

# Marmara



## Location:

Marmara designates a region spread across southern Bulgaria (Northern Thrace), north-eastern Greece (Western Thrace) and north-western Turkey.

Marmara has borders on three seas: the Black Sea, the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmara.

## Climate:

Typical Mediterranean climate with hot summers and mild winters. It has maritime climatic conditions.

Precipitation differs between 400 - 1000 mm with an average of 550 mm per year.

The long-term mean temperature differs between 12 and 16°C.

It's quite humid (average 73%).

## Soil Type:

Soil changes from lime to gravelly loam and to dense cracking clays depending on the sub region.

## Wine Grape Production Share:

The Marmara region accounts for 13.6% of all the wine produced in Turkey.

## The Grape Varieties of the Region are:

**Indigenous Varieties:** Adakarası, Kalecik Karası, Papaz Karası.

**International Varieties:** Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Cinsault, Gamay, Merlot, Riesling, Sauvignon Blanc, Semillion, Shiraz (Syrah), Viognier.



# Aegean



## Location:

The Aegean region is the western part of Turkey facing the Aegean Sea and Greek Islands.

## Climate:

Typical Mediterranean climate with hot summers and mild winters. It has a maritime climate in coastal parts (vineyards are at an altitude of 150 metres and are closer to say Bari or Athens) and continental climatic conditions (in the Anatolian plateau, the vineyards are at a height of 900 metres).

Precipitation differs between 400 - 1000 mm with an average of 550 mm per year. There are about 80 days with precipitation, mainly during winter.

The long-term mean temperature differs between 16-20°C in coastal parts and 12-33°C in inland parts. At high altitudes temperatures can rise to 40°C during summer and fall to -10°C in winter.

## Soil Type:

Differs from clay loam in the lower elevations to calcareous chalks.

## Wine Grape Production Share:

The Aegean region accounts for 52.7% of all the wine produced in Turkey.

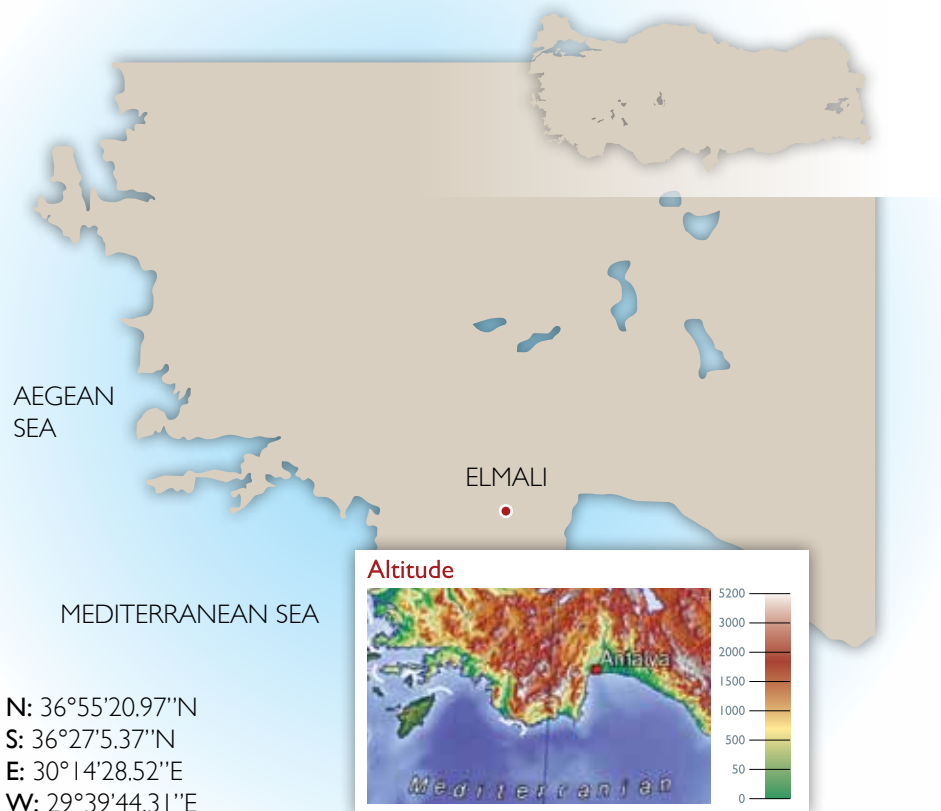
## The Grape Varieties of the Region are:

**Indigenous Varieties:** Boğazkere, Börnova Misketi, Çalkarası, Çavuş, Dimrit, Kalecik Karası, Karalahna, Kuntra, Narince, Öküzgözü, Sultaniye, Vasilaki.

**International Varieties:** Alicante Bouchet, Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Carignan, Chardonnay, Grenache, Malbec, Merlot, Mourvedre, Petit Verdot, Pinot Noir, Sangiovese, Sauvignon Blanc, Shiraz (Syrah), Tempranillo, Viognier.



