

NAME OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

PANCIU

PRODUCT CATEGORY

Wine (DOC)

Quality sparkling wine

Quality aromatic sparkling wine

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Romania

APPLICANT

Asocia[^]ia Interprofesionala Vitivinicola Vrancea-Pietroasa

12 str. Avantului

62075 Focşani, jud . Vrancea

Romania

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PROTECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Date of Protection in the European Union: 10/05/2007

Date of protection in the Member State and reference to national decision: 1994, Government

Ordinance no. 16/1994

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

WINE

Raw material

Still white wines: Aligote, Babeasca gri, Chardonnay, Crampoşie, Crampoşie selec[^]ionata, Feteasca alba, Feteasca regala, Francuşa, Mustoasa de Maderat, Pinot gris, Riesling de Rhin, Riesling italian, Sauvignon, Galbena de Odobeşti, Plavaie, Traminer aromat, Traminer roz, Furmint;

Red/rose still wines: Feteasca neagra, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Pinot Noir, Babeasca neagra, Burgund mare, Codana, Cadarca, Negru Aromat, ,Oporto, Arcaş;

Aromatic still wines: şarba, Muscat Ottonel, Tamaioasa romaneasca;

Sparkling wines: Plavaie, Aligote, Muscat Ottonel, Tamaioasa romaneasca, Feteasca alba,

Feteasca regala, Chardonnay, Sauvignon, Pinot Gris, Riesling de Rhin, Riesling italian, Babeasca neagra, Merlot, Feteasca neagra, Pinot noir.

Alcohol content:

The total alcoholic strength of wines bearing the "PANCIU" controlled designation of origin, when released for consumption, may not exceed 15% by volume. The total alcoholic strength of the wines may be higher than 15% by volume and may even reach 20% by volume if such wines are obtained without enrichment.

Physical Appearance

White, Rose, Red Wine.

QUALITY SPARKLING WINE Raw

material

White wines: Aligote, Chardonnay, Feteasca Alba, Feteasca Regala, Riesling Italian, Sauvignon, Galbena de Odobești, Muscat Ottonel, Șarba;

Red/rose wines: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Pinot Noir, Babeasca Neagra.

Alcohol content :

Wines with secondary fermentation in the bottles must have an actual alcoholic strength including the addition of the expedition liqueur of minimum 10,5 % by volume.

Physical Appearance

White, Rose, Red Wine.

QUALITY AROMATIC SPARKLING WINE Raw

material

Varieties: Muscat Ottonel, Tamaioasa romaneasca and Șarba.

Alcohol content:

Quality aromatic sparkling wines with controlled designation of origin "Panciu" must have the actual alcoholic strength of minimum 6 % by volume and the total alcoholic strength of minimum 10 % by volume.

Physical Appearance

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DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Wine

Panciu Winegrowing Centre:

- Localities: Panciu, Crucea de Sus, Dumbrava, Crucea de Jos, Satu Nou, Neicu
- Localities: Movili^a, Diocheti-Rediu, Movili^a Trotușanu, Freca^ei, Valeni
- Localities: Straoane, Repedea, Muncelu, Valeni
- Localities: Fitionești, Holbanești, Ghimicești, Ciolanești, Manastioara
- Localities: Marașești, Haret, Calimanești, Modruzeni, Siretu, Tișita, Padureni.

Tife^ti Winegrowing Centre

- Localities: Jife^ti, Sarbi, Oleșești, Vitanești, Clipicești, Batinești, Igești, Patrașcani

Paune^ti Winegrowing Centre

- Localities: Paunești, Viișoara
- Localities: Ruginești, Copacești, Valeni, Anghelești
- Localities: Pufești, Domnești-Targ, Ciorani, Domnești-Sat.

Quality parking wine

The geographical area for producing quality sparkling wines with "Panciu" controlled designation of origin comprises the following localities situated in Vrancea county:

- Localities: Panciu, Crucea de Sus, Dumbrava, Crucea de Jos, Satu Nou, Neicu;
- Localities: Movili[^]a, Dioche[^]i-Rediu, Movili[^]a, Trotușanu, Freca[^]ei, Valeni ;
- Localities: Straoane, Repedea, Muncelu, Valeni;
- Localities: Fitionești, Holbanești, Ghimicești, Ciolanești, Manastioara;
- Localities: Jife[^]ti, Sarbi, Oleșești, Vitanești, Clipicești;
- Localities: Ruginești, Copacești, Valeni, Anghelești.

