



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



## Inovace studijních programů AF a ZF MENDELU směřující k vytvoření mezioborové integrace CZ.1.07/2.2.00/28.0302

Tato prezentace je spolufinancovaná z Evropského sociálního fondu a státního rozpočtu České republiky

# Wine-growing Regions in the Czech Republic



## Viticulture in the Czech Republic

Grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.) - the most profit making plant worldwide

Vineyards surface area in the world: 7.66 million ha  
(Europe: 57.9 %, Asia: 21.3 %, America: 13.0 %)

Czech Rep. is a small wine-growing country with a significant future potential

A northern region, one of the states from a cool climate viticultural region

- **Average temperatures during a growing season are lower, with common periods of below zero temperatures**
- **Positive impact of fluctuating temperatures (high daily temperatures followed by cool night temperatures) on grape ripening, especially on development of aromas and phenolics**
- **Two regions: Bohemia and Moravia**
- **Two sub-regions within Bohemia: Mělník and Litoměřice regions**

Moravian wine-growing sub-regions: Znojmo, Mikulov, Velké Pavlovice and Slovácko regions

Total surface area: 17,358 ha; 19,248 grape-growers

Individual vineyards are located in vineyard sites which officially fall under 377 wine-growing municipalities

Vineyard sites including recommended varieties are classified according to individual wine-growing municipalities

## Selection of suitable varieties:

- I. Rhine Riesling, Silvaner, Neuberger, Limberger
- II. – III. Chassellas Blanc, Chassellas rosé, Portugal, Malingre

## Rootstock varieties:

- Berlandieri x Riparia
- Solonis x Riparia 1616 C (heavy, clay soils)

- **Most grape-growers cultivate white wine varieties, few cultivate red wine varieties; table grapes are grown the least**
- **Vineyards are managed with up-to-date mechanization**
- **Objective: Grow excellent grapes for production of high-quality wines**



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- **Processing technology is advancing ever further; wine-making facilities employ an environmentally-friendly grape processing, controlled wine grape fermentation, and wine aging in stainless tanks and quality oak barrels**

- **Grapevine has been planted on specifically assigned locations ever since**
- **Our ancestors respected wine locations, and called wines according to the place of their origin (region, village)**
- **Due to fluctuating climate in Moravian and Bohemian sub-regions, yields vary (Moravia: 6 tons per ha on average, Bohemia: 4.5 tons per ha)**

- **More than 90 % of total vineyard area is in the South Moravia; out of that almost a half of vineyards is in the Břeclav region and a third in the Hodonín region. Large vineyards may also be found in the Znojmo, Brno and Uherské Hradiště regions**
- **Wine grape varieties cover most of the vineyards in Czech Rep.; red grape varieties for production of red wines grow on about a third of the vineyards**
- **Most grown white wine varieties: Müller Thurgau, Green Veltliner, and Welschriesling**

- **More than 15 % of the total area: St. Laurent and Limberger**
- **Newly planted vineyards: Rhine Riesling, Pinot Gris, Sauvignon and Chardonnay (white varieties); Limberger, Pinot Noir, and Zweigeltrebe (red varieties).**
- **Wine production: Quality wines (more than 50 % of the production), table wines (40 %), wines with additional quality attributes (5 %, late harvest and Kabinett)**

- **Northernmost grape-growing region in Europe. EU distinguishes following wine-making regions: zone A, B, C Ia, C Ib, C II, C IIIa and C IIIb on the basis of similar soil, climatic and agro-ecological conditions as well as on the basis of quality of the produced wines.**
- **Wine-making regions of the Czech Rep. fall into zone A (Bohemia) and zone B (Moravia).**

## **Wine-growing zone A comprises:**

- **Germany (vineyards outside of zone B)**
- **Luxemburg**
- **Belgium**
- **The Netherlands**
- **Denmark**
- **Ireland**
- **Sweden**

## **Wine-growing zone B comprises:**

- **Germany (designated vineyards in the Baden area)**
- **France (vineyards not specified in annexes of the Regulation, and vineyards in Lorraine and Alsace, Champagne Jura, Savoy, and the Loire Valley regions)**
- **Austria (Austrian vineyards)**

## **Wine-growing zone C Ia comprises:**

- **France**
- **Spain**
- **Portugal**

## **Wine-growing zone C Ib comprises:**

- **Italy (vineyards in Valle d'Aosta region, and provinces of Sondrio, Bolzano, Trento and Belluno)**

## **Wine-growing zone C II comprises:**

- **France**
- **Italy**
- **Spain (north of Ebro – Zaragoza and Tarragona provinces)**



