

# Who we are

Our cooperative was founded in 2012 by the merger of two historic companies on the Modena wine scene.

The Carpi Winery, which was founded in 1903 and a pioneering example of Agricoltural Cooperation, and the Sorbara Winery, the name that quintessentially identifies Lambrusco DOC. We are a cooperative with over 1,200 grape growers.

They include historical wineries that have become avant-garde production sites in more than a century of social and technological evolution. Quality is what we aim for on a daily basis. The reason we welcome grapes from over 2,000 hectares of different vineyards is to select the best raw material and allocate it to our different wines. There is a good Lambrusco for every occasion and for us, people of Emilia, toasting and celebrating is serious business.

We want to offer the world a great quality Lambrusco and Pignoletto, which are respectful of tradition but also symbols of energy and lightheartedness.

The wines of the Emilia Region reflect the character of its inhabitants: good, genuine and bubbly:

# Over a century of passion

#### Listen.....

It is a choral song that rises from the fields, it begins at Sorbara, travels to Poggio Rusco and arrives at Valsamoggia.

#### It's us!

1.200 grape growers that have gathered into a mighty, merry concert. Each of us have brought our own instrument: a nectar we obtained from the energy of the land and the knowledge of ancient traditions.

Each of us with our own timbre, rhythm and colour. What makes us contemporary is the passion we have for our work and the joy of touching your heart through a glass.







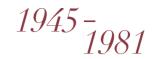


In the early 1900s the threat of a crisis frightened all wine growers. To cope with this situation, Doctor Alfredo Molinari proposed the establishment in Carpi of a Civil Society, which thanks to the cooperation of some growers would have allowed complete solidarity among the members, unlimited responsibility towards third parties and total guarantee of extreme reliability: The wine cooperative of Carpi was born at the dawn of modern agriculture. In 1918 after the end of the First World War the Civil Society became officially a cooperative.



The year 1929 marks a shift change as the years of consensus and social balance after the crisis on Wall Street strengthen the economic situation. However this positive growth phase did not last long. In 1940 Mussolini announced Italy's entrance into the war against Britain and France.





The winemaking cooperative of Carpi survived this war and thanks to new projects, ideas and innovation, its pioneering approach towards new techniques and technologies led the cooperative towards important goals. In 1981, the winemaking cooperative of Carpi merged with the wine cooperative of Concordia and in 1983 with the wine cooperative of Pioppa, opening their factories in Carpi and Rio Saliceto (RE). The wine cooperative of San Possidonio joined the cooperative as new member finally in 1988.





1981-2012

In September 2003 the new headquarters of the cooperative of Carpi were inaugurated during the celebration of the centenary of the cooperative's birth. The new seat represented a thankful demonstration of commitment to all the staff, employees, directors, management and shareholders, for a better future to be shared together.



To date, the Cantina di Carpi e Sorbara, has 6 plants from the collection to the sale of the finished product. 1,200 producer members, 450,000 hectoliters of wine per year produced, 6 establishments of which 5 for pressing and 1 for bottling.

#### Our figures

1.200 grape growers
2.330 hectares of vineyards
400.000 hectolitres of wine produced each year
3.000.000 bottles
8 denominations: 6 Lambrusco DOC, 1 Pignoletto DOC
1 DOCG Colli Bolognesi
5 pressing plants: Carpi (MO), Sorbara (Mo), Rio Saliceto (Re)
Valsamoggia (Loc. Bazzano Bo), Concordia (Mo)
1 bottling plant: Sorbara (Mo)
7 Wine Shop: Carpi (MO), Sorbara (MO), Valsamoggia
Loc. Bazzano (BO), Concordia (MO), Rio Saliceto (RE),
Poggio Rusco (MN), Castelfranco (MO)



### Gino Friedmann

A tribute, a thank you to him: the bishop of cooperation, the inventor of wine cooperatives. Enlightened and energetic Modenese of Jewish origin, Gino Friedmann was, from the beginning of the twentieth century on, pioneer of agronomic solutions and innovative entrepreneur who infected the whole social fabric of his province, making possible the association of cooperatives founded on mutualistic and liberal principles. In short, if it had not been him, we would not be there now. Only the best can bear his name. That's why we dedicate a Lambrusco in purity of only grapes of Lambrusco of Sorbara with scent of white fruit and flowers. With a lively, sapid and dry taste with a yeast base. With a rosy red colour, slightly drained and with a fine and persistent froth. A dry, direct wine, classic in style, of refined

simplicity; for people who, like Gino, are sincere and true.