Quality aromatic sparkling wine

The harvest of grapes, grape production, fermentation and bottling of quality aromatic sparkling wines are made in the following localities situated in Vrancea county:

- city of Panciu with the villages of Crucea de Sus, Dumbrava, Crucea de Jos, Satu Nou, Neicu;
- the municipality of Movili[^]a with the villages of Dioche[^]i-Rediu, Movili[^]a Trotușanu, Freca[^]ei, Valeni ;
- the municipality of Straoane with the villages of Repedea, Muncelu, Valeni;
- the municipality of Fitionești with the villages of Holbanești, Ghimicești, Ciolanești, Manastioara;
- the municipality of Jifești with the villages of Sarbi, Oleșești, Vitanești, Clipicești;
- the municipality of Ruginești with the villages of Copacești, Valeni, Anghelești.

LINK WITH THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA Wine

Lithological substrate: foothill glacia resulting from the successive intertwining of alluvial fans of the Quaternary Era, which become lower and younger to the east, in the order they were deposited by the rivers that cut across the Carpathians and Sub-Carpathians. Constitutively, these deposits are accumulations of gravel and sand covered by a layer of Quaternary clayish loess sediments, which lies on top of marine sediments (marl, clay, sand) of the Pliocene era. **Topography:** divided into two functional foothill subunits: the high foothill plain (Lower and Middle Pleistocene) and the low foothill plain (Late Pleistocene - Holocene), extending to the current Siret River meadow. Winegrowing has reached maximum development in these areas, particularly thanks to the alternating altitudes and slope expositions.

Hydrography: The vineyard is crossed by a 1st level hydrographic network, which is directly tributary to Siret River and its streams. Water supply is predominantly from rain and snow. Underground waters contribute little due to the soil structure, which does not allow the formation of consistent water-bearing layers. Waters have relatively high mineralisation: large streams are mostly bicarbonate while small streams contain sodium chloride and bicarbonate. The area requires careful management of water resources and the supplementation of water from adjacent areas or by investing in the installation of deep wells.

Climate: Typical of the forest steppe of the temperate continental climate, influenced by Scandinavian-Baltic air masses from the north, which combine with warm Mediterranean

tropical air masses from the south. This provides excellent conditions for the growth of high quality grape varieties, mainly thanks to solar and thermal diversity and favourable rainfall. The annual average temperature, the annual average rainfall and particularly the radiative flow and the solar radiation angle provide optimal conditions for winegrowing. However, it should be noted that accidental hydro-meteorological phenomena occur in this area, with a negative effect on the health of plantations. Such phenomena include advections of polar air, which can cause temperatures to drop to -30°C , frosts (particularly late frosts), rime, hoar, ice, blizzards and fog, torrential rains, hail, drought caused by invasions of tropical air and foehn processes. All of these require special attention and, whenever possible, the installation of warning and protection systems.

Soils: the soil texture provides this vineyard with the most favourable physico-chemical and hydro-physical characteristics for vine cultivation: porosity, aeration, permittivity, glomerular structuring and good vertical drainage of rainwater, resulting in the limitation of cryptogammic diseases and ensuring the relatively easy working of the vineyards. Typologically, mollisols (Cambian and clay-illuvial) and forest soils are predominant. The Cambian chernozem cumulates all favourable chemical-biological and trophicity characteristics.

Quality sparkling wine

The quality of raw material wines for sparkling wines with 'PANCIU' controlled designation of origin is mainly given by the climate and soil of the region. The natural conditions encountered here are among the most favourable for vine cultivation, this area being included in the winegrowing zone C 1.

