

ESTTA Tracking number: **ESTTA683500**

Filing date: **07/14/2015**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Notice of Opposition

Notice is hereby given that the following party opposes registration of the indicated application.

Opposer Information

Name	CONSORZIO TUTELA VINI EMILIA		
Entity	Consortium	Citizenship	Italy
Address	VIA VIRGILIO, 55 Modena, 41123 ITALY		

Attorney information	Paolo A. Strino Gibbons PC One Penn Plaza, 37th Floor New York, NY 10119 UNITED STATES ipdocket@gibbonslaw.com Phone:2126132023		
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Applicant Information

Application No	85725718	Publication date	06/16/2015
Opposition Filing Date	07/14/2015	Opposition Period Ends	07/16/2015
Applicant	MOLINOS IP S.A. CASE POSTALE 29 Paudex, SWITZERLAND		

Goods/Services Affected by Opposition

Class 033. First Use: 0 First Use In Commerce: 0 All goods and services in the class are opposed, namely: wines, alcoholic beverages, namely, wine coolers

Applicant Information

Application No	85733729	Publication date	06/16/2015
Opposition Filing Date	07/14/2015	Opposition Period Ends	07/16/2015
Applicant	MOLINOS IP S.A. CASE POSTALE 29 Paudex, SWITZERLAND		

Goods/Services Affected by Opposition

Class 033. First Use: 0 First Use In Commerce: 0 All goods and services in the class are opposed, namely: wines, alcoholic beverages, namely, wine coolers

Grounds for Opposition

Immoral or scandalous matter	Trademark Act section 2(a)
Priority and likelihood of confusion	Trademark Act section 2(d)
The mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive	Trademark Act section 2(e)(3)

Mark Cited by Opposer as Basis for Opposition

U.S. Registration No.	4545990	Application Date	07/24/2012
Registration Date	06/10/2014	Foreign Priority Date	NONE
Word Mark	EMILIA		
Design Mark			
Description of Mark	NONE		
Goods/Services	Class A. First use: First Use: 1987/12/31 First Use In Commerce: 1987/12/31 Wines		

Attachments	85685448#TMSN.png(bytes) EMILIA Notice of Opposition for filing.pdf(2995234 bytes)
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Certificate of Service

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of this paper has been served upon all parties, at their address record by First Class Mail on this date.

Signature	/PAS/
Name	Paolo A. Strino
Date	07/14/2015

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

In re Serial Nos.: 85/725,718; 85/733,729

Marks: EMILIA NIETO SENETINER; MENDOZA-WINE OF ARGENTINA EMILIA NIETO
SENETINER DESDE and Design

Published in the Official Gazette on June 16, 2015

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:
CONSORZIO TUTELA VINI EMILIA :
:
Opposer, :
:
v. : Opposition No. _____
:
MOLINOS IP S.A. :
:
Applicant. :
:
-----X

COMBINED NOTICE OF OPPOSITION

Honorable Commissioner for Trademarks
Trademark Trial and Appeal Board
P.O. Box 1451
Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

In the matter of Trademark Application Serial Nos. 85/725,718; 85/733,729 for the marks
EMILIA NIETO SENETINER; and MENDOZA-WINE OF ARGENTINA EMILIA NIETO
SENETINER DESDE and Design filed on September 11, 2012 and September 20, 2012
respectively, and published for opposition in the Official Gazette on June 16, 2015:

Opposer, CONSORZIO TUTELA VINI EMILIA, a consortium (i.e. a membership
association) organized under the laws of Italy and having address at Via Virgilio, 55, Modena,
Italy, 41123 ("Opposer" or "Consorzio Emilia"), believes that it will be damaged by the

registration of the marks shown in the above-identified applications, and hereby opposes the same.

The proceedings of the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board are governed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. 37 C.F.R. §2.116.

In particular, 37 C.F.R. §2.104(b) provides that:

Oppositions to different applications owned by the same party may be joined in a consolidated opposition when appropriate, but the required fee must be included for each party joined as opposer for each class in which registration is opposed in each application against which the opposition is filed.

In addition, T.B.M.P §305 specifies that:

When appropriate, a party may oppose, in a single (i.e., "consolidated") notice of opposition, different applications owned by the same defendant.

[...] A consolidated notice of opposition, or petition to cancel, or a combined notice of opposition and petition to cancel, is appropriate if the plaintiff's claims against each of the defendant's subject applications, and/or registrations, involve common (i.e., similar) questions of law or fact.

Applicant's claims against each of the opposed trademarks involve common questions of law or fact. *World Hockey Ass'n v. Tudor Metal Products Corp.*, 185 USPQ 246, 248 (TTAB 1975) (oppositions involving similar marks and similar issues consolidated). In fact, the opposed trademarks only differ for the addition of certain design elements and have been applied-for in connection with the same or related goods. Accordingly, applicant believes that a consolidated notice of opposition is appropriate against the above-identified applications.

The grounds for opposition are as follows:

COUNT I
**(Primarily Geographically
Deceptively Misdescriptiveness)**

1. Opposer is a statutory body created by authority of the Government of Italy. It functions as an association of wine producers and is recognized under the laws of Italy and the European Community as being the entity responsible, *inter alia*, for certifying, policing and licensing the use of the name EMILIA, for certain wine products made in the Italian region of EMILIA, and certain surrounding areas.

2. Consorzio Emilia is tasked with the responsibility of protecting, promoting, and developing accurate industry information with respect to wine products bearing the EMILIA denomination. It is entitled to protect Trademarks and Geographical Indications, and to act before courts in matters related to the protection of the EMILIA geographical indication.

3. As part of its activities, Opposer has controlled use of the marks EMILIA by others, to certify that wine originates in the Emilia region of Italy, and that the products meet other specifications established by the Opposer or by law.

4. Members of Consorzio Emilia have been exporting to the United States genuine wines for many decades. Under authorization by Opposer, the mark EMILIA is currently affixed to large volumes of genuine products coming from the eponymous Italian region and is shipped from Italy to the United States every year, and it has been so for the several decades. These products have been shipped to all regions of the United States, and are known to U.S. consumers as well as to consumers around the world.

5. Opposer has therefore acquired extensive and long-standing common law rights in and to the certification marks EMILIA (sometimes “Opposer’s Mark”) by virtue of use of these

marks by its licensees, authorized importers and distributors. Opposer controls over such use of these certification marks as indications of regional origin for wine products.

6. Opposer is also the owner of the following U.S. registration for the certification mark EMILIA, in connection with wines: Reg. No.: 4,545,990. **See Annex 1.** Thus, Opposer's standing is not at issue.

7. Emilia is a generally known geographic place, referring to the eponymous region of Italy. **See Annex 2.**

8. Widespread use of the word "Emilia", often in combination with the name of a particular grape variety, dates back to the early twentieth century in the area of the Emilian provinces of Piacenza, Parma, Reggio Emilia, Modena and Bologna . The particular features that distinguish wines bearing the EMILIA denomination have been acquired only at the beginning of the twentieth century. However, historical evidence on the spread of the vine in the territory of Emilia is shown by many authors since at least as early the sixteenth century, when it was stated that in the Emilia region, vines were grown in long queues, among poplars and elms, and produced wines not very austere but healthy, in the hills below the Apennines in front of Parma, Reggio Emilia and Modena. Today, the resulting product is unique due to the geographic features of the region and its surrounding area, coupled with strict production standards, and a combination of other, not replicable geographic factors ranging from seasons and temperatures, local craftsmanship of certain materials and tools, local vegetation, etc.). Among well-known wines bearing the EMILIA denomination, some have acquired world-wide renown such as Lambrusco and Sangiovese.

9. Applicant, MOLINOS IP S.A., a corporation organized under the laws of Switzerland and having address at Case Postale 29 Rte. Du Simplon 16, Paudex, Switzerland, filed two applications on September 11 and September 2012 respectively, seeking to register the trademark EMILIA NIETO SENETINER; and MENDOZA-WINE OF ARGENTINA EMILIA NIETO SENETINER DESDE and Design, in connection with wines and alcoholic beverages, as evidenced by the publication of said marks in the Official Gazette on June 26, 2015. The applications are based on intent to use.

10. Opposer alleges that the proposed marks are primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive within the meaning of Section 2(e)(3) of the Trademark Act, and/or otherwise deceptive within the meaning of Section 2(a) of the Trademark Act.

11. Section 2(e)(3) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(3) prohibits the registration of a mark which, when used on or in connection with the goods of the applicant, is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive of them. The Trademark Manual of Examining Procedure (T.M.E.P.) states that marks that are found to be primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive under §2(e)(3) may not be registered on the Principal nor Supplemental Register unless the mark has been in lawful use in commerce since before December 8, 1993. Section 23(a) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1091(a). Further, when the applicant claims use prior to December 8, 1993 and seeks registration on the Supplemental Register, or amends to the Supplemental Register, registration must still be refused under §2(a). See T.M.E.P. §1210.07(a). 12. Upon information and belief, Applicant does not produce, is not entitled to produce, and does not appear to intend to produce wine in the geographic area of Emilia in Italy. Thus, registration of the proposed trademarks should be denied whereas

Applicant's misrepresentation would be a material factor in the consumer's decision to buy the related products.

