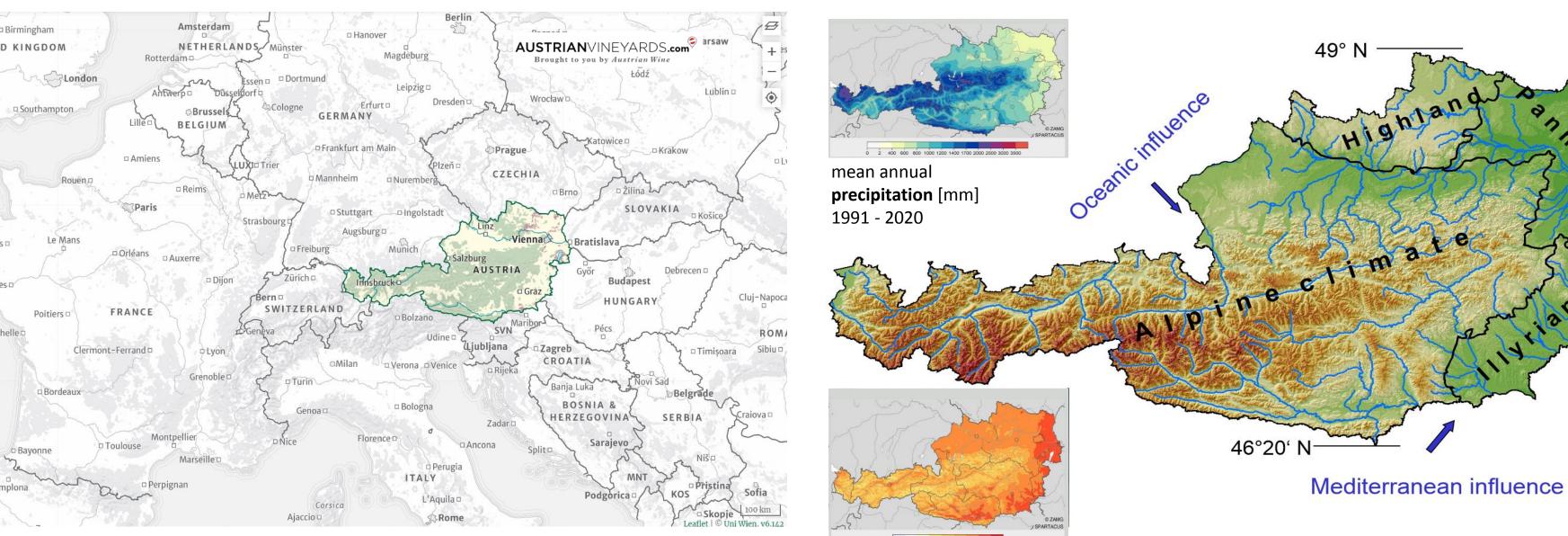
austrianvineyards.com: online viewer of all designations of Austrian wine

team project development: Susanne Ertler-Staggl², Karel Kriz³ & Richard Artner⁴

mean annual sunshine duration [h]

1991 - 2020

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Session A Poster 4 A12

Due to the geological history and favourable climatic conditions most wine-growing regions are located in the eastern part of the country.

The online viewer provides tailored individual

maps fitted to the respective zoom level.

Austria is a small landlocked country of about 84000 square kilometres in the center of Europe.

the idea

The motivation of the Austrian Wine Marketing Board (Austrian Wine) to start this project in 2018 was to record and present digitally the origins of Austrian wines in a standard and consistent way all across Austria. In June 2021, the results were presented to the public via an online viewer showing all the

