

GASTRONOMY GUIDEBOOK & TOURIST ITINERARY
Emilia
Romagna

GASTRONOMSKI VODIČ

& TURISTIČKI ITINERAR



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HR_EN

*dobrodošli u regiju
Emilia-Romagna*

WELCOME TO EMILIA-ROMAGNA



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CONTENT

SADRŽAJ

O VODIČU_ABOUT THIS GUIDEBOOK Što vas očekuje u vodiču <i>What awaits you in this guidebook</i>	06
EMILIA ROMAGNA Opis područja <i>Description of the area</i>	08
LOKALNI PROIZVODI_LOCAL PRODUCTS Bèl-e-còt Riža s delte Po _ Rice from the Po River Delta Raviggiolo dell'Appennino Tosco-Romagnolo Jadranska sardina _ Adriatic sardine	12
POVIJESNI RECEPTI_HISTORICAL RECIPES INSPIRIRANI KRALJEVINOM ITALIJOM - INSPIRED BY THE KINGDOM OF ITALY Prepečenci s Bèl - e - còt sa šparogama iz šuma Alteda _ Bèl - e - còt with pinewood /Altedo asparagus Cappelletti all'uso di Romagna _ Cappelletti romagna style Punjene srdele _ Stuffed sardines Fritule od riže _ Rice fritters	20
PUT KULTURE I GASTRONOMIJE _ CULTURAL AND GASTRONOMIC ROUTE Povijesno - kulturne točke _ Historical & cultural hotspots Restorani _ Restaurants	28
ZAKLJUČAK_CONCLUSION Završna riječ <i>Closing remarks</i>	42

KARTA CIJELOG PODRUČJA S OZNAČENIM REGIJAMA
REGION OUTLINE MAP



Projekt KeyQ+

Kultura i turizam kao ključevi kvalitete za prekogranični razvoj Italije i Hrvatske projekt je koji se provodio u sklopu programa INTERREG Italija - Hrvatska

Project KeyQ+

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O VODIČU

Iznimna u svim aspektima – kulturi, sportu, prirodi, hrani, baštini, tradiciji. To je talijanska regija Emilia-Romagna na sjevernoj zemlje koju čine dvije povjesne regije – Emilia i Romagna. Granice regije određuje Jadransko more na istoku, rijeka Po na sjeveru i planinski lanac Apennini na jugu, a okružena je regijama Veneto, Lombardija, Ligurija, Toskana i Marche. Broji čak 4,3 milijuna stanovnika, a po gustoći stanovnika jedna je od najnapučenijih talijanskih regija.

Ujedno, jedna je od najrazvijenih pokrajina u ovoj državi, a najznačajnija privredna grana je poljoprivreda što ne čudi s obzirom na plodno tlo delte rijeke Po. Poznati su po velikoj proizvodnji žitarica, krumpira, rajčica i crvenog luka te voća. Također, imaju razvijeno i snažno vinarstvo, stočarstvo, a posebno svinjogoštvost. Zbog toga veliku pažnju prodaju svojim tradicionalnim proizvodima, a i kuhinja im je iznimno specifična. Upravo Emilia Romagna izrodila je neke od najpoznatijih talijanskih proizvoda i jela kao što su primjerice sir Parmigiano Reggiano, balzamski ocet iz Modene, pršut iz Parme, tagliatelle al ragù ili tjestenina cappellacci.

Industrija također u ovoj regiji igra veliku ulogu, posebno automobilska. Emilia Romagna je kolijevka Ferrarija, ali i poznatog Ducatija, Maseratija te Lamborghinija. Treća najsnažnja grana je turizam koji je posebno razvijen uz Jadransku obalu koja ima niz turističkih središta među kojima je najpoznatiji Rimini. Međutim, velik mamac posjetiteljima su i druga povjesna mjesta, raskošni povjesni gradovi, renesansne crkve, kašteli i dvorci te kulturna baština pod zaštitom UNESCO-a. Planinski lanac Apennina privlači sve one koji su željni aktivnog odmora u prirodi, bilo da se radi o skijanju, planinarenju, pješačenju ili brdskom bicikлизmu.

Glavni grad Emilije Romagne je Bologna, koja je kulturno i povjesno središte ovog dijela Italije. Poznata je po tome što je i najstariji sveučilišni grad u Europi. Njezino je sveučilište osnovano daleke 1088. godine i danas broji čak 220 tisuća studenata sa svih krajeva svijeta. Veći i značajniji gradovi ove pitoreske regije su Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia, Modena, Ferrara, Forlì, Cesena, Rimini i Ravenna.

U ovom vodiču usmjerit ćemo se na istočni dio regije, poznatiju kao "Povjesna regija Romagna i dolina rijeke Po", koju zbog svoje bogate kulturnu baštine i ukusne hrane svakako vrijedi posjetiti i istražiti.

Exceptional in every respect – culture, sports, nature, cuisine, heritage and tradition. That is the definition of the northern Italian region of Emilia-Romagna, which comprises two historical regions – Emilia and Romagna. The region borders the Adriatic Sea in the east, the Po River in the north, and the Apennine Mountains in the south and is surrounded by the regions of Veneto, Lombardy, Liguria, Tuscany and Marche. With a population of 4.3 million, it is one of the most densely populated regions in Italy.

It is also one of the most developed regions in the country, with agriculture as its main industry due to the fertile land of the Po River delta. The region is known for large-scale production of cereals, potatoes, tomatoes, red onions and fruit. Winemaking and animal husbandry, especially pig farming, are also developed and thriving industries. That is why they pay special attention to their traditional products and have a very distinctive cuisine. Some of the most famous Italian PDO products and foods, such as the Parmigiano Reggiano cheese, balsamic vinegar from Modena, prosciutto from Parma, tagliatelle al ragù, tortellini and cappelletti pasta all originate from right here in Emilia Romagna.

Industry, particularly the automotive industry, also plays a significant role in the region. Emilia Romagna is the home of Ferrari as well as Ducati, Maserati and Lamborghini. The third strongest industry is tourism, which is most developed along the Adriatic coast, brimming with tourist hubs, Rimini being the most famous. However, other historical sites, opulent historical cities, Renaissance churches, citadels and castles as well as the cultural heritage protected by UNESCO also draw in droves of visitors. The Apennine Mountains attract outdoor activity enthusiasts, who can go hiking as well as skiing, mountain climbing and biking.

The capital of Emilia Romagna is Bologna, the cultural and historical centre of this part of Italy. It is also famous for being the oldest university town in Europe. The University of Bologna was established as early as 1088 and has a student body of as many as 220,000 students from all over the world. Large and important cities of this picturesque region include Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia, Modena, Ferrara, Forlì, Cesena, Rimini and Ravenna.

For the purposes of this guide, in next pages we'll focus on the Eastern part of the region, i.e. the Romagna historical region and the Po Delta, where plenty of cultural heritage and tasty food worth the visit and experience.



CULTURE & TOURISM

Archivio Regione Emilia Romagna

Istočni dio talijanske regije Emilie Romagne oplakuje Jadransko more, i to četiri od devet njezinih provincija. Ova regija pokriva i južnu deltu rijeke Po te povijesnu regiju Romagna. Tri su najznačajnija povijesna razdoblja obilježila Emiliu Romagnu, a to je razdoblje Rimljana, koji su osnovali gradove poput Ariminuma, današnjeg Riminija, Forum Populijsa – današnji Forlimpopoli te Forum Livija – današnji Forlì, Bizantinaca i papinske države. Toponim Romagna potječe od latinskog naziva „Romània“ i VI. stoljeća nove ere kada je Romagna ostala pod vlašću Bizantskog Carstva. Njihova je ostavština vidljiva kroz raskošne mozaike kojima su ukrašeni paleokršćanskim spomenici u Raveni koji su na listi UNESCO-a.

Ovo je područje imalo i važnu povijesnu ulogu u novije vrijeme, točnije za vrijeme ujedinjenja Italije. Upravo su u Emiliji Romagni rođeni neki od ključnih aktera ovog procesa. A priče i dokaze o ujedinjenju i vladavini Kraljevine Italije (1860.-1945.) možete naći i vidjeti diljem ove regije.

Naš povijesno-gastronomski itinerar kroz Emiliju Romagnu započinje od Casa Artusi u Forlimpopoliju, živog muzeja posvećenog Pellegrinu Artusiju, priznatom ocu talijanske kuhinje. Njegov priročnik, prvi put objavljen 1891. godine, igrao je iznimnu ulogu u oblikovanju kulturno utemeljenog nacionalnog jedinstva. U mnogim restoranima na ovom području i dalje možete kušati jela iz povijesti i tradicije ovog razdoblja, prije svega u samom restoranu Casa Artusi.