**Wine-growing zone C IIIa comprises:**

- **Greece**

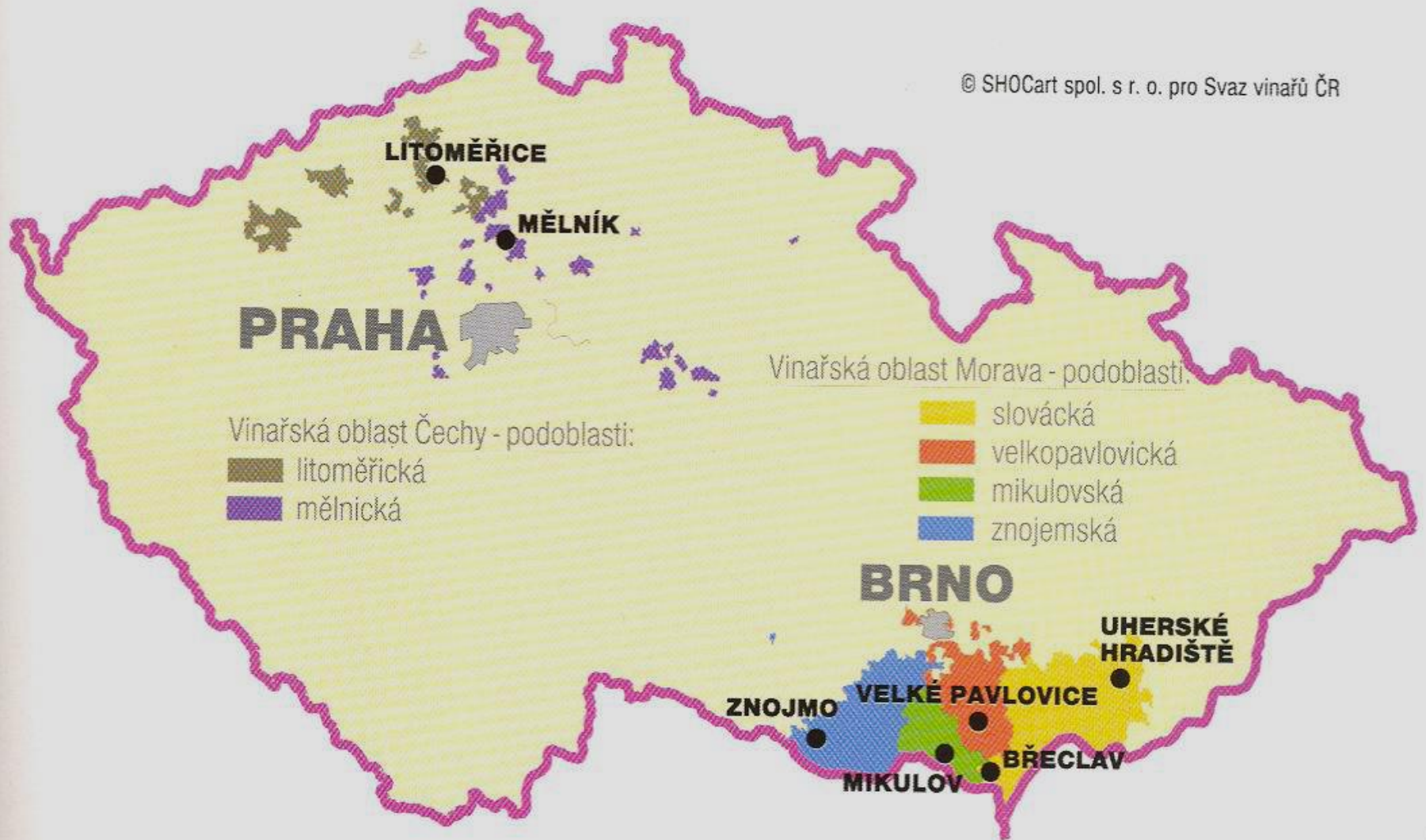
**Wine-growing zone C IIIb comprises:**

- **France (Corsica, Var and Pyrénées-Orientales)**
- **Italy**
- **Greece**
- **Spain**
- **Portugal**
- **(rest of the regions in these countries)**









Na následujících stránkách jsou představeny různé vinařské podniky. Statistické údaje o nich jsou orientační. Plocha vinic nebo objem výroby se může u jednotlivých subjektů měnit. V kolonce vinice a nejlepší polohy jsou uvedeny ty, které daný subjekt vlastní nebo je má v dlouhodobém pronájmu, tedy odkud pravidelně odebírá hrozny pro svá vína.

**Regions of the Czech Rep. were divided into 16 wine-making regions (6 regions in Bohemia and 10 regions in Moravia) under the Wine Act in 1995:**

- **Bohemia: Čáslav, Mělník, Most, Praha, Roudnice and Žernoseky regions**
- **Moravia: Brno, Bzenec, Kyjov, Mikulov, Mutěnice, Podluží, Strážnice, Uherské Hradiště, Velké Pavlovice, and Znojmo regions**

**In 2004, new wine legislation was passed and introduced new territorial division.**

**Now, Czech Rep. is divided into 2 wine-making regions: Bohemia and Moravia.**

**Wine-making regions in Bohemia comprise:**

- **Litoměřice**
- **Mělník**

**Wine-making region in Moravia comprises:**

- **Mikulov**
- **Slovácko**
- **Velké Pavlovice**
- **Znojmo**

## Wine-making regions in Bohemia

- One of the northernmost regions of viticulture in Europe
- Emperor Charles IV initiated wine-making in Bohemia
- More than half of the production comes from the Mělník region, large areas may also be found around Litoměřice and Most
- Territory with vineyards is not compact, and comprises several locations (protected southern slopes in low elevation); around Vltava, Labe, Berounka and Ohře rivers

## Litoměřice wine-making sub-region

- Southern area is situated around the Ohře River and spreads to the Most city on the west
- Bedrock is mostly basalt, with calcareous bedrock on lower parts of the slope
- In 1251, the Cistercian order had extensive wine cellars built in Velké Žernoseky, and established vineyards in the area around the Labe River in České Středohoří (Porta Bohemica).
- Žernoseky vineyards are famous for their Rhine Riesling, Pinot Blanc, Pinot Gris and Müller Thurgau

