

NAME OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

DEALU MARE

PRODUCT CATEGORY

Wine

Quality sparkling wine

Semi-sparkling wine

Quality aromatic sparkling wine

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Romania

APPLICANT

Asocia[^]ia Profesionala Vitivinicola Dealu Mare 92 Gageni
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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

The grape varieties which may be used for obtaining wines with the 'DEALU MARE' controlled designation of origin are the following:

White varieties: Chardonnay, Pinot gris, Pinot blanc, Riesling de Rhin, Riesling italian, Sauvignon, Feteasca alba, Feteasca regala, Muscat Ottonel, Tamaioasa romaneasca, Viognier, Aligote, Traminer roz, Grasa de Cotnari, Crampoșie selectionata, Trebbiano.

Red/rose varieties: Busuioaca de Bohotin, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet franc, Pinot noir, Feteasca neagra, Merlot, Burgund mare, Syrah, Novac, Negru de Dragașani, Negru aromat, Sangiovese, Grenache, Mourvedre, Petit verdot, Nebbiolo, Barbera, Babeasca neagra.

Alcohol content:

Wine produced in the area demarcated for the 'DEALU MARE' has an actual alcoholic strength of minimum 11 % by volume, depending on the quality of grapes at harvest, given by the sugar content.**Physical Appearance** White, Rose, Red Wine.

QUALITY SPARKLING WINE

Raw Material

The grape varieties which may be used for obtaining quality sparkling wines with the 'DEALU MARE' controlled designation of origin are the following:

White varieties: Chardonnay, Pinot Gris, Pinot blanc, Sauvignon, Riesling Italian, Riesling de Rhin, Feteasca regala, Feteasca alba, Traminer roz, Viognier.

Red/rose varieties: Pinot noir, Merlot, Burgund mare.

Alcohol content:

The actual alcoholic strength of quality sparkling wines, including that resulting from the addition of expedition liqueur is minimum 10, 0% by volume.

Physical Appearance

White, Rose, Red Wine.

SEMI-SPARKLING WINE Raw Material

The grape varieties which may be used for obtaining semi-sparkling wines with the 'DEALU MARE' controlled designation of origin are the following:

White varieties: Feteasca regala, Feteasca alba, Riesling italian, Riesling de Rhin, Chardonnay, Sauvignon, Muscat Ottonel, Tamaioasa romaneasca, Viognier, Pinot gris.

Red/rose varieties: Feteasca Neagra, Merlot, Pinot noir, Burgund mare.

Alcohol content:

The actual alcoholic strength of the wines which can become semi-sparkling wines is minimum 7 % by volume and the total alcoholic strength of wines is minimum 9 % by volume.

Physical Appearance

White, Rose, Red Wine

QUALITY AROMATIC SPARKLING WINE Raw Material

The grape varieties which may be used for obtaining quality aromatic sparkling wines with the 'DEALU MARE' controlled designation of origin are the following: Muscat Ottonel, Moscato Bianco, Tamaioasa romaneasca and Busuioaca de Bohotin.

Alcohol content:

The actual alcoholic strength of the quality aromatic sparkling wines is minimum 6 % by volume and the total alcoholic strength is minimum 10.0 % by volume.

Physical Appearance

White, Rose.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The demarcated area for the production of wines, quality sparkling wines, semi-sparkling wines with the 'DEALU MARE' controlled designation of origin, shall consist of the following localities grouped according to sub-designations of origin, located in Prahova and Buzau counties; As regards quality aromatic sparkling wines also the harvest of grapes, grape production, fermentation and bottling are made in the localities situated in the Prahova and Buzau counties.

Prahova County

1. 'DEALU MARE-BOLDEȘTI' sub-designation of origin

- the town of Boldești-Scaieni: Seciu;
- the municipality of Bucov: the villages of Pleașa and Bucov;
- the municipality of Plopu: the villages of Galmeia and Plopu.

The 'DEALU MARE-BOLDEȘTI' sub-designation of origin may also be supplemented by one of the following single vineyard designations*: SECIU, DEALU FRUMOS, VALEA CORBULUI.