Regija Emilia- Romagna

Emilia Romagna je sa 44 proizvoda koji nose oznake PDO i PGI najbogatija regija u Europi kada govorimo o certificiranim domaćim poljoprivrednim proizvodima. Dolina delte rijeke Po ispresjecana je bogatim rižnim poljima i još uvijek čuva svjedočanstva o tome kako je nekad bio težak život na ovom području prije njegove kultivacije. Kako bi preživjeli, stanovnici su lovili ribu i jegulje, a u staroj tvornici mariniranja i kiseljenja „Manifattura dei Marinati“ u Comacchiju možete otkriti kako su se na tradicionalan način izlovljavale i marinirale jegulje. Tu se nalaze i bačve za mariniranje koje su još uvijek u funkciji.

Kada se spuštate na jadransku obalu, možete posjetiti i solanu Cervia gdje se još uvijek na tradicionalan način skuplja izvanredna slatka sol, koja predstavlja jedno od najboljih proizvoda koje Jadransko more daje ovom kraju. Drevne prakse jedrenja prikazuju pak zanimljiv Muzej pomoraca u Cesenaticu. Njegov otvoreni izložbeni dio pun je boja jedra podignutih tijekom ljeta, dok je u božićno vrijeme posebno osvjetljen jer se na starim brodicama nalaze jaslice. Svo blago mora, od izvanredne ribe do muzgavaca i školjkaša koje love lokalni ribari, svježe se prodaje na brojim tržnicama diljem obale, a najpoznatija je ona natkrivena u Riminiju.

U unutrašnjosti se pak vrijedni farmeri bore za očuvanje autohtonih pasmina, poput svinje "Mora romagnola". Prerađeno svinjsko meso priprema se prema bezvremenskim receptima, koji se razlikuju od sela do sela, te su iznimno povezani s tradicijom te lokalnom poviješću. To se prije svega odnosi na mesnu deliciju "Bel-e-Cot" iz Russija i Salama da Sugo iz provincije Ferrara. Apenini i raskošna šuma Casentino zasluzni su za svježinu i jedinstveni ukus mlječnih proizvoda koji dolaze iz ovog kraja. Živi dokaz je tradicionalni mlječni proizvod Cacio Ravaggiolo.

Villa Torlonia i Villa Silvia-Carducci svjedoče o intelektualnoj kulturi razdoblja ujedinjenja Italije, zahvaljujući remek-djelima velikih talijanskih pjesnika poput Giovannija Pascolija i Giosuèa Carduccija, dobitnika Nobelove nagrade za književnost 1906.

Emilia-Romagna

The Adriatic Sea encloses four of the nine provinces in the eastern part of the Italian region of Emilia Romagna. This region also includes the south delta of the Po River and the historical region of Romagna. There are three periods that are crucial in the history of Emilia Romagna: the era of the Romans, who founded the cities of Ariminum (present-day Rimini), Forum Popilii (Forlimpopoli) and Forum Livii (Forlì), the Byzantine and the Papal State periods. The name Romagna is derived from the Latin designation "România" from the 6th century AD, when Romagna remained under the rule of the Byzantine Empire. Their legacy is visible in the lavish mosaics that adorn the UNESCO-listed paleochristian monuments in Ravenna.

This region also played a major role in recent history, specifically during the unification of Italy. Some of the key participants in this process were actually born in Emilia Romagna. At the same time, the stories and evidence of the unification and the rule of the Kingdom of Italy (1860–1945) are present and visible across the region.

Our historical and gastronomic itinerary of Emilia Romagna begins at Casa Artusi in Forlimpopoli, a living museum dedicated to Pellegrino Artusi, the notable father of Italian cuisine. His manual, which was first published in 1891, played a pivotal role in shaping the national unity rooted in culture. Many restaurants in the area still serve historical and traditional dishes from this period, especially at the Casa Artusi restaurant.

With 44 products labelled with the PDO and PGI indications, Emilia Romagna boasts the largest number of certified domestic agricultural products in Europe. The Po River Delta valley is interspersed with abundant rice fields and remains a testament to the harsh conditions of this area before its cultivation. In order to survive, the inhabitants caught fish and eels, with the latter being harvested and marinated using traditional methods, which you can learn more about at the "Manifattura dei Marinati" marinating and pickling facility in Comacchio. The facility also holds marinating barrels that are still in use.

While heading down towards the Adriatic coast, you can also visit the Cervia saltworks, where traditional means are still used to harvest premium sweet salt, which is considered one of the best local products to come from the Adriatic Sea. Then there is the fascinating Maritime Museum in Cesenatico, which showcases ancient sailing techniques. Its open exhibition area is teeming with colourful sails that are hoisted during the summer, while at Christmas time it is lit up

in a unique manner by the nativity scenes on the old boats. All the wealth of the sea, from outstanding fish to musky octopuses and shellfish caught by local fishermen, is sold fresh at the countless markets along the coast, with the covered one in Rimini being the largest retail one.

Inland, diligent farmers strive to preserve indigenous breeds, such as the "Mora Romagnola" swine. Pork products are prepared according to timeless recipes that vary from one village to another and are closely connected to tradition and local history. This particularly applies to the meat delicacy "Bel-e-Cot" from Russi and the Salama da Sugo from the Ferrara province. The local dairy products owe their fresh and unique flavour to the Apennines and the lush Casentino forest. The Cacio Ravaggiolo dairy products are living proof of this.

Villa Torlonia and Villa Silvia-Carducci bear witness to the intellectual culture of the period of Italy's unification through masterpieces created by the great Italian poets Giovanni Pascoli and the 1906 Nobel laureate in Literature Giosuè Carducci.



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Enrico Filippi – Archivio Casa Artusi

LOKALNI PROIZVODI

*local
products*

BÈL-E-CÒT

Mesna delicija Bèl-e-còt tipičan je proizvod s područja općine Russi. Može se smatrati "kraljevskim srodnikom" poznatog Cotechina, i to zahvaljujući mesu od kojeg se priprema. Dobiva se od smjese koju čini 40 posto mišića, 30 posto vratine i 30 posto kože. Priprema Bèl-e-Còta počinje usitnjavanjem sirove kože na mašini s matricom koja ima velike rupe promjera 8 mm. Potom joj se dodaju ostali dijelovi mesa koji se melju na mašini s matricom sa sitnijim rupama do 6 mm. Zatim se dodaju razni začini – sol, papar, muškatni oraščić, klinčići, cimet i vino. Smjesa se miješa dok se u potpunosti ne homogenizira. Zatim se nadjeva u goveđa crijeva. Kada se priprema, mora se dugo kuhati – nekih tri do četiri sata. Uglavnom se jede za vrijeme blagdana Festa della Madonna dei Sette Dolori. Ovu deliciju moguće je kupiti u mesnicama u općini Russi.



The meat delicacy Bèl-e-còt is a product characteristic of the Russi town. It can be considered a "royal relative" of the world-renowned Cotechino due to the meat used for its preparation. It is made from a mixture that consists of muscle (40%), throat (30%) and rind (30%). The preparation of Bèl-e-Còt begins by grinding raw skin in a matrix grinder with holes of 8 mm in diameter. This is followed by adding other meat parts that are ground in a matrix grinder with smaller holes of 6 mm in diameter. Other condiments, such as salt, pepper, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon and wine, are also added. The mixture is mixed until it is completely combined, after which it is stuffed into bovine casings. The preparation requires long boiling over a period of 3-4 hours. It is mostly served on the Feast Day of Our Lady of Sorrows. This delicacy is available at butchers in the Russi town.



RIŽA S DELTE PO

Riža se na delti Po počela uzgajati oko 1400. godine, ali se ekstenzivna i organizirana proizvodnja ove žitarice razvija tek u 16. stoljeću zahvaljujući melioraciji i isušivanju nekad močvarnog područja. Za te je radove najzaslužnija obitelj Estensi.

