

I.I.S.S. BOJANO



Erasmus Plus K2
Water is life. Let's preserve it
2015-2017



VOLTURNO RIVER
Castel San Vincenzo Lake
Rocchetta Falls



Lenth: 175 Km
Flow rate: 82,1 m³/s
Spring: Rocchetta a Volturno
Mouth: Mar Tirreno
Country : Italia



The Volturno river rises at the foot of Mount Azzone (972m) on the plain of Rocchetta and flows in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Along the borders between **Molise** and **Campania**, the river crosses the natural habitat of its basin in the **oasis of WWF "Le Mortine"**

FAUNA...

...birds...

Wild duck



Black Kite



Grey heron



...terrestrial ..

Water snake



Viper



Green lizard



...fish

Cavedano



Vairone



Lamprey



...FLORA

White willow



Walnut



White poplar



Black Alder



Red Maple





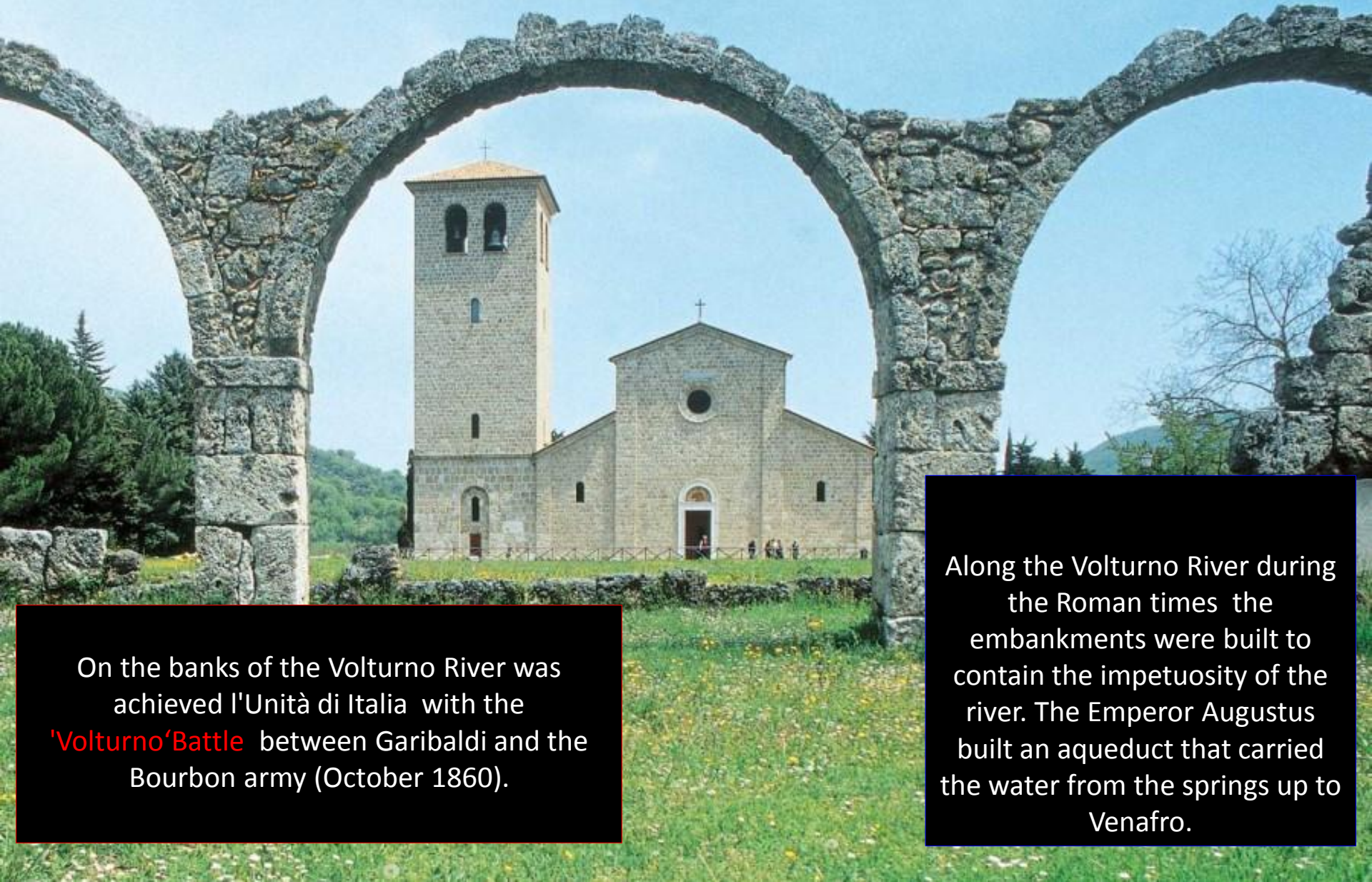
The waters that feed the lake come mainly from the streams of Montagna Spaccata from the nearby municipalities of Alfedena and Barrea. The waters of these rivers supply the Enel plants of Pizzone, Rocchetta a Volturno and Colli a Volturno.

Castel san Vincenzo Lake is an artificial lake created in the late '50s for hydroelectric purposes. The lake covers an area of 6,140 m² and has an effective capacity of 10 million cubic meters.

Though artificial, the lake is well harmonized with the surrounding landscape of the mountains and forests. The aquatic fauna consists mainly of salmonid fish. Near the lake, where you can enjoy fishing and other water sports, there is an area equipped for camping and horse riding.



The **Volturno River** besides being a naturalistic route offers also a rich and varied historical and artistic path.



On the banks of the Volturno River was achieved l'Unità di Italia with the **'Volturno' Battle** between Garibaldi and the Bourbon army (October 1860).

