



WINNICA TURNAU SZLACHETNY ZBIÓR 2025



WINE DESCRIPTION

A sweet dessert wine made from late-harvest Solaris grapes, whose berries, affected by noble rot (*Botrytis cinerea*). On the first nose, it evokes an August hay bale, while subtle herbal accents and a honeyed finish lend the wine a warm, comforting character reminiscent of a sunlit autumn. The palate reveals delicate flavours of ripe bananas and freshly picked pears, complemented by notes of sage and vanilla.

WINE AROMAS

honey, herbs, pear, peach, hay, honey

TASTE OF WINE

pear, vanilla, banana, sage, linden honey

FOODPAIRING

cheeses, pates, desserts

WINE PARAMETERS

residual sugar: 91,3 g/l

acidity: 9,1 g/l

alcohol content: 8,5%

GRAPE VARIETIES

solaris

VINIFICATION

Grapes covered with botrytis to 70%. Fermentation in stainless steel at 12°C

AWARDS (ALL YEARS)

PIWI 23' bronze
PIWI 22' grand gold

SPOT 22' silver
EnoExpo Wines and
Ciders 20' gold

SPOT 23' silver
EnoExpo wines and ciders 22'
gold
PIWI 21' gold
SPOT 20' silver

AWC Vienna 22' gold
Decanter 22' bronze

PIWI 20' silver
Cool Climate 20' silver

TERROIR

Winnica Turnau is located in Baniewice, in the southwestern part of the West Pomeranian Voivodeship. This unique region is influenced by air masses from the Atlantic Ocean and the Baltic Sea, as well as the proximity of the Oder River. All these factors shape a climate characterized by a long growing season, warm summers, and mild winters. Such conditions favor the cultivation of demanding grape varieties, allowing them to reach optimal ripeness while maintaining high acidity. Our region is distinguished by a rich network of oxbow lakes, gently rolling moraine hills, and an abundance of flora and fauna. The vineyard is situated on a moraine hill, where the predominant soils are sandy-clay, clay, moderately compact, and moderately permeable. This terroir, combined with ecological viticulture, results in grapes of exceptionally high quality.

WEATHER DURING THE GROWING PERIOD

The winter of 2024/2025 was warm, with only a light snow cover. Spring was dry, and the lack of water at this stage was not beneficial for the vines. In April, frost occurred and lasted for more than a week, with temperatures dropping to -6°C, causing significant losses in the later yields. May was extremely cool, which did not support vegetative growth. Flowering began in early June. July brought very high temperatures, and until mid-August heavy rainfall persisted, creating a considerable risk of fungal diseases.