

SAFECROP

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
OF CROP PROTECTION WITH LOW ENVIRONMENT
AND CONSUMER HEALTH IMPACT



ISTITUTO AGRARIO
DI SAN MICHELE ALL'ADIGE

5th International Workshop on Grapevine Downy and Powdery Mildew



**S. Michele all'Adige, Trentino, Italy
18-23 June 2006**

Final announcement

**Registration and Accommodation
Call for abstracts**

Istituto Agrario di S. Michele all'Adige (IASMA), Italy
&
Centre for Research and Development of crop protection with low environment and
consumer-health impact (SAFECROP)

Meeting Organization

Organizing committee: C. Gessler, I. Pertot

Scientific Committee: D. Gadoury (U.S.A.), C. Gessler (Switzerland), D. Gubler (U.S.A.), G. Hill, (Germany), H.-H. Kassemeyer (Germany), P. Magarey (Australia), I. Pertot (Italy), J. Pscheidt, (U.S.A.)

Local Organization

Organization and scientific secretariat:

Daniele Barbacovi

Safecrop Centre,

Istituto Agrario di S. Michele all'Adige

Via Mach 1, 38010 TN, Italy

Tel. +39 0461 615239

Fax. +39 0461 650872

e-mail: pdmildew2006@iasma.it

INVITATION

We have the honour to invite you to the 5th International Workshop on grape Downy and Powdery mildew. It is the occasion to be again updated on all ongoing research on Downy and Powdery mildew of grapes, as this workshop will assemble researchers from the leading institutions.

In the past we had the mutual pleasure to meet and exchange our experiences on the two pathogens which "drive our lives". Another very productive meeting was the last one, in Napa California, October 2002.

We will be able to meet in a research centre that is equipped with all necessary facilities for scientific meetings. S. Michele all'Adige is easily accessed from outside Italy. It is situated in Northern Italy, at the foothills of the Dolomites.

Science will be the main part of our activity, focusing on the two most important diseases of grape: Downy and Powdery mildew. There will be space for oral communications and posters.

As in the past meetings, the proceedings will be printed.

However the local organizing committee will also present the local wine industry and its products and some of the most beautiful aspects of this splendid region.

So we expect a large participation.

We look forward to seeing you in S. Michele all'Adige, Italy.

Sincerely,

Cesare Gessler and Ilaria Pertot

Provisional list of topics to be presented and discussed:

- Biology of Grape
 - o Downy mildew
 - o Powdery mildew
- Disease management
 - o Powdery mildew control: possibilities for integration, problems with interactions between different tools of pest and disease management, positive and negative side effects on non-target organisms.
 - o Downy mildew control: possibilities for integration, problems with interactions between different tools of pest and disease management, positive and negative side effects on non-target organisms.
- Epidemiology and population genetics
 - o Downy mildew
 - o Powdery mildew
- Biocontrol, alternative control, induced resistance, application of natural substances/microbials against Downy or/and Powdery mildew.
- Economical aspects of disease management, decision support systems, models, forecasting.
- Role of host plant resistance.
- Innovative and novel research and methodologies.

MEETING WEB PAGE

All these information and more on
<http://www.safecrop.org/english/events/pdmildew2006>

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Saturday	17.6.2006	Afternoon	Arrival of participants to Trento
Saturday	17.6.2006	18:00-20:30	Distribution of meeting material
Saturday	17.6.2006	21:00	Get together
Sunday	18.6.2006	09:00-17:00	Workshop Scientific Session
Monday	19.6.2006	09:00-17:00	Workshop Scientific Session
Tuesday	20.6.2006	09:00-17:00	Excursion- visit to wine production in Trentino
Wednesday	21.6.2006	09:00-17:00	Workshop Scientific Session
Thursday	22.6.2006	09:00-17:00	Workshop Scientific Session
Thursday	22.6.2006	20:00-23:00	Gala Dinner
Friday	23.6.2006	09:00-12:00	Workshop Scientific Session
Friday	23.6.2006	16:00-17:00	Workshop Business Meeting
Saturday	24.6.2006	Morning	Departure

MEETING EXCURSIONS

The technical excursion on 20 June will be centered on the wine production of Trentino, from the vineyard until the degustation. We will visit the main areas of wine production in Trentino, the experimental farm of the Istituto agrario di S. Michele and CAVIT, one of the biggest winery in Italy. During the tour we will stop to see some interesting historical places, as Beseno Castle and Drena Castle. The dinner will be served in an historical building close to Toblino Lake. The topics touched during the technical excursion will be again in the centre of our attention as during the week we will also visit the vineyards of the Institute and its old cellar (previously the cellar of the old Monastery, 1200 A.D.) and the modern "experimental" wine making laboratory under the expert guidance of our master oenologist. There will also be time for wine testing (with typical local wines, such as Teroldego Rotaliano), with the scope to learn about the cultivar specific wines, assemblages, uvaggi and much more. The Meeting Gala Dinner will be in an unique and enchanting place near Trento.

