

PRODUCTION REGULATIONS FOR WINES BEARING THE DENOMINATION OF CONTROLLED AND GUARANTEED ORIGIN

«CHIANTI»

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Quality and Safety Section – DOP and IGP wines

Article 1

Denomination and Wines

The denomination of controlled and guaranteed origin «Chianti» is reserved for «Chianti» wines that already bear the denomination of controlled origin, by Presidential Decree of 9th August 1967, which comply with the conditions and requirements established by the present production regulations for the following types of wine: «Chianti» and «Chianti Superiore»; and for the following subzones: «Chianti Colli Aretini», «Chianti Colli Fiorentini», «Chianti Colli Senesi», «Chianti Colline Pisane», «Chianti Montalbano», «Chianti Montespertoli» and «Chianti Rufina».

Article 2

Ampelographic Base

«Chianti» wines must be made from grapes grown in the production zone delimited in article 3 hereto, in vineyards which have, within the context of the estate, the following ampelographic composition:

Sangiovese: from 70 to 100%;

Grape varieties suited to cultivation within the Tuscany region may also be used in production.

Furthermore:

- white grape varieties may not, either individually or jointly, exceed the maximum limit of 10%;
- the Cabernet Franc and Cabernet Sauvignon grape varieties may not, either individually or jointly, exceed the maximum limit of 15%.

For «Chianti» produced in the «Colli Senesi» subzone, the ampelographic composition is as follows:

Sangiovese: from 75 to 100%;

Red grape varieties suited to cultivation within the Tuscany region may also be used in production, accounting for a maximum 25% of the total and as long as the content in Cabernet Franc and Cabernet Sauvignon, either individually or jointly, does not exceed the maximum limit of 10%.

Until the 2015 grape harvest, «Chianti» produced in the «Colli Senesi» subzone may also contain the Trebbiano Toscano and Malvasia del Chianti grape varieties, either individually or jointly, up to a maximum of 10%.

The complementary grape varieties suited to cultivation in the Tuscany region which can be used in the production of the wines indicated above, listed in the National Register of Grape Varieties for

use in the production of wine, as approved by Ministerial Decree of 7th May 2004 (published in Official Gazette no. 242 dated 14th October 2004) and subsequent amendments are:

- red grape varieties: Abrusco n., Aleatico n., Alicante n., Alicante Bouschet n., Ancellotta n., Barbera n., Barsaglina n., Bonamico n., Bracciola nera n., Calabrese n., Caloria n., Canaiolo n., Canina nera n., Carignano n., Carmenere n., Cesanese d'Affile n., Ciliegiolo n., Colombana nera, Colorino n., Foglia Tonda n., Gamay n., Gropello di Santo Stefano n., Gropello Gentile n., Lambrusco Maestri n., Malbec n., Malvasia n., Malvasia Nera di Brindisi n., Malvasia Nera di Lecce n., Mammolo n., Mazzese n., Merlot n., Montepulciano n., Petit Verdot n., Pinot Nero n., Polleria nera n., Prugnolo Gentile n., Rebo n., Refosco dal Peduncolo Rosso n., Sagrantino n., Sanforte n., Schiava Gentile, Syrah n., Tempranillo n., Teroldego n., Vermentino Nero n.

- white grape varieties: Albana b., Alabarola b., Ansonica b., Biancone b., Canaiolo Bianco b., Chardonnay B., Clairette b., Durella b., Fiano b., Grechetto b., Greco b., Incrocio Bruni 54 b., Livornese Bianca b., Malvasia Bianca di Candia b., Malvasia Bianca Lunga b., Malvasia Istriana b., Manzoni Bianco b., Marsanne b., Moscato Bianco b., Muller Thurgau b., Orpicchio b., Petit Manseng b., Pinot Bianco b., Pinot Grigio g., Riesling renano b., Riesling Italic b., Roussane b., Sauvignon b., Semillon b., Traminer Aromatico Rs., Trebbiano Toscano B., Verdea b., Verdello b., Verdicchio Bianco b., Vermentino b., Vernaccia di San Gimignano b., Viogner b..

Article 3

Grape Production Zone

The production zone of the denomination of controlled and guaranteed origin «Chianti» corresponds to that envisaged by Presidential Decree of 9th August 1967 (Official Gazette no. 217 of 30th August 1967) and Ministerial Decree of 31st July 1932 (Official Gazette no. 209 of 9th September 1932, as completed by the delimitation of the «Montespertoli» subzone pursuant to ministerial decree of 8th September 1997.

In accordance with article 6, paragraph 1 of Legislative Decree no. 61 of 8th April 2010, the oldest zone of origin is regulated exclusively by the separate autonomous regulation envisaged for it. Consequently, in this zone it is not possible to plant or declare vineyards for the «Chianti» denomination in the vineyard viticulture register.

In particular:

Presidential Decree of 9th August 1967, Official Gazette no. 217 of 30th August 1967:

Province of Arezzo

Territory A

The boundary line starts at the junction between the Florence-Arezzo provincial border and the Resco Torrent, north-east of Figline Valdarno. From this point, the limit runs north-eastwards along the border between the aforesaid provinces and, past 399 m. altitude, continues on the mule track and then the road that, passing by Case Treggiano, at 512 m. altitude, Menzano and Casa San Donato reaches Villa Casamora, touches 370 m. altitude and then 364 m. altitude on the Resco Torrent, climbs the mule track towards Casino (512 m. altitude) crossing 478 m. altitude, then via the road practicable for four-wheel traffic reaches Pulicciano, Casa la Fonte, touches 387 m. altitude and, at the following fork, turns eastwards on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic towards Casa Mocale. At the bend at 485 m. altitude before Casa Mocale, the limit continues along the path towards Case le Mura, 549 m. altitude, and Casa Casale up to the bridge at 466 m. altitude, where it meets the gully called Borro delle Faelle; it goes upstream this gully up to 867 m. altitude and continues on a tributary of the Rigodi gully until it reaches the latter and runs along it up to the proximity of 726 m. altitude, where it enters the mule track leading to Poggioli (699 m. altitude). Thence the limit proceeds northwards on the path that, crossing 739 m. and 751 m. altitudes,

reaches, before Casa Castagnola, a tributary of the Ciuffenna Torrent and runs along the latter up to the Ciuffenna Torrent; it goes up this torrent northwards up to 701 m. altitude, then turns eastwards on another tributary of the torrent and, at 814 m. altitude, blends with the mule track that crosses 840 m. and 788 m. altitudes, Maestà del Renaccio, 680 m. altitude and Poggio di Loro to finally reach Salci. From Salci the limit proceeds southwards on the road to Casa Sagona, then eastwards on the road to Trevane and Chiassaia and, at the fork at 853 m. altitude, it turns south-west on the road to Casacce (823 m. altitude). At this point, the limit goes southwards along the mule track and the path that further on skirt the ditch called Fosso del Gattaio, it continues along this ditch until it merges with the Agna Torrent (566 m. altitude), then follows the Agna Torrent up to 445 m. altitude. Here the limit leaves the Agna Torrent to climb to Casa la Costa (495 m. altitude), from where, by a mule track and going south-east, it reaches 447 m. altitude and thence goes upstream a tributary of the Agna Torrent up to 791 m. altitude. From this height, the limit goes northwards following the Loro Ciuffenna-Castiglione Fibocchi municipal border, then south-eastwards following the Castiglione Fibocchi-Talla municipal border up to 670 m. altitude in the vicinity of Spedale, from where it runs along the mule track up to Bicciano; then it turns eastwards on the mule track, crossing 529 and 555 m. altitudes, Casa Pratucci and 654 m. altitude, where it meets the road practicable for four-wheel traffic leading to Bibbiano, following it up to 570 m. altitude. From this point, the limit follows the mule track northwards passing by Casa Ortelli I (545 m. altitude), Casa Fani, Migliarino and Il Santo to descend to Poggiaccio and thence it follows the road going south and joins, before Cenina, the road practicable for four-wheel traffic leading to Poggiolino, Podere Uliveto, 414 m. altitude and La Fornace. The limit continues on eastwards up to the railway, merging with the latter going southwards up to the Caliano-Ponte Caliano road; it follows this road going south up to Capolona (263 m. altitude) and from here, following the right bank of the Arno River, reaches Felcaio, from where, by the road that crosses Pieve a Setina, La Posticca, 254 m. altitude and Castelluccio, it reaches Ponte a Buriano. From here the line goes north-west along the road leading to Casa Fischio, Podere Casina, 231 and 251 m. altitude, Le Campora and Casa Beccafico from where, by the cart road passing through Casa Rocca (228 m. altitude) it reaches Penna; thence, following the road north-westwards and crossing 250 m. altitude and Casa Poggiarello, it reaches Fattoria Mansoglia (267 m. altitude). From this point, the limit merges with the road to Laterina and from this built-up area it continues on the road leading directly to Latereto, Vitereta, Casa Pian del Pino, Casa Gavine, Casa Ascione, Casa Valcello and Casa Moracci crossing altitudes of 220, 177, 155, 154 m. and up to approx. 100 metres before reaching the built-up area of Terranuova Bracciolini; thence it merges with the road that skirts the north of the said built-up area, passes by Casa il Colto and Podere Fondale and reaches 146 m. altitude. From here the limit goes northwards on the road crossing Podere Ville, then follows the cart road towards Casa Macinarotta and 287 m. altitude and, east of Podere Manuali, enters the south-westbound road skirting the Riofi gully; it follows the said road up to the fork at 137 m. altitude, where it meets with the San Giovanni Valdarno municipal border, merging with it up to the Florence-Arezzo provincial border, at Podere Modello; it follows the provincial border in a north-westward direction up to the Resco Torrent, which is the starting point of the description.

Territory B

The boundary line starts in the built-up area of Subbiano and runs northwards along the road parallel to the Arno River passing through Casina; approx. 350 metres past this locality it turns eastwards along the road leading to 362 m. altitude, Benevento and Podere Valbena. Thence, following the mule track going south, the limit reaches the Valbena ditch and follows it passing south of Caggiolo, then, at the confluence with the main branch of the said ditch, the limit turns south and, bypassing Pilli Vecchio in the west, follows a path that reaches the road passing by Pilli Grande and Roccolo; thence it follows the said road up to the crossroads at 491 m. altitude. From

here the limit climbs north-eastwards on the cart road to Podere Fighille and Poggio Fighille up to Fosso Colli, a ditch that it follows up to the La Chiassa Torrent; it descends along this torrent up to the confluence with the Chiassaccia torrent (298 m. altitude); going eastwards, for a short stretch it merges with the Chiassaccia Torrent then turns, west of M. Cipollino, on the mule track leading south towards Podere Pastina di Sotto and, passing south-east of Giardinelli, finally reaches Le Ciete via a cart road; still going south, it follows the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that touches 564 and 573 m. altitudes, then, still southbound, follows the mule track passing east of the trig point at M. Torcellino, up to 642 m. altitude. At this point, the limit follows eastwards on the cart road to Castello and then turns south along the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that, passing by 659 m. altitude and east of 651 and 674 m. altitudes, enters the road to San Polo and Arezzo at 576 m. altitude; from here it goes south merging with the road to Quarantola up to 604 m. altitude and, before 598 m. altitude, it turns east along the road to Querceto until it meets with and thus merges with the path that, going south close to 576 m. altitude, enters the Badia a Pomaio-Arezzo road; it runs along this road south-westwards up to the fork to Pomaio. From this point it follows the road to Pomaio (544 m. altitude) and at 553 m. altitude it follows the mule track leading to Il Palazzo and reaches San Marino (526 m. altitude). Thence the limit continues on to the east and to the south on the mule track that passes by 518 m. altitude and, east of Crulliano, it goes along the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that, at 470 m. altitude, joins the road to Arezzo; it follows this road for a short stretch toward Teragnano and south of 514 m. altitude it continues on the mule track which, after crossing a tributary of the Castro Torrent, passes by Poggio al Mignano, touches 537, 513 and 458 m. altitudes, crosses the ditch called Fosso Castiglione and reaches the cart road that joins the road to Arezzo west of Peneto (520 m. altitude).

From this point, the limit follows the road to Arezzo up to Peneto, enters the mule track leading to Casa Ontaneta (460 m. altitude), continues on the path passing west of Pescaia (475 m. altitude), reaches Stignano and, running along a path, reaches Fonte di Sala where it enters Trunk Road No. 73 north of 386 m. altitude; it merges southwards with Trunk Road No. 73 up to Lentignano, km 151. Thence the limit turns west on the road that, after Gigiano, skirts the Covole gully, following it up to its confluence with the Loreto River (345 m. altitude). From this point the limit goes westwards on the path that joins the road to Poggio delle Torri and then directly enters and follows the road passing by Querceto and leading to Gellaio, it crosses the Vingone Torrent and reaches Gragnone; from Gragnone it goes westwards on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic leading to 367 m. altitude and thence, via the mule track south of Poggio Merenda, it reaches Valtina Alta. From here the limit follows the road practicable for four-wheel traffic going north-west to Saccione, heads back south along the mule track and then again on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic towards Torre, reaching San Cosimo via a path; here it enters a southbound path and then the mule track passing close to 783 m. altitude and north-west of M. Lignano, and at 590 m. altitude it enters the road to Poggiolo; it follows this road for its entire length and then, on a straight southward line, reaches and follows the ditch that, passing at 563, 488 and 415 m. altitudes reaches Molini, soon after enters the road to Rigutino at 313 m. altitude, merging with this road up to Rigutino.

From here the limit follows Trunk Road No. 71 northwards up to Olmo (267 m. altitude) where it enters and follows Trunk Road No. 73 in a south-west direction up to 249 m. altitude close to km 138. The limit thence heads north on the road to San Zeno and San Giuliano and, past 250 m. altitude, turns on the road to Casa Bianca, 250, 248, 246 and 250 m. altitudes and, passing north of Agazzi, reaches Le Fosse, 252 m. altitude and Casa Bagnaia; it enters Trunk Road No. 73 at km 145, follows this road for a very short northbound stretch and then joins the road that crosses the railway at 264 m. altitude. The limit heads south-east on the latter road and, at the crossroads close to 263 m. altitude, continues south-east until it meets, west of Gaville, the Ercicone ditch, and climbs the said ditch until it meets with the road to Santa Firmina at 278 m. altitude. From here the limit heads north-east on the road to Santa Firmina up to the crossroads north of the built-up area; then it continues on the south-eastbound road that, passing by Bagnoro and 280, 275 and 284 m. altitudes, leads to Arezzo; it leaves the said road at 267 m. altitude, north-west of Villa Funghini, where it

enters the road that crosses Pitigliano, 276 and 272 m. altitude and leads to Santa Maria delle Grazie; from here it heads east on the road that passes by Casa Santini and, after crossing the Bagnoro-Arezzo road, reaches Fossa della Bicchieraia. The limit crosses the latter and heads north on the road to Soldino and Fiume and, at the fork located at 273 m. altitude, turns west following the road to Arezzo up to the town's suburbs and precisely up to the fork between 268 and 281 m. altitudes; it continues northbound on the road to Archi, 274 m. altitude and Villa Borghini up to Filandra.

At this point, the line bends west on the road to Cella and, at 254 m. altitude, climbs north on the road to Podere Deliegi and up to the crossroads, where it follows the westbound road that reaches Trunk Road No. 71 at 254 m. altitude; it crosses this road and enters the cart road that immediately meets with the railway close to 252 m. altitude. The limit thus follows the railway, heading south, up to the Sette road (249 m. altitude); it continues westbound on the Sette road up to the crossroads of Croce di Patrignone where it bends north on the road to Pie' della Villa, le Macchie, Patrignone, Collalegro, La Contea and, at 250 m. altitude, it joins the road to Campoluci; it follows this road south-westwards for a short stretch and at 238 m. altitude, following a tributary of the Arno, it reaches the Arno River. The limit follows the Arno River northwards up to its tributary La Chiassa, follows the tributary upstream up to the bridge Ponte alla Chiassa over Trunk Road No. 71 and thence continues northbound on Trunk Road No. 71, reaching Subbiano, which is the starting point of the description.

