

MOUNT CAMPO DEI FIORI
Rock climbing walls

*To all Campo dei Fiori lovers who
have grown up walking its woods and climbing its walls, some writing
beautiful pages on Italian mountaineering*

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Outing to ABC ridge, photo by Riccardo Clerici

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MOUNT CAMPO DEI FIORI Rock climbing walls

All the mountaineering and sport climbing routes

Edited by Fabrizio Fabio (Brizio)



Italian Alpine Club
Varese Section



Remo and Renzo Minazzi Mountaineering
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The first guidebook on the walls was published by CAI Varese (Italian Alpine Club, Varese section) in 1980. This new edition has been thought up and published in accordance with the Programme Agreement for implementing the “Project of enhancement of the Rock climbing walls of Mount Campo dei Fiori”, entered into by Lombardy Region; Campo dei Fiori Regional Park Authority; Varese Municipality; Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Crafts of Varese; Lombardy-Region Board of Alpine Guides; Italian Alpine Club - Lombardy and Varese section at the end of 2019. It gathers all the itineraries, both the historical ones opened between the '50s and the '70s, and the most recent ones opened since the '80s, in an attempt to offer climbing lovers the best support for their frequentation of the Rock Climbing walls.

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Introduction

The Italian Alpine Club (CAI), in full consistency with its own institutional purposes, has always dedicated its strongest commitment to training its Members in mountaineering at a national, regional and local level. Within this context, numerous initiatives fall regarding the protection and enhancement of rock climbing walls, natural, climbing-equipped structures, which make the ideal environment for schooling, training and technical updating.

The initiative, promoted by CAI-Varese Section and aiming at the enhancement of the “historical” rock climbing walls of Campo dei Fiori through extraordinary maintenance work, immediately obtained the steadfast commitment of CAI-Lombardy, which joined it, along with a synergistic, essential work party made up of Lombardy Region, Campo dei Fiori Park Authority, Varese Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce Industry, Agriculture and Crafts of Varese, the Lombardy-Region Board of Alpine Guides and benefitting from the support of Cariplo Foundation.

Such a wide and varied collaboration setting was glued together efficaciously by the people charged by Authorities and Associations with the coordination and development of the activities defined in the Programme Agreement undersigned in December 2019. The skills of those who designed, supervised and “guided” the bolting, scaling and cleaning works and the canal, trail and ledge repair works, with due regard for the geological and naturalistic characteristics of “Varese mountain”, allowed to achieve excellent results.

Thanks to the works performed, the climbing walls has returned to be the environment thought up and realised “in nuce” by its early climbers,

and the publication of this new guidebook, with its 185 itineraries—available not only in the traditional analog format but also digitally and therefore freely accessible to all in real time—aims to foster the largest possible attendance of the walls.

Enjoy the climbs!

Eligio Trombetta

Regional Ski-Mountaineering Instructor
R & R Minazzi Mountaineering and Ski-
Mountaineering School
Italian Alpine Club - Varese Section





GETTING TO KNOW THE CLIMBING SITE


Preface

Important and hard is the pleasure of adding a few more notes to the new climbing guide book of Campo dei Fiori Rock Climbing walls. It is hard because this kind of work is normally performed by career specialists, well acquainted with every single detail of the site in its present condition either for having experienced it recently or for having actively participated in its realisation. It is important because, in addition to its role in the climbing practice, Mount Campo dei Fiori is the symbol of the city of Varese—overlooking it without oppressing it. It is the mountain of all the inhabitants of Varese, whatever their habits or skills, and it has, allow me, the only flaw of partially limiting the view northwards over the chain of the Alps. Although, as the old adage says... “yet, ascending and gazing beyond it...”.

All, around these parts, should love it, respect it, practice it, and enjoy its presence.

Campo dei Fiori, which, by stretching out in length, protects the city and its roundabouts from the cold northern influences; which all along its southern slope is home to a vegetation of great value—partly natural, partly planted—and fits hotels, luxury residences and common homes; which reaches out south-eastwards into the Sacred Mountain, with its ancient hamlet, the Monastery of the Cloistered Sisters, the Sanctuary, the famous Sacred Way going down from Chapel to Chapel to the First; with its streets, the cable railway, the trails, the meadows, the flowers.

Even the steeper northern face has its own charm, overlooking Valcuvia, Brinzio, Cabiaglio, Orino, with its shady, dark woods, the precipitous gorges, the evident rocky crown framing the peak profile, and developing into powerful rocky towers in its most western section, right under the summit of Mount Three Crosses.



In conclusion, this is a naturalistic asset to preserve, a heritage to protect with the utmost and wisest care.

It is exactly on those towers that, starting from the 1920s-30s and with an enthusiasm that became explosive during the 1950s, a handful of particularly passionate climbers were able to meet their match with training and marking out new climbing routes—from the easiest to the most difficult ones—not as an end in itself but rather in preparation for more important ascents all over the Alpine range, from Mount Rose to Val Masino and Bondasca, up to the Dolomites and Mont Blanc. Pinardi, Minazzi, Cristofaro, Broggi, Bianchi, Bisaccia, mentioned chronologically, are only a few of the names of those early aficionados of these rocks and who continued to practice high-level mountaineering a little everywhere, writing the history of Varese mountaineering and of CAI-Varese, which became ever richer in values over the years.

In relatively recent times, a condition of particular environmental fragility has set in, caused primarily by rapid climate change—accentuated warming causing episodes of drought, and violent, unpredictable, localized rainfalls; and, to a lesser degree, by an generally increased attendance of the walls.

It is in this framework that—I believe—lays a project for the general cleansing and repair of the whole area, resulting from the active collaboration between some local authorities and institutions. It is precisely for its future, safer usability by all, and in line with that “green” trend that is so urgent, talked about, and even rambled about.

A part of this complex work regards precisely the restoration and securing of the rock climbing walls, and thus justifies an update of the available literature.

Some aficionados of CAI-Varese Section are presently collecting detailed information, including exact dates, on the events that have made the history of this rock climbing walls, which is so very belittling to call provincial: in the place where the embryo was born of what would become Remo and Renzo Minazzi Mountaineering School, many instructors expressed themselves and excellent practitioners were trained, rigorous scientific experiments were started on belaying knots and methods, famous mountaineers and mountain guides came even from abroad to discuss the topic; where Sundays and seasons of hard work and incredible freedom wore out, dreams were conceived, cohesive rope teams were created, sometimes lasting a lifetime, one of the stars of current world-mountaineering took his first steps. Where it was essential to go—in truth with a certain delay and exertion—from the era of hammered pegs (forbidden to fall off), to resin bolts: which is essential for securely overcoming certain modern hazardous passages.

Experts will illustrate with charts and pictures all the manifold routes and will point out the starts, the itineraries, the belaying devices and the belay stations; omitting, I hope, all indication about “reception” and “signal”.

Likewise, I would deem it a good thing if people from other institutions, rendered an adequate illustration—with suitable means and in the appropriate fora—of the great, costly, complex and necessary cleansing work in general, from the very beginnings to nowadays, now that the work is coming to conclusion.

I would like to conclude by pointing out the particular character of universality of Varese alpinism (encompassing rock, ice and mixed mountaineering), which has been recognised for long years, even by many external specialists. If, on the one hand, such universality de-

depends on Varese mountain's central location along the Alps and Varese alpinism may be marked out by a certain degree of natural entrepreneurship and roaming feature of its mountaineers, on the other hand, such universality can be largely accounted for by the morphology of the mountain/walls where our alpinism was born and where it cut its teeth: by the steep, unstable terrain of the access canals, by a certain precarity of the approaches, by that "ancient" character that has always been in the air round here and that has been preserved longer than elsewhere; which I am told has remained untouched, though meeting safety requirements, even after such an important cleansing intervention.

Mario Bramanti
Academic Alpine Club

1950s, climbing on the Twenty-eighth



Technical and safety notes

The rock climbing walls of Mount Campo dei Fiori has unique characteristics among the rock climbing walls of Lombardy and the neighbouring regions. It is enclosed in a typically mountain environment at above one thousand metres of altitude and is almost entirely facing north.

The access too is very peculiar as the easiest route is from above; going down towards north and going through the various canals available (Canale del Prete [Priest Canal], Canale ABC [ABC Canal], Canale della Ventotto [Twenty-eighth Canal]) or following the trail leading to the Scientific yard and from there even further down up to the Cengia degli Dei (Ledge of Gods), one gets at the base of all sectors, which are connected to one another by a trail with continuous ups and downs. One can even accede from below, although this involves at least a 40 minutes' walk uphill (from the hamlet of the Sacred Mountain) versus a 10-15 minutes' walk if one starts from Irma Inn.

The rocks of the climbing site saw the first climbers right after the end of the Great War. At that time, the concept of climbing site did not exist and expansion or resin bolts were not used as protection. Varese Mountaineers used the rock climbing walls as a training terrain for insertion and removal of metal bolts and wooden wedges, in order to prepare themselves for greater adventures on the rock faces of the Alps. This utilization continued for long over the years even after the end the Second World War, notwithstanding the advent of pressure bolts and innovative techniques for both progression and security.

Owing to the factors described above, the frequentation is limited to only the summer months, so much so that there has never been a great number of climbers, notwithstanding the beauty of the place,

the passion and commitment given generously by various mountaineers who have pegged many sport routes as well. At present, the majority (129 out of 185) of the routes available have a mountaineering character, that is, few protections on the route (for example: on Via del Fò (Fò route), there is only one resin bolt over about 15 metres) and the majority of the belay stations are to be connected.

All the protections present consist of round-section resin anchors; sport routes do not need integrations, while mountaineering routes must be integrated with quick protection gears; either double-rope abseiling or top-rope lowering is possible on a great many routes. All the routes feature a plate with the route name on it at their base, by the start point, the sport ones have a black plate, while the mountaineering ones have a grey/silver plate.



Below is the minimum equipment necessary for optimal utilization of the rock climbing walls with minimum risks:

- Helmet
- Set of 12 quickdraws
- Set of friends
- Set of nuts
- Loose cordelettes for hourglasses and rock spikes
- Dynamic cordelettes and related HMS carabiners for making belay stations
- 60 m dynamic rope



RULES OF BEHAVIOUR

THE CLIMBER MUST USE PROPER TECHNIQUES AND EQUIPMENT, IS COGNIZANT OF THE RISKS CONNECTED WITH THE CLIMBING ACTIVITIES AND TAKES FULL RESPONSIBILITY

Short check-list for the climber

Edited by the Lombardy-Region Board of Mountaineering Guides

- It is necessary to know the correct belaying techniques, including the lowering maneuver from belay stations with locked or missing carabiner
- Make sure that your equipment is in good order and compatible
- Make sure that the rope length is greater than twice the pitch
- Unkink the rope, then place it over a cloth or on the ground after clearing it from all obstacle
- Tie a knot next to the end of the rope
- Equip yourself with at least one quickdraw more than the number of placements over the pitch
- Carry out a mutual control (knot tied correctly, rope inserted correctly into the belay brake, etc.)
- Wear the helmet correctly

- During the belaying phase, pay attention to all the manoeuvres without distractions
- Make sure the rope is not slack, especially the first metres
- Close the sleeve of the lowering carabiner but do not tight it excessively
- Limit the wear and tear of the climbing installations
- Use your own quickdraw while “top-rope lowering”.

Best environmental practice and respect of the other users of the crag

- Do not light fires and do not leave trash
- Respect the flora, fauna and artifacts
- Do not leave the marked trails and avoid unnecessary noise
- Do not tamper with the equipment on the wall
- Do not equip any variants so as to cause confusion and interfere with pre-existing pitches
- Do not encumber the wall base with your equipment
- Do not keep the routes engaged for too long
- Clean holds/supports from chalk
- Move away from the crag for your physiological needs.

Difficulties in free climbing

The UIAA scale is the scale of difficulty adopted by the Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme (UIAA). The grades are expressed in Roman numerals starting from grade I, and the scale is open upwards. As at 2017, the most difficult grade was XI, corresponding to 9c on the French scale. Intermediate grades are indicated by the sign "+" or "-".

The UIAA grade states the difficulty of every single climbing passage, therefore when describing a whole rope pitch on a report, the grades are referred to for every section of the pitch that is being analysed.

The UIAA scale originates from a previous scale of difficulty named "Welzenbach scale". The steps which have led to the creation and development of the UIAA scale were:

- **1926:** the German mountaineer Willo Welzenbach proposes a difficulty scale in six grades from I to VI. The scale is called "Welzenbach scale" or "Munich scale" and is closed, that is, it does not include grades beyond VI.
- **1967:** during the UIAA general assembly in Madrid, the Spanish delegate Félix Mendes-Torres, with the help of the American Fritz Wiessner, proposes to adopt and improve the Welzenbach scale.
- **1978:** the VII grade is added.
- **1985:** the scale is opened upwards.

The following table describes the individual grades of the UIAA scale and shows examples. In fact, to assign the grade to a route, especially for the most difficult ones, the morphological description of the route is not sufficient. The routes are then graded by comparing them with known, reference routes, for which there is a broad consensus of their degree of difficulty.

France	UIAA	Description
1	I	It is the easiest climbing grade. The hands use the holds only to support balance.
2	II	Here real climbing begins, which requires the movement of a limb at a time. Holds and supports are still abundant.
3	III	The wall is more steep or even vertical, and can already require a certain use of force.
4	IV	Holds and supports become more rare. It already requires a good knowledge of climbing techniques and specific training.
5a 5b 5b - 5c	V- V V+	Holds and supports are even more rare, the climbing becomes hard or delicate, and requires the prior examination of the passages.
5c 6a 6a+	VI- VI VI+	Holds and supports are smaller and more rare. The passage may require a particular combination of movements well studied.
6b 6b+ 6c	VII- VII VII+	Holds and supports are very small and widely spaced. It requires a sophisticated training with particular development of finger strength.
6c+ 7a 7a+	VIII- VIII VIII+	Constant training and practice are required to ascend the routes within this grade.
7b - 7b+ 7b+ - 7c 7c+	IX- IX IX+	The commitment and training required are almost of a professional level.
8a - 8a+ 8b 8b - 8b+ 8c - 8c+ 8c+ - 9a 9a+ 9b - 9b+ 9c	X- X X+ XI- XI XII- XII XII++	Grade X and higher apply to the most difficult routes in the world.

Risk-grade and protection-level scale

Below is the proposal of C.A.A.I. (Italian Academic Mountaineering Club) for a new evaluation of mountaineering difficulties. Two are the parameters that need defining: **“R” (risk)** and **“S” (distance between two spits – spit/bolt)**.

Letter **“R”** is followed by a numeral from 1 to 6 representing the level of risk (where 1 stands for the minimum and 6 for the maximum level of risk).

On spitted routes, letter **“S”** is used, followed by a numeral from 1 to 6 and the evaluation applies only to the distance between spits, where 1 stands for close spits and 6 stands for widely spaced spits. For mixed routes, the term **“RS”** is used.

For each grade of difficulty, a description is given based on the distance and reliability of the placements.

The evaluation given is the average of the most challenging stretches of the route, so as to provide an average picture of the protection level of that route.

Risk	
R1	Easily protectable with placements always solid, secure and numerous. Limited mandatory stretches. Potential fall length: maximum a few metres and overall fall without consequences.
R2	Protectable on average with placements always solid and secure but more sparse. Mandatory stretches required between placements. Potential fall length: maximum a few metres and overall fall without consequences.
R3	Hardly protectable with placements not always good and quite distant. Long mandatory stretches. Potential fall length: up to maximum 7-8 metres and overall fall either with possible injuries or without lethal consequences.
R4	Hardly protectable with little or unreliable and/or remote placements which would support only a short fall. Long mandatory stretches. Potential fall length: up to 15 metres with possible anchor ripping, and overall fall up to 25-30 metres either with probable injuries or without lethal consequences.
R5	Hardly protectable with rare or unreliable and/or remote placements which would support only a short fall. Long mandatory stretches. Possible long falls and anchor ripping such as to determine a very long overall fall of over 40 m either with probable injuries or without lethal consequences.
R6	Unprotectable except for short, insignificant stretches far from the key passages of the pitch. Possible fall can have even lethal consequences and cause the belay station to be ripped from the wall.

Protection level

- S1** Normal bolt placement like the one used in cliff climbing. Distance never exceeding 3/4 m between two bolts. Potential fall length: maximum a few metres and overall fall without consequences.
- S2** Spaced bolt placement and mandatory stretches required between placements. Potential fall length: maximum ten metres and overall fall without consequences.
- S3** Spaced, and even widely spaced, bolt placement, and almost always mandatory passages. Distance between bolts even exceeding 5 metres. Long, but not necessarily dangerous, overall falls.
- S4** Widely spaced bolt placement (over 7 metres), mandatory passages. Fall liable to cause injuries or fall without consequences, and overall fall of up to 20 m.
- S5** Bolt placement exceeding 10 metres. Mandatory passages and stretches where a fall can easily cause injuries (fall on terraces and ledges or directly to the ground). Even falls without consequences are never below 25 m.
- S6** Only partial bolt placement, positioned far from key passages, very long stretches, even exceeding 20m, where a fall can have even lethal consequences. Even falls without consequences are never below 40 m.

Difficulties in aid climbing

For aid climbing, a six-grade scale is used from minimum A0 to maximum A5 (plus a seventh separate grade) based both on difficulty and on the number of artificial tools used as shown in the table below.

Grade	Description
A0	It is the minimum in aid climbing. The progression is made mainly in free climbing, but bolts or other extremely solid belay devices are used as holds or supports; aiders are not necessary. Even pulling on the rope or having the rope pulled on or performing pendulums is evaluated A0.
A1	Climbing requires little strength regardless of the verticality of the wall. Bolts and other belay devices are placed easily and offer excellent hold. One aider for every member of the party is always sufficient.
A2	Greater difficulties in aid climbing, with smooth or slightly overhanging stretches. Placements are installed with greater difficulty and the hold they offer is not always optimal. It requires 2 aiders for every member of the party, experience in using them and good physical training.
A3	Very difficult and laborious aid climbing. Installing the placements is rather difficult and not instant, and their hold is limited. Higher technical difficulties in manoeuvring and often very pronounced roofs are present. It requires at least 2 aiders for every member of the party, experience in retrieval. Skyhooks are also used.
A4 (A5)	Climbing more and more characterised by precarious artificial tools, no longer sufficient to guarantee good belaying. Wide use of cliffhangers and skyhooks.
AE	Pressure bolt anchors or spits are used. The difficulty is exclusively physical. Excellent hold in case of fall.

If the route is characterised by stretches overcome in free climbing and stretches overcome in aid climbing, the related symbols are used together, the one referring to the most frequent passages being placed before (ex.: A2/VII = A2 more frequent than VII).


Historical notes

The Climbing walls of Campo dei Fiori was born thanks to the passion of many mountaineers from Varese area who have frequented this place for years. It occupies a wide summit area of Mount Campo dei Fiori, with rocky, limestone outcrops reaching a maximum height of about 120 metres and extending linearly for a few hundred metres in an ideal natural environment for the mountaineering practice.

Although it was already known and frequented in the '30s and '40s, it was enhanced and equipped in the '50s by a close-knit group of mountaineers of CAI-Varese Section, when most existing itineraries were laid down, with a meticulous work of pegging and signalling. The Walls has thus become a habitual training place for many generations of mountaineers, who moved their first steps in climbing on these routes, which offer all levels of difficulty, in order to improve their individual skills and be able to tackle the great walls of the Alps.

Back in the '50s, some of these mountaineers established the Mountaineering School of CAI-Varese, which back then was dedicated to "Remo and Renzo Minazzi". The founder of the school was Mario Bisaccia, mountaineer of great standing, recognised internationally as a leader in research and experimentation of new techniques and new materials aiming at improving security in the mountaineering practice.

In the '60s and '70s, the Walls, with all its routes of different difficulties, was a centre of experimentation of new belaying techniques in mountain climbing, and the Material and Technique Board of Italian Alpine Club performed practical tests in this environment. Great attention was given to security and, after a period



of empirical tests, in 1968, the famous "iron beam" was installed near "Scientific" route, to perform fall tests, that is, to test the "hold" in case of fall of an eighty-kilos weight simulating the overall fall of a lead climber. The countless tests performed allowed passing from the traditional shoulder belay to the more dynamic one using a Munter hitch knot anchored to the wall.

Several International meetings have been held among its rocks, in the presence of famous mountaineers, to test and present the Italian belaying system, which later became the method recognized and recommended by U.I.A.A. (International Union of Mountaineering Associations). Apart from being widely used in their mountaineering courses by the School of CAI Varese and by the Schools of the neighbouring CAI Sections, for many years it has also been the headquarters of updating courses for the instructors of the Lombard Mountaineering Schools.

Nowadays, the Walls has undergone a remarkable modernisation both as to the pegging of the climbing routes and as to the laying out of the trails linking the various sectors. This important work, carried out by specialized technicians, makes this extraordinary climbing environment more secure and enjoyable.

Adriano Castiglioni
National Mountaineering
Instructor, former member of the Material and
Technique Board and National Mountaineering-
School Board
and Central CAI School
R & R Minazzi Mountaineering and
Ski- Mountaineering School
CAI-Varese Section


Geological notes

The mountain range of Campo dei Fiori is part of a fold system typical of the Pre-Alps, whose formation dates back to the orogeny of the Alps: in particular, it makes up the northern face of the fold of Lake Varese. The layers dive in southwards with an incline of about 30°. The sequence is direct: this means that, ascending from Brinzio (the small town you can see below your position), you encounter progressively more recent layers.

Around Brinzio, Permian volcanic rocks emerge, alternating dark grey lavas to red porphyries. At that time, Varese area was an inhospitable land with numerous active volcanoes, the most important one located in proximity of contemporary Mount Piambello.

After a period of erosion, the sea, called Tethys, covers the mainland: there begins a long history of depositing of carbonate sediments, which diagenesis (that is, the process mutating mud into rock) will turn into limestone and dolostone, sometimes rich in fossils.

In the Middle Triassic, carbonate platforms develop, that is, coastal plains semi-flooded by the sea, alternated with deeper lagoons like that of Besano, famous for its remains of ichthyosaurs. It was in this background that San Salvatore Dolostone was formed, a kind of whitish, greyish or pinkish solid limestoned dolostone. On Campo dei Fiori, it characterises the wall called Sass de lo Scurbatt (Boulder of the Raven), which can be seen from Brinzio, whose top is located just underneath the rock climbing walls. A little eastwards, the same rock, which takes the name of Limestone of Esino, forms important walls like those of Grigna and of Presolana.




During the Carnian, materials richer in clay are deposited, giving origin to the Limestone of Cunardo and the Marls of Pizzella, both well outcropping north of the Sacred Mountain of Varese. These are grey-brownish or pinkish rocks with thin stratification like tiles, not much resistant to erosion. They make up the strip immediately downhill of the rock climbing walls, although they rarely outcrop as they are covered all over with debris from the breakup of the walls above.

