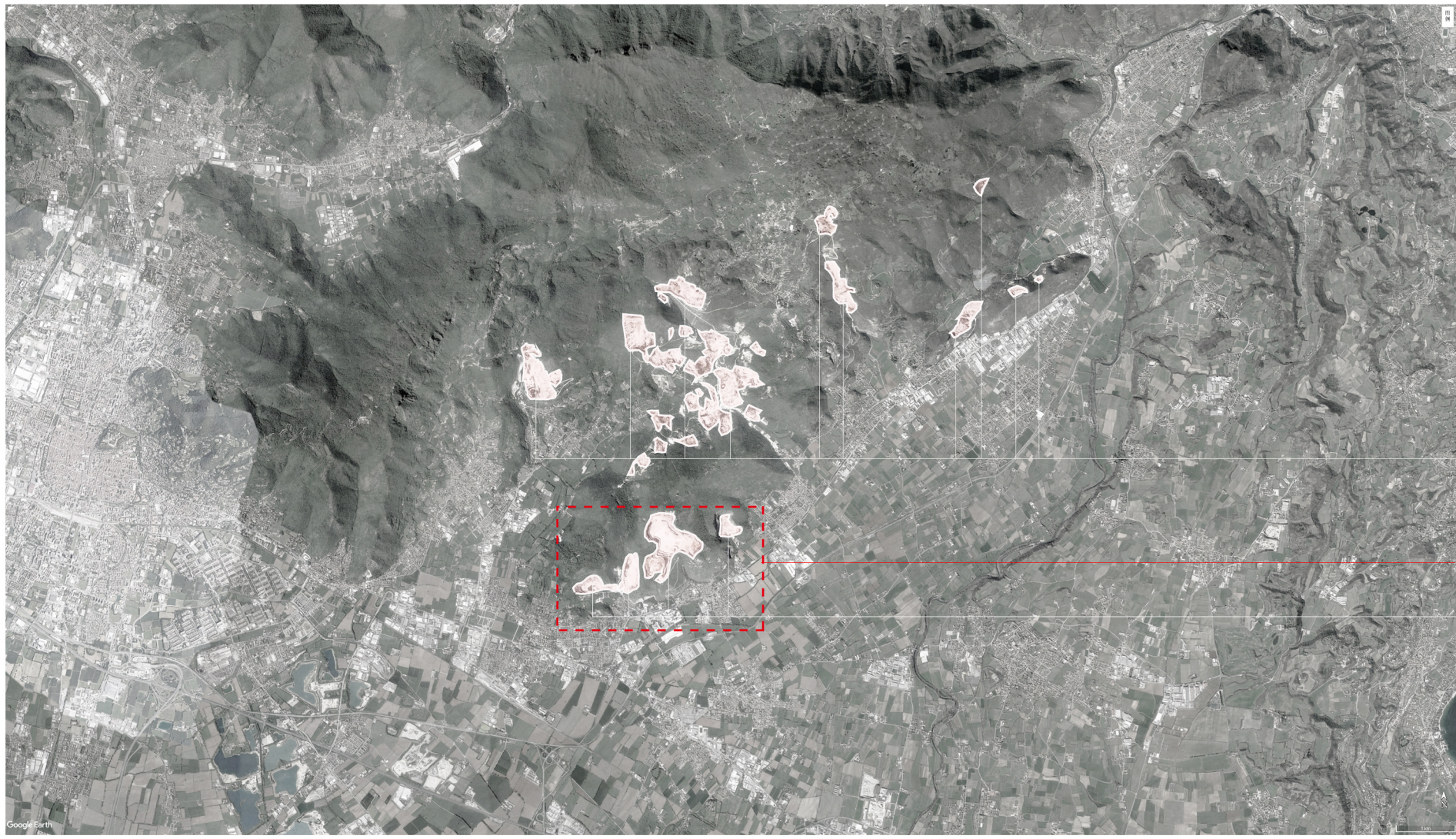


# BACKGROUND AND CONNECTIONS

## Location of Cave Botticino Marble



Cave marmo - Botticino, Fiorito, Breccia

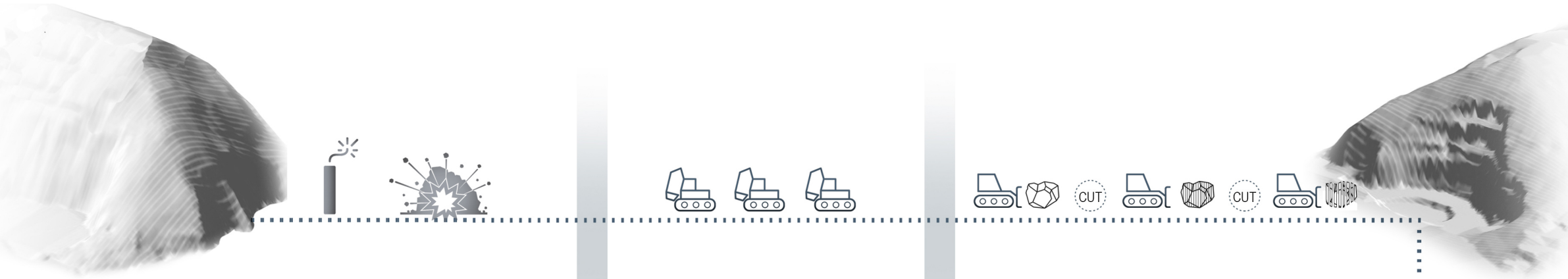
**SITE**  
Cave - pietrisco

## History of Botticino Marble

The Botticino Classico extraction basin has been used for over two thousand years. In Roman times the abundance of stone and marble in the Botticino area allowed for the development of a conspicuous epigraphic tradition, while the extraction and processing of marble brought an advancement in the technological level of the workshops, allowing for the first work organization of "industrial" type. The quarries were opened in the eastern back of the Trinity promontory, near which the extracted marble blocks were deposited. The marble was then cut and transported to the shops or construction sites. Probably villages were built around the quarries for workers and their families. Botticino was used by local workshops as "material for artistic use" in public buildings in the city, along with imported marbles. This marble was used by the Romans for construction in ancient Brixia (Roman forum). The oldest piece from Brescia in Botticino is a capital from the 1st century BC; it was in the imperial age that the use of white marble became widespread in renovation and construction projects, confirming the expertise of local production and the existence of an export market for raw and finished products. At the beginning of the 20th century the block was extracted in Botticino and marble was transformed in Rezzato; the first mining companies to organize work, train young people and promote specialization were the cooperatives. For some years now there has been a registered trademark that identifies the material coming from the classic area, the municipality of Botticino, promoted by the "Botticino Classico marble producer consortium", which includes all the growers of the classic area and the Municipality of Botticino. The Brescia basin is the second most important in the excavation of ornamental stones from Italy, after that of Carrara.



## Explosion and mining process of Botticino Marble



Nail mines are punched, with a slope of 85. and a diameter of 55/77 mm depending on the size of the shoulder to be dropped, which is 2/4 meters. The maximum amount of explosive per hole and detonator is 60 kg with a total of 500 kg per fly and with the ability to run two volumes per day for total of 1000kg.

Extraction takes place with the "Straight Steps" system with steps of 10/12 meters up and 6/8 meters walking.

Marble is cut using multiwire or block cutters. Depending on their dimensions, blocks may be cut using different methods, large blocks will be processed in the multi wire cutter, while smaller, irregular blocks will be cut using block cutters. The aim is to make the most of the block's measurements by reducing any waste as much as possible.

## Realizations of Botticino Marble



Altare della Patria (Roma)



ex Casa del Fascio (Como)