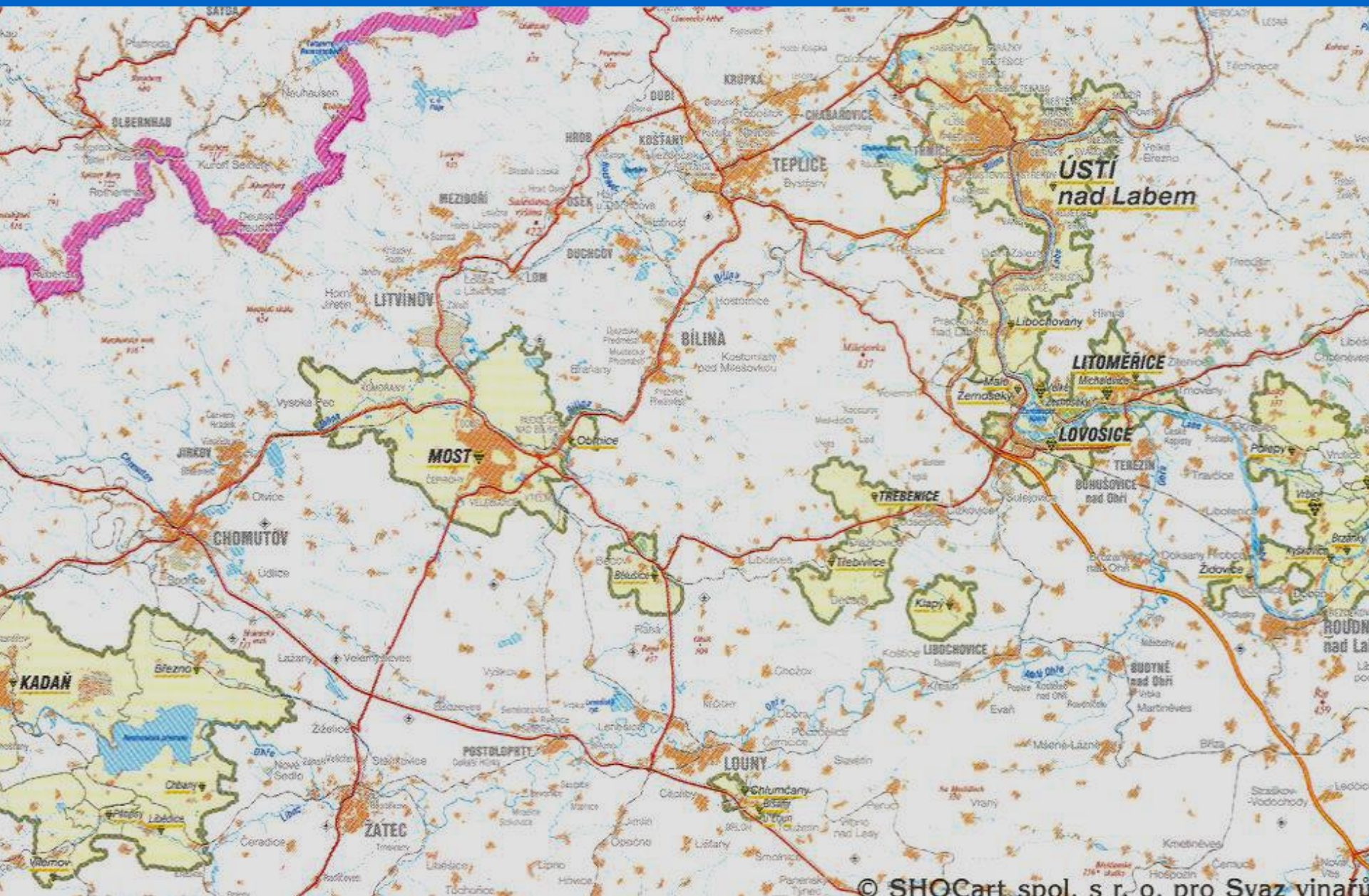
- **Specific nature of Louny wines may be assigned to the bedrock – lava ash rock and clay-loamy soil**
- **Grapevine proved to be a great rehabilitation crop – the Most city is surrounded by a ring of beautiful vineyards today**
- **Varieties grown in the Most region: Rhine Riesling, Pinot Gris, Müller Thurgau, Pinot noir, St. Laurent and Zweigeltrebe**





**Litoměřice  
wine-making  
sub-region**





## **Mělník wine-making sub-region**

- **Junction of the Labe and Vltava rivers below the Mělník chateau is a symbolic centre of vineyards from Mělník, Roudnice, Praha and Čáslav regions**
- **Vineyards have a lime bedrock of fine calcareous sandstone, partially covered with loamy-sandy sediments**
- **Light, heat-retaining soils provide nourishing conditions for cultivation of red varieties (Pinot Noir; Rhine Riesling, Portugal and St. Laurent were introduced in the 19<sup>th</sup> century)**