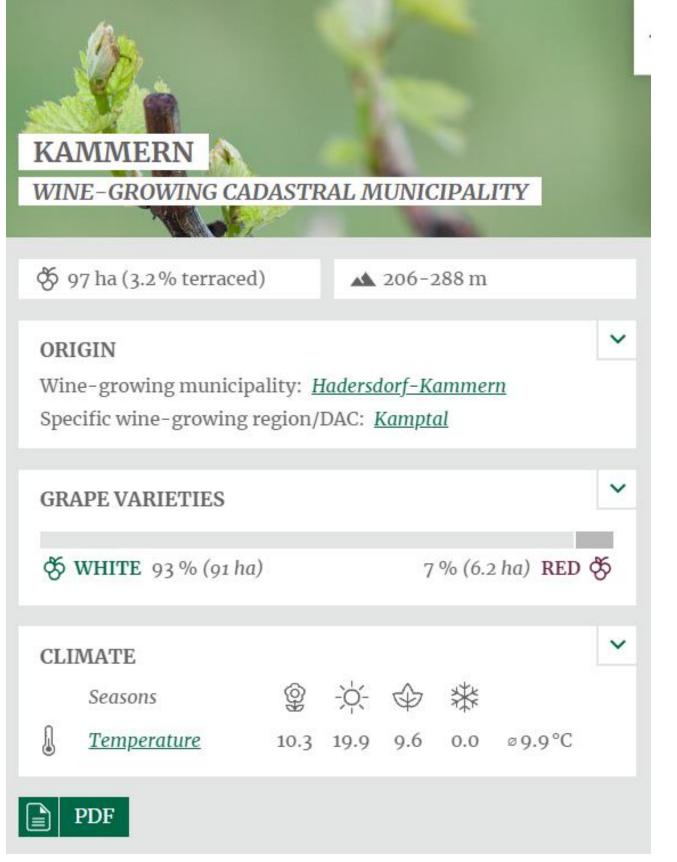
designations of Austrian wine. This viewer is available at https://austrianvineyards.com in a largely barrier-free manner.



