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## Nuovo catalogo esselunga 2024 2025

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Region of Italy Region in ItalyEmilia-Romagna Emégglia-Rumâgna / Emîlia-Rumâgna (Emilian)Emélia-Rumâgna (Romagnol)Region FlagCoat of armsCountryItalyCapitalBolognaGovernment.
 census[1]) • Total4,425,366 • Density200/km2 (510/sq mi)Demonyms English: Emilia-Romagnol (woman) Romagnol (woman) Romagnol (woman) GDP[2] • Total£163.293 billion (2021)Time zoneUTC+1 (CET) • Summer
(DST)UTC+2 (CEST)ISO 3166 codeIT-45NUTS RegionITH[3]HDI (2022)0.935[4]very high · 1st of 21Websitewww.regione.emilia-romagna (UK: /ι,mi:liə roʊˈmɑːnjə/, US: /eɪ,-/, both also /ε,-/,[5][6][7][8] Italian: [eˈmi:lja roˈmanna]; Emilian: Emégglia-Rumâgna or Emîlia-Rumâgna; Romagnol: Emélia-Rumâgna) is an administrative
region of northern Italy, comprising the historical regions of Emilia and Romagna. Its capital is Bologna. It has an area of 22,446 km2 (8,666 sq mi), and a population of 4.4 million. Emilia-Romagna is one of the wealthiest and most developed regions in Europe, with the third highest gross domestic product per capita in Italy. It is also a cultural center,
being the home of the University of Bologna, the oldest university in the world. Some of its cities, such as Modena, Parma, Ferrara, and Ravenna, are UNESCO heritage sites. It is a center for food and automobile production (such as Ferrara, and Ravenna, are UNESCO heritage sites. It is a center for food and automobile production (such as Ferrara, and Ravenna, are UNESCO heritage sites.)
 Planet guide named Emilia-Romagna as the best place to see in Europe.[9] The name Emilia-Romagna is a legacy of Ancient Rome. Emilia derives from the via Aemilia, the Roman road connecting Piacenza to Rimini, completed in 187 BC, and named after the consul Marcus Aemilius Lepidus.[10] Romagna derives from Romania, the name of the
 Eastern Roman Empire applied to Ravenna by the Lombards when the western Empire had ceased to exist and Ravenna was an outpost of the Etruscan world and subsequently that of the Gauls. During the first thousand years of Christianity, trade
 flourished, as did culture and religion, thanks to the region's numerous monasteries. Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, early Christian Monuments of Ravenna The history of Emilia-Romagna dates back to Roman times when the region of Emilia was ruled by imperial judges linked to the nearby regions of either Liguria or Tuscany. After the fall of the
 Western Roman Empire in the 5th century, the Lombards, a Germanic tribe, founded the kingdom of Lombardy in northern and central Italy. This kingdom, which included the region known as Emilia, flourished until the Lombard dynasty was overthrown by the Frankish king Charlemagne in 774. From the 6th to 8th centuries, the region of Romagna
 was under Byzantine rule and Ravenna was the capital of the Exarchate of Italy within the Eastern Roman Empire. In the 8th century, this region became a province of the Pope in 754. During the 10th century, northern Italy became part of the Holy Roman Empire under the
control of the Germanic leader Otto I. The Holy Roman emperors had varying degrees of control over northern ltaly until the close of the Middle Ages. In the 12th century, the papacy extended its political influence and city states began to form in opposition to the Holy Roman emperors. The northern cities, supported by the Pope, formed the Lombard
 League and reduced the influence of the ruling Hohenstaufen dynasty over their lands. Division between imperial partisans and their opponents created factions called the Guelphs and the Ghibellines which would divide the cities for centuries. For the next few centuries both Emilia and Romagna were ruled by papal legates or representatives of the
 Pope. The University of Bologna, founded in 1088, is the world's oldest university in continuous operation. The University of Bologna—the oldest university in the world, established in AD 1088—and its bustling towns kept trade and intellectual life alive. Local nobility like the Este of Ferrara, the Malatesta of Rimini, the Popes of Rome, the Farnese of
 Parma and Piacenza, and the Duchy of Modena and Reggio, jostled for power and influence. Castle Estense in FerraraThe House of Este gained a notable profile for its political and military masterpieces, such as the works
of Ludovico Ariosto, Torquato Tasso and Matteo Maria Boiardo. Flag of the Cispadane Republic, which was the first Italian state was adopted on 7
 January 1797, when the Fourteenth Parliament of the Cispadane Republic (1797), on the proposal of deputy Giuseppe Compagnoni, decreed "to make universal the ... standard or flag of three colours, green, white, and red ...":[12] For having proposed the green, white and red tricolour flag, Giuseppe Compagnoni is considered the "father of the Italian
