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LINKS

<http://www.salinen.com/it/home>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_Road

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_mine

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molentargius_-_Saline_Regional_Park

<http://experiencesicily.com/2014/05/07/le-saline-or-saltworks-of-trapani/>



Lifelong
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ITALIAN SALTWORKS

LIST OF THE ITALIAN SALTWORKS

▲	TRAPANI E PACECO (TRAPANI)	
	SANT'ANTIOCO (CARBONIA-IGLESIAS)	
	CERVIA (RAVENNA)	
	MARGHERITA DI SAVOIA (BARLETTA-ANDRIA-TRANI)	
	CAGLIARI	
	CARLOFORTE (CARBONIA IGLESIAS)	
	MOLENTARGIUS E POETTO (CAGLIARI)	
	COMACCHIO	
■	MARSALA E MOZIA (TRAPANI)	
	PRIOLO (SIRACUSA)	
	SIRACUSA	
	VOLTERRA (PISA)	
	TARQUINIA (VITERBO)	

KEY - LEGENDA	
▲	Saltworks still used Saline in attività
■	Disused saltworks Saline dismesse

The biggest salt flats in Italy can be found in the Puglia region, at **Margherita di Savoia**; at **Cervia** in Romagna; **Cagliari** in Sardinia and **Trapani** in Sicily.

The **Realmonte** salt mine is in south Sicily. It consist of 100 km. of tunnels made at 100 meter under the sea level. Inside the mine there is a church carved in the salt.



Sea Salt Fine

Italian sea salt is produced from the low waters of the Mediterranean Sea along the coast of Sicily. The salt is produced by a salt mill called "moranella" or "chiusa" in the salt pans of **Trapani**, in Sicily.



The shallow, shimmering salt marshes between Marsala and Trapani still produce mountains of fine marine salt, harvested using a traditional

evaporation process and considered among the best in Italy. Trapani's salt industry is centuries old — in fact, in 1572, the town was one of the most important ports in Europe.

Today, the salt made here is still very much in demand among connoisseurs of seasoning. Salt production at **Cervia**, a small town between Ravenna and Cesenatico on Italy's Adriatic coast, dates back more than 2,000 years. At the foot of the hill where the ancient **Volterra** stands lies some of the most extensive halite deposits in Italy.

This precious material was subjected to systematic exploitation since the Etruscan epoch.



Molentargius saline Cagliari

The Regional Nature Park of Molentargius-Saline is situated in southern Sardinia, between Cagliari and Quartu Sant'Elena, two of the island's largest cities. Its name comes from the Sardinian word su molenti meaning donkey, which in past times transported the salt gathered from the salt pans. These were for centuries the most productive salt pans on the island, until activity ceased in 1985.

The Park includes the system of freshwater ponds of "Bellarosa Minore" and "Perdalonga", and the saltwater pond of "Bellarosa Maggiore" or Molentargius. Throughout the Middle Ages, the economy of Val di Cecina and of Volterra itself was based on salt extraction.

