C/2024/2379

27.3.2024

Publication of a communication of approval of a standard amendment to a product specification for a name in the wine sector, as referred to in Article 17(2) and (3) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33

(C/2024/2379)

This communication is published in accordance with Article 17(5) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 [1].

COMMUNICATING THE APPROVAL OF A STANDARD AMENDMENT

'Pfälzer Landwein'

PGI-DE-A1294-AM01

Date of communication: 8 January 2024

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Description of the changes

a) *Description of the wine / grapevine products and analytical and/or organoleptic characteristics*

The minimum natural alcoholic strength and minimum natural must weight of 'Pfälzer Landwein' have been listed under a separate point. The content is unchanged. The following sentence on cellar accounting has been inserted for clarification: 'The must weight in the fermentation container must be documented.'

An organoleptic description of the various products has also been provided.

b) *Demarcation of the area*

The demarcation of the 'Pfälzer Landwein' PGI area has been amended.

The individual municipalities, including the cadastral units, have been listed.

The precise demarcation can be seen on maps showing the vineyards in the above-mentioned municipalities, demarcated by parcel. The maps can be viewed at www.ble.de/eu-qualitaetskennzeichen-wein.

The area in which Landwein may be produced has been amended. To date, production of 'Pfälzer Landwein' has only been possible in the Pfalz growing area. The rules in this regard have been aligned with legal requirements and now allow for 'Pfälzer Landwein' to also be produced in a different area of the same federal state or in a neighbouring federal state:

'Landwein may be produced in an area other than the Landwein-producing region in which the grapes were harvested and which is indicated on the labelling, provided that the production area is situated in the same federal state or in a neighbouring federal state.'

c) *Wine grape varieties*

To date, the following grape varieties have been listed under point 7 (which is to become point 8) of the product specification:

White wines

Albalonga, Auxerrois, Bacchus, Chardonnay, Ehrenbreitsteiner, Ehrenfelser, Faberrebe, Früher Malingre, Gelber Muskateller, Grauer Burgunder, Grüner Veltliner, Hölder, Huxelrebe, Johanniter, Juwel, Kanzler, Kerner, Kernling, Mariensteiner, Morio-Muskat, Müller-Thurgau, Muskat-Ottonel, Nobling, Optima, Orion, Ortega, Perle, Phoenix, Prinzipal, Regner, Reichensteiner, Rieslaner, Riesling, Roter Elbling, Roter Gutedel, Roter Muskateller, Roter Traminer, Saphira, Sauvignon Blanc, Scheurebe, Schönburger, Siegerrebe, Silvaner, Sirius, Solaris, Staufer, Weißer Burgunder, Weißer Elbling, Weißer Gutedel, Würzer.

[1] OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

Red and rosé wines

Accent, Acolon, Allegro, Blauer Frühburgunder, Blauer Limberger, Blauer Portugieser, Blauer Spätburgunder, Blauer Trollinger, Blauer Zweigelt, Bolero, Cabernet Carbon, Cabernet Carol, Cabernet Cortis, Cabernet Cubin, Cabernet Dorio, Cabernet Dorsa, Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Mitos, Cabernet Sauvignon, Dakapo, Deckrot, Domina, Dornfelder, Dunkelfelder, Färbertraube, Früher Roter Malvasier, Helfensteiner, Heroldrebe, Merlot, Müllerrebe, Muskat Hamburg, Palas, Portugieser, Prior, Regent, Rondo, Saint Laurent, Syrah.

CHANGES

In future, the headings will read 'white grape varieties' and 'red grape varieties' instead of 'white wines' and 'red and rosé wines'.

The following varieties have been added:

White grape varieties:

'Adelfränkisch, Alvarinho, Arneis, Blauer Silvaner, Blütenmuskateller, Bronner, Cabernet Blanc, Calardis Blanc, Calardis Musqué, Chardonnay Rosé, Chenin Blanc, Donauriesling, Felicia, Fernão Pires, Floreal, Früher Roter Malvasier, Gelber Orleans, Gf Ga-52-42, Gf 2010-011-0048, Glera, Goldmuskateller, Grenache Blanc, Grünfränkisch, Helios, Hibernal, Manzoni Bianco, Marsanne Blanche, Muscaris, Petit Manseng, Pollux, Rinot, Roter Müller-Thurgau, Roter Riesling, Roter Veltliner, Roussanne, Sauvignac, Sauvignon Gris, Sauvignon Gryn, Sauvignon Nepis, Sauvignon Rytos, Sauvignon Sary, Sauvitage, Semillon, Sorelli, Souvignier Gris, Trebbiano di Soave, VB 32-7, Villaris, Viognier, Weißer Heunisch, Weißer Lagler, We S 509, We 86-708-86 (Veritage).'