Riža s delte Po ima veliko, prozirno, zbijeno zrno i može biti bijelo ili cijelovito. Aluvijalna tla specifična su po tome što se sporo suše, imaju visoku razinu slanosti i visku mineralnost, posebno kada je kalij u pitanju. Upravo stoga ova riža ima specifične karakteristike u aromi i okusu, veću čvrstoću pri kuhanju te visok udio proteina. Budući da su polja u blizini mora, vrlada posebna mikroklima koja je povoljna za rast riže koja sporo sazrijeva te je otpornija na bolesti. Oznaku Riso del Delta del Po IGP mogu nositi samo sorte riže Carnaroli, Volano, Baldo i Arborio.

RICE FROM THE PO RIVER DELTA

Rice cultivation in the Po River Delta can be traced back to 1400, however it was not until the 16th century that the land improvement and drainage of the former wetlands enabled the extensive and organised production of this cereal grain. This is mostly credited to the Estensi family.

Rice from the Po River Delta has large, opaque and compact grains that can be white or whole. Alluvial soil is characterised by slow drying and high levels of salinity and minerals, particularly those that are rich in potassium. This is why the rice has a particular aroma and flavour, greater density while cooking and a high protein level. With the fields situated near the sea, the microclimate facilitates the growth of rice, which matures slowly and has improved immunity to diseases. Only the Carnaroli, Volano, Baldo and Arborio rice varieties are allowed to bear the Riso del Delta del Po IGP indication.

RAVIGGIOLO DELL'APPENNINO TOSCO-ROMAGNOLO

Riječ je o neuobičajenom mlijekočnom proizvodu iz doline Montone, Rabbi, Bidente i Savio u provinciji Forlì. Proizvodi se od sirovog kravljeg mlijeka i sirila. U procesu proizvodnje, skuta se isuši i posoli po površini. Ima jako kratak rok trajanja- samo četiri dana, zbog čega se proizvodi od listopada do ožujka. Okruglog je oblika i promjera od oko 20 do 25 centimetra, a debeljina mu je između dva i četiri centimetra. Obično se polaže na lišće muške paprati i tako se pakira. Inače, proizvodnja mlijekočne delicije Cacio Ravaggiolo ima stoljetnu povijest. Dokumentirana je još 1515. godine. Svoju kvalitetu temelji na svježini, mlijekočnim i orašastim aromama koje se mogu osjetiti kada se ovaj fini mlijekočni proizvod degustira. Sladak je i svjež te je stoga iznimno primamljiv, a može se konzumirati i kao međuobrok, za doručak ili popodne.

RAVIGGIOLO DELL'APPENNINO TOSCO-ROMAGNOLO

This is an unusual dairy product from the Montone, Rabbi, Bidente-Ronco and Savio river valleys in the province of Forlì. It is made from raw cow milk and rennet. During production, the curd is dried and salted on the surface. It has a very short shelf-life of only four days, which is why it is produced from October to March. It is round, with a diameter of 20-25 cm and is 2-4 cm thick. Usually it is placed on the leaves of a male fern and packed as such. It should also be noted that the Cacio Ravaggiolo dairy delicacy has been produced for hundreds of years, having been first documented in 1515. Its quality is expressed in the fresh, milky and nutty aromas that unfurl when tasting this delectable dairy product. What makes this dish so alluring is its sweet and fresh taste and that it can be served as a snack, for breakfast or in the afternoon.



Jadranska sandinja

ADRIATIC SARDINE

Sardina ili Plichard je plava riba vrste *Sardinia pilchardus*. To je vretenasta riba, dugačka do 20 centimetra sa šiljastom glavom. Srebrno bijele je boje te joj je koža prekrivena tamnim mrljama, dok na leđima ima dugine plavo-zelene nijanse koje se presijavaju. Usta su joj okrenuta prema dolje, te ima prilično velike oči. Sardine se kreću i žive u velikim morskim jatima koja se ponašaju kao jedno tijelo. Može se uloviti na otvorenom moru, ali i blizu obale, pa čak i u plićaku.

Sardine su jako ukusna riba koja ima posebno visok udio Omega 3 kiselina. Zato se preporučaju za konzumaciju kada govorimo o zaštiti srca i kardiovaskularnog sustava. Tada se ne smiju dugo termički obrađivati kako se ne bi utjecalo na njegove hranjive tvari. Većinom se prži, pripremaju na roštilju, mariniraju, kisele u salamuri ili u maslinovom ulju.



The sardine or pilchard is an oily fish of the *Sardinia pilchardus* species. It is a spindly fish, up to 20 cm in length, and has a pointy head. It is silver-white, with dark spotted skin and glimmering blue and green rainbow tints on the back. The mouth faces downward and the eyes are quite large. Sardines move and live in large shoals that act as a single body. They can be caught in the open sea, near the shore and even in shallow waters.

Sardines are delicious fish and have an exceptionally high Omega-3 fatty acid level. That is why their consumption is recommended for preventing heart and cardiovascular diseases. They should not be processed using heat over a long period of time, so as to not affect the nutrients. Sardines are usually fried, grilled, marinated and pickled in brines or in olive oil.

POVIJESNI RECEPTE - HISTORICAL RECIPES

INSPIRIRANI KRALJEVINOM ITALIJOM - INSPIRED BY THE KINGDOM OF ITALY

CULTURE & TOURISM



picture by CIVIFORM

P R E P E Ć E N C I S B È L - E - CÒ T S A Š P A R O G A M A I Z Š U M A A L T E D A

	VRIJEME TIME	180 MIN
	PORCIJA SERVES	4
	TEŽINA DIFFICULTY	8/10

METODA METHOD	SEZONA SEASON
COOK KUHANJE	JESEN FALL

SASTOJCI _ INGREDIENTS

"Bèl e còt"	1 kom/pcs (800 g)
Šparoge / Asparagus	2 stručka / bundles
Kruh za prepećenje / Bread for crutons	
Sol / Salt	
Ekstra djevičansko maslinovo ulje / Extra Virgin Olive Oil	
Papar / Pepper	

BÈL - E - CÒT WITH PINWOOD / ALTEDO ASPARAGUS

P R I P R E M A

Prije kuhanja kobasicu je potrebno izbušiti iglom ili prikladnim alatom kako bi masnoća mogla lakše izaći i kako bi se sprječilo pucanje ovoja. Zatim kobasicu uronimo u lonac s dovoljno hladne vode i stavimo kuhati.

Potrebno je kuhati najmanje 3-4 sata od početka vrenja kako bi se pospješilo stvaranje ljepljivosti. Takozvana ljepljivost, želatinoznost rezultat je pravilnog omjera mišića i svijnske kože, obično 40% mišića, 30% obrazine i 30% kože. Prilikom kuhanja, krajnji rezultat mora imati teksturu svijinske kože ali se ne bi smjela osjećati pretjerana zamašćenost.

Očistimo, operemo i prokuhamo šparoge. Začinimo solju, paprom i uljem i poslužimo ih kao prilog za Bèl e còt.



P R E P A R A T I O N

The cooking process of Bèl-e-còt needs a previous step: the sausage has to be pierced so to let the fat leak. It is then soaked into cold water and then cooked for 3 or 4 hours, since the water starts boiling, so to enhance the stickiness of the "inciac". "Inciac" is the local dialect word to describe the jelly texture given to the salami from the proper proportion of muscular meat and pork rind (usually 40% muscles, 30% throat and 30% pork rind). The final result doesn't have to be too oily.

Clean and boil the asparagus. Season with salt, pepper and Extra Virgin Olive oil and serve on Bèl e Còt croutons' side.

Bon Appétit

POVIJESNI RECEPTE - HISTORICAL RECIPES

INSPIRIRANI KRALJEVINOM ITALIJOM - INSPIRED BY THE KINGDOM OF ITALY

CULTURE & TOURISM



Alan Venzi - Archivio Casa Artusi

C A P P E L E T T I A L L ’ U S O D I R O M A G N A

VRIJEME TIME	PORCIJA SERVES	TEŽINA DIFFICULTY
60 MIN	4	8/10

METODA METHOD	SEZONA SEASON
COOK KUHANJE	JESEN-ZIMA-PROLJEĆE FALL-WINTER-SPRING

SASTOJCI - INGREDIENTS

Ricotta, ili pola doze sira ravagliolo i pola doze ricotte, ukupo: / Ricotta or half ricotta and half "ravagliolo":	180 g
Prsa kopuna kuhana na maslacu, začinjena sa solju i paprom, i na kraju isjeckanim na sitne komadiće / Capon breast cooked in butter, seasoned with salt and pepper and finely chopped with a "mezzaluna"	1/2
Ribani parmezan / Grated Parmesan cheese	30 g
Jaja / Whole egg	1 kom/pcs
Žumanjak / Egg yolk	1 kom/pcs
Muškatni oraščić / A dash of nutmeg	
Začini po želji / Spices	
Naribana korica limuna / Lemon zest	
Prstohvat soli / Pinch of salt	
Ekološko glatko brašno / Organic flour "00"	400 g
Jaja (srednje veličine) / Eggs (medium size)	4 kom/pcs

CAPPELLETTI ROMAGNA STYLE

P R I P R E M A

Pripremimo tjesteninu tako što ćemo brašno prosijati u hrpicu na podlogu, u sredini napraviti udubinu te u sredinu staviti jaja. Mjesimo energično oko 15 minuta dok tijesto ne postane glatko. Razvaljamo s valjkom za tijesto dok ne dobijemo tanki list. Pomoću kotačića izrežemo kvadrate od 2 cm.