# Mediterranean



## Location:

The Mediterranean region is the southern part of Turkey facing the Mediterranean Sea.

## Climate:

Typical Mediterranean climate with hot summers and mild winters. It has a maritime climatic character.

Precipitation differs between 400-600 mm with an average of 500 mm per year.

The long-term mean temperature differs between 12 and 16°C.

## Soil Type:

Differs from pebbly clay loam to calcareous chalks.

## Wine Grape Production Share:

The Mediterranean region accounts for 0.2% of all the wine produced in Turkey.

## The Grape Varieties of the Region are:

**Indigenous Varieties:** Boğazkere, Kalecik Karası, Öküzgözü.

**International Varieties:** Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Malbec, Merlot, Pinot Noir, Sauvignon Blanc, Shiraz (Syrah).



# Mid-Southern Anatolia



## Location:

Mid-Southern Anatolia is surrounded by Kayseri, Kırşehir, Aksaray and Niğde.

## Climate:

Hot dry summers and cold winters. It has a continental climatic character.

Cappadocia has a steppe climate, there is a great temperature difference between day and night. It is cooler and drier than in the popular tourist areas of the Mediterranean and the Aegean coasts.

Precipitation differs between 400-600 mm with an average of 500 mm per year.

The long-term mean temperature differs between 8 and 12°C.

## Soil Type:

Sand, sandstone, decomposed volcanic, tuffa. Its poor volcanic soil is well suited to the cultivation of vines.

## Wine Grape Production Share:

The Mid-Southern Anatolia region accounts for 12.1% of all the wine produced in Turkey.

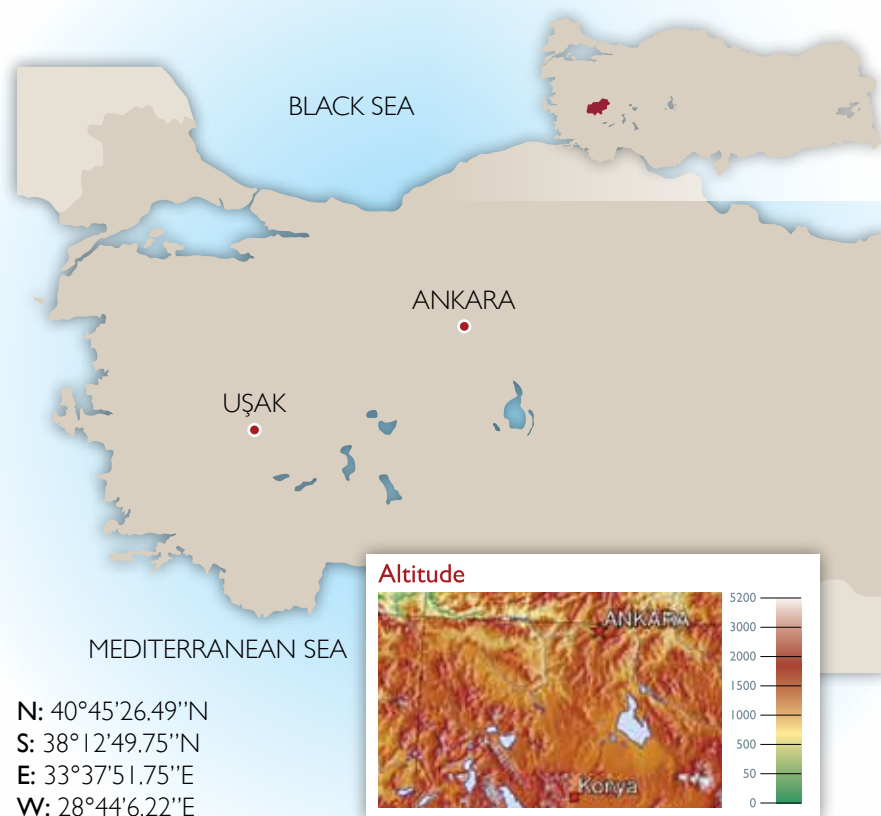
## The Grape Varieties of the Region are:

**Indigenous Varieties:** Dimrit, Emir, Kalecik Karası, Narince, Öküzgözü,

**International Varieties:** Chardonnay, Malbec, Sauvignon Blanc, Tempranillo.



# Mid-Northern Anatolia



## Location:

Mid-Northern Anatolia consists of the two separate regions of Ankara and Uşak. Uşak is in the west of the region and Ankara is the more north-eastern part of the region. The Mid-Northern region is the heart of Anatolia right in the centre of Turkey.

## Climate:

Hot dry summers and cold winters. It has a continental climatic character.

This region, especially Ankara (the Kalecik subregion) with its more continental climate of harsh winters and hot summers, is home for varieties like Kalecik Karası.

Precipitation differs between 200 - 400 mm with an average of 300 mm per year.

The long-term mean temperature differs between 8 and 12°C.

## Soil Type:

Pebbly clay loam.

