

1

TROI PASCUT ENTRADA “THE WOOD TELLS STORIES”

TIME NEEDED: 0.30 h
DIFFERENCE IN ALTITUDE: 50 m.



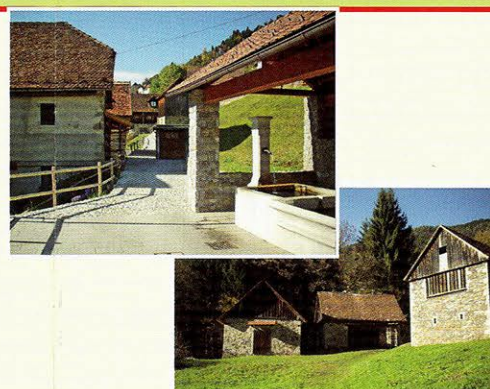
This first itinerary winds through the wood; along the path, you meet ten wooden statues representing the “Sbilfs”. Each figure has a panel describing the characteristics of each Carnico pixie, tells its stories and suggests interactive group games. The walk starts from the “Camper” area just a short distance from the Sella Valcaldà, opposite the lake playground. Take the path going uphill across the Pascut fields (old ski training and race slopes used till the start of the 1990s) and continue to the right along the forest trail alternating slight climbs with others going downhill; this goes to “Entrada” next to the “Canalone” ski run, already used by tourists in the 1950s. At a short distance, on the left, you can admire the artificial lake where the ring 2 itinerary starts. To keep going, you go down the road next to the football pitch to the square. At this point, we advise going on down a few more metres till you reach a visible path on the right leading to the “Crist da Curumbula”: inside a small niche you'll find a stone high-relief of “Christ at the column” (second half of the XVIII century). The legend says that the “Crist” was brought into the village to the church of Santo Spirito and placed on a side altar. However, at night he went back to his

place on the “Curumbula” alone (small rise). Once back in the square near the sports field, take the left: path going under the ski jump, last evidence of a place that was the birthplace of many champions of this sport, and return to the start.

2

TROI DA BRAIDA

TIME NEEDED: 1.00 h
DIFFERENCE IN ALTITUDE: 160 m.



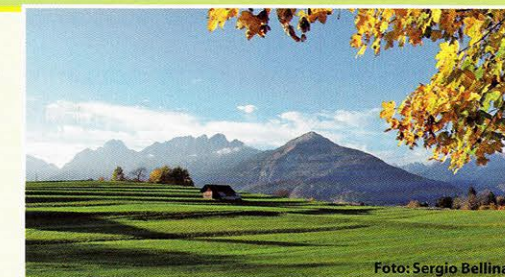
Still following the “Il bosco racconta” path, once you reach “Entrada”, go down to regional road no. 465, cross it and take the path going down towards the “Margò” torrent, the most important water course in our municipality. It was once full of mills and sawmills. Having crossed the torrent, climb up the road leading to the Val Ovol “stavoli” (barns), typical evidence of rural Carnia architecture. Still going upwards you reach the hamlet of Alnetto with its lovely, rectangular public washhouse dated 1849 with two tanks, vertical structures with cement and stone pillars, hut-shaped roof with tiles and curved tiles. Fed by its own spring, the washhouse is still in use. Continuing towards the left, after a short stretch you can admire a typical Carnia house with its barn and an elegant building dated 1851. Back at the washhouse, take the road to the right to the Parish Church of San Matteo. This church, mentioned for the first time in a document dated 1323, originally stood in a different place; renovated several times, the current site was consecrated in 1764. Really big, it fits into its surroundings well. Its most recent restoration brought to the light a number of frescos in the higher parts of the walls (XIX century), and the original stone floor. The belltower, separate from the main church building, was built in 1787. Continuing along this path you get back to the Margò torrent; once over the bridge, climb to the left to reach the small church of Santo Spirito, mentioned for the first time in 1595, an example of

harmonious architecture with 19th century characters. From the fork behind the church go down taking the first road on the left till you reach regional road 465 and then on towards the ring 2 starting point, the, “Camper” area.