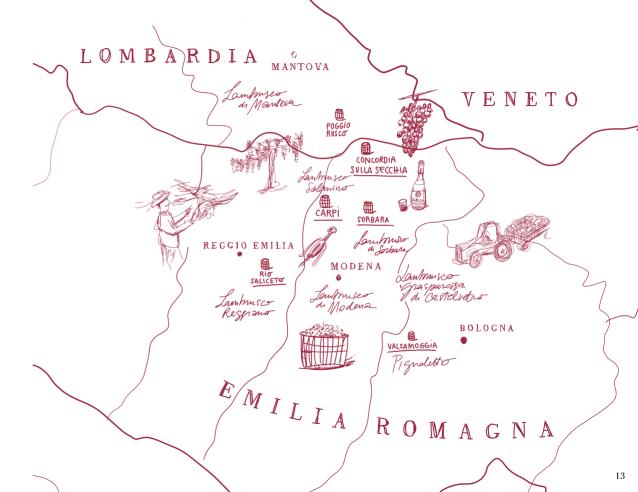
True friend, at the table ... and everywhere.



## Territory

Today the Winery of Carpi and Sorbara is a large cooperative that includes producers from all over Modena, Reggio Emilia, Mantova and the area that surrounds Bologna.

Each territory is the production centre of a particular vineyard: Carpi for Lambrusco Salamino DOC, Sorbara for Lambrusco of Sorbara DOC, Concordia and Poggio Rusco for Grappello Ruberti, Rio Saliceto for Ancellotta and Valsamoggia for Grechetto gentile.



#### Our people

1.200 grape growers that have gathered into a mighty; merry concert. Each of us have brought our own instrument: a nectar we obtained from the energy of the land and the knowledge of ancient traditions. Each of us with our own timbre, rhythm and colour. What makes us contemporary is the passion we have for our work and the joy

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# Grapes and wines

The different vines called Lambrusco as we know them today have arisen from the domestication of Vitis silvestris, which developed over the millennia, from prehistoric times, through natural selection. At the end of the nineteenth century 56 varieties of Lambrusco red grapes and 27 white grapes were described while a more recent study and census has classified them into 8 qualities.



Lambrusco Salamino di Santa Croce dop

The Lambrusco 'Salamino di Santa Croce' DOP comes from the vine with the same name The bunch of grapes is small, cylindrical, thin, compact and tight. The berry is not uniformly big and spheroidal, with a thin, bloomed, bluecolored skin, the flesh is juicy: Its production is rich and constant and its grapes ripen in early October, after having stored the summer and autumn sunlight.



#### Lambrusco di Sorbara dop

It is made from the vine with the same name.

The bunch is loose, cone-shaped, the berries are spherical and depending on the vintage they can be more or less like shot berries. This is due to a floral anomaly which brings to a significant loss of product and the cause is a pollen sterility:

Some years even reported productive loss that exceeded two-thirds of the yields. But this is also a peculiar feature of this grape which becomes unique, easy to remember and considerably prized. The yields are reduced but the flavors are much more concentrated.

The production is always very short and in some years, even insufficient, but if it lacks in quantity; its quality on the contrary is always amazing.

To facilitate its fertilization, this vine is cultivated with a percentage of Lambrusco Salamino, side by side in the same vine.



#### Lambrusco di Modena dop

The historical origin of the term MODENA given to Lambrusco, is known since 1800 thanks to the production method, which consisted of a blend of the various Lambrusco grapes grown in the province of Modena, the name of the region capital. The substantial and significant trade results achieved in over a century of business activity have turned the wine Lambrusco di Modena into one of the most qualified products in the oenological panorama of the province. This success has led his reputation to obtain the prestigious DOP status.