U sredinu svakog kvadrata stavimo nadjev zatim preklopimo tako da dobijemo trokut i da rubovi budu poravnani, na kraju prstima pritisnemo dobro tijesto oko punjenja. Vrhove svakog trokuta smotramo oko kažiprsta i spojimo. Tako dobivene cappellette smjestimo na krpu koju smo posuli brašnom.

U proključalu juhu stavimo cappellette, polako miješamo i kuhamo oko 3 minute. Poslužimo toplo.



Stefano Triulzi - Archivio Casa Artusi

P R E P A R A T I O N

Prepare the dough pouring the flour on the pastry board, folding eggs into the flour and kneading with energy the mixture for around 15 minutes until you obtain a soft and smooth dough.

Roll out the dough in a thin sheet and then cut it into squares (around 2 cm per side). Mix the ingredients for the stuffing in a bowl. Place some stuffing in the center of the square, fold in the shape of a triangle making the borders match and pressing the dough around the stuffing. Then take the two ends of the triangle, wrap them around the forefinger and press them together and you will have a "cappelletto" ("little hat"). Arrange "cappelletti" on a lightly floured dish cloth. Make the broth boil and pour in the cappelletti. Spin them slowly and let them cook for around 3 minutes. Serve hot.

POVIJESNI RECEPTE - HISTORICAL RECIPES

INSPIRIRANI KRALJEVINOM ITALIJOM - INSPIRED BY THE KINGDOM OF ITALY



VRIJEME
TIME

60 MIN



PORCIJA
SERVES

4



TEŽINA
DIFFICULTY

6 / 10

METODA
METHOD

PRŽENJE
FRY

SEZONA
SEASON

CIJELA GODINA
WHOLE YEAR

SASTOJCI _ INGREDIENTS

Srdele / Sardines	24 kom/pcs
Kruh, mekani dio (pupa) / Crustless bread	30 g
Slani inčuni / Salted anchovies	3 kom/pcs
Žumanjak, tvdo kuhanji / The yolk of hard-boiled egg	1 kom/pcs
Češnjak pola češnja / Clove of garlic	1/2
Mlijeko / Milk	100 ml
Krušne mrvice / Bread crumbs	
Prstohvat origana / A pinch of oregano	
Limun / Lemon	1 kom/pcs
Ulje za prženje / Oil for Frying	

PUNJENE SRDELE

STUFFED SARDINES

P R I P R E M A

Operemo srdele, uklonimo glave i rasijećemo ih duž trbuha kako bi ih rastvorili i prstima izvukli kost. Kruh namočimo u mlijeku i dobro stisnemo da bi se ocijedio. Inčunima uklonimo ljske i kost te ih nasjeckamo na sitne komadiće. Pomiješamo kruh, inčune, žutanjak jednog tvrdog kuhanog jaja, pola češnja češnjaka i malo origana te nožem ili polukružnim nožem usitnimo dok ne dobijemo finu pastu. Dobivenu kremu namačemo na unutrašnjost rastvorenih srdela i preklopimo. Zatim jednu po jednu srdelu namočimo u malo izmijeđeni bjelanjak, koji nam je preostao od žutanjka, pa ih uvaljamo u krušne mrvice. Pržimo ih u ulju, dodamo malo soli i poslužimo s kriškama limuna.



P R E P A R A T I O N

Wash the sardines, remove the heads, and open them out flat on the belly side with your fingers to remove the spine. Dip the bread in milk and then squeeze it dry. Remove the scales and spine from the anchovies, then finely chop them. Mix the bread, the anchovies, the yolk of 1 hard-boiled egg, 1/2 clove of garlic and a pinch of oregano together; then use the blade of a knife to reduce the mixture to a fine paste. Spread this paste on the open sardines and close them up. Then dip them one by one into the egg white (lightly beaten) left over from the egg yolk, then coat the fish with bread crumbs, fry in oil, salt a bit, and serve with lemon wedges.

Bon Appétit

POVIJESNI RECEPTI - HISTORICAL RECIPES

INSPIRIRANI KRALJEVINOM ITALIJOM - INSPIRED BY THE KINGDOM OF ITALY

CULTURE & TOURISM

picture by CIVIFORM



F R I T U L E O D R I Ž E

	VRIJEME TIME	60 MIN
	PORCIJA SERVES	4
	TEŽINA DIFFICULTY	6/10

	METODA METHOD	SEZONA SEASON
	PRŽENJE FRY	CIJELA GODINA WHOLE YEAR

SASTOJCI _ INGREDIENTS

Pivski kvasac / Brewer's yeast	30 g
Mlako mlijeko / Luke-warm milk	30-35 ml
Brašno / Flour	40 g
Mlijeko / Milk	1/2 l
Riža / Rice	100 g
Brašno / Flour	100 g
Groždice / Sultanas	50 g
Pinjoli nasjeckani na veličinu riže / Pine nuts ground to the size of rice	15 g
Žumanjak / Egg yolks	3 kom/pcs
Bjelanjak / Egg white	1 kom/pcs
Maslac / Butter	50 g
Šećer / Sugar	2 čajne žilice / small tsp
Rum	1 žlica/tbsp
Korice limuna / Dash of lemon zest	
Prstohvat soli / Pinch of salt	

RICE FRITTERS

P R I P R E M A

Šaku brašna stavimo na stol za tijesto, udubimo u sredini te otopimo pivski kvasac s malo mlake vode. Zatim pomiješamo sve zajedno s ostalim brašnom kako bi dobili čvrsto tijesto. Ostavimo da se tijesto diže na laganoj vatri oko 20 minuta tako što ćemo ga položiti na pleh u kojeg ste stavili malo mlijeka. Kuhamo rižu na mlijeku dok ne dobijemo gusto masu, ali ostavimo malo mlijeka

koje bi nam moglo zatrebiti ako je pregusto. Uklonimo rižu s vatre te kada postane mlako dodamo štrucu s kvascem koja se u međuvremenu digla, dodamo i jaja, ostanak brašna – oko 60 grama – zatim pinjole, rum i po potrebi još malo mlijeka. Dobro izmjesimo tijesto, dodamo groždice i vratićemo pleh s tjestom na lagano vatru kako bi se tijesto diglo. Kada se tijesto digne, zahvatimo žlicom

i stavljamo pržiti u vrelo ulje jednu po jednu fritulu dok se ne napuhnu i postanu lagane. Posipamo šećerom u prahu kada se malo ohlade i poslužimo ih tople.



P R E P A R A T I O N

Drop a handful of the flour on a pastry board, make a depression in the middle, and in it dissolve the brewer's yeast with lukewarm milk. Then mix it with the flour to produce a loaf of the right firmness. Let the loaf rise in very moderate heat for around 20 minutes in a pan with some milk on the bottom. Cook the rice in milk until firm, but put some milk aside, which you will add if needed. Remove the rice from the fire and when it is lukewarm add the loaf of brewer's yeast, already risen, as well the eggs, the rest of the flour – the remaining 60 grams (about 2 ounces) – then the pine nuts, the rum, and a little more milk if needed. Knead well, add the raisins and put the pot back near the fire so that the mixture can rise in very moderate heat. When it has risen, fry in a skillet one tablespoon at a time. These will make big, light fritters. Sprinkle confectioners' sugar on top when they have cooled off a little, and serve warm.



