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Territori del vino in Italia

Evolution of ampelographic platform in Italy

01 March 2014.

Luigi Bavaresco, Mario Pecile Carmelo Zavaglia

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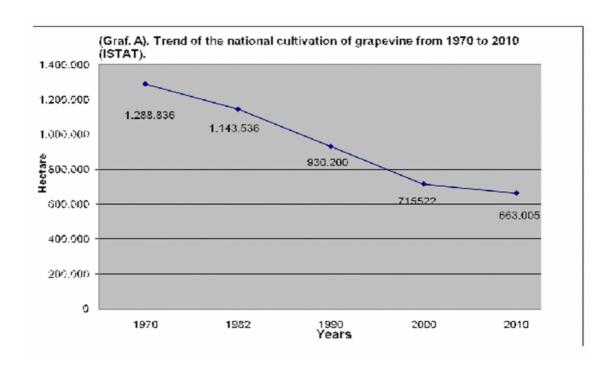
INTRODUCTION

- Grapevine cultivation in Italy can be traced back to ancient times and covered the entire peninsula adapting to a very large number of environmental conditions. Currently, compared to pre-phylloxera age, the number of cultivated varieties has certainly reduced, but still remains substantial. In fact, in the National Register of vine varieties 472 grape varieties for wine production and 129 for table grapes are recorded.
- The purpose of this paper is to analyze briefly the main changes in the cultivation of vine in the period 1970 2010, on the grounds of official data of the decennial censuses made by ISTAT (National Institute of Statistics). In the first part data will be provided on the progress of the national and regional acreages devoted to vine for table and wine production. Due to the fact that production of table varieties is less important in comparison to wine varieties and that the

table varieties grown are the more and more foreign varieties that change quickly, in the second part we will analyze the main patterns of national acreage in respect to vine varieties for wine production only.

THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL VINEYARDS.

Since the early '70s, the areas under vines have had a negative trend with a sharp decline to the present day. In fact, the over 1.288.836 hectares (wine and table varieties) surveyed by ISTAT in 1970 shifted to 663.005 in 2010, a decrease of 625.831 hectares equal to 50% of the initial vine growing area. This decline has been continuous and had a higher incidence in the 70-82 decade, with the loss of about 145.300 hectares, and then in 1990-2000 decade with other 214.678 hectares that were withdrawn from the production area. The phenomenon has continued according to the last ISTAT (2000-2010) survey, but with a little slower trend, to the point that in this period only 50.000 hectares of vineyard area were lost; that is an annual quota of about 5.000 hectares, compared with more than 20.000 of the previous decade and 15.000 in the period 70-82 (Graph. A and Table 1).

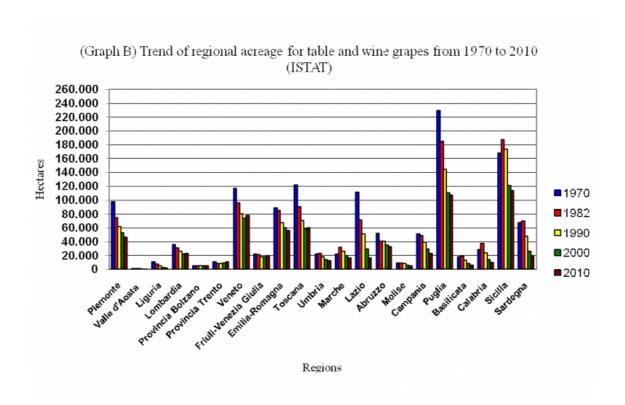


					Years					
REGIONS	1970		1982		1990		2000		2010	
	Hectares	96	Hectares	96	He ctares	96	Hectar &	96	Hectares	96
Piemonte	97.508	7,58	74.563	6,52	61.734	6,64	52.887	7,39	46.570	7,02
Valled'Aosta	968	0,08	947	0,08	691	0,07	515	0,07	463	0,07
Liguria	10.831	0,85	7.378	0,65	5.279	0,57	2.391	0,33	1.565	0,24
Lombardia	35.578	2,77	30.683	2,68	25.873	2,78	22.048	3,08	23.185	3,50
Provincia Bolzano	5.476	0,42	5.157	0,45	5.086	0,55	4.809	0,67	5.291	0,80
Provincia Trento	10.919	0,85	8.709	0,76	8.587	0,92	9.051	1,26	10.386	1,57
Ve ne to	116.501	9,04	95.699	8,37	80.635	8,67	73.726	10,30	77.806	11,7
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	21.760	1,69	21.529	1,88	17.805	1,91	17.800	2,49	19.332	2,92
Emilia-Romagna	87.730	6,85	85.590	7,48	67.497	7,26	59.988	8,38	55.914	8,43
Toxana	121364	9,47	89.979	7,87	70.487	7,58	58.446	8,17	59.955	9,04
Um br ia	22.076	1,72	22.955	2,01	17.986	1,93	14.226	1,99	12.503	1,89
Marche	21.822	1,70	32.021	2,80	26.179	2,81	19.703	2,75	16.838	2,54
Lazio	106.154	8,61	71.207	6,23	51.362	5,52	29.524	4,13	16.798	2,53
Abruzzo	38.479	4,05	40.709	3,56	40.824	4,39	34.890	4,88	32.496	4,90
Molise	8.893	0,71	9.187	0,80	8.037	0,86	5.883	0,82	5.177	0,78
Campania	50.950	4,00	48.793	4,27	39.123	4,21	29.251	4,09	23 257	3,51
Puglia	190.487	17,80	185.044	16,18	144.533	15,54	110.434	15,43	107.187	16,1
Basilicata	16.980	1,40	18.803	1,64	13.118	1,41	8.694	1,22	5.549	0,84
Calabria	27.785	2,21	37.576	3,29	23.797	2,56	13.801	1,93	9.978	1,50
Sicilia	157.719	13,01	187.141	16,37	173.746	18,68	121.266	16,95	113.848	17,1
Sardegna	65.393	5,20	69.866	6,11	47.821	5,14	26.190	3,66	18.906	2,85
ITALY	1.215.372	100	1.143.536	100	930.200	100	715.522	100	663.005	100

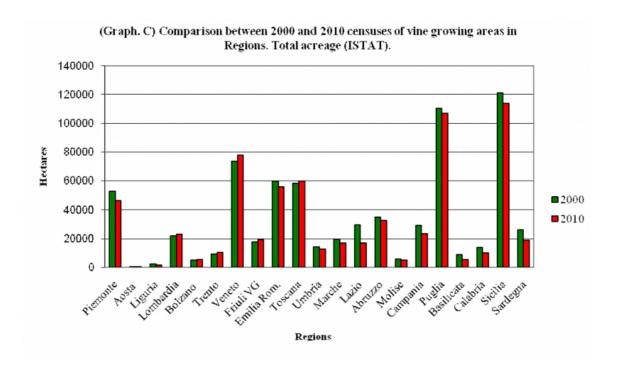
Tab. 1 Trend of regional areas under vine from 1970 to 2010 (ISTAT).

- The reasons of this reduction, which interested the whole country, are due to many factors, such as: a) the type of economic development, where the incidence of the agricultural sector on the entire economy, from the 60s, has been gradually decreasing in respect to industry and services sectors; b) the specialization of farms whose productions have been increasingly market-oriented; c) the wine policies, at European and national level, that first encouraged the abandon of areas under vines and later promoted the conversion and renovation of existing vineyards; d)the evolution of consumer tastes that are increasingly oriented to the use of neutral and less alcoholic drinks which have certainly given a blow to consume of wine, which in turn is passed from over 100 liters. per capita of the '60 to 40 liters of today.
- Continuing the analysis on the pattern of areas under vines in the last decade, but on a regional basis (Graph. B), we note that, especially in some regions, this has taken different and extremely positive trends in terms of increase in wine-growing areas such as the Veneto, Friuli V.G., Toscana, Lombardia and of the Provinces of Trento and Bolzano.

