

# The agri-food sector in Trentino

Issue 2017

2016 DATA ON LOCAL PRODUCTION



PALAZZO  
ROCCABRUNA

CAMERA DI COMMERCIO I.A.A. TRENTO



## The agri-food sector in Trentino

Data on local production in Trentino  
The Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Handicraft  
and Agriculture of Trento

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The agribusiness chain blends  
the quality of the food products with  
local quality, in a setting featuring  
the beautiful landscapes of Trentino.



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Palazzo Roccabruna today  
is the point of reference for those  
seeking to know more about high quality  
food and wine in Trentino.





# Foreword

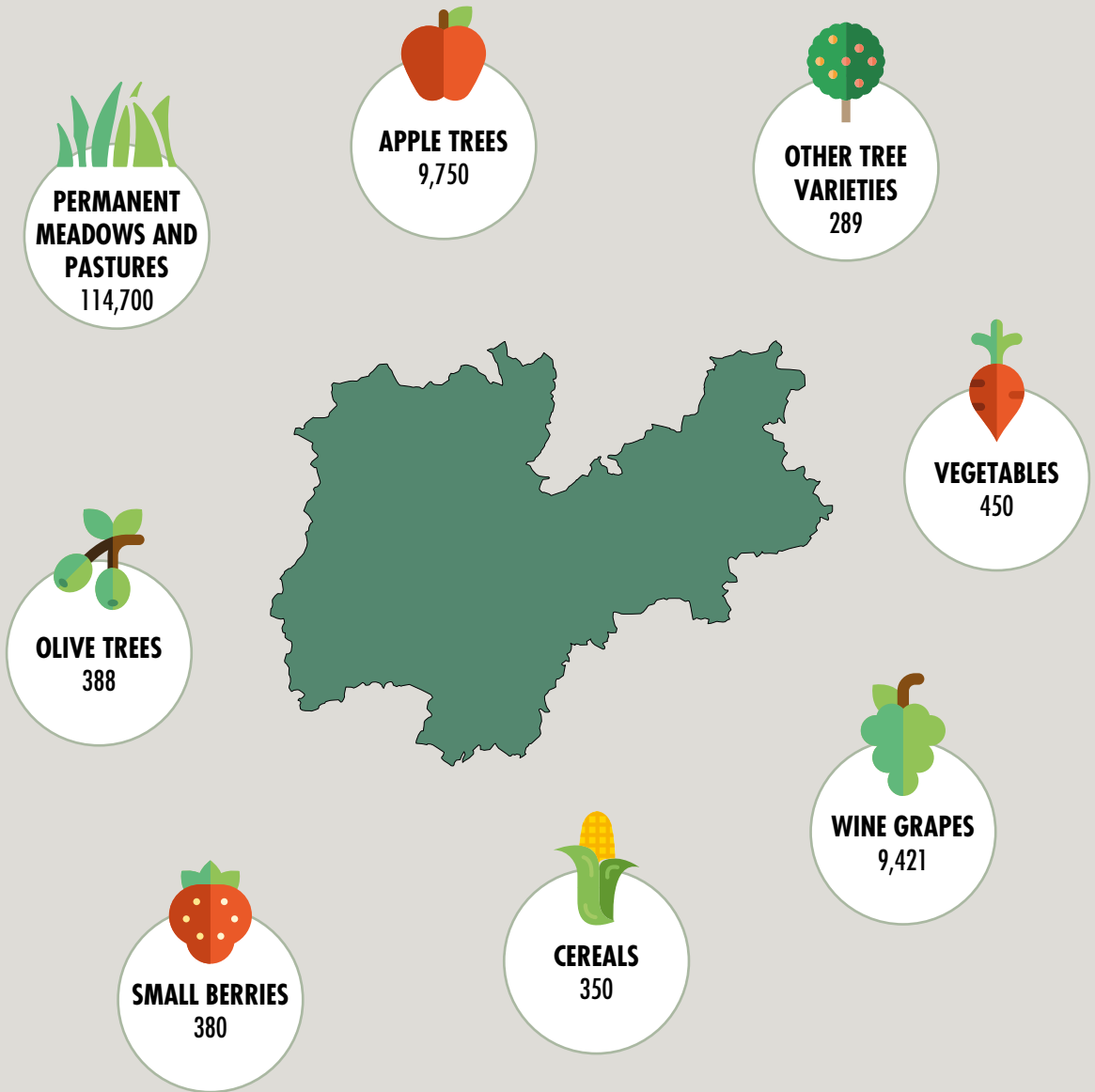
Established in 2004 as the seat of the promotional activities of the Chamber of Commerce of Trento, Palazzo Roccabruna today is the point of reference for those seeking to know more about high quality food and wine in Trentino. Over the years, the structure has created a network of local cooperation with the world of institutions and of producers by proposing to its guests – consisting of tourists, food and wine experts, aficionados and consumers – a rich programme of initiatives designed to provide everyone with the opportunity to taste our excellent traditional products and to learn about their historical and cultural background via conferences and exhibitions. The formula is a simple one: showcasing the product and its producer in a match between tradition and innovation, between man and territory, between creativity and continuity, continuously renewed by individual contributions. The success of this simple formula is due to its essential nature that restores to products that authenticity and that closeness to the consumer that the recent homologation of markets has sacrificed to globalisation and scale economy dynamics. In the course of time, with the opening of the Enoteca provinciale del Trentino (provincial Enoteca of Trentino), made complete with the integration of an educational kitchen in which the traditional dishes can be enhanced and the excellent chefs of Trentino fully express themselves, Palazzo Roccabruna has progressively acquired a definite profile that today makes it a renowned and highly appreciated reality in Italy, and not just among the operators of the sector. This evolution is, first of all, proof of a shared planning approach based on the fruitful cooperation between the Chamber of Commerce of Trento, the Autonomous Province of Trento and Trentino Marketing, with the common aim of giving a specific identity to the complex world of traditional products by identifying a “Home of Trentino products”: basically a place where the relationship between product and consumer is as direct as possible, mediated only by the competence of expert personnel and of sommeliers capable of transforming the tasting experience into an unforgettable memory. The fruit of this activity, that has always been supported by the commitment in the field of economic research thanks to the studies of the Observatory of Trentino Productions and of the Agriculture and Environment Division of the Chamber of Commerce, and in the field of education and training thanks to the cooperation with ‘Accademia d’Impresa’ (Business Academy), a special agency of the Chamber of Commerce, is what has inspired the pages of this short guide to agro-food production in Trentino, by now a classic publication of the Palazzo. “The agri-food sector in Trentino” has remained faithful over time to its ‘work in progress’ nature, allowing its contents to grow from year to year so as to regale the reader with an increasingly clearer snapshot of the heritage of know-how and flavours that Trentino preserves. It is an easily consultable information tool, a vademecum for sector operators and consumers alike in which they can find the essential historical and economic data that will allow them to better appreciate our traditional products. Palazzo Roccabruna is a showcase of taste and these pages are the catalogue of the ‘exhibition’ it holds on display: a tasting itinerary created to boost in its readers the cultural and enogastronomic drive to learn more, to become increasingly active users of the land that is Trentino and of its excellences.

Mauro Leveghi

General Secretary – The Chamber of Commerce of Trento

**SURFACE AREA USED PER PRODUCT**

2015 (estimated data expressed in hectares)



Source: ISPAT - PAT

N.B.: The data are the outcome of the estimates supplied by the Agriculture Department of the Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT)



# Surface area of Trentino, destination of surface areas and surface area used per product - Province of Trento

The total area of Trentino is 6,207 km<sup>2</sup>, equivalent to 620,700 hectares. The wooded area has been estimated in 2015, 330,996 hectares, while the utilized agricultural area - UAA (in Italian: superficie agricola utilizzata or SAU), according to the 6th Census of Agricultural Land conducted in 2010, amounts to 137,219 hectares.

More specifically, the UAA (SAU), once again according to the 2010 data, includes arable land for a total of 3,102 hectares, permanent crops for a total of 22,780 hectares, family vegetable gardens for a total of 198 hectares and permanent meadows and pastures for a total of 111,137 hectares.

## USE OF SURFACE AREAS

(data expressed in hectares)

Total area of Trentino (*)	620,700
Wooded area (**) (2015)	330,996
Utilized agricultural area - UAA (***)	137,219
<i>of which: Arable land</i>	3,102
<i>Permanent crops</i>	22,780
<i>Family vegetable gardens</i>	198
<i>Permanent meadows and pastures</i>	111,137

(\*) Source: ISTAT – National Statistics Yearbook 2015.

(\*\*) Source: Report on the actions carried out by the Forest and Fauna Department in 2015 – Forest and Fauna Department of the Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT).  
N.B.: estimated 2015 data.

(\*\*\*) Source: ISTAT – Agricultural Census for 2010. 2010 data.

As regards the main agricultural products, instead, according to the estimates referring to the year 2015, the surface areas used are distributed as indicated in the following table.

## SURFACE AREA USED PER PRODUCT

2015 (estimated data expressed in hectares)

Product	Surface
Apple trees	9,750
Other trees	289
Wine grapes	9,421
Olive trees	388
Small berries	380
Vegetables	450
Cereals	350
Permanent meadows and pastures	114,700

Source: ISPAT - PAT

N.B.: the data have been taken from the estimates provided by the Agriculture Department of the Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT)







# Designations of Origin

The term 'designation of origin' of wines refers to the geographical name of an especially 'voted' vine growing area, used to designate a renowned and high quality product the properties of which are determined by their natural environment and by local tradition.

In Italy there are three levels of designation of origin: Denominazione di Origine Controllata e Garantita (D.O.C.G.) (controlled and guaranteed designation of origin); Denominazione di Origine Controllata (D.O.C.) (controlled designation of origin); Indicazione Geografica Tipica (I.G.T.) (typical geographical indication). The requirements envisaged by the designation in terms of vinification methods, production areas, maximum yields of the grapes and their physical, chemical and organoleptic properties are listed in the so-called "product specifications" approved by the Italian Ministry for agricultural, food and forest policies.

The data relating to all of the vine-growing areas are logged into the "Schedario viticolo" (vine-growing Index) managed by the Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT). Based on the surface areas registered, the individual producers can claim their grapes as being D.O.C., I.G.T. or table wine but only if their vineyards grow within the boundaries of the areas defined by the individual specifications. The estates that can claim these designations must record the quantities they harvest, by no later than the 15th of January of each year, in a form called "Dichiarazione unica di vendemmia" (Single statement of harvest). For each vineyard, the producer states the quantity of grapes claimed, in compliance with the quantities envisaged by the specifications for that area. The wine-makers are obliged to communicate every transfer/transformation of the wine to the control bodies nominated for the purpose (including, among others, the Chamber of Commerce of Trento) and it is to these bodies that they will have to apply for the certification of the wine as a D.O.C. wine. This certification is granted once the chemical and physical testing by an authorised laboratory, and the organoleptic testing by a tasting committee specifically appointed with the control authorities, have established that the wine is suitable for bearing the designation of origin logo. Then the estates, subject to application, can bottle the certified wine ("bottled production"). In the case of Metodo Classico spumante, it should be noted that the "bottled production" stage corresponds to the final phase of the production process (disgorgement) and should not be confused with the "tirage en bouteille" stage that instead is one of the spumante's initial phases, i.e. bottling on the lees.



