

aerde

Was it a memory?
But why you're gonna meet me in my dreams?

Rinsed - Dean Blunt

Clay with flint

Wine from terroirs with clay and flint is characterized by high soil fertility, good water retention, faster soil warming, and minerality such as salty, smoky or stony aromas. Clay retains water and offers good drainage to avoid over-watering of the vines. Flint stone particles in the soil contribute to the taste formation of the wine and warm up the soil more quickly, which favors the growth of vines. Together, this creates a balance of moisture and nutrients in the soil that positively affects the taste of the wine.



2020

Pierres Rousses
Vouvray, Loire
Chenin Blanc

Domaine Bretón

60

Gneiss

Gneiss is a metamorphic rock. It originates from granite and is formed under high pressure and high temperatures. Gneiss is rich in minerals and has a porous structure, allowing the roots of the vines to grow deep into the soil and absorb nutrients. These properties help to produce wines with a particularly mineral character and complexity. Wine grown on gneiss soil is also known for its salty taste. Mineral elements in gneiss, such as iron, calcium, magnesium and potassium, influence the pH of the soil and thereby regulate the acidity in the wine.



2021

JZ Velue 2.0
Weinviertel
Niederösterreich
Muskateller

Zillinger

45

Chalk

Chalk soil is a porous, soft limestone soil that is highly permeable and stores water well. It supplies the vines with sufficient moisture during dry periods. Chalk soil is also rich in minerals that help the grapes develop more aromas and flavors. Chalk offers good water penetration and is best suited for grapes with high acidity due to its pH-balancing properties. Some of the most famous wine regions where chalk terroir occurs are the Champagne region in France as well as some areas in Spain, Italy, and Australia.