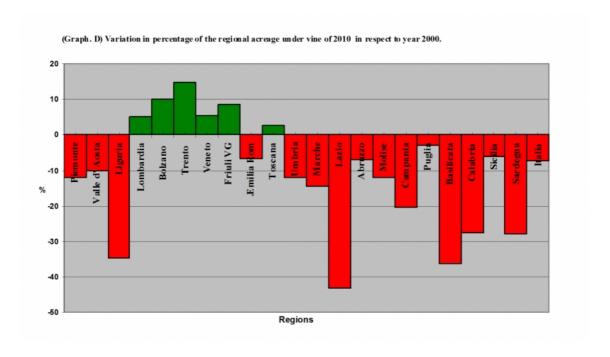
In all other cases, the regional area planted to vineyard has been affected by a steady decline, although there were also available for these Regions incentives for preventing the abandon of wine-growing areas and to upgrade and enhance the wine production .



Likely the Regions mentioned above, where the wine industry was already growing due to increased demand for the products of those areas, have been able to take advantage of these measures especially in the last decade (Graph. C), and this has helped to accelerate and in some cases strengthen their supply curve. An example of this is the increase in the areas planted with the varieties Pinot Grigio and Glera in Veneto and Friuli Regions.



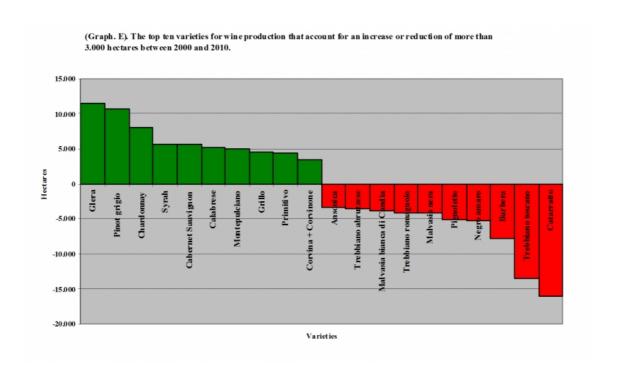
Graph C. shows the areas under vine in 2000 and in 2010. It makes clear what earlier stated and how this increase in surface has interested primarily a well-defined wine-growing area of the Country, which includes more Regions that are almost homogeneous by climatic conditions and dedicated to the cultivation of vine varieties that give a "footprint" very significant to their wines. By contrast, in areas where occurred a sharp decline, which continued, albeit in a more subdued way even in the last decade, the autochthonous varieties have been an opportunity for a recovery of the cultivation and the same time have contributed to help preventing the erosion of the wine growing area (Graph. D).



- On such basis, one can easily deduce that the loss of potential production that has affected our country, and which will be later explained in more detail, is not necessarily the same in all varieties. In fact reduction of the size of some of them is in line with the general decline registered for the country. This is the case of Trebbiano romagnolo, Trebbiano toscano, Malvasia bianca di Candia, etc. Other varieties, however, show a sharp increase such as Glera and Pinot grigio; others a consolidation associated with a slight but continuous growth. This is what happens with some autochthonous varieties such as Aglianico, Pecorino, Fiano, Falanghina etc.
- While Italy has seen over the last 50 years a steady erosion of areas under vines reaching in 2010 about 663.005 hectares, is also very interesting to wonder if the current acreage can be deemed to be balanced with the marketing of wine even if over the past decade it has been subject to an average annual decrease of approximately 5.000 hectares that in percentages corresponds to slightly less than 10 % of the total acreage. Most likely, given the nature of wine market and complexity of exchanges that take place on a global scale, the national vineyard, can be considered balanced for the simple reason that now the growers are specialized and have all the tools to cope with the changes of market in a relatively short time. A major obstacle that is, paradoxically, a limitation to the adaptation of production struc-

tures to the needs of the market, is represented by the EU wine policy that imposes very severe constraints on the establishment of new vineyards, with consequences that heavily condition not only the growth and diversification of global supply but also its flexibility in response to changes in the demand for the relevant wine products.

The graph E shows the varieties that between 2000 and 2010 increased and decreased more than 3.000 hectares. It is interesting to note that in respect to 2000 census, the increase in the total area of the 10 varieties that have increased their acreage accounts for 63.807 hectares, while it amounts to 66.835 hectares for those 10 for which the cultivated area is reducing; in practice nearly the same figure.



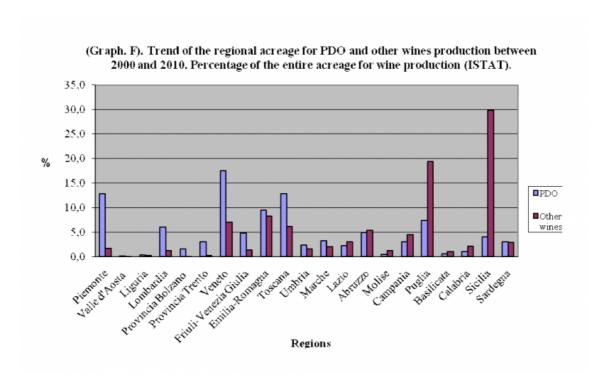
THE ACREAGE FOR THE PRO-DUCTION OF PDO WINE

- Italy is one of the leading wine producing countries in the world and every year it compete with France for the first place.
- The production of wines with a designation of origin, however, is steadily increasing and, to date, it accounts for 73 Denomination of Controlled and Guaranteed Origin (DOCG) wines, 336 Denomination

- of Origin (DOC) while IGT (Typical Geographical Indication) wines are 118.
- Italian traditional terms DOCG and DOC correspond to EU PDO (Protected Denomination of Origin) term, and IGT to PGI (Protected Geographical Indication) term also envisaged by EU regulations.

			Year 2	000					Year 2	010		
REGIONS	PDO w	ines	Othern	ris es	Tota	1	PDO w	ines	Other u	isc	Tota	1
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectares	%
Piem onte	39.436	16,9	13.196	3,0	52.632	7,8	40.939	12,8	5.328	1,7	46.317	7,4
Valle d'Aosta	225	0,1	284	0,1	509	0,1	301	0,1	162	0,1	463	0,1
Ligaria	774	0,3	1.571	0,4	2.345	0,3	348	0,3	690	0,2	1.538	0,2
Lombardia	15.426	6,6	6.569	1,5	21.996	3,3	19.194	6,0	3.895	1,3	23.089	3,7
Prov.Bolrano	4.627	2,0	178	0,0	4.805	0,7	5.119	1,6	163	0,1	5.282	0,8
Prov.Treato	7.753	3,3	1.264	0,3	9.016	1,3	9.478	3,0	\$9\$	0,3	10.377	1,7
Veneto	33.413	14,3	40.223	9,1	73.63.6	10,9	56.042	17,5	21.602	7,1	77.644	12,
Frieli-V.G.	12.936	5,5	4.820	1,1	17.755	2,6	15.177	4,7	4.073	1,3	19.250	3,1
Emilia-Rom	24.633	10,5	35.279	3,0	59.912	3,9	30.433	9,5	25.364	8,3	55.796	3,5
Техсава	34.798	14,9	23.473	5,3	58.271	3,6	40.962	12,8	18.877	6,2	59.839	2,6
Umbria	5.441	2,3	8.762	2,0	14.203	2,1	7.512	2,3	4.978	1,6	12.491	2,0
Marche	7.142	3,1	12.517	2,8	19.659	2,9	10.376	3,2	6.369	2,1	16.745	2,7
Lario	\$.691	3,7	20.280	4,6	28.971	4,3	7.072	2,2	9.329	3,1	16.401	2,6
Abrezzo	10.106	4,3	23.379	5,3	33.484	5,0	15.843	4,9	16.347	5,4	32.189	5,1
Moline	\$6\$	0,4	4.998	1,1	5.866	0,9	1.209	0,4	3.945	1,3	5.154	0,8
Campania	4.539	2,0	24.456	5,5	29.045	4,3	9.515	3,0	13.670	4,5	23.185	3,7
Puglia	9.918	4,2	75.041	17,0	84.959	12,6	23.642	7,4	59.117	19,4	\$2,760	13,
Basilicata	1.316	0,6	6.392	1,4	7.708	1,1	1.585	0,5	3.278	1,1	4.863	0,8
Calab ria	2.705	1,2	10.806	2,4	13.511	2,0	3.189	1,0	6.595	2,2	9.785	1,6
Sicilia	4.154	1,8	107.485	24,3	111.638	16,5	12.835	4,0	91.234	29,9	104.068	16,
Sard egna	4.655	2,0	20.970	4,7	25.625	3,8	9.537	3,0	8.928	2,9	18.465	3,0
ITALY	233,605	100	441.940	100	675.546	100	320.859	100	304.841	100	625,700	100