 flag".[13][14] After the Congress of Vienna in 1815, there was a growing movement for Italian national unity and independence. In 1848, a revolution in Vienna initiated uprisings against Austrian rule. The following decades saw uprisings in several regions and, in 1861, the Kingdom of Italy was established. During this Italian Unification, the
 territories of Emilia and Romagna would be incorporated into the new nation. In the 16th century, most of what would become Emilia-Romagna had been seized by the Papal States, but the territories of Parma, Piacenza, and Modena remained independent until Emilia-Romagna became part of the Italian kingdom between 1859 and 1861. After the
 First world war, Emilia-Romagna was at the centre of the so-called Biennio Rosso, a period of left-wing agitations that paved the way for Benito Mussolini's coup d'état in 1922 and the birth of the Fascist regime in Italy. Mussolini, a native of Emilia-Romagna, sponsored the rise of many hierarchs coming from his same region, such as Italo Balbo, Dino
Grandi and Edmondo Rossoni. Towards the end of the Second World War, Emilia-Romagna was occupied by German troops. During the Cold war era, Bologna, traditionally a left-wing city, was
particularly hit by political street violence and terrorism; in 1980 a far-right terrorist group detonated a bomb at the city's main railway station, killing 85 people and wounding more than 200. After the referendum of 2006, seven municipalities of Montefeltro were detached from the Province of Pesaro and Urbino (Marche) to join that of Rimini on 15
August 2009.[15][16] The municipalities are Casteldelci, Maiolo, Novafeltria, Pennabilli, San Leo, Sant'Agata Feltria and Talamello. On 20 and 29 May 2012 two powerful earthquakes struck the central area of the region, killing 27 people and causing substantial damages to the region's artistic heritage as well as to numerous manufacturing facilities
The 5.8 magnitude earthquake left 14,000 people temporarily homeless.[17] See also: Po Delta Interregional Park and Lake della Ninfa Relief map of Emilia-Romagna consists of nine provinces and covers an area of 22,446 km2 (8,666 sq mi), ranking sixth in Italy. Nearly half of the region
 (48%) consists of plains while 27% is hilly and 25% mountainous. The region's section of the Apennines is marked by areas of flysch, badland erosion (calanques) and caves. The mountainous. The region's section of the Apennines is marked by areas of flysch, badland erosion (calanques) and caves. The mountainous areas of flysch, badland erosion (calanques) and caves.
and Alpe di Succiso (2,017 m). The plain was formed by the gradual retreat of the sea from the Po basin and by the detritus deposited by the hard work of its people to reclaim and reshape the land in order to achieve a better standard of living. The geology varies,
 with lagoons and saline areas in the north and many thermal springs throughout the rest of the region as a result of groundwater rising towards the surface at different periods of history. All the rivers rise locally in the Apennines except for the Po, which has its source in the Alps in Piedmont. The northern border of Emilia-Romagna follows the path
of the river for 263 km (163+1/2 mi). The region has temperate broadleaved and mixed forests and the vegetation may be divided into belts: the Common oak-European hornbeam belt (Padan plain and adriatic coast) which is now covered (apart from the Mesóla forest in Province of Ferrara) with fruit orchards and fields of wheat and sugar beet, the
 Pubescent oak-European hop-hornbeam belt on the lower slopes up to 800-900 m, the European beech-Silver fir belt between 800-900 m and 1,700 m and the final mountain heath belt above 1,700-1,800 m. Emilia-Romagna has two Italian National Parks, the Foreste Casentinesi National Park and the Appennino Tosco-Emiliano National Park. Val
 Trebbia, near Piacenza Casentinesi Forests Emilia-Romagna has been a highly populated area since ancient times. Inhabitants over the centuries have radically altered the landscape, building cities, reclaiming wetlands, and establishing large agricultural areas. All these transformations in past centuries changed the aspect of the region, converting
 large natural areas to cultivation, up until the 1960s. The trend then changed, and agricultural lands began giving way to residential areas continued at very high rates until the end of the 2010s. In the same period, hilly and mountainous areas saw an increase in the registration of semi-natural
areas, because of the abandonment of agricultural lands. Land use changes can have strong effects on ecological function, e.g. food and other biomass production, storing, filtering and transformation, habitat and gene pool.[18] In the Emilia-Romagna plain,
which represents half of the region and where three quarters of the population of the emilia-Romagna plain during this period
has had some strong consequences in the economic and ecological assessment of the region. The loss of arable land is equivalent to a permanent loss of the capacity to feed 440,000 persons per year from resources grown within the region. The loss of the capacity to feed 440,000 persons per year from resources grown within the region.