12. Applicant is a Swiss corporation with no direct relationship with Italy or the Emilia geographical area. On information and belief, the wines bearing the proposed mark will originate in South America. Even if Applicant's motives in seeking registration are innocent, Applicant may still not register a mark if it is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive.

13. Because of the known association between wine and the Emilia region, the consuming public is likely to believe that the place identified by the opposed mark indicates the origin of the goods bearing the mark, when in fact the goods do not come from that place.

14. This misrepresentation would be a material factor in the consumer's decision to purchase the product, especially given the reputation for high quality wine products originating in the Emilia region and in Italy in general. In view of the above, it is evident that the primary significance of EMILIA is a generally known geographic location in Italy; that the consuming public is likely to believe that EMILIA indicates the origin of applicant's wine when in fact the goods do not come from the EMILIA region in Italy; and that the misrepresentation is a material factor in the consumer's decision to buy the goods. Thus, registration should be refused on the basis that Applicant's mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive.

COUNT II
(Deceptiveness Under § 2(a)
of the Trademark Act)

15. Opposer repeats and realleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 14 as though set forth herein.

16. The applied-for trademarks are deceptive under § 2(a) of the Trademark Act and as such it cannot be registered, either on the Principal or Supplemental Registers.

17. A mark is “deceptive” under § 2(a) only when it bestows upon the product an appearance of greater quality or salability than it has in fact. The presence of deception must be significant.

18. Based on the allegations provided therein, there is no doubt the term EMILIA as used or intended to be used by Applicant in connection with wine not originating in the EMILIA region, is misdescriptive of the character, quality, function, composition or use of the goods listed in the application.

19. Prospective purchasers are likely to believe that the misdescription actually describes the goods as originating in the EMILIA area. As a result, the misdescription would likely affect the decision to purchase as consumers will be unable to distinguish applicant’s wine from authentic wine originating in the Emilia region.

20. It is a well-known fact that deception that takes place at the consumer's first encounter with the mark is not erased even if the consumer would later find out that the designation was not deceptive.

21. In sum, the applied-for trademark is deceptive under § 2(a) of the Trademark Act and as such registration should be denied.

COUNT III
(Likelihood of Confusion)

22. Opposer repeats and realleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 21 as though set forth herein.

23. Applicant is seeking registration for two marks containing the identical word EMILIA in connection with the same goods as Opposer's mark EMILIA, i.e. wine. It is clear the persons encountering them under their respective marks are likely to assume that the products originate at the same source or that there is some association between their sources, such as affiliation, sponsorship or endorsement.

24. Applicant's proposed marks and Opposer's trademark are similar in sound, appearance, meaning, and commercial impression. Additionally, as shown in the Design mark, Applicant intends to use the word EMILIA as the most prominent portion of its mark.

25. The consuming public encountering Applicant's Marks on wine may assume that the origin or quality of the wine is certified by Opposer, that it complies with production standards and indication of origin requirements, i.e. they originate in the EMILIA region.

26. When applied to Applicant's goods, Applicant's Mark is likely to cause confusion, to cause mistake, and to deceive the trade and public, who is likely to believe that Opposer (i.e. its licensees, authorized users, etc.) is the source of the goods or that such goods are approved, endorsed, sponsored, produced under license, or somewhat associated thereto.

27. Any defect, objection to, or fault found with Applicant's products sold under the marks EMILIA NIETO SENETINER; and MENDOZA-WINE OF ARGENTINA EMILIA NIETO SENETINER DESDE and Design would reflect on and seriously injure the reputation for the goods and businesses that bear the original EMILIA denomination.

28. Therefore, registration should be denied under likelihood of confusion based on Section 2(d) of the Trademark Act since Opposer's has established long priority of use for the mark EMILIA in U.S. interstate commerce.

29. If Applicant is granted a registration for the marks herein opposed, it would obtain thereby at least a *prima facie* exclusive right to use the mark for the goods identified in the registration. Such registration would be a source of damage and injury to Opposer.

WHEREFORE, Opposer prays that registration of the marks EMILIA NIETO SENETINER; and MENDOZA-WINE OF ARGENTINA EMILIA NIETO SENETINER DESDE and Design, in Serial Nos. 85/725,718; 85/733,729 be refused and that this opposition be sustained.

A fee in the amount of \$300 as required by 37 CFR §2.6(a)(17) has been submitted electronically, for each party joined as opposer, for each class in which registration is opposed, in each application against which the opposition is filed. See T.B.M.P §305.

The Commissioner is authorized to draw on the Deposit Account of Gibbons P.C., Account No. 03/3839, with reference to file 113251, if the accompanying fee is insufficient or inadvertently omitted.

Please recognize as attorneys for Opposer in this proceeding, Paolo A. Strino and Wendy R. Stein of Gibbons P.C., One Penn Plaza, 37th Floor, New York, New York, 10119.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dated: July 14, 2015

By: 

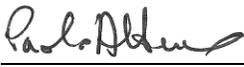
Paolo A. Strino
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One Pennsylvania Plaza
New York, NY 10004
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ipdoCKET@gibbonslaw.com

ATTORNEYS FOR OPPOSER

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE AND FILING

I hereby certify that a true and complete copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF OPPOSITION, including any exhibits thereof, has been served on Applicant, by mailing said copy on July 14, 2015, via First Class Mail, postage prepaid to Applicant's attorney of record, Janice Housey of Symbus Law Group, P.O. BOX 11085, Mc Lean, Virginia, 22102-7985. A courtesy copy is also being sent to Applicant's address of record.

The undersigned further certifies that this correspondence is being transmitted electronically to the Commissioner for Trademarks on May 25, 2014, by filing the same electronically at <http://esta.uspto.gov/filing-type.jsp>

By 
Paolo A. Strino
Gibbons P.C.
One Pennsylvania Plaza
New York, NY 10004
(212) 613.2023
ipdocket@gibbonslaw.com

ANNEX 1

Generated on: This page was generated by TSDR on 2015-07-14 14:14:10 EDT

Mark: EMILIA

EMILIA

US Serial Number: 85685448
Application Filing Date: Jul. 24, 2012
US Registration Number: 4545990
Registration Date: Jun. 10, 2014
Filed as TEAS Plus: Yes
Currently TEAS Plus: Yes
Register: Principal
Mark Type: Certification Mark
Status: Registered. The registration date is used to determine when post-registration maintenance documents are due.
Status Date: Jun. 10, 2014
Publication Date: Mar. 25, 2014

Mark Information

Mark Literal Elements: EMILIA
Standard Character Claim: Yes. The mark consists of standard characters without claim to any particular font style, size, or color.
Mark Drawing Type: 4 - STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Certification Statement: The certification mark, as used by persons authorized by the certifier, certifies that the wine comes from the "EMILIA" production area, which is in the Italian province of Emilia-Romagna north of Tuscany, and south of Piedmont as defined in the official standards.

Goods and Services

Note: The following symbols indicate that the registrant/owner has amended the goods/services:

- Brackets [...] indicate deleted goods/services;
- Double parenthesis ((...)) identify any goods/services not claimed in a Section 15 affidavit of incontestability; and
- Asterisks *..* identify additional (new) wording in the goods/services.

For: Wines

International Class(es):

U.S Class(es): A - Primary Class

Class Status: ACTIVE

Basis: 1(a)

First Use: Dec. 31, 1987

Use in Commerce: Dec. 31, 1987

Basis Information (Case Level)

Filed Use: No	Currently Use: Yes	Amended Use: No
Filed ITU: Yes	Currently ITU: No	Amended ITU: No
Filed 44D: No	Currently 44D: No	Amended 44D: No
Filed 44E: No	Currently 44E: No	Amended 44E: No
Filed 66A: No	Currently 66A: No	
Filed No Basis: No	Currently No Basis: No	

Current Owner(s) Information

Owner Name: CONSORZIO TUTELA VINI EMILIA
Owner Address: VIA VIRGILIO, 55
41123 Modena
ITALY
Legal Entity Type: consortium
State or Country Where Organized: ITALY

Attorney/Correspondence Information

Attorney of Record

Attorney Name: Paolo A. Strino
Docket Number: 0129.1045
Attorney Primary Email Address: info@lmiplaw.com
Attorney Email Authorized: Yes

Correspondent

Correspondent Name/Address: Paolo A. Strino
Gibbons P.C.
One Penn Plaza, 37th Floor
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UNITED STATES

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Correspondent e-mail: ipdocket@gibbonslaw.com

