

GERMANY

- 1971 Wine Law - led to inconsistency in vineyard sites + not as specific.
- VDP - threefold goal:
 1. Reinvigorating renown of German vineyard sites
 2. Promoting dry wines
 3. Establishing an explicit, traditional taste profile for the Prädikat levels.

WHAT MAKES A VINEYARD UNIQUE?

1. Climate

- length of growing season - early bud break + delayed ripening is ideal.
→ typically these regions present risks: altitude, frosts
- warmth of the sun → can cause fungal problems (w/ humidity) or favorable rot when grapes are already ripe.
- precipitation
- aspect highly important in Germany - steep, south-facing slopes receive sufficient sunlight.

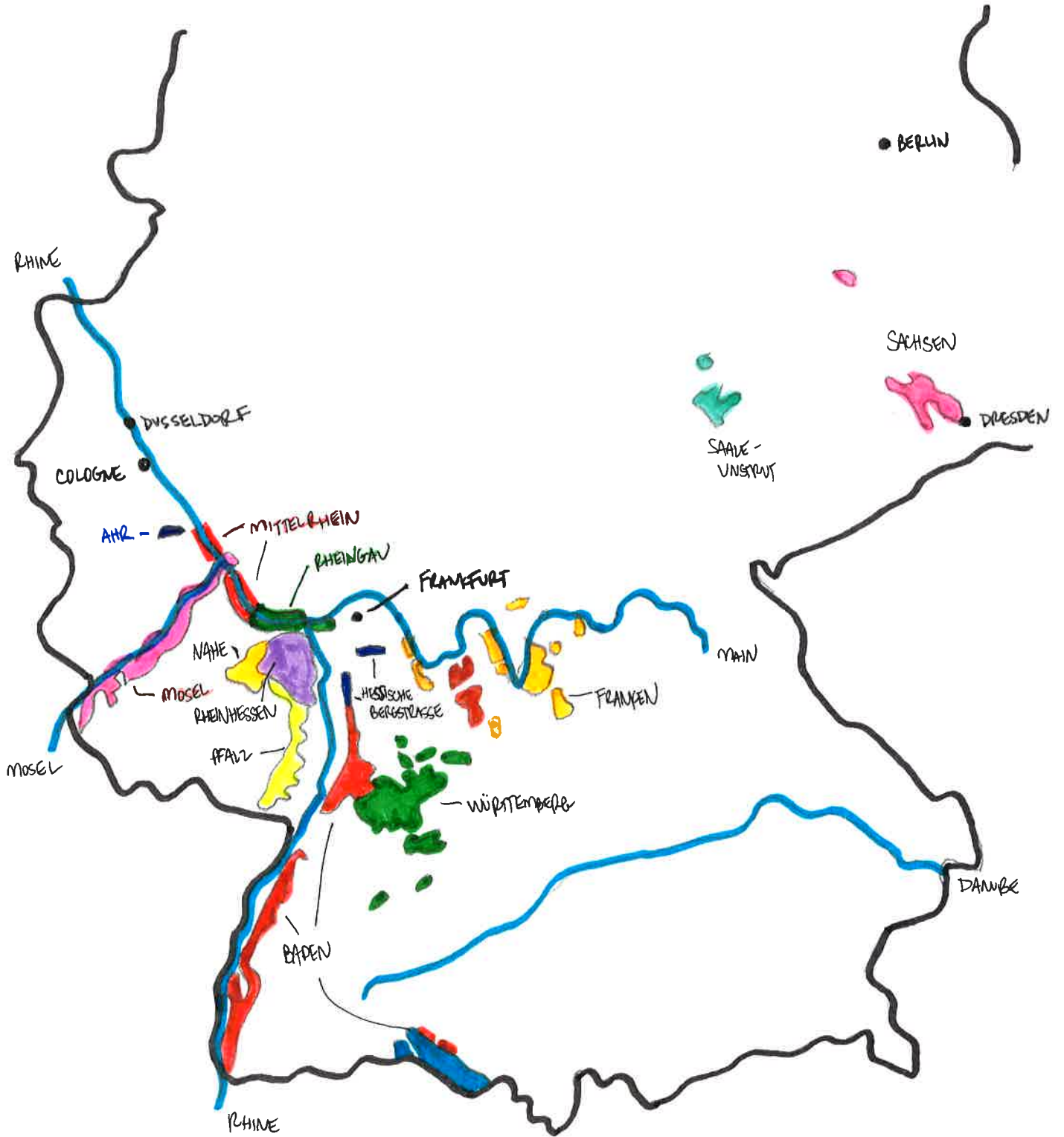
2. Soil

- Skeletal soil vs. Fine soil → sand is the coarsest, silt, clay, loam

↓
Certain elements that are not deformable, such as gravel, flint, stones + solids. Composition of skeletal soil reveals the geological history of a region. Five different rock types can be differentiated:

1. Igneous - Plutonic rock
 - includes granite
2. Effusive volcanic rock (also igneous)
 - rhyolite + basalt
 - more porous than plutonic rock.
3. Sedimentary - Fragmental
 - sandstone, silica, loam, gravel, loess
4. Limestone (also sedimentary)
 - formed from shells + skeletons of living organisms
 - marl = clay + limestone
 - formed from sea deposits
5. Metamorphic rock
 - formed by the conversion of mineral structures through various physical processes.
 - slate, shale, gneiss

GERMANY



GERMANY

HISTORY

- Romans - 50 BCE
- Charlemagne (748-814)
- most abbeys got the majority of their income from the sale of wine
- 18th century - Systems in place, Kabinett, Spätlese + Auslese appear.
- 1803 - secularization
- end of 19th c. - phylloxera, peronospera + powdery mildew
 - schools of viticulture cropped up to combat
- Socialization mid 19th c. - cooperatives
- German wine enjoyed prestige until WWI, when it lost important markets abroad.
- post WWII - bad times
 - high-yielding grape varieties were developed
 - mechanization
 - control of vitification
 - sweet used to mean noble, then it became cheap wine.

- 1971 wine law

- introduced 3 quality designations

→ Tafelwein, Qualitätswein, Qualitätswein mit Prädikat - based on dechsle weight.

→ AP number

→ reduction + aggregation of vineyard sites.

Today →

min. must weights

- Qualitätswein: 51-72°
- Kabinett: 70-85°
- Spätlese: 80-95°
- Auslese: 88-105°
- Eiswein/BA: 110-128°
- TBA: 150-154°

Quality based on sugar rather than tannin:

Dechsle scale: a liter of water weighs 1000 grams. If a liter of must weighs 1,100g, it is 100 dechsle.

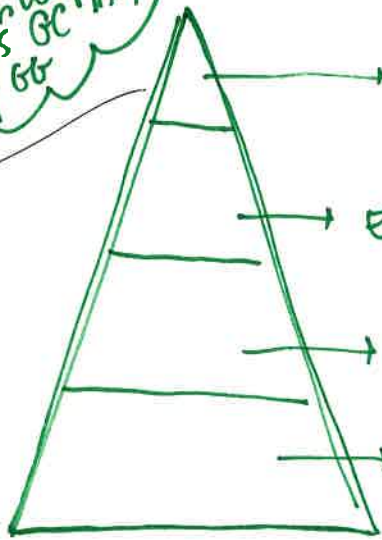
RIESLING

- origins in Alsace or Rheingau
- by the 16th c., Riesling was considered the most prized grape, outstanding mainly along
- 1712 "Kabinett"
- 1775 - "Spätlese" → the beginning of intentional late harvested + botrytis grapes.
 - Kister Eberwein

VDP

- founded in 1910 as **Verband Deutscher Naturweinversteigerer**
- 1924 - creation of VDP league, became mandatory in 1991
- Erste Lage (pre-2012 def.) - numeral one w/ a cluster of grapes → now just for Grosse Lage.
- Founded as VDN → became VDP in 1971 ("nature" was outlawed)

Burkin w/out labels GC instead of GC



w/ Prädikat (sweet) released after may 1 of year following harvest → released after 9/1 of the year following harvest
 Grosse Lage 50 hl/ha if $\leq 9/1$ RS → Grosses Gewächs (can only say GC on labels) → Erste Gewächs (in Rheingau - may be written out) [Qualitätswein]
 Erste Lage - no GC. Labeled " trocken " if dry [Qualitätswein]
 Ortswein - Village wines (max. 75 hl/ha) → a dry Ortswein is labeled as Qualitätswein trocken & does not bear a Prädikat.
 Gutswein - Regional wines (max. 75 hl/ha) (can be Qualitätswein) - can be labeled as Prädikat + only Kabir Spätlese can be trocken.

- different grape variety + Prädikat level allowances for each anbaugebiet.
- 2002 - first vintage "Grosses Gewächs" was used, applied to Erste Lage wines.

GROSSE LAGE:

- use of the adjective trocken is mandatory for GC wines
- no further terminology is needed for off-dry wines → Halbtrocken + Feinherb are optional → post 2015, those terms are no longer allowed.
- the name of the site (w/o the name of the village) is the appellation of origin.
- the use of a strip on the capsule to identify a Grosse Lage wine is mandatory.
- as an exception, the GC logo can be printed on the front label in place of using an embossed bottle.

GRAPE

• Proportion of developed grape varieties have gone down in recent years. Still common:

- Müller Thurgau = Riesling x madeline Royale (aka pinot noir)
- Kerner = Riesling x Schiava
- Bacchus = (Silvaner x Riesling) x Müller Thurgau
- Scheurebe = Riesling x Silvaner (aka Sämling 88)

• Other crosses:

- Apolon = Blauer Limberger x Dornfelder
- Cabernet Dorsa = Dornfelder x Cab
- Cabernet mitos = Limberger x Cab
- Domina = Portugieser x Spätburgunder
- Dornfelder
- Dunkelfelder
- Rieslaner = Silvaner x Riesling

AHR

- Bereiche: **Walporzheim - Ahrtal**
- major villages (west to east): **Attenahr, Mayschoss, Rech, Dernau, Marienthal, Walporzheim, Ahrweiler, Bad-Neuenahr, Heimersheim**
- ~~548 ha.~~ 563 ha.
- **Red grapes (84.7%)**
 - **Spätburgunder** : 352 ha
 - **Portugieser** : 32 ha
- **White grapes (15.3%)**
 - **Riesling** : 46 ha
- **Smallest anbaugebiete**
- **Ahr river + Eifel mountains**
- **prevalent sunshine + mild temps make for better red wine-climate is almost mediterranean.**
- **Flurbereinigung** - **German land reforms, began in 1957**
 - **terracing of slopes, building service roads through vineyards.**
- **mid 1980s - become red wine dominant, thanks in large part to Werner Näkel → banique usage & lower yields**
- **soil: greywacke + weathered slate**
- **Exceptional vineyard sites:**
 - (1) • **Ahrweiler Rosenthal (VDP)**
 - (2) • **Attenahr Eck (VDP)**
 - (3) • **Dernau Pfarrwingert (VDP)**
 - (4) • **Heimersheim Landskrone (VDP)**
 - (5) • **Neuenahr Sonnenburg (VDP)**
 - (6) • **Walporzheim Garkammer (VDP)**
 - (7) • **Walporzheim Kräutenberg (VDP)**
- **6 VDP estates + 18 VDP Gross Lagen**