MEETING SESSIONS

We will have discussions and presentation (oral or by posters). There will be sufficient sessions for oral presentations and discussions and poster will be displayed continuously. Topic oriented poster sessions will precede the related oral sessions. No parallel sessions will be organized. The organizing committee will select the oral presentations (15-20 minutes including discussion), however authors should indicate preference.

Poster-authors will be requested to stay with their posters during the indicated poster sessions. Notification about the method of presentation (oral or poster) will be given to the presenters by the 15 of April (two weeks after the deadline for the Abstract extended summary). Poster dimensions will be maximum *90 cm wide* and *120 cm high* (vertical). Posters content should be well organized for clear presentation. Use font size and pictures/graphs that can comfortably be read from a distance of 1.5-2.0 meters and avoid lengthy texts.

Equipment for oral presentations: a beamer projector for electronic Power Point presentations will be available. The preferred method is via a Power Point electronic presentation. For Power Point presentations you are asked to bring the file on a CDROM compact disk or a USB flash memory key. Presentation will be loaded and made from one common computer.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ABSTRACT PREPARATION

Abstract (extended summary) submission

Please submit your abstract (extended summary) as follows:

1. The abstract must be written in English
2. The text should be concise, informative and reflect the contents of your presentation. Please use standard abbreviations only.
3. Please format in 'Times New Roman' (12 pt), single-spaced, with 2 columns per page.
4. A maximum of two pages including tables and figures (black and white) will be allowed.
5. Please use MS Word only to facilitate the editing process.

Abstract format:

Paper format: A-4;

Margins: Left and right margins - 2.54 cm, upper margin – 2.54 cm; lower margin – 2.54 cm.

Font: "Times New Roman" or "Times" [Title 12 pt bold, authors 12 pt bold; address(es) one E-mail address and fax 12 pt, running text 9 pt]

Please follow the example. We regret that we will have to send abstracts back to the authors for corrections if they have not been prepared according to the instructions. The right style is given in the example

<http://www.safecrop.org/english/events/pdmildew2006/abstractsample.doc>

The abstract (extended summary) should include Title, authors names (presenter underlined), addresses including one E-mail address and fax number.

Abstracts should be sent to:

Powdery and downy mildew 2006 Secretariat (Address: Istituto Agrario di S. Michele all'Adige, via Mach 1, I-38010, S. Michele all'Adige TN, Italy;

E-mail address: pdmildew2006@iasma.it

Last date of arrival of abstracts is 30 March 2006.

Abstracts will be included in the book of Proceedings only after registration of the presenting author has been paid.

Notification of receiving of abstracts and registration and mode of presentation (oral/poster) will be sent. Acknowledgement of abstract acceptance will be emailed to the presenting author.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

The proceedings-book, summarizing oral and poster presentations, will be handed out to all registered participants at the beginning of the meeting, along with the program and the list of participants. Be aware that your extended abstract will be in the proceeding book only if it reaches us by the deadline of the 30 of March.

LANGUAGE

The official language of the meeting is **ENGLISH**.

English will be used in the abstracts in the poster and oral presentations and in the proceedings.

Registration Fees (in Euro)

Type	Deadline	Euro
Airport - hotel – airport transportation ¹		30,00
5 days Early registration - Meeting package ²	31.12.05	380,00
5 days Registration – Meeting package ²	30.03.06	430,00
5 days Late registration – Meeting package ²	31.05.06	500,00
Accompanying persons – Get-together, Excursion, Meeting dinner ³		200,00
Short participation - meeting registration		
Type	Deadline	Euro
Transportation not available	-	-
3 Days Late Registration ⁵	31.05.06	350,00
1 Day Late Registration ⁴	31.05.06	50,00
Meeting Registration from 01.06.06 – 23.06.06 – Payment in cash		
Type	Deadline	Euro
Transportation not available	-	-
5 Days on meeting registration ²	-	550,00
3 Days on meeting registration ⁵	-	380,00
1 Day on meeting registration ⁴	-	60,00

If you ask for transportation¹, please notify by email (pdmildew2006@iasma.it) the flight number, arrival date and time before 9 June 2006. For arrivals in Milan or Venice you will have to use the public transportation.

¹ *Transportation*: The distance between the airport of Verona and the meeting venue is 90 km. Transportation will be available on 17.06.2006 for transfer of the participants to the hotel and on 24.6.2006 for the transfer back to the airport. Transfer will be carried out in-groups and not person by person. The price quoted is for one-person in the -group transportation. Public transportation is also available, but not for early departing flights or late arriving flights, so have a look on your flight schedule.

² *Full meeting registration covers*: Abstract book, all transportations from Trento to San Michele and the way back, all coffee breaks, all lunches, Welcome reception "get together" on Saturday, Excursion and dinner on Tuesday, Gala dinner on Thursday, *What it does not cover*: Dinner on Sunday and Friday.