Territory C

The boundary line starts where the Radda-Gaiole municipal border touches the border between the provinces of Arezzo and Siena close to M. Maione; it follows the provincial border northwards until it approaches Poggio Torricella, slightly north-west of 721 m. altitude, where it merges with the road to Casignano, Casa Campo Nuovo, 313 and 256 m. altitudes, Casa Fornacina, Casanuova and up to the fork located north of Monastero (284 m. altitude). The limit thus heads north along the road to Casacce and, at 155 m. altitude, in the locality of M. Malpasso, it heads east along the country road passing by 205 and 231 m. altitudes and, close to 165 m. altitude, it follows the gullies that, passing by 180 and 170 m. altitudes, reach the north-eastbound mule track leading to Casa Castelvecchio (240 m. altitude). From here, still going east, the limit proceeds along the country road that passes by 170 m. altitude and, at 148 m. altitude enters the road that, passing by 138 m. altitude, reaches the cemetery of San Giovanni Valdarno (138 m. altitude). From the cemetery the limit heads south on the carriage road that, passing by 155 m. altitude, Casa Poggio and 218 m. altitude reaches the municipal border close to Casa Renai; then it follows the municipal border north-eastwards and, at Fattoria Pettini, it reaches the railway and follows it south-eastwards up to Casa Villanuzza, from where, at 154 m. altitude, it reaches the road passing through Casa Rotta and leading to Levane. Thence the limit continues on this road south-eastwards and, at 227 m. altitude, it meets with the railway and joins it up to Trunk Road No. 69 (249 m. altitude); the limit follows a short stretch of this Trunk Road until it reaches the railway again at 260 m. altitude; it starts following the railway again up to the overpass at 266 m. altitude, where it goes back to Trunk Road No. 69 running along it up to Palazzone (253 m. altitude); thence it follows the railway again up to Indicatore. From Indicatore the limit heads south on the road to Levarino, Chiani, San Giuliano, Battifolle, Tuori, Badia Al Pino and the Badia Al Pino railway station; from this point it continues on the railway up to the Monte San Savino station (265 m. altitude). Thence the limit leaves the railway to follow the road to Gora, Rialto, I Confini, Podere della Madonna, Casa San Biagio and, at the fork at 259 m. altitude, it bends south-westward on the road to Pieve Vecchia-Foiano and, reaching the railway at 257 m. altitude, it follows the railway southwards up to the locality of Pratomaggio. Thence the limit follows the drainage canal that, passing by 253 m. altitude and close to Case Nuove, at 251 m. altitude follows the road to Podere, via Larga I and Pasquino, up to 249 m. altitude, where it meets with the Arezzo-Siena provincial limit; it follows the provincial border north-westward up to Casella, thence follows the road to Cantine, Bellanda I, 267 m. altitude, Montechiori; it continues

northwards passing east of Poggiarello and up to the crossroads at 269 m. altitude, from where it turns north-westwards and follows the road to Casalino and Maestà dei Mori until it meets the Siena-Arezzo provincial border again, merging with it northwards up to Molino del Calcione. From this point the limit follows Trunk Road No. 73 northwards to Calcione, Gorghe, Dreini, Palazzuolo, La Commenda, up to its junction with the provincial border, thence it follows the latter north-westwards up to M. Maione, which is the starting point of the description.

Province of Florence and Province of Prato

Territory A

The boundary starts where the Cerreto Guidi-Vinci municipal border meets the Florence-Pistoia provincial border, close to Cerbaia (34 m. altitude). The limit runs eastward on this provincial border until it reaches, on the Barberoni Brook, the Tizzana-Seano road; it follows this road up to Seano, thence follows the road to Campiglioli north-eastwards and, at the first crossroads, it heads south-east on the road to Carmignano, up to Montecchio. Thence the limit continues eastwards on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic going north of Podere Cegoli, north-east of Le Torri, west of Villa Magra, passes by 71 m. altitude and at 39 m. altitude crosses a right tributary of the Ombrone River; soon after, it turns south on the road that runs by Fornaci and Calcinaia and reaches Comeana (51 m. altitude). From this locality, the limit follows a path, reaches the Ombrone Torrent at 30 m. altitude and follows it up to its confluence with the Arno River, crosses the latter to join Trunk Road No. 67, which road it follows up to Lastra a Signa; thence, close to 35 m. altitude, it enters the road to Sant'Ilario, follows it up to Sant'Ilario and then heads east on the cart road leading to the Valimortagully, with which the limit merges up to its confluence with the Vingone Torrent. The limit continues south-eastwards along the Vingone Torrent up to Ponte a Vingone, thence follows the road to Scandicci up to the Greve River with which it merges towards the south up to La Gora; from here, along the road passing by Galluzzo, San Felice, Pian de' Giullari, Piazza Calda, Cinque Vie and Mocoli, it reaches Bandino and Spedalluzzo; thence it heads north-eastwards on the road to Lame and Nave a Rovezzano up to the Bagno a Ripoli-Florence municipal border, which it follows north-eastwards up to the railway. The limit follows the railway line westwards up to the Mensola Torrent (58 m. altitude) and merges with the torrent northwards up to Ponte a Mensola (73 m. altitude); thence it heads west on the road that, past Villa l'Arcolaio, crosses the Affrico Torrent and, at the crossroads at 65 m. altitude, heads north again along the road to Lune, Magnolia and San Domenico, where it meets with the border between the municipalities of Florence and Fiesole; it follows this border north-westwards up to the road to Caldine and Olmo, running along this road up to Indicatorio (495 m. altitude), thence it turns east on the road to Colonne and Fattoria di Masseto, at 376 m. altitude, and heads north on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic leading to Casa Pianola and the Sanctuary of the Madonna del Sasso; thence, via a mule track, it enters the road leading to Lucole (404 m. altitude), follows the road to Santa Brigida, Fornello (401 m. altitude) and Sportigallo (433 m. altitude), and from this locality, following the country road passing through Vignale (455 m. altitude) and Pietramaggio, via a mule track it reaches and follows the road to Galiga. From Galiga the limit continues eastwards along the ditch passing north of Campitroti and, approx. 250 metres before 211 m. altitude, it enters and continues northwards along the ditch passing by Lessi and 829 m. altitude, thus reaching, south-east of Mount Giovi (between 992 and 923 m. altitudes), the Vicchio-Pontassieve municipal border, following the latter up to Guardianelli, where it meets with the Dicomano-Vicchio-Pontassieve municipal boundaries; it continues north-eastwards along the border between the municipalities of Dicomano and Vicchio up to Poggio al Cucco, close to 339 m. altitude. Thence the limit continues north-westwards along the path and then the mule track touching 311 m. altitude, passes the fork to San Martino a Scopeto (358 m. altitude) and, always along the mule track, heads east until it enters the gully called Borro delle Matricole north of 220 m. altitude, thence follows the gully up to the bridge

over the road to Dicomano (160 m. altitude). The limit continues south-eastwards on the road to Dicomano up to the fork at 163 m. altitude from where, along a tributary, it reaches the Sieve Torrent south-east of the 151 m. altitude, crosses the torrent and reaches, at 156 m. altitude, the road skirting the railway, and follows this road northwards up to the locality of Rupino, east of 162 m. altitude. Thence the limit continues eastwards along the mule track to Casa Vicigliano (344 m. altitude), then north-eastwards along the country road to the cemetery; from here it merges with the road heading eastwards and passing by 312 m. altitude, and reaches, through a gully, the ditch called Fosso di Rimaggio. Thence the limit climbs the Rimaggio ditch northwards and, at 328 m. altitude, heads east on a tributary, continuing along the latter until it reaches the proximity of 608 m. altitude, then continues southwards on the path running west of 630 m. altitude until the fork located slightly north-east of 556 m. altitude, where it follows the tributary that, at 216 m. altitude, flows into the San Godenzo Torrent. From this point the limit merges with the San Godenzo Torrent southwards up to the vicinity of Borghetto, continues southwards upstream a left tributary of the torrent that flows east of 310 and 322 m. altitudes until it reaches, close to the cemetery located south-east of Frascole, the road to Dicomano; it continues along this road for a very short south-eastbound stretch, then continues eastbound along the initial stretch of a tributary of the Sieve River and enters the mule track to Cella and Passatoio (518 m. altitude); from Passatoio it follows the ditch called Fosso del Buio reaching east of 425 m. altitude, where it continues eastwards on a tributary up to the mule track to Palazzo (574 m. altitude) and Casa Petroniano (594 m. altitude), which mule track it follows up to Casa Fogna (418 m. altitude) after having crossed, at 567 m. altitude, the Londa-Dicomano municipal border. East of Casa Fogna the limit continues along the gully that, close to 529 m. altitude and south of Gocci, crosses the mule track that, passing by 533 m. altitude, goes to Casa Petroio and beyond Lastra; it continues on this mule track until it meets with and joins, close to Valpiana, the right tributary of the Rincine gully that crosses the road to Rincine. Close to 353 m. altitude it joins Borro di Rincine and runs along this gully for a very short southbound stretch until it meets with a left tributary, following the latter southwards up to the bridge over the road to Caiano, north of Cave di Pietra. Thence the limit continues on the road to Caiano and, at the cemetery, heads southwards along the path that passes by 508 m. altitude, enters the mule track that crosses the Caiano ditch and, continuing on the mule track, bypasses 613 m. altitude on the west, crosses the Cornioleta ditch, heads west and then, at 602 m. altitude, goes south towards Corte. Thence, via a tributary of the Moscia Torrent that passes north of 491 m. altitude, it reaches the said torrent. Thence the limit heads north on the Moscia Torrent and, a short distance before Londa, it goes west on a tributary of the torrent that passes by 295 m. altitude, then continues on the path that, at 534 m. altitude, meets with the mule track to Casa Rocca Secca and Sussinete, continues on this mule track up to 513 m. altitude, where it joins the road to Turicchi, and follows this road westwards until it meets with the Dicomano-Londa municipal border; it continues southbound along this border up to 692 m. altitude, thence follows the road to Petrognano, Rimaggio, Molino di Mentone and Borselli. From Borselli the limit continues on Trunk Road No. 70 toward Diacceto and, at the bridge at km 7 (625 m. altitude) continues southwards on the tributary of the Conficogully, then goes up the left tributary that passes by 360 and 524 m. altitudes and reaches the road to Ristonchi; it continues on this road and, along the road passing by the Cemetery of Ristonchi and 429 m. altitude, it reaches Rimessa and Paterno; thence it joins the road to 331 m. altitude and Pagiano; it goes up a short stretch of the Vicano Torrent in Sant'Ellero, then its tributary that passes by Macelli and reaches Vignale. From here the limit follows the road to Saltino, then the road to Pietrapiana approx. up to km 3.800 where it bends right on the Chiesimone Torrent up to west of 646 m. altitude; thence, through a left tributary of the Chiesimone Torrent, it reaches and follows the mule track to Alberi, 815 m. altitude and Casa Morandina then, southbound along a path and a gully, it reaches the road to Reggello east of the built-up area, crosses this road to continue first on the path passing by 481 m. altitude and then on the mule track to 588 m. altitude, Casa Stoppi and the cemetery of Forlì, until it reaches, after Casa Capanne (595 m. altitude), the Florence-Arezzo provincial border. Thence the limit coincides south-westwards with the provincial

border up to 129 m. altitude close to Macelli, then continues northwards on Trunk Road No. 69 up to the fork to Rignano sull'Arno; it passes north of Rignano and from 163 m. altitude, on successive straight lines that link Fornace, Villa Pepi, Casa Istieto (142 m. altitude), reaches Casa il Pratello. From Casa il Pratello the limit follows a short stretch of the road to Cellai up to 143 m. altitude and from here, following a straight line, it reaches 153 m. altitude, south-west of Villa il Palagio; it continues westwards on the road to Salceto almost up to Palazzo di Salceto, continues on a country road up into the Salcetoditch, thence goes up a brief stretch of the ditch and its tributary that passes by 155 m. altitude and, continuing on the road, reaches Canello. From here the limit continues on the southbound road to Palazzolo and Burchio and, at the bridge before Burchio, goes upstream a tributary of the Arno River up to its source, north of 254 m. altitude. From this point the limit continues on a country road to reach and follow the road to Casa Torricella, Fattoria di Loppiano, San Vito, 267 and 275 m. altitudes, until it meets the Incisa in Val d'Arno-Figline Valdarno municipal limit close to Casa Moriano. The limit coincides towards south-east with the said municipal border until it meets with the Molinaccio gully; it goes up this gully up to 240 m. altitude to continue on the eastbound road passing by 270 m. altitude and reach Casa Macchie, Casa Pucchetto, north of Casa Bagno and 127 m. altitude; thence it bends south and then west on the road to Palagetto and up to the cemetery of Figline Valdarno at 128 m. altitude. The limit descends southwards on the road to Case il Crocifisso, Case Calandrina, 153 and 183 m. altitudes up to 202 m. altitude, from where it follows the mule track that, after 193 m. altitude, joins the road to Case il Billo; it continues on this road to reach Pavelli and soon after bends south on the cart road touching 276 m. altitude and on the path leading to Casa Mugaione from where it merges westwards with the Cesto gully up to 308 m. altitude; here it meets the Greve-Figline Valdarno municipal border and follows it southwards up to the Florence-Arezzo provincial border; it continues southwards on this border until it meets the border between the provinces of Florence and Siena, following the latter up to Podere Spadino (93 m. altitude), north-west of Poggibonsi. Thence the limit continues north-westwards on the road to Certaldo and on the outskirts of the built-up area heads north-east going upstream the Agliena Torrent up to 82 m. altitude and then running along the road to Paretaio, Scarpeto and Monsala; after Monsala, at 202 m. altitude, it heads south on the road to Podere Sovigliana and 82 m. altitude and, at 191 m. altitude, it joins the road to Tresanti, continuing on this road up to 168 m. altitude where it meets the Montespertoli-Certaldo municipal border. The limit follows the said municipal border westwards up to 69 m. altitude, where it bends north-westwards on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that, in the vicinity of the cemetery, joins the road to Voltigiano and Castelfiorentino; it continues on this road up to the crossing at 70 m. altitude, thence continues on the road to Podere Fornace, 139 m. altitude, Monte Molino, Le Colmate and, after crossing the brook, continues westwards, then southwards on the road to Gello alle Fonti and Podere il Caloso. From Podere il Caloso the limit, following a straight line, reaches Villa Malacoda and, on another south-north straight line, reaches the Pesciola Torrent and runs along the latter, then merges with the cart road leading to Bagnolo and then the road to Ortimino passing by Cabbiavoli, Casanova, Chiesa di Ortimino, Soderà, Ortimino, Casa Arzillo, Casa Paolo, Gricciano and Palazzaccio. At Palazzaccio the limit bends south-westwards on the road passing by 82 m. altitude, Quercecchio, Podere Poggio Carnicchi, 95 m. altitude and, after 73 m. altitude, joins the road to Casone, Borgo Vecchio, Fontanella and Sant'Andrea and, at the fork to Colombaie, bends north of the road to Podere delle Querce, Casa Pogni, 45 m. altitude, Casa Niccolai, 33 m. altitude, Casa Bracali, 35 m. altitude, Monteboro, 46 m. altitude (west of Villa Comparini), Podere Gattaia and Pianezzoli. From Pianezzoli the limit heads eastwards on the road to Villanova and Montelupo Fiorentino, crosses the bridge over the Pesa Torrent, thence bends westwards on the road to Capraia, Castellina, Limite, Sovigliana and, at Ponte di Marcarro, follows the course of the Arno River up to Casa la Motta, where it continues on the road passing by Case Giannini, Fattoria delle Buche and Bassa to reach Casa Marconcini. Thence the limit heads northwards along the road to Madonnino and, after 78 m. altitude, bends west on the road to Podere Belvedere and Casa Rossetti until the point where it meets, a short distance before Casa Belvedere, with the Cerreto Guidi-Fucecchio

municipal limit, continuing northwards on the latter until it meets, at 99 m. altitude, east of Cinternella, with the north-westbound road leading to Villa Mattei; it continues northwards on this road up to Villa Mattei (47 m. altitude), where it merges again with the municipal border until intersecting, west of Podere Formica, the road to Ponte di Masino; it continues on this road up to the fork at 20 m. altitude, a short distance before the Vincio Torrent, thence bends north-eastwards on the road that, north of Casa Pozzolo and passing by 40 m. altitude, reaches 21 m. altitude, where it joins the eastbound road skirting the Vincio Torrent and continues on this road up to 24 m. altitude at the fork to Lazzeretto. Thence the limit continues on the road to Lazzeretto and, at 33 m. altitude, joins north-westwards the road that passes by 29, 25 and 27 m. altitudes to reach 20 m. altitude; thence it continues on a very short upstream stretch of the Vincerello Brook, then upstream its tributary that flows east of Casa Acquerata, until it meets with the Cerreto Guidi-Vinci municipal border and continues north-westwards on a short stretch of this border up to 34 m. altitude, where it meets the starting point of the description.

Territory B

The boundary line starts at the junction of the San Gimignano-Camporbiano road and the Florence-Siena provincial border, at 464 m. altitude. The limit follows the road to Camporbiano and continues on the latter up to the fork to Castagno (459 m. altitude); thence it continues on to Lame up to Casa Ford where it heads north-westwards along a country road up to a stream, goes up this stream northwards up to 380 m. altitude and enters northbound in the Penerine gully going upstream up to the first source; it reaches the source around 561 m. altitude and continues on to Montignoso, where it finds the road leading to Marrodo and San Vivaldo; it runs along this road up to Casa Nuova (290 m. altitude), leaving this road to bend south-westwards along the country road that, passing upstream from Redine, reaches the Carfalo Torrent; thence it continues on a path and enters a country road that crosses Poggiali and reaches Colombaia. From here the limit follows the road north-westwards up to the border with the province of Pisa close to Podere Strada; it continues along this border up to the Carfalo Torrent, goes up a short stretch of the Carfalo Torrent, meets with and goes upstream the right tributary of the torrent flowing west of Tonda and continues on a country road up to Tonda; thence it enters the road leading to Castellari and, at the fork of Podere Fornace, continues on the northbound road to Campiano, San Cerbone, San Pietro and up to Mura, crossing the Egola Torrent. From Mura the limit heads northwards on the road to Collierucci up to Beccucco, thence goes north-east up to the Aia Brook; it goes upstream the brook towards the south up to the right tributary, going upstream the latter up to west of Poggio Bruscolo, thence bends eastwards and reaches 182 m. altitude. At this point the limit enters the country road leading to Collina, passes south of 205 m. altitude and touches Sevolina and Maremmana 2°; it reaches the road to Castelfiorentino approx. 500 metres north-east of Tinti dei Mori, continues towards Casa Fioretti up to the bridge over the Pietroso Brook, thence runs along the road crossing 53, 58 and 62 m. altitudes and Le Vecchiarelle, and reaches 54 m. altitude; thence it heads south-eastwards along the road skirting the Elsa Torrent and leading to Casino d'Elsa, Casa Del Buon Riposo, Caselsa, Montemagni, Fornace, Melaia and La Catena, thence, at 67 m. altitude, it meets with the Florence-Siena provincial border following the latter south-westwards up to the starting point of the description.

