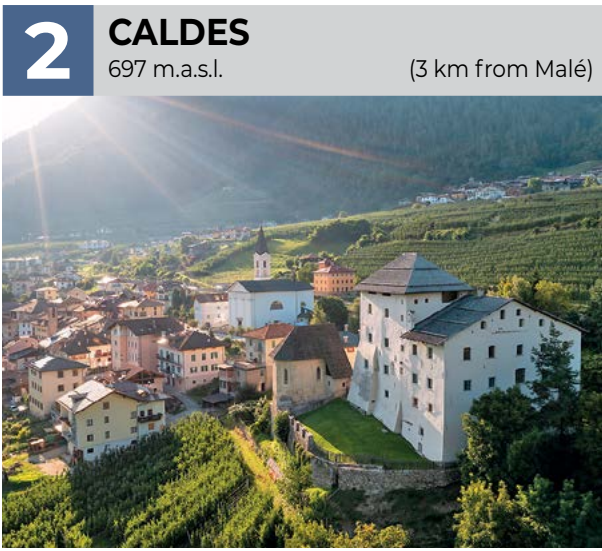


VAL DI SOLE TOURS



Malé is the administrative, commercial and economic hub of Val di Sole and, as such, is the main town of the valley's communities. Modern in appearance, it is dotted with numerous market squares, many of which host regular farmers' markets and cattle fairs, including the famed San Matteo market fair every autumn. Malé boasts a good number of leisure options, including the Acquacenter Val di Sole public pool with its three indoor pools, the ice stadium, open during the winter season, and Flying Park, Trentino's largest adventure park. Interesting sights: The Church of St. Maria Assunta with the adjacent St. Valentino chapel, the Museo della Civiltà Solandra (Museum of the Val di Sole Civilisation), the old Venetian sawmill, Fucina Marinelli, a blacksmith's forge in Pondasio and "Fattore Legno" in the industrial Area.



Caldes, one of "The Most Beautiful Villages of Italy" since 2023, with its historic center dominated by Castel Caldes (center of important art exhibitions during the summer season), preserves an urban heritage of aristocratic manors and peasant homes. Interesting sights: Castel Caldes, the ruins of the Rocca (castle), just a short walk from Samöclev, Le Contre outdoor activity center on the banks of Noce River and the fish hatchery beside the cycle path towards Cavizzana.



Terzolas, an ancient settlement on the southern slopes of Monte Lac, is an important agricultural and livestock area. Interesting sights: La Torraccia, a 16th-century aristocratic manor, now the headquarters of the Centro Studi Val di Sole (Val di Sole Study Centre) and library, which houses a heritage of inestimable historical and cultural value, the Church of St. Nicolò and the Caseificio Ceren (dairy) where you can taste and learn about Casolet and other traditional local cheese.



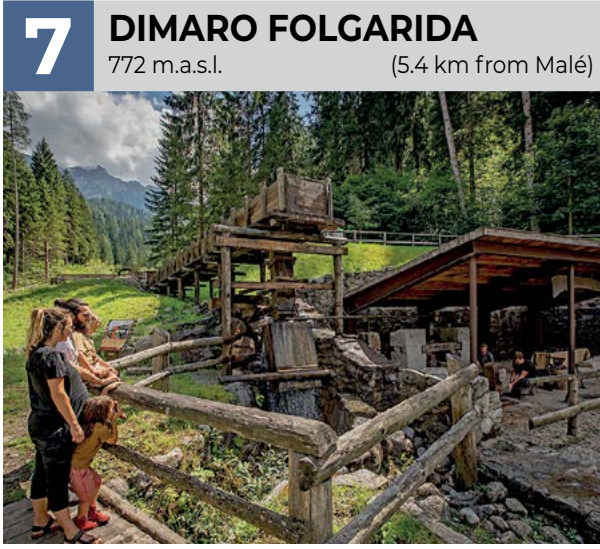
Named from the Rabbies torrent that thunders through its lands, Val di Rabbi is dotted with around fifty settlements scattered in small groups on either side of the valley, the most important and densely populated of which are Placorno, San Bernardo, Rabbi, Fonti and Piazzola. This valley is known for its traditional "Masi" (farm buildings) and the richness and diversity of its pristine alpine countryside. Interesting sights: The Museo Molino Ruatti (watermill museum), the ancient Venetian sawmills of Braghje and dei Begoi, the Stelvio National Park Visitor Centre, the Stabiet Visitor Centre, the Casal di Somrabbi dairy, the suspension bridge over the Ragaglio waterfall, the Knaps trail, the Saint waterfalls, the "Fruscio Sound Park" and the countless "Via delle Malghe" trails leading to alpine farms where you can taste a number of local products.



An agricultural, artisanal and commercial town center, Croviana also boasts a long history of tourism dating back to the 1600s when it was a much-favoured summer retreat destination for the aristocracy of Trentino and Lombardy. Interesting sights: The Church of St. Giorgio, the "Mnape" bee museum, and the Ontaneta alder forest.



An open-air museum dedicated to land, art and time. Monclassico and Presson are the Sundial Towns: currently there are around 50 sundials created by national and international artists. The Sundials and darkroom are open to the public for individual visits and guided tours. The large fresco in Piazza Fontana, measuring four square meters and dating back to 1511, is also well worth a look.



