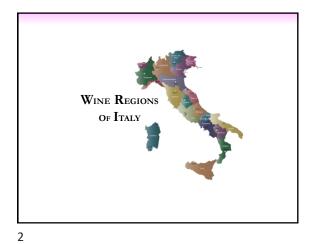
SWE LUSCIOUS LAMBRUSCO - FOCUS ON EMILIA ROMAGNA

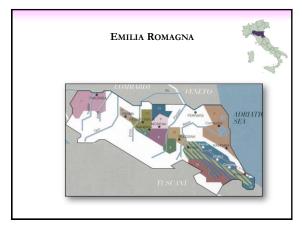


Luscious Lambrusco

It's delightfully refreshing, with a sparkle-enlivened bouquet that can vary from fruity with pleasant vinous overtones to floral with hints of violoets and heather

On the palate Lambrusco is pleasant, with nice nice fruit flavors and clean finish





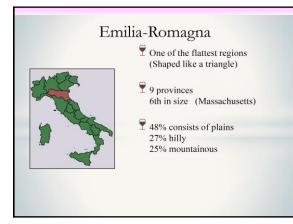


EMILIA ROMAGNA



- Region consists of two distinct sectors. Emilia was the name of the road (Via Emilia) the Romans built to link the coast of Rimini to the hinterland. Romagna as a name can be traced to when the Romans occupied the area for a lengthy period
- Emilia, to the east is home to beautifully perfumed sparklers as well a delightful still reds and whites. Romagna to the west is known for fine wines produced from the native Albana, Sangiovese and Trebbiano
- Lambrusco is a native vine that has a 2,000 year-old history
- DOCG Albana di Romagna and Colli Bolognesi Classico Pignoletto

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EMILIA ROMAGNA GRAPES AND WINES



Important Grapes

- White Malvasia, Trebbiano, Ortrugo, Sauvignon Blanc or Spergola, Moscato, Pinot Grigio, Muller Thurgau, Tocai, Pagadebit, Garganega, Pinot Bianco, Pignoletto
- Red Lambrusco, Lancellotta, Bonarda, Sangiovese, Dolcetto, Marzemino, Montepulciano, Pinot Nero, Cagnina

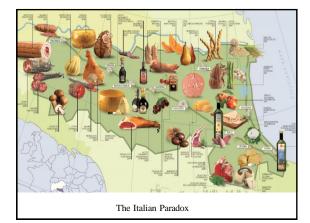
Important Wines

- Whites Albana, Bianco di Scandiano, Montuni, Pagadebit, Pignoletto and Trebbiano
- Reds Lambrusco, Sangiovese
- · Whites and reds Colli Bolognesi, Colli di Parma, Colli Piacentini

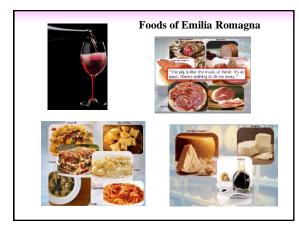
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The Emilia-Romagna region - commonly referred to as the "Bread Basket or "Stomach of Italy", produces such popular delicacies as Parmigiano Reggiano cheese, Prosciutto di Parma ham and Balsamic Vinegar. The very lay of the land in Emilia-Romagna makes it perfect for growing wine grapes. From the low-lying plains that flank the River Po to the hills and Apennines further south, with the Malvasia of Piacenza's hills and the great Lambruscos of Reggio Emilia and Modena, the soil of Emilia Romagna yields wines that are lively, fresh and thoroughly contemporary.

