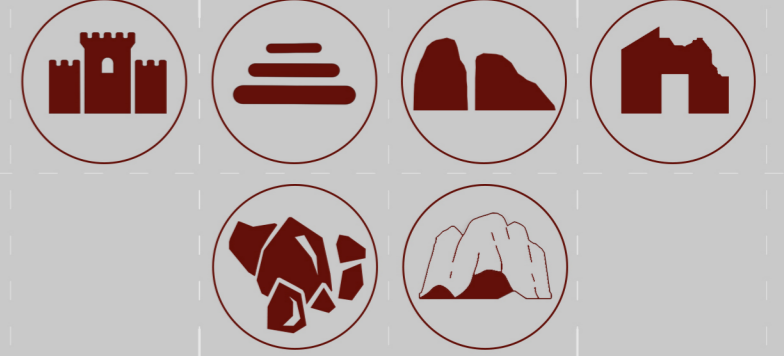
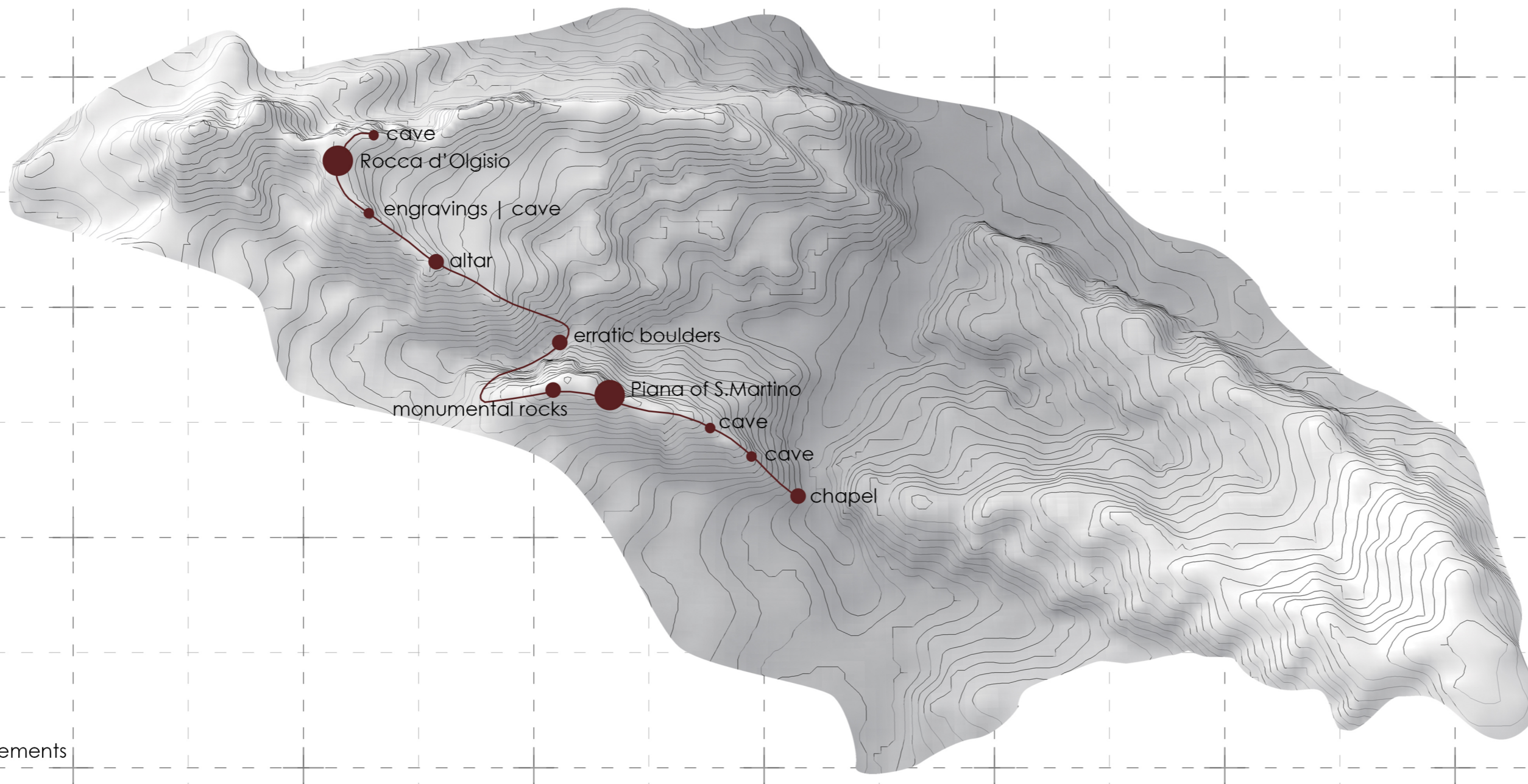