Along the Volturno River during the Roman times the embankments were built to contain the impetuosity of the river. The Emperor Augustus built an aqueduct that carried the water from the springs up to Venafro.

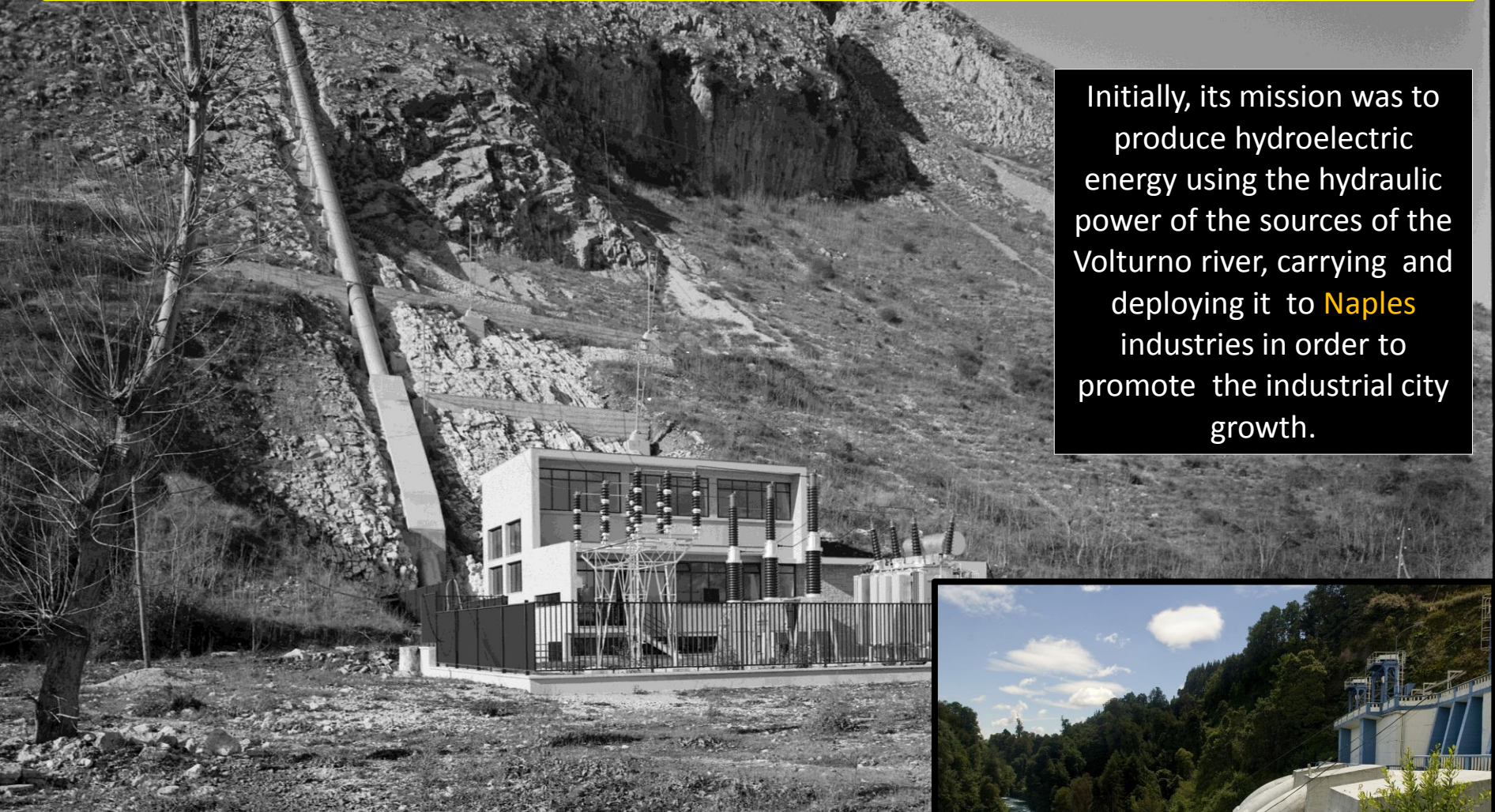
The picnic area attracts, in summer, hundreds of tourists who visit these places to go hiking and biking or, simply, to spend a different and relaxing day in the green.

The area of Volturno sources is characterized by an uncontaminated nature of rare beauty.



