



Savoretti



D'Antonio



Lorenzi



Established: 1982
Extent: 658 hectares
Management: the Park is managed by a consortium between the municipalities of Calcata (Viterbo) and Mazzano Romano (Rome).

River: Treja, right side tributary of the Tiber river, flowing across the protected area for 13 kilometers.

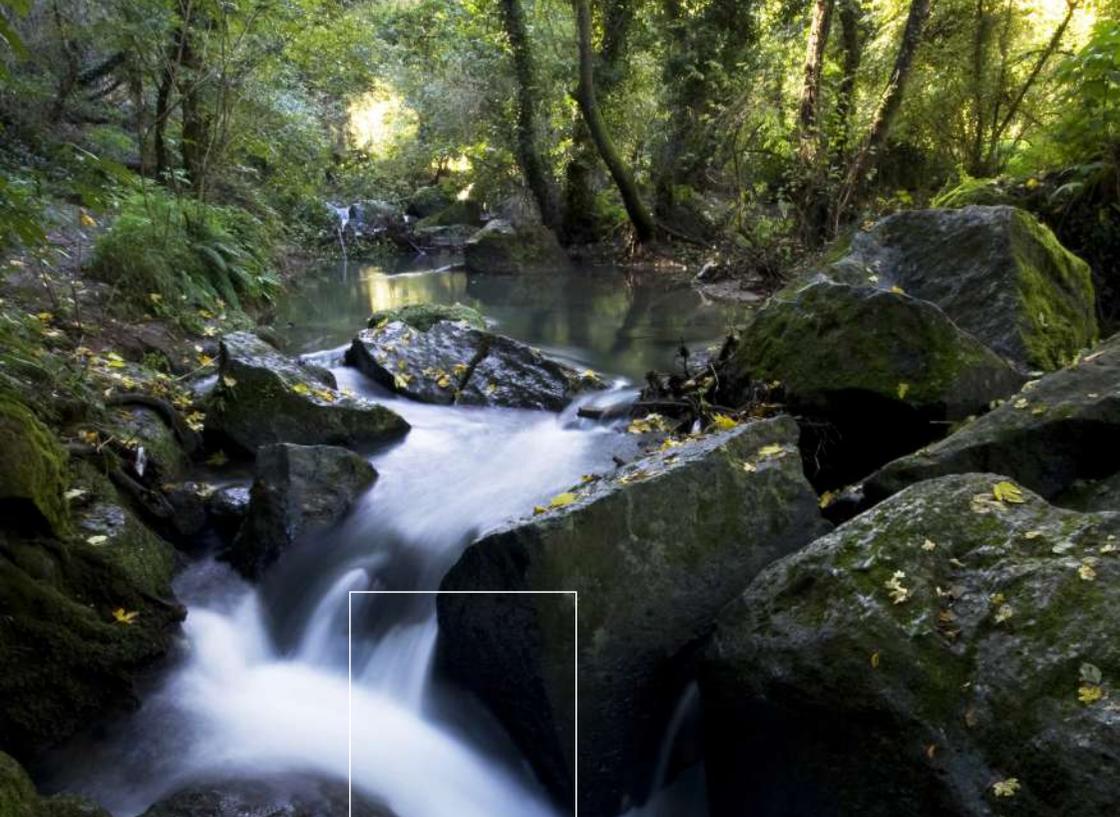
The main function of a protected area is to preserve the environmental balance of the territory and in particular its biodiversity.

The Valle del Treja Regional Park was established to protect the integrity of the natural, landscape and cultural features of the Treja river valley and to contribute to social wealth and economic development of the population.

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This leaflet has been realized in May 2018 by the Lazio Region, **Department for Natural Heritage, Parks and Protected Areas.**

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Valle del Treja Regional Park