## PROVINCE OF TRENTO – WINE-GROWING SURFACE AREAS CLAIMED BY EACH MUNICIPALITY

2016 (area in hectares)

MUNICIPALITY	AREAS (Hectares)
Ala	691.07
Albiano	11.28
Aldeno	147.87
Arco	390.61
Avio	511.16
Bersone	0.29
Besenello	166.40
Bleggio Superiore	14.15
Borgo Valsugana	2.76
Bosentino	2.23
Brentonico	94.84
Calavino	166.39
Caldonazzo	7.53
Calliano	85.15
Carzano	3.44
Castelnuovo	7.86
Cavedine	152.89
Cembra	142.88
Cimone	23.21
Civezzano	51.14
Cles	3.44
Cloz	0.85
Comano Terme	13.33
Condino	2.95
Coredo	0.07
Daone	0.58
Dorsino	0.90
Drena	25.80
Dro	265.67
Faedo	221.28

MUNICIPALITY	AREAS (Hectares)
Faver	63.47
Folgaria	0.67
Fornace	0.36
Garniga	2.57
Giovo	289.92
Grumes	2.71
Isera	223.86
Lasino	158.25
Lavis	414.25
Ledro	1.84
Levico Terme	22.63
Lisignago	56.22
Lona	1.18
Mezzocorona	616.05
Mezzolombardo	350.44
Mori	427.07
Nago	58.42
Nave San Rocco	58.77
Nogaredo	130.43
Nomi	130.84
Novaledo	9.43
Ospedaletto	2.04
Padergnone	29.45
Pergine Valsugana	33.09
Pomarolo	113.52
Praso	0.11
Revò	2.21
Riva del Garda	98.41
Romallo	0.41
Roncegno	18.52

MUNICIPALITY	AREAS (Hectares)
Roverè della Luna	202.15
Rovereto	400.39
San Michele all'Adige	232.47
Sanzeno	0.09
Scurelle	1.09
Segonzano	47.73
Spera	0.45
Spormaggiore	6.14
Sporminore	0.36
Stenico	42.70
Storo	6.25
Strigno	1.24
Telve	26.05
Telve di Sopra	2.18
Tenna	3.71
Tenno	36.02
Terlago	41.48
Terragnolo	0.18
Tione di Trento	0.21
Ton	10.30
Trambileno	4.20
Trento	1,042.24
Valda	7.26
Vallarsa	11.89
Vezzano	52.28
Vigolo Vattaro	15.00
Villa Agnedo	4.19
Villa Lagarina	125.50
Volano	280.58
Zambana	47.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,176.47</b>

Source: Department of Rural Development Policies – Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT)

## NOTIFIED PRODUCTION OF DOC GRAPES IN THE PROVINCE OF TRENTO

2016 (data expressed in quintals)

DOC	Total quintals
Calдарo(*)	12,697.00
Casteller	2,429.91
Teroldego Rotaliano	8,499.30
Teroldego Rotaliano Superiore	48,993.07
<b>Total Teroldego Rotaliano</b>	<b>57,492.37</b>
Trentino Bianco	269.80
Trentino Cabernet	2,717.82
Trentino Cabernet Franc	931.80
Trentino Cabernet Sauvignon	14,998.44
Trentino Chardonnay	206,494.01
Trentino Lagrein	20,744.91
Trentino Marzemino	22,624.58
Trentino Merlot	51,444.54
Trentino Moscato Giallo	11,371.74
Trentino Moscato Rosa	165.63
Trentino Müller Thurgau	102,588.78
Trentino Nosiola	4,849.42
Trentino Pinot Bianco	5,762.17
Trentino Pinot Grigio	351,012.67
Trentino Pinot Nero	14,328.71
Trentino Rebo	1,842.45
Trentino Riesling	3,814.41
Trentino Rosso	964.23
Trentino Sauvignon	10,488.70
Trentino Schiava	4,708.68
Trentino Schiava Gentile	225.79

DOC	Total quintals
Trentino Sorni Bianco	254.03
Trentino Sorni Rosso	614.69
Trentino Superiore Cabernet	188.80
Trentino Superiore Cabernet Sauvignon	942.03
Trentino Superiore Castel Beseno o Beseno	141.99
Trentino Superiore Cembra o Valle di Cembra Müller Thurgau	1,053.95
Trentino Superiore Chardonnay	671.00
Trentino Superiore Lagrein	385.26
Trentino Superiore Marzemino	760.71
Trentino Superiore Marzemino d'Isera	4,306.67
Trentino Superiore Merlot	1,528.33
Trentino Superiore Moscato Giallo	41.56
Trentino Superiore Müller Thurgau	1,111.51
Trentino Superiore Pinot Grigio	353.92
Trentino Superiore Pinot Nero	593.81
Trentino Superiore Riesling Renano	45.00
Trentino Superiore Sauvignon	266.46
Trentino Superiore Traminer Aromatico	673.92
Trentino Superiore Traminer Aromatico Vendemmia Tardiva	37.20
Trentino Superiore Vino Santo	47.38
Trentino Traminer Aromatico	39,037.60
Trentino Vino Santo	167.57
<b>Total Trentino</b>	<b>885,572.67</b>
Trento Bianco	102,173.28
Trento Rosato	6,484.69
<b>Total Trento</b>	<b>108,657.97</b>
<b>Total DOC</b>	<b>1,066,849.92</b>

Source: Department of Rural Development Policies - Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT)

(\*) Source: Inspection body - Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Handicraft and Agriculture of Bolzano

## NOTIFIED PRODUCTION OF IGT GRAPES IN THE PROVINCE OF TRENTO ALONE

2016 (data expressed in quintals)

IGT	Total quintals
Vallagarina Bianco	348.53
Vallagarina Cabernet	153.73
Vallagarina Cabernet Franc	151.21
Vallagarina Cabernet Sauvignon	343.31
Vallagarina Casetta	30.00
Vallagarina Chardonnay	4,308.94
Vallagarina Lagrein	1,031.41
Vallagarina Lambrusco Foglia Frastagliata o Enantio	212.70
Vallagarina Merlot	1,155.94
Vallagarina Moscato Giallo	377.28
Vallagarina Müller Thurgau	2,762.10
Vallagarina Nosiola	68.20
Vallagarina Pinot Bianco	57.98
Vallagarina Pinot Grigio	4,969.36
Vallagarina Pinot Nero	131.03
Vallagarina Riesling	19.85
Vallagarina Rosato	2,055.47
Vallagarina Rosso	1,863.40
Vallagarina Sauvignon	173.19
Vallagarina Schiava	148.01
Vallagarina Schiava Gentile	224.17
Vallagarina Teroldego	1,478.25
Vallagarina Traminer Aromatico	185.64
<b>Total Vallagarina</b>	<b>22,249.70</b>

Source: Department of Rural Development Policies - Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT)

IGT	Total quintals
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Bianco	3,535.08
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Bronner	53.90
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Cabernet	1,067.05
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Cabernet Franc	43.90
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Cabernet Sauvignon	1,115.54
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Carmenere	70.00
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Chardonnay	16,098.88
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Franconia	29.00
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Goldtraminer	554.30
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Groppello Di Revò	155.28
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Johanniter	112.02
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Kerner	1,079.20
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Lambrusco Foglia Frastagliata o Enantio	27.60
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Manzoni Bianco	1,676.45
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Merlot	3,386.03
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Moscato Giallo	3,233.40
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Moscato Rosa	4.20
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Müller Thurgau	12,072.65
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Nosiola	1,495.26
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Petit Verdot	50.00
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Pinot Bianco	742.69
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Pinot Grigio	21,825.88
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Pinot Nero	2,702.90
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Rebo	670.50
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Rosato	3,148.63
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Rossara	30.80
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Rosso	3,728.97
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Saint Laurent	20.20
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Sauvignon	1,690.70
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Schiava	1,888.94
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Schiava Gentile	2,596.20
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Solaris	406.55
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Sylvaner	28.96
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Syrah	169.23
Vigneti delle Dolomiti Teroldego	20,686.36
<b>Total Vigneti delle Dolomiti</b>	<b>106,197.25</b>
<b>Total IGT</b>	<b>128,446.95</b>

Source: Department of Rural Development Policies - Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT)



## DOC WINE PRODUCTION DATA OF THE PROVINCE OF TRENTO ALONE

2016

DOC	Quantity bottled (hectolitres)	No. of actual containers
Caldaro(*)	2,610.30	343,194
Casteller	2,681.82	262,208
Teroldego Rotaliano	25,867.10	3,468,891
Trentino Bianco	1,176.98	156,829
Trentino Cabernet	532.00	71,356
Trentino Cabernet Franc	121.31	16,174
Trentino Cabernet Merlot	11.25	1,500
Trentino Cabernet Sauvignon	10,427.17	1,188,005
Trentino Chardonnay	29,142.20	3,810,503
Trentino Lagrein	12,970.32	1,729,202
Trentino Marzemino	11,558.55	1,547,684
Trentino Merlot	27,920.61	3,653,666
Trentino Moscato Giallo	1,791.27	245,022
Trentino Moscato Rosa	19.87	5,139
Trentino Müller Thurgau	34,542.12	4,659,152
Trentino Nosiola	2,264.60	302,575
Trentino Pinot Bianco	1,202.39	160,318
Trentino Pinot Grigio	107,562.44	14,274,666
Trentino Pinot Nero	4,404.96	586,945
Trentino Rebo	448.52	59,802
Trentino Riesling	615.29	82,038
Trentino Rosso	789.96	103,292
Trentino Sauvignon	3,138.48	418,464
Trentino Sorni Bianco	62.93	8,391
Trentino Sorni Rosso	102.06	13,422
Trentino Superiore Castel Beseno o Beseno	54.65	10,929
Trentino Superiore Marzemino d'Isera	594.23	78,776
Trentino Superiore Marzemino	27.30	3,640
Trentino Superiore Marzemino dei Ziresi	134.75	17,927
Trentino Superiore Merlot	14.17	1,889
Trentino Superiore Müller Thurgau	160.92	21,456
Trentino Superiore Pinot Grigio	73.07	9,743
Trentino Superiore Pinot Nero	120.24	16,032
Trentino Superiore Rosso	247.66	31,871
Trentino Superiore Traminer Aromatico	74.39	9,918
Trentino Superiore Traminer Aromatico Vendemmia Tardiva	4.17	1,112
Trentino Superiore Vendemmia tardiva	32.98	6,596
Trentino Traminer Aromatico	28,503.61	3,822,300
Trentino Vino Santo	59.60	14,603
<b>Total Trentino</b>	<b>280,906.97</b>	<b>37,140,937</b>
Trento	59,457.65	7,719,259
<b>Total overall</b>	<b>371,523.84</b>	<b>48,934,489</b>

Source: (\*) Inspection body - Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Handicraft and Agriculture of Bolzano  
Agriculture and Environment Office of the Chamber of Commerce of Trento

## DATA ON THE BOTTLING OF THE AUTOCHTHONOUS AND MOST REPRESENTATIVE WINES OF THE TERRITORY

### 2016

Typologies	Hectolitres bottled	Number of actual containers	Container capacity (%)			Vintage (%)				
			<0,75	0,75	>0,75	<2013	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Teroldego Rotaliano DOC</b>										
Teroldego Rotaliano	8,253.56	1,119,973.00	2.21	96.98	0.81	0.54	4.11	33.30	62.05	0.00
Teroldego Rotaliano Rosato	9.90	1,320.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Teroldego Rotaliano Superiore	10,405.67	1,387,318.00	0.00	99.99	0.01	0.09	0.54	4.20	95.17	0.00
Teroldego Rotaliano Superiore Riserva	7,197.98	960,280.00	0.06	99.94	0.00	80.25	19.12	0.63	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,867.10</b>	<b>3,468,891.00</b>								

Source: Agriculture and Environment Office of the Chamber of Commerce of Trento

Typologies	Hectolitres bottled	Number of actual containers	Container capacity (%)			Vintage (%)				
			<0,75	0,75	>0,75	<2013	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Trentino DOC</b>										
Trentino Marzemino	11,558.55	1,547,684.00	0.48	99.42	0.10	0.00	10.43	25.72	63.00	0.84
Trentino Müller Thurgau	34,542.12	4,659,152.00	1.17	98.83	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.47	88.35	10.18
Trentino Nosiola	2,264.60	302,575.00	0.21	99.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	99.59	0.00
Trentino Superiore Marzemino	27.30	3,640.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Trentino Superiore Marzemino dei Ziresi	134.75	17,927.00	0.00	99.57	0.43	0.00	0.00	77.74	22.26	0.00
Trentino Superiore Marzemino d'Isera	594.23	78,776.00	0.00	98.85	1.15	16.42	40.34	31.54	11.70	0.00
Trentino Superiore Müller Thurgau	160.92	21,456.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Trentino Vino Santo	59.60	14,603.00	99.75	0.00	0.25	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Agriculture and Environment Office of the Chamber of Commerce of Trento

