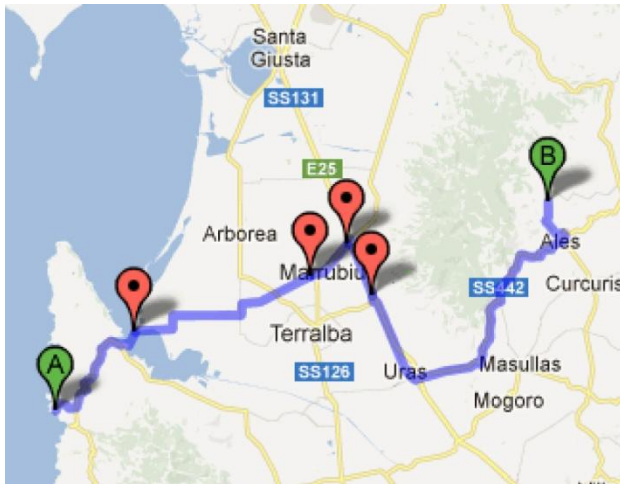




To discover Sardinia

For a holiday to remember, do not miss our excursions!



Hike through the forest of cork trees along the slopes of Monte Arci, along the magical paths covered with ancient gold black obsidian, such as glass crunching under our feet and a visit to the museum obsidian

Ossidian Tour

Monte Arci is an isolated massif of volcanic origin which falls within the territory of several municipalities Oristano. Reaches a maximum altitude of 812 with the tip Trebina Longa, which is flanked by the Trebina Lada (703) and Corongiu de Sizoa (463). The three peaks are reminiscent of the idea of a tripod and from there came the

Sardinian name of the two main peaks (Trebina). Skeleton of trachyte lies the mantle of Monte Arci, consisting of basaltic lava flows, which rise in the two "" (trebine the fact), the ancient centers of emission of lava

Total altitude meters: 200 m Hiking time approx 4 hours. Path length A / R about 10 km Difficulty: T (Tourist) The trail is suitable for our 4-legged friends. The easy path and minimum altitude is suitable for all those who enjoy walking, without requiring special training. Hiking boots are recommended.

The Monte Arci is a mountain range of volcanic origin located a few kilometers from the Gulf of Oristano. It is formed astride between Pliocene (final phase of the Tertiary or Cenozoic) and the initial phase of the Pleistocene (Quaternary or Neozoic), between four and two million years ago. It is therefore a testimony of the last volcanic activity occurred in Sardinia and contemporary phenomena of relaxation that led to the formation of depression (Graben) Campidano. The mountain range stretches for about thirty kilometers, and is set on a previous base consists of sedimentary rocks (mainly marine), which was formed in the Miocene marine ingression caused by the general lowering of the Fossa Sarda. In the first phase of the volcano, the tectonic phenomena related to the formation of Campidano facilitated the crushing of the pre-existing sedimentary basement and the ascent of the lava. The first lava deposited at this stage were very rich in silica (acid, resulting from the merger of the crust), mainly rhyolites in massive form or pearlite-ossidianacea. The successive lava flows have shifted, shattered and altered these early deposits, and laid a lava with silica content and fewer, until you get to the last stages of volcanic activity characterized by quiet eruptions of lava low silica content (basic, arising from melting of the mantle). All'andesite was succeeded by the trachyte, first, and then the basalt.

Museum Obsidian born in 1999 as the Museum of Art, enhances the obsidian. On display are the works of Karmine Piras, the most popular sculptor of obsidian, and others made by the brothers Atzori of Oristano. Obsidian is an igneous rock of volcanic origin, amorphous, with a very high silica content. Monte Arci obsidian is easy to find in strands collected in acid rocks or in the form of nodules of variable size. The typical color is deep black obsidian. There are also varieties with rare shades of red, brown, gray and, in very rare cases, green and purple. Obsidian was worked and used in the form of stone tools throughout the Neolithic (VI-II millennium BC) from the people who lived in the most cases in the villages in the plain to the west of Monte Arci. Only in the Neolithic seems to be developing a process of systematic exploitation and on-site processing of the stone. Obsidian in the ancient world has been a valuable resource for the possibility of making with it a whole range of tools for everyday use. This is the plain at the foot of Monte Arci, was strongly attracted prehistoric man. Hence the Monte Arci obsidian gradually spread throughout the island, Corsica, and in central Italy (Tuscany and Lazio, in particular), in northern Italy, southern France, and finally, although in a less frequent during Pyrenean and Catalonia.

Short excursion on foot, starting from the museum obsidian