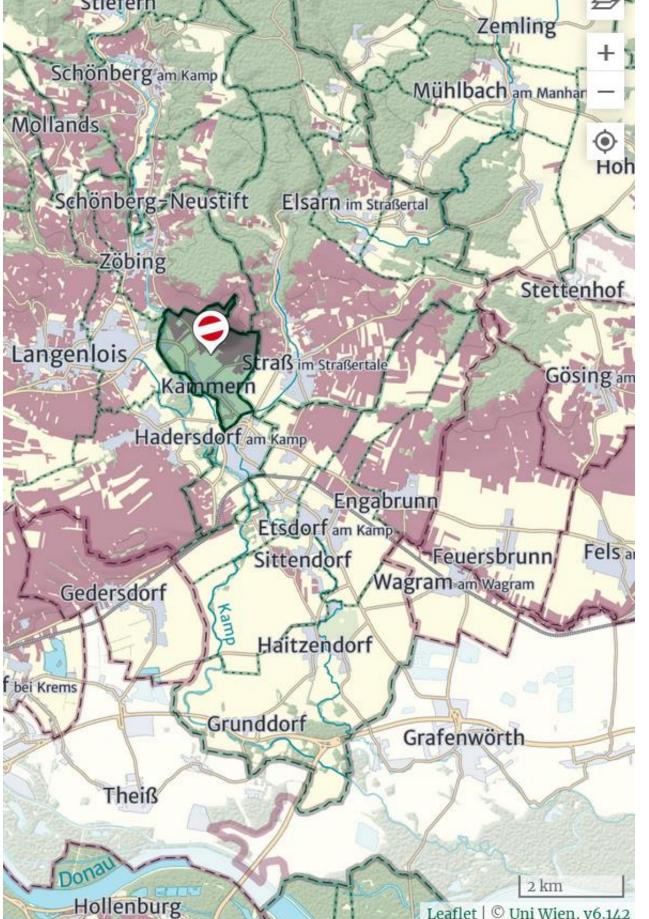




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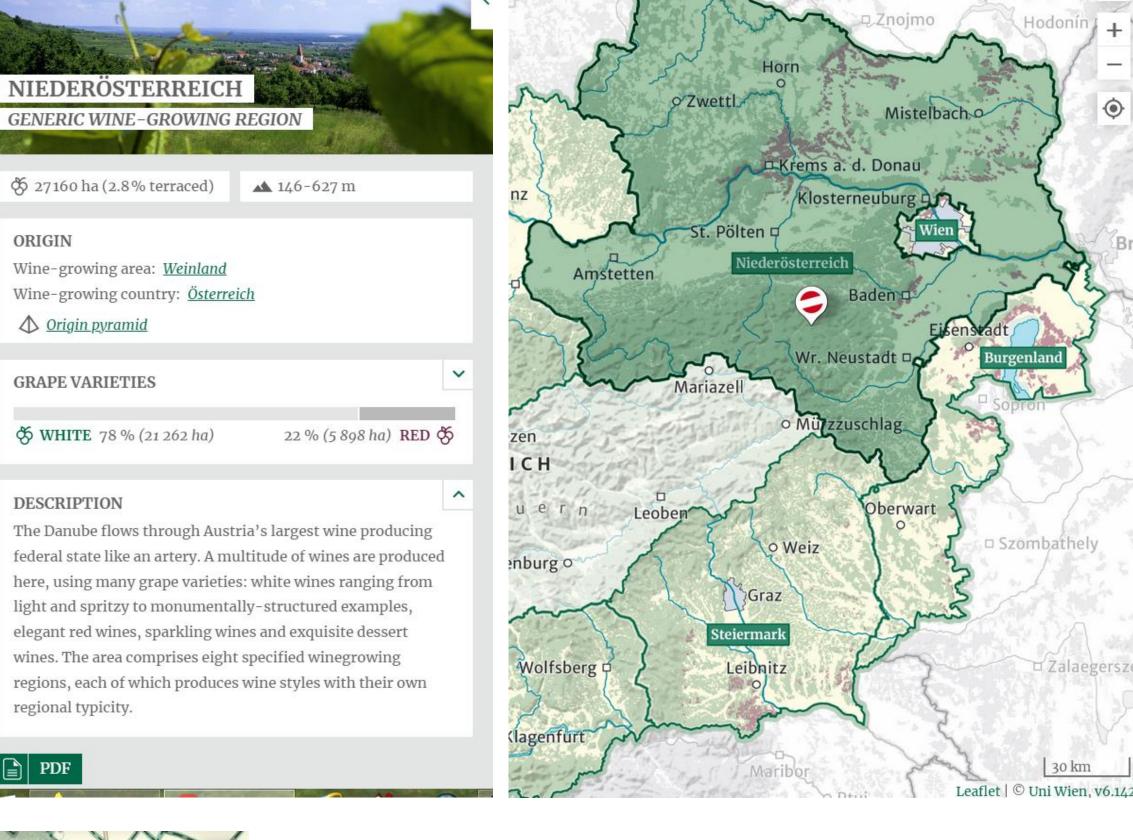






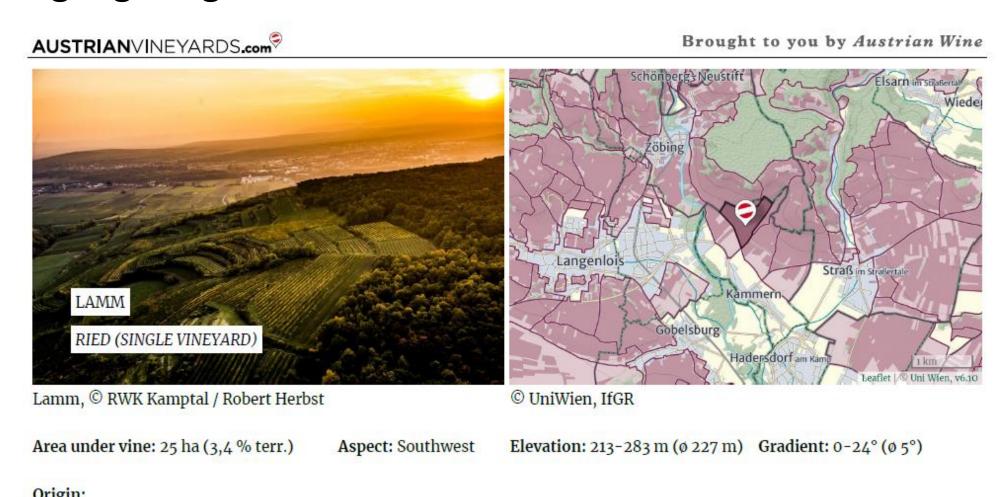
Reference weather station: Langenlois

Data: **ZAMG** ,Values 1990-2021



the outcome

The smallest unit of wine-origins in Austria is called 'Ried' and is displayed in a plot-specific manner highlighting areas under vine.