³ *Accompanying*: Accompanying person payment includes the Get together, Excursions (with lunch box and dinner), and Meeting Gala Dinner (it does not include, participation in the sessions, book of abstracts, tea/coffee breaks and meeting lunch meals).

⁴ *1 Day registration covers*: Abstract book, one lunch buffet, two coffee breaks.

⁵ *3 Days registration covers*: Abstract book, three lunches, six coffee breaks, transportation from Trento to San Michele and the way back. Depending on the specific meeting days you will attend (**the days must be specified in the registration form!**), the registration will cover the dinners and/or the excursion (as they are planned in the meeting program).

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation is provided in several Trento hotels, in the city historical centre, which are at 5 minutes walk from each other. Hotel prices (room and breakfast in €) for stay before, during and after the meeting:

Occupancy	Hotel ****	Hotel ***
Single	90	63-68
Double, per person	59	48-50
Double, single occupancy	100	73-78

Details of the hotels on the official meeting web page

<http://www.safecrop.org/english/events/pdmildew2006> or as follows:

**** Hotel Buonconsiglio <http://www.hotelbuonconsiglio.it/indexe.htm>;

**** Hotel Accademia <http://www.accademiahotel.it/Ing/HomePage.htm>;

*** Hotel America <http://www.hotelamerica.it/Inglese/Default.htm>;

*** Hotel Albermonaco <http://www.hotelinformation.com/html/italy/trento/albermonaco/>;

PAYMENT

Payment of fees will be with **money transfer** only in € (Euro) or **by credit cards** (VISA, MasterCard). Fees payments are accepted only in €. Please inform your bank that all cost of the money transfer has to be attributed to you.

Your Name (or names if the payment covers more than one person) has to appear in the transfer document.

Registration fees must be made payable to::

Address: Istituto Agrario di S. Michele all'Adige, via Mach 1, S. Michele all'Adige (TN), I-38010, Italia, Tel: ++39 0461 615222 Fax: ++39 0461 650872

Bank: Unicredit Banca- Filiale di Mezzolombardo (TN).

IBAN CODE: IT85E02000835040000000701805

Swift Code UNCRIT22

Specification: COUNTRY: **IT** - CIN EUR **85** - CIN E - ABI **02008** - CAB **35040**

Account number **000000701805**

Accommodation payments should be made directly to your hotel at departure time. A valid credit card is however requested for your hotel reservation.

Please send to the Meeting Secretariat (**preferably by Email**) the registration form (see form in a separate file) to the following address:

E-mail: pdmildew2006@iasma.it Fax: ++39 0462 650872

If payment is done by bank transfer a copy of the receipt of the money transfer should be sent to Meeting Secretariat (fax or attached image file by e-mail).

Please send the **accommodation form** to the Trentino Holiday Agency to the following address:

E-mail: evita@thol.it Fax: ++39 0461 825657

Since June is tourism season in Trento you are highly recommended to book in advance to assure your hotel choice. Note that after 30 March hotel availability is not guaranteed, **so take note of deadline for hotel reservation.**

CANCELLATIONS

Cancellations must be made in writing (fax or e-mail) and received by the Meeting Secretary at the address pdmildew2006@iasma.it (or fax + 39 0461 650872).

Cancellations received prior to 15.3.2006 will be fully refunded with the deduction of the transfer costs for payments made with money transfer.

Cancellations received between 15.3-21.5.2006 will be refunded minus 30% of the total (registration).

Cancellations received between 22.5-27.5.2006 will be refunded minus 50% of the total payment.

Cancellations received after 9.6.2006 will not be refunded.

Only those cancellations received in writing to the Meeting Secretariat will be accepted.

IMPORTANT DATES

Deadline of payment of EARLY registration fee	(380€)	31 December 2005
Deadline of payment of REGULAR registration fee	(430€)	30 March 2006
Deadline for hotel reservation		30 March 2006
Deadline for submission of abstracts (extended summary)		30 March 2006
Deadline of payment of LATE registration fee	(500€)	31 May 2006
Cancellations fully refunded		until 15 March 2006
<small>(with the deduction of the transfer costs for payments made with money transfer)</small>		
Deadline for notifying the flight number		9 June 2006
(for transportation from airport)		

Optional ACCOMPANYING PERSONS

Trento and surroundings give plenty of opportunity for tourism. There are so many opportunities that we decided to let you choose what you prefer. Trento by itself is pleasant to be visited (Castello del Buonconiglio, Duomo and its museum, Cable railway of Sardagna, Museums, etc.). The historical centre of the city is full of shops and bars where you can enjoy real Italian ice cream and also good wines. Rovereto (it can be easy reach by train) has also a pleasant historical centre, it has a museum on the first World War and a new International Museum of Modern Art (MART). Many agencies organise tours all over Trentino. Information can easily be obtained from APT official site.

<http://www.trentino.to/> or <http://www.trentino.to/home/index.html? lang=en>)

or Trentino Holiday (<http://www.trentinobooking.com/main.asp?lingua=2&ramo=webcam>).