Territory C

The starting point of the boundary line is in the locality of Stradone on the Florence-Pisa provincial border, north-west of Castelnuovo d'Elsa. From this point the limit continues south-eastwards on the road to Dogana and, before reaching this locality, heads south-west along the road skirting the course of the Vallese Brook up to Podere Vallese; thence it follows a country road passing at 56 m. altitude, continues on a path to Poggio Carlotta and, at 151 m. altitude, enters the road practicable

for four-wheel traffic that joins the road passing through Oville d'Orlo; it continues on this road north-westwards and, south of Villa, it enters the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that crosses the Orlo Brook, turns north of Poggioderi, then enters the road that passes through Mezza Costa and Casastrada and leads back to Casa Gello crossing the Orlo Brook; before reaching Casa Gello, by the road practicable for four-wheel traffic leading to Cerreto, it merges with and goes upstream the Cerreto Brook up to the provincial border; thence it follows the latter up to Campriano until it reaches the starting point of the description.

Territory D

The boundary line starts at 265 m. altitude, at the junction of the Agna degli Acquiputoli Torrent with the Agna delle Banditelle Torrent, on the Florence-Pistoia provincial border. Thence the limit continues on an eastbound cart road up to 357 m. altitude from where, running along the road passing at 376, 418 and 448 m. altitudes, it reaches the locality of Casaccia; thence, via a road practicable for four-wheel traffic passing by 425 m. altitude, Casa Poggetto and Casa Valiano, it enters the Bagnolo Torrent, close to Casa Montachello, and continues on this torrent up to Bagnolo. From Bagnolo the limit heads west on the road to Fornacelle up to 81 m. altitude, where it meets with the provincial border and follows the latter up to the starting point of the description.

Province of Pisa

The boundary line of the zone starts at the point where Trunk Road No. 67 crosses the San Bartolomeo Brook, close to Badia in the municipality of San Miniato. The limit merges eastwards with Trunk Road No. 67 up to Casa Taddei (24 m. altitude), thence heads southwards and eastwards along the road and paths that, passing north of 33, 38 and 31 m. altitudes, reach Pozzo and, passing by 29 m. altitude, it reaches Casa Ribaldinga; it continues eastwards along the path immediately south of the cemetery, then follows the road touching 31 m. altitude and San Pietro and the path leading to Casa Pozzo (42 m. altitude); from here it reaches Sant'Angelo via a cart road. Thence the limit heads north on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that joins Trunk Road No. 67 a short distance before km 42, follows Trunk Road No. 67 eastwards and, immediately after km 43, bends south on the road to Pino, 73 and 88 m. altitudes, up to 108 m. altitude; thence it bends eastwards along the cart road to Casa Salvini and subsequently turns south-eastwards on the road to Poggio a Isola and the cart road to Casa Pereto and 34 m. altitude; then, passing on the cart road that reaches south-east of 36 m. altitude, it continues on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic up to Canneto, north-east of 88 m. altitude, thence follows the road to Vignaccia and Casa Capo di Vacca and southwards to Casa Mengrano, up to the Pilerno Brook north-east of Guazzino. The limit continues south-eastwards on the Pilerno Brook, then follows the Pisa-Florence provincial border southwards up to Paretaio, continuing on the road to Podere Gello, Casa Collicino, Casa della Guardia and up to 135 m. altitude; thence it heads north-westwards on the road to Le Caselle, Casale, Podere Luigia and, crossing the Ensi Brook, enters the road to Sorrezzana, following the latter southwards for a short stretch; thence it turns on the road that passes by Casa Brotini and Molinaccio and reaches Bucciano. From Bucciano, the limit continues southwards on the road to Casa Fontine and Casa Barbinaia, crosses the Chiecina Brook and continues on the cart road to Mandrie Alte up to the fork with the road practicable for four-wheel traffic leading to Agliati north of Castiglione; thence it turns north-westwards on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic to Agliati and, before reaching this locality, it turns south-west on the cart road that joins, close to 67 m. altitude, the road to Podere del Molinaccio; it follows a short stretch of this road, then turns south on the road passing through Paretaio, la Pieve and San Giorgio and runs along this road eastwards up to the fork immediately before Casina. From this fork the limit heads south on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that, passing east of 63 m. altitude, reaches a bend close to the Carfalo Torrent, then it merges south-westwards with the Carfalo Torrent up to the Metato

Brook, a tributary of the torrent; it goes up the Metato Brook up to the torrent flowing east of Sobita, goes upstream along this torrent up to its source, and continues southwards on a cart road up to the isolated cross on the road between Libbiano and Pratello. The limit continues southwards on the road to San Teodoro up to Molinaccio and soon after joins the Polonia Brook up to its junction with the cart road to Fonticchio; it continues south-westwards on the latter up to its junction with the road to Ghizzano, running along this road up to Casa Corniale (165 m. altitude); thence it continues southwards on the road to Casa dei Frati (87 m. altitude) and, along a cart road and a short stretch of the Roglio Torrent, it reaches Santa Maria and continues up to the fork to Castagneto; here it turns south-westwards and then south-eastwards on the road to Bardone (67 m. altitude), from where, following a cart road, it reaches the Roglio Torrent close to 55 m. altitude. Continuing north-westwards on the Roglio Torrent up to 55 m. altitude, the limit turns south on a tributary of the Roglio up to the intersection with the cart road, follows the latter south-eastwards and, passing close to 107 m. altitude, at 110 m. altitude it enters the road to Guardiola, Poggettino, San Martino, Casa Cuccheri and Fabbrica di Peccioli; thence it reaches San Giusto, where it heads north-westwards on the cart road to Palaie and Colombaia; from Colombaia, via successive straight lines, it passes by Faeta and Casa Piagge and reaches La Colcinaia and the Era River. From this point the line continues south on the Era River and, at the confluence of the Sterza Torrent, heads south going upstream the latter up to Ponte della Sterza; thence it continues eastwards and south-eastwards on Via delle Saline up to the fork approx. at km 14.800 (86 m. altitude), then continues westwards on the road to Casa San Salvatore up to the fork at km 3 (120 m. altitude). From this point the limit heads south and, for a very short stretch, it follows the road to Orciatico up to the Torbido Brook, merging with the latter westwards up to the road that passes close to 174 m. altitude and reaches Casino (252 m. altitude); it continues on the latter road and, just past Casino, turns northwards to Podere Trieste and 178 m. altitude, thence bends south of Montacuto and reaches the Cecinella Brook. Continuing westwards, the limit merges for a short stretch with the Cecinella Brook and its left tributary up to the point where it meets with and thus follows the path that, touching 255 m. altitude, reaches the Sterza Torrent; the limit merges southwards with the Sterza Torrent up to the point where the municipal boundaries of Chianni, Castellina Marittima and Riparbella meet, close to Podere delle Gusciane; it continues northwards on the Chianni-Castellina Marittima and Chianni-Santa Luce municipal boundaries up to Poggio del Tiglio, where it meets, close to 593 m. altitude, a small water course that it follows westwards up to the road to Santa Luce at 427 m. altitude. The limit continues on the road to Santa Luce and Pastina and, at km. 30, turns westwards on a tributary of the Rotini gully up to 88 m. altitude; thence it follows the cart road that, between 140 and 122 m. altitudes, heads north-eastwards up to the crossing at 141 m. altitude; at this point, it sharply bends westwards on the cart road parallel to the Sabbiena Torrent and, at 140 m. altitude, turns northwards, crosses the Sabbiena Torrent at 97 m. altitude and then joins the road to Santa Luce close to 126 m. altitude. The limit continues, north-eastwards and for a short stretch, on the road to Santa Luce and, at the fork at 130 m. altitude, turns onto the cart road that, after crossing the Fossa at 97 m. altitude, reaches the fork at 115 m. altitude, touches 101 and 82 m. altitudes and almost reaches the Ricavo gully, merging with the latter north-eastwards up to the road to Santa Luce a few metres north of km 25; it continues northwards on a short stretch of this road and, just after the bridge on the Fine River, it turns westwards on the cart road that passes by 303 and 320 m. altitudes and reaches the Torella gully. The limit continues north-westwards on the Torella gully, thence follows the municipal borders of Casciano Terme-Santa Luce and Casciano Terme-Lorenzana up to the road to Lorenzana close to Poggio alle Talpe; it continues on the latter road passing close to Greppioli, Colombaie and Casa La Quercia, thence heads towards Laura and Casa Pancanti. Before reaching Acciaiolo, the limit turns southwards on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic skirting a good portion of Il Rio, then reaches Forcon, Casa Canea and soon after Casa Viepri, leaves the road to follow a tributary of the Cunella ditch, then crosses the railway and continues northwards on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic skirting the west bank of the railway up to the fork to San Regolo; it follows the road passing through San Regolo, Mezzastrada

and Casa di Larignano, crosses the Fiocina Brook, passes by Case Fondo alla Grotta and reaches Torretta; thence continues northwards on the Pisa-Livorno provincial border up to Valico a Pisa. From this point the limit continues eastwards on the cart road that, passing by 16 m. altitude and slightly north of Villa Achiardi, reaches a crossing close to the Isola River; it merges with the Isola River going south-east up to the Crespina-Fauglia municipal border west of Ceppaiano, and runs along this border northwards up to the road to Ponsacco west of Migliano; it continues on this road passing by Cenaia, Perignano and Podere Poggino, and at the crossing at 23 m. altitude, before km 1, it leaves the road to follow eastwards the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that touches 26 and 24 m. altitudes; thence it crosses the Cascina River and continues on the road to Casa Terrabianca and San Sebastiano; thence it continues south-eastwards on the Ponsacco-Strada road up to the Ponsacco-Capannoli municipal border and joins the border north-eastwards up to the Era River. The limit merges south-eastwards with the Era River and with the Peccioli-Capannoli and Peccioli-Terriciola municipal boundaries, up to the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that, east of Cappuccini, leads to Peccioli; it continues on the latter road up to the crossroads at 53 m. altitude, thence, heading northwards, it proceeds on the road that, past Casa Bachinello, bypasses Villa Antinori on the north side and, passing west of Casa Bandonica and through San Sebastiano, reaches the Roglio Torrent at 45 m. altitude. The limit coincides south-eastwards with the Roglio Torrent, thence continues on the cart road that, from 48 m. altitude and heading north-eastwards, joins the road to Forcoli and Pontedera; it follows this north-eastbound road and, approx. at km 3.300, it turns eastwards on the road to Podere Valletta, thence south-eastwards on the road to Selva and, past the cemetery of Treggiaia, it heads north-eastwards on the road to Monte Castello. From Monte Castello the limit continues westwards and then northwards on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic to Sant'Andrea and, at the following fork at 100 m. altitude, it bends westwards on the cart road passing west of Casa Meleto and Casa Cerretello and, after crossing the Lama Brook, heads south-westwards to Podere di Vardallo; thence it continues on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic up to the fork at 61 m. altitude and heads northwards until it reaches Ponte Pollino; thence it heads south-eastwards along the road to Monte Castello and, at the fork to Casa Petriccio, it turns east up to the crossroads to the cemetery, continues on the road to Casa Giani and, at the fork after the one to Podere le Poste, it turns eastwards up to the Bonello Brook. Thence the limit merges northwards with the Bonello Brook up to 31 m. altitude, then with its right tributary up to Casa San Biagio; thence, along the road to Cocomero and Marciana, the limit once again merges with the Bonello Brook, following it upstream almost all the way to its source, continues on the cart road to Casa Val di Pulia and then heads south on a road practicable for four-wheel traffic that joins the road to Forcoli between 167 and 181 m. altitudes. The limit continues on the road to Forcoli and, at the fork located south-west of 171 m. altitude, following a straight line, it reaches Piaggino, thence, along the cart road on the east side, it meets with the Tosola gully, following it southwards for a short stretch up to the bridge over the road to Forcoli south of 41 m. altitude; thence it follows the road passing north of Casino and east of Larino, and goes up a left tributary of the Rigone gully until it meets with a cart road; from here, following a straight line, it heads southwards to reach 158 m. altitude and continues on the cart road to Figuretta; from this locality it continues eastwards on the road and, 300 metres before Le Fornacine, it turns northwards on the cart road that reaches the Tosola gully passing by Mucchieto; it continues on this gully up to 47 m. altitude, where it enters the cart road to Centolivi, crosses the road to Colleoli, reaches Montemari and, through a path, enters the cart road to Carecchi; continuing on the cart road, it crosses the Ricavo Brook northwards and joins the cart road to Forrone, bypasses Casa Arneto in the north and, touching 144 m. altitude, reaches Casa San Giusto; thence it continues on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic to Casa Fontanelle and reaches the Palaia-Montopoli municipal border on the Ricavo Brook. The limit merges with the Ricavo Brook until it meets with the crossroads at 24 m. altitude, thence continues eastwards on the road to San Bartolomeo up to Muscianello, after which it follows the cart road that crosses 56 m. altitude to join the road to Palaia; it continues on the latter road until it meets with the Chiecinella Brook, then merges with the brook up to Podere del Molinaccio, where it

bends northwards on the cart road to Sant'Emilio and, after crossing the Chiecina Brook, heads north-westwards on the road to San Lorenzo, Casa Pozzo, Podere Chiecina, La Tinta, Villa Dolfin, 69 m. altitude, 51 m. altitude, and up to the junction with the road to San Romano approx. at km 30.200. The limit continues on a very short stretch of the road to San Romano up to 25 m. altitude, where it meets with the Vaghera Torrent; it merges with this torrent eastwards up to north-west of Stibbio, where it continues on the road to the cemetery, Cascina Ridolfi and Casa Valori and, at the fork to Palagio, north of Podere della Fonte, it heads east and then north on the road to Catena; it reaches Catena at 28 m. altitude, thence heads eastwards to Badia, up to the starting point of the description.

Province of Pistoia

The boundary line starts at the point where the Pistoia-Florence provincial border is crossed by Trunk Road No. 436 Francesca Fucecchio, close to Cerbaia in the Municipality of Lamporecchio. Thence the limit continues north-eastwards on the Lamporecchio-Larciano municipal border until it meets with the road to Colonna and Brucianese; it follows this road up to west of San Rocco di Larciano, turns onto the road to Biccimuri and, after passing the crossing at 31 m. altitude, a short distance before Camaggiore, heads north-eastwards on the road to Cecina. The limit follows this road up to the fork east of Podere Galeotti; thence it turns north-westwards on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic to Pozzarello passing by 46, 51, and 56 m. altitudes; past Pozzarello it continues north-westwards on the road that, at 48 m. altitude, passes on the Gerbi Brook and, at the crossroads at 38 m. altitude, heads northwards on the road that, upstream from Monsummano Terme, reaches 36 m. altitude and Villa Renatico, continuing on this road up to Croce and Colonna. From Colonna the limit continues north-eastwards on the road skirting the railway up to 34 m. altitude, where it meets with the Serravalle Pistoiese-Pieve a Nievole-Monsummano Terme municipal borders; thence it merges northwards with the municipal border of Serravalle Pistoiese, reaching the proximity of 200 m. altitude south-west of Le Case; thence, by a cart road, it reaches the Vincio Torrent at the bridge to Vergine. The north-westbound limit goes up the Vincio Torrent until it meets with the Pistoia-Marliana municipal border, merging with it up to Cupano (449 m. altitude). Thence the limit follows the mule track to Castellina and Casa Masella (398 m. altitude); here it leaves the mule track to follow the right tributary of the Torbecchia Brook that descends down to 202 m. altitude, then goes up the corresponding left tributary and, heading northwards, turns onto the cart road and paths passing by 372, 420, 386 and 312 m. altitudes to reach Casa Spanpani south of Sarripoli. Thence, heading north-eastwards, the limit continues for approx. 200 metres on the road to Gello, heading northwards on the cart road that, south of 312 m. altitude, meets with a small right tributary of the Vincio di Brandeglio Torrent, and follows this tributary up to its confluence with the Vincio di Brandeglio Torrent. Thence the limit crosses the road to Campiglio and, following the mule track that touches 200 m. altitude, reaches Piazza (245 m. altitude); thence it continues on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that, at 239 m. altitude, crosses the Pistoia-Cireglio road and then goes up to 234 m. altitude south of Villa Igno; thence, by the country road that touches 244 m. altitude and heading south-eastwards, it reaches a torrent and follows it up to the Ombrone Torrent west of 139 m. altitude. Thence the limit goes northwards up a short stretch of the Ombrone Torrent and then joins, north of Casa Lulli, the road to San Felice; it continues northwards on this road up to 170 m. altitude, slightly south of Campo a' Gelsi, thence it follows south-eastwards the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that reaches the railway to Pistoia; it crosses the railway and, going up the ditch that passes north of 242 m. altitude, crosses the road to Casa Gremignani and then merges with the railway. The limit heads eastwards on a short stretch of the railway up to the Porrettana Trunk Road and, before Casello, it heads south-eastwards along a ditch that is a tributary of the Torbida ditch until it meets with, and continues on, the path to Fiano and then the cart road to Petrucci, 247 and 286 m. altitudes and Germinaia. From Germinaia the limit heads eastwards along the cart road and subsequently along the ditch that is a tributary of