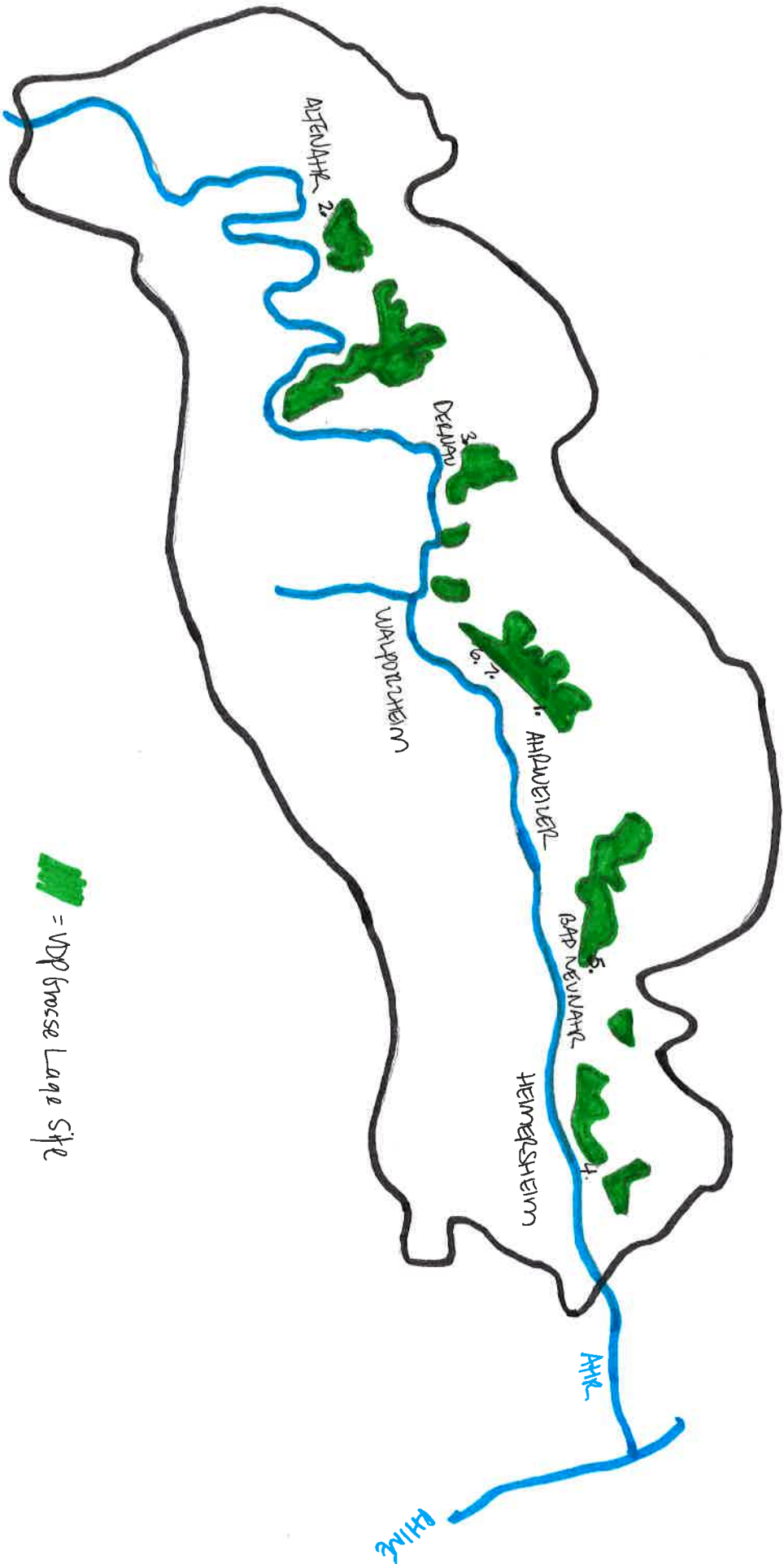
- **VDP Gross Lage:**
 - **Spätburgunder**
 - **Frühburgunder**
 - **Riesling (only nobly sweet)**

IMPORTANT PRODUCERS:

- **Meyer-Näkel**
- **Jean Stodden**
- **J. Adeneuer**
- **Deutzerhof - Cassmann-Henle**

AHR

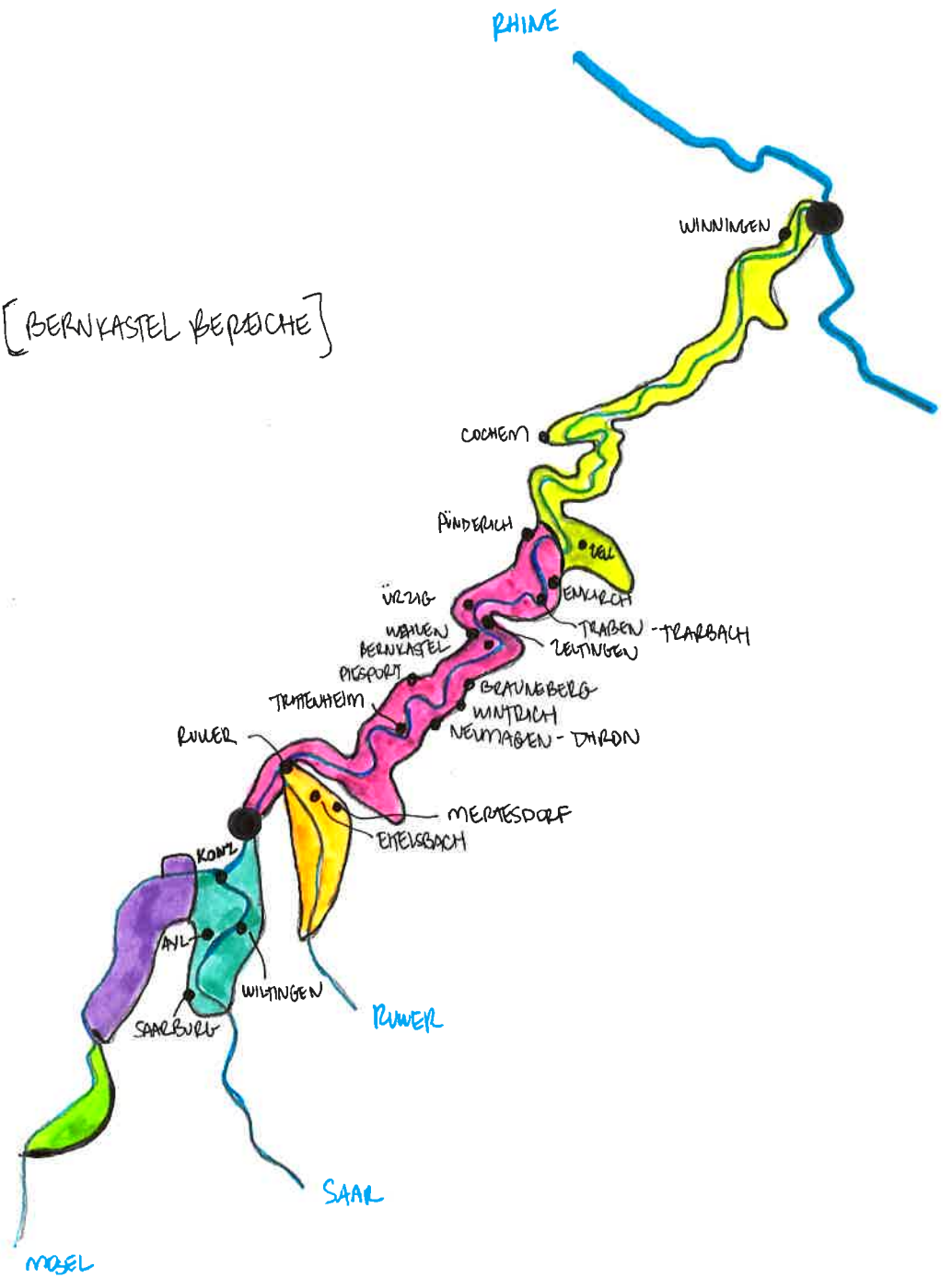
MIN. PLANKTAT REIFENESS (IN DEGRADEN DECKUNG)	KAS	SPAT	AUS	BAIUS	TBA
ORANGE MUSKAT / PINOT BLANC / MÜLLER THURGEN	70	80	88	110	150
OTHER WHITE GRAPES	70	87	93	110	150
AURON	80	85	93	110	150
OTHER RED GRAPES	80	85	90	110	150



 = VDP Grosse Lage site

MOSEL

-  = BURG COCHEM
-  = MITTELMOSEL [BERNKASTEL BEREICHE]
-  = RUWERTAL
-  = SAAR
-  = OBERMOSEL
-  = MOSELTAL



MINIMUM PRÄDIKAT RIPENESS (IN DEGREES CELSIUS)

GRAPE	KAB	SPAT	AUS	BA/EIS	TBA
RIESLING/ MÜLLER-THURGAU	13	80	88	110	150
ELBLING	10	80	88	110	150
ALL OTHER WHITE GRAPES	13	85	93	110	150
ALL OTHER RED GRAPES	13	80	92	110	150

MOSEL

- Bereiche: Burg Cochem, Bernkastel, Ruwertal, Saar, Moseltor, Obermosel
- Major Villages (Burg Cochem): [N to S]
 - Winningen, Koblenz-Gondorf, Hatzenport, Cochem, Bremm
- Major Villages (Bernkastel): [N to S]
 - Zell, Pindwlich, Enkirch, Traben-Trarbach, Wolf, Kröv, Lösnich, Erden, Ürzig, Zeltingen, Wehlen, Graach an der Mosel, Bernkastel-Kues, Lieser, Brauneberg, Kesten, Wintrich, Piesport, Dhron, Neumagen, Triffenheim, Leiwert
- Major Villages (Ruwertal): [N to S]
 - Ruwert, Eifelstein, Mertensdorf, Kasel, Waldrahn, Avelsbach
- Major Villages (Saar): [N to S]
 - Serrig, Sauberg, Wiltingen, Ockfen, Oberemmel, Kanzem

- Mosel river originates in the French Vosges
- 50th //
- growing season is about ²⁰⁻140 days (average is 100) - harvest end of October
- 8078 ha
- dark, Devonian slate - 400 million years ago

WINE DISTRICTS

- lower Mosel aka Burg Cochem aka Terrasensmosel
 - ↳ most famous grower: Reinhard Löwenstein
- middle Mosel (Bernkastel) - predominately blue slate

2 VDP Estates in Burg Cochem: Heymann-Löwenstein + Knebel Grosse Lage

GROSSE LADE Sites:

- Winningen Uhlen
- Winningen Röttgen
- Hatzenport Stolzenberg
- Hatzenport Kirchberg

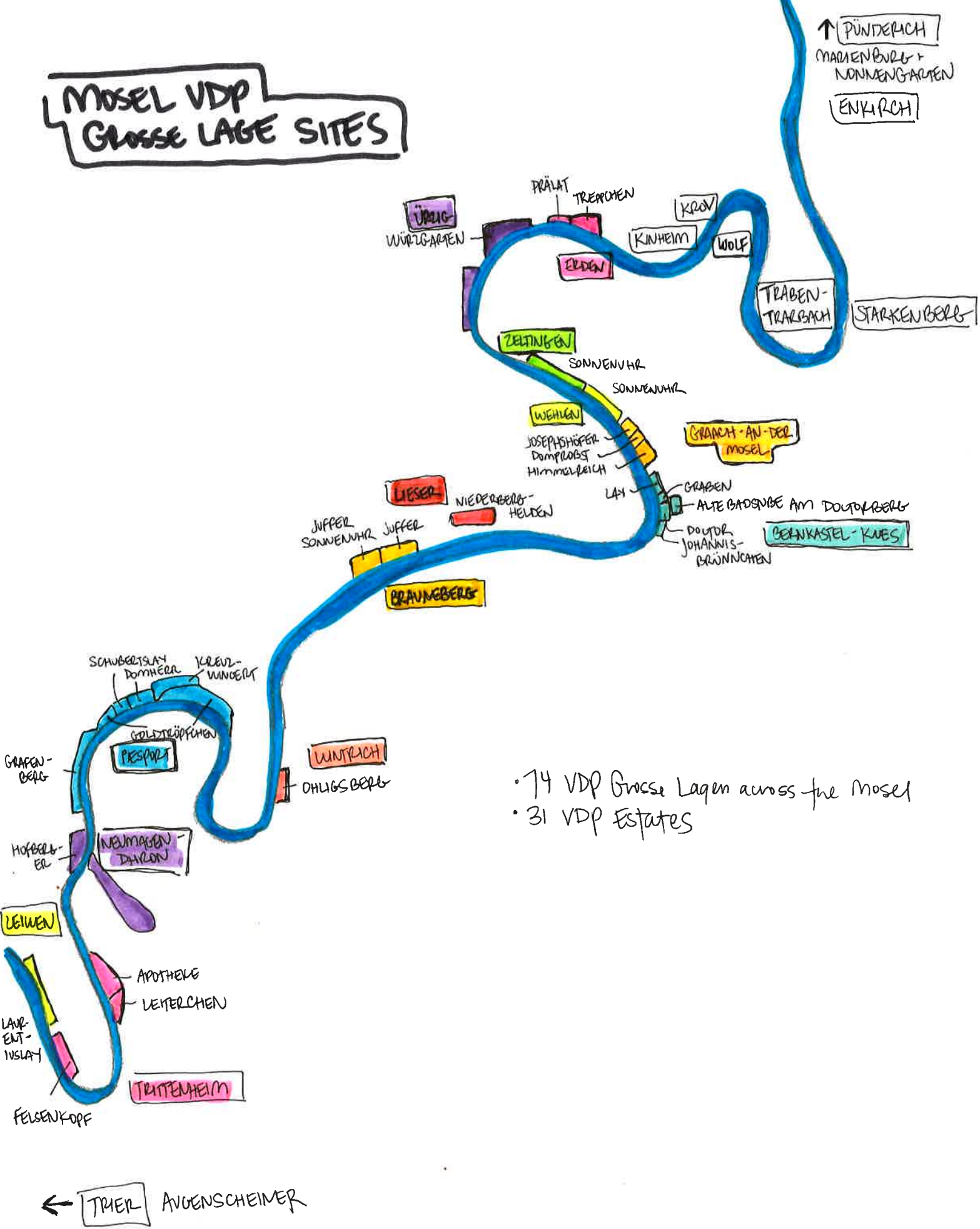
ERDEN

- Treppchen - Dr. Loosen, Markus Molitor (VDP)
- Prälat - Dr. Loosen

ÜRZIG

- Wurzgarten - Dr. Loosen, Markus Molitor (VDP)

