



IOBC
OILB

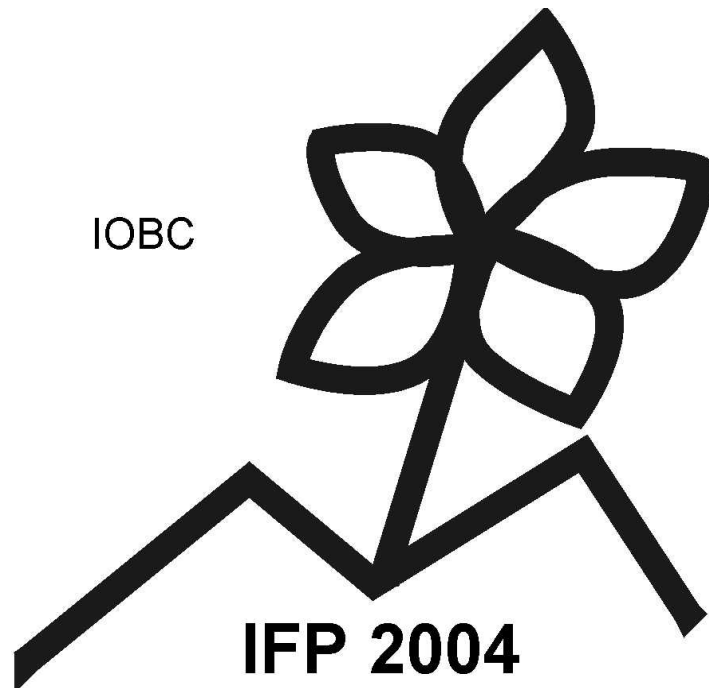
*WPRS International Organisation for Biological and Integrated Control of Noxious
Animals and Plants: West Palaearctic Regional Section*

*SROP Organisation Internationale de Lutte Biologique et Intégrée contre les Animaux et
Plantes Nuisibles: Section Régionale Ouest Paléarctique*

**IOBC/WPRS – INTEGRATED PLANT PROTECTION IN FRUIT CROPS
WORKING GROUP:**

Formerly called 'Orchards' Working group

**6th International conference
on Integrated Fruit Production**



Baselga di Piné, 26-30 September 2004

SECOND CIRCULAR

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)

IOBC/WPRS WORKING GROUPS ORCHARDS

CONVENOR: **Jerry CROSS**, HRI-East Malling.....Email: Jerry.Cross@hri.ac.uk.

Former convenor: Friedrich Polesny BFL, Vienna, Austria

WG Management Committee: **Piero CRAVEDI**, Stone Fruits; **Dariusz GAJEK**, Soft Fruits; **Cesare GESSLER** and **Peter TRILOFF**, Pome Fruit Diseases; **Mike SOLOMON**, Pome Fruit Arthropods; **Jerry CROSS**, IFP Guidelines;

Meeting Organization

Co-chairpersons: Diego Forti

Organizing committee: Claudio IORIATTI

Scientific Committee: J. Cross (convenor), Piero Cravedi (stone fruits), Claudio Ioriatti (local organiser), C. Gessler (pome fruit disease), Stuart Gordon (soft fruits), Jesus Avilla (insect resistance and previous joint meeting organiser), Heidrun Vogt (side effects), C. Malavolta (IFP guidelines), Mike Solomon (arthropods), Peter Witzgall (semiochemicals).

Local Organization

Hotel and Tourism: Consorzio Piné Cembra Vacanze

Registration and general issues: Istituto Agrario di S. Michele all'Adige, TN

INVITATION

Following the **whole WG meeting** in Lleida (Spain) 22-26 October 2000, there will be a meeting in Baselga di Piné, Trentino, Italy on **26-30 September 2004**. Phytopathology and entomology colleagues from S. Michele all'Adige are the organizers. The workshop will take place in a Congress Hall that is well equipped with all necessary facilities for the meeting. Baselga di Piné is tourist resort located at 20 km from Trento, in Northern Italy, at the foothills of the Dolomites.

The conference will cover all aspects of IPP on stone, pome and soft fruits. A poster competition for young scientists with a substantial cash prize, a poster review of IFP development in different countries and a special session on pesticide resistance are amongst the activities being planned.

