



ROCK DRAWINGS IN VALLE CAMONICA



It is the first Italian Unesco site, recognized in 1979. It stands out for the variety, the quality and the iconographic duration of the over two thousand rocks that have been engraved in a time span of 12,000 years, from prehistory to the modern age. Eight archaeological parks protect and enhance these valuable evidence that track the evolution of the daily life, the rites and the religious practices of those humans who inhabited this territory.

The Rosa Camuna, the symbol of the Lombardy Region, is one of the incisions located in the Parco di Seradina-Bedolina and in the Riserva of Ceto Cimbergo Paspardo.

Parco locale del Lago Moro e Monticolo in Luine is one of the archaeological sites of the Corni Freschi: it is

located in the territory of Darfo Boario Terme and Angolo Terme and is characterized by rocks of stone Simona, typically purplish red. The park preserves some of the oldest depictions of the valley.

Parco archeologico Asinino Anvoia: it extends on the plateau of Ossimo-Borno, where some monoliths of the Copper Age were discovered in their original position.



Riserva regionale delle Incisioni Rupestri Ceto Cimbergo Paspardo: it is a large area with several itineraries, such as the ring of Foppe di Nadro, with engraved rocks from the fifth millennium to the early Middle Age Period.

Parco nazionale delle Incisioni Rupestri di Naquane: located in the town of Capo di Ponte, it is the first Italian archaeological park, opened in 1955 for the

protection and development of one of the most decorated areas of the valley. The rocks are carved with representations, real and symbolic, of the everyday life and the spiritual world.

Parco archeologico nazionale dei Massi di Cemmo: two extraordinary boulders, decorated in the third millennium with symbolic figures of animals, weapons, plowing scenes and four-wheeled wagons, characterize the archaeological area, which is located in the village of Cemmo of Capo di Ponte.



Parco archeologico comunale di Seradina-Bedolina: also situated in the town of Capo di Ponte, in a natural setting of geological and botanical interest for its exposure to the sun, it preserves the Mappa di Bedolina (Map of Bedolina), a rock engraved with topographical representations.

Parco comunale archeologico e minerario di Sellero: the park testifies, from the Iron Age on, the mining activity in the valley, including the oldest incision reproducing the interior of a forge.

Percorso pluritematico del Coren delle Fate: it is located in the Parco dell'Adamello, in the town of Sonico. The rocks are located in a natural setting, characterized by woods of hundreds years old chestnut trees.



For further information: www.vallecamonicaunesco.it
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/94>