

## Geomorphology of Mount Baldo

# Water on Mount Baldo

Although Mount Baldo enjoys a relatively high intake of water from rain and snow (precipitation varies from about 1000 mm a year in the foothill area up to over 1,500 mm a year on the summits) it is poor in surface runoff, especially in the Veronese area, due to the great development of karst processes in the limestone.

The Trento side of Mount Baldo, however, has a greater abundance of springs at all altitudes because of its substantial impermeable marl layers and large basaltic outcrops. Thanks to its shell shape, many alluvial fans, accumulation of clay debris and because of the impermeability of the marly Red Ammonitic limestone (at a certain depth), spring water is quite abundant also in the syncline area of Ferrara di Monte Baldo - namely Novezza, Ferrara, Spiazzi and in the Salve Regina Valley up to Pazzon, Caprino and Pesina.

The Western slope of Mount Baldo is the driest. There are however some small sources of hidden condensation in the summit zone, such as those close to Cima Valdritta, or of water retention in correspondence to the calcareous marl levels of the Lower Lias in the area of the Buse Cirque and Telegrafo Cirque. A second alignment of springs is located in the mid-mountain zone, generally where the valley incisions reach certain impermeable levels of the Upper Lias, like in the spring of Val Trovai, at Malga Piombi, Albi di Brione and Breola Valley. The lacustrine springs belong to the third alignment, which

