

JOURNÉES ANNUELLES LIEN DE LA VIGNE

VINELINK ANNUAL DAYS

PROGRAMME 2022

MAISON DES ARTS ETMÉTIERS 9BIS AVENUE D'IÉNA PARIS 16

1 AVRIL 2022 ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE DE L'ASSOCIATION

COMMENT ESSAYER D'ATTÉNUER LES EFFETS DU CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE POUR LA PRODUCTION DE VIN MOUSSEUX TRENTO DOC



HOW TO TRY TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF TRENTO DOC SPARKLING WINE







- WINES FROM TRENTINO, THE MARK OF THE TERRITORY
- ABOUT 10,000 HECTARES IN TRENTINO ARE CULTIVATED WITH VINEYARDS (ABOUT 2% OF TOTAL VINEYARD AREA IN ITALY), OF WHICH ABOUT 10% GROWN WITH GRAPES FOR SPARKLING WINES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A TOTAL OF 9 MILLION BOTTLES PER YEAR OF TRENTODOC. THE SOILS AND CLIMATE MAKE TRENTINO A UNIQUE TERRITORY, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CLASSIC METHOD SPARKLING WINES.
- THE MOUNTAINS, A PRIMARY RESOURCE FOR TRENTODOC
- TRENTODOC GRAPES COME FROM VINEYARDS GROWN BETWEEN 200 AND 900 METERS (656 TO 2952 FEET) ABOVE SEA LEVEL, IN AN ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERIZED BY SIGNIFICANT DIURNAL TEMPERATURE VARIATIONS, GIVING THE GRAPES AROMATIC COMPLEXITY, ELEGANCE, AND ACIDITY. IN ADDITION, THE SOILS HAVE AN BEXCELLENT DRAINAGE AND AERATION, AS THEY ARE RICH IN LIMESTONE AND HAVE A HIGH AMOUNT OF SILICA. THIS LEADS TO A GREAT AROMA PROFILE. THE HIGH ALTITUDES AND MOUNTAINS ARE KEY FACTORS FOR TRENTODOC.









CARLO DE BIASI — CANTINA TOBLINO SCA

"THE FACT THAT THERE IS A CHANGE TAKING PLACE IS UNDENIABLE, NOT ONLY IN STRICTLY CLIMATIC TERMS, BUT ALSO IN TERMS OF SPACE AND TIME. WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO, HERE IN TRENTINO, ESPECIALLY FOR CHARDONNAY, IS TO FOCUS ON CAREFUL MANAGEMENT OF THE VINEYARDS, WHICH MEANS THINKING AT 360 DEGREES: FROM THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PLANT WITH THE SOILS AND WATER TO THAT WITH THE LIGHT AND HEAT, IN ORDER TO PRESERVE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE THE IDEAL MIX FOR THE PRODUCTION OF HIGH QUALITY SPARKLING WINE BASES, EVEN IN A SHORTER PRODUCTION CYCLE ".



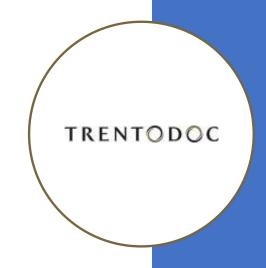


CARLO DE BIASI — CANTINA TOBLINO SCA

"What is happening in recent years with a certain regularity is an anticipation of the vine cycle, more often we experience an early budding, which then translates into harvest operations to be carried out earlier than expected".

IF WE ARE TALKING ABOUT CHARDONNAY, IN THE HOTTEST PARTS OF THE VALLEY, WE USUALLY START SOON AFTER AUGUST 15TH TO FINISH AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER-FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER IN THE HILLY AND MOUNTAINOUS AREAS. IN THE PAST, WE USED TO FINISH EVEN AT THE END OF OCTOBER.

THE VINE CYCLE HAS NOT CHANGED AS THE TIME BETWEEN FLOWERING AND HARVEST TENDS TO REMAIN STABLE, WHAT HAS CHANGED IS THE PERIOD IN WHICH THE CYCLE TAKES PLACE, ON AVERAGE EARLIER THAN IN THE PAST. SINCE THE CHARDONNAY IS DESTINED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF QUALITY SPARKLING WINES, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE VINE COMPLETES THE CYCLE CORRECTLY, OTHERWISE THE GRAPES MAY COME TO THE CELLAR WITH FAULTS ON THEIR ORGANOLEPTIC AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS.





