

Schütt

Facts:

Town: **Dürnstein, Unterloiben**
Size in ha: **3,48**
Altitude in m: **208 - 225**
Aspect: **S**
Average Slope in %: **9**
Max. Slope in %: **49**

Insolation in hours per year: **2184**
Terraced vineyard: **Partially**
Distance to Danube in m: **587**
Labour required in h: **1.200**
First documentary evidence: **1309**

Description

The vineyard was formed on a stream debris cone at the end of the Menthalgraben trench. Deep gneiss weathering material, with excellent drainage properties thanks to the low fine earth fraction, forms the basis for unsurpassed quality, even in difficult years. The vineyard was already documented in 1289, the name clearly referring to the geological origins of this vineyard, through which the border between the cadastral communes of Dürnstein and Unterloiben also runs.



Weingut Knoll

Soil Profile Schütt

Before it was tamed, the Menthalbach carried sand, rubble and rocks between Höhereck and Loibenberg into the Danube valley after heavy rainfall occurrences. In contrast to the smoothly flowing waters of the Danube, the sediments from torrents are coarse-grained and unsorted. The rubble, only rounded at the edges, attests to a short transport path. Compared to the terrace locations with Gföhl gneiss, the soils in the Schütt area are sandier and stonier, while also very deep.