We expect 150 persons from many countries to participate in the meeting, as was the case in our previous meetings. It is too early to give precise information about the time schedule of the meeting> However, it will last 4 full days including professional and tourist excursions. Presentations will be given orally or as posters, in English, and time will be devoted to discussion. As in the past, we will publish proceedings with short papers of the presentations in the frame of the IOBC/WPRS Bulletin.

We look forward to seeing you in Baselga di Piné, Trentino, Italy.

Sincerely,

Jerry Cross, Piero Cravedi and Claudio Ioriatti

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED AND PRESENTED IN THE MEETING:

- i.* Integrated fruit production: state of art.
- ii.* Use of BCAs and semiochemicals in the integrated fruit protection
- iii.* Side effects of pesticides on beneficials organisms
- iv.* Pesticide resistance and its integrated management and control.
- v.* Organic fruit production.
- vi.* Pesticides shortages, especially for soft fruits

MEETING WEB PAGE

All this information and more on <http://www.ismaa.it/uodifesa/iobc.html>

LOCATION OF THE MEETING

Baselga di Piné is a small town situated at 18 Km from Trento in the North of Italy, on an high plateau called Altopiano di Piné. The meeting will take place at the Congress Hall in the centre of the town, close to the Serrai lake. The 400 seats conference room is equipped for slide and power point presentations. The poster exposition will be organised in the same building. Lunches will be served in the two restaurants nearby.



The Altopiano di Pinè and the Valle di Cembra are in the heart of Trentino between 600 and 1000 metres above sea level, and feature a dense conifer and broad-leaved vegetation enhancing the considerable presence of numerous Alpine Lakes. Unique for their position on steep, sunny slopes are the vineyards of the Valle di Cembra producing quality wines and grappas.

Geographically speaking Altopiano di Pinè and Valle di Cembra are in the Eastern part of Trentino, Only 18 Km away from the main town, Trento. Alongside its holiday, environmental, artistic and cultural offer, Altopiano di Pinè and Valle di Cembra provide accommodation that can satisfy the various needs of its guest. The local cuisine, the wines, the mushroom and the small mountain fruits, the distilled wine at the end of a meal, will be a pleasant surprise for those who, as well as a holiday, wish to discover the little secrets of a tourist offer that consist of flavours and emotion as well.

The winter and summer facilities, the countryside, the flora, the fauna, the monuments, sports and folklore, with the genuine spontaneity of the accommodation offer this small corner of Trentino where it is still possible to experience bygone emotions of a holiday tailored for a man.

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

WEATHER

The weather in the Trentino in September is pleasant. You can get current weather information at http://www.meteotrentino.it/forecast/outforecast/meteo_eng.asp.

Temperatures in Baselga di Piné are expected to range between 10 °C (minimum, during night) and 20 °C (maximum, during day). In September 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/forecast/outforecast/meteo_eng.asp.

REGISTRATION FEES

The organizers took care of low registration fees in order to ensure participation of a wide range of persons interested in the subject of IFP. The fees are in Euro.

	Dead line	Student ¹⁾ (€)	Regular (€)
Airport - hotel – airport transportation ²⁾	²⁾	free	free
Early registration – Meeting package ³⁾	30.6.2004 4	330	350
Late registration – Meeting package ³⁾		390	450
Accompanying persons – welcome cocktail, technical excursion, Meeting Gala Dinner		-	380
Extra night ⁴⁾		19	19

1) A student card or certificate is required.

2) Transportation organized by the Meeting Secretariat will be available on 26.9.2004 for transfer of the participants to the hotel and both on 30.9.2004 evening and 31.9.2009 morning for the transfer back to the airport. Transfer will be carried out in-groups and not person by person. The price is included in the registration **Please notify flight number and arrival time before 12 September 2004 (iobc2004ifp@ismaa.it)** .

3) Meeting package = Participation in sessions, Book of abstracts and program, welcome cocktail mixing up, Tea/Coffee breaks, two wine testings, a technical excursion, four lunch meals and a Meeting Gala Dinner, four overnights (three stars) either for Sunday 26 to Thursday 30 or from Monday 27 to Friday 1st October. If you are not covered by an IOBC/WPRS Membership please note that you are advised to register as Individual Member in order to receive the workshop proceedings. The proceedings are sent to the members. You can not buy it separately

4) Extra nights have to be booked with the registration form.

