

Austria

Wine Regions

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

Sudoststerimark

Topography and Climate: The weather reflects the contrast between a hot, dry Pannonian climate and humid, warm Mediterranean conditions. Many of the vines grow in warm soils comprising volcanic earth, basalt, sand, clay and weathered stone.

Planted to: Weiss, Welsch, Sauv Blanc and Morillon

Major Wine Villages: Weiz, Hartberg, Gleisdorf, Fürstenfeld, Feldbach and Kapfenstein

Sudsterimark

Topography and Climate: Soils are slate, sand, marl and lime. As varied as the grapes in the Südsterimark are its soils: sandstone, shale, clay and shell limestone. And the warm, humid Mediterranean climate determines the vegetation cycle here: cool nights and warm days.

Planted to: Welsch, Sauv Blanc, Pinot Blanc, Morillon

Major wine villages: Gamlitz, Ehrenhausen, Spielfeld, Silberberg, Leutschach, Kitzeck

Weststeiermark

Controlled appellation of origin for Schilcher. Made from 100% Blauer Wildbacher grapes cultivated in the wine-growing region of Steirerland.

Topography and Climate: The soil conditions in this area are also unusual, with mainly gneiss and shale. The so-called Illyrian climate combines the influences of southeastern Europe and the Mediterranean, plus relatively high precipitation.

Planted to: Blauer Wildbacher, Welschriesling, Pinot Blanc and Zweigelt

Major wine villages: Ligist, Stainz, Deutschlandsberg, Schwanberg, Eibiswald, Groß St. Florian, Wies

Neusiedlersee

Topography and Climate: Hot, dry summers and cold winters together with the temperature regulating influence of the Neusiedlersee lake, bring about long vegetation periods. High humidity and autumn fog aid in bringing about Botrytis cinerea, which forms the basis of top quality BA and TBA.

Planted to: Zweigelt, Blaufränkisch, Pinot Blanc, Welschriesling

Major Wine Villages: Gols, Illmitz, Weiden, Mönchhof, Halbtorn, Frauenkirchen, Podersdorf,

Neusiedlersee-Huggelland

Home to the famous Ruster Ausbruch.

Topography and Climate: South-facing slopes of the Leithagebirge are soils of mica schist and chalk. Neusiedlersee lake itself where moderate temperatures, reflection of sunlight and high autumn humidity help create aromatic white wines and very mature red wines. Around Zagersdorf and Pöttelsdorf conditions prevail for red wines, particularly Blaufränkisch. The climate and soils are similar to the neighbouring Mittelburgenland.

Planted to: Chardonnay, Sauv Blanc and Pinot Blanc, Blaufränkisch, Zweigelt and Cab Sauv

Sweet Wines from: Pinot Blanc, Welschriesling, Chard

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

Mittelburgenland

Topography and Climate: Protected from the north, west and south by hills. Dry warm winds from the Pannonian plain flow in. Soils are heavy, deep and absorb and store water well.

Planted to: Blaufränk, Zweiglt, Cab, Merlot.

Major Wine Villages: Horitschon, Deutschkreutz, Neckenmarkt, and Lutzmannsburg

Sudburgenland

Topography and Climate: Pannonian climate prevails here. Heavy iron-rich loamy soils.

Planted to: Blaufränk, Zweigwlt, Weiss and Welsch

Major Wine Villages: Eisenberg, Deutsch-Schützen

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 Blaufränk

Major Wine Villages: Prellenkirchen, Göttlesbrunn, Höflein

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

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