Red grape varieties:

'Artaban, Barbera, Blauer Gänsfüßer, Blauer Muskateller, Cabaret Noir, Cabernet Bordo, Cabernet Cantor, Cabertin, Calandro, Cabernet Eidos, Cabernet Jura, Carignan Noir, Carménère, Cinsault, Divico, Dolcetto, Fer Servadou, Gamaret, Gf 84-58-988, Gf 2004-043-0010, Gm 674-1, Grenache Noir, Lagrein, Laurot, Malbec, Marselan, Merlot Kanthus, Merlot Khorus, Mourvèdre, Muskattrollinger, Nebbiolo, Petite Syrah, Petit Verdot, Pinotage, Pinotin, Pinot Nova, Piroso, Primitivo, Reberger, Rosenmuskateller, Rösler, Sangiovese, Satin Noir, Schwarzblauer Riesling, Schwarzer Urban, Tannat, Tauberschwarz, Tempranillo, VB Cal 1-22, VB Cal 1-28, VB 91-26-5, VB 91-26-8, Vidoc, We 70-281-36, We 70-281-37, We 73-45-84, We 94-26-36, We 94-27-5, We 94-28-32.'

The following varieties have been removed:

White wine:

'Ehrenbreitsteiner, Orion, Prinzipal, Regner, Sirius, Staufer'.

Red and rosé wine:

'Früher Roter Malvasier' (wrong list)

'Muskat Hamburg'

'Färbertraube'

d) *Other requirements laid down by an organisation managing the PDO/PGI*

Even after amendments to the legislation, the following provision which reflects existing legislation will be maintained: 100 % of grapes used in production must come from the area the Landwein takes its name from. This rule is now indicated as a requirement laid down by an organisation which manages the PDO/PGI (protection association) and no longer as a requirement under national law. The figure of 100 % is now explicitly mentioned and reference is made to it in the list identifying the demarcated area and the list of grape varieties in the product specification.

The following wording: "'Pfälzer Landwein" may only be made from grapes coming from authorised vineyards and authorised vine varieties' has now been replaced by: '100 % of the grapes used to produce "Pfälzer Landwein" must come from the municipalities or cadastral units listed under point 4 of the product specification and from the wine grape varieties authorised under point 8 of the product specification'.

e) *Control authority*

Under point 11 of the product specification, the fax number of the control authority has been changed. Moreover, the duties of the control authority have been corrected as responsibility for new planting authorisations has been transferred from the Rhineland-Palatinate Chamber of Agriculture to the Federal Office for Agriculture and Food.

f) *Other*

Editorial changes in line with EU requirements These include all changes which reflect current legislation. This was done by making reference to the current legislation or deleting the relevant passage.

2. **Reasons for the changes**

a) *Description of the wine / grapevine products and analytical and/or organoleptic characteristics*

The minimum natural alcoholic strength and minimum natural must weight have been listed under a separate point in order to make the product specification clearer. The removal of the conversion table means that there is no longer any legal basis for indicating the minimum natural must weight. However, as producers in practice work with the Öchslegrade (must weight scale), this will continue to feature in the product specification. The indication of the minimum natural alcoholic strength and the indication of the minimum natural must weight will therefore be combined by the word 'and'. This clearly shows that both the value of the minimum natural alcoholic strength and the value of the minimum natural must weight must be observed by producers if they are to market 'Pfälzer Landwein'. In order to avoid misunderstandings with regard to cellar accounting, the protection association decided to insert a sentence clarifying that only the minimum must weight has to be recorded in the winery records.

The descriptions of the organoleptic characteristics have been made more nuanced in order to better reflect the different products.

b) *Demarcation of the area*

The changes to the area demarcation are well thought through, and are intended to prevent significant disadvantages for winegrowing, agriculture, and the cultivated landscape of the region of Pfalz as it has developed over time. This is in view of the fact that winegrowing in the Pfalz has evolved over centuries within specific geographical boundaries of the relevant cadastral units, as has been the case in all traditional European winegrowing areas.

