

Overview

- A Brief History of Egri Bikavér
- The Terroir of Eger
- The Grapes and Laws of Egri Bikavér

SOCIETY OF WINE EDUCATORS

Origin and History

- Name is tied to the 1552 Siege of Eger (also known as the invasion of Suleiman the Magnificent) around 1552 when it appeared in the historical novel "Eclipse of the Crescent Moon" by Gárdonyi Géza in the 1899
- It has also been suggested that the term Bikavér was coined by poet János Garay in 1846



SOCIETY of WINE EDUCATORS

Origin and History

- Under communist rule, Egri Bikavér production was taken over by the state and quality declined
 - Quantity was emphasized over quality
 - Kadarka was largely replaced by Zwigelt
 - The wines became paler and less full bodied
- In the 1990s, private production returned and quality has been rapidly improving
- In 1997, Egri Bikavér became the first Hungarian wine to have production quality standards under the newly established Districtus Hungaricus Controllatus or DHC modeled after the French AOC and Austrian DAC
- It gained protected status by the EU in 2004
- It is regarded as a very terroir driven wine

SOCIETY of WINE EDUCATORS



The Terroir and the Grapes

- The area around Eger is one of the cooler wine growing regions in Hungary
- Soils are diverse with sections of calcareous soils intermixed with Loess and Alluvial soils as well as volcanic tuff
- The allowed grapes are Blaufrankish, Kadarka, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Merlot, Blauer Portugieser (Kékoportó), Menaire, Pinot Noir, Syrah, Blauburger, Turan, Báborkadarka and Zweigelt

Production Criteria

- 13 grape varieties are allowed, most importantly, Blaufrankish, Kadarka, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, and Merlot
- Three quality levels have been established:
 - Classicus
 - Superior and
 - Grand Superior
- Modern wine makers are leaning toward fruitier, less tannic wines that still possess excellent aging potential

SOCIETY
of WINE
EDUCATORS

Classicus Standards

- Classicus Egri Bikavér is a blend from at least three grape types
- Their percentage must exceed 5% respectively, and no variety may exceed 50%
- The use of Blaufrankish (Kekfrankos) is obligatory, and this variety must be blended in the highest percentage
- Other grapes may include Kadarka, Blauer Portugieser (Kékoportó), Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Merlot, Menaire, Pinot noir, Syrah, Blauburger and Zweigelt
- The percentage of Turan and Báborkadarka must not exceed 10% either combined or respectively
- 6 months minimum oak aging

SOCIETY
of WINE
EDUCATORS







Croatia - The Place

- ▷ Diverse topography
 - ▷ Pannonian Plain
 - ▷ Dinaric Alps
 - ▷ Adriatic Sea
- ▷ 4398 miles of coast, including 1244 islands
- ▷ Two distinct zones
 - ▷ Continental inland
 - ▷ Mediterranean
- ▷ Limestone, white soil (marl), red soil (terra rossa), grey soil (clay)
- ▷ 60 indigenous varieties of the 200 cultivated
- ▷ 87.4 million liters of wine produced in 2014



Croatia - Wine History

- ▷ Viticulture traced back to Bronze & Iron Ages
- ▷ 5th century B.C. - Greeks on the coast
- ▷ 2nd century A.D. - Romans inland
- ▷ 9th -10th century A.D. - Croat Kingdom established
- ▷ Middle ages - Royal Wine Procurer
- ▷ 15th century - Ottoman rule
- ▷ 19th century - Hapsburg Empire
- ▷ 20th century - Communism
- ▷ Late 20th century - Return to quality
- ▷ 2013 - Croatia is part of EU



CROATIAN WINE REGIONS



Croatia - The Appellations



Red Grapes

- ▷ Trnjak
- ▷ Plavac mali
- ▷ Tribidrag/Crljenak Kaštelanski
- ▷ Vranac
- ▷ Teran
- ▷ Dobričić
- ▷ Plavina
- ▷ Babić
- ▷ Okatac
- ▷ Rudežuša
- ▷ Blatina



White Grapes

- ▷ Graševina /Welschriesling
- ▷ Kujundžuša
- ▷ Debit
- ▷ Maraština
- ▷ Gegić
- ▷ Crk
- ▷ Škrljet
- ▷ Dišečaranina
- ▷ Kraljevina
- ▷ Pošip
- ▷ Vugava
- ▷ Medna
- ▷ Zlatica
- ▷ Žlahtina
- ▷ Žilavka



Croatia - Wine Law



Vrhunsko VINO: Premium Quality Wine
Kvalitetno VINO: Quality Wine

Kontroliranog Zemljopisnog Podrijetla (k.z.p.)


Stolno VINO: Table Wine

Croatia - Terminology

- › Bijelo - White
- › Crno - Red
- › Rosa - Rose'
- › Arhive - Vintage
- › Suho - Dry
- › Polusuho - Semi-dry
- › Slatko - Sweet
- › Prošek (Vino Dalmato after 1 Jul 2013) - Dessert wine made with dried grapes
- › Pjenušavo vino/Pjenušac) - Sparkling wine

Pop Quiz

What famous winemaker left Croatia to make wine in California?



