



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



**Inovace studijních programů AF a ZF MENDELU
směřující k vytvoření mezioborové integrace
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Tato prezentace je spolufinancovaná z Evropského sociálního fondu a státního rozpočtu České republiky

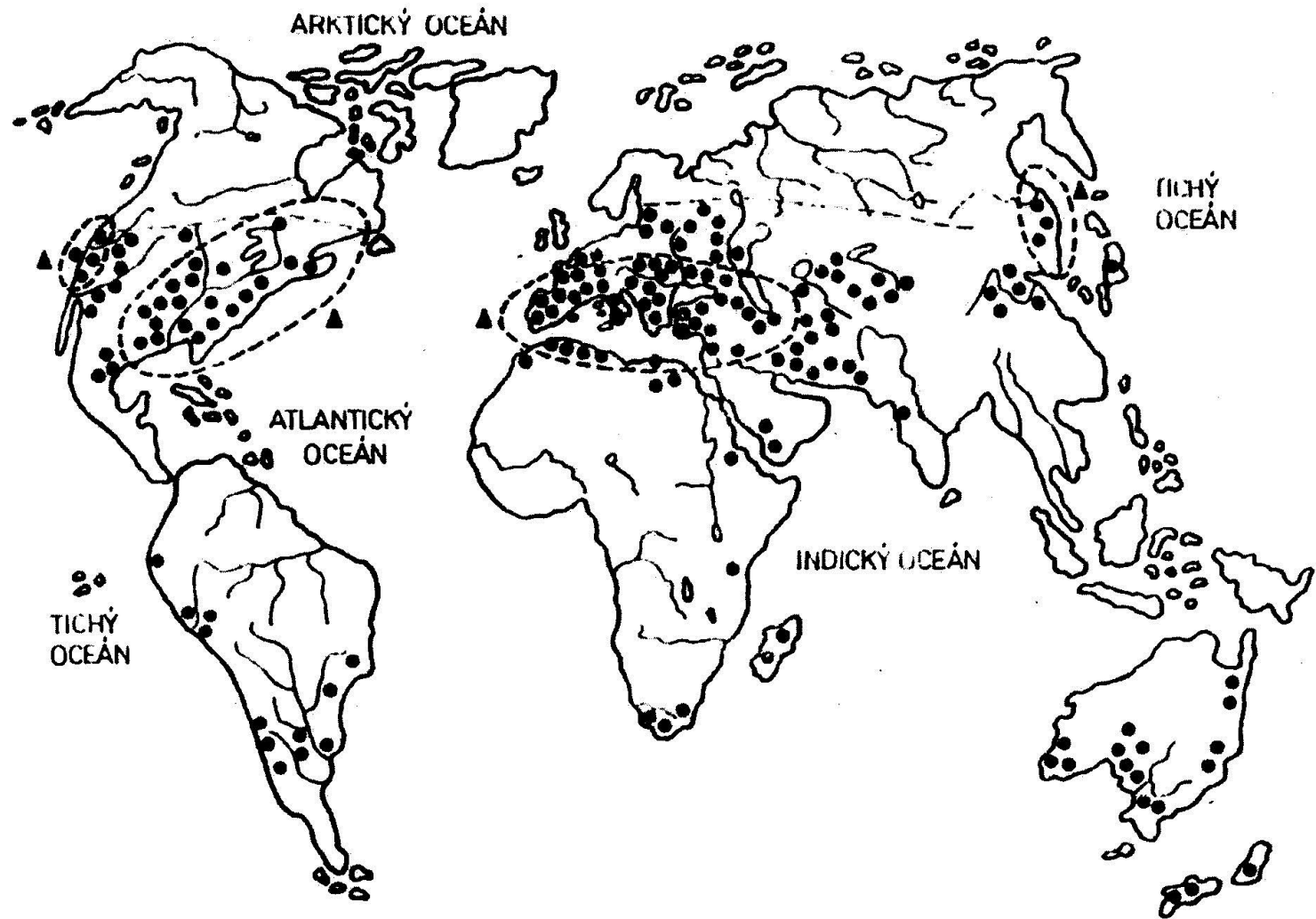
VITICULTURE IN THE WORLD

Locations of wine production in the world

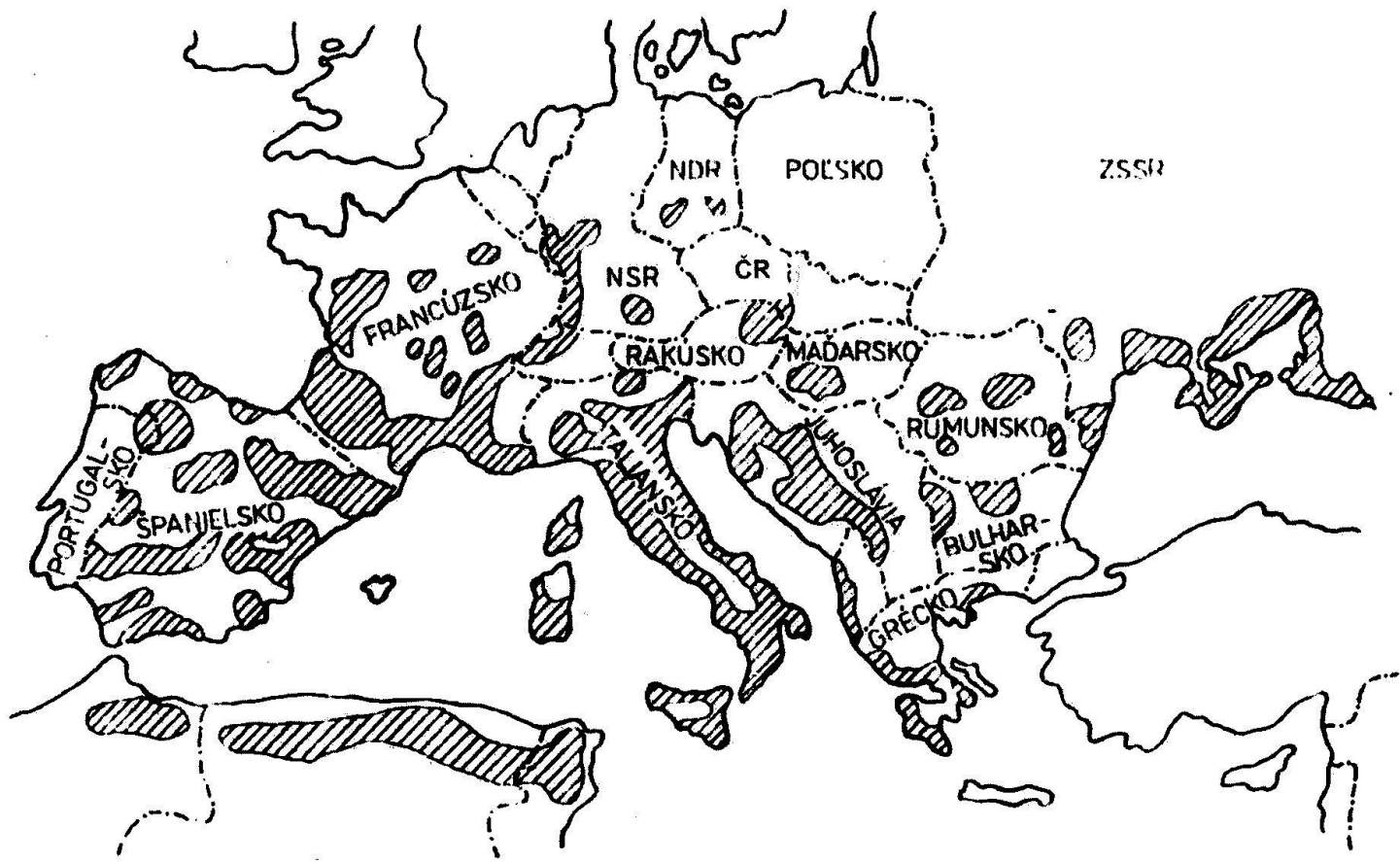
- Biggest producers of wine are France and Italy. Wine production reaches ca. 65 million hectoliters a year on average
- Spain has the largest vineyard area; other growers include Italy and France
- Eastern European countries: Romania, the Balkans, Bulgaria, Hungary
- European viticulture has the longest tradition in grapevine cultivation and wine production

- Current wine production area in the EU: 3.7 million ha
- Most of the vineyard site area was reduced in Spain, followed by Italy and France
- Rather stable vineyard area in the third world countries: 3.93 million ha
- Slight increase in Argentina, Chile, Brazil

- Thanks to the EU, total area planted with vine has decreased slightly to 7.64 million ha
- Wine production in the EU has been steadily going down (159.3 million hectolitres)
- Third world wine production: 70.1 million hectolitres



1. Zeměpisné rozšíření révy vinné ve světě



2. Nejdůležitější vinohradnická území v Evropě

France

White wines

- The best and most expensive wines in the world
- Official classification distinguishes among 4 categories of wines; their origin is very important

