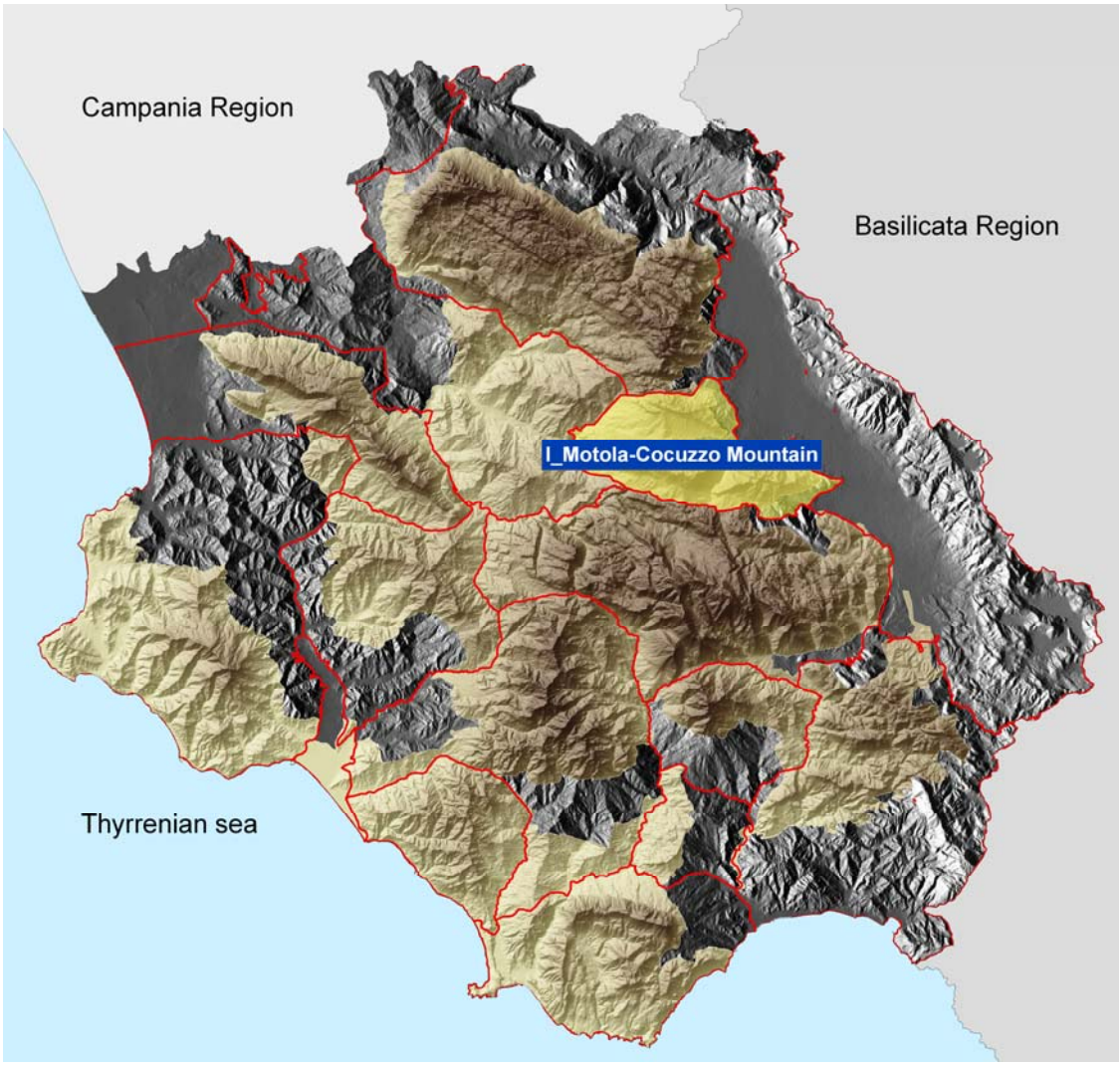
LANDSCAPE AREA
I_ MOTOLA_COCUZZO MOUNTAINS

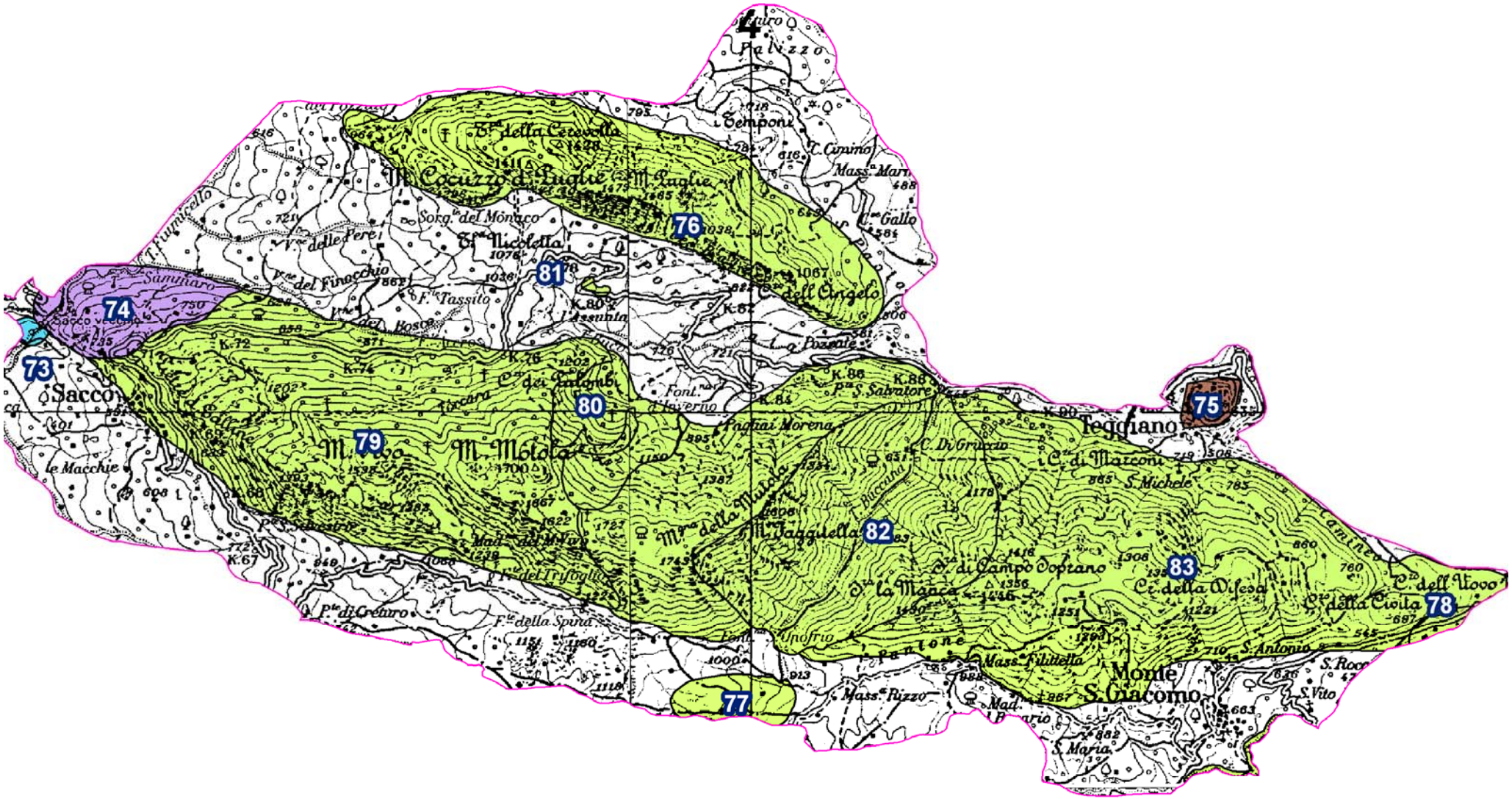
Included Geosites

Id_denomination	Imp.	Id_denomination	Imp.	Id_denomination	Imp.
73_ Sammaro's Spring	M	77_ Cave of Raccio	S	81_Olistolite limestone of Sella of Corticato	S
74_River karst canyon of Sacco	F	78_Cave of Pino, Sassano	S	82_River karst canyon of Buccana	S
75_Pseudosaccaroide limestone of Teggiano	C	79_Rupa - Motola Mountains	S	83_Mutola Mountain	S
76_Puglie Mountains	S	80_Palaeosnow-field of Motola Mountain	S		

