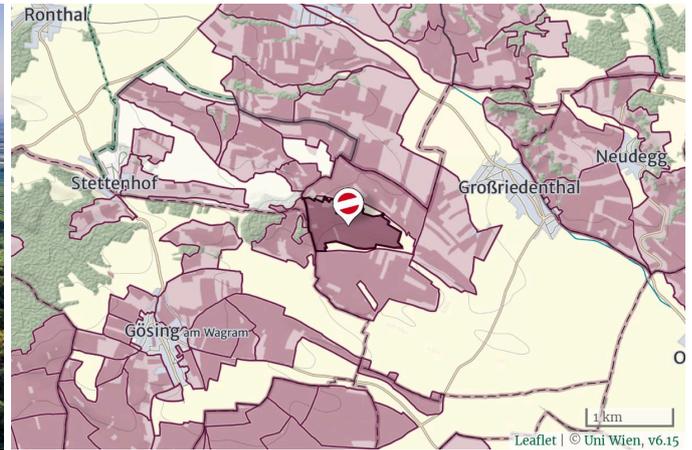




Eisenhut, © RWK Wagram / Robert Herbst



© UniWien, IfGR

Area under vine: 35 ha

Aspect: South-southeast

Elevation: 289–348 m (Ø 315 m) Gradient: 0–19° (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): Großriedenthal

Winegrowing municipality: Großriedenthal

Winegrowing cadastral municipality: Großriedenthal

Ried (single vineyard): Eisenhut

Ried within a Ried: -

Description:

Ried Eisenhut is located on the ridge running south-east from the Eisenhut towards Großriedenthal. The vineyards lie at an elevation of roughly 280 to 350 metres. They have a north-eastern orientation, although some parts also face south-east and south. The substratum is made up of the sandy gravels and sands of the Hollabrunn-Mistelbach formation. It has a low lime content, but some of the gravels have been cemented into conglomerate. These gravels are approximately 8- to 10-million-year-old sedimentary deposits from the ancient Danube, which once flowed into the Vienna Basin, following a course much further north of the present-day river. In the eastern part of the Ried, the gravels are covered by thick loess deposits, which have formed multiple layers in places. 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 on the forelands of the glaciers and river plains was sparse. Exclusively south-facing, these slopes are very warm, and the loess makes them relatively meagre. As a result, conditions here are ideal for Riesling and Roter Veltliner. The vineyard is mentioned in the Franziszeische Kataster (Austrian cadastral survey) from 1823. The Ried's name probably derives from the heavy, iron-rich layers of conglomerate (Eisen = "iron"), which used to be gathered and processed on the Hut (meaning "hill") in the Middle Ages.

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

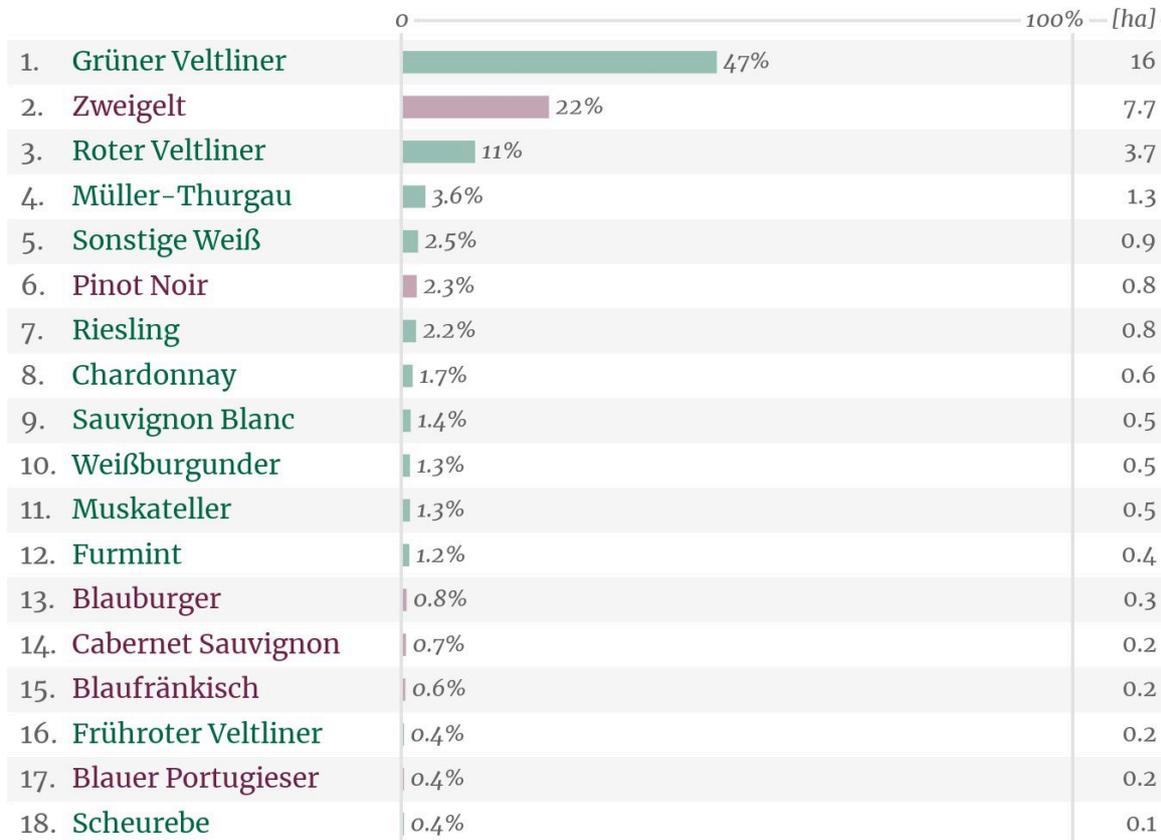
Eisenhut (Ried (single vineyard))