2. 'DEALU MARE-VALEA CALUGAREASCA' sub-designation of origin

- the municipality of Valea Calugareasca: the villages of Valea Calugareasca, Valea Larga, Valea Nicovani, Valea Poienii, Valea Mantei, Valea Popii, Valea Ursoi, Varfurile, Schiau, Rachieri, and Valea Saraca;
- the municipality of Bucov: the villages of Chi^orani, Valea Orlei, Bucov, and Bighilin;
- the municipality of Albești-Paleologu: the village of Albești - Paleologu;
- the town of Urlafi: Valea Mieilor.

The 'DEALU MARE-VALEA CALUGAREASCA' sub-designation of origin may also be supplemented by one of the following single vineyard designations *: CHIJORANI, VALEA ORLEI, VALEA POPII, VALEA SARACA, VALEA MANTEI, VALEA POIENII, VALEA NICOVANI, VALEA LARGA, VALEA MIEILOR.

3. 'DEALU MARE-URLAJI' sub-designation of origin

- the town of Urlafi: Urla^i, Arioneștii Noi, Arioneștii Vechi, Cherba, Marun^is, Orzoaia de Jos, Orzoaia de Sus, Valea Bobului, Valea Crangului, Valea Nucetului, Valea Pietrei, Valea Seman, Valea Urloi, and Jercalai.

The 'DEALU MARE-URLAJI' sub-designation of origin may also be supplemented by one of the following single vineyard designations*: VALEA PIETREI, VALEA BOBULUI, VALEA NUCETULUI, VIA DOMNEASCA, VALEA URLOI, VALEA SEMAN, VALEA CRANGULUI.

4. 'DEALU MARE-CEPTURA' sub-designation of origin

- the municipality of Ceptura: the villages of Ceptura de Jos, Ceptura de Sus, Malu Roșu, Rotari, and Șoimești;
- the municipality of Fantanele: the villages of Fantanele and Bozieni.

The 'DEALU MARE - CEPTURA' sub-designation of origin may also be supplemented by one of the following single vineyard designations*: MALU ROȘU, VALEA GARDULUI, VALEA MANASTIRII.

5. 'DEALU MARE-TOHANI' sub-designation of origin

- the municipality of Gura Vadului: the villages of Gura Vadului, Perșunari, and Tohani;
- the municipality of Vadu Sapat: the villages of Vadu Sapat, Ghinoaică, and Ungureni;
- the municipality of Calugăreni: the villages of Calugăreni, and Valea Scheilor;
- the municipality of Jugureni: the villages of Jugureni and Boboci;

The 'DEALU MARE-TOHANI' sub-designation of origin may also be supplemented by one of the following single vineyard designations*: VARFUL CU DOR, GURA VADULUI, DUMBRAVA, VADU SAPAT.

Buzău County

6. 'DEALU MARE-BREAZA' sub-designation of origin

- the municipality of Breaza: Breaza, Badeni, Greceanca, Valeanca-Vilanești, and Vispești;
- the municipality of Naeni: Naeni, Fin^e^ti, Fantanele, Proasca, and Varf;
- the municipality of Sahateni: Sahateni, and Istri^a de Jos.

The 'DEALU MARE-BREAZA' sub-designation of origin may also be supplemented by one of the following single vineyard designations*: BREAZA, GRECEANCA, NAENI, VISPEȘTI, FINTEȘTI, SAHATENI.

7. 'DEALU MARE-MEREI' sub-designation of origin

- the municipality of Mereni: Mereni, Dealul Viei, Ciobănoaia, Izvoru Dulce, Gura Sara^ii, Nenciulești, Dobrileşti, Sarata Monteoru, Valea Putului-Merei, and Ograzile;
- the municipality of Ulmeni: the village of Valcele.

The 'DEALU MARE-MEREI' sub-designation of origin may also be supplemented by one of the following single vineyard designations*: IZVORU DULCE, GURA SĂRAJII, DEALUL VIEI, DOBRILEȘTI, NENCIULEȘTI, VALEA PUJULUI, CIOBĂNOAIA.

8. 'DEALU MARE-ZOREȘTI' sub-designation of origin

- Vernești: the villages of Vemești, Zorești, Sasenii pe Vale, Sasenii Noi, Sasenii Vechi, Niscov, Nenciu, Carlomanești, and Căndești.

The 'DEALU MARE-ZOREȘTI' sub-designation of origin may also be supplemented by one of the following single vineyard designations*: VALEA TEANCULUI, DEALUL ZORILOR, NIȘCOV.