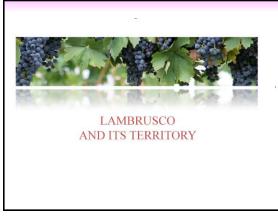


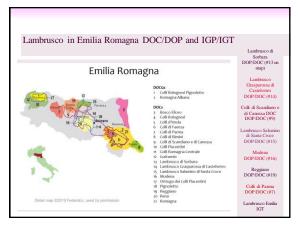


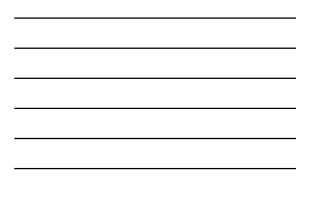














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Lambrusco [lam-BROO-Skoh] Facts

Lambrusco is a unique red Italian grape variety that grew spontaneously long before the days of the Ancient Romans

Lambrusco is derived from the latin word labrusca or lambrusca Lambrusco came from the Romans

Lambrusco came from the Romans, "labrum" - as it was growing at the edges of the "bruscum" - cultivated fields / woods

Lambrusco is the most important grape variety from the region of Emilia Romagna, though it is found in Piedmont, Lombardy, Veneto and as far south in Italy as Basilicata. The grape is also grown in the Southern hemisphere in Argentina and Australia.

Lambrusco is may be produced as a white, rose or red wine, still to fully sparkling, and dry to sweet

Lambrusco flavor notes include cherry, blackberry, violet, and even rhubarb.

Lambrusco's light effervescence makes it a delightful food pairing that cuts through fatty foods. Its fizzy, acidic, and well-balanced character allows Lambrusco to cleanse the palate, as well as pair with everything from robust dishes, cheeses, pizza, burgers, panini, salads and even spicy foods.



The name Lambrusco represents a family of 12 native red grape varieties that have been grown and developed in Emilia-Romagna for centuries. They can be used singly or in combination depending on the rules of each DOC and the winemaking choices of individual producers within those areas

Pellegrino Lambrusco del Pellegrino – known also as Lambrusco di Fiorano and Lambruscone – forengio familia.



Benetti This variety is interesting both because it adapts well to many growing conditions and because it is resistant to mould as it has widely spaced berries. That's why it's often used in organic witculure. It is also later prening and therefore can help spread out the harvest calendar to avoid too much concentration of the harvest, particularly when it is manual.



Oliva This wariety was popular between the end of the 19th century and the start of the 20th when it was known as Lambrusco Oliva Grosso. Its name is due to the shape of its berries and it still can be found amongst plantings of old vines. It produces a richly coloured ruby wine, with good intensity and purple highlights. The nose is intense, fine and complex with notes of red berries, cherry and spice.

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Montericco This grape has been grown between Broletto and Monterico di Albinea, in the province of Reggio Emilia, since the 19th-century and it now found throughout the province. Unlike other members of the Lambrauco family, this warriety teach to develop very small borries that are widely spaced with unripe anthocyanins. That's why its wines are lacking in colour richness, tending towards pale reds. But Montericco does offer lively acidity and low tamins, making it statished for spathing wines. Montericco produces wines with delicate notes of blackberry and berrises as well as dog roses and violets.



Marani There is evidence of this grape being cultivated around Reggio Emilia since the 19th century. Today it still is found there, as well as in the areas around Parma and Mantova. Lambrusco Marani is used in bends with others in the family, and it shigh activity and light tannins make it suitable for sparkling wines, including whites. It brings delicate perfumes of marascene cherry, blackcurrant and floral notes of violet.



Maestri This variety is prevalent in the west of the province of Reggio Emilia, especially in the commers of Montecchio, Boreto and Guilderi. It is believed to have originated in the area around Parma, particularly at Villa Maestri, near San Panerazio. Its adaptability has favoured in planning as far away as Puglia. Lanthruco Maestri is a vell-coloured wine of deep ruby red with parple hajdights and with good body and tamins. When it's been well made it's able to offer notes or fed rints lith techery and will be preview and and around to volce.



Barghi This Lambrusco variety has only recently the individual of and reintroduced. Found since the Policeonary in the sect around lenging Emitting the order been confused with models: beca-grage found in that area, Maramina, Locally it's known as Lambrusco Corbelli or dR Kivalta because – until the 1960s – it was grainarily grown on the estate of the cound Corbelli Rivalta. Its wine is of medium intensity, has an intense ruby has and elegant bougast of blackberry, raphotery and cherry. When given extra maceration, this turns more to plum, liquorice and coffee.