as the building of retention basins, at a total cost estimated in the order of billions of euros. [19] In 2000 there were 73,470, or a -29.2% loss in holdings for the region. The total utilised agricultural area (UAA) was 1,114,590 hectares (2,754,200 acres) in 2000 and 1,064,210 hectares (2,629,700 acres) in 2000 there were 73,470, or a -29.2% loss in holdings for the region.
2014 for a loss of 4.5%, indicating a downturn of smaller farm ownership. During this same timeframe there was a 14.5% decrease in the farm labor workforce. [20] Badlands of Canossa Monte Cimone, in the Apennines Hills around Bologna Flamingos in the delta of the Po river Main article: Politics of Emilia-Romagna Seat of the Regional Assembly of
Emilia-Romagna in Bologna The Regional Government (Giunta Regional Government is composed of the President and the Ministers (Assessori), of which there are currently twelve including the Vice President and the Under-
Secretary for the President's office.[21] Apart from the province of Piacenza, Emilia-Romagna was historically a stronghold of the Italian Communist Party, forming the Italian Communist Party, for
 World War II as well as a strong tradition of anti-clericalism dating from the 19th century, when part of the region belonged to the Papal States. The strength of the anti-fascist resistance is one of the main factors, along with the effectiveness of trade-unionism, that led to the dominance of the PCI in the region. Emilia-Romagna has since World War II
 been a left-wing stronghold, nowadays led by the Democratic Party, since its creation in 2007. Piazza del Popolo in Cesena View of Bologna Arch of Augustus in Rimini Emilia-Romagna is divided into nine provinces from nine to four have been
dropped. Province Area (km2) Population Density (inhabitants/km2) Region Metropolitan City of Bologna 3,702 1,011,291 262.9 Emilia - Romagna Province of Forlì-Cesena 2,377 387,200 162.9 Romag
 Province of Piacenza 2,589 284,885 110.0 Emilia Province of Ravenna 1,858 383,945 206.6 Romagna Province of Reggio Emilia 2,293 517,374 225.6 Emilia Province of Rimini 863 325,219 377.0 Romagna Historical population Year Pop. ± %1861 2,083,000 — 1871 2,228,000 + 7.0%1881 2,289,000 + 2.7%1901 2,547,000 + 11.3%1911
 2,813,000+10.4\%1921\ 3,077,000+9.4\%1921\ 3,077,000+9.4\%1931\ 3,267,000+6.2\%1936\ 3,339,000+2.2\%1951\ 3,578,018+7.2\%1961\ 3,692,787+3.2\%1971\ 3,866,218+4.7\%1981\ 3,977,104+2.9\%1991\ 3,928,841-1.2\%2001\ 4,003,196+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%20214,425,366+1.9\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,344,755+8.5\%2011\ 4,3
January 2019.[23] The population density, which was equal to 200 inhabitants per km2 in 2019, is close to the national average. The population of this region is traditionally evenly distributed, with no dominant metropolis but rather a line of medium-sized cities along the Via Emilia, where two thirds of the population and the majority of the industrial
production are concentrated. The coast of Romagna is also densely populated due to the booming seaside tourism in recent decades. In the peripheral areas of the Apennine Mountains and the agricultural plains around Ferrara and Piacenza, the population is less dense. The region has nine cities with populations exceeding one hundred thousand:
 Bologna, Parma, Modena, Reggio Emilia, Ravenna, Rimini, Ferrara, Forlì and Piacenza. These cities rank among the 50 most populous in Italy. The regional capital, Bologna, has about 400,000 inhabitants and lies at the heart of a metropolitan area of about one million residents. Largest cities or towns in Emilia-RomagnaSource:[23] Rank Province
Pop. Rank Province Pop. Bologna Parma 1 Bologna Bologna 390,636 11 Carpi Modena 71,836 Modena Ravenna 186,307 13 Faenza Ravenna 58,755 4 Reggio nell'Emilia 171,997 14 Sassuolo Modena 40,918 5 Ravenna Ravenna 157,663 15 Casalecchio di
 Reno Bologna 36,512 6 Rimini Rimini 150,576 16 Cento Ferrara 35,474 7 Ferrara Ferrara 132,052 17 Riccione Rimini 35,181 8 Forlì Forlì 117,798 18 Formigine Modena 34,559 9 Piacenza Piacenza 103,942 19 Castelfranco Emilia Modena 33,059 10 Cesena Forlì 97,210 20 San Lazzaro di Savena Bologna 32,518 The largest resident foreign-born
groups on 31 December 2019[24] Nationality Population Romania 93,428 Morocco 60,680 Albania 57,148 Ukraine 31,895 China 28,931 Moldova 26,363 Pakistan 22,752 Tunisia 18,319 India 17,583 Nigeria 15,632 Between 1876 and 1976, about 1.2 million people emigrated from Emilia-Romagna to other countries. As of 2008[update], there
were 119,369 people from this region living outside Italy, particularly in Argentina, Switzerland, France, the United Kingdom and Brazil.[25] As of 2008[update], the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) estimated that 365,687 foreign-born immigrants lived in Emilia-Romagna, equal to 8.5% of the total regional population. Main articles:
Emilian language and Romagnol language Emilian language Emilian language Emilian-Romagnol (Italian: emilian-romagnol) is a linguistic continuum that is part of the Gallo-Italic languages spoken in the northern Italian region of Emilia-Romagna. [26] It is divided into two main varieties,
Emilian and Romagnol. As part of the Gallo-Italic languages, Emilian-Romagnol is characterized by systematic raising and diphthongization of Latin stressed vowels in
open syllables, as well as widespread syncope of unstressed vowels other than /a/ and use of vowel gradation in the formation of plurals and certain verb tenses. [26] Apart from standard Italian, Emilian and Romagnolo, two closely related languages that are part of the Emiliano-Romagnolo language family, are the local languages of Emilia-Romagna.
They are Romance languages spoken in the region, in Northern Marche and other nearby areas such as parts of Massa-Carrara, Mantua, Pavia and Rowigo provinces and in San Marino. The Sillaro river (Emilian: Séllar in Emilian), near the town of Castel San Pietro Terme, is the border between Emilia and Romagna. They belong to the Northern
UNESCO. Emilia-Romagna today is considered one of the richest European regions and the third wealthiest Italian region by gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. [27] These results have been achieved by developing a balanced integration of agriculture and manufacturing and of different industries.
In spite of the depth and variety of industrial activities in the region, agriculture has not been eclipsed. Emilia-Romagna is among the leading regions in the country, with farming contributing 5.8% of the gross regional product. The agricultural sector has aimed for increased competitiveness by means of structural reorganisation and high-quality
products, and this has led to the success of marketed brands. Cereals, potatoes, maize, tomatoes and onions are the most important products, along with fruit and grapes for the production of which the best known are Emilia's Lambrusco, Bologna's Pignoletto [it], Romagna's Sangiovese and white Albana). Alongside cereals, which for
 centuries remained the first local product, the cultivation of fruit trees has developed (especially peaches, but also apricots, plums, apples and pears). [29] Cattle and pig breeding are also highly developed. Farm cooperatives have been working along these lines in recent years. With their long tradition in the region there are now about 8,100
cooperatives, generally in the agricultural sector and mainly located in the provinces of Bologna (2,160) and Forlà-Cesena (1,300).[30] Maserati Alfieri Ferrari 458 Spider Lamborghini Aventador Pagani Huayra The regional economy is more geared to export markets than other regions in the country: the main exports are from mechanical engineering
Modena and Bologna. Very important is products, but also include products and subject to these famous products, but also include products and subject to these famous products, but also include products and subject to these famous products and subject to the subject to t
 industry produces sports cars (Ferrari, Lamborghini, Maserati, Pagani), trucks (Astra), buses (Menarinibus) and motorcycles (Ducati, Bimota).[31] Machine building is well-developed and represented with fork-lifts (OM Still, FMTH Fantuzzi), skid-steer loader (CNH Industrial), tractors (Argo, Goldoni, Arbos), motors (VM Motori, Lombardini), vehicle
 different companies manufacturing polyethylene, polypropylene, synthetic rubber and nitrogenous fertilizers. Other industrial park is Mirandola Biomedical District. In Parma there is pharmaceutical manufacturing from Chiesi Farmaceutici. Sport and fitness articles is manufacturing by Technogym in Cesena. The ceramic sector is concentrated in
 Faenza and Sassuolo. Footwear industry is well developed and located in 2 industrial districts San Mauro Pascoli and between Fusignano and Bagnacavallo. The beach and the cities of art. The coast is a tourist attraction both in summer, for its rich and
organized accommodation (over 5,000 hotels), and in other low-season periods thanks to the numerous youth entertainment venues. In 2022, over 42 million arrivals were recorded.[32] The most popular location for seaside tourism is also good in the ski resorts of the Apennines, including Sestola
Monte Cimone and Corno alle Scale. Tourism in the cities of art is very flourishing, especially from abroad. Overall, in 2022, over 60 million tourist presences were recorded in the region with almost 14 million arrivals.[32] Emilia-Romagna has many small and picturesque villages, 16 of them have been selected by I Borghi più belli d'Italia (English).