MOSEL VDP GROSSE LAGE SITES



- 74 VDP Große Lagen across the Mosel
- 31 VDP Estates

MOSEL

ZELTINGEN

- **Sonnenuhr** (~~VDP~~ VDP) - J. Prüm, Marcus Molitor, Selbach-Oster

WEHLEN

- SA. Prüm, J. Prüm

- **Sonnenuhr** (VDP) - Reichsgraf von Kesselstatt, Wegele, Dr. Loosen, Marcus Molitor, J. Prüm, Selbach-Oster

GRAACH AN DER MOSEL

- Willi Schaefer

- **Himmelreich** (VDP) - Wegele, Dr. Loosen, J. Prüm, Willi Schaefer
- **Domprobst** (VDP) - Marcus Molitor, Selbach-Oster, Willi Schaefer

- **Josephshöfer** (VDP) - monopole of R. von Kesselstatt

BERNKASTEL-KEUS

- Wegele; Dr. H. Thanisch, Dr. Erben-Thanisch, Dr. Loosen

- **Doctor** - Reichsgraf von Kesselstatt, Wegele, Dr. Thanisch
- **Graben**
- **Lay** - Dr. Loosen, Marcus Molitor, Dr. Thanisch

- Alte Badstube Am Doctorberg
- Johannisbrünnchen

→ Fritz Haag, Willi Haag

BRAUNEBERG

- **Juffer** - Schloss Lieser, Fritz Haag, Max Ferd. Richter
- **Juffer Sonnenuhr** - Schloss Lieser, Fritz Haag, R. von Kesselstatt, Max Ferd. Richter, Dr. Thanisch

LIESER

- Schloss Lieser

- **MEDENBERG** - HELDEN

WINTRICH

- **Onligsburg** - Reinhold Haardt

PRESPORT

- Reinhold Haardt

- **Domherr** - Reinhold Haardt
- **Goldtröpfchen** - St. Urbans-Hof, Reinhold Haardt, Bruns-Fossian
- **Grafenberg** - Reinhold Haardt
- **Kreuzwingert** - Reinhold Haardt (monopole)
- **Schwertstein** -

MOSEL

TRITTENHEIM

- Apotheke = Ansgar Auserath, Gans-Fassian
- LEITERCHEN
- FELSCHKOPF

BURG COHEM

WINNINGEN

- Uhlen - Heymann-Lorenstein, Reinhard & Beate Knebel
↳ named parcels - Blaufisser Lay, Laubach, RotmLay

- upper mosel
(aka Southern mosel)
 - wide & flat
 - Elbing

FRITZ HAAG

[BRAUNEBERG]

→ importer. Loosen Bros. USA

- estate dates back to 1605
- Oliver Haag + his wife Jessica now run the estate
- benchmark producer of Brauneberger Juffer + Juffer Sonnenuhr.
- 60-70% of the estate's production is DP
- "Gründungsmitglied" of the VDP
↳ founding member

WILLI SCHAEFER

[GRAACH]

- the winemaking history of the family runs back to 1121.
- Christoph Schaefer took over in 2002 from father Willi.

top
sites

- Graacher Himmelreich
- Graacher Domprobst
- Wehlener Sonnenuhr
- VDP member since 1993

HEYMANN - LÖWENSTEIN

[WINNINGEN, BURG COCHEM]

- Richard + Cornelia Löwenstein
- member of the VDP since 1997
- principal vineyard holdings:
 - Hatzenporter Kirchberg
 - Hatzenporter Spaltenberg
 - Winninger Röttgen
 - Winninger Ulen (now divided into 3 subsections: Plaufisser Lay, Laubach + Rohn Lay)
- Scheifferterrassen ("Slate Terraces") + Blauem Schiefer ("Blue Slate") are entry level wines.

DR. LOOSEN

[BERNKASTEL-KUES, MOSEL]

- Dr. Ernst Loosen took the reins of the historic estate in 1988.
- Loosen halted all chemical fertilization + started sustainability programs.
- partnerships:
 - J. Wolf (Pfalz)
 - Chateau Ste. Michelle (Erica, WA)
 - J. Christopher (Chahalem mountain)
- member of the VDP since 1992
- works w/:
 - Bernkasteler Lay
 - Graacher Himmelreich
 - Wehlener Sonnenuhr
 - Erdener Treppchen
 - Erdener Prälat
 - Urringer Würzgarten
- very little bottl'g in Cab. Spät + Auslese

JJ Prüm

[WEHLLEN]

→ importer: Rudi Wiest

- founded in 1911 by Johann Josef Prüm as an offshoot of the original Prüm estate, today known as SAJ Prüm.
- Dr. Manfred Prüm took over in 1969 and Dr. Katharina Prüm joined her father in 2003.

- VDP member.
- 5% of plantings are a grape called Optima → cross created in 1930.
[Riesling x Silvaner] x Müller Thurgau.
- TOP SITES:
 - Wehlener Sonnenuhr
 - Zeltinger Sonnenuhr
 - Graacher Himmelreich
 - Bernkasteler Badstube

SAAR



- ① WAMERN
A. GOLDBERG
B. HERRENBERG
- ② FILZEN
C. PUCHEN
- ③ KANZEN
D. ALTENBERG
E. HÖPECKER
- ④ OBEREMMEL
F. HÜTTE
- ⑤ WILTINGEN
G. HÖLLE
H. KUPP
I. BRAUNE KUPP
J. BOTTESFUSS
K. VOLZ
L. SCHARZHOBERBERG
- ⑥ AIL
M. KUPP
- ⑦ OCKFEN
N. BOCKSTEIN
- ⑧ SAARBURG
O. KUPP
P. RAUSCH
- ⑨ SERRIG
Q. SCHLOSS SAARFELSER SCHLOSSBERG
R. SCHLOSS SAARSTEIN
S. WÜRZBERG
T. HERRENBERG

MOSEL

SAAR

- exposed to dangerous winds that the Mosel proper isn't
- many side valleys not directly on the river
- altitudes ~~50~~ 100 m. higher than the Mosel
- vineyards lie much closer to the Eifel + Hunsrück mountain ranges
- lower annual temps than the Mosel
- 135 ha.
- 18% Riesling
- weathered slate + greywacke - reddish components
- risk of late frosts & insufficient grape ripeness
- adding humus to the thin top soil is common, as well as "slating"

KANDEM

- Altenberg - von Othegraven, Van Volxem
- Hörecker - von Hövel (monopole)

WILTINGEN

- Schwarzhofberg - south x southeast exposure of several parcels facing southwest
 - weathered gray slate w/ a high proportion of stone + iron
 - high altitudes, windy site
 - legal boundaries expanded by 1971 wine Law (18 originally, 10 added)
 - mostly on the upper + western parts of the mountain
 - Müller - old vines, spont. fermentation in the barrel. fermentation naturally stops
 - Egon Müller, von Hövel, R. von Kesselstatt, Van Volxem

- Braune Kuppe - Egon Müller (monopole)

MOSEL

SAAR

OBERRHEIN

- Hütte - von Hovel (monopole)

LOCKFEN

- Bockstein - St. Urbanshof, Zilliken, Von Othograven

SAARBURG

- Pausch - south, south x southeast, south x southwest
- "Rutsche" - means rubble or debris
- Zilliken, Dr. Wagner

SEPPING

- Sunloss Saarsteiner - Schloss Saarstein (monopole)

FORSTMEISTER GELTZ-ZILLIKEN

[SAARBUER] → RUDWIGST

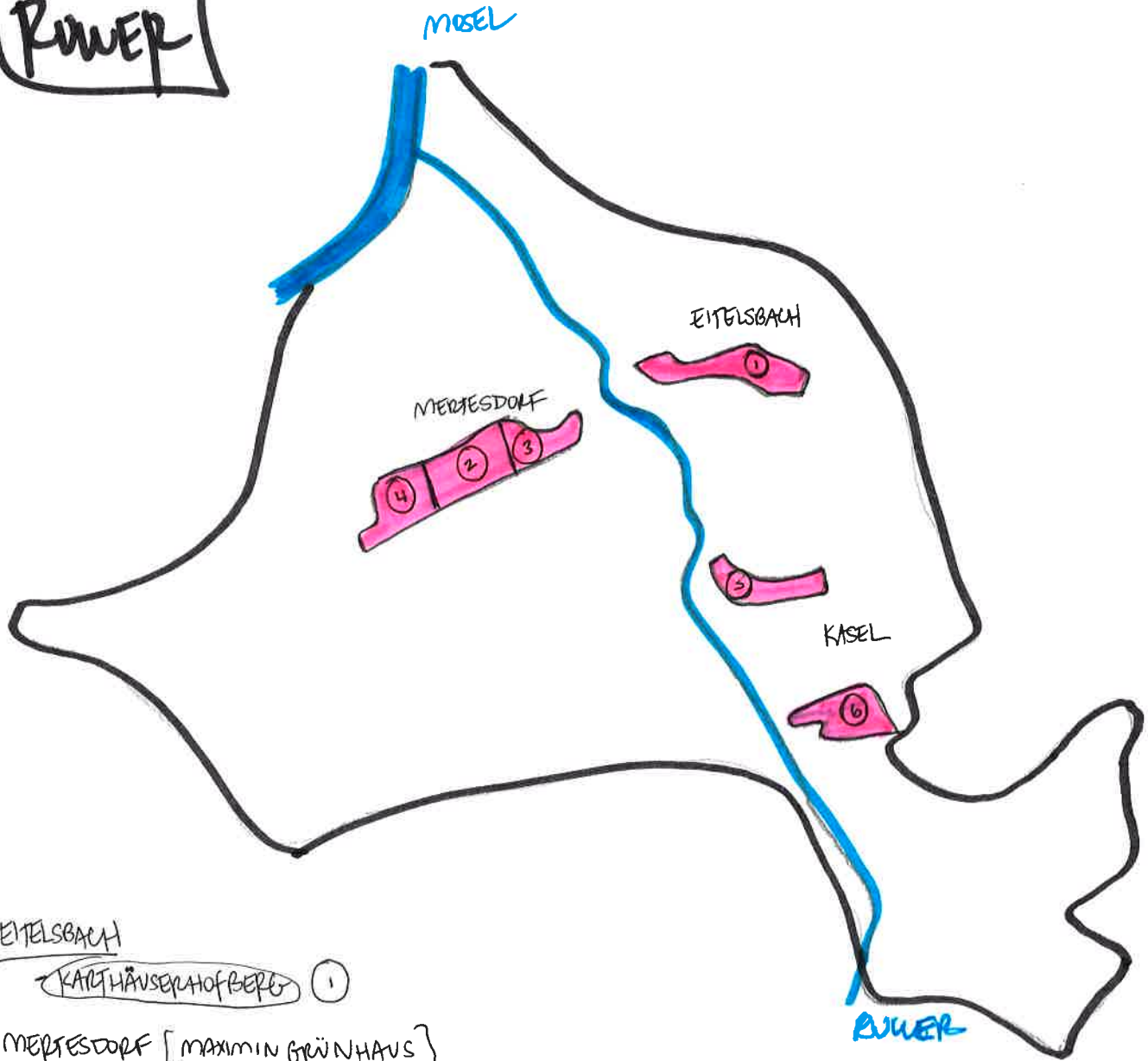
- the family has been producing wines in Saarburg for over 200 years, but the current incarnation of the estate dates back to 1947 when Marianne Geltz married Fritz Zilliken.
- Hanno Zilliken - daughter Dorothee own the property today.
- Vineyard sites:
 - Saarbunger fausch
 - Ockfener Bockstein
- "Diabas" bottling → halbtrocken bottling of Saarbunger fausch
→ named after the green colored volcanic soils in the vineyard.
- 20% of production is dry; 80% sweet.
- founding member of the VDP

EGON MÜLLER-SCHARZHOF

[WILTINGEN]

- Jean-Jacques Koch purchased the Scharzhof farm from the French Republic in 1797. previously, it had belonged to a monastery since 700 AD.
- the property was split among Jean-Jacques's 7 children after his death, and one of his daughters married Felix Müller.
- Today it is run by Egon Müller IV, who took over in 1991.
- The family now owns a second property known as Le Gallais in Kauxem → through this, they own the monopole Braune Kupp in Wiltingen.
- members of the VDP since 1910.
- "Scharzhof" → chaptalized QbA wines. Kabinett + trocken in style.

POWER



EITELSBACH

→ KARLHÄUSERHOFBERG ①

MERESDORF [MAXIMIN GRÜNHaus]

- ② - ABTSBERG [VDP STARTING w/ THE 2015 VINTAGE AS VON SCHUBERT BECAME A MEMBER OF THE
- ③ - BRUDERBERG VDP IN 2016]
- ④ - HEPPENBERG

KASEL

- ⑤ - NIES'CHEN
- ⑥ - KEHRLNAGEL

MOSEL

RUWER

- 190 ha
- 90% Riesling
- frost in the spring & autumn can be problematic
- 2006 - "Saar + Ruwer" removed from the name of the Mosel anbaubereiche
- more successful dry wines than the Saar
- St. Maximin Benedictine Monastery developed viticulture here in the early common era
 - ↳ In 966 CE, the Emperor Otto I presented the Grünhaus estate to the monastery - Maximin Grünhaus now owned by the von Schubert family.
- Carthusian monks engaged in winemaking here in the 14th c. → what would become Karthäuserhof
- 1780s - transition of all of Mosel to Riesling
 - ↳ by 1910, 88% of the total plantings were Riesling
- western region - maritime moderating influences
- predominantly blue or gray slate
 - ↳ Maximin Grünhaus Herrenberg is an exception → red slate.