#### Lambrusco Mantovano dop

The wine Lambrusco Mantovano with DOP designation, comes from centennial wine-growing experience, dating back from the time of the Benedictine monks. It is produced in two areas separated by the Po river: area Viadanese Sabbionetano and area Oltrepò Mantovano. According to the official production protocol, this wine is made with grape varieties such as Lambrusco Viadanese and Grappello Ruberti and other vines like Lambrusco Salamino, Lambrusco Maestri, Lambrusco Marani.

Moreover, it is possible to use alone or in combination with the vines Fortana, Ancellotta, Lambrusco Grasparossa and Lambrusco di Sorbara, for a maximum percentage of 15%. 46 NOVECENTO

#### Lambrusco Reggiano dop

The Vine Lambrusco over the years, has become increasingly important in agricultural crops in the provinces of Reggio Emilia and Modena, producing delicious scented wines, not very alcoholic. In 1971 the wine Lambrusco Reggiano DOP obtained the Denomination of Controlled Origin (now protected) to allow the promotion of typicality and quality of these lands.



#### Lambrusco Grasparossa di Castelvetro dop

The wine Lambrusco di Castelvetro Grasparossa DOP is made from the grape variety with the same name. It is not characterized by a great vigor but this vine has a special feature: not only turn its leaves reddish in autumn, but also its stalk and cap stems.

The bunch is loose and cone-shaped, of medium length, with spheroidal bluecolored pruinous berries.

The skin is thick, the flesh is juicy, sweet and slightly sour. The Lambrusco Grasparossa grows in rather poor soils such as those of the first Modena hills.

It is a strong vine which handles adversity very easily and ripen relatively late, capturing every single ray of the autumn sun.



#### Pignoletto DOC e DOCG

A special wine, with an ancient history: The Pignoletto DOC is named after the homonymous town in the province of Bologna, in the municipality of Monteveglio.

Plinio il Vecchio, in his work "Naturalis historia" written in the first century after Christ, exalts the wine of these areas. The vine of Pignoletto is the Grechetto Gentile, also known as Alionzina. With thick skin and compact bunch, the vine adapts to more types of soil, as versatile as its wine.

Its light, fresh and ofien sparkling versions of the lowland areas are well known. Equally fascinating are the more structured and persistent taste typical of hilly areas.



## Our Wines

1. Super Premium 2. Novecento 3. Everyday 4. Cantina Valsamoggia 5. Spumanti 6. Basic Sweet 7. Basic Dry 8. Organic

# 1\_Super Premium









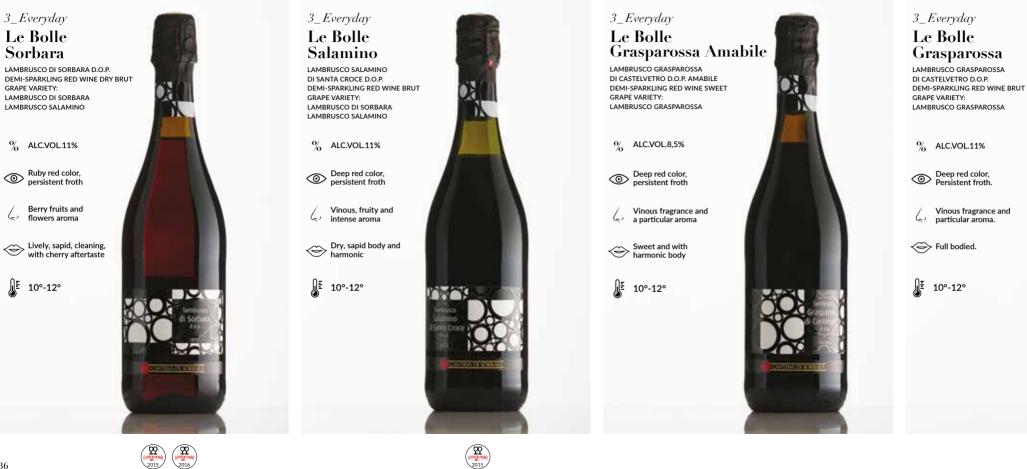














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