

Sample Abstract

SOME WORDS ON WINE

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The oldest vine found in Hungary is a leaf fossil (*Vitis hungarica*) from sediments of the Early Oligocene at Kis-Eged near the town of Eger in NE Hungary. (About 35 Ma old.) The Romans introduced grapevine and viticulture into their province Pannonia Inferior in the 3rd century A.D. In the period of over a millennium and a half since then, careful cultivation and improvement of the strains have created in present-day Hungary about twenty districts producing excellent wines. The disastrous Phylloxera plague of the 1870-ies caused enormous destruction in the vineyards of the country. However, from the early 20th century, with the planting of new, Phylloxera-resistant strains the cultivation of vines and wine-making has been gradually regenerated. The character of wines is basically controlled by the geographic location of the site where they are grown. This determines namely the duration of the growing period, the number of hours of sunshine, and the total amount of heat received. However, the character is also strongly influenced by the soil, which in turn depends on the geological setting and the geochemical features of the area. This text is from „Geological Guidebook to Hungarian Wines”, Hungarian Geological Society, 1993.

1. VI01
2. Geomagnetism and wines
3. fossil, vine-making, geology
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9. NONE