3

TROI DAL BOSC DAI LOFS

TIME NEEDED: 1.30 h / 2.00 h
DIFFERENCE IN ALTITUDE: 350 m.



Indications for returning by car, if available:

a) following the sign for Braida, you go down to the start of the village of Maranzanis; turn right to reach the small church of San Floreano; from here, on the state road, you go back to Ravascletto

b) for those wanting to, from Clavais you can go down to Liariis and then take the road for Zoncolan and reach malga Pozòf for a stop at the farm to taste its local specialties. From here you have a fantastic view of the Valcaldà and high Val Degano. Continuing on this route you reach the top of the Zoncolan (1750 m.) and go down the opposite side, towards Sutrio and then up to Ravascletto again.

Ravascletto visto dal versante Monte Crostis

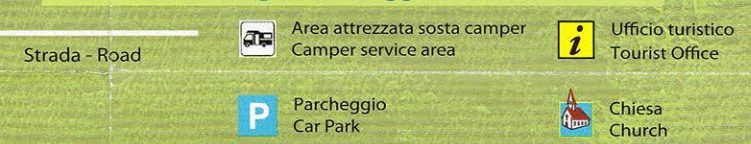


This aerial photo and map were created by SIRIO BLUE VISION, a company specializing in aerial photography and mapping. The map shows the Ravascletto area with various hiking trails and landmarks.

This map illustrates the valley bottom walks in the municipality of Ravascletto, all easy, suited for short or medium length walks, recommended for those wanting to discover the beauty of Valcaldà nature and landscape, the historical-architectural evidence of its villages - the old villas of Monal.

The start of each walk is signposted.
Itinerary starting points are all from the “Camper” area;
times given refer to an average speed, without considering any stops.

Legenda - Leggenda



4

TROI DI CJAMPBALP

TIME NEEDED:
0.45 h (Variant: 1.00 h)
DIFFERENCE IN ALTITUDE: 230 m.
(Variant: 280 m.)



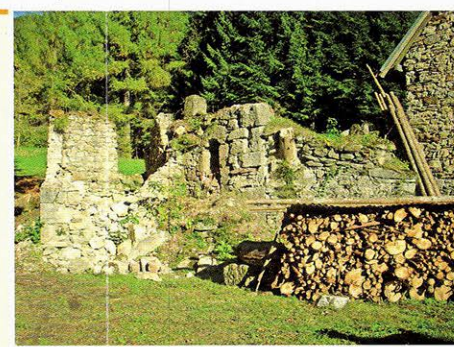
VARIANT After the first bend in Cjampbalp, at the next fork (1070) go on towards Cordea, where an old farm has been modernised, in a lovely hollow overlooking the Val Degano.

*** For those more expert, we suggest a more difficult route: turn right and climb till you reach the Peçet road (1130 m.) going into the woods; then continue on the CAI path towards the “Panoramica delle Vette” road and mount Crostis. However, without too much effort, you can reach “Tabio”, a delightful spot where the wood ends and mountain pastures start.

5

TROI DI RUNCULES E CJAMPEI

TIME NEEDED: 1.30 h
DIFFERENCE IN ALTITUDE: 200 m.



“Panoramica delle vette” (1010 m.). From here you can go down on the right and, past the Cjampei fields, reach Sella Valcaldà and the Camper area, or continue on the ring 6 route.

