

Geosito SCOGGIO DELL'ULIVO



The rock of the olive tree in Palmi is made up of rocks, named Miloniti, recognized for the first time by the scholar Lapworth in 1885, recognized for the first time by the scholar Lapworth in 1885 in the Scottish Highlands and studied by internationally renowned researchers from the University of Catania (G. Ortolano, R. Cirrincione, E. Fazio and others) also in collaboration with I. Alsop (University of Aberdeen, Scotland). The presence of these particular rocks and their meticulous study has allowed scientists to confirm the origin and geodynamic evolution of the Orogen (Arch) Calabro-Peloritano (OPC), of which the

Aspromonte represents the southernmost part. A "Land" that could be defined as foreign, exotic, migrant, which is not part of the Apennine chain, despite the fact that it is geographically its natural continuation - since it is much older - being in fact a fragment of the Hercynian chain and the Alpine chain. And this "migrant Land" from those latitudes and confined to great depths in the earth's crust (about 35 km), around 60 million years ago, it began to drift towards the southeast and today we find it on the surface, exhumed, thanks to the activation of a "preferential track" along which it moved and which also functioned as a "ramp". this track/ramp, called shear zone by scholars, is a sub-vertical band, WNW-ESE oriented, 400 meters wide and which extends inland for about 1.5 km, and the Olivarella (rock of the olive tree) with its milotic rocks, which welcome the solitary and resilient ultra-centenary olive tree, constitute a geological heritage of international importance to be preserved and valued, as it represents the most special testimony of the enormous movements of the earth and its life choices. Following the conference held in Palmi on the 5th of March 2022, the administration of Palmi and the University of Catania Department of Geology have started the process for the recognition of the site of the rock of the olive tree as a geosite of global interest.



IL MONTE S.ELIA



Monte Sant'Elia is 582 meters high, it is the extreme offshoot of the Aspromonte which decides to dive into the crystal clear waters of the Costa Viola. Surrounded by huge expanses of luxuriant vegetation, mainly made up of maritime pines and chestnut trees, it is the favorite destination for hikers and those who want to experience nature in close contact. The appreciable panorama from the top of Sant'Elia is of extraordinary beauty, embracing a visual angle that goes from Capo Vaticano to the Strait of Messina, passing through the Folie Islands. The Monte owes its name to Sant'Elia il Giovane (Enna 823-Salonicco 903). Linked to the Saint is the

legend of the Devil's Stone, according to this legend, the footprints of the Devil left on the rock and still visible, testify to fight that took place here between the Saint and the tempting demon. The defeated devil was left with nothing but, according to the agreements, to take refuge in the volcano of Stromboli where the Saint was able to throw his stick.



CITTÀ DI PALMI

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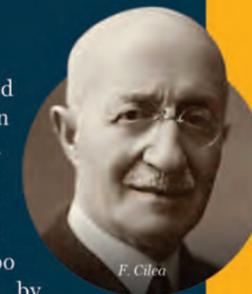
SCAN THE QR CODE AND DOWNLOAD THE COMPLETE MAP OF PALMI



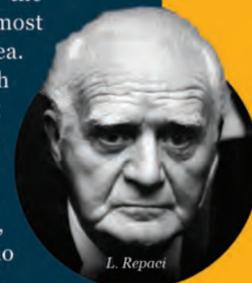
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The city of Palmi is located on a hill on the southern Tyrrhenian coast of Calabria, the many panoramic points allow you to enjoy the view of the Strait of Messina, the Aeolian Islands and Capo Vaticano. Protected behind by Mount S. Elia, which of the Aspromonte chain is the buttress most outstretched towards the sea. Founded at the end of the 14th century on a previous settlement of the Taurianesi people dating back to the 10th century. Palmi has given birth to many illustrious men, such as: Francesco Cilea, Leonida Repaci, Domenico Antonio Cardone and Nicola A. Manfroce. Starting from the white beaches of the Tonnara we arrive, along its 11 km of coast, to the splendid coves of Marinella and Rovaglioso. The Rock of the olive tree, a unique and extremely rare rock conformation, has become an icon of the city. All these coastal beauties form an integral part of the extraordinary area of the "Costa Viola", characterized by crystal clear waters and breathtaking seabed, a destination for diving enthusiasts. We also find cliffs overlooking the sea through which winds the nature trail of Tracciolino, one of the most evocative of the Mediterranean.