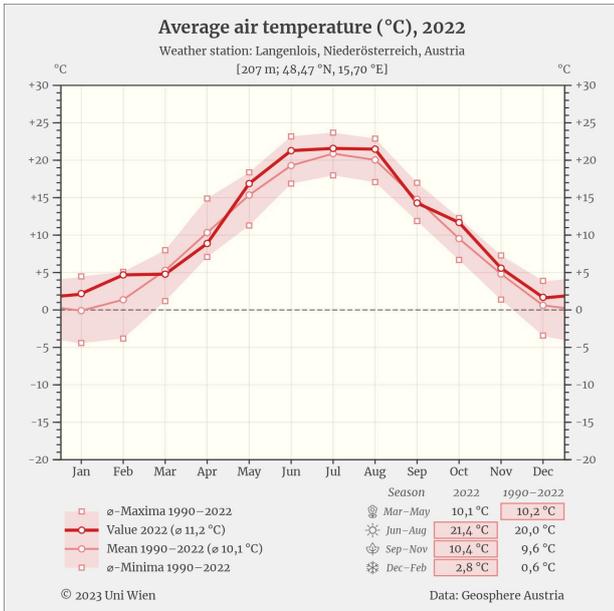
 WHITE

73% (26 ha)

 RED 

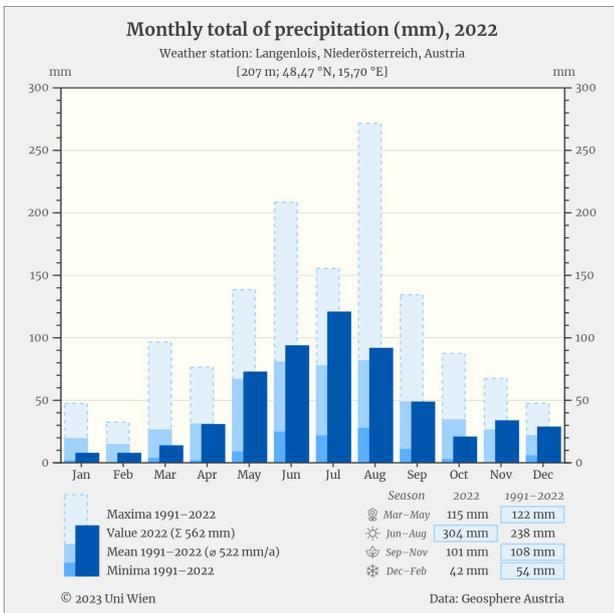
27% (9.2 ha)





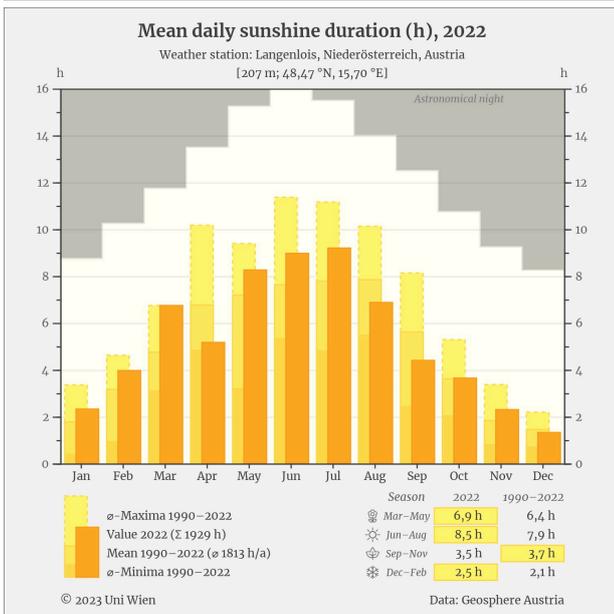
Temperature:

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.