

# IFP 1809 Campolungo - Campo Tencia - Piumogna

## Landscape features

The territory between 700 m a.s.l. of Faido and 3071 m a.s.l. of Pizzo Campo Tencia is characterized by a remarkable natural beauty and variety in landscape. The particular geology, combined with the glacial and fluvial processes still in progress, has created a very particular morphology, where the rough stretches of the alpine landscape alternate with the gentler ones caused by the action of glacier erosion and deposition.

The upper part has a predominantly natural character, with rocky walls, rocky and grassy alpine meadows, within which are found strikingly beautiful alpine lakes. Amongst them, the most important in terms of size are the lakes Tremorgio, Campolungo and Morghirolo, as

well as a series of other smaller lakes. The Alpe del Campolungo can perhaps be considered the heart of this extraordinary landscape, with its wide prairie furrowed by the meanderings of the watercourse that feeds into Lake Tremorgio and with its particular geological formations of the Campolungo and Passo Vanitt folds.

In the lower part, there is an interesting mosaic of coniferous forests and open areas where alpine farming still is solidly active, particularly in the Alps of Geira, Tremorgio, Crosolina, Lambro and Cadonigo. In this area there are the grazed larch groves of the Bosco Bello di Dalpe, a striking example of forest management linked to the alpine economy. The history of the cul-

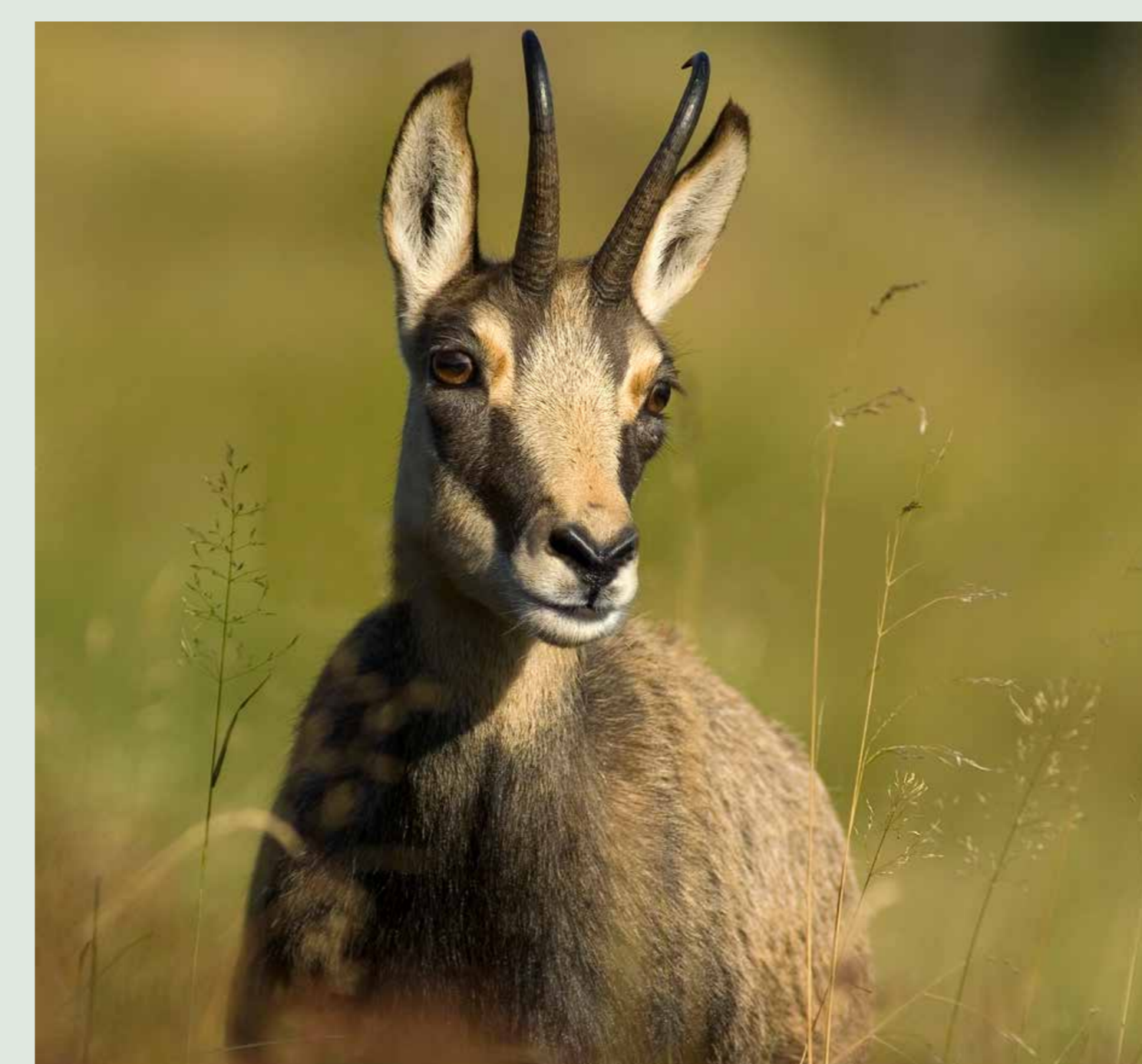
tural landscape of this area is closely related to the development of the Gotthard Pass and the overcoming of the Piottino Gorges.