ACCOMMODATION and MEALS

Accommodation is provided in several hotels nearby the Congress Hall. The closest hotels will be chosen for the first registered. The farthest hotel (1 km) will be served with a shuttle service twice a day. All the hotels are three stars grade. Accommodation for four nights is included in the registration fees. For those who would like arrive before or stay longer after the meeting, the cost per person of the BB is 19 €/night in a double room and 29 € in a single room.

Occupancy before and after the meeting	Hotel *** BB
Double, per person	19
Single	29
Double, single occupancy	25

Special low cost accommodation will be also available, the priority will be given (in order) to students, young researchers coming from developing countries, all other participants. **Please contact the secretary for low cost accommodation requests (iobc2004ifp@ismaa.it)**

PAYMENT

Payment of fees will be preferably accepted as **cheques or money transfer** only in € or **by credit cards** (VISA). Fees payments are accepted only in €. Additional costs related to money transfer will be charged to the payer. Registration fees must be made payable to:

Consorzio Pinè-Cembra Vacanze, di Baselga di Pinè, via C. Battisti 106, Baselga di Pinè (TN), I-38042, Italia

Tel: ++39 0461 554136

Fax: ++39 0461 514136

e-mail: info@pinecembravacanze.it

Bank name: Cassa Rurale Pinetana, Fornace e Seregnano (TN)

ABI 08316

CAB 34330

Swift code CCRTIT2T78A

Account No: 11628

Please send to the Meeting Secretariat (**preferably by Email**) the **registration form** (see form in a separate file) to the following **address: E-mail: iobc2004ifp@ismaa.it** Fax: ++39 0462 650 872 . 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).

IMPORTANT DATES

Deadline for submission of abstracts	28 February 2004
Deadline for payment of the meeting registration fee at "early rate"	30 June 2004
Deadline for hotel reservation	12 September 2004
[Notification of receiving of abstracts and registration and mode of presentation (oral/poster) will ser	
Cancellations fully refunded	until 15 June 2004
Deadline for notifying the flight number (for transportation from airport)	12 September 2004

CANCELLATIONS

Cancellations must be made in writing (fax or e-mail) and received by the Meeting Secretary at the address iobc2004ifp@ismaa.it (or fax + 39 0461 61650872).

Cancellations received prior to 15.6.2004 will be fully refunded.

Cancellations received between 15.6-21.8.2004 will be refunded minus 30% of the total (registration).

Cancellations received between 22.8-8.9.2004 will be refunded minus 50% of the total payment.

Cancellations received after 8.9.2004 will not be refunded.

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

INQUIRIES

Inquiries regarding the scientific progr

Abstracts: Dr. Claudio Ioriatti Email address: claudio.ioriatti@ismaa.it

General: Mr. Jerry Cross, E-mail address: Jerry.Cross@jri.ac.uk or

Prof Piero Cravedi Email address: piero.cravedi@unicatt.it

Inquiries regarding local arrangements:

Hotel reservation and tourism: nome cognome, Consorzio Pine Cembre Vacanze

info@pinecembravacanze.it

General: IASMA IOBC Secretary: iobc2004ifp@ismaa.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 www.italyemb.org/Visti.htm.

TRAVEL

BY PLANE:

The closest airport is Verona airport (<http://www.aeroportoverona.it/>). Because of the tourists demands in the season of the meeting you are advised to book your flights early. It is also possible to reach the area from Bolzano airport (+train to Trento), Venezia airport (+ bus and train to Trento) (http://www.veniceairport.it/index.jhtml?_requestid=3063) and Milano Malpensa (+ bus and train to Trento) (<http://www.sea-aeroportimilano.it/eng/>), but in this case you have to provide your own for transportation to Trento.

Verona airport-Trento is about 90 km. You can take the bus to the train station of Verona and then you can reach Trento by train (information on the official website: <http://www.ismaa.it/uodifesa/iobc.html>).

Bus shuttle Verona airport-Verona train station (from 06.35 to 23.35 every 20 minutes, cost about 15.49 €) and then with train to Trento (every 30-60 minutes)

Transportation organized by the meeting will be available on Sunday 26.9.2004 for transfer of the participants to the hotel and on Thursday 30.9.2004 and Friday 1.10.2004 for the transfer back to the airport. Transfer will be carried out in-groups and not person by person.

Please notify us before 12 September 2004 about your flight number and time of arrival to Verona.