The town of Dimaro is practically tailor-made for tourism, summer and winter alike. Situated along the road from Val di Sole to Val Rendena, it is the gateway to the Adamello Brenta Natural Park and the set-off point to get to the mountain ski resort of Folgarida, in the Madonna di Campiglio Ski Area. The town is also home to the Val Meledrio Ecomuseum: an association dedicated to the narration and protection of the old factories situated in the Valley. By following the ethnographic path you will find a number of fascinating sites narrating the tales of ancient customs, jobs and traditions, including the old Venetian sawmill, the old iron forge and at the end the "Calcaria", a lime kiln.



The district of Commezzadura comprises five small villages, each with its own church and distinctive architectural style. The most important is the Sant'Agata Church, one of the most evocative of the valley, which dates back to the 13th century. Today, Commezzadura is a popular summer and winter tourism destination thanks to the "Daolasa-Val Mastellina" cable car and the Dolomiti Express train, which provide access to the Madonna di Campiglio Ski Area. It is also an outstanding area for cyclists who want to put themselves to the test along the numerous cycling trails, including the Bike Park Val di Sole which has been, since 2008, the only Italian town to host one of the Mountain Bike World Cup stages.



These towns are located in the very heart of the Val di Sole, and boast countless destinations for mountain lovers, including Malghetto lakes and Croce della Pace (in the Presanella mountain range). The International Cano Slalom Stadium on the Noce River is a renowned training center for canoeing and rafting, while the Marilleva ski slopes, part of the Madonna di Campiglio Ski Area, are a popular winter destination. Caseificio Presanella (Dairy) maintains the age-old local tradition of collecting milk from the farms of the Alta Val di Sole and is well worth a visit to taste or purchase local cheese such as Casolè, the two churches of Mezzana – the Church of Saints Pietro and Paolo and the smaller Church of Madonna di Caravaggio – stand alongside each other in the center of the old village and are also well worth a visit.



These traditional mountain villages, filled with alpine-style houses and haylofts, are a living reminder of the rural history and agricultural activities which still thrive to this day. Ortisè is the set-off point for a trip to "Alle Pozze" with its breathtaking panoramic views of Val di Sole and the Presanella Mountain Range. Along the road between Ortisè and Menas you will find the small church and cemetery of St. Rocco, referenced in documents dating back to the 16th century. The most significant historical and artistic testimony to the past is the 1444 church bell, the oldest in the valley. In Termenago you find the ruined Church of San Nicolò, while Castello is a characteristic village remembered for its conformation as a castle.



Caprioli Lake is one of Val di Sole's most popular destinations. Immersed in woodland at the foot of the highest summits of the Presanella Mountain Range and offers numerous leisurely hiking options which are suitable for everyone. This mountain lake is also a well-known, extremely popular fishing destination. On the way back, stop in at the Malga Fazzon Visitor Centre (in collaboration with MUSE science museum) and, in Pellizzano, take a visit to the gothic renaissance church dedicated to the Nativity of Mary, the most prestigious one in Val di Sole.



Valpiana is a valley characterized by endless fields, streams and barbecue areas above the village of Osana, a popular summer destination listed as one of the "Borghi più belli d'Italia" (Most beautiful towns in Italy). The Castle of St. Michele, with its 25 meters high tower, can be found on a hilltop at the center of the village, while the church of St. Vigilio is located in the upper part of the town. The Austro-Hungarian war cemetery, now renamed the "Parco della Pace" (Park of Peace), stands at the foot of the Church of St. Antonio. During the Christmas period, Ossana displays one of the most impressive number of Nativity scenes in Trentino while, in the summer months, visitors can take a stroll along Giardino dei Sensi (Garden of the Senses), Passeggiata nel Tempo (Walk through Time) or "Sentiero dei Carbonai" (The Charcoal Burners' Path) to the Bosco Demiga gardens.



Val di Peio, also known as the "La Valeta", follows the course of the Noce River at the foot of the Ortles-Cevedale Mountain Range. Nature and tradition are interwoven in this distinctive valley, known since immemorial time for the healing powers of its waters which supply the thermal spa center. The winter and summer ski lifts in the Pejo 3000 ski area take visitors up to a height of 3000 m and guarantee fun days skiing and a variety of hiking routes in the heart of breathtaking landscapes. Nature in all its magnificent glory dominates this valley, which, nevertheless, also boasts a couple of cultural gems: the churches of its small hamlets which house precious treasures, the Palazzo Migazzi, the Casa Grazioli, ancient farm house, the Museo Etnografico delle Sreghe (Witch Museum), and, in memory of the White War, the Forte Barbadifior, the Pejo 1914-1918 "La Guerra sulla Porta" Museum (The War at Our Door) and the "Punta Linke" Museum (3632 m). The Stelvio National Park covers a large area of the valley and features numerous visitor centers offering an insight into the care and environmental protection which are so vital to this little alpine world.



Vermiglio is situated at the foot of the Presanella and, in days gone by, marked the border between Austria-Hungary and Italy. Forte Strino, the most important Habsburg fortress, is located on the road between Vermiglio and Passo Tonale and is now a permanent museum, where visitors can see First World War artifacts, documents and photographs. The Museo della Guerra Bianca (White War Museum) also houses a vast, permanent First World War exhibition. Countless leisurely walking trails lead out from San Leonardò lakes. Vermiglio also offers a wide choice of excursions and walks on the surrounding trails.