Rent a car:

Via Brennero 127 - KL5 Trento + 39 0461-420276

(<http://www.avis.com/AvisWeb/home/AvisHome>)

Other links for tourist informations: <http://www.trentinonline.it/> or

http://www.unitn.it/en/internazionale/welcome_office/general_info.htm

INQUIRIES

Inquiries regarding the scientific program:

Abstracts: Dr. Daniele Barbacovi Email address: pdmildew2006@iasma.it

Inquiries regarding hotel local arrangements:

Hotel reservation and tourism: Evita Bondi, Trentino Holidays evita@thol.it

General: Powdery and downy mildew Secretariat: pdmildew2006@iasma.it

INTERNATIONAL ATTENDEES

If you are from a Country outside the EU, you will need a valid passport or visa: if you require a letter of invitation, please ask to the meeting Secretary. More information on VISA on http://www.esteri.it/visti/index_eng.asp

TRAVEL

BY PLANE:

The closest airport is Verona airport (<http://www.aeroporto.verona.it/>). Because of the tourists demands in the season of the meeting you are advised to book your flights early.

Airports:

Verona airport (<http://www.aeroporto.verona.it/>) the nearest airport; shuttle bus Verona airport-Verona train station (from 06.35 to 23.35 every 20 minutes, 20 min duration, cost about 4.50 €); train to Trento (**last train to Trento at 21.00**, 1h and 30 min duration)

Bolzano airport: smaller also near easy to reach Trento in about an hour by train (every 45- 60 Minutes, 45 min duration)

Venezia airport (shuttle bus to train station Venezia, train to Trento with changing in Verona ca 3.5 h, **last train from Verona to Trento at 21.00**)

(<http://www.veniceairport.it/index.jhtml?requestid=3063>)

Milano Malpensa (shuttle bus ca 50 min and train to Trento with changing in Verona, 4 h duration, **last train from Verona to Trento at 21.00**) (<http://www.sea-aeroporto.milano.it>), but in this case you have to provide your own for transportation to Trento.

BY TRAIN

Two possible accesses from the South via Milano-Verona or from the north via Innsbruck/ Brenner

Train Schedules and other information on the Italian official website:

<http://www.trenitalia.it/en/index.html>

Train schedules in Europe:

<http://reiseauskunft.bahn.de/bin/query.exe/en?newrequest=yes&protocol=http:&>

<http://www.sbb.ch>

From the Trento train station to your Hotel or to the Hotel Academia (where on Saturday will be held the "Welcome participants" with the distribution of meeting materials and the get together) is only a walk of few minutes.

In addition taxis are available at the airport, they are located outside the air terminal. The cost of taxi in Italy is very high.

BY CAR:

Highway: A27 Modena-Brennero <http://www.autostrade.it/>:

Trento city (hotels and get together): exit "Trento Centro", map of the city:

<http://www.unitn.it/giftrento/tnmap.jpg>

<http://62.110.89.39/cgi-bin/mappa.pl?lang=en>

Istituto Agrario di S. Michele all'Adige (meeting venue): A27 exit "S. Michele all'Adige", turn left after exit, cross the bridge, turn right and immediately left, follow the signs for the institute.

GENERAL INFORMATIONS ON HOW TO REACH TRENTO:

<http://www.trentinobooking.com/main.asp?ramo=comearrivare&lingua=2>

TRENTO-S. MICHELE

The distance between Trento and S. Michele is about 17 km; transportation will be provided each day from and to the hotels once in a day.

From Trento to Istituto agrario di S. Michele (meeting venue): take the local train at the little station to the left of the main station (ferrovia Trento Malè), direction Malè, stop in Grumo station (trains starting from 6.00 till 22.00 about every 30 min) or by bus (turn right when exit the train station), bus stop S. Michele.

From Istituto agrario di S. Michele to Trento (hotels): cross the river Adige, turn left after the bridge and then to the train station, direction Trento, stop in Trento (during the day, trains about every 30 min) or by bus (turn right when exit the train station), bus stop S. Michele.

Please take a look at the [timetable \(PDF, 251 KB\)](#) of all the transportation described above. The table will be updated from 30 April 2006 (with the timetable of the 2006).

LOCATION OF THE MEETING

S. Michele all'Adige is a small community surrounded by vineyards in the pleasant valley of Adige, at the foothills of the Dolomite Mountains, in the North of Italy. The Institute of S. Michele, founded by Edmund Mach in 1874 with the aim of improving agriculture techniques in the Region, is now a link between the basic and the experimental research in a fully integrated concept of agriculture.

