A Tour Through the Vineyards of Italy
Presented by BANI FI VINTNERS

The Etruscan Legacy Video
ITALIAN WINE FACTS

• Wine has been produced in Italy for over 4000 years
• Ancient Greeks dubbed it “Enotria” - land of wine
• Romans propagated the cult of Bacchus - establishing a flourishing wine trade thousands of years ago
• Largest producer of wine in the world
• Today over 4000 different wines are produced in Italy’s 20 regions
• Hundreds of different grape varieties

HOW ITALIAN WINES ARE NAMED

• Grape Variety
  • Lambrusco, Sangiovese, Trebbiano, etc.

• Area/Zone of Production
  • Barolo, Chianti, Gavi, Valpolicella, etc.

• Grape Variety and Area/Zone
  • Brunello di Montalcino, Vernaccia di San Gimignano, Brachetto d’Acqui, etc.

• Fantasy /Proprietary names
  • Excelsus, Sassicaia, Summus, Tignanello, etc.

ITALIAN WINE LAWS

• Denomination of Origin Laws
  • Created in 1963
  • Patterned after the Appellation Controllee of France
  • Updated in 1992, 1996, etc.
  • 85% rule
  • Four categories emerged:
    • DOCG
      • First DOCG awarded to Brunello and then Barolo in 1980
    • DOC
      • First DOC awarded to Vernaccia di San Gimignano in 1966
      • IGT
      • VDT
**VINO da TAVOLA**

*Table Wine*

- Simplest wines
- Can be blended from many areas (not allowed in IGT, DOC, DOCG)
- May not be labelled with area/zone/region of production or carry a vintage date or variety name - may only list red, white, rose on label.
- Few government controls

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**IGT**

*Indication of Typical Geographic Origin*

Over 120 wines from 18 regions - no IGT’s in Piedmont and Valle d’Aosta

- Appellation was instituted in 1992
- Par with French Vin du Pay and German Landwein
- Wine must be from a specific area/zone/region (usually less delimited than DOCG/DOC) and must be so labelled
- Label may cite variety (however, no more than two varieties may be listed) and vintage
- Maximum yields (higher than DOC) are controlled
- Wines are required to meet certain production standards
- Some examples - Toscana (not every region has a general IGT), Maremma Toscana, Delle Venezie (inter-region Veneto/Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Trentino-Alto Adige).

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**DOC**

*Denomination of Controlled Origin*

300 + wines from all 20 regions

- Wines are born in a limited area of production and are registered by the government (vineyards as well)
- Only approved methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing can be used
- Maximum yields (higher than DOCG) are controlled as are bottling specifications and aging
- Labels must state their zone of origin, may cite variety and vintage
- Wines are required to meet certain production standards
- Some examples - Barbera d’Alba, Alcamo, Salice Salentino, Lambrusco Reggiano
DOC
Denomination of Controlled and Guaranteed Origin
24 Wines - only 9 regions

- Most Restrictive Category
- Further guarantee of authenticity
- Lowest yields
- Embraces all DOC rules
- Wine is subject to analysis at any time
- Special, numbered Government seal must be affixed to neck of each bottle.
- Tuscany - Brunello di Montalcino (first), Chianti, Chianti Classico, Vino Nobile di Montepulciano, Carmignano Rosso and Vernaccia di San Gimignano
- Friuli Venezia Giulia - Lambrusco
- Piedmont - Barolo, Barbaresco, Gattinara, Moscato d'Asti, Baruffolo d'Asti, Gavi and Ghenne
- Lombardy - Franciacorta and Valetella Superior (Sassella, Grumello, Inferno and Valgella)
- Emilia Romagna - Albano di Romagna
- Umbria - Torgiano Rosso Riserva and Sagrantino di Montefalco
- Campania - Taurasi
- Sardinia - Vernaccia di Gallura
- Veneto - Recioto di Soave, Bardolino Superiori/Classico Superior, Soave Superiore

Some Italian Wine Terms

- ABBASTanza - nearly full
- ABBASTanza - dry (sparkling wine)
- ABBASTanza - old (rarely used term)
- ABBASTanza - farm or estate
- ABBASTanza - historic or “classic” growing area
- ABBASTanza - pale red (rose’)
- ABBASTanza - farm or estate
- ABBASTanza - castle
- ABBASTanza - farm or estate
- ABBASTanza - private “capitolare” formerly “predicato” group - wines which are produced by members of the - title of merit in Tuscany for - wine cooperative
- ABBASTanza - winery or wine cellar
- ABBASTanza - typical geographic origin indication for a special geographic origin
- ABBASTanza - Denomination of Origin Laws passed by the Italian Government on 12 July 1963
- BIBLIA, Denomination of Origin Laws passed by the Italian Government on 12 July 1963
- Brachetto - light red (cherry colored)
- CANTINE SOCIALE or CANTINE - farm or estate
- CANTINE SOCIALE or CANTINE - wine library, public or commercial
- CANTINE SOCIALE or CANTINE - group of producers of a specific zone
- CANTINE SOCIALE or CANTINE - wine which has been aged a longer,
  specified time than non-Riserva counterpart.
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Important White Grapes