the Bure di Baggio Torrent and merges with the latter north of 163 m. altitude; thence it continues southwards on the Bure di Baggio Torrent up to approx. 250 metres past 163 m. altitude, where it turns onto the mule track to Colli and Gello; in the proximity of 329 m. altitude, it follows the cart road to Le Pozze and Gagliorana, thence it continues on a mule track to Forra al Pitta and, further to the east, to 331 m. altitude, from where, following a straight line, it descends directly to San Moro. From here the limit follows the course of the Bure Torrent up to Molino Morganti; thence it joins the cart road passing by Castel de' Gai and, continuing on the said cart road it takes a path to the east to reach Casina; it then heads north-eastwards on a path and once again joins the cart road that passes by 462 m. altitude, descends to Santa Lucia and crosses a torrent at 418 m. altitude; thence, still continuing on the cart road passing north of 422 m. altitude, it joins the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that touches 426, 445 and 474 m. altitude, Casello, and reaches south of Casa Settinoro; thence, via an eastbound cart road it reaches Casina. From here the limit continues on the mule track that, passing south and east of Casa Piano, crosses a torrent at 288 m. altitude; it then leaves the mule track to follow the cart road passing by Casa Granchiaia and going northwards reaches 283 and 296 m. altitudes; from 296 m. altitude it bends eastwards on a path and then a ditch until it crosses the Agna delle Conche Torrent close to Scali; it then goes upstream towards north-east along the ditch that crosses the mule track to Casellina and subsequently joins the mule track that passes by Casellina, Casa Scassi, Case Pracchie, Case Fulipaia and 339 m. altitude and, in the proximity of 265 m. altitude east of Tobbiana, it reaches the Pistoia-Florence provincial border. Thence the limit runs south-westwards on the provincial border up to Villa Ravallane, to continue on the road that, touching 93, 94, 88 and 89 m. altitudes, passes north of Montale and reaches the fork at 86 m. altitude; it continues on a short westbound stretch of the road to Fornace and, at the fork at 78 m. altitude, it turns south-westwards on the road to Dore, Casa Forramoro and Casa Bulicata and, at 65 m. altitude, it heads south on the road that, at 53 m. altitude, bends west towards Castel dei Milli, Casa Tesi and up to Ponte alla Chiesina; thence it goes up the Bure Torrent up to 115 m. altitude. From this point the limit follows the road to Pistoia passing from 109 to 99 m. altitude, up to Villa Landini; thence it heads west on the road passing by 87, 82 and 97 m. altitudes, close to Villa San Giuseppe, from where, after following a short southbound stretch of the road to Pistoia, it reaches, in a westward direction, the road to Villa Sbertoli slightly south of 109 m. altitude; it follows a short southbound stretch of this road and, at 92 m. altitude, it continues on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that reaches 89 m. altitude, then, by a westbound path, it reaches the Brana Torrent. From this point the limit coincides, towards the north, with the Brana Torrent up to Burgianico (99 m. altitude), then continues on the road that touches 118 and 114 m. altitudes to reach, in a westward direction, Trunk Road No. 66; it goes up this Trunk Road up to Ponte Calcaiola, crosses the Ombrone and, in the proximity of km 41, heads southwards on the cart road to Forretta, and then the road to Gello, Casa Gelli, Villa Gonfiantini, 100 m. altitude, San Giorgio and, once it reaches the road to Ponte alle Tavole, continues on it for a short westbound stretch up to the bridge over the Tazzera Brook (86 m. altitude). Thence the limit continues southwards on the Tazzera Brook and, immediately past Casa Torbecchia, it bends westwards on the road that passes by 84, 95 and 83 m. altitudes and, at 90 m. altitude, it links with the road to San Pietro in Vincio; it continues on a very short south-eastbound stretch of this road and then follows the cart road that reaches the Fallita Brook at 78 m. altitude; thence it follows the Fallita Brook up to the point where it meets with the road to San Pietro in Vincio and merges with the latter up to the curve south of the built-up area, close to the Vincio Torrent. Thence the limit crosses the Vincio Torrent, then follows the road that, touching 72 m. altitude, joins at 68 m. altitude the Pistoia-Serravalle road, merging with the latter up to Santa Maria Spazzavento; thence it heads southwards on the road that, at 69 m. altitude, crosses the Firenze-Mare motorway and the Stella Torrent. From this point (69 m. altitude) the limit merges south-eastwards with the Stella Torrent up to 40 m. altitude after Ponte Valenzatico, where it joins, in a southward direction and for a short stretch, a tributary of the Stelladitch; thence, at the crossing on the Colecchio ditch, it follows the latter up to

where it meets with the Florence-Pistoia provincial border; thence it merges south-westwards with the provincial border until reaching Cerbaia, the starting point of the description.

Province of Siena

Territory A

The line that delimits the production zone starts at the point where the Florence, Siena and Arezzo provincial borders meet, in the proximity of Badiaccia in the municipality of Radda in Chianti. The line merges south-eastwards with the Siena-Arezzo provincial border up to Monte Longo where it meets with the Castelnuovo Berardenga municipal border, first following the latter south-westwards, then westwards up to the Arbia Torrent and northwards along the Arbia Torrent up to 198 m. altitude. Thence the line heads westwards on the road to Vico d'Arbia, Casa Bianca and Pieve Bozzone and, after crossing the Bozzone Torrent, turns southwards on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic to Il Tinaio and Casa il Colle up to the junction with Trunk Road No. 73; the limit follows a short stretch of the Trunk Road eastwards and, past Ruffolo, heads south on the road to Abbadia and Villa Andreina, and, at the Fattoria Renaccio, it turns westwards and northwards on the road to San Pietro a Paterno and Bucciano. Thence the delimitation line continues on the road to Siena and between Bucciano and Casa il Poggio, by a country road, reaches the gully called Borro Ribucciano, crosses the latter and continues westwards on the country road to Casa Bocci and Coroncina, where it joins the Cassia Trunk Road; it continues southwards on the Cassia for approx. 200 metres then heads westwards along the country road that reaches the Tressa Torrent close to (202 m. altitude); it continues southwards on a short stretch of the Tressa Torrent, thence turns onto the road to Doglia and Sorbo (258 m. altitude). At Sorbo, the line continues southwards on the road to Casa Vannini and Casa Colombaio, crosses the Sorra Torrent at 208 m. altitude, reaches Fogliano Grosso and Casa l'Olmo, enters and continues on the road to Podere Santa Croce, La Pace, Casa il Pino, San Salvatore a Pilli and Brucciano and, at 190 m. altitude, it joins Trunk Road No. 223 continuing on the latter northwards up to Km 11; thence it turns westwards along the road to Casa Cavaglioni and Casalta; it continues on a short stretch of the road to San Rocco a Pilli, then heads westwards on the road that, passing by Casa San Mattia and west of Casalvento reaches Casa Sant'Anna, continues on up to the road to Poggio alle Lame and Ampugnano, following the latter up to Ampugnano (227 m. altitude). At this point the delimitation line heads southwards along the road practicable for four-wheel traffic to Casa Nuova and Due Ponti, thence it follows the road that, starting from 187 m. altitude and passing by 192 m. altitude, merges, at 200 m. altitude, with Trunk Road No. 73; it continues on the latter up to Rosia then heads southwards on the road to Casa Borgia, Casa Bellaria, and M. Serravalle; north of Bagni it crosses the Merse River, passes by 250 m. altitude and reaches north of Casone; it continues on a short stretch of the road until it meets and merges with the gully that flows into the Merse River immediately south-west of Casa Martellino. Thence the delimitation line follows the Merse River up to the bend located south of Podere Montestigliano, from where it continues along the mule track that runs east of Poggio l'Alberino, touches the trig point of Poggio Siena Vecchia (525 m. altitude) and at Mount Acuto (402 m. altitude) it heads south passing east of Casa Laiole and at 443 m. altitude; thence the line merges northwards with the Sovicille-Chiusdino municipal border and subsequently with the Sovicille-Casole d'Elsa municipal border up to Trunk Road No. 73 at 303 m. altitude. Thence the line merges with Trunk Road No. 73 approx. up to km 17.700, where it heads south-westwards on the road that, passing by Osteria delle Macchie and Podere Cetina Scura, joins the road to Radicondoli; it continues on this road westwards approx. up to km 25.250, then turns north-westwards on the road to Mensano and Podere Casale. The limit continues on the latter road up to the fork at 399 m. altitude, thence heads northwards on the road to Casa Santa Maria up to 367 m. altitude; here it leaves the road to continue eastwards on the mule track to Casa Cetinaglia, 284 m. altitude, Casa Monterotondo, 229 and 252 m. altitudes and, at 220 m. altitude, it joins the road to Casole d'Elsa; the

line continues westwards on this road up to 286 m. altitude, where it heads south-westwards along the road that passes by Casa Bassa and, at 231 m. altitude, continues on the path to Casa Rondinicchio (289 m. altitude). Thence the line heads westwards along the path that passes by 232 m. altitude, where it joins the country road leading to 227 m. altitude and up to 268 m. altitude, and shortly after it enters the road coming from Casole d'Elsa; it continues south-westwards on the latter road up to 200 m. altitude, where it meets with the Sellate Torrent; it continues northwards upstream the torrent until it meets with the Pisa-Siena provincial border close to Podere Baracca, following a short stretch of the border until joining, east of Podere Scopiccio, the cart road that heading north-eastwards, meets with the road to Cavallano at 327 m. altitude. The delimitation line continues on the latter road up to the crossroads at 255 m. altitude and thence on the road to Lucciana until it meets, at 302 m. altitude, with the Casole d'Elsa-Colle Val d'Elsa municipal border; it continues on the latter westwards up to the Siena-Pisa provincial border, merging with the latter northwards to continue on the Siena-Florence provincial border up to the locality of Badiaccia, the starting point of the description.

Territory B

The delimitation starts in the locality of Filetta close to Bagnaia, at km 5 of Trunk Road No. 223. Thence the limit heads north-eastwards along the municipal border, following the latter until it meets with the Bagnaia-Grotti road; the limit continues eastwards on the latter road up to Casa Succhiello (375 m. altitude), thence leaves this road to join the country road heading northwards up to Podere Noceto and then, continuing on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic northwards and then eastwards, it reaches Stine Alte. Thence the limit heads eastwards and, following two subsequent straight lines, it reaches Parmolaga and Ville di Corsano; thence it heads north-eastwards along the road up to 278 m. altitude, joins the country road that passes by Belvedere and reaches Casa Fornace. Thence, following a straight line, the limit reaches the crossroads at 231 m. altitude where it joins the south-eastbound road that reaches 253 m. altitude. Thence the limit heads south along the road to Casa Santa Lucia (306 m. altitude) and, passing by 314 m. altitude, it reaches Barattoli and then the crossroads at 272 m. altitude. The limit, south-eastwards along the road, reaches the Murlo municipal border at 327 m. altitude and continues on the border until it meets with the confluence of the Crevole Torrent with the Ombrone River, south of La Befà (121 m. altitude). Thence the limit heads eastwards following the Ombrone and the Montalcino municipal border up to the railway at 251 m. altitude, crosses the railway and, always following the same municipal border, reaches 260 m. altitude; thence it turns south-eastwards and, continuing on the same municipal border, passes close to Celamonti and reaches the Asso Torrent, following the latter up to the confluence with the Orcia River (185 m. altitude). Thence it continues southwards on the Montalcino municipal border until it reaches, at 154 m. altitude, the Siena-Grosseto provincial border and follows it going upstream the Orcia River up to the confluence with the Ombrone. From this point the limit heads northwards following the provincial border up to 118 m. altitude, where the Farma Torrent flows into the Merse River; thence the limit continues northwards on the Murlo municipal border up to the locality of Filetta, the starting point of the description.

Territory C

The delimitation starts close to Podere Monteluco (576 m. altitude) south of Poggio Capanne, in the municipality of Rapolano Terme. Thence the limit heads south-eastwards along the cart road that passes by 535 and 530 m. altitudes to reach 519 m. altitude, after which it follows the short stretch of mule track that goes up to north-east of Le Bandite, joins the road passing by 449 e 439 m. altitudes up to Podere La Montagna and the fork to Osteria, where it heads north-eastwards up to Molino del Calcione; thence it turns east along the Siena-Arezzo provincial border up to the point where it meets with the Rigomagno-Lucignano road at 280 m. altitude. The limit then descends

south-westwards along the road to Rigomagno up to the homonymous railway station, thence follows the railway southwards up to the Montepulciano-Chiusi municipal border, approx. 400 metres before the Chianciano railway station. Thence the limit continues south-westwards on the municipal border up to the Fosso Monico ditch at 258 m. altitude, then joins the country road leading to Poderi Boncini, Podere Fornaccio, 294 m. altitude, Casa Palazzo, Casa Rosa and 259 m. altitude until it reaches, at 261 m. altitude, the road to Chiusi. The limit continues southwards on this road up to the fork to Dolciano; it turns onto the road to Dolciano, Casa Garella, Podere Paccianese, 277 and 257 m. altitudes and, east of 267 m. altitude, it meets with the railway, following the latter for a short stretch up to 261 m. altitude; thence it joins the road to Chiusi and continues on it southwards up to the fork at 40 m. altitude; thence it follows the mule track to Podere San Felice, Podere Bagnolo (288 m. altitude) and continues on the road to Poggio Gallina, Chiusi railway station, Villa Maccari, Santa Fiora, Molino dell'Oppio, up to the point where it meets with the municipal border, following the latter up to the Astrone Torrent (267 m. altitude). Thence the limit continues southwards on the Astrone Torrent up to the point where it meets, at 251 m. altitude, with the provincial border, merging with the latter southwards up to the Stabbiano ditch; it continues westwards on the ditch up to the road to Santa Maria Assunta; thence it follows this road and then continues on the road to Fighine and Croce di Fighine. At Croce di Fighine (731 m. altitude) the limit heads north-westwards on the path and the mule track that, passing by Podere Vetricchina di Sotto, joins the San Casciano dei Bagni-Camposervoli road; it continues northwards along the latter road until the point where it meets, past 443 m. altitude before Podere Ulivi, with a path that, at Casa Belichi (529 m. altitude), joins the road to Camposervoli, continuing on the latter up to Casa Ferretti (492 m. altitude). Thence the limit continues on the mule track to Casa Fallerine and, following a series of straight lines, it passes by Casa al Sole III (407 m. altitude), Casa San Rocco (23 m. altitude), Casa del Soldato (338 m. altitude), Pollaiolo (378 m. altitude), Patarnione (340 m. altitude), Poggio Olivo (434 m. altitude) and Valle d'Oro II, where it continues on the cart road that, past Santo Stefano (540 m. altitude), joins the road to Sarteano at 565 m. altitude. Thence the limit heads northwards on the road to Sarteano passing by Montarioso Boccacciano I and II and Fonte Viera; from Sarteano it continues north-westwards on the road that, west of Pedata, meets with Trunk Road No. 146. The limit coincides with Trunk Road No. 146 up to Chianciano Bagni; thence it follows the road that passes by 548 and 457 m. altitudes and reaches La Foce, after which it follows the mule track that, from the built-up area of La Foce, and passing by 652 and 710 m. altitudes and by Poderuccio, reaches the Chianciano-Sarteano municipal border, continuing on it south-westwards up to the Miglia Torrent. Thence the limit heads northwards upstream the Miglia Torrent up to the Montepulciano-Pienza municipal border, merging with the latter up to the point where it meets with the road to Monticchiello; it continues on this road going past Monticchiello and, at the crossroads at 477 m. altitude, it turns north-westwards onto the road that, passing by the southern suburbs of Pienza, in the locality of Boccaceroello, joins Trunk Road No. 146; it follows the latter northwards up to the fork to Pietrafitta; thence it continues northwards on the road to Castelmuzio up to the municipal border that coincides with the Toma Torrent, follows the latter, then heads northwards along the Torrita-Trequanda and Sinalunga-Trequanda municipal borders up to the Miciano-Novolo road. Along the latter road, the limit reaches Trequanda, where it joins the country road to Colle; it reaches Petrerà and, continuing northwards on the road to Sole, Piazzolini, Castelnuovo Grilli and Panico, it meets, at Poggio Cannelle (443 m. altitude), with the Rapolano-Asciano municipal border, merging with the latter up to the Puzzola gully (282 m. altitude); thence it continues on the road to Sant'Andrea and Serre di Rapolano up to the point where it meets, at 306 m. altitude, with the road leading to the Rigomagno railway station; it continues southwards on the latter road up to the railway, merging with the latter up to the crossing with the road that, passing by Vignaccio, Podere Curtone and Podere Sodo, bypasses in the west the built-up area of Poggio Santa Cecilia and, at 394 m. altitude, continues northwards on the road to Podere Palazzetta and Santa Maria in Ferrata until it reaches the proximity of Podere Montelucò, the starting point of the description.