This itinerary winds through an area rich in clay; the period going from 1780 to 1945 circa saw several kilns start up all located on this side of the village. They were small kilns; in 1880 there were 6 activities producing a total of 94,000 brick products including bricks, tiles and curved tiles, in about 85 days work. There were about fifteen people employed including a woman. From the “Camper” area (950 m.) take the path going to “Pascut”; at the fork turn left and go along the trail crossing a beech and white and red spruce wood. On reaching the ridge (1000 m.), take the road on the left going down through a rich spruce grove to the fields of “Runcules” (930 m.). At the bottom, near an old barn with house, you will find what is left of the old kilns mentioned above, documented for the first time in 1804. At that point you can choose whether to return on the route just done or continue down the road to the torrent and cross it. On the left, an easy path climbs next to the “Maior” stream till it meets regional road 465 (900 m.); crossing that at the fork for Zovello take the tarmac road to “Stalivieri”; the climb is quite steep but short. Go straight till you reach the

6

TROI DI CJAVALARIA, VORAVINDA E STAULUZ

TIME NEEDED: 0.45 h
DIFFERENCE IN ALTITUDE: 170 m.



(950 m.) or, down the steps next to it, you can admire another fine home from the first half of the XVIII century. From here you can reach the main square or, going down to right just after the Town Hall, the starting point in the “Camper” area.

Leaving the “Camper” area (950 m.), climb up regional road 465 to Sella Valcaldà and take the “Panoramica delle Vette” road on the left: go along this till the “tavolo” of Cjavalària (1100 m.), typical construction in a dominant position. Continue along the main road till you reach, on the left in “Voravinda”, the path into the woods going down to the “stavoli” of Stauluz (1040 m.), evidence of rural XIX century architecture. Continuing along the tarmac road you reach “Som la Vila”; going down to the left you cross on of the village's oldest hamlets and can admire different Carnia house types: cjasà da “Colaudo” probably the oldest in the village, dated 1571 as the plaque on the front shows. Large, in an excellent position, it is one of the loveliest houses in the village. Cjasà di Baldisar (end XVII - start XVIII century), cjasà “In Luca” dated 1761, home with barn with a fine structure, an arch-shaped door at the front and two mullioned windows. Cjasà dal “Bastian” dated 1740, is a rare example of a XVIII century manor house. Carry on to the right behind the Town Hall

7

ZOVELLO - TROI DAL PIČ

TIME NEEDED : 1.00 h
DIFFERENCE IN ALTITUDE: 210 m.



Having reached Stalivieri (950 m.), on the “Runcules-Cjampei” path, continue on the right along the tarmac road to Zovello (900 m.). Near the cemetery, go down to the Church of S. Andrea, mentioned for the first time in 1320 (it has a wall tabernacle dated 1404) and rebuilt following the XVI century earthquake. Radical expansion works and a general structuring of the building took place at the start of the 19th century. The new belltower was raised after 1926. Go further down to reach the main square, the hamlet's real heart. Here you can admire a 1920s building that has just been renovated: there is a social dairy - multiproperty - that has operated since the 1970s. A little further on, “cjasà di Parigin” a building of considerable environmental and architectural interest is worth a visit (XVII century); above the door a round arch with headstone decorates the front along with a large fresco dated 1870 portraying the Lion of San Marco and a religious scene. Straight after, on the left, please note cjasà “Chilin”, typical example of XVI-XVII century Carnia architecture with an imposing fireplace and wood balconies along the entire front. Going down further, you can see the XVIII century portals and some typical Carnia houses. Further down, a public washhouse with two tanks, a tiled and curved tiled roof, fed by its own spring and a small altarpiece dedicated to S. Antonio (XVII century). Continue along this road till a fork, then left till a votive niche called “la Maina dal Pic” (XIX century), dedicated to the Madonna del Rosario. The niche contains a wooden altar with a Madonna and Child in its centre. St. Osvaldo on the left and St. Valentino on the right. Going back to the fork, you go down to the left till Fratta (790 m.) where you can admire an altarpiece dedicated to the Madonna and child and a XVII century house called Castel-

lo di Fratta. They found the remains of an ancient fort where it stands; it still has the majesty and charm as well as the original stones, even though now in a state of abandon. Continue downhill to reach the regional road 465 (740 m.), go up it to the right to “Prepaulin” and cross it till you reach the regional road again (860 m.). At this point you can choose whether to turn right and go back to Zovello, or turn left and go back along the path to Runcules (Ring 5).