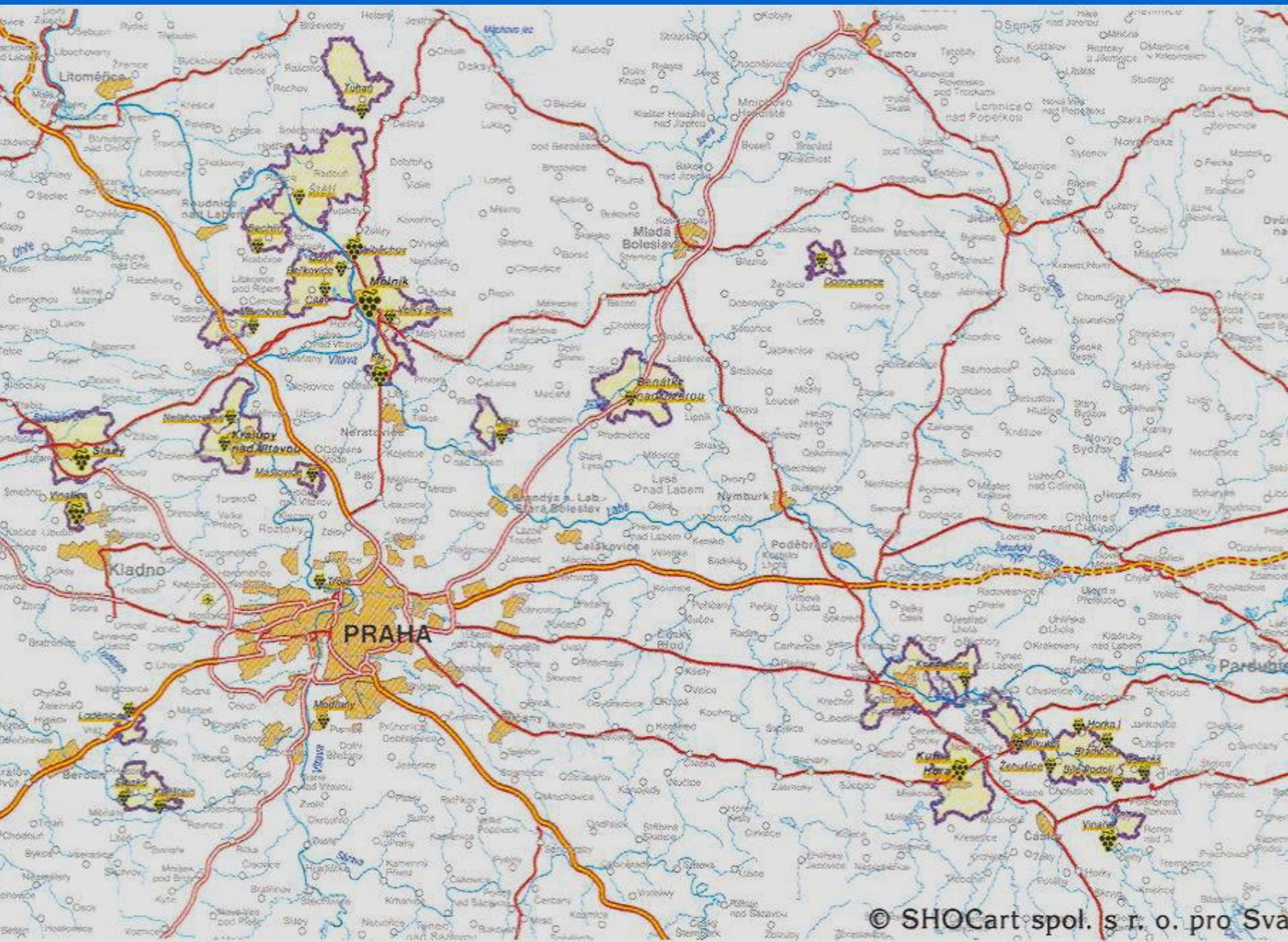
- **The Roudnice region produced red wines mostly; the Silvaner flourished on heavy soils**
- **A historically important centre of viticulture was located in Prague and its surroundings (the Karlštejn castle – conservation and study of a grapevine gene pool).**
- **Several vineyards are also in the vicinity of Čáslav, Kolín, and Kutná Hora**





**Mělník  
wine-  
making  
sub-region**





## **Moravian wine-making region**

- **Legends as well as archaeological discoveries have it that the South Moravia is supposedly the oldest wine-making region in the Czech Rep.**
- **From a geological point of view, Moravia is situated on a boundary between two main units of a subcontinent**
- **Growing season is shorter than in Western Europe and summer months are hotter (cultivation of varieties which ripen late)**
- **Slower grape ripening causes higher amounts of aromas**



- **Moravian wine-making sub-regions have a great potential for production of white wines with an interesting spectrum of smell and spiciness**
- **Nature of red wine has changed recently because of current red wine technology, and has acquired a softer flavour**