[LINK WITH THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA](#)

The quality and characteristics of "Dealul Mare" wines are mainly due to the geographical environment with its natural and human factors.

[\(WINE, QUALITY SPARKLING WINE\)](#)

The Dealul Mare vineyards falls into the southern Carpathian hills, covering hills and valleys located between the river Teleajen to west and the river Buzău to east. The vineyard is bounded on the north by the high hills and forests and on the south by a demarcation which corresponds for Calugăreasca Valley viticulture center with Ploiești-Buzău highway, and which, from the Buzău Urlafi retreats to the foot of the slope to a distance of 2-3 km north of the road. As a settlement, Dealul Mare vineyard is located between parallels 44° 59' - 45° 32' north latitude and 26° 02' - 27° 00' east longitude. From the geomorphologic, it is part of the great unity of Sub Carpathians of curvature, whereby the slopes of hills and vineyards occupy their depressions. Massive vineyard stretches over a length of about 65 km and a width ranging between 3 and 12

km. The vineyard is situated on the territory of Prahova and Buzau counties on administrative chart.

Natural setting: The lithology is represented by facies belonging both to the Levantine and to the Villafranchian eras, with successive layers of gravel, sand and clay which have formed soil-forming sediments made of clay, loam, sand and gravel.

Soils: A great diversity of soils is found in this wine-growing area, due both to the turmoil this region has been subjected to and to very active erosion.

The western part of the Dealu Mare area has soils formed on red clay and marl and, to a lesser extent, on fine reddish sand. These soils which have high iron oxide content are highly recommended for the cultivation of red wine varieties.

The base of the soils in the eastern part of the area consists of Sarmatic limestone, clay, sandstone and dacitic tuff, and fine sand deposits alternating with gravel made of fragments of crystalline rocks, loam and loess.

In terms of genetic types, the western part is dominated by eroded forest brown-red soils, while the eastern part is dominated by rendzina, pseudo-rendzina and, to a lesser extent, soils formed from sandy soils. Certain wine-growing centres have skeletal soils, with the source rock at shallow depth and a high content of calcium carbonate, which favours the production of aromatic wines.

Topography: Geologic studies have shown that the Dealu Mare area acquired its present appearance at the end of the Pliocene Epoch (the Levantine sub-stage), following the last tectonic moves that caused the elevation of the Carpathian Mountains. In certain places, on the slopes, Levantine deposits appear at the surface.

The hilly area is crossed by a large number of valleys generally opened towards the south-east, which demarcate a series of almost parallel hills with an altitude varying between 134 to 170 m towards the plain and 460 to 550 m in the area of the higher hills.

The general orientation of the valleys from the north to the south creates very favourable conditions for vine cultivation, which occupies both slopes of the hills. The slopes are mainly exposed to the south, south-east and south-west.

Vine is mainly cultivated on slopes with a gradient varying between 8% and 30% and, to a lesser extent, on slopes with a higher gradient.

The evolution of the topography tends towards the deepening of the valleys and the steepening of the slopes through the intensification of the erosion process which increases towards the centre and the western boundary of the vineyard.

Water: The main rivers (Buzau, Cricovul Sarat, Teleajen) have important flow rates even during seasons with reduced precipitation and the streams on the southern slopes of Dealul Mare have more reduced flow rates and a torrential character. As a whole, the water supply in this vineyard can be regarded as sufficient and of good quality.

Climate: The weather data recorded over a period of 30 years show that the average annual temperature oscillates around 10.8 °C in the western part of the vineyard and around 11.2 °C in the eastern part.

Winters are relatively short and the cold weather intensifies in January and the first half of February. The average temperature of the coldest month (January) is of -2.1 °C, varying between -9.5 °C and +4.3 °C.

The last spring frost comes around the date of 10 April, while the first autumn frost is recorded on average on 30 October. The length of the period without frost is 202 days on average.

The average temperature of the hottest month (July) is of +22.4 °C, with variations between +20.7 °C and +25.6 °C.

The number of days with temperatures above 10 °C varies between 175 and 226.

The sum of active temperatures is between 3 300 and 4 040.

Generally, the heliothermal resources in the Dealu Mare vineyard are significant, favouring a good ripening of the fruit and of the vine wood.