Going down further, you will find the generous terraces of Dalpe, Prato and Gribbio, characterized by settlements surrounded by large areas of meadows. Thanks to their particular exposure and accessibility, these settlements have become valuable areas for holiday residences since post war period. The picturesqueness of this area on the outskirts of Faido can be appreciated due to the network of paths and huts scattered along the way. This allows you to enjoy and be in touch with the unique landscape and extraordinary nature of this area.



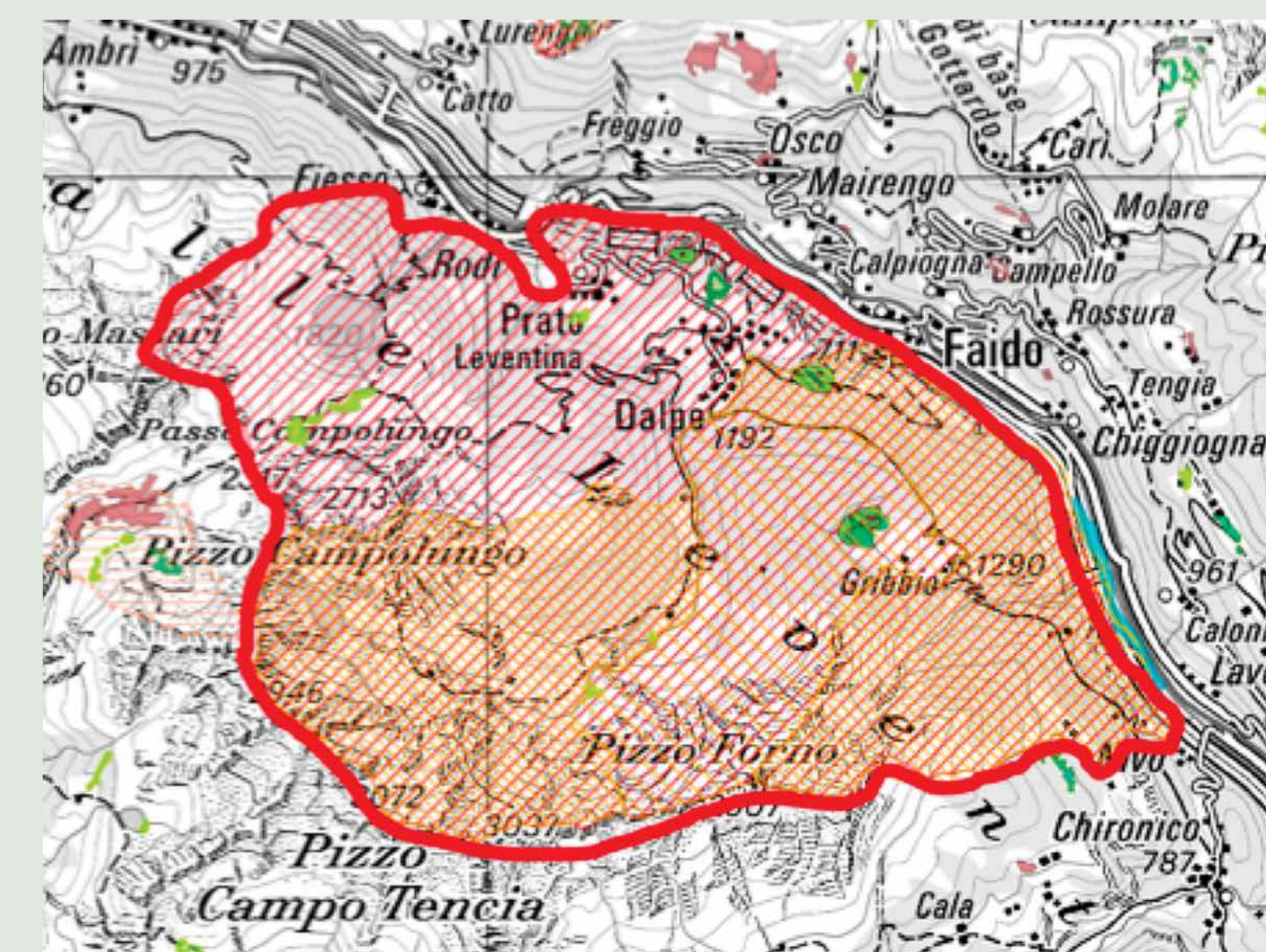
### GOLDEN EAGLE (AQUILA CHRYSAEOTOS)