Correspondent e-mail Authorized: Yes

Domestic Representative

Domestic Representative Name: Paolo A. Strino

Phone: 2126618000

Fax: 2126618002

Domestic Representative e-mail: info@lmplaw.com

Domestic Representative e-mail Authorized: Yes

Prosecution History

Date	Description	Proceeding Number
Jan. 15, 2015	TEAS CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	
Jun. 10, 2014	REGISTERED-PRINCIPAL REGISTER	
Mar. 25, 2014	OFFICIAL GAZETTE PUBLICATION CONFIRMATION E-MAILED	
Mar. 25, 2014	PUBLISHED FOR OPPOSITION	
Mar. 19, 2014	TEAS CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	
Mar. 05, 2014	NOTIFICATION OF NOTICE OF PUBLICATION E-MAILED	
Feb. 18, 2014	LAW OFFICE PUBLICATION REVIEW COMPLETED	70468
Feb. 12, 2014	NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF AMENDMENT TO ALLEGE USE E-MAILED	
Feb. 11, 2014	APPROVED FOR PUB - PRINCIPAL REGISTER	
Feb. 11, 2014	USE AMENDMENT ACCEPTED	81089
Dec. 30, 2013	AMENDMENT TO USE PROCESSING COMPLETE	70468
Dec. 09, 2013	USE AMENDMENT FILED	70468
Dec. 17, 2013	ASSIGNED TO LIE	70468
Dec. 09, 2013	TEAS AMENDMENT OF USE RECEIVED	
Dec. 09, 2013	TEAS/EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE ENTERED	88889
Dec. 09, 2013	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED IN LAW OFFICE	88889
Dec. 09, 2013	TEAS RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION RECEIVED	
Jun. 26, 2013	NOTIFICATION OF NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	6325
Jun. 26, 2013	NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	6325
Jun. 26, 2013	NON-FINAL ACTION WRITTEN	81089
Jun. 06, 2013	TEAS/EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE ENTERED	76568
Jun. 06, 2013	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED IN LAW OFFICE	76568
May 30, 2013	ASSIGNED TO LIE	76568
May 24, 2013	TEAS RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION RECEIVED	
May 22, 2013	ATTORNEY REVOKED AND/OR APPOINTED	
May 22, 2013	TEAS REVOKE/APPOINT ATTORNEY RECEIVED	
Nov. 26, 2012	NOTIFICATION OF NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	6325
Nov. 26, 2012	NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	6325
Nov. 26, 2012	NON-FINAL ACTION WRITTEN	81089
Nov. 19, 2012	ASSIGNED TO EXAMINER	81089
Jul. 31, 2012	NEW APPLICATION OFFICE SUPPLIED DATA ENTERED IN TRAM	
Jul. 27, 2012	NEW APPLICATION ENTERED IN TRAM	

TM Staff and Location Information

TM Staff Information - None

File Location

Current Location: PUBLICATION AND ISSUE SECTION

Date in Location: Jun. 10, 2014

United States of America
United States Patent and Trademark Office

EMILIA

Reg. No. 4,545,990

CONSORZIO TUTELA VINI EMILIA (ITALY CONSORTIUM)
VIA VIRGILIO, 55

Registered June 10, 2014

41123 MODENA, ITALY

CERTIFICATION MARK

FOR: WINES, IN CLASS A (U.S. CL. A).

PRINCIPAL REGISTER

FIRST USE 12-31-1987; IN COMMERCE 12-31-1987.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STANDARD CHARACTERS WITHOUT CLAIM TO ANY PARTICULAR FONT, STYLE, SIZE, OR COLOR.

THE CERTIFICATION MARK, AS USED BY PERSONS AUTHORIZED BY THE CERTIFIER, CERTIFIES THAT THE WINE COMES FROM THE "EMILIA" PRODUCTION AREA, WHICH IS IN THE ITALIAN PROVINCE OF EMILIA-ROMAGNA NORTH OF TUSCANY, AND SOUTH OF PIEDMONT AS DEFINED IN THE OFFICIAL STANDARDS.

SER. NO. 85-685,448, FILED 7-24-2012.

COLLEEN DOMBROW, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



Michelle K. Lee

Deputy Director of the United States
Patent and Trademark Office

**REQUIREMENTS TO MAINTAIN YOUR FEDERAL
TRADEMARK REGISTRATION**

**WARNING: YOUR REGISTRATION WILL BE CANCELLED IF YOU DO NOT FILE THE
DOCUMENTS BELOW DURING THE SPECIFIED TIME PERIODS.**

Requirements in the First Ten Years*

What and When to File:

First Filing Deadline: You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) between the 5th and 6th years after the registration date. *See* 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1141k. If the declaration is accepted, the registration will continue in force for the remainder of the ten-year period, calculated from the registration date, unless cancelled by an order of the Commissioner for Trademarks or a federal court.

Second Filing Deadline: You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) **and** an Application for Renewal between the 9th and 10th years after the registration date.*
See 15 U.S.C. §1059.

Requirements in Successive Ten-Year Periods*

What and When to File:

You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) **and** an Application for Renewal between every 9th and 10th-year period, calculated from the registration date.*

Grace Period Filings*

The above documents will be accepted as timely if filed within six months after the deadlines listed above with the payment of an additional fee.

**The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will NOT send you any future notice or
reminder of these filing requirements.**

***ATTENTION MADRID PROTOCOL REGISTRANTS:** The holder of an international registration with an extension of protection to the United States under the Madrid Protocol must timely file the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) referenced above directly with the USPTO. The time periods for filing are based on the U.S. registration date (not the international registration date). The deadlines and grace periods for the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) are identical to those for nationally issued registrations. *See* 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1141k. However, owners of international registrations do not file renewal applications at the USPTO. Instead, the holder must file a renewal of the underlying international registration at the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, under Article 7 of the Madrid Protocol, before the expiration of each ten-year term of protection, calculated from the date of the international registration. *See* 15 U.S.C. §1141j. For more information and renewal forms for the international registration, see <http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/>.

NOTE: Fees and requirements for maintaining registrations are subject to change. Please check the USPTO website for further information. With the exception of renewal applications for registered extensions of protection, you can file the registration maintenance documents referenced above online at <http://www.uspto.gov>.

ANNEX 2

Coordinates: 44°45′N 11°00′E﻿ / ﻿44.750°N 11.000°E﻿ / 44.750; 11.000

Emilia (region of Italy)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Emilia (Emilian: *Emîlia*) is a historical region of northern Italy which approximately corresponds to the western and north-eastern portions of today's Emilia-Romagna region, of which Romagna forms the remainder.

Etymology

It takes its name from the Via Aemilia, a Roman road constructed by the consul Marcus Aemilius Lepidus in 187 BCE to connect Rimini with Piacenza.

Boundaries

The eastern boundary is formed by the rivers Sillaro and Reno, which divide it from Romagna. To the north the river Po forms its border with Veneto and Lombardy. To the west and south the Apennine drainage divide separates it from Liguria and Tuscany. Administratively it comprises the provinces of Piacenza, Parma, Reggio Emilia, Modena, Bologna (except for the communes of Imola and Dozza, and the valley of the Santerno) and Ferrara.

The region corresponds approximately to the ancient Cispadane Gaul which, under the Augustan territorial organisation of Italia c. 7 CE, became Regio VIII Aemilia.

Language

Although Italian is today the most widely, it is the Emilian dialect which is specific to the region, although it is spoken in hybrid form in neighbouring provinces.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Emilia_(region_of_Italy)&oldid=662632807"

Categories: Emilia-Romagna Geographical, historical and cultural regions of Italy

History of Italy by location Emilia-Romagna geography stubs Italian history stubs

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Emilian dialect

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Emilian is a group of dialects of the Emiliano-Romagnolo language, spoken in the area historically called Emilia, western portion of today's Emilia-Romagna region.

Although commonly referred to as a dialect of Italian, it does not descend from it. It is part of the Gallo-Italic group of languages, which are Western Neo-Latin, conserving innovative phonetic and syntactic features as in French, Occitan and Catalan, while Italian is part of Eastern Neo-Latin. There is no standardised version of Emilian.

The default word order is subject–verb–object. There are two genders, and a distinction between plural and singular. Emilian has a strong T–V distinction to distinguish varying levels of politeness, social distance, courtesy, familiarity, or insult. It employs a considerable number of diacritics.

Contents

- 1 Classification
- 2 Dialects
- 3 Writing system
- 4 References
- 5 Bibliography
- 6 Further reading
- 7 External links

Classification

Emilian is a dialect of the Emiliano-Romagnolo language, one of the Gallo-Italic languages. There is a high degree of mutual intelligibility between the various varieties of Emilian, as well as with the other Emiliano-Romagnolo dialect: Romagnolo. The Gallo-Italic family comprises Emiliano-Romagnolo, Piedmontese, Ligurian and Lombard language.