WEATHER

The weather in the Trentino in June is pleasant. You can get current weather information at <http://www.meteotrentino.it/aspweb/inglese/inglese.asp?id=55>. Temperatures in S. Michele are expected to range between 12-15 C (minimum, during night) and 25-32 C (maximum, during day). In June it sometimes rains, so bring with you a light raincoat or a small umbrella. It is advised to bring warm clothes for the evenings and light cloths for the daytime. Shortly before the meeting, you will be informed by e-mail about weather forecast or you can have a look at <http://www.meteotrentino.it/aspweb/inglese/inglese.asp?id=55>.

TRENTO-ALTO ADIGE: GENERAL BACKGROUND

Trentino is located in the south of the Alps, in the north-eastern part of Italy. The total area is 6,212 m², which represents the 2.06% of the Italian surface. The population is about 470,000 people and the average overall density is 75,7 person/km². The territory is prevalently occupied by mountains (more then 20 % of the total area is over than 2,000 m altitude and 50 % is occupied by forest). About 17 % of the total area is environmental protected territory (natural parks, biotopes, etc.). Only less than 10 % of the total area is cultivated. The main economical resource is tourism, agriculture contributes more than 2 % to the R.I.P. (apple, plum, strawberry and small fruits: 37 %; grapevine: 29 %; rearing: 26% and 8 annual crops: 8%).

Because of its geographic position between northern and Mediterranean Europe, Trentino has always been a land of encounter and exchange on this route taken by populations since the Paleolithic and Mesolithic eras, as its history and interesting traditions show. Ever since ancient times, thanks to its specific geographical position between the European continent and the Mediterranean, Trentino has represented an essential passage, a crossroads for a cultural exchange between different populations, a fact that is clearly evident in local traditions and history.

SHORT OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE

History

Trentino, inhabited by hunting and gathering societies ever since the Mesolithic Age, was progressively "invaded" by groups of farmers/stock breeders who settled in the Valle dell'Adige. Here numerous and important archaeological remains have been found, which take us from round about the year 1,000 BC up to the era of the Rhaetians and the Cenomani Gauls, settlers in the area.

Around about the year 100 BC Trentino became a "Roman Province" (The Roman Age). After the fall of the Roman Empire, Trentino falls under the rule of the Ostrogoths, the Lombards and the Franks (Middle Ages). In the year 952, the region of Trento becomes part of the Kingdom of Germany. On 9th April, 1004 the Bishop Principality of Trento is founded with the investiture granted by the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, to Bishop Uldarico I. The bishop, who exercises legislative and judicial powers, controls now the "way to Italy". The Venetians take possession of Vallagarina and Rovereto and stay for a century.

On 24th June 1511, Maximilian, Emperor of Austria and Count of the Tyrol, establishes the so called "Landlibell" that the Principalities of Trento and Bressanone are confederate states with the Tyrol, which is under obligation to defend the territory. The Council (1545-1563), which makes the town of Trento famous all over the world, is a creation of the Bishop Prince Bernardo Clesio, as well as the great development of humanistic science and the transformation of the town.

Napoleon's era gives the end of the Bishop Principality. When the Spanish War of Succession breaks out, Trentino is invaded by French troops and Trento, under siege, is bombed by General Vendôme's troops on 3rd September 1703. On 24th July 1777 Pietro Vigilio Thun, the last prince-bishop of Trentino, reaches an agreement with Maria Teresa of Austria, according to which the Principality of Trento is bound to the county of Tyrol. It is the beginning of the end for the Principality. From 1796 until 1803 Trentino is occupied three times by French troops and is occupied an equal number of times by the Austrians. Finally the Principality of Trento, as well as that of Bressanone, are secularised: the territory is handed over to the Hapsburgs, who subsequently annex it (4th February 1803) to the Tyrol. In 1805 Trentino becomes Bavarian. A rebellion breaks out, led by Andreas Hofer (who enters Trento at the head of 20 thousand rebels). Hofer's rebellion against the Bavarians and the French ends on 27th January 1810, when he is captured.

The re-annexation of Trentino to the Austrian Tyrol is ratified by the Congress of Vienna. For a century (until 1918) Trentino was annexed to the Hapsburg Empire, then the separation was fostered by the ever increasing affirmation of nationalistic and irredentist political groups. After the first world war, the northern borders of Italy were re-drawn across the Alps and Trentino was annexed to Italy. On the 5th September 1946 the De Gasperi-Gruber agreement was signed, basis upon which the 1972 Statute of autonomous government was drawn up and with which Trentino became an autonomous province.

Trentino and the legislative and administrative autonomy recognized by Italian Constitution.

In 1972 the Autonomous Statute became law and the Trentino Alto Adige Region was divided into the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano. The Council of the Autonomous Province of Trento discusses and approves laws in diverse social sectors and these measures are ratified by the central government in Rome. The Trentino autonomy was the subject of long and complex political and diplomatic negotiations between Italy and Austria as a result of the modification of the Italian frontiers at the end of the First World War. The autonomy of the Trentino Alto Adige Region was established in Paris in the agreement between Alcide De Gasperi and Karl Gruber (the Austrian Foreign Minister) in 1946, and then ratified by the Italian Parliament with a constitutional law in 1948. Another step was the "Paket" of laws passed in 1972 in which the administrative political

role of the two autonomous provinces was recognized and, in practice, led to the present advanced institutional structure that has no equal in Italy.