They occupy all the Swiss Alps. A couple requires a territory of 20 to 80 km<sup>2</sup>. The wingspan of a female is 2.20 m (the male is smaller) and its weight can reach 6.5 kg as opposed to the 4.5 kg of the male. On average, one couple gives birth to one baby every two years. An eagle can live up to 25 years. Young specimens can move as much as 400 km in search for a new territory in the Alps.

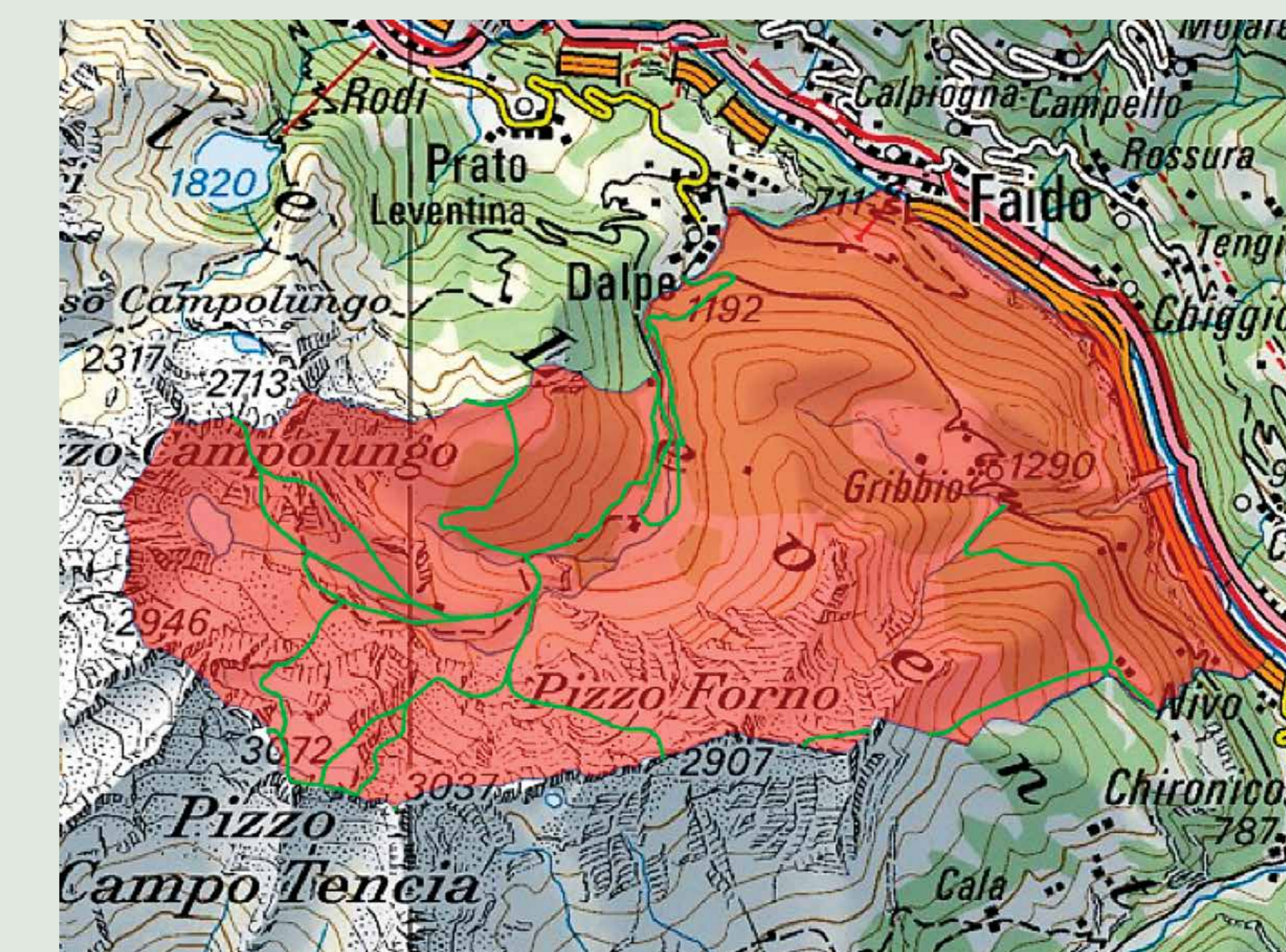


### THE ALPINE CHAMOIS (RUPICAPRA RUPICAPRA)

They are present throughout the Alps between 1800 and 