



RIED KREUZBERG

The Ried Kreuzberg on the southern bank of the Danube is located directly above Rührsdorf, where it stretches from east to west in a concave form. Its foothills border onto the adjacent Obere Pointen, Point and Kirnberg vineyards, in the west by the Ried Zanzl and in the east by the Ried Mugler. The Dunkelsteiner Forest lies above the Ried Kreuzberg where it leaves the plain at 206 metres above sea level and gradually rises to 250 metres on terraces, thus forming a natural windbreak.

The forest has a significant influence on the climatic conditions within the vineyard-site, where the cool winds flowing down from the forest verge with Pannonian air masses from the east and create a unique microclimate. The vineyards are blessed with sun almost all day, with an average of 2333 sunshine hours per year. This is a benefit to both the vines and the dry grass cover crop, upon which an abundance of rare orchid species and the infamous "federspiel" stone feather grass grow. The latter gives the Vinea brand its name for medium-bodied dry wines. The name Kreuzberg, which literally translates to "cross mountain", owes itself to a cross that was once erected in the vineyard, although this has long since been dismantled.

Geologically, the Kreuzberg vineyard is based on two rock formations, Paragneiss and Amphibolite. Paragneiss consists of sedimentary rocks such as marl, clay and sandstones and their mineral composition is extremely diverse due to the different bedrocks. Paragneiss thus evolves into light and sandy soils with good water drainage and the roots can easily delve through its layers, which warms up quickly in spring. Paragneiss primarily determines the subsoil in the plots at the foot of the Dunkelsteiner Forest, and it is here where the bright array of the transforming rock shows off its true colours. The approximately 50 cm thick topsoil is composed mainly of sandy-stony material, and is enriched with humus in the uppermost 15 cm. Within the red-orange zone sits a matrix made of weathered, iron-oxide-coated, roughened material, some hand-sized feldspars. Below this, the rock changes from a layer of dark mica to amphibolite, which is rich in hornblende. The upper part of the Kreuzberg is dominated by amphibolite; a dark rock of volcanic origin with a high

concentration of minerals from the amphibole group, over which slope sediment has gradually been deposited, which is largely enriched with secondary lime from the former layers of loess.

The vineyard mentioned for the first time in the year AD 1442 comprises a total of 22 hectares (ha) of vineyards, of which our winemakers cultivate a total of 8.5 ha. Grüner Veltliner is the main variety with approximately 6 ha, followed by Riesling with 2 ha. There are also some Pinot Blanc, Muskateller (Yellow Muscat), Neuburger and Zweigelt.

Our Grüner Veltliner Federspiel vom Kreuzberg is generally characterized by a solid and linear structure, finesse and cool minerality. It is finely chased and taut, but also deep and balanced. Its aromas are characterized by juicy pome fruit notes (quinces, apples) and a fine herbal flavour.

Grüner Veltliner Federspiel ^{RIED} KREUZBERG



Our Kreuzberg vintners:

Lisa Brandl, Edith Fischer, Georg Frischengruber, Matthias Gallhofer, Renate Gallhofer, Stefan Hick, Gerhard Kendl, Günther Kendl, Gottfried Pöchlinger, Herbert Polz, Patricia Schoissengeyer, Johannes Schreiber, Wolfgang Supperer, Aida Weiß, Heinrich Weiß, Michael Zorn, Brigitte Zuser