Dialects

Linguasphere Observatory recognises the following dialects:^[4]

Emilian

Emiliano

Emigliân

Native to	Italy
Region	Emilia-Romagna, Lombardy, Tuscany, Liguria
Ethnicity	3.3 million (2008) ^[1]
Native speakers	ca. 1.3 million (2006) ^[2]
Language family	Indo-European <ul style="list-style-type: none">Italic <ul style="list-style-type: none">Romance <ul style="list-style-type: none">Western <ul style="list-style-type: none">Gallo-Italic <ul style="list-style-type: none">Emiliano-Romagnolo <ul style="list-style-type: none">Emilian
Dialects	Bolognese, Ferrarese, Modenese, Reggiano, Parmigiano, Piacentino
Writing system	Latin
ISO 639-3	egl
Glottolog	emil1241 <p>(http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/emil1241)^[3]</p>
Linguasphere	51-AAA-oka ... -okh

- **Mantovano**, spoken in all but the very north of the Province of Mantua in Lombardy. It has a strong Lombard influence.
- **Vogherese (Pavese-Vogherese)**, spoken in the Province of Pavia in Lombardy. It is closely related phonetically and morphologically to Piacentino. It is also akin to Tortonese.
- **Piacentino**, spoken west of the River Taro in the province of Piacenza and on the border with the province of Parma. The variants of Piacentino are strongly influenced by Lombard, Piedmontese, and Ligurian.
- **Parmigiano**, spoken in the province of Parma. Those from the area refer to the Parmigiano spoken outside of Parma as Arioso or Parmense, although today's urban and rural dialects are so mixed that only a few speak the original. The language spoken in Casalmaggiore in the Province of Cremona to the north of Parma is closely related to Parmigiano.
- **Reggiano**, spoken in the province of Reggio Emilia, although the northern parts (such as Guastalla, Luzzara and Reggiolo) of the province are not part of this group and closer to Mantovano.
- **Modenese**, spoken in the province of Modena, although Bolognese is more widespread in the Castelfranco area. In the northern part of the province of Modena, the lowlands around the town of Mirandola, a Mirandolese sub-dialect of Modenese is spoken.
- **Bolognese**, spoken in the province of Bologna and in around Castelfranco (Province of Modena).
- **Ferrarese**, spoken in the province of Ferrara, southern Veneto, and Comacchio.

Other definitions include the following:

- **Carrarese** and the Lunigiano dialect, spoken in Carrara, Lunigiana, in almost all of Massa-Carrara and a good portion of the La Spezia province, i.e. west-northern Tuscany. Historically, this region has been part of both Tuscany and the Duchy of Parma at different times, so has a close economic relationship with the Emilian area and is geographically proximate due to the Magra and Vara rivers.
- **Massese** (mixed with some Tuscanian features)
- **Casalasco**, spoken in Southern Province of Cremona, Lombardy.

Writing system

Emilian is written using a Latin alphabet that has never been standardised. As a result, spelling varies widely across the dialects. The language is largely learnt orally and not taught in written form; however, the Bible was published in an Emiliano-Romagnolo dialect in 1865, although the work has since been lost.^[5]

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External links

- A website in the Bolognese dialect (<http://www.bulgnaais.com>)
- A website in the Parmigiano dialect (<http://parmaindialetto.blogspot.co.uk/>)
- A website in the Piacentino dialect (<http://bettolapc.interfree.it/dialetto/dialetto.html>)
- A website in the Ferrarese dialect (<http://ww2.comune.fe.it/dialetto/index.phtml?id=1>)
- Emilian basic lexicon at the Global Lexicostatistical Database (<http://starling.rinet.ru/cgi-bin/response.cgi?root=new100&morpho=0&basename=new100\ier\rom&first=0>)



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For a list of words relating to Emilian dialect, see the *Emilian dialect* category of words in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.

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Emilia

Da Wikipedia, l'enciclopedia libera.

L'**Emilia** (*Emilia* nei dialetti emiliani) è una regione storica dell'Italia settentrionale, che insieme alla Romagna forma la regione amministrativa dell'Emilia-Romagna.

Prende il nome dalla via Emilia, strada fatta costruire dal console romano Emilio Lepido per collegare tra loro le città di Rimini e Piacenza.

Indice

- 1 Confini
- 2 Storia
 - 2.1 Principali stati preunitari
- 3 Simboli
- 4 Note
- 5 Voci correlate
- 6 Altri progetti

Confini

I confini geografici emiliani sono: ad est i fiumi Sillaro e Reno, che li separa dalla Romagna, a nord il fiume Po, che la divide dalla Lombardia (esclusa la tratta tra Luzzara e Bondeno, confinante a nord con l'Oltrepò Mantovano) e dal Veneto, a sud lo spartiacque dell'Appennino Ligure, che fa da confine con la Liguria, e del Tosco-emiliano che fa da confine con la Toscana.

Essa comprende le province di Piacenza, Parma, Reggio Emilia, Modena, Ferrara e di Bologna (esclusi i comuni di Imola, Dozza, Mordano e la valle del Santerno). La diffusione dei dialetti emiliani non coincide con la regione geografica dell'Emilia, infatti essa è parlata in:

- Emilia*

Fuori regione:

- Transpadana ferrarese in provincia di Rovigo (ibridata con i dialetti veneti)*
- Provincia di Massa-Carrara (ibridata con i dialetti toscani e liguri)*
- Provincia di Pavia, nel territorio dell'Oltrepò Pavese*
- Provincia di Mantova (escluso l'Alto Mantovano)*

Emilia

Stati Italia

Regioni Emilia-Romagna

Territorio Piacenza, Parma, Reggio Emilia, Modena, Ferrara e Bologna esclusi il

comune di Imola e quelli ad esso limitrofi situati a est del fiume Sillaro.

Capoluogo Bologna

Superficie 17 354 km²

Abitanti 3 128 000

Lingue italiano, emiliano



Storia

Le terre a sud del fiume Po sono state nel corso dei secoli occupate da popolazioni diverse. Abitanti delle terre emiliane, Etruschi e Galli. Se il V secolo a.C. segna l'apogeo della presenza etrusca, dall'inizio del IV secolo i Galli, che scendono d'oltre Po, si irradiano in tutta la regione: i Senoni nel territorio tra il Montone e l'Esino, i Boi al centro della regione emiliana, i Lingoni nell'area a sud del delta del Po. Questa sovrapposizione dà luogo a forme di cultura composite, di cui un esempio significativo danno le recenti scoperte di monte Bibele, presso Monterenzio (Bologna): mentre vari reperti metallici richiamano alle genti galliche, le iscrizioni su vasi offrono la testimonianza della presenza etrusca. Poi, l'arrivo degli invasori da sud (Romani) ha imposto alla zona una nuova configurazione. La conquista romana però non ha estirpato il substrato gallico ma si è fuso con esso dando origine, tra l'altro, anche ai dialetti tuttora parlati localmente che sono una sovrapposizione di latino sulle lingue celtiche.



Lingua emiliano-romagnola, che sborda geograficamente dalla regione (soprattutto nella Transpadana ferrarese, che è veneta perché dall'altra sponda del fiume, fuori dai confini geografici emiliani)

In epoca romana l'Emilia fece parte dapprima della provincia della Gallia Cisalpina, e, dopo la riforma Augustea che estese la cittadinanza romana a tutta la penisola italiana, della Regio VIII Aemilia, che corrispondeva al territorio attraversato dalla Via Emilia, cioè grossomodo all'attuale territorio dell'Emilia-Romagna. Città importanti di questa regione, la maggior parte delle quali di origine preromana (soprattutto etrusca), furono Cesena (*Caesena*), Forlimpopoli (*Forum Popili*), Forlì (*Forum Livii*), Faenza (*Faventia*), Imola (*Forum Cornelii*), Bologna (*Bononia*), Modena (*Mutina*), Reggio Emilia (*Regium Lepidi*), Parma, Fidenza (*Fidentia*), Piacenza (*Placentia*), Ravenna.

Il dislocamento della *Flotta Imperiale per l'Oriente* a Ravenna da parte di Augusto fece sì che cominciasse a formarsi una specifica identità del territorio annonario di diretto supporto alla flotta imperiale. Ciò pose le basi per la futura *Regio Flaminia*, staccata dall'*Aemilia*, ufficializzata con Diocleziano, il quale ratificò un dato di fatto. Da tempo tale territorio presentava sue specificità etno-linguistico-culturali (dovute al comune substrato umbro-piceno-senone-romano) e possedeva sue specifiche esigenze logistiche. Ebbe Ravenna come capitale, successivamente sede della corte dell'Impero Romano d'Occidente, poi capitale del Regno ostrogoto.

Sia queste che le successive vicende storiche non fecero altro che accentuare maggiormente queste peculiarità e la *Regio Flaminia* vide assumere una chiara specifica identità rispetto all'*Aemilia*.

Infatti a partire dal 568 d.C. (anno dell'arrivo dei Longobardi nella Pianura Padana) fino al 1859, l'Emilia divenne parte integrante della *Longobardia*. Al contrario si diffuse il termine "Romagna" per indicare i territori rimasti sotto il controllo dell'Esarcato Bizantino, che aveva sede a Ravenna. I confini tra le due entità politiche tuttavia furono per lungo tempo indefiniti, a causa del continuo stato di guerra tra Longobardi e Bizantini, ma i confini etno-linguistico-culturali rimasero ben definiti come testimonia Dante Alighieri.

Dopo l'epoca comunale, che vide molte città emiliane partecipare alla Lega Lombarda per contrastare il potere imperiale sulla penisola italiana, in Emilia sorsero importanti signorie, tra cui gli Estensi, che affermarono il loro dominio su Ferrara, Modena e Reggio Emilia, i Bentivoglio a Bologna e, anche se solo dal 1545, i Farnese a Parma e Piacenza. La divisione politica dell'Emilia si mantenne, con l'eccezione della

Repubblica Cispadana e del successivo Regno d'Italia (1805-1814), di epoca napoleonica, fino al Risorgimento.

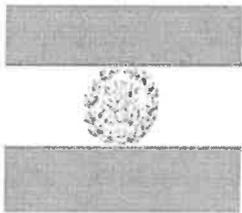
Principali stati preunitari

I principali stati stanziati nella regione sono stati il Ducato di Modena e Reggio, il Ducato di Parma e Piacenza e il Ducato di Ferrara; Bologna è stata a lungo città di confine tra Longobardia e Romagna, ma tra vicende alterne lo Stato della Chiesa ne ha quasi sempre avuto il dominio completo, fino al Risorgimento.