Comparing to 2000, the Controlled and Guaranteed Designations of Origin increased by almost three times, the Controlled Designations of Origin by 25% and the Typical Geographical Indications by 15%. The latter, while representing production of high quality that can be compared, in some respects, to the ones of the other two categories, if only for their origin and the close link with the territory, account for a significant share of Italian wine-growing area and contribute significantly to its qualification. For the purposes of the official statistics, however, so far, this category of products is included in the group of "other wines", as shown in Table 2 and Graph F below.



- Analyzing the trend of the acreage in relation to the different kinds of wines, it appears (Table 2) that there has been a significant increase in the qualification of wine production and the surface for the production of wines with Controlled Designation of Origin moved by under 35 % in 2000 to 51 % in 2010. And this demonstrates the sensibility that growers and wine makers have had to react to the spurs coming from the market and to technological innovations, with the transformation and upgrading of the productions that have affected our winemaking sector in the last two decades.
- Going more in depth, we note that, as absolute value, the hectares of vineyards intended for qualified productions increased by 37% from 233.605 in 2000 to 320.859 in 2010, that is an increase of 87.254 hectares. It is a very important result particularly if it is compared to other types of wines whose surfaces have, however, suffered a decline in the same decade of 42 %, that is 137.099 hectares. The latter figure also includes 50.000 hectares lost with the general contraction of the wine-growing area, but it clearly shows and confirms the dynamics of production that are increasingly oriented towards the wines of high quality.

As to the geographical concentration of production with Controlled Designation of Origin, the highest score is northern and central Italy (73% of the total area), while in the southern Italy, between 2000 and 2010 it was registered the greatest percentage of increase that for some designations has doubled (Table 3). The phenomenon can be explained by gap existing, since the second half of the last century, between viticulture and oenology of the two areas which still now have very different socio-economic and structural characteristics.

			Year 2000					Year 2010		
RE GIONS	PDO wi		Other w		Total	Doc e Do	cg	Otherwi		Total
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectares	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectare
Piem on te	39.436	74,9	13.196	25,1	52.632	40.989	88	5.328	12	46.317
Valle d'Aosta	225	44,2	284	55,8	509	301	65	162	35	463
Ligaria	774	33,0	1.571	67,0	2.345	848	55	690	45	1.538
Lombardia .	15.426	70,1	6.569	29,9	21.996	19.194	83	3.895	17	23.089
Provincia Boltano	4.627	98,3	178	3,7	4.805	5.119	97	163	3	5.282
Provincia Trento	7.753	35,0	1.264	14,0	9.016	9.478	91	898	9	10.377
Ven eto	33.413	45,4	40.223	54,6	73.636	56.042	72	21.602	28	77.644
niuli-Veueria Giulia	12.936	72,9	4.820	27,1	17.755	15.177	79	4.073	21	19.250
Emilia-Romagna	24.633	41,1	35.279	58,9	59.912	30.433	55	25.364	45	55.796
Toscana	34.798	59,7	23.473	40,3	58.271	40.962	68	18.877	32	59.839
Umbria	5.441	38,3	\$.762	61,7	14.203	7.512	60	4.978	40	12.491
Marche	7.142	36,3	12.517	63,7	19.659	10.376	62	6.369	38	16.745
Lario	8.691	30,0	20.280	70,0	28.971	7.072	43	9.329	57	16.401
Abrezzo	10.106	30,2	23.379	69,8	33.484	15.843	49	16.347	51	32.189
Molise	\$6\$	14,8	4.998	85,2	5.866	1.209	23	3.945	77	5.154
Campania	4.589	15,8	24.456	84,2	29.045	9.515	41	13.670	59	23.185
Puglia	9.918	11,7	75.041	88,3	\$4.959	23.642	29	59.117	71	\$2,760
Basili cata	1.316	17,1	6.392	82,9	7.708	1.585	33	3.278	67	4.863
Calabria	2.705	20,0	10.806	30,0	13.511	3.189	33	6.595	67	9.785
Sicilia	4.154	3,7	107.485	96,3	111.638	12.835	12	91.234	88	104.063
Sardegna	4.655	18,2	20.970	31,3	25.625	9.537	52	8.928	43	18.465
ITALY	233.605	34,6	441.940	65,4	675.546	320.859	51	304.841	49	625,700

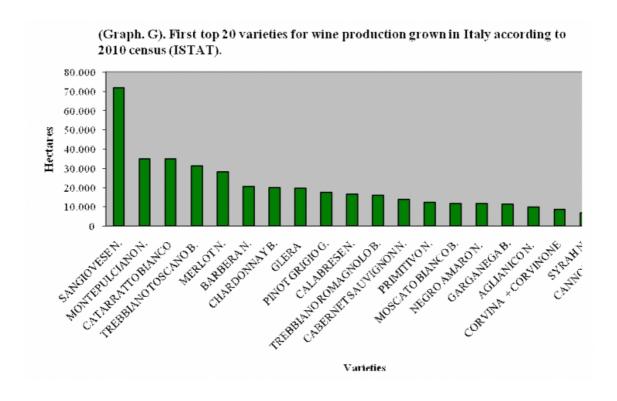
Table.3. Trend of the regional acreage for PDO and Other wines production between 2000 and 2010 (ISTAT).

At the level of regions, it can be seen that in over half of these (12 regions and 2 autonomous provinces) the percentage of qualified vineyards swings between 97% and 52% of their total surface, while in 7 other regions this percentage is between 30 and 50%. Only in Sicily, this percentage is low and reaches 12%. But if we think that such percentage is equal to 12.835 hectares, we note that even in this region

- there was an important and significant increase of the qualified vineyards. Such surface will be set to increase over the years, given the remarkable consistency of the wine-growing area of this region.
- A large number of varieties, both autochthonous and international, that can bring forth the best of their characteristics thanks to the peninsular territory which provides a different type of soil and climate environments, contribute to the production of this rich category of quality wines.

THE EVOLUTION OF ACREAGE GROWN WITH WINE PRODU-CING VARIETIES

The wine grape varieties currently more grown are presented in graph G, while table 4 shows the trend of the top 20 varieties since 1970.