## TRENTO DOC - DISGORGEMENT

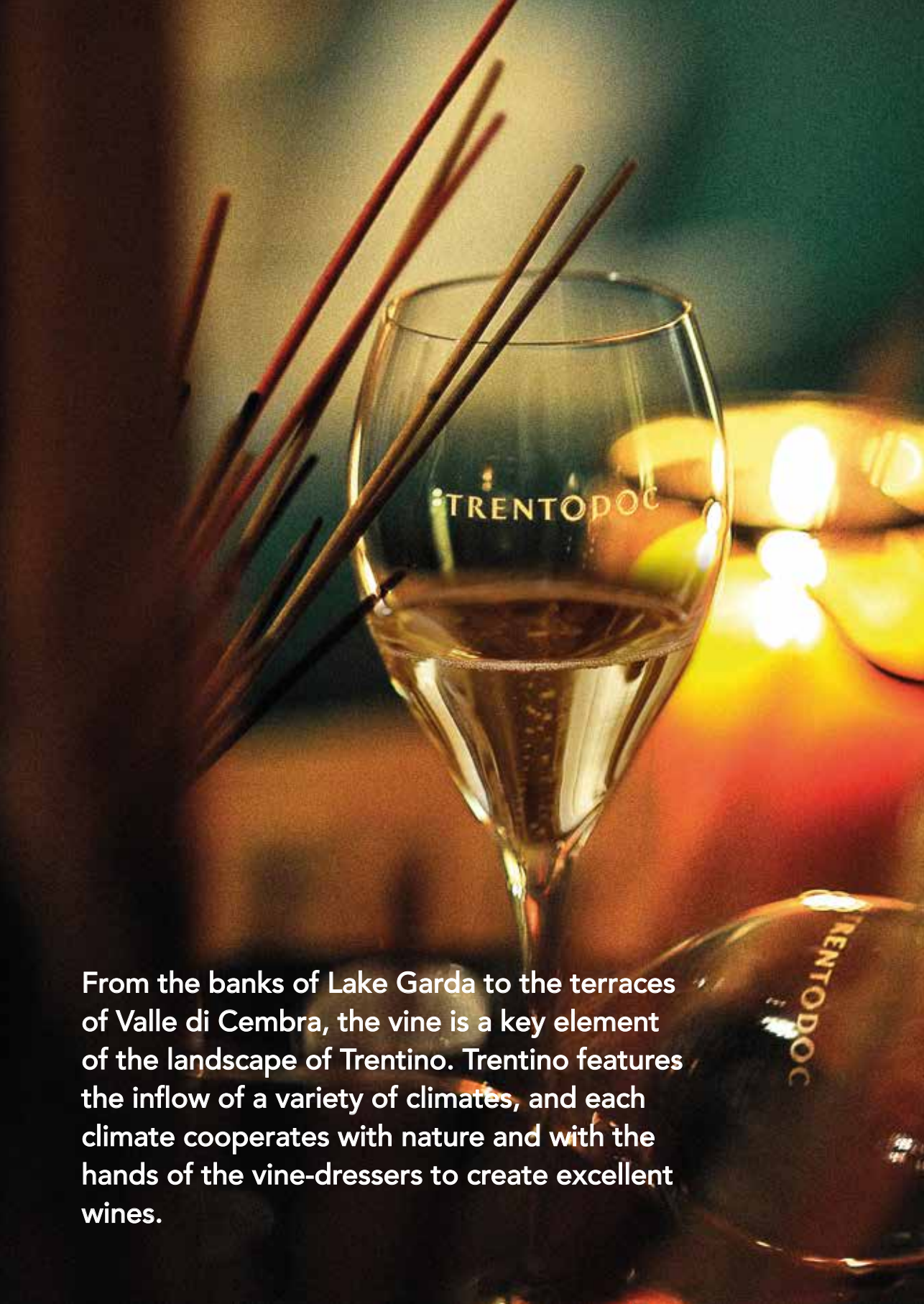
2016

Typologies	Hectolitres bottled	Number of actual containers	Container capacity (%)			Vintage (%)					
			<0,75	0,75	>0,75	<2005	2005-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Trento DOC</b>											
Trento Bianco	48,874.17	6,312,161.33	0.54	92.54	6.92	0.03	18.98	19.24	50.39	8.71	2.65
Trento Riserva	4,966.10	641,451.00	0.00	93.84	6.16	6.15	40.85	31.99	21.01	0.00	0.00
Trento Rosato	5,365.21	733,851.00	3.16	95.80	1.04	0.04	7.53	45.83	8.31	25.71	12.58
Trento Rosato Riserva	252.17	31,796.00	0.00	89.13	10.87	0.00	79.54	4.94	15.53	0.00	0.00
<b>Totale complessivo</b>	<b>59,457.65</b>	<b>7,719,259.33</b>									

Source: Agriculture and Environment Office of the Chamber of Commerce of Trento







From the banks of Lake Garda to the terraces of Valle di Cembra, the vine is a key element of the landscape of Trentino. Trentino features the inflow of a variety of climates, and each climate cooperates with nature and with the hands of the vine-dressers to create excellent wines.

# Wine



## TRENTODOC

Trentino is a major producer of wine for the next sparkling process. In 2016, 59,457.65 hectolitres of spumante were bottled and from the cellars of the Province of Trento reached all corners of the earth. TRENTODOC today has become the point of reference as regards the production of "Metodo Classico" sparkling wines: Chardonnay, Pinot blanc and/or noir grapes, accurately processed and aged for a long time on selected lees that turn each bottle into a unique experience.

The high quality of the grapes, the rigorous production specifications, the close inspections conducted on all process phases are the ingredients of this success story that is the boast of the wine estates in Trentino, and of Trentino as a whole. The "Trento" D.O.C. has also been the first Italian designation of origin reserved exclusively to the Metodo Classico (1993) and the second in the world after Champagne.

Metodo Classico in Trentino is the fruit of the passion and wine-producing skill of over 50 estates continuously committed to blending innovation with tradition in order to achieve a product that is always highly qualified and representative of the best local wine-making tradition. Grown in the hills at altitudes between 200 and 800 metres a.s.l., TRENTODOC comes from vineyards standing in soils especially suited for vine growing and in environments with climates featuring daily marked temperature fluctuations that provide the resulting wines with elegant and persistent fragrances.

Extraordinary for its organoleptic properties, TRENTODOC sparkling wine is straw yellow with golden hues and a fine and persistent perlage. Notes of yeast and of fresh bread crust, ripe fruit and floral aromas enrich its bouquet that in the reserves, obtained from slow ageing, acquires an even more intense and enveloping character. Fresh to the palate, with a round structure, nicely balanced in its sweet/acidic equilibrium, TRENTODOC is a complete wine to be enjoyed all year round, even in summer with its pleasing freshness. Excellent accompanied to any dish, especially meat or fish ones, and an ideal aperitif – an indispensable presence on any special occasion – TRENTODOC is a prestigious ambassador to the skill of Trentino vine-growers and to the quality of Trentino grapes.



## TEROLDEGO ROTALIANO D.O.C.

The Prince of Trentino reds. Its presence has been recorded in the Piana Rotaliana plain since the 14th century. The Council of Trent (1545-1563) was the first official event at which Teroldego acquired international fame. Today this wine is the symbol of our province as the first D.O.C. varietal to be recognised in Trentino with the name "rotaliano" (1971) and an undisputed source of pride for the local viticultural sector. Folklore states that the "Terodol" vine, mentioned in ancient manuscripts, reached Trentino in bygone times together with the mulberry (a plant that for centuries was used to support vines), brought in by migrating peoples attracted by the flow of the impetuous water of the Adige River and by the fertility of the soil in the valley bottoms. Here the variety found mild climatic conditions propitious for its dissemination and over time became native to Trentino. With its deep red colour and garnet hues, Teroldego seduces with fragrances of ripe fruit that evoke wild blackberry, blueberry and raspberry. Its irresistible, strong, powerful, almost succulent taste and its enveloping, solid and compact structure is a splendid accompaniment to the typical dishes of Trentino cuisine based on red meat, game, cold meats and ripe cheeses. Today, Teroldego is becoming a highly popular variety due to the strong interest it is eliciting in informed consumers.

## TRENTINO D.O.C. MÜLLER THURGAU

Müller Thurgau is a vine variety created in the period from 1882 to 1891 in Geisenheim from the crossing of Rhine Riesling with Madeleine Royale by professor Hermann Müller. In Trentino it is grown in all areas especially suited for viticulture. Of special importance are the Val di Cembra vineyards where this variety has found its ideal habitat. The vinification of Müller Thurgau grapes produces a straw-yellow wine with greenish hues that has a very clear aromatic component, with hints of aromatic vegetables and green apples. It has a dry, light and pleasingly fresh taste. Trentino D.O.C. Müller Thurgau is excellent served at a temperature of 10°-12°C as an aperitif or to accompany typical mountain dishes or pasta dishes with shellfish sauces and lake fish.

## TRENTINO D.O.C. MARZEMINO

Marzemino is certainly one of Trentino most interesting grape varieties. Traces of its Asian provenance are found in ancient trade registers found in the island of Cyprus. It reached Trentino from the Dalmatian coast or, more probably, from Venice when the 'Serenissima' dominated trade throughout the Adriatic Sea. The Marzemino variety has found its perfect habitat in Vallagarina, especially in the pretty towns in the environs of Rovereto and, most particularly, in the areas of Isera and Ziresi. It is not a coincidence that this is where the Trentino D.O.C. Superiore Marzemino is made, a wine that meets quality standards that are even higher than those of Trentino D.O.C. wines. Its fame was certified by Mozart who, being a guest of the Lodron family for one of his first concerts in Italy, honoured the Trentino wine by having his Don Giovanni exclaim: "... versa il vino, l'eccellente Marzemino!" (Pour the wine, the excellent Marzemino!).





Considered today to be a native Trentino wine, Marzemino is for sure an important interpreter of its homeland's virtues thanks to its qualities, its history and its fascination. Ruby red in colour with purplish hints, it brings to the palate aromas and fragrances of wild berries with floral hints of violet, mixed with lightly spiced and vaguely balsamic notes. Renowned for its 'gentleness', it is the ideal companion for white and red meat dishes. It is insuperable with Polenta and mushrooms, cooked sausages and local ripe cheeses.

## TRENTINO D.O.C. NOSIOLA

The only white grape variety native to Trentino finds its highest expression in Valle dei Laghi. Historically speaking, the variety is widely cultivated also in the hills of Lavis, towards the Sorni locality and in Val-lagarina. Straw yellow with greenish hues, Nosiola stands out for its delicate fragrance that evokes white flowers and fruity notes. Dry and pleasingly fresh, it is slightly savoury and fruity to the palate, with an agreeably almondy aftertaste. Served fresh at a temperature of 10°-12°C, it is an excellent aperitif. It pleasantly accompanies lake fish specialities and is excellent with egg-based dishes, tempura-fried vegetables, non-smoked cold meats and fresh cheeses.

## TRENTINO D.O.C. VINO SANTO [Slow Food Presidium]

Vino Santo is the grand dessert wine produced in Trentino, the product of a long and complex process conducted by only a handful of wine producers. The first records of the production in Trentino of aromatic wines, the precursors of Vino Santo, date back to the period of the Council of Trent, but it is only in the 19th century, in the wake of the experiments conducted in several estates of Valle dei Laghi using Nosiola grapes, that the story of Vino Santo as we know it began. The varietal properties of this variety, together with the sub-Mediterranean micro-climate of Valle dei Laghi that is swept by the Ora del Garda wind, are the features that to this day allow producers to postpone the harvest of these grapes, leaving them on the vine to ripen slowly up into the first days of October. Once picked, the clusters are laid out on mats, locally called "arèle", placed in open areas of the higher storeys of the houses so as to ensure better ventilation and their gradual drying. This phase lasts for about five or six months, up until Holy Week, when they are then pressed. During this drying stage, the noble rot called *Botrytis cinerea* develops inside the grape





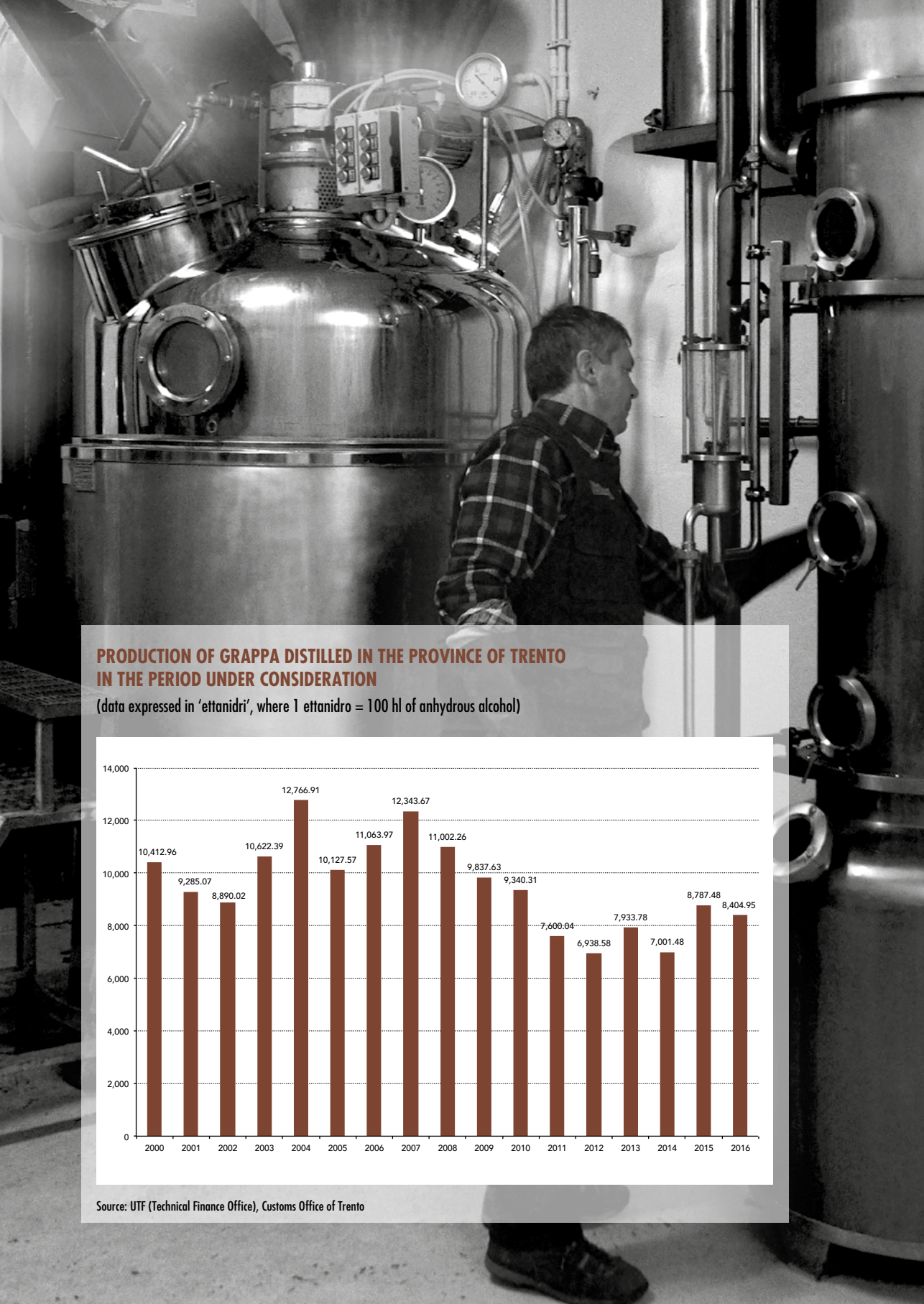
berries, accentuates their dehydration and increases the concentration of sugars they hold. The resulting must is then separated from the cloudy part, decanted and transferred into small oak caskets where it starts the natural fermentation phase that, due to the high concentration of sugars, proceeds very slowly for several years. Then the wine is left to age in wooden caskets for 5-6 years. Trentino Vino Santo is shiny gold in colour with amber hues, and has an intense and ample fragrance of honey, overripe fruit, raisin, date and dry fig, accompanied by complex spiced notes. Its pleasingly sweet taste comes with a highly balanced freshness. Its properties are exalted by its recommended serving temperature of about 14°C. Forever considered by popular tradition to be a healing and strengthening wine, it is the ideal companion of almond-based desserts and of Trentino's typical Zelten cake. It is also especially interesting when matched with herbal cheeses. The average annual production amounts to about 15 thousand bottles, with strong fluctuations from one year to the next due to the need to start with very high quality grapes.