Simboli

L'Emilia, dai tempi dell'Impero Romano, non è mai stata un'entità politica unitaria, e pertanto non ha mai avuto un simbolo o una bandiera che la identificasse come identità autonoma. L'unica parziale eccezione storica è costituita dalla Repubblica Cispadana, che fu costituita nel 1796 dalle città di Reggio Emilia, Modena, Bologna e Ferrara, comprendendo un territorio corrispondente alla parte centrale dell'attuale Emilia-Romagna.

A tutt'oggi non esiste nessun simbolo ufficiale o ufficioso riconosciuto che identifichi quest'area della Regione Emilia-Romagna e a differenza di altre regioni italiane non sono presenti movimenti indipendentisti o separatisti storicamente presenti. La Regione Emilia-Romagna ha pertanto una bandiera ed uno stemma unico nato con la nascita della stessa istituzione regionale.^[1]



Repubblica Cispadana, 1796



Regione Emilia-Romagna,
1995

Note

- ↑ *I simboli dell'Emilia-Romagna.*

Voci correlate

- Rinascimento emiliano
- Lunezia
- Terremoto dell'Emilia del 2012

Altri progetti

- Wikivoyage** contiene informazioni turistiche su **Emilia**

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Evaluation of inorganic elements in agricultural products from Italian farms by instrumental neutron activation analysis

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Key words: ecotoxic elements, INAA, neutron activation analysis

Abstract

Instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) has been used to determine non-destructively as many as 25 minor and trace elements in some crops collected from Italian farms, in different pollution conditions. For quantitative evaluations, some reference materials have been used, prepared by a group of 38 Analytical Institutes (AI) and analyzed in a intercomparison campaign. No large differences were found among the evaluated sites, but a contrast was among our values and those recommended or considered provisionally safe by WHO, has shown that our data for Cu, Fe and Sr exceeded these limits. The highest values were found for tobacco leaves, collected in a country area of central Italy.

Introduction

The problem of evaluating ecotoxic elements in pasta and cereals is not in view of the risk to human health, considered essential but when safety limits are exceeded (Alzetti et al., 1990).

In this paper the determination of microelements has been performed on some crops largely used in the Italian diet (either directly (fruits and vegetables) or through by products of wheat, rice and pasta). Due to the number of elements to be determined in so many samples and to reduce dissolution operations required by normal analytical techniques, Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) has been selected. After neutron irradiation, as many as 25 elements can be measured as their radioactive products, without any chemical treatment, also avoiding possible contaminations (Dimicovic et al., 1991). For Pb, Cu, and Sr a different procedure is required (e.g. AES, ICP). To perform quantitative evaluations, some plant reference materials have been used, prepared and analyzed

in an intercomparison campaign by a Committee of 38 European analytical Institutes (AI), to whom IAEA gives the NAA support (Mazzaro and Carone, 1991). The farms who supplied the crops have been chosen in three Italian areas, with supposedly different pollution level, due to heavy traffic, industries and use of composts and fertilizers.

Experimental

Preparation

The sampling of the products was performed in September 1999 in three regions: i.e. Campania and Basilicata, in the north, center, and south of Italy, respectively. In Campania, tomatoes, apples, pears, bread and durum wheat were sampled, in Campania tomatoes and apples, in Basilicata tomatoes and durum wheat. An additional test was performed on tobacco leaves sampled in Campania. Many industrial activities (relevant to cosmetics, paint, fertilizers products) and heavy motorized traffic are mostly present in the Campania region (Bologna provinces) and in lower extent





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Gourmet Food & Wine Tour of Italy's Piedmont & Emilia Regions Coincides with Milan Expo 2015

Expo 2015 will take place in Milan from May through October. In conjunction with this event, Torino-based tour operator Raggiungere and small group tours operator Olde Ipswich Tours will offer a gourmet food and wine tour of Italy's gastronomically rich Piedmont & Emilia regions.

(PRWEB) March 09, 2015

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Today the World's Fair is referred to as the Expo—the Universal Exposition—a six-month long event showcasing culture and technology. Millions of visitors from all over the world can discover elaborate structures, regional cuisine, futuristic inventions, and cultural entertainment. In conjunction with this event, small group tours operator Olde Ipswich Tours is offering a gourmet food and wine tour of the Piedmont and Emilia regions of Italy.



Expo 2015 - Piedmont Emilia Tour

“ Expo 2015 is a platform for the exchange of ideas and shared solutions on the theme of food. ”

Expo 2015 will take place in Milan, Italy, from May 1 to October 31, 2015. Expo 2015 will center around food and agriculture and, according to its stated purpose, act as “a platform for the exchange of ideas and shared solutions on the theme of food.”

Attendees of the 2015 Expo will get the opportunity to taste the signature dishes of over 140 participating countries and learn about sustainability practices of food production and basic human health. Along with the food, the Expo will feature temporary public pavilions, parks, live music and shows, food districts, and more.

The Expo 2015 Destination of Piedmont will double as the backdrop to a 10-night Piedmont & Emilia Gourmet Discovery tour. During the tour, Olde Ipswich Tours and Torino-based tour operator Raggiungere will partner to provide an in-depth look at the food and culture of Northern Italy. Hotel rooms in Milan and tickets to the Expo will be made exclusively available to tour participants before or after the scheduled tour.

To find out more about Olde Ipswich Tours' food and wine tours of Italy, including the regions of Piedmont and Emilia, please visit <http://www.ipswichtours.com/small-group-tour/piedmont-emilia-italy-gourmet-discovery>.

About Olde Ipswich Tours

Olde Ipswich Tours is a small group tours operator based in Ipswich, Massachusetts, specializing in culturally rich gourmet tours to Europe. For a complete list of upcoming small group tours or to learn more about Olde Ipswich Tours, visit <http://www.ipswichtours.com> today.

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For red wine lovers and young an interesting purchase: the slightly ° zzy Italian Lambrusco Emilia wine

The Lambrusco Emilia wine is produced in the country of the Brunello and Barolo wines: Italy.

Also the Lambrusco wine is a full-bodied red, dry or sweet, in any case it is a wine to be drunk young. Unlike the famous Italian reds such as Brunello or Amarone and Barolo it is a red wine slightly ° zzy whose structure is not suitable for aging. In exchange, the Lambrusco dell'Emilia wine is one of the few reds Italians that you can drink well chilled.

Lambrusco Emilia is one of those wines that bring cheerfulness with its bubbles and its unmistakable taste of young wine and fresh. In Italy a glass of red wine Lambrusco is also choosed for spending time with friends while you are eating peanuts and various appetizers. Many Italian wine-bar serve to their customers a glass of slightly-° zzy Lambrusco Emilia wine paired with various Italian foods during the so-called happy hour (an aperitif).

Lambrusco, with Prosecco and Moscato, is the Italian wine among the most loved by women for its very pleasant taste. Many women choose this red wine for its pleasant and lively approach to the palate.

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In Emilia, a new adventure and a new wine list begin

Posted on [June 9, 2015](#) by [Do Bianchi](#)

From the department of "nice work if you can get it"...



“G-d made Lambrusco,” wrote the great nineteenth-century poet and essayist [Giosuè Carducci](#) (the first Italian to win the Nobel Prize), “to wash down the animal so dear to [Anthony the Great](#),” the early Christian saint who was often depicted with a pig by his side in medieval iconography.

This morning finds me in the land of Lambrusco and pigs: Emilia, where a bounty of the world’s greatest food products—prosciutto, culatello, zampone, Parmigiano Reggiano, traditional balsamic vinegar of Modena, and Lambrusco, just to name a few—makes the region a global capital of gastronomic wonder.

In many ways, Emilia is a fantastic illustration of terroir. No matter how hard they try, for example, cheesemakers who work beyond Emilia’s borders have never been able to reproduce the singular crumbiness of Parmigiano Reggiano. Just think of Grana Padano, which is made just on the other side of the Po River: it, too, is a prized food product but it can’t replicate Parmigiano Reggiano’s unique texture.

It can only be produced here in Emilia, with its unmistakable combination of humic” [Follow](#)
the sweet smell of pig shit.

They say that in Emilia, one of Italy's richest regions, there is the highest concentration of pigs per capita in the world. It's not a stretch to believe it: the Emilians live and literally breath pork.

I've traveled to Emilia this week in search of Lambrusco. Over the next three days, chef Steve Samson, a friend from my college days and the owner of the restaurant Sotto in Los Angeles (where I am wine director) will be tasting scores of Lambrusco as we eat our way through Emilia.

This fall, chef Steve and his team will be opening a new restaurant: a Lambruscheria (Lambrusco garden) in downtown LA where we plan to offer an extensive list of Lambrusco and where Steve will prepare dishes inspired by his Emilian origins (his mother was born in Bologna and he spent summers there as a kid).

Steve ended up stuck at Milan's Malpensa airport last night after a delayed flight. And so I dined alone in Correggio at the Albergo dei Medaglioni in the township center.

