

# Culturonda® Dolomythos

12 ways to explore culture and customs in the Dolomites

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## Dolomythos

### Fossilised Coral Reefs

With their pinnacles and towers, the Dolomites, according to Le Corbusier “the most beautiful architectural work on earth”, are the geological legacy left by a primordial sea. At the feet of the mountain peaks of Tre Cime/Drei Zinnen a hiker found a rock with the footprint of a Prosauropoda who happened to walk there 200 millions of years ago. Even more ancient vestiges were found around the village Braies/Prags, with the sensational discovery of the “Megachirella wachleri”, the ancestor of snakes and lizards, and with fossils of ferns, cycads, and conifers. Walking along the river Frötscher, on the alpine pasture of “Alpe di Siusi/Seiser Alm”, interesting evidence of the geological past of the Dolomites can be found.

### ... must to experience ...

- >> At the Geological and Ethnographic Museum Dolomythos in San Candido/Innichen, several exhibitions show the genesis of the Dolomites, the world of dinosaurs, the mysterious evolution of plants, the crystal treasures.
- >> The canyon of Aldino/Aldein; Bletterbach is the greatest gorge of South Tyrol at the feet of the “Corno Bianco/Weißhorn” mountain.
- >> The “Geologists’ trail” in the Nature Park Sciliar/Schlern-Catinaccio/Rosengarten on the Alpe di Siusi is one of the most interesting routes of the Dolomites from a geological point of view. Information points help to understand the genesis of this mountain group.

### Time required

**Geological Park Aldino-Redagno:** short route: 2 ½ hours  
long route: 3 ½ hours

**Hike “Geologic trail” from Bad Ratzes to the Alpe di Siusi:** 2 ½ hours  
**Museum Dolomythos:** 2 hours

### Addresses

**Geological and Ethnographic Museum Dolomythos – San Candido**  
Tel. +39 0474 913 464 – [www.dolomythos.com](http://www.dolomythos.com)  
**Geopark Aldino-Redagno** - Tel. +39 0471 886 946 – [www.bletterbach.info](http://www.bletterbach.info)  
**Visitors' centre Nature Park Sciliar-Catinaccio, Bagni di Lavinia Bianca/Weißlahnbad, Tires/Tiers** - Tel. +39 0471 642 196 – [www.provinz.bz.it/naturparke](http://www.provinz.bz.it/naturparke)



## Enrosadira

### Catinaccio/Rosengarten, Latemar and Sas dla Crusc mountains

The magic rose garden of the Dolomites shows itself only at sunset: the tops of the mountains turn pink, creating a fabulous atmosphere. The “enrosadira”, as the Ladins call it, results from the concurrence of the lucent colours of the sunset and the glittering light that turns them intense and unique. The legend tells the story of the king of dwarfs, Laurin, who fell in love with Similde. She turned him off, he kidnapped her and took her to his kingdom. Her brother looked for her for seven years, and found her finally thanks to King Laurin’s rose garden. When he lost his great love, the king put a jinx on the garden: it should never blossom again neither by day nor by night. But he forgot the short time of the sunset. Thus King Laurin’s garden can still blossom in summer, between 7 and 9 pm, and show its pink magnificence.

### ... must to experience ...

- >> The Enrosadira can be watched from all of the four villages Nova Levante/Welschnofen, Nova Ponente/Deutschnofen, Tires/Tiers, and Collepietra/Steinegg. One of the best spots is the “Wuhneleger Weiher” pond in Tires/Tiers.
- >> The nature hiking tour “Larch trail” in San Cassiano/St. Kassian in Alta Badia leads from the “Rü” farm to the “Rudferler” farm. There is a recently restored and working water mill that can be admired.
- >> The “Sas dla Crusc” mountain, with its unique atmosphere in the bright summer evenings, can be seen very well from the village Badia/Abtei. At the foot of this impressive mountain you find the pilgrimage church “La Crusc” or “Heiligkreuz”.

