

Kirnberg

Facts:

Town: **Rossatz**
Size in ha: **12,74**
Altitude in m: **203 - 224**
Average Slope in %: **5**
Max. Slope in %: **60**

Insolation in hours per year: **2365**
Terraced vineyard: **No**
Distance to Danube in m: **313**
Labour required in h: **4.500**
First documentary evidence: **1451**

Description

The Kirnberg is much more of a high plateau than a mountain, as can be seen in the view from the edge of the terrain to the Danube floodplains. Massive boulders are found in several areas, and the subsoil is characterised by paragneiss and ranker soils. Mainly Grüner Veltliner is grown in the eastern part of the vineyard, and Riesling dominates towards the edge of the terrain. The latter achieves its probably most splendid expression on the south bank of this location. The name was already mentioned in 1451 as "Churnperig", and together with the term "Korn", it refers to an old mill.



Weingut Frischengruber

Soil Profile Kirnberg

The Kirnberg vineyard, reminiscent of a table mountain, is composed of paragneiss at the base. Towards the east, it is increasingly covered with terrace rubble from the Mindel glaciation. The profile was taken on the western Kirnberg, where there are outcrops of paragneiss. Paragneisses are metamorphic rocks originating from sediments (Variscan Orogeny). On the Kirnberg, the rock has the character of a mica schist with lots of dark mica and magnesium- and iron-rich biotite. The topsoil is mixed with loess. The dissolved carbonate was leached out and partly precipitated again in the light-coloured areas between the mica schist layers.