The modest and lovely four-star hotel's restaurant is by no means a famous dining destination. But between expertly and lovingly sliced Prosciutto di Parma PDO, *gnocco fritto* (fried dough, below), superb *cappelletti in brodo* (above), and a glass of Lini Lambrusco di Sorbara (one of my all-time favs), I nursed my loneliness and assuaged my homesickness.

Today, we set out on our tasting and dining itinerary. Stay tuned...



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3 thoughts on "In Emilia, a new adventure and a new wine list begin"

greengok itchen says:

June 9, 2015 at 2:50 am

Yeah!!!! You're near where I live! :-)) I know it sounds incredible, but th



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Emilia too!!! Scary!!! Ahahah! :-D Great that someone is taking care of our mistreated lambrusco ;-)
Enjoy your time here!

REPLY

Josh says:

June 9, 2015 at 1:23 pm

Lambruscheria?? I'm in!

REPLY

Do Bianchi says:

June 10, 2015 at 2:36 am

GreeGoKitchen, thanks! Do Bianchi's mission life is to keep the world safe for Italian wine, including Lambrusco! :)

Josh, bring it on! Looking forward to getting to taste with you!

REPLY



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2 p.m.

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NEWS

Pope visits quake-hit Emilia region of Italy

26/06/12 14:13 CET



Pope Benedict XVI has paid tribute to a priest who lost his life saving a Madonna statue in the Emilia region of Italy.

Father Ivan Martini was a local parish priest in the village of Novi di Rovereto.

The high-profile visit comes after last month's deadly earthquakes. The pope comforted the victims and urged them to turn to their faith to rebuild their lives.

"From the first days of the earthquake, I was always with you. Through prayer and the interest that I carried for you and when I saw things had become harder, I felt the need to come to you in person even stronger," he said.

A total of 25 people died in the earthquakes and 15,000 others fled their homes. The bill for the damage so far amounts to several billion euros.

The 6.0 magnitude quake was Italy's deadliest since 2009.

More about: [Benedict XVI](#) [Earthquake](#) [Italy](#) [Vatican](#)

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Gourmet Food & Wine Tour of Italy's Piedmont & Emilia Regions Coincides with Milan Expo 2015

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Today the World's Fair is referred to as the Expo-the Universal Exposition-a six-month long event showcasing culture and technology. Millions of visitors from all over the world can discover elaborate structures, regional cuisine, futuristic inventions, and cultural entertainment. In conjunction with this event, small group tours operator Olde Ipswich Tours is offering a gourmet food and wine tour of the Piedmont and Emilia regions of Italy.

Expo 2015 will take place in Milan, Italy, from May 1 to October 31, 2015. Expo 2015 will center around food and agriculture and,

according to its stated purpose, act as "a platform for the exchange of ideas and shared solutions on the theme of food."

Attendees of the 2015 Expo will get the opportunity to taste the signature dishes of over 140 participating countries and learn about sustainability practices of food production and basic human health. Along with the food, the Expo will feature temporary public pavilions, parks, live music and shows, food districts, and more.

The Expo 2015 Destination of Piedmont will double as the backdrop to a 10-night Piedmont & Emilia Gourmet Discovery tour. During the tour, Olde Ipswich Tours and Torino-based tour operator Raggiungere will partner to provide an in-depth look at the food and culture of Northern Italy. Hotel rooms in Milan and tickets to the Expo will be made exclusively available to tour participants before or after the scheduled tour.

To find out more about Olde Ipswich Tours' food and wine tours of Italy, including the regions of Piedmont and Emilia, please visit <http://www.ipswichtours.com/small-group-tour/piedmont-emilia-italy-gourmet-discovery>.

About Olde Ipswich Tours

Olde Ipswich Tours is a small group tours operator based in Ipswich, Massachusetts, specializing in culturally rich gourmet tours to Europe. For a complete list of upcoming small group tours or to learn more about Olde Ipswich Tours, visit <http://www.ipswichtours.com> today.

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Coordinates: 44.3°N 10°E

Province of Massa and Carrara

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Province of Massa and Carrara** (Italian: *Provincia di Massa e Carrara*), until 2009 **Province of Massa-Carrara**, is a province in the Tuscany region of Italy. It is named after the two main towns in its territory: Carrara and Massa, its capital.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Geography and administration
- 3 Economy
- 4 See also
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History

The province of "Massa e Carrara" was born in 1859 from the separation of the Lunigiana and the Garfagnana from the Ducato of Modena. Originally it was composed of three "Circondari": I° "Circondario of Massa and Carrara" (a group of seven districts divided in 14 municipalities), II° "Circondario" of Castelnuovo Garfagnana (four districts divided in 17 municipalities), III° "Circondario" of Pontremoli (three districts divided into six municipalities).

Until the census of 1871, the province appears was part of the region Emilia, but since the census of the population of 1881 it has been counted as part of Tuscany. Later, with the "Regio Decreto n. 1913 of September 2, 1923", the municipalities of Calice al Cornoviglio and Rocchetta Vara were detached from the province, and added to the new province of La Spezia. In the same period ("Regio Decreto n.2490 of November 9, 1923") the 17 municipalities of the "Circondario" Castelnuovo Garfagnana were removed from Emilia and assigned to the province of Lucca, in order to compensate for the passage to the new province of Pistoia of all the municipalities of the Val di Nievole.

Province of Massa and Carrara

Province



The viillage of Bibola south of Aulla

Map highlighting the location of the province of Massa and Carrara in Italy

Coordinates: 44.3°N 10°E

Country	 Italy
Region	Toscana
Capital(s)	Massa
Comuni	17
Government	
 • President	Osvaldo Angeli
Area	
 • Total	1,157 km ² (447 sq mi)
Population (2012)	

The province of Massa and Carrara was left crippled, waiting for a reorganization. In 1938, the municipalities of Carrara, Massa and Montignoso joined and became the municipality of Apuania. In the same year, the industrial zone Apuana was instituted, including in relative Consortium C.Z.I.A the municipalities of neighbouring Versilia, and the province assumed the name of province of Apuania. In 1946, with decree Lieutenant one (Umberto II of Savoia) the new municipality of Apuania was formed, and the province (for error and/or historical ignorance) resumes the denomination does not date from 1859 when it was "Massa and Carrara" but Massa. This was the name that had been designated to the city of Massa or Massa of Carrara from 1700 until the formation of the Kingdom of Italy (1860), to distinguish it from other homonymous cities.

In 2009 both decrees of 1938 and 1946 were abolished, restoring the old name.^{[1][2]}

Geography and administration

The province covers an area of 1,157 square kilometres (447 sq mi) and a total population of about 200,000.^[3] There are 17 *comuni* (singular: *comune*) in the province. As of 30 June 2005, the main *comuni* by population are:

<i>Comune</i>	Population
Massa	69,097
Carrara	65,221
Aulla	10,529
Montignoso	10,154
Fivizzano	8,524
Pontremoli	7,642
Fosdinovo	5,054
Licciana Nardi	4,892
Villafranca in Lunigiana	4,663
Mulazzo	2,593
Filattiera	2,411
Tresana	2,052
Podenzana	1,996
Bagnone	1,975
Zeri	1,296
Casola in Lunigiana	1,193
Comano	773

• Total	203,497
• Density	180/km ² (460/sq mi)
Time zone	CET (UTC+1)
• Summer (DST)	CEST (UTC+2)
Postal code	54100
Telephone prefix	0585
Vehicle registration	MS
ISTAT	045



Economy

The province's economical relevance, once mainly based on the production of the famous white Carrara marble, has now shifted to the importation and fabrication of blocks of marble and granite from all over the world.

See also

- Carrara
- Duchy of Massa and Carrara
- Lunigiana
- Marble
- Massa
- Ducal Palace of Massa, home of the local authority

References

1. **(Italian)** Restituita la e a Massa Carrara (http://www.italiaoggi.it/giornali/dettaglio_giornali.asp?preview=false&accessMode=FA&id=1624163&codiciTestate=1&sez=giornali&testo=&titolo=Calderoli%20restituisce%20la%20C2%ABe%20BB%20a%20Massa%20Carrara)
2. **(Italian)** Si torna all'antica denominazione (<http://iltirreno.gelocal.it/dettaglio/province:-massa-carrara-si-torna-allantica-denominazione/1740308>)
3. Italian Institute of Statistics (http://www.upinet.it/indicatore.asp?id_statistiche=6)

External links

- **(Italian)** Province homepage (<http://www.provincia.ms.it>)

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Elementary school welcomes children between 6 and 11 years.

Middle school (Scuola Media), welcomes students between 11 and 14 years.

Upper secondary education to young people aged is intended between fourteen and nineteen.

Italian universities are highly respected in educational level, with the support of the advanced training of education in Italy.

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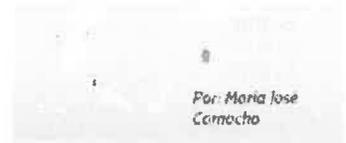
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Emilia-Romagna

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Emilia-Romagna (pronounced [eˈmiːlja roˈmaɲɲa], *Emilian*: *Emé̃lia-Rumâgna*, *Romagnol*: *Emé̃lia-Rumâgna*) is an administrative Region of Northern Italy, comprising the historical regions of Emilia and Romagna. Its capital is Bologna. It has an area of 22,446 km² (8,666 sq mi), and about 4.4 million inhabitants.