PUT KULTURE I GASTRONOMIJE

Culture And Gastronomy Path

TURISTIČKI ITINERAR _ TOURIST ITINERARY

TOČKE INTERESA _ POINTS OF INTEREST:

POVIJESNO - KULTURNO TOČKE _
HISTORICAL & CULTURAL HOTSPOTS:

1. CASA ARTUSI – GASTRONOMSKI KULTURNI CENTAR
GASTRONOMIC CULTURAL CENTRE
2. POMORSKI MUZEJ CESENATICO –
MARITIME MUSEUM IN CESENATICO
3. VILLA TORLONIA I PARK POEZIJE PASCOLI –
VILLA TORLONIA AND THE PASCOLI POETRY PARK
4. SOLANA CERVIA_ CERVIA SALTWORKS
5. VILLA-SILVIA CARDUCCI
6. MANUFAKTURA MARINIRANJA COMACCHIO –
COMACCHIO MARINATING FACTORY
7. PARK-ŠUMA CASENTINO_ CASENTINO FOREST PARK
8. NATKRIVENA TRŽNICA U RIMINIU_
COVERED MARKET IN RIMINI

RESTORANI _ RESTAURANTS:

9. CASA ARTUSI, FORLIMPOPOLI
10. INSOLITO, RUSSI
11. LA CAPANNA DI ERACLIO, CODIGORO
12. KONOBA / TRATTORIA LA MARIANNA, RIMINI



1.

CASA ARTUSI – GASTRONOMSKI KULTURNI CENTAR

CASA ARTUSI – GASTRONOMIC CULTURAL CENTRE

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+39 0543 743138 / +39 349 8401818, INFO@CASARTUSI.IT
WWW.CASARTUSI.IT

Casa Artusi živi je muzej podignut u ime Pellegrino Artusija, priznatog oca moderne kuhinje, rođenog u Forlimpopoliju 1820. Sa svojim najprodavanijim priručnikom o talijanskoj kuhinji "La scienza in cucina e l'arte di mangiare bene" Pellegrino Artusi valorizirao je "mosaik" regionalnih tradicija spajajući ih s nacionalnom gastronomskom tradicijom.

Svi vidovi gastronomске kulture prezentirani su u muzeju i gastronomskom kulturnom centru Casa Artusi. Tu se nalaze knjižnica, restoran, škola kuhanja u kojoj ljubitelji hrane i profesionalci mogu uživati u demo ili praktičnim radionicama, vinski podrum, knjižara, muzej i mjesto za priredbe.

Svake godine krajem lipnja zanimljivi multimedijalni centar Casa Artusi srce je Artusijevog festivala. Ova životopisna manifestacija održava se već 23 godine.

Casa Artusi is a living museum dedicated to Pellegrino Artusi, the notable father of modern cuisine, who was born in Forlimpopoli in 1820. With his best-selling Italian cookbook "Science in the kitchen and the art of eating well", Pellegrino Artusi placed great value on the "mosaic" of regional traditions by blending them with the national gastronomic tradition.

All aspects of gastronomic culture are showcased at the Casa Artusi museum and gastronomic cultural centre. Located here are a library, restaurant, culinary school where foodies and professionals can enjoy demos and practical workshops, wine cellar, bookstore, museum and an event venue.

Each year in June, the interesting Casa Artusi multimedia centre becomes the heart of the Artusi Festival. This vibrant event has been taking place for the past 23 years.



2.

POMORSKI MUZEJ CESENATICO

MARITIME MUSEUM IN CESENATICO

VIA ARMELLINI, 18 - 47042 CESENATICO (FC) - ITALY
+39 (0)547-79205, INFOMUSEI@COMUNE.CESENATICO.FC.IT, MUSEOMARINERIA@CESENATICO.IT
[HTTP://MUSEOMARINERIA.COMUNE.CESENATICO.FC.IT/](http://MUSEOMARINERIA.COMUNE.CESENATICO.FC.IT/)

Muzej Cesenatico jedinstveni je muzej pomoraca u Italiji. Sastoji se od natkrivenog i otvorenog dijela, a prikazuje bogatu tradiciju pomorstva ove regije.

Natkriveni dio muzeja vodi posjetitelja na put gdje će otkriti male tajne pomorstva - kakvi se materijali i tehnologije koriste, koje vrste čvorova i dizalica postoje, kakvi su manevri, ali i magično-religiozni simboli te kako izgleda život na brodu. Posebno je interesantan otvoren dio muzeja koji se nalazi u najstarijem i nadalje dijelu kanala Leonardo da Vinci. Tu je izloženo deset tipičnih jedrilica sjevernog i srednjeg Jadranskog mora koje se koriste za ribolov i pomorski promet - Battana, Paranza, Launch, Barchét, Top, Bragozzo i Traboccolo. Dva su broda u plovom stanju pa se koriste za prikaz drevnih načina jedrenja. Za vrijeme Božića na brodovima su mogu vidjeti jaslice.

Cesenatico is a one-of-a-kind maritime museum in Italy. It comprises an indoor and outdoor area and showcases the rich maritime tradition of the region.

The indoor part of the museum takes the visitor on a journey of discovering the little secrets of seafaring, the materials and technology utilised, types of knots and derricks, and manoeuvres as well as the associated magical and religious symbols, while also providing insight into ship life. Particularly fascinating is the outdoor part of the museum, which is located in the oldest and lowest part of the Leonardo da Vinci Canal. Exhibited here are ten typical north- and central-Mediterranean boats used for fishing and shipping – the Battana, Paranza, Launch, Barchét, Top, Bragozzo and Traboccolo. Two of the boats are still operational and used for demonstrating ancient sailing techniques. At Christmas time, visitors can take a look at the nativity scenes on the boats.



3.

Daniele Lisi – Archivio fotografico Comune di San Mauro Pascoli

VILLA TORLONIA I PARK POEZIJE PASCOLI

VILLA TORLONIA AND THE PASCOLI POETRY PARK

VIA DUE MARTIRI, 2 SAN MAURO PASCOLI (FC) - ITALY
0039 (0) 541 936070, SERENA.ZAVALLONI@COMUNE.SANMAUROPASCOLI.FC.IT
WWW.COMUNE.SANMAUROPASCOLI.FC.IT

Villa Torlonia dio je Parka poezije Pascoli, kulturnog projekta koji promovira poeziju Giovannija Pascolija u njegovom rodnom gradu. Pascoli (1855.-1912.) je bio klasični učenjak i pjesnik čije se melankolične lirske pjesme temelje na simbolizmu, a prikazuju jednostavan i ponizan obiteljski život kakav se vidi očima djece. Neke od naj impresivnijih Pascolijevih pjesama, poput "La cavallina storna" i "San Lorenzo" o ubojstvu njegova oca, postavljene su oko ove seoske kuće, gdje je Pascolijev otac radio kao administrator princa Torlonije. Ovdje možete zaroniti u uzbudljivo multi-senzorno iskustvo zahvaljujući digitalnim instalacijama, video-mappingu, zvukovima i stihovima iz Pascolijeve poezije. Nekoliko kilometara dalje nalazi se njegova rodna kuća gdje možete vidjeti kako je izgledalo njegovo djetinjstvo.

Villa Torlonia is a part of the Pascoli Poetry Park, a cultural project that promotes the poetry of Giovanni Pascoli in his hometown. Pascoli (1855-1912) was a classical scholar and poet, whose melancholic lyric poetry is grounded in symbolism and portrays a simple and humble family life as seen through the eyes of children. Some of Pascoli's most impressive poems, such as "La cavallina storna" and "San Lorenzo", detailing the murder of his father, are framed around this country house, where Pascoli's father worked as an administrator for the Prince of Torlonia. Here you can immerse yourself into an exciting multi-sensory experience with the aid of digital installations, videomapping, sounds and verses from Pascoli's poetry. Located just a few kilometres away is the house where he was born, where you can see what his childhood was like.



4.

SOLANA CERVIA

CERVIA SALTWORKS

SALTPAN VISITORS CENTRE, VIA BOVA 61, CERVIA (RA) - ITALY
0039 (0) 544 973040, DIDACTIC/VISITS: SALINADICERVIA@ATLANTIDE.NET; SALT PRODUCTION: INFO@SALINADICERVIA.IT
WWW.TURISMO.COMUNECERVIA.IT

Solana Cervia nalazi se na ušću veličanstvene delte Po i čuva sjećanje na tradicionalni postupak prikupljanja i prerade morske soli. Baš zbog toga smatra se prirodnim i krajobraznom atrakcijom visoke vrijednosti koju se treba posjetiti. Krajem pedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća 144 postojećih malih solana zamijenjeno je s desetak velikih bazena čime se uveo novi sustav prikupljanja morske soli. Solana Camillone ostala je jedina mala solana koja je zadržala tisućletni tradicionalni sustav višestrukih ekstrakcija soli. Proizvedena sol visokokvalitetan je proizvod prema standardima Slow Fooda. Sol Cervia je integralna sol koju se često zove i slatkom solju zbog čistoće natrijevog klorida i zato što ne sadrži gorke soli koje su inače prisutne u morskoj vodi. Isto tako, ovo je zanimljivo mjesto za promatranje migracija ptica.