Cuvee Perpetuelle Extra
Brut Champagne
Pinot Noir
Chardonnay
Piont Meunier

Bonnnet-Ponsot

85

Sauvage
Brut Nature Champagne
Pinot Meunier

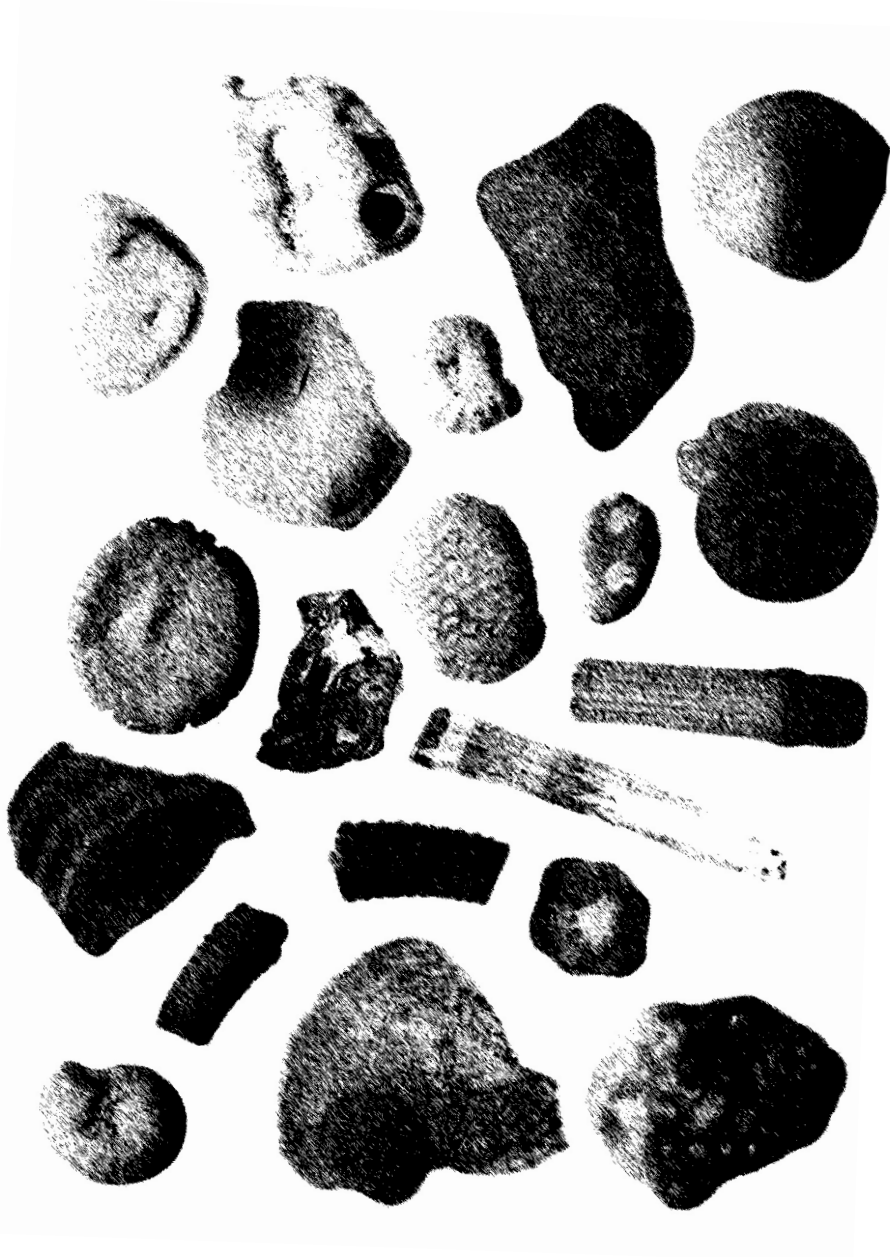
Familie Delouvin

90

Sand

Wine from terroirs with sandy soil is often characterized by lightness and elegance. Sandy soil has good drainage which helps the excess of water runoff. This allows roots to enter deeper into the soil to seek nutrients and moisture, resulting in stronger and more resilient vines.

Sandy soil warms up quickly, which speeds up the growth of vines and helps the grapes ripen. In some cases, sandy soil can lead to a greater sensitivity to periods of drought. The unique characteristics of sandy soil reflect in different flavors and aromas in the wine.



Sand under microscope

2021	Rosé Pet Nat Bairrada, Portugal Baga, Fernão Pires	Joao Pato aka Duckman	40
2020	GT South-Tirol, Italy Gewürztraminer	Pranzegg	70
2022	MIAU! South-Tirol, Italy Lagrein	Pranzegg	45
2021	Elektra Piemont, Italy Malvasia, Moscato	Valdisole	50
2016	Amos Piemont, Italy Nebbiolo	Valdisole	50

Calcareous soil

Calcareous soil contains a large amount of calcium and magnesium carbonate and is usually alkaline in nature. It provides cool soil temperatures and has a good water-holding capacity, which means that water is stored but not dammed up. This type of soil also acts as a neutraliser that reduces the natural acidity of the soil. The cool soil temperatures make the grapes ripen more slowly and maintain a good acid structure. Limestone is formed by the deposition of marine sediments such as shells and crustaceans.



2020	Sekt Brut Nature Pfalz, Germany Chardonnay, Auxerois	Andres&Mugler	55
2020	Pregadiéu Brut Nature (alter)native Mosel	Els Vinyerons	40
2020/2021	Fraunberg Riesling GG Rheinhessen, Germany	Blattenfeld-Spanier	90
2021	Le Rosé Rhone, France Grenache, Syrah, Ver- mentino	Chêne Bleu	60
2021	Chablis Chablis, France Chardonnay	Domaine de l'enclos	70
2020	Bourgogne Rouge Pierres Burgundy, France Pinot Noir	CMM	55
2019	Vinas de Gain Tinto Rioja Tempranillo	Artadi	65
2020	Purweg Bratislava, Slovakia Riesling	Zlaty Roh	50



2020	Riesling Muschelkalk Pfalz	Odinstal	95
2020	Chardonnay R Pfalz	Rebholz	92
2020	Oberbergener Pulverbuck Weissburgunder 1. Lage Baden	Franz Keller	65
2019	Pinot Noir Baden	Forgeurac	55
2020	Isteiner Cabenet Sauvignon Baden	Weingut am Klotz	69

Silex

is a type of flint stone that forms from silica. The properties of silex terroir affect the growth and quality of grapes. Siliceous soil, similar to flint soil, has excellent drainage and retains heat. The difference between siliceous and pebble soil lies in the mineralogical composition of the soil as silex has a high amount of silicic acid, which affects the nutrient uptake of the vines. This allows grapes to develop a high acidity and minerality.