In the Noricum, the carbonate platforms are back, together with the plains comprised between high and low tide, and carbonate sedimentation prevails again. The environment resembles the present Bahamas islands: white, sandy beaches, warm, shallow sea, bursting with life. This is the rock you are climbing on! Its name is Main Dolostone.

It is an alternation of grey-whitish powerful layers lain under sea level and of thinner ones, characterized by stromatolite. The latter has the appearance of small, thin, dark, often wavy layers, with millimeter frequency and recognizable with the naked eye if you watch the walls carefully.

The dark part is the fossil of the algae that used to cover the top of the platform. The layers diminish in thickness as you ascend; this is the reason why some Authors named the top wall sector "Dolostone of Campo dei Fiori".

During the diagenesis, these muds were passed through by fluids rich in Magnesium thus transforming the original Limestone into dolostone (double Carbonate made of Calcium and Magnesium). Unfortunately, dolomitization burnt almost all traces of life: few are the fossils preserved, mainly large rock shells called Megalodon.



During the Raetic, the platform emerges, especially in the area between Lake Lugano and Lake Varese, giving rise to an archipelago of tropical islets: the limestones just laid are karstified and give origin to red earth, which is found sporadically on the walls and around the top of Mount Three Crosses.

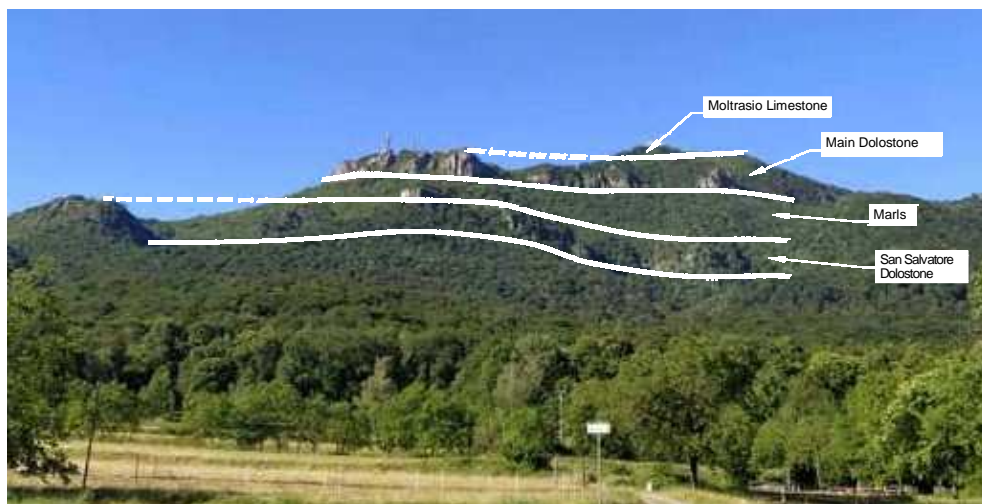
In the Jurassic, the landscape changes rapidly: a deep, oceanic type of sea sets in, and Limestone muds are deposited, rich in remains of marine fauna, mainly ammonites and crinoids, but also large stretches of sponges distinguished by their siliceous skeletons. The Limestone of Moltrasio is thus formed. This is grey-hazel, well-layered Limestone, with widespread nodules of silex; it outcrops all along the southern face of Campo dei Fiori and can be observed diffusely along the road ascending from Varese. It is a very karstifiable rock within which grottos are developed. On Campo dei Fiori, there are more than 150, for about total 50 kilometres of tunnels. The most important ones unfold just south of the rock climbing walls: Marelli Grotto over 500 m deep with entry by the Grand Hotel, and the System of Stretta Valley, over 10 km long and 720 metres deep with various entries, the highest located near Paradiso Peak.

The tale of Tethys Sea is drawing to a close: after the laying of Majolica, occurred in the Cretaceous, Europe and Asia began to clash, folding the previously laid sediments, closing the Tethys Sea and giving birth to the Alpine range. This a relatively violent phenomenon: the rock bends and breaks. Near the main fractures, which are generally subvertical, the large canal and the dihedrals set in, the very same ones on which you are about to set your hands and feet. Moreover, the verticality of the walls facilitates the sudden collapses, especially in the area of the canale del Prete (Priest canal), where the rock is particularly worn out. However, the collapses are generally limited in size on account of the strata running counter to the slope, that is, with immersion towards the inside of the mountain. The collapsed material gives rise to the wide band of debris at the base of the walls.

The Main Dolostone is also partially karstifiable: at the base of the walls, you can see the entry of the Grotto above Marella Fountain, a fossil cavity which, with its branches, reaches about a hundred metres in length, and which is important also on account of its paleontological finds, mainly cave bears (*Ursus Speleus*). An important colony of bears wintered in the grotto during the last glaciation, when the Verbano Glacier encircled almost completely Campo dei Fiori, which emerged like an islet in the midst of the ice.

In summer, in front of the entry of the grotto, you can feel a nice, cool breeze blow out, while in winter the flow is inverted sucking the air in: it is the low entry of a system with manifold—although currently unknown—entries. On all the climbing walls, you can observe widespread traces of surface karst: from the peaks (il Fungo - the Mushroom) to the cavities in the rock, which make good holds.

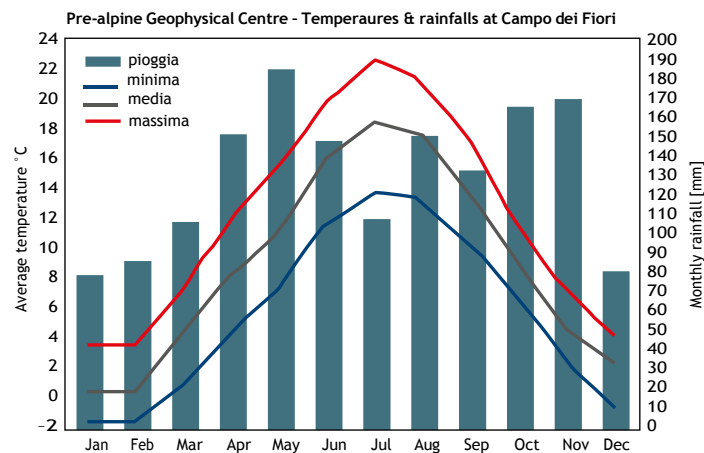
Alessandro Uggeri
Geologist



Climatic notes

The weather conditions of the rock climbing walls of Campo dei Fiori are influenced by the lack of sunshine in the winter months, due to the north-east exposure and its altitude between 1100 and 1200 m, with temperatures on average 5°C lower than those in the plain. At the Astronomical Observatory, not far from the walls, there is a meteorological station which has provided accurate weather information since 1973.

The winter temperatures are very low with average maximum temperature of December, January and February reaching only 4 °C. The sole exception are those days on which thermal inversion is registered, when high pressure brings mild air uphill and fog accumulation on the plain, and, although occasionally, even in the middle of the winter, temperatures may rise up to 12/15 °C.





Dominance of the Atlantic anticyclone in the month of December with thermal inversion and formation of a sea of clouds over the plain and in the valleys. The sparse snow fallen on the previous days, lingers on the north face of Campo dei Fiori.

The days with minimum temperatures below zero throughout the year are 87 on average, from the end of November to the beginning of March.

The most premature frost occurred on 7th October 1994 and the latest one on 7th May 1991.

Because of the altitude, snowfalls are still rather frequent, although the average built-up layer has reduced from over 4 metres in the '60s and '70s to 201 cm over the last thirty years.

The record accumulation of snow per single snowfall was registered in January 1985 with 187cm in 81 hours, but still to-day 50 cm snowfalls are not rare as such occurrence has been registered 7 times over the last 20 years.

In spring and autumn, the temperatures are more pleasant and the Easter period usually marks the beginning of the climbing season.

On the other hand, the autumn offers marvellous lights and colours. However, the months of April, May, October and November are the rainiest of the years, exceeding the monthly average of 150 mm. On average, the days of rain are 10 in April, 12 in May and 8 in October and November. On average, the days of rain/snow are 96 throughout the year, and the total rainfalls is 1540 mm. However, the days with a clear sky or with patchy clouds are more numerous, about 140 over the year.

In summer, the NE exposure of the walls offers a very pleasant climate, compared to the sultry heat more and more often stagnating in the plain. The average maximum temperatures in the months of June, July and August keeps around 22 °C, yet even on Campo dei Fiori the temperatures are rising and heat waves are reaching it. The maximum temperature of 30 °C was registered in 2006 for the first time and since then, it has occurred 12 times. The absolute record was reached on 22th July 2015 with a maximum temperature of 32.4 °C.

During the summer season on the Pre-Alps, and therefore also on Campo dei Fiori, storms are frequent, starting in March/April. On average, 5 storms are registered in May, 6 in June, 5 in July, 6 in August and 3 in September.

On the days with a fine weather, the wind is in the order of light breezes, on account of the thermals that ascend the slopes. However, intense winds take almost only the SE direction (sirocco) in very heavy rain episodes or, much more frequently, from the North.

The Northern wind, which in the valleys of the Tessin and in Varese area, is called “foehn”, usually follows the transit of the Atlantic perturbations and descends from the Alps towards the Po plain warming up by 10 °C every 1000 m, taking warm air to the piedmont area. However, at the altitude of Campo dei Fiori, foehn is intense, stormy and cool, sometimes even freezing. Windy days with gusts of winds exceeding 70 km/h occur on average 28 times a year. The threshold of 110 km/h has been exceeded on 30 days over the last 20 years, while the threshold of 120 km/h has been exceeded 11 times. The strongest gust of foehn ever registered, reaching 130 km/h, dates back to 14th November 2004.

Foehn blows more frequently from January to May and is rare in summer.

Paolo Valisa

former instructor with R & R
Minazzi Mountaineering and Ski-
Mountaineering School
Physicist and meteorologist with
Campo dei Fiori Astronomical Observatory

Foehn episodes typical of the month of February, featuring a wall of clouds along the Alps or clouds from orographic undulations, in which the sunset is tinged with spectacular lenticular altocumulus clouds.





CLIMBING THE



From the heliport yard eastwards, follow the road up to just before the gate of the small barracks, skirt the fence on the north face, pass the canale della Ventotto (Twenty-eighth canal), continue until you see a characteristic iron beam, anchored in the rock and used for fall tests and for testing the climbing equipment, and descend into the canal.

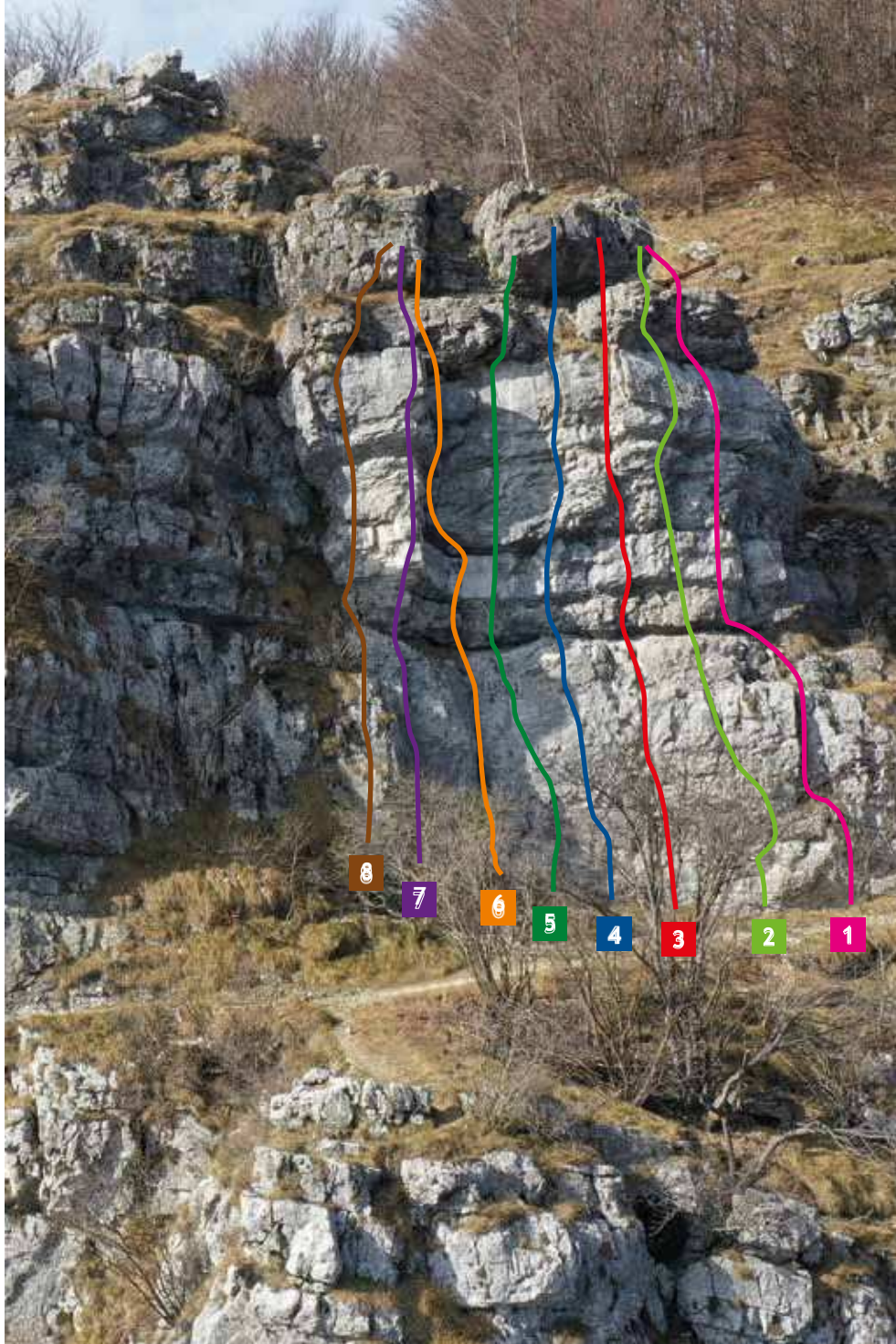
You will find yourself on the characteristic yard under the iron beam (often used for outdoor meetings), with the highest sector wall cut through by the historical mountaineering routes and by the modern sport ones. Down along the stairway protected by an ancient handrail, you will find all the other routes.

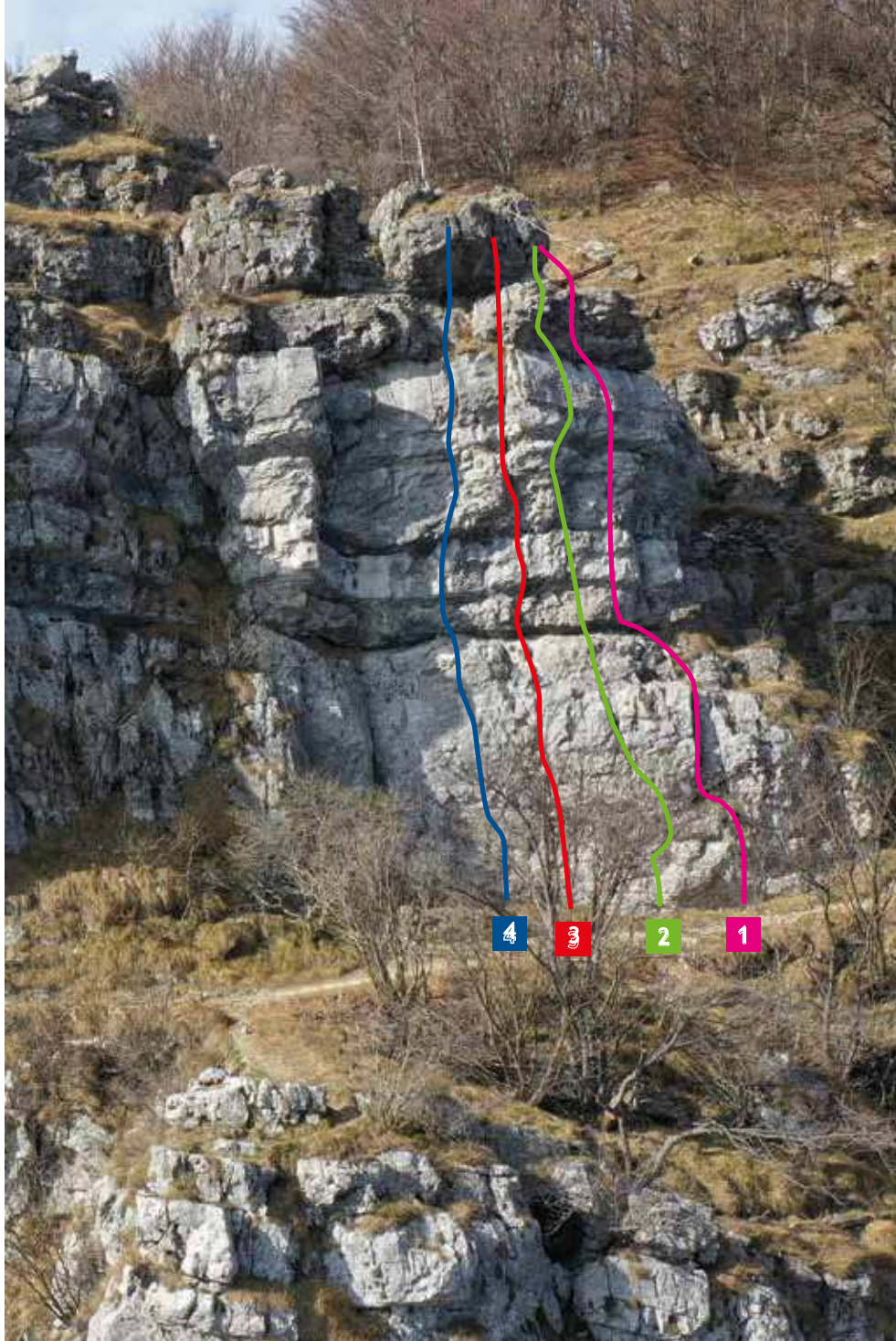
The routes all over the wall of the yard are suitable for top-rope lowering, while regarding those along the handrail, we recommend taking the uphill exit on account of the often jutting rock.

Preparation for fall tests









1 PUTRELLA (Iron beam)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV+/RI
Description	Ascend slightly to the right of the vertical axis of the iron beam.

2 VIA DODO (Dodo route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6b/SI

3 STENICO

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI (originally V, AI)/R2
Description	Climb the starting jutting-out rock face making use of the several holes. Little protectable up to a small overhang, where an evident crack starts, which is to be followed up to the exit.

4 VIA DELL'AMBROSETTI (Ambrosetti route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a+/SI
Description	Vertical rock face.

Titbit

Because of the large natural yard at the foot of the wall, this is the sector chosen ever since the 1950s for experimentation of mountaineering techniques and material; the tests have been greatly enhanced since the iron beam was set.



5 VIA CENTRALE DETTA DEGLI SPELEO (Central route aka speleologists' route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6b/SI
Description	Rock face then bulge to be passed with a long stride.

6 SCIENTIFICA (Scientific)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV/RI
Description	Evident dihedral with exit on the left. Much frequented itinerary with evident signs of use.

7 ROLLING STONES

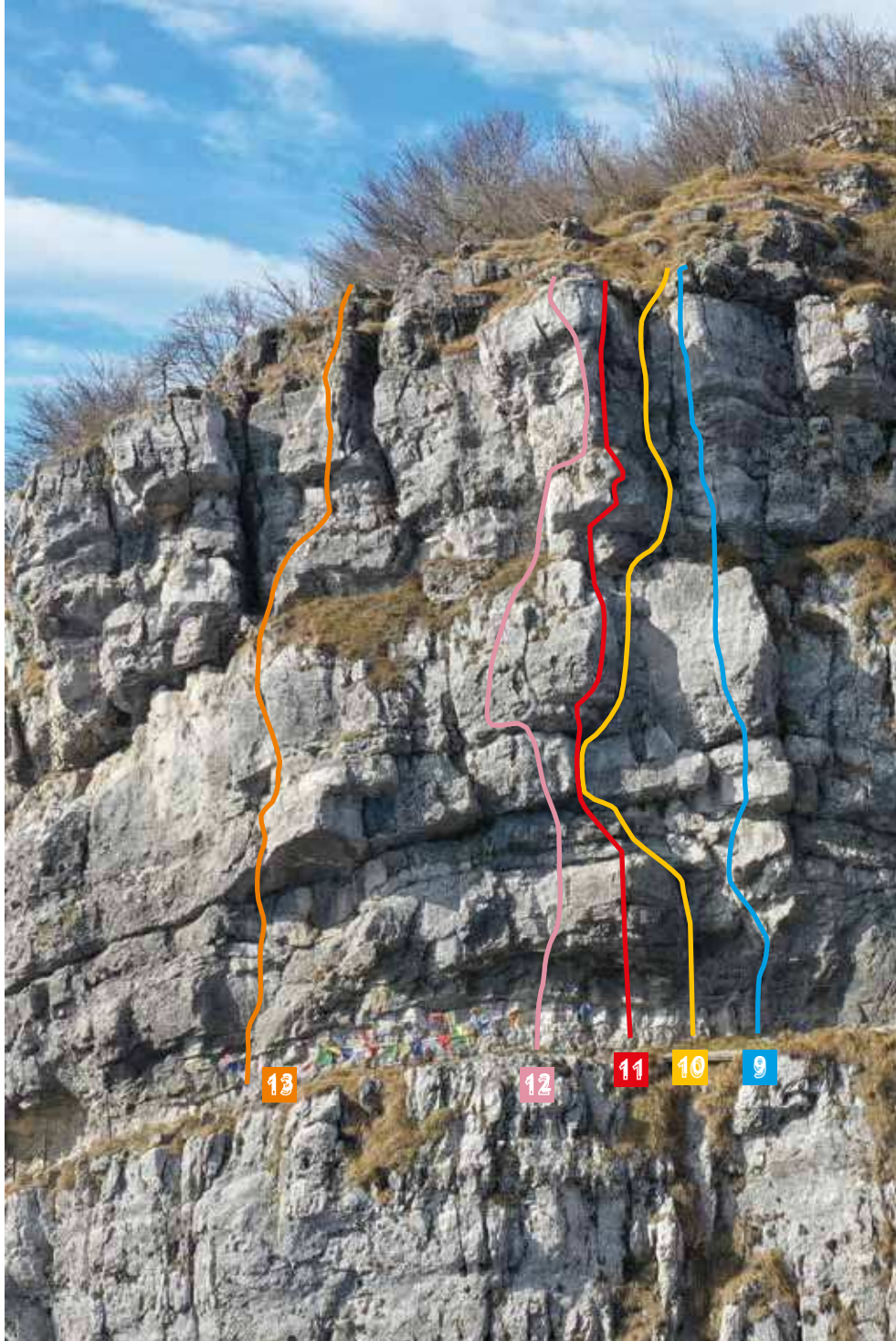
Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a/SI
Description	Start from a short but very wide dihedral to the left and on the edge of the ridge.