A territory made of tuff rock, water and ancient volcanoes

Sinibaldi

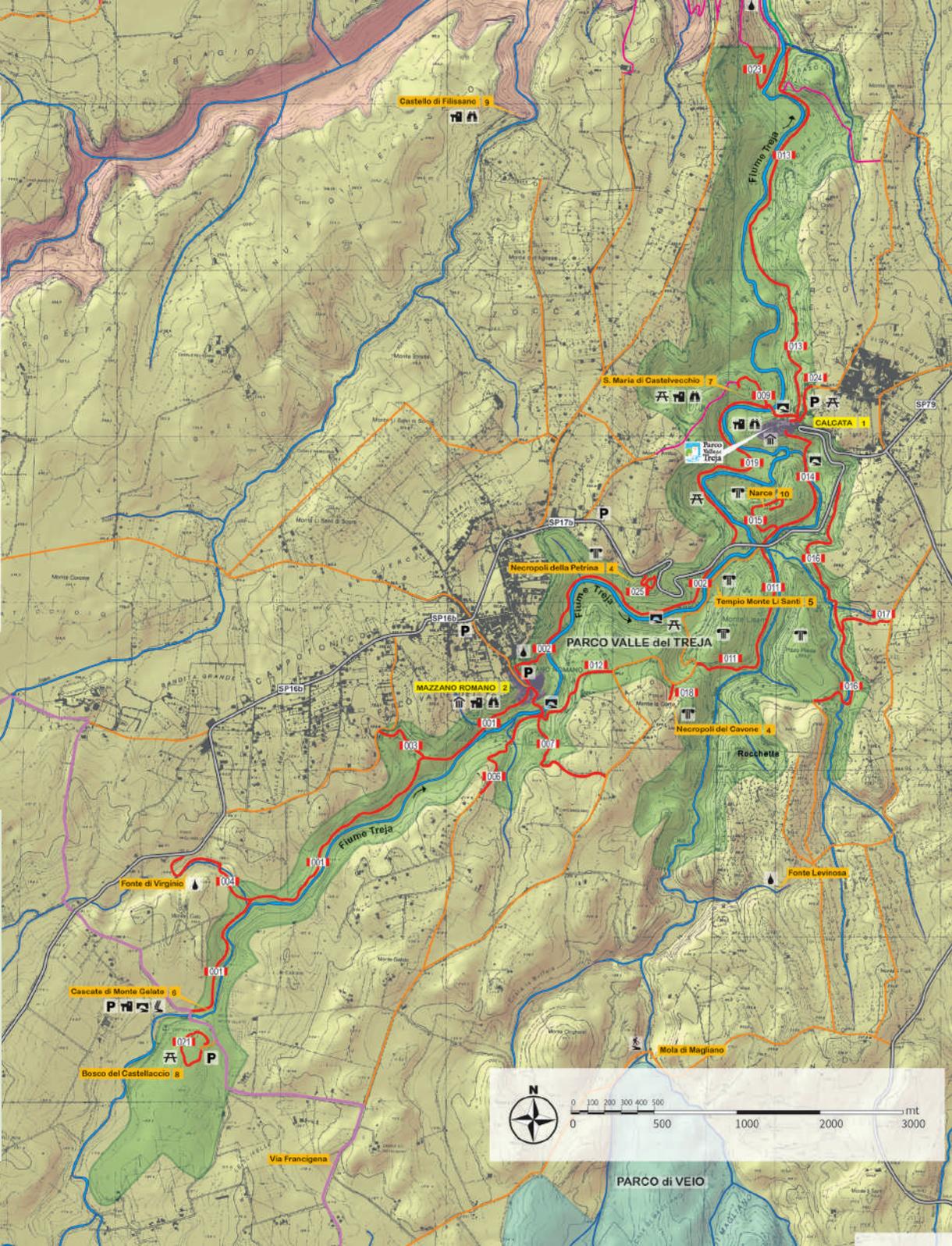


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SENTIERI DEL PARCO REGIONALE VALLE DEL TREJA

	km
001 Fossi della Mola di M. Gelato 1	3,2
002 Fossi della Mola di M. Gelato 2	1,7
003 Fornace	0,4
004 Fonte di Virginio	0,9
006 Lo Pizzo per Campagnano	0,7
007 Settecannelle	0,9
009 Calcata - S. Maria di Castelvecchio	1,4
011 Monte Li Santi	1,2
012 Suriano	0,6
013 Cecili	2,7
014 Grotticelli	1,5
015 Narce	0,6
016 I Tufi	1,8
017 Morgi	0,4
018 Cavone di Monte Li Santi	0,1
019 Fonteiano	1,5
021 Castellaccio	0,3
023 I Conti	1,9
024 Panoramico Capomandro	0,3
025 Petrina	0,3

- Parco Regionale Valle del Treja
- P parcheggio
- picnic
- belvedere
- fonte / fontanile
- museo
- cascate
- guado
- ponte
- area archeologica
- complessi storici
- Sentieri del Parco
- Sentieri
- Strade Comunali
- Via Amerina
- Via Francigena
- Via Narcense
- Strade Provinciali
- Strade Statali
- Ferrovie



The Park spreads across the provinces of **Rome** and **Viterbo**. The stretched shape of the protected area extends along the Treja river and its tributaries for nearly 13 kilometers. The boundary of the Park basically runs along the edge of the **tuff gorges**.

The landscape of the valley is the result of a **complex geological history** characterized by a sequence of volcanic eruptions and the erosion of the rocks caused by **surface waters**: valley floors are narrow, dug into deep gorges that, with their steep sides covered by luxuriant vegetation, break off the surrounding hilly landscape.

The steep shapes of the territory have contributed to the **conservation of the environment** so that several species of plants and animals, some of which are really rare, have found their shelter and protection in the hidden habitat of the gorges.

The Park has a great value also in terms of **historical and archaeological evidences**.

It's here that the important village of **Narce** rose, an important center of the "Faliscan" civilization.

Today the ruins of the ancient buildings and several necropolises surrounding the village are still recognisable in the middle of thick bushes.

In the Middle Age the Treja valley became an important defence line with towers and castles strategically spread out to ensure the control of the area. The ancient center of **Mazzano Romano** still preserves its **urban medieval structure** with its alleys following the folds of the cliff. Further north the village of **Calcata** reveals itself still appearing like it used to be a thousand years ago: **perched on top of a rock** and protected by its castle.