Historical traces

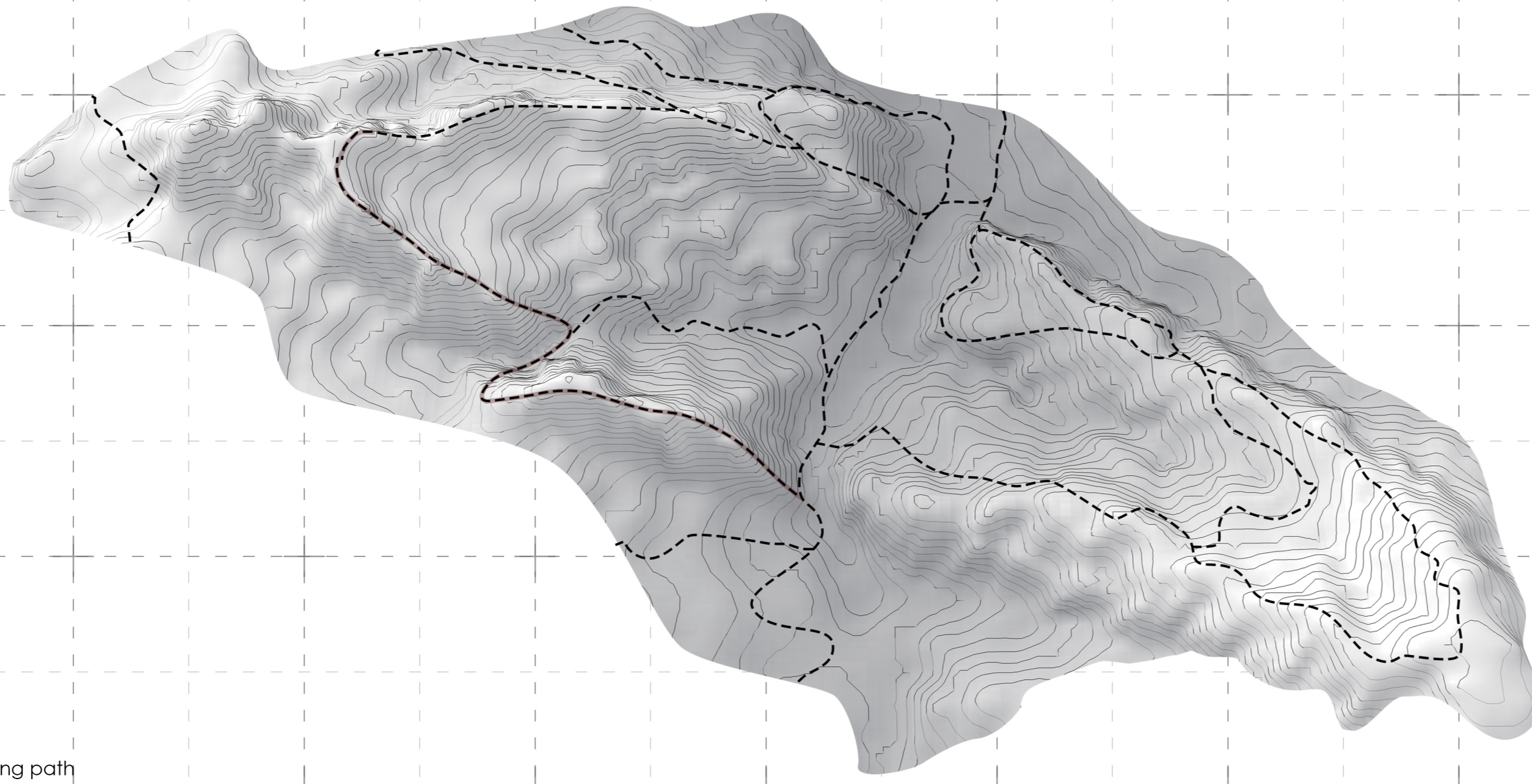


The main historical emergencies investigated are located in the western part of the valley's canoe conformation.

These emergencies appear to be both natural, like the numerous caves present along the entire rocky ridge, but also anthropic, such as the majestic Rocca d'Olgisio, the archaeological site Piana S. Martino and numerous other traces of human action like in the case of the altar facing Monte Aldone, the tanks and seats obtained by digging directly into the rock.

