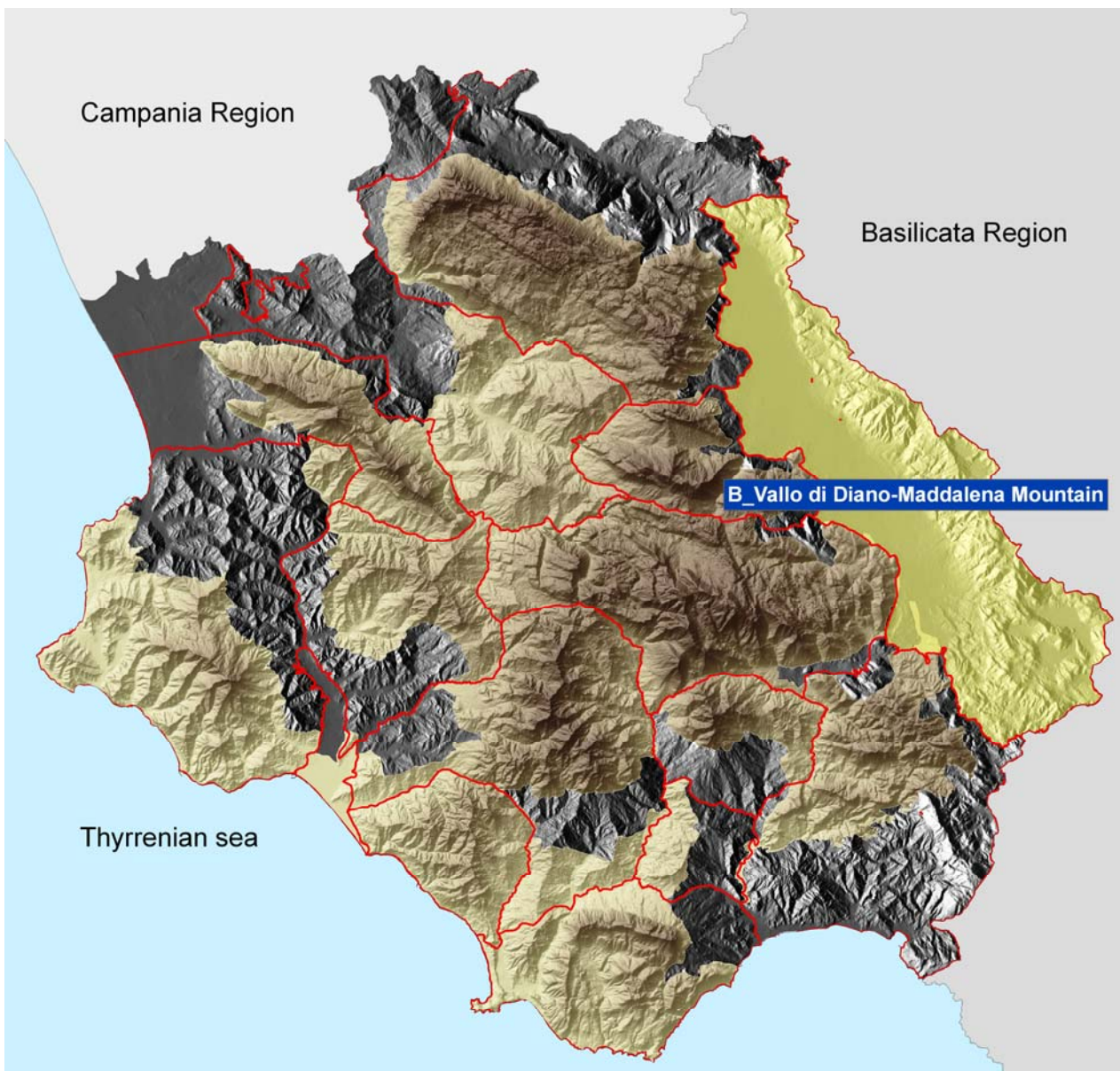


LANDSCAPE AREA B _ VALLO OF DIANO AND MADDALENA MOUNTAINS

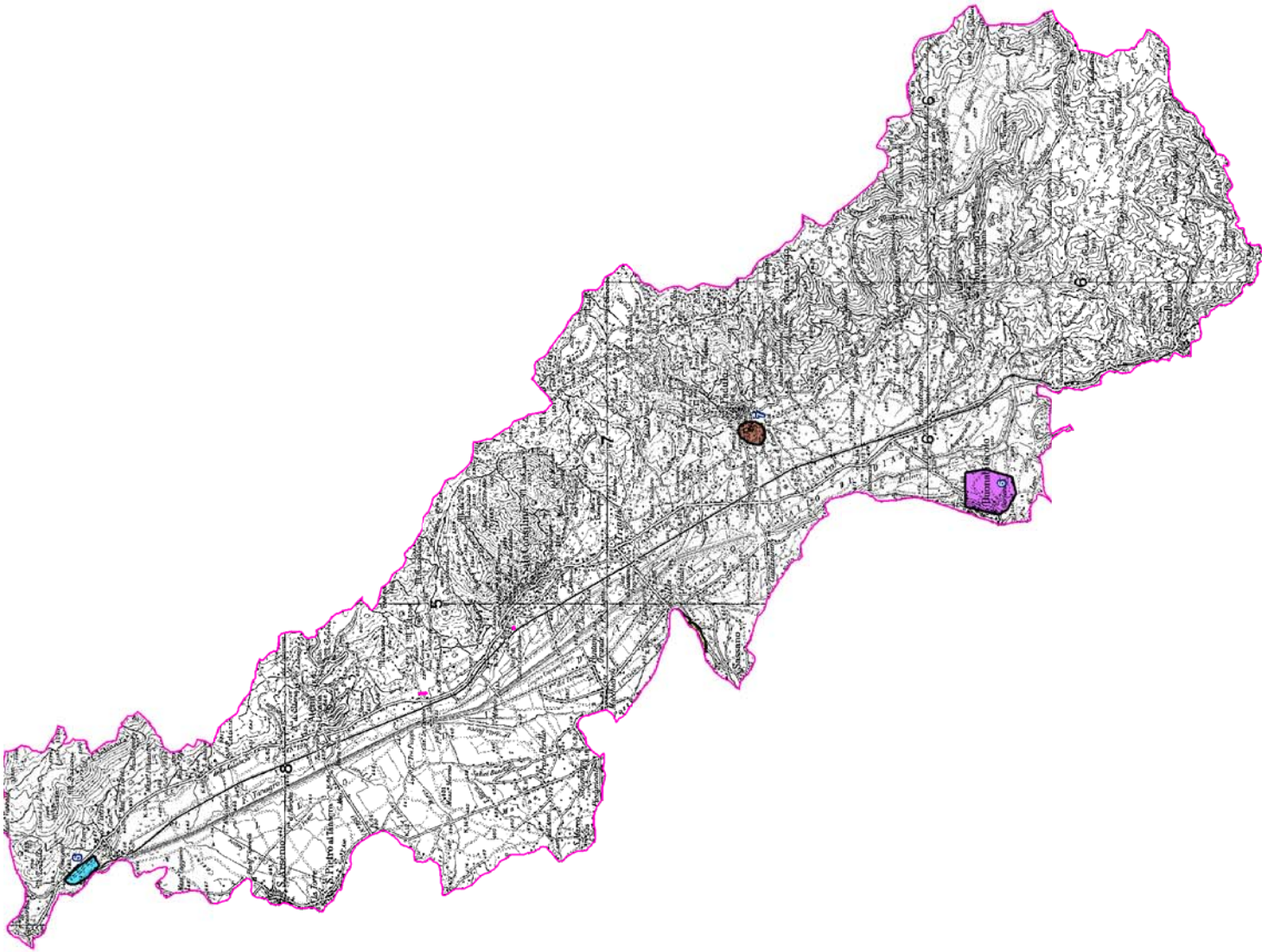
Included Geosites

Id_denomination	Imp.	Id_denomination	Imp.	Id_denomination	Imp.
5_River canyon of Campestrino-Polla	M	6_Lacustrine deposits - Buonabitacolo	F	7_Lacustrine basin - Padula	C