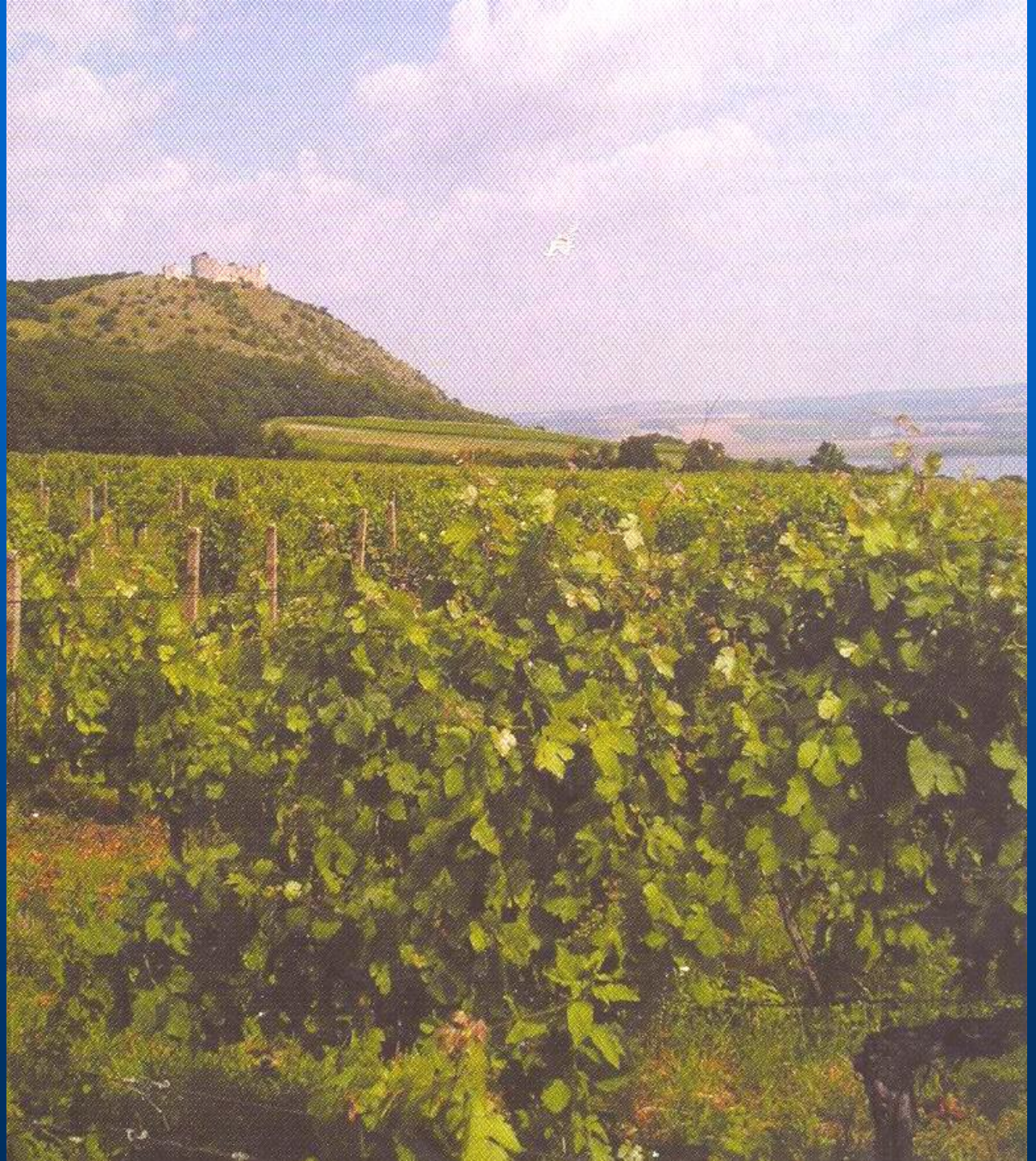
## **Mikulov wine-making sub-region**

- **Surrounded with three Moravian sub-regions and an Austrian region of Weinviertel on the south**
- **Hillsides of the Pavlovské vrchy and a surrounding area are covered with calcareous clay, sands and massive loess-drifts**
- **Mikulov and Valtice (Valtice wine fairs) are the most significant wine centres of the region**
- **Excellent quality: Welschriesling on calcareous soil around Pálava. Other significant varieties: Pinot Blanc and Chardonnay**

- **Loamy soils of the Dunajovské vrchy: Green Veltliner, less favourable locations: Müller Thurgau, Valtice region: Neuburger and Silvaner**
- **North of the Pálava region: Ivaň, Strachotín, Pouzdřany and Popice – known for Rhine Riesling, Traminer and Pálava**



**Mikulov  
wine-  
making sub-  
region**









## **Slovácko wine-making sub-region**

- **Broad range of climatic conditions**
- **Suitable conditions: Hillsides of the Kyjovka river and higher planes with light soil**
- **Low elevation and light soil increase summer temperatures, and wines acquire distinctive varietal character**