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

BY TRAIN:

To reach Hotels and get together (Trento): Trento train station (timetable of main trains: <http://www.ismaa.it/uodifesa/iobc.html>)

Timetable: (Italian rail way): <http://62.110.170.238/home/it/index.html>

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

From the train station in Trento to the congress hall in Baslega di Piné there are a bus service (time table is available on the web site <http://www.ismaa.it/uodifesa/iobc.html>). Taxi fare from the train station to the congress hall is about 20 €.

BY CAR:

A22 Modena-Brennero Motorway <http://www2.autostrade.it/> or S.S.12 "Brennero" to Trento, then take the S.S.47 "Valsugana".

Coming from Verona or Bolzano: S.S.12 (Verona-Brennero) road to Trento, then take the S.S.47 "Valsugana". 8 km from Trento (in Loc. Mochena) turn off onto the S.P.83 for the Altopiano di Piné. Coming from Venice: from the S.S.47 "Valsugana", you can turn off at Pergine onto the S.P.66 or in Loc. Mochena onto the S.P.83.

Coming from the Valli di Fiemme and Fassa: take the S.P.71 and turn off at Sover for Brusago.



close

GENERAL INFORMATIONS ON HOW TO REACH TRENTO:

<http://www.infotrentino.com/eng/Maps/How/>

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

MEETING SESSIONS

We will have discussions and presentation (oral or by posters). There will be 6 sessions for oral presentations and discussions and 2 periods for poster sessions. No parallel sessions will be organized.

The organizing committee will select the oral presentations (15-20 minutes including discussion).

Posters will be on view throughout the meeting. The authors will be requested to stay with their posters during one of two-selected poster sessions. Notification about the method of presentation (oral or poster) will be given to the presenters.

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: An overhead projector, a slide projector and 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, a 100 MB Zip diskette or a 3.5" 1.44MB diskette (all IBM compatible) or a **USB** flash memory key. Presentation will be loaded and made from one common computer.

YOUNG SCIENTISTS POSTER COMPETITION

Young scientists and students (<30 years old) may compete. Research have to face **the use semiochemicals and/or BCAs in integrated fruit (included grape) protection** and presented as a poster. The most interesting and original poster will be chosen by the scientific committee. The first prize is 2000 €, offered by CBC Europe and the second prize will be 1000 € supported by Andermat Biocontrol.

MEETING BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

A book of abstracts summarizing oral and poster presentations will be handed out to all registered participants at the beginning of the meeting, along with the programme and the list of participants.

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.

PRELIMINARY TIMETABLE (may be changed)

date	time table	programme
sunday 26	13.30	bus departure from the Verona Airport
	14.30	bus departure from the Trento railway station
	15.00	arrival at the congress hall in Baselga
	18.30	wine and food testing
	20.30	bus departure from the Verona Airport
	21.30	bus departure from the Trento railway station
	22.00	arrival at the congress hall in Baselga
monday 27	9.00 - 10.30	opening session Introductory lecture: the state of art of the IFP (Malavolta) Introductory lecture: Health and IFP (?)
	10.30 - 10.50	coffe break + poster visit
	10.50 - 13.00	lectures
	13.00 - 14.00	lunch
	14.00 - 15.30	lectures
	15.30 - 15.50	coffe break + poster visit
	15.50 - 17.30	lectures
	17.30 - 19.00	poster section
	19.00 - 20.00	wellcome drink with the major of the town and mixing up
	20.00	dinner free
tuesday 28	8.30 - 10.30	lectures
	10.30 - 10.50	coffe break + poster visit
	10.50 - 13.00	lectures
	13.00 - 14.00	lunch
	14.00	departure for the technical visit
	15.30 - 18.00	meeting with a grower in an orchards and visit to a packing house in valle di Non
	19.30	arrival in Baselga
	19.30 - 20.30	wine and food testing
20.30	dinner free	
wednesday 29	8.30 -10.30	lectures
	10.30 - 10.50	coffe break + poster visit

	10.50 -13.00	lectures
	13.00 - 14.00	lunch
	14.00 - 16.00	lectures
	16.00 - 17.30	coffe break and poster section
	17.30	departure for the Gala dinner
	18.30	aperitif in the vineyard with a alpine choir
	19.30-20.00	transfer to the Lavis winery for the dinner
	20.30	Gala dinner with a crystal-glass concert
	22.30	young scientists prize awarding
	23.30	departure for the hotel
	0.00	arrival at the hotel
thursday 30	8.30 -10.30	lectures
	10.30 - 10.50	coffe break + poster visit
	10.50 -13.00	lectures
	13.00 - 14.00	lunch
	14.00 - 16.00	lectures
	16.00 - 16.20	coffe break + poster visit
	16.20 - 18.20	lectures
	20.00	dinner free
	?	Bus departure for Trento railway station and Verona airport
friday 1	?	Bus departure for Trento railway station and Verona airport

