

Les Tàpies Fountain	Les Tàpies consists of a structural and multiple karst source, next to a water fall.
Meander in Calders	Old meander of River Calders strangled at one end, where the river flows nowadays. The meander is formed by Eocene marine materials: nodule limestone from the Fm. Tossa (upper layers) and the chalcolithic levels of the Fm. Igualada (lower layers).
Lime kiln Les Quingles	Set of constructions with a number of lime kilns in use until very recently. The lime was obtained from the Eocene limestone of the Fm. Tossa, very close to the furnaces (XIX th – XX th Centuries). After restoration, they have been turned to a Centre of Contemporary Art and Sustainability.
Quarter Estació	Subsidence originated by the collapse of the roof of a karst cavity beneath the quarter Estació. The effects of this active process are visible in the buildings.
Nursery in Sallent	Area with visible marks and sediments from a translational landslide in the slope of the mountain, triggered by the construction works of the nursery.
Anticline in Santa Maria d'Oló	It is an asymmetrical fold of diapiric appearance and Pyrenean origin with a very steep southern flank and a subhorizontal northern flank. The deformed materials are calcutites and red sandstone of the Fm. Artés.
Museum of Geology Valentí Masachs in the UPC	The Museum of Geology in the Polytechnic School of Engineering (UPC) exhibits a series of high quality mineral and fossil collections (from bequests or donations). It debates the relationship between the rocks and the minerals and their transformation into everyday use tools, as well as the approach of moral dilemmas related to the exploitation of the natural resources.
Natural bridge at the Raval de Manresa	Natural stone bridge of natural stone formed after the headward erosion of a stream over a sandstone layer from the Fm. Tossa.
Toll caves	The Toll and the Toixoneres caves conform a beautiful example of a karst system in limestone rocks. Karstification is favoured by systems of subvertical joints, evident in the morphology of the caves. It is one of the richest caves in fauna from the Quaternary age in Europe, also with some human remains, mainly from the Neolithic.

Coma d'en Vila cave	Cave of great beauty in the Eocene detrital levels of the Fm. Montserrat. It is excavated between levels of calcareous conglomerates interspersed with sandy red levels, providing a nice contrast inside the cave, emphasized by the abundance of stalactites and stalagmites.
Guix failure	Fracture of Pyrenean origin related to a series of very diverse and spectacular folds; it is a complex system of reverse faults, thrusts and back thrusts deriving into an important reverse fault affecting the Eocene and the Oligocene materials from the Ebro Geological Depression.
Mig-món fault	The fault from Mig-Món is an anticline of Pyrenean origin and diapiric appearance. The fault in this fold is approximately in the axis. The Eocene levels of the Fm