2019	Le Haut-Lieu Loire, France Chenin Blanc	Domaine Huet	70
2015	Vouvray Pétillant Loire, France Chenin Blanc	Domaine Huet	55

Pebbles

Pebble stones in soil consist of a mixture of stones, pebbles and rocks of different sizes and are common in vineyards located near rivers or in river valleys. They help drain the soil by releasing water quickly, thereby promoting good air circulation. This allows the roots of the vines to remain healthy and grow faster. The stones in the soil help store solar energy and keep the soil warm so that vines grow and grapes ripen more quickly.



2021

Kieselberg N
Pfalz, Germany
Riesling

Michael Andres

55

Vulcanic Rock

The
fertility
of volcanic soils is
world famous. They are for-
med in two ways, either from rock
material ejected into the air during a volcanic eruption
or from cooled rock, directly from a stream of lava. The soils
combine barren minerality with fruity character, making
them ideal for fruit-driven wines with fine-nerved acidity.



2020

Olaszriling
Ungarn

Fekete Somlo

38

Clay

Clay is a fine-grained sedimentary rock composed of various minerals and organic materials.

Clay soil has a high water-holding capacity,

which results in a constant supply of moisture to the roots of the vines. This promotes slow growth but also produces a greater variety of flavors and complexity in the grapes. Clay soil is also rich in nutrients and minerals that are absorbed by the vines to produce greater fruitfulness and a deeper color of the wine.



2018

Altrovino
Tuscany, Italy
Merlot, Cabernet Franc

Duemani

65

Granite

Granite is an igneous rock composed of various minerals and often has a coarse, granular structure.

Granite soil has good drainage and is porous, which means they can absorb and store water without drowning the roots of the vines. The minerals in granite also help nourish the vines, making them healthy and resilient. Granite soil tends to warm up quickly during the day and cools down quickly at night, thus creating an ideal environment for growing grapes. The flavors and aromas created by granite soil can be characterized by a spicy sharpness and a minerality reminiscent of graphite or slate.



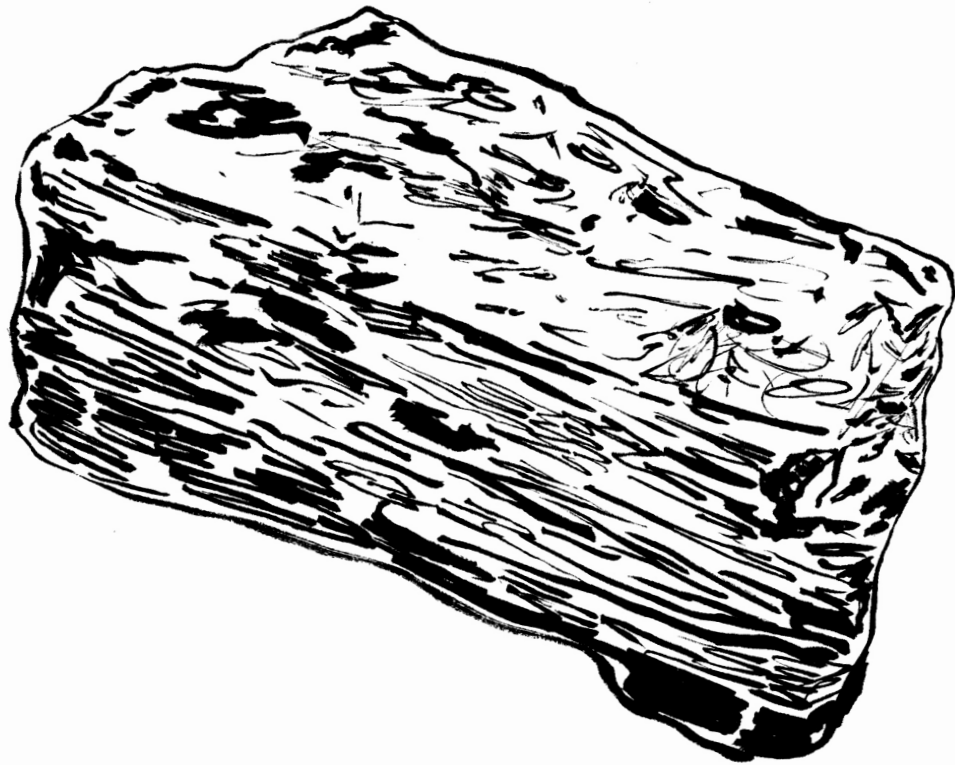
2021 Vignobles Bulliat-Bibine
Beaujolais, France
Gamay