The Cervia saltworks are located at the mouth of the magnificent Po River Delta and preserve the memory of traditional salt harvesting and processing methods. It is because of this that it is considered a valuable and must-visit natural scenic attraction. In the late 1950s, 144 small then-operational saltworks were replaced by a dozen large basins, thus introducing a new sea salt harvesting system. The Camillone saltworks has remained the only saltworks to maintain its traditional multiple salt extraction system. The salt produced is a high-quality product in line with Slow Food standards. Cervia's salt is an integral salt that is often called sweet salt due to the purity of sodium chloride and the absence of bitter salts, which are usually present in seawater. Also, this is an interesting birdwatching site.



5.

VILLA-SILVIA CARDUCCI

VILLA-SILVIA CARDUCCI

VIA LIZZANO, 1241 CESENA 47522 ITALIA
0039 (0)547 323425, INFO@AMMI-ITALIA.COM
WWW.MUSEOMUSICALIA.IT

Veličanstvena Villa Silvia, koja je od 1874. godine pristojila slavnoj grofici Silviji Pasolini Zanelli, bila je svojedobno salon kulture Romagne koju su posjećivali mnogobrojni poznati intelektualci, poput pjesnika Giacomo Carduccija - prvog Talijana koji je dobio Nobelovu nagradu za književnost. Upravo je na ovom čarobnom mjestu taj je Nobelovac dobio nadahnuće za čuvenu odu crkvi u Polenti. I dan danas u Villi Silviji može se vidjeti gdje je ovaj pjesnik stvarao. Njegova je soba ostala netaknuta, a zadržan je i sav autentičan namještaj iz tog slavnog doba prošlosti. Villa Silvia danas je dom stalnoj izložbi glazbenih instrumenata "Musicalia" visoke vrijednosti. Muzej ima sedam soba kroz koje se prati povijest mehaničke glazbe, i to od njena izuma pa sve do pojave gramofona i drugim modernim nosačima prenositelja zvuka.

The majestic Villa Silvia, which had belonged to the famous Countess Silvia Pasolini Zanelli since 1874, used to be a cultural salon of Romagna, frequented by an array of well-known intellectuals, such as the poet Giosuè Carducci – the first Italian Nobel Laureate in Literature. It was this magical place that inspired the Nobel Prize winner to pen his renowned ode to the church in Polenta. Even today, you can see where this poet created his work at Villa Silvia. His room has remained intact and all the authentic furniture from that glorious historical period has also been kept. Today, Villa Silvia houses the permanent exhibition of the priceless "Musicalia" musical instruments. The museum comprises seven rooms that showcase the history of mechanical music from its invention to the advent of gramophones and other modern sound players and carriers.



Foto di Archivio

6.

MANUFAKTURA MARINIRANJA COMACCHIO

COMACCHIO MARINATING FACTORY

VIA MAZZINI 200 – 44022 COMACCHIO (FE) – ITALY
0039 (0)533 381715, MANIFATTURADEIMARINATI@PARCODELTATO.IT
WWW.FERRARATERRAEACQUA.IT

Stara tvornica mariniranja Comacchio je jedan od Muzeja okusa regije Emilia Romagna. Ponovno je pokrenula jednu staru tradiciju, a to je prerada jegulja. Dakle, tvornica-muzej kroz tri sobe nudi jedinstveni doživljaj gdje na licu mesta možete vidjeti kako se mariniraju i kisele jegulje. Prva je "dvorana vatre", koja je sagradena početkom 20. stoljeća s dvanaest velikih kamina. Druga se soba zove „Calata“, a prikazuje mol na kojem se iskrčava i sortira ulov prema veličini te priprema za proces mariniranja. Danas se tu nalaze „marottas“, posebni čamci s ravnim dnem, prekriveni rupama kako bi riba ostala živa tijekom prijevoza. Treća je "soba s octima", gdje se čuvaju bačve i posude raznih veličina za spremanje marinade za kiseljenje ribe. Vodene degustacije i povijesne snimke čine muzej zanimljivim odredištem.

The old Comacchio marinating factory is one of the Taste Museums in Emilia Romagna. It has revived the old tradition of eel preserving. The plant/museum provides a unique experience in three rooms, where you can see for yourselves how eels are marinated and pickled. First, there is the "fire hall" with twelve large fireplaces, where the eels were processed, which was built in the early 20th century. The second room is called the "Calata", which displays a pier for unloading and sorting the catch according to size as well as the preparations for the marinating process. Located here today are "marottas", special boats with a flat bottom that are covered in holes in order for the fish to remain alive during transport. The third is the "vinegar room", where barrels and bowls of various sizes used for preparing the marinade for pickling fish are stored. Guided tastings and historical images make the museum a captivating venue.



7.

PARK-ŠUMA CASENTINO

CASENTINO FOREST PARK

VIA NEFETTI, 3 - 47018 SANTA SOFIA (FC) - ITALY
 +39(0) 543 971375 , INFO@PARCOFORESTECASENTINESI.IT
 WWW.PARCOFORESTECASENTINESI.IT

Stare bukove šume Nacionalnog parka šume Casentino i integralni rezervat Sasso Fratino dio su UNESCO-vog popisa svjetske baštine i mreže Natura 2000. Ovdje obitava čak 79 životinjskih te četiri biljne vrste od interesa za zajednicu. Stabla bukve u rezervatu imaju više od 500 godina te stoga slove među najstarijima u Europi. Zahvaljujući njima, ovo je jedna od najstarijih listopadnih šuma borealne hemisfere. Park se prostire na čak 36 000 hektara, a to je područje oduvijek bilo naseljeno i produktivno o čemu svjedoče brojne ruševine i napuštena sela razbacana po njegovom teritoriju te mala željezница za prijevoz drva, takozvana „drvena ruta“, koja je izgrađena u periodu između 1906. i 1913. godine. Nacionalni park šume Casentino promiče tematske rute i proizvođače sireva brenda Presidio Slow Food del Cacio Raviggio.

The old beech forests of the Casentino National Forest Park and the Sasso Fratino Integrated Reserve are included on the UNESCO List of World Heritage Sites and in the Natura 2000 network. This is the habitat of as many as 79 animal and 4 plant species that are of interest to the community. The beeches in the reserve are over 500 years old and are among the oldest trees in Europe. They make this one of the oldest deciduous forests in the Northern Hemisphere. The park covers 36,000 hectares in an area that has always been inhabited and productive, as evidenced by the numerous ruins and abandoned villages strewn across the territory as well as a small railway for transporting lumber, the so-called "wooden route", which was constructed between 1906 and 1913. The Casentino national park-forest promotes thematic routes and Presidio Slow Food del Cacio Raviggio.



Archivio Mercato di Rimini

8.

NATKRIVENA TRŽNICA U RIMINIU

COVERED MARKET IN RIMINI

IN VIA CASTELFIDARDO N. 15/21 - RIMINI
 +39 (0) 541 53898, INFO@MERCATOCOPERTORIMINI.IT
 WWW.MERCATOCOPERTORIMINI.IT

Natkrivena tržnica u Riminiju prostire se na 4.500 četvornih metara te pod svojim krovom okuplja oko 110 trgovaca i lokalnih proizvođača iz bliže okolice. Svi oni nude velik izbor proizvoda po konkurentnim cijenama. Ova je natkrivena tržnica referentna točka za kupnju voća, povrća i drugih domaćih proizvoda, ali i mjesto razmjene i udruživanja. Isto tako, ova tržnica predstavlja i najveću te najbolje opskrbljenu riblju tržnicu u regiji Emilia-Romagna, s više od 60 prodajnih standova na koje gotovo sva riba ulovljena noću svako jutro stiže izravno iz luke Rimini, te se prodaje svježa isti dan. Isto tako, ovdje trgovci ribu čiste i filetiraju. Tržnica je iznimno popularna jer možete kupiti očišćeno povrće koje je pripremljeno za jelo, ali i dobiti sve informacije o njegovim karakteristikama. Moguća je dostava i na kućnu adresu.