### Time required

**Nature Park House Sciliar-Catinaccio:** 1 hour

**Nature hiking tour “Larch trail”:** 1 hour

**From San Linert/Sankt Leonhard to the meadows of the “Armentara” mountain and La Crusc:** one day

### Addresses

**Tourist Association Alta Badia – San Cassiano** - Tel. +39 0471 849 422 – [www.altabadia.org](http://www.altabadia.org)  
**Nature Park House Fanes-Sennes-Braies – San Vigilio/St. Vigili** - Tel. +39 0474 506 120  
**Tourism Ass. Catinaccio-Latemar** - Tel. +39 0471 610 310 – [www.rosengarten-latemar.com](http://www.rosengarten-latemar.com)  
**Geopark Aldino-Redegno** - Tel. +39 0471 886 946 – [www.bletterbach.info](http://www.bletterbach.info)

## Trade routes

### Goods, armies and travellers

Already in prehistory the big caravan roads used to cross the Alps. The Romans used them to connect the Mediterranean and the Germanic world. Along the imperial roads – Claudia Augusta, Pustrissa, Alemagna – important customs stations were created. Between the roads “Pustrissa” (old Roman name for the “Val Pusteria/Pustertal” valley) and “Alemagna” there was the market town of San Candido/Innichen, with the Collegiate Church in Roman style and with the most ancient weekly market of the whole valley (1303). Pilgrims, merchants, buyers came from everywhere. Inns, guesthouses, workshops of blacksmiths, carters, wheelers were built, and the trade thrived thank to German and Venetian merchants.

### ... must to experience ...

- >> In the village San Lorenzo di Sebato/Sankt Lorenzen the ruins of buildings dating back to Roman times can be seen. In the Town Hall there is a prehistoric exhibition called Antiquarium.
- >> The “Troj Paian” is the oldest path that lead from the “Valle Isarco/Eisacktal” valley to the “Val Gardena/Grödnertal” valley. Archaeological founds testify that it was used by hunters and gatherers already in the Mesolithic (9000 BC).
- >> The wooden sculptures of Val Gardena, famous all over the world, are a proper industry of its own. The Tourist Associations organise wood carving courses.

### Time required

**Prehistoric exhibition Antiquarium:** 2 hours

**Troj Paian:** 2 hours

### Addresses

**Prehistoric exhibition Antiquarium in San Lorenzo di Sebato - Town Hall**  
Tel. +39 0474 474 092 – [www.sebatum.it](http://www.sebatum.it)  
**Tourist Association San Lorenzo di Sebato** - Tel. +39 0474 474 092 – [www.st-lorenzen.com](http://www.st-lorenzen.com)  
**Val Gardena-Gröden Marketing - S. Cristina/St. Christina**  
Tel. +39 0471 777 777 – [www.valgardena.it](http://www.valgardena.it)  
**Wood carving courses: for information contact Tourist Association Ortisei/St. Ulrich**  
Tel. +39 0471 777 600 – [www.valgardena.it](http://www.valgardena.it)

## Oswald von Wolkenstein

### Villages And Ruins

Oswald von Wolkenstein was born around 1377, presumably at Schöneck castle in the Val Pusteria/Pustertal valley. He left home as a youngster, and it's told he lost his left eye in an accident. During his eclectic life he was a squire, a knight of fortune, a messenger, and a diplomat for Emperor Sigismund. He was the last of the medieval troubadours, and took his art and his favours to the courts of all of Europe. The creative and popular minstrel, a lover of wine and adventure, died in the town of Merano/Meran in 1445.

### ... must to experience ...

- >> From the slope above the village of Ponte Gardena/Waldbruck, Trostburg castle, where Oswald von Wolkenstein spent the first years of his life, dominates the valley.
- >> Starting from the village Siusi/Seis, the trail Oswald von Wolkenstein leads to the ruins of Hauenstein castle. Here Oswald used to stay several times when he returned from his many travels through Europe.
- >> Oswald von Wolkensteins grave is located in the monastery of Novacella/Neustift abbey. On the eastern wall of the Bressanone/Brixen cathedral there is a memorial tablet showing Oswald as a crusader. Between 1425 and 1426 Oswald von Wolkenstein took refuge at Neuhaus castle in the village Gais, in the Val Pusteria valley. There he composed two collections of songs which are considered as incomparable linguistic and musical works of art. A cultural trail takes to the castle and illustrates the life and pieces of the troubadour.