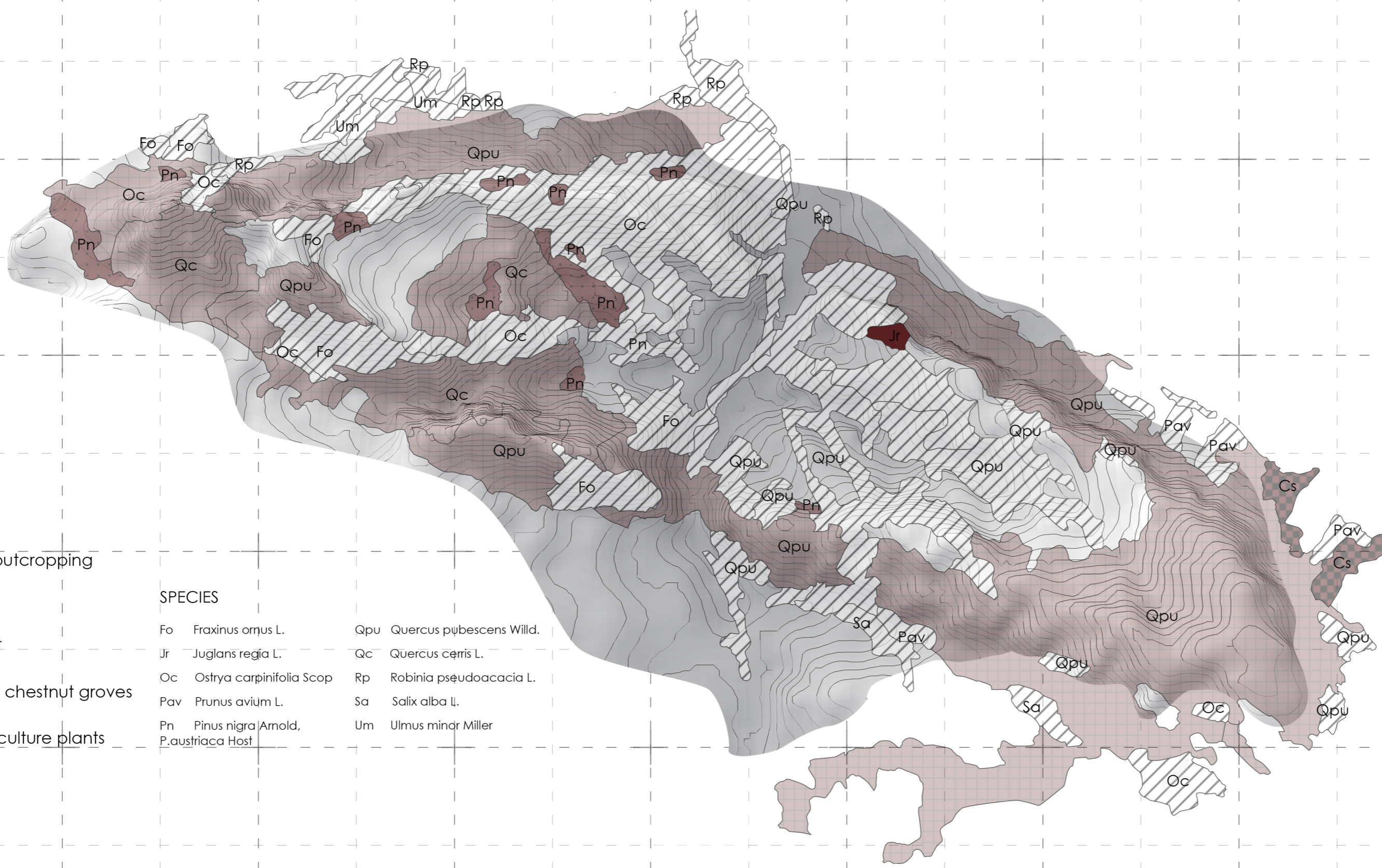
All these traces testify therefore the frequentation and the habitation of this valley since ancient times, thanks to its peculiar characteristics that have made it a perfect place of refuge and life over the centuries, both in times of prosperity and during periods of starvation and wars.

Trekking path



There are many marked trails that can be done by foot or by mountain bike in Tidone valley. The routes are all structured in a ring, weave their way between the 200 meters a.s.l. of Pianello Val Tidone and the 800 meters a.s.l. of Mount Aldone crossing suggestive points of the Piacenza Apennines such as Val Chiarone and Val Luretta from which it is possible to admire magnificent panoramas, surrounded by nature and history. Among these, the CAI 209 path covers a good part of the valley by canoe and allows you to admire the majestic Rocca d'Olgisio and some of the natural caves and prickly pear dwarfs that dot the surroundings.