8 GENOVA 18 (Genoa 18)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	5c/SI
Start	Starts on the ridge on the left.

Titbit

Genova 18 route was opened in 2018 in memory of the victims of the collapse of Morandi Bridge.



9 EL GRIFFO (The griffon)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI+/R2
Start	A few metres to the right of Via del Giovanni.

10 VIA DEL GIOVANNI (John's route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV+/R1
Description	Climb an evident dihedral, in the past pegs were necessary.

11 PETER UNK

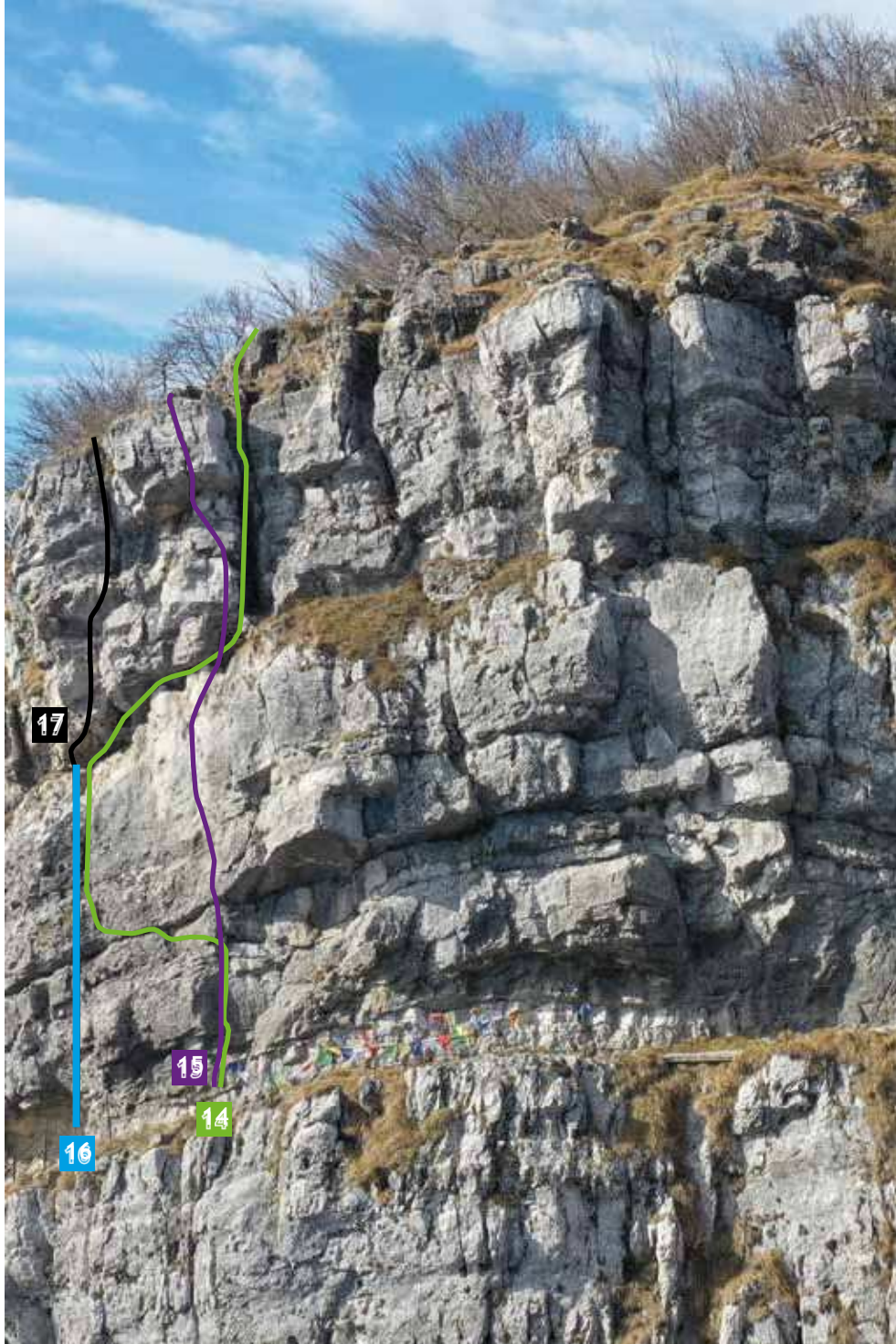
Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI+, A0/R2
Description	Overhang to the left of Diedro del Giovanni (dihedral).

12 GIOSONNO

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a/SI
Description	Sport-athletic route on the start, with exit on overhanging ridge.

13 NERVI SCOPERTI (Exposed nerves)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	5c+/SI
Description	Climb the evident roof standing above the start ledge, then the following challenging crack. Belay station not equipped for lowering.



14 DULFER (Layback)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV/R2
Description	Ascend up to the base of a rock face, which is climbed by keeping slanting leftwards up to a recess; traverse horizontally rightwards up to the base of a small chimney which leads to the exit.

15 VARIANTE DULFER (Layback variant)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R2
Description	Start common with the previous route; from the base of the rock face, climb straight up through an evident crevice well protectable using large friends, pay attention to the quality of the rock. Continue one step to the left of the exit chimney of Dulfer (layback) route, under an evident final roof which is passed with an athletic move on rock with holes.

16 VARIANTE DIRETTA (Direct variant)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6b/S1
Description	The route covers only the first part of the wall, up to the intermediate ledge; to continue for the exit, go through Stenico II or Dulfer (layback) route (both are mountaineering routes).

17 STENICO II

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R2



18 **GIORGIO GUARDA LE NUVOLE (George gazes the clouds)**

Classification Sport

Difficulty 6b/S1

19 **DETASSIS**

Classification Mountaineering

Difficulty V+/R3

Description Route unwinding along cracks and dihedrals, it is completely unprotected and little protectable. Pay attention to the rock in the upper part.

20 **VIA SANT'ANTONIO (Saint Anthony route)**

Classification Mountaineering

Difficulty IV/R2

Description Climb a rock face with grass, then continue into a scarcely visible chimney dihedral.

21 **VIA DEL 19 (Route of the 19th)**

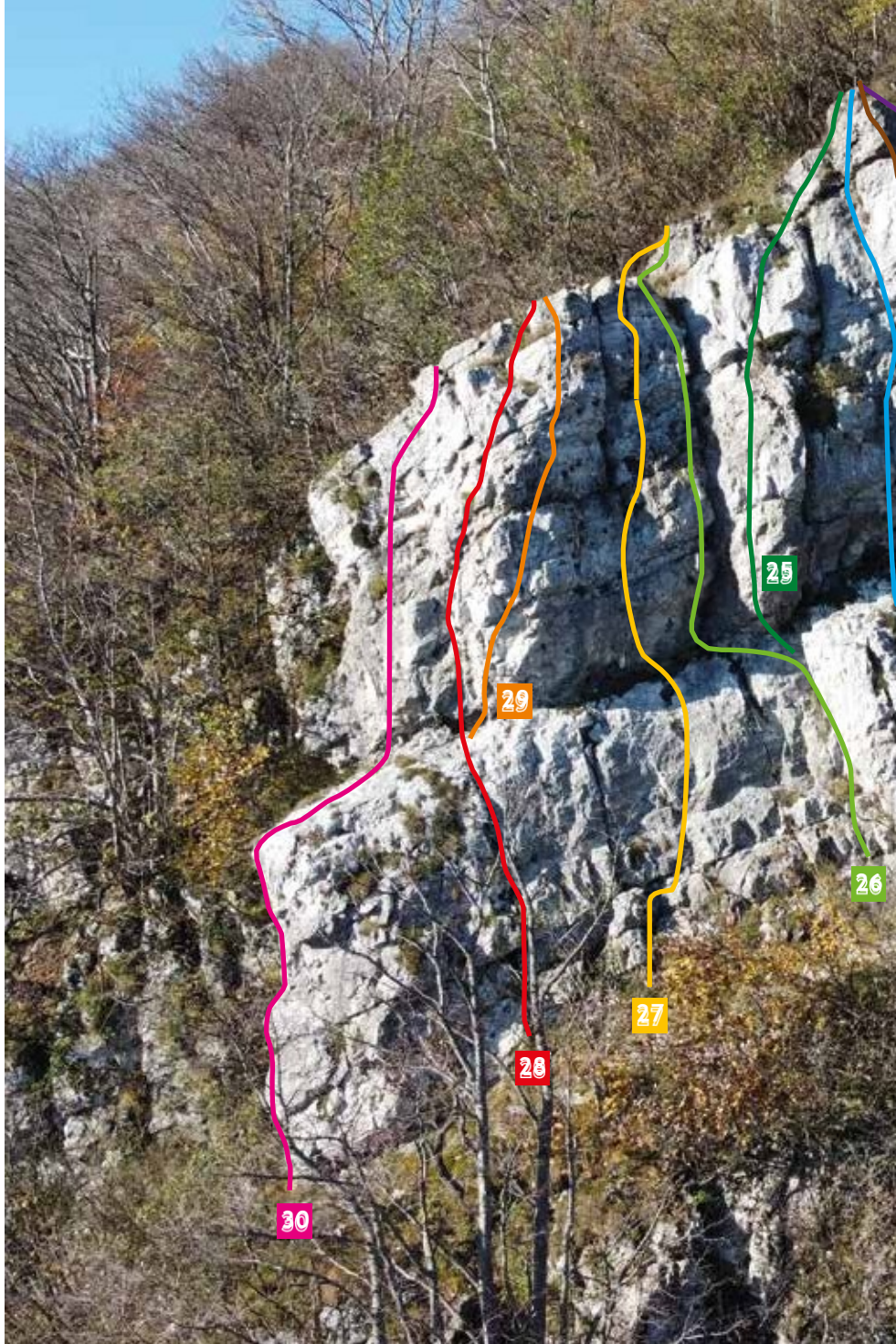
Classification Mountaineering

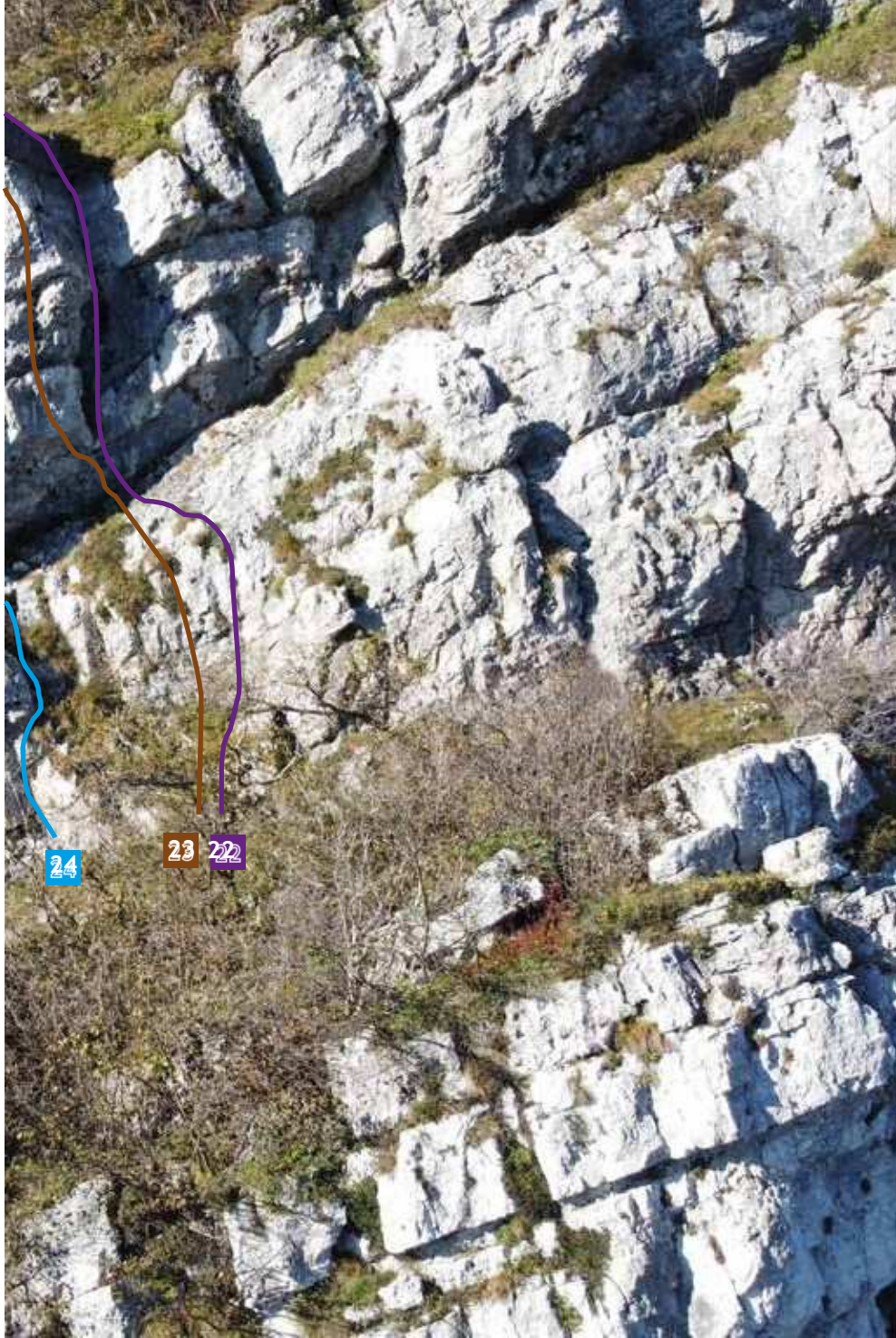
Difficulty VI/R2

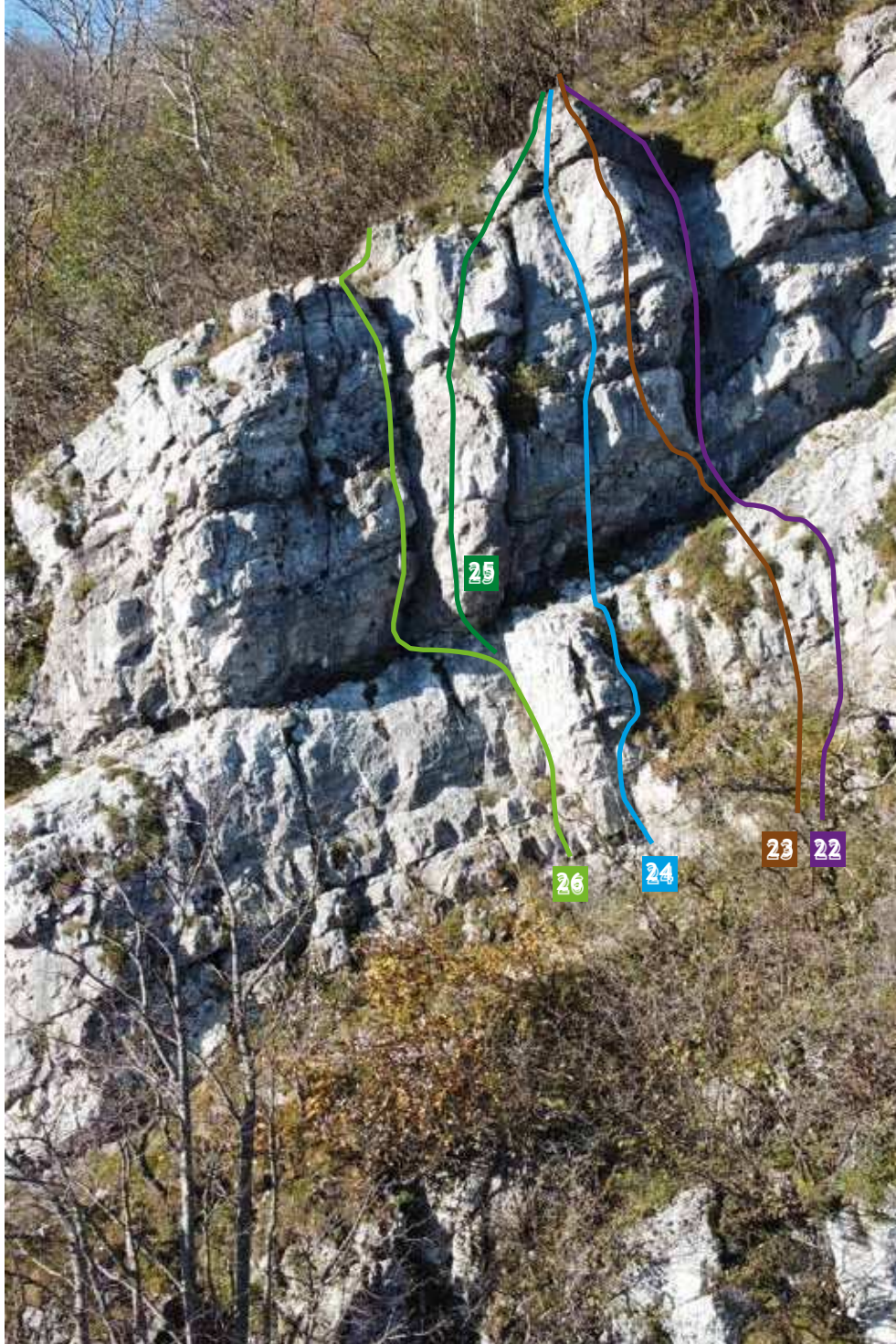
Description Climb up across broken rocks heading towards an evident recess, which is passed by keeping to the right.

Titbit

Ambrogio used to tell (it may well have been a legend) that during one of the meetings for technical fall tests, Bruno Detassis (the king of Brenta), being faced with so many beautiful routes, wanted to climb one (the legend says it was Dulfer) even though he was wearing his Sunday best (suit, tie, double breast and moccasins) without rope or belaying.







22 VIA DEL CUCÙ (Cuckoo route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	III/R2
Description	Ascend diagonally leftwards until you get under a recess, then climb up through the easy dihedral that follows.

23 SPIGOLO CUCÙ (Cuckoo ridge)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	5c+/SI

24 VIA STRAPIOMBO DEL CUOCO (Cook's overhang route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	5b/SI
Description	Route with passage over a hidden hole.

25 VIA DEL PIPISTRELLO (Bat route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6b/SI

26 VIA DEL 16 (Route of the 16th)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Description	Climb up a rock face first, then a slightly overhanging crack.



27 VIA SPACCASASSI (Stonebreaker route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Description	Climb up across the centre of the rock face, then straight up through a slightly overhanging dihedral.

28 VIA DELLA RINGHIERA (Handrail route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV/R2
Description	Follow the ridge strictly.

29 VARIANTE DIRETTA DELLA VIA DELLA RINGHIERA (Direct variant of Handrail route)

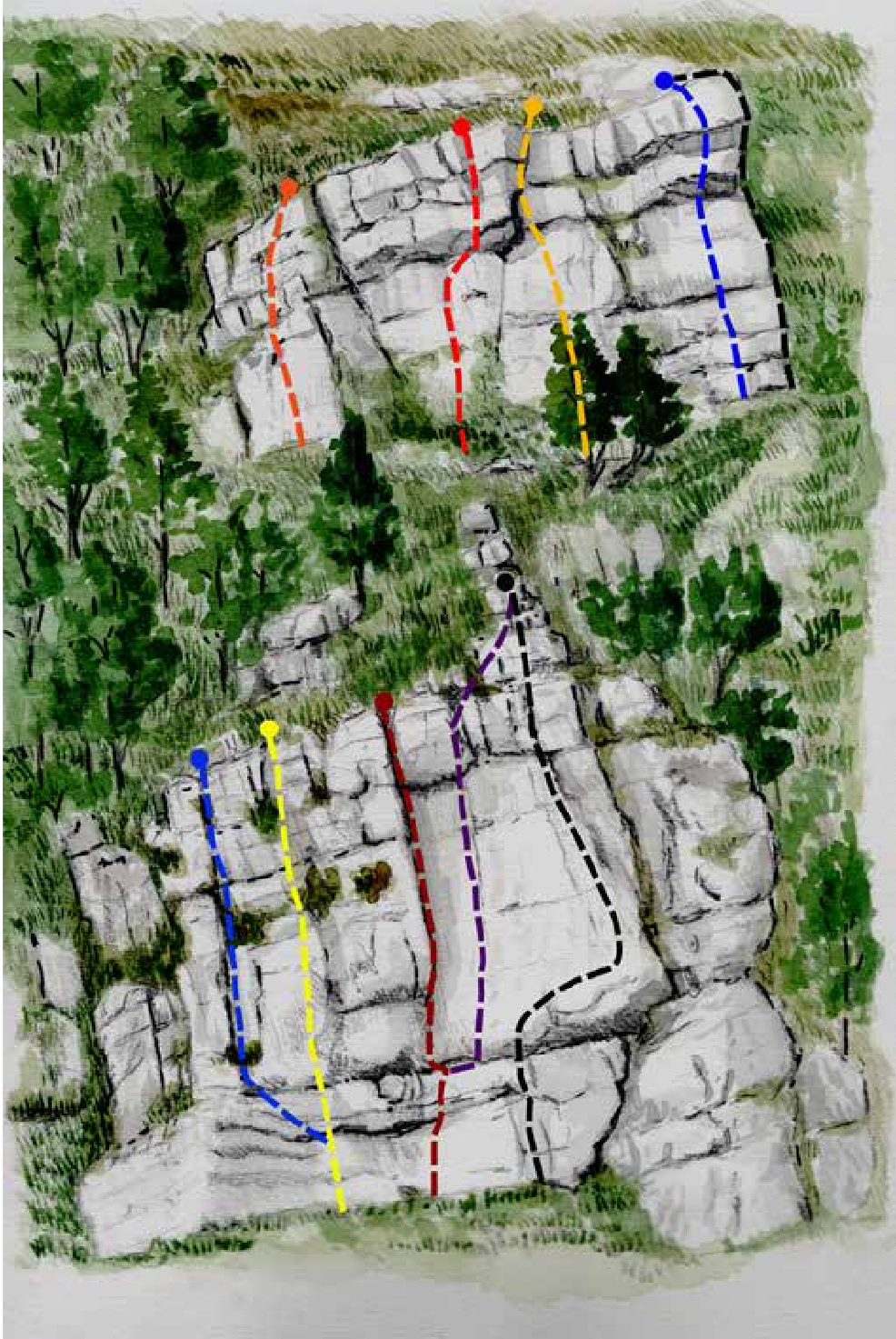
Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Description	From an evident hourglass, climb up on the right of the ridge.

30 VIA DEL CUOCO (Cook route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	4c/SI
Description	Vertical rock face with cutting rock.