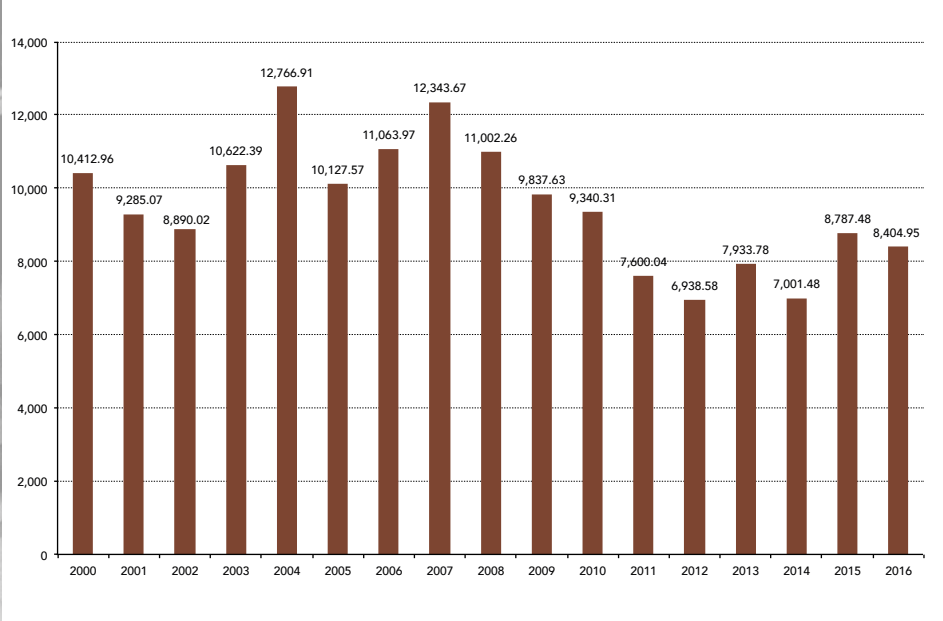






**PRODUCTION OF GRAPPA DISTILLED IN THE PROVINCE OF TRENTO  
IN THE PERIOD UNDER CONSIDERATION**

(data expressed in 'ettanidri', where 1 ettanidro = 100 hl of anhydrous alcohol)



Source: UTF (Technical Finance Office), Customs Office of Trento

# Grappa



## TRENTINO GRAPPA

In Trentino, the art of distilling has deep roots that have marked the local culture and economy. Today, Trentino Grappa is a distillate produced from fresh pomaces of rigorously high quality Trentino grapes that enrich the final product with especially intense fragrances and flavours. The most common distillation method was patented in the 1960's in Trentino by Tullio Zadra, a master alembic constructor who, in fact, created the bain-marie batch distillation method that today still bears his name. This uniquely Trentino method uses water vapour to obtain better regulation of the pomace cooking temperature, thus ensuring slow and even heating and therefore the production of a highly elegant distillate. 'Trentino Grappa' is the quality tradename of Trentino grappa, created to safeguard consumers and to guarantee this unique product. Trentino Grappa is clear and brilliant in its 'young' version and from slightly amber to fully amber coloured in its "invecchiata" (old) and "stravecchia" (very old) versions. It is elegantly scented, with fruity and floral hints in the 'young' version, and more complex and spiced in the "invecchiata" and "stravecchia" versions. To the palate it is elegant and well balanced, sure to please even the most demanding consumers. Trentino Grappa is best enjoyed at a serving temperature between 16° to 18°C.

### DATA REGARDING THE QUANTITIES OF GRAPPA ELIGIBLE FOR BEARING THE TRENTINO GRAPPA TRADENAME

2016

Tipology	Eligible litres
Trentino Grappa	96,656.0
Trentino Grappa, aged	45,000.0
Trentino Grappa, aromatic of Moscato yellow	25,600.0
Trentino Grappa, aromatic of Traminer	7,962.0
Trentino Grappa, from Chardonnay grapes	40,000.0
Trentino Grappa, from Chardonnay/Moscato grapes	1,000.0
Trentino Grappa, from Marzemino grapes	12,500.0
Trentino Grappa, from Müller Thurgau grapes	11,389.3
Trentino Grappa, from Nosiola grapes	10,937.5
Trentino Grappa, from Pinot noir grapes	5,196.0
Trentino Grappa, from Teroldego grapes	19,473.8
Trentino Grappa, invecchiata (old)	146,029.2
Trentino Grappa, riserva / stravecchia (reserve/very old)	174,400.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>596,143.7</b>

Source: Agriculture and Environment Office of the Chamber of Commerce of Trento





# Apples



Mela della Val di Non D.O.P.\*



## GOLDEN DELICIOUS

This variety is the queen of the market. It appeared for the first time at the end of the 19th century in West Virginia and quickly spread throughout the world, wherever the pedo-climatic conditions allowed for the growing of apples. It reached Trentino in the 1960's, and here it found its perfect habitat in the hilly and mountain areas.

The fruit is of excellent size, with an average weight that varies from 170 to 190 grams, and has the shape of a truncated cone. The skin is smooth, medium thick, veering towards intense yellow when fully ripe, and in areas with steep daily temperature fluctuations (as in Val di Non), sometimes takes on a pinkish blush that further improves the appeal of the product. The excellent flesh is yellowish-white, compact, crisp, juicy and with perfect sugar/acid ratio.

It is harvested from early September to the end of October. It is a variety that stores well for long periods of time, keeping its organoleptic qualities unaltered. Stored at a temperature between 0.8° and 1°C or between 1.5° and 2°C when fully ripe, Golden Delicious apples preserve their properties even when kept in fridges for more than ten months. Since 2003, the Golden Delicious apples grown in the drainage basin of the Noce stream (flowing through Val di Sole and Valle di Non) have acquired the right to bear the D.O.P. (protected designation of origin) logo.

## RENETTA CANADA

This ancient cultivar was popular in Europe already back in the 17th century. The first orchards were planted in Trentino in the early 20th century in an area that, because of its special pedoclimatic properties, is defined as "the garden of Valle di Non". In the period following the end of WWII, the Renetta became the most popular apple of Valle di Non. After the 1970's, with the arrival of the American



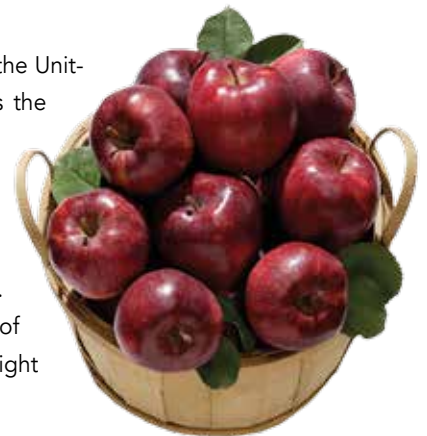
\* D.O.P. - Denominazione di Origine Protetta that is P.D.O. - Protected Designation of Origin



varieties (Golden Delicious and Red Delicious), its expansion slowed down. It is a large-sized apple, of truncated cone or flattened shape, irregular and ribbed, with a short stem. Its skin is yellowish-green, grainy all over, that takes on a reddish overcolour when exposed to the sun. The flesh is yellowish-white, medium juicy, mildly subacid, tender, not very crisp, very aromatic and fragrant. The Renetta Canada grows supremely well in Valle di Non, at altitudes ranging from 500 to 600 m a.s.l.. It is usually harvested in the second and third decades of September, and takes on consumer-ready organoleptic and taste properties only after adequate ripening. It is excellent for cooking and in patisserie. Since 2003, the Renetta Canada apples grown in the draining basin of the Noce Stream (Val di Sole and Valle di Non) have acquired the right to bear the D.O.P. (protected designation of origin) logo.

## RED DELICIOUS

First marketed together with the Golden Delicious, it comes from the United States where in 1861 its original seedling was identified. It is the red apple par excellence. Appreciated by many consumers for its inviting appearance, it is a medium-large apple acutely conic in shape, with a five-tip crown on the base. Its thick skin, striped an intense dark red almost all over, protects a yellowish-white, rather pasty, not very compact, medium juicy and pleasingly sweet flesh. Since 2003, the Red Delicious apples grown in the draining basin of the Noce Stream (Val di Sole and Valle di Non) have acquired the right to bear the D.O.P. (protected designation of origin) logo.



## PRODUCTION OF APPLES BY CULTIVAR IN THE PERIOD CONSIDERED

(data expressed in tonnes)

Variety	1971	1981	1991	2001 *	2011*	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*
Golden Delicious	43,980	103,840	224,817	288,000	322,852	270,422	350,450	332,358	337,620
Red Delicious	10,119	9,760	23,192	34,500	41,142	43,473	49,443	53,669	48,365
Renetta Canada	32,735	36,390	32,543	24,500	21,688	23,433	29,147	25,081	26,517
Morgenduft - Imperatore	4,864	6,260	8,728	6,000	4,899	5,674	7,458	6,868	6,409
Jonathan	4,805	1,290	411	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bella di Boskoop	...	140	209	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloster	...	...	3,361	800	31	8	15	8	1
Jonagold	...	...	4,462	1,100	45	21	22	8	3
Staymann Winesap	...	620	841	800	322	2,669	367	359	328
Granny Smith	...	620	2,825	3,000	4,611	7,806	10,982	9,367	9,971
Elstar	...	...	...	240	...	1	...	1	...
Idared	...	...	...	200	19	23	6	7	4
Royal Gala	...	...	...	6,600	25,428	23,147	29,997	32,851	32,829
Braeburn	...	...	...	340	971	994	1,368	1,105	1,399
Fuji	...	...	...	340	21,942	22,066	28,254	28,592	24,562
Cripps Pink	...	...	...	...	1,072	1,347	1,918	1,776	1,889
Other cultivars	2,824	1,100	2,111	1,300	865	2,022	3,057	5,517	9,347
Industry	...	...	...	97,147	58,914	64,579	47,124	38,332	35,896
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,327</b>	<b>160,020</b>	<b>303,500</b>	<b>464,870</b>	<b>504,801</b>	<b>467,685</b>	<b>559,608</b>	<b>535,899</b>	<b>535,140</b>

Source: APOT - Assomela (Trento). \* The data refers to the whole of Trentino.

## PRODUCTION OF APPLES: COMPARISON BETWEEN TRENTINO – SOUTH TYROL – ITALY – EUROPEAN UNION IN THE PERIOD CONSIDERED

(data expressed in tonnes – industry included)

Production areas	1971	1981	1991	2001*	2011**	2013**	2014**	2015**	2016**
Trentino	99,327	160,020	303,500	464,870	504,801	467,685	559,608	535,899	535,140
South Tyrol	304,530	463,750	591,870	963,065	1,180,991	1,096,184	1,199,224	1,127,227	1,063,676
<b>Total Italy</b>	<b>1,697,300</b>	<b>1,741,700</b>	<b>1,870,680</b>	<b>2,180,834</b>	<b>2,285,640</b>	<b>2,163,695</b>	<b>2,456,214</b>	<b>2,279,808</b>	<b>2,262,878</b>
<b>European Union</b>	<b>7,751,000</b>	<b>6,230,000</b>	<b>5,919,200</b>	<b>11,048,000</b>	<b>10,746,000</b>	<b>10,909,000</b>	<b>12,560,000</b>	<b>11,849,000</b>	<b>11,766,000</b>

\* Source: APOT - Assomela (Trento) and WAPA Databank (Brussels), data referred to the EU-27.