- **High quality wines: Rhine Riesling and the burgundy varieties, Limberger, Zweigeltrebe and Cabernet Moravia**
- **Terrain north of the Podluží region has a broken topography, full of hills, and is good for production of full-bodied wines with fresh characteristics (acidity, aromas)**

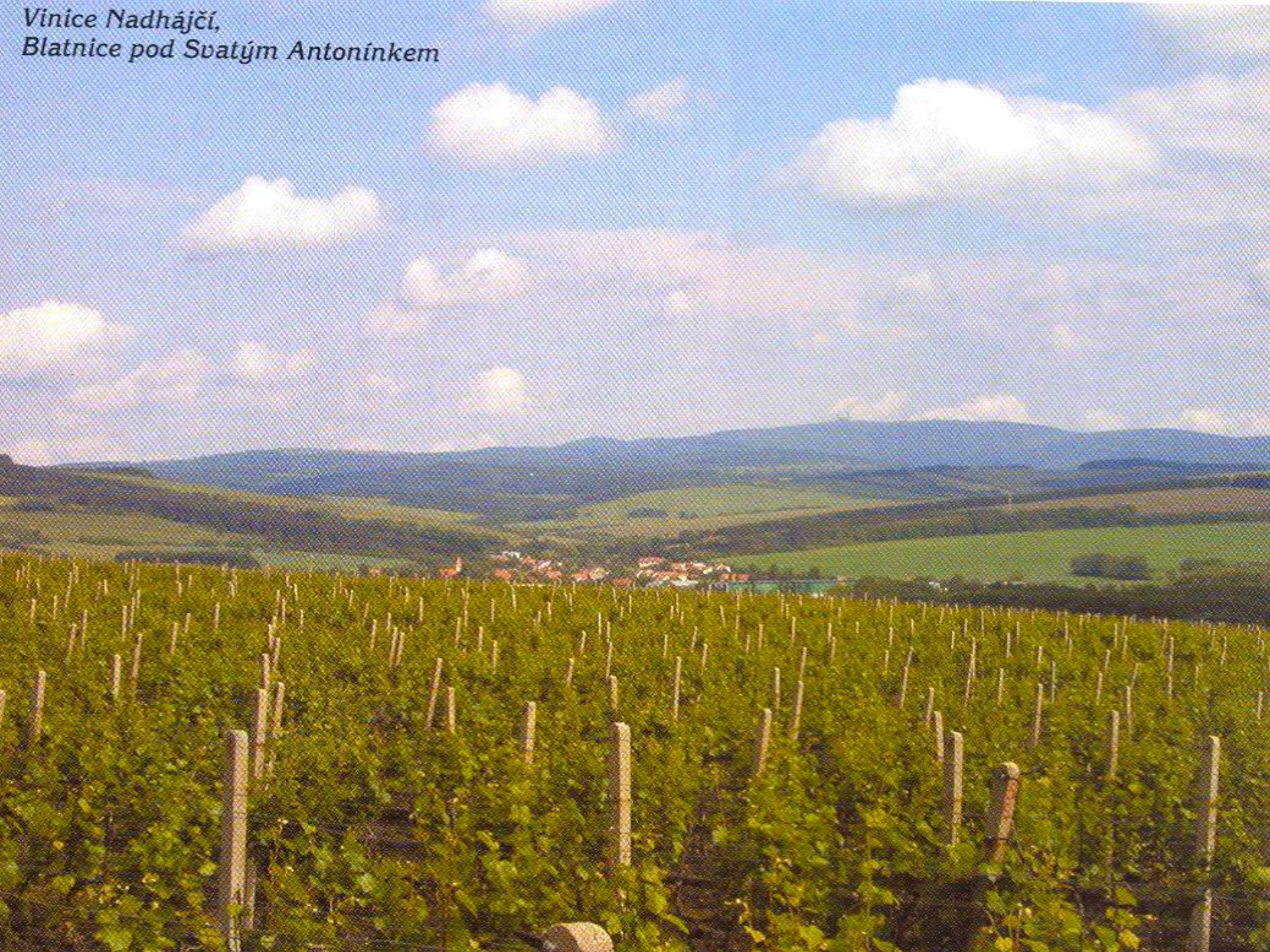
- **North of the Slovácko region is covered with the Ždánice forest (Ždánice, Archlebov, and Žarošice municipalities)**
- **North-western parts of the Kyjov region are known for Müller Thurgau, Rhine Riesling and Pinot Blanc**
- **Uherské Hradiště may be found in the north-eastern part of the Slovácko region; vineyards are scattered in higher elevations and grapevine is grown on southern slopes of the hilly terrain**
- **Easternmost part of Slovácko borders foothills of the Bílé Karpaty Mountains; grapevine grows on heavy soils comprising original clay, which produces highly-extractive and full-bodied wines**
- **Typical varieties: All burgundy-style wines, Silvaner; Rhine Riesling benefits from skeletal, more heat-retaining soils**