EPELSBACH

- Karthäuserhofberg - Riesling + Weissburgunder
 - sheltered by forests to the NE + S
 - Karthäuserhof (monopole)

MAXIMIN GRÜNHaus

- mid-slope!
- [H.A.B.] Abtsberg - von Schubert (monopole)
 - protected to the NW, curved sites enjoy constant sunlight
- Bruderberg - von Schubert (monopole) - east of Abtsberg
- Herrenberg - von Schubert (monopole)
 - best in dry years (poorer drainage)

MOSEL

RWE

LORENZHOFF

- Felslay - Kautsmühle (monopol)

KASSEL

- Nies'chen - R. von Kesselstatt, Kautsmühle, Erben von Beulwitz
- Kehrmaier - R. von Kesselstatt, Kautsmühle, Erben von Beulwitz

SCHLOSSKELLEREI CARL VON SCHUBERT - MAXIMIN GRÜNHANS

- Dr. Carl von Schubert & his son Maximin are the 5th + 6th generations to lead this estate, which has been in the family's possession since 1862, w/ evidence of grape growing since 910 AD.
- In the past 10 years, the estate has added Weissburgunder + Spätburgunder to its plantings.
- member of the VDP since 2016!
- Budesberg (smaller + lesser of the sites) → historically went to the monks ("the brothers")
[just Spätbur + Auslese ↑]
- Herrenberg → Abbey's choir masters
- Abtsberg for the abbots.

monopole sites

~~KARTAU~~ KARTHÄUSERHOF

[EITELSBACH]

- The official founding of the estate was in 1335, when the Elector of Trier gave the vineyards to the Carthusian monks
- The property belonged to the Carthusian monks until 1811 when Napoleon put the property to auction in Paris. The property was purchased by Valentin Leonardy & still owned by his descendants.
- In 2012, the estate changed hands (w/ in the family) w/ Albert Behler taking over. Christian Vogt became winemaker in 2008.
- VDP member ~~since~~ → founding member
- 107 Weissburgunder
- Eitelsbacher Karthäuserhofberg → monopole
 - ↳ 5 distinct parcels: Burgberg, Kronenberg, Ortberg, Jung + Spinn. skwaring btt 160-275m in elevation.
- 70% of the vines are dry.

MITTEL-RHEIN

WARM

steep, terraced vineyards facing south. slate & greywacke.

- designated a UNESCO world heritage site in 2003.
- > 60% of vines grown on gradients steeper than 30°.
- bereiche: Siebengebirge + Lorelei
- Major villages (north of Koblenz, N to S): Bad Hönningen, Hammerstein, Leutesdorf
- major villages (south of Koblenz, N to S): Spay, Osterspai, Boppard, Oppenwehl, Dorscheid, Dellhofen, Bacharach, Steeg
- VDP Grosse Lage: 7
VDP Erste Lage: 12
- 101 Riesling, about 157. Spätburgunder.
- frosts, rain + drought can be an issue
- high cost of labor compared to relative low cost of wines.
- best region - southern portion - Bacharach, Boppard + Spay
→ Toni Jost, Mathias Müller + Florian Weingart

ALLOWED GROSSE LAGE GRAPES: Riesling + Spätburgunder

BOPPARD

- Hamm Feuerlay - Florian Weingart, Mathias Müller

BACHARACH

- Hahn - Toni Jost

MITTEL-RHEIN RIESLING CHARTER

founded in May 2011 by 38 members, the following charter, modeled after Uva Wachau, applies only to members of the organization:

- classification:
 - Handreich - "Coup" - max. 11g ABV - max 89° oechsle - TA:RS ratio 1:3
 - Felsenspiel - "Rock Game" - max. 12.57 ABV - max. 95° oechsle - TA:RS 1:2
 - Meisterstück - "masterpiece" - min. 12.57 ABV - min. 95° oechsle - max. 9g/L (TA w/in 2g/L)

RHEINGAU

VDP GROSSE LADE: Riesling + Spätburgunder

- 3010 ha, 80% Riesling
 - 7.3% of the world's Riesling is in the Rheingau!
 - 13% of Rheingau = Spätburgunder - has been the dominant variety in Assmannshausen for over 500 years!

- dry + sunny region
- to the north: Jannus mountain range + forests, southern exposure of vines overlooking the Rhine.
- Bereiche: Johannisberg

• Geologically, divided into two zones:

1. Upper Rheingau - Hochheim, ~~Winkel~~, Wicker, Florsheim
 - belongs to the Mainz basin
 - sedimentary marl, loess, sand, etc.
2. Lower Rheingau - Rhineland slate mountains
 - Devonian quartzite, sandstone + shale

• higher elevation (lean, racy) vs. lower elevation + forecast (rich, powerful)

Major villages (E to W):

Site of many important monasteries from the 11th c. on.

- Kloster Eberbach (1130, Cistercian)
- Johannisberg (1100, Benedictine)

Wicker, Hochheim, Warlf, Martinsthal, Raenthal, Eltville, Kiedrich, Erbach, Hattenheim, Hailgarten, Oestrich, Winkel, Johannisberg, Geisenheim, Rudesheim, Assmannshausen, Lorch

• 1712 - "Cabinet" used at Kloster Eberbach to denote a higher quality wine.

• 1775 - Spätlese Schloss Johannisberg

↳ idea of later harvest as an intentional practice + sign of quality.

• 1981 - CHAPPA - champion dry Rheingau Riesling

PHENGAU

- Erstes Gewächs
 - pre-dated Grosses Gewächs by 3 years (1999/2002)
 - $\approx 1/3$ of Rheingau land was included
 - 50 hl/ha, manual harvesting + tasting panel
 - only Riesling + Spätburgunder
 - Erstes Gewächs can be dry ~~or sweet~~

HOCHHEIM

- Hölle - Main river
 - Franz Künstler, Schloss Schönborn
- Domdechaney - main river
 - Schloss Schönborn, Kloster Eberbach

TRAVENTHAL

- Nonnenberg - Breuer (monopole)
 - Baiten - Kloster Eberbach
- } higher elevation, not right on the river

KIEDRICH

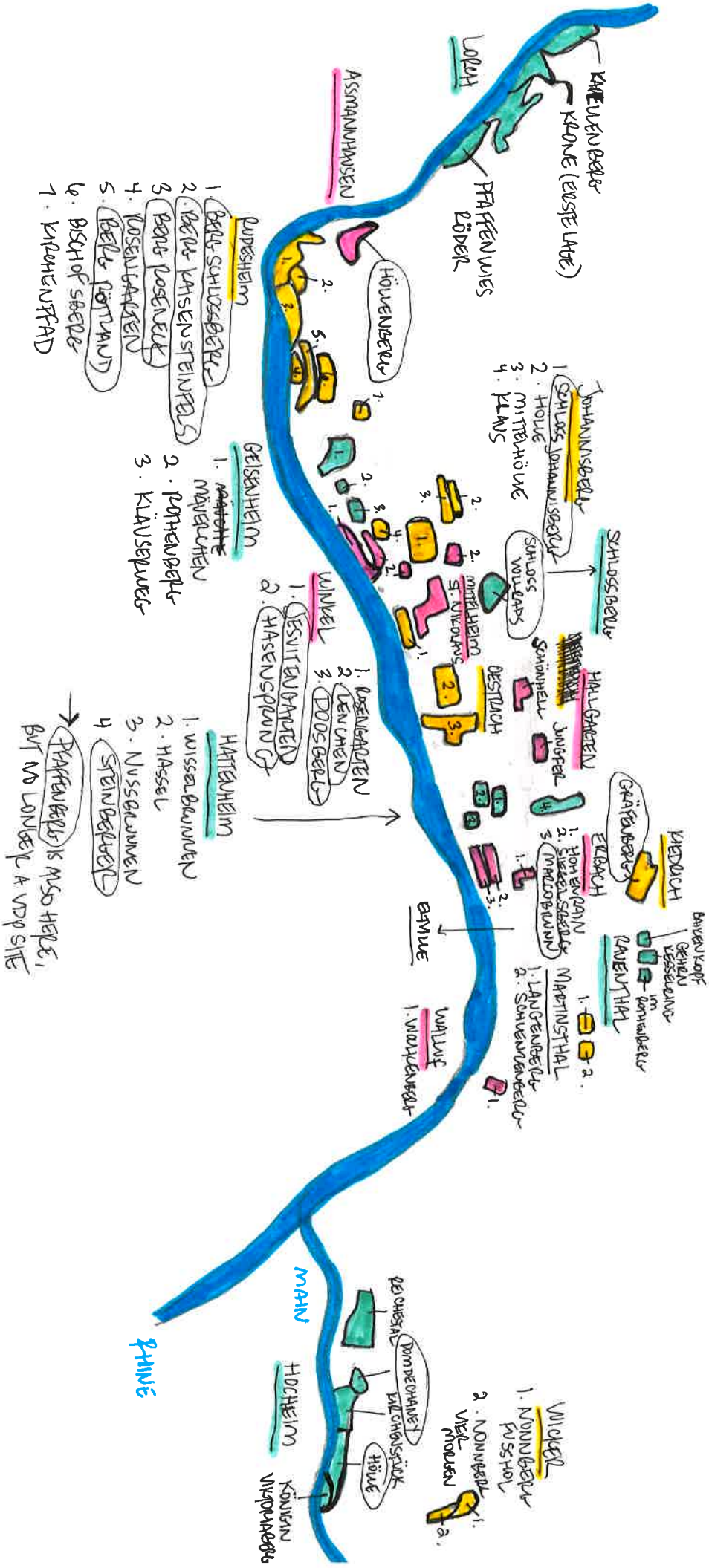
- Gräfenberg - Robert Weil
 - Turmberg - Robert Weil
- } higher elevation, north of the river (set off)

ERRACH

- all right on the Rhine

- Hohenrain - Jakob Jung
- Marcobrunn - Schloss Schönborn, Knyphausen, Kloster Eberbach, Schloss Reinhartshausen
- Schlossberg - Schloss Reinhartshausen
- Siegersberg - Knyphausen, Jakob Jung, August Eser
- Steinmorggen - Jakob Jung

PHENGENAU



→ PFAFFENBERG IS ALSO HERE, BUT NO LONGER A VDP SITE

RHEINGAU

HATTENHEIM

- **Steinberg** (Orsteil) • Kloster Eberbach (monopole)
 - higher elevation, removed from Rhine
- Hassel - Hans Lang
- **Mannberg** - von Simmern, Kloster Eberbach
- **Nussbrunn** - Schloss Schönborn, Pflanzhaus Pflanz, Schloss Reinhartshausen
- **Pfaffenberg** - right on the water
 - Schloss Schönborn (monopole)

↳ not listed as a Grosse Lage

HALLGARTEN

- **Hendelberg** - adjacent to Steinberg
 - higher altitude
 - Fred Pin
- **Jungfer** - Pin, Fürst Löwenstein

OESTRICH

- **Doosberg** - Schloss Schönborn, PJ Kuhn
- **Lorch** - Spreitzer, PJ Kuhn

WINKEL

- **Jesuitengarten** - Spreitzer, Prinz von Hessen
 - one of the warmest sites of the Rheingau
- **Hasensprung** - Schloss Schönborn, Wogner, Prinz von Hessen
- **Schloss Vollrads** (Orsteil) - Schloss Vollrads (monopole)

RHEINGAU

JOHANNISBERG

- Schloss Johannisberg (erstell) - Schloss Johannisberg (monopole)

GEISENHEIM

- Rotenberg - low gradient, low altitude
- Schloss Schönborn, Hegele

RÜDESHEIM

- Berg Kaisersteinfels - Leitz
- Berg Roseneck - Leitz, August Kessler, Georg Breuer
- Berg Rottland - Leitz, Schloss Schönborn
- Berg Schlossberg - Leitz, Schloss Schönborn, Kloster Eberbach, Barthasar Hess, August Kessler

ASSMANSHAUSEN

- Höllenberg - August Kessler, Fritz Alendurf
- on the east bank of the Rhine as it turns north.
- deep soils

RHEINGAU MIN. PRADIKAT RIPENESS

GRAPE	KAB.	SPAT.	AVS.	BA/EIS.	TBA
WHITE GRAPE	75°	85°	100°	125°	150°
RED GRAPE	80°	90°	105°	125°	150°

SCHLOSS SCHÖNBORN

[HATTENHEIM]

→ importer: Jüdi Wiest

- Founding member of the VDP
- 28th generation of the Graf von Schönborn family.