"Tonale" is the oldest toponym in Val di Sole, its first written reference dates back to 774 in a diploma issued by Charlemagne, decreeing that Val Camonica extended until the "vocator Thonale". Passo Tonale is an important skiing area and is an integral part of the Pontedilegno-Tonale Ski Area, a single, vast ski resort which straddles the regions of Trentino and Lombardy. A trip on the Paradise and Presena cable cars up to the Presena Glacier and Panorama Glacier 3000 is absolutely unmissable, from where you can experience the breathtaking sight of the Adamello and Lobbie glaciers. Interesting sights: the Ossary commemorating the fallen soldiers of the First World War and the "Suoni e voci della Guerra Bianca" (Sounds and Voices of the White War) at Passo Paradiso Museum with a multimedia installation. During the summer you can hike or bike in any of the many mapped trails or have fun at Bike Park Pontedilegno - Tonale.



Setting off from Malé, drive through Val di Non and, after a stop-off at Lake Tovel, continue onwards to Andalo and Molveno (visiting also the namesake/homonym lake), San Lorenzo in Banale, Stenico (Castel Stenico), the Comano Thermal Spa, Pinzolo and Madonna di Campiglio. From here, drive up to Campo Carlo Magno Pass at an altitude of around 1700 m, followed by a few minutes' drive down to Dimaro and the final stretch back to Malé.



The Dolomite mountains provide the backdrop to this splendid lake in the Adamello-Brenta Natural Park. It is also known as the "Red Lake " due to the microorganisms which, although now extinct, turned the waters of the lake red in days gone by.



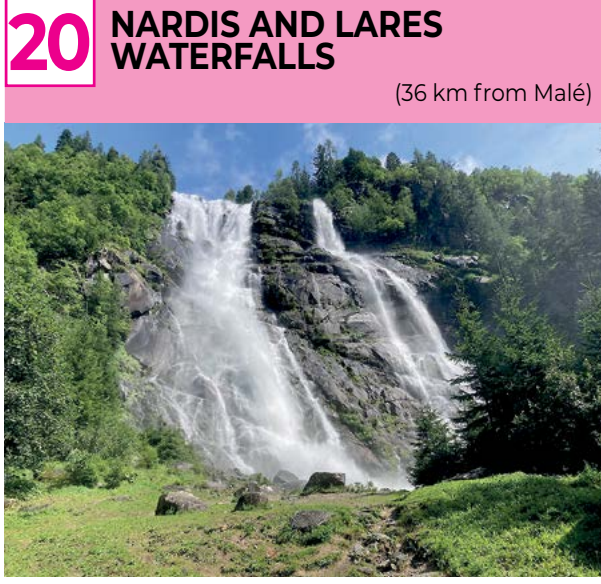
The mountain plateau of the Paganella offers visitors a unique opportunity to see wild animals in their natural habitat. This wildlife reserve is home to the brown bear, a family of wolves, a pair of lynxes, a wildcat, foxes, roe deer, eagle owls and an otter. The reserve also boasts countless species of wildflower and vegetation characteristic of the alpine region, particularly those which have adapted well to a mid-mountain microclimate.



This known tourist location is situated on the banks of Molveno Lake, whose waters reflect the majestic peaks of the Brenta mountains. A fabulous lakeside beach and an outstanding bank amidst the natural greenery provide the perfect setting for both leisurely relaxation and sports.



The Comano Thermal Spa has been known for its healing waters since Roman times. Castel Stenico towers above this area, a tangible symbol of the powers which the Prince Bishops of Trento held over the Giudicarie Valleys. Just a few kilometers away you will find the Pile Dwellings of Fiaive, which have recently been added to the UNESCO World Heritage list. These dwellings provide a magnificent insight into the 15,000-year history of these ancient marshlands and of the people who inhabited this area. Interesting sights: the nearby villages of Rango, a medieval jewel on the Bleggio plateau and listed as one of the "Borghi più belli d'Italia" (Most beautiful towns in Italy) and Balbido, the painted village, a form of open-air museum, where each house is decorated with murals which narrate the trades of bygone days.



In Val Genova, in the Adamello Brenta Natural Park, a short walk will lead you to the renowned Nardis waterfall and, continuing along the valley, to the equally impressive Lares Waterfall. The town of Carlisolo at the entrance to Val Genova is home to the Geopark Visitor Centre, which offers lots of information and interesting facts about the geodiversity of the park. The nearby town of Pinzolo is well worth a visit, as is the Church of San Vigilio and its famous Dance of Death, a 1539 fresco painted by Simone Baschenis.



The Vallesinella waterfalls are tiered on three levels - the Upper Falls, Middle Falls and Lower Falls - and are accessible from Madonna di Campiglio. To get here, follow the signs for Vallesinella where, from the parking place, a series of stairs and bridges will lead you along the spectacular falls.



Madonna di Campiglio is a renowned holiday destination, situated in the heart of Rendena Valley, between the Dolomiti di Brenta and Adamello and Presanella glaciers. The nearby Lake Nambino, a beautiful alpine lake, is also well worth a visit.

UPPER VAL DI NON AND ALTO ADIGE

KM 130 - A short tour through Alto Adige (South Tyrol), via the upper Val di Non.

The road from Malé leads through the Val di Rumo, across the Castirn Pass and on to Val d'Ultimo. Drive on through the Val d'Ultimo via San Pancrazio and continue downhill to Lans, from here, Merano is just a few minutes' drive away. Return to Val di Sole via Lana, then up the Palade Pass and on to Fondo in the upper Val di Non. From here, a 40-minute drive will take you back to Val di Sole.



