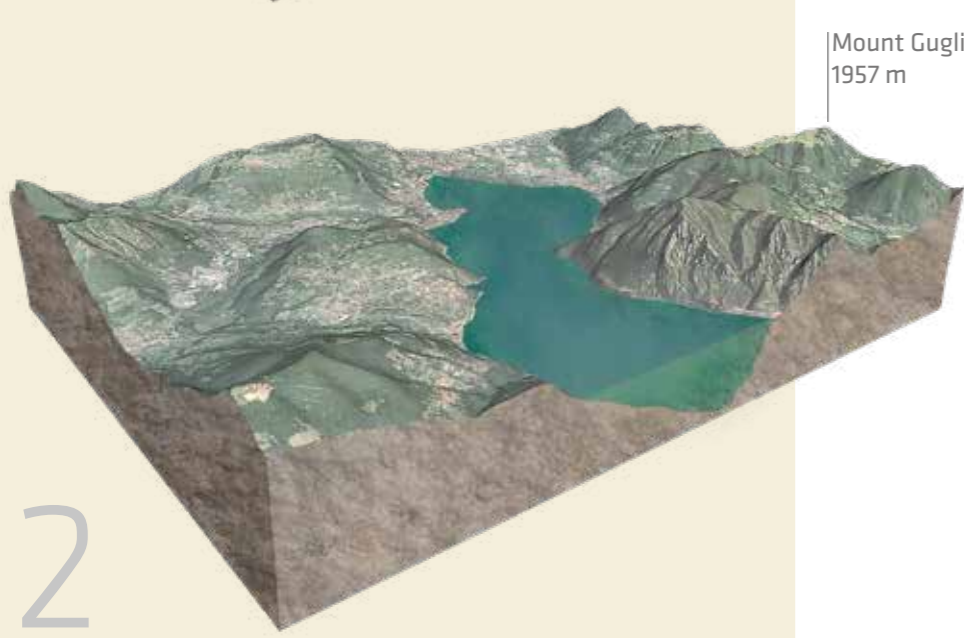
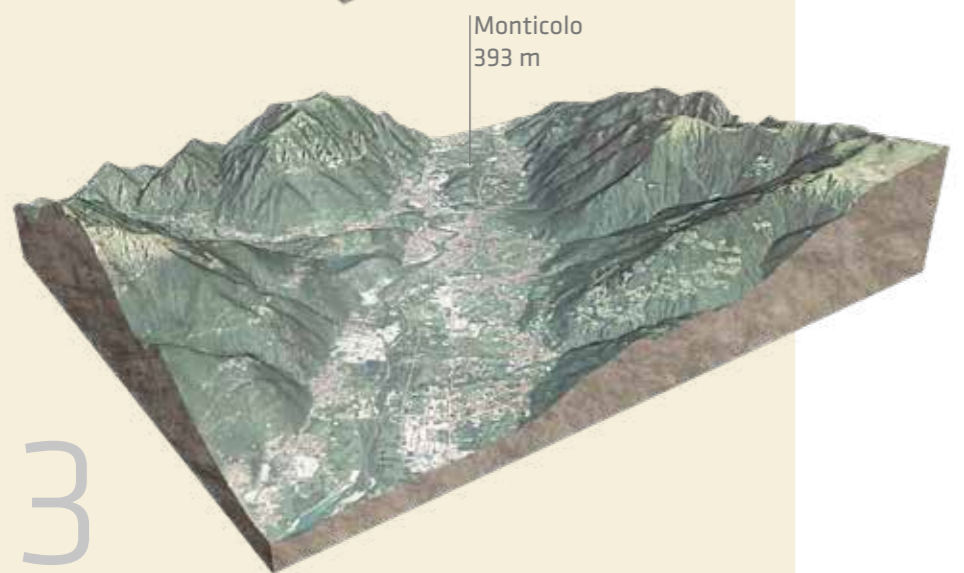