The Panciu Vineyard territory is located in the foothill area of the Carpathian arc and Sub- Carpathians of the Vrancea region. This foothill forms a transition from the Carpathian and Sub- Carpathian orogen (west) to the Lower Siret River Plain (east). Mathematically, the vineyard is located between the $45^{\circ}50'$ and $46^{\circ}06'$ parallels north and the $27^{\circ}03'$ and $27^{\circ}15'$ meridians east. The Panciu Vineyard is located in Vrancea County.

Natural setting

The lithology is characteristic of foothill lands, resulting from the successive intertwining of alluvial fans of the Quaternary era. These deposits are accumulations of gravel and sand, covered by a mantle of clayish loess sediments.

The Quaternary foothill loess sediment deposit lies on top of marine sediments (marl, clay, sand) of the Pliocene.

Types of soil

In the majority of the vineyard, soils are formed on the loess sediment mantle and have a generally loamy or loamy and sandy texture, forming a 1 to 10 cm thick layer that covers the deposit of foothill sands and gravel.

Typologically, mollisols predominate. These occupy around 90% of the Panciu Vineyard area and are represented by levigated chernozems (Cambian and clay-illuvial) and grey forest soils. **Topography**

Topography is divided into two functional foothill units: the high foothill plain and the low foothill plain extending to the current Siret River meadow. Both plains represent the area with the maximum wine-growing development. The high foothill plain has absolute altitudes between 350 m to the west and 150 m to the east. It has an average 3° east-south-easterly gradient.

The low foothill plain ranges between an absolute altitude of around 125 m and 65 m and has an imperceptible easterly gradient.

Water

The first order hydrographical network providing water to the vineyard area (the Putna, Șușita, Zabraut, Carecna and Trotuș rivers) is allochthonous and directly tributary to the Siret River. The water supply is mainly due to rainfall, as groundwater participation in this network is almost inexistent. The local streams that are tributary to the five main watercourses are short and highly torrential, with water flows only during wet periods. Groundwater is found at significant depths, below 30 m in the high plain and below 10 to 15 m in the low plain. Small, lenticular and temporary aquifers are formed and emerge at the surface in the form of intermittent springs with reduced flow rates.

As a whole, the region has a deficit of water, especially quality water.

Climate

The vineyard is located in the forest-steppe area of temperate-continental climate of the plain and low hills. The influences of the moderate Central-European climate can be felt in the area.

History: A special importance to demonstrate the age of winegrowing on current territory of Panciu vineyards is the carpe fragment of the bowl discovered in Padureni, which has an ornamental vine with two stylized grapes. In the second journey undertaken in Moldova, Goerg von Reichersterffer, emissary of Ferdinand of Habsburg around Petru Rares (1527-1538; 1541-1546), refers in his report to **large** plantations and vineyards in the area, known under the name of Crucilor vineyard. The first writings relating to the vineyard appear only at the end of the XVI Century. In 1589, Prince Peter Șchiopu, strengthened to his governor Bucium the command on the Crucilor vineyards.

In the XVII Century, between localities in the area, one that it stands from the others is Crucea. Documents written in this period shows that the locality was most significant in vineyard. In Panciu vineyard where the wine was made good and much, wanted to get in representatives of the social layers of Moldova, starting from the rulers of the country and the church hierarchy, to large and small landowners, artisans, merchants.

A conclusive picture on the situation of viticulture in this vineyard at half of XIX Century, results from the dates published in 1861 "statistical works in Moldova", with referring to 1859, when is stated that the lands for viticulture on the present vineyards were about 2870 hectares, respectively 14% of the total growing area of Moldova, estimated at that time to 20274 hectares.

Quality aromatic sparkling wines

The quality of the quality aromatic sparkling wines with 'PANCIU' controlled designation of origin is provided by the climate and soil of the region. Natural conditions encountered here are among the most favourable for vine cultivation and the area is included in wine-growing zone C I.

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Annual period		Conventional vegetation period			Oenoclimatic potential
Average temperature (°)	Sum of precipitation (mm)	Sum of temperature	Sunshine (hours)	Sum of precipitation (mm)	
99.8	590	3 228	1 426	462	4 442

SPECIF RULES FOR LABELLING

WITHOUT ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

CONTROL BODY

Oficiul National al Viei și Produselor Vitivinicole

National Office for Vine and Wine Products (O.N.V.P.V.)

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