Winegrowing country: Österreich Winegrowing area: Weinland Generic winegrowing regions: Niederösterreich Specific winegrowing regions/DAC: Kamptal Large collective vineyard site: -

Ortswein («villages» wine): Winegrowing municipality: Hadersdorf-Kammern Winegrowing cadastral municipality: Kammern Ried (single vineyard): Lamm Ried within a Ried: -

Ried Lamm is located at the foot of the south-eastern slope of the Heiligenstein mountain. Its elevation ranges between roughly 210 and 290 metres. The vineyards have a predominantly south-western orientation, although some are also oriented to the south. In the upper part of the Ried, the vines grow on wide terraces. The soil is calcareous and composed of loamy, sandy silt that has formed on top of loess. In the higher parts, going up the Heiligenstein, the siltstones and sandstones (low to zero lime content) poke through the layer of loess on the surface. They are part of the Zöbing formation and are approx. 290 million years old. Loess is a calcareous rock dust (silt) that was blown here from the Alpine region during the cold phases of the Ice Age, at a time when vegetation on the forelands of the glaciers and river plains was sparse. Today, it forms a loamy, sandy and invariably calcareous soil with a well-balanced chemical and mineralogical composition and a good capacity for storing water. The Administrativkarte NÖ (administrative map of Lower Austria) already recorded vineyards at this location, referring to the plot as "Lamm". Ried Lamm is one of the warmest vineyards in the winegrowing region. Grüner Veltliner is the predominant variety

Kamptalwarte Gobelsburg
Schloss Gobelsburg ladersdorf am Kamp

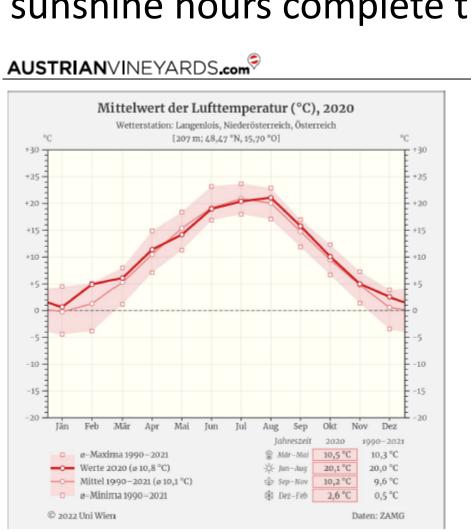


Information on the 'Ried' include administrative data, winegrowing area, varieties and, in many cases, an illustrative photo. Complementary data on altitude (minimum-maximum), slope orientation (in 8 sectors plus flat) and gradient (minimum, maximum, average) for the area under vine are given according to the EU's Integrated Administration and Control System. Short descriptions with emphasis on geology and soil, field name in historical maps, and etymology of the denomination complement the available information. These descriptions are compiled by winegrowers, geologists, historians, and journalists.

Climate data are included as additional Climate: information. The diagrams show monthly Seasons Temperature 10,3 19,9 9,6 0,0 Ø 9,9 °C 124 234 110 58 ∑ 526 mm Precipitation ≟ Sunshine hours 6,4 7,9 3,7 1,7 Ø 4,9 h/d

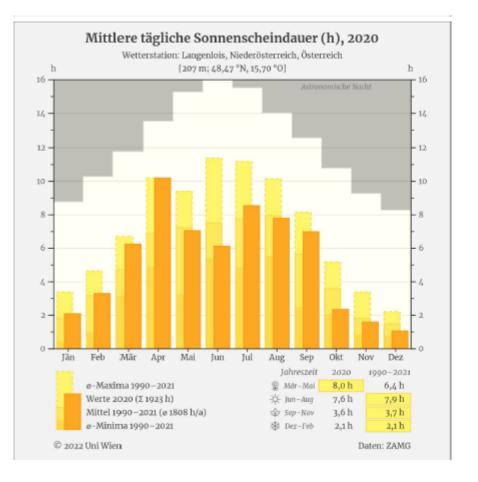
data taken from the annals of the Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics (ZAMG). Air temperature, precipitation, and sunshine hours for the reference year and the long-term average are presented. Seasonal aggregated data on temperature, precipitation, and sunshine hours complete the display.

additional data



Temperature: The climagraph of air temperatures shows the curve of average monthly temperatures for the most recent year of measurement in bold print. For comparative purposes, the fine line also shows the curve of the long-term average temperatures for the last approx. 20 years, as well as the range of deviation for the minimum and maximum average temperatures for each month during this same period (pale

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Sunshine hours: The diagram shows the average daily sunshine hours for each month of the current year of measurement in orange. The long-term average for the last approx. 20 years is shown in a lighter colour. Alongside this, the long-term minimum and maximum values are shown in yellow. The white areas in the diagram show the maximum possible daily sunshine hours for each month.

conclusion

The origin of a wine is undoubtedly a key issue, not only for the wine industry, but also for wine consumers. The terroir, or rather the location, of a grape vine holds important indicators of both wine-growing and wine quality. The viewer shows all you want to know about the vineyards in Austria!

