



The Primiero Valley - La Valle di Primiero



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Distances between Primiero
and main cities

Bergamo	262 km
Bologna	225 km
Bolzano	90 km
Firenze	341 km
Innsbruck	205 km
Milano	321 km
Monaco	360 km
Padova	118 km
Roma	596 km
Trento	97 km
Treviso	89 km
Verona	147 km
Venezia	132 km

Source: Google Maps



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The Valley of Primiero (also called simply Primiero, Primier in the local dialect and Primör in German) is located in eastern Trentino. It consists in three municipalities: Primiero San Martino di Castrozza, Imèr, Mezzano. The valley also known as “Cismón Valley”, from the name of the streams that formed it, is part of the Community of Primiero that includes, in addition to the three main municipalities listed above, also Canal San Bovo, located in the adjacent Valley of Vanoi (right tributary of Cismón) and Sagron Mis, a small municipality across the Cereda Pass (1,369 m), looking towards Gosaldo (province of Belluno), in the basin of the Mis river, a tributary of the famous Piave river.

Strictly speaking, the Primiero Valley only includes the central and upper section of the Cismón Valley and has a population of about 8,200 people. A very well-known site in the valley is the important tourist resort of San Martino di Castrozza (1,444 m). It is located about fourteen kilometers from Fiera di Primiero, along the S.S. 50 in the direction of the Rolle Pass (m 1984).

Geography

The Primiero Valley is situated in eastern part of Trentino region. The main route to access to the valley is through the narrow gorge of the Schenèr, which links the region with Feltre. The Rolle Pass connects the area with the Fiemme Valley. The Cereda Pass (1,369 m) connects Primiero with the Agordino region; and lastly the Gobbera Pass (989 m) links the Cismón Valley with the nearby Vanoi Valley (however most of the traffic nowadays flows through the modern tunnel under Monte Totoga). By passing through this latter valley, it is also possible to reach the Tesino plateau and the Valsugana.

The meadowy Valley of Primiero covers the middle section of the Cismón Valley, towards which flow several minor streamlets, the main ones being the Canali (Canali Valley) and the Noana (Giasinozza Valley and Noana Valley). The valley is surrounded by important mountain chains, belonging to the Dolomite system: on the NE there are the Pale di San Martino, on NW the Lagorai chain and the

Feltrine Mountains on the South, all of which encircle the central basin like an emerald jewel in a rock casket.

The Pale di San Martino encircles in its peaks and pinnacles a wide plateau of about 50 km², mostly made of Dolomite rocks, and several summits that exceed in altitude 3,000 m above sea level (as for example the Vezzana, 3,193 m, and the Cimon della Pala, 3,183 m). The group of Lagorai-Cima d'Asta – at the border with the Fiemme Valley and the Valsugana – is largely made by magmatic rocks (mostly porphyry) and among its highest peaks there are the Colbricòn mountain (2,602 m), the Cece peak (2,745 m) and the Cauriol mountain (2,495 m; the latter two are located in the Vanoi Valley).

The Paneveggio - Pale di San Martino Natural Park was instituted in 1967 and includes the meadows, pastures and forests of the Canali Valley, Venegia Valley and Vanoi Valley, as well as portions of the Pale and Lagorai chain.

(source: www.wikipedia.org)





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