CARLO DE BIASI — CANTINA TOBLINO SCA



RIPE GRAPES ON A RIPE SHOOT.



THIS IDEAL SITUATION IS EASIER TO MAINTAIN AT HIGH ALTITUDES, WHERE COOLER WEATHER AND LONGER HOURS OF LIGHT NATURALLY PROLONG THE CYCLE OF THE VINE, WHILE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE VALLEY MORE PRECAUTIONS ARE REQUIRED.





CARLO DE BIASI — CANTINA TOBLINO SCA

Sigla: LAGP0003

Ricollegamento UTS: LAG CLA2 Grado di ricollegamento: osservazione tipica

Località: Campagna di Calavino

Pendenza: 2%
Natura della forma: piane di alluvionamento proglaciale (sendur) (dam)

Elemento morfologico: spello (Perte nito del vessante a linee di deflusso superficiale paralele a pendenza crescente) (dam). Materiale parentale: depositi finalogiaciali satiolosi molto giulacia di titologia mista carbonatica (20%) e di titologia mista elitattica (30%).

Substrato: depositi fluviogiaciali ashbiosi molto gitiatosi di Hubogia mista carbonatica (70%) e di Hubogia mista afficatica (30%)

Pietrosità: 1% ghisis

Paida: essente Dremaggio: buono Permashilità: moderatamente alta Uso del suolo: vignato Data di descrizione: 08/06/2012

Classificazione

Soil Taxonomy (XEYS): WRB (2006): Hapit: Cambisols (Calcaric)

Descrizione del profilo

I colori sono stati descritti allo stato umido.

Apt. (0-32 cm), colore di massa bruco scizio (7.5/184/2); immido; stima della teasitura franca; scheletro fraquenta, di trologia mista carbonatica e di itologia mista sificatica, isodiametrale arrotondolo, poco oberato; struttura principale polledrica subangolare media, moderata; resistente lumido), fragile cumido); con fini abbondanti e mesi abbondanti; poche radici motto fini e poche medie; effervescenzo forte; limite chiaro lineare.

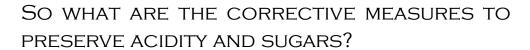
Bwr: (32-53 cm), celore di massa bruno (7.5YR4/3); umido; stima della tessitura franca; schelebro abbondante, di libiogia mista carbonatica e di libiogia mista situatica; isodiametrale arristordato, poco abratto; struttura principale poledirica subargolare molto fine, indeerata; resistante (umido), fragile (umido); gori medi alibondanti; poche radici molto fini e poche medie; effernescenza violenta; limite chiero.

BC: (35-75 cm), colore di massa bruno chiaro (7.5YR6/4); umido; stima della tessityra sabbiaso franca; scheletro abbondarice, di libilogia mista carbonatica e di libilogia mista silvatica, leadamentea arrotoridato, mediamente alterato; struttura principale assente (orizzonte incoerente); sciolto (umido); freguenti contrezioni di carbonati di Ca e Mg. poche radici medie e poche motto fini; effervescenza violento; limite graduale lineare.

C1 (75-90 cm), colore di massa bruno terma (10Y86/3); umido; atima della tessitura sabbisso franca; schelatro abbondante, di litologia mista carbonatica e di litologia mista silicatica, isodiametrale arrotandato, mediamente alteratio; struttura principale assente (orizzonte incorrente); sciolto (umido); frequenti concrezioni di carbonati di Cé e Hg; effenescezza violenta, limite scontoscluto.