VARIETY	1970	1982	1990	2000	2010
SANGIOVESE N(1)*	87.158,41	103.944	\$8,320,92	70.112,06	71.668,2
CATARRATTO BIANCO (3)*	\$6.552,79	\$1.470	74.773,42	50.794,29	34,794,24
REBBIANO TOSCANO B. (2)*	60.224,63	60.559	61.528,86	44.537,27	25.301,52
BARBERA N.	\$1.214,66	62.757	4.7120,92	28.366,24	20.523,88
MERLOTN.	52.961,95	48.176	31.872,3	25.615,5	28.041,7
MONTEPULCIANON.	26.182,06	34.646	31.008,48	29.828,27	34.824,27
NEGRO AMARO N. (18)	42.622,11	38.421	31.387,14	16.759,96	11.491,6
PRIMITIVO N.	47.665,17	31.693	17.249,88	7.951,06	12.233,59
TREBBIANO ROMAGNOLO B.	22.315,56	25.828	21.257,43	20.032,84	15.893,47
CALABRESE N.	15.896,12	19.685	14.182,78	11.409,76	16.595,0
AGLIANICO N. (6)*	16.588,41	15.011	13.042,45	9.892,07	9.910,4
GARGANEGA B.	13.763,32	12.484	13.048,29	11.636,95	11.291,7
MOSCATO BIANCO B.	10.888,29	12.536	13.533,14	13.279,96	11.506,3
MALVASIA BIANCA DI CANDIA B. (20)*	20.274,06	25.795	23.152,25	8.787,52	
EREILO (10)*	18.461,7	20.254	19.594,26		
MALVASIA BIANCA LUNGA B.	17.608,26	11.460	9.341,12		
ANNONAU N. (9)*	13.840,29	15.682	12.525,34		6.34
TUR AGUS B.	18.506,92	16.072			
ABOSO (13)*	13.111,36				
IVA DITROIA N	10.839,79				
INSCNICA B.		13.739	12.711,31	9.518,05	
OLCETTO N		11.807	10.415,77	7.349,83	
REBBIANO ABRUZZESE B.			11_950,79	8.693,42	
CHARDONNAY B.				11.773,06	19.709,
EERA (4)*				8.143,57	19.621,
ABERNET SAUVIGNON N.				8.042,33	13,724,4
CORVINA + CORVINONE (5)*					\$.406,2
YRAH N					6.738,7
INOT GRIGIO G.					17.28
OTAL	676.675,86	662.019	55.8016,85	402.524,01	395.904,
TOTAL ACREAGE	1.215.372,43	1.063.330	862.386	675.545	625.99
% ACREAGE TOP 20 VS. TOTAL	56	62	65	60	6

^{*} See footnotes under table 5.

- These varieties account for over half the national vineyard. Moving from 1970 to 2010 the area planted with these varieties increased 56 to 64 % compared to the total area devoted to wine grapes. Logically the list includes 29 varieties as some them that were among the most cultivated in the early decades, later went down in the rankings, while others in the more recent decades are among the top twenty.
- There is, however, a core of 13 varieties that fall into this group in all 5 censuses: Sangiovese, Trebbiano toscano, Catarratto (bianco e lucido), Barbera, Merlot, Montepulciano, Negro amaro, Trebbiano romagnolo, Primitivo, Aglianico, Garganega, Calabrese and Moscato. Among these 13 varieties, only Merlot is an international variety, the others are autochthonous varieties spread across many regions (Sangiovese, Trebbiano toscano, Moscato, Montepulciano) or localized mainly in certain quality wine-growing areas: Sicily (Catarratti and Calabrese), Piedmont (Barbera) Puglia (Primitivo and Negroamaro), Basilicata

(Aglianico), Garganega (Veneto) and Trebbiano romagnolo (Emilia Romagna).

- For all these varieties, there is a trend towards reduction since 1970 in line with the general reduction of the acreage under vine. Some of them, however, Sangiovese, Merlot, Montepulciano, Primitivo and Aglianico show a reversal of this trend in the period 2000-10, that is an increase in the area planted. The area planted with the variety Garganega is essentially stable since 1982.
- Sangiovese steadily, from 1970 to 2010, accounts for about 10% of the 24 national vineyard confirming its supremacy due to the wide geographical spread. Trebbiano, Barbera and Catarratti, however grown on large extent, continue to lose ground especially against more quality effective varieties. Some of the remaining top varieties showed a steady reduction: Malvasia Bianca di Candia, Malvasia bianca lunga, Dolcetto, Nerello. Others appear only in 1970 among the top 20: Uva di Troia, Raboso (Piave and Verona). Nuragus, variety grown in Sardegna, is recorded just in the censuses of 1970 and 1982; while Cannonau (together with the synonims Alicante and Tocai rosso) is spread in Sardegna and other Regions is recovering in 2010 after a decline between 1970 and 1982. Ansonica, Dolcetto and Trebbiano abruzzese appear, as losing ground, among the top 20 between 1982 and 2000. Also interesting are the data on the varieties listed among the top 20 just in the last or the last two decades. Such varieties are expanding. Calabrese, expanding since 1990, shows between 2000 and 2010 an increase in acreage of 45% Chardonnay, during the same period, an increase of 67%, Cabernet Sauvignon 70%. Finally after 2000, among the top 20 varieties it can be found: Pinot Grigio, Corvina (and Corvinone), Glera and Syrah. Such data confirms the tendency to strengthen the quality viticulture through the expansion of the cultivation of international grapes in areas already structured for the production of quality wines and for export, and the strengthening or expansion of native grape varieties in their areas of origin always for the production of quality wines.
- Finally the table 5 shows the data of the wine-growing areas of the first 100 varieties, among the more than 300 under cultivation. These varieties account for 75 (1970) to 90% (2010) of the viticultural heritage, so highlighting the national trend of viticulture for wine pro-

duction to the progressive reduction of the number of varieties under cultivation. We move now to some comments on the changes of vineyards of varieties which acreage is lower than that of the group of the top 20 and which expansion or reduction are more dependent on the regional outcome of the viticulture. The data of the 1970 census distinguishes the culture of vine in: "main crop" when the only culture practiced is vine, "mixed main crop" when vine is grown together with other herbaceous or woody crops but is the most important crop on the basis of the value of the annual production and in "secondary crop" when the vine is grown together with other herbaceous or woody crops but is the less important crop on the basis of the value of the annual production. In the present work the data concerning the "secondary crop" are not considered because they refer to small areas (gardens...) grown for personal use. In subsequent censuses the vineyard area is divided into areas for the production of wines with PDO and for the production of other wines.

- A group of international varieties which acreage is growing can be emphasized. Pinot Noir has an increasing trend since 1970 mainly in areas with designations of origin. Sauvignon keeps its position with a slight increase between 1990 and 2010. It is grown for 68% in areas for wine with PDO. Similar trend is evident from the Gewürztraminer (Traminer aromatico) steadily expanding since 1970 and mainly in areas with a designation of origin of northeastern Italy. Between 2000 and 2010, nearly triples the area under cultivation. The Viognier variety recently introduced from France is classified in the Regions of Lazio, Piedmont, Sicily, Tuscany, Umbria and under observation in the Province of Bolzano. It is primarily grown for the production of wines without a protected designation of origin.
- Then there is a group of local grape varieties that substantially keeps the area cultivated: Nebbiolo with an area of approximately 5.000 hectares. 91% of them for production of Protected Designation of Origin. The same can be said for Lambrusco salamino which acreage is 75% intended for PDO wines.
- Ancellotta keeps its positions since 1982 equally divided between wines with Protected denomination of origin and not. Cortese is stable since 1990. Another group of native varieties shows an expansive trend. Lambrusco Maestri, grown in more Regions, after a de-

cline since 1970 is catching surfaces mainly for production of non-designation wines. Grillo, Sicilian grape variety, is expanding since 2000 mainly for the production of non PDO wines. Instead Croatina, Vermentino along with Fiano and Falanghina from Campania, Gaglioppo from Calabria and Lambrusco grasparossa grown in more regions expand mainly in areas for wines with a designation of origin. Also noteworthy is the Pecorino whose surface is even increased tenfold between 2000 and 2010. It is cultivated in Abruzzo (mainly for non PDO wines) and Marche (usually for PDO wines). The Moscato giallo grape variety is present in many regions. Its surface area has greatly increased between 2000 and 2010. We will see in the next years if the trend continues or if it is just a momentary event.