Pop Quiz

What famous winemaker
left Croatia to make wine in
California?



Mike Grgich (Miljenko Grgić)

Photo source <http://www.mikargich.com>

Questions



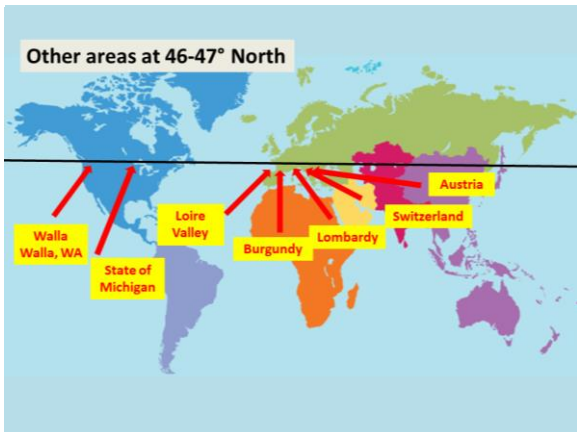
The Underground World of *Mileștii Mici*

Presented by Jane Nickles, CSE, CWE











Moldova has produced wine since 3,000 BC



Moldova has over 270,000 acres of vines



About 70% are international varieties

About 20% are "Caucasian" varieties



Saperavi



Rkatsiteli

About 10% are considered indigenous



Fetească
Albă



Fetească
Regală



Rară
Neagră

"Soviet Champagne"

*Sovetskoye
Shampanskoye*



It has 4 regions, including 3 PGIs



Balti

A traditional region, not a PGI

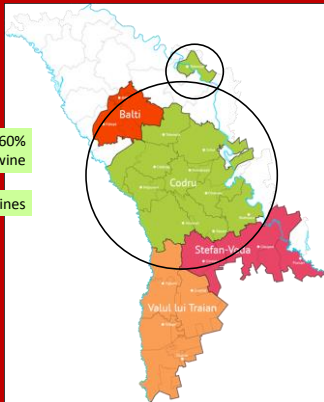
Produces white wines, sparkling wine, brandy, and spirits



Codru PGI

The largest area, producing 60% of the country's wine

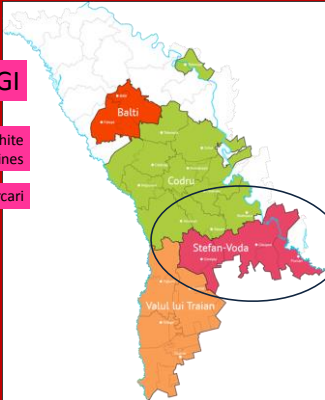
Known primarily for white wines



Stefan-Voda PGI

Produces both red and white wines


Home to Chateau Purcari

A map of Moldova showing its wine regions: Balti (red), Codru (green), Stefan-Voda (pink), and Valul lui Traian (orange). The Stefan-Voda region is circled in black.

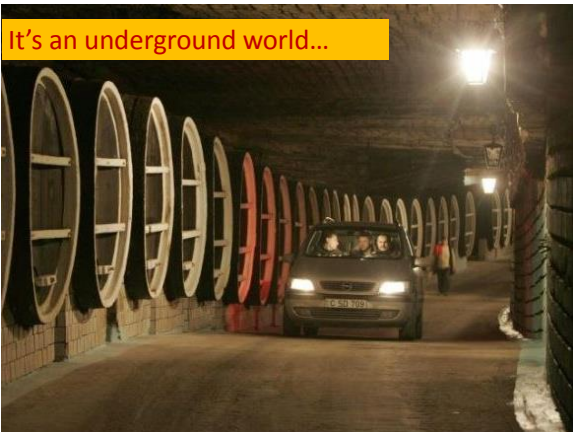
Valul lui Traian PGI

The name means "Trajan's Walls"

Produces mainly red wine

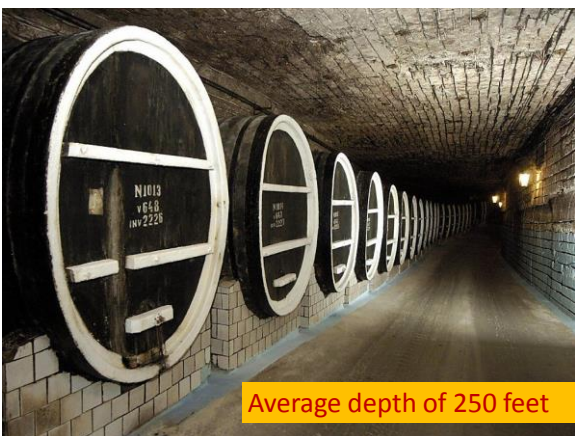
A map of Moldova showing its wine regions: Balti (red), Codru (green), Stefan-Voda (pink), and Valul lui Traian (orange). The Valul lui Traian region is circled in red.

It's an underground world...

A photograph of an underground wine cellar. The walls are lined with rows of wine barrels. A car is parked in the center aisle, and the scene is dimly lit with overhead lights.















Mileștii Mici