The reasons for the demarcation of the area are explained in more detail below:

Enclosed vineyards are necessary for quality assurance purposes, in particular in relation to plant protection measures.

Plant protection measures implemented in winegrowing are not always compatible with other crops, and vice versa. Thus, juxtaposing vineyards with land with other uses causes problems that should be avoided as far as possible:

— The fewer points of contact between land used for winegrowing and land with other uses (arable farming, fruit growing, grassland, etc.), the fewer associated negative effects on winegrowing and the quality of the wines. This is due to the specific management requirements in the area of winegrowing, in particular plant protection. The plant protection products used sometimes differ considerably, particularly with regard to the objective pursued, crop-specific authorisation and waiting periods.

— Even if plant protection products are properly applied, they may drift onto neighbouring parcels with different uses, which may cause unwanted vegetative damage in non-target areas or impair the quality/marketability of products due to the presence of certain residues. For example, if the use of systemic herbicides on neighbouring areas leads to unwanted drift, this may have an impact on fruit setting if contamination occurs before the vines flower. If contact herbicides are used, unwanted drift may result in burns to the affected parts of the leaf canopy/shoots. Conversely, problems may arise if fungicides used in winegrowing drift onto neighbouring arable land. This would be especially problematic in the Pfalz, as Germany's largest continuous vegetable-growing area borders the 'Pfälzer Landwein' PGI area. That high proportion of specialty crops makes it all the more necessary for the vineyards to be clearly demarcated from agricultural areas, as has been the case up to now. As

the plant protection products used are not authorised for some of the crops grown in that area, residue studies may find – on the basis of accurate analysis and low maximum residue limits – that the produce is not fit to be placed on the market, particularly in the case of fresh vegetables. The same goes for copper preparations used in organic wine production. Such cases occur frequently in practice and thus should be avoided.

The current crop-oriented plant protection measures can cause damage both on arable land and in vineyards.

Enclosed vineyards allow effective management and protection methods to be applied in the area of winegrowing.

Low-impact plant protection strategies with qualitative, environmental and economic benefits are important for ensuring the sustainable production of high-quality wines.

— A good example is the use of pheromones to combat vine moths. This protective measure only works if the pheromone dispensers needed to confuse the pests and limit reproduction are distributed as widely as possible. In this context, it is significantly cheaper if the practice of double-mounting dispensers at the edges (boundaries with other crops, uses or vegetation) is avoided. However, this can only be achieved by having an enclosed vineyard.

— Enclosed vineyards are also necessary from both a technical and an economic perspective in order to protect ripe grapes from damage by birds, as this is the only way to ensure effective protection.

— Enclosed vineyards also help to prevent damage caused by game.

Limiting the population of game is very important/necessary from a winegrowing perspective – for one, because damage to vineyards caused by such animals is not automatically compensated in Rhineland-Palatinate. It also reduces the risk of outbreaks of notifiable African swine fever, which poses a significant risk for livestock farming in Germany. It is easier and less costly to combat wild boar in enclosed vineyards than in areas used for growing different crops (e.g. grapes, arable crops and fruit), which provide refuge areas and sources of food.

— The practice of drip irrigation of vineyards, which is used to grow vines, is becoming increasingly important, particularly in young vineyards. Enclosed vineyards are an advantage when it comes to constructing and operating the necessary infrastructure (wells, pipes, etc.). Both the collective sourcing of water and the common use of transport and distribution lines are more efficient and less expensive in such vineyards.

— The requirements for networks of lanes in vineyards are different from those, for example, in arable farming. Thus, in former vineyards that have a lane structure geared towards winegrowing, it might be impossible or very difficult for the land to be used for arable farming and/or as pastureland. This is because vineyards are not generally designed to accommodate large and heavy vehicles and machinery; however, these are needed and used to farm the land in arable crop production. If all these lanes had to be reinforced to bear heavier loads, it would create a greater financial burden for all the landowners in the area.

The cultivated landscape, which has evolved over time, and the natural scenery, which includes the traditional vineyards, characterise the ‘Pfälzer Landwein’ protected geographical indication.

— In the eyes of local residents, members of the region’s wine industry, specialists and also consumers, the Pfalz wine region is characterised by winegrowing in traditional vineyards that shape the landscape – particularly since it has the largest continuous vineyard area.