- Sagrantino is also growing steadily since 1970. It has tripled in the last decade its surface and is mainly cultivated in order to produce PDO wines. It is a native grape of Umbria, its main area of cultivation. Similar trend can be seen for Arneis, native grape of Piedmont, in steady expansion since 1970 mainly in areas for PDO wines. There is also a large group of varieties for which there is a reduction in the area of cultivation. Among them Carignano and Rondinella are in steady decline since 1970; Grecanico dorato Sicilian grape, after three decades of growth, decreases from 2000 to 2010.
- Among the international grape varieties Cabernet Franc (and Carmenere) and Pinot Blanc slow down.

VARIETY:	Main crup- 1970o	Mixed main-crop- 1970o	Total	PDO 1952:	Other- trises-1982s	Total	PDO 1990s	Other	Total	PDO:2000+	Other- miss 2000s	Total 2000s	PDO-2010+	Other- vines 2010o	Total-
SANGIOVESE-N_(L) is	45.547,064	41.611,35	\$7,159,410	32.751,000	71.193,006	103.944,006	27,611,646	60.632,286	\$\$320,926	32.113,576	37,991,496	70.112,066	42398,716	29.269,496	71.665,2
MONTEPULCIANO N.o	18.083,994	\$.09\$,076	26.192,06	6.762,000	27,884,004	34.646,000	5,774,004	25,234,484	31,003,454	9.137,764	20.690,510	29.828,274	13,434,440	16,389,830	34.524,2
CATARRATTOBIANCO(J):	76,499,330	10.053,410	86,552,79	6,449,000	75.021,004	81,470,000	3,004,484	71.768,944	74,773,429	988,734	49.805,564	50.794,294	3.695,234	31.099,014	34.794,2
TREBBIANO-TOSCANO-B(2)=	29.049,674	31.174,96	60,224,63	15.193,004	45,366,004	60,559,000	11.615.664	49.913.204	61,528,866	10.615.684	33.921,594	44,537,274	9.201,004	21.896,004	31,097,0
MERLOT-N.»	45.878,864	7.083,091	52.961,95	\$327,004	39.849,006	48.176,000	5.599,116	26,273,394	31.872,304	\$.016,986	17.598,524	25.615,50e	12 205,384	15:836,326	28.041,3
BARBERA N.o	72.625,354	8.589,310	\$1,214,66	13:337,006	49,420,006	62.757,006	12:752,526	34363,406	47,120,926	16.265,016	12 101,236	28366,246	15,999,166	4,524,726	20.523,3
CHARDONNAY B.*	1/2	Ng.	0,00	12,000	170,006	1\$2,00e	3.364,626	2.815,566	6.190,196	7.634.566	4.088,506	11.773,066	11.353,256	\$356,156	19.709,4
GLERA (4)0	4.557,550	1,626,640	6.184,19	2.053.00	3,996,000	6.049,000	2.897,194	4.176.324	7,073,514	4.175.204	3.963,376	8.143,574	18.807,514	813,694	19.621.2
MNOT GRIGIO G.:	910,440	77,521	987,96	1,293,000	692,000	1,985,000	2.577,104	\$35,650	3,412,754	4.826.050	1.842,304	6.668,359	11.509,340	5,771,164	17.281.0
CALABRESE N.o	14.601,89	1.294,230	15.896.12	57,000	19.628.004	19.685,004	17,304	14.165,484	14.182.784	529,694	10.880,074	11,409,764	2153,594	14.441.424	16.595.0
TREBBLANO ROMAGNOLO B.»	21.724,180	591,381	22.315.56	2,611,00	23.217.004	25.928.00e	3.155,194			4.404.004	15.628.846		3.842.516	12.050,966	
CABERNET-SAUVIGNON-N.»	775,994	81,58	\$57,87	677,000	1,000,004	1,677,000	918.216	1,485,085	2.403.296	4.201.036	3.841.30	8.042.336	6.685,166	7,039,326	13.724.4
PRIMITIVO-N.»	41.621,150	6.044,021	47.665.17	365,000	31,327,006	31,693,000	169,596	17,079,996	17,249,836	794.176	7.156,896	7,951,066	6.743,466	5,490,136	12 233.5
MOSCATOBIANCOB.=	9,367,19:	1.521,110	10.888,29	8,788,000	3.743,004	12.536,000	10,443,514	3.019.634		10.667,604	2.612.364	13.279.964	10.562,064	944,324	11,506,3
NEGRO-AMARON. (18)0	39.206,510	3,415,600	42 622.110	2 308,000	36 113,000	31.421.000	1343.274	30.043.874	31.387.144	2.376,770	14383.194	16.759.964	5 930 340	5,510,764	11.491.6
GARGANEGA B.=	11,959,600	1.903,729	13.763.32	7.126,004	5.358,004	12.454.000	7,775,976	5.272.324	13.043.294	7.913,424	3,723,534	11.636.954	9.192,594	2.099,154	11.291.7
AGLIANICO-N(ff)=	6.097,174	10.491,240	16.588,41	1,305,000	13,706,006	15.011.00e	1.014.256	12.028.204	13.042,456	2.308.50e	7.583,576	9.892.07s	5.146,416	4.764,016	9,930,4
CORVINA +CORVINONE (5)0	2.894,860	1.858,921	4.753,78	4.479.000	526,000	5.005,00e	4.133,400	364,500	4.497.906	4.566,321	391,246	4.957,56s	\$261,376	144,066	1.4063
SYRAHN.»	\$7,134	\$1,50	175,63	4	52,000	52,00e	25,000	77,056	102.136	237,696	801,156	1.038.546	1.054,416	5,674,366	6.739.7
CANNONAU N. (9)0	11.667,976	2.172,320	13.840.29	1.501.004	14.181.00	15.692,000	1,928,904			1,499,540	5.661,530	7.161,074	1,500,000	2,475,940	6,3463
GRILLO-B.=	5,374,204	1.100,350	8.474.55	874,000	3.327.004	4.201.00=	425,570	1.825.634	2.251.204	132.58=	1.675,734	1.808,319	725,310	5.589,200	6.294.5
ANSONICA B.=	6.653,794	1,588,190	8 241.93		13.739,004	13.739.004	146.91	12.564.504	12.711.316	673,574	8.844,484	9.518,054	799.284	5 3 3 3 3 2 3 4	6.132.5
DOLCETTO N.o	10	463,821	463.32	4.005,000	7,802,006	11.507,000	4.579.066	5.036.736	10.415,776	5382,676	1.967,166	7349.536	5.309,736	313,650	6.129.1
CROATINA'N.»	5.044,046	206,14	5.250,18	1,476,006	4,326,006	5.802.00e	2.012.136	2,474,466	4.436.506	2.037,556	1.242.876	3.210,424	5.039,156	595,034	
NEBBIOLO N.o	5.427,686	609,631	6.037,31	3,553,000	2.741.000	6294,000	3.251.386	4.1.1.211	5.246,436	3.962.346	923,716	4.236.056	5.054,786	481,150	5.535.5
TREBBLANO-ABRUZZESE B.o	1.189,254	1.640,000	2.829.25	1.007,000	6,361,000	7,368,000	1.533,994		11.950,794	1,543,240	7.150,184	8.693,424	1,422,219	3,668,374	5.090.5
VERMENTINO-B.(5)o	2,526,574	2,221,71	5.048.58	458,000	3.768,004	4.226,000	1,637,804	2.897,776	4.535,576	1,749,240	1.782.410	3.531.654	3.695,564	1,350,150	5.045.7
MNOTNERON.»	1,277,330	177,670	1.455,00	1.491.000	652,004	2 143,000	2.634.110	904,150	3.538.264	2.687.504	626,894	3 3 1 4 3 9 4	4.235,930	309,660	5.045.5
LAMBRUSCO-SALAMINO-N.»	2,909,194	1354,99	4.264,13	2.883,000	2,912,006	5.565,000	2.390,706	2.297,206	4.677.906	2,377,686	1.895,126	4.272,806	3.748,696	1.254,136	5.002,5
MALVASIA BIANCA DI CANDIAB.(20)0	12.816,634	7,457,431	20 274 06	4330.00	21.465.004	25.795.00e	5.191.616			3 137,636	5.649.39	8.787.524	2 224 166	2,652,404	4 376
TREBBLANO-GIALLO-B(21)=	2,916,506	5.211,250	8.127,75	390,000	4.053,006	4.443,000	274,546	4.499.92	4.774,460	\$03,750	3.452.536	4.261,366	1.120.006	3.749,000	4.569.0
ANCELLOTTA-N.a	2,310,650	3.517,140	5.827,79	346,000	5,779,004	6.125,004	418,674	4.293,224	4.716,894	1,254,534	3.232,464	4.436,994	1,939,040	2,403,744	4.342.
GAGLIOPPO N.a	7.191,794	3.042,570	10.234.36	4.284,000	3.106,004	7,390,004	2 234,394	4.783,034	7.017.424	1.861.304	1.841,476	3.702,774	2.282.974	1,930,704	4.213.
GRECANICO DORATO B.=	1.859,930	309,220	2.169.15	4	2,779,004	2,779,004	52,740	4.492.169	4544300	251,050	4.921.040	5.172.094	303,360	3.774.430	4.053.
SAUVIGNON B.»	1367,716	451.00	1,518,50	606,000	966,006	1,572,000	1.705.450	1241.50	2.947.036	2311.30e	1.052.024	3.393.124	2544,736	1,199,276	3.744
VERDICCHIO(11)#	3.340,641	2346.04	5,606,60	2.583,000	3 241.00	5.924,000	3.425.106	2.943.50	6.361,606	3.725,750	1.638,156	5.363.90s	2 970,466	549,640	_
NERELLO-(16)e	15.702.024	2.759.60	18.461.70	1.512.00	18 232 00-	20.254.000	1.001.53e	18 592 734	19 594 266	426.53:	5.520.256	5.947.065	1.034.766	2,306,626	3.391.3