## **Slovácko wine-making sub-region**



*Vinice Nadhájčí,  
Blatnice pod Svatým Antonínkem*

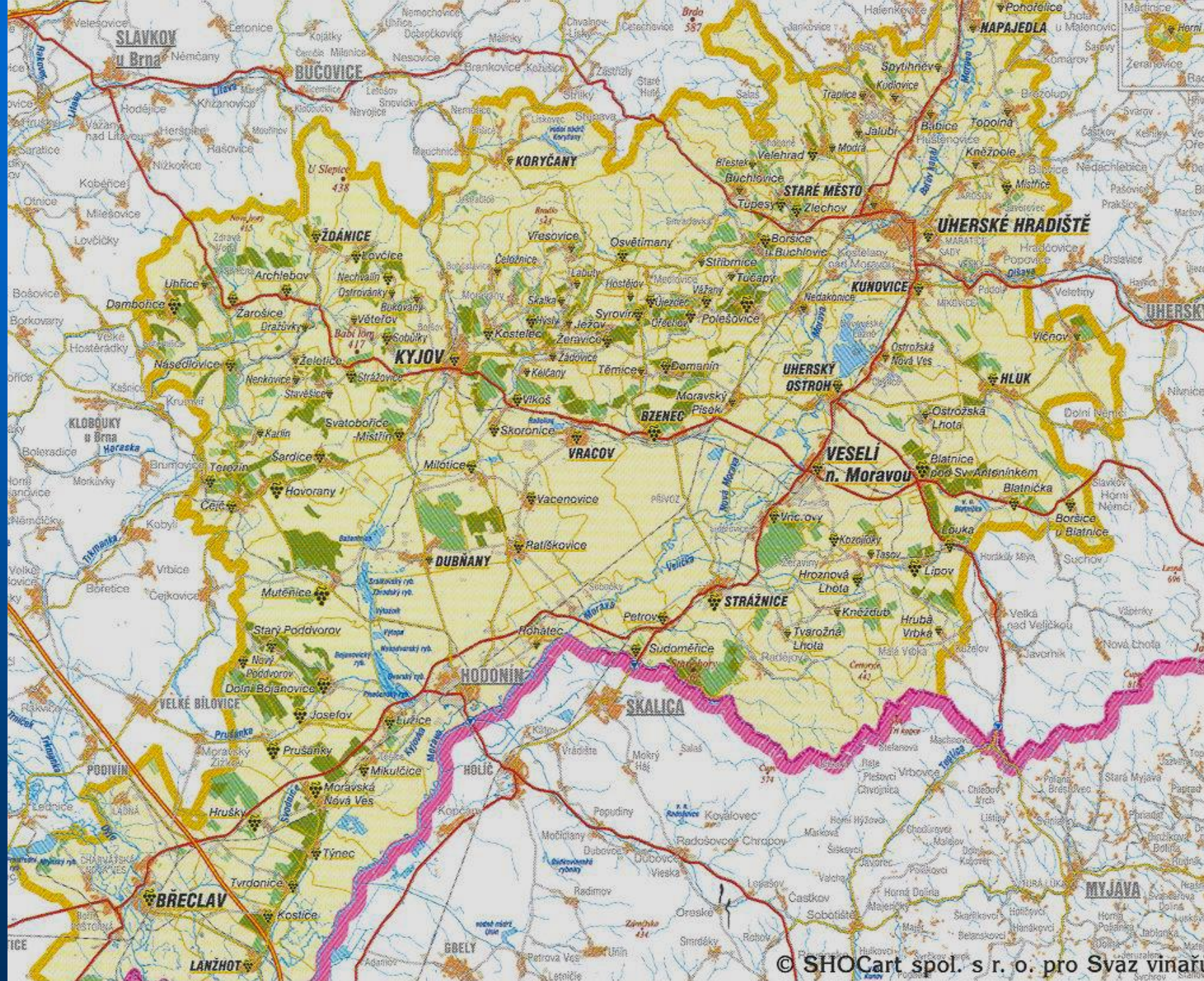






*Žerotíny, Strážnice*





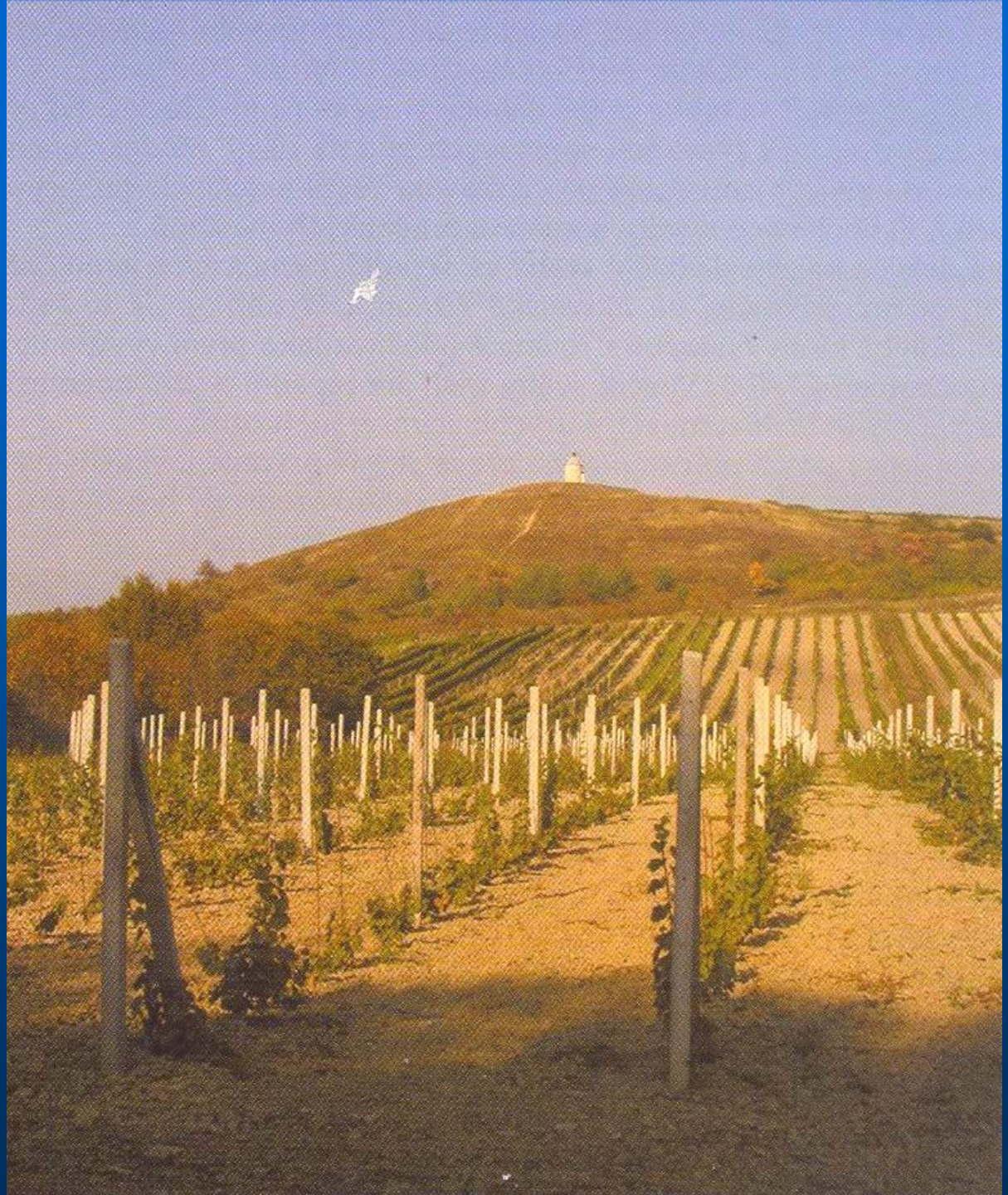


## **Velké Pavlovice wine-making sub-region**

- **Central area of the sub-region: Calcareous clay, marl, sandstone and conglomerate**
- **Red varieties flourish here in the soil rich in magnesium**
- **Vineyards stretch from Hustopeče, Starovičky, Velké Pavlovice, Bořetice, Vrbici, Čejkovice to Kobylí and continue all the way down to Velké Bílovice**
- **Northernmost vineyard lies in Viničné Šumice, east of Brno**
- **Main axis of vineyards stretches along a highway from Brno to Břeclav, with prevailing burgundy-style varieties which flourish there and make excellent quality wines**

- **Northern sub-region (around Hrušovany u Brna): sandy soil where Green Veltliner, Pinot Gris, and aromatic varieties – Traminer, Pálava, Moravian Muscat, and Müller Thurgau flourish.**
- **Long slopes between villages of Zaječí, Přebuz, Rakvice: Good for Green Veltliner, Welschriesling and Portugal**

**Velké  
Pavlovice  
wine-making  
sub-region**







## Znojmo wine-making sub-regions

- The Znojmo region is in a rain shadow of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands; north parts of the region have skeletal soils which are good for Rhine Riesling and Green Veltliner
- Area around Dolní Kounice is good for cultivation of red varieties: Limberger, St. Laurent, and Portugal
- Northern part of the sub-region: Mělníky, Nové Bránice, Moravské Bránice, Rybníky and Ivančice
- Central parts of the Znojmo region: Těšetice, Lechovice and Borotice