— Using the land for traditional arable farming would change the characteristic natural scenery and impact the cultivated landscape that has evolved.

— Wine – in conjunction with the traditional winegrowing region and the traditional vineyards – also plays a major role in tourism.

— Many traditional vineyards would be at risk of being encroached by unwanted scrub, given that they are not suitable for uses other than winegrowing due to their small size, their characteristics and the fact that it is often very difficult to get larger machines to them. Such a development would be detrimental to the winegrowing area already from a purely aesthetic point of view and therefore from a tourism-related and economic perspective as well. Moreover, host plants for pests (e.g. blackberry plants) could spontaneously begin to grow on these uncultivated areas, which would lead to the cherry vinegar fly and other unwanted pests colonising in them. Such pests would then threaten the health and quality of the grapes in neighbouring vineyards.

It is clear from the reasons set out above that cultivating vineyards on a consolidated and preferably enclosed site has many different advantages for vineyard owners and operators and also for the environment. Therefore, given the many disadvantages outlined above, there should be no increase in the already low proportion of vineyards that are spread across several sites.

The area in which 'Pfälzer Landwein' may be produced will therefore not be more narrowly defined in the product specification than is permitted by law.

c) *Wine grape varieties*

The previous list of grape varieties was incomplete. All varieties cultivated in the Pfalz growing area which have been classified to date will be added to it, as these varieties have already proved their worth in the area. The wines produced from these varieties comply with the requirements of the product specification. The white varieties and 'Färbertraube' red variety removed from the list are not cultivated in the Pfalz, so should not be included on the list of varieties for the 'Pfälzer Landwein' PGI at present. 'Muskat Hamburg' is a table grape and is therefore not permitted. 'Früher Roter Malvasier' has been removed from the list of red varieties, as it is used to produce white wines. In future, the grape varieties will be listed under the headings 'white grape varieties' and 'red grape varieties' instead of 'white wines' and 'red and rosé wines', as the list of grape varieties in the product specification determines whether varieties can or cannot be cultivated, not the end product.

The synonyms have been deleted, as the list of grape varieties in the product specification is essentially a 'planting permit', not a labelling requirement.

d) *Other requirements laid down by an organisation managing the PDO/PGI*

National legislation no longer includes the 100 % rule. It is therefore indicated as a requirement laid down by an organisation which manages the PDO/PGI (protection association). The amendments made to the text (e.g. explicitly mentioning the figure of 100 %) are to clarify the substance of the original provision. The amendments were not of a substantive nature.

e) *Control authority*

The fax number has been changed.

The correction is to reflect the applicable legislation.

f) *Other*

Editorial changes have been made in order to comply with EU requirements.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. **Name(s)**

Pfälzer Landwein

2. **Geographical indication type**

PGI – Protected geographical indication

3. **Categories of grapevine product**

1. Wine

4. **Description of the wine(s)**

—

1. *Wine, white*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

White, red and rosé wines, and – to a limited extent – Rotling wines, are traditionally produced in the 'Pfälzer Landwein'-producing region.

Generally, the white wines present aromas that range from fruity and fresh to fruity and exotic. Depending on the grape variety and the cellar operations, they may present green aromas, spicy flavours and smoky, mineral notes.

They are characterised by their balance between acidity and sweetness, with pronounced to moderate acidity.

The colour of the wines usually ranges from pale yellow with green tints to straw and golden yellow. Depending on the grape variety, they may also present slight red tones. In particular, mash-fermented white wines can also appear orange in colour, with reddish and brown tints. The white wines may also have a stable or, when shaken, noticeable natural cloudiness (e.g. from fermenting yeast, must lees or tannin and crystal sediment). However, cloudiness created artificially through the addition of processing aids or caused by defects in the wine, is not permitted. On the nose there are also deliberate oxidative, phenolic or reductive notes of delicate to moderate intensity.

The natural alcoholic strength may, through enrichment, be increased to a total alcoholic strength by volume of up to 11,5 %.

For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum total acidity	
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	

2. *Wine, red*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

White, red and rosé wines, and – to a limited extent – Rotling wines, are traditionally produced in the 'Pfälzer Landwein'-producing region.

The red wines are characterised, in particular, by aromas of berries and red fruit. They may also present green aromas. The wines are characterised by their mild to notable acidity.