The covered market in Rimini spreads across 4,500 m² and brings together 110 vendors and producers from the local area under its roof. They all offer a wide range of products at competitive prices. This covered market is the go-to point for buying fruit, vegetables and other homemade products as well as a place for exchanging goods and meeting up. The market is also the best-supplied fish market in the region of Emilia-Romagna, with more than 60 sales stands, where almost all the fish that was caught at night arrives in the morning directly from the Port of Rimini and is sold fresh on the same day. It should also be noted that the vendors gut and fillet the fish on the spot. The market is also very popular because you can buy cleaned vegetables prepared in advance and find out all about their characteristics. Home delivery is also available.



9.

CASA ARTUSI

RESTAURANT

VIA A. COSTA 31 - FORLIMPOPOLI (FC) - ITALY
+39 (0)543 748049, RISTORANTE@CASARTUSI.IT
WWW.CASARTUSI.IT/IT/RISTORANTE/

Mnoga Artusijeva jela mogu se kušati u restoranu Casa Artusi, gdje se prije svega poštuje sezonalnost i kvalitet namirnica. Restoran svoju priču iznimno veže uz teritorij i tradiciju. To znači da se ovdje tjestenina valja tradicionalnim valjkom za tjesteno, a kuhanje u receptima svojih jelovnika, bilo da se radi o „a la carte“ ili tematskim menijima, koriste regionalne proizvode s oznakom DOP, IGP i Slow Food Presidia. Ujedno se proizvođači uključuju u događanja restorana gdje iznose svoju priču o proizvodima koje donose na stol. Casa Artusi nije isključivo restoran, ima i svoj vinski podrum gdje se mogu kušati i kupiti regionalna vina, i to više od 200 različitih etiketa, a osim vina tu su i alkoholna pića te balzamički ocaci. Dakle, Casa Artusi Osteria nudi bogat izbor vina, koji se poslužuje i na času, uz tipične domaće proizvode i jela.

You can try several Artusi's dishes at the Casa Artusi restaurant, where the seasonality and quality of the ingredients is valued above all. The history of the restaurant is closely associated with territory and tradition. This means that the pasta at the restaurant is rolled with a traditional rolling pin and that the cooks use regional products with the PDO, PGI and Presidio Slow Food labels in the recipes of their menus, regardless of whether they are à la carte or thematic menus. The producers also participate in events organised by the restaurant, where they present the products that they bring to the table. Casa Artusi is not just a restaurant: it has also its own wine shop, with more than 200 different regional wines, as well as alcoholic beverages and balsamic vinegar, available for tasting and purchase, and a tavern ("Osteria"). There, Casa Artusi offers a more informal service, with an abundant selection of wines that are served by the glass as well as characteristic homemade products and dishes.

Foto di Archivio



INSOLITO

RESTAURANT

VIA EMILIO BABINI, 22, 48026 RUSSI (RA) - ITALY
+ 39 (0)544 582954, INFO@RISTORANTEINSOLITO.COM
WWW.RISTORANTEINSOLITO.COM/WP/

Restoran Insolito stvoren je da bude vrhunski kozmopolitski restoran, uvijek otvoren za eksperimentiranje s raznim okusima, imajući u vidu umjetnost i kulturu. Spoj tradicije i inovacije predstavlja glavni lajtmotiv ponuđenih jelovnika, a ovom odličnom restoranu iznimno je bitna sezonalnost domaćih namirnica te uravnoteženost mesnih i ribljih jelovnika. Kulinarска kreativnost u skladu je s lokalnom gastronomskom baštinom, ali ne isključuje sjajne nacionalne i međunarodne proizvode koji se ovdje mogu naći u ponudi. Insolito također nudi i jela za vegane te ona bez glutena. Znanje i iskustvo temelj su kuhinje restorana, a specijaliteti kuće su ragù, cappelletti i tjestenina. Oni jamče vrhunsko i nezaboravno uživanje u svakom zalogaju, a na stolu se može naći i vrhunska mesna delicija ovog kraja - Bèl-e-còt.

The Insolito restaurant was created to be a high-end cosmopolitan restaurant that is always open to experimenting with a variety of tastes, while taking into account art and culture. The blend of tradition and innovation is at the forefront of the menus offered and the sublime restaurant highly values the seasonality of homegrown ingredients as well as the symmetry of meat and fish menus. And while culinary creativity is fused with the local gastronomic heritage, it still includes exquisite national and international products on offer here. Insolito also offers vegan and gluten-free food. Know-how and experience are the foundation of the restaurant's kitchen, with ragù, cappelletti and pasta as its specialities. They guarantee the unparalleled and unforgettable enjoyment of every bite. The restaurant also serves the first-rate meat delicacy Bèl-e-còt.



11.

Foto di Archivio

LA CAPANNA DI ERACLIO

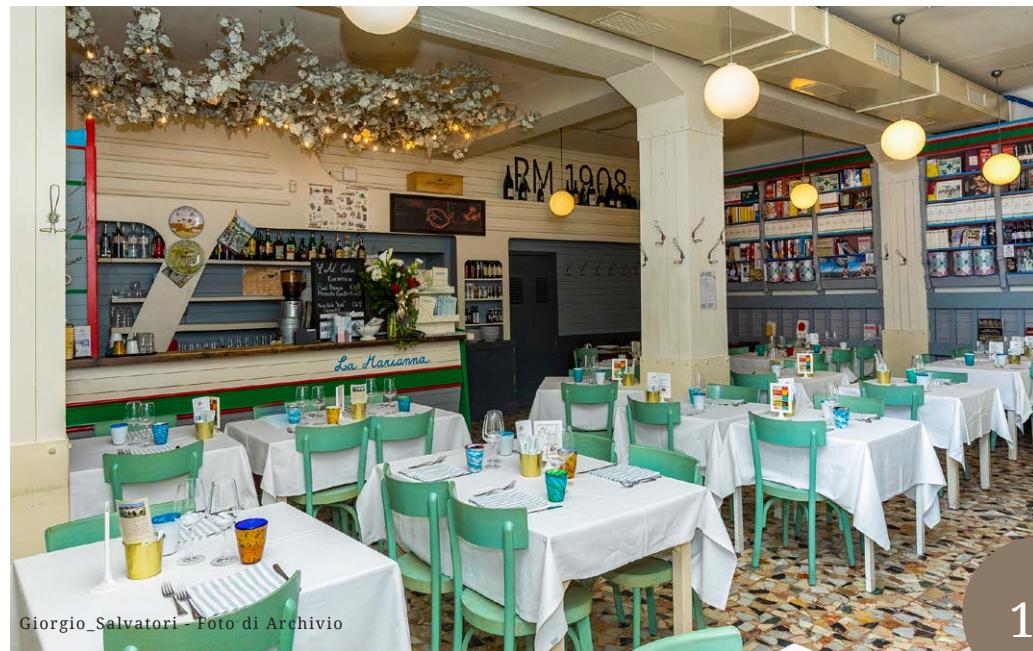
RESTAURANT

VIA PER LE VENEZIE 30 - CODIGORO (FE) - ITALY
 +39 (0)533 712154, LACAPANNADERACLIO@LIVE.IT
WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/RISTORANTE-LA-CAPANNA-DI-ERACLIO-254933744638565/

Ugledni Michelinov vodič ovom je restoranu dodijelio jednu zvjezdicu, i to zahvaljujući njegovoj autentičnosti, odnosno sveježoj domaćoj tjestenini koja se valja ručno te tradicionalnim receptima. Ali veliku ulogu u toj zvjezdici igrala je i tradicionalna kuhinja koju u ovom restoranu vodi ista obitelj još od davne 1922. godine. Okružen rižinim poljima, maglom i evokativnom atmosferom, šest metara ispod razine mora i nekoliko kilometara od obale, čini se da vrijeme za ovaj restoran miruje. Nekada je ovo bila nezaobilazna adresa za brojne radnike koji su radili na granici između Jadranskog mora, dolina, močvara te čuvene delte Po. Do uglednog restorana Capanna di Eraclio svakodnevno stiže sveža riba sa sjevernog Jadrana i lagune, i to lignje, skuše, brancini, jegulje, rakovi, škampi, kozice, školjke, ali i divljač.

The coveted Michelin guide gave this restaurant one star on account of the authenticity that is expressed in the hand-rolled fresh homemade pasta and traditional recipes. Old-fashioned cuisine in this restaurant genuinely run by the same family since 1922, also played a pivotal role in securing the star.

