiedl (the Neusiedlersee), spur the red grapes to mature fully.

Planted to: Veltliner, Zweigelt and Blaufrank
Major Wine Villages: Prellenkirchen, Göttlesbrunn, Höllein