Picturesque valley with a gentle landscape beneath the Maddalena Mountain Range, where the ruins of the Altaguardia Castle tower on high at the entrance to the Val di Bresimo. From Val di Rumo you can get to the scenic villages of Proves and Lauregno, which are under the political jurisdiction of Bolzano. From here, wide tunnels lead to the Val d'Ultimo in Alto Adige.



Traditional South Tyrolean town featuring a historic center lined with porticoed arcades. The 15th-century Cathedral is well worth a visit as are the Prince's Gardens and, in the Maia Alta area, the Gardens of Trauttmansdorff Castle, also known as Sissi's Gardens. Another unmissable trip is Castel Tirol: The castle grounds are home to the Bird Care Centre, unique in the Alpine region, which cares for injured birds until they are ready to be released back into the wild.



In addition to the natural beauty of the surrounding environment, the Campen Bunker is worth a trip. It houses a variety of exhibitions, including the mineral exhibition, a photographic exhibition and the Sanctuary of the Madonna di Senale. The pass, which links the upper Val di Non to Merano in Alto Adige, marks the beginning of the traditional Tyrolean landscape.



The Rio Sass Canyon lies in the heart of the small town of Fondo and has been carved out by the flow of the river that runs through the town. The canyon can be crossed on walkways and stairways. Guided tours must be booked in advance. In the immediate vicinity, a trip to Lake Smeraldo and a walk around its idyllic banks is also recommended.



This natural river park winds its way through the villages of Cloz, Dambel and Romallo in Val di Non for approximately 35 km, crossing woodland and breathtaking ravines along the way. Guided tours must be booked in advance. The Casa Campia is an absolute must: one of the most interesting aristocratic manors in the valley, it towers in all its late-Renaissance glory near the main square of Revò.

TOWNS, SANCTUARIES AND CASTLES

KM 180 - Tour of sanctuaries, castles, towns, art and vineyards.

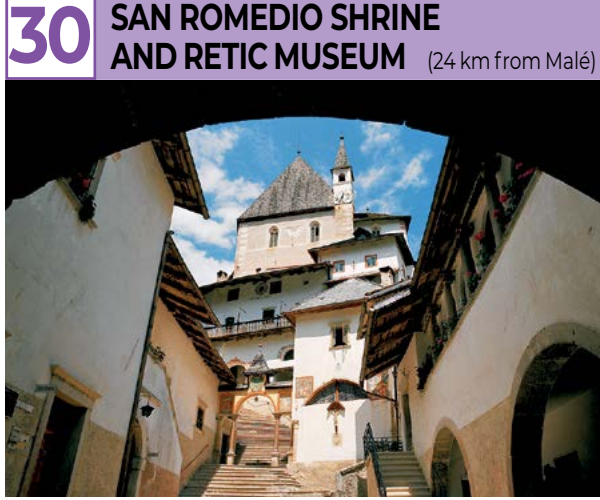
Leaving from Malé in Val di Sole, the first stretch leads to Cles, Dermalò, and a short stop-off at Coredo to see the castle before continuing towards Sanzeno and the Sanctuary of San Romedio. From here, drive on towards Alta Val di Non, over the Mendola Pass, past Appiano, and on to Bolzano. From Bolzano, continue onwards towards Caldaro Lake and along the Strada del Vino (Wine road), past Mezzocorona, and on to Val di Non. Once you arrive in the valley, a few minutes' drive will take you to Castel Belasi and on to Castel Thun, one of the most visited medieval castles in Trentino. Two more castles tower on the other side of the valley: Castel Valer and Castel Nanno. After a trip to the various castles and manors, the road returns to Malé.



Cles is the administrative, commercial and economic hub of Val di Non. Some of the sights to see are: the Chiesa Pievana (Parish Church) which dates back to the early 16th century, the Palazzo Assessoriale with the "Tavola Clisiana" (a bronze plaque dated 46 AD referring Roman citizenship to the people of Val di Non), the panoramic terrace in Doss di Pez with its breathtaking views of the valley, Castel Cles (the inside of the castle is closed to the public) and the large Lake Santa Giustina reservoir, which is also the set-off point for kayaking tours through the Rio Novella Canyon.



Castel Coredo is an austere stately manor which dates back to 1291. Over the course of the centuries it underwent numerous restorations until 1726, the renovations of which remain today. The castle houses Marquis' furnishings, hunting trophies and a small art gallery. The Palazzo Nero (the Black Palace) is just a few steps away, between 1613 and 1614, this former courthouse was to become the scene of witchcraft trials which laid judgment on over 150 defendants. The building probably takes its name from an act of arson in 1477. The first floor of the "Room of Judgment" houses a fascinating fresco cycle.



This hermitage and pilgrimage site stands on a rocky spur of over 70 meters high. A steep staircase of 131 steps leads up to the summit of the rocky cliff, passing a group of five tiny chapels, one above the other, along the way. The mascot of the sanctuary is a brown bear: legend tells that a brown bear, tamed at the very sight of Saint Romedius, carried him to the city of Trento on his back, where he met Saint Viglius. Today, the bear finds its lodgings in the enclosure beneath the sanctuary, where he is fed by the staff and attracts a good deal of tourists. In the nearby Sanzeno, the Gothic-Renaissance Basilica dedicated to the three martyrs of the Val di Non (Sisino, Martino and Alessandro) is worth a trip, as is the Rhaetian Museum, which houses artifacts made by the Romans and the Rhaeti people who populated Tyrol between the sixth and the first century BC. The farmers' houses of Sanzeno and Cavenaro are open to the public at certain times of the year and offer visitors a leap into the past and a fascinating insight into bygone customs, routines, traditions, and workmanship techniques in the local area.