Vegetation System

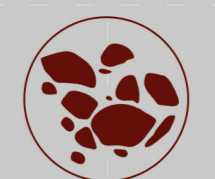
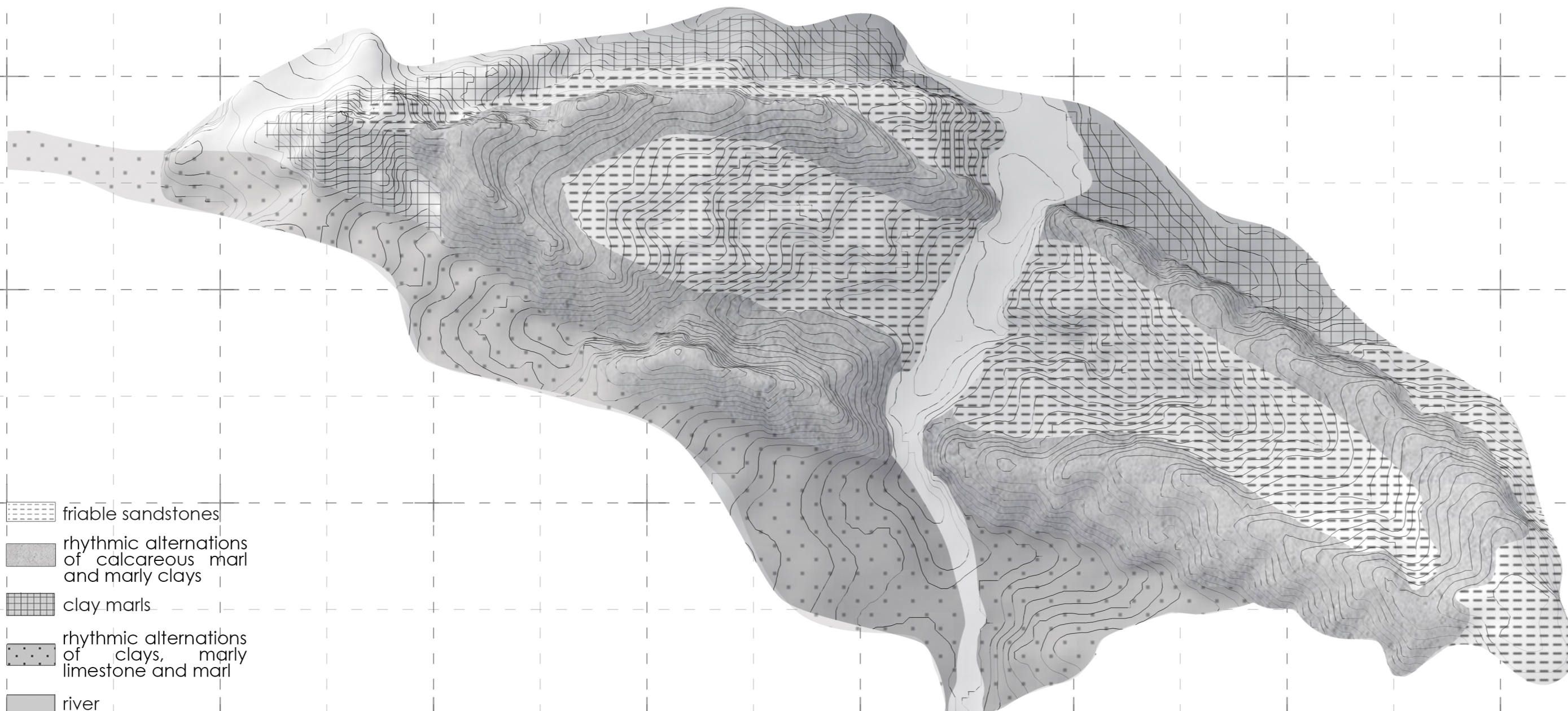


The vegetation of the canoe valley develops and diversifies in different ways depending on the soil type and on the sun exposure.

This characteristic makes the area a real floristic island in which typically Mediterranean species cohabit, the most significant case is the one of the prickly pear dwarf that finds a perfect habitat in the sandstone ridge facing south, and species that usually live in climates colder and more humid as in the case of ferns and mosses, present in wooded areas and along the course of the Tinello stream.

In the central part of the valley there are also some crops, especially vineyards and numerous woods, both natural and cultivated, mostly oaks.

Lithology



The lithological composition of the valley has developed over the millennia, following the canoe conformation: in fact, on the outer perimeter there is a hard material, but malleable from atmospheric agents, consisting of rhythmic alternations of calcareous marl and marly clays, while the central part is made of friable clays, suitable for the cultivation and development of woods.

Along the "bow" of the canoe, on the slope where Rocca d'Olgisio is located, there are clay marls, or sedimentary rocks, composed of a clay fraction and a carbonate fraction.

This rocky character of the valley has contributed to its frequentation since the Neolithic, as it is possible to understand thanks to the many chiselling marks still visible today in stairways, water collection tanks and the altar, but also in the Rocca d'Olgisio itself, which was built by obtaining the material directly from the rock base on which it still stands today.