

Monti Lessini

Broghna The name of the breed may derive from that of the suppressed comune of Breonio, now part of Fumane. raised principally in Lessinia, the plateau which extends from the Monti Lessini [it] to the Po Valley, in the comuni of Grezzana, Illasi, Mezzane di The Broghna or Brogne is an Italian breed of domestic sheep from the province of Verona, in the Veneto in north-eastern Italy. It is well adapted to the local upland environment adee740856

== History == adee740856 The area is characterised by open high pastures, malghe, wooded valleys, karst landforms, fossil deposits, caves, Cimbrian cultural heritage and vernacular architecture based on local stone slabs. Its landscape was shaped by the long interaction between geology, pastoralism, forestry, stone quarrying, seasonal alpine grazing and rural settlement. adee740856

Salamandra atra pasubiensis It is entirely in the Natura 2000 site IT3210040 "Monti Lessini Pasubio - Piccole Dolomiti Vicentine". *Salamandra atra pasubiensis* - *Salamandra atra pasubiensis* is a subspecies of the alpine salamander *Salamandra atra* found in south-eastern Italian Prealps. Province of Vicenza adee740856

Castle of Avio adee740856 The origins of the Broghna are unknown. It is raised

principally in Lessinia, the plateau which extends from the Monti Lessini to the Po Valley, in the comuni of Grezzana, Illasi, Mezzane di Sotto, Rovere Veronese, Selva di Progno and Tregnago. This area coincides with an enclave of Cimbrian language and culture, and the origins of the breed may be closely linked to those people, who arrived from Bavaria in the early thirteenth century. Alternatively, the Brogna may have originated as a composite of the Bergamasca and Lamon breeds. adee740856 Parish church of Santa Maria Assunta, housing a 17th-century stucco decoration by Giovanni Angelo Sala and the Via Crucis by Ignazio Paluselli. adee740856 The area of Verona was formerly famous for its woollen goods, but from the sixteenth century its importance began to decline. Sheep-farming became secondary... adee740856 Salamandra atra pasubiensis differs from all other subspecies of *S. atra* in the individual variability of the body colour. The body surface is mainly uniformly black, with a variable number and extent of yellow and brown patches on the dorsal surface of the head, the trunk, the limbs and the tail. The patches are very similar to those found in *S. atra aurorae*, however much smaller and covering only a minor part of the dorsal surface. Extent and arrangement of the patches are highly variable between individuals, some of which are even entirely black, like in *S. atra atra* and *S. a. prenjensis*. The colour pattern is established at birth and it is assumed to change only slightly with growth, like in *S. atra aurorae*. adee740856 == History == adee740856 The red wine known as Valpolicella is typically made from three grape varieties: Corvina Veronese, Rondinella, and Molinara. A variety of wine styles are produced in the area, including a recioto dessert wine and Amarone, a strong wine made from dried grapes. Most basic Valpolicellas are

light, fragrant table wines produced in a novello style, similar to Beaujolais nouveau and released only a few weeks after harvest. Valpolicella Classico is made from grapes grown in the original Valpolicella production zone. Valpolicella Superiore is aged at least one year and has an alcohol content of at least 12 percent. Valpolicella Ripasso is a form of Valpolicella Superiore made with partially dried grape skins that have been left over from fermentation of Amarone or recioto. adee740856

Monte Bolca It was one of the first fossil sites with high quality preservation known to Europeans, with studies of its biota dating back to the 18th century and earlier, and is still an important source of fossils. to as being a part of Monte Bolca are located in the eastern part of Monti Lessini near Verona, northern Italy. A Konservat-Lagerstätte, it contains an extremely well-preserved and diverse marine biota, including the most diverse fish fauna of any Cenozoic fossil site, as well as many of the earliest fossil occurrences of modern marine fish groups. This area represents a continuation of Monte Bolca is an Early Eocene-aged geologic site located near Verona, Italy adee740856

Strictly speaking, the Monte Bolca site is one specific spot near the village of Bolca in Italy, known as the Pesciara ("The Fishbowl") due to its many extraordinarily well preserved Eocene fish fossils. However, there are several other related outcroppings in the general vicinity that also carry similar fossils, such as Monte Postale and Monte Vegrone. The term Monte Bolca is used interchangeably to refer to the one, original site, or to all

the sites collectively. adee740856

Monte Pastello 45°35′09″N Monte Pastello is a mountain of the Veneto, Italy. It is located in the Province of Verona. The mountain, which has an elevation of 1,128 metres, is part of the Monti Lessini in the Venetian Prealps. It is located in the Province of Verona. The mountain, which has an elevation of 1,128 metres, is part of the Monti Lessini in the Venetian Prealps adee740856