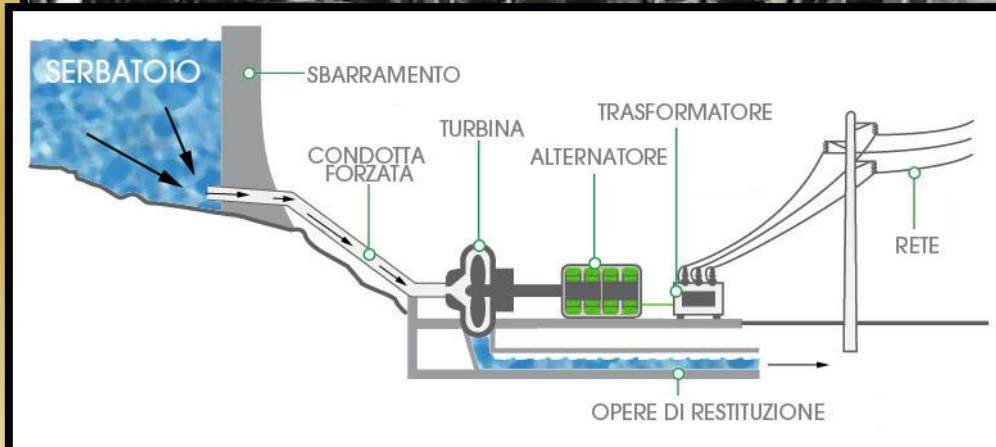
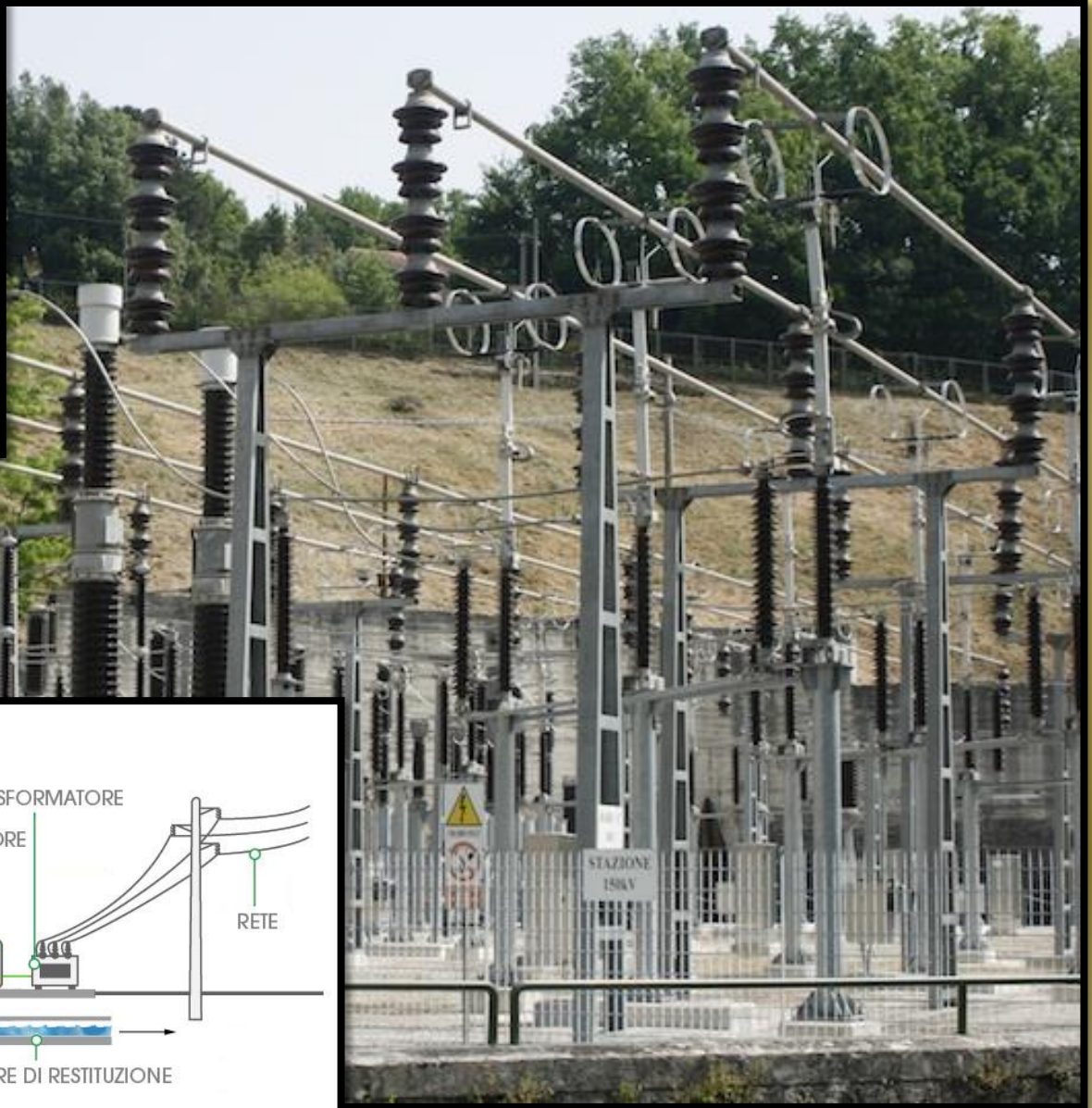
In 1909, the first **hydroelectric power of Rocchetta a Volturno** was inaugurated. It was severely damaged by the German bombardments during the Second World War, and later rebuilt according to the original architectural style

Initially, its mission was to produce hydroelectric energy using the hydraulic power of the sources of the Volturno river, carrying and deploying it to **Naples** industries in order to promote the industrial city growth.



The **hydroelectric plant of Rocchetta a Volturno** (IS), which came into service in December 1958, uses the waters of the rivers **Vignalunga**, **Collealto** and **Salzera**, which belong to the basin of **Volturno**.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HYDROELETTRIC PLANT OF ROCCHETTA A VOLTURNO



The 'Collese' cuisine is simple and genuine, the recipes are old and handed down from mother to daughter, from grandmother to granddaughter, this allows to keep alive the oldest culinary traditions. Among the main courses stand out:

Among the first courses:

The second courses are more varied:

Cuisine



Zuppa di ortiche



Pecora alla casalese



Fiadone

The typical desserts are :