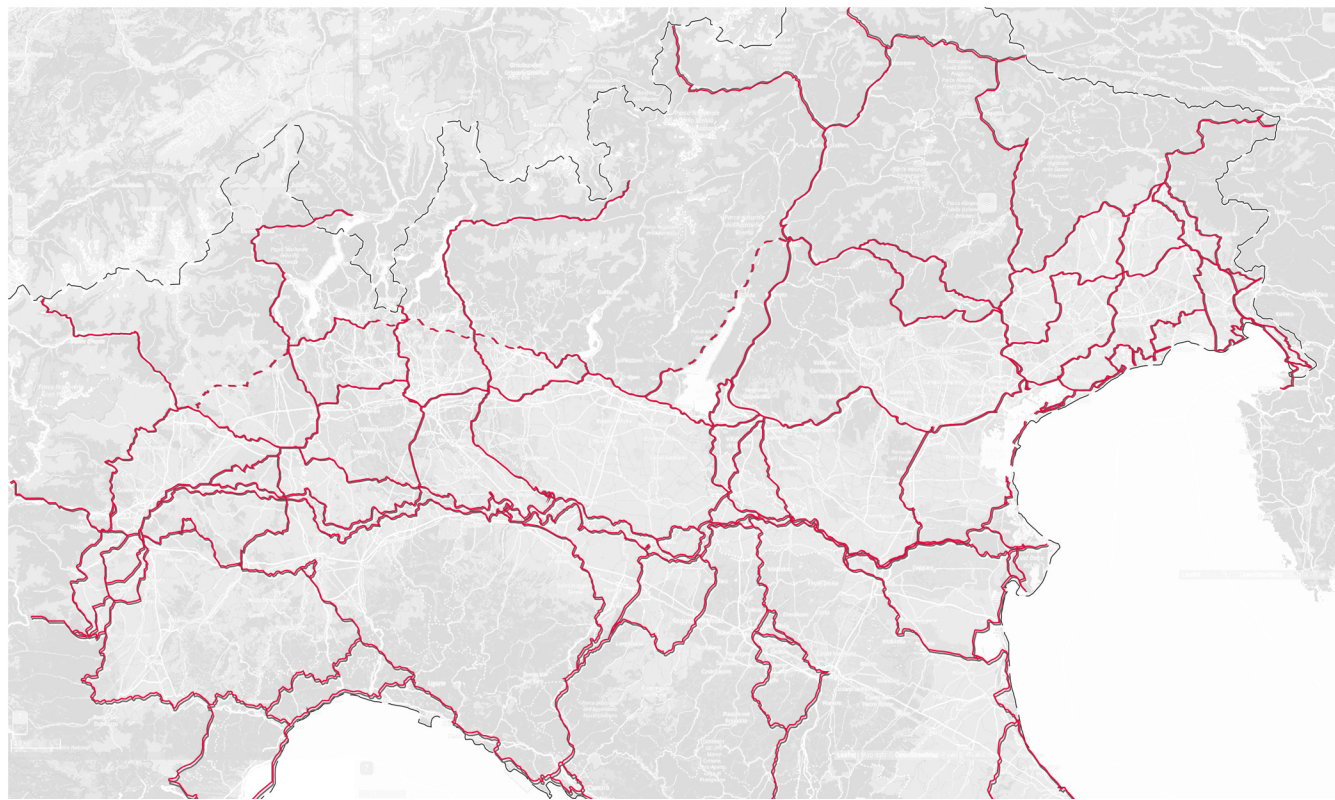
Palazzo della Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