Their red colour usually ranges from pale cherry red to deep elderberry.

The wines may also have a stable or, when shaken, noticeable natural cloudiness (e.g. from fermenting yeast, must lees or tannin and crystal sediment). However, cloudiness created artificially through the addition of processing aids or caused by defects in the wine, is not permitted.

The natural alcoholic strength may, through enrichment, be increased to a total alcoholic strength by volume of up to 12 %.

For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum total acidity	
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	

3. *Wine, rosé and Blanc de Noir*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

White, red and rosé wines, and – to a limited extent – Rotling wines, are traditionally produced in the 'Pfälzer Landwein'-producing region.

These types of wine are produced from softly pressed red grape varieties. They are generally pale pink to bright red in colour. The Blanc de Noir wines are the colour of white wine. As the musts are matured in the same way as white wine, these wines generally have a fruity and fresh aroma of berries and red and white/yellow fruits.

The rosé wines may, in terms of taste, produce a stronger sensation of acidity. There can be a greater variety of aromas and colours and a stable or, when shaken, noticeable natural cloudiness (e.g. from fermenting yeast, must lees or tannin and crystal sediment). However, cloudiness created artificially through the addition of processing aids or caused by defects in the wine, is not permitted.

The natural alcoholic strength may, through enrichment, be increased to a total alcoholic strength by volume of up to 11,5 %.

For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum total acidity	
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	

4. *Rotling wines*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

White, red and rosé wines, and – to a limited extent – Rotling wines, are traditionally produced in the 'Pfälzer Landwein'-producing region.

These wines are made by blending red and white grapes or must. In terms of their organoleptic characteristics, they are very similar to rosé wines. There can be a greater variety of aromas and colours and a stable or, when shaken, noticeable natural cloudiness (e.g. from fermenting yeast, must lees or tannin and crystal sediment). However, cloudiness created artificially through the addition of processing aids or caused by defects in the wine, is not permitted.

The natural alcoholic strength may, through enrichment, be increased to a total alcoholic strength by volume of up to 11,5 %.

For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum total acidity	
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	

5. **Wine-making practices**

5.1. *Specific oenological practices*

1. All products

Specific oenological practice

The current legislation applies.

2. All products

Relevant restrictions on making the wines

The current legislation applies.

3. All products

Cultivation practices

The current legislation applies.

5.2. *Maximum yields*

150 hectolitres per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

Products allowed to bear the protected geographical indication 'Pfälzer Landwein' must come from vineyards belonging to the following municipalities and municipal districts:

Albersweiler (5426), Albisheim (Pfrimm) (4555), Altdorf (5470), Annweiler am Trifels (Gräfenhausen (5424), Queichhambach (5421)), Bad Bergzabern (5372), Bad Dürkheim (Bad Dürkheim (4351), Grethen (4354), Leistadt (4356), Seebach (4353), Ungstein (4358)), Barbelroth (5360), Battenberg (Pfalz) (4396), Bellheim (5619), Billigheim-Ingenheim (Appenhofen (5383), Billigheim (5386), Ingenheim (5384), Mühlhofen (5385)), Birkweiler (5393), Bischheim (4571), Bissersheim (4404), Bobenheim am Berg (4379), Bobenheim-Roxheim (3951), Bockenheim an der Weinstraße (Großbockenheim (4414), Kleinbockenheim (4415)), Böbingen (5472), Böchingen (5399), Böhl-Iggelheim (Böhl (4006), Iggelheim (4007)), Bolanden (4573), Bornheim (Südliche Weinstraße) (5516), Bubenheim (Donnersbergkreis) (4550), Burrweiler (5491), Dackenheim (4375), Dannstadt-Schauernheim (Dannstadt (3994)), Deidesheim (4310), Dierbach (5358), Dirmstein (4408), Dörrenbach (5366), Ebertsheim (4420), Edenkoben (Edenkoben (5466), 4 Mittelhainger (5467)), Edesheim (Edesheim (5479), 3 Mittelhainger (5480)), Einselthum (4554), Ellerstadt (4339), Erpolzheim (4366), Eschbach (Südliche Weinstraße) (5390), Essingen (5517), Flemlingen (5483), Forst an der Weinstraße (4309), Frankweiler (Südliche Weinstraße) (5397), Freckenfeld (5676), Freimersheim (Pfalz) (5476), Freinsheim (4369), Freisbach (5601), Friedelsheim (4337), Fußgönheim (3978), Gauersheim (4567), Gerolsheim (4407), Gleisweiler (5493), Gleiszellen-Gleishorbach (5374), Göcklingen (5388), Gönnheim (4338),