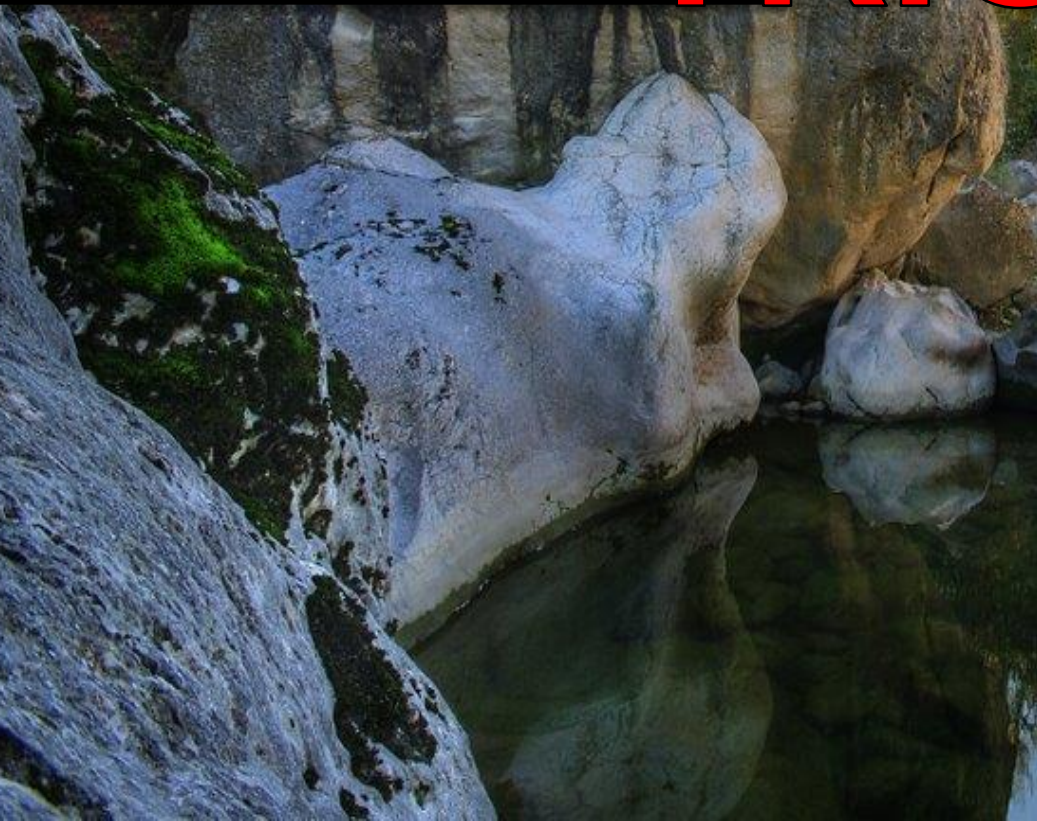
Torcinelli



Cicerchiata



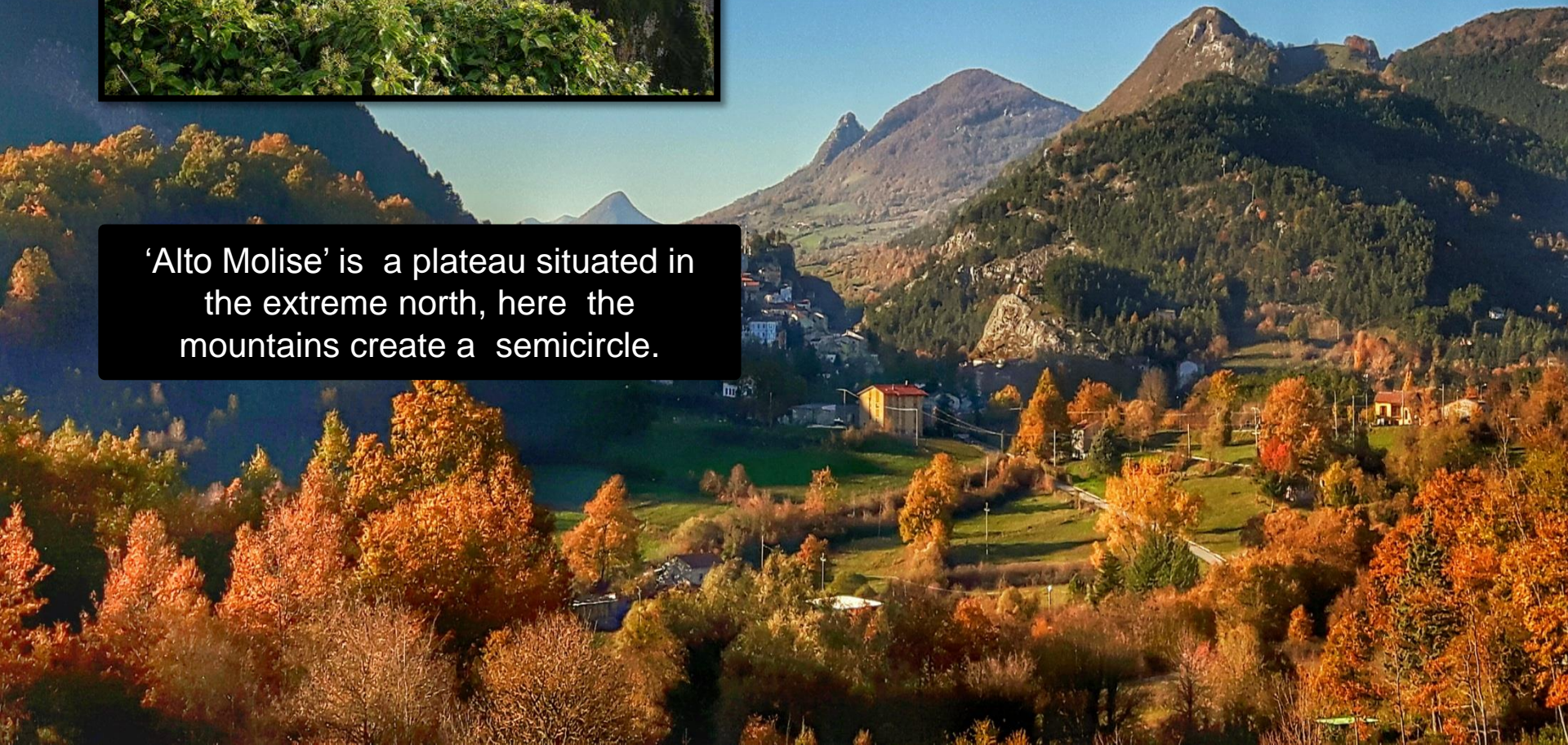
TRIGNO





The Trigno river has its source near the little town of Vastogirardi in Alto Molise

'Alto Molise' is a plateau situated in the extreme north, here the mountains create a semicircle.