F. Cilea



L. Repaci



N. A. Manfroce

La storia di PALMI



SCAN ME

for multi language

IMMERSI NELLA STORIA

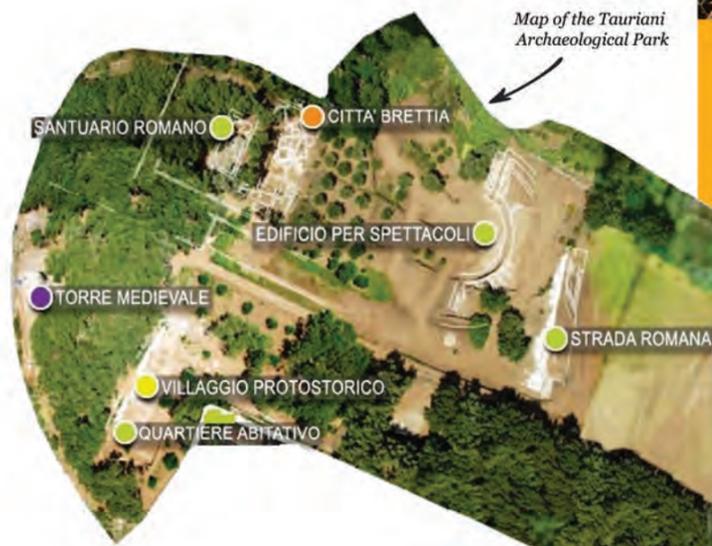
LA CRIPTA DI SAN FANTINO

Under the remains of a 19th-century church, an underground room houses a source of spring water and preserves an early Christian treasure among the fragments of the textured walls. The rediscovery starts from this place, a mystery hidden for centuries resurfaces in the words of a bishop who wrote in the eighth century about a great miracle, the oldest of the Calabrian saints: San Fantino Il Cavallaro.

IL PARCO ARCHEOLOGICO DEI TAURIANI

The Tauriani Archaeological Park lies on a plateau overlooking the Tyrrhenian Sea "the sea of myths" and the beaches of the Tonnara, as well as evidence of the prehistoric period, is characterized by a unicum. the presence of the Italic people of the "Tauriani", whose settlement (Taurianum) dates back to the 4th century BC. which is superimposed on the Roman city of "Tauriana" which dates back to the 1st century BC. of this city numerous archaeological remains have been found, among which: a building for shows, the podium of a temple and a road axis, Torre la Costiera dates back to the medieval period and can still be visited today.

Map of the Tauriani Archaeological Park



LA CASA DELLA CULTURA



The house of culture "Leonida Repaci" is a multifunctional complex at the service of culture. There are museums such as the Pinacoteca, with a Repaci collection (Founder of the Viareggio Prize),

a collection of plaster casts donated by Michele Guerrisi. An Ethnographic museum with one of the richest collections in the world of prestigious distaffs. An antiquarium with the evidence of the Tauriani archaeological park. The Cilea-Manfroce music museum and a library with over 200,000 volumes of which 120,000 are dedicated to Calabria and the Calabrians.

LA VILLA GIUSEPPE MAZZINI

Insert among the national monuments is a botanical park characterized by a long balcony overlooking the Strait of Messina dominating the Costa Viola, from which you can watch extraordinary sunsets over the Aeolian Islands.



VILLA PIETROSA "LA GUARDIOLA"



The "Guardiola" is a small balcony overhanging the rocks of the "Pietrosa" beach; it looks like the prow of a ship from which you can observe the horizon. Leonida Repaci lived this place as a source of inspiration for her writings, as a refuge from which to hear the song of his beloved sea, it is no coincidence that the Guardiola was fundamental for his most famous literary saga, "La Storia dei Rupe".