After reaching the Scientific area, follow a short trail westwards (on the left if you are descending) up to a large beech tree. Top-rope lowering is possible on almost all the routes; to the far right, it is a little more complicated as the main belay station is located several metres inwards.

Titbit

The “Anno della Montagna” (Year of Mountains) route was opened in the early 2000s, following UN’s establishment of the “International year of Mountains”; chance (maybe) has it that 2022 (after exactly 20 years) has been declared “International year of sustainable mountain development” and this is the year in which this new guidebook is published.

Abseil from Fò









1 SINISTRA DEL FÒ (Left of Fò)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	III/R2
Description	Characteristic rock face furrowed by a crack.

2 ANNO DELLA MONTAGNA (Year of Mountains)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Note	Pay attention to the quality of the rock in the upper part of the route.

3 ELISA

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R1

4 SOLITUDINE (Solitude)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a/S1

5 COMICI (Comedians)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R2
Description	Small overhang with a delicate finger crack to protect with nuts or small friends.



6 DIEDRO DEL FÒ (Fò dihedral)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Description	Climb up through the dihedral to the right of a clear area.

7 SPIGOLO DEL FÒ (Fò ridge)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV+/R2
Description	Start common with the dihedral, then climb up along the ridge.

8 ANNI '60 (1960s)

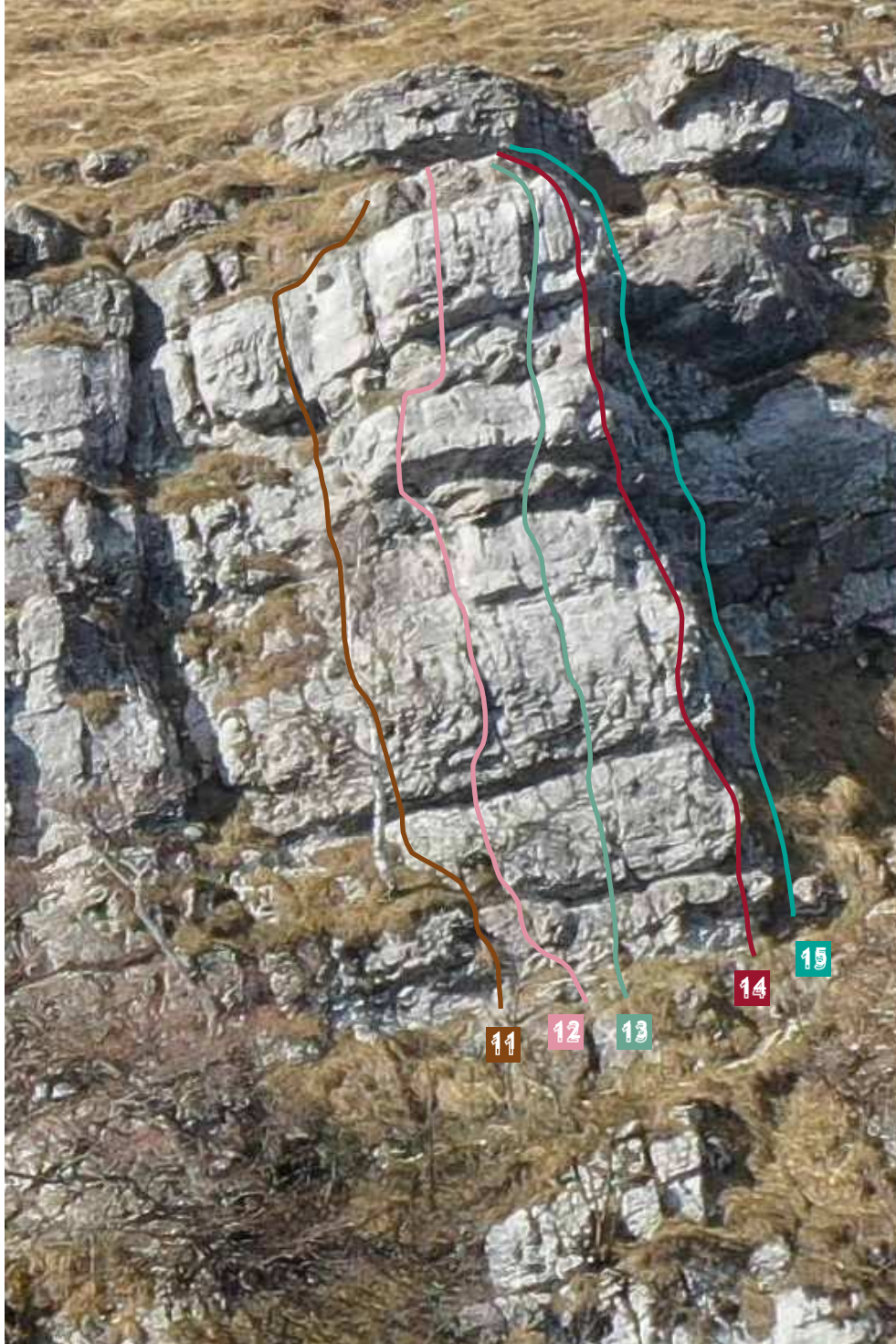
Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV/R2
Description	Climb the rock face and then head towards the dihedral on the left of the ridge.

9 VIA DEL FÒ (Fò route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	III/R2
Description	Small, closed dihedral in the middle of the wall.

10 CAMINACCIO DEL FÒ (Fò chimney)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	III/R2
Description	Grassy canal chimney.



11 OLINDA

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Description	Initial slabs to be passed by keeping to the left of the final overhang, exiting in a dihedral.

12 BRASIL

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R2
Description	Slabs at the base and overhangs in the last part.

13 STRAPIOMBO DEL FÒ (Fò overhang)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R I
Description	Head directly towards the cracked overhang.

14 DESTRA DEL FÒ (Right of Fò)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	III/R I
Description	Route on ridge with extraordinary carvings in the rock.

15 CAMINO DI DESTRA DEL FÒ (Right of Fò chimney)

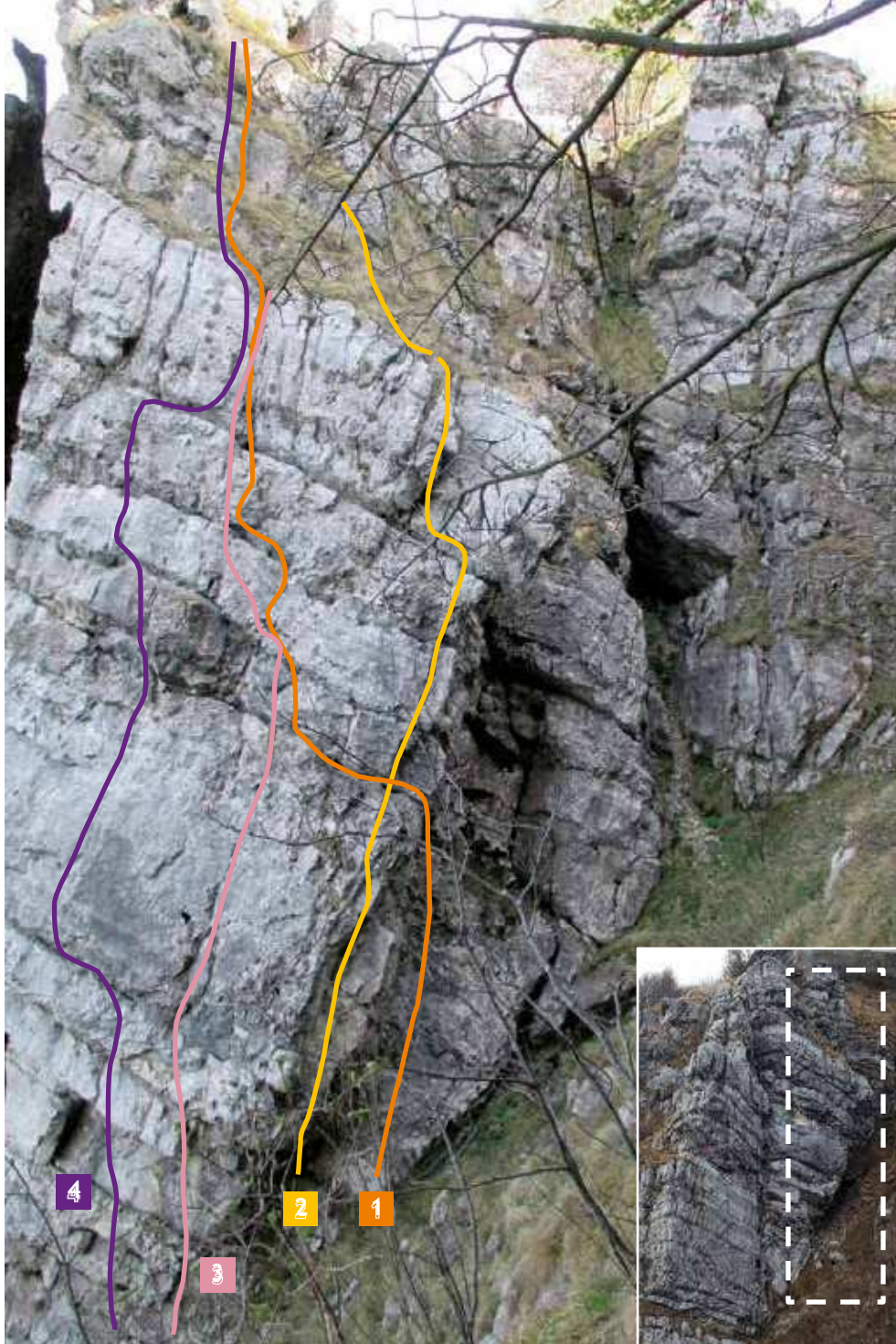
Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	II/R I
Description	Evident, easy canal.



From the heliport yard eastwards, follow the road up to right before the gate of the small barracks, flank the fence on the north side, descend the first canal. The routes are on the right bank of the canal. Most routes are not suitable for top-rope lowering as many unfold diagonally and along roofs.

Ventotto (Twenty-eighth)





VIA DI TUTTI (Every¹dy's route)

Classification Mountaineering

Difficulty IV/R I

Description Climb up the dihedral, go along the edge on the left, then continue straight.

CULO DELLA PIERA (²era's ass)

Classification Mountaineering

Difficulty N.L. A1/R2

TETTE DELLA PIERA (³iera's tits)

Classification Mountaineering

Difficulty V+, A2/R2

Description Start common with Via del Duilio, then rather than turning left, continue straight along a crack until you reach Via di tutti, which is to be followed up to the exit.

VIA DEL DUILIO (Du⁴o route)

Classification Mountaineering

Difficulty V+, A2/R2



5 SUPERCAMINO (Superchimney)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R3
Description	Climb throughout the chimney, difficult to protect oneself.

6 VENTOTTO (Twenty-eighth)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV/R1
Description	Climb the wall on the left of the chimney, along a diagonal, leftwards line; from the arrival belay station on a small ledge on the left of the ridge, it is possible to exit “on foot” and walk along a trail towards the Fò area.
Note	There is a belay station for top-rope lowering at the end of the rock face.

7 SPIGOLO DELLA VENTOTTO (Ridge of twenty-eighth)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV/R2

8 VIA DEL “LUIS” (Lewis route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: V+, A0; L2: VI+, A0/R1
Description	L1: climb up leftwards up to a bolt, then vertically to the belay station. L2: climb the small overhanging dihedral, then follow the right-hand crack (there are 2 cracks jutting out a lot).



9 VIA DEI TECNICI (Specialists' route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VII/R2
Description	From the base of the canal, climb up until you pass a grassy ledge, then continue between the ridge, which is to be followed, and Via del Luis up to a small terrace.

10 GENZIANELLA (Gentianella)

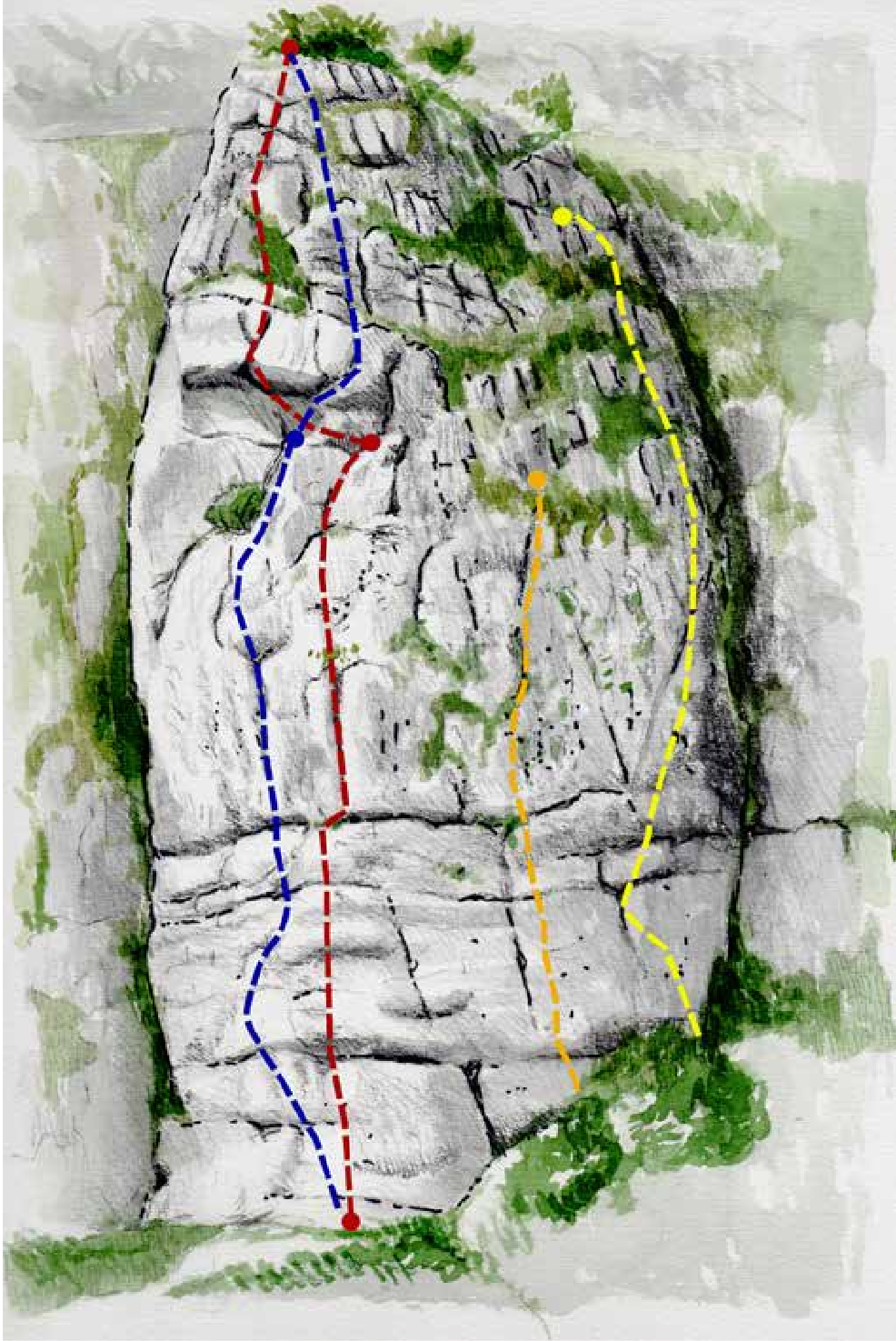
Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV/R1
Description	From the belay station exiting the slab of VENTOTTO route, climb up on rock spikes jutting out rightwards, then along a chimney-crack and vertically to the exit.

11 TRAVERSO DELLA VENTOTTO (Traverse of Twenty-eighth route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R1
Description	Traverse rightwards, then climb up to a rock spike, then straight physical step into the final chimney, exit on the right on top.

Titbit

The "Ventotto" (Twenty-eighth) route (which, later, gave its name to the canal as well) was thus named in memory of the March to Rome of 28th October 1922.



This sector unfolds starting from a little ledge, with a few metres' jump above the wood. Top-rope lowering is possible on most routes.

There are three recommended accesses. Option one: descend into the canale della Ventotto (Twenty-eighth canal) down to the bottom, walk around the rocky shoulder rightwards, then continue along the trail, which farther on becomes a ledge.

The second option is the steep little canal starting from Piazzale della Scientifica (Scientific Yard), now equipped with a fixed rope.

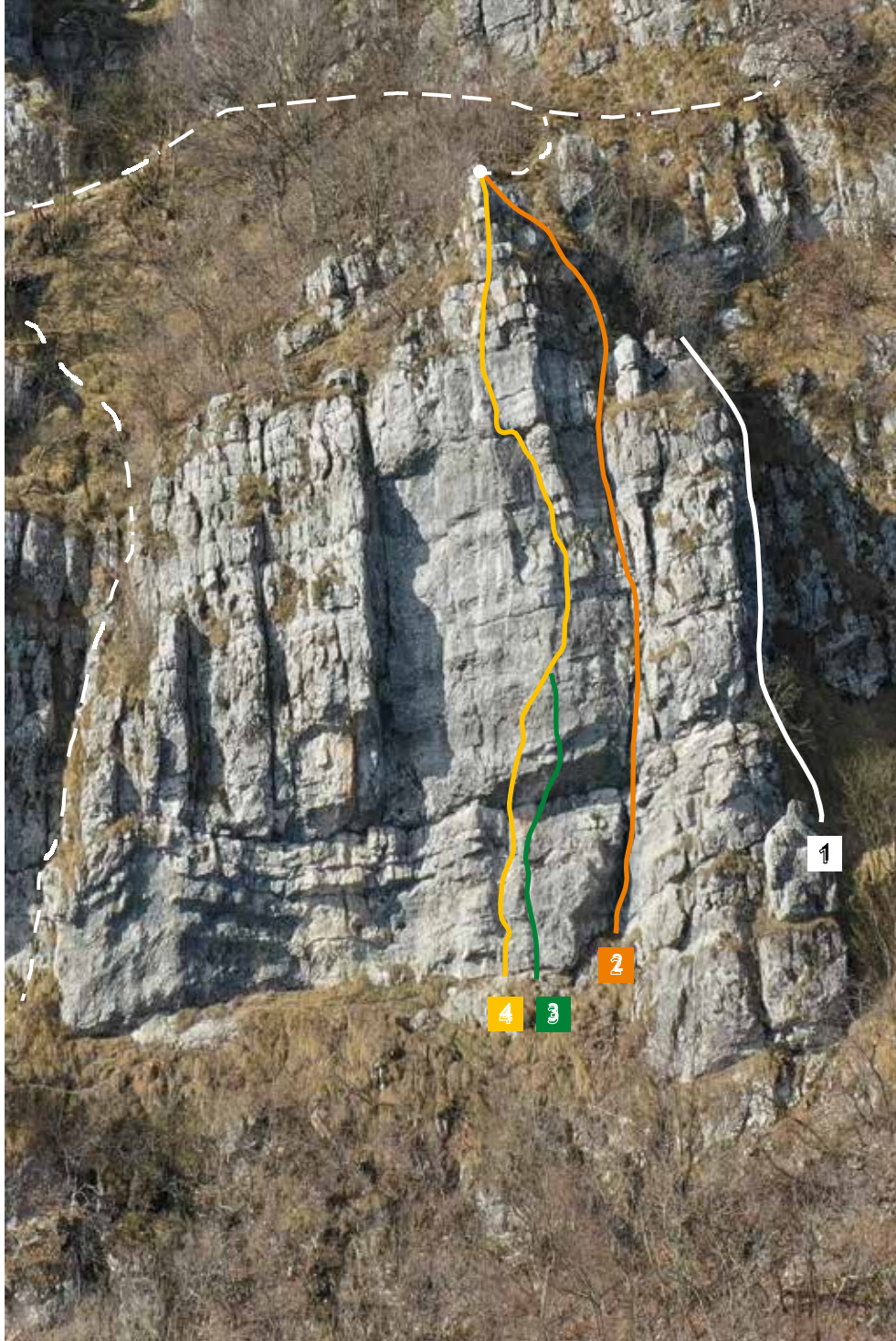
A third option is lowering off using the double-rope technique (from exactly 25 m) from the arrival belay station of Via Stranamore (Strangelove route). You will reach it from the Fò area, downstream from the start of Via Sinistra del Fò (Left of Fò route). From the ledge, head rightwards to a small ridge, you will shortly reach the belay station, behind a rock spike.

Titbit

The name of this sector reminds of the much more famous Ledge of Gods on the wild Julian Alps, a magnificent mountaineering itinerary which allows bypassing the whole Jof Fuart group at high altitude via an incredible series of ledges jutting out over the scariest of abysses.







1 CAMINETTO DEGLI DEI (Little chimney of gods)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	II+/R2
Description	Climb up the crack with a slight overhang on the right.

2 DIEDRO DI DESTRA (Right dihedral)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV/R2
Description	Follow the evident dihedral hard right.
Note	Pay attention to the quality of the rock.

3 POL POT

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	N.L./SI
Description	Climb up the slab under the evident overhang, after which continue on Stranamore (Strangelove).

4 STRANAMORE (Strangelove)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a/SI
Description	Climb straight up under a small roof which is passed on the left on good holds, then traverse rightwards and on a slab, on the left of the ridge, pass a small overhang and go right into an open dihedral, reach the belay station across ridges.
Note	Top-rope lowering is possible (60 m rope), or exit on the track leading to Fò area.



5 VIA SOGNANDO IL NOSE (Dreaming of the Nose route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6c+/7a/S
Description	Start common with Stranamore (Strangelove) route, after the first small overhang, it continues straight on a slab; scarcely visible notches.

6 LAMETTA (Small blade)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V-, A2/R2
Description	After climbing up a few metres, follow the ridge on the right, go around it, then climb up vertically until you pass the edge on the left, up through a slanting dihedral.

7 VIA DEL BUCK (Buck route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6b/SI
Start	The start is under a well marked dihedral halfway through Cengia degli Dei (Ledge of gods) route. The original route continues from the intermediate belay station with a bend on the right and then reaches the exit belay station through a final outside corner.

8 DIEDRO DI SINISTRA (Left-side dihedral)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V at start; then IV+/R2



9 VIA MARY (Mary route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V, A2/R2
Description	Itinerary done in aid climbing in the lower part. Peculiar natural hole in the rock. After a flat space, move towards the exit.

10 VIA DEL BARBAROSSA (Red-beard route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI, A0/R2
Description	Climb up to a crack on the right, up to the base of a slanted dihedral, then continue up to the exit.
Note	Unprotected in the second part, protectable using medium-large friends.

11 PI-FI

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V, A0/R2
Description	Start common with Via del Barbarossa (Red-beard route), then climb up leftwards up to an evident, slightly overhanging dihedral to be followed up to the exit.

12 VIA BORLA MIA GIÒ (Don't-fall-off route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6c/S2
Description	Very delicate starting rock face, then dihedral.