Territory D

The limit starts at the bridge over the Foenna Torrent in the vicinity of Poggiolo, north-east of Sinalunga; thence it continues on the road to Fornaci and Poggi Gialli and, immediately past the bridge over the Busso ditch, it leaves this road to follow the cart road that, passing by 265 and 263 m. altitudes, reaches the border between the provinces of Siena and Arezzo; the limit continues on this border eastwards and south-eastwards up to 249 m. altitude, where it meets with the road to Bettolle, joining it up to Podere del Forno (278 m. altitude), thence, following a path and a road, at 252 m. altitude, it directly reaches the road to Bettolle and, following a straight line, reaches Case di Poggio. Thence the limit continues on the road to Casato where it goes up the road to Bettolle up to the suburbs of the built-up area; thence it turns westwards along the road to Guazzino and Pieve; it leaves this road at the bridge over the Foenna Torrent (265 m. altitude) and, going northwards upstream the said Torrent, reaches Poggiolo, the starting point of the description.

Ministerial Decree of 31st July 1932 Official Gazette No. 209 of 9th September 1932

Montalbano Production Zone

Administratively, also this zone is in part comprised in the province of Pistoia and in part in the province of Florence. Starting from the description of the boundary lines in the portion belonging to the province of Pistoia, the starting point is the easternmost limit represented by the point corresponding to the intersection of the Colecchio ditch with the provincial limit between the provinces of Pistoia and Florence. The boundary line between the two zones of Montalbano follows the border between the two provinces, up to the point corresponding to the intersection of the said provincial limit with the provincial road that, starting from Lamporecchio, leads to Cerreto Guidi. Thence the limit goes up the said provincial road towards Lamporecchio up to the crossing, at its left, with the road leading to the hamlet of Castel Martini in the municipality of Larciano. On this road, the boundary line continues up to the crossroads, where there is a stone guidepost indicating the road called "Via della Colonna" that leads to San Rocco di Larciano. From San Rocco the limit continues on the road called "Via Biccimurri" up to the point corresponding with the crossroads with the road that, from Cecina in the municipality of Larciano, leads to Castel Martini also in the municipality of Larciano. From the said crossroads, the boundary line turns right and continues on the "Cecinese" road up to the intersection with the road leading to the locality of "Pozzarello", a hamlet in the municipality of Monsummano; it cuts through the road that runs from Montevettolini to Cintolese, a hamlet in the municipality of Monsummano, and continues up to the place called "Vergine del Pino", which indicates the intersection with the provincial road of Monsummano. From this point, the boundary line leads north-eastwards, at first following the course of the Grotta Brook, up to Grotta di Monsummano. Thence it continues upstream the brook up to 227 m. altitude, where it meets with the cart road that, passing at 382 m. altitude, leads to 493 m. altitude (Ca' Belvedere); thence, following a virtual line passing by Villa delle Grazie, it touches 304 m. altitude, where it meets with a carriage road that passes by 226 m. altitude and, going through Villa Montegattoli (228 m. altitude), reaches the administrative border between the municipalities of Serravalle and Pistoia. Continuing along the said border line and the Stella Torrent, it reaches the locality called "Ponte sul torrente Stella a Valenzatico" (bridge over the Stella Torrent in Valenzatico). Thence, from Ponte di Valenzatico, the boundary line continues on the road called "Vecchia Fiorentino" up to "Ponte sul rio di Campano" (bridge over the Campano Brook), thence continues on the Campano Brook and through the Colecchio ditch up to the provincial border at the locality called "Botte sotto il rio Barberoni" (Barrel under the Barberoni Brook), that is the eastern point mentioned at the beginning that closes the perimeter of the Montalbano zone belonging to the province of Pistoia.

Going on to the description of the boundary of the portion comprised in the province of Florence, the starting point is the southernmost limit constituted by the Capraia built-up area. Thence the

boundary line continues on the carriage road to Limite up to the village of Limite, passing by Osteria Morona, Castellina and La Pieve. From the limit along the road practicable for four-wheel traffic, the boundary line passes by San Martino, "Il Colle" (84 m. altitude) and Carboncino, and at 87 m. altitude, close to the cemetery, it meets with the carriage road coming from Collegonzi. Along the latter road and passing by "Le Piagge" (82 m. altitude) it reaches below Villa degli Inglesi and meets with the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that crosses the Ansano Brook and joins the carriage road leading to Sant'Ansano. Thence it follows this road to Casa Fabbrica, Casa Lucardi, below Villa Martelli, and reaches the other carriage road leading to Vinci. Continuing on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic passing at 72 m. altitude, through Casa Mazzantina, it reaches the provincial border between Florence and Pistoia close to Casa Barzi. It continues on the border between the two provinces from Ca' Barzi to Ca' Barberoni. Thence the road practicable for four-wheel traffic joins the carriage road close to Casa Vannucci and, following this carriage road passing by "Palazzina", the boundary line reaches Seano and then Ponte Rosso, Montecchio Vecchio, Podere di Casale di Sopra, "Le Croci", Petraia (105 m. altitude) and the tabernacle placed on the fork to Villamagna. Continuing on the right branch and passing below Castellaccio, it crosses the Borro di Montiloni gully, passes by Casa Attucci, Calcinaia, Torre di Calcinaia, Podere La Consuma, "Le Corti" and Comeana and, descends into the Ombrone Torrent. It goes downstream the torrent up to its mouth into the Arno River. The south-eastern border of the zone is marked by the course of the Arno River that, following the Gonfolina Narrowing, reaches Capraia and thus closes the perimeter of the zone.

Rufina Production Zone

The starting point of the description of the boundary lines of this zone is the confluence of the San Godenzo River with a right tributary coming from Poggio Santa Croce (584 m. altitude), close to milestone M. 22 on the San Godenzo-Dicomano main road. The boundary line continues downstream the river, passes under the bridge of the San Godenzo-Dicomano carriage road, skirts the Vicolagna mill and reaches the Frascole mule track that goes up to the vicinity of Casa Cansana. Thence it leaves the mule track and continues on the path that passes left of 470 m. altitude and meets with the mule track leading to Casa del Poggio, where a cross stands. From the cross, the boundary follows a stream to descend into the Fornace ditch and, continuing on a tributary of the stream, reaches the vicinity of Casa Petrognano (593 m. altitude), meeting with the path that passes under "Il Casone", crosses the carriage road leading to Londa and leads into the Cornia ditch close to 246 m. altitude. The boundary line goes up the torrent and, skirting Mulino di Gorazzaio and then Mulino del Piano, passes under the Londa carriage road and reaches the area below Petroio. Thence it leaves the Cornia ditch and, through a path, goes from country house to country house up to "Il Palazzo" and Vallepiano. From Vallepiano, continuing on a stream below the locality, it descends into the Ricine ditch, going downstream its course for approx. 200 metres, thence continues upstream its left tributary up to the cemetery of Caiano. At Caiano, it follows the mule track that passes by Casa Nuova and leads to "Tiglio" where, through a small stream, it reaches the Uccione ditch and goes downstream the latter for approx. 250 metres, that is up to its confluence with the torrent flowing down from Castello. It goes upstream the torrent up to the area below Castello (595 m. altitude) where it leaves the torrent to follow a small ditch upstream its entire course, thence goes down again on another stream and, passing below Casa Scassi, joins the Moscio Torrent. It follows the bed of the torrent up to approx. 200 metres from the built-up area of Londa, thence it leaves the torrent to follow a left tributary upstream until it reaches an isolated country house, where it joins a path and then a mule track and reaches Casa Rocca Secca. Continuing on the mule track from Casa Rocca Secca it passes by Sassineta and Caselle and meets with the Turicchi-Rata road practicable for four-wheel traffic close to Rata. It continues on this road towards Turicchi for approx. 400 metres and leaves it to turn onto the path leading down to the Querceto Brook. It continues downstream the brook until it meets with the municipal border between the municipalities

of Rufina and Londa. It proceeds on the border and, passing close to the Oratory of Rugiano, it goes to above Casa Monte, thence leaves the border to descend to the Casini Brook flowing below. It follows the water course until it meets with the mule track coming from the Oratory of Rugiano and leading to Castiglioni. From Castiglioni, continuing on the carriage road and passing by Petrognano, Fonte Doccia, Villa Baldini, Pinzano, Pomino, Fattoria del Palagio, Casa Querce Grossa (615 m. altitude), Vallilunga and Tosina, it reaches approx. 200 metres before Borselli, thence continues on the mule track leading to Casa Valle and, going around Poggio Boscone, joins the Consuma main road close to 587 m. altitude. It continues to Diacceto on the main road thence leaves the latter to follow the carriage road that passes by Villa Pozzo and leads to Pelago. Thence, instead of entering the built-up area, it goes above it taking the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that, crossing the Vicano di Pelago Torrent passes by Podere Ceti and leads into the carriage road coming from Pelago. Thence, skirting the built-up area of Pelago in the north and going downstream the course of the Vicano di Pelago Torrent, it meets with the Rignano-Pontassieve main road. Following this road, it meets with Casa Podere Arno (130 m. altitude), reaching the concrete factories, thence leaves the provincial road that passes by Dicomano-San Godenzo and leads to Forlì, at Frati, passes on Ponte Vecchio over the Sieve and, turning north of the built-up area of Pontassieve, joins the main road leading to Florence in the vicinity of a cemetery (locality of "Il Gobbo"). It continues on the latter road until it reaches the railway underpass. Thence it leaves the main road and follows the railway line, up to the intersection with the Borro delle Sieci gully (80 m. altitude), close to the homonymous built-up area and, going upstream the water course passing by Torricella, Fornace and Molino Laura (81 m. altitude) it reaches Mulino del Piano and its confluence with the Rimaggio ditch. It goes up the latter and, passing by Casa Montebello (155 m. altitude), a locality where the ditch goes under the Mulino del Piano-Doccia carriage road, and turning west of Strombaccia and Paroga, it reaches the confluence with a right tributary of the ditch. It goes up the right tributary and, passing under the Fornello-Mulino del Piano carriage road, close to Sortigallo, it meets with the mule track leading to Pietrimaggio (506 m. altitude). Thence it continues until it meets with the carriage road coming from Galiga, under 534 m. altitude. It continues on a short stretch of the carriage road (approx. 400 metres), reaches 520 m. altitude, turns onto the mule track passing by Casacce (435 m. altitude) and "La Sturaia" (339 m. altitude), and approx. 100 metres past the latter continues on the path leading down to a tributary of the Argomenna Torrent. The boundary line reaches the Argomenna and follows the torrent upstream up to a mill where it turns onto the water course of a tributary that leads to Casa Giardino. Thence it joins the road practicable for four-wheel traffic leading to Acone, leaving it after approx. 200 metres below the homonymous cemetery to turn onto the mule track passing by Lastro, 514 m. altitude and Casa Morra (470 m. altitude), and soon after, instead of continuing on to Casa Brucoli, it turns onto the path that soon thereafter becomes a mule track leading down to the Uscioli Torrent. By means of a small stream, the boundary line goes up to Barberino where, continuing on the mule track, at 597 m. altitude, it intersects the municipal border between Dicomano and Rufina. The boundary line goes up this municipal border and, soon after, continues on the municipal border between Vicchio and Dicomano until it meets with the carriage road from Dicomano to San Martino a Scopeto (340 m. altitude). Thence it continues on the carriage road towards Dicomano and reaches the Sieve River where the ferry is located. The limit crosses the river and joins the Dicomano-Vicchio carriage road continuing on it up to the bridge over the Cantalupo ditch (160 m. altitude). Thence it goes up the said ditch and, passing below Vigna alla Corte, 301 m. altitude, and Casolare at 291 m. altitude, it reaches the area below the Orticaia and a left tributary of the latter and goes up the tributary until it meets with the mule track from Frusinaia to "La Villa". The limit continues on the said mule track and, 100 metres before Casa il Lago, it turns onto the path that passes by the Oratory at 442 m. altitude and leads up to Poggio Santa Croce (584 m. altitude), thence it proceeds downstream along the torrent flowing below all the way up to the San Godenzo River, at the start location of the description of the boundary lines for this zone.

Colli Fiorentini Production Zone

The start location for the description of the boundary line of this zone is the place where the three municipalities of Carmignano, Signa and Lastra a Signa meet on the left of the Arno River close to the Carmignano railway station. From this place the boundary line joins the Pisana road up to the Macinaia Bridge, continuing on the carriage road that passes by Corti, Granchio and Bellosguardo (180 m. altitude) where, following the road practicable for four-wheel traffic, it passes below Poggio Fantoni and reaches Villa d'Avanzo. Thence it continues on the carriage road that, passing by Macelli, Lastra a Signa, Santa Maria a Castagnolo, Fornaci, Sant'Ilario and Villa Tassinari, enters into the Vallimonte gully, following it up to its mouth into the Vingone Torrent. The limit goes upstream the torrent passing by Ponte Riccardi, Ponte del Moretto, Casa Pastacardi, Casa Laschina, "La Mantellina" and Casa Vingone up to Ponte Vingone (56 m. altitude) thence continues on the main road to Quattro Madonne that passes by Scandicci and meets with the Greve River. Thence the limit goes upstream the course of the said river passing by Ponte all'Asse (54 m. altitude) and "La Gora" and, having reached the confluence with the Ema Torrent, it turns onto the latter and follows it up to its confluence with the Certosa Torrent in the vicinity of Galluzzo. Continuing on the Ema Torrent, the limit meets with Ponte Nuovo (63 m. altitude), Ponte a Tozzi and "Le Cascine del Riccio" (70 m. altitude), Ponte Rosso (79 m. altitude) and reaches Ponte Ema (78 m. altitude). Thence the boundary line leaves the torrent and, after running for approx. 500 metres on the road to Grassina, it turns onto the carriage road passing by Bagno a Ripoli (77 m. altitude), Villa Giovannoni, Quarto (86 m. altitude), "l'Olmino" (113 m. altitude), Villa Brogi, Rimaggio, Villa Gerini (105 m. altitude), Badia and Candeli (89 m. altitude). Thence the boundary line continues on a short stretch of the administrative border between the municipalities of Fiesole and Bagno a Ripoli, until it meets with the Pontassieve-Florence railway. It continues on the latter up to the point where it intersects with the Mensola Torrent (59 m. altitude). The limit goes upstream the course of the Mensola Torrent up to Ponte a Mensola, where it joins the mainroad leading to Florence up to Coverciano. Thence it leaves this main road and continues on the municipal border between the municipalities of Florence and Fiesole, which passes upstream from "Maiano di Sotto" downstream from "Giardino" (117 m. altitude), and from San Domenico it descends into the Mugnone Torrent. The boundary line goes upstream the torrent up to Ponte alla Badia, joins the Faentina, along which it passes by Pian di Mugnone, "Le Caldine", la "Querciola" and Bottega dell'Olmo, and reaches 503 m. altitude, that is at the intersection with the carriage road from Bivigliano and the other road leading to Mulin del Piano and Santa Brigida. The limit continues on the latter road passing by Casa Alberaccio (546 m. altitude), Colonne, Massetto, Roncolino, "Le Lucole", Santa Brigida, Doccio and Villa Neri a Fornello, continuing past the latter for approx. 600 metres and thence leaving the carriage road to follow, a little more upstream, the road practicable for four-wheel traffic and then the mule track that passes by Sportigallo and Pietrimaggio (506 m. altitude). Thence the boundary line merges with the boundary line of the Rufina zone described above, up to the vicinity of Pelago. Following the carriage road from Pelago, the limit passes by Paterno (393 m. altitude) and reaches Ponte Pagiano, where it goes down the Vicano di Sant'Ellero Torrent up to the place where it meets with a left tributary and goes upstream the latter until it meets again with the carriage road to Pelago. Continuing on the latter, and passing by Fattoria di Pitiana, it reaches Donnini, thence turns onto the carriage road leading to Reggello and, continuing on this carriage road, passes by Pitiana, Villa Albero, Mulin dell'Albero, Casa Riva, San Donato, Mulino della Romola, Villa Graffi, Pietrapiana and Caselli. Thence it goes above the road following the mule track until it meets with the first right tributary of the Rota gully, along which it descends to the road practicable for four-wheel traffic leading to Reggello. From Reggello, following the carriage road on the left bank of the Cascese gully and passing in the vicinity of Camprenna, it reaches 342 m. altitude close to Tallini, where it joins the carriage road to Pian di Scò. The limit follows the latter road crossing the Rifontolano gully until it meets with the provincial border between Florence and Arezzo at 340 m.