Gommersheim (5474), Großfischlingen (5478), Großkarlbach (4405), Großniedesheim (3962), Grünstadt (Asselheim (4426), Grünstadt (4427), Sausenheim (4428)), Hainfeld (5485), Haßloch (4301), Hergersweiler (5359), Herxheim am Berg (4373), Herxheim bei Landau/Pfalz (5527), Herxheimweyher (5526), Heßheim (3965), Heuchelheim bei Frankenthal (3963), Heuchelheim-Klingen (Heuchelheim (5381), Klingen (5382)), Hochdorf-Assenheim (Assenheim (3995), Hochdorf (3996)), Hochstadt (Pfalz) (Niederhochstadt (5519), Oberhochstadt (5518)), Ilbesheim bei Landau in der Pfalz (5389), Immesheim (4548), Impflingen (5387), Insheim (5529), Kallstadt (4371), Kandel (5671), Kapellen-Drusweiler (5363), Kapsweyer (5355), Kindenheim (4416), Kirchheim an der Weinstraße (4402), Kirchheim-bolanden (4577), Kirrweiler (Pfalz) (5455), Kleinfischlingen (5477), Kleinkarlbach (4400), Kleinniedesheim (3961), Klingenmünster (5375), Knittelsheim (5618), Knöringen (5403), Lambsheim (3971), Landau in der Pfalz (Arzheim (5560), Dammheim (5555), Godramstein (5558), Landau (5551), Mörlheim (5553), Mörzheim (5562), Nußdorf (5556), Queichheim (5554), Wollmesheim (5561)), Laumersheim (4406), Leinsweiler (5391), Lingenfeld (5599), Lustadt (Niederlustadt (5597), Oberlustadt (5596)), Maikammer (5453), Marnheim (4572), Meckenheim (4306), Mertesheim (4418), Minfeld (5675), Morschheim (4570), Neuleiningen (4398), Neustadt an der Weinstraße (Diedesfeld (4254), Duttweiler (4252), Geinsheim (4251), Gimmeldingen (4259), Haardt (4258), Hambach (4256), Königsbach (4260), Lachen-Speyerdorf (4253), Mußbach (4261), Neustadt (4257)), Niederhorbach (5362), Niederkirchen bei Deidesheim (4308), Niederotterbach (5357), Oberhausen (Südliche Weinstraße) (5361), Oberotterbach (5364), Obersülzen (4409), Obrigheim (Pfalz) (Albsheim an der Eis (4411), Colgenstein- Heidesheim (4410), Mühlheim (4412), Obrigheim (4413)), Offenbach an der Queich (5515), Ottersheim (4549), Ottersheim bei Landau (5617), Pleisweiler-Oberhofen (5373), Ranschbach (5392), Rhodt unter Rietburg (Rhodt unter Rietburg (5487), 3 Mittelhainger (5488)), Rittersheim (4568), Rödersheim-Gronau (Alsheim-Gronau (3992), Rödersheim (3991)), Römerberg (Berghausen (4071), Heiligenstein (4072), Mechtersheim (4073)), Rohrbach (Südliche Weinstraße) (5530), Roschbach (5481), Rüssingen (4547), Ruppertsberg (4307), Sankt Martin (5451), Schwegenheim (5600), Schweigen-Rechtenbach (Rechtenbach (5353), Schweigen (5351)), Schweighofen (5354), Siebeldingen (5395), Speyer (4101), Steinfeld (5356), Steinweiler (5673), Stetten (4566), Venningen (5468), Vollmersweiler (5677), Wachenheim an der Weinstraße (4336), Walsheim (5401), Weingarten (Pfalz) (5602), Weisenheim am Berg (4377), Weisenheim am Sand (4367), Westheim (Pfalz) (5598), Weyher in der Pfalz (Weyher in der Pfalz (5489), 3 Mittelhainger (5490)), Winden (Germersheim) (5674), Zeiskam (5616), Zellertal (Harxheim (4551), Niefernheim (4552), Zell (4553)).