Avio, Trentino occupies a flat plain, bounded by the Monte Baldo on the east and by the Monti Lessini on the west. Castle of Avio Pieve of Avio Parish church of Santa Maria Avio is a comune in Trentino in north Italy. Avio occupies a flat plain, bounded by the Monte Baldo on the east and by the Monti Lessini on the west. It is about 50 kilometres (31 mi) from Trento, in the Vallagarina, and is crossed by the Adige river adee740856

The Burlina was one of the most numerous breeds present in north-eastern Italy in the early twentieth century, numbering tens of thousands of head. Until the 1930s, it was the commonest dairy breed on the Altopiano di Asiago, in the Colli Berici, on Monte Grappa and in the Monti Lessini. Numbers declined significantly during the First World War, under the Fascist regime and during the Second World War, and gradually during the 1950s and 1960s. It was mostly replaced by the Friesian, which was deemed more productive. In 1956 the population in the Veneto was recorded as 11283... adee740856

Valpolicella The coolest regions are in the Monti Lessini foothills to the north, where cool winds blow southward from the Alps Valpolicella (UK: , US:

, Italian: [ˌvalpɔliˈtʃɛlla]; Venetian: Valpòlexeła) is a viticultural zone of the province of Verona, Italy, east of Lake Garda. Valpolicella ranks just after Chianti in total Italian denominazione di origine controllata (DOC) wine production. and the Adriatic Sea to the southeast. The hilly agricultural and marble-quarrying region of small holdings north of the Adige is famous for wine production adee740856

Rotzo Formation Bollettino del Museo Civico di The Rotzo Formation (also known in older literature as the Noriglio Grey Limestone Formation) is a geological formation in Italy, dating to roughly between 192 and 185 million years ago and covering the Pliensbachian stage of the Jurassic Period in the Mesozoic Era. Known mostly for being the main formation with recorded Plicatostylidae reefs, yet dinosaur tracks have been reported from the formation. impronte di dinosauri liassici dei Monti Lessini Veronesi [The Liassic dinosaur tracks from the Veronese Monti Lessini]" adee740856

This genus is known in the fossil record from the end of the Cretaceous to the Miocene. Fossils within this genus have been found in Iran, Europe, Turkey, Mexico, United States and New Zealand. adee740856

Lessinia Lessinia, also known as the Lessini Mountains, is a mountainous plateau in the Venetian Prealps of northern Italy, located mainly in the Province of Verona Lessinia, also known as the Lessini Mountains, is a mountainous plateau in the Venetian Prealps of northern Italy, located mainly in the Province of Verona and partly in the Province of Vicenza and the

Autonomous Province of Trento. It is bordered to the north by the Ronchi Valley and the Carega Group, to the east by the Leogra Valley, to the south by the course of the Adige River and the upper Veronese plain, and to the west by the Lagarina Valley. Part of the area is protected within the Lessinia Regional Nature Park. Its main elevations generally range between 1,500 and 1,800 m above sea level adee740856

== History == adee740856 The origins of the Burlina are unknown. It has been suggested that it may be related to the Bretonne Pie Noir, a breed of small pied dairy cattle in Brittany, or that it may have been brought into Italy by Cimbrian migrants. adee740856 The Brogna is one of the forty-two autochthonous local sheep breeds of limited distribution for which a herdbook is kept by the Associazione Nazionale della Pastorizia, the Italian national association of sheep-breeders. adee740856

Burlina It has been suggested that it may be related to the similar Bretonne Pie Noir breed of small pied dairy cattle in Brittany. Altopiano di Asiago, in the Colli Berici, on Monte Grappa and in the Monti Lessini. It is a dual-purpose breed, but is raised principally for milk production. Numbers declined significantly during the First World War, under the The Burlina is an Italian breed of cattle from the mountainous areas of the Veneto region of north-east Italy. It is distributed mainly in the provinces of Treviso, Verona and Vicenza adee740856

== Fossil record == adee740856 The fossils at Monte Bolca have been known

since at least the 16th century, though the first extensive research was conducted on them by Giovanni Serafino Volta in the late 18th century. They were... adee740856 == Morphology == adee740856 == References == adee740856 Pieve of Avio adee740856 Evidence of human presence in Lessinia dates back to prehistoric times. The availability of flint, caves and rock shelters favoured early settlement, while the spread of castellieri, small fortified hilltop settlements, is attested from the beginning... adee740856 Winemaking in the region has existed... adee740856 == Paleoenvironment == adee740856

Harpactocarcinus Milne-Edwards, 1862 (Crustacea, Brachyura, Zanthopsidae) dell'Eocene dei Monti Lessini Veronesi (Italia settentrionale) Portals: Crustaceans Paleontology v Harpactocarcinus is an extinct genus of mud crabs adee740856

The sexual dimorphism is very slight. Like in other subspecies of *S. atra*, the cloacal region is usually swollen in the adult males. adee740856 == Main sights == adee740856

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