The most beautiful Villages of Italy),[33] a non-profit private association of small Italian towns of strong historical and artistic interest,[34] that was founded on the initiative of the Tourism Council of the National Association of Italian Municipalities.[35] These villages are:[36] Bagno di Romagna Bagnara di Romagna Bobbio
 Brisighella Castell'Arquato Compiano Dozza Fiumalbo Gualtieri Montechiarugolo Montefiore Conca Montegridolfo San Giovanni in Marignano San Leo Verucchio Vigoleno The unemployment rate stood at 5.1% in 2022 and was lower than the national average of 8.1%. [37] Year 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
2019 2020 2021 2022 unemployment rate(in %) 3.4% 2.8% 3.2% 4.6% 5.6% 5.2% 7.0% 8.4% 8.3% 7.7% 6.9% 5.5% 5.7% 5.6%[38] 5.1%[39] Autostrada A1 at Reggio Emilia The transport infrastructure system of Emilia-Romagna consists of railways, airports, motorways, roads, maritime and river lines. The region of Emilia-Romagna has a
 very good system of transport, with 574 km (357 mi) of motorways, 1,053 km (654 mi) of railways and airports in Bologna, Forlì, Parma and Rimini. The main cities of Parma, Reggio Emilia, Modena, Bologna, and from here further to
 Ravenna, Rimini and the Adriatic coast.[30] The region is the most important commercial strategic point of the country: Bologna is a railway hub of primary importance in the North and its freight station is the largest in Italy in terms of traffic volume. Some of the main motorways of the country converge in Emilia (Autostrada A1, Autostrada A13, Autostrada A13).
Autostrada A14, Autostrada A15, Autostrada A21 e Autostrada A21 it is the sixth port of Ravenna is the largest in the region, and with 26,256,248 tons of freight traffic in 2019,[40] it is the sixth port of Ravenna is the largest in the region, and with 26,256,248 tons of freight traffic in 2019,[40] it is the sixth port of Ravenna is the largest in the region, and with 26,256,248 tons of freight traffic in 2019,[40] it is the sixth port of Ravenna is the largest in the region, and with 26,256,248 tons of freight traffic in 2019,[40] it is the sixth port of Ravenna is the largest in the region, and with 26,256,248 tons of freight traffic in 2019,[40] it is the sixth port of Ravenna is the largest in the region, and with 26,256,248 tons of freight traffic in 2019,[40] it is the sixth port of Ravenna is the largest in the region, and with 26,256,248 tons of freight traffic in 2019,[40] it is the sixth port of Ravenna is the largest in the region, and with 26,256,248 tons of freight traffic in 2019,[40] it is the sixth port of Ravenna is the largest in the region, and with 26,256,248 tons of freight traffic in 2019,[40] it is the sixth port of Ravenna is the largest in the region, and with 26,256,248 tons of freight traffic in 2019,[40] it is the sixth port of Ravenna is the largest in the region and the reg
 Pasolini, a native from Bologna, in addition to being a film director, was a poet, writer, and intellectual, who also distinguished himself as an actor, journalist, novelist, playwright, and political figure. Michelangelo Antonioni, a native of Ferrara, shot his 1964 movie Red Desert in Ravenna. Florestano Vancini, also from Ferrara, shot there his 1960 film
Long Night in 1943. Pupi Avati, a native of Bologna, shot numerous movies in the region, including the 1976 horror-thriller The House with Laughing Windows. Marco Bellocchio, a native of Bobbio, near Piacenza, directed many award-winning movies, such as his 2009 biopic Vincere. Liliana Cavani, a native of Carpi, near Modena, became
numerous English-language films, including the 1954 drama film The Barefoot Contessa; and the 1980s comedy duo Gigi e Andrea. Main article: Emilian cuisine Piadina Tagliatelle with regard to its gastronomic and wine-making tradition. The region is known for its egg and
 filled pasta made with soft wheat flour. Bologna is notable for pasta dishes like tortellini, lasagne, gramigna and tagliatelle made by sfoglini out of sfoglia. These are found also in many other parts of the region in different declinations. The Romagna subregion is known as well for pasta dishes like garganelli, strozzapreti, sfoglia lorda and tortelli alla
binding traditional procedures.[41] Parmigiano Reggiano (Parmesan Cheese) is produced in Reggio Emilia, Parma, Modena and Bologna and is much used in cooking, while Grana Padano variety is produced in the region.