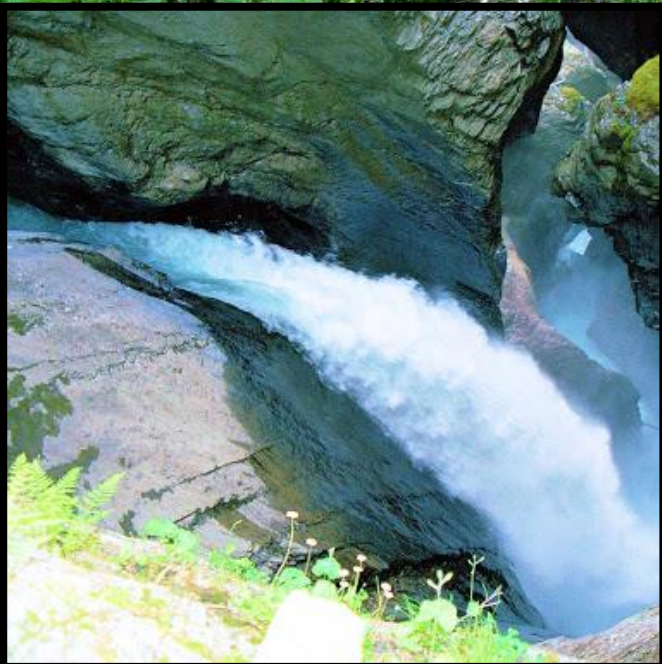


Among these mountains the most important are Monte Campo (in the photo) and Monte Capraro (in the background of the small photo).

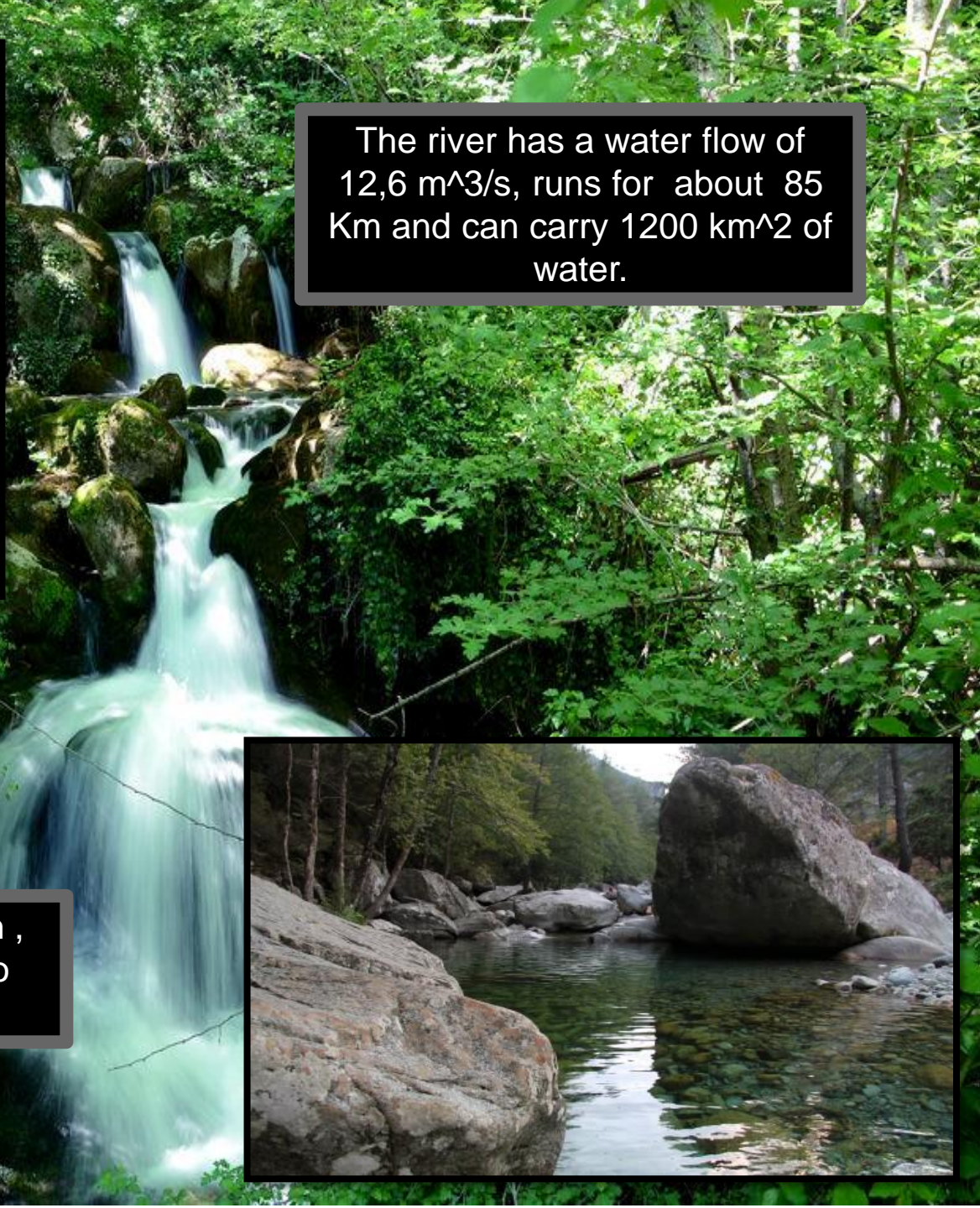


These mountains surround an internal valley where the Trigno river and its important tributaries flow. The Verrino and the Treste





The river has a water flow of $12,6 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, runs for about 85 Km and can carry 1200 km^2 of water.