altitude. Thence it continues on the said border up to Vaggio, turns onto the carriage road from Figline Val d'Arno for approx. 250 metres (174 m. altitude) and follows the carriage road leading to Ostina. From Ostina the limit goes down to the Rediluco Torrent flowing below and goes up the road practicable for four-wheel traffic leading to Sant'Andrea a Cascia. In the vicinity of Podere Renzi, the limit leaves the road practicable for four-wheel traffic and, passing below 267 m. altitude, reaches the carriage road from Ponte Olivo to Sant'Andrea and almost goes all the way to Sant'Andrea (300 m. altitude). Thence it turns onto a path and joins the Soccini gully going downstream up to the carriage road from Ponte Olivo to Cancelli, along which carriage road it reaches Castellina Vecchia. The boundary line leaves Castellina Vecchia, descends into the Tornia ditch and immediately goes up again onto the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that, passing by Fondoli and thence on a farm road, leads to the carriage road from Cancelli to Rignano. The limit continues on the latter carriage road going around Casa Costa (267 m. altitude) and passing by 201 m. altitude, 155 m. altitude, Casa Leone and Palazzetto, thus reaching the branch (127 m. altitude) that leads to San Donato, passing by Carraia and Vallilunga. It proceeds on the latter up to below Roncicatoio, thence leaves the carriage road to ascend to Roncicatoio and then descend to the road practicable for four-wheel traffic, which passes below 226 m. altitude and reaches the carriage road that links the hamlets of Leccio and Sanmezzano to Sant'Ellero. The limit continues on the latter road and, passing by 125 m. altitude, Casino and Podere Marnia, and staying parallel with the course of the Marnia Torrent, it meets (110 m. altitude) with the main road from Rignano to Florence via Pontassieve. The limit continues on the said road and, often staying close to the right bank of the Arno River, it passes by Sant'Ellero and its railway station, Casa Buonriposo, Canicuccioli and Casellina, and crosses the Arno at Mulino Massolina. Thence it proceeds on the carriage road that passes on the small bridge at 123 m. altitude and reaches Fattoria Casolari where, following a country road and then a path, it passes below "La Torre" and then by the country houses at 180 m. altitude, reaching a road practicable for four-wheel traffic that leads to Cogranuzzo (231 m. altitude) and Casa Colle (251 m. altitude). From Casa Colle, along a country road that later becomes a path, the boundary line descends into the Pagnana ditch and immediately goes up again on a country road up to Casa Riciosani (196 m. altitude) and proceeds, passing by a house at 261 m. altitude and downstream from Fattoria di Pagnana and Fattoria di Bombone, towards Case Fantoni (264 m. altitude) and houses at 240 m. altitude, thus reaching "Sezzano di Sopra" and the carriage road to Rignano. Thence the limit descends into the ditch below, to go up again soon thereafter along a small right tributary, reaching the country road leading to the country house at 239 m. altitude and the ditch located below, and goes downstream its course up to its first confluence where the limit goes upstream the other tributary up to the point where it meets with the farm road that, passing by the house at 240 m. altitude (approx. 500 metres downstream from Santa Maria), reaches Casa Verazzano and a house at 207 m. altitude. The boundary line descends into the Mollaia ditch and thence goes up along the country road to Casa Albiera, Corsignano and a house at 225 m. altitude, it intersects with the carriage road from Chiocciola to Rignano, passes by Casa l'Olmo and thus reaches the Oratory on the carriage road, which is a branch of the road mentioned above. The limit continues on this road up to Case di Poggio Francoli, thence turns onto the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that descends into the Formiche ditch and thus becomes a carriage road that continues up to below Case le Lame (191 m. altitude) and reaches Rimaggio (177 m. altitude), which carriage road the limit leaves to proceed upstream the course of the Massone ditch for approx. 500 metres, thence joining the mule track passing by the cemetery of Olmeto. At the cemetery, the limit leaves the mule track and descends into the Bagnani Brook along a tributary of the brook and, following the course downstream for approx. 200 metres on a country road that passes by "La Colombaia", it reaches San Lorenzo a Cappiano, thence goes downstream the Cappiano ditch up to its confluence with the Entrata ditch. The boundary line goes up the latter ditch up to the carriage road from Villa Entrata and continues on the latter road passing by "La Spagna" (269 m. altitude), La Taverna, Casa Torricella and Fattoria di Loppiano, meeting with the carriage road from Brollo and San Pietro that leads to the land in the vicinity of San Vito. It goes up this land passing by the

cemetery of San Vito and reaches the Rimaggio gully, follows this gully for approx. 300 metres, thence turns onto the mule track and then onto the country road, passes by Casa Bonallo (324 m. altitude) and Casa Bonaluzzo, meets with a tributary of the Rimaggio gully in the vicinity of a mill, and reaches the carriage road from Brollo to Figline Val d'Arno. The limit continues along this carriage road passing by Casa Borre, Casa Bellosguardo and Casa Pucchetto and turns onto the country road leading to Casa il Bagno and the San Biagio gully. Thence it continues upstream a tributary of the gully and, after approx. 500 metres, it joins the country road that passes by Casa Cavalupi and Villa Pescialunga until it meets with the carriage road that comes down from San Martino. The boundary line leaves the road and goes down along a tributary up to the Granchie gully, to immediately go back up the opposite bank along a flank and descend following a ditch up to the Sant'Anna gully. It continues upstream the torrent, leaves the torrent below Villa Norcenni and then goes back up to the Villa. From the Villa, proceeding along the carriage road, the limit crosses the Ponte Rosso gully and reaches an isolated country house, thence leaves the road, descends into the ditch below and goes back up to Casa Golfonaia. From Casa Golfonaia, along the carriage road passing below 270 m. altitude, it reaches Pavelli (274 m. altitude). This road is new and does not appear on the topographic map; however, it somewhat corresponds to the mule track marked on the map. From Pavelli, after approx. 100 metres on the carriage road leading to Ponte agli Stolli, the limit continues on the country road and then the path leading to Mulino Mugnaione and the Cesto gully, going up the gully and passing by Molino Varichieri up to Ponte agli Stolli. It proceeds on the Valico gully, thence leaves the gully to continue upstream the course of a tributary leading to Fattoria di San Leo and, proceeding along the carriage road, it reaches Celle. From Celle, running along the road practicable for four-wheel traffic, it passes by Casa Mosca and reaches the Buco Querceto gully, following it downstream up to below Case allo Stecchi, where it meets with the Scale gully. It continues upstream the latter and, turning onto a left tributary, it reaches Santa Lucia (505 m. altitude), proceeds on the mule track and goes up to Casa Carpignano (521 m. altitude) from where it descends, via the stream flowing below, into the San Biagio gully, following its course downstream up to below Casa il Vento (434 m. altitude), thence it leaves the torrent to go up to Casa il Vento and from Cafagio, following the mule track, it continues until it reaches a ditch and descends up to its confluence with another stream; it proceeds upstream the latter until it meets with the mule track below Casa Querceto. The limit follows this mule track that becomes a country road and passes by Casa Pian di Abeto and thence meets with the carriage road coming from Brollo. It follows the latter road passing by the Oratory below Casa Masetto, and a short distance past the fountain below Poggio alla Croce, it reaches the place where the administrative borders of the three municipalities of Incisa Valdarno, Figline Valdarno and Greve meet. From this point the border of the zone overlaps with that already described Chianti Classico (Florentine) border, up to the border of the province of Siena (in the municipality of Barberino), by the Drove torrent. Thence, after a short stretch on the provincial border, the boundary line leaves the latter below Ponzano, going up along a ditch to Ponzano (302 m. altitude), and then, along the road practicable for four-wheel traffic, it passes by "Le Cave" and joins the Florence-Siena main road in the vicinity of a cemetery. It continues on the latter road passing by Pian di Ponzano, "La Prataccia", 312 m. altitude and Monte Petri, reaching the fork to Pastine (333 m. altitude), approx. 500 metres from Barberino d'Elsa. Here, continuing along a ditch that passes below Casa Santa Lucia, it reaches below Casa Scheto, meets with the Agliena gully, and proceeds along the latter passing north of Santa Maria a Bagnano, reaching the confluence with "Il Rio". It continues upstream "Il Rio" for approx. 200 metres, that is up to the carriage road leading to Nebbiano and Marcialla, descends along the latter road up to the road practicable for four-wheel traffic that passes by "Il Sodo", Montigliano (174 m. altitude) and Strada (196 m. altitude) and meets with the carriage road below San Lazzaro. Proceeding along the latter and passing by the cemetery of San Lazzaro, "Il Pozzo", Betto, Rogai (242 m. altitude), Fiano, Villa Palchetto, San Donato, Podere della Chiesa (370 m. altitude), Casa Pini (369 m. altitude), Podere Ghiole, "Il Quercione", Casanova (236 m. altitude) and "Le Fornacette", it reaches the Virginio torrent. Following the course of this torrent

and passing below Molino Baron del Nero, Molino La Barbara, Molino dell'Albero, Molino Torrebianca and Podere del Ponte, it reaches below Podere del Piano, after which the Virginio torrent flows parallel and very close to the carriage road up to a certain point, below Podere Barrucciano, where it leaves the torrent to continue on the road on the valley floor, passing below Castiglioni, up to the Rigonzi brook, thence leaves the road to join the torrent and thus follow the administrative border between the municipalities of Montelupo and Montespertoli, then the border between the municipalities of Montelupo and Lastra a Signa, after which it follows the course of the Pesa torrent up to the built-up area of Montelupo. From Montelupo, the boundary line of the zone is marked by the left bank of the Arno River up to the start location of the description of the zone.

Colli Senesi Production Zone

This zone is divided into three districts having the following boundary lines:

- a) *Colline Senesi (Sienese hills)* – Starting from the location where the road from Certaldo to San Gimignano (approx. 1 km from Certaldo) meets with the municipal border, the limit of this district follows the San Gimignano municipal border up to the place -at the locality of Castel San Gimignano- where it meets with the Colle d'Elsa municipal border. Thence the limit of the zone follows the border of the latter municipality up to the place (approx. 1 km from the locality of Mulino d'Elsa) where the municipal border meets with the road from Colle d'Elsa to Colonna di Montarenti. The limit of the zone thence follows the latter road until it meets with the Sovicille municipal border and follows this border up to the locality of Monte Acuto; thence it follows the local road leading to Fattoria di Torri and then the municipal road up to the hamlet of Rosia; thence it follows the local road leading to Fattoria di Ampugnano, continuing on the local land then the municipal road to Carpineto and Barontoli up to the Siena municipal border. At this point, it follows a short stretch of the latter border up to the locality of Montecchio, thence the local road to Costalpino, where it crosses the Siena-Ginestreto municipal road, proceeds along the Doglia local road up to the intersection with the Siena-Roma trunk road, and follows a very short stretch of this trunk road. It continues on the Bucciano local road, then, running along a small ditch, it reaches the Certosa-Renaccio municipal road. Following a short, virtual straight line, it crosses the Siena-Chiusi railway and the provincial road, thus reaching the locality of Val di Pugna. Again following a virtual straight line, it passes first by Villa Colombaio, then by Santa Regina and finally by Pieve a Bozzone. The limit now follows the road leading from the locality of Due Ponti to Monteaperti and, before reaching Monteaperti, it meets with the Castelnuovo Berardenga municipal border. The limit thence follows the border of this municipality, at first going southwards up to Taverne d'Arbia, then eastwards and north-westwards until it meets with the provincial border at Monte Largo. It follows this provincial border up to the intersection with the Ambrella della Vena gully at "Le Pancole". Thence the limit of the zone merges with the Chianti Classico limit until it meets with the border between the provinces of Florence and Siena at the road from San Giorgio to Barberino Val d'Elsa. Thence it continues along the provincial border up to the start location of the zone, close to Certaldo.
- b) *Colline di Montalcino (Montalcino hills)* – The limit of this district overlaps the municipal borders of the two conterminal municipalities of Montalcino and Murlo.
- c) *Colline di Montepulciano (Montepulciano hills)* – In this district, starting from the locality, at Pian di Sentino, where the Sinalunga municipal border crosses the Siena-Chiusi railway and the Rapolano-Sinalunga provincial road, the limit of the zone follows the Sinalunga municipal border up to Podere San Biagio; thence it continues on the Torrita di Siena municipal border up to the locality of Poderaccio, where it turns onto the Pienza border up to the locality of Cacchini. From this point, it proceeds up to Pienza along the Castelmuizio-Pienza road; past Pienza, it continues along the Pienza-Montepulciano road until the latter meets with the Montepulciano municipal border. It follows this municipal border up to the locality of "La Villona". Thence, following a virtual line, it reaches the locality of "Il Bagno" in the municipality of Chianciano and continues on the Chianciano-Chiusi road until it meets, at Podere San Giusto, with the Chiusi municipal border.

It proceeds on this border up to the locality of Palazzo Tosoni; thence it follows a virtual line and reaches the locality of Melegnano and, following another line, the Town of Chiusi-Chiusi Railway Station road, approx. 1 kilometre from the town, at the fork of a local road. Thence it continues along the road up to the town of Chiusi, then follows a virtual line to reach the nearby Dolciano-Chiusi road and runs along a brief stretch of this road. The boundary line thence runs along the local road that passes by "Francaville" and "Il Boncio" and thus meets the Chianciano municipal border, following the latter up to the Montepulciano municipal border; the limit continues on the latter border until it meets with the Siena-Chiusi railway line. Thence the limit of the zone follows the Siena-Chiusi railway line without interruptions, all the way to the start location of the description.

Colli Aretini Production Zone

The low valley of the Arno River and the valley of the "Ambra", a tributary of the Arno, divide this zone into three districts: on the Arno's right, on the Arno's left-Ambra's left, on the Arno's left-Ambra's right, respectively. Each one is described below:

District on the Arno's right – The starting point corresponds to the border of the province of Arezzo with the province of Florence in the locality of "Ponte del Matassino" on the Figline Valdarno-Piandiscò road and, continuing on the road called "Strada degli Orbini", the boundary line reaches the Renacci farm. In the locality of Santa Maria, the boundary line takes a sharp north-eastbound turn and continues into the narrow valley of the "Cave" along the homonymous road to reach the built-up area of "Penna" in the municipality of Terranova Bracciolini. From this locality, the boundary line follows the country road leading to Montelungo thence goes along the municipal road to "Cicogna", "Sergine" and "Viterata", reaching the built-up area of Laterina, the administrative centre of the homonymous municipality. It continues on the road to "Castiglione Fibocchi" up to the village, thence, continuing on the road to Meliciano, it reaches Badia di Capolona and Castelluccio. From Castelluccio it reaches the village of Giovi, thence follows the right bank of the Arno River up to Fattoria "La Nussa". Thence it crosses the Arno at Ponte Caliano and goes down passing by Marcena, following the foot of the hills up to Ponte alla Chiassa. From Ponte alla Chiassa the boundary line passes through the first hill slopes at the altitude of 300 m., touching Tregozzano, Antria, San Polo, Staggiano, Bagnoro and San Marco, until it meets with the Arezzo-Roma railway at the locality of "Olmo" and thence follows the national Roman road up to Rigutino. The first district ends here towards the south. Indeed, from this point the boundary line turns north-eastwards and runs along the crest of M. Lignano, goes around the latter at 600 m. altitude and reaches San Cosimo. On the hills located east of Arezzo, the border line reaches Saccione and then, along the railway line, it goes to Sansepolcro, Gragnone, Bossi and Querceto, thence turns northwards towards San Firenze, a hamlet in the municipality of Arezzo. From San Firenze, along the altitude of 450-500 metres and going through Peneto, Staggiano and Pomaio, it reaches Gello, another small hamlet in the municipality of Arezzo. Thence it continues northwards, touching Capriano and Chiavaretto, and reaches Molino del Buco, at 353 m. altitude. Turning at a small acute angle, the boundary line turns sharply in a south-westerly direction, goes around Montegiovi, reaches the road to Subbiano and continues on it up to Ponte Caliano. At this point the boundary line of the district is no longer marked by roads or rivers, but by altitudes ranging between 400 and 450 metres. First along the hills of Capolona, then up to Casa Vecchia, passing by Pieve San Giovanni and going around Macchione, the limit reaches the vicinity of Gello Biscardo in the municipality of Castiglione Fibocchi. From Gello Biscardo, always along the curve at 450 m. altitude, it reaches "Molinaccio", goes down to Case Corsucci and reaches Poggio di Sarno up to south of Faeto in the municipality of Loro Ciuffenna. Now the boundary line wedges through the valley of the "Ciuffenna" up to Poggio di Loro, goes back down to circumscribe M. Coccollo at 550 m. altitude, reaches Querceto, Caspri and Mandri, thence, passing by Quercioli, Puliciano and Villa Mora, reaches the farthest limit of the border between the provinces of Arezzo and Florence. Turning north-eastwards along the provincial border it reaches the starting point in the locality of "Ponte del Matassino".

District on the Arno's left-Ambra's left – The boundary line starts at the locality of “Pettini” and, continuing on the Arezzo-Rome railway, it reaches Bucine, the administrative centre of the homonymous municipality. Thence the boundary line enters the Ambra valley; at first it does not follow any road, but reaches one soon enough in Panzano. Along the Senese road to Cennina, Duddova, San Marino and Pietraviva, it reaches the point corresponding to the border between the provinces of Arezzo and Siena in the locality of “Ciglio”. Turning at an acute angle towards the north, the boundary line of the district merges with the border of the provincial territory up to Casa Lavatoio. Thence, following at first a small torrent, a small distance after 360 m. altitude, it meets with the road to Monastero and follows it up to the vicinity of Casa Santa Lucia at 268 m. altitude. Turning south-westwards to “Casalone”, it goes up the Frati gully until it meets with the Cavriglia-Montevarchi road and then descends along the Quercio gully up to “Pettini”, the start location.