Table 5a. More important wine varieties grown in Italy from 1970 to 2010 (ISTAT).

PINOTBIANCO-B.o	2.454,86	344,459	2.799,319	3.089,000	3.170,000	6.259,000	2.964,291	3.887,484	6.851,770	2.552,159	2.573,684	5.125,830	1.880,324	1.205,314	3.085,63
FALANGHINAB.o	222,06	1.123,424	1.345,484	7,000	948,000	955,000	17,470	628,764	646,230	640,400	1.081,059	1.721,450	1.979,434	1.057,974	3.037,40
CORTESE B.o	1.826,69	36,520	1,863,21=	921,00	919,00=	1.840,00±	1.805,751	1.145,684	2.951,43=	2,624,431	510,124	3.134,55=	2.757,110	195,494	2.952,60
TOCAIFRIULANO:	7,024,26	943,511	7.967,774	3.416,004	4.154,000	7.570,004	3.241,214	3.610,424	6.851,630	2.622,019	2:076,729	4.698,739	2.084,344	827,119	2.911,43
LAMBRUSCO-GRASPAROSSA-N.a	1.048,10	559,314	1,607,414	\$89,000	1.057,000	1.946,00=	840,19:	1.193,43	2.033,62=	1.107,010	789,569	1.896,570	1.984,834	741,114	2.725.9
UVA-DI-TROIA-N.::	6,458,17	4.381,62=	10.839,794	632,000	5.053,000	5.685,00=	466,380	2.565,350	3.031,730	534,219	1.247,750	1.781,960	1.462,144	1.110,344	2.572,4
RONDENELLA-N.a	2.180,20	1.286,250	3.466,45%	2.586,00+	\$55,00H	3.441,004	2.510,674	464,394	2.975,06#	2.588,78#	285,33×	2.874,11=	2.351,449	127,849	2.479,21
MALVASIA·N. (17)o	4.880,120	1.456,788	6.336,904	358,000	10.392,000	10.750,000	320,840	7.995,970	8.316,810	685,844	5.761,869	6.447,70=	501,924	1.782,874	2.284,75
MALVASIA-BIANCA-LUNGA-B.o	8.441,93	9.166,334	17,608,264	4.205,000	7,255,004	11.460,00=	2.464,901	6.876,224	9.341,124	1,532,444	3.208,884	4.741,324	1.289,554	969,214	2.258,7
LAMBRUSCO-MAESTRI-N.::	3.212,07	2.467,144	5,679,21=	357,000	4.596,00=	4.953,00=	242,981	2.158,891	2.401,870	419,94	1.039,59=	1.459,53=	606,434	1.616,254	2.222,6
SCHIAVA-N(12)o	6,798,26	864,41	7,662,664	4.710,004	2.538,004	7.248,004	3.746,804	1.082,404	4.829,204	2.686,644	1.009,204	3.695,849	1.301,684	533,954	1.835,6
CILIEGIOLO-Na	2.282,82	1.602,624	3.885,444	148,000	5.886,000	6.034,00=	220,120	4.880,661	5.100,780	261,830	2.815,850	3.077,680	235,804	1.594,154	1.829,9
GRECO B(15)a	1.766,43	2.018,444	3,784,879	289,001	2,437,004	2,726,004	372,224	1.353,924	1.726,144	1.053,924	986,83×	2.040,75%	1.314,084	447,861	1.761,9
PIGNOLETTO-B::	%	91	0.004	40	178,000	178,00=	225,470	304,719	530.180	661,299	6.129.159	6.790,449	1.285,444	421,819	1.707.2
CARIGNANO N.o	3.337,44	346,670	3.684,119	216,000	3.527,000	3.743,004	206,831	2.297,824	2.504,659	407,010	1.341,519	1.748,520	1.049,714	595,204	1.644,9
LAMBRUSCO-DI-SORBARA-N.o	1.472,07	326,550	1,798,62=	1.119.000	1.049,000	2.168,00=	929,580	663,441	1.593.02=	1.136,550	323,339	1.459,880	1.324,694	281,044	1.605,7
RIESLING-ITALICO-B.::	1.618,38	261,02=	1.879,404	1.128,004	899,004	2.027,004	1.633,314	726,244	2.359,554	1,673,044	357,319	2.030,354	1.408,884	163,354	1.572,2
REFOSCO(14)o	585,110	316,864	901,974	481,000	1.152,000	1.633,00=	542,610	528,110	1.070,724	663,559	522,149	1.185,690	1.002,184	563,234	1.565,4
ALBANA-B.u	5.650,369	1.768,134	7,418,499	1.610.000			1.386,600	3.176,974	4.563,570	1.071.434	1,729,529	2.800,950	821,734	701,024	1.522.7
ZIBIBBO-B(19)a	*	4	0,00=	4	4	4	1.620,00+	416,024	2.036,02*	469,00%	700,004	1.169,00=	697,211	823,534	1.520,7
GRECHETTO-B::	457,466	613,644	1.071,104	335,004	568,000	903,00=	356,724	593,114	949,830	677,500	526,104	1.203,60=	1.142,934	358,384	1.501,3
BRACHETTO-No.	177,12	34,064	211,18=	43,000	116,000	159,000	160,860	127,020	287,880	1,275,419	276,400	1,551,819	1.276,654	183,164	1,459,8
TRAMINER-AROMATICO-Rad	210,56	10,45=	221,049	264,000	186,000	450,000	297,810	132,080	429,89=	422,760	137,139	559,89=	1.213,624	194,80	1.408,4
MONICA-N.::	6.329,41	1.221,234	7,550,644	2.140,004	8.339,004	10,479,004	785,431	5,443,274	6.228,704	329,994	2.578,674	2.908,664	501,924	901,659	1.403,5
LAMBRUSCO-MARANI-No	561,51	351,524	913,034	1.080.004	1.343.000	2.423.00=	1.138.63	1.285,624	2,424,250	1.155,479	1.162,639	2.318,104	689,594	703,984	1.393.5
FIANO B.a	389,5	237,364	626,864	22,001	274,00%	296,001	49.10	270,441	319,541	439,041	343,481	782,524	862,574	514,274	1.376.8
NURAGUSB.o	16,608,050	1,898,871	18,506,92=	3.361,000	12,711,004	16.072,00=	738,551	7,928,441	3.666,99=	453,700	2.819,184	3.272,884	496,574	848,751	1.345,3
MULLER-THURGAU-B.o	174,85	8,421	183,304	154,004	301,004	455,004	579,924	359,624	939,544	769,134	240,999	1.010,124	1.099,184	213,104	1.312,2
BOMBENO-BIANCO-B.o	4.858,89	4.197,564	9.056,454	693,000	3.928,000	4.621,00=	472,170	3.256,624	3.728.79=	651,490	2.333,250	2.984,740	454,224	774,814	1.229,0
VIOGNIER B.o	*	4	0,00%	4	4	4x	4x	ж	%	21,00%	7,379	28,37#	198,359	1.011,904	1.210,2
BOMBENO-NERO-N.o	4.079,364	1.257,764	5.337,124	392,000	3.074,000	3.466,00=	330,160	1.673,694	2.003,850	488,02=	680,094	1.168,110	824,424	376,494	1.200,9
PECORINO-B.o	*	434,50	434,504	13,000	221,000	234,000	15,830	78,374	94,200	36,019	51,419	87,420	519,244	594,484	1.113,7
MARZEMINO-N.o	740,51	760,68=	1,501,194	196,000	684,00=	880,00=	259.81	636,124	895,93=	520,70e	528,134	1.048,83=	677,024	407,024	1.084,0
CANAIOLO NERO N.a	3.199,27	4.688,311	7.887,584	4.558,004	2.512,004	7.070,004	2.318,674	1.987,334	4.306,004	1.770,554	991,049	2.761,594	659,254	408,394	1.067,6
FREISA-N.:0	5.844,58	1.565,564	7,410,149	414.000	2.977.000	3.391.00=	319.38	1.698.700	2.018.080	787,740	665,250	1.452.99=	755,344	285.904	1.041.2
RABOSO (13)o	11.131,32	1.980,044	13.111.364	212.00	4,748,000	4.960,000	148,460	2,520,60	2.669.06=	190,840	1,479,629	1,670,460	298,404	706,144	1.004.5
SAGRANTINO N.a	57,96	20,08=	78,046	49,001	112,00×	161,00×	69,541	91,184	161,02*	242,931	115,35×	361,28+	806,331	187,864	994,1
ARNEIS-B.o	31,33	13,279	44,604	40	92,00=	92,00=	289.73	220,924	510.65=	574,384	172,169	746,549	909,814	60,084	969.8
GRIGNOLINO N.0	757,9	64,880	\$22,78=	644,000	653,00=	1.297,00=	784,731	570,041	1.354,774	1.083,194	252,984	1,336,174	837,604	77,454	915.0
MALVASIA-DI-CANDIA-AROMATICA-B.o	~	4	4	4	4	4	*	4	4	963,660	791,880	1.755,540	646,564	248,534	895,0
PASSERINA-Ba	4	4	0,000	65.000	1,277,000	1.342.00=	89,45	1.073.00	1.163.39=	154,039	615,579	769,60=	431,384	462,834	894.2

