

**1/ "Wien" Is?**

- a. – The German word for wine
- b. – The local name for the Austrian capital of Vienna
- c. – A wine growing region.
- d. – Both b. and c.

**2/ A "Heuriger" or "Buschenschank" is?**

- a. - The Austrian term for a roasted pork hock.
- b. - The term for someone who drinks too much and becomes rowdy.
- c. - A wine made from the free run grape juice before the grape must is pressed.
- d. - An Austrian wine tavern, first established by Emperor Josef II in 1784, at which producers may sell their wine.

**3/ Austria was settled by various Celtic peoples, with some of the first being during the Hallstatt culture (1200–500 BCE) when they landed southeast of Salzburg. What is the approximate date of the first record of cultivated vines in the country?**

- a. - 600 BCE.
- b. - 500 CE.
- c. - 900 BCE.
- d. - 900 CE.

**4/ Austria currently has approximately 45,000 hectares planted to vine. At its peak in the 16th century approximately how many hectares were planted to vine?**

- a. - 20,000.
- b. - 50,000.
- c. - 100,000.
- d. - 150,000.

**5/ This appellation centered around the town of Langenlois produces complex Riesling and Grüner --especially those from the famous steep terraced Heiligenstein vineyard.**

- a. - Thermenregion.
- b. - Kamptal.
- c. - Kremstal.
- d. - Carnuntum.

**6/ Austria's four main wine regions are?**

- a. - Kamptal, Kremstal, Wachau, and Wagram.
- b. - Burgenland, Mittelburgenland, Sudburgenland, and Steiermark.
- c. - Burgenland, Niederösterreich, Steiermark, and Vienna.
- d. - Burgenland, Mittelburgenland, Sudburgenland, and Thermenregion.

**7/ This region is Austria's largest federal state, is home to over 28,000 hectares of vines and responsible for over half of Austria's total wine production. Which region is it?**

- a. - Burgenland.
- b. - Niederösterreich.
- c. - Steiermark.
- d. - Vienna.

**8/ In 1681, citizens of this city bought their independence by paying 60,000 golden coins and 500 barrels of their widely coveted sweet wine to the Habsburg family and Emperor Leopold I. What is the name of this city?**

- a. - Krems.
- b. - Kamp.
- c. - Stein.
- d. - Rust.

**9/ A "Ried" is a what?**

- a. - The Austrian term for a vineyard site.
- b. - An Austrian Red wine.
- c. - The most prized category of wines from the Wachau region.
- d. - The name given to inhabitants of the winemaking town Riedfriemark.

**10/ DAC, the acronym referring to the regulated appellations of origin in Austria, stands for:**

- a. - Districtus Austria Controllatus.
- b. - Distrikt Austrig Controller.
- c. - Distrikt Austerrike Controllera.
- d. - None of the above.

**11/ A "Rotgipfler" is a?**

- a. - A red grape--a cross between Roter Veltliner and Savagnin--from the Thermenregion.
- b. - A white grape--a cross between Traminer and Roter Veltliner from the Thermenregion.
- c. - A creature found in the "Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them" guide book.
- d. - The local nickname for the prominent red wine loving wine critic Robert Parker.

**12/ "Federspiel" is a term that refers to?**

- a. - The middle of the three categories of dry whites for which alcohol and minimum must weight are stipulated for Austria's Wachau region.
- b. - A term meaning feather play, referring to the practice of falconry.
- c. - Both a. and b.
- d. - Neither a. nor b.

**13/ Riesling thrives in the primary rock-based soils of the Kremstal, Kamptal, and the Wachau and in the right hands can yield world class dry white wines with striking minerality. Approximately how many hectares are planted to Riesling in Austria?**

- a. - 2,000.
- b. - 15,000.
- c. - 20,000.
- d. - 5,000.

**14/ This red variety, with roughly 3,000 hectares under vine, is the same variety as Hungary's Kékfrankos and Germany's Lemberger and produces wines full of wild berry and forest notes.**

- a. - Blauer Burgunder
- b. - Blauer Wildbacher
- c. - Sankt Laurent
- d. - Blaufränkisch

**15/ This red variety takes its name from a saint believed to have been born on August 10th, when it begins to ripen, and produces wines with a taste profile that is similar to Pinot Noir**

- a. - St. Rösler.
- b. - St. Laurent.
- c. - St. Burgunder.
- d. - St. Dominic.

**16/ Roughly 6,500 hectares of vineyards are planted to this variety, which is a crossing of Blaufränkisch and St. Laurent, that produces light, peppery, and cherry fruited red wines.**

- a. - St. Fränkisch.
- b. - Blauer Laurener.
- c. - Blauer Portugieser.
- d. - Zweigelt.

**17/ "Klosterneuburger Mostwage" (or KMW) refers to?**

- a. - Wines made from the vineyards of the Monastery Klosterneuburg.
- b. - A unit of measurement for grape ripeness specific to Austria.
- c. - The degree earned by graduates of the viticultural and oenological school in Klosterneuburg.
- d. - The appellation control system of Austria, similar to the AOP/AOC system in France.

**18/ Winemaking within the walls of the city with the same name as this wine region predated the Romans. Today, it is known for the increasing quality of its white wine field blends, known as Gemischter Satz. Is it?**

- a. - Burgenland.
- b. - Niederösterreich.
- c. - Steiermark.
- d. - Vienna.

**19/ This term refers to the most valuable category of white wines made from the ripest grapes on the best sites of the Wachau and is derived from the green lizard that basks in the sun on the stone terraces above the River Danube.**

- a. - Smaragd
- b. – Steinfeder
- c. - Smaragd
- d. - Smørrebrød

**20/ This region is known for a 36 kilometer long shallow lake, which allows the region to produce sweet wines from botrytized grapes. This region is also known for the quality red wines. Which region is it?**

- a. - Burgenland.
- b. - Niederösterreich.
- c. - Steiermark.
- d. - Vienna.

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**Bonus Questions:**

**1) There are approximately 14,800 hectares planted to Grüner Veltliner in Austria, making it the chief white grape of the country. Wines vinified from Grüner Veltliner can range from simple and refreshing with thirst-quenching acidity, to exotic and powerful with marked minerality. Name the chemical compound found in its skins that can give its wines a distinct white pepper note.**

- a. - Pfeffergeruchen
- b. - Pfefferl
- c. - Rotundone
- d. - Piperis Nasus

**2) Approximately 2,000 hectares are planted to Weissburgunder, a largely neutral white variety that can produce wines ranging from simple and refreshing to more full-bodied with some woodaging. From which variety is its name derived?**

- a. - Pinot blanc.
- b. - Pinot gris.
- c. - Pinot noir.
- d. - Aligoté

**3/ Steinfeder is a term that refers to?**

- a. - A feathery grass species indigenous to the vineyards of Austria.
- b. - Wines that are the lightest in terms of must weight and alcohol among the dry white wine categories in the Wachau region.
- c. - Wines that come from the Steinfeder vineyard in the Wachau region.
- d. - Both a. and b.
- e. - Both a. and c.
- f. - Both b. and c.

**Bonus Questions:**

**4/ The success of Grüner Veltliner in Austria can be attributed in large part to the work of Lenz Moser who developed the "Hochkultur" system in the 1920's. What does this system refer to?**

- a. - Integrated pest management and farming practices.
- b. - The practice of removing some of the leaves shielding the grape bunches.
- c. - The practice of training vines on wires at a greater height.
- d. - The practice of burning candles in the vineyard rows to prevent frost in the spring.

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