The **Trigno** rises at 1150 high , flows in the Molise and Abruzzo regions up to Vasto



Pescolanciano, with its evocative
Castle d'Alessandro...



The Trigno river flows
near ancient Samnite
and medieval villages
among the most
beautiful areas in Italy.

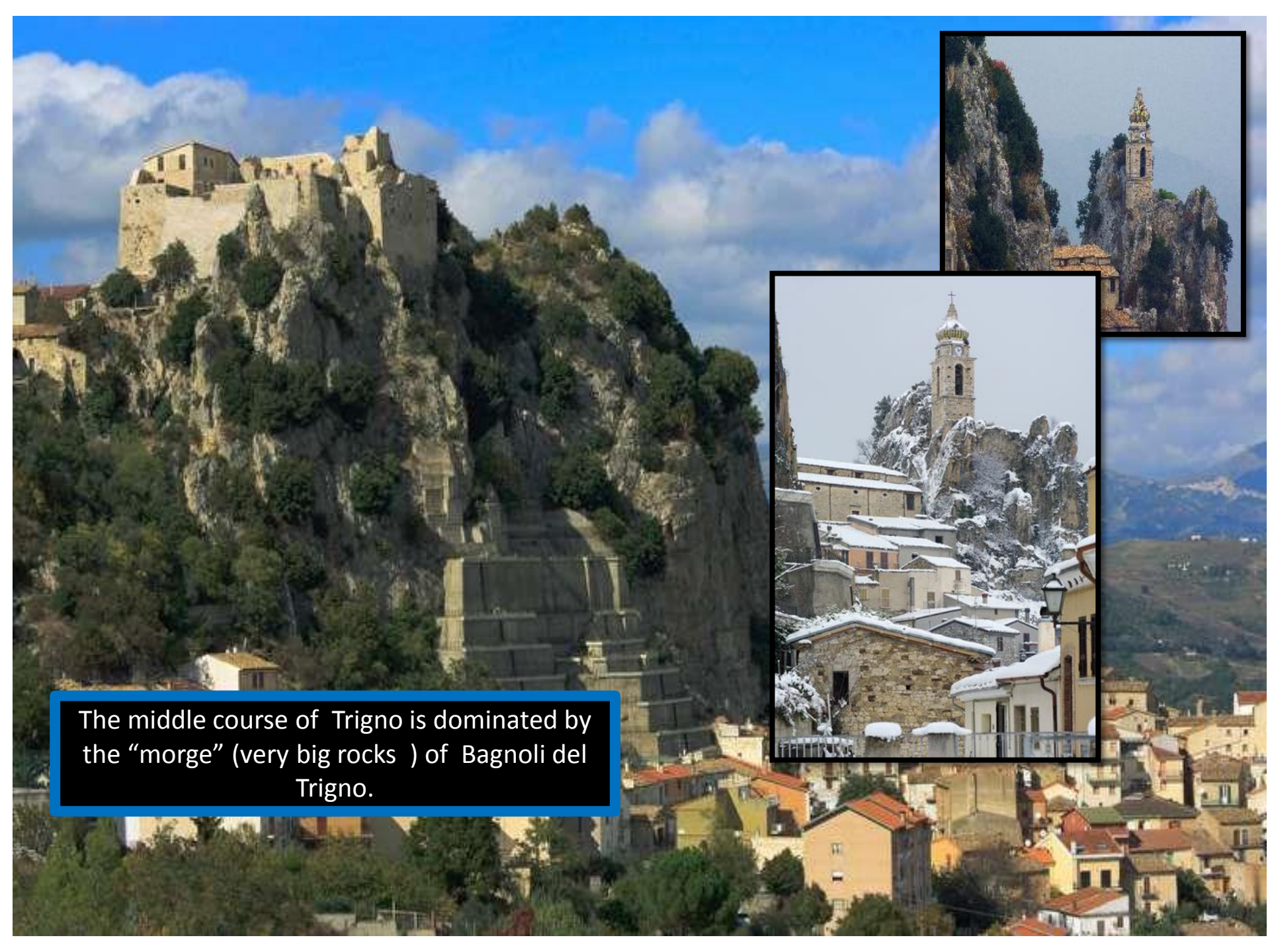


The river flows under the village of Pietrabbondante which, in old times, hosted the most important shrines of the Samnite civilization.





Not far from Agnone, a medieval town where we can find the oldest foundry in Europe (the second in the world), the river receives the water of Verrino, which runs from Mount Campo, and then from Treste



The middle course of Trigno is dominated by the “morge” (very big rocks) of Bagnoli del Trigno.



Bagnoli derives its name from an ancient "balneolus" because close to Bagnoli, in Roman times, a villa with thermal baths had been built. It disappeared due to the passing of the time and to the abandonment.



The Trigno river habitat hosts many animals such as : the European badger , boars, foxes, and many others species .Also birds like the kingfisher, the heron, the kite, the hawk.



In the Trigno river there are many species of fish; including: trout, carp and catfish and is also practiced fishing.