District on the Arno's left – Ambra's right – From Villa Migliarina north of Bucine, taken as start location of the third district, the boundary line follows the Valdarnese national road that, passing by Malafrasca, Caggiolo and Ponticino, leads to the vicinity of Ponte del Palazzone. The limit leaves the national road to continue along the country roads on the slopes of Montalfiore and San Martino in Poggio, until it reaches the consortial road from Viciomaggio to Civitella in Val di Chiana and follows this road up to Civitella and beyond; it reaches the fork on the road to Monte San Savino and goes past the latter; it touches Verniana and meets with the Gargonza road to Palazzolo; thence, continuing on the Senese road, it reaches the border of the province of Siena and follows it up to below Monte Longo. Once again, the limit leaves the provincial border and enters the Ambra Valley where the boundary line of the district, not clearly delimited by roads, rivers or the like, but by property boundaries, reaches the Senese road in the vicinity of the built-up area of Sogna. It continues on this road for approx. 3 kilometres and leaves it at Casa Caroni. Thence the boundary line does not have clearly marked delimitations on the map, but actually follows the sinuous altitude curves, excludes the flat portion of the valley, runs along the private property boundaries and, after crossing Capannole, Castiglione Alberti, Ca' Stracca and Pianacci, returns to the start location at Villa Migliarina.

Colline Pisane Production Zone

The easternmost border of the Colline Pisane zone is represented by the location that corresponds with the crossroads of the Val d'Era road and the road called “Via delle Saline”, close to km 21, situated in the municipality of Terricciola. The boundary line continues northwards, marked by the Sterza Torrent, up to its confluence with the Era River. Thence it continues along this river up to north of Capannoli, that is at the starting point of the cart road that, passing by Case Roglio, leads to Montacchita. Thence the delimitation line is represented by the Marchesato gully and the road leading to Camugliano and to Casa Terrabianca, which is the northernmost boundary, thence reaches the crossroads of the Ponsacco-Lari road and Fossa Nuova and thus the municipality of Lari, close to the locality called “Il Poggino”. Thence the boundary is delimited by the Ponsacco-Perignano road up to the point where the road intersects with the Lavaiano-Crespina road. It continues southwards on the Lavaiano-Crespina road up to the intersection with the road leading to the locality called “Ceppaiano” and then Casa Piccioli and Villa d'Achiardi, up to the point where it meets with the Tavola Brook. The boundary line continues westwards, following the Tavola Brook and, at the intersection with the road leading to Collesalveti, leaves the former to follow the latter up to the Aurelia Road. This is the westernmost border and the location is marked by the trackman's lodging at the intersection of the Aurelia road with the railway and the Tora Torrent approximately one kilometre and a half from the Collesalveti railway station, in the municipality of Fauglia. It continues on the Aurelia Road up to the locality called “Torretta Vecchia” thence the boundary is delimited by the “Piano della Tora” road that passes by the hamlet of Acciaiolo, in the municipality of Fauglia, up to the vicinity of the locality called “Casetta”. From this locality, which represents the limit of the municipalities of Fauglia, Crespina and Lorenzana, the boundary

continues by “Podere Nuovo” and Casa al Fico, thence by the Galiano. Brook. The delimitation then joins the road leading to the locality called “Casa Capoluogo” thence it passes by Poggio alle Talpe, following the municipal border line; it continues on the Forra Torrent up to the vicinity of “Ville Pisane”, passes downstream from Monte Alto, Poggio alla Nebbia, Poggio Biancanelle and Poggio Prunicii. The delimitation continues downstream from Poggio Roccacce, Poggio Canfore and Poggio Sughera and follows a stretch of the Delle Donne Torrent up to the vicinity of Molino delle Gusciane, which represents the southernmost border in the municipality of Chianni. Thence the boundary is marked by the Sterza Torrent and joins the easternmost border, which is the starting point of the description of the zone.

Ministerial Decree of 8th September 1997

Montespertoli Production Zone

The limit starts at the intersection of the Montespertoli municipal border with the Fiano-Lucardo carriage road and, passing by Casa Pini (369 m. altitude), Podere Ghiole, il Quercione, Casanova (236 m. altitude) and Le Fornacette, reaches the Virginio Torrent. Still following the course of this torrent and passing under Molino Baron del Nero, Molino La Barbara, Molino dell’Albero, Molino Torrebianca and Podere del Ponte, it reaches under Podere del Piano, after which the Virginio Torrent flows parallel and very close to the carriage road up to a certain point where, under Podere Barucciano, the limit leaves the torrent to continue on the road on the valley floor, passing below Castiglioni, thence, close to the Rigonzi Brook, it turns westwards on the municipal border. A little before the Griccianogully, the limit joins the road to Palazzaccio at 82 m. altitude. Past Palazzaccio it turns southeast on the road to Ortimino, passing by Gricciano, Casa Paolo, Casa Arzillo, Ortimino, Soderia, Chiesa di Ortimino, Casanova, up to the crossing with the road to Nebbiano, where the limit heads south following the municipal border. The limit meets the road to Voltigiano and Castelfiorentino and, at the crossing at 70 m. altitude, it follows the road to Voltigiano where it heads southeast on the road practicable for four-wheel traffic leading to the cemetery, continuing on this road up to 69 m. altitude, where it meets the municipal border and runs along it up to the Fiano-Lucardo carriage road at 369 m. altitude.

Article 4

Viticultural Regulations

4.1 – Natural Environmental Conditions.

The environmental and cultivation conditions of vineyards destined for the production of «Chianti» wines must be those traditionally observed in the zone and aimed solely at conveying specific quality characteristics to the grapes, must and wine.

Therefore, only hillside vineyards with appropriate position and exposure, situated at a maximum altitude of 700 metres above sea level can be considered suitable for registration in the winegrowing register.

4.2 – Plantation Density.

New plantations must consist of at least 4,000 plants per hectare.

For plantations dating back to before entry into force of the present regulations and subsequent to 2nd July 1984, the parameters and criteria envisaged by the regulations in force at the time the vineyard was planted shall apply.

4.3 – Training Systems and Planting Layouts.

The planting layouts and training systems must not alter the particular characteristics of the grapes and the wine. In particular, every horizontal canopy training system is forbidden.

4.4 – Pruning Techniques.

The pruning techniques must not alter the particular characteristics of the grapes and the wine.

4.5

Every forced cultivation practice is forbidden.

Emergency irrigation is allowed.

4.6 – Yield per Hectare and Minimal Natural Alcohol Content

The maximum yield of grapes per hectare and the minimum natural alcohol content are as follows:

Type or subzone	Grape production t/ha	Minimum natural alcohol content by volume % vol.
Chianti	9	10.50
Chianti Colli Aretini	8	11.00
Chianti Colli Fiorentini	8	11.00
Chianti Colli Senesi	8	11.50
Chianti Colli Senesi Riserva	8	12.50
Chianti Colline Pisane	8	11.00
Chianti Montalbano	8	11.00
Chianti Montespertoli	8	11.00
Chianti Rufina	8	11.00
Chianti Superiore	7.5	11.50

The maximum production of grapes must not average out at higher than 3.00 kg per plant. For plantations dating back to before 5th August 1996, the maximum production of grapes must not average out at higher than 5.00 kg per plant, without prejudice to the grape yield limits per hectare indicated above.

Even in favourable years, the quantities of grapes obtained and destined for the production of wines with the denomination of controlled and guaranteed origin «Chianti» shall be brought within the above limits, as long as overall production does not exceed such limits by more than 20%, without prejudice to the grape yield/wine limits for the quantities in question.

Tuscany Region, by its own decree, upon proposal by the Defence Consortium, having heard the trade organisations concerned, may establish, year by year, before the grape harvest, a maximum limit to the production of grapes per hectare which is lower than that set forth in the present regulations. These provisions will be announced immediately to the pertinent supervisory body.

For entry into production of new plantations, the maximum admissible production per hectare is as follows:

third year of vegetation: 60% of maximum production;

fourth year of vegetation: 100% of maximum production.

Article 5

Vinification Regulations

5.1 – Vinification Zone.

The vinification operations for Chianti wine must be carried out within the production zone delimited in article 3 above. However, vinification is also allowed within the administrative confines of the province in which the vineyards where the grapes are grown are located and of the neighbouring provinces, as long as they fall within the region of Tuscany.

The use of mentions related to the subzones «Colli Aretini», «Colli Fiorentini», «Colli Senesi», «Colline Pisane», «Montalbano», «Rufina» and «Montespertoli», in addition to the denomination of controlled and guaranteed origin «Chianti» is permitted exclusively for wine produced in the relative subzones delimited in article 3, on condition that the wine is made from grapes harvested and vinified within the respective production territories delimited for each of the aforementioned zones.

By way of exception, the vinification operations for denomination of controlled and guaranteed origin «Chianti» wines with reference to the subzones can be carried out in cellars outside the grape production zone, but not more than 25 kilometres as the crow flies from the border of the relative

subzones, as long as they remain within the production zones delimited for the denomination of controlled and guaranteed origin «Chianti». These cellars must, however, have already existed at the time of entry into force of the regulations approved by ministerial decree of 5th August 1996 and belong to the managers of vineyards admitted to the production of the wines in question. The above exceptions are granted by the Ministry of Agricultural, Alimentary and Forestry Policies, having heard Tuscany Region and informed the supervisory body.

5.2 – Enrichment.

The enrichment of the conditions established by European and Italian regulations is allowed, without prejudice to the maximum yield of 70% of the grapes in wine, pursuant to article 5.4 hereto. The products added in excess of the 70% yield must replace an equal amount of original «Chianti» wine, which can be taken charge of, assuming it is compatible, as wine with the Typical Geographic Indication.

5.3 – Processes.

If the different grapes in the ampelographic composition of the vineyards registered in the viticulture register are vinified separately, the final blend to make Chianti wines must take place before requesting samples for analytical and organoleptic certification of the relative batch and before extraction from the producer's cellar.

Only local, loyal and constant practices are admissible in vinification and these include the traditional oenological practice of «governo all'uso Toscano», the traditional Tuscan vinification method which consists in a slow second fermentation of the freshly racked wine with the grape varieties listed in article 2, which have been left to wither slightly.

5.4 – Grape Yield/Wine and Wine Yield/Hectare.

The maximum yield of grapes in wine, including any corrective addition, and the maximum production of wine per hectare are the following:

Type or subzone	Grape yield/wine	Maximum production of Hl of wine per hectare
Chianti	70	63
Chianti Colli Aretini	70	56
Chianti Colli Fiorentini	70	56
Chianti Colli Senesi	70	56
Chianti Colline Pisane	70	56
Chianti Montalbano	70	56
Chianti Rufina	70	56
Chianti Montespertoli	70	56
Chianti Superiore	70	52,5

Should the grape yield/wine exceed the above limits, without exceeding 75%, even if the production per hectare remains below the admissible maximum, the excess is not entitled to the denomination of controlled and guaranteed origin. Beyond said percentage limit, the entitlement to the denomination of controlled and guaranteed origin shall be completely forfeited

5.5 – Ageing and Bottle-ageing.

Wine bearing the denomination of controlled and guaranteed origin «Chianti», including that with reference to the subzones, can be entitled to the mention «riserva» when aged for at least two years.

For wine bearing the denomination of controlled and guaranteed origin «Chianti» with reference to the subzones «Colli Fiorentini» and «Rufina», the ageing envisaged to gain entitlement to the mention «riserva» must be carried out for at least six months in wooden casks.

For Chianti wine with reference to the subzone «Colli Senesi» the ageing envisaged to gain entitlement to the mention «riserva» must be carried out for at least eight months in wooden casks, followed by at least four months of bottle-ageing.

The period of ageing envisaged to gain entitlement to the mention «riserva» is calculated from the 1st of January of the year following that in which the grapes are produced.

5.6 – Release for Sale.

For the following wines, release for sale is only allowed after the release date indicated for each one in the table below:

Type or subzone	Date (year following harvest)
Chianti	1 st of March
Chianti Colli Aretini	1 st of March
Chianti Colli Fiorentini	1 st of September
Chianti Colli Senesi	1 st of March
Chianti Colline Pisane	1 st of March
Chianti Montalbano	1 st of March
Chianti Rufina	1 st of September
Chianti Montespertoli	1 st of June
Chianti Superiore	1 st of September

Article 6

Characteristics for Consumption

Upon release for sale, the wines listed in article 1 have to meet the following requirements:

“Chianti”:

colour: bright ruby, tending towards garnet with age;

perfume: intensely vinous, sometimes with the scent of violets and an evidently fine character as it ages;

flavour: harmonious, savoury, slightly tannic, maturing with time to acquire a velvety smoothness; the product of the vintage that has been subject to «governo» is lively and rounded;

total minimum alcohol content by volume: 11.50%, with a maximum of 4.0 g/l of reducing sugars;

minimum total acidity: 4.5 g/l;

minimum non-reducing extract: 20.0 g/l.

When the wine bears the mention «riserva»: total minimum alcohol content by volume: 12.00%;

minimum non-reducing extract: 22.0 g/l.

“Chianti” with reference to the «Colli Aretini» subzone:

colour: bright ruby, tending towards garnet with age;

perfume: intensely vinous, sometimes with the scent of violets and an evidently fine character as it ages;

flavour: harmonious, savoury, slightly tannic, maturing with time to acquire a velvety smoothness; the product of the vintage that has been subject to «governo» is lively and rounded;

total minimum alcohol content by volume: 11.50%, with a maximum of 4.0 g/l of reducing sugars;

minimum total acidity: 4.5 g/l;

minimum non-reducing extract: 21.0 g/l.

When the wine bears the mention «riserva»: total minimum alcohol content by volume: 12.50%;

minimum non-reducing extract: 22.0 g/l.

“Chianti” with reference to the «Colli Fiorentini» subzone:

colour: bright ruby, tending towards garnet with age;

perfume: intensely vinous, sometimes with the scent of violets and an evidently fine character as it ages;

flavour: harmonious, savoury, slightly tannic, maturing with time to acquire a velvety smoothness; the product of the vintage that has been subject to «governo» is lively and rounded;

total minimum alcohol content by volume: 12.00%, with a maximum of 4.0 g/l of reducing sugars;

minimum total acidity: 4.5 g/l;

minimum non-reducing extract: 21.0 g/l.

When the wine bears the mention «riserva»: total minimum alcohol content by volume: 12.50%;

minimum non-reducing extract: 22.0 g/l.

“Chianti” with reference to the «Colli Senesi» subzone:

colour: bright ruby, tending towards garnet with age;

perfume: intensely vinous, sometimes with the scent of violets and an evidently fine character as it ages;

flavour: harmonious, savoury, slightly tannic, maturing with time to acquire a velvety smoothness; the product of the vintage that has been subject to «governo» is lively and rounded;

total minimum alcohol content by volume: 12.00%, with a maximum of 4.0 g/l of reducing sugars;

minimum total acidity: 4.5 g/l;

minimum non-reducing extract: 21.0 g/l.

When the wine bears the mention «riserva»: total minimum alcohol content by volume: 13,00%;

minimum non-reducing extract: 23,0 g/l.

“Chianti” with reference to the «Colline Pisane» subzone:

colour: bright ruby, tending towards garnet with age;

perfume: intensely vinous, sometimes with the scent of violets and an evidently fine character as it ages;

flavour: harmonious, savoury, slightly tannic, maturing with time to acquire a velvety smoothness; the product of the vintage that has been subject to «governo» is lively and rounded;

total minimum alcohol content by volume: 11.50%, with a maximum of 4.0 g/l of reducing sugars;

minimum total acidity: 4.5 g/l;

minimum non-reducing extract: 21.0 g/l.

When the wine bears the mention «riserva»: total minimum alcohol content by volume: 12.50%;

minimum non-reducing extract: 22,0 g/l.

“Chianti” with reference to the «Montalbano» subzone:

colour: bright ruby, tending towards garnet with age;

perfume: intensely vinous, sometimes with the scent of violets and an evidently fine character as it ages;

flavour: harmonious, savoury, slightly tannic, maturing with time to acquire a velvety smoothness; the product of the vintage that has been subject to «governo» is lively and rounded;

total minimum alcohol content by volume: 11,50%, with a maximum of 4.0 g/l of reducing sugars;

minimum total acidity: 4.5 g/l;

minimum non-reducing extract: 21.0 g/l.

When the wine bears the mention «riserva»: total minimum alcohol content by volume: 12,50%;

minimum non-reducing extract: 22,0 g/l.

“Chianti” with reference to the «Montespertoli» subzone:

colour: bright ruby, tending towards garnet with age;

perfume: intensely vinous, sometimes with the scent of violets and an evidently fine character as it ages;

flavour: harmonious, savoury, slightly tannic, maturing with time to acquire a velvety smoothness; the product of the vintage that has been subject to «governo» is lively and rounded;

total minimum alcohol content by volume: 12.00%, with a maximum of 4.0 g/l of reducing sugars;

minimum total acidity: 4.5 g/l;

minimum non-reducing extract: 21.0 g/l.

When the wine bears the mention «riserva»: total minimum alcohol content by volume: 12,50%;

minimum non-reducing extract: 22,0 g/l.

“Chianti” with reference to the «Rufina» subzone:

colour: bright ruby, tending towards garnet with age;

perfume: intensely vinous, sometimes with the scent of violets and an evidently fine character as it ages;

flavour: harmonious, savoury, slightly tannic, maturing with time to acquire a velvety smoothness; the product of the vintage that has been subject to «governo» is lively and rounded; total minimum alcohol content by volume: 12.00%, with a maximum of 4.0 g/l of reducing sugars; minimum total acidity: 4.5 g/l; minimum non-reducing extract: 21.0 g/l.

When the wine bears the mention «riserva»: total minimum alcohol content by volume: 12,50%; minimum non-reducing extract: 22,0 g/l.