### Time required

**Traill to Hauenstein castle:** 50 minutes

**Trostburg castle:** 2 hours

**Bicycle ride from the Bressanone cathedral to Novacella abbey:**

15 minutes, walking 35 minutes

**Cultural trail Gais:** 1 hour

### Addresses

**Tourist Association Bressanone** - Tel. +39 0472 836 401 – [www.brixen.org](http://www.brixen.org)  
**Tourist Association Gais** - Tel. +39 0474 504 220 – [www.gais-uttenheim.com](http://www.gais-uttenheim.com)  
**Alpe di Siusi Marketing - Fie allo Sciliar/Völs am Schlern**  
Tel. +39 0471 709 600 – [www.alpedisiusi.info](http://www.alpedisiusi.info)

## Myths and legends

### Among Fantastic Stories

Once upon a time, before human beings got there, the Dolomites were inhabited by wild gnomes, dwarves, and elves, who were able to assume different appearances. Other mysterious beings, such as naiads, Aguanais, and nymphs, used to live among glittering and prismatic rocks at the bottom of lakes and rivers. Their deeds created a fantastic world, parallel to the one we normally perceive and live in, made of myths and legends that tell stories as ancient as the history of humans. A world that testifies the cultural richness of the Dolomites and the fascination of living among the mountains. A huge treasure of myths is waiting to be discovered. And it's not sure that those beings called Salvans and Ganes, witches and dwarves no longer exist ...

### ... must to experience ...

- >> On the Sciliar/Schlern mountain and around the Bullaccia/Pufitsch mountain the “witches’ chairs and banks”, where they used to meet and celebrate their rites.
- >> The marmot is the emblem of the Nature Park Fanes-Sennes-Braies. Due to its shape like a flight of steps, and in remembrance of ancient legends, a part of the north slope of the “Pices Fanes” mountain is called the “marmots parliament”.
- >> The theme trail “The Fanes legends” starts at the Park House of the Nature Park Fanes-Sennes-Braies or at the Hotel Bad Cortina in the village San Vigilio/St. Vigili. Eleven stops representing eleven legends that project the visitor into the world of Ladin legends.

### Time required

**Hike from Compaccio/Kompatsch on the Alpe di Siusi pasture and walking:** 2 hours

**Hike to the marmots parliament: one day**

**Hike on the theme trail “The Fanes legends”:** 1 hour

### Addresses

**Tourist Association San Vigilio** - Tel. +39 0474 501 037 – [www.sanvigilio.com](http://www.sanvigilio.com)  
**Alpe di Siusi Marketing Fie allo Sciliar/Völs am Schlern**  
Tel. +39 0471 709 600 – [www.alpedisiusi.info](http://www.alpedisiusi.info)  
**Nature Park House Fanes-Sennes-Braies - San Vigilio**  
Tel. +39 0474 506 120 – [www.provinz.bz.it/naturparke](http://www.provinz.bz.it/naturparke)



## Window seat

### Grand Hotel and Health Spas

In the Dolomites, tourism has a long tradition. The first tourist resorts were the spas, which were visited already in Medieval times: Maistatt, Altprags, Bad Moos, Bad Salomon, Bad Bergfall in the Val Pusteria/Pustertal valley. The opening of the “south railway” in November 1871 opened the doors to an elite tourism. It used to connect Vienna to the Garda Lake, and along its course big hotels were built, some of which still exist. The pioneering spirit of the time is well Emma Hellenstainer, who built first the hotel “Schwarzer Adler” and then a second one on the rivers of the Lago di Braies/Prager Wildsee lake. Another famous person was Theodor Christomannos, promoter of the panoramic road of the “Val d’Ega/Eggenal” valley and builder of the Grand Hotel Karezza.

### ... must to experience ...

- >> The Grand Hotel in Dobbiaco/Toblach, today a culture center and nature park house, was built in 1878. The Grand Hotel Karezza, at the feet of the Catinaccio/Rosengarten mountain, was the first alpine hotel in the area of the Catinaccio-Latemar. Both hosted several European monarchs and other famous people of that time.
- >> The Tourism Museum of Villabassa/Niederdorf: the basic aspects of the tourism industry: ancient inns and spas, the building of the railway line in the Val Pusteria/Pustertal valley, the history of the first alpine enterprises.
- >> At Trauttmansdorff castle in the town of Merano/Meran, amidst botanial gardens, the Museum of Tourism shows the development of tourism in the region in an entertaining and unusual way.