Top sites:

- RÜDESHEIMER Berg Schlossberg
- ERBACHER Marcobrunn
- HATTENHEIMER PFÄFFENBERG (monopole) →
- HOCHHEIMER Domdechaney
- 70% of production is dry
- Scandal in 2012 → Director Peter Faeth accused of:
 - blending wines from different growing regions
 - illegal additives
 - blending of vineyard sites
 - blending of vintages.
 - must concentration.
- In 2014, Paul Graf von Schönborn pulled Schloss Schönborn as well as their estate in Franconia out of the VDP.
 - ↳ says he wanted to prevent the VDP's image from being tarnished + to be credible w/ customers + colleagues

KÜNSTLER

[HOCHHEIM AN MEIN]

- The estate was established in South Moravia, Czech Republic, then moved to Hochheim in 1905, in the aftermath of WWII.
- Joined the VDP in 1994.

Top sites:

- Hochheimer Kirchenstück
- Hochheimer Hölle
- Hochheimer Reichstein
- Hochheimer Domdechaney
- Kostheimer Weiss Erd

ROBERT WEIL

[KIEDRICH] → importer: Loosen Bros.

- Dr. Robert Weil (1843-1923), a former professor at the Sorbonne in Paris, purchased vineyards in Kiedrich in 1867.
- Today, the estate is managed by his great grandson Wilhelm Weil. Owned by
- Vineyard holdings: Sentry!
 - Kiedricher Turmberg } Erste Lage
 - Kiedricher Klosterberg } Erste Lage
 - Kiedricher Gräfenberg - Grosse Lage
- phyllite soils → metamorphic rock created from slate.
- VDP member since 1907.

SCHLOSS JOHANNISBERG

[GEISENHEIM-JHANNISBERG]

- founded by Benedictine monks over 900 years ago
- 1770 → first Spätlese, from ripe + partly botrytized grapes in 1770.
- 1858 → first Eiswein.
- Today it is owned by German food conglomerate Dr. Oetker.
- "Bibliotheca Subterranea" → underground library w/ 11,000 bottles of its wine dating back to the 1748 vintage.
- Schloss Johannisberg - monopole + ortsteil → Tannus quantite w/ a loam/loess topsoil.
- founding member of the VDP

GEORG BREWER

[RÜDESHEIM]

- founded in 1880 by Peter Brewer, a partner in a wine shipping firm called Schönl - Hillebrand.
- Bernhard Brewer built up the renown of the estate b/t 1978 & 2004, when he died suddenly & left the winery in the hands of his daughter Theresa.
- the estate was a member of the VDP + Chateau until 1999, when Bernhard left both → largely due to Nonnenberg being left out of classifications.

TOP SITES:

- Rudesheimer Berg Schlossberg
- " " Berg Roseneck
- " " Berg Rottland
- Raventhaler Nonnenberg
- "Terroir Montosa" riesling - declassified grapes from other sites.

LEITZ

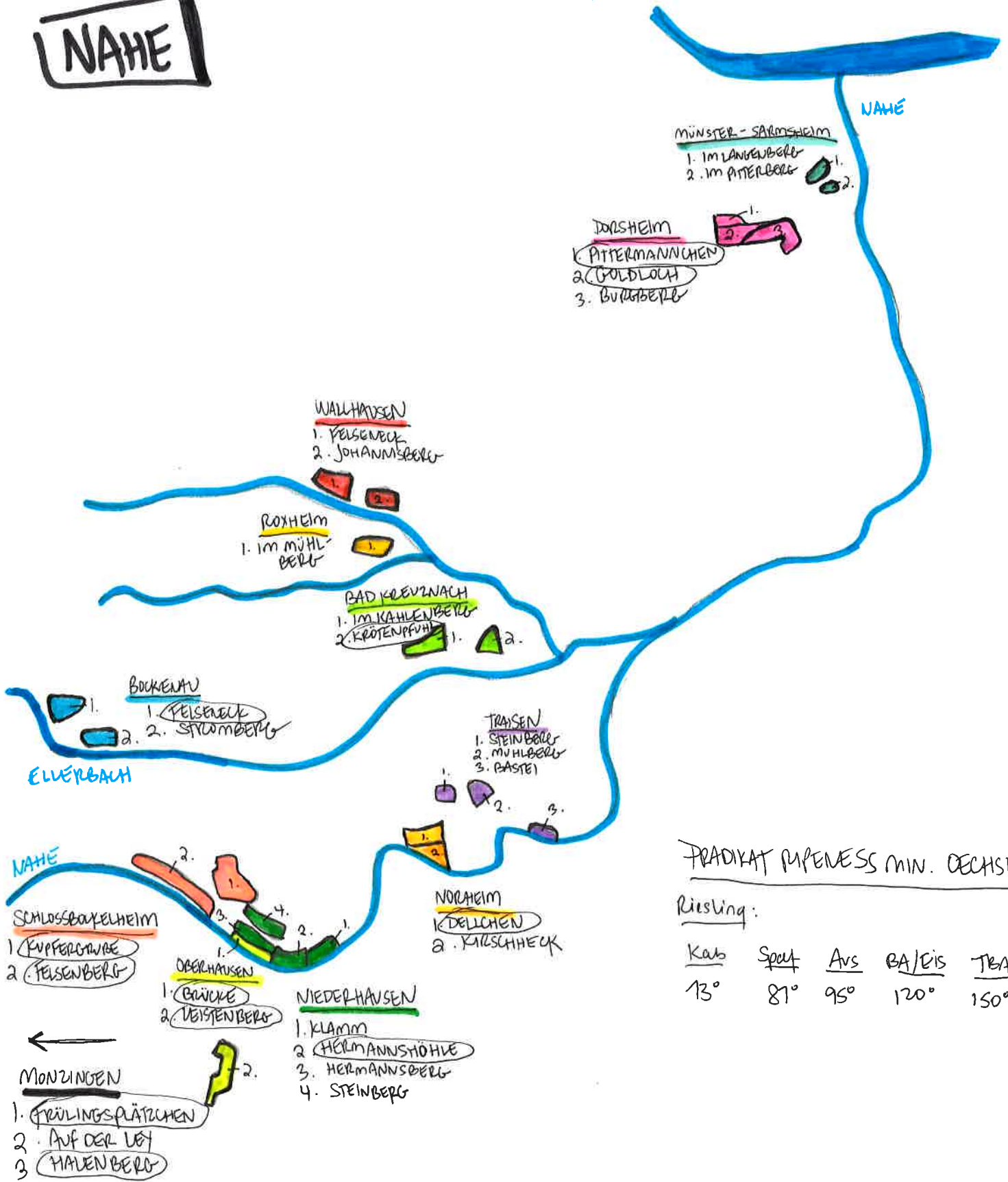
- The Leitz family's viticultural history dates back to 1744.
- Josef Leitz rebuilt the estate in the aftermath of WWII.
- Johannes, ~~the~~ Josef's grandson, took over in 1985.
- VDP member since 1996.

TOP SITES:

- Pudersteinen Berg Kaisersteinfels (GL)
- Berg Roseneck (GL)
- Berg Rottlang (GL)
- Magdalenenkreuz (EL)
- Berg Schlossberg (GL)
- Klosterlay (EL)
- Rosengarten (GL)
- Bischofberg (EL)

NAHE

RHINE



PRADIKAT RIPENESS MIN. DECHSUE

Riesling:

Kab	Spät	Aus	BA/Eis	TBA
13°	81°	95°	120°	150°

NAHE

Dorsheim

- Bereiche: Naheetal
- Major Villages (N to SW): Münster-Sarmsheim, Windesheim, Langenlonsheim, Wallhausen, Bad Kreuznach, Bad Münster am Stein, Traisen, Norheim, Mederhausen, Oberhausen, Schlossböckelheim, Bockenau.
- Vines mostly face S & SW.
- Silvaner once accounted for half of Nahe's acreage - in decline.
- Red grapes account for 25-49% of plantings
 - ↳ Dornfelder more planted than Spätburgunder
- Müller-Thurgau makes up 1/4 of white acreage.
- Volcanic influenced soils.
- 1960s - planting of high yielding grapes
- 2004 - Grosses Gewächs established for the Nahe.
- higher altitudes + shallow soils - drought stress sometimes.
- transitional zone b/w continental + maritime climate.
- rain falls in June-Aug, and is dry for harvest.
- VDP - Riesling only for Grosse Lage.

GNDP PRODUCERS:

MÜNSTER-SARMSHEIM

- Dautenpflanzel - Kruger-Pumf
- Pittersberg - Kruger-Pumf

DORSHEIM

- Burgburg - Diel, Kruger-Pumf
- Goldloch - Diel, Kruger-Pumf
- Pittermännchen - Diel

LANGENLONSHEIM

- Pothenberg - Tesch

- Schäfer - Fröhlich
- Dr. Crusius
- Diel
- Dönnhoff
- Emrich - Schönleber
- Gut Hermannsberg
- Kruger-Pumf
- Prinz-Salm
- Joh. Bapt. Schäfer

NAHE

BAD KREVNACH

- Brückes - Staatsweingut Bad Krevnach
- **Kahlenberg** - Staatsweingut Bad Krevnach, **Dönhoff**
- Krötenpfuhl - "

TRAISEN

- Bastei - Dr. Cuvsius
- Rotenfels - Dr. Cuvsius

NONZINGEN

- **Fühlingsplätzchen** - Emrich Schonleker, Schäfer Fröhlich

NOPTHEIM

- **Deichen** - Dönhoff, Mathem
- Kafels - Staatsweingut Bad Krevnach
- **Kirschneck** - Dönhoff, Dr. Cuvsius, Mathem

NIEDERHAUSEN

- **Hermannsburg** - Gutsverwaltung Mederhausen - Schlossbockelheim (monopole)
- **Hermannshöhle** - Dönhoff
- Kutz

OBERHAUSEN

- **Brücke** - **Dönhoff** (monopole)
- tends to be better for sweet styles - even ile wine.

SCHLOSSBOCKELHEIM

- **Felsenberg** - Dönhoff, Dr. Cuvsius, Schäfer-Fröhlich
- **Kupfergrube** - Dönhoff, Schäfer-Fröhlich, Dr. Cuvsius

NAMIE

BOUENAU

• Felsenack - Schäfer - Fröhlich

Southern villages, where the name runs E-W
Niederhausen, Norheim, Schlossboukelheim, Oberhausen
↳ s. facing aspects.

DÖNNHOFF

[OBERHAUSEN] → importer: Sturmk

- Established in 1971 by Helmut Dönnhoff who now works with his son Cornelius.
- 80% planted to Riesling, plus a little Grauburgunder & Weissburgunder.
- Joined the VDP in 1990.

Top sites:

1. Krauznacher Krötenspfhl
2. Krauznacher Kahlenberg
3. Foxheimer Höllenspfad
4. Norheimer Kirschnack
5. Norheimer Dellchen - GG
6. Niederhäuser Hermannshöhle - GG, Prädikatswein
7. Oberhäuser Brücke - Auslese, Eiswein
8. Oberhäuser Leistenberg
9. Schlossböckelheimer Felsenberg - GG

SCHÄFER-FRÖHLICH

[BOCKENAU] → importer: Fudi Wiest

- Tim Fröhlich took over the family winery in the 90s
- VDP

Top sites:

1. Bockenauer Felseneck - Spätlese, Auslese, BA, GG
2. Bockenauer Sramberg
3. Moringener Halenberg - Spätlese, GG
4. Moringener Frühlingsplätzchen
5. Schlossböckelheimer Kupfergrube - GG
6. Schlossböckelheimer Felsenberg - GG

SCHLOSSGUT DIEL

[BURGLAHEN]

- Peter Diel bought the estate 200 years ago → currently ~~owned~~^{run} by Armin Diel

- VDP member since 1989
- Pinot Noir & sparkling wine as well as Riesling from:
 - Dorsteimer Goldloch
 - Dorsteimer Pfaffenmannchen
 - Dorsteimer Burgberg

PFALZ

drinking wine bit Bereiche

• Bereiche: Südliche-Weinstrasse, Mittelhaardt-Deutsche Weinstrasse

Major Villages (N to S): ~~Dirmstein~~ Dirmstein, Grünstadt, Laumersheim

• Red grapes - 38.4%

Distinctus Controllatus (DC) Pfalz:

- min. 12% ABV
- must be dry
- Riesling, Grauburgunder, Spätburgunder, Weissburgunder, Dornfelder

Grossschaubach, Kirchheim, Weisenheim, Kallstadt, Ungstein, Bad Dürkheim, Wachenheim, Forst, Deidesheim, Puppetsberg, Gimmeldingen, Mussbach, Haardt (Neustadt), Dittweiler, Hainfeld, Burrweiler, Grelswiler, Essingen, Siebeldingen, Birkweiler, Klingenmünster, Schweigen

About 1/2 of the Pfalz's wines are fermented dry.