“Chianti” Superiore:

colour: bright ruby, tending towards garnet with age;

perfume: intensely vinous, sometimes with the scent of violets and an evidently fine character as it ages;

flavour: harmonious, savoury, slightly tannic, maturing with time to acquire a velvety smoothness; the product of the vintage that has been subject to «governo» is lively and rounded; total minimum alcohol content by volume: 12.00%, with a maximum of 4.0 g/l of reducing sugars; minimum total acidity: 4.5 g/l; minimum non-reducing extract: 22.0 g/l.

It is the entitlement of the Ministry of agricultural, alimentary and forestry policies, as proposed by the Defence Consortium, to change the limits of total acidity and non-reducing extract, by decree.

Article 7

Labelling, Designation and Presentation

7.1 – Qualifications.

The addition of any qualification other than those envisaged in the present regulations to the labelling, designation and presentation of the wines listed in article 1 is forbidden. This includes the use of the adjectives «extra», «fine», «scelto», «selezionato», «vecchio» and similar. However, it is possible to use indications that refer to names, company names and private brands which do not enhance the quality of the wine in any way and are not misleading to the consumer.

7.2 – Optional Mentions.

For wines that, due to their characteristics are destined for consumption within the year after harvest and for which the specification «governato» – or similar terms authorised by the Ministry of agricultural, alimentary and forestry policies – is to be stated on the label, it is compulsory to write «governo all'uso Toscano».

7.3 It is, however, possible, in observance of the laws in force, to use indications which refer to municipalities, hamlets, areas, zones and localities included within the zone delimited in article 3, from which the grapes used to make the wine qualified in this way are obtained.

7.4 – Vintage.

Bottles or other containers of «Chianti» wines must bear the vintage in which the grapes were harvested.

7.5 – Vineyard.

In the designation of wines with denomination of controlled and guaranteed origin «Chianti», «Chianti Superiore» and «Chianti» followed by reference to one of the subzones, it is possible to use the mention “vigna” (vineyard) as long as it is followed by the place name of the vineyard or the relative traditional name, that the wine is vinified and stored in separate containers and that said mention, followed by the place name of the vineyard or the relative traditional name, is stated on the documents presented in relation to the grapes and in the registers and accompanying documents, and that it is also stated in the special regional list in compliance with art. 6, paragraph 8 of legislative decree no. 61/2010.

Article 8

Packaging

8.1 – Corking and Containers.

Upon release for sale, bottles or other containers of «Chianti» wines must reflect the traditional characteristics of a prestigious wine, also with regard to shape and “dress”.

In the case of «Chianti» wines packaged in flasks, the use of any flask other than the traditional Tuscan one, with the characteristics defined in article 1, paragraph 2, letter c) of law no. 82 of 20th February 2006, is forbidden. The use of previously used flasks is also forbidden.

For the packaging of the wines listed in article 1, excluding «Chianti Superiore» and those with the mention «riserva», the corking systems envisaged by the laws in force are permitted, including those for which regulation will be assigned by said legislation to the present Regulations.

Closure of the containers with metal crown and tear-off caps is, however, forbidden.

Only flat corks can be used, with the exception of containers with a maximum capacity of 0.375 l, for which the «screw cap» can be used.

Article 9

Link with the Geographic Environment

a) Information on the Geographic Area

a.1) Natural Factors that are Important to the Link:

The delimited geographic area falls within the central part of the Tuscany region and partially comprises the hill territories close to the Apennines in the provinces of Arezzo, Florence, Pistoia, Pisa, Prato and Siena.

Geological nature: Chianti is in a rather evenly conformed geological area situated to the south of the Apennines and between the latitudes that comprise Florence and Siena. One strip starts in the north, from the Mugello area, towards Rufina and Pontassieve, and continues along the Chianti hills as far as, and including, the territory occupied by the Municipality of Cetona. The other originates on Montalbano and is linked to the Val di Pesa, heading towards San Gimignano and Montalcino. The central nucleus is surrounded by extensions linked to the Aretino, Senese, Pistoiese, Pisano and Pratese hill systems. These extreme and outlying areas are connected by transversal links.

In particular, from a geological point of view, the territory of Chianti, due to its vast extension, can be divided into four systems, in decreasing order in terms of the time of formation: Mio-Eocene Pre-Apennine ridges, Pliocene hills, the inter-mountain basin of Valdarno Superiore with the Pleistocene deposits and the alluvial deposits.

The altitude of the hill vineyards averages at between 200 and 400 metres above sea level, with appropriate positioning and exposure. The production regulations (art. 4) envisage a maximum altitude for the placement of vineyards of 700 m above sea level.

The area's climate is part of the so-called climatic complex of the interior Tuscan hills.

The climate of the district can be described as being from “humid” to “subhumid”, with a lack of water in summer. The average annual rainfall is 867 mm, with a minimum of 817 mm and a maximum of 932 mm. The maximum rainfall is usually recorded in November, with 121 mm, with the minimum occurring in July, with 32 mm. The month of August is that which is usually hottest, with average temperatures of above 23°C, while the coldest month is usually January, with average temperatures of around 5°C

a.2) Human Factors that Are Important to the Link:

The human factors linked to the production territory are of fundamental importance and, by consolidated tradition, they have contributed to the obtaining of “Chianti”. Although many historians agree that the Etruscans introduced viticulture to the Chianti area, the discovery of some fossilised vines which date back tens of millions of years, leads us to assume that the origins of the region's most famous crop are even older.

Over the centuries, therefore, viticulture has maintained its role as the main and referential crop of the area, around which the other farm production sectors revolved until the early 1970s, when the

agricultural system switched from “sharecropping” to that known as “direct farming”. This important change implicated the migration of the workforce from the primary sector towards non-farming activities, such as the construction sector and industry, with the consequent abandon of the countryside, due to movement of the population towards the towns and cities. This forced the reformulation of a new system of conduction, known as “direct farming”, which drastically imposed the transformation of the old vine cultivations, which were often rather casual, with vines supported by trees, into new, modern, specialised vineyards that could be easily managed using machinery. This was partially financed by the various F.E.O.G.A. programmes.

The Chianti Consortium was born of the innovative and entrepreneurial spirit of Florence’s winegrowers in 1927, in order to defend domestic trade and exports of “typical Chianti” wine.

With Ministerial Decree of 31st July 1932, with a view to actively defending typical Italian wines, the “typical Chianti” wine production zone was delimited for the first time. It was made up of seven production zones, which are still exactly the same today.

Chianti wine was assigned the Denomination of Controlled Origin with Presidential Decree of 9th August 1967, with approval of the relative production regulations, where, in addition to the production zones identified with the previous Ministerial Decree of 1932, the neighbouring territories falling within the provinces of Arezzo, Florence, Prato, Pisa, Pistoia and Siena were also included.

Thanks to the skilled work of the winegrowers and the activism of the wine industry, the conditions were created so that Chianti wine was distributed on a huge scale and became very popular on the domestic and international markets. Chianti wine, with its entrepreneurs, who are always at the fore of developments in both production and marketing, due to its quality and to the fact that it had contributed to publicising Italy and Italian products on markets all over the world, was acknowledged as Chianti D.O.C.G, with Presidential Decree of 2nd July 1984.

The incidence of the human factors for this sector, but also for other agricultural sectors too, such as the cultivation of olives, is particularly referred to the detailed definition of the following technical-production aspects, which are part of the production regulations currently in force:

- *ampelographic base of the vineyards:*

The grape varieties suited to the production of the wine in question are essentially those grown traditionally in the geographic area considered, as listed in art. 2 of the regulations. In particular, the leading grape variety is Sangiovese n., which can vary from 70% up to 100%.

- *the training systems, planting arrangements and pruning systems:*

As regards the training systems, there are no particular limitations, leaving the winegrower a wide range of choice as to the system that best suits his estate and organisational needs, the sole exception being that the system chosen does not alter the specific characteristics of the grapes and the wine. Every horizontal canopy form of training must be absolutely avoided.

New plantations must have at least 4,000 plants per hectare. The pruning systems must not alter the specific characteristics of the grapes and the wine.

Every forced cultivation practice is forbidden, while emergency irrigation is allowed.

- *the wine production practices:*

are those traditionally consolidated in the area for the vinification of still wines, adequately divided into the basic type, the “riserva” type and the “superiore” type. The latter are more structured red wines, the processing of which requires determined periods of ageing: 2 years for Chianti, 2 years, at least 6 months of which, in oak barrels, for the Chianti Rufina and Chianti Colli Fiorentini subzones. For “Colli Senesi”: 2 years, at least 8 months of which in oak barrels, with at least 4 months’ subsequent bottle-ageing.

The grape yields stated in art. 4, paragraph 6, fall from 9 tons per hectare for the basic “Chianti”, to 7.5 tons/hectare for the “superiore” type. Release for sale, too, as indicated in article 5, paragraph 6, extends from the 1st of March of the year following the grape harvest for the basic “Chianti” and certain subzones, while for the “Chianti Montespertoli” the date moves forward to the 1st of June and

for “Chianti Colli Fiorentini”, “Chianti Rufina” and “Chianti Superiore” it moves to the 1st of September.

b) Information on the Quality and Characteristics of the Product Essentially or Exclusively Attributable to the Geographic Environment:

The D.O.C.G. “Chianti” refers to various types of red wine – “basic” – “subzone” “superiore” and “riserva” – which, from the analytical and organoleptic point of view present particular characteristics, described by art. 6 of the production regulations, which permit a clear identification linked to the geographic environment.

In particular, all the wines present a specific level of acidity. The colour is bright ruby, tending towards garnet with age. The perfume is intensely vinous, sometimes with the scent of violets and an evidently fine character as it ages. The flavour is harmonious, savoury, slightly tannic, maturing with time to acquire a velvety smoothness; the product of the vintage that has been subject to “governo all’uso Toscano” is lively and rounded.

c) Description of the Causal Interaction between the Elements Listed under Letter a) and those Listed under Letter b)

The hill orography of the production zone where the vineyards destined to the production of the Chianti denomination are located, as well as the position and exposure, contribute to attributing an unmistakable characterisation of the zone delimited in art. 3), for wine production of the most excellent quality.

The same physical characteristics, texture and chemical-physical structure of the soils make a determinant contribution, together with meticulous selection of the grape varieties and of the relative rootstocks, to obtaining the particular organoleptic and chemical-physical characteristics of “Chianti” wine.

The dimension of the area, as mentioned in the geological description of the soils, comprises different types of soil, ranging from clay to clay with heavy stone, that of a mixed consistency and that of sand. The soils are usually of medium fertility, set on surfaces ranging from gently rolling to steep hills and sometimes of such extreme steepness as to require the creation of terraces.

The climate in the production area, as mentioned, enjoys an annual average rainfall of 867 mm. The dry period usually begins in June, when there is a modest amount of rainfall, becoming worse in the months of July and August. The combination of a lack of rainfall in summer with a medium-high temperature and adequate sunshine, causes stress to the vine, which contributes to obtaining grapes that are particularly well-suited to making a Chianti wine with positive characteristics.

It is thanks to the combination of the environment where the vineyards are planted, with the human factors influencing the technical decisions made in the creation of the vineyard and used in its daily agronomical management, that it is possible to have a product which, taking into account its articulations and specific characteristics, is unique in the world.

The term Chianti represents, together with age-old cultural traditions, history, literature, gastronomy and the local population, not only a great wine, but also a very complex socio-economic system.

The great development of viticulture took place with the advent of the Medici family. As early as the second half of the 15th century, Lorenzo Dei Medici, in the Symposium and the Song of Bacchus, illustrates a popular climate, in which wine is the essence of a theatre of wit and banality bordering on the grotesque. The Medici family of merchants and bankers saw wine as an asset and a gift, food, currency and symbol. The story goes that, from the days of the hard and sagacious Cosimo the Elder to those of the unfortunate Gian Gastone, the favourite wine in the Medici home was that made in the Chianti area. In addition to wines originating in this area, they also used drink, first at Palazzo di Via Larga, then at Pitti and always in the Medicean villas in the countryside, Schiavo, Vernaccia, Moscatello, Greco, Malvasia, Ribolla and “vin cotto”.

The link that binds the Medicean dynasty with oenological science or, more simply, wine, is very close. It is no mere coincidence that, when refurbishing the 13th century Palazzo Vecchio, in the 16th

century, in honour of the Medici family, the columns were decorated with leaves, shoots and grapes, which can still be admired in the courtyard of the palace.

The Medici were Lords of Florence, of the countryside and, from the 16th century, they were also the Grand Dukes of Tuscany. It is only natural that one of the region's most renowned products would become closely linked with the world of politics. Wine also marked joyfulness and lavishness, the desire for drunkenness and a loss of memory that many members of the Medici family, particularly Lorenzo, cultivated, not without a secret vein of melancholy.

Numerous disputes have arisen to establish just how old Chianti is, including that regarding the meaning of its name: for some, it means "beating of wings" or "clamour and noise of horns", or is more simply the topographic extension of the Etruscan word "Clante", a personal name, frequent in the Etruscan people, traces of which have been found in some 14th century accounting documents. Lamberto Paronetto, in one of his books, mentions its use in a deed of donation dated 790 belonging to the Abbey of San Bartolomeo in Ripoli.

From the deed of donation there is a gap of many centuries before we come to the documents of the Datini archive (1383-1410) of Prato, where the term "Chianti" is also used for the first time to designate a special type of wine. However, one of the remote and secure citations of the word "Chianti", with reference to wine, seems to be that which appeared in the holy portrayal of Sant'Antonio towards the end of the 15th or the very beginning of the 16th century. However, despite rare 15th and 16th century appearances of the word, the current denomination of this wine was to be related to the name of "vermilion" or that of "wine of Florence" for many years to come. Only in the 17th century, with the intensification of sales and exports, did the name of the region become universally recognised also by the famous product of this land.

In September 1716, the "illustrious lords, appointed to the new congregation over the sale of wine" established the terms of sale inside and outside "the States of His Royal Highness", unwittingly formulating the first real regulations governing "Chianti" and the other wines, which were famous at the time, destined to merge into the same denomination in future.

The Edict posted "in the usual and unusual places" of Florence, regulated not only the original zone of Chianti, but also those of Carmignano, Pomino and Valdarno di Sopra. The edict of the grand duke also listed severe punishments for all cases of counterfeiting and clandestine traffic, preempting the regulation of the places of origin, prelude to today's controlled and guaranteed denomination. The illustrious controllers of the time wrote: "all those wines that are not produced and made in the delimited regions may not and must not, under any pretext or this colour, enter into negotiations for navigation as Chianti, Pomino, Carmignano and Val d'Arno di Sopra, on pain of punishment as provided in the edict pronounced."

The edict was clear:

"His Royal Highness, the Serene Grand Duke of Tuscany, our Lord, deeming it important to maintain the ancient credit of any kind of merchandise that may leave his fortunate States, not only for the decorum of the Nation which has always upheld an irreproachable public image, but also to cooperate as much as possible to the relief of his beloved subjects..."

The decision was, therefore, made to order the constitution of a specific congregation, with the task of ensuring that the Tuscan wines ordered for navigation, were accompanied by a warranty to guarantee their quality: "... criminally against the carriers, the shippers and anyone else who shall handle said wines for fraud as far as delivery to the foreign buyer's warehouse or to the cargoes directly, and depending on the damage caused to the public benefit".

Lastly, there was the intuition of Baron Bettino Ricasoli, with the definition of the ampelographic base of Chianti wine and the introduction of special vinification techniques, such as that of "governo", using "Colorino" grapes, preventively withered on cane mats (cannicci). The practice of "governo" gives the wine a higher glycerine content, the result being a smoother "drinkability", which makes it suitable to accompany typical Tuscan dishes, such as cured meats, roasts, grilled meat, etc.

In 1870, Ricasoli wrote to Professor Studiati of Pisa University: “the wine receives from Sangioveto the main dose of its perfume and a certain vigorous sensation; from Canaiolo the smoothness that tempers the harshness of the former grape, without detracting from its perfume, having a perfume of its own; Malvasia tends to dilute the product of the first two grapes, increasing the flavour and making it lighter and more readily usable on the everyday table”.

In more recent years, Chianti wine was assigned the Denomination of Controlled Origin with Presidential Decree of 9th August 1967, with approval of the relative production regulations, where, in addition to the production zones identified with the previous Ministerial Decree of 1932, the neighbouring territories falling within the provinces of Arezzo, Florence, Pisa, Pistoia and Siena were also included and, in 1984, thanks to the skilled work of the winegrowers and the active collateral industry of the sector, the conditions were created so that Chianti wine was acknowledged as Chianti D.O.C.G, with Presidential Decree of 2nd July 1984.

Article 10

References to the Control Structure

Name and Address:

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“TOSCANA CERTIFICAZIONE AGROALIMENTARE s.r.l.” is the Control Board authorised by the Ministry of Agricultural, Alimentary and Forestry Policies, in accordance with art. 13 of Legislative Decree no. 61/2010 (annex 1), which carries out the annual check on observance of the provisions of the present regulations, in compliance with art.25, par. 1, 1st section, letters a) and c), and with art. 26 of EC reg. no. 607/2009, for the products benefiting from the D.O.P., via a systematic control across the entire production chain (viticulture, processing, packaging), in compliance with the aforementioned art. 25, par.1, 2nd section, letter c). In particular, said check is carried out in observance of a predetermined Plan of Controls, approved by the Ministry, in compliance with the model approved by Ministerial Decree of 2nd November 2010, published in Official Gazette no. 271 of 19/11/2010 (annex 2).