In the Trentino-Alto Adige Region three languages are currently spoken: Italian, German and Ladin.

Castles

"In passing through that part of the central-eastern Alps cut through by the great Adige valley that, together with the adjoining valleys, forms a gigantic tree with its roots in the Adriatic sea, the traveller is impressed by the unexpected chain of castles"(Aldo Gorfer).

Trentino is disseminated with a large number of castles. The traveller who yields to the charm of Castelbeseno, or of Castel Thun, of Castello del Buonconsiglio or of Rocca di Arco – just to mention a few – will discover the fascinating history of Trentino preserved forever in their structure.

Churches, sanctuaries and hermitages

Trentino is an area rich in natural wonders. But it is also a land that preserves much evidence of the profound faith of its ancestors, a land which today re-echoes with a multitude of monumental and religious works of art. The deep faith of Trentino peoples is evident also in the large number of sanctuaries and hermitages spread throughout the land. Suffice it to say that between the end of the Middle Ages and the end of the 18th century (when they were suppressed by order of the Emperor of Austria Josef II), there were as many as 90 hermitages in Trentino.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE

Groups, chains, isolated peaks, dolomite towers and spectacular spires, granite massifs, hills and mountains frame the horizon.

The mountains are the Trentino fortune, from the highest western massifs (Adamello-Presanella and Ortles-Cevedale), to the famous Dolomites, unparalleled world-wide, reflecting gold at sunset. These peaks and groups are part of the history of mountaineering and of mountain tourism: Dolomiti di Brenta, the Catinaccio, the Sella, the Sassolungo, the Marmolada and the Pale di San Martino. Climbs and excursions, on rock or snow, are paths to be experienced, step by step, in the silence of the wilderness and in the freedom of wide horizons. Places to discover, to learn to know and to love, during a fascinating and an active holiday.

Dolomites

The Dolomites, one of the symbols of Trentino, are unique mountains because the sun's rays give the rocks a fiery red glow at dawn and sunset, a phenomenon called "enrosadira". Peaks like the Torri del Vajolet or Campanil Basso di Brenta are known everywhere, and not only by mountaineers. The French maestro Le Corbusier defined these mountains, that emerged from the Thetis sea 250 million years ago causing a great upheaval of the earth's crust, as "the most beautiful work of architecture in the world". Water, wind and ice have sculptured the rocks over thousands of years to produce the present impressive line of peaks (many over 3 thousand metres high), pinnacles and spires. In 1788, the French geologist Déodat de Dolomieu became curious and studied the origin and morphology and particular conformation (double carbonate of calcium and magnesium) of the milky-white rocks of the Monte Pallidi, rich in minerals and fossils and called the Dolomites in his honour.

Lakes and Waterfalls

Nearly ten per cent of the lakes in the Alps are in Trentino and for this reason the area has been called the little Finland. Here 297 expanses of water mainly of glacial origin (a total area of 35 square kilometres) dot the lowlands, highlands, mountains, forests and pastures up to the line of the glaciers. Another important feature of the natural beauty of Trentino is the large number of waterfalls. They flow from the numerous mountain springs of crystal clear water and from the glaciers that inundate the waterways of Trentino.

Parks, nature Reserves and Biotopes

There are three national parks in Trentino that together cover a surface area of about 900 square kilometres, equal to 14% of the province's territory. The Adamello Brenta Park in the west of Trentino and the Paneveggio Pale di San Martino Park in the east enclose two totally different environments: glaciers and granite rock on the one hand and dolomite rock and huge conifer forests on the other, while the Stelvio National Park manages to combine all of these elements. The nature Reserves are specially protected areas of specific naturalistic interest. In Trentino there are 5 Nature Reserves, made up above all of forests and meadows

The secret wine cellar of Trentino

“...captured by the goodness of the wine, he immediately filled a jar to take home, but three ghosts stopped him and made him promise to take away just enough for him and his family and to keep the secret of the magic cellar. But one evening the foolish farmer threw a party and, carried away with good cheer, gave some of the fine wine to his friends. Suddenly, terrible cries were heard to echo round and the magic cellar faded away for ever. It is said that the cellar still exists, hidden away somewhere, but nobody reveals the secret...” [*The Ghost's Wine* – ancient Trentino Legend]

The secret cellar still exist, it is the size of all Trentino! In every corner of this land, you will find vines grown and you will probably taste wines belonging exclusively to that area. The art of winemaking has always belonged to the culture of Trentino; it is part of both the legends and the traditions. The territory seems to have been designed specially for the vines; in the mild climate of the Valle dei Laghi the land exposed to the sun provides the highly prized Vino Santo Trentino, made from overripe Nosiola grapes. On the stepped terraces borrowed from the mountains where the land steepens we find an extremely aromatic white wine: Müller Thurgau. In the valley beneath we find the Rotaliano plain which opens to the north and is home to the great Trentino red, Teroldego. Further south in Vallagarina we find the more gentle red, Marzemino. Sweet wines, reds, whites, rosè; sweet, yet among the finest spumante wines in Italy. In the hilly areas ripen the Chardonnay grapes which give us the refined and sophisticated Trento D.O.C spumante.

