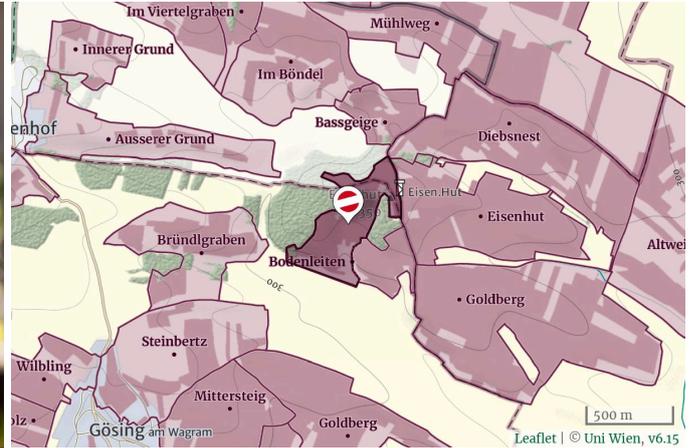




BERG EISENHUT

RIED WITHIN A RIED

Berg Eisenhut, © ÖWM / Johannes Brunnbauer



© UniWien, IfGR

Area under vine: 10 ha

Aspect: South-southeast

Elevation: 292-354 m (Ø 329 m) Gradient: 0-28° (Ø 8°)

Origin:

Winegrowing country: Österreich

Winegrowing area: Weinland

Generic winegrowing regions: Niederösterreich

Specific winegrowing regions/DAC: Wagram

Large collective vineyard site: -

Ortswein («villages» wine): Gösing

Winegrowing municipality: Fels am Wagram

Winegrowing cadastral municipality: Gösing, Stettenhof

Ried (single vineyard): Bodenleiten

Ried within a Ried: Berg Eisenhut

Description:

Ried Berg Eisenhut lies at an elevation of roughly 290 to 360 metres, south-east of the small village of Stettenhof and north-east of Gösing. Its vineyards predominantly face south and south-east to equal extents. The substratum is made up of quartz-rich sandy gravels from the Hollabrunn-Mistelbach formation. These are approximately 8- to 10-million-year-old sedimentary deposits from the ancient Danube, which once flowed into the Vienna Basin, following a course somewhat to the north of the present-day river. In several places, the deposits are covered with calcareous, silty loess. Here, the soil is a calcareous, loamy and silty black earth composed of loess. This loess is colluvial in places, having come about as a result of run-off. Vineyards are recorded at this location in both the Franziszeische Kataster (Austrian cadastral survey) from 1823 and the Administrativkarte 1:28,800 (administrative map, 1864-1881).

Climate:

Seasons



Temperature	10,2	20,0	9,6	0,6	Ø 10,1 °C
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Precipitation	122	238	108	54	Σ 522 mm
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Sunshine hours	6,3	7,8	3,7	2,1	Ø 5,0 h/d
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Reference weather station: Langenlois

Data: [Geosphere](#), Values 1990-2022

GRAPE VARIETIES

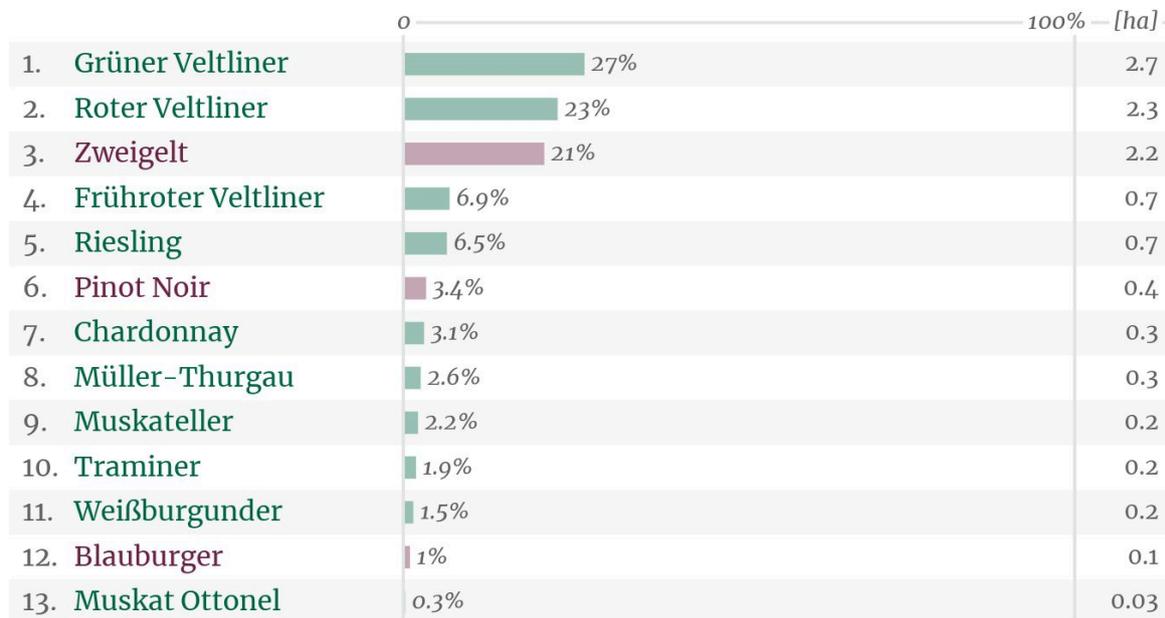
Berg Eisenhut (Ried within a Ried)