- aka Palatinate
- runs parallel to the Rhine, but never touches it (further west)
- Soil:
 - around the Haardt mountains: sandstone, limestone, slate, granite + gneiss
 - Südliche-Weinstrasse: loam + loess
 - Mittelhaardt: lighter soils, sand + loam
- Pfalz saw a downturn in the 60s + 70s when sweet wine was in vogue, but has re-emerged
 - ↳ Hans-Günter Schwarz - former cellar master at Müller-Cafoir led the movement

NORTHERN MITTELHAARDT ...

KALLSTADT

• Saumagen - Koehler-Roprecht

UNGSTEIN

• Herrenberg - Fritz Pitter, Egon Schmitt

• Weiberg - Helffingen

LAUMERSHEIM

• "Steinbuckel" Mandelberg - Kripser

↳ became known in the 80s for boutique-aged Pinot Chard.

VILLAGES of PFALZ

MITTELHAARDT DEUTSCHE WEINSTRASSE:

- DIRMSTEIN
1. HIMMELSPRECH
- GRÜNSTADT
- LAUMERSHEIM
1. KIRSCHGARTEN
2. STEINBUCKEL
- GROSSKARLBACH
1. IM GROSS GARTEN
- KIRCHHEIM
- WEISENHEIM

KALLSTADT
1. SAUMAGEN

RHINE
→



VINGSTEIN
1. WEILBERG
2. HERLENBERG



BAD DIRMHEIM
1. MICHELSBURG



SEEBACH
WACHENHEIM

←
HAARDT
MINS.

SÜDLICHE - WEINSTRASSE:

- NEUSTADT
- DITTWEILER
1. KALKBERG
- HAINFELD
- BURRWEILER
1. AUF DER HOHL
2. IM GOLDENEN JOST
3. SCHÄWER
- GÜBISWEILER
1. HÖLLE - UNTERER FAULENBERG
- ESSINGEN
- SIEBELDINGEN
1. IM SONNENSCHNEIN
2. IM SONNENSCHNEIN "GANZ HORN"
- BIRKWEILER
1. KASTAMENBUSCH
2. KASTAMENBUSCH "KOPPEL"
3. MANDELBERG
- KLINGENMÜNSTER
- SCHWEIGEN 6. STROHLENBERG "SANKT PAUL"
1. KAMMERBERG 2. SONNENBERG
3. SONNENBERG "KOSTERT"
4. SONNENBERG "RAPLING"
5. STROHLENBERG "HEIDENREICH"



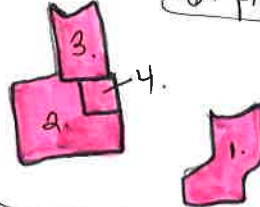
FORST
1. FREUNDSTÜCK
2. JESUITENGARTEN
3. KIRCHENSTÜCK
4. PEHSTEIN
5. UNGEHELER



DEIDESHEIM
1. GRAINHÜBEL
2. HOHENMORGEN
3. KALKOFFEN
4. KESSELBERG
5. LANGENMORGEN
6. PARADIESGARTEN (Erste Lage)



KUPPERTSBERG
1. GMSBÖHL
2. REITERPFAD - ACHTMORGEN
3. REITERPFAD - HOFSTÜCK
4. REITERPFAD - IN DER HOHL



2. KÖNIGSBACH
1. IDIG
2. ÖBERG - HAAT



GIMMELDINGEN
1. MEERSPINNE IM MANDELGARTEN



HAARDT
1. BÜRGERGARTEN IM BREUMEL

Pfalz

MITTELHAARDT...

FORST

- Jesuitengarten - Burklin Wolf, Basserman-Jordan, von Puhl
- Kirchenstück - von Puhl, Basserman-Jordan
- Ungeheuer - von Puhl, Mosbacher, Basserman-Jordan, Burklin-Wolf
- Deinstein - von Puhl, Mosbacher, Basserman-Jordan, Burklin-Wolf
- Freundstück - von Puhl, Mosbacher, Basserman-Jordan

DEIDESHEIM

- Hohenmorgen - Burklin Wolf, Christmann, Basserman-Jordan
- Grainhubel - Biffar, Erben
- Kalkofen - Burklin Wolf, Basserman-Jordan
- Kieselberg - Mosbacher
- Langenmorgen - Dr. Deinhard
- Maushöhle - A. Christmann, Mosbacher
- Paradiesgarten - von Puhl, Dr. Deinhard, A. Christmann

LUPPERTSBERG

- Gaisbohl - Burklin Wolf (monopole)
- Reiterpfad - von Puhl, Burklin Wolf, Christmann
- Spiess - Dr. Deinhard

GIMMELDINGEN

- Mandelgarten - A. Christmann, Miller-Catvir
- Biengarten - A. Christmann
- Kapellenberg - A. Christmann

KÖNIGSBACH

- Ölberg - A. Christmann, Basserman-Jordan
- Idig - A. Christmann

PFALZ

HAARDT

- Bürgergarten "Breumel in der mauern" - Müller-Catoir (monopole)

SÜDLICHE WEINSTRASSE...

SEBELDINGEN

- Im Sonnenschein - PN, PB + Riesling
- Rebholz

BIRKWEILER

- Kastanienbusch - Riesling, PN + PB
- Rebholz, Dr. Wehrein
- Mandelburg - Weissburgunder
- Dr. Wehrein

SCHWEIGEN

- Kammerberg - Becker, PN
- Sonnenberg - Becker, Bernhardt, Riesling + PN

MIN. PRADIKAT REIFEMASS (IN DEGRADUS CELSIUS)

	KAB	SPAT	AUS	BA/EISWEIN	TBA
<u>RIESLING</u>	73	90	100	120	150
<u>ALL OTHER WHITE GRAPES</u>	76	90	100	120	150
<u>RED GRAPES</u>	76	90	100	120	150

ÖKONOMIERAT PERHOLZ

[SIEBELDINGEN] → Pudi West

- The Perholz family has been involved in winemaking for over a century.
- "Agricultural Counselor" → Ökonomierat, honorary title bestowed on Edward Perholz, grandfather of Hansjörg, the current proprietor of the estate.
- VDP member since 1991

TOP WINES:

- GG Riesling: Im Sonnenschein, Im Sonnenschein "Ganz Horn", Kastanienbusch
- GG Weissburgunder: Im Sonnenschein, Mandelberg
- GG Spätburgunder: Im Sonnenschein
- wines labeled w/ "R" indicate aging in barrique.
- more limestone in Südliche than in the north.

DR. BÜRKIN-WOLF

[WACHENHEIM]

- The largest family-owned estate in Germany, originally founded by Bernhard Bürkin in 1597.

~~In the early 19th century, Wolfburg~~

- In the late 19th century, Luise Wolf, heiress to several vineyards & land holdings in her own right, married Dr. Albert Bürkin & the estate's current name was established.

- Bettina Bürkin-von Curadze is the current manager, since 1990.

- In 1994, Bürkin-Wolf adopted "PG" & "G" terminology for their vineyard sites (Premier Cru & Grand Cru)

TOP SITES:

- Forster Kirchenstück
Jesuitengarten
Pechstein
Ungeheuer

- Deidesheimer Hohenmorgen
Kalkofen
- Ruppertsburger Gaisböhl (monopole)
Reiterpfad

- Wachenheimer Rebnäcker
(Erste Lage - monopole)

- VP to 2017. both's permitted in GG wines.

- Certified Bio-D by Biodyvin
- founding member of the VDP

Müller-Catoir

[NEUSTADT]

- VDP member since 2004
- Current proprietor is Philipp David Catoir
- the quality of the estate was established by Hans-Günter Schwarz
 - ↳ Cellarmaster there until 2002
 - ↳ very little focus on dry wines
 - ↳ was instrumental in the movement toward quality wines in the 70s + 80s in Germany.

• Top SITES:

- Haardter Bürgergarten (EL)
Herzog (EL)
Mandelring (EL)
Bürgergarten im Breumel (GL)
Herrenletten (EL)
- Gimmeldingen Schlössel (EL)
Mandelgarten (EL)
- Forster Ungeheuer (GL)

OTHER PRODUCERS... Basserman Jordan, Knipser, Von Winning, Friedrich Becker, A. Christmann, Koehler-Pfepprecht, Georg Mosbacher, Pfeffingen-Fuhrmann-Eymael, Dr. Wehrheim

RHEINHESSEN

- Germany's largest wine region
- Bereiche: ~~Nahetal~~ **Binger, Wonnegau, Nierstein**
- Major villages (Merstein, N to S): **Bodenheim, Nackenheim, Merstein, Oppenheim, Dienheim**
- Major villages (Bingen): **Siefersheim, Bingen, Appenheim**
- Major villages (Wonnegau): **Westhofen, Flörsheim-Dalsheim, Dittelsheim, Monsheim, Worms**
- **among the warmest + driest regions in Germany**
- center of low quality plonk (Liebfraumilch) in the 60s + 70s.
- 1980s - push of Silvaner (dry) as the signature style of the region.
- "Selection Rheinhessen"
 - dry wines
 - 7 major grapes
 - stringent regulations
- **message in a bottle**

movement toward better quality & renunciation of overly/artificially sweet style

Liebfraumilch -

"our lady's milk"

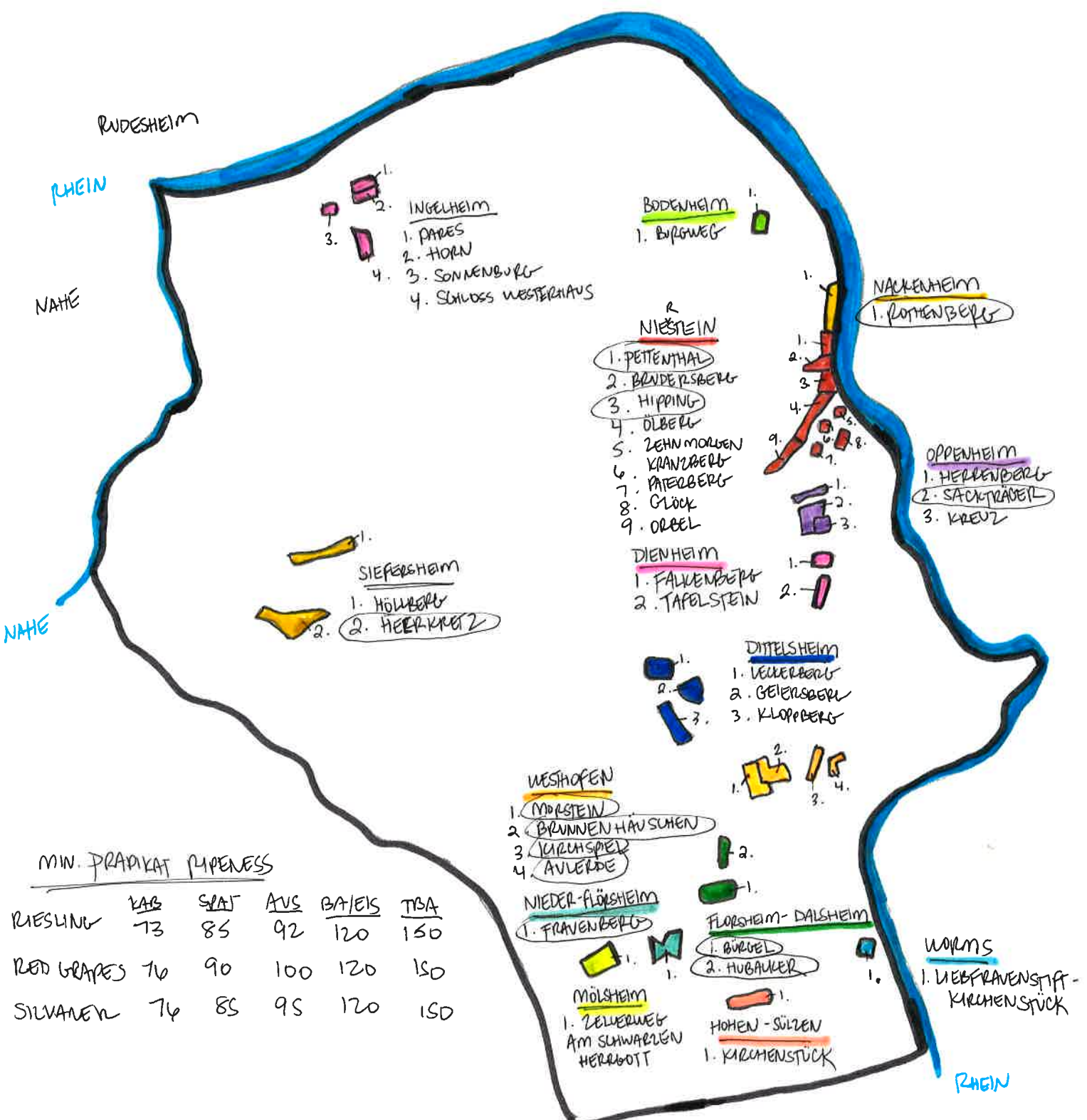
→ originally a high quality designation from the Rheinhessen.

→ imitations became common & it degraded to a characterless wine meant for mass consumption

- **1960s + 70s** - hybrids & high yielding varieties took over
- 1971 wine law → encouraged grapes that could easily get to Prädikat ripeness.
- has not been undone.