\*\* Source: APOT - Assomela (Trento) and WAPA Databank (Brussels), data referred to the EU-28.



The very high quality of Trentino fruits and vegetables mainly derives from its special pedo-climatic conditions as well as from the skill and professionalism of the many farmers who are also supported by a widespread and efficient technical assistance system.



# Fruits & Vegetables

## CHERRIES

Cherries have been present in Europe since bygone times. Cherry tree cultivation started spreading in Trentino in the early 1980's, and today it is most popular in Valsugana, Valle dell'Adige and Vallagarina. On the alluvial fans of Valsugana, in particular, it is traditional to cultivate late-blooming sweet cherries, that allow to extend the cherry season to late



July and early August. Recently, varieties of late-blooming 'durone' cherries with crisp and sweet flesh have been selected. The fresh and luminous mountain environment exalts their quality and storability. Cherry trees grow well in well-drained soils at altitudes up to 1,200 m a.s.l., protected from the cold Spring winds. Cherries are especially delicious products that are available only for a short period of time in the year, and are one of the healthiest and most nutritious fruits. Indeed, in addition to protein they contain polyphenols, minerals (potassium especially), vitamins (C, A, B1, PP) and easily absorbed sugars. In phytotherapy, the part most used is the stem that abounds in polyphenols, tannic acid and potassium salts.

## STRAWBERRIES

In the valleys of Eastern Trentino, strawberries are cultivated at altitudes ranging from 500 to 1,200 m a.s.l., and especially in Valsugana, in Val dei Mocheni and on the Altopiano di Piné plateau. The difference in altitude and delayed cultivation practices allow to obtain harvests that are well distributed over time, making sure that continuously excellent quality



strawberries are available from early June to the end of September. The good taste of the strawberries is exalted by the fresh climate, the fluctuation in temperature and the strong light typical of mountain valleys. Their brilliant colour, intense and fragrant flavour and their unmistakable fragrance make them a truly unique and inimitable fruit. The most cultivated variety in Trentino is the Elsanta, producing medium-large sized berries with high sugar content that can be stored even for a few days after picking. Strawber-





ries have many beneficial effects on health: they are rich in a large number of vitamins (B1, B2, B6, B9, C, E, PP), minerals (calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, bromine, potassium), polyphenols and tannins. They also contain fiber (pectin) that boosts gastrointestinal balance. In Trentino cuisine, thanks to their heart shape and high consistency and storability, strawberries are often used in patisserie, for garnishing and to make jams.



## SUSINA DI DRO D.O.P. \*

The soils in which the Susina di Dro is cultivated, of alluvial and glacial origin, are quite varied, since the plum is a fruit that is quite adaptable. Its colour is red-purplish veering towards dark blue-violet. It has a pruinous patina on the skin and a consistent, yellow or yellow-green flesh. It can be stored for a long time. Its particular, acid/sweet flavour and aromatic properties are its most typical features. These aspects, deriving from the special substances found in the soils of Valle del Sarca, make up the difference between Susina di Dro and other varieties. In particular, it contains high levels of organic acids, mineral elements, especially potassium, and large quantities of vitamins (beta-carotene and vitamin PP) that provide it with those organoleptic and health properties that make it an especially acclaimed fruit. In 2012, the Susina di Dro was included in the Register of protected designations of origin (D.O.P.), protected geographical indications (I.G.P.) and guaranteed traditional specialties.



\* D.O.P. - Denominazione di Origine Protetta that is P.D.O. - Protected Designation of Origin





## SMALL FRUITS

(estimated data expressed in tonnes)

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001	2005	2009	2010	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016
Strawberry	230.0	230.0	1,318.5	2,500.0	4,450.0*	4,500.0*	4,400.0*	4,777.0	4,112.9	4,700.0	4,212.1	4,460.0
Raspberry	0.0	80.0	508.0	620.0	485.2	768.0	778.0	855.0	615.9	650.0	570.7	613.3
Black and red currant	0.0	120.0	34.0	372.0	485.9	451.0	398.0	460.0	400.0	250.0	500.0	340.0
Blackberry	0.0	13.0	11.0	249.0	327.4	557.0	457.0	660.0	340.5	370.0	389.4	395.0
Blueberry	0.0	1.0	13.0	290.0	484.4	662.0	597.0	730.0	645.2	700.0	687.2	690.0
Gooseberry	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	7.8	8.0	6.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>230.0</b>	<b>444.0</b>	<b>1,884.5</b>	<b>4,045.5</b>	<b>6,240.7</b>	<b>6,946.0</b>	<b>6,636.0</b>	<b>7,489.0</b>	<b>6,118.0</b>	<b>6,672.0</b>	<b>6,362.4</b>	<b>6,501.3</b>

\* estimated values

Source: Department of Supervision and Promotion of Agricultural Activities - Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT)

## TREE CROPS

(estimated data expressed in tonnes)

Year	1981	1991	2001	2005	2009	2010	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016
Pear	4,210	2,174	854	576	240	180	150	200	295	280	300
Actinidia - Kiwi	15	2,210	2,165	1,575	1,212	1,212	1,353	1,219	1,550	1,625	1,430
Plum	3,537	3,245	4,130	1,450	1,399	1,190	950	500	684	348	348
Cherry	910	795	1,400	1,008	1,870	1,600	1,200	1,211	1,305	1,772	732
Peach	150	190	52	40	48	48	48	45	45	45	45
Nectarine	76	103	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lotus - Kaki	130	50	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	15
Apricot	9	5	5	6	16	32	26	30	30	31	10

Source: Department of Supervision and Promotion of Agricultural Activities - Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT)

## FORAGE CROPS

(estimated data expressed in tonnes)

Year	2001	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Permanent meadows	570,000	277,607	280,064	260,050	280,064	280,064	280,064	280,064	198,485	147,402
Pastures	150,000	80,121	80,595	99,000	80,595	80,595	80,595	80,595	81,453	77,095
Temporary meadows	9,310	2,193	2,193	6,950	2,193	2,193	2,461	2,461	2,860	572
Grass production sites	97,356	108,390	107,640	88,677	107,640	107,640	111,700	111,700	76,080	112,891

Source: Department of Supervision and Promotion of Agricultural Activities - Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT)

## VEGETABLES - CEREALS

Open field-grown vegetables (estimated data expressed in tonnes)

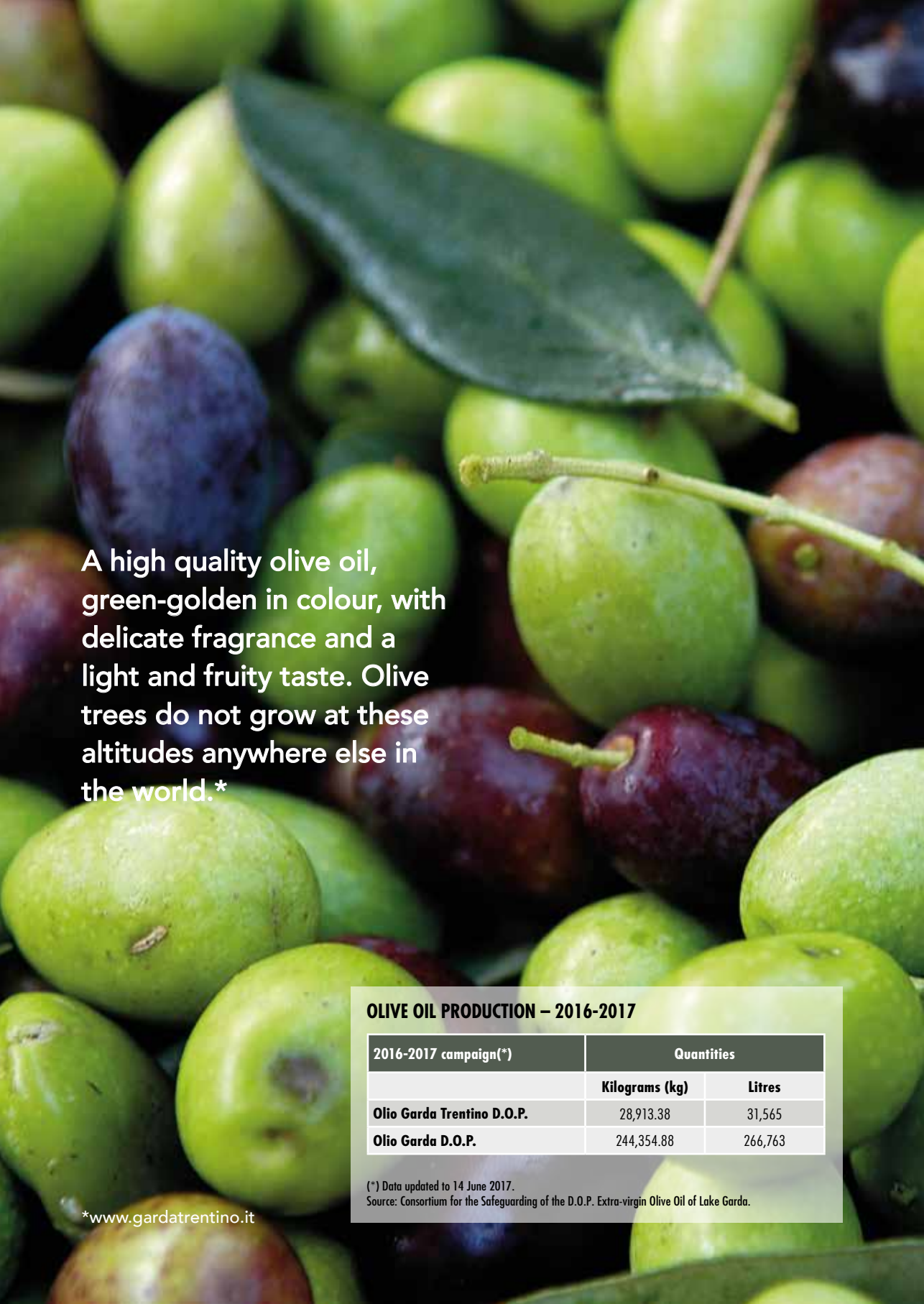
Year	1981	1991	2001	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asparagus	51	80	100	110	136	135	138	138	150	100	100
Beetroot	120	70	30	35	60	90	120	120	125	n.d.	122
Chard	—	64	35	30	90	90	70	124	124	124	125
Carrot	3,100	1,076	702	500	400	320	350	287	287	287	287
Cauliflower	385	168	94	76	175	175	120	191	191	191	190
Cabbage	1,665	555	415	448	540	570	500	549	549	549	550
Savoy	90	73	35	15	60	60	70	70	70	70	70
Onion	85	190	70	60	75	120	120	144	132	132	130
Fresh bean	242	173	70	42	52	42	28	28	28	28	28
Milled bean	42	23	11	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	n.a.(*)
Endive	88	100	1,750	245	120	90	50	80	80	80	80
Lettuce	266	160	125	480	448	336	250	338	338	338	338
Milled corn	150	129	610	896	1,035	1,170	950	950	1,260	950	1,350
Common potato	13,990	15,506	11,312	8,006	5,890	6,940	5,900	7,000	9,000	7,500	6,200
Tomato	25	90	125	180	245	160	120	120	130	120	30
Leek	35	140	100	56	100	140	120	132	154	143	140
Chicory	140	185	685	250	437	322	280	242	242	242	242
Celeriac	140	241	—	—	100	125	120	126	126	126	125
Spinach	85	68	24	10	5	5	5	14	14	14	14
Zucchini	350	689	550	480	175	200	175	175	120	138	140

Source: Department of Supervision and Promotion of Agricultural Activities - Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT) (\*) datum not available









A high quality olive oil,  
green-golden in colour, with  
delicate fragrance and a  
light and fruity taste. Olive  
trees do not grow at these  
altitudes anywhere else in  
the world.\*

#### OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION – 2016-2017

2016-2017 campaign(*)	Quantities	
	Kilograms (kg)	Litres
<b>Olio Garda Trentino D.O.P.</b>	28,913.38	31,565
<b>Olio Garda D.O.P.</b>	244,354.88	266,763

(\*) Data updated to 14 June 2017.

Source: Consortium for the Safeguarding of the D.O.P. Extra-virgin Olive Oil of Lake Garda.