## Wine Grape Production Share:

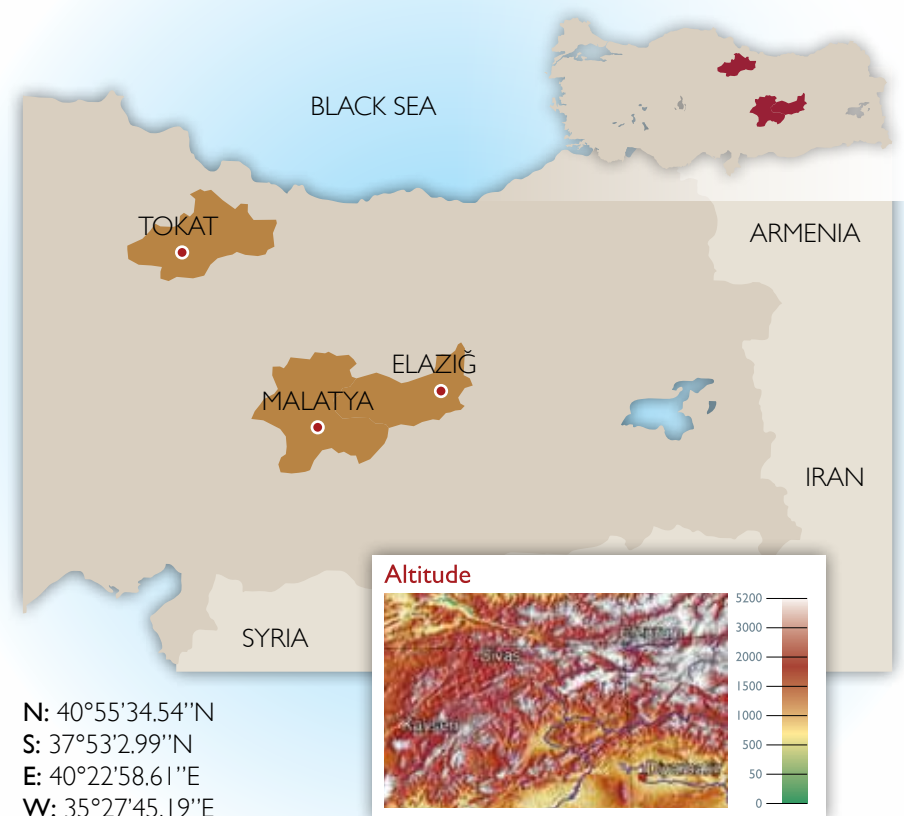
The Mid-Northern Anatolia region accounts for 3.3% of all the wine produced in Turkey.

## The Grape Varieties of the Region are:

**Indigenous Varieties:** Boğazkere, Kalecik Karası, Öküzgözü.

**International Varieties:** Shiraz (Syrah).

# Mid-Eastern Anatolia



## Location:

Mid-Eastern Anatolia is located in the east of Turkey. Tokat is at the north-west corner of this area which is close to the Black Sea. Elazığ and Malatya are located nearer to the south-east of Turkey.

## Climate:

The dominant climate in the Elazığ and Malatya provinces is the terrestrial climate. The winter is cold and precipitant whereas summer is hot and dry. However, due to the natural and artificial lakes around the city, some partial variations from the climate are experienced.

Tokat's climate represents a transition between the Central Black Sea and the Inner Anatolia climates. The climate is somewhat harsher at high altitude levels and in the southern sections of the province.

Precipitation differs between 600 - 1000 mm with an average of 750 mm per year.

The long-term mean temperature differs between 12 and 16°C.

## Soil Type:

Tokat: River bed and glaciated aluvial fan

Elazığ & Malatya: Red clay and decomposed granites varying to light chalky clay soils.

## Wine Grape Production Share:

The Mid-Eastern Anatolia region accounts for 14.7% of all the wine produced in Turkey.

## The Grape Varieties of the Region are:

**Indigenous Varieties:** Boğazkere, Narince, Öküzgözü.

**International Varieties:** Cabernet Sauvignon.



# South-East Anatolia



**N:** 38°43'9.47"N  
**S:** 37°31'1.57"N  
**E:** 41°18'54.10"E  
**W:** 39° 7'6.53"E

#### Location:

South-East Anatolia is in the south-eastern corner of Turkey, bordering Iraq and Syria.

#### Climate:

Rough and dry terrestrial climate is dominant in the Diyarbakir province. Very hot during the day and cold at night during growing season.

Precipitation differs between 600 - 1000 mm with an average of 750 mm per year.

The long-term mean temperature differs between 12 and 16°C.

#### Soil Type:

Decomposed sandstone to red clays.

#### Wine Grape Production Share:

The South-East Anatolia region accounts for 3.4% of all the wine produced in Turkey.

#### The Grape Varieties of the Region are:

**Indigenous Varieties:** Boğazkere.

**International Varieties:** N/A