13 VIA EL TROMBA (The plumber route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6b/S1
Start	Start on the right of Via dell'Anna (Anne route).

14 VIA DELL'ANNA (Anne route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R2
Description	Climb up vertically passing two overhangs. Then a little on the left on articulated rocks up to the exit.

15 OMBRELLA (Umbrella)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a+/S2
Description	Pass two laborious, consecutive overhangs with reaches, then free climbing up to a tree and beyond to the belay station.

16 ERMES PSICONAUTA (Hermes psychonaut)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a+/S2



17 ANALISI VERTICALE (Vertical analysis)

Classification Sport

Difficulty 6a+/S2

18 TETTO DUROFF (Duroff roof)

Classification Mountaineering

Difficulty L1: VI; L2: VII+/R1

Description L1: pass an initial overhang, then bend a few metres to the right, then climb up the ridge and up an articulated crack, then climb across a slab up to the belay station on the left. L2: evident, cracked and overhanging dihedral.
It is possible to bypass the roof by exiting positively to the right on grassy ridges, III grade.

19 INCONTRO AL CHIAR DI LUNA (Rendezvous in the moonlight) VIA DEL MIRACOLO (Miracle route) (see page 181)

Classification Sport

Difficulty L1: 6a+/S2; L2: 6a/S2

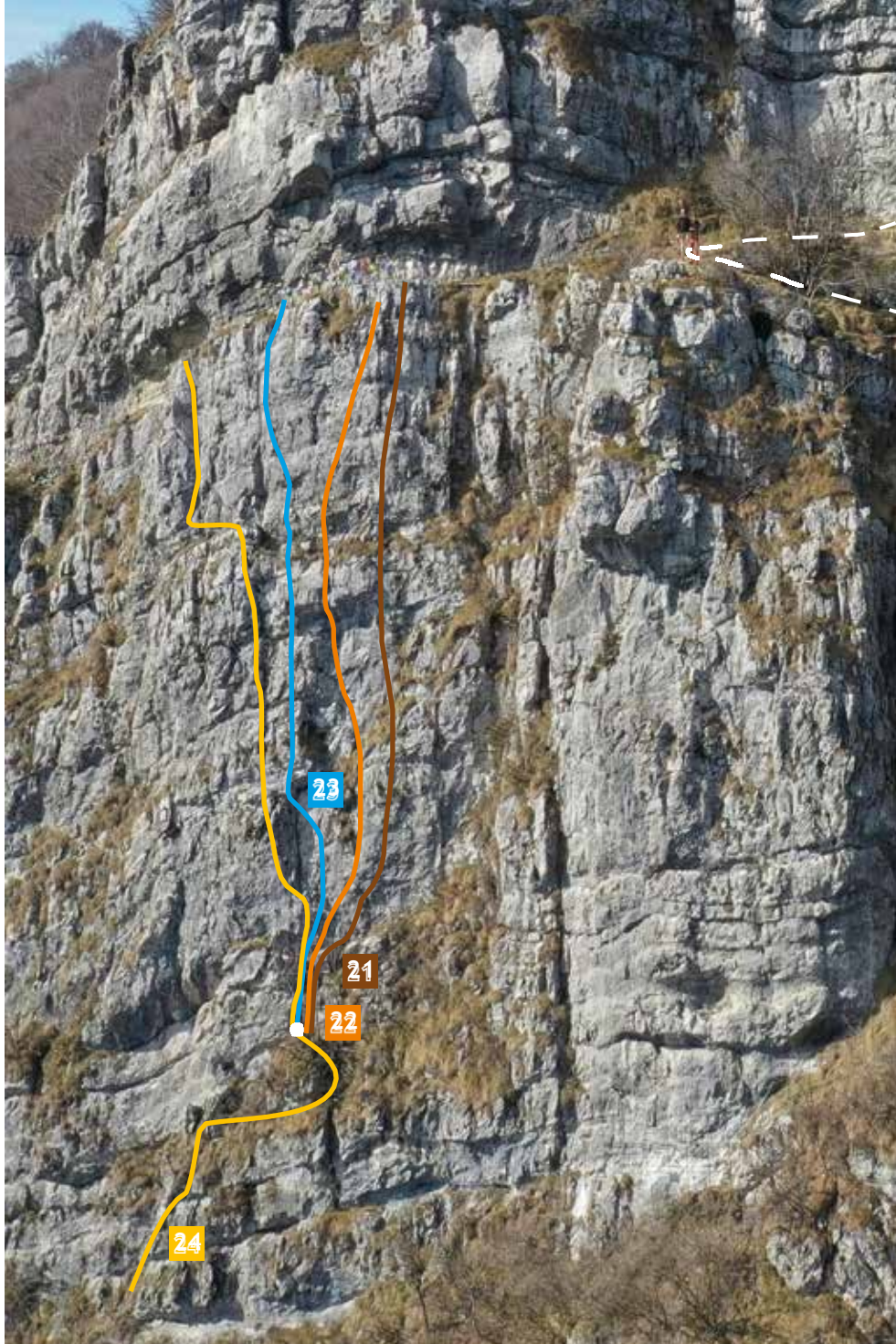
Description L1: rock face in the lower part, then across small cracks and holes in the upper part.
L2: right to the right of the marked roof where Duroff goes.

20 VIA DEL GINEPRO (Juniper route)

Classification L1: Sport - L2: Mountaineering

Difficulty L1: 6b/S2; L2: V+/R2

Description L1: rock face route on the left of the previous one.
L2: mountaineering pitch going to the left of the roof.



21 NOSTRALINO

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a/S2
Start	From the intermediate belay station of the small ladder.

22 VIA DEL PANINO (Sandwich route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a/S2
Description	From the intermediate belay station of Scaletta (Small ladder) route, climb up vertically following the bolting and passing an overhanging crack.

23 VIA DEL TEMPORALE (Storm route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	5c/S2
Start	From the intermediate belay station of Scaletta.

24 SCALETTA (Small ladder)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: II; L2: III/IV/R2
Description	L1: climb up a grassy ramp bypassing some boulders up to a nice, small, equipped terrace. L2: climb up a small dihedral, then continue on the left, all along dihedrals and cracks, up to the top trail. On top, before the traverse leftwards, it is possible to climb up straight via a small crack directly to the trail.



25 VIA DELLE GUIDE (Guides' route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	5c/S2
Start	From the basal bedrock of Scaletta (Small ladder) route, go up straight across rocks and grass up to an evident start belay station.
Description	From the belay station, climb up over a few boulders leftwards, then continue through an dihedral.

26 VIA DEL VENTO (Wind route)

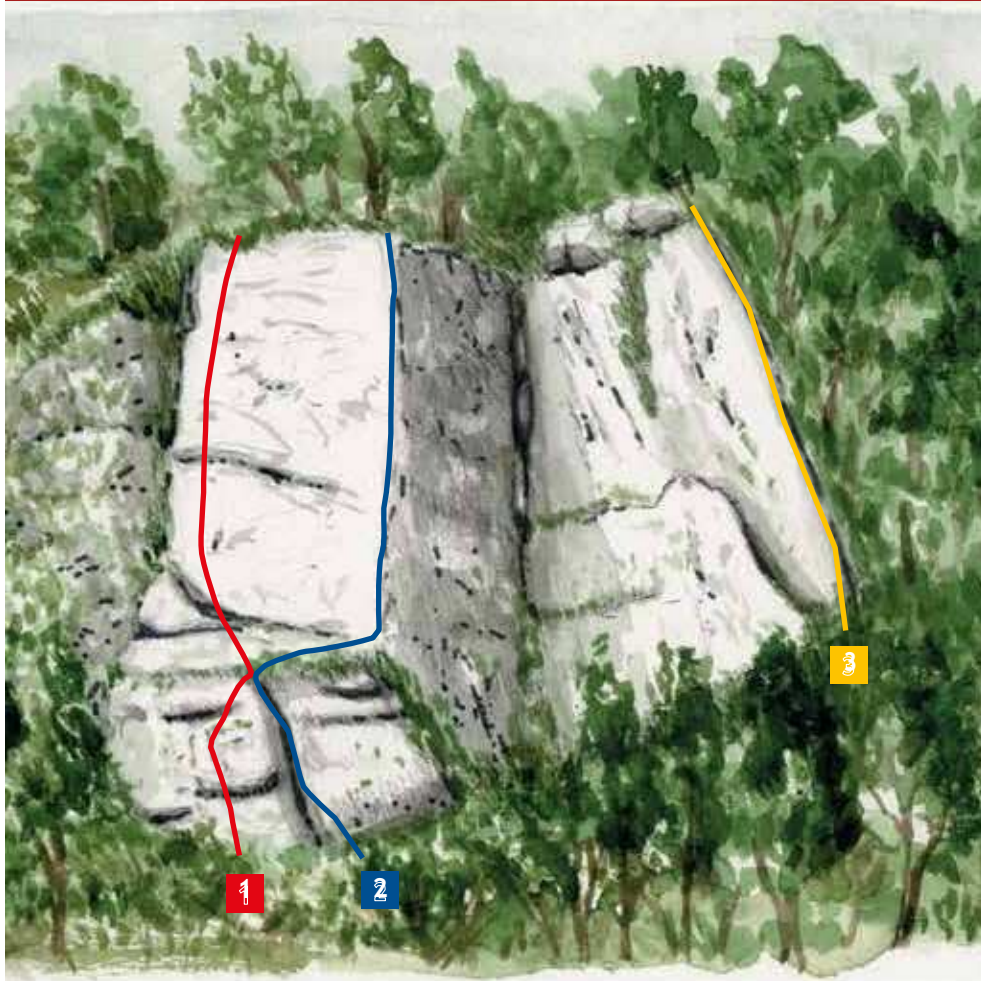
Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VII+ (V+/A0)/R2
Description	From the small tree, go up the crack/overhanging dihedral, then follow upwards more broken rocks up to the trail of Scaletta (Small ladder) route.

27 LACHI LINE

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI-/R2
Description	Pass an overhang, reaching the base of a yellow dihedral: follow it up to a roof, then exit towards the ridge on the right. Continue on more broken rocks up to the exit.

LACHI LINE

Lachi is the name of the dog ever in tow of one of the many developers.



This is an isolated structure in the wood underneath the Settore Cengia degli Dei (Ledge of gods sector). It is reached following the steel cable some ten metres under the start of Via del Ginepro (Juniper route). Go down through the wood following the trail traces, follow the arrows and the cairns.

To reach the routes, go down on the left across small rocks and grass: itineraries from left to right.

1 COMETA ROSSA (Red comet)

Classification	Mountaineering
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Difficulty	III+/R1
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2 ESTASI VIOLA (Violet ecstasy)

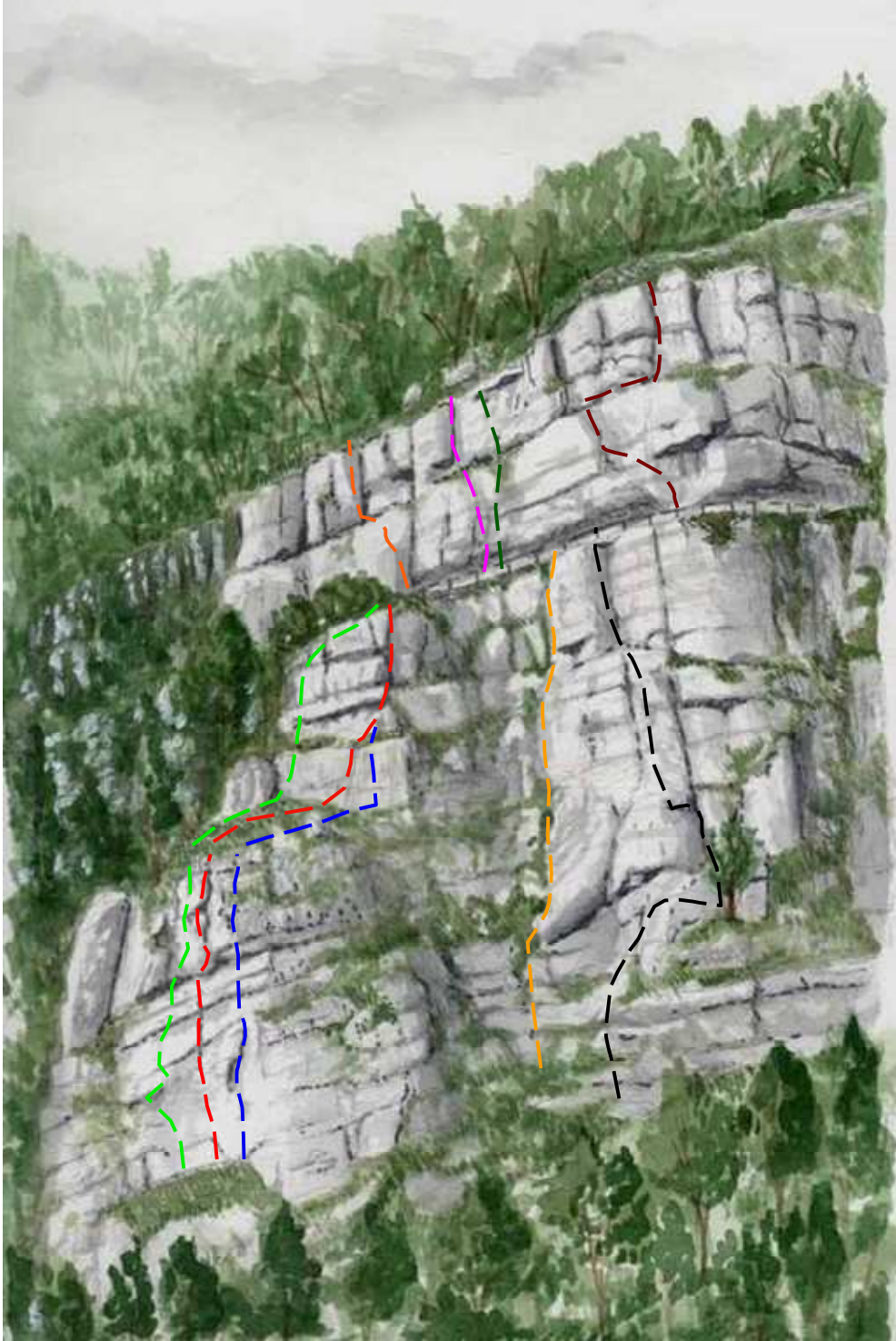
Classification	Mountaineering
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Difficulty	III/R1
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3 SPIGOLO FLUIDO (Fluid ridge)

Classification	Mountaineering
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Difficulty	II/R2
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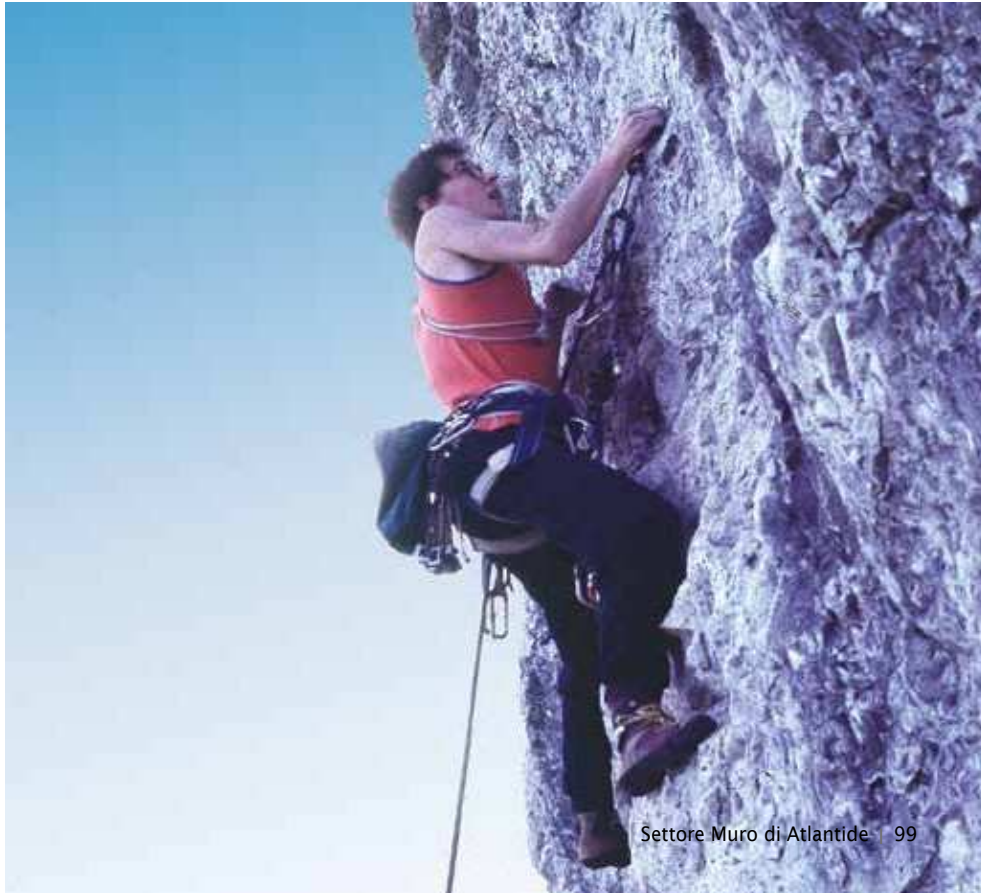


Atlantide

(Atlantis Wall Sector)

This sector is located underneath the Cengia degli Dei (Ledge of Gods), and reached by going further on eastwards. Its name derives from its being very far away from the main sectors and trails, only few inquisitive people and aficionados usually frequent it.

1980s on Gerontocrazia (Gerontocracy)



Settore Muro di Atlantide | 99



1 **PERNICIOSISSIMI CLIMBER (Most pernicious climbers)**

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a+/SI
Description	Climb on notches/handles, distant from one another but very clear.

2 **STAR PEOPLE**

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6c/SI
Description	Itinerary on compact and overhanging structure.

3 **CORTO CIRCUITO (Short circuit)**

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6c/SI
Description	Very short but intense itinerary.

4 **GERONTOCRAZIA (Gerontocracy)**

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6c/SI
Description	Very short but intense itinerary. Easy start, then more vertical with reaches.



5 OTTOCENTO (Eight hundred)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6c+/SI
Description	Compact rock, technical rock face, then it turns right and ends up on Gerontocrazia (Gerontocracy).

6 LA VERGINE DI NORIMBERGA (The Nuremberg vergin)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	L1: 6c; L2: 5a/SI
Description	L1: initially climb up a slab under the evident, big detached rock blade, which is passed by keeping right (pay attention), then climb up the evident roof. L2: move to the right and follow the evident grassy ledge (there is a lowering belay station), then across a cracked slab it connects to Led Zeppelin route by passing the evident dihedral.

7 KILLER

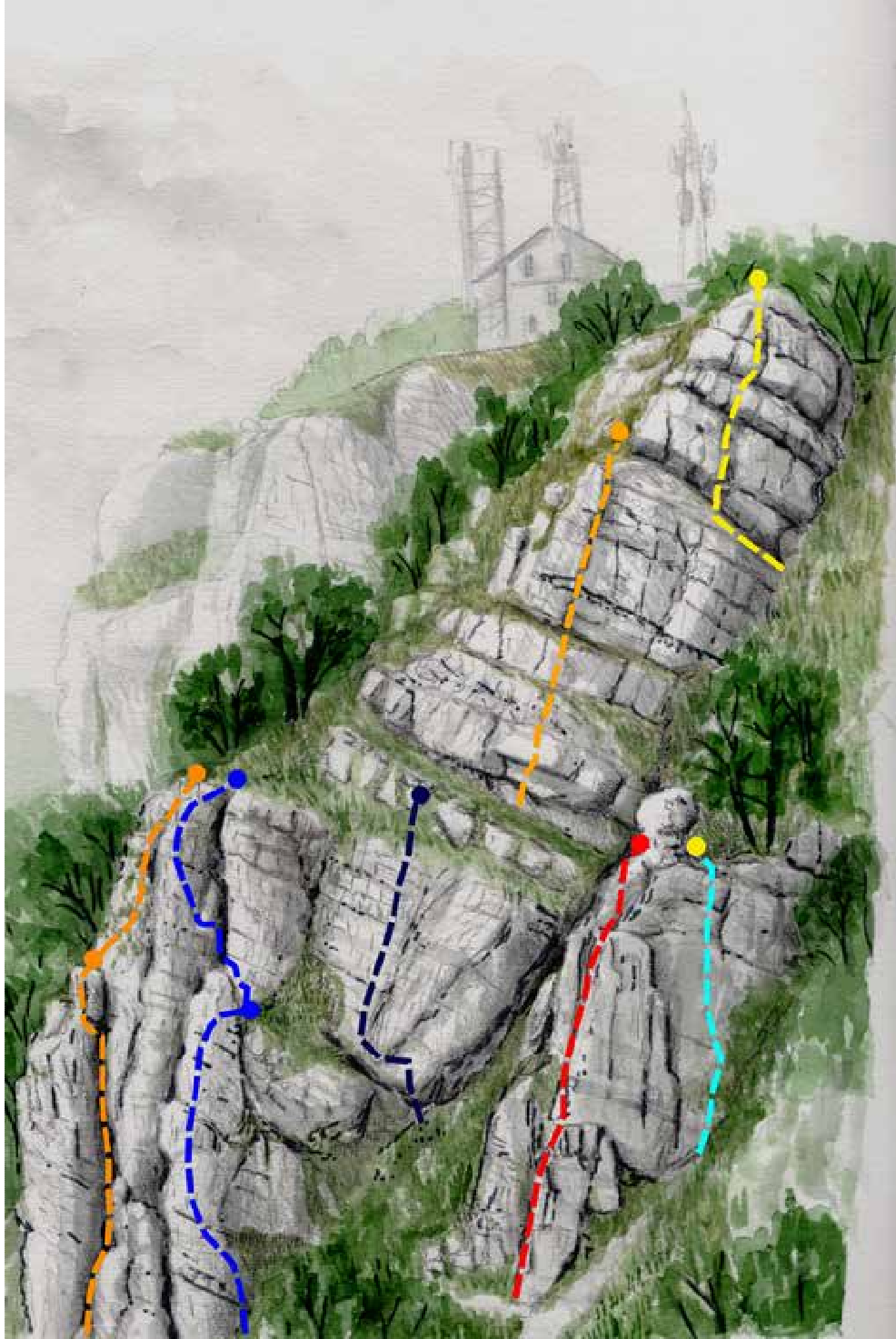
Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a+/SI