# Olive Oil



## OLIO EXTRA-VERGINE DI OLIVA GARDA TRENTINO D.O.P. \*

The olive tree is a typically Mediterranean species that at the 46th parallel North – crossing through Lake Garda – reaches its northernmost limit in our hemisphere. Thanks to the mild climate, olive tree cultivation in the Basso Sarca (lower Sarca river segment) and Lake Garda areas is an exception in Italy and in Europe. The olive-cultivated surface area amounts to 388 hectares, located in the municipalities of Arco, Riva del Garda, Tenno and Dro, at altitudes that range from 70 to 850 m a.s.l.. The prevailing olive variety is Casaliva, native to Lake Garda, genetically quite similar to the Frantoio variety. There are also groves with the Frantoio, Leccino and Pendolino varieties. Olive harvesting is still done mostly by hand in the period from November to January, when the fruit colour has not yet fully changed (i.e. the olives are not yet ripe). Milling must follow immediately upon picking. Once it was done with stone mills and today with modern crushing equipment. The extraction cycle occurs at a controlled temperature that is kept under 27°C. The resulting oil is filtered prior to bottling. It is green with golden hues, it has a herbaceous nose with a prevailing green almond element and a light artichoke hint. It has a medium-light, balanced flavour, with sour and spicy notes, and good fluidity. The D.O.P. designation underlines the bond between product and production location: in this case, the “Garda” zone with the “Trentino” sub-zone. The severe production specifications lay down the rules for olive growing and for milling, specifying the characters of typicality and the analytical and sensorial parameters required to guarantee their quality. The protected designation of origin is assigned only to superior quality extra-virgin olive oils that have been produced in full compliance with the traditions and typicalities of the area of origin. In bygone times, in honour of the times of poverty when nothing was wasted, the residue from olive milling was kneaded together with yeast, flour and sometimes wine and sugar, to prepare the typical “pan de molche” (crumb bread).



\* D.O.P. - Denominazione di Origine Protetta that is P.D.O. - Protected Designation of Origin

## BEE KEEPERS – BEEHIVES IN 2016

Operational center	Number of bee keepers		Number of beehives		
	2015	2016	December 2014	December 2015	December 2016
Borgo	371	417	6,424	6,179	7,443
Trento	384	445	7,164	7,716	9,554
Cles	347	406	6,300	5,945	6,733
Rovereto	277	300	4,407	4,491	5,505
Tione	184	187	2,511	2,904	2,864
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>26,806</b>	<b>27,235</b>	<b>32,099</b>

Source: Department of Supervision and Promotion of Agricultural Activities – Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT)



# Honey

## MIELE DEL TRENTINO

Mariani tells us that at the time of the Council of Trent, the local honey was already quite renowned, as he writes: "honey ... in Trentino is made in great quantities and is of high quality, although its colour is not of the best. The bees mainly collect nectar from meadow flowers and often from buckwheat,

when it blooms". Today Trentino produces honey varieties made from single flowers (i.e. obtained from the same type of nectar) or from a mixture of flowers, known as 'millefiori' (i.e. obtained from a mixture of different nectars), with a strong prevalence of the latter. The Millefiori honeys are not a homogeneous group and can differ greatly. In terms of quality, their strongpoint lays in the fact that they are the result of a large number of nectars that express a specific floral eco-system.



Among the single-flower types of honey, the most common in Trentino are:

- Acacia honey, very clear, light smell, delicate flavour. Produced mainly in Valsugana, indicatively in the months of May and June;
- Chestnut honey, dark amber, strong and penetrating smell, aromatic flavour with a sour aftertaste. Produced mainly in Valsugana, Val di Cembra, the Sarca valleys and Valle del Chiese at altitudes ranging from 400 and 800 m a.s.l.;
- Rhododendron honey (miel de rasebèch), very clear, very light smell, delicate flavour with light vegetal hints. It is a rare honey, produced only at high altitudes where the unstable climatic conditions make its production fluctuate from one year to another, The traditional production areas are Val di Non, Val di Sole, Val Rendena, the Fassa and Fiemme valleys and Primiero. The production period goes from June to July;
- Honeydew honey, made from the sap of the plants off which aphids and cochineals feed. The honeydew drops are gathered by the bees. The main plants from which the honeydew is sourced are conifers, fir trees in particular. Compared to nectar honeys, honeydew honey is denser. It is very dark in colour and it smells balsamic, of resin and of caramelised sugar. It is less sweet than nectar honeys, with balsamic hints and intense malt and caramel notes.



Making cheese in the 'malga' (mountain dairy) was, and still is, the best way to store mountain pasture milk.\*



\*"Malghe da formaggio" (Cheese-making mountain dairies)  
Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT), 2004



# Cheese



## ZOOTECNICAL AND DAIRY SECTORS

The dairy sector is an important section for the local economy and, over time, it has undergone several structural and organisational changes. As in many other parts of Italy, the number of dairy cattle farms has decreased, with consequent decrease in the number of cattle, accompanied by a concentration of the activities in larger structures with the aim of increasing organisational and managerial efficiency and, hence, profitability. The re-definition of the structural characteristics and of the quality-related elements of local farms has also affected the aspects concerning the environment, management, safeguard and maintenance of the land, especially as regards the management of forage crops (meadows and pastures), their size and the quality of the crops. These aspects highlight the very close link between animal farming activities, in this case the production of milk – the first element of the dairy production chain – and the issues regarding land management, especially mountain land.



### TRENTINGRANA (GRANA PADANO D.O.P.) \*

Trentingrana has been produced since 1926, when Michele Marchesi from Rumo, married to a girl from Mantua, learned how to make cheese in Mirandola (Emilia). He bought the milk from the dairy in Cloz and made a grana cheese that was soon distributed throughout the province. Trentingrana is a member of the Grana Padano family and, under this brand, its specificity is officially indicated by the trademark burnt into the side of the “wheel”, that underlines the properties of its production area and organoleptic peculiarities. Trentingrana is a hard cheese, produced using the milk from two milkings: traditionally, the evening milk is taken to the dairy. On the next morning, the evening milk, separated from the cream that is used to make Trentino butter, is added to the fresh milk of the morning and then whey is added to the milk mixture. Coagulation is obtained using calf rennet. The curd is then reduced into granules the size of large grains of rice, cooked, left to settle and rest at the bottom of the heater, then extracted and placed in specific cheese moulds for 48 hours. The cheese is then brined for 25 days and stocked in warehouses for ripening. The wheels are brushed and turned over frequently. Trentingrana is produced only with milk, rennet and salt. The use of additives is strictly forbidden and for this reason the production specifications also regulate the feeding of the dairy cows (no GMO's), prohibiting the use of silage. Trentingrana is placed on the market at least 18 months after production.

\* D.O.P. - Denominazione di Origine Protetta that is P.D.O. - Protected Designation of Origin





## PUZZONE DI MOENA D.O.P. \* [Slow Food Presidium]

In the 'turn' dairies (cooperative dairies where the daily production belongs in turn to one or the other member) and in the mountain dairies of Val di Fiemme and of Val di Fassa it was customary to make a strong-tasting cheese called Puzzone ('smelly') or "Spretz Tsaorì" (Ladin for "tasty cheese"). The treatment of the wheels in warm water, in some cases with the addition of salt, caused the formation of a practically impermeable crust that favoured internal fermentations and the creation of typical smells and aromas. The Puzzone is undoubtedly one of the cheeses most appreciated by connoisseurs and by consumers seeking healthy, savoury products with character. The cheese is made using raw, whole or partially skimmed milk with the addition of natural whey and calf rennet. Once coagulated, cut and semi-cooked, the curd that has settled to the bottom of the container is wrapped in cloths and placed in wooden cheese moulds. In the hours that follow, the cheeses are pressed and turned over various times. Then the wooden moulds are replaced with plastic ones and the cheeses are left in brine for 2 to 4 days. They are then transferred to the ripening warehouse and placed on wooden shelves where twice a week, for the first 2 or 3 weeks, they are bathed using a sponge imbibed with warm water, until an ochre-yellow patina appears. The cheese is left to ripen for at least 90 days, and after 150 days it is declared 'ripe'. The Puzzone of the Slow Food Presidium is the one that bears an 'M' for 'Malga' (mountain dairy). Only the wheels with this marking are produced using mountain dairy milk, the milk that is milked in summer from the cows out at free-range pasture. In November 2013, the Puzzone di Moena was registered in the register of protected designations of origin (D.O.P.), of protected geographical indications (I.G.P.) and of guaranteed traditional specialities (S.T.G.).



## SPRESSA DELLE GIUDICARIE D.O.P. \*

Spresa is made only in the Giudicarie and in Val Rendena, and it is one of the most ancient Alpine cheeses. Its name most probably comes from the dialect word "spress", that means 'pressed mass', because the milk used to make it is subjected to various skimming processes. Originally, it was a low-fat cheese, made only in the winter months when the cattle ate only hay. It is the heir of a 'peasant' dairy tradition that has been handed down through the centuries, aimed at obtaining the largest possible quantity of butter from the milk. Butter sold at a good price and therefore it was an important source of income for peasant families. In those times, Spresa was sold only in small quantities because it was mostly used by the producing families themselves. Although it is no longer as low-fat as it once was, it is still a fairly light cheese. In accordance with tradition, the cheese is made using only milk deriving from hay-eating cows, which means that it is produced only from September 10th to June 30th. The milk is collected once a day and left to separate from the cream to reduce its fat content. During warming, natural whey and calf rennet are added to the milk. Once coagulated, cut and semi-cooked, the curd that has settled to the bottom of the container is collected and placed in wooden cheese moulds. The moulds are either placed in presses or stacked one on top of the other and turned over various times with the change of cloths. After about 24 hours, the wheels are salted, either by addition of salt or by placing them in brine. During the ripening phase, the wheels are turned over often and the crust is cleaned. Spresa can be eaten "young" (minimum 3 months of ageing) or ripe (over 6 months of ageing).





## VEZZENA [Slow Food Presidium]

In Trentino, prior to WWI, this ancient tradition cheese, appreciated both as a table cheese and as grating cheese, was the only condiment cheese available. It was produced in modest quantities and even its use as grated cheese was scarce. More than on plates of pasta, a dish that was foreign to Trentino tradition, it was sprinkled on soups and on 'canederli' (savoury bread dumplings). After being annexed to Italy, the cooking habits in Trentino started changing and pasta started becoming a steady staple. At this point, however, Vezza cheese had stopped being produced during the war, and so it was replaced by the Grana cheese that slowly but surely became the grated cheese par excellence throughout the country. The raw milk for Vezza is collected once a day and left to separate from the cream to reduce its fat content. During warming, natural whey and calf rennet are added to the milk. Once coagulated, cut and cooked, the curd is collected and placed in wooden, aluminum or plastic cheese moulds in cotton cloths. In the evening, the cheeses are removed from the moulds, placed in the "fascere" (wooden binds) and left to rest in a fresh and humid room for a few days. The wheels are then salted, either by addition of dry salt or by placing them in brine. Finally, the cheeses are placed in the ripening warehouse and once a month are cleaned and treated with seed oil or flax oil. Vezza can be ripened for up to 24 months, after which it is called "stravecchio" (very old). The Slow Food Presidium is referred only to the Vezza produced in summer using mountain pasture milk, recognisable thanks to the "M" (for 'malga') marked on the wheels.



## CASOLÈT DELLA VAL DI SOLE, RABBI E PEIO [Slow Food Presidium]

A traditional Val di Sole cheese, it was also known as 'Casoleti' or 'Casolèt dell'Adamello'. The name comes from the Latin word caseolus, meaning 'small cheese'. It is a fresh cheese, produced using raw, whole milk from one or two milkings, heated to temperatures of about 35°-39°C with the addition of whey or of selected enzymes and calf rennet. The curd is left to rest for 20 to 30 minutes and then broken up into granules the size of a hazelnut. Once the curd has settled on the bottom of the container, it is collected and placed in plastic moulds. The moulds are turned over several times a day, at normal room temperature. On the next day the cheeses are placed in brine for 5 to 10 hours and then in fridges for 20 to 30 days.



## NOSTRANO

Nostrano de Casel is a cheese that has been produced in the small mountain dairies, dairy huts and farmhouses of Trentino for centuries. It was the basic staple of peasant families when poverty reigned in every town of Trentino, whereby the Nostrano was their sole source of protein and amino acids. It is made by pouring into the heater the milk from one or two milkings, heating it up and adding to it lactic ferments and calf rennet. Once coagulated, the curds are extracted and placed in wooden moulds with cloths. The cheeses are turned over twice in a period of two hours, the cloths are replaced and then removed once and for all after 6 or 7 hours. They are then salted by immersion in brine for 3 to 5 days. The cheese can be consumed after at least 60 days of ripening.



