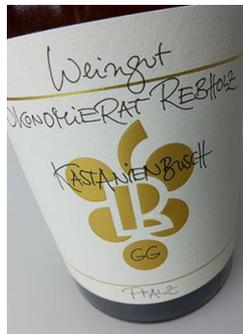


**Sommelier Questions**  
**Germany**  
**By Sebastian Crowther MS**  
**REAL Wines**

1. Name 5 anbaugebiete of Germany.
  - Mosel (formerly Mosel-Saar-Ruwer)
  - Rheingau
  - Rheinhessen
  - Nahe
  - Pfalz
  - Ahr
  - Mittelrhein
  - Hessische-Bergstrasse
  - Baden
  - Württemberg
  - Franken
  - Sachsen
  - Saale-Unstrut
  
2. What is the VDP?
  - The Verband Deutscher Prädikatsweingüter, or VDP, is a national German association of over 200 producers committed to traditional quality winemaking
  
3. Top dry wines from a Grosse Lage may be bottled as what? How is this indicated on the label?
  - Grosses Gewächs
  - Indicated on the label as "GG" (see picture below)



4. What are the Prädikat levels?
  - Kabinett
  - Spätlese
  - Auslese
  - Beerenauslese
  - Eiswein
  - Trockenbeerenauslese
  
5. What is the Öchsle range for Kabinett wines?
  - 70-85°
  
6. 70 Öchsle is \_\_\_\_ potential alcohol?
  - 10%

7. What are the four tiers in the VDP classification?
  - Grosse Lage: "Grand Cru" Wines (max. 50 hl/ha)
  - Erste Lage: "Premier Cru" Wines (max. 60 hl/ha)
  - Ortswein: Village Wines (max. 75 hl/ha)
  - Gutswein: Regional Wines (max. 75 hl/ha)
  
8. What label term denotes a wine picked at below freezing temperatures?
  - Eiswein
  
9. What German region is the northern continuation of France's Alsace?
  - Pfalz
  
10. What is the Vosges Mountain range called in Germany?
  - Haardt Hills (Pfalz Region)
  
11. In which Anbaugebiete are the following Gemeinden
  - Forst = Pfalz
  - Niederhausen = Nahe
  - Iphofen = Franken
  - Nackenheim = Rheinhessen
  - Westhofen = Rheinhessen
  - Rudesheim = Rheingau
  - Kiedrich = Rheingau
  - Erden = Mosel
  - Wiltingen = Saar
  - Assmannshausen = Rheingau
  
12. Name the Bereiche of the Rheinhessen
  - Nierstein
  - Bingen
  - Wonnegau
  
13. Name the three single vineyards that Maximin Grünhäuser has made famous in the Ruwer.
  - Abtsberg
  - Herrenberg
  - Bruderberg
  
14. Name the two anbaugebiete which are in eastern Germany
  - Sachsen
  - Saale-Unstrut
  
15. What are the traditional, squat, flask-shaped bottles used in Franken called?
  - Bocksbeutel

16. In what anbauggebiete are the following producers based?
- Dönnhoff = Nahe
  - Bürklin-Wolf = Pfalz
  - Wittmann = Rheinhessen
  - Gunderloch = Rheinhessen
  - August Kessler = Rheingau
  - Georg Breuer = Rheingau
  - Robert Weil = Rheingau
  - Maximin Grünhäuser = Ruwer
  - Dr. Loosen = Mosel
  - Joh. Jos. Prüm = Mosel
17. Who is the largest land owner in the Roter Hang?
- Gunderloch
18. What are the synonym for the following grapes
- Pinot Noir = Spätburgunder
  - Weißburgunder = Pinot Blanc
  - Grauburgunder = Pinot Gris
  - Blaufränkisch = Lemberger
  - Morillon = Chardonnay (Austria)
  - Johannisberg = Silvaner (Switzerland)
  - Dorin = Chasselas (Switzerland)
19. What does 'Trocken' mean on a German wine label
- Dry
  - Generally 4 g/L or less but residual sugar but can be up to 9 g/l if total acidity is within 2 g/l of total residual sugar
20. What are the Bereiche of the Mosel?
- Moseltor
  - Ruwertal
  - Bernkastel
  - Obermosel
  - Burg Cochem
  - Saar
    - Remember: MR BOBS
21. Muller-Thurgau is a crossing of which two grapes?
- Riesling x Madeleine Royale
22. What do the following terms mean?
- Alleinbesitz = A vineyard which is owned by only one owner (similar to a monopole in France)
  - Alte Reben = Old vines
  - Edelfäule = noble rot
  - Feinherb = half-dry, no legal definition
  - Fuder = 1000-liter cask common in the Mosel
  - Stück = 1200 liter cask commonly used in the Rheingau

- Schloss = German word for castle; on a wine label it is equivalent to the French word "Chateau"
23. Trollinger is the most planted grape in which anbaubereich?
- Württemberg
24. In which anbaubereich would you find the bereiche of Kaiserstuhl?
- Baden
  - The formation of the Kaiserstuhl volcano during the Tertiary was the climax and at the same time the end of volcanic activity in the Upper Rhine Valley Rift. Volcanism started as early as the Cretaceous Period. Volcanic landforms include heavily eroded volcanic vents. The Kaiserstuhl is the only larger volcano from this period in the rift valley. Geologically the Kaiserstuhl can be divided into two parts: the sedimentary and volcanic part. Due to these peculiarities the Kaiserstuhl has been labeled one of the most important national geotopes.
  - Kaiserstuhl has a subregion of sorts, the Tuniberg Bereich, which formally separated from Kaiserstuhl in 1991. Situated on calcareous rather than volcanic subsoil, Tuniberg has a more thorough distribution of loess and loess-loam topsoils, but its wines have not achieved the same fame as those of Kaiserstuhl
25. Where are the bereiches of Mainviereck, Mairdreieck, Steigerwald located? (all the same)
- Franken
26. In what regions can Liebfraumilch be made?
- Nahe, Pfalz, Rheingau, and Rheinhessen
  - "Our Lady's Milk" likely got its start as a real product of the Liebfrau monastery in Worms in the 18th century. From the 1950s to 1980s, however, it was Germany's most famous wine brand in the English-speaking world. The 1971 wine law allowed Nahe, Pfalz, Rheingau, and Rheinhessen to produce it, requiring it to contain at least 70% of the following varieties: Riesling, Müller-Thurgau, Silvaner, and Kerner. The wines must contain at least 18 grams per liter of residual sugar, and varietal labeling is not allowed.
27. What two rivers meet at Koblenz?
- Mosel
  - Rhine
28. The Elbe River runs through which region?
- Sachsen