2300 m asl. They live in more or less large groups. Both male and female have horns. Older males prefer to be alone and join the females only during the breeding season (November-December). After a gestation of 23 weeks, they give birth to a baby that immediately follows the mother. The chamois is an herbivore but prefers the upper part of the grass which is softer and tastier.



Federal Landscape Inventory Perimeter (IFP)



Federal hunting ban



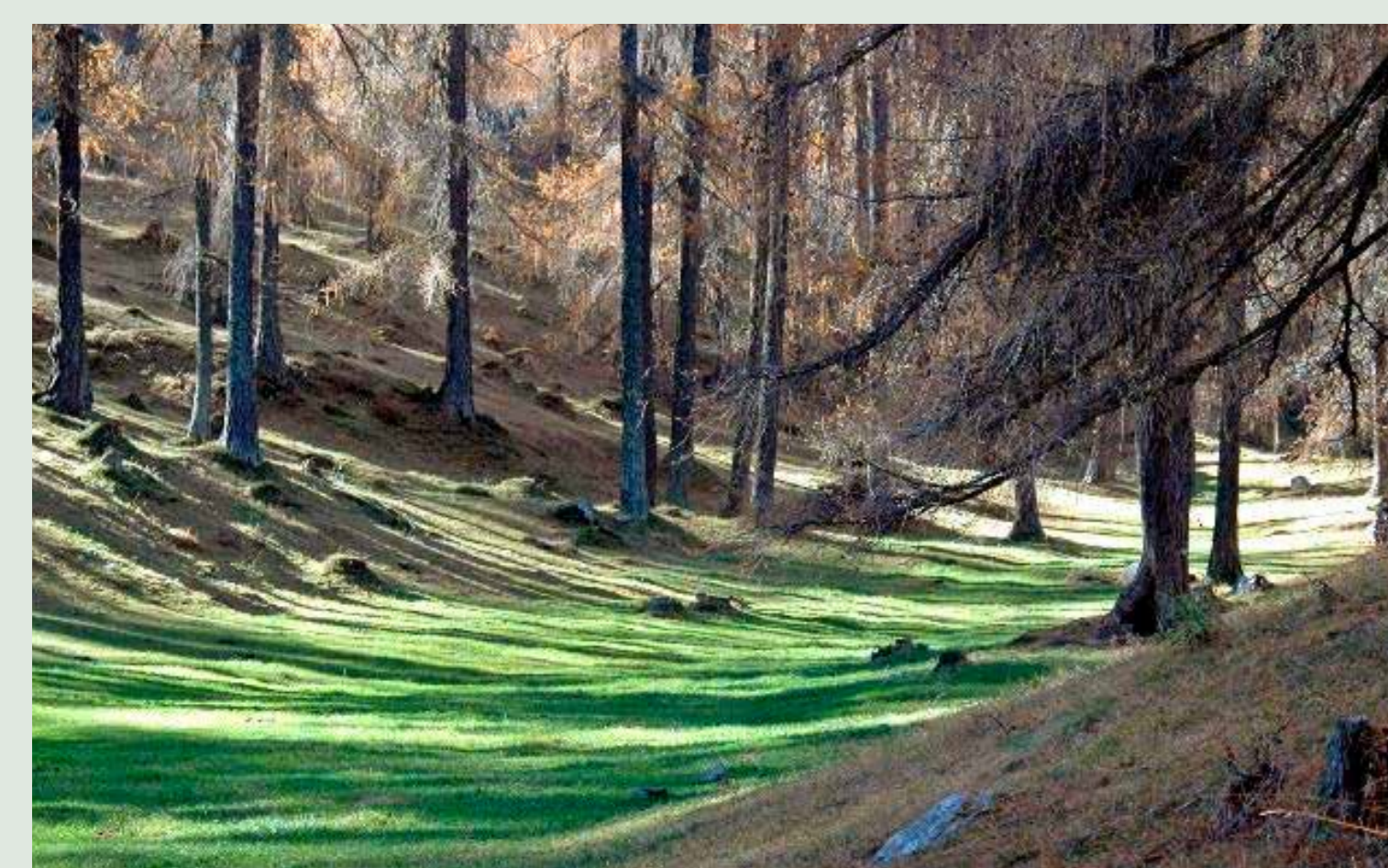
Lake Tremorgio as seen from the locality Leiarozza