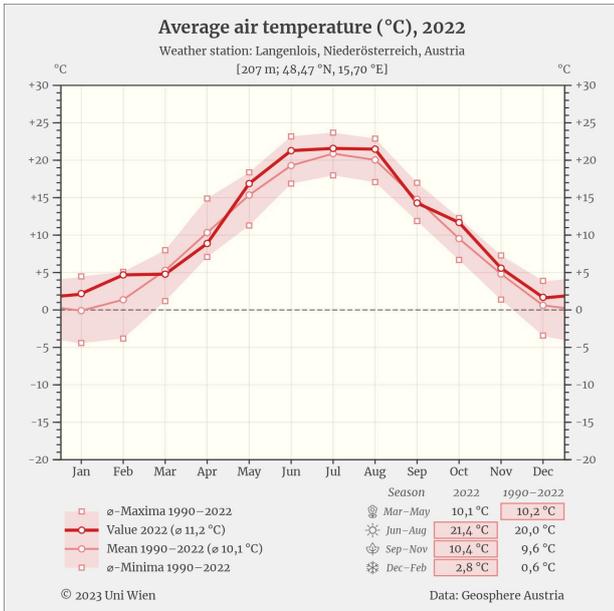
 WHITE

74% (7.6 ha)

 RED 

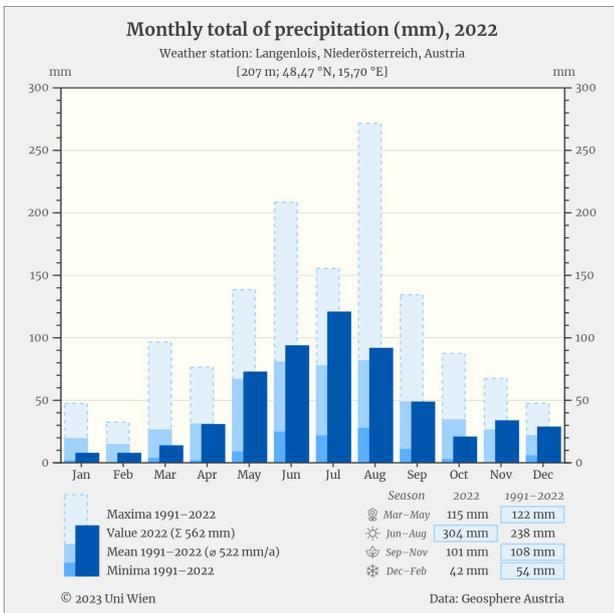
26% (2.7 ha)





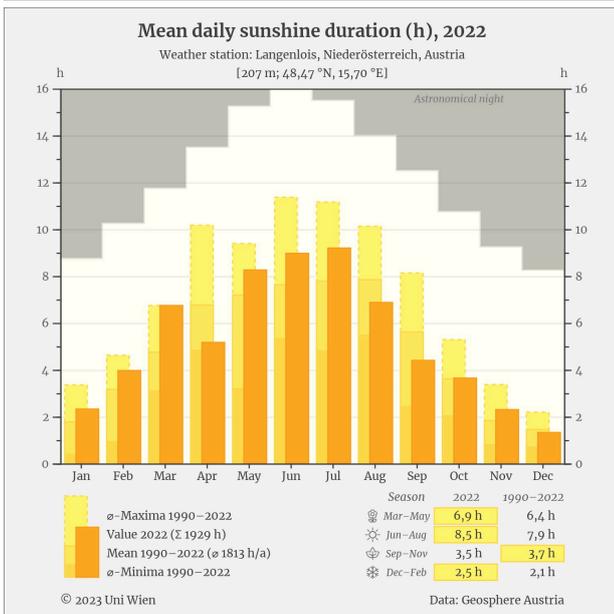
Temperature:

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



Precipitation:

The current **precipitation** levels for the last year of measurement are shown for each month as dark blue bars on the climagraph. For comparative purposes, the long-term average monthly precipitation vales for the last approx. 20 years are portrayed in a lighter colour; the other two bars show the minimum and maximum amounts of precipitation during the period of measurement.



Sunshine hours:

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