### Time required

**Nature Park House of the Dolomites of Sesto/Sexten Dolomites at the Dobbiaco Grand Hotel:** 2 hours

**Tourism Museum in Villabassa:** 1 hour

**Touriseum - Museum of Tourism in Merano:** 2 hours

### Addresses

**Culture Centre Grand Hotel Dobbiaco**  
Tel. +39 0474 976 151 – [www.grandhotel-dobbiaco.com](http://www.grandhotel-dobbiaco.com)  
**Catinaccio-Latemar** - Tel. +39 0471 610 310 – [www.rosengarten-latemar.com](http://www.rosengarten-latemar.com)  
**Tourist Association Villabassa** - Tel. +39 0474 745 136 – [www.villabassa.it](http://www.villabassa.it) (with information about the Tourism Museum Villabassa)  
**Touriseum - Museum of Tourism, Merano**  
Tel. +39 0473 270 172, +39 0473 239 775 – [www.touriseum.it](http://www.touriseum.it)

## The call of the mountains

### The Wings of Freedom

Up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Dolomites were considered as “horrible mountains”, but suddenly were discovered by mountaineers, and their white landscape conquered Europe. They became famous thanks to big climbers such as John Ball and Paul Grohmann. The latter described his climbs and the wonderful valleys of Ampezzo and Alta Pusteria/Hochpustertal valley in his book “Wanderungen in den Dolomiten”, and a lot of tourists were attracted by it. In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Alta Badia valley was discovered as well by the first pioneers of alpine tourism. The legendary mountaineer Sepp Innerkofler brought action to the Sesto/Sexten valley, and a whole generation of climbers learnt from him.

### ... must to experience ...

- >> Luis Trenker, actor, director, scriptwriter, and mountaineer, born in the village Ortisei/St. Ulrich created a film style dedicated to mountains, the “Bergfilm”. Archive footage can be found in the Museum Gherdëina in Ortisei.
- >> Messner Mountain Museum. “Who climbs up high comes back as another person.” With the central museum at Firmiano/Sigmundskron castle and four further exhibitions, Reinhold Messner is creating a unique museum. The five interrelated museums are called Firmian, Juval, Dolomites (Belluno), Ortles, Mountain People.
- >> Sepp Innerkofler, born in Sesto, great mountaineer, alpine guide, and hut manager, opened several routes to the mountain peaks Tre Cime/Drei Zinnen. The hike around the Tre Cime, passing by the huts Auronzo, Lavaredo, and Locatelli, shows a breathtaking view.

### Time required

**Museum Gherdëina:** 1 ½ hours

**MMM - Messner Mountain Museum:** 3 hours

**Hike around the Tre Cime:** one day

### Addresses

**Museum Gherdëina – Ortisei** - Tel. +39 0471 797 554 – [www.valgardena.it](http://www.valgardena.it)  
**MMM - Messner Mountain Museum, Firmiano Castle, Bolzano/Bozen** - Tel. +39 0471 631 264  
**MMM Juval, Castelbello-Ciardes/Kastelbell-Tschars** - Tel. +39 348 443 38 71  
**MMM Ortles, Sals/Jaisliden** - Tel. +39 0473 613 266 – [www.messner-mountain-museum.it](http://www.messner-mountain-museum.it)  
**MMM Mountain People, Brunico/Bruneck** (from autumn 2010)  
**Tourist Association Alta Pusteria – San Candido** - Tel. +39 0474 913 156 – [www.altapusteria.info](http://www.altapusteria.info)



## Mountain front lines

### The Great War

On 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 1915, the Kingdom of Italy declared war to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Italian army occupied Cortina, the Austro-Hungarian troops backed out to the Lagazuoi mountain to defend the Val Badia/Gadertal and the Val Pusteria/Pustertal valleys. Along the crest of the Lagazuoi mountain and of the Dolomites the trenches of the two opposed armies were laid out – it was the scenery of an unbelievable war fought in high altitude. The soldiers had to build trails and tunnels to transport food, grenades, and ammunition to the front line. Today these have been transformed into hiking trails, and one of the most fascinating ones is the one through the “Monte Paterno/Paternkofel” mountain.