Domaine Bulliat

40



Slate, also known as lay, is a soil type that occurs in different colors due to its different components. Red slate, for example, is characterized by iron. Slate is a friable rock in the form of plates, formed when clay or silt is put under pressure. Due to its dark color, slate has a high heat storage capacity and is particularly suitable for growing grapes in cooler climates. This mineral-rich soil type is common in many parts of Europe but is well known for Riesling wines from the Mosel. Wine grown on slate soil often contains aromas of stone fruit and citrus.



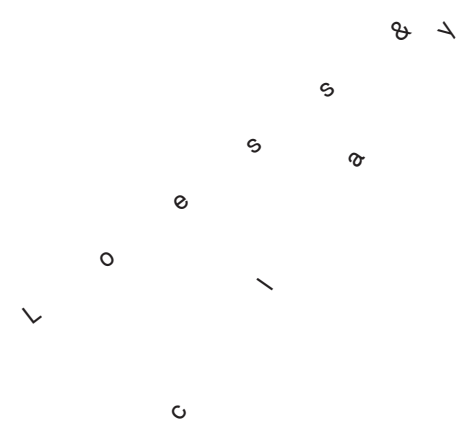
2021	Alte Reben Blanc de Noir Ahr, Germany Pinot Noir	Bertram-Baltes	90
2020	Riesling (alter)native Mosel, Germany	Clemens Busch	50
2022	Riesling Kabinett Mosel, Germany	Clemens Busch	35
2020	Wolfer Sonnenlay Riesling Kabinett Mosel, Germany	Weiser-Künstler	42
2018	Negre de Negres Priorat, Italy Grenache, Corignau Cabernet Sauvignon	Portal del Priorat	70
2020	Moulin-a-Vent Champ de Cour Beaujolais, France Gamay	Domaine Romanesca	45
2020	Eitelsbacher Karthäus- erhofberg Riesling Spätlese Mosel, Germany	Karthäuserhof	55
2021	Graue Freyheit Burgenland, Austria Pino Blanc, PinotGris, Chardonnay	Heinrich	75

Red Shale

Red shale is a layer of rock derived from the geohistorical period. It is a porous, sandy soil that is rich in iron oxide and has a characteristic reddish color. Red shale is a preferred soil type for growing grapes due to its excellent drainage and ability to retain heat. Wines grown on red shale can have a particular fruitiness, often reminiscent of red berries, as well as a spicy note and a fine tannic structure. Wine regions known for red shale soil are, for example, Burgenland in Austria, as well as Ticino and Bündner Herrschaft in Switzerland.