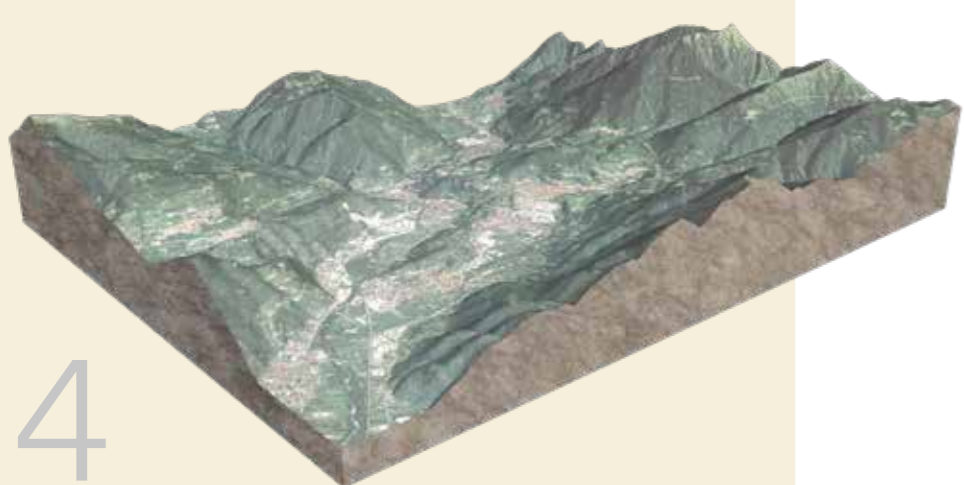
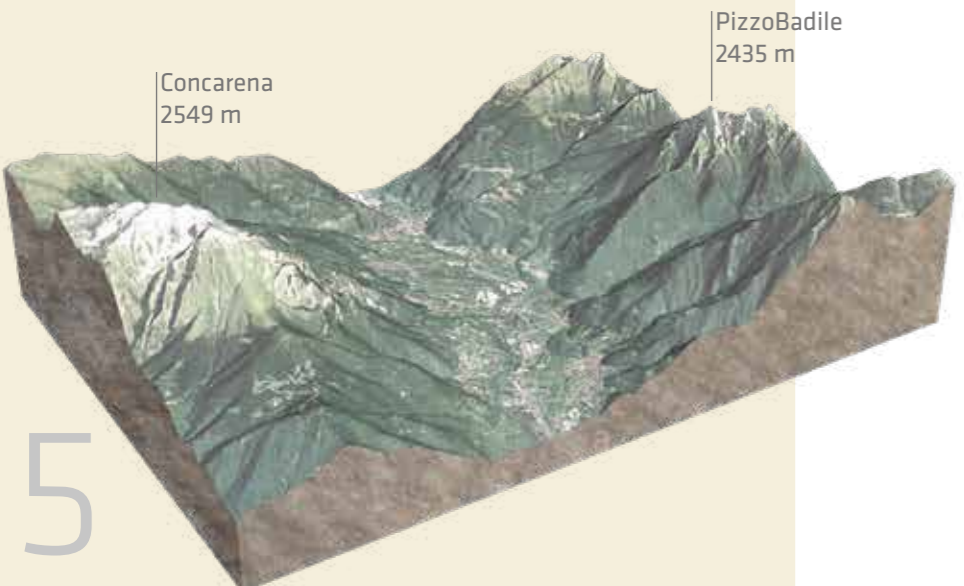