The precise demarcation can be seen on maps showing the vineyards in the above-mentioned municipalities, demarcated by parcel. The maps can be viewed at www.ble.de/eu-qualitaetskennzeichen-wein.

Landwein may be produced in an area other than the Landwein-producing region in which the grapes were harvested and which is indicated on the labelling, provided that the production area is situated in the same federal state or in a neighbouring federal state.

7. **Wine grape variety(ies)**

Accent

Acolon

Adelfränkisch – Grüner Adelfränkisch

Albalonga

Allegro

Alvarinho - Albarino

Arneis

Artaban

Auxerrois – Auxerrois Blanc, Pinot Auxerrois

Bacchus

Barbera

Blauer Frühburgunder – Pinot Noir Précoce, Pinot Madeleine, Madeleine Noir, Frühburgunder, Pinot Madelaine

Blauer Gänsfüßer

Blauer Limberger – Lemberger, Blaufränkisch, Limberger

Blauer Muskateller – Muskateller, Schwarzblauer Muskateller; Muscat Noir, Schwarzer Muskateller, Muscat A Petits Grains Noirs

Blauer Portugieser

Blauer Silvaner

Blauer Spätburgunder

Blauer Trollinger – Trollinger, Vernatsch

Blauer Zweigelt – Zweigeltrebe, Rotburger, Zweigelt

Blütenmuskateller

Bolero

Bronner

Cabernet Blanc

Cabernet Cantor

Cabernet Carbon

Cabernet Carol

Cabernet Cortis

Cabernet Cubin

Cabernet Dorio

Cabernet Dorsa

Cabernet Eidos

Cabernet Franc

Cabernet Jura

Cabernet Mitos

Cabernet Sauvignon

Cabertin

Calandro

Calardis Blanc

Calardis Musqué

Carignan Noir

Carménère

Chardonnay

Chenin Blanc

Cinsault

Dakapo

Deckrot

Divico

Dolcetto

Domina

Donauriesling

Dornfelder

Dunkelfelder

Ehrenfelser

Faberrebe

Felicia

Fer – Fer Servadou

Fernao Pires

Floreal

Früher Malingre – Malinger

Früher Roter Malvasier – Malvasier, Früher Malvasier, Malvoisie

Gamaret

Gelber Muskateller

Gelber Orleans – Orleans

Gf 2004-043-0010

Gf 2010-011-0048

Gf 84-58-988

Gf-Ga 52-42

Glera

Gm 674-1

Goldmuskateller – Muskateller

Grenache Blanc

Grenache Noir – Grenache

Grüner Silvaner – Silvaner, Sylvaner

Grüner Veltliner – Veltliner

Grünfränkisch

Helfensteiner

Helios

Heroldrebe

Hibernal

Huxelrebe – Huxel

Hölder

Johanniter

Juwel

Kanzler

Kerner

Kernling

Lagrein – Blauer Lagrein, Lagrain

Laurot

Malbec

Manzoni Bianco – Manzoni Bianco

Mariensteiner

Marsanne Blanche – Marsanne

Marselan

Merlot

Merlot Kanthus

Merlot Khorus

Monastrell – Mourvèdre

Morio Muskat

Muscaris
Muskat Ottonel – Muskat-Ottonel
Muskat Trollinger
Müller Thurgau – Rivaner
Müllerrebe – Schwarzriesling, Pinot Meunier
Nebbiolo
Nobling
Optima 113 – Optima
Ortega
Palas
Perle
Petit Manseng
Petit Verdot
Petite Syrah
Phoenix – Phönix
Pinot Nova
Pinotage
Pinotin
Piroso
Pollux
Primitivo – Zinfandel, Blaucher Scheuchner
Prior
Reberger
Regent
Reichensteiner
Rieslaner
Rinot
Roesler – Rösler
Rondo
Rosenmuskateller – Muskateller
Rosé Chardonnay – Chardonnay, Rosa Chardonnay, Chardonnay Rosé
Roter Elbling – Elbling Rouge
Roter Gutedel – Chasselas Rouge, Fendant Rouge
Roter Muskateller – Muskateller, Muscat, Moscato
Roter Müller-Thurgau
Roter Riesling
Roter Traminer – Clevner, Traminer
Roter Veltliner
Roussanne
Ruländer – Pinot Grigio, Grauburgunder, Grauer Burgunder, Pinot Gris
Saint Laurent – St. Laurent, Sankt Laurent
Sangiovese
Saphira