## GROSS MARKETABLE OUTPUT (G.M.O.) OF MILK AT THE CURRENT VALUES IN THE PERIOD CONSIDERED

Province of Trento (data expressed in tonnes and euros)

Year	Production		G.M.O. (in €)
	Milk (tonnes)	Value (€/L)	
2001	138,000	0.40	54,551,400
2002	143,500	0.39	56,022,400
2003	140,316	0.40	56,322,842
2004	140,800	0.40	56,869,120
2005	132,100	0.39	51,664,310
2006	133,394	0.38	50,796,435
2007	133,480	0.41	55,287,416
2008	127,671	0.41	51,706,755
2009	131,343	0.42	55,295,403
2010	129,293	0.47	60,677,205
2011	131,867	0.50(*)	65,933,500
2012	138,612	0.50(*)	69,306,000
2013	133,012	0.50 (*)	66,506,000
2014	132,806	n.a. (**)	n.a. (**)
2015	139,010	n.a. (**)	n.a. (**)
2016	145,120	n.a. (**)	n.a. (**)

Source: Statistics Department – Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT) (\*) 2011, 2012 and 2013: estimated average value €/L. (\*\*) data not available

## NUMBER OF DAIRY COW FARMS AND RELATING HEADS OF CATTLE DIVIDED BY CLASS. COMPARISON BETWEEN THE YEARS 2000 AND 2010

Province of Trento

Classes of cows	Farms		Absolute changes	Changes %	Number of cows		Absolute changes	Changes %
	2000	2010			2000	2010		
1-2	222	217	-5	-2.3	346	311	-35	-10.1
3-5	340	185	-155	-45.6	1,309	713	-596	-45.5
6-9	200	107	-93	-46.5	1,468	785	-683	-46.5
10-19	268	176	-92	-34.3	3,624	2,413	-1,211	-33.4
20-49	320	274	-46	-14.4	9,616	8,361	-1,255	-13.1
50-99	84	87	3	3.6	5,509	5,696	187	3.4
100-499	14	25	11	78.6	1,977	3,440	1,463	74.0
500-999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000-1,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>-377</b>	<b>-26.0</b>	<b>23,849</b>	<b>21,719</b>	<b>-2,130</b>	<b>-8.9</b>

	2000	2010	Absolute changes	Changes %
Average cows/farm	16.5	20.3	+ 3.8	+ 23.1

Source: ISTAT census campaigns



# NUMBER OF HEADS OF CATTLE IN THE PERIOD CONSIDERED

Province of Trento

Year	Number of heads of cattle		Index numbers (1939 base=100)
	Total	of which milk cows	
1939	96,668	53,652	100.00
1951	101,289	58,389	108.83
2001	46,500	24,500	45.66
2005	47,202	24,617	45.88
2006	47,750	24,295	45.28
2007	47,674	24,608	45.87
2008	47,443	24,099	44.92
2009	46,034	22,891	42.67
2010	45,862	22,940	42.76
2011	46,604	23,329	43.48
2012	47,118	23,277	43.39
2013	47,102	23,528	43.85
2014	46,596	22,975	42.82
2015	47,796	23,823	44.40
2016	47,723	23,354	43.53

Source: Department of Supervision and Promotion of Agricultural Activities – Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT). As regards the data relating to the years 1939 and 1951: Chamber of Commerce of Trento, Economia Trentina periodical 1952.

# MILK OUTPUT IN THE PERIOD CONSIDERED

Province of Trento (data expressed in tonnes)

Year	Milk (tonnes)	Index numbers (1951 base=100)
1951	140,000	100.00
2001	138,000	98.57
2005	132,100	94.36
2006	133,394	95.28
2007	133,480	95.34
2008	127,671	91.19
2009	131,343	93.82
2010	129,293	92.35
2011	131,867	94.19
2012	138,612	99.01
2013	133,012	95.01
2014	132,806	96.24
2015	139,010	96.87
2016	145,120	103.66

Year	Processed milk (tonnes)
1949	95,857
1950	101,681
1951	101,912

Source: Department of Supervision and Promotion of Agricultural Activities - Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT). As regards the data relating to the years 1949-1951: source Chamber of Commerce of Trento, Economia Trentina periodical 1952.

## AVERAGE MILK OUTPUT PER COW IN THE PERIOD CONSIDERED

Province of Trento (data expressed in tonnes)

Year	Tonnes per cow	Index numbers (1951 base=100)
1951	1.81	100.00
2001	5.63	311.20
2005	5.37	296.48
2007	5.42	299.68
2008	5.30	292.69
2009	5.74	317.00
2010	5.64	311.39
2011	5.65	312.29
2012	5.95	329.00
2013	5.65	312.34
2014	5.78	319.36
2015	5.84	322.38
2016	6.21	343.31

Source: Department of Supervision and Promotion of Agricultural Activities - Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT). As regards the data relating to the year 1951: source Chamber of Commerce of Trento, Economia Trentina periodical periodical, 1952.

## DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF CATTLE BY BREED IN THE PERIOD CONSIDERED

Province of Trento

BREEDS (MILK CATTLE)	1951 (*)		2003		2016	
	No. of heads	%	No. of heads	%	No. of heads	%
Brown Alpine	42,624	73.00	17,291	42.12	9,079	24.68
Friesian	-	-	11,859	28.89	12,409	33.73
Grey Alpine	7,007	12.00	872	2.12	1,679	4.56
Half-breed	-	-	2,198	5.35	3,877	10.54
Black Pied	-	-	2,229	5.43	561	1.52
Red Pied	-	-	4,183	10.19	7,117	19.35
Rendena	8,758	15.00	1,960	4.77	1,892	5.14
Other breeds	-	-	459	1.12	174	0.47
Total	58,389	100.00	41,051	100.00	36,788	100.00

Source: Veterinary Department - Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT) and Chamber of Commerce of Trento.

(\*) As regards the year 1951, the half-breed cows have been considered equivalent to pure-breed cows.

## DAIRY OUTPUT IN THE PROVINCE OF TRENTO. YEAR 2006

(data expressed in tonnes)

Product description	Wheels		Total output	
	Number	Av. weight (kg)	Tonnes	%
Trentingrana (Grana Padano D.O.P.)	117,583	34.0	3,997.82	41.66
Puzzone di Moena	29,190	10.0	291.90	3.04
Vezena di Lavarone	10,200	8.8	89.76	0.94
Casolef Val di Sole, Rabbi e Peio	20,161	1.5	30.24	0.32
Tosela di Primiero	34,403	2.2	75.69	0.79
Spressa delle Giudicarie D.O.P.	4,688	9.8	45.94	0.48
Dolomiti Predazzo	6,712	2.6	17.45	0.18
Goat cheeses (goat + mixed goat's milk)	7,730	2.5	19.33	0.20
Fontal (latteria, ecc.)	39,784	10.0	397.84	4.15
Nostrani	49,522	10.0	495.22	5.16
Other traditional (Tre Valli, Monteson, Canestrato)	-	-	21.29	0.22
Provola and stretched-curd caciotta cheeses	39,556	1.2	47.47	0.49
Fresh (Caciotta, etc.) and soft cheeses	-	-	2,905.21	30.27
Other domestic cheeses	-	-	546.05	5.69
Asiago pressato D.O.P.	44,011	14.0	616.15	6.42
<b>Total output in traditional cheeses</b>			<b>9,597.35</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Concast-Trentingrana. Processed by the Observatory of Trentino Productions – Chamber of Commerce of Trento.

## DAIRY OUTPUT IN THE PROVINCE OF TRENTO. YEAR 2016

(Cooperative dairies and second level consortia)

Product description	Wheels		Total output	
	Number	Av. weight (kg)	Tonnes	%
Trentingrana (Grana Padano D.O.P.) (*)	118,354	39.13	4,631.19	57.79
Puzzone di Moena D.O.P. (*) (**)	34,048	10.93	372.14	4.64
Vezena di Lavarone	17,000	8.34	141.78	1.77
Casolef Val di Sole, Rabbi e Peio	156,771	1.26	197.53	2.46
Tosela di Primiero	15,830	5.00	79.15	0.99
Spressa delle Giudicarie D.O.P. (*) (**)	6,728	7.70	51.81	0.65
Dolomiti Predazzo	6,769	3.54	23.96	0.30
Goat cheeses (goat + mixed goat's milk)	27,563	2.38	65.60	0.82
Fontal (latteria, ecc.)	33,230	10.21	339.28	4.23
Nostrani	65,252	9.61	627.07	7.82
Fresh cheeses (Caciotta, sundry with chili pepper, herbs, etc.)	95,780	1.80	172.40	2.15
Asiago pressato D.O.P. (*) (**)	81,949	13.86	1,136.14	14.18
Asiago alleva D.O.P. (*) (**)	8,652	9.64	83.41	1.04
Mezzano trentino	8,892	10.46	93.01	1.16
<b>Total</b>			<b>8,014.48</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Concast-Trentingrana. Processed by the Observatory of Trentino Productions – Chamber of Commerce of Trento. (\*) With the exception of Trentingrana, Spressa, Asiago, Puzzone, the data of all other cheese types refer only to the production of Concast-Trentingrana, without the production of Latte Trento. (\*\*) Data taken from the activities of the Certification Body CSQA.



The care, love and experience  
that come from the individual producers  
make the products unique and inseparably  
bonded with the territory \*



# Cold meats

## SPECK DEL TRENTINO

Speck, that certainly dates back to the 16th century, is a product of the peasant tradition in the Tyrolean and Trentino areas. It is made from pork hams that, once they have been deboned, rounded off at the tip and cleaned, are placed in a dry rub consisting of salt, black pepper, juniper and other spices as dictated by the producer's traditional recipe. The speck hams are then placed in steel vats where they are kept for at least three weeks, during which they are constantly turned over and rubbed so that the seasoning is properly absorbed. Once the seasoning phase in the dry rub is complete, the hams are moved on to the smoking phase that can last from two to three weeks. The speck hams are placed in the smoking room where the smoke is produced from the combustion of deciduous tree sawdust wetted and aromatised with juniper. After smoking, the speck is transferred to the curing area where it remains for a period that varies according to the weight and to the type of final product to be obtained, i.e. from a minimum of six months for the fully cured product to 3-4 months for the semi-cured product. During this phase, the temperature must be kept at a constant range of 10° to 15°C. During curing, the product surface grows a thin layer of mould that prevents the rind from hardening and therefore allows the meat to cure evenly. At the end of this period, the speck is ready for the market. The largest producers are located in Val Rendena, in Valsugana, and in the valleys of the Avisio and Noce rivers.





## CARNE SALADA DEL TRENTINO

Originally produced in the Basso Sarca area, today the product called 'carne salada' (pickled meat) is a veritable Trentino speciality. Mention of carne salada or, to be precise, of 'carbonata di carne salada' is made in a 15th century manuscript with the title "Libro de cosina composto et ordinato per lo hegregio homo Martino de Rubei de la Valle de Bregna, coquo dell'illustre Signore Johanne Jacopo Trivulzio" (Cookbook composed and ordered for the Honourable Martino de Rubei de la Valle de Bregna, cook to the Illustrious Sir Johanne Jacopo Trivulzio). In the 18th century, two families in Tenno, one of which had survived the plague that had hit the area in the previous century, started producing it for commercial purposes. Since then, carne salada has become one of the symbol products of Trentino. It is an extremely lean, salted and aromatised meat that can be eaten raw, sliced very thin, or grilled. In ancient times it was boiled and served with Torbole broccoli, but in time people started preferring to barbecue and then to grill it and serve it with Saluggia beans or Torbole broccoli boiled and seasoned with olive oil. To make it, only prime topside of beef is used; all of the fat and membranes are trimmed off and it is then cut into compact pieces weighing about 1-2 kg each. The pieces are then covered with a mixture of spices and aromas and placed in special steel containers (that once were made of wood and then in terracotta, called 'pità'), making sure to eliminate any air pockets between the various pieces. Finally, in order to ensure that the water is drained off and that the pieces absorb the aromas, the container is closed with a lid that is then weighted down. The meat remains in the dry rub (cooking salt, laurel, black pepper, juniper berries, pressed garlic cloves and rosemary) for about twenty days, during which time the pieces are turned over every day, making sure that the pieces on the bottom are moved to the top and vice versa, adding aromatic white wine, if necessary, to prevent the meat from drying out excessively. Once this dry-curing phase is complete, the product is ready for consumption. The meat is stored in fresh rooms with constant temperature, never higher than 6° to 8°C.

## LARDO DEL TRENTINO

Lardo del Trentino is another traditional product of Trentino cuisine that once was to be found in the kitchen of every family that grew pigs for their own consumption. It is obtained from raw material coming off mature pigs and, more precisely, only from the fatback, a strip about four or more centimeters thick and easily recognisable by the streak of meat that runs through it. The lard is trimmed of the soft fat and then cut into pieces. The pieces are then covered with a mixture of spices and aromas (salt, ground pepper, laurel, juniper berries and sometimes other spices too) and placed in steel or food plastic vats where they are kept for at least ten days, during which time they are regularly remixed so as to make sure the dry-corn penetrates evenly and to remove the humid deposit that accumulates. Then the lard is transferred to a fresh, dry and dark room for about twenty days, after which the product is ready for the market. The "fumà" version is also smoked, after the seasoning and drying phases, in an oven with wood sawdust and juniper leaves and twigs to give it a characteristic aroma. After this phase, the lard is placed in fresh, dry and shaded rooms to cure for about 20 days, before it is ready to be consumed. After a period of time in which it was considered a 'poor' food, lately it has been rediscovered by Italian chefs and not only in Tren-





tino. A thin slice of Lardo del Trentino on a piece of buttered bread makes for a very tasty appetizer, or it can be added to a soup to make it even tastier. It is also delicious eaten alone, raw and very thinly sliced.