- dry, warm in the summer, mild in the winter
- **GG - only Riesling or Spätburgunder**

RHEINHESSEN



MIN. PRADIKAT REIFENESS

	KAS	SPAT	AVS	BATEIS	TSA
RIESLING	73	85	92	120	150
RED GRAPES	76	90	100	120	150
SILVANE	76	85	95	120	150

RHEINHESSEN

NIERSTEIN...

NAUCKENHEIM

- **Rothenberg** - Gundenloch, Kühling-Gillot

NIERSTEIN

- **Burdenberg** - Heyl zu Herrnsheim (monopole)
- **Ölberg** - St. Antony, Kühling-Gillot, etc.
- **Orbet** - St. Antony, etc.
- **Pettenthal** - St. Antony, Gundenloch, Kühling-Gillot
- **Hipping** - St. Antony, Kühling-Gillot, Gundenloch

LOPPENHEIM

- **Saupträger** - Kühling-Gillot

WONNEGARD...

FLÖRSHEIM - DALSHHEIM

- **Bürgel** - Keller
- **Hubauer** - Keller

WESTHOFEN

- **Brunnenhäuschen** - Keller, Wittmann - Absterbe!
- **Kirchspiel** - Keller, Wittmann, Groebe
- **Morstein** - Keller, Wittmann, Groebe
- **Absterbe** - Keller, Wittmann, Groebe

WORMS

- **Liebfrauenstift** - Kirchenstück - Outler, Erben

BINGEN...

BINGEN

- **Scharlachberg** - Kruger - Pumpf

SIEFERSHHEIM

- **Höllberg** - Wagner - Stempel
- **Heerkretz** - Wagner - Stempel

KELLER

[FLÖRSHEIM-DALSHEIM]

→ Vom BODEN

- The Swiss Keller family moved to Dalsheim in 1789.
- Klaus Peter Keller is the 9th generation to own the estate - he and his wife Julia took over winemaking in 2001 + took over the estate in 2004.
- Klaus Peter studied @ Geisenheim, then worked w/ Armand Rousseau + Hubert Lignier in Burgundy.
 - VDP member since 2000.

VINEYARD HOLDINGS:

- Dalsheimer Hubacker
 - Dalsheimer Bürger
 - Westhofener Morstein
 - Westhofener Brunnenhäuschen "Absterbe"
 - Westhofener Kirchspiel
 - Mersteiner Pattenthal] acquired in 2012
 - Mersteiner Hipping]
 - Piesporter Schubertslay - acquired in 2017
- G-MAX - undisclosed sites, first vintage 2001.
 - Spätburgunder from Fränkeng (Meder-Flörsheim) + Bürger (Dalsheim)
 - "Von den Fels" - "on the rocks" → young vine GG vineyards
 - "R" bottlings - usually halbtrocken in style
↳ R is for Reserve?

GUNDERLOCH

[NACKENHEIM]

→ RUDI Wiest

- member of the VDP since 1910.
- production is 70% dry + 30% Sweet, though they are quite well known for their sweet wines.

TOP SITES:

- Nackenheimer Rothenberg - GG. Spätlese, Auslese. BA, TBA
- Mersteiner Pattenthal - GG
Hipping
Engelsberg (EL)
Oelberg

ALSO... KÜHLING-BILLOT (BODENHEIM), WAGNER STEMPEL (SEPFERSHEIM), WITTMAN (WESTHOFEN)

BADEN

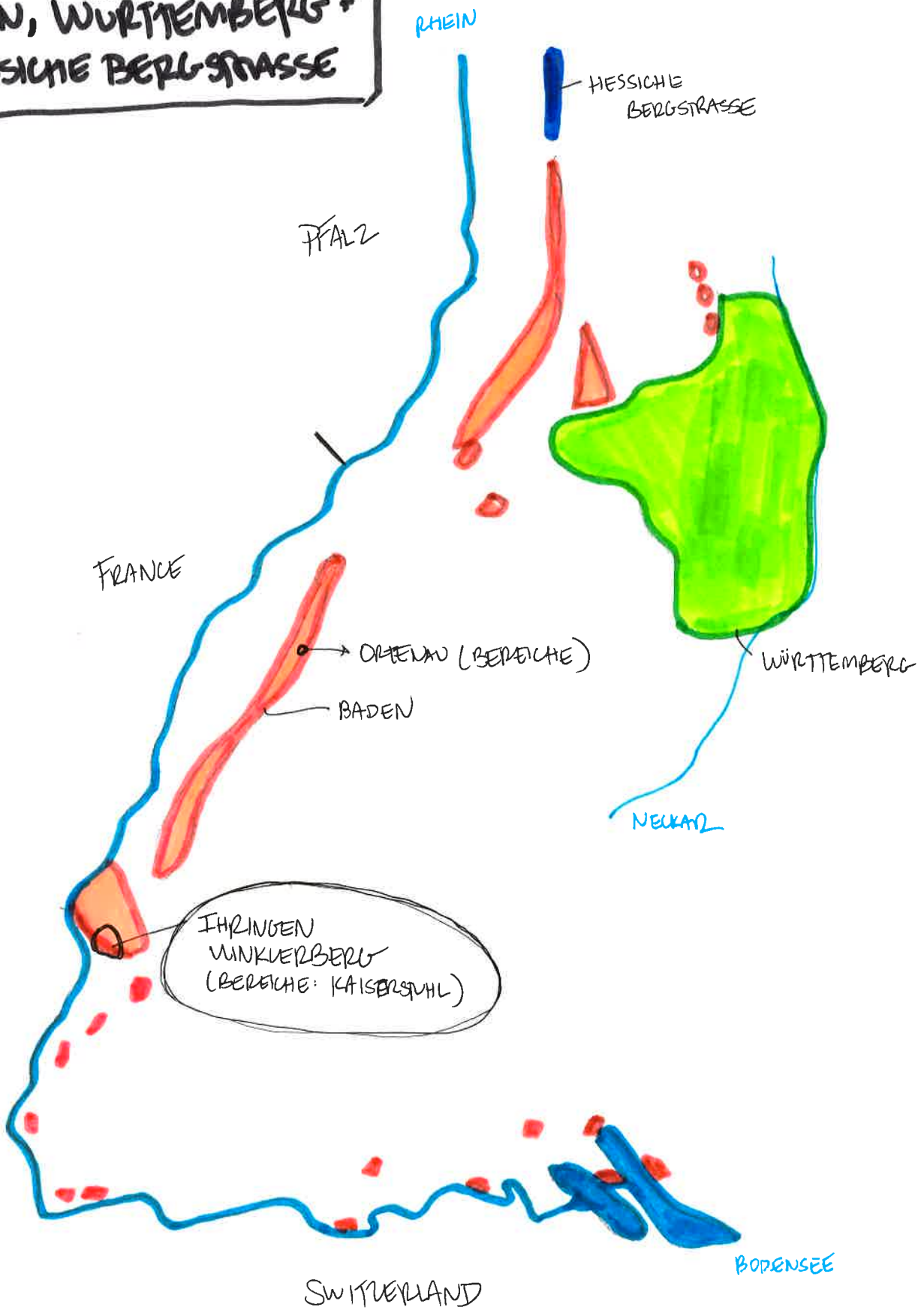
- Bereiche: Badische-Bergstrasse, Kraichgau, Kaiserstuhl, Bodensee, Breisgau, Markgräflerland, Ortenau, Tuniberg, Tauberfranken
- Major villages (Badische-Bergstrasse & Kraichgau): Heidelberg, Leimen, Östringen, Sulzfeld, Tiefenbach
- Major villages (Ortenau): Baden-Baden, Varnhaff, Neuweier, Saschbachwalden, Durbach, Zell-Weierbach
- Major villages (Breisgau): Mafferingen, Emmendingen, Lahr, Hecklingen
- Major villages (Kaiserstuhl): Freiburg, Achkarren, Burkheim, Oberrotweil, Ihingen, Sasbach
- Major villages (Bodensee): Meersburg
- Major villages (Markgräflerland): Schliengen, Istein, Mauerbach, Auggen
- Red grapes = 42.7% of plantings (mainly Spätburgunder)
- Baden stretches 300 km. from N to S.
- If anything connects the winegrowing regions of the Baden - strength of winegrowing collectives & cooperatives.
- most distinct break occurs south of Ortenau - where Burgundy varieties reign over Riesling.
 - ↳ economic crisis of the 19th c. had most severe effects here.

KAISERSTUHL

- extinct volcano → - Musburgunder, Grauburgunder, Spätburgunder, Chardonnay
- Dr. Hegele, Stigler
- Ihingen Winklerberg - most iconic vineyard site.
- other superior sites: Achkarren Schlossberg, Oberrotweil Kirchberg, Oberrotweil Eichberg

LEADING PRODUCERS: Bernard Huber, Andreas Laible, R. and C. Schneider, Salwey

**BADEN, WÜRTTEMBERG +
HESSISCHE BERGSTRASSE**



HESSISCHE - BERGSTRASSE

- east of the Rhine, directly south of Frankfurt & north of the Baden
- Riesling is the most planted grape
- No VDP sites + very little wine gets exported

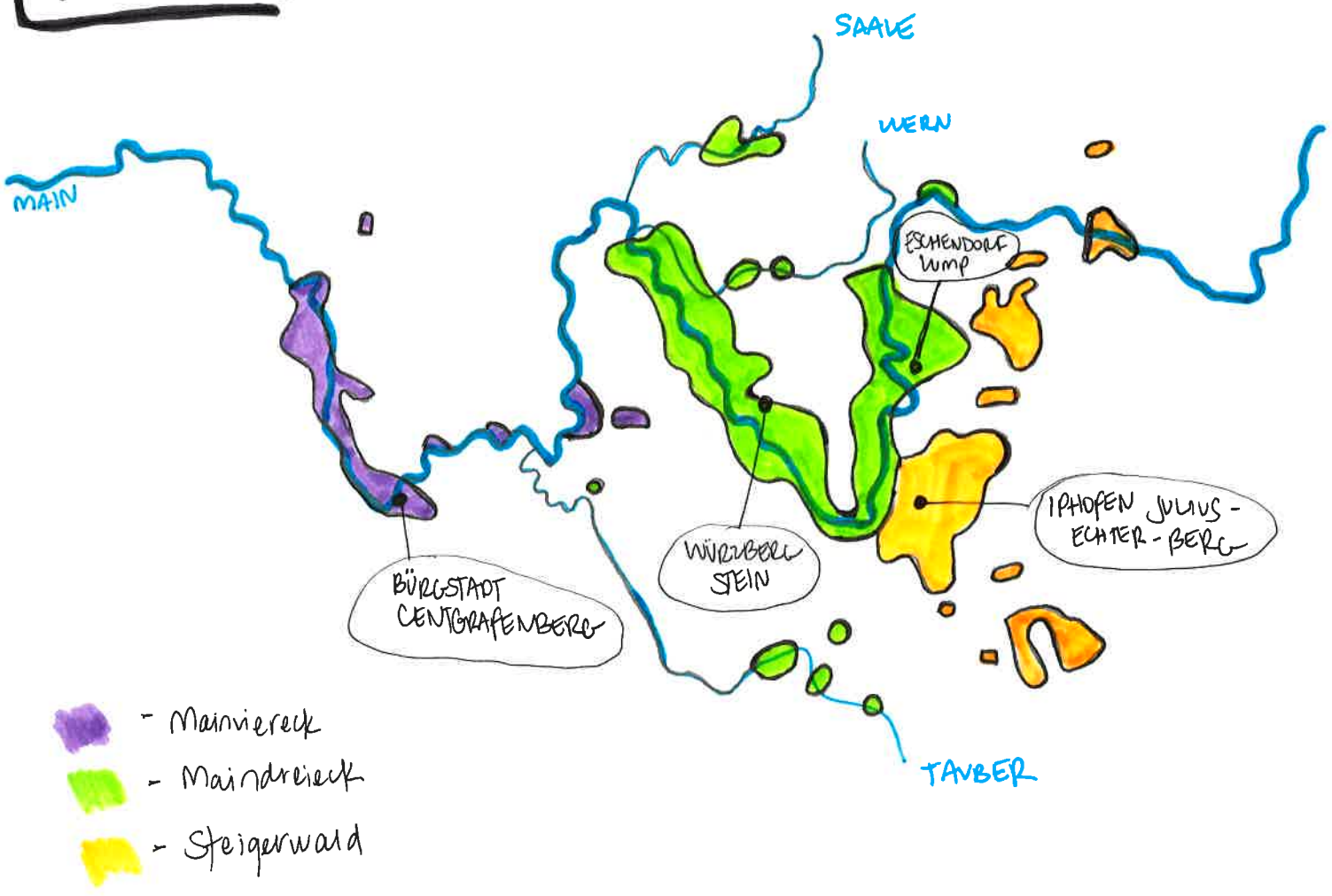
WÜRTTEMBERG

- 70.6% red grapes - Trollinger, Lemberger, Schwarzriesling, Spätburgunder (in descending order of acreage)
- Newer pines

TaUBERTAL

- the valley stretching from the source of the Tauber River to its confluence w/ the Main.
- Divided by 3 anbaugesiete: Franconia, Württemberg + Baden
- müller-thurgau is the most planted grape, Schwarzenburg is after that.