This mountain pass takes you down fifteen hairpin bends from Val di Non to Bolzano. The pass is particularly beautiful when seen from the cable car which leads down to St. Antonio, near Lake Caldaro. The nearby Lake Monticolo is also well worth a trip. The Rio Sassi del Sole (wine road) through the vineyards is filled with beautiful views and provides an excellent alternative return route.



The capital city of Alto Adige is home to both Italian and German speakers. The heart of the city is the Piazza Erbe with its vibrant fruit and vegetable market and the Via dei Portici, historic and commercial center. Sights worth seeing include the Archaeological Museum where Oct, the man from Simlaur, is preserved, the thirteenth century Gothic cathedral in the centrally located Piazza Walther, the Dominican church and, just outside the city, Castel Firmian, a museum belonging to famed mountaineer and explorer Reinhold Messner.



The "Strada del Vino dell'Alto Adige" is one of the oldest wine road in Italy. It begins in Nalles and, skirting the city of Bolzano, extends southwards along the plains on the east side of the valley to Cortina, near Salorno, where it joins the "Strada del Vino e dei Sapori della Piana Rotaliana" (Piana Rotaliana Wines and Flavours Trail), leading through the Valle dell'Adige in Trentino. This area takes its name from one of its traditional products: Teroldego Rotaliano DOC, a renowned red wine also known as the Prince wine of Trentino. The two regions are overflowing with vineyards and cellars which produce wonderful wines, sold throughout the world, counterfeiting the variety of hike and bike trails along the vineyards.



Castel Belasi, in Lover di Campodenno, is a 13th century castle and grounds. The pentagonal tower stands behind the double curtain wall surrounding the castle. Within its walls, the castle houses the San Martino di Tours chapel and a number of frescoes dating back to the period spanning the late 15th and late 16th centuries.



Close to Vigo di Ton, Castel Thun towers high atop a small hill with breathtaking views of the Val di Non. Erstwhile residence of the Thun family, one of the most powerful feudal families of the region, it has retained its original furnishings and houses an extensive art gallery. The "Stanza del Vescovo" (Bishop's room), paneled throughout in pine wood and featuring a coffered ceiling and magnificent tiled stoves, is particularly opulent. The town of Mollaro, just a few kilometers from the castle, is home to a fabulous destination for apple lovers: the Mondo Melinda Visitor Center with its "Golden Theatre", where visitors can take a virtual trip to the underground apple storage rooms excavated into Dolomite rock.



Built from the beginning of the 12th century onwards, Castel Valer in Tassullo is today one of the best-preserved castles in the alpine region and, until 2021, was home to the last remaining member of the Spaur family. Visitors to the castle can view a number of its rooms including the inner courtyard, the San Valerio chapel with frescoes by artists Giovanni and Battista Baschenis, the studies, the Gothic kitchen, the gallery, and the Coat of Arms Hall. Castel Nanno is just a few kilometers away, this 16th century manor is surrounded by a quadrangular wall with three guard towers at its corners and is an absolute treasure trove of stories and legends of the vicissitudes of these lands and the families who lived here.

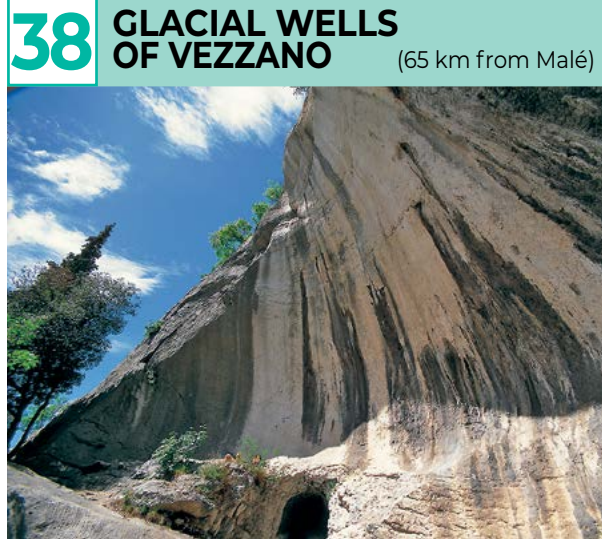
GRAND TOUR

KM 270 - Trento, Lake Garda and Rovereto

From Malé drive towards Trento and, after crossing the Bus de Vela, up to Vezzano, Lake Toblino (and Castel Toblino), Dro, Arco and Riva del Garda. From here, a small detour will take you to Lake Ledro and its famous pile dwellings. From Riva, the road leads past Torbole and the St. Giovanni Pass, down to southern Trentino and a visit to Ala and Castello di Sabbionara before heading up to Rovereto, a town filled with history and culture. The Grand Tour continues with a visit to the impressive Castel Beseno and then back to Trento for a trip to the historic center, the MUSE science museum and the Castel del Buonconsiglio. A drive of less than an hour will then take you back to Val di Sole.