M=Main **F= Focal** **C= Complementary** **S= Secondary**

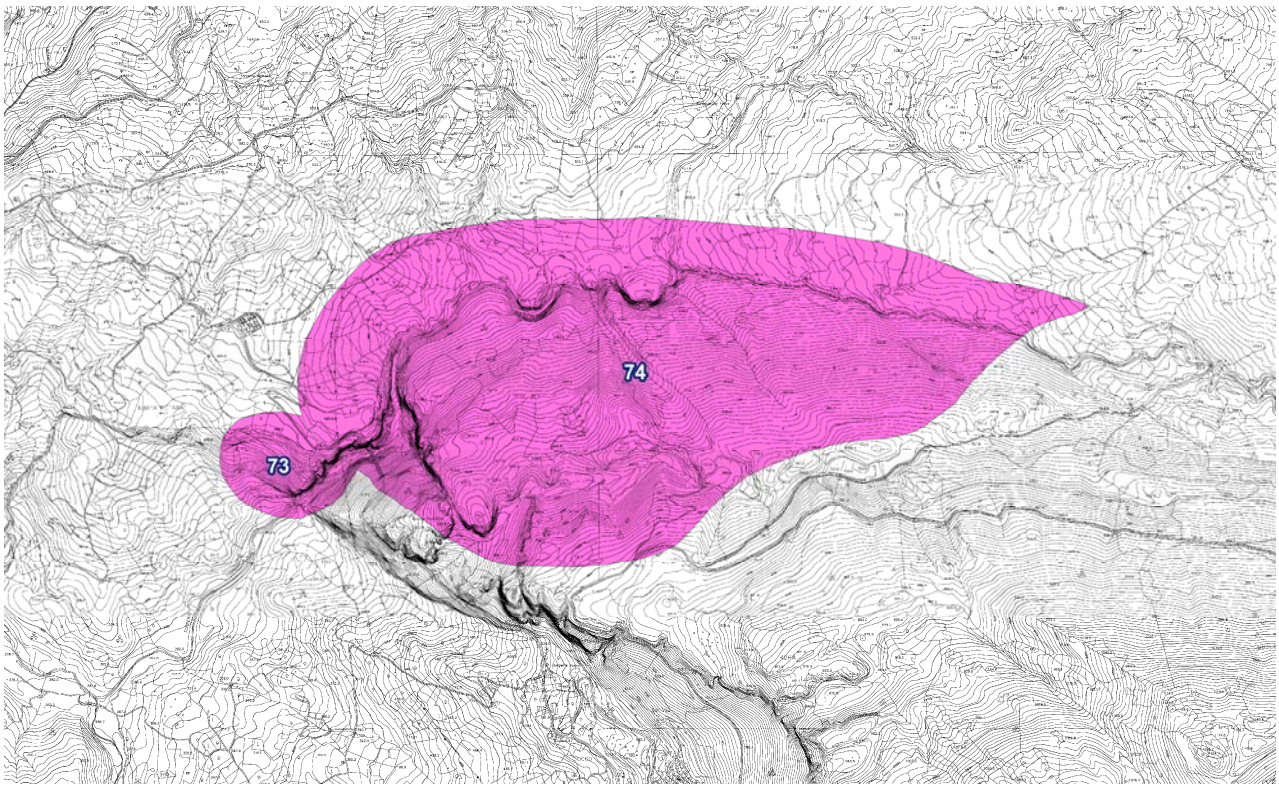


Legend Landscape area National Park


73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
Sacco
Teggiano
Monte S. Giacomo
M. Cocuzzo di Puglie
M. Puglie
M. Molola
M. Vaccuella
Sorg. del Monaco
Sammaro
Sacco vecchio
le Macchie
Pagnai Morena
Font. d'Inverno
Font. Unofrio
Mass. Filittella
Mass. Rizzo
S. Michele
S. Antonio
S. Vito
S. Maria
S. Rocco
Pozzale
Tempone
Mass. Marri
Gallo
Cimino
Tassito
Assunta
Bosco
Finocchio
Pere
Trifoglio
Spina
Creuro
Palizzo
Cerrovella
Nicoletta
Angelo
Salvatore
Gruccio
Marconi
Campo Soprano
la Manca
della Difesa
della Civita
dell'Uovo
Buccaria
Mad. del Mirto
Mad. Rosario

MAIN GEOSITE *73_ Sammaro's Spring*					
Ubication	**Altitude**	**Accessibility**		**Fruition**	
Nation - ITALY Region - CAMPANIA	300 m. s.l.	feet	X	trackway	
Province - SALERNO	**Distance**	car		recreation	X
NATIONAL PARK	50 Km. from National Park office	boat		restaurant	
Municipality - SACCO		other		exposition	

INTEREST (1= primary - 2 = secondary)							
GEOLOGICAL				***SCIENTIFIC***		***OTHER***	
Structural		Mineralogical		Rare (conservation experimentation)	1	Didactical	2
Stratigrafical		Hydrogeological	1	Popularization		Hikers/trecking	
Geomorphological	1	Paleontological	2	Rappresentative		Archeological	
Sedimentological		Karsic	2	Mondial/European	2	Naturalistic	
Paleoenviromental		Paleobiological		National/Local		Historical/religious	



Cartography of Main Geosite

DESCRIPTION

The landscape Motola Cocuzzo Mountain is characterized by geological Unit of Alburno-Cervati-Pollino, where outcrop all the carbonatic formations from the Triassic to the Middle Miocene. In Motola Cocuzzo mountain we can find 11 individual geosites: fluvial karst canyon