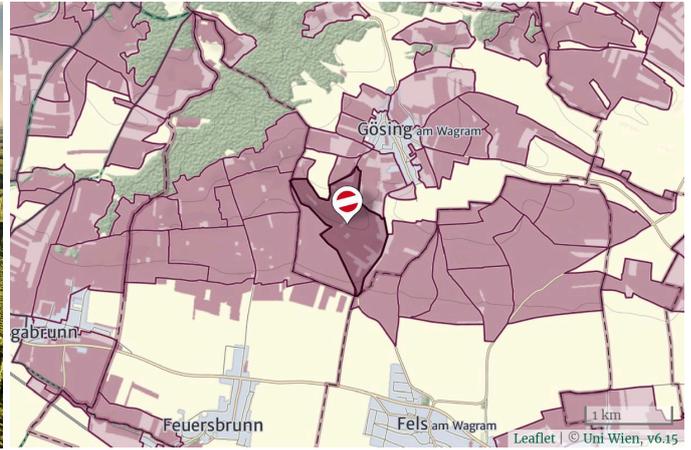




FUMBERG

RIED (SINGLE VINEYARD)

Fumberg, © RWK Wagram / Robert Herbst



© UniWien, IfGR

Area under vine: 44 ha

Aspect: South-southeast

Elevation: 233–322 m (Ø 278 m) Gradient: 0–31° (Ø 6°)

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

Ried (single vineyard): Fumberg

Ried within a Ried: -

Description:

Ried Fumberg is located roughly 230 to 330 metres above sea level. The vineyards, the majority of which are terraced, primarily face to the south, but also to the south-east and south-west. The soil is a black earth composed of loess, which provides a deep root depth. Loess is a calcareous rock dust (silt) that was blown here from the Alpine region during the cold phases of the Ice Age, at a time when vegetation was sparse. Today, it forms a loamy, sandy soil that is invariably calcareous, with a well-balanced chemical and mineralogical composition and a good capacity for storing water. Clayey silts and sands can be found at the surface, but only in the north-western section of the Ried. These originated as sedimentary deposits from the former sea that existed here roughly 19 million years ago. Vineyards are recorded at this location in both the Franziszeische Kataster (Austrian cadastral survey) from 1823 and the Administrativkarte (administrative map, 1864–1881). They were referred to as “Pfundberg” (or “Fumberg”), with the northern part named “Woelfel” (or “Wölfel”). The modern-day name could be derived from the monetary unit Pfund (meaning “pound”) – an ox could be bought in the Middle Ages for a pound of pennies – or the name could be derived from an old unit for measuring the area of a vineyard, one Pfund being equivalent to 1/4 of a Joch (or “yoke”). It could even be a combination of the two: a tithe tax of one “Pfund” that was due on every “Pfund” of vineyard on the hillsides.

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

Fumberg (Ried (single vineyard))

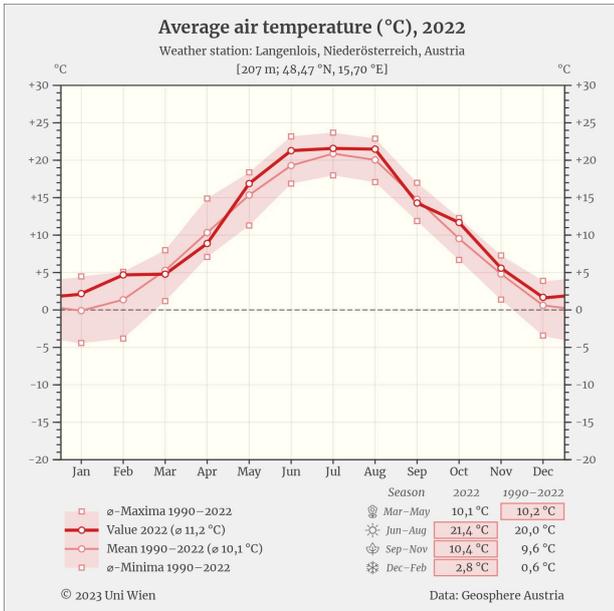
 WHITE

87% (39 ha)

 RED 

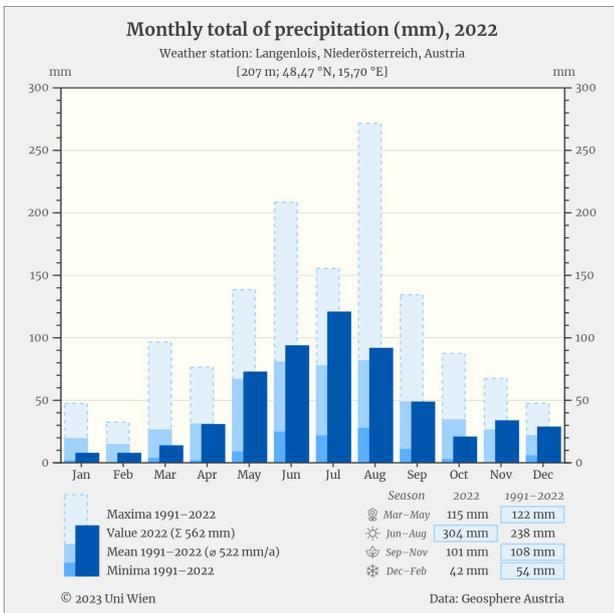
13% (5.3 ha)

	0	100% [ha]
1. Grüner Veltliner	56%	25
2. Riesling	12%	5.4
3. Roter Veltliner	10%	4.4
4. Zweigelt	9%	4
5. Welschriesling	2.7%	1.2
6. Chardonnay	2.5%	1.1
7. Pinot Noir	1.2%	0.6
8. Müller-Thurgau	1.1%	0.5
9. Sonstige Rot	0.7%	0.3
10. Frühroter Veltliner	0.6%	0.3
11. Neuburger	0.5%	0.2
12. Sonstige Weiß	0.5%	0.2
13. Cabernet Sauvignon	0.5%	0.2
14. St. Laurent	0.4%	0.2
15. Muskateller	0.4%	0.2
16. Sauvignon Blanc	0.4%	0.2
17. Blauburger	0.3%	0.2
18. Blauer Portugieser	0.3%	0.2
19. Weißburgunder	0.3%	0.1
20. Roesler	0.2%	0.1
21. Muskat Ottonel	0.2%	0.08
22. Pinot Gris	0.1%	0.06



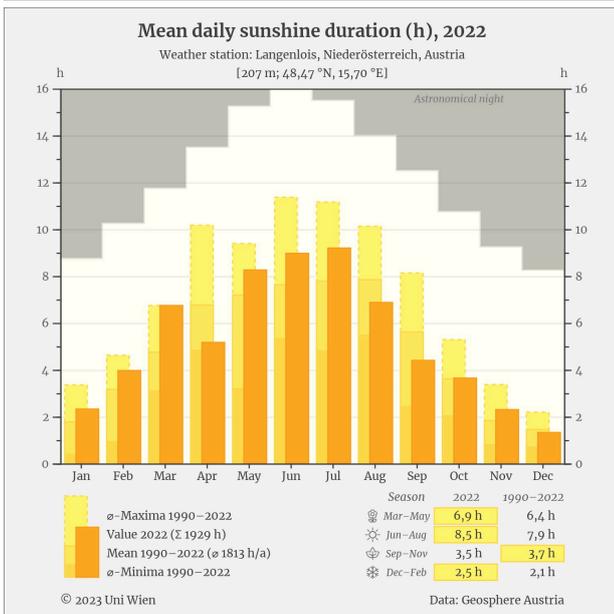
Temperature:

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.