8 LED ZEPPELIN

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	L1: 6a/SI; L2: 5a/SI

9 BLUE TRANE

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	L1: 6b+/SI; L2: 5b/SI

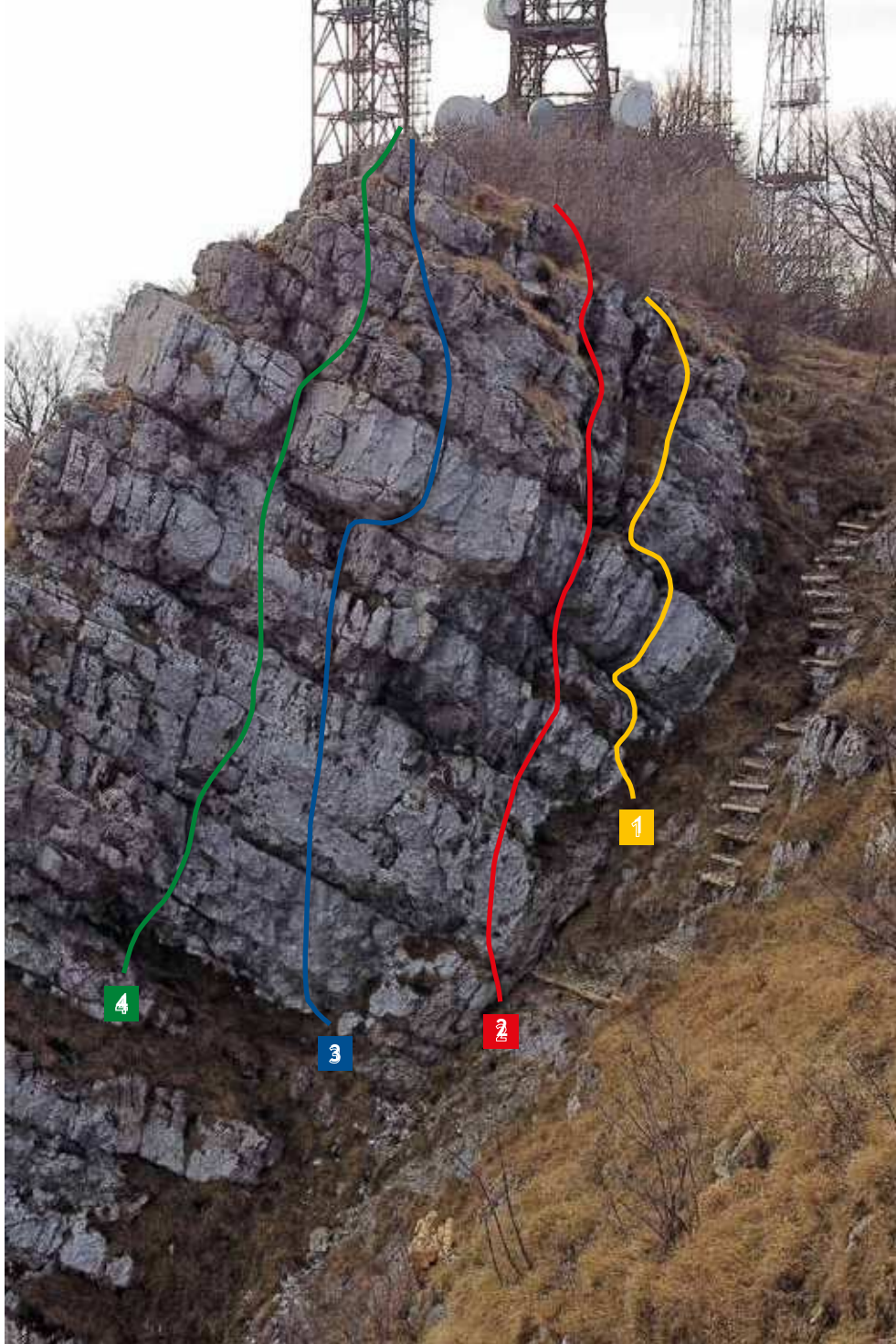


From the heliport yard, take the first canal you encounter, passing the white and red handrail.

The routes are on the right bank of the canal, which is named after the first easy routes opened at Campo dei Fiori. Many routes are not suitable for top-rope lowering.

Spigolo ABC (ABC Ridge)





1 VIA VECCHIA (Old route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R2
Description	Climb up the crack above the start and follow it up to the exit; to be protected integrally.

2 TRE STAFFE (Three aiders)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VII (V+, AI)/R2
Description	Pass three overhanging ridges.

3 GORBACIOV (Gorbaciev)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6c+/S2
Note	Difficult exit from overhang.

4 PASQUALOTTO

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV/R2
Description	Pass some easy overhangs following the weak points of the rock.



CIPOLLA (Onion) 5

Classification Mountaineering

Difficulty IV+/R1

Description Itinerary up through an evident dihedral, then bypass a small roof on the left in the last part.

JOAQUIME 6

Classification Mountaineering

Difficulty V+/R2

Description Climb up the slab with hourglass and cordelette, then go through a crack on the right, then to the exit.





7 PIAZZA (Plaza)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI/R2
Description	Follow the series of small dihedrals and cracks, keeping to the right of the ridge beyond which Zeta Zero route goes.

8 ZETA ZERO (Zed zero)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6b/S2
Description	Pass the marked roof at the start taking advantage of some hidden holes, then to the ledge on the left and up to a compact, cracked dihedral, then go towards the exit across broken rocks on the left of the ridge.

9 CLESSIDRIANA (Hourglasses route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Description	Climb up the carved slab rightwards heading to the evident hourglasses to be equipped autonomously.

10 RIONERO (Dark brook)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV+/R1
Description	Follow the cracks and natural carvings in the rock.



11 MERENDA (Snack)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Description	Start on a slight overhang, traverse left, then pass the eaves towards the exit.

12 PLUVIO NON VUOLE (Jupiter will not)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a+/SI

13 VIA DELLA GRONDA ABC (ABC eaves route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	5b/SI



14 SPIGOLO DELL'ABC (ABC ridge)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: IV; L2: IV/R2
Description	Very instructive route in two lengths; from the small terrace of the intermediate belay station, cross leftwards passing a crack. (there is a lowering belay station before the small terrace).

15 VARIANTE DI USCITA SPIGOLO DELL'ABC (ABC ridge exit variant)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R2
Description	From the belay station, climb up vertically with a stretched step rather than to traverse leftwards.

16 CAMINO DELL'ABC (ABC chimney)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	III+/R2
Description	Follow the series of chimneys and big steps up to the terrace, where there is a belay station; then continue on L2 of Spigolo dell'ABC (ABC ridge).



(Grotto Sector)

To reach this sector, go around the right bank of the lower part of the canale ABC (ABC canal), up to a large and characteristic grotto. The legend has it that bear prints were found here very long ago.

Almost all the routes are divided into 2 rope pitches, and therefore they are not suitable for top-rope lowering.





1 TETTO PINARDI (Pinardi roof)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV, AI/RI
Description	Athletic crack at the start (aid climbing). Exit via L2 of ABC.
Note	There is an intermediate lowering belay station.

2 SPIGOLO DELLE FORMICHE (Ants ridge)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	III/RI

3 SPERONE DELLA GROTTA (Grotto spur)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R2

4 SPIGOLO GIALLO (Yellow ridge)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Description	Go throughout the ridge vertically, until you exit on flat ground where you'll find an equipped belay station common with Spigolo ABC (ABC Ridge).



5 DESTRA DELLA GROTTA (Right of the grotto)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Start	Original start inside the grotto on the right side via an often humid crack. Alternative start on a spur outside the grotto on the right.

6 VIA DEGLI SBAGLI (Mistakes route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Description	Three metres above the small terrace, go around the ridge on the left and continue straight.

7 SINISTRA DELLA GROTTA (Left of the grotto)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV+,V/R2
Description	Via rocky cliffs, follow a vague dihedral leftwards, at the end of which, connect with the belay station of Destra della Grotta (Right of the grotto) route by a 4 metres' traverse and final protrusion.

8 VIA DEI BOCCIA (Boys' route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R2
Description	Start between Camino (Chimney) route and Sinistra della Grotta (Left of the grotto) route.



9 CAMINO DELLA GROTTA (Grotto chimney)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: III+; L2: II/R2
Description	L1: climb up through the chimney up to the belay station. L2: via starting rock face and then via broken rocks and grass up to a trail trace.

VIA DEL FRASSINO (ash tree route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Description	Climb up the basal rock face for 7 metres, then turn right up to the ridge and continue straight across slight, well-hung overhangs.

1980s, Sinistra della Grotta (Left of the Grotto) route





11 VIA DEI SANTI (Saints' route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI (V, AI)/R2
Description	Climb up to under the overhangs which are passed directly – originally done with aiders.

12 STUKAS

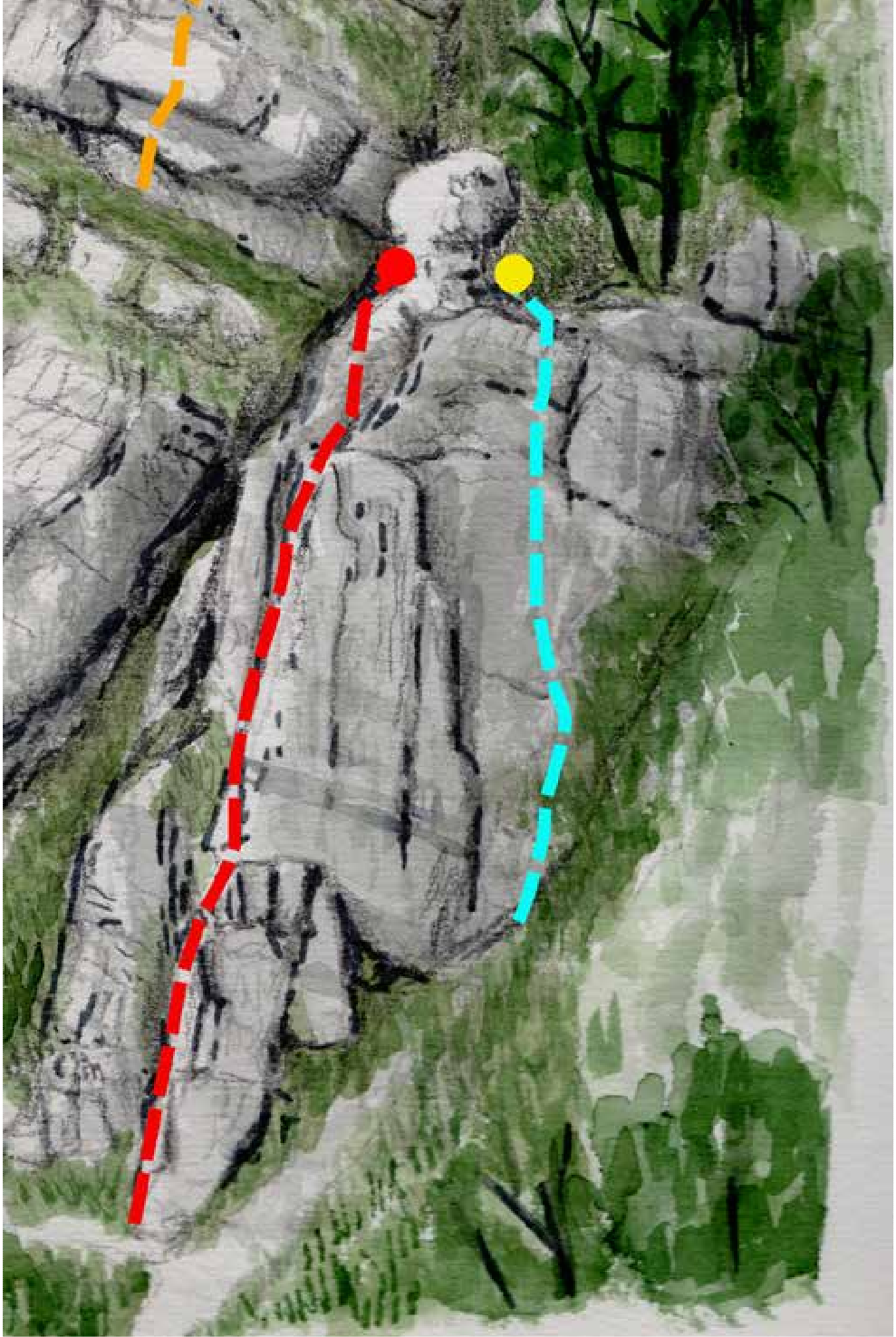
Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Description	Climb up vertically across cracks, keep left towards an overhang, then straight up to a recess and then right across broken rocks and grass up to the belay station.

13 DUE HOMBRE (Two men)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	5c/SI
Description	Pass two consecutive, laborious overhangs with reaches, then go upwards to a tree and beyond to the belay station.

14 VOLO D'ALIANTE (Glider flight)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI/R2
Description	Route of uncommon beauty, opened with traditional pegs.



This is a spur topped by a characteristic mushroom-shaped rock, on the left bank of the canale ABC (ABC canal).

The name "Rudera" (debris) is derived from the golden years of Grand Hotel Campo dei Fiori, when the exhausted coals from the stoves and ovens used in the Grand Hotel for heating and cooking, were emptied in the canal next to the spur.

Spigolo della Rudera (Rudera ridge)





1 SPIGOLO DELLA RUDERA (Rudera ridge)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV/R2
Description	Follow the ridge; halfway through it, there is a possible variant through a chimney under a stuck boulder.

2 TRE CHIODI (Three pegs)

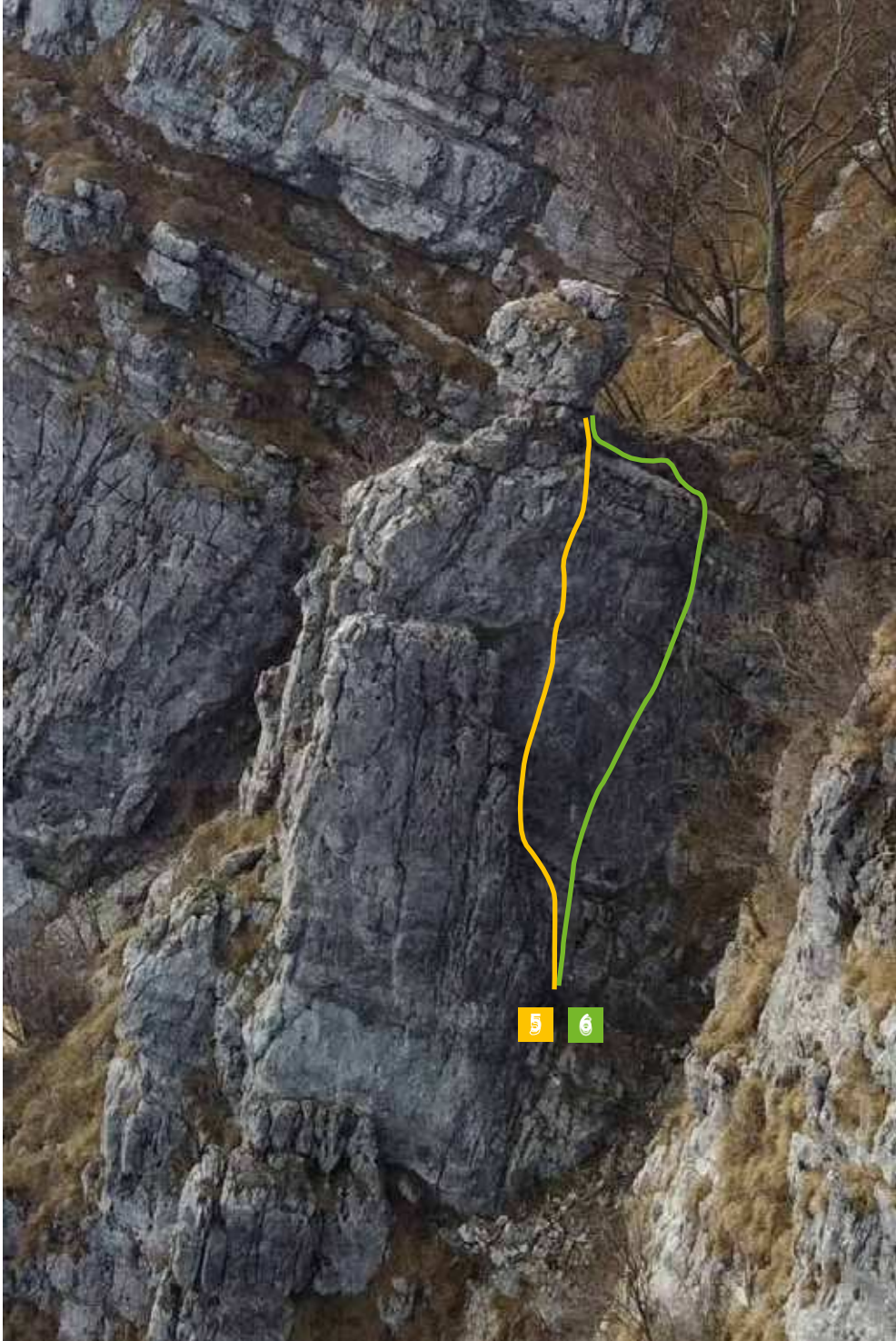
Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R2
Description	Start on a delicate rock face, then climb up through a dihedral and pass an overhang on the left keeping one metre to the right of the ridge.

3 PARETINA DELLA RUDERA (Small Rudera wall)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV/R2
Description	Climb up on the starting rock face, then over a slight overhang on articulated, well protectable rocks.

4 CAMINO DELLA RUDERA (Rudera chimney)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	III+/R2
Description	Follow the chimney strictly.



VIA DELLA MATURITÀ (Maturity route)

Classification Sport

Difficulty 6a/SI

PLACCA BRULÈ (Mulled wine slab)

Classification Mountaineering

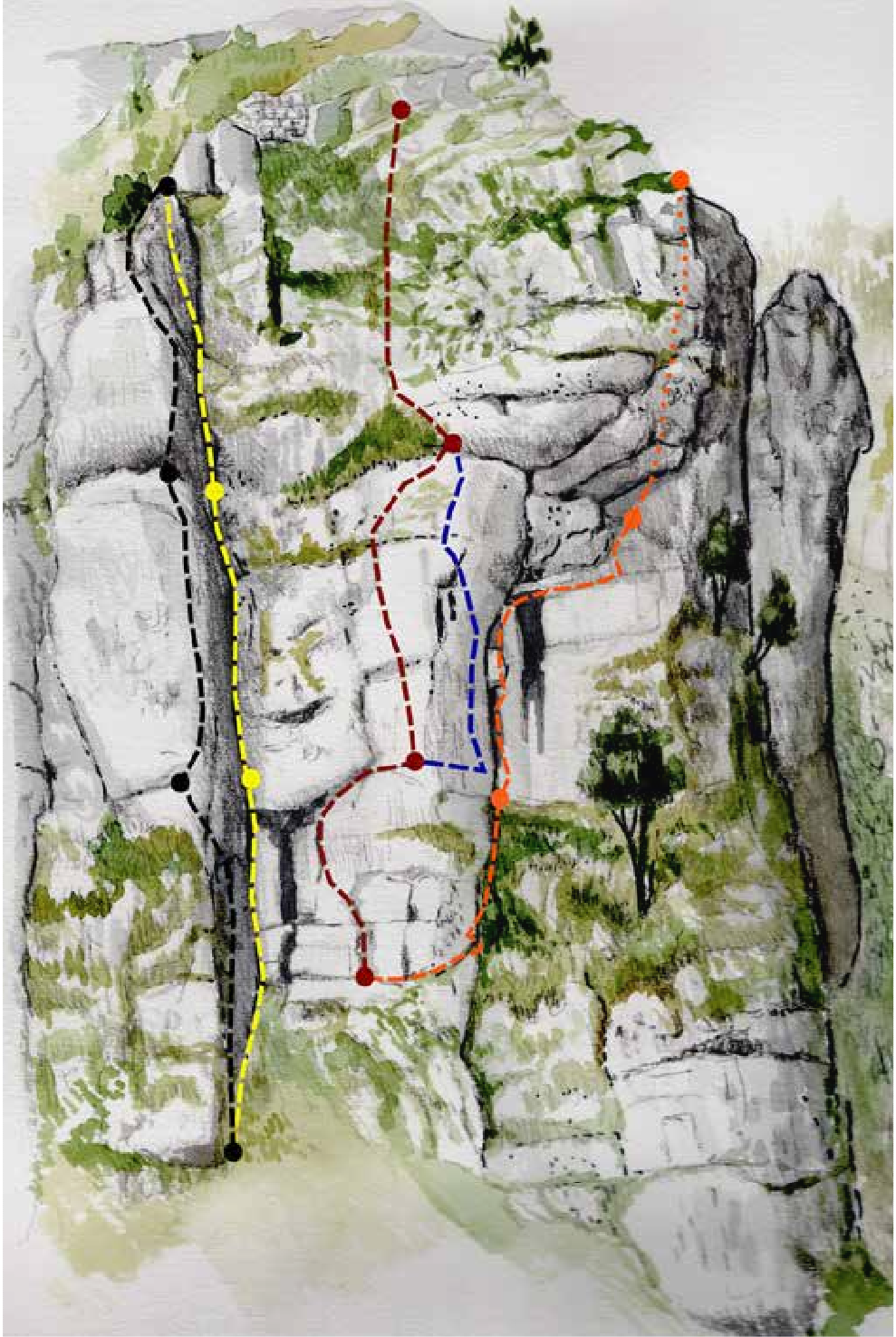
Difficulty VI/R2

Description Follow vertically the compact rock face taking advantage of the natural holes.



Tidbit

The "Placca brulè" (Mulled wine slab) route was named after a misadventure happened to a poor soul who, after a fall, got hung upside down and so hurled the mulled wine he had foolishly drunk before starting up.