of Sacco such as a classic and educational examples of the superimposed canyons. This geosite can be interpreted like valley produced by the interplay of fluvial and karst processes (in the past 2 Millions years ago), and characterized by various types of evolution and development (with abandoned valleys or upstream side);

The springs of Sammaro originates in the canyon of Sacco and feed by the karst system of Motola mountain. The presence of Sammaro's springs in the deep canyon below the ridge on which stands the medieval village, in a natural setting of great charm and beauty, has encouraged, in the prehistoric age, settlement in a cave named Big Cave of Sacco or James Cave. This cave was inhabited by a pastoral community, between the fifteenth and fourteenth century Before Crist, in the Bronze Age.

The other geosites are connected to carbonate morphostructure, such as asymmetric ridges in carbonate soils, the slope of fault, slope layer connected to the Plio-Quaternary uplift (3-2 Millions years ago) of the Motola mountain and Cocuzzo of Puglia. They are also the result of epigean and hypogean karst processes like river karst canyon of Buccana river and the numerous sinkholes and / or caves related to karst systems. For example the caves of the Racchio deep 360 metres (karst sinkhole to active contact); cave of Pino, a small cavity used as a burial area during the Bronze Age, rich in archaeological finds. It can mention, finally, two other geomorphological and stratigraphic geosites: the forms of glacial modeling like the Motola Paleosnow and the limestone olistolite of Sella del Corticato.

Geosite 73_ Sammaro's Spring

Geosite 74_River karst canyon of Sacco

Geosite 75_ Teggiano

Geosite 76_ Puglie Mountain

Geosite 79_ Rupa– Motola Mountain