milano)



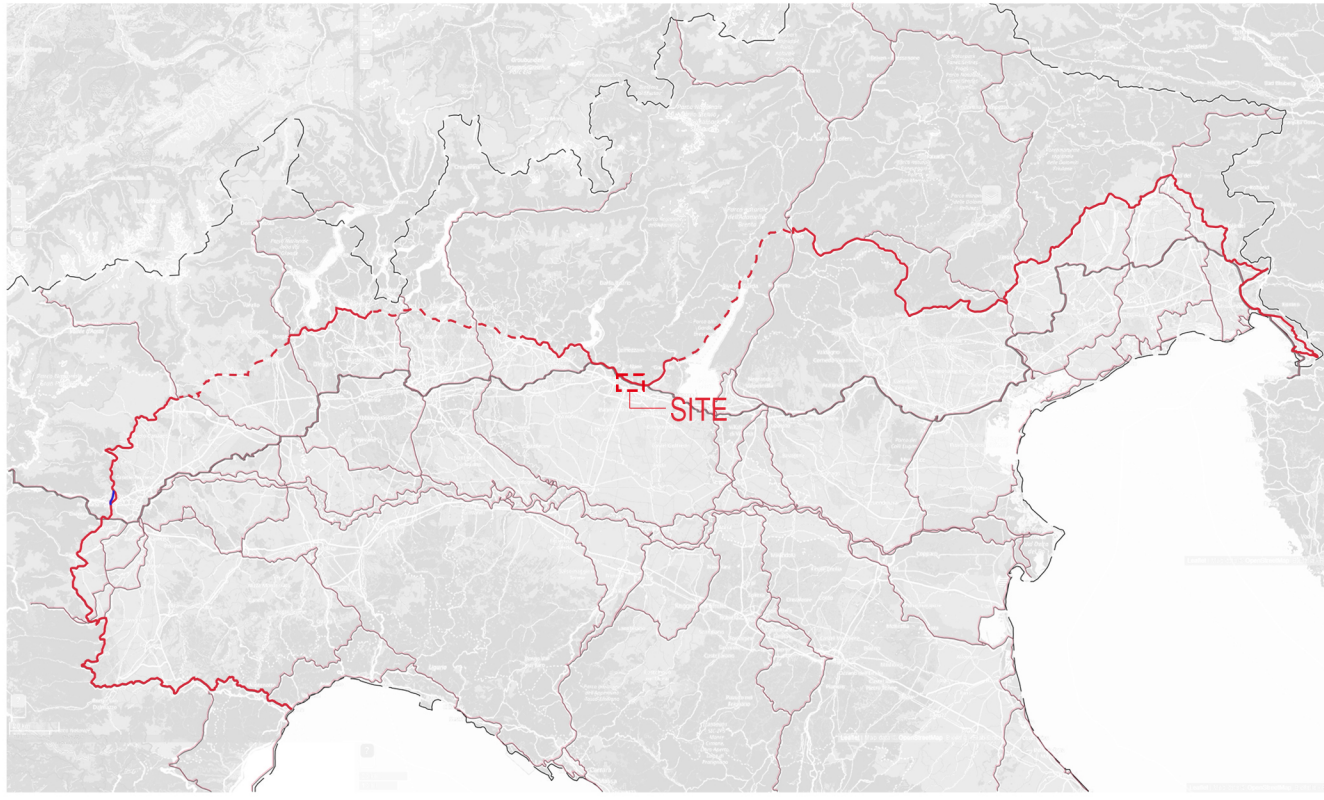
Teatro alla Scala (Milano)