produces more meat products, especially pork-based, including Parma's prosciutto, culatello and Salame Felino, Piacenza's pancetta, coppa and salami, Bologna's mortadella and salami mortadella and s
to Bologna's tortellini but differing in size), the typical Erbazzone Reggiano (Emilian spinach cheese pie) and Parmigiano Reggiano salted cake, and Gnocco Fritto, mixed flour stripes fried in boiling oil, eaten in combination with ham or salami. Crescentina is a thin round bread that originates in the Apennines around Modena and is usually filled with
cunza (a spread made from pork lard and flavoured with garlic and rosemary) or with cold cuts, cheese and salty dressings or sweet spreads. Piacenza and Ferrara are also known for some dishes prepared with horse and donkey meat. Regional desserts include zuppa inglese (custard-based dessert made with sponge cake and Alchermes liqueur) and
panpepato (Christmas cake made with pepper, chocolate, spices, and almonds). An exhaustive list of the most important regional wines should include Sangiovese from Romagna, Cambrusco from Reggio Emilia or Modena, Cagnina di Romagna, Catturnio and Trebbiano from Piacenza. Giuseppe Verdi, one of the most popular and acclaimed opera
 composers Emilia-Romagna gave birth to one of the most important composers in the history of music, Giuseppe Verdi, as well as Arturo Toscanini, one of the most acclaimed conductors of the most important composers in the history of music, Giuseppe Verdi, as well as Arturo Toscanini, one of the most acclaimed conductors of the most important composers in the history of music, Giuseppe Verdi, as well as Arturo Toscanini, one of the most acclaimed conductors of the 20th century, and the operatic tenor Luciano Pavarotti. The region is well known in Italy for its rock and folk musicians, such as Laura Pausini, Raffaella Carrà
Samuele Bersani, Luciano Ligabue, Lucio Dalla, Francesco Guccini, Vasco Rossi and Zucchero. "Romagna mia", a song written in 1954 by Secondo Casadei, is considered by many as the unofficial anthem of Romagna mia", a song written in 1954 by Secondo Casadei, is considered by many as the unofficial anthem of Romagna. A Ferrari 248 F1 by Scuderia Ferrari, the oldest surviving team in Grand Prix racing, [42] having competed since 1948, and statistically
the most successful Formula One team in history Ferrari's motorsports division Scuderia Ferrari is also run out of Maranello in the Province of Modena, the team has also won multiple Le Mans 24 Hours in sports car racing. The most
successful Ferrari driver is German racer Michael Schumacher, who won five consecutive Formula One era Tazio Nuvolari, and in the Formula One era Alberto Ascari, Juan Manuel
 Fangio, John Surtees, Niki Lauda and Kimi Räikkönen include among drivers to have won the title in a Ferrari car. Another Formula 1 team is based here, RB Formula One Team in Faenza, the heir of Minardi and Scuderia Toro Rosso. Ducati Desmosedici by Ducati Corse, one of the most successful motorcycle racing team in history Ducati Corse is the
motorsports division of Ducati's motorcycle company, being the predominant Italian Casey Stoner in 2007 and with Italian Pecco Bagnaia in 2022. Stoner is also the most successful rider for the team in MotoGP, having won 23 Grands
Prix in his four seasons. Ducati have had multiple World Champions Valentino Rossi and Jorge Lorenzo race for the team. In 2017, Emilia-Romagna native Andrea Dovizioso finished second in the MotoGP championship for Ducati. The team has frequently had at least one Italian rider in its factory team since its entry into the premier class in 2003 at