Emilia-Romagna is one of the wealthiest and most developed regions in Europe, with the third highest GDP per capita in Italy.^[3] Bologna, its capital, has one of Italy's highest quality of life indices^[4] and advanced social services. Emilia-Romagna is also a cultural and tourist centre, being the home of the University of Bologna, the oldest university in the world,^[5] containing Romanesque and Renaissance cities (such as Modena, Parma and Ferrara), being a centre for food and automobile production (home of automotive companies such as Ferrari, Lamborghini, Maserati, Pagani, De Tomaso and Ducati) and having popular coastal resorts such as Rimini and Riccione.

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Emilia-Romagna

Region of Italy



Flag



Logo

Country	Italy
Capital	Bologna
Government <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">President </div>	Stefano Bonaccini (Democratic)
Area <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Total </div>	22,447 km2 (8,667 sq mi)
Population (2010-11-30) <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Total Density </div>	4,429,766 <p>200/km2 (510/sq mi)</p>
Time zone <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Summer (DST) </div>	CET (UTC+1) <p>CEST (UTC+2)</p>
GDP/ Nominal	€138.7[1] billion (2008)
GDP per capita	€31,900[2] (2008)
NUTS Region	ITD

Websitewww.regione.emilia-romagna.it
(http://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it/)

Etymology

The name *Emilia-Romagna* is a legacy of Ancient Rome. *Emilia* derives from the *via Æmilia*, the Roman road connecting Rome to northern Italy, completed in 187 B.C. and named after the consul Marcus Aemilius Lepidus.^[6] *Romagna* derives from *Romània*, the name of the Eastern Roman Empire applied to Ravenna by the Lombards when the western Empire had ceased to exist and Ravenna was an outpost of the east (ca. 540 – 751).

History



Castle Estense in Ferrara

Before the Romans took control of present-day Emilia-Romagna, it had been part of the Etruscan world and then that of the Gauls. During the first thousand years of Christianity trade flourished, as did culture and religion, thanks to the region's monasteries. Afterwards the University of Bologna—arguably the oldest university in Europe—and its bustling towns kept trade and intellectual life alive. Its unstable political history is exemplified in such figures as Matilda of Canossa and struggling seigniories such as the Este of Ferrara, the Malatesta of Rimini, the Popes of Rome, the Farnese of Parma and Piacenza, and the Duchy of Modena and Reggio. In the 16th century, most of these were seized by the Papal States, but the territories of Parma, Piacenza, and Modena remained independent until Emilia-Romagna became part of the Italian kingdom between 1859 and 1861.

After the referendum of 2006, seven municipalities of Montefeltro were detached from the Province of Pesaro and Urbino (Marche) to join that of Rimini on 15 August 2009.^{[7][8]} The municipalities are Casteldelci, Maiolo, Novafeltria, Pennabilli, San Leo, Sant'Agata Feltria and Talamello.

On 20 and 29 May 2012 two powerful earthquakes hit the area. They killed at least 27 people and caused churches and factories to collapse. Also 200 were injured. The 5.8 magnitude quake left 14,000 people homeless.^[9]

Geography

The region of Emilia-Romagna consists of nine provinces and covers an area of 22,446 km² (8,666 sq. mi.), ranking sixth in Italy. Nearly half of the region (48%) consists of plains while 27% is hilly and 25% mountainous. The region's section of the Apennines is marked by areas of flisch, badland erosion (calanques) and caves. The mountains stretch for more than 300 km (186.41 mi) from the north to the south-east, with only three peaks above 2,000 m – Monte Cimone (2,165 m), Monte Cusna (2,121 m) and Alpe di Succiso (2,017 m).

The plain was formed by the gradual retreat of the sea from the Po basin and by the detritus deposited by the rivers. Almost entirely marshland in ancient times, its history is characterised by the hard work of its people to reclaim and reshape the land in order to achieve a better standard of living.



Lagoons along the Po delta

The geology varies, with lagoons and saline areas in the north and many thermal springs throughout the rest of the region as a result of groundwater rising towards the surface at different periods of history. All the rivers rise locally in the Apennines except for the Po, which has its source in the Alps in Piedmont. The northern border of Emilia-Romagna follows the path of the river for 263 km (163.42 mi).

Vegetation in the region may be divided into belts: the common oak belt which is now covered (apart from the mesóla forest) with fruit orchards and fields of wheat and sugar beet, the pubescent and Adriatic oak belts on the lower slopes up to 900 m, the beech belt between 1,000 and 1,500 m and the final mountain heath belt.

Land use

Emilia Romagna has been a highly populated area since ancient times. Inhabitants over the centuries have radically altered the landscape, building cities, reclaiming wetlands, and establishing large agricultural areas. All these transformations in past centuries changed the aspect of the region, converting large natural areas to cultivation, up until the 1960s. The trend then changed, and agricultural lands began giving way to residential and industrial areas. The increase of urban-industrial areas continued at very high rates until the end of the 2010s. In the same period, hilly and mountainous areas saw an increase in the registration of semi-natural areas, because of the abandonment of agricultural lands.

Land use changes can have strong effects on ecological functions. Human interactions such as agriculture, forestation and deforestation affect soil function, e.g. food and other biomass production, storing, filtering and transformation, habitat and gene pool.^[10]

In the Emilia-Romagna plain, which represents half of the region and where three quarters of the population of the region live, the agricultural land area has been reduced by 157 km² while urban and industrial areas have increased to over 130 km² between 2003 and 2008. The impact of land use and particularly of the urbanisation of the Emilia-Romagna plain during this period has had some strong consequences in the economical and ecological assessment of the region. The loss of arable land is equivalent to a permanent loss of the capacity to feed 440,000 persons per year from resources grown within the region. The increased water runoff due to soil sealing requires adaptation measures for river and irrigation canals such as the building of retention basins, at a total cost estimated in the order of billions of euros.^[11]

Government and politics

The Regional Government (*Giunta Regionale*) is presided by the President of the Region (*Presidente della Regione*), who is elected for a five-year term. The Regional Government is composed of the President and the Ministers (*Assessori*), of which there are currently twelve including the Vice President and the Under-Secretary for the President's office.^[12]

Apart from the province of Piacenza, Emilia-Romagna was historically a stronghold of the Italian Communist Party, forming the famous Italian "Red Quadrilateral" with Tuscany, Umbria and Marche. This is probably due to the strength of the anti-fascist resistance around the time of World War II as well as a strong tradition of anti-clericalism dating from the 19th century, when part of the region belonged to the Papal States.



Seat of the Regional Assembly of Emilia-Romagna in Bologna.

Emilia-Romagna now is a stronghold of center-left coalitions led by the Democratic Party. At the April 2006 elections, 60% of voters in Emilia-Romagna voted for Romano Prodi.

Administrative divisions

Emilia-Romagna is divided into nine provinces. Plans to reduce the number provinces from nine to four and create a metropolitan area from January 2014 have been dropped.



Province	Area (km²)	Population	Density (inh./km²)
Province of Bologna	3,702	973,255	262.9
Province of Ferrara	2,632	357,471	135.8
Province of Forlì-Cesena	2,377	387,200	162.9
Province of Modena	2,689	686,104	255.1
Province of Parma	3,449	431,419	125.1
Province of Piacenza	2,589	284,885	110.0
Province of Ravenna	1,858	383,945	206.6
Province of Reggio Emilia	2,293	517,374	225.6
Province of Rimini	863	325,219	377.0

Demographics

The population density, which was equal to 197 inhabitants per km² in 2010, is just below the national average. The population of this region is traditionally evenly distributed, with no dominant metropolis but rather a line of medium-sized cities along the Via Emilia, where the majority of regional industrial production is concentrated. The coast of Romagna is also densely populated due to the booming seaside tourism in recent

Historical population

Year	Pop.	±%
1861	2,083,000	—
1871	2,228,000	+7.0%
1881	2,289,000	+2.7%
1891	2,517,000	+10.0%

decades. In the peripheral areas of the Apennine Mountains and the agricultural plains around Ferrara and Piacenza the population is less dense.

Emilia-Romagna has thirteen cities above 50,000 (based on 2006 estimates): Bologna (pop. 381,860, metropolitan area est. 1,000,000), Modena (pop. 185,228), Parma (pop. 187,159), Reggio Emilia (pop. 170,355), Ravenna (pop. 149,084), Rimini (pop. 138,060), Ferrara (pop. 131,907), Forlì (pop. 112,477), Piacenza (pop. 99,340), Cesena (pop. 93,857), Imola (pop. 66,340), Carpi (pop. 64,517) and Faenza (pop. 58,813).

Between 1876 and 1976, about 1.2 million people emigrated from Emilia-Romagna to other countries. As of 2008, there were 119,369 people from this region living outside Italy, particularly in Argentina,

Switzerland, France, the United Kingdom and Brazil.^[13] As of 2008, the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) estimated that 365,687 foreign-born immigrants lived in Emilia-Romagna, equal to 8.5% of the total regional population.