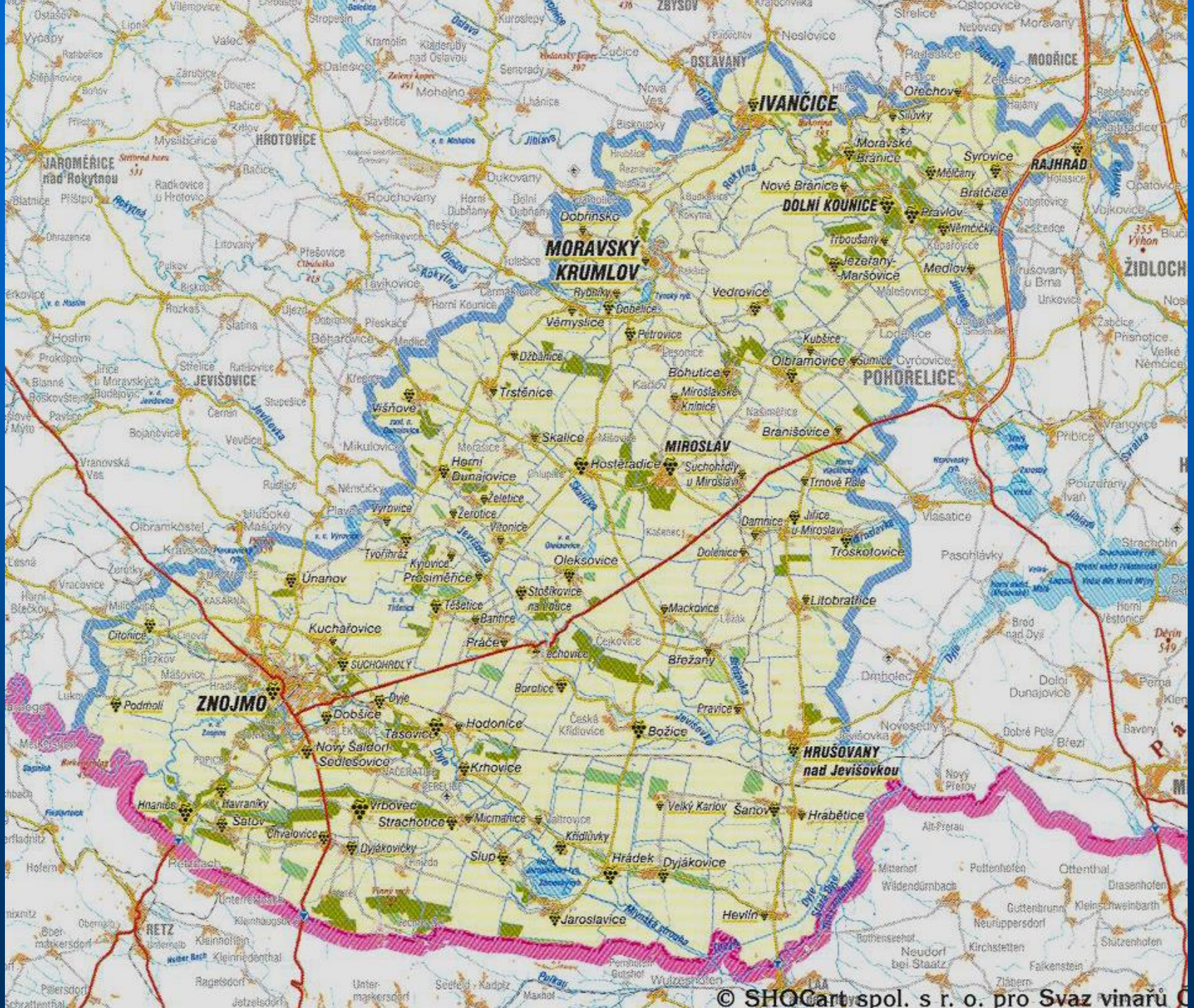
- **North of Znojmo: Příměťice – Křížový sklep (Cross Cellar, 1740-1756) with Nový Šaldorf on the opposite side (famous Blue Cellar – 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century)**
- **In the close vicinity of Znojmo, in the direction of Hnánice: Top-class locations with gravel bedrock, locally covered with loess and clay soils**
- **Znojmo sub-region is a home to white aromatic wines: Rhine Riesling, Green Veltliner and Müller Thurgau, Sauvignon, and Pálava. Burgundy-style varieties have increasing quality**



# Znojmo wine- making sub- region











*Petrovské Plže*



*Rozlehlé vinice u obce Slup*





*Vinice Sovice, Brzánky*





## **Wine Act No 321/2004 Sb. providing for wine-making and viticulture**

- **The objective of amendments to the Wine Act was to implement EU legislation. New legislation had been adopted in Czech Rep. just before becoming a part of the EU.**
- **New provisions in the following areas:**
- **New division of wine regions: Bohemia and Moravia; 2 wine sub-regions in Bohemia (Mělník and Litoměřice) and 4 wine sub-regions in Moravia (Mikulov, Slovácko, Velké Pavlovice, Znojmo)**
- **Maximum hectare yield: 12 tons per wine year**



- **New plantings must be specially approved**
- **Defines right for renewed plantings on a grubbed up vineyard (term: unapproved plantings)**
- **Addition of natural and/or artificial sweeteners (with the exception of grape must) is prohibited**
- **Chemical preservatives (with the exception of SO<sub>2</sub>) are prohibited**
- **Increasing volume of the wine (e.g. by addition of water) and affecting its properties is prohibited**
- **Synthetics and colorants are prohibited**

- **Legislation stipulates 2 basic categories: table wine and quality wine**
- **Introduces the term “regional wine” which designates origin of the wine (comes between table wine and quality wine)**
- **All other categories fall under quality wines from specific regions**
- **Under quality wines from a specific region, the category of wines with additional quality attributes newly encompasses selection of botrytised berries**
- **Legislation newly introduces wines with VOC certification (“wines of original certification”) and allows for establishment of winemakers cooperatives**



- Detailed description of principles for designation of particular wine types: aging in oak wine barrels (barrique), pale rose wines, rosé wine, wine for long-term storage, young wines, wine from maiden harvest
- Imposes more rules on viticulture and wine-making filing
- Defines purpose of Wine Fund in Brno
- Defines duties of Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA) and Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (CAFIA), and other bodies in the state administration
- Defines fees for certification (varieties, sugar content, issuance of first decision concerning wine classification, etc.)

Thank you for your attention

