

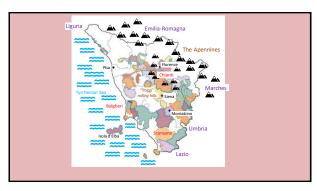




introduction

Cradle of the Italian Renaissance Cities to love: Florence, Pisa, Siena Famous for Art & Architecture Known for: wine, olive oil, wheat, cattle Home to:

- 11 DOCGs
- 41 DOCs
- 6 IGTs



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The leading grape of Tuscany Hundreds of different clones In Italy: 174,000 acres/70,300 ha Known for aromas and flavors of:

- Tart red fruit (cherry, raspberry, cranberry
  Floral (dried flowers)

- Herbal (savory herbs, dry herbs)
   Sweet spices (clove, cinnamon)
   Earthiness/Mineral (dry leaves, smoke, gravel)
   Oak contact often used































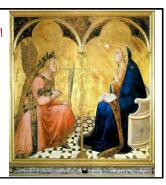








The Pinacoteca Nazionale!



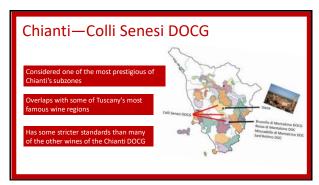




















## Vin Santo! Vin Santo/Vin Santo Riserva: min. 70% Trebbiano Toscano, Malvasia Bianca, or Grechetto Vin Santo Occhio di Pernice: min. 50% Sangiovese Grapes are dried until 28% sugar concentration May not be pressed until December 1 Finished wine must be at least 2% RS Aged for at least 3 years



























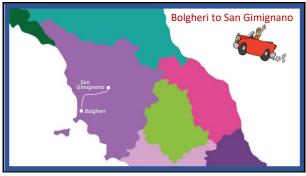








## The Super Tuscans Unofficial term for Tuscan wines produced using international grape varieties (as opposed to Sangiovese) Many are based on Cabernet Sauvignon and other varieties used in Bordeaux Some of the first commercial versions were produced on the Tuscan Coast – in and around the are known as the Maremma













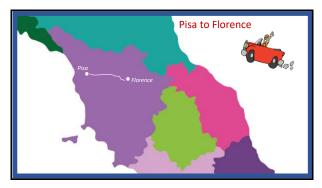








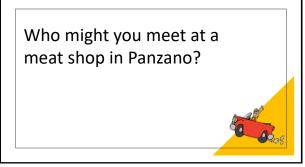






What grape is used in Vino Nobile di Montepulciano?

What river flows through Florence and Pisa?



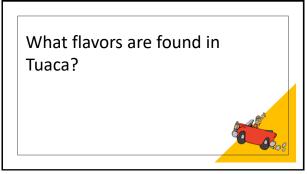
What name is used for Sangiovese in the town of Morellino?



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What term is used for the coastal region in the south of Tuscany?





What town is known as the Medieval Manhattan?

Of all the places we "visited" today, where would you most like to go?