Table 5b. More important wine varieties grown in Italy from 1970 to 2010 (ISTAT).

MOSCATO-GIALLO-B-a	377,599	86.840	464.435	23.004	234.00=	257,000	104,734	257,044	361,779	188,384	171,964	360,344	456,624	370.37	826,99
GRECONERO N.a	2,986,681	1.827,79	4.814.470	708.004	4.210.00=	4.918.00=	22,864			116,319	2.924,400		259,204		826,61
VERDUZZO FRIULANO-B.o	1.652.034	397,820	2.049.856	707.004	1.673.00#	2.380.00=	606,921	1.190.516	1.797.431	609,74%	1.048.644		354,176	453,631	\$07,80
TEROLDEGO-No.	733,881	86,131	820.014	515,004	94,00=	609,000	408,584	96,964	505,544	544,919	145,344	690,254	606,234	190,114	796,34
VERDECA-Ba	7,492,954	763,719	8.256.66		2.747.00=	6,540,000	1,526,729	2,462,20	3.988.92	1.348,239	917,18=		270,65		795,45
FRAPPATON.a	10	37,420	37,42=	49,000	719.000	768,000	16.110	776,219	792,32	90.080	695,064	785,149	192,134	560,204	752,33
VERDUZZO-TREVIGIANO-B-0	2.945.699	195.30	3.140.99	550,000	1.942.00=	2.492.00=	494.59=	2.080.461	2.575,05	289.50=	1.444.600	1.734.10=	94,25	614,231	708,48
PIEDIROSSO-N.::	794,611	3.711.15	4,505,764	28.004	2.385.004	2.413.004	91,579	1.246,594	1.338.164	169,549	843,604	1.013.149	353,874	344,744	698,61
CESANESE (16)0	2.785.084		6.622.000	694.009	3.085.00=	3,779,000	438,429	1.854,119	2.292,530	285.089	806,344	1.091,424	255,244	424,134	679,37
LAGREIN-N.o	493,940	13.250	507,190	350.004	60.00=	410.000	325,104	49,850	374,950	428,619	48,804	477,419	628,674	24,830	653,50
ORTRUGO-Ba	203.54	10,990	214.49	63.004	206.00=	269.00=	219,879	160,410	380.28	370,369	155,559	525,919	529,724	81,174	610.89
MOLINARA N.a	1.421.075	875,910	2.296.984	1.480,000	479.00×	1.959.004	1.337,558	293,694	1.631,244	1.119,419	228,438	1.347,849	524,634	70,014	594,64
MALVASIA-DEL-LAZIO-B.c	5.073,179	3.364.384	8.437.559	605.004	5.239.00=	5.844.000	670,469	3,411,939	4.082.390	591,429	2.034.189		295,354		590.46
CODADI-VOLPE-BIANCA-B-o	542,419		1.874,980	9,000	1.511.00=	1.520.000	182,464	993,544	1.176.000	151,180	875,679	1.026,854	222,684		554,65
MAGLIOCCO-CANINO-N.o	5	4	1.0/4,704	545,004	2.022.00=	2.567.00=	10,990		1.561.39	76,300	540,044	616,340	87,454		538,60
MONTU-B.c	1,487,944	1.015.160	2.503.10+		1.463.00=	1.463.00=	499,40=	725,426	1.224.824	597,664	562,144	1.159,804	367,524	163,004	530,52
VERNACCIA-DI-SGIMBGNANO-B.::	184.36	207,\$81	392.244	472.009	371.00=	843.004	751,019	137,319	888.324	730,469	53,454	783,919	488,044		511.76
DURELLA-B.=	657.34	422,239	1.079.530		924.00=	924.000	408,900	577,839	986.730	408,759	314.359	723,109	343,354		469.54
RIFSLING-RENANO-B.o	214,26	85,330	299.590	153.009	130.000	283.000	281,534	97.019	378,540	327.589	296,150	623,739	245,574	200,700	446.27
CABERNET-FRANC+-CARMENERE-(7)0	4.240.900	556.180	4,797,081	196,000	2.317,00=	2.513,00=	189,464	2.246,454	2,435,910	61,980	606,77=	668,754	156,264	284.01=	440,27
BIANCO-D'ALESSANO-B.o	3,547,891	282,981		3.200.004	741.004	3.941.004	901,004	791,449	1.692,444	690,394	276,794	967,184	281,124	138,124	419.24
MALVASIA-DI-LIPARI-B.o	637.054	148.044	785.09=	8.004	171.00=	179.000	25,884	95,774	121,650	76,859	55.884	132,739	37,30	15,604	52.90
TOTAL-FIRST-100g	686.705.10	240.020410	926.725.80		706,347,00		183.681.45		772.130.63	215.317.320		ES9.745.55v	298,982,424		
TOTAL-ITALY:	\$10.357.52	2110121011		209,794,00:	\$53,536,00:		190.852,00:		\$62,386,00	233,605,00-		675.545,000	320.859,00:		
%FIRST-100-VS-TOTAL-ITALY:	-0	-0	75.60p	209.794,000	203.220,003	\$5,25c	190.002,000	671.034,000	89,53c	223,940,083	441.540,000	87,30:	224.959,940	394.849,900	98,45a
								-0		-0	-0	0/,302	-0		99,400
			0	0	0		0	e e	0	0	0	0	ė.	0	
Legendau	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	v
Legenda u (1)Sangiovese, Prugnologentile, Grechetto ross		0	-			0						0	0	0	0
Legenda v (1)Sangiovese, Prugnolo gentik, Grechetto ross (2)Trebbiano Toscano + Biancameo			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Legenda u (1)Sangiovese, Prugnolo gentile, Grechetto ross (2)Trebbiano Toscano+Biancameu (4)Glera+Glera Lungau	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legenda o (1)Sangiovese, Pragnolo gentile, Grechetto ross (2)Trebbiano Toscano-Biancameo (4)Glera+Glera Lungao (5)Corvina+Corvinoneo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legenda o (1)Sangiovese, Prugnolo gentile, Grechetto ross (2)Trebbiano Toscano — Biancameo (4)Glera+Glera Lungao (5)Corvina+Corvinoneo (6)Aglianico - Aglianico del Vultureo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0
Legenda : (1)Sangiovese, Prugnolo gendie, Grechetto voss (2)Trebbiano Toscano + Biancameo (4)Glera + Glera Lungao (5)Corvina + Corvinoneo (6)Aglianico + Aglianico del Vultureo (7)Cabernet France + Carmenereo	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	12 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0
Legendo (1) Sangiovese, Prugnolo gentile, Grechetto ross (2) Trebbiano Toscano - Biancameo (4) Glera - Glera Lungao (6) Gera-fra - Gera-fra Lungao (6) Aglianico + Aglianico del Vultureo (7) Cabernet Franc - Carnenereo (8) Wyrementino - Figuro - F	0	0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	12 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