### ... must to experience ...

- >> In the open-air museum on the “Monte Piana” mountain (Belluno) the trenches and tunnels restored between 1977 and 1981 by the “Friends of the Dolomites”. In the village Dobbiaco/Toblach, at the Nature Park House, the reconstruction of a trench reminds of the events during World War I.
- >> On the Lagazuoi the ski slopes cross the front line of the combats between the Italian and Austro-Hungarian armies. The military positions, tunnels, and machine-gun positions have been restored and can be viewed in the open-air museums of the mountains Lagazuoi, Sasso di Stria, Cinque Torri.
- >> In the “Val di Landro/Höhleinsteinal” valley, close to Dobbiaco, there is a war cemetery with the soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian Empire whose mother tongue was not German. In Brunico/Bruneck, in the cemetery “Waldfriedhof”, there are tombs of soldiers of different nationalities who died during World War I.

### Time required

**Museums of World War I: one-day hike**

**Val di Landro, Dobbiaco – war cemetery:** 30 minutes

**Brunico – war cemetery:** 30 minutes

### Addresses

**Tourist Board Alta Badia** - Tel. +39 0471 836 176 – [www.altabadia.org](http://www.altabadia.org)  
**Lagazuoi & Torri Tourism** - Tel. +39 0436 2863 – [www.lagazuoiistorri.dolomiti.org](http://www.lagazuoiistorri.dolomiti.org)  
**Tourist Association Dobbiaco** - Tel. +39 0474 972 132 – [www.dobbiaco.info](http://www.dobbiaco.info)  
**Tourist Association Brunico** - Tel. +39 0474 555 722 – [www.bruneck.com](http://www.bruneck.com)



## Waters

### Lakes, Springs, Waterfalls, and Mills

Fed by the water of melting snow and by heavy precipitations, springs give origin to rivers, lakes, and waterfalls. They look like pieces of sky, the lakes of Braies/Prags and Carezza/Karesee. Their water sometimes is deep blue, sometimes light green, and it mirrors the clouds and the rocks around the lakes. Along the course of rivers man used to build mills to make use of the incredible power of water. When rivers have to get over a vertical drop, they create a waterfall. Plummeting loudly in narrow gorges, the water lifts a cloud of tiny drops, on which the sun produces a rainbow.

### ... musts to experience ...

- >> It is the largest lake of Alta Pusteria/Hochpustertal valley and lays in the homonymous valley: the Braies lake is a jewel among rocky peaks, and the massive “Croda del Becco/Seelkofel” mountain reflects its weird colours in it.
- >> The history of the San Candido/Innichen spas began already with the Romans. They are mentioned for the first time in 1586, the spa hotel was built in 1856, today only its ruins are left. Nearby there still are five mineral water springs. Of those, Imperatore, Lavaredo, and Candida, are captured and bottled.
- >> Starting from Longiarù and following the signs to the “Val di Morins” valley you reach a part of the river Seres called mills valley. Nine water mills, restored and working, show how in the past the water was used for human activities.

### Time required

**Walk around the Braies lake:** 1 hour

**Walk from San Candido to the ruins of the spa hotel:** 1 ½ hours

**Hike to the mills valley:** 2 ½ hours

### Addresses

**Tourist Association Valle di Braies** - Tel. +39 0474 748 660 – [www.valledibraies.info](http://www.valledibraies.info)  
**Tourist Association San Candido** - Tel. +39 0474 913 149 – [www.sancandido.info](http://www.sancandido.info)  
**Tourist Association San Martino in Badia/St. Martin in Thurn**  
Tel. +39 0474 523 175 – [www.sanmartin.it](http://www.sanmartin.it)

## Gens ladina

### Common Diversities

The people of the Dolomites have common roots with their neighbours in the Dolomites of Ampezzo, Belluno, and in the Carnic Dolomites, as common traditions and dialects with German and Ladin influences show. The heart of the Dolomites is Ladin: in the valleys of Gardena/Gröden and Badia, of Ampezzo and Cadore, of Comelico and Fassa this language of Rhaeto Romanic origins is still alive. The inhabitants of the different valleys have been fostering relations for centuries, tying commercial and parental bonds, going to “miraculous” sanctuaries crossing borders, taking part in the community life of other valleys. Many pilgrim trails and old “smuggling paths” are panoramic cross-border hiking trails today.