Capital of the province and ancient capital of the Prince-Bishopric of Trento. Within its ancient walls, visitors can see the Piazza Duomo, the San Vigilio Cathedral, the Palazzo Pretorio, Via Belenzani with some of the most beautiful buildings in the city, the Diocesan Museum and the Roman city of Tridentum, an archaeological site. Just outside the city walls is the Castello del Buonconsiglio, which hosts numerous exhibitions, and the Torre dell'Aquila tower. The MUSE Museum, the first museum in Italy to bring nature, science and technology together in a harmonious blend, is unmissable, as is the Gallerie di Pledicastello, a tunnel museum dedicated to the history and memory of the Trentino region. The G. Caproni Aeronautical Museum is 8 km from Trento, near the Mattarello airport. It features a number of special exhibitions themed around aircraft, together with historic artifacts collected by the Caproni family, nine of which are unique in all the world.



The "Marmitte di Vezzano", glacial wells of varying sizes, were formed by the slow, constant erosion of the last Ice Age. The trail near the town of Vezzano leads to ten of these wells, also known as the "Giants' Pots".



Located in the Vallè dei Laghi, the privately-owned Castel Toblino is one of the most celebrated castles in Trentino and is a rare example of a lake castle. It owes its fame to its location, to its surrounding countryside and to the numerous legends which imbue it with an air of mystery. The beautiful trail around the lake can be walked in around one hour.



Riva del Garda, on the shores of Italy's biggest lake, is famed for its climate and its mediterranean countryside, and is a popular destination for enthusiasts of numerous sports including sailing, windsurfing, climbing, mountain biking and hiking. A stroll through the town center with its prestigious architecture is also well recommended.



The remains of prehistoric pile-dwellings, UNESCO World Heritage since 2011, are located on the eastern shores of the lake. Ledro Lake is one of the most beautiful prime lakes in Trentino and, with its crystalline waters, is a popular destination for swimming and a variety of water sports. The 10 km trail leading around the lake is particularly beautiful. Just ten minutes' away, the Pur pine forest is home to Ledro Land Art, where artistic creativity joins forces with nature and where the artists, through their interaction with the elements of the countryside, have reinterpreted the natural surroundings.



This medieval castle overlooking the small town of Avio is one of the oldest and most famous castles in Trentino. It is interesting for its murals, its terraced fortification, its marked medieval atmosphere and its beautiful views. This ancient, evocative castle is owned by FAI Fondo Ambiente Italiano (National Trust for Italy), which has carried out its extensive restoration works.



This welcoming town has been awarded the Orange Flag by the Italian Touring Club. With its beautiful narrow, cobbled streets, courtyards, small loggias and imposing aristocratic manors, it has a distinctively medieval feel. The glory days of the town were in the period spanning the 17th and 18th centuries, when the prosperous industry of silks and velvet famed throughout Europe was flourishing at its fullest. Interesting sights include the majestic archpriest church, the church of San Giovanni with its numerous beautiful paintings of the Veronese School, and the Museo del Planoforte Antico (piano museum).



Rovereto is Trentino's second largest city and boasts a beautiful historical centre. Unmissable sights include the MART Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art, which hosts some of the most important international exhibitions, the Casa d'Arte Futurista Depero, first futurist art museum in Italy, the Museo Storico Italiano della Guerra (historical war museum) in Castello Veneto and the "Campana del Caduti" (Bell of the Fallen).



45

CASTEL BESENO

(70 km from Malé)

Close to the village of Besenello, this castle dominates the length and breadth of the Valle dell'Adige. It is the largest walled, feudal castle in Trentino (approximately 250 m long) and was built in the late Middle Ages.

LAKES, PYRAMIDS AND ENCHANTED VALLEYS

KM 200 - A tour of the swimming lakes of Valsugana, Val dei Mocheni, the Piné plateau and Val di Cembra.

From Malé, drive to Trento, Pergine, Caldonazzo Lake and Levico Lake. On the return journey, passing through Pergine once again, just a few minutes' drive will take you to Val dei Mocheni, also known as The Enchanted Valley, and the only German speaking part of Trentino. From Val dei Mocheni you can continue onwards to Baselga di Piné and the surrounding lakes, Segonzano (The Pyramids of Segonzano) and Val di Cembra before returning to Val di Sole.

46

CALDONAZZO LAKE

(72 km from Malé)

The largest lake in Trentino after Garda Lake, Caldonazzo Lake is nestled in the gentle countryside of Valsugana, and is surrounded by picturesque villages. It provides endless opportunities for water sports including waterskiing and sailing, also for people with reduced mobility.

47

LEVICO LAKE

(74 km from Malé)

Levico Lake, with its scenery reminiscent of Norwegian fjords, boasts two well-equipped lidos, a public beach and countless walking trails around the lake. Fishing is permitted. The famed thermal spas of Levico and Vetrillo are located nearby. If you continue onwards to Borgo Valsugana, a trip to the Arte Sella in Val Sella is well recommended.

48

VALLE DEI MOCHENI

(79 km from Malé)

With its natural beauty this valley, so rich in history and tradition, is utterly enchanting. It was first inhabited by the Mocheni, an ancient people of German origin. Interesting sights include the old watermill in Frassilongo, the mines at Palù del Fersina and Maso Filzerhof.

49

BASELGA DI PINÈ

(71 km from Malé)

Famed for the Marian Sanctuary at Montagnaga, this town is located on the plateau of Piné and is home to two lakes - Piazze and Serrala - which offer numerous sunbathing and water sports opportunities including dragon boating, windsurfing, diving and sport fishing.

