

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE
REGISTRATION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION**

NAME OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

Toscano/a

PRODUCT CATEGORY

Wine

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Italy

APPLICANT

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PROTECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Date of Protection in the European Union: 19.2.1999

Date of Protection in the Member State: 9.10.1995

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

- **Raw Material**

Varieties authorized in the provinces of XXX Arezzo, Florence, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Massa Carrara, Pisa, Pistoia, Prato and Siena.

- **Alcohol content** : min 9,50% vol

- **Physical Appearance**

White wine, rosé and red.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Toscana region: provinces of Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Massa Carrara, Pisa, Pistoia, Prato y Siena.

LINK WITH THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

I - Foreword

The process of identification of natural and human factors which influence the characterization of Tuscany IGP in all categories must consider the conditions of its origin and its evolution over time.

This process should take into account the traditional role of Tuscan wine as the forebearer of appellations of origin developed in the region over the past two centuries. These have drawn from the principles of Tuscan winemaking both agronomically and from the wine itself, and these have in turn influenced the current configuration of the IGP, subject to different interpretations depending on the typological profile, and different production environments .

That cause / effect relationship has had a major influence in determining the identification of 'Tuscan wines' which are varied, yet are united by a common culture and a tradition of production.

For the same reasons, the specifications written for the denomination of origin (DO) in the early years of the entry into force of Community rules, that is, before the definition of the discipline of Tuscany IGP, influenced its own rules. Different typologies were registered in the general rules according to the principle of complementarity.

II - Wine varieties admitted

One factor of particular importance in the context of the rules of Tuscany IGP training, and which highlights its role as an instrument of regional development around the wine system, lies in the range of employment corresponding to the varieties authorized for the crop in the regional territory, a diversity that enables experimentation of different varieties for both varietal wines to more complex grape mixtures.

III - The relationship between the sector and the productive process

Regarding the diverse employment of Tuscany IGP in the regional territory, it should be noted that regulatory factors and commercial guidelines have performed some remarkable changes :

- First, as expected, the IGP has been developed in territories where its presence was previously quite low, so we can now see an effective regional distribution;
- Even though the same vineyards are used for several productions, the DOP and IGP vineyards can be found in different locations depending on the mountainous typology and according to the characteristics that classify as 'typical' and 'structural'.

In the first case, these differences enables easier land management and easier water management, especially with respect to the water concentration. It enables producers to adopt forms of more appropriate cultivation with regard to machining operations, and especially the harvest. All of this is facilitated by the existence of a greater number of areas of vineyards with sizes that are consistent with the requirements of management techniques. The second, by contrast, is mainly characterized by rocky matrices such as limestone, sandstone or marl. It has a steeper gradient on the slopes of a typical hill and a greater likelihood of erosive instability.

While the former has a better capacity for IGP vineyards, the second is used more for DOP vineyards and requires a greater number of interventions with additional irrigation.

IV - Causal interaction between natural and human elements and categories of production

The only categories that have a specific causal link with the natural conditions concern dried grapes and overripe grapes, for which temperature, humidity, ventilation and lighting exert a specific influence on the organoleptic characteristics, of course depending on the variety.

This influence is seen mostly with respect to the production of overripe grapes, due to the ripening process, involving the extended time of the fruit on the ground after industrial development and maturation of the botriticidation.

This condition can occur in various environments, but is more intense and frequent in the maritime area.

V - Spatial structure of soil and vineyards

Differentiation in the management and structuring of the vineyards and in the forms of culture are essentially linked to factors that are common to all regional viticulture and environmental conditions and their own management and quality characteristics.

These conditions, which can also be specific to the field of DOP, are common to Tuscany IGP, according to the following general types.

First, the types of management correspond generally to "*ritocchino*". Often covered with grass, depending on the gradient of the slope, the aim is to ensure that certain performance criteria are met, to keep the soil water balance, prevent surface erosion and the danger of landslides, and all this depending on the particular nature and soil texture. Another system adopted in case of failure or excessive cost of other solutions is the "*raccordato giropoggio*".

Forms of culture are largely traditional, using guyot, lace and in rare cases, glass, in response to the special requirements of some varieties and types. In the area of Tuscany horizontal pruning is not found IGP.

A final factor concerning ways of structuring the vineyards is the landscape aspect, which must also be defended in relation to the needs imposed by agricultural progress.

It is clear that the disappearance of expansive culture and its replacement by specialized vineyards have introduced some changes to the traditional landscape. To avoid a spoiling the visual aspects of the landscape, supportive palisades in reinforced concrete have been replaced by traditional treated wooden poles. The same principles have been applied to mechanical harvesting.

VI - The relationship between the dimensions of industry and production process

Tuscany IGP is a wine industry which today has around 4500 producers : now distributed throughout the region .

From the point of view of the size of holdings, it is noted that about two-thirds of the producers claiming Tuscany IGP do reach the 100 quintals of grapes their production is only equivalent to 15% of of Tuscan IGP, while a third represents 85 % of Tuscan IGP.

In this situation two considerations emerge:

a) supply that feeds the trade in Tuscan IGP, which represents about 25% of the total regional production, consists of a large number of producers, but well below the total number of applicants for product qualification;

b) the concept of Tuscan wine is so anchored in the productive sector and the market in the region that 'Toscana' is the distinctive feature of the regional wine industry in the local market, characterized by a relationship with direct knowledge of the wine industry.

We can say that the image of Tuscan wine Tuscany IGP is expressed through many factors that characterize the Tuscan landscape (cultural, artistic, historical aspects).

SPECIF RULES FOR LABELLING, IN CASE THESE EXIST

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CONTROL BODY

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