MEETING EXCURSIONS

There will be a technical excursions on 28 September. We will meet with growers in orchards and will visit a packing house in valle di Non the largest area of apple orchards in Italy. The excursion will continue to S. Romedio hermitage.

Baselga di Piné is located close to the main area for soft fruit production (raspberry, bluberry, strawberry, blackberry). It will be possible to visit the strawberry and small fruits farms, with traditional and soil-less cropping systems in polyethylene tunnels and experimental trials. Visits will be organised on demand.

The Gala Dinner will be in the wine cellar (STUBE) of one of the most important wineries of the region: Cantina LA VIS.(www.la-vis.com) Before reaching the wineries we will have a wine and food tasting in a typical vineyards (MASO ROSABEL) and listen to an Alpine Choir performance. Entertainment and the awarding of the young scientist prize will take place during the dinner.

WEB - SITES

Current meeting: <http://www.agri.gov.il/Depts/IOBCPP/JGroup/IOBCWPRSintegration1st.html>
 See also the site linked to Ismaa web site: <http://www.ismaa.it/uodifesa/iobc.html>
 Information on the phytopathogens working group:
<http://www.agri.gov.il/Depts/IOBCPP/IOBCPP.html>
 Information on the Temperate Climate working group: http://www.agrsci.dk/plb/iobc/iobc_home.htm
 IOBC: <http://iobc.ethz.ch>

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ABSTRACT PREPARATION

Abstracts should be submitted in English and should be delivered camera-ready. The content of the abstract should be clear, concise and have been **revised by an experienced English speaker**. It should contain in short an introduction, objectives, methods, results and conclusions. Some of the sections may be omitted if they are not relevant. The abstract must be submitted as an attached file or on a 3.5" diskette. It should be prepared as a **Microsoft Word file (Office 97 or 2000)**, however, an alternative Rich Text Format (RTF) will be appreciated. The abstract should not exceed one page. The abstract should include Title, authors names (presenter underlined), addresses including one E-mail address and fax number according the style below. **Those who wish to participate in the young scientists poster competition have to and ask to be included. Personal data concerning age and position (student or permanent)** must be provided Abstracts should be sent to:

IOBC IFP 2004 Secretariat (Address: Istituto Agrario di S. Michele all'Adige, via Mach 1, I-38010, S. Michele all'Adige TN, Italy; **E-mail address:** iobc2004ifp@ismaa.it;

The last date of arrival of abstracts is 28 February 2004.

Acknowledgement of abstract acceptance will be **emailed** to the presenting author.

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

Abstract format:

Paper format: A-4; Line spacing: 1

Margins: Left and right margins - 2.5 cm, upper margin – 3.0 cm; lower margin – 2.5 cm. This results in printing area of 16.0x23.7 cm.

Font: "Times New Roman" or "Times" [Title 15 pt bold, authors (presenting author underlined) 12 pt bold; address(es) one E-mail address and fax 12 pt italics, running text 12 pt]

All lines should be flushed left. No hyphenation in the text, Excluding the first paragraph, first line of the paragraphs indented (with a tab command – 0.8 cm and not with spaces) except for the first line of the text. Do not use Standard-Tabstop. Line space before and after the authors line(s) and after the addresses. No longer than one page in total.

Please follow the instructions. **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 following example:

Establishment, survival and activity of biocontrol agents applied as a mixture in strawberry crops

Ruth Guetsky^{1,2}, Dani Shtienberg², Yigal Elad², Amos Dinoor¹

¹*Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Faculty of Agricultural, Food and Environmental Quality Sciences, Rehovot, Israel, e-mail: Guetski@agri.huji.ac.il; ²Department of Plant Pathology, ARO, The Volcani Center, Bet Dagan 50250; Israel, email: elady@volcani.agri.gov.il*

Biocontrol of *Botrytis cinerea* by a mixture of a yeast (*Pichia guilhermondii*) and one of two bacterial isolates (*Bacillus mycooides*) was followed during three years of commercial-like greenhouse experiments. Establishment and survival of the yeast and the two bacterial populations on strawberry leaflets and fruitlets were recorded in two experiments. Populations of the bacteria did not differ significantly in separate applications as compared to those in a mixture with the yeast. Similar results were obtained for the yeast. Moreover, in three out of 27 comparisons the yeast populations in the mixture were significantly higher than when applied alone.