the beginning of the four-stroke engine era. Its first Grand Prix winner was Emilia-Romagna native Loris Capirossi in the team's inaugural season. Ducati have also won multiple Superbike titles with riders such as Carl Fogarty, Troy Bayliss, and Alvaro Bautista being among title winners. Aside from Dovizioso and Capirossi, high-profile racers such as
 Ferrari in Imola and the aforementioned circuit in Misano Adriatico. Imola used to host Formula One between 1980 and 2006, under the banner of San Marino Grand Prix on all but one occasion; as well as hosting two non-championship races in 1963 and 1979. The track was the site for the fatal crash of three-time world champion Ayrton Senna on 1
May 1994, along with a fatal crash the day before of Austrian Roland Ratzenberger. The track was rebuilt after the tragedies and returned to the calendar in a new guise already the following year. Imola was a happy hunting ground for Emilia-Romagna team Scuderia Ferrari during the era on the re-built track, with Michael Schumacher winning the
 Serie A. The region's two biggest clubs are the only two to win major honours: Bologna, which has won seven scudetti and two Coppa Italia trophies, and Parma, winners of four European trophies (two Europa Leagues, one Cup Winners' Cup and one Super Cup) and three Coppe Italia. The Derby dell'Emilia features Bologna and Parma, whereas the
Derby dell'Enza features Parma and Reggiana. The region has hosted 42 Italy national football team home matches. With 11 professional clubs by Lombardy. It also has 747 amateur clubs, 1,522 football pitches and 75,328 registered players. [44] Included in the
table below are all sides in the top three tiers of Italian football (Serie A, Serie B and Serie B 13 0 Modena Modena Serie B 13 0 Parma Parma Serie A 28 8 8 Carpi Carpi Serie C 1 0 Cesena Cesena Serie B 13 0 Modena Modena Serie B 13 0 Parma Parma Serie A 28 8 8 8 Carpi Carpi Serie C 1 0 Cesena Cesena Serie B 13 0 Modena Modena Serie B 13 0 Parma Parma Serie A 28 8 8 8 Carpi Carpi Serie C 1 0 Cesena Cesena Serie B 13 0 Modena Modena Serie B 13 0 Parma Parma Serie A 28 8 8 8 Carpi Carpi Serie C 1 0 Cesena Cesena Serie B 13 0 Modena Modena Serie B 13 0 Parma Parma Serie A 28 8 8 8 Carpi Carpi Serie C 1 0 Cesena Cesena Serie B 13 0 Modena Modena Serie B 13 0 Parma Parma Serie A 28 8 8 8 Carpi Carpi Serie C 1 0 Cesena Cesena Serie B 13 0 Modena Modena Serie B 13 0 Parma Parma Serie B 13 0 Parma Parma Serie A 28 8 8 8 8 9 Carpi Serie C 1 0 Cesena Cesena Serie B 13 0 Modena Modena Serie B 13 0 Parma Parma P
Reggiana Reggio Emilia Serie B 3 0 Rimini Rimini Serie B 1 0 S.P.A.L. Ferrara Serie C 10 0 Virtus Segafredo Arena Another popular sport in this region is basketball. Two teams from Emilia-Romagna currently compete in the Lega Basket Serie A: Virtus Bologna, which with 16 scudetti, 2 Euroleague championships and
8 Coppe Italia is one of the most important teams in Europe, and Reggiana from Reggio Emilia. Fortitudo Bologna, which has also won two scudetti, Cento, Forlì and U.C.C. Piacenza compete in Serie A2, the second tier of the Italian basketball league pyramid. The region has a very strong tradition in volleyball as well, with three clubs that are among
the oldest, most winning and prestigious teams in Italy and Europe: Parma, Modena and Porto Ravenna are one of four American football teams that have participated in every edition of the Italian Football League.
Zebre compete professionally in the United Rugby Championship, the combined Irish, Italian, Scottish, South African and Welsh rugby union league. The club's home ground, the Stadio Sergio Lanfranchi, is located in Parma.[45] Included in the table below are all sides in the top two tiers of Italian rugby. Club Town Current division Zebre Parma URC
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