### ... must to experience ...

- >> The Ladin Museum Ciastel de Tor gives precious information about the history, the language and the culture, the legends, the archaeology, the geology, the tourism and the craftsmanship typical of Ladin valleys, and shows particular circumstances of the history of the five Ladin valleys.
- >> The “Viles” are tiny hamlets, typical of the Ladin valleys, made up of two or three buildings, rarely of five or seven. Some “viles” have grown together creating proper villages with church, inn, school, several farms, and workshops.
- >> Ladin is a Neolatin or Romance language, like Occitan, Catalan, and Provençal. It resulted from the overlap of Latin on the existing Celtic dialects. With time Ladin took on terms and expressions deriving from German and Italian, making thus the language more topical.

**Time required: Ladin Museum Ciastel de Tor:** 1 ½ hours

### Addresses

**Museum Ladin Ciastel de Tor – San Martino in Badia/St. Martin in Thurn**  
Tel. +39 0474 524 020 – [www.museumladin.it](http://www.museumladin.it)  
**Tourist Association Badia/Abtei - San Cassiano/St. Kassian**  
Tel. +39 0471 849 422 – [www.altabadia.org](http://www.altabadia.org)  
**Tourist Association San Vigilio di Marebbe/St. Vigil in Enneberg**  
Tel. +39 0474 501 037 – [www.sanvigilio.com](http://www.sanvigilio.com)  
**Ladin language lessons at the Institut Ladin Micurà de Rü - San Martino in Badia**  
Tel. +39 0474 523 110 – [www.micura.it](http://www.micura.it)

## Masterpiece of nature

### The Voices of Silence

The mountain peaks Tre Cime/Drei Zinnen, formed by the erosion of an originally huge single rock, consist of stratified Main Dolomite. The Sella mountain group on the other hand is a rock castle with spectacular forms, that change on one of its slopes. It looks like a huge majestic island aiming at the sky, 230 million of years ago only a small part of this area was emerged, like a small atoll, and two high volcanoes (Predazzo, Monzoni) erupted lava and tuff. There are about a hundred of protected natural monuments: arboreal plants important for their age, size, form beauty, species rarity, or geomorphologic phenomena like earth pyramids, caves, waterfalls, “ice holes”, alpine lakes, mineral water springs.

### ... must to experience ...

- >> The Tre Cime can be reached through the “Val Fiscalina/Fischleintal” valley, following the “Valle di Sasso Vecchio/Alteneinstal” valley along a thunderous river. Another option is the hike from west, through the solitary “Valle della Rienza/Rienztal” valley.
- >> The pastures of the Sciliar/Plenaz are of an almost incredible green for an altitude of more than 2400 metres. This is due to the marl of the Raibler layers that covers the Dolomite in many spots.
- >> The plateau of Puez-Gardenaccia in Alta Badia valley is covered by a scant vegetation. With the mountain “Cò dala Sonè”, formed like a volcano, at its centre, it remembers a lunar landscape. One of the trails to the plateau starts at the village La Villa/Stern and is advised only to expert hikers.

### Time requested

**Hike Val Fiscalina (Sesto/Sexten) - Tre Cime:** 3–4 hours

**Hike Val della Rienza (Dobbiaco/Toblach) - Tre Cime:** 3–4 hours

**Hike La Villa - Puez-Gardenaccia:** one day

### Addresses

**Tourist Association Alta Pusteria - San Candido** - Tel. +39 0474 913 156 – [www.altapusteria.info](http://www.altapusteria.info)  
**Alpe di Siusi Marketing - Fie allo Sciliar/Völs am Schlern**  
Tel. +39 0471 709 600 – [www.alpedisiusi.info](http://www.alpedisiusi.info)  
**Tourist Association Alta Badia - San Cassiano** - Tel. +39 66 0471 849 422 – [www.altabadia.org](http://www.altabadia.org)

## Nature parks in South Tyrol

### Values for the Future

Most of the territory of the Dolomites in South Tyrol is enclosed in four of the seven Nature Parks created by the local government of Bolzano/Bozen in order to safeguard untouched environments and heterogeneous cultural landscapes as well as the multitude of their habitats. The goal is to preserve the natural and scenic values through direct knowledge, research, and study. Traditional forms of the use of the soil, such as apiculture and forestry, characterize the landscape and are an integral part of the historic and cultural background of the different areas. The environment-friendly entertainment