Along the Trigno river grow plants like: the helleborine purpurea, the Southern Blue Flag Iris, the Arechete, the Origane, the Peleje (oregano), also the Prunus Spinosa, which serves for the treatment of cancer.



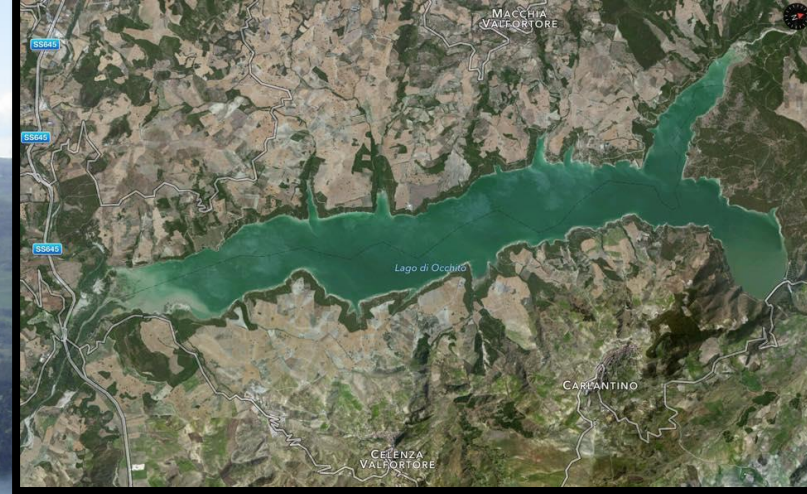
The Trigno runs for 85 Km and flows into the Adriatic sea close to **Vasto** with a delta mouth.





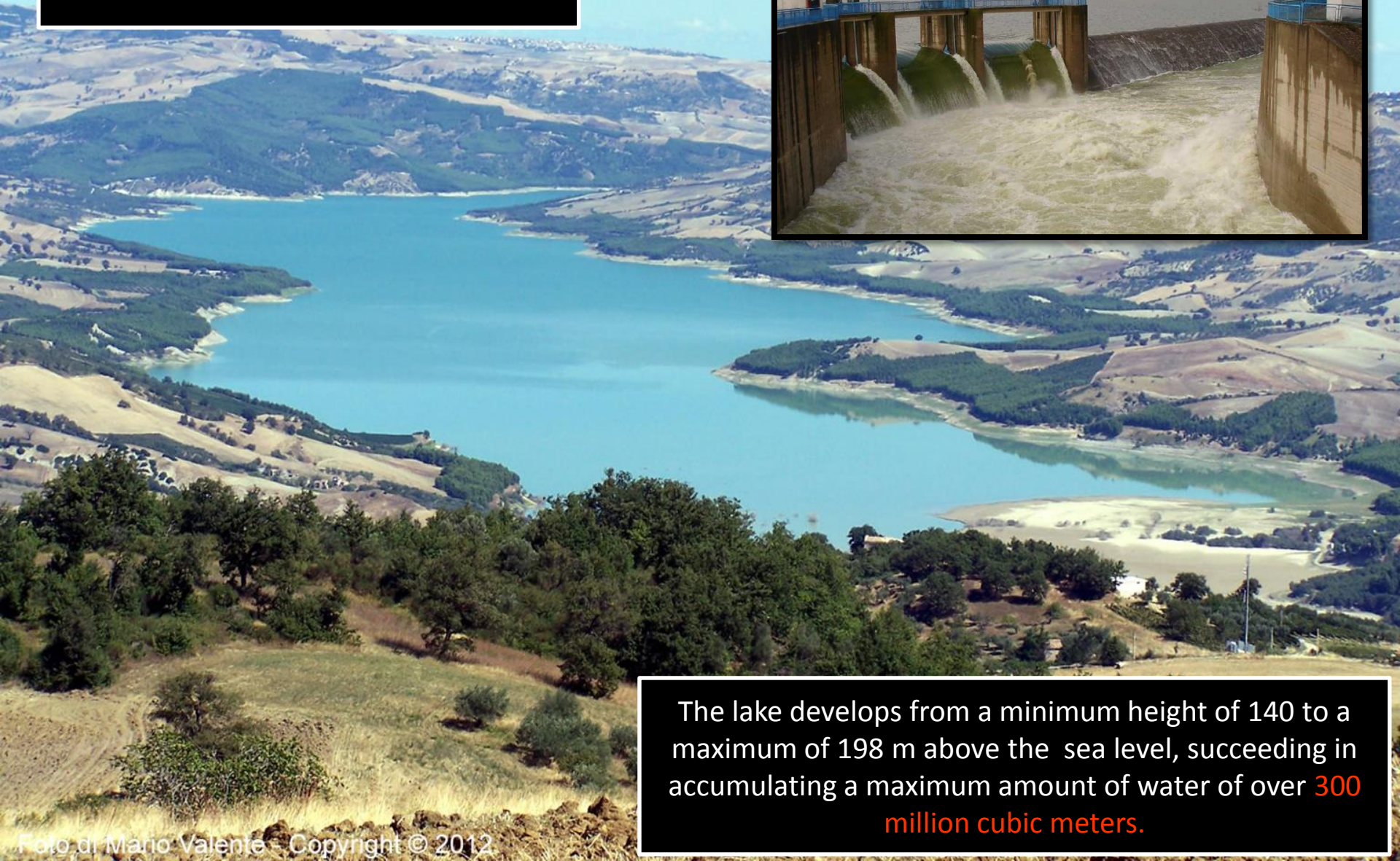
Occhito Lake
Fortore river
Tappino stream

The Occhito Lake is a large artificial lake, created by a dam on the Fortore River , for irrigation purposes.