50

THE PYRAMIDS OF SEGONZANO

(65 km from Malé)

Located in Val di Cembra, famous for its porphyry caves, the "Pyramids" of Segonzano are a masterpiece of nature; standing at 20 m high, they are the result of water erosion over millions of years and are known locally as "Omni di Segonzan".

EASTERN TRENTINO

KM 280 - Tour of Val di Fiemme and the Paneveggio-Pale San Martino Nature Park.

From Malé drive down to San Michele all'Adige and continue in the direction of Bolzano until you arrive to Ora. From here, take the San Lugano Pass to Val di Fiemme (alternatively, 2 km before the pass you will come to the junction for the Pietralba Sanctuary, one of the most famous in Alto Adige and well worth a quick detour). After passing Cavalese, home to the "Palazzo della Magnifica Comunità della Val di Fiemme" (Place of the Magnificent Community of Val di Fiemme), you reach Predazzo; from here, drive up to Bellamonte and Rolle Pass in the Paneveggio-Pale di San Martino Nature Park, an important protected area of Trentino. An alternative return route from Predazzo leads towards Val di Fassa along the SS 241, which takes you to the Costalunga Pass and the spectacular Carezza Lake. The road down through the Val d'Ega takes you to Bolzano, after which the Strada del Vino (wine road) leads on to Caldaro and Mezzocorona, where you take the SS 43 back to Val di Sole.

51

SAN MICHELE ALL'ADIGE

(43 km from Malé)

Interesting sights include the "Museo degli Usi e Costumi della Gente Trentina" (Museum of the Customs and Traditions of the Trentino people) founded by Giuseppe Sabesta in 1968, which houses artifacts relating to the history, economy, dialects and folklore of Trentino. The museum is renowned for its in-depth analysis of the agrosilvopastoral system of the Alpine region.

52

MADONNA DI PIETRABLA SHRINE

(83 km from Malé)

This splendid baroque chapel, located at 1520 m.a.s.l. and boasting magnificent views of the Catinaccio, is one of the most important sanctuaries in Alto Adige. The church houses an impressive statue of Our Lady of Sorrows, the original chapel, and magnificent frescoes. The sanctuary was founded in 1553 after the Virgin Mary appeared to a sick farmer and healed him of his illness. As an offering of thanks, the Madonna requested him to build a small church in her name; when the farmer discovered an ancient alabaster Pietà statuette, he chose this as the site to build a chapel in her name, where all who needed it could pray for her intervention. In the nearby village of Aldino, the Geopark Bletterbach is worth a visit, an interesting journey into the geology and history of millions of years ago. The gorge is closed during the winter months.

53

PREDAZZO

(100 km from Malé)

The most densely populated area of Val di Fiemme. Interesting places to visit include the Museo Geologico delle Dolomiti (Dolomites' geological museum), which offers visitors a fascinating insight into the geological and mineral heritage of this area.

54

PALE DI S. MARTINO

(130 km from Malé)

This is a well-known mountain range at the foot of the San Martino di Castrozza tourist destination in the Paneveggio-Pale di San Martino Nature Park. The "Pale Mountains" are the longest mountain range in the Dolomites and are made up of dolomite rock, a sedimentary rock composed of double calcium carbonate and magnesium.

55

VIGO DI FASSA

(121 km from Malé)

This town is home to the headquarters of the Ladin Cultural Institute. Interesting sights include the Museo Ladino di Fassa (Ladin Museum of Fassa), which exhibits a fascinating illustration of the civilisation and culture of the Ladin people from prehistoric times through to the present day, and the churches of St. Giuliana and St. Giovanni.

TOUR OF THE ALPINE PASSES

KM 250 - A spectacularly beautiful route in the heart of the Ortles-Cevedale Mountains.

From Malé, drive uphill to Passo Tonale and downhill to Ponte di Legno. Before you get to Ponte, take the fork-off leading to the Gavia Pass; proceed with extreme care along this road until you reach the top of the Gavia Pass at 2560 m.a.s.l. This panoramic road is extremely narrow and, in some sections, exposed. The subsequent downhill stretch boasts impressive views of the glaciers in the Ortles-Cevedale range as you drive to Santa Caterina Valfurva, the heart of the Stelvio National Park. Continue through Valfurva and, when you arrive in the county of Bormio, drive uphill to the Stelvio Pass at 2757 m.a.s.l. Here you can admire the imposing Ortles Mountain (3905 m.a.s.l.), before descending to Prato allo Stelvio. From here, drive along the Val Venosta to Merano and, passing Marlenigo, to Lana. Continue in the direction of Palade Pass and to Fondo in Val di Non, where a drive of just a few minutes will take you back to Val di Sole. Please note that this route covers two Alpine valleys with difficult, narrow roads which can only be driven at certain times of year. We strongly remind you to take the utmost of care when driving, and to use only vehicles suitable for these types of roads (no campers, or cars with caravans etc.). Before beginning this tour, always check the road conditions.

56

CASE DI VISO

(48 km from Malé)

This traditional mountain village is situated in the heart of the Stelvio National Park, near Pezzo-Ponte di Legno in upper Val Camonica, Lombardy. With its beautifully preserved traditional architecture, this village is well worth a visit.