- Simple table wine without geographical specifications
- Easy regional wines – south of France
- Wines of the highest quality with a specified place of origin
- AOC, label granted by a semi-state organization

- Champagne, a sparkling wine for special occasions, comes from the Marne Valley
- Alsace: Top-class vineyards provide Rhine Riesling, Pinot Gris, Muscat and Gewurztraminer
- Loire, the Loire Valley has the best climate in France; wines of the Sauvignon variety reaches a unique softness here - Sancerre
- Burgundy: wines are light and fresh; burgundy winemaking is subject to a stringent, 5-level classification system

- Jura and Savoy: production of white wines mostly, white varieties are grown on the slopes of Savoy vineyards
- The Rhone Valley: Wines with a distinctive flavour, round and light
- Bordeaux: Gravely sediments, two thirds of the vineyards are dedicated to red varieties, white wines with fruity flavour – Sauvignon and Semillon

Red wines

- The Loire Valley has the best climate (evenly distributed precipitation), major variety: Cabernet Franc
- Burgundy winemaking is subject to a 5-level classification system
- Beaujolais Primeur is a simple red wine with a fruity flavour (released on the third Thursday in November)

- Bordeaux wines have a special position on the market; first-class Bordeaux wines are bottled two years after harvest
- Typical Provence varieties include Cabernet Sauvignon which goes well with Cinsault and Mourvedre
- Rose wine production in Provence makes up more than 80 % of the total rose wine production

Germany

White wines

- Diverse landscape stretching from the Labe river to the Lake Constance
- Wines are classified according to 4 categories, defined by legislation
- Saale-Unstrut and Saxony is the second smallest wine region producing dry wines; ca. 40 % of dry wines come from Müller Thurgau

- Central Rhineland and Ahr: Reduction of the wine-growing surface area, only the best vineyards remained
- Mosela – Saara – Ruwer: Wines with higher acidity, less alcohol and wonderful fruity flavour (late, slow ripening; 55 % of the area is covered with Rhine Riesling)

- Nahe region: First-class vine sites around the Nahe river, Rhine Riesling is the number 1 variety here
- Rheingau: One of the 13 German wine-making regions with a classification system for the best vine sites (viticultural research Geisenheim)

- Hessen mountainous route, great climate and geology
- Franconia: Wine from the area of Mohan, known for its bitter, earthy tones
- Rhine-Hessen: Original varieties include Silvaner and Rhine Riesling; production of lively and smooth wines
- Palatinate region: Deutsche Weinstraße, the 85km German Wine Route, is the best advertising for the wines

- Württemberg region: Half of the vineyards are planted with Trollinger; most important variety – Rhine Riesling
- Baden region: Pinot Gris, a lively, not heavy yet full-bodied table wine with no residual sugar; weathered granite and gneiss provide a specific fruity flavour (apricots, top class Rieslings)
- The Lake Constance: Water surface reflects sunlight, wines from Müller Thurgau cultivated in this region have a pleasant, light flavour

Red wines

- Demand has increased since 1970s; consumers prefer heavy wines from southern Europe
- Spätburgunder late harvest provides very dark, lively wines; 20 % of German wine production
- Dornfelder has become a rather significant variety; the third most grown variety in the Palatinate region

Italy

White wines

- One of the oldest winemaking countries in the world
- Valley of the Adige River, south Tirol winemakers use wooden support systems – pergolas which give the landscape its typical features
- Vernatch, a traditional red variety, has been replaced by White Burgundy and Chardonnay

- Piedmont: Special white wines; traditional red varieties: Barolo, Barbaresco, Barbera
- Tuscany: More white wines than red wines; Vernaccia, the most known white wine, has become more modern, lighter and undercuts its original characteristics

Red wines

- One of the oldest winemaking countries in the world
- Light red wines of Vernatsch are rich in tannins and acids, highly popular

- Lombardy region comprises hills south of Pavia, and produces ruby red, heavy wines with wonderful names
- “Chianti formula”: Chianti must contain a bit of white wine (white wine portion ages more quickly than the red)

Austria

White wines

- Viticulture concentrates in the eastern part of the country, and in a sickle-shaped region around Vienna
- More than 75 % of the wine-growers grow white varieties (Veltliner makes up 36 %)
- Austrian wine act distinguishes between three quality degrees (table wine, regional wine, quality wine - wine with additional quality attributes)

- Wachau region is the best location for cultivation and production of top quality wines
- Krems valley is dominated by Veltliner and Rhine Riesling varieties (new plantations favour Chardonnay)
- Weinviertel is the largest wine region, “Veltliner country”