LE GROTTI DI PIGNARELLE

In an inlet of tuff and sandstone there is a settlement of caves, where monks from the Middle East and Greece who fled the iconoclastic wars, created a rocky monastic center. Together with other settlements such as that of Trachina, they formed the constellation of laure, monasteries.



THE BEACHES



LA MARINELLA

A true pearl of the Calabrian seas, a place that captivates. Beautiful cove characterized by the absence of sand, only granite stones that make the seabed crystal clear. A village that develops along the hair-pin bends leading to the sea, characterized by the presence of the marvelous open-air theater.



ROVAGLIOSO

A rocky cove as small as it is precious, it is one of the 10 most beautiful beaches in Italy according to the blog-Travel 365. A painted picture that is worth seeing live at least once, a wonderful melody that deserves to be listened to bottom.

NATURALISTIC ROUTES: TRACCIOLINO E LEONIDA

The Tracciolino is a path about 12 km long which connects Palmi to Bagnara, crossing the territory of Seminara, it is placed at a height ranging from 210 to 260 meters above sea level. The path is famous for its breathtaking views, immersed as it is between the heights of Sant'Elia and the colors of the Costa Viola, you can see the beaches of Marinella, Pietra Galera, Leone and Cala Janculla overhanging in order. Looking up towards the horizon you can see the whole Costa Viola, Etna, the Strait of Messina, the Aeolian Islands. Capo Vaticano up to the Piana di Gioia Tauro. Historically it was born as a service path for the construction of the aqueduct which from the Omo source, today in the Seminara area, carried water to Palmi, precisely in the current Piazza Primo Maggio, at the time (17th century) Piazza del Market. The Leonida Path owes its name to the Palmese poet and writer Leonida Repaci, because it crosses the places most dear to him and ideally retraces its visual horizon every time it looks out from its famous "guardhouse". The Leonida Path, like the Tracciolino Path, starts from the exact center of Piazza Primo Maggio to reach the Villa Comunale, the Citadel, Rovaglioso, Casa Repaci, Stairs above the Scoglio Dell'Ulivo, the Tauriani Archaeological Park, to then end up in the arms of Donna Canfora (legendary figure between myth and history) at the Rock of the island at the Tonnara di Palmi.



LA TONNARA

It overlooks the Tyrrhenian Sea, and precisely in the "Costa Viola", it owes its name to an ancient tuna fishery, built in the early 1900s. It is a splendid white sand beach bordered to the south by the rock of the Olive tree. The sea that has a t h e s



this one The beach is nothing short of marvelous, clear and transparent, everything is tinged with different shades of purple, giving life every evening, with its spectacular reflections, to an ever new vision.

LA VARIA

Among the religious festivals there is the characteristic Procession of "S.Rocco", with the Spinati.

The Varia di Palmi has been included in the Oral and Intangible Heritage of UNESCO since 2013 and has been included in the Network of Large Italian Shoulder Machines, with the Macchina of Santa Rosa in Viterbo, the Festa dei Gigli in Nola and the Faradda in Candareri of Sassari. The Varia di Palmi looks like a spectacular white cloud suspended in the sky, 16 meters high and weighing about 20 tons, with an important iron structure covered in papier-mâché erected on an oak wood base, called "u Ccippu". The procession of this important votive float scenically recalls the assumption of the Virgin Mary into heaven. At the apex of the structure, well harnessed on a seat, sits "the Sweetbread". It is a little girl who plays the role of Maria Assunta in heaven. A little further down, standing on a pedestal, stands "u Patraternu", the Eternal Father who with his outstretched arm supports the rod to which the child is secured. The sarcophagus of the Madonna with the apostles around it is placed on the base of the machine; above, on the silver cloud, there are little angels, represented by real children. The imposing structure is pushed on the shoulders along the main street of the city, to the applause and admiration of the crowds, by 200 young people called "mbuttaturi", belonging to 5 guilds: Artisans, Cattlemen, Cartiers, Farmers and Sailors and for over 500 people who, on the ropes placed on both sides of the Ccippu, pull the cart along the entire journey.



Statua di S.Rocco