The vineyard benefits from the shelter offered by the sub-Carpathian hills the altitude of which increases gradually, blocking the cold currents from the north, north-west and north-east. Precipitations are richer in the western part of the vineyard, i.e. 587.7 mm, and decrease towards the east to 508 mm.

The water accumulating in the soil during winter favours the intense growth of the sprouts in the first part of the vegetation period, while the rains at the beginning of summer stimulate the growth of grape berries. During the grape maturation stage (August - September), precipitations are more reduced, favourable for ripening.

Summer rains are sometimes torrential, causing the erosion of the humus horizon or even of the entire profile on lands with high gradient.

LINK WITH THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (SEMI-SPARKLING WINE, QUALITY AROMATIC SPARKLING WINE)

Dealu Mare viticultural area is the massive wine renet, which covers a long stretch of about 65 km long and 5-12 km wide between the rivers Teleajen and Buzau. It runs from one side of sides of the parallel 45 o and between the meridians 26 o and 26 o 45 'east longitude. From administrative point of view, Dealu Mare vineyard is located in Prahova and Buzau counties. **The natural factors**

Sedimentary deposits of the viticultural Dealu Mare area facies consist of belonging both Levantine and Vilafranchian and sequence of gravels, sands and clays which were solidification sediments formed, consisting of clays, clays, sands and gravels. Dealu Mare viticultural relief differentiates two component units: external Subcarpathians and Piedmont Plain Buzau-Teleajen. External Subcarpathians are hills named generic Dealu Mare. He shows a lower trend from east to west. The maximum in eastern side is 754 m (Dealu Istria) and in the west by 406 m. Piedmont Plain Buzau-Teleajen bowed slowly from 300-200 m to 100-80 m. It enhances the vines because most forms its southern exhibition.

Dealu Mare viticultural area has sufficient water resources. Main Rivers (Teleajen, Cricovul Sarat and Buzau) have important flow even in seasons with low rainfall and streams in the Southern Clin of Dealu Mare have low flow rates and drainage system torrential. Groundwater flows are discontinuous and variable, rich in the Carpathian- piedmont plain.

Climate in Dealu Mare is temperate continental characterized by cold winters and hot summers, but with a Eastern Europe soften excessively. The average of anual temperature is 11.3oC and precipitation are anual 642 mm. During conventional vine growing in Dealu Mare record amount of useful temperatures 3411 o, insolation of 1520 hours the solar energy and amount of rainfall of 395 mm. In some harvested years Dealu Mare presents exceptional oenoclimatic skill.

The human factors

In Dealu Mare area wines are produced from ancient times. At the beginings wines were used in religious worship. Later wine production has become an economic activity, wines from Dealu Mare vineyards being sold in the country and beyond. The tradition of working in the vineyard, winery and cellar was transmitted from generation to generation. Today in the Dealu Mare area are small, medium and large wine producers, which defined your specific products with their typicality that carefully performed each year. In recent years were distinguish several manufacturers of high quality wines. In Dealu Mare, oenology defined as the science of wine and wine products was founded by achievement of the knowledge base associated to vine and wine, developing and implementing new technologies respecting the principles of sustainable development and the achievement of quality systems which ensures quality and consumer safety . All these objectives were realised by the Winemaking Research - Development Valea Calugareasca Institute functioning in Dealu Mare since 1949.

Over the time, planting of vine became a tradition passing from generation to generation, being part of the lifestyle of wine growers villages. Vineyards represents a way of economic capitalize

of less fertile land of hills but and a way of environmental protection and enhancement of it, without affecting his integrity.

White wines from the Dealu Mare vineyard is characterized by extractivity, balanced structure and a good acidity, transmitted by the south-east exhibition of slopes, and cultural practices which maintains moderate production levels. Red wines from Dealu Mare are recognised for fine tannins and color such as the wines from the centers Urlafi and Valea Calugareasca, where the influence of brown-reddish soils rich in ferric salts is obvious. At the same time, in other known centers like Ceptura, Tohani or Merei, red wines are more robust, vigorous, with increased staining intensity, features transmitted by the good heliothermic resources and the soils with light texture.

SPECIF RULES FOR LABELLING

WITHOUT ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

CONTROL BODY

Oficiul National al Viei și Produselor Vitivinicole

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