It has an area of 13 square kilometers, a catchment area of 1,012 square kilometers. It stretches for 12 km and belongs, for a half, to the Province of Campobasso, in Molise , and a half to the Province of Foggia, in Puglia.

The construction of the **Occhito dam** was built in the late 50's and is certainly one of the biggest clay dams in Italy.



The lake develops from a minimum height of 140 to a maximum of 198 m above the sea level, succeeding in accumulating a maximum amount of water of over **300 million cubic meters**.

The lake and its dam are also important natural resources for the area, a destination for visitors and school trips, thanks to cleaned pleasant rest areas destined to **Picnicking**.



The Occhito lake is also valuable for the economy: with its water encourages farming and fishing (it is populated, in fact, by carpe, eels, chubs and black bass).



The Fortore River is 110 km long, its catchment area is of 1,650 square kilometers and its average flow is of $13.50 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$. It stretches in **Campania**, **Molise** and **Puglia**. Its main tributaries are: Canonica, Catola, Loreto, Cantara, Tiano and Tona.

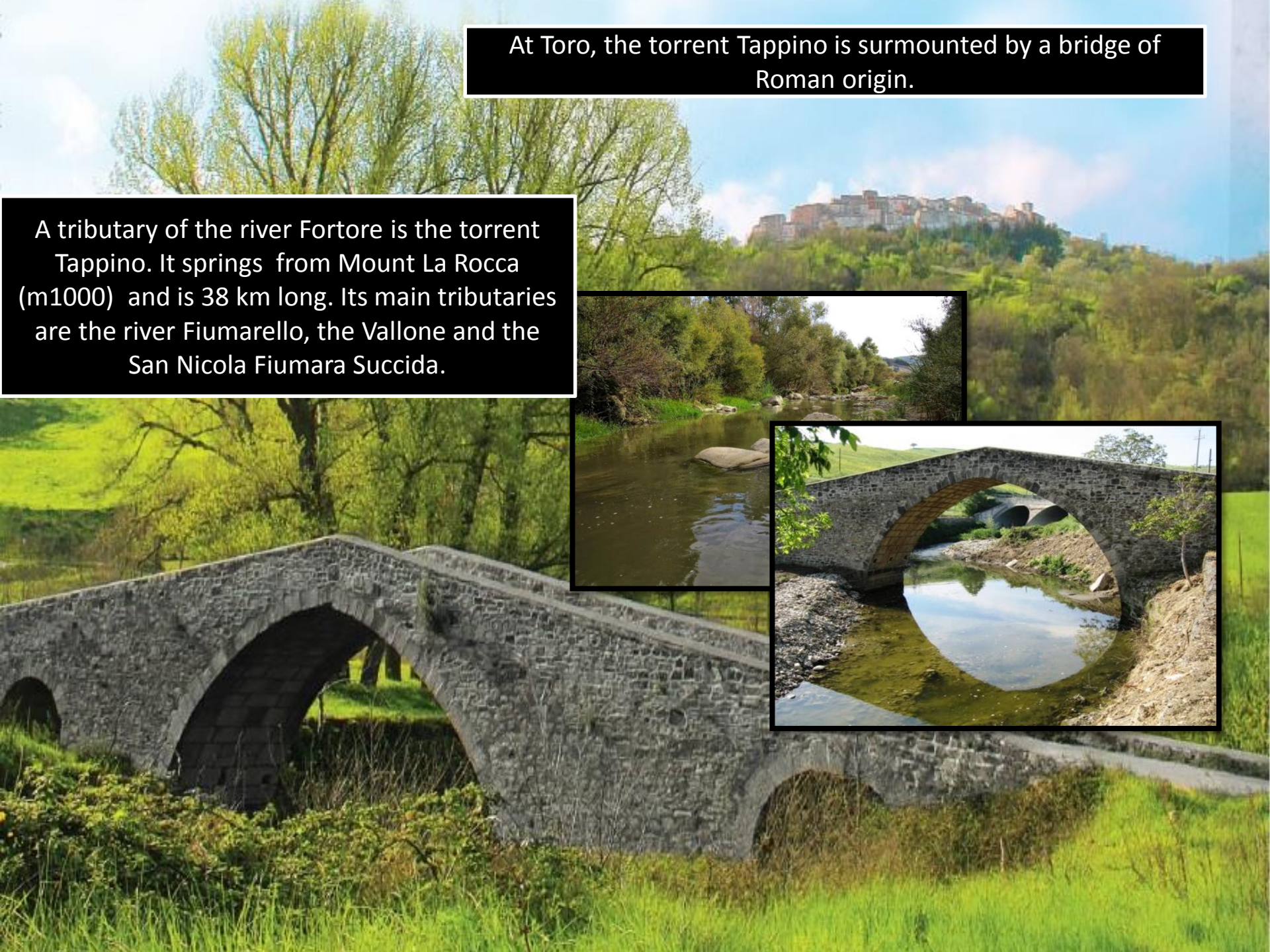


The tributary (and emissary) of the Occhito Lake is the the Fortore River, which originates from the Mount Altieri near the Lucan Apennines and flows into the Adriatic Sea.

Some historians identify the river Fortore with the river Aufidus, where it was fought the Battle of Cannae (216 BC) in Puglia between the Carthaginians, led by the famous general Hannibal, and the Romans

At Toro, the torrent Tappino is surmounted by a bridge of Roman origin.

A tributary of the river Fortore is the torrent Tappino. It springs from Mount La Rocca (m1000) and is 38 km long. Its main tributaries are the river Fiumarello, the Vallone and the San Nicola Fiumara Succida.



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Thank you very much for
your attention