## CONNECTION IN BICYCLE ROUTE

### National bicycle system in north Italy

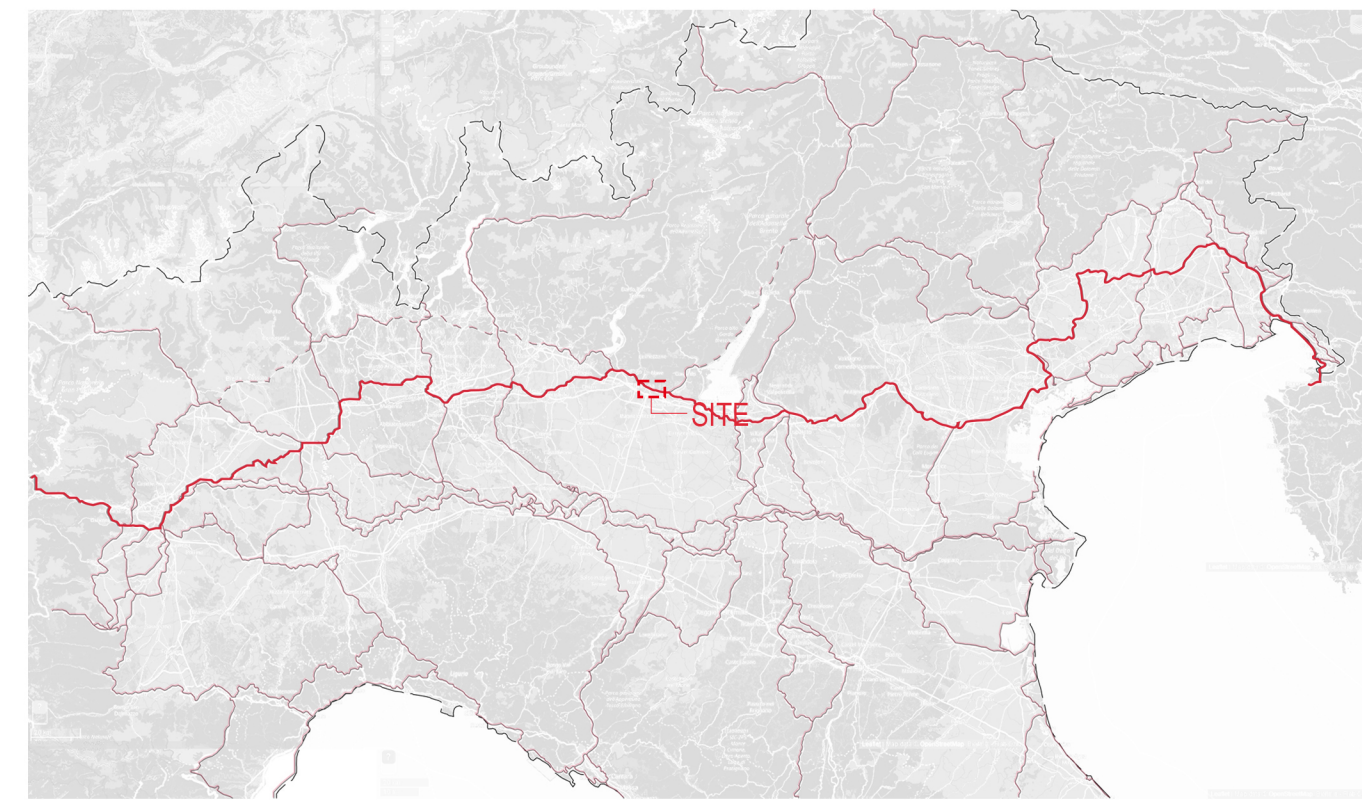


### BI12 - Ciclovia Pedemontana Alpina



1031 km cycle path Crossing 4 regions several days trip

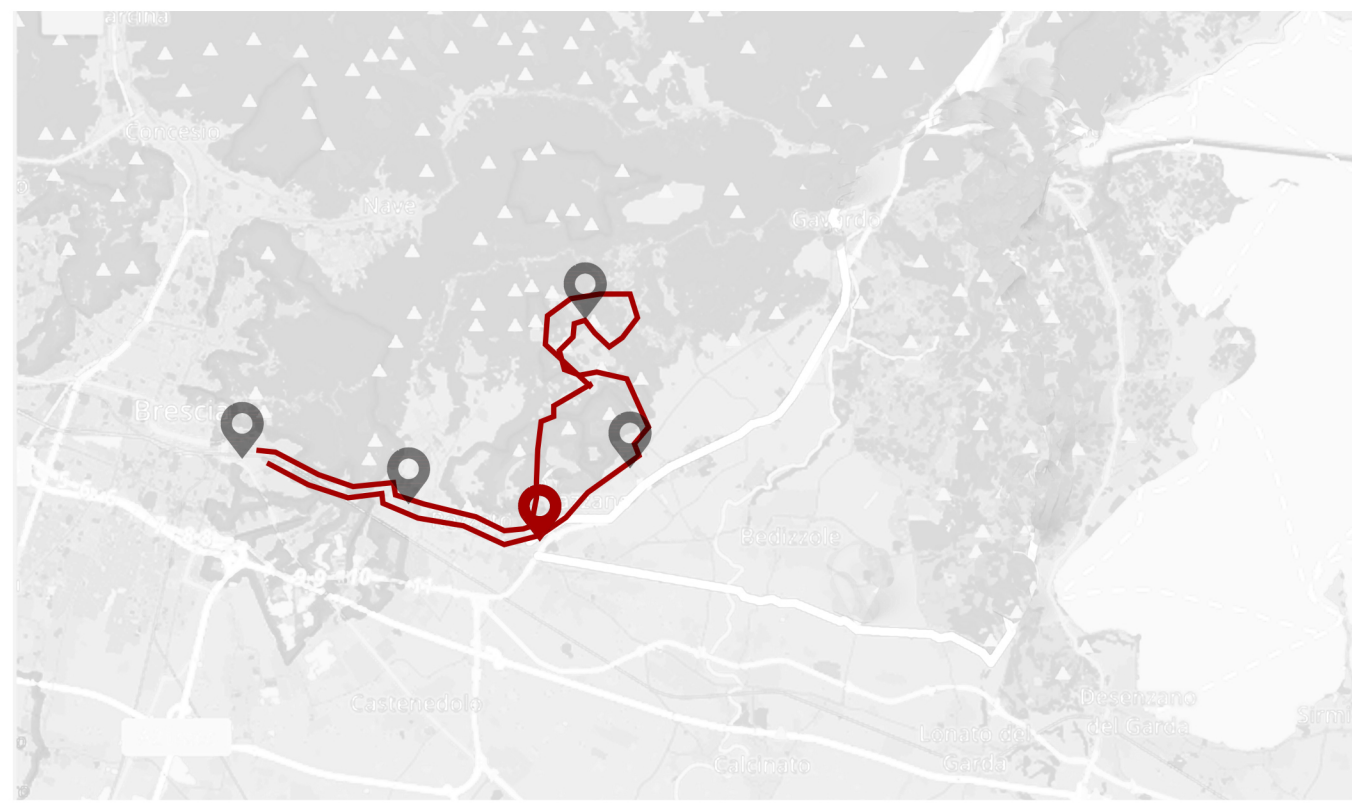
### BI20 - Ciclovia Aida



926 km cycle path Crossing 4 regions several days trip