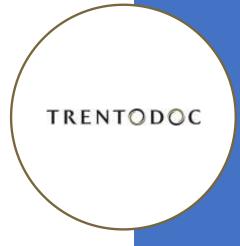
| 1395 | Thirtie | Large | 5005m | Setting | 080 | Augmo | (81 | rydenia | 190 | tion. | 910 | 160 | CHIEF. | Tipe . | New | 100 | 7 100 |
|------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|-------|-----|---------|------|-------|-------|------|--------|--------|------|------------|-------|
| | - | 100 | | No. | . 4 | | | | . 5 | 4 | | 1907 | 949 | 1989 | mphi | 70% 100 | Palos |
| Apr. | - | 11 | 147 | - 10 | 12.0 | - 11 | 1.1 | 11 | - 1 | 1.1 | 1.86 | - 75 | 1.10 | 30 | 1 | 119 | 11 |
| - 94 | - 2 | 11 | - 14 | | | - 18 | 8.1 | 10 | 111 | 18. | 1.00 | | 4.00 | 101 | 1 | 12 | 75 |
| AC: | - 70 | | . 3 | 10 | 100 | 1. | 1.1 | - 41 | 1,13 | 1.1 | 1135- | - | 0.11 | 146 | | - 7 | |
| T. | .0 | 100 | | _10 | | - 9 | 3.7 | - 60 | 31 | -06 | 105 | | 3.75 | 114 | | 16 | |
| 111 | 100 | 1000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CASOT-DIST, Wasen, CRISINGSHITI II. 10 (UA)



THERE ARE MANY FACTORS TO KEEP AN EYE ON.

A FUNDAMENTAL ONE IS WATER MANAGEMENT, HENCE THE IRRIGATION OF THE VINEYARD. IRRIGATION IS A CRUCIAL FACTOR TODAY, AS IF THE VINE UNDERGOES WATER STRESS OR HEAT STROKE, LYMPHATIC FLOW BREAKS OCCUR, LEADING TO QUALITATIVE DETERIORATION AND APOPLEXY.





CARLO DE BIASI — CANTINA TOBLINO SCA

WHAT ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FOLIAR SYSTEM?

ANOTHER DETERMINING FACTOR, ESPECIALLY ON THE ESPALIER TRAINING SYSTEMS: LEAF STRIPPING, INTENSITY, SIDES, EXPOSURE, VINE HEAD MANAGEMENT, SHADE AND LIGHT AREAS. EVERYTHING MUST BE REINTERPRETED IN ORDER NOT TO LEAVE THE GRAPES EXPOSED TO THE SUN FOR TOO LONG, AS EXCESSIVE INSOLATION LEADS TO EARLY RIPENING WITH TOO HIGH TEMPERATURES ON THE BUNCHES THAT LEAD TO A CONSEQUENT QUALITATIVE DECAY.

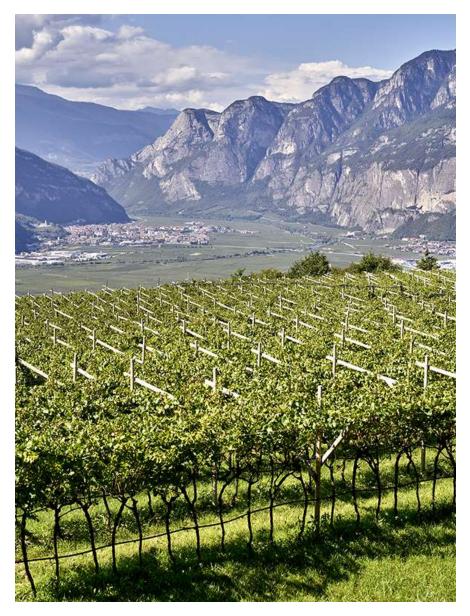








CARLO DE BIASI — CANTINA TOBLINO SCA



WHAT ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FOLIAR SYSTEM?

LUCKILY IN TRENTINO WE USE THE **PERGOLA** QUITE OFTEN, SO THE PROBLEM OF THE SUN IS LESS FELT ...

THE PERGOLA IS MAINLY USED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE VALLEY, WHILE AS YOU GO UP IN ALTITUDE - WE START FROM THE 400 METERS UP TO 800 METERS - WE FIND ESPALIER PLANTS, BECAUSE THE HIGHER YOU GO, THE MORE YOU NEED GRAPE RIPENESS, THEREFORE MORE HOURS / DAY OF EXPOSURE TO SUNLIGHT AND HEAT.