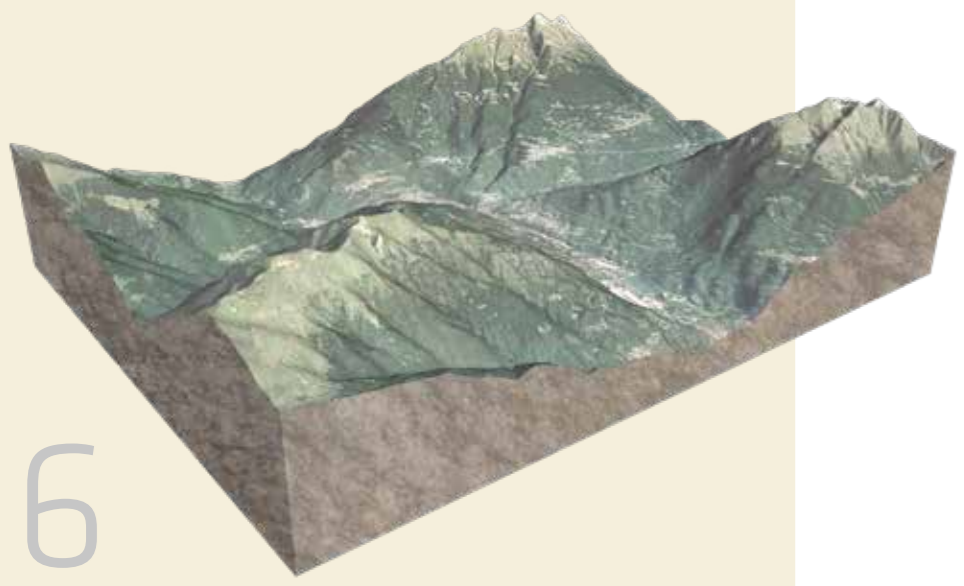
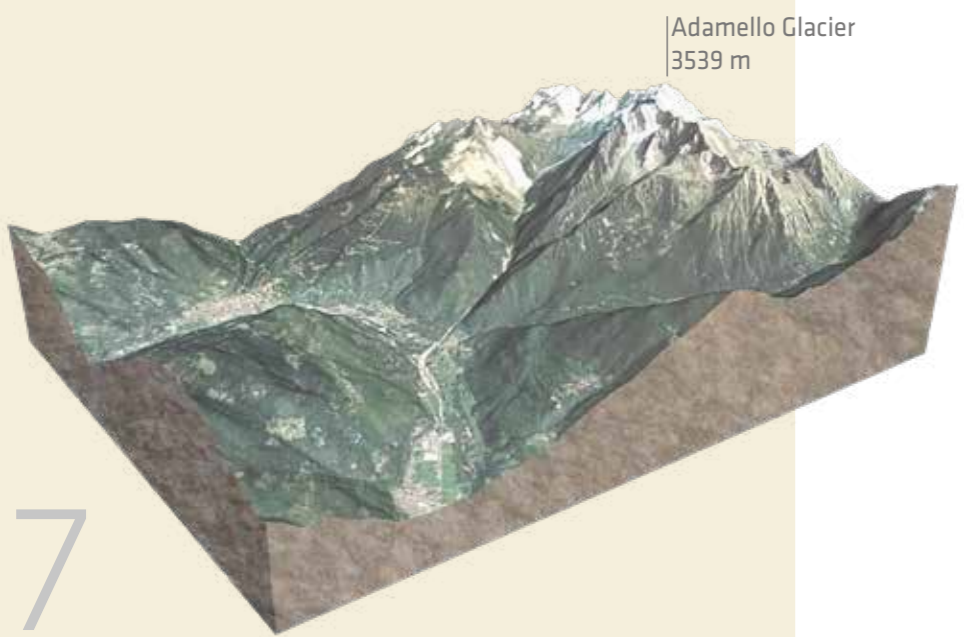


GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE LANDSCAPE



COMPOSITION

Val Camonica is the main Alpine valley of the Brescia province in order of length and number of habitants: it extends from Pisogne up to Passo del Tonale from the North side.
The Valley is subdivided in three main areas:

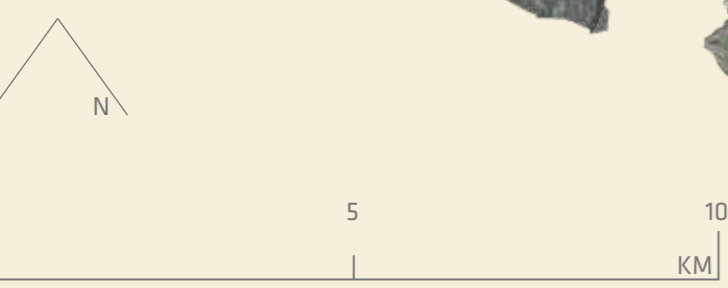
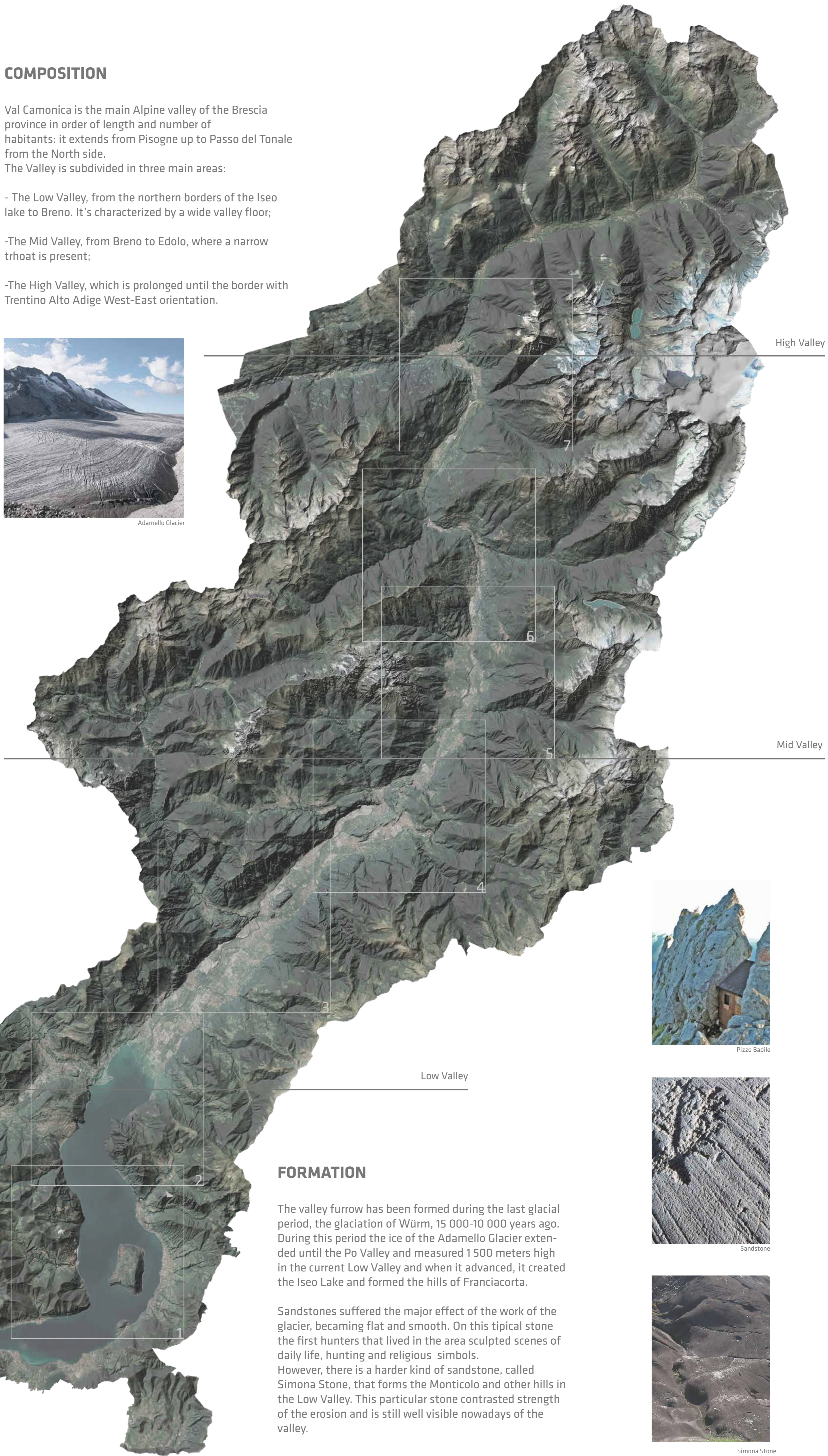
- The Low Valley, from the northern borders of the Iseo lake to Breno. It's characterized by a wide valley floor;

-The Mid Valley, from Breno to Edolo, where a narrow throath is present;

-The High Valley, which is prolonged until the border with Trentino Alto Adige West-East orientation.



Adamello Glacier



FORMATION

The valley furrow has been formed during the last glacial period, the glaciation of Würm, 15 000-10 000 years ago. During this period the ice of the Adamello Glacier extended until the Po Valley and measured 1 500 meters high in the current Low Valley and when it advanced, it created the Iseo Lake and formed the hills of Franciacorta.

Sandstones suffered the major effect of the work of the glacier, becoming flat and smooth. On this typical stone the first hunters that lived in the area sculpted scenes of daily life, hunting and religious symbols. However, there is a harder kind of sandstone, called Simona Stone, that forms the Monticolo and other hills in the Low Valley. This particular stone contrasted strength of the erosion and is still well visible nowadays of the valley.



Pizzo Badile



Sandstone



Simona Stone