Foglia Prastagliata Meaning 'jagged-leafed', this Lambrusco is less vigrous than some others. It's a late-budding, late-ripening writery. Its wines are red-tolet with purple highlights, and are well structured, mineral, fresh and not astringent. The nose shows notes of heres, wildflowers and voltes, while the fruity palate tastes of blackberry, cherry and forest berries.



Salamino This surjety is considered one of the main grapes in the Lambrusco family, along with Bostnar and Grasparossa. Its name devices from the elongated shape of its banches which, in the local imagination, resemble salamil. It is believed to have originated in the area of Stant Croce, on the outkits: for Grapil. It's now the most which planned variety in the plains of Modena and Reggio Emilia. Its intensely hand. Soft-namined wines tend lowards violet, while its bonguet brings to mind raspbetries, cherries and blackherries as well as a hint of roses.

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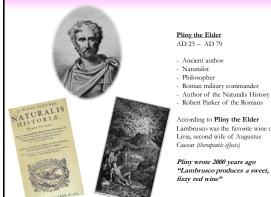
Grasparossa This variety is thought to have originated in the commune of Castelvetro and is common in the hills and foothills around Modera and Reggio Emilia. In the 19th century, Francesco agazoti, the lawyer and vinemaker, praivad is booguet as being like peach blossom. The rich skins of the berries confer the wine a rich ruby colour with purple highlights. As we can infer from its name, Grasparossa is red too in its stems and branches. Its fruit-driven wines bring notes of sour cherry, reducarrant, blackberry, almond as well as floral hints of violets in the young wines. Compared to other Lambraccos, Grasparossa has a higher tannic component which gives its wines more structure. structure.



Sorbura Lambrusco di Sorbura has been appreciated since the 19th century. It's native to the central plains of Modera between the Secchia and Panaro rivers and is grown there in abundance. Its flowers are physiologically feminine and its short, twisted stamens mear that this variety needs a pollitator, a role most often played by Lambrusco Salamino, which is usually planted among it. The wines obtained from Sorbar are are usually day or off dry, light or deep cherry red in colour, with floral notes of violets and roses. These are lightly spatific wines with nice activity, frain notes of blueberies and cherry and they go very well with the pork products common in this area.

Viadanese This vine takes its name from the municipality of Viadana, in the province of This true takes its taim in touristic management of transmit, in the province of Mantau(Lombardia) an area where it is most wides preval together with the low plain of Reggio Emilia. It is also called Groppello Raberti, in honor of the agronomist Ugo Ruberti who discovered it and encouraged its spread at the end of the intecenth century. It provides a ruby, acidic and tamic wine, with typical hims of cherry, black cherry, blackberry and violet.

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Lambrusco was the favorite wine of Livia, second wife of Augustus



Emilia Romagna Lambrusco DOP/DOC and IGP/IGT

Lambrusco di Sorbara DOP/DOC
 85% Sorbara and a maximum of 15% other Lambrusco varieties. Rose and Red styles may be
 produced

Lambrusco Grasparossa di Castelvetro DOP/DOC
85% Grasparossa and maximum 15% other Lambrusco sub varieties and/or Malbo Gentile.
Rose and Red

Colli di Scandiano e di Canossa DOP/DOC Lambrusco – Minimum 85% Lambrusco Barghi, Maestri, Marani and/or Salamino. Maximum 15% Ancellotta, Croatina, Malbo Gentile, Marzemino, Perla dei Vivi, Sgavetta, and/or Termarina Lambrusco Grasparossa Minimum 85% Grasparossa; maximum 15% Ancellotta, Croatina, Lambrusco Marani, Lambrusco Salamino, and/or Malbo Gentile Lambrusco Grasparossa, Lambrusco Marani, Lambrusco Salamino, and/or Malbo Gentile Manbrusco Grasparossa, Lambrusco Marani, Lambrusco Salamino, and/or Malbo Gentile Red