TODAY IN TRENTINO WE HAVE VINEYARDS WHERE, ONLY 30 YEARS AGO, WE WOULD HAVE NEVER IMAGINED THEY COULD BE PLANTED. THIS IS ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE.





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SPRING FROSTS AND HAIL: THE NEW DISEASES?





CARLO DE BIASI — CANTINA TOBLINO SCA

THE VINE MOVES UP IN ALTITUDE

HOW TO IDENTIFY NEW POTENTIAL VINEYARDS WITH THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY

THE IDEA OF USING DSS, SUCH AS ENOGIS, PICA OR OTHERS, WAS BORN TO ENHANCE THE POTENTIAL OF LOCAL WINEMAKING THROUGH THE RESEARCH AND STUDY OF THE LOCAL CONTEXT, WITH THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES:

- 1 QUALIFY THE PRODUCTIONS (SEGMENTATION OF THE OFFER) THROUGH THE CREATION OF ADVANCED SYSTEMS OF CONNECTION BETWEEN THE BASIC COMPONENTS OF THE WINE PRODUCTION SYSTEM, THE "PLANT CLIMATE SOIL" COMPLEX.
- 2 TO QUALIFY THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS OF THE "ENVIRONMENT-LANDSCAPE-TERRITORY" COMPONENT, WITH A VIEW TO TOTAL SUSTAINABILITY THAT TAKES INTO CONSIDERATION THE 3 MAIN SPHERES: ECOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC

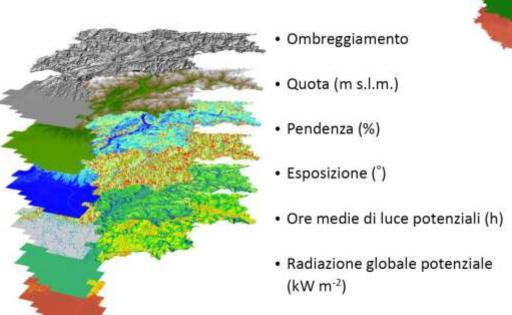


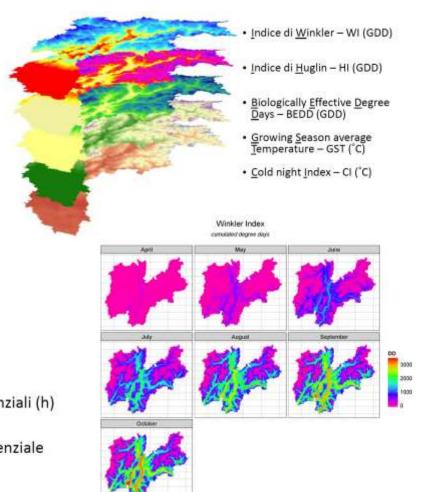


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INVESTIGATIONS TO IDENTIFY:

- 1 VINEYARDS TO BE CONVERTED
- 2 NEW AREAS TO PLANT VINEYARDS



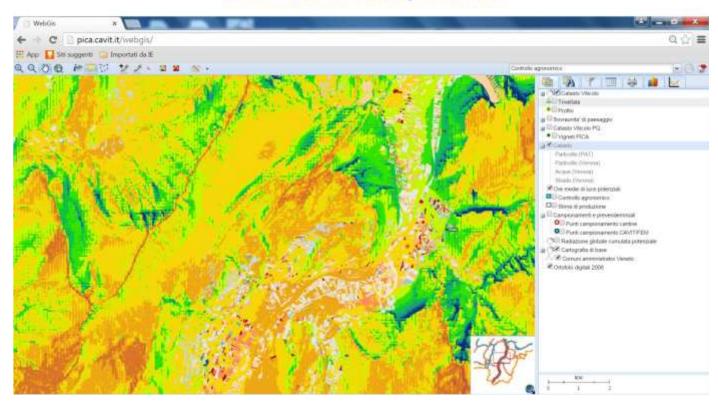


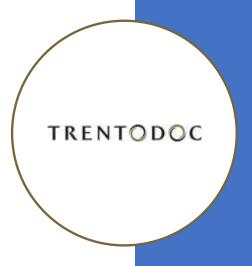




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ORE MEDIE DI LUCE/GIORNO

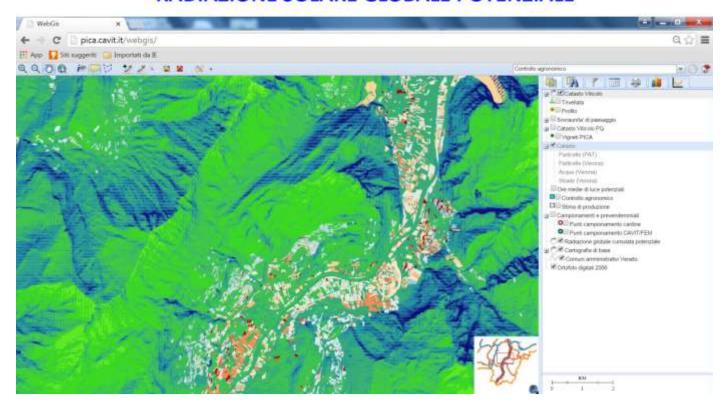






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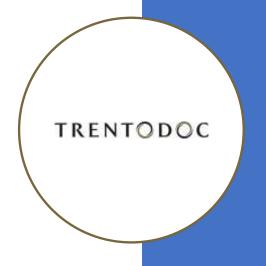
ATLANTE GEO-METEOCLIMATICO RADIAZIONE SOLARE GLOBALE POTENZIALE





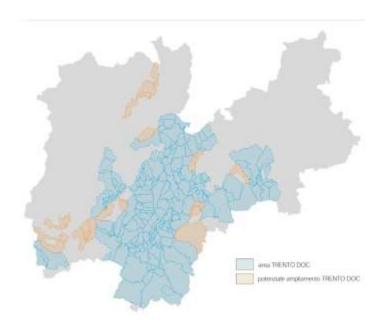


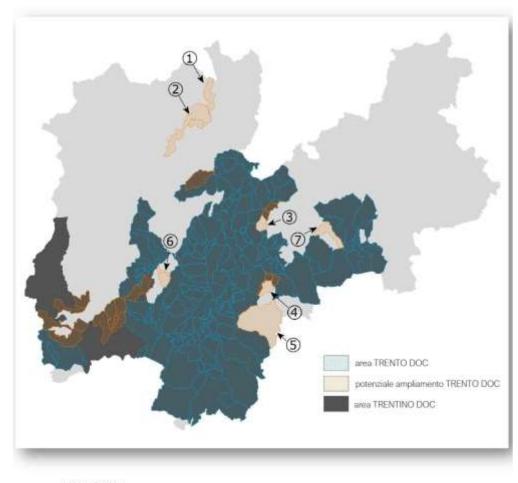
| | GENERALE | | | | SUPERFIC | IE RECUPERAL | BILE (ha) | | | SUPERFI | |
|----------------|---------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| VARIETA' | SUPERFICIE TOTALE (ha) | VARIETA' COLTIVATE IN SITUAZIONI NON OTIMALI (ha) | CHARDONNAY BS | HARDONNAY BV | PINOT BIANCO | SAUVIGNON | TRAMINER | LAGREIN | PINOT NERO | SUOLI ALLUVIONALI | FUORI ZONA |
| PINOT GRIGIO | 1.684,9 | 169, | 33,2 | 34,7 | 1,5 | 43,4 | 38,7 | 8,2 | 9,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| CHARDONNAY | 1.599,4 | 52, | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 19,9 | 26,6 | 0,0 | 6,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| MULLER THURGAU | 641,0 | 116,7 | 78,3 | 1,0 | 4,2 | 1,5 | 4,1 | 0,0 | 27,6 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| MOSCATO GIALLO | 79,1 | 15,0 | 2,1 | 2,4 | 0,0 | 2,5 | 0,7 | 0,5 | 2,8 | 0,0 | 3,5 |
| MERLOT | 376,2 | 167, | 19,3 | 3,8 | 2,3 | 10,3 | 10,5 | 0,1 | 4,9 | 113,4 | 3, |
| TEROLDGO | 222,5 | 31, | 1,5 | 10,0 | 0,3 | 9,6 | 7,6 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| MARZEMINO | 187,3 | 33, | 0,2 | 11,7 | 0,0 | 1,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,5 | 0,0 | 19, |
| SCHIAVA | 142,5 | 39, | 25,0 | 4,7 | 0,0 | 3,6 | 2,0 | 0,2 | 2,3 | 0,0 | 1, |
| CABERNET | 120,4 | 8,0 | 4,1 | 2,1 | 0,0 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| LAGREIN | 116,4 | 19, | 6,3 | 2,7 | 0,0 | 1,7 | 1,8 | 0,0 | 2,2 | 4,4 | 0,0 |
| REBO | 21,8 | 13, | 7,2 | 3,3 | 0,0 | 2,5 | 0,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| ALTRE VARIETA' | 636,4 | 7,9 | 1,7 | 5,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| TOTALE | 5.827,8 | 674,7 | 178,8 | 81,3 | 8,3 | 97,6 | 93,3 | 10,7 | 59,0 | 117,7 | 28,1 |
| Note: | | | 11 % | 5 % | 21 % | 145 % | 36 % | 9 % | 29 % | | |
| Escluse le pro | vincia di VR e I | 3Z | | | | 528,9 | (+9%) | | | 145 | 5,8 |