## PANCETTA AFFUMICATA, CRUDA O STESA

Lean pure pork Pancetta, once it is smoked, can be eaten raw in slices or cooked in typical dishes or used to add flavour to main dishes (Sauerkraut, Canederli, etc.). The raw material is first cut into 2-3 kg pieces, processed with a dry rub (salt, pepper, laurel, juniper and sometimes other natural spices as well), placed in special vats and covered with a weighted wooden lid to favour the release of water and the absorption of the aromas. During this period, the product is also turned over (the pieces on the bottom are placed on the top and vice versa) and rubbed to make the seasoning penetrate evenly. To acquire the proper taste, the meat must rest for 10-15 days and then be hung up for one night in the drying room. The Pancetta pieces processed in this way are then smoked for about 5 days in a special oven, in which the smoke is usually aromatised using still-green juniper branches. Finally, the smoked pieces are kept in the curing room (at a constant temperature under 18°C) for at least 40 days, during which time the Pancetta pieces develop a light white surface mould that protects them from deterioration. At this point the product is ready for the market.

## LUGANEGA DEL TRENTINO

Certainly Luganega is every Trentino peasant family's traditional staple cold meat. It is a 100% pork meat sausage that is processed in various ways according to the production area (there is also a non-cured version that usually accompanies typical main course dishes and is cooked first). Prepared using first choice lean pork, prevalingly coming from local or national farms, Luganega is a sausage with a variable percentage of fat that anyhow never exceeds 30% and to which the producers add salt, ground pepper and chopped garlic. After being ground, the meat is stuffed into natural casings and tied at regular intervals so as to make small salamis about 15-20 cm long. This type of processing is necessary for the product to be correctly seasoned. Luganega is then hung up to dry out in a special room for about one week. Finally it is stored for curing in a fresh area with constant temperature and humidity level for a period that varies from 40 to 90 days prior to consumption.





## MORTANDELA DELLA VAL DI NON

In bygone times, in Val di Non every family purchased a piglet at the Saints' Fair and for the next 12 months would feed it potatoes, bran, vegetable scraps and hay. With its meat they then prepared the valley's most typical cold meat, the 'mortandela'. Only pork meat was used, including the neck and, more rarely, the heart and lungs. Today it is still made using traditional methods and following ancient recipes by several producers in the valley. Mortandela has a curious meatball shape. It is brown and has the typical smell and flavour of smoked cold meats and each one weighs about 200 grams. After a first processing phase (deboning, light defatting and enervation), the pork meat is ground and mixed with salt and aromas. The mixture is then shaped into balls, the 'mortandele', that are then wrapped in pork caul and orderly arranged on wooden planks dusted with buckwheat flour and left in the refrigerating room for about 12 hours, during which time they start drying out. After this phase they are smoked for various hours at a temperature kept constant at 25°C. When the product is properly dried out and evenly smoked, it is placed in the curing room where it is left for at least one week before being placed on the market.

## CIUIGA DEL BANALE [Slow Food Presidium]

The production of the Ciuiga is traditionally held in the period that goes from Autumn to the beginning of Spring, and is typical of the Banale (Giudicarie Esteriori) area. It is a fresh pork meat product to which cooked beetroots are added. The product is better consumed cooked, sliced, eaten alone or with sauerkraut. The Ciuiga, once a modest dish eaten by Trentino peasants, was produced using a mixture of second choice parts of the pig and beef. Today, instead, it is produced using select meats such as shoulder, neck and belly and with an amount of beetroot that varies from 35 to 40%. Its preparation starts with the boiling of the beetroots that are then ground and left to dry out in a perforated case covered by a wooden plank. At this point the meat and spices (table salt, black pepper, chopped garlic) are added and the mixture is put through a meat grinder. The resulting product is stuffed in natural beef casing with a diameter of about 4 cm, massaged and pricked to distribute the filling properly and to eliminate any residual air pockets, and finally cut into 10 cm long salamis. In the final processing phase, the Ciuiga salamis are placed in an adequately aired underground room with concrete floor and walls, where they are left for the drying and smoking phases. Smoking is obtained by burning deciduous tree sawdust (preferably beech). The Ciuiga salamis are then stored in another room, from where they are fetched for consumption that must occur within one month from production.



## CACCIATORE VAL RENDENA O SALAME ALL'AGLIO DI CADERZONE

This pure pork salami is eaten raw after being cured. It is prepared using first choice pork meat. The deboned meat is passed through a meat grinder with output holes 6 mm in diameter, then seasoned with salt and a healthy quantity of chopped garlic and pepper and then kneaded by hand for about 2 minutes to obtain a mixture with a fairly large grain. It is then stuffed in natural beef casing with a diameter of about 5 cm, massaged and pricked to eliminate any residual air pockets, then divided into small salamis each about 15 cm long. The double ligature between one salami and the next allows for better drying and makes it easier to separate them. The finished salamis are then placed in the underground drying room where they are kept for about one week at a temperature that in this phase goes from 23° to 15°C. They are then transferred to the curing room where they are kept for about 40 days at a temperature of about 14°C and a humidity level of about 80%.





## FISH FARMING - OUTPUT

	2006	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rainbow trout, processed (kg)	1,906,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,880,000	1,880,000	1,750,000	1,700,000
Rainbow trout, fresh (kg)	2,400,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,630,000	2,730,000	2,700,000	2,800,000
Juvenile rainbow trout (number of pieces)	21,500,000	22,300,000	22,300,000	22,300,000	24,900,000	25,200,000	27,000,000	28,000,000
Fertilised rainbow trout eggs (number)	250,000,000	240,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000	230,000,000	250,000,000	260,000,000	260,000,000
Brown trout (kg)	410,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	430,000	440,000	450,000	420,000
Juvenile brown trout (number of 6-12 cm pieces)	7,500,000	7,700,000	7,700,000	7,700,000	7,650,000	7,800,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Fertilised brown trout eggs (number)	80,000,000	84,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	45,500,000	30,500,000	31,000,000	31,000,000
Adult brook char (kg)	220,000	180,000	110,000	110,000	120,000	140,000	200,000	210,000
Juvenile brook char (number of pieces)	850,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	900,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Fertilised brook char eggs (number)	3,300,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Salmerino alpino trasformato (kg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000
Juvenile arctic char (number of 6-9 cm pieces)	30,000	30,000	60,000	120,000	123,000	125,000	130,000	130,000
Adult arctic char (kg)	80,000	150,000	700,000	900,000	1,100,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,750,000
Fertilised arctic char eggs (number)	—	—	—	—	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Juvenile grayling (number of 6-9 cm pieces)	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	210,000	210,000	220,000	200,000
Juvenile marble trout (number of 6-9 cm pieces)	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	165,000	165,000	160,000	210,000
Carpione del Garda (kg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000

Source: Astro

# Fish




## TROTE DEL TRENTINO I.G.P. \* SALMERINO DEL TRENTINO I.G.P. \*

Trout farming is a long-standing tradition in the province. The idea of introducing, disseminating and developing fish farming in the late 19th century came to Father Francesco Canevari, Agostino Zecchini and Filippo Bossi Fedrigotti. Fish farming first began as an incentive for angling. The salmonids that had always been present on the tables of the aristocrats were already considered a fine dish by the dignitaries gathered at the Council of Trent, while the local trout was highly appreciated at the Court of Vienna. Trout is a fish belonging to the salmonid family that thrives in running waters that are cool and oxygen-rich. Thanks to its abundance of mountains and waterways, Trentino is especially suited for trout farming. The fish species farmed mainly consist of rainbow trout, brown trout and char that compose 85.1%, 7.9% and 6.9% of the output, respectively. In the truly many farms in Trentino, the trout take 18-24 months to reach the desired size, compared to the 13-14 months in sea level farms. Its easily digestible flesh is therefore more consistent, tastier, leaner and richer in noble proteins, mineral salts and the precious Omega-3 fatty acids. In 2013, Trentino trout and char were registered in the register of protected designations of origin (D.O.P.), of protected geographical indications (I.G.P.) and of guaranteed traditional specialities (S.T.G.).



\* I.G.P. - Indicazione Geografica Protetta that is P.G.I. - Protected Geographical Indication





In 2016, in the three bottling plants located in Trentino, 103,623 tonnes of mineral water were bottled, equivalent to 69,081,676 1.5 litre bottles.





# Water

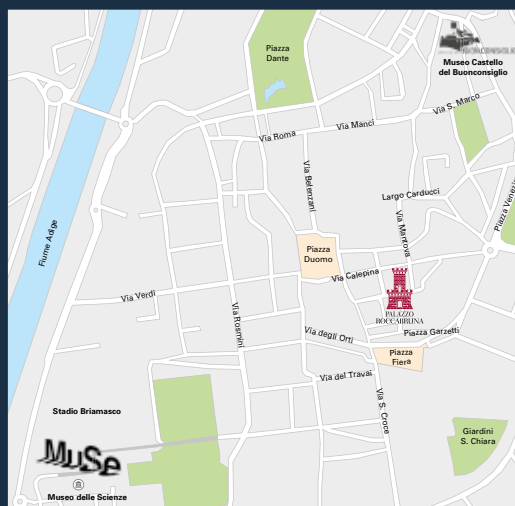
## THE WATER SPRINGS

Trentino is rich in surface and underground waterways. The loose granular soils that fill the valleys act as veritable reservoirs capable of releasing over time significant quantities of water. The provincial cadastre, run by the Geological Department, has counted over 10 thousand springs variably distributed according to the lithology of the elevations, to the altitude and to the width of the catchment basin. In the presence of scarcely permeable or impermeable rocks such as the intrusive massifs of the Adamello or of Cima d'Asta, or of the metamorphic series of upper Val di Sole or of the northern slopes of Valsugana, there are many springs with relatively low average discharge. Where sedimentary rocks surface, the number of sources is lower but they feature sometimes much higher discharge values. An example of this are the springs that surround and drain in depth the Brenta Dolomites Group, with discharges that sometimes exceed 1 m<sup>3</sup>/sec such as the Cetonia spring, the Santa spring in Sporminore that supplies water to the aqueducts of most of the Piana Rotaliana plain, the Busoni spring in Campodenno, the Rio Bianco spring in Stenico, or the Spino spring in Vallarsa that provides water to Rovereto and the towns of its environs. The utilisation of springs is the main source of water for Trentino municipalities. To date it is impossible to exactly quantify all of the province's springs, both because of the extreme variability of their regime that mainly depends on the rainfalls and seasonal trends, and because of the low number of surveys conducted. In any case, it can be said that the local resources are capable of meeting the present and future needs of the entire Trentino community. Among the types of underground waters the province abounds in, it is noteworthy to mention the mineral waters. Trentino has many special kinds of mineral water, some of which totally unique, that are exploited in spas or bottled for drinking. The most famous are the Comano, Levico, Peio and Rabbi springs, which by now are at the centre of established enterprises. Equally important albeit smaller are the so-called 'oligomineral waters' such as those of Peio, the 'minimally mineral' waters of Levico, Nambrone (Carisolo), and others that are unexploited but certainly have the potential for being economically developed in the future. In 2016, in the three bottling plants located in Trentino, 103,623 tonnes of mineral water were bottled, equivalent to 69,081,676 1.5 L bottles.



## Palazzo Roccabruna Enoteca Provinciale del Trentino (Provincial Enoteca of Trentino)

Palazzo Roccabruna, slowly but carefully restored to its original splendour, is the prestigious seat that the Chamber of Commerce of Trento has dedicated to the showcasing of the territory and of its products. Its halls, that contain precious artworks, are the setting for events and exhibitions meant to guide visitors in the discovery of the most representative wine, food and craft products of Trentino and to spread, by means of adequate research and dissemination activities, a production culture that is tightly bound to the territory, its traditions and its history. Palazzo Roccabruna is also the seat of the Provincial Enoteca of Trentino, a point of reference for consumers, connoisseurs and operators wishing to acquire further information and knowledge about the most significant aspects of the local vine-growing and wine-making culture.





## Osservatorio delle produzioni trentine (Observatory of Trentino Productions)

PAT - Autonomous Province of Trento

Camera di Commercio I.A.A. di Trento  
C.C.I.A.A. – Chamber of Commerce, Industry,  
Handicraft and Agriculture of Trento  
Palazzo Roccabruna  
Via SS. Trinità, 24 – 38122 Trento

# 2017

[www.palazzoroccabruna.it](http://www.palazzoroccabruna.it)



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*Pronti all'impresa*



PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DI TRENTO