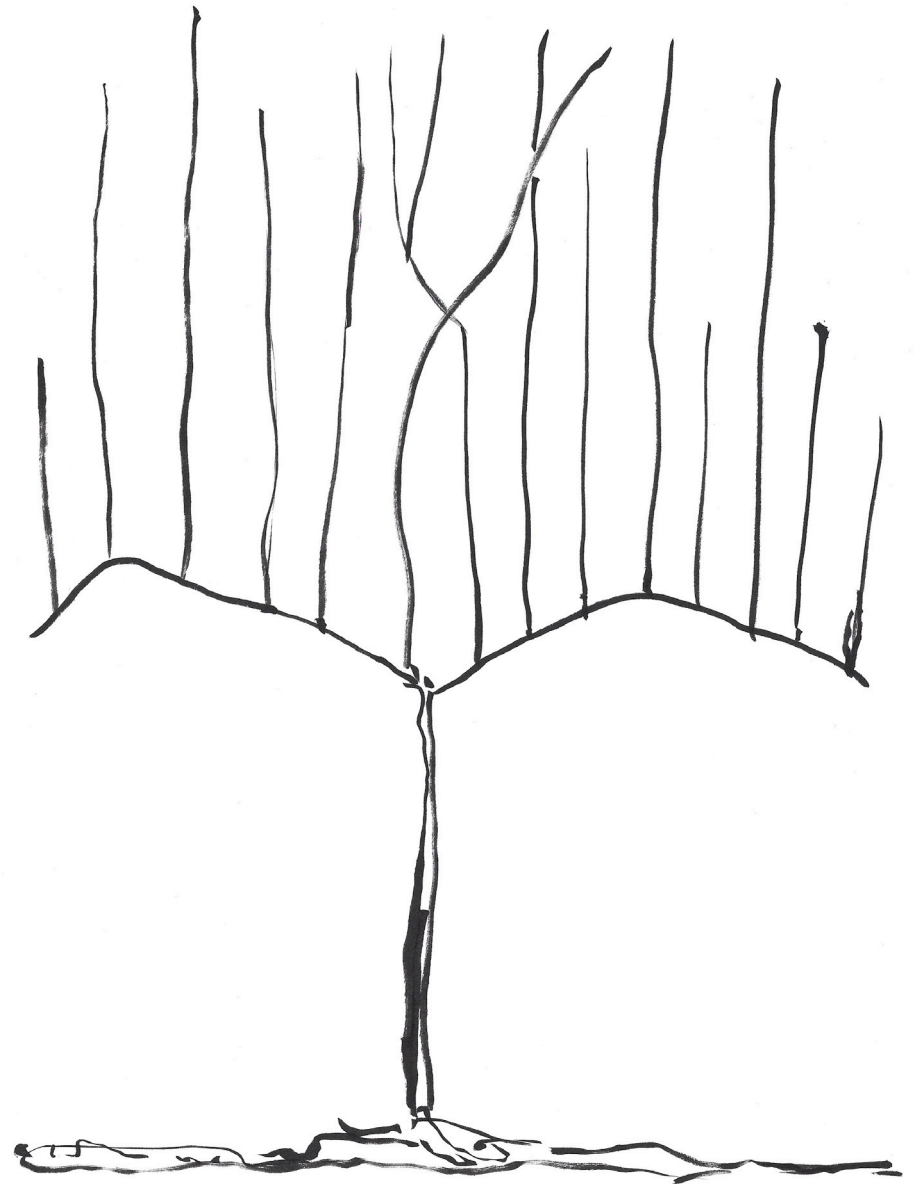
2021	Quinterra Rheinhessen, Germany Grauburgunder	Kühling-Gillot	35
2020	Nackenheim Rheinhessen, Germany Riesling	Kühling-Gillot	55



Loess and loam are two different soil types that are often used in viticulture. Loess is a fine-grained, wind-formed soil composed of silicate and carbonate minerals. Loess soil has good drainage capacity and can store a considerable amount of moisture. Wines grown on loess soil have a high aromatic intensity and often contain aromas of citrus and herbs. Loam is a soil type with a high moisture retention capacity and consists of a mixture of sand, clay and silt. Wines grown on loamy soils have a denser structure and often contain aromas of dark fruits.



2021	Löss&Lehm Pfalz, Germany Weißer Burgunder	Michael Andres	35
2020	Cuvée Rot Pfalz, Germany Pinot Noir, Merlot	Steffen Mugler	35
2020	Black Edition Weinviertel, Austria Grüner Veltliner	Ebner Ebenauer	95
2020	Pinot Noir Morava, Czech Republic	Korab	56
2021	Raspberries on Ice Morava, Czech Republic Pinot Noir, Laurel	Korab	46
2021	Chardonnay N Pfalz, Germany	Michael Andres	52
2022	Vre Macedonia, Greece Malagousia	Chatzivaritis Estate	56



Weinauswahl: Hillevi Hövelmann Zeichnungen: Tim Vormbäumen Texte: Josefine Ziebell + ChatGPT

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