(Butterfly Sector)

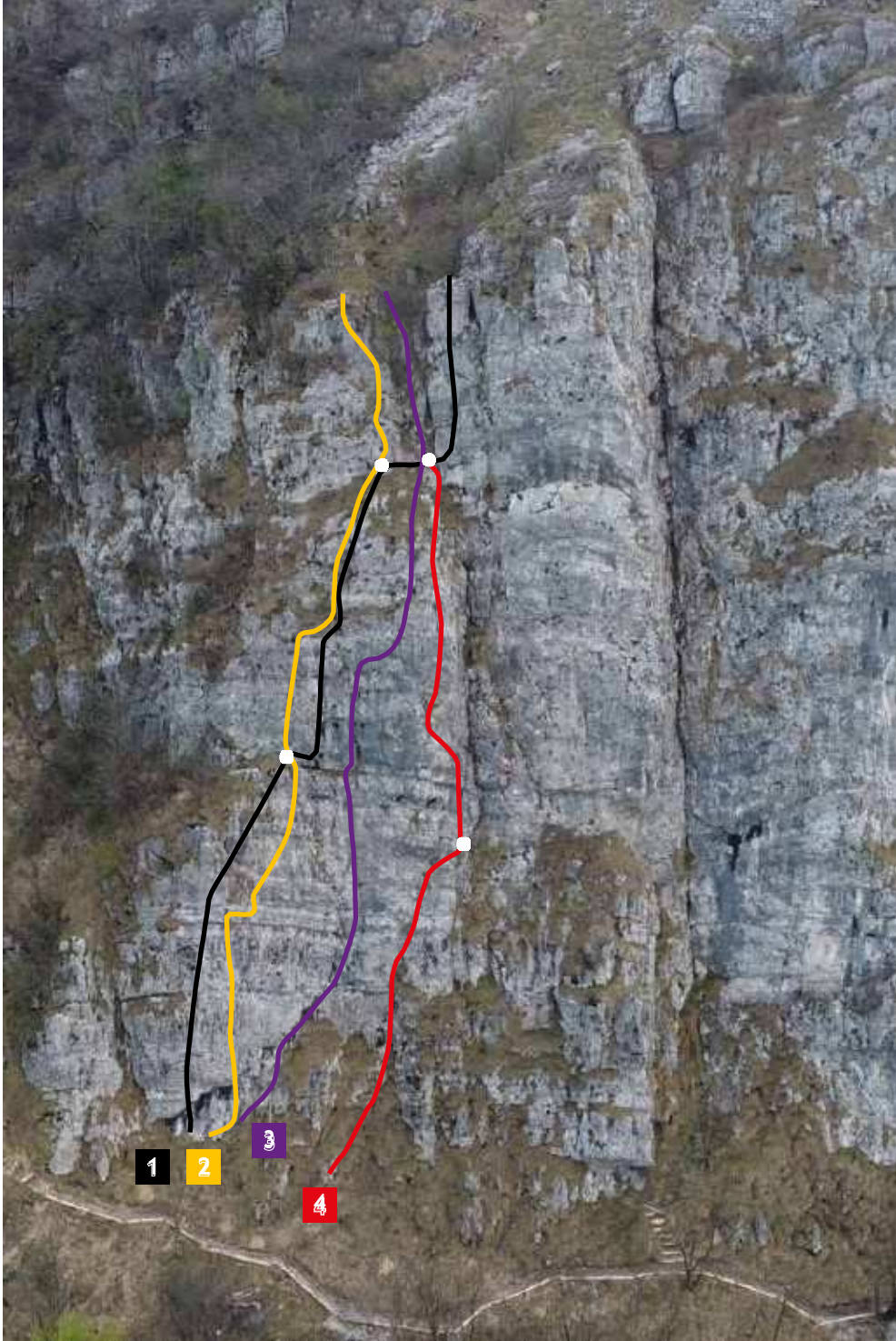
The Settore Farfalla (Butterfly Sector), perhaps the most “dolomitic” among the sectors and the one with the longest routes, is reached after leaving behind the lowest point of Rudera and continuing westwards along an easy trail.

The routes unfold over the large wall that can be seen from the trail, from left to right, up to a deep dihedral from which the characteristic outside corner of the Torrione (Tower) comes out.

Some routes start from the small terraces that hold the intermediate belay stations. The routes in this sector are not suitable for top-rope lowering.

1980s, on Ultima Spiaggia (Last beach) route





1 ULTIMA SPIAGGIA (Last beach)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	L1: 5c; L2: 4a; L3: 5c/SI
Description	From the belay station of L1, traverse a few metres rightwards, then follow the dihedral-crack.

2 VIA DELLA PIRAMIDE (Pyramid route)

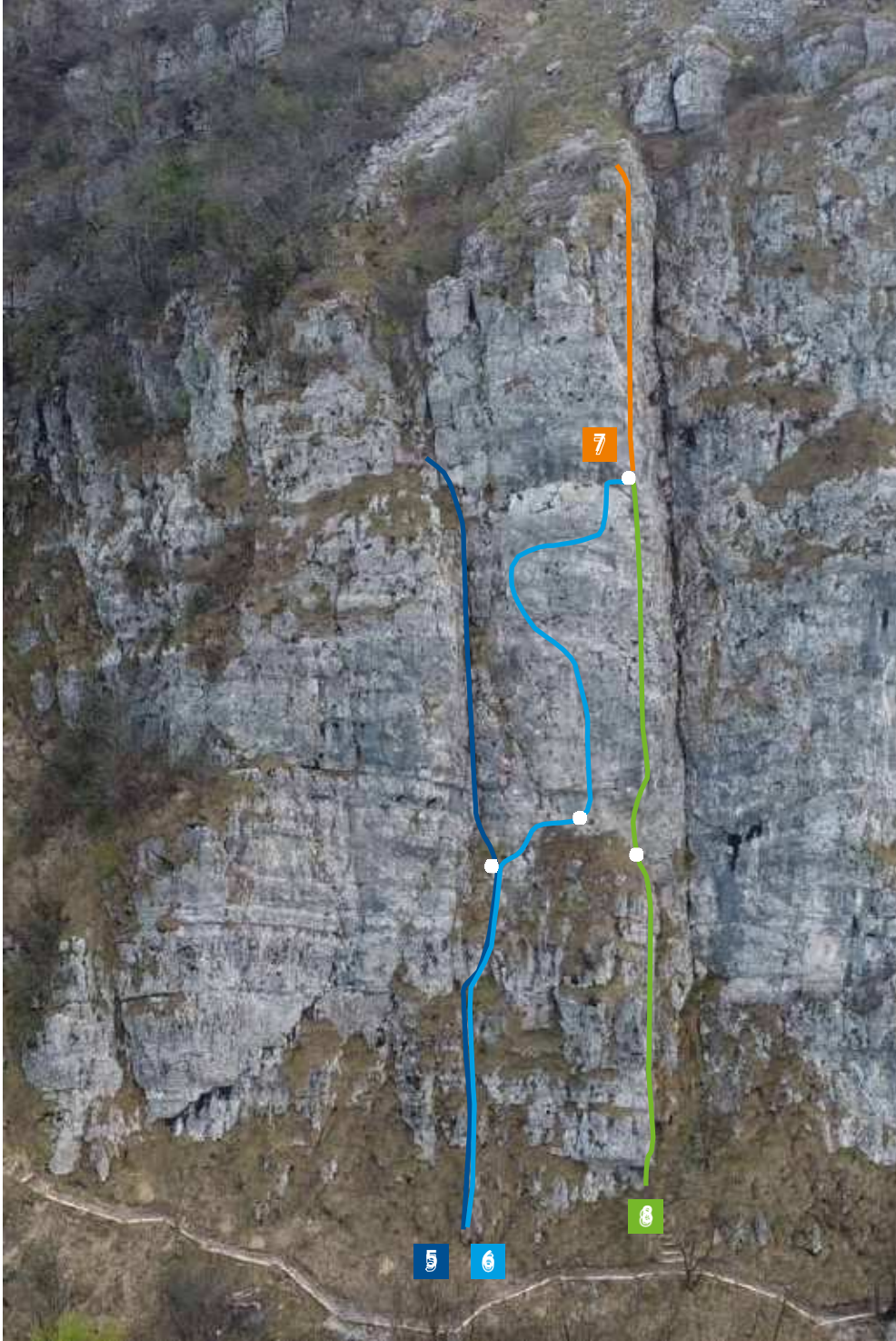
Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: IV; L2: IV+/R2
Description	L1: Climb up the initial small dihedral and reach a small, convenient terrace. L2: continue directly via the small wall overhead, then across broken rocks up to the exit on the yard.

3 VIA DEL MARIO (Mario route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: V; L2: V+, A0/R2

4 VIA DONATA (Donata route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: III; L2: V, A1/R2
Description	L1: gain the ridge in diagonal ascent rightwards up to the first belay station. L2: pass on the left of a recess and follow the edge of the ridge up to the second belay station, from here exit towards the yard following Via del Mario (Mario route) or Ultima spiaggia (Last beach).



5 DIEDRO SAN PAOLO (Saint Paul dihedral)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: III; A1; L2: V/R2
Start	It is recommended to climb up the first pitch of Spigolo del Muro a Secco (Dry-stone-wall ridge) route), then move leftwards up to the belay station.

6 VIA DEL PIPPO (Pippo route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: III; L2: V, A1/R2
Description	L1: first length in common with Diedro San Paolo (Saint Paul Dihedral) with belay station 5 metres further to the right. L2: continue in aid climbing and traverse leftwards. Then move back to the right and go up to above the vertical axis of the intermediate belay station.

7 VIA DEL BEBY (Beby route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV+, A1/R2

8 SPIGOLO DEL MURO A SECCO (Dry-stone-wall ridge)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: IV, A1; L2: IV/R2
Description	L1: climb up the ridge and continue across rocks and grass up to the belay station common with Via del Pippo (Pippo route). L2: move a couple of metres to the right, then continue straight up to the second belay station of Via del Pippo (Pippo route). To exit, go throughout Via del Beby (Beby route).



9 VIA WALTER (Walter route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: V; L2: VI/R2
Description	L1: from the start, go up through the left “face” of the dihedral, belay station common with Muro a Secco (Dry stone wall) route. L2: from the belay station, start on the left on a compact rock face, then continue straight across overhanging rocks up to the end.

10 ROSSI E LUCIANA (Rossi and Luciana)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Description	Just before the belay station, traverse leftwards and gain the ridge.

11 MURO A SECCO (Dry stone wall)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: IV, AI; L2: V/R2
Description	L1: climb up the grassy bedrock up to the base of a marked dihedral, which is to be followed up to the belay station, under a roof. L2: pass it, then continue up through the dihedral up to the end of the itinerary.

Giovanni Ambrosetti

Giovanni Ambrosetti, from Varese, greatest mountaineer and Mountain Guide as well as National Mountain Rescue Instructor, opened two beautiful sport routes in Settore Scientifica e Torriore (Scientific and Tower sectors) over the years. Both routes are at present the limit of difficulty on Campo dei Fiori.



12 VITA SOSPESA (Hanging life)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a+, 5c/SI
Description	L1: follow the right edge of the evident black faces of compact rock rightwards. L2: from the belay station, small traverse leftwards, then continue straight.

13 FARFALLA (Butterfly)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: V+; L2: V; L3: IV/R2
Description	L1: climb straight, then pass a small bulge and traverse leftwards, then go through an dihedral and then rightwards to reach the belay station. L2: climb up straight passing 2 overhangs spaced out by a rock face, then climb slanting rightwards up to the belay station. L3: traverse leftwards then, after passing a small overhang, follow a series of dihedrals, among grass and broken rocks up to the exit. The original route goes up straight and reaches the belay station from where L2 starts.

14 BOSCHETTO SOSPESO (Hanging thicket)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: II; L2: IV; L3: V/R2
Description	L1: start common with Farfalla (Butterfly). Follow the characteristic ledge rightwards, going around the ridge, and reach the belay station, at the base of the overhead rock face, which makes the right face of a large dihedral. L2: climb up the dihedral up to a recess under the roof closing it, then traverse rightwards, reaching a large terrace. L3: pass the following crack, to get to the final chimney, which is to be climbed up on the right side.

15 SPIGOLO SAN GIUSEPPE (Saint Joseph's ridge)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV+, A2/R1
Description	Start from the belay station of the first pitch of Farfalla. Climb up straight up to under an overhang, then to the right and then straight again via bolts up to the second small terrace of Farfalla.



16 TRAVERSO DEL TERENCEO (Terence traverse)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R2
Description	Start from the belay station of the first pitch of Farfalla (Butterfly). Start in diagonal ascent rightwards up to under a roof, then continue on Via del Giuseppe (Joseph route).

17 RONDINELLE (Swallows)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI/R4
Description	Start from the belay station of the first pitch of Farfalla (Butterfly). Traverse rightwards up to the ridge, go up along the edge up to chiodo del Giuseppe (Joseph peg), then continue on the left (along a non-protectable stretch).

18 VIA DEL GIUSEPPE (Joseph route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+/R2
Description	Climb up into the dihedral of Boschetto sospeso (Hanging thicket) for about 8 m, then traverse leftwards on slab, pass the roof and then go across a rock face and along an articulated dihedral-chimney, exiting at the belay station.

19 CINCENTFRANCH (Five hundred francs)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V, A2/R2
Description	Climb up the dihedral of Boschetto sospeso (Hanging thicket) for 10 m, continue on the left following the bolts, pass the overhang and exit on the recess with grass, traverse leftwards up to the belay station.

20 VIA DELL'AMBROGIO (Ambrose route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV+, A0/R1
Description	Start from the second small terrace of Farfalla (Butterfly). Climb up rightwards, leaving rightwards the row of bolts of Via Trieste (Trieste route).



21 VIA TRIESTE (Trieste route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V, A1/R1
Description	Start from the second small terrace of Farfalla (Butterfly). Climb up diagonally rightwards and traverse horizontally all the eaves rightwards following the bolts, go around the ridge and climb up straight up to the belay station.

22 MILA LIRA (Thousand liras)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	N.L. A2/R2
Description	Start from the second small terrace of Boschetto sospeso (Hanging thicket). From the hanging belay station, follow a series of bolts on the overhang up to a grassy dihedral and broken rocks, up to the exit (very exposed).

23 PI-PI

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V, A1/R2
Description	Start from the second small terrace of Boschetto sospeso (Hanging thicket). Go up in free climbing on a leaned slab, then in aid climbing bending leftwards under a horizontal roof, go around it on the right and exit on the yard via overhangs.

24 NERO DI CHINA (Black Indian ink)

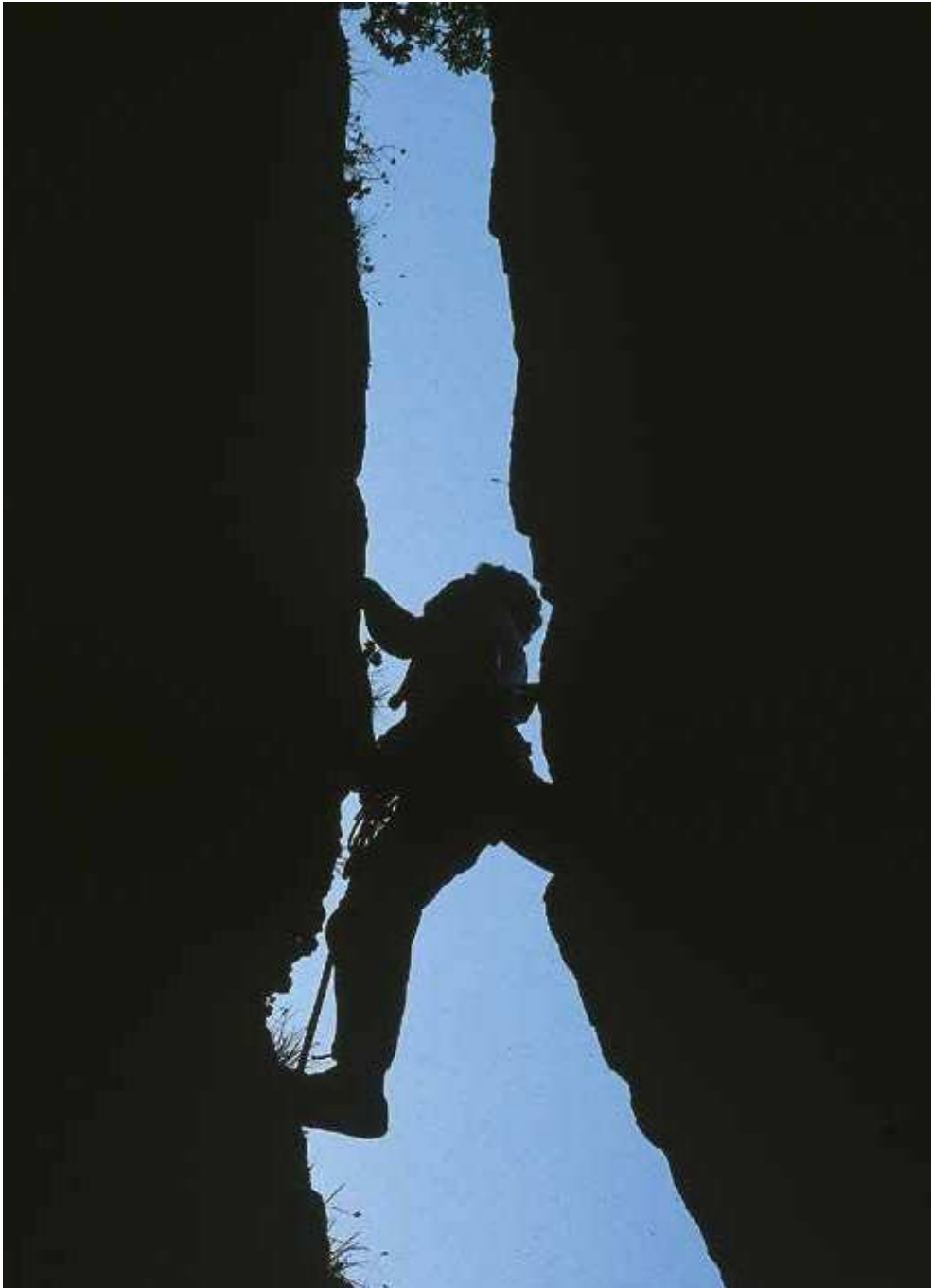
Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VII (VI, A0)/R2
Description	Start from the first belay station of Boschetto sospeso (Hanging thicket); go up the black faces furrowed by a small central crack, then go rightwards to the belay station; pass laboriously the initial wall keeping right, go around a small roof on the left, continue straight up to the exit.

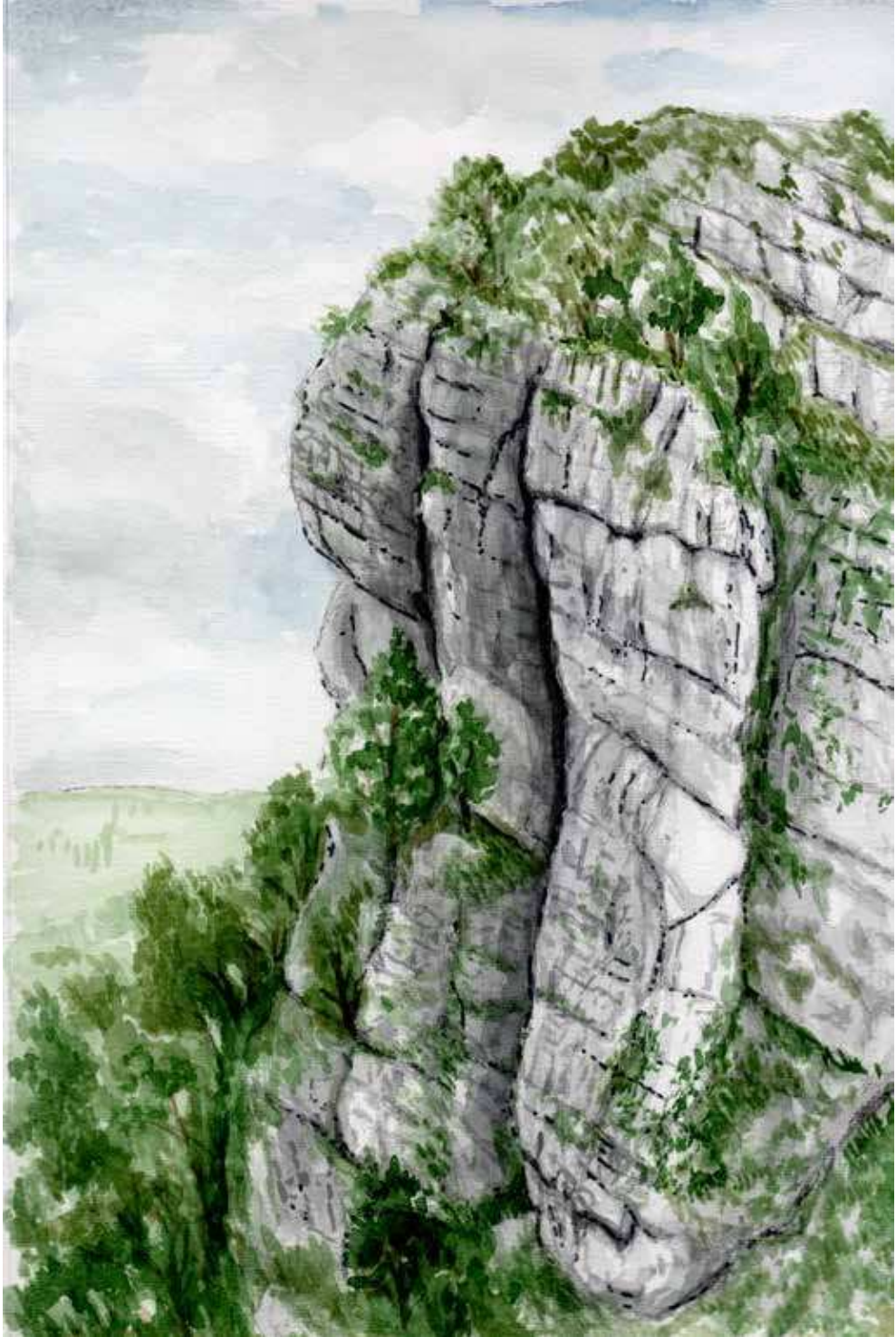
25 VIA DEL TETTO (Roof route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	N.L. A1, A2/R1
Description	Climb up directly the overhang – in the past, it was done in aid climbing.



1980s, *Boschetto sospeso* (Hanging thicket)





This sector, which is named after the huge outside corner starting from the lowest point of the canal and ending directly on the heliport yard, can be reached mainly by descending the canale del Prete (Priest canal), which is accessed from just above the road leading to the yard. The canal, although equipped with a fixed rope, is very steep and requires a certain familiarity with steep cliffs. Follow it up to the start of the first routes, which unfold on the right bank.

Top-rope lowering is possible on the first sport routes downwards.

As an alternative, the Torrione can be reached by rounding the Settore Farfalla (Butterfly sector) westwards.

Titbit

“Strategia della tensione” (Tension strategy) and “Anni di piombo” (Years of lead) routes were opened in the '70s, the period which saw, in Italy, an extremisation of the political debate, leading to street violence, armed struggle and terrorism.



1970s, Torrione (Tower)





1 EASY GOING

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6b/SI
Start	It is the first route you encounter, under the overhang, descending from the canale del Prete (Priest canal).

2 VIA DEL ROSSI (Rossi route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI-/R2
Start	Descend the canale del Prete (Priest canal) until you reach a ledge cutting through the wall diagonally leftwards.
Description	From the ledge, climb up the crack that goes up diagonally rightwards, then via overhangs go up to the exit.

3 FORMICHE ROSSE (Red ants)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	5c/SI
Start	Start common with Via del Rossi (Rossi route).

4 FUOCONE (Big fire)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a/SI
Start	Start common with Via del Rossi (Rossi route).

5 STRATEGIA DELLA TENSIONE (Tension strategy)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a+/SI
Start	Start common with Moccoli route.