Legendu (1) Sangioves, Prugnologentile, Grechetto ross (2) Trebbiano Toscano - Biancameo (4) Glera-Glera Lungao (6) Selra-Glera Cervinoneo (6) Aglianico - Aglianico del Vultureo (7) Cabernete Franc - Carmenereo (8) Vermentino - Pigato - Favoriaso (9) Cannonau - Allicante - Tocai rosso (9) Cannonau - Allicante - Tocai rosso (0) Nerrello Cappuccio - Nerello Alacalesco	0	0 0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	13 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Legendu (1) Sangioves, Prugnologentile, Grechetto ross (2) Trebbiano Toscano - Biancameo (4) Glera-Glera Lungao (6) Selra-Glera Cervinoneo (6) Aglianico - Aglianico del Vultureo (7) Cabernete Franc - Carmenereo (8) Vermentino - Pigato - Favoriaso (9) Cannonau - Allicante - Tocai rosso (9) Cannonau - Allicante - Tocai rosso (0) Nerrello Cappuccio - Nerello Alacalesco	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Legenda (1) Sangioves, Prugnologentile, Grechetto ross (2) Trebbiano Totcano - Biancameo (4) Glera - Glera Lungao (5) Carvina- Cervinoneo (6) Aglianico - Aglianico del Vultureo (7) Cabernet Frances - Camenero (8) Vermentino - Pigato - Favoritao (9) Vermentino - Pigato - Favoritao (10) Nerello Cappuccio - Nerello Mascalesco (13) Raboso Piava - Raboso Verenesco (15) Greco - Gercobianco - Agrinido Coloro - Cappunido (15) Greco - Gercobianco - Agrinido (15) Greco - Gercobianco - Agrinido	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Legenda : (J.Sanglovese, Prugnols yentile, Grechetto vos (J.) Trebbiano Totcano - Biancameo (J.) Gervina - Gerva Lungao (S.) Gravina - Carvinoneo (S.) Aglianico - Aglianico del Vultureo (T.) Cabernet Tasa, "Carrienneeo (S.) Vermentino - Pigato - Tavoriao (S.) Vermentino - Pigato - Tavoriao (O.) Nerellio Cappuccio - Nerellio Mascalesco (O.) Serillo Cappuccio - Nerellio Mascalesco (S.) Greco - Greco bianco - Apprissio (S.) Greco - Greco bianco - Apprissio (G.) Gesanese comme - Cesaneser' Affilio	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			
L-grenda (1)Sangioves, Prugnolo gentile, Grechetto ross (2)Trebbiano Totcano - Biancameo (4)Glera - Glera Lungao (8)Gera - Gervinnene (6)Aglianico - Aglianico del Vultureo (7)Cabernet Frances - Carnenereo (8)Vermentino - Pigato - Favoriano (9)Vermentino - Pigato - Favoriano (9)Cannonua - Milannet - Tocal rosso (10)Servillo Cappuccio - Nevello Mascalesco (13)Raboso Fixu + Raboso Verenesco (15)Greco - Greco bianco - Agrinisio (16)Cesanese comune - Cesanese d'Affilio (16)Cesanese comune - Cesanese d'Affilio (18)Negroamaro-Negroamaro precoceso	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
Legendau	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			

Table 5c. More important wine varieties grown in Italy from 1970 to 2010 (ISTAT).

CONCLUSION

The changes to the acreage of the vine varieties for wine production 31 are described by the means of the data supplied by the decennial censuses of agriculture. Availability of records concerning a period of time of 40 years allows to perceive the trends of viticulture that, obviously, are linked to those of production of wine. The national vineyard continues to shrink but at a slower pace in comparison to the past decades. Anyway such reduction, that depends also on the grape and wine producing structures and on the stiffness of the EC rules as for the enlargement of the acreage devoted to vine, affects in different ways the varieties under cultivation. Generally speaking the varieties that give back revenue, replace the less interesting under the economical point of view. The varieties more grown are the autochthonous ones. Some of them have been the same all along the decades considered. Some other are emerging since 2000 and, due to the actions for bettering the PDO of the concerned wines, are widening their growing area. The occurrence and enlargement of the

cultivation of some foreign varieties, mainly of French origin, is registered mostly in Regions where the production of PDO wines is already well established. In general the Italian viticulture strongly tends towards a steady improvement of wines obtained either by autochthonous and international varieties.

ISTAT (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica): Censimento dell'Agricoltura Italiana: 1970, 1982, 1990, 2000, 2010.

Antonio Calò, Davide Gaeta, Carmelo Zavaglia, Moreno Antoniazzi: Evoluzione del vigneto Italia – volume II°. Vittorio Veneto (TV), TIPSE, 2008, 407.

Gianfranco Tempesta, Monica Fiorilo, Matteo Marenghi. "Vigneto Italia". Alba, Wine pass, 2013, 66.

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English

By the means of the data of the decennial censuses of agriculture it was commented the evolution of the Italian viticulture from 1970 to 2010 either as for the national and regional acreage and as for the changes of the surfaces occupied by the wine producing varieties. It continues to rely mainly on native varieties and on some quality effective foreign varieties. Italian viticulture is in general reducing its acreage but there is an increase of the surface cultivated with varieties for production of PDO wines at the expenses of varieties for production of non PDO or less appreciated wines.

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