

CHARACTERISTICS OF ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTION OF GRAPE AND WINE IN PRIZREN'S VINEYARD TERRITORY IN YUGOSLAVIA

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Abstract

Prizren's vineyard territory-y assigned for ecological production of grapes and wine includes 1.200 hectares of vineyard located in five separate localities which belongs to the PKB "Kosovo vino", Mala Kruša in Prizren. Division of vineyard territory in zones was carried out in 1974. Pertaining to the vineyards, the climate and soil conditions have been studied and determined as well as topographic establishing of vineyard boundaries. Zoning determined the vine varieties intended for production of all quality categories of wine with controlled geographical origin. Ecological production of grapes and wine started in 1992. Ecological production of grapes includes several procedures among which the most important once are as follows. mechanical weed control. Herbicides are completely excluded. Synthetic mineral fertilisers are also excluded. Among organic fertilisers rain-worm humus based substrate is used. Foliar fertilisers with synthetic fertiliser content are also out of use. Vitastemin is the only natural stimulant in use. of fungicides, only those recommended for. Ecological production are used. Synthetic insecticides are not in use.

Ecological production includes procedures and materials permitted and recommended by the EU. Bottled wines have "Eco wine" written on their labels. Cellar capacities for wine production are 28.000 tons.

Key words: ecological production, grape, wine, procedures, materials, means, directions

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF VINEYARD TERRITORY

Territory of Prizren's vineyard districts where grape vine is cultivated today, was the center of grape growing in olden times. Historical facts confirm it undeniably.

This vine growing district characterised by exceptionally favourable ecological conditions for grape vine growing, with the following limitations of parameters:

Bioclimatic index (BCI)	Heliothermic coefficient (HTC-1)	Hydrothermic coefficient (HTC)
7,92	6,30	1,00

Climate is modified Mediterranean.

In the vine growing the following principal types of soil are separated:

1. Deluvium. 2. Pseudogley. 3. Brownized smonitsa. 4. Brown soil on compact limestone. 5. Leached brown soil. 6. Leached deluvium. 7. Cambisol. 8. Vertisol. 9. Reddish brown soil, and 10. Brownized soil.

Zoning in the vine growing district has the following varieties:

- a) Recommended red: Black Burgundy, Gamay Black, Gamay Teinturier, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Merlot, Alicante Boushet, Frankonien Black, Vranatz and Prokupatz.
- b) Recommended light: Riesling Italian, Riesling white, Semillon, Sauvignon white, Chardonnay, Smederevka, Traminer red and Muscat Ottonel.

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF GRAPE PRODUCTION

Ecological grape production includes the following procedures, as well as application of the following materials and means:

- * Application of mineral fertilisers. Only natural mineral fertilisers are used. Nitrogen synthetic fertilisers (urea) are not included in the production.
- * Application of organic fertilisers. Only rain-worm humus based substrate (*Lumbrico biotera*) is used. There is a farm of Californian rain-worms for substrate production.
- * Weed control. It is carried out mechanically. In weed control, herbicides are excluded completely.
- * Soil maintenance (upkeep). Soil is maintained as black soil. since it does not obtain the moisture required for growth of grass in spaces between the rows. All the necessary forms of treatment are carried out in order to maintain biological physical and chemical soil characteristics.
- * Vine protection against fungus parasites. Only fungicides recommended in European countries for this type of production are used. Systemical fungicides are excluded as a form of protection.
- * Vine protection against insects. With consideration to the specific climate and other conditions, protection against moths and mites is not carried out due to their insignificant attack.
- * Protection against soil erosion. Prior to vineyard planting, all the regulation measures are carried out (draining, terracing, etc.)
- * Vineyard location. Vineyards are on the locations where there is no air and soil pollution.
- * Soil fertility control. Soil fertility control is carried out by an authorised laboratory.
- * Control of eco grape production. Control of eco grape production is carried out by an authorised science institution. In order to have record of the procedures and materials used, there is a separate journal, certified by the authorised control service at the end of a production season.

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF PRODUCTION OF ECO WINE

Ecological wine production includes control of the production process of grape processing, vinification, care of wine, bottling of wine, wine storage, etc., as well as control of the means and materials, used in wine production and storage. etc.

In wine production, application of the following materials is completely excluded: fermentation fungus obtained by genetic engineering method, all types of conservatives, asbestos, potassium ferrocyanide, synthetic aromatic substances, etc.

Cellar capacities for wine production are 28,0000 tons.

4. QUALITY AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF ECO WINES PRODUCED IN PKB "KOSOVO VINO" IN PRIZREN

PKB "Kosovo vino" Mala Kruša from Prizren is the biggest producer of eco wine in Yugoslavia. They produce white and red wines as follows:

- White wines: Italian Riesling, quality and high quality wine
- Red wines: Black Burgundy (Pinot noir), Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot, quality and high quality wine.

Table wines with geographical origin, are also produced.

Quality and other characteristics of wines from Prizren s vineyard territory are as follows:

Black Burgundy (Pinot noir) quality or high quality dry red wine in the Prizren's vineyard conditions shows its. Typical and noble character, it has a purple red colour as a new wine but after ageing in oak barrels the wine acquires bright ruby colour with a shade of red brick. Fruity aroma of the new wine during ageing in wooden vessels turns into typical bouquet reminiscent of small red berries and sour cherry with a pronounced vanilla note which comes from the oak.

Merlot, quality or high quality, dry red wine geographical origin, has a ruby red colour as a new wine which during ageing of wine becomes purple and red brick. In the aroma of new wine a mild, fruity character is present sometimes with grassy tones, which during ageing develops into typical bouquet with nicely fitted in oak elements. It is velvety, full-bodied and robust on the palate.

Cabernet Sauvignon, quality or high quality or red wine with geographical origin, dark ruby colour, crystal clear. On the nose it shows type characteristics, with a grassy-herby character in new wine. With ageing it develops a noble and very complex variety bouquet. It has a full taste with nicely balanced acids, phenol compounds and ethanol.

Black Burgundy, Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon regularly become champions and medal winners. Receiving golden medals at various fairs all over the country, due to their high quality and singularity.