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<tr>
<th>Albariño</th>
<th>Inodoro</th>
<th>Tokay Friulano</th>
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<tr>
<td>Arneis</td>
<td>Malvasia Turbato</td>
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<td>Catarratto Bianco</td>
<td>Moscato/Moscadello</td>
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<td>Chardonnay</td>
<td>Müller Thurgau</td>
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<td>Coda di Volpe</td>
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<td>Cortese</td>
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<td>Damauciano</td>
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<td>Drupiello</td>
<td>Pagodello (Bombino)</td>
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<td>Erbaluce</td>
<td>Pigato</td>
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<td>Falanghina</td>
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<td>Favorita</td>
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<td>Fiano</td>
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<td>Garganega</td>
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<td>Gewürztraminer</td>
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<td>Grechetto</td>
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<td>Greco</td>
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<td>Grillo</td>
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Important Red grapes

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<tr>
<th>Aglianico</th>
<th>Gamay</th>
<th>Nero d’Avola</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleatico</td>
<td>Grignolino</td>
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<td>Piedirosso</td>
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<td>Bonarda</td>
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<td>Brachetto</td>
<td>Malbec</td>
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<td>Malvasia Nero</td>
<td>Refosco</td>
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<td>Cabernet Franc</td>
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<td>Cantine</td>
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<td>Canaiolo</td>
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<td>Moscato Nero</td>
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<td>Dolcetto</td>
<td>Nebbiolo (Ribolla Nera)</td>
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<td>Frisa</td>
<td>Negro</td>
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<td>Galglioppo</td>
<td>Negro Amaro</td>
<td>Vernaccia di</td>
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<td>Nero</td>
<td>Nerello</td>
<td>Serrapetrona</td>
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TUSCANY
Tuscany or Toscana

- Tuscany takes its name from the Etruscans
- Soils were formed millions of years ago leaving rich marine sediments
- Ideal climate
- Sharecropping or mezzadria system was in use through the 60’s.
- Chianti most famous of Tuscan wines
- Brunello the greatest
- Super Tuscan a category (with no official status) created in the 80’s and 90’s - includes both reds and whites
- DOCG’s - Brunello, Chianti, Chianti Classico, Vino Nobile, Carmignano, Rossos, Vernaccia di San Gimignano

- Important grapes
  - White: Vernaccia, Malvasia, Trebbiano, Chardonnay, Pinot Grigio, Riesling, Moscadello, Sauvignon, Vermentino, Grechetto
  - Red: Sangiovese, Canaiolo, Mammolo, Cabernet, Gamay, Malvasia Nera, Morellino, Pinot Nero

- Important wines
  - White: Vernaccia di San Gimignano, Moscadello di Montalcino, Ginozzo
  - Red: Brunello, Chianti, Vino Nobile, Carmignano, Morellino di Scansano, Rosso di Montalcino
  - Whites and reds - Bolgheri, Elba, Parenzo, Pomino, San Antonio

BANFI VINTNERS
Piedmont or Piemonte

- **Means “At the foot of the Mountain”**
- **Esteemed for great reds made from the Nebbiolo grape (also called Spanna)**
- **Barbera is most widely planted red**
- **Moscato is the most widely planted white**
- **Seven DOCG’s - Barolo, Barbaresco, Gattinara, Ghemme, Moscato d’Asti/Asti, Gavi, Brachetto d’Acqui**

**Important grapes**
- **White - Arneis, Cortese (Gavi), Erbaluce, Favorita, Moscato (Asti)**
- **Red - Barbera, Bonarda, Brachetto, Dolcetto, Freisa, Grignolino, Nebbiolo or Spanna in the Novara hills (Barolo, Barbaresco, Gattinara, Ghemme, Brachetto)**

**Important wines**
- **White - Arneis Roero, Erbaluce di Caluso, Gavi**
- **Red - Barbera d’Alba/Asti, Barolo, Barbaresco, Brachetto d’Acqui, Dolcetto d’Alba/Asti/Aciupi, Carema, Gattinara, Ghemme, Grignolino d’Alba/Asti/Aciupi, Monferrato, Nebbiolo d’Alba**
The Veneto or Veneto

- Leader in DOC production
- Premium production can be found in the western province of Verona, hills between Lake Garda and the town of Soave; in Vicenza, Padova and Treviso; and on the eastern plains of the Piave and Tagliamento River basins
- Soave is the region’s most popular wine abroad
- Italy’s heaviest concentration of Merlot is in the eastern plains
- Standards for Italian viticulture have been set at the research station at Conegliano
- DOCG’s Recioto di Soave, Bardolino Superiore/Classico Superiore, Soave Superiore

Most important grapes
- White - Durella, Garganega, Prosecco, Pinot Grigio, Chardonnay, Pinot Bianco, Sauvignon, Sylvaner, Trebbiano, Verduzzo
- Red - Corvina, Rondinella, Molinara, Negrara, Cabernet, Merlot, Pinot Nero, Lambrusco, Schiava, Lagrein

Most important wines
- White - Bianco di Custoza, Soave (including Recioto), Lessina, Breganze, Gambellara, Prosecco di Conegliano-Valdobbiadene
- Red - Valpolicella (including Recioto and Amarone), Bardolino
- White and red from Lison-Pramaggiore, Breganze, Colli Berici

BANFI VINTNERS
EMILIA-ROMAGNA