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



Legend Landscape area National Park



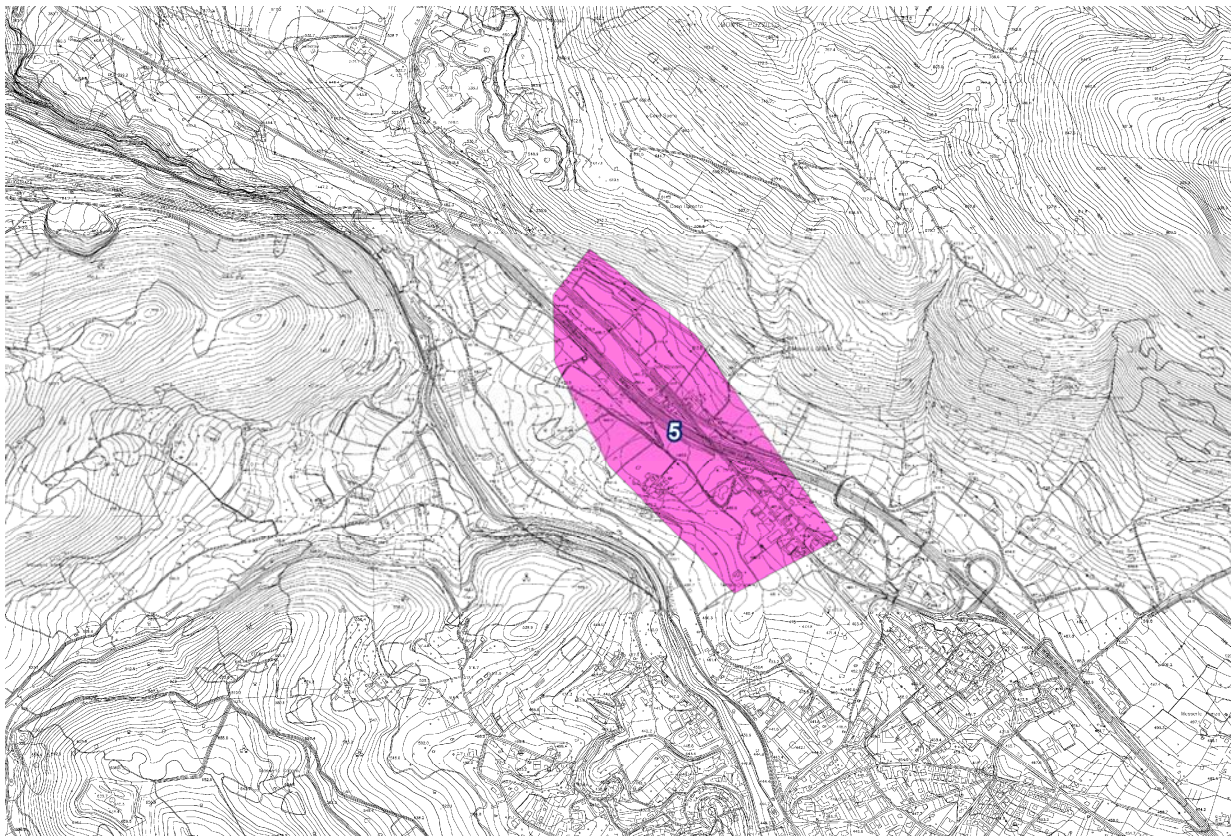
MAIN GEOSITE

5_River canyons of Campestrino-Polla

Ubication	Altitude	Accessibility	Fruition
Nation - ITALY	470 m. s.l.	feet	trackway
Region - CAMPANIA			
Province - SALERNO	Distance	car	recreation
NATIONAL PARK	50 Km. from National Park office	boat	restaurant
Municipality - POLLA		other	exposition

INTEREST (1= primary - 2 = secondary)

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



Cartography of Main Geosite

DESCRIPTION

This landscape area is characterized by a fluvial-lacustrine sequence (about 200 meters of thickness), from Pliocene (lower and middle) to the historical Roman period (first reclaimed land in Roman times). It is a morphostructure like a big Graben developed in the direction N-S NW-SE along alignment of “Vallo di Diano” – “Valle del Noce Mercure”, and it represents an area of neotectonics subsidence.

Within “Vallo di Diano” 3 individuals geological sites were surveyed, which main represented a tightening of Campestrino like typical gorge, result of epigean karst processes. This geosite has, also, an historical significance because it represents the first reclaimed land in Roman time. The other two geosites, Buonabitacolo and Padula are a typical example of a lacustrine basin of the Middle Pleistocene. The geosite of Padula was dated by a method of Ar / Ar (period between 600 and 400 thousand years ago). It's surely the most important in southern Italy and has recorded significant moments of the climatic Quaternary history reconstructed according to the study of pollen fossils. In addition to Padula we can find examples of active alluvial fans, that have buried the walls of “Certosa di Padula”.



Geosite 7_ Lacustrine basin– Certosa of Padula