NOTES ON TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OF TRENTO

Here a list of the best place to visit in on a short holiday:

The given time is calculated without travelling time to and from the locations.

TRENTO (1 day)

Trento: History and development

Already during the neolithic age, ancient populations inhabited the Doss Trento, the isolated hill standing more than one hundred meters above the plain on the right bank of the river Adige, and now crowned by the monument devoted to Cesare Battisti. That height, called "Verruca" by Romans, has been used as a military stronghold, while it is nowadays agreed that the roman "Tridentum" stood on the left side of the Adige, beneath the modern town centre. The square of the roman town had its decumanus underneath the present via Mancini and via Roma, and the cardum ran parallel to what now is via Belenzani.

Abandoned at the beginning of the Middle Age by the citizen looking for protection under the Doss (paleochristian ruins), Trento has been slowly reepeople; but we may talk of a real population increase only starting from the age of vicar Federico Vanga (in the XIII century), when the new city walls reached as far as the stream Fersina to the south and the ancient site of river Adige (which by that time flowed where now are Torre Vanga and Torre Verde) to the north. In 952 Trento, already been centre of a Longobard Duchy and afterwards of a Carolingian March, was detached by the emperor Otto I, together with the whole Verona March, from the Italian Kingdom and united to the Duchy of Bavaria, starting the political transition of the land from Italy to Germany. Concerned about having always at disposal the ways to Germany, the emperors endowed Trento bishops with the temporal power soon after year 1000. The prince-bishops were immediately involved, as Empire partisans, into the War of Investitures and in the struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines; the man who brought peace back to the region was that very same Federico Vanga, bishop and emperor's vicar from 1207 to 1218, who also begun the reconstruction of the Duomo (the cathedral). In 1273 the bishops were usurped of their rights by the counts of Tirol, previously the principate lawmen; from then on, the prince-bishops's independence has been only formal, since actually they became part of the Tirol County and followed its destiny.

When the Counts of Tirol extinguished in 1363, Trento passed to Rudolph of Hausburg. In 1407, with a revolt of the people, the prior privileges were recovered temporarily; but the people captain Rodolfo Belenzani, who was relying on Venice aid, was defeated and killed. During the following years, Venice expansionism forced more and more Trento towards the Empire; in 1511, reconquered Rovereto, the bishop signed with Maximilian I a treaty for protection. From 1516 to 1539 Trento had been governed by cardinal Bernardo Clesio, who gave to the city that renaissance look which is still characteristic of the central streets; he built the new palace at Buonconsiglio Castle and the church of S. Maria Maggiore, and prepared the [famous Council](#) which, in different session, was held between 1545 and 1563, mostly in the Duomo and in S. Maria Maggiore. The town then reached her maximum splendour, under the guide of the bishops of Madruzzo family who had the power for more than a century.

The following ages are remembered only for the Spanish Succession campaigns, during which Trento was ineffectively sieged by marshal VENDÔME, the french again occupations of 1796 and 1801 (the secularization of the principate dates 1802), the brief unions with Bavaria (1806-1809) and with the napoleonic Italian Kingdom (1810-1813); then, the long last century of Austria domain, during which a strong economical and urbanistic growth took place: the flow of river Adige was deviated, while the city has ever since been enlarged, to the north and expecially to the south, up to the last world conflict, with residential quarters and industrial plants.

Interesting sites in Trento.

- **PIAZZA DELLA FIERA**
- **TRIDENTINE NATURAL SCIENCE**
- **PIAZZA DEL DUOMO***
- **DUOMO****
- **PALAZZO PRETORIO**
- **MUSEO DIOCESANO**
- **VIA BELENZANI ***
- **CASTELLO DEL BUONCONSIGLIO*****
- **PIAZZA RAFFAELLO SANZIO**
- **PIAZZA DANTE**
- **PALAZZO DELLE ALBERE**
- **TORRE VANGA**

DOLOMITES, giro dei 4 passi "Sella Runde" (1 day)

When you go back to the beautiful scenery of the Dolomites (the paradise for tourist: Val Gardena - Gröden, Alta Badia - Val Badia, Val di Fassa, Arabba, Alpe di Siusi, Cortina d'Ampezzo, Catinaccio - Latemar, part of the Val d'Isarco, Val Pusteria and the vicinity of Bolzano), you come to realise the immensity of these majestic mountains, helping to combat stress and making us come to terms with the beauty and authenticity of nature surrounding us.