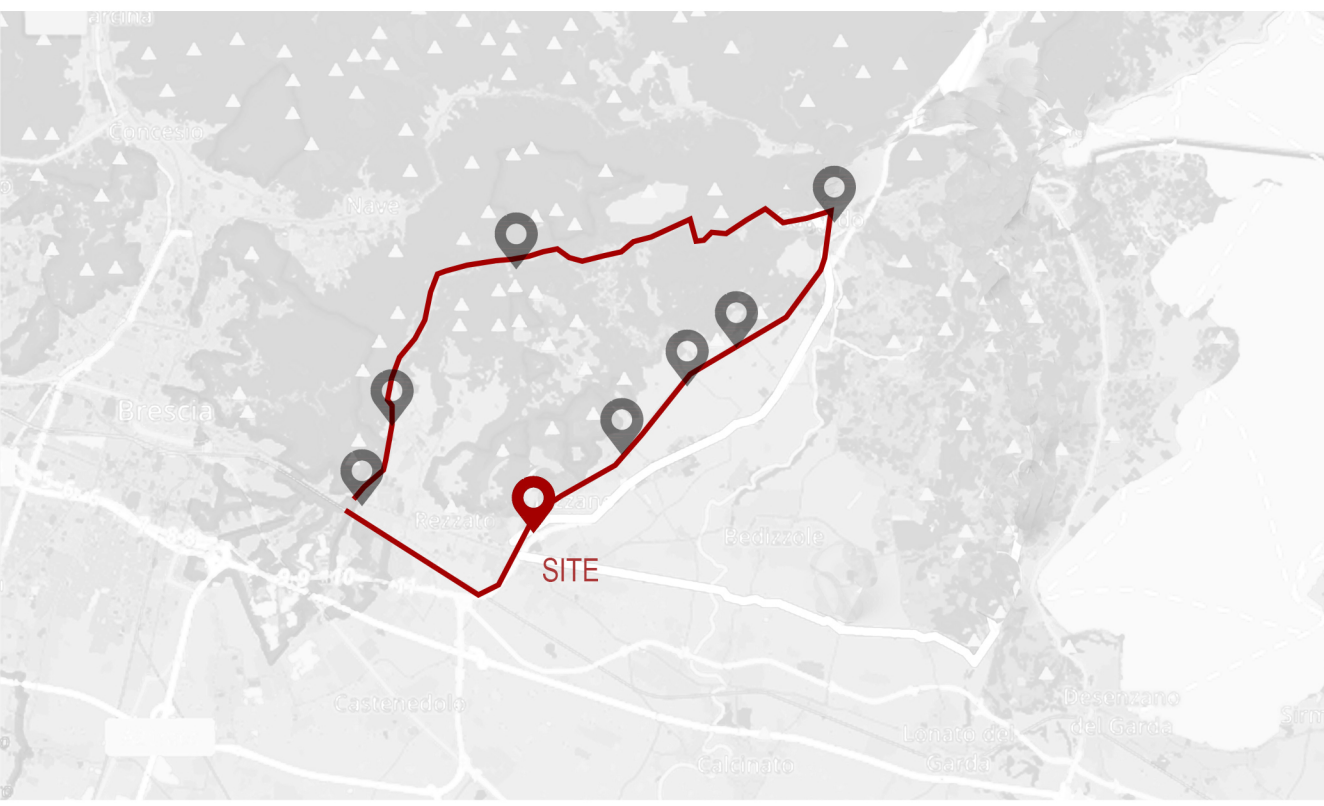
### Existing regional bicycle routes

#### Rezzato - Botticino - Brescia



30.1 km cycle path Crossing 5 towns 1 day trip

#### Rezzato - Gavardo - Serle - Botticino



34.3 km cycle path Crossing 8 towns 1 day trip

#### Rezzato - Gavardo - Salo - Lonato



47.7 km cycle path Crossing 9 towns one day trip