6 MOCCOLI

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV+/R2
Start	Common with Via del Rossi (Rossi route).
Description	Go along the marked ledge leftwards, then climb up straight (2 bolts) across a rock face and then left again; leave Via del Guerrieri (Guerrieri route) on the left and continue straight up to the exit, drawing an “arch” anticlockwise.

7 ANNI DI PIOMBO (Years of lead)

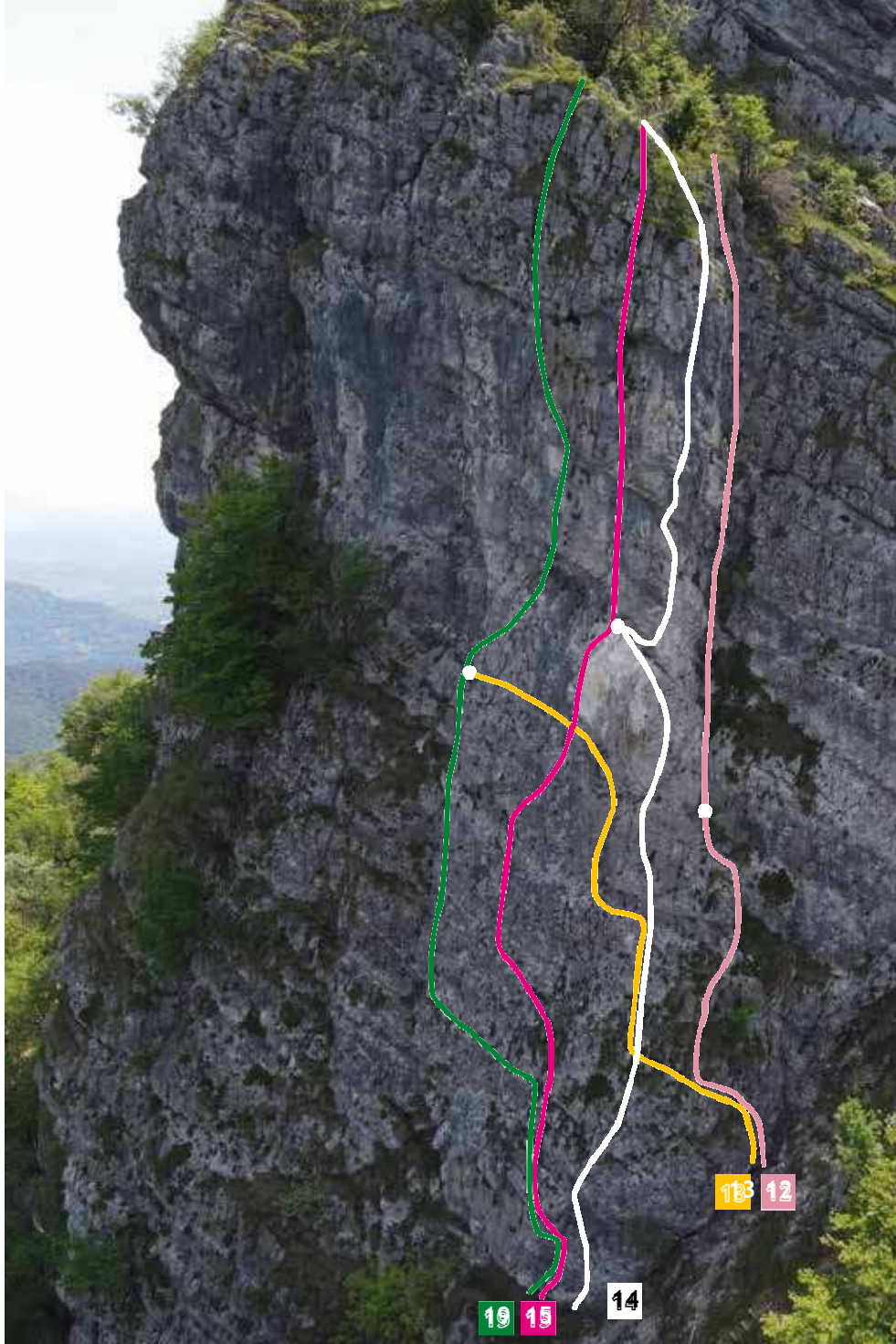
Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a/SI
Start	Start common with Mocoli route.

8 VIA DEL GUERRIERI (Guerrieri route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI/R2
Start	10 m lower than Mocoli route.
Description	Start in a small dihedral, then follow a few bolts and get at a small ledge; traverse leftwards for 3 metres, climb up the following crack in Layback exiting rightwards; traverse leftwards for 4 m and then climb up straight to the exit.

9 DIAMANTICA (Diamond route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6a/SI
Start	Common with Via del Guerrieri (Guerrieri route), slightly more leftwards.
Description	The itinerary unfolds entirely to the left of Via del Guerrieri route, outdistancing it further in the upper part.







12 DIEDRO DELLE ROSE (Roses dihedral)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V/R2
Start	Common with Traverso del Torrione (Tower Traverse).
Description	The first length follows the Traverso del Torrione for 10 m, then continues towards the dihedral up to the belay station at the base. The second pitch goes up throughout the dihedral, up to the exit.
Note	Pay attention to the quality of the rock.

13 TRAVERSO DEL TORRIONE (Tower traverse)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV/R2
Start	At the base a blackish recess just before Spigolo del Torrione (Tower Ridge) route.
Description	Climb up the recess for 3 m up to under the eaves closing it above, traverse leftwards on clumps of turf, then straight up to under a small dihedral, then to the left again up to the small terrace on the Spigolo del Torrione (Tower Ridge).



14 AMBROSIANA (Ambrosian route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: V+; L2: AI, V/R I
Start	Few metres under Traverso del Torrione (Tower Traverse).
Description	L1: climb up taking advantage of some holes, then head towards a small, yellowish dihedral and oblique rocks up to the small terrace. L2: from the belay station 2 m on the right, then go straight up following the bolts, after passing the overhang, continue to the right, then straight up to the exit.

15 VIA DEGLI ARTISTI (Artists route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	L1: VI, A2; L2: VI, A2/R2
Start	At the lowest point of the Torrione (Tower)
Description	L1: climb up a rock face leading to a small, overhanging dihedral, exit leftwards on some clumps of turf, then vertically for about 6 m, then leftwards up to a recess; climb up vertically, pass an overhang on the right, cross Traverso del Torrione (Tower Traverse), then up through a dihedral to the small terrace. L2: go up alternating free and aid climbing up to a recess, pass the overhang and continue straight up to the exit.



10 IL RIPOSO DEL GUERRIERO (The warrior's rest)

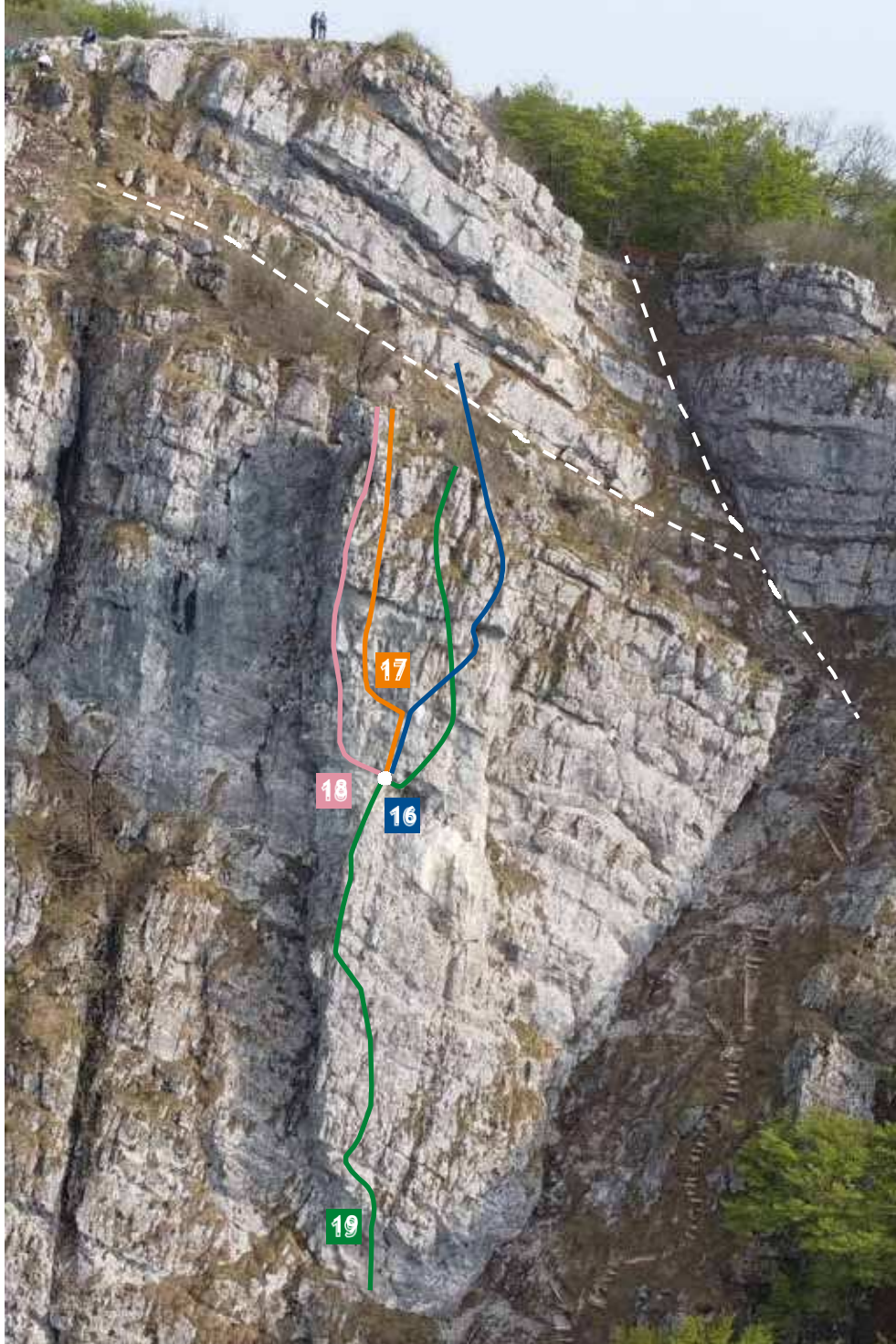
Classification	Sport
Difficulty	5c/SI
Start	Just to the left of Via del Guerrieri (Guerrieri route).

11 I PRIMI 50 (The first 50)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	L1: 6a+; L2: 6c/SI
Start	A few metres under Traverso del Torrione (Tower Traverse).

16 TORRIONE TRADIZIONALE (Traditional tower)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	AI/RI
Start	From the first small terrace of Spigolo del Torrione (Tower ridge) route, which is reached following the first pitch of Traverso del Torrione (Tower Traverse) or Via Bonatti (Bonatti route).
Description	Climb up vertically for 3 m, follow the bolts slightly diagonally rightwards, traverse under a yellowish recess, pass the overhang, then go to the exit via broken rocks.



17 VIA DEL MARIO (Mario route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	A1, A2/R1
Start	From the first small terrace of Spigolo del Torrione (Tower ridge), which is reached following the first pitch of Via Bonatti (Bonatti route).
Description	Climb up the first bolts of Torrione tradizionale (Traditional tower), move to the left on the edge of the ridge and follow it up to the exit.

18 VIA DELL'ANGELA (Angela route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V-, A1/R2
Start	From the first small terrace of Spigolo del Torrione (Tower ridge), which is reached following the first pitch of Via Bonatti (Bonatti route).
Description	Traverse leftwards for 2 m, then climb up straight for 6 m, then take one step to the right and then climb straight up again alternating artificial and free climbing up to the exit.

19 VIA BONATTI (Bonatti route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+, A2/R2
Start	Common with Via degli Artisti (Artists route)
Description	L1: Common with Via degli Artisti (Artists route) up to above the clumps of turf, then traverse slightly leftwards up to Spigolo del Torrione (Tower ridge) route, then follow the ridge up to the small terrace. L2: from the belay station, traverse rightwards and get into a black recess, pass it in aid climbing and continue straight up to the exit.



20 DIEDRO DEI CANNIBALI (Cannibals dihedral)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	IV+/R2
Start	From the lowest point of the Torrione (Tower), go up leftwards via a grassy ramp up to a tree where you'll find a belay station.
Description	L1: climb up the large dihedral (a lot of grass, good hourglasses) up to the belay station slightly on the left. L2: start reaching again the dihedral/chimney on the right and follow it up to the exit.

21 VIA PIPPI LONG STRUMP (Pippi long strump route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	7a/SI
Start	From the small terrace of Diedro dei cannibali (Cannibals dihedral).

22 VIA DELL'AMBROSETTI (Ambrosetti route)

Classification	Sport
Difficulty	6c/SI
Start	From the small terrace of Diedro dei cannibali (Cannibals dihedral).

23 VIA PIETANZA (Dish route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI/RI
Start	From the small terrace of Diedro dei cannibali (Cannibals dihedral).
Description	Climb up the second pitch of Diedro dei cannibali (Cannibals dihedral) for 10 m, then bend a few metres to the left across a compact rock face with some hidden holes, then go to the exit via dihedral and hourglass.

SETTORE

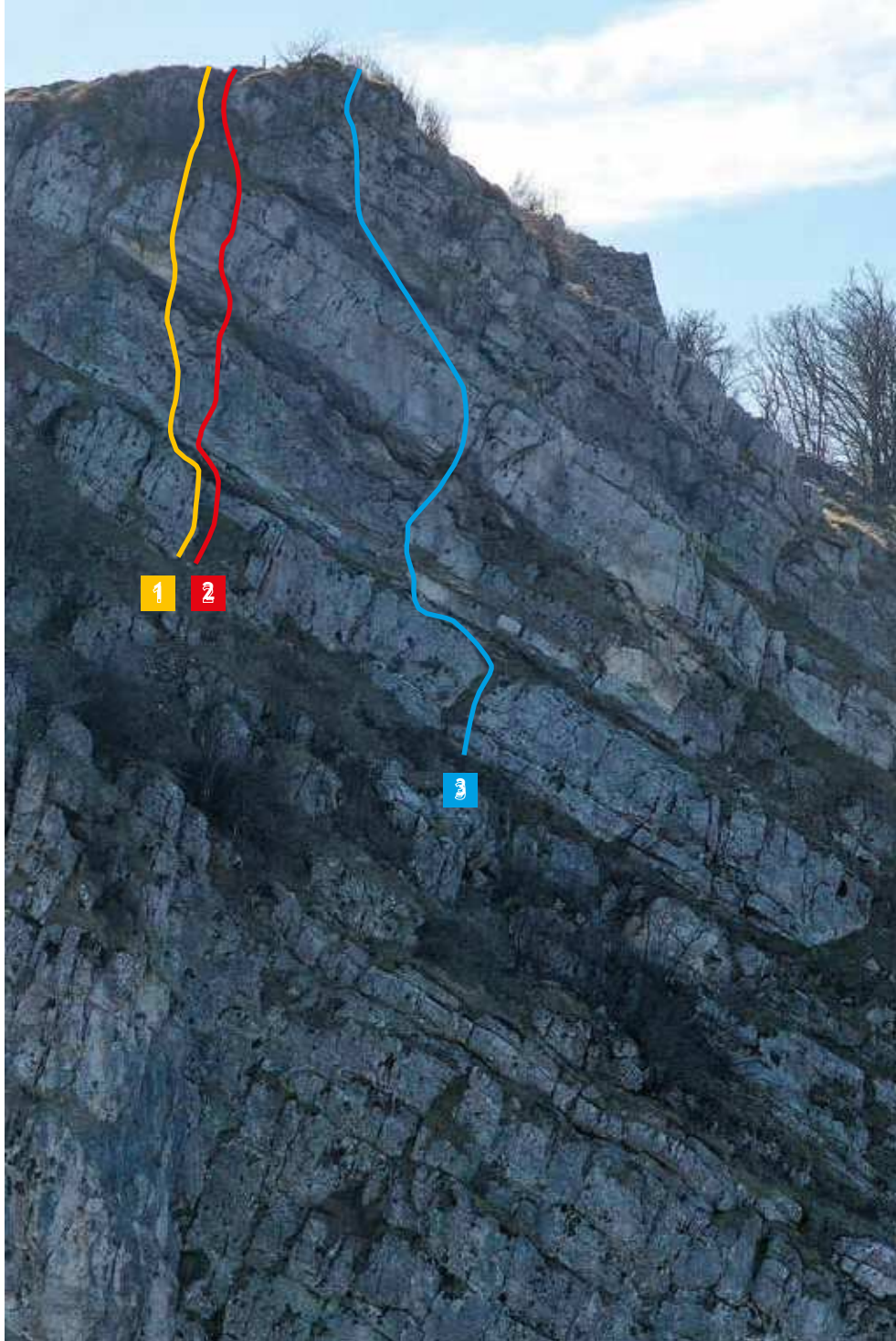
Bastionata del Piazzale (Yard-Rampart Sector)



168 | Mount Campo dei Fiori - Rock Climbing walls

This is the high part of the wall on the left bank of the Torrione (Tower). The routes start from a ledge originating at the end of a steeper section than the canale del Prete (Priest canal), and continues eastwards cutting through the wall.





1 VIA DI DICEMBRE (December route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI+/R I
Start	Few metres to the left of Pluto route
Description	From the basal ledge, it goes up the rock layers up to the yard.

2 VIA DUL CANUN (Cannon route)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI+/R I
Start	Few metres on the right of Via di Dicembre (December route)
Description	Itinerary cutting through evident banks of limestone, there are small cracks and small dihedrals. Follow the weakest points of the wall.

3 PLUTO

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V+, A0/R I
Start	On the connecting stretch towards canale del Prete (Priest canal), follow a ledge. Visible steel cable.
Description	Itinerary cutting through evident banks of limestone, there are small cracks and small dihedrals. After going throughout the first bank, take a few steps to the left and then exit vertically again on the yard.

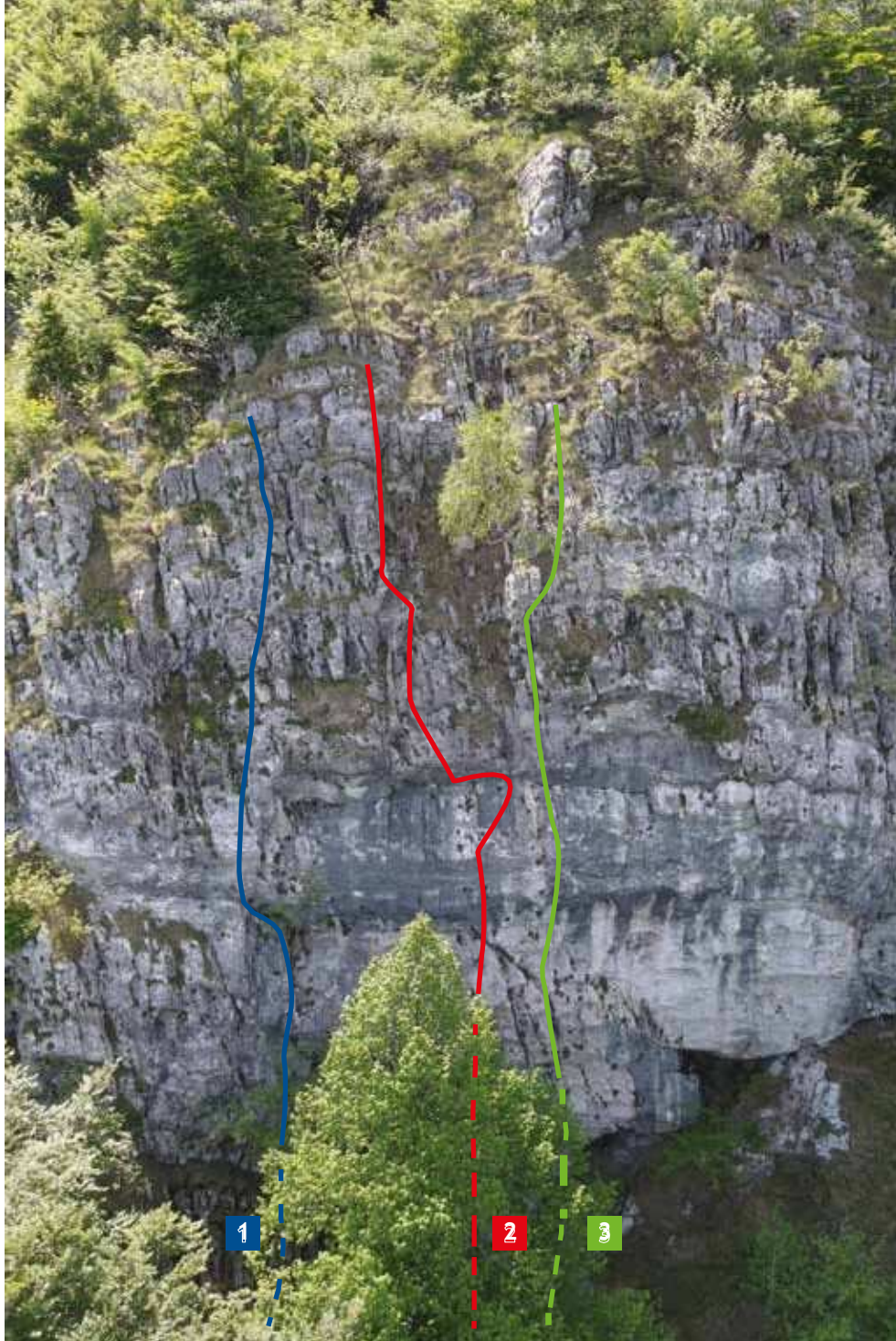


172 | Mount Campo dei Fiori - Rock Climbing walls

The Settore Belvere (Belvedere sector) is the rocky strip visible from the yard when looking westwards beyond the canale del Prete (Priest canal). It is reached descending completely the canale del Prete and re-ascending the wood area on the left via a barely traced trail.



Settore Belvedere | 173



1 CASSIN

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI, A1/R3
Description	Climb up the initial dihedral and the following overhang; further above, climb with a stretched step another overhang characterized by a small tree on the right. Traverse leftwards (exposed) up to a nice terrace at the base of a dihedral: climb it up to the exit, via broken rocks and grassy ridges.

2 BENEDETTA (Blessed)

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	V-, A1, A2/R3
Description	Climb up directly the starting slab and pass the overhang above it, then continue via a crack; move leftwards up to a roof, which is passed directly. Continue slightly to the right, then straight up until you get under a horizontal roof. Pass it with a 5 m traverse leftwards, along an exposed slab, and finally climb directly to a dihedral, which is to be followed up to the exit.

3 NAGOT

Classification	Mountaineering
Difficulty	VI+, A3/R4
Description	Extreme itinerary never repeated again, A3 on precarious and hardly reliable protections. Not recommended.

Titbit

In the dialect of Varese area "Nagot" means "Nothing"...



RACCONTARE IL CAMPO