The first rays of the morning sun shinning on the mountain tops, in summer forcing the wonderful alpine flowers into bloom on the surrounding pastures and in winter shinning on the snow covered mountains. The final sun rays in the evening, a symphony of colour resulting in a rosy alpenglow, typical of a Dolomite sunset.

Several ski valleys are connected with each other in this wonderful mountainous paradise, offering a breathtaking scenery from many different angles. The well marked footpaths and the possibility of mountain climbing, with make your stay an unforgettable experience. (more on: <http://www.dolomiti.it/eng/> , <http://www.dolomitesworld.com/>).

VAL DI FIEMME E VAL DI FASSA (1 day)

Wonderful place for winter skiing and summer trekking.

(more on: <http://www.aptfiemme.tn.it/en/index.htm> and <http://www.fassa.com/cms-01.00/articolo.asp?IDcms=6396&s=274&l=EN>)

ROVERETO (1/2 day)

Rovereto has a relevant position in cultural environment, in fact an important part of the Italian Futurism and the architectural rationalism were borned here.

Rovereto gives a real sense of Peace, this is reinforced every evening with its hundred tollings on the Miravalle Hill by "Maria Dolens", an enormous bell fused with the bronze from the cannons of the war.

But peace at Rovereto, can also be found along remote, quiet lanes; strolling through the vineyards and wineries under the shadow of old castles.

Peace can also be found by discovering the futuristic forms and colours in the new Museum of Modern art (Mart), or in antique shops, or in the Zandonai Theatre.

(more on: <http://www.aptrovereto.tn.it/welcome.htm>)

MART, Museaus of Modern Art (more on <http://www.mart.tn.it/>).

Castel Beseno (Beseno Castle) (2 hours)

In the way between Trento and Rovereto on a hill with a whole view on the Adige Valley there is Castel Beseno.

(more on <http://www.aptrovereto.tn.it/castles4.htm>).

RIVA DEL GARDA and ARCO (1/2 day)

Lake Garda, in Riva, is uniquely charming. The water is deeper blue, the sunlight is more intense and the air, invigorated by the nearby mountains is clearer. Riva is surrounded by a rich Mediterranean vegetation: olive-lemon-palm and laurel trees which brighten up the changing of the season. Here in Riva, where the lake comes to an end making room for imposing Dolomites of Brenta, the tourist can savour the pleasure of a holiday made from a thousand ingredients: history, art, sports and nature as well as welcome and highly professional holiday accomodation.

(more on <http://www.rivadelgarda.com/eng/PlacesToGo/Riva-del-Garda/>)

Arco is an elegant country town 5 kilometers far from the Northern Garda Lake; it keeps unchanged the traces of past times rich in history, whose roots has to be found in ancient ages. It

is surrounded by parks and gardens and enjoys a very mild climate, thanks to which it became a famous winter health resort in the Nineteenth Century for the European aristocracy.
(more on <http://www.rivadelgarda.com/eng/PlacesToGo/Arco/>)

Castel Toblino (Toblino Castle) (open only to the hosts of the restaurant <http://www.casteltoblino.com/>)

Renowned for the romantic legends associated with it, and as the pleasure retreat of the episcopal court, Castel Toblino is a rare example, in Trentino, of lake fortification.

VAL DI NON (1/2 day)

The Valle di Non, in the western part Trentino, or the Anaunia, which is its historical-literary name, is illuminated, hilly and full of life. Its mountains have no limits and tend to widen the valley; the horizon is distant.

The plateaus rise gently, the rich apple orchards gradually make way for the thick coniferous forests, from sunny meadows to majestic mountains. These mountains surround and protect the territory from cold, northerly winds and assure a gentle a favourable climate.

(more on <http://www.valledinon.tn.it/Inglese/valle.htm>)

Santuario di S. Romedio (2 hours)

(732 m.) (St. Romedio's Sanctuary), which rises on a rock peak in a wild gorge. It is a bold group of buildings divided into 5 churches and 7 chapels and built from the 11th and 12th century in memory of the noble Romedio's hermitage. In an enclosed park outside the sanctuary there live four brown bears. Go back to Sanzeno and follow the direction towards

(more on <http://www.valledinon.tn.it/Inglese/inauto.htm>)

ALTOPIANO DI PINE' (1/2 day)

The district of Baselga di Piné (Plateau of Piné) is famous for the beautiful forests and enchanting lakes, like Lake Serrai.

(more on http://www.aptpinecembra.it/HomepagePin_eng.htm)

Close to Trentino you can also visit **ALTO ADIGE** (the other autonomous Province, that with Trentino constitutes the Region Trentino-Alto Adige):

Beautiful cities are BOLZANO, MERANO and STERZING/VIPITENO.

(more on <http://www.provincia.bz.it/english/default.htm>,
<http://www.kellereibozen.com/en/sehenswertes.php>).

Notice:

Some of the internet sites change address within time. Check at the meeting official web-site at: <http://www.safecrop.org/english/events/pdmildew2006> for updates.