Rock bed at the Campolungo Pass



Featherpipe Waterfall



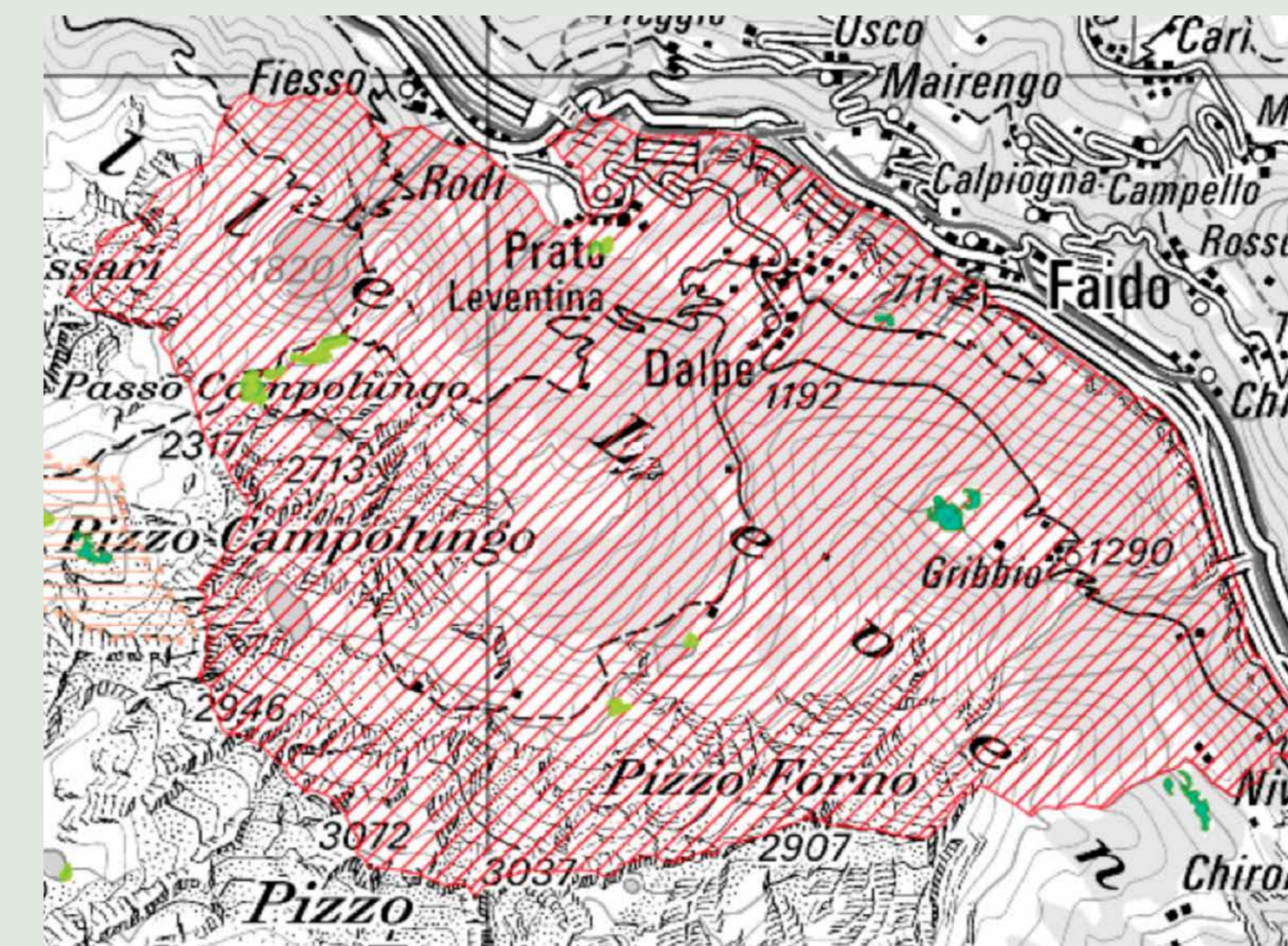
Grazed Larch trees in the "Bosco Bello"