1901	2,547,000	+11.3%
1911	2,813,000	+10.4%
1921	3,077,000	+9.4%
1931	3,267,000	+6.2%
1936	3,339,000	+2.2%
1951	3,544,000	+6.1%
1961	3,667,000	+3.5%
1971	3,847,000	+4.9%
1981	3,958,000	+2.9%
1991	3,910,000	−1.2%
2001	3,983,000	+1.9%
2010 (Est.)	4,429,000	+11.2%

Source: ISTAT 2001

Language

Apart from Standard Italian, Emilian and Romagnolo, two closely related languages that are part of the Emiliano-Romagnolo language family, are the local languages of Emilia-Romagna. They are Romance languages spoken almost exclusively in the region and in San Marino. They belong to the Northern Italian group within Romance languages (like Piedmontese, Lombard, Ligurian and Venetian), which is included in the wider group of western Romance languages (including French, Occitan, Catalan, and Spanish). They are considered minority languages, structurally separated from Italian by the Ethnologue and by the *Red Book of Endangered Languages* of UNESCO.

Economy



Wheat fields in Province of Reggio Emilia

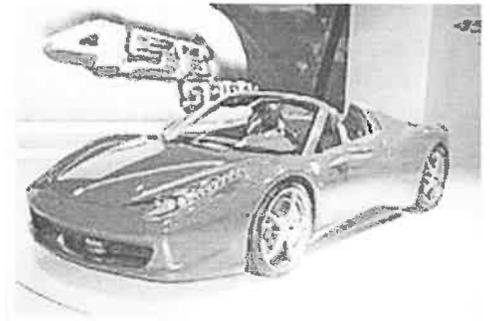
Emilia-Romagna today is considered one of the richest European regions and the third Italian region by GDP per capita.^[3] These results have been achieved by developing a very well balanced economy that comprises Italy's biggest agricultural sector as well as a long-standing tradition in automobile, motor and mechanics manufacturing.

In spite of the depth and variety of industrial activities in the region, agriculture has not been eclipsed. Emilia-Romagna is among the leading regions in the country, with farming contributing 5.8% of the gross regional product. The agricultural sector has aimed for increased competitiveness by means of structural reorganisation and high-quality products, and this has led to the success of marketed brands. Cereals, potatoes, maize, tomatoes and onions are the most important products,

along with fruit and grapes for the production of wine (of which the best known are Emilia's Lambrusco, Bologna's Pignoletto, Romagna's Sangiovese and white Albana). Cattle and hog breeding are also highly developed.

Farm cooperatives have been working along these lines in recent years. With their long tradition in the region there are now about 8,100 cooperatives, generally in the agricultural sector and mainly located in the provinces of Bologna (2,160) and Forlì-Cesena (1,300).^[14]

Industry in the region presents a varied and complex picture and is located along the Via Emilia. The food industry (e.g. Barilla Group) is particularly concentrated in Parma, Modena and Bologna as is the mechanical and automotive industry (e.g. Ferrari, Ducati, Lamborghini, De Tomaso, Maserati, Pagani, Sacmi^{[15]:66}). The ceramic sector is concentrated in Faenza and Sassuolo. Tourism is increasingly important, especially along the Adriatic coastline and the cities of art. The regional economy is more geared to export markets than other regions in the country: the main exports are from mechanical engineering (53%), the extraction of non-metallic minerals (13%) and the clothing industry (10%).^[14]



Ferrari 458 Spider

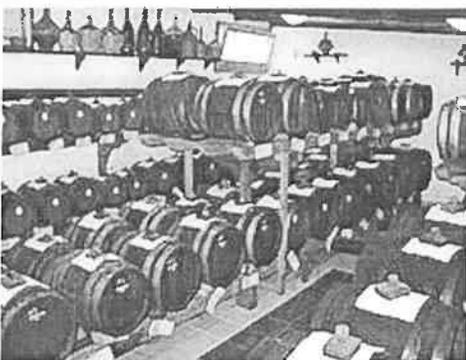
The region of Emilia-Romagna has a very good system of transport, with 574 km of motorways, 1,053 km of railways and airports in Bologna, Forlì, Parma and Rimini. The main motorway crosses the region from north-west (Piacenza) to the south-east (Adriatic coast), connecting the main cities of Parma, Reggio Emilia, Modena, Bologna, and from here further to Ravenna, Rimini and the Adriatic coast.^[14]

Culture

Cinema

Emilia-Romagna is the main setting for Bernardo Bertolucci's epic *1900*. Rimini gave birth to Federico Fellini, and Ferrara to Michelangelo Antonioni.

Cuisine and gastronomy



Barrels of traditional balsamic vinegar

Emilia-Romagna is known for its egg and filled pasta made with soft wheat flour. Bologna is notable for pasta dishes like *tortellini*, *lasagne*, *gramigna* and *tagliatelle* which are found also in many other parts of the region in different declinations. The Romagna subregion is known as well for pasta dishes like, *garganelli*, *strozzapreti*, *sfoglia lorda* and *tortelli alla lastra*. In the Emilia subregion, except Piacenza which is heavily influenced by the cuisines of Lombardy, rice is eaten to a lesser extent. *Polenta*, a maize-based dish, is common both in Emilia and Romagna. The celebrated balsamic vinegar is made only in the Emilian cities of Modena and Reggio Emilia, following legally binding traditional procedures.^[16] Parmigiano Reggiano (Parmesan Cheese) is produced in

Reggio Emilia, Parma, Modena and Bologna and is much used in cooking, whilst Grana Padano variety is produced in the rest of the region. Although the Adriatic coast is a major fishing area (well known for its eels and clams), the region is more famous for its meat products, especially pork-based, that include: Parma's *prosciutto*, *culatello* and *Felino salami*, Piacenza's *pancetta*, *coppa* and salami, Bologna's *mortadella* and *salame rosa*, Modena's *zampone*, *cotechino* and *cappello del prete* and Ferrara's *salama da sugo*. Reggio Emilia is famous for its fresh egg-made pasta *cappelletti* (similar to Bologna's tortellini but

differing in size), the typical *erbazzone* a spinach and *Parmigiano Reggiano* salted cake and its *Gnocco Fritto* some kind of mixed flour stripes fried in boiling oil, enjoyed in combination with ham or salami. *Crescentina* best known as *tigella* is the typical thin round bread that originates in the Apennines around Modena and it is usually filled in with the typical *cunza* (a spread made from pork lard and flavoured with garling and rosemary) or with cold cuts, cheese and salty dressings or sweet spreads. Piacenza and Ferrara are also known for some dishes prepared with horse and donkey meat. Regional desserts include *zuppa inglese* (custard-based dessert made with sponge cake and Alchermes liqueur) and *panpepato* (Christmas cake made with pepper, chocolate, spices, and almonds). An exhaustive list of the most important regional wines should include Sangiovese from Romagna, Lambrusco from Reggio Emilia or Modena, Cagnina di Romagna, Colli Piacentini and Trebbiano from Piacenza.

Sport

The most popular sport in Emilia-Romagna is by far football. Several famous clubs from Emilia-Romagna compete at a high level on the national stage. Bologna, Carpi and Sassuolo compete in the top-flight of Italian football – in Serie A. The region's two biggest clubs are Bologna, which has won seven scudetti and two Coppa Italia trophies, and Parma, winners of four European cups (two Europa Leagues, one Cup Winners' Cups and one Super Cup) and three Coppe Italia. Cesena and Modena both compete in Serie B.

The region has hosted 32 of Italy's 331 home games. With 13 professional clubs in 2013, the region is only bettered in terms of number of professional clubs by Lombardy. It also has 747 amateur clubs, 1,522 football pitches and 75,328 registered players.^[17]

Another sport which is very popular in this region is basketball; by now tow teams from Emilia-Romagna compete in the Lega Basket Serie A, Virtus Bologna, which with 15 *scudetti*, 2 Euroleague and 8 Coppa Italia is one of the most important teams in Europe, and the Pallacanestro Reggiana from Reggio Emilia.

The region has a very strong tradition in volleyball as well, with three clubs that are among the most ancient, winning and prestigious teams in Italy and in Europe: Pallavolo Parma, Pallavolo Modena and Porto Ravenna Volley. Through the sum of the most important victories of these three clubs, it results 9 CEV Champions League, 4 won by Modena, 3 by Ravenna and 2 by Parma. There is not another comparable region in Europe with such a big presence of successful volleyball clubs. Another important volleyball club which have achieved important results both in Italy and in Europe during the last 15 years is Copra Volley from Piacenza.

Zebre rugby club compete professionally in the Guinness Pro 12 league. The clubs home ground is located in Parma.^[18]

Music

Emilia Romagna gave birth to one of the most important composers of music history, Giuseppe Verdi. The most popular song of this region is the regional anthem "Romagna mia", written in 1954 by Secondo Casadei.

See also

- Emiliano-Romagnolo, language spoken in this region
- luthiers from Emilia-Romagna

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External links

- Emilia-Romagna Region Official site (<http://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it/>)
- Map of Emilia-Romagna (<http://www.italy-weather-and-maps.com/maps/italy/emiliaromagna.gif>)



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- [City Guide of Bologna \(http://www.bologna.me\)](http://www.bologna.me)
- [Emilia-Romagna Travel Guide VIDEO \(http://www.webvisionitaly.com/category.php?id=11\)](http://www.webvisionitaly.com/category.php?id=11)

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