- A heuriger wine, meaning this year's wine, used to a blend of wines which are consumed from St. Martin's name day (11 Nov – 31 Dec)
- The Neusiedl Lake and Burgenland – very favourable conditions for vine cultivation, grapes ripen quickly and autumn is good for spreading of noble mould
- Southeastern Styria – soils of volcanic origin, good for Traminer

Red wines

- Austria has rather diverse microclimatic conditions as well as heterogeneous soils
- Red varieties: 9 % of the vineyards (Zweigelt – crossing of Limberger 5.5 %; Portugal 5 %)
- Southern Burgenland: smallest of all Austrian wine regions; best Limberger in the whole country – special taste, unique mineral character

Spain

White wines

- Home to red wines, today: excellent white wines; Spain – largest wine-growing area
- Aragon and Castalia produce good to very good wines
- Catalan – known for Cava, unique sparkling wines

- Andalusia – stable climate, little precipitation (retained by chalk soil); best conditions for Palomino Fino which serves for Sherry production

Red wines

- Good red wine may come from Spain, more and more winemakers renew the Gernacha Tempranillo variety; plantings of French Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon varieties
- Northern Spain: Excellent red wines (especially Moristel), other varieties: Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot

Portugal

White wines

- Known for two terms: Porto wine and “vinho verde” (“green wine”, early harvest, 7 % alcohol)
- Four classification scales; even simple table wines are of good quality

Red wines

- Heavy, traditionally produced wines plus novel technologies of wine production
- Porto wine takes its name from a seaport of Porto; exported to the whole world

Switzerland

White wines

- Dry, well fermented wines are popular here
- Most important white variety: Chasselas (Gutedel); grown only in the best soil in Germany, provides excellent white wines, light and strong
- Variety origin: Muller Thurgau – Riesling x Silvaner

Red wines

- Red varieties: Pinot Noir, Gamay and Merlot
- Traditional red wines – a blend of Pinot Noir and Gamay

Hungary

White wines

- Classification provided by legislation – natural, 5 quality degrees
- Country of white wines; traditional as well as surprisingly excellent domestic varieties (Furmint Lipovina, Leányka, Olasrisling, Szürkebarat)
- Wine regions between Austria and the Balaton Lake, around Sopron, and the vicinity of the Budapest city, northwest of the Balaton Lake

- Soil in steppes is sandy, and phylloxera cannot survive here
- Eger, a town in the northeastern Hungary, is famous for its wine cellars in drifts
- Bodrog and Tisa rivers - volcanic soils, good for “Tokaj” varieties (berries are harvested, crushed, and 30-60 L of the paste-like crushed berries are blended with freshly pressed grape must). Wines are sweet, spicy and fruity

Red wines

- International varieties: Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Noir, Merlot; traditional varieties: Kadarka, Limberger, Portugál
- World-known wine from the region of Eger - Egri Bikaver, a young, strong wine with dominant tannins (blend of Kadarka, Limberger, and Cabernet Sauvignon)

Greece

White wines

- Vineyards scattered all over the country; wine centres: Macedonia, Thrace, Patras and Nemea on Peloponnese; islands of Samos, Santorin and Rhodes
- Autochthonic varieties; higher elevation – special variety called Rhoditis

Red wines

- Most lively red wines
- Varieties are predominantly autochthonic, best red variety - Agiorgitiko

Romania

White wines

- Landscape, soil and climate – similar to Italy
- Millions of bottles of Feteasca regala are imported to the Central Europe, a brand-name wine made from “Královský dívčí hrozen” variety

Red wines

- Famous Fetesca regala, a brand-name wine from red and white varieties of “Královský dívčí hrozen”

Slovakia

White wines

- Balance between aromas, sugars and acidity
- Classification follows domestic wine traditions, and stems from the German classification system

- Special category of Tokaj wines, wine with a designation of origin
 - “Tokajské samorodné”, dry and sweet
 - Tokaj selection, three to six degrees
 - Tokaj selection - nectar
 - Tokajský masláš
 - Tokajský forditáš
- 6 wine regions, 40 sub-regions, and 690 wine villages

Red wines

- Used to be on periphery; core of the production: registered wine grape varieties (Alibernet, André, Neronet, Zweigeltrebe) and novel Slovak varieties: Dunaj, traditional Limberger, Portugal, St. Laurent, and Pinot Noir

- Limberger from Radčany is a privileged beverage which used to be served on royal dinner parties (Empress Maria Theresa)
- Red varieties have become indispensable in the wine selection of the Malokarpatská wine region