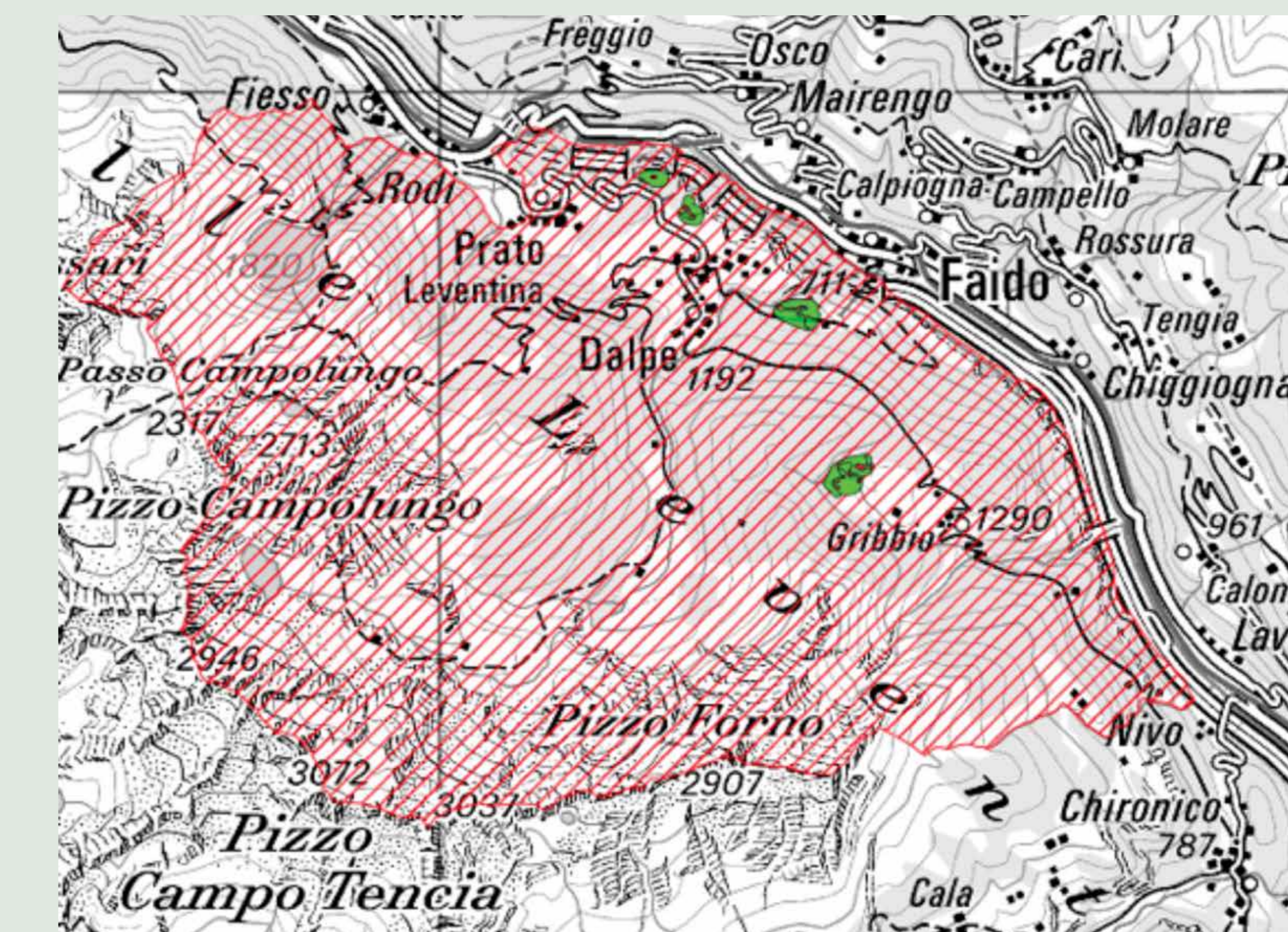
The Bedrina peat bog



The Piottino Gorge



Marshes



Peat bogs

### LEGEND

- IFP Perimeter
- Peat bogs
- Marshes of national importance
- Marshes of cantonal importance

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0 250 500 m