Surrounded by rice fields, the mist and an evocative ambience, six metres below sea level and several kilometres from the coast, it seems that time is standing still for this restaurant. This was once a haunt of a number of labourers working at the crossroads of the Adriatic Sea, valleys, wetlands and the famed Po River Delta. Fresh fish is delivered daily to the starred restaurant from the northern Adriatic and the lagoon, including squid, mackerel, sea bass, eel, crab, scampi, prawns, and shellfish as well as feathered game.



12.

Giorgio_Salvatori - Foto di Archivio

LA MARIANNA

TRATTORIA

VIALE TIBERIO 19 - 47921 RIMINI, ITALY
 +39 (0)541.22530, INFO@TRATTORIALAMARIANNA.IT
WWW.TRATTORIALAMARIANNA.IT

Od pročelja zgrade koja nalikuje trgovачkom brodu, do šanka bara koji je napravljen od starog čamca, još od kraja 19. stoljeća poznata konoba „Trattoria della Marianna“ u Riminiju gastronomsko je mjesto sjećanja na selo S. Giuliano. Svoj jelovnik ova poznata konoba temelji na ulovu ribara iz mjesta kao što su plava riba, sitna plava riba i plodovi mora koji su tog jutra bili na ribarskim brodicama. Mlijeko dolazi izravno s farmama krava, koza i ovaca što domaćim sirevima daje svežinu i jedinstveno okus. U kuhinji koriste i organsko brašno iz Val Marecchia te hladno prešano ekstra djevičansko maslinovo ulje s brda Rimini. Poslužuju lokalno domaće vino, sami rade svoju svežu tjesteninu, a zanimljivo je da poslužuju i lokalnu vodu iz drevnog rimskog izvora u Covignanu koja je bogata mineralnim solima koje olakšavaju probavu.

From the facade of the building, which is reminiscent of a merchant ship, to the bar repurposed from an old boat, the well-known Trattoria della Marianna tavern in Rimini has been a gastronomic memorial to the village of S. Giuliano since the 19th century. The menu of this popular tavern is based on the catches of local fishermen that include oily fish, small oily fish and seafood offloaded from fishing boats that very morning. The milk comes directly from the dairy cow, goat and sheep farms, giving the homemade cheeses a fresh and distinct taste. Organic flour from Val Marecchia and cold-pressed extra virgin olive oil from Rimini hills are also used in the kitchen. The restaurant offers local wine and makes its own fresh pasta. Also worth noting is that also the water served is local: it comes from the ancient Roman spring in Covignano and is rich in mineral salts that facilitate digestion.

ZAKLJUČAK

Vjerujemo da ste uživali u svim preporukama, atrakcijama, restoranima, ali i jelima koje smo istražili kroz projekt KeyQ+ financiran u sklopu programa INTERREG Italija – Hrvatska. Kako bi povezivali lokalne autohtone namirnice i duh starih vremena, partneri KeyQ+ istražili su povjesne recepte različitih razdoblja otkrivačići jedinstveni izraz kulture i prošlih vremena, a istovremeno se oslanjali na ukuse i potrebe modernih vremena. Priključeni recepti koji se temelje na tradicionalnim sastojcima postat će dio posebne „periodične“ ponude odabranih restorana, koji će uz šarmantne kulturne i povjesne vrijednosti na ovom području očarati i lokalno stanovništvo i turiste.

U ovome je projektu stvorena interaktivna „online“ karta lokalnih proizvođača, restorana i povjesnih staza koja vas vodi na prave adrese, a kombinacijom gastronomije i kulturne baštine ovih područja želi se privući posjetitelje da pomnije istraže ovih pet regija uključenih u KeyQ+ projekt: hrvatske regije Istru i Mali Lošinj te talijanske regije Veneto, Emiliu Romagnu i Friuli Veneziju Giuliju. Proučavajući i obilazeći ovaj itinerar, uočit ćete i sedam KeyQ+ točaka koje na zanimljiv i poučan način pričaju priču o tradiciji, povijesti, kulturi i kulinarstvu.

U projektu su sudjelovali partneri iz Hrvatske i Italije. Vodeći partner bila je Agencija za ruralni razvoj Istre (AZRRI) iz Pazina. Iz Hrvatske su se kao partneri uključili i Grad Pula-Pola, Tržnica d. o. o. Pula i Turistička zajednica grada Malog Lošinja. Talijanski partneri bili su CIVIFORM – Centar za profesionalnu edukaciju, Grad Cividale del Friuli, Scuola Centrale Formazione - Centar za strukovnu edukaciju i njegov pridruženi partner Lepido Rocco iz Pramaggiore, te Casa Artusi – Centar gastronomskе kulture iz Forlimpopolija. Projekt je sufinanciran u omjeru od 85% sredstvima iz Europskog fonda za regionalni razvoj (ERDF-a) s ukupnim budžetom od 871.925,00 eura. Projekt je počeo 1. siječnja 2018., a završen je 30. rujna 2019.

Sada je na vama da s ovim vodičem u ruci krenete u svoju novu avanturu i saznate neke skrivene tajne prošlih vremena istodobno uživajući u svemu što ove regije nude.

It is our sincere hope that you have been able to genuinely experience and enjoy the recommendations, visitor attractions, restaurants and dishes we have presented as part of the KeyQ+ project carried out under the INTERREG Italy-Croatia CBC Programme. To link the local ingredients to the spirit of ancient times, the KeyQ+ partners had to conduct extensive research on historical recipes from different periods, thus discovering a unique expression of culture and times past, while at the same time leaning on the tastes and needs of modern times. The collected historical recipes will become part and parcel of select restaurants' special periodical offers. Along with the undeniable charm of the area's cultural and historical heritage, these special offers are sure to captivate the senses of locals and foreign visitors alike.

The implementation of this project led to the creation of an interactive online map outlining the local producers, restaurants and historical routes enabling you to visit all the right places and to experience and enjoy them first hand. By combining cultural heritage with local gastronomy, we hope to encourage visitors to more fully explore the five regions of the KeyQ+ project: Istria and Mali Lošinj, from Croatia, and Veneto, Emilia Romagna and Friuli Venezia Giulia from Italy. Having closely studied and followed this itinerary, you will hopefully be able to pinpoint the seven main tenets of the KeyQ+ project, telling the story of tradition, history, cultural heritage and gastronomy.

This project involved partners from Italy and Croatia. The lead partner was the Agency for Rural Development of Istria (AZRRI) seated in Pazin. The city of Pula-Pola, the Pula Market and the Mali Lošinj Tourist Board joined the project as partners from Croatia. The Italian partners were as follows: the CIVIFORM Vocational Training Centre from the town of Cividale del Friuli, the town of Cividale del Friuli, the Scuola Centrale Formazione – Vocational Training Centre at national level and its associated member Lepido Rocco from Pramaggiore and the Casa Artusi – centre of gastronomic culture from the town of Forlimpopoli. The project was co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in the proportion of 85% with a total budget of € 871,925.00. The project began on January 1st, 2018, and ended on September 30th, 2019.

It is now your turn to embark on your new adventure and unveil some of the hidden treasures of times past, while at the same time thoroughly enjoying everything these regions have to offer, all the while keeping this guidebook close at hand.

KeyQ+: Kultura i turizam kao ključevi kvalitete za prekogranični razvoj Italije i Hrvatske

Trajanje projekta	01/01/2018 – 30/09/2019
Prioritet 3	Okoliš i kulturna baština
Specifični cilj 3.1	Učiniti prirodnu i kulturnu baštinu snažnom za održiv i uravnoteženiji teritorijalni razvoj
Informacije o isporučevini	WP2, Aktivnost 2.6, Isporučevina 2.6.1
Nositelj projekta (naziv i kontakt)	AZRRI – Agencija za ruralni razvoj Istre d.o.o. Pazin; info@azrri.hr
Web stranica	www.italy-croatia.eu/web/keyqplus

KeyQ+: Culture and tourism as keys for quality cross border development of Italy and Croatia

Start and end date	01/01/2018 – 30/09/2019
Priority axis 3	Environment and cultural heritage
Specific objective 3.1	Make natural and cultural heritage leverage for sustainable and more balanced territorial development
Deliverable information	WP2, Activity 2.6, Deliverable 2.6.1
Lead partner (name and contact)	AZRRI – Agency for Rural Development of Istria Ltd Pazin; info@azrri.hr
Website	www.italy-croatia.eu/web/keyqplus



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