57

PASSO DI GAVIA

(55 km from Malé)

The road is steep, and in some stretches exposed, all the way up to the top of the pass at 2650 m.a.s.l. This route has reached widespread fame as the legendary ascent of the Giro d'Italia. Near the summit of the pass lies Lago Bianco, a natural glacier lake that offers a stunning view.

58

PASSO DELLO STELVIO

(100 km from Malé)

Stelvio Pass is well known as the Rooftop of Europe, at 2757 m.a.s.l. Due to its altitude and unique features, it is often compared to a Tibetan landscape, with winding roads and mountains that seem to touch the sky. After stopping to admire the magnificent Ortles Mountain (3905 m.a.s.l.), drive down along the spectacular, adrenalin-pumping bends to Prato allo Stelvio.

59

PANORAMIC ROUTE OF THE BERNINA GLACIERS

(92 km from Malé to Tirano)

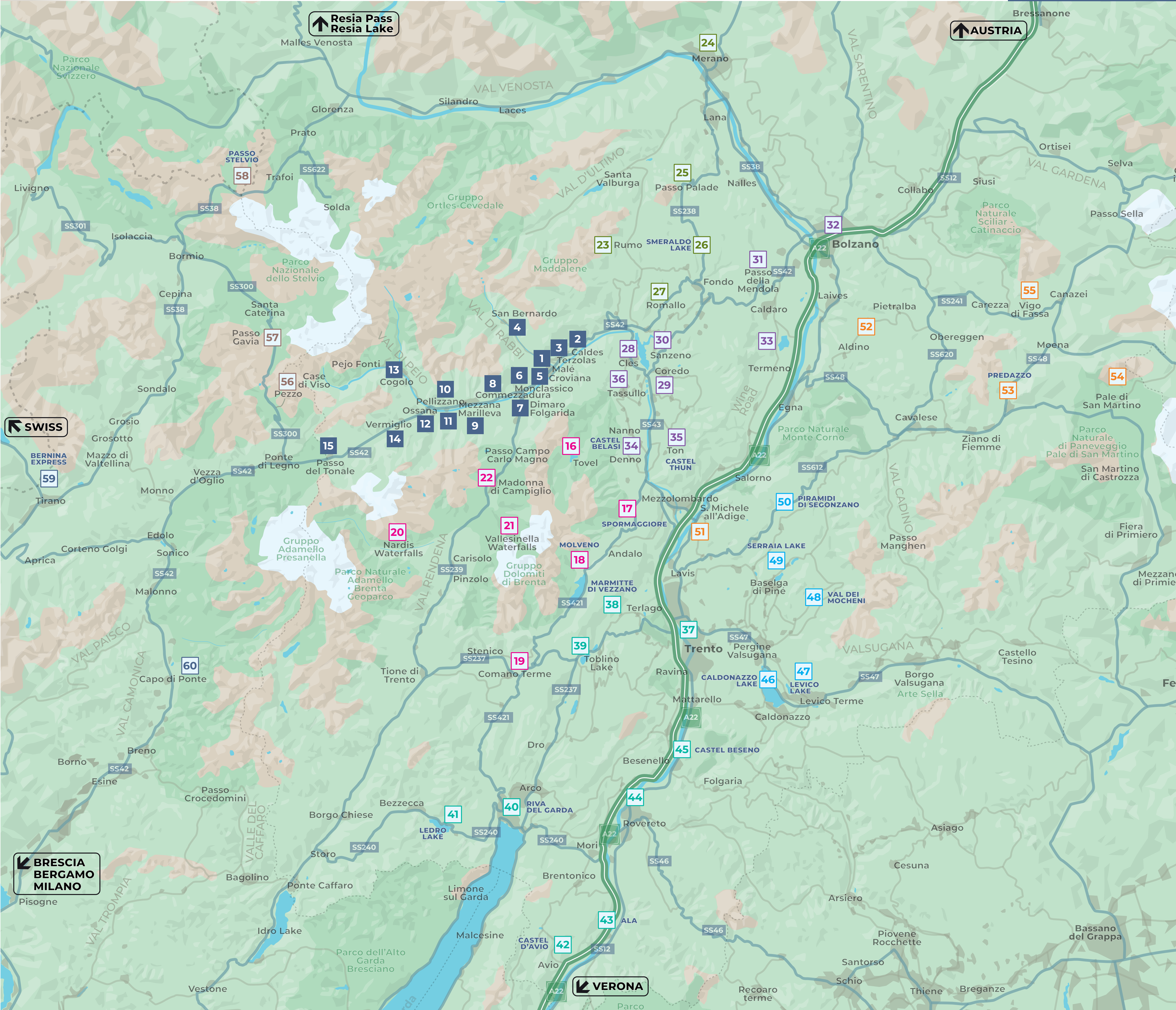
A World Heritage UNESCO site since 2008, this is a spectacular route, partly by car and partly on the famous Bernina Express train. The driving stretch leads from Val di Sole to Edölo via Passo Tonale and, from Edölo over the Aprica Pass to Tirano in Valtellina, the set-off point for the 61-km train journey through incomparable scenery to St. Moritz in Swiss. www.berнина-express.com

60

THE ROCK ART OF VALLE CAMONICA

(82 km from Malé)

UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1979, this site of rupestrian engravings spans over 180 locations in the various municipalities of Valle Camonica and is one of the most important collections of engraved rockwork in the world. The heart of the site is in Naquane, at Capo di Ponte. www.parcoincisioni.capodiponte.benicultural.it



PHOTOS

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