FRANKEN



MIN. PRÄDIKAT RIPENESS LEVELS %

	<u>KAB.</u>	<u>SPAT.</u>	<u>Avs.</u>	<u>BA/EIS.</u>	<u>TBA</u>
RIESLING	18	87	100	125	150
SILVANE	18	87	100	125	150
RED GRAPES	85	90	100	125	150

FRANKEN

- Bereiche: **Mainviereck**, **Maindreieck**, **Steigenwald**
- main villages (Mainviereck): **Bürgstadt**, **Mittlenberg**, **Marktneudorf**, **Erlenbach**
- main villages (Maindreieck): **Karlstadt**, **Thüngenheim**, **Würzburg**, **Randersacker**, **Sommerhausen**, **Friedenhausen**, **Eschendorf**, **Volkach**, **Nordheim**, **Fahr**
- main villages (Steigenwald): **Rödelsee**, **Iphofen**, **Castell**, **Wiesentbrunn**

• Riesling makes up < 4% of plantings:

- ~~Mittel-Thurgau~~, 32%
- **Silvaner**, 21% → v. important to the region
- **Bacchus**, 12%

VDP & PROSE LAÛE GRAPES:

- Riesling - Silvaner
- Weissburgunder - Spätburgunder

- **Continental climate**
- **Bocksbeutel** - legally protected (sheep testicles?)
- **Main river**

* **Bürgstadt Centgrafenberg (Mainviereck)** → Sandstone

- **Spätburgunder**, **Silvaner** + **Riesling**
- **Rudolf Fürst**, **Josephwarter**

* **Würzburg Stein (Maindreieck)** → Limestone

- **Silvaner**, **Riesling**
- **Juliuspital**, **Horst Sauer**

* **Iphofen Julius-Echter-Berg (Steigenwald)** → Keuper marl

- **Juliuspital**, **Hans Wirsching**
- **Riesling**, **Silvaner**

- named after the founder of Juliuspital - the Prinz Bishop of Würzburg **Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn (1545-1617)**

SAXONY

- 410 ha. - < . 3% of German wine
- near Dresden
- Elbe River Valley
- 20% MT / 15% Riesling / 13% Weissburgunder

SAALE - UNSTRUT

- Müller-Thurgau, Weissburgunder + Silvaner dominated production

VINTAGES

- 2017 → record early picking
→ relentless heat w/ dry conditions interrupted by just enough precipitation to forestall vine shut-down
→ rains in September prompted the on-set of botrytis, but enough
→ hail in Rheinhessen. cool air set in to forestall harvest.
- 2016 → High rainfall in early summer created early disease pressure, especially in Nahe + Mosel.
→ weather improved from July onwards & the overall quality is quite good.
→ wines tend to be lower in alcohol & higher acidity than 2015.
- 2015 → powerful, warm vintage
- 2014 → cool + wet vintage
- 2013 → Wet September + October caused many producers to pick too early. Those who waited + were diligent about selection were rewarded.

2012

2011

<p>Germany</p>	<p>BBR -- 8 "A cool, wet summer in Germany, saved by late warmth in September and October. Yields were overall in line with long term averages, although the Mosel lost up to 25% of its crop. Quality is widely agreed to be very good indeed, and possibly the best vintage in recent memory for Spätburgunder. Dry Rieslings are excellent too, but noble sweet wines are in even smaller supply than usual." (JR) Very little botrytis. "The change in weather that took place in the 2nd half of July and the fine weather thereafter sealed the quality of a classical good Riesling vintage. 2012 did not bring a large crop on the Mosel! The cool and wet weather in May and June brought massive problems in the vineyards and a combination of poor pollination during flowering and "peronospora" (downy mildew) reduced the potential crop during those two months. The grapes that are left on the vines are very heterogenous, necessitating careful, selective picking because one often finds different degrees of ripeness on the same vine. The health of the bunches is very good and the grapes have caught up nicely, courtesy of the beautiful weather in the entire month of August and September. In terms of ripeness and acidity, 2012 is slightly better than the 10 year average though behind the (unusually early) 2011 vintage" (BBR -- 8)</p>	<p>BBR -- 8 "Extremely good quality, with yields back at average after two more depressed years. There is palpable excitement about these wines, with top quality examples across the board from trocken Riesling and Spätburgunder and record-breaking noble whites." (JR) High ripeness levels. First year since 2003 where TBAs were harvested with over 300' oechsle. "The bright 2011 wine vintage in Germany celebrates the crystalline beauty and contrasting styles of Riesling. This vintage is brought about by an early harvest and relatively low acidities, which across Austria and Germany has contributed to well-balanced, sunny whites that in many cases can be enjoyed relatively young." (BBR -- 8)</p>
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2010

2009

2008

<p>BBR -- 8 Dense, powerful wines with ridiculous acidity. Most producers were forced to de-acidify. "A tricky vintage, with low sunshine and high rain. Despite this, July was extremely hot, skewing the average temperature to well above average. Yields were devastated, but Riesling quality is nonetheless promising when in expert hands." (JR) Crazy high sugar levels and high acid -- very rare. "This was a vintage when great sites shone. It was a vintage in which higher, better exposed sites performed better than those lower down. The flowering was disrupted to give small berries and a smaller quantity (down 25%).</p> <p>A cool summer meant high acidities while the long, dry, windy autumn concentrated the juice and crucially delivered dry extracts that exceeded by up to 6 grams/litre those of 2009. So those blessed with the best sites, such as Donnhoff, made excellent wines. A mixed picture otherwise." (BBR -- 8)</p>	<p>BBR -- 10 "Amongst the greatest vintages, 2009 is proving very alluring at a very early stage. The growing season was dry, warm and reliable. The wines are ripe and appealing but 12% down on volume compared to 2008." (JR) "As to the 2009 Rhine vintage: they, like their close pals on the Danube, benefited from the millerandage-induced effects of a cool flowering (yields down significantly) a mild summer (no heat spikes) and a long dry harvest period, so no panic picking. The result: perfect pitch, clear vineyard definition along with wonderful ripeness & spring-water like acidity. Indeed, so successful was the harvest that it was the first time that Helmut Dönhoff has ever accumulated all the Prädikats in his cellar; he's drawing comparisons with the likes of '71!" (BBR -- 10)</p>	<p>BBR -- 8 Decanter -- **** "Compared to the sunny charm of 2009, 2008 is altogether more focused and crisper. The season was irregular, experiencing both humidity and heat that brought on peronospera pre flowering. Patience was required if full maturity was to be achieved. The best are stunningly pure; the rest on the lean side." (BBR)</p> <p>"2008 A very late-ripening vintage marked by cool autumn temperatures. Acidities are therefore high, and only the best-exposed sites produced truly great wines. Very few botrytis wines were made, but there was a reasonable crop of Eiswein." (JR)</p>
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2007

2004

2005

BBR -- 9 Decanter -- *****

"In Germany, the 2007 vintage is marked by an exceptionally long 'hang time', that is to say the time between flowering and harvest. This was a result of an early bud-break after the mild winter (the earliest since the legendary 1921) and then the memorably forgettable mid-summer, temperature-wise, and then the redemption of an Indian Summer, thankfully with far less rainfall than in the vineyards of Bordeaux. The season was three weeks longer than usual, the majority of the grapes being harvested in the early part of October, with a few holding out until the beginning of November.

2007 yielded healthy and clean grapes, much to the delight of the wine-makers. The wines in turn, are marked by poise and purity and an intensity of flavour, all in all a very attractive proposition for early and, of course, longer-term drinking." (BBR) "Unusual vintage during which a hot April and record early flowering was followed by a very cool summer but then the grapes were ripened, after a suitably extended growing season, by a very fine autumn. A distinct shortage of Kabinett." (JR)

BBR -- 7 Decanter -- ***

"A tricky year, dogged by humidity and heat, giving super-ripe almost tropical richness." (BBR) "A less than glorious summer and autumn rain bounced many growers into picking earlier than they would have liked, as rampant rot threatened. Very careful selection was needed and it is even more important than usual to stick to the top producers." (JR)

BBR -- 10 Decanter -- *****

"A superb vintage with excellent weather conditions throughout the season and, more importantly, during harvest.

Very high sugar levels and therefore ripeness resulted in few Kabinett wines produced but the wines are matched by the all-important balancing acidity.

Surpassing the excellent 2001, this is not a vintage heavy with botrytis, but with exemplary concentration and ripeness of fruit. Superb!" (BBR) "Exceptional vintage combining the luscious fruit of 2003 with the minerality and structure of 2004. Quantities were low but, to compensate growers financially, noble rot took hold very rapidly in the autumn so that large quantities of Beerenauslese and TBA were made, of especial note in the Saar." (JR)

2004

2003

2002

2001

BBR -- 8 Decanter -- ****

"There will be very good, correct Kabinett, Spätlese and Auslese, but little in the way of Beerenauslese or Trockenbeerenauslese, as there was not much botrytis around this year." (BBR) "Yet again autumn rescued the wines after a less than wonderful summer. Yields were relatively high but the wines have good crisp acidity and fine focus. Start drinking these around 2008." (JR)

BBR -- 8 Decanter -- ****

"Uncomfortably hot year for the Riesling vine, and even more of an assault on varieties such as Grauburgunder and Weissburgunder with their naturally lower acid levels. But some exceptional wines were made at the top of the tree." (JR) TBAs with over 300' oechsle were harvested.

BBR -- 9 Decanter -- ****

"German growers were in general much happier than their French counterparts throughout the summer but many were finally caught out by rain before harvest in October which meant that very few wines above Auslese quality resulted and the rather soft wines have aged relatively rapidly" (JR)

BBR -- 10 Decanter -- ****

"Very great, long-term vintage with remarkable levels of both grape ripeness (thanks to a wonderful Indian summer) and acidity (thanks to a nerve-wrackingly wet but cool September). A high proportion of botrytised sweet wines were made - in fact there was such a shortage of basic QbA wine that considerable amounts were declassified to satisfy market demand." (JR)

2000	1999	1998	1997
<p>BBR -- 7 Decanter -- ***</p> <p>"Very difficult vintage. Early optimism was finally dashed by September rains which severely compromised the health of the grapes. In many cases the earliest-picked grapes were the best because they were the least affected by rot. Early-picked Spätburgunders were relatively unscathed." (JR)</p>	<p>BBR -- 8 Decanter -- ****</p> <p>"Everything was going so well... until the rains which began on 20 Sep and continued throughout the harvest. Careful selection was needed and in some cases yields were too high for real quality. Acids were generally low but some delicious wines for relatively early drinking were made by the best producers." (JR)</p>	<p>BBR -- 8 Decanter -- ****</p> <p>"Despite a wet growing season the wines showed vibrant acidity and bright fruit. Eiswein was made in some quantity." (JR)</p>	<p>BBR -- 10 Decanter -- ****</p> <p>"Early, large crop of very attractive wines – generally clustered around Spätlese level of ripeness, although there are some lovely Mosel Auslesen." (JR)</p>

1996

1995

1994

1993

<p>BBR -- 7 Decanter -- **** "Attractive, lightish Mosels and southern wines with more stuffing. A very good year for Eiswein" (JR)</p>	<p>BBR -- 7 Decanter -- **** "An unusually warm summer was followed by a cold, wet late August and September so that the bulk of wine produced was rather ordinary, but the late, great Riesling showed its stuff in the Mosel after a very warm October." (JR)</p>	<p>BBR -- 8 Decanter -- **** "Terribly variable, but Riesling showed its class with superb quality from the good estates." (JR)</p>	<p>BBR -- 7 Decanter -- **** "A nerve-racking year. Rain hit the early harvests but patient growers picked grapes with welcome botrytis. Some fine wines still showing well." (JR)</p>
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1992

1991

1990

1989

<p>BBR -- 8 Decanter -- **** "Not bad, particularly in the Rhine. Estates had to control yields to overcome dilution from the rains and maintain balance." (JR)</p>	<p>BBR -- 7 Decanter -- *** "Ripe, crisp, even slightly austere wines, just the stuff for Kabinetts!" (JR)</p>	<p>BBR -- 10 Decanter -- ***** "Europe's wonder year: a perfect autumn with plenty of late-picked sweet wines after a botrytis bonanza." (JR)</p>	<p>BBR -- 9 Decanter -- **** "A phenomenal harvest. The late-harvested Rieslings show profound complexity. Probably best in the Mosel." (JR)</p>
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1988

1985

1983

BBR -- 8 Decanter -- ****
"Overshadowed by two remarkable years, this is still an excellent vintage of elegance and fruit." (JR)

BBR -- 8 Decanter -- ***
"Classy and stylish, these show how well Riesling ages." (JR)

BBR -- 8 Decanter -- ****

1911, 1921, 1949, 1959, 1971, 1975,
1976