Lambrusco Salamino di Santa Croce DOP/DOC
85% Salamino and maximum 15% Ancellotta, Fortana and/or other Lambrusco subvarieties.
Rose and Red

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Emilia Romagna Lambrusco DOP/DOC and IGP/IGT cont'd

Modena DOP/DOC
Lambrusco Rosato - Minimum 85% Lambrusco; maximum 15% Ancellotta, Fortana, and/or Malbo Gentile
Rosso - Minimum 85% Lambrusco; maximum 15% Ancellotta, Ancellotta and/or Fortana
Lambrusco - Minimum 85% Lambrusco; maximum 15% Ancellotta, Fortana, and/or Malbo Gentile
Novello (Rosso, Lambrusco)
Rose and Red

Reggiano DOP/DOC
 Lambrusco (Barghi, di Sorbara, Grasparossa, Maestri, Marani, Montericeo, Oliva, Salamino, andor Viadanese); maximum 15% Ancellotta, Fogrinia, Lambrusco a Fogia Frastaglata, Mabo Gentik, Marzenino, Perla dei Vivi, Sgovetta, and/or Termarina Lambrusco Salamino (Rd, RdFr, RdSw, RdFiSw); Minimum 85% Lambrusco Salamino; maximum 15% Ancellotta, Lambrusco Marani, Lambrusco di Sorbara, and/or Mabo Gentile Novelo Lambrusco

Red and Rose

Colli di Parna DOP/DCC
 Lambrusco Maestri between S5% and 100%. Max 15% other non-aromatic red grapes recommended and/or allowed for growing in the province of Parma. Red

Lambrusco Emilia IGP/IGT
 Lambrusco and maximum 15% other allowed red grapes for the Red and Rose
 Lambrusco Bianco - Minimum 85% Lambrusco and maximum 15% other allowed white grape varieties

Lambrusco and Food

Lambrusco is a wine of outstanding characteristics; a sparkling, and evanescent froth, a rich taste with a good level of acidity that is balanced by the right amounts of sugars in the medlum dry and sweet versions. Refreshing and pleasant to drinks, it adapts equally to the traditional foods of the region as well as many international dishes. These are well rounded wines and, served cool, are appropriate to many occasions as is proven by their success in flaly and throughout the world. Lambrusco with spice is really so nice!



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Riunite

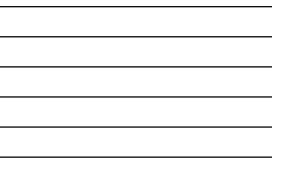


The History of Cantine Cooperative Ruinte In 1950, nine wine producers from the agriculturally rich Einilia-Romagna region "united" to form the Cantine Cooperative Ruintic. The Cooperative's goal was to not only reflect the outstanding wine historically produced in agricultural Einilia, but to join forces in dynamic synergy which would transform small village wineries and individual farmers into a highly respected world-class concern that would never forget its roots and core values. Year after year, the work ethic and perseverance of people from the Einilia regione nabled Ruinite to expand its business with 1,500 members, 5 grape crushing centers and one of the most efficient bottling regimens in the world. Cantine Kinnite has since expanded its base to embrace partner producers that work in some of Italy's best-known winemaking areas.

1967 - Riunite arrives in America

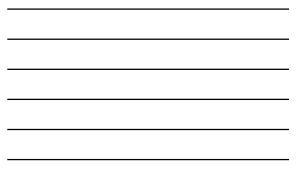
1993 - Riunite was the first winery in Europe to be granted "Certified Quality" status. ISO 9002 and ISO 14001











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Lambrusco Maestri

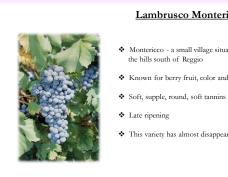
- "Maestri" derives from Villa Maestri in Parma (famous for its Lambrusco vineyards)
- Fruit, intense color and full bodied Mostly used for blending (good tannins)
- Adaptable to different climates & environments.
- Shows good resistance to most common diseases and extreme weather conditions