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LEGGENDA:

- NOVELLA (C.C. REVO')
- ② CLES
- 3 FORNACE

- (4) ALTOPIANO DELLA VIGOLANA (C.C. VATTARO)
- (5) FOLGARIA
- ⑥ COMANO TERME (C.C. LUNDO e POIA)
- (7) TORCEGNO



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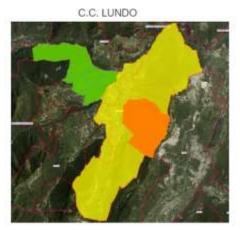
Comano Terme: LUNDO, POIA

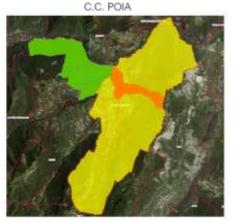
Comune amministrativo: Comano Terme Comuni catastali: Lundo é Poia



In giallo Il comune amministrativo di Comano Terme, in verde l'ex comune catastale Bleggio inferiore già presente nella Trento Doc e in arancione i comuni catastali di Lundo e Poia, aree di interesse per una possibile espansione della Trento Doc.

Denominazione ampliamento: Comano Terme, limitatamente ai comuni catastali di Lundo e Poia.





TRENTODOC

THE MAP SHOWS:

CADASTRAL MUNICIPALITY COMANO AND BLEGGIO

AREA OF WINE INTEREST FOR TRENTODOC



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IMMAGINE SATELLITARE 3D CON IN EVIDENZA L'AREA DI INTERESSE:



THE DATA PROCESSED BY THE DSS ARE COMPARED WITH THE EXPERIMENTAL VINEYARDS ALREADY PRESENT IN THE AREAS IDENTIFIED

IMMAGINE 2D IN DETTAGLIO:

C,C, POIA C,C, LUNDO

| Zona interessata | Fascia altimetrica | Esposizione | HA coltivabili | TOT HA COLTIVABILI |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| LUNDO SOPRA PAESE | 550 - 750 | SUD, SUD-OVEST | 43 | 100000 |
| LUNDO SOTTO PAESE | 550 - 750 | OVEST, NORD-OVEST | 17 | 95 |
| POIA | 500 - 650 | NORD-OVEST | 34 | |

IN QUESTO AREALE LA VITICOLTURA É GIA' INSEDIATA:

| *Oak tuballa: alabamainu | da fonte PAT 2017 e cantina Toblino 2021 | |
|--------------------------|--|------|
| TOT | SUP VITATA [ha] | 1,2 |
| CHARDONNAY | Guyot | 0,3 |
| PINOT NERO | Guyot | 0,9 |
| VARIETA' | FORMA DI ALLEVAMENTO | POIA |

NOTE: esposizione buona, consorzio irriguo presente, coltivazione prevalente a seminativo e in parte melo.





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CLIMATE IMPETUS PROJECT