Application of the mixture resulted in significant disease reduction as compared to the control treatments. In one experiment, the biocontrol agents applied alone, reduced the

number of diseased fruits by 50% whereas their mixture resulted in 75% reduction and additive disease control. In a second experiment, the mixture between the same yeast isolate and another bacterial isolate resulted in synergistic disease suppression as compared with their separate application.

PROCEEDINGS

As accustomed in such meetings we shall produce a low cost and fast publication of the meetings proceedings as an **IOBC/WPRS Bulletin**, which will be available at many libraries. It is a well-established publication for the relatively fast dissemination of short papers in a standard, camera ready format. The IOBC organization will take care of the publishing. Once your abstract is approved for presentation in the meeting, you will be asked to prepare a 4-page single-spaced manuscript **to be submitted at the very latest during the meeting**. Instructions for preparation of the manuscript will be sent to abstract presenters in a separate file. Please carefully follow the instructions in order to avoid later misunderstandings. Note that publication in this bulletin does not preclude subsequent submission of full papers to refereed journals.

The proceedings will be directly sent to people covered by individual IOBC/WPRS membership. Therefore, to receive it you need to be covered by a valid IOBC/WPRS 2004 membership. Individual IOBC Members receive the bulletins produced by 5 working groups of their choice. They also receive the 6-monthly "**Profile**" newsletter of the IOBC/WPRS, the "**IOBC Newsletter**" of the Global IOBC and are entitled to a reduced price subscription on the fully refereed "**Biocontrol**" international journal. IOBC/WPRS Institutional and supporting members get the above through their institutes and do not get it personally. Therefore, if you wish to personally get the proceedings you should be enrolled as an Individual member. An IOBC/WPRS enrolment form will be sent with the instructions for manuscript preparation and to all meeting-registered people.

Optional ACCOMPANYING PERSONS, PRE and POST MEETING TOURS

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 Sargagna, 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 easily reached 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. Informations can easily be obtained from APT official site (<http://www.trentino.to/guide/85202sy,en,SCH1/objectId,RGN27it/home.html> or <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>). On the official web-site (<http://www.ismaa.it/uodifesa/iobc.html>) you can take a virtual trip along Trentino and find all the link of interest to organise a short holiday before or after the meeting.

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/> and <http://www.infotrentino.com/eng/>

TRENTINO-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 km², 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 than 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 TRENINO-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.

TURIST INFORMATIONS ABOUT BASELGA DI PINE' ANT THE NEIBOURING AREA

Lake Serraia.

Lake Serraia, in the district of Baselga di Piné and 1250 metres long, 300-600 metres wide and 18 metres deep, is fed by small tributaries and has one outflowing river, the Rio Silla, which in the past used to power working sawmills along the river. The lake, which contains many fish, is on a vast plain at 974 m above sea level at the foot of Dosso di Costalta (1955 m) and Dosso di Ceramonte (1514 m).

Lake Serraia has always attracted a considerable number of visitors throughout the year and the walk around the lake is particularly loved because it winds over level ground through woods, reed-beds and gently sloping meadows. In winter its surface is entirely covered with ice.

Fornace

Castle

In 1462 Giacomo Roccabruna decided to rebuild a house on Fornace's hillock, on the site of an older home probably already belonging to his ancestors. His descendants continued the work and rebuilt the castle according to the new Renaissance style. The church of San Martino, enlarged between the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, has occupied part of the castle.

The works in the church were actually carried out using material taken from the castle itself, like the bells, now stored in the lofty bell tower next to the church. The imposing wing of the castle that still remains underwent restoration in recent times, which brought to light the ashlar-worked frames on the portal and windows, as well as the courtyard's portico and loggia, two beautiful examples of early Italian sixteenth century architecture. Today the castle houses the Town Hall and can be visited during the Offices' opening hours.