Lambrusco Marani

- Imparts brightness, taste, perfume and color (Cross - Salamino, Sorbara, Montericco)
- * Late maturing, high yielding
- Sensitive to frost
- * Added for Muscularity (tannin & acidity)
- Mainly grown in Modena, Parma and Reggio Emilia...first identified in 1825

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Lambrusco Montericco

- ✤ Montericco a small village situated in the hills south of Reggio
- * Known for berry fruit, color and perfume
- This variety has almost disappeared



Ancellotta

- ✤ aka Lancellotta
 - Known for roundness, warmth & color (that's why mostly used in blends)
 - Lower acidity than any Lambrusco
 - ✤ Good resistance to wind and drought
 - ✤ Half of its production is in E-R
 - Not part of the Lambrusco family but it is called the "missing" grape

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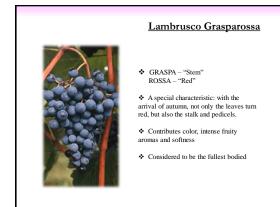
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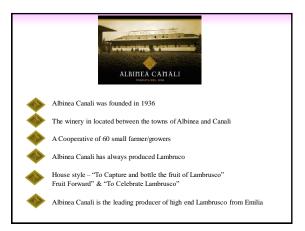
UMBERTO CAVICCHIOLI E FIGLI

UMBERTO CAVICCHIOLI E FIGLI The Cavicchioli family has been cultivating vines in the San Prospero province of Modema (Sorbara DOC) (or over a century, but it was not until 1928 that Umberto Cavicchioli began bottling the wine under his family name. Umberto's two granknows, brothers Sandro and Claudo are still part of the basiness today. The Cavicchioli family is samong the largest landowners in the Modema DOC with 235 acres of vineyards of which 173 acres are of the prized Lambrusco di Sorbara variety. Here, the climate is always. humid with cold winters and hot summers and vineyards are planted in the pergola system to keep the vines dry. Their family foreou on vineyard ownership, low yields and DOC production has been instrumental in establishing Cavicchioli as one of the leaders in high-quality Lambrusco. These wines have been sold predominantly in their native lady, but have also found a home in markets around the world, such as the USA.

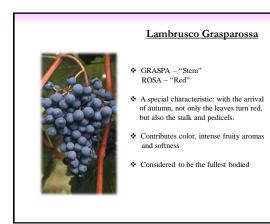
USA. Caricchioli makes world-class Lambruscos and whether delicate or robust, dry or abboccato, these wines have a pronounced acidity which, together with its babbles, are perfect foils to Emilia's hearty cuisine based on dairy, cured pork and egg pairst. Verstile, celebratory and perfect for all occasions, Cavicchioli Lambrusco's offer great value and outstanding quality.

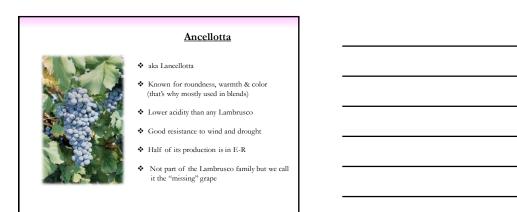
























catifully and a that of waters, one taminy, minimum of toolines produced, workheved opcompliant him, yo 2000, Catelo Chiela was havended from them a just a simply of watery. Catelo hand is a dutaperint for a work of an which great writes can be califivated, a place in which multitude its programming urganics to perfection. Include, nevertheless others an morphere instead with history and tadation.

Here, iconic wines such as Premium, Fondatore, Vigneto Cialdini were born. These are so rooted in the local area and history that merely calling them Lambruscos would fail to do them justice. Lambrusco alone is unable to capture the linear profile and mineral tones of a Sorbiar or the fleship, fluxly sensually of a Creaparosas.