Satin Noir
Sauvignac
Sauvignon Blanc – Muskat Silvaner
Sauvignon Gris
Sauvignon Gryn
Sauvignon Nepis
Sauvignon Rytos
Sauvignon Sary
Sauvitage
Scheurebe
Schwarzblauer Riesling
Schwarzer Urban
Schönburger
Semillon
Siegerrebe
Solaris
Soreli
Souvignier Gris
Syrah
Tannat
Tauberschwarz
Tempranillo
VB 32-7
VB 91-26-5
VB 91-26-8
VB Cal 1-22
VB Cal 1-28
Verdicchio Bianco – Trebbiano Di Soave
Veritage
Vidoc
Villaris
Viognier
We 70-281-36
We 70-281-37
We 73-45-84
We 94-26-36
We 94-27-5
We 94-28-32
We S 509
Weißer Burgunder – Pinot Bianco, Weißburgunder, Pinot Blanc
Weißer Elbling – Elbling, Kleinberger
Weißer Gutedel – Chasselas Blanc, Fendant Blanc, Fendant
Weißer Heunisch – Heunisch

Weißer Lagler

Weißer Riesling – Riesling renano, Rheinriesling, Klingenberger, Riesling

Würzer

8. **Description of the link(s)**

All products

Geographical conditions

Landscape and morphology

From a structural and geological point of view, the Haardtrand and the lowlands situated in the Vorderpfalz belong to the Upper Rhine Plain, a tectonic rift valley running NNE-SSW. The winegrowing area is limited to the Vorderpfalz/ Rheinpfalz, i.e. from the mountain fringes of the Palatinate Forest in the west, through the Haardtrand, to the Vorderpfalz lowlands, which occupy the central and eastern parts. The vineyards are, on average, situated at approximately 170 m above sea level. Winegrowing takes place predominantly in the Haardtrand and on the loess-covered interfluves and plateaus.

Geology

To the east, the Palatinate Forest gives way to the fringes of the Haardtrand hills, the actual rift zone of the Upper Rhine Plain. This area, only a few kilometres wide, has a very varied geological composition. In addition to Tertiary sediments, Mesozoic rock can be found there in places. Such rock is frequently completely overlain by relatively thick cover sediment from the Quaternary. In the winegrowing area, a significant proportion of the vines grow on loess and loess derivatives. Vines can also be found on Quaternary fluviatile clay, sand and gravel. Tertiary limestone and marl are the third most prevalent soil type by surface area. Vines are also cultivated on Rotliegend sandstone and mottled sandstone, although only to a limited extent. Limestone, marl and dolomite from the Muschelkalk, Keuper und Jurassic are essentially exotic rock. Completely isolated deposits of Rotliegend and Tertiary volcanic rocks and Early Paleozoic rocks can also be found.

In terms of soil composition, loess and loess derivatives constitute the primary sediment, in which para-brown, chernozem and para-rendzina soils have developed. The most common soils in the fluviatile sediments are regosols and brown soils, while vegen and gley-vegen soils are also found in the floodplains. In the Tertiary sediments, a variety of soil types have formed, notably ferrallite, fersiallite and Terrae calcis.

Natural factors

The climate of the winegrowing area is as follows. The average annual temperature is about 10 °C and the average temperature during the growing season is 14,7 °C. In principle, the temperature increases from west (the Haardtrand) to east (the Rhine Plain). The area receives an average of approximately 655 mm of rainfall each year, 60 % (390 mm) of which comes, on average, during the growing season. The south-west of the winegrowing area receives the highest levels of precipitation, while the lowest average annual precipitation occurs in the very north-east of the region. The vines receive an average of approximately 665 000 Wh/m^2 of direct sunshine during the growing season.

9. **Essential further conditions (packaging, labelling, other requirements)**

Legal framework:

Laid down by an organisation managing the PDO/PGI, where provided for by Member States.

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

100 % of the grapes used to produce ‘Pfälzer Landwein’ must come from approved vineyards in the municipalities or cadastral units listed under point 4 of the product specification and from the grape varieties authorised under point 8 of the product specification.

Link to the product specification

www.ble.de/eu-qualitaetskennzeichen-wein