Sanctuary of Montagnaga

The "Santuario Mariano" (Shrine of Mary) in Montagnaga is one of the most famous and most visited of northern Italy. In the early eighteenth century the town's people were devoted to Madonna di Caravaggio and used to visit the shrine of Treviglio, in the Province of Bergamo. For this reason, Giacomo Moser decided to buy a portrait of the Madonna di Caravaggio and place it above the altar of Santa Anna's church.

Domenica Targa, a young woman living in one of Montagnaga's surrounding villages, wanted to make a pilgrimage to Treviglio, but could not afford it. According to the legend, the Holy Virgin appeared to her as many as five times, from 1729 to 1730 and consequently, the town soon became famous as a place of miracles.

When the parish church of Sant'Anna in Montagnaga, mentioned for the first time in 1648, was being rebuilt from 1730-40, on the basis of a project drawn by Antonio Brusinelli, huge numbers of pilgrims started to arrive. The church was restructured in the second half of the nineteenth century and then again early this century. Together with valuable paintings, one of them being the "miraculous" portrait of "The Madonna di Caravaggio", a rich collection of exvoto are preserved in this church.

At the end of the nineteenth century a bronze group was placed on the spot where the Madonna appeared for the first time, and in 1906 a monument to the Redeeming Christ was erected. It contains a copy of the more famous holy staircase of Rome.

The Segonzano Earth Pyramids

The earth pyramids, in continual evolution, are the product of favourable, natural, coincidental circumstances and appear as leaning surfaces composed of clay, sand, pebbles and blocks of porphyry. These glacial deposits were formed from the disintegration of the ridges and the sides of the mountain created from the movement of the Avisio glaciers during the Quaternary era (when man appeared on the earth, about 50 thousand years ago).

The river Regnana has eaten away at the base of the glacial mass. The numerous streams and brooks that run down the side of the mountain have cut through the mass subdividing it into comb-like teeth in various sections and the rain

water has produced an infinite series of ridges. Naturally, the erosive action of the water ceases when the incision reaches the foundations, which in this area are porphyry-based.

If rocks are incorporated in these ridges, they protect the ground below and the water demolishes the unprotected earth and carries it away. The tapered column slowly takes the shape of a pyramid.

Ice Rink

The ice stadium in Baselga di Piné, a multipurpose structure for practising ice sports (skating, speed skating, short track, figure skating, hockey, broomball), is the result of the enthusiasm of the inhabitants in this area for these sports, manifested by a consolidated competitive activity that started to develop on the frozen surface of Lake Serraià way back in 1946. The ice stadium consists of a 30x60 m indoor track open both in winter and summer, and a rink with a linear development of 400 metres for speed skating. The ice rink, open from November through the first week-end of March, is one of the ten fastest in the world. Ice Rink Piné since its opening, in winter 1986, has hosted many international ice speed-skating events among which Nicolodi and Dalvit Trophies, trials of the World Cup, the World Junior Championships for Ladies and Men in 1993, the World Championship for Men in 1995, the International Seniors' Games in 1998 and the European Championships for Ladies and Men in 2001. The person who more than anybody else has succeeded in launching the image of Piné and its rink on the international scene is Roberto Sighel, from Baselga di Piné, WORLD CHAMPION in 1992. Following his example many other athletes are growing within the national A-team and let everybody hope in a future full of success. Short track speed skating is a new discipline which is developing very fast worldwide. The Italian man-team won the GOLD MEDAL at the Olympic Games held in Lillehammer, Norway, in 1994. Short track speed skating is much appreciated in Piné as well and it is performed in the indoor track where other ice-sports disciplines can be practised. Among these, figure skating which can count on a great number of young athletes thanks to the untiring work of the local figure skating club; hockey, after a short halt, is now performed with renewed enthusiasm; broomball, similar in the basic rules to hockey, is spread mostly in northern Italy. The ice stadium nearby, there's a lit-up track for cross-country skiing which is mostly appreciated for training at night.

Hiking

The opportunities for walks along level ground and easy excursions into the heart of the lush countryside, offering marvellous views, enable tourists, even those who come for a short break, to appreciate a unique environment which is part of the wider range of tourist attractions in the whole of Trentino. The itineraries described here offer you some ideas and represent only a small number of the numerous excursions available in the Altopiano di Piné and Valle di Cembra.

The Dürer Path

Albrecht Dürer (Nuremberg 1471-1528) is one of the greatest German artists and one of most active intellectuals of the Renaissance.

Among the artist's many works, of particular significance are 12 watercolours depicting Trentino Alto Adige landscapes, painted by Dürer on his first journey to Venice (1494). These landscapes tell us that Albrecht Dürer arrived in Innsbruck on 18 October 1494, travelled through Vipiteno, Chiusa and Bolzano as far as Laghetti di Egna where was forced to take the old mountain path, because the river Adige had burst its banks. From Laghetti he passed through Pochi di Salorno, climbed up to Passo del Sauch (915 m), continued towards Lake Santo (1200 m), descended to Cembra, arrived in Faver and then to Castello di Segonzano until he reached the Earth Pyramids of Segonzano. From here he continued his journey to Venice.

Of the 12 landscapes executed during this his first journey, 5 are dedicated to the Valle di Cembra and in particular the Earth Pyramids and Castello di Segonzano. Signed AD (Albrecht Dürer) they remind the visitor of the places from where the German artist painted the Cembra watercolours.

The Giants' Pothole

An unusual "giants'pothole" is found in the environs of the "Crozi dela Broca", north of Baselga, 1,040 metres above sea level. It consists of a glacial well formed in hard porphyry during the glacial period,

approximately 16,000 years ago, characterised by a spiral opening.

Sauch Birdsnare

Roccolo del Sauch, a bird trap in the district of Giovo on the border with the province of Bolzano, is also reachable by climbing up from Cembra towards Lake Santo on a gentle, well marked path set in the woods.

Roccolo del Sauch (935 m) - 2 hrs (return trip) - 200 metre uphill altitude change. Route on foot: You reach Roccolo del Sauch along the forest road which turns off from the road Cembra - Lake Santo road (the junction for Sauch is about 4 km from Cembra). Mountain boots are advised.

Near to Roccolo lies Rifugio Sauch (tel. 0461 683768 - 3405998774), open from Easter to November and run by Gian Paolo Rossi, offering you the chance to taste traditional Trentino dishes in a fresh environment set in nature. The view from the fields is magnificent and looks over the Valle dell'Adige and the whole of the western side of Dossone di Cembra.

The Laghestel Nature Reserve

The Laghestel Nature Reserve in the district of Baselga di Piné is without doubt one of the best known biotopes.

As a biotope of significant environmental, cultural and scientific interest, Laghestel has been a Nature Reserve since 1974 and has been under provincial protection since 1986.

It lies on a rolling, porphyry-based highland, moulded when the entire area was covered by ice. The origins of Laghestel lie in an almost stagnant, ancient lake which can be seen, however, as an expanse of water of average size surrounded by reed-beds. The value of Laghestel, from a vegetal point of view, is described in the detailed chart of the vegetation drawn up by Professors Pedrotti and Chemini: more than 200 species, some of which very rare.

Of these we can mention the *Utricularia vulgaris*, a carnivorous plant that lives completely submerged in the water and produces large yellow flowers on a stalk rising out of the water during the summer months; the *Filipendula ulmaria*, a rosacea with numerous yellowish flowers brought together in inflorescence; species of sedge-grass, some of which are very rare and known in only 2-3 localities in the Alps; the *Gentiana pneumonanthe*, a marshland gentian with large azure flowers typical of marshy grasslands but which has become very rare inside the wood. Among the shrub species to mention are *Pinus silvestris* with a reddish bark and paired, needle-shaped leaves, *Betula verrucosa* with a white bark, the very common *ontano nero* and the sparsely spread *ontano bianco*, *Calluna vulgaris*, a small shrub of the Ericacea family with rose coloured flowers, called "brocon" in dialect. There is a botanical phenomenon that has made Laghestel di Piné famous. Since 1975, in summer and in particular climatic conditions, the *Euglena Sanguinea* algae turns the water red.

TURIST INFORMATIONS ABOUT TRENTINO

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 Castel Beseno, 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

You can have a virtual trip in Trentino visiting the official web-site of the meeting (<http://www.ismaa.it/uodifesa/iobc.html>).

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 re-peopled; 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 especially 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 shining on the mountain tops, in summer forcing the wonderful alpine flowers into bloom on the surrounding pastures and in winter shining 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, will 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/uk/index.asp>)

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 born 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, Museum of Modern Art (more on <http://www.polomuseale.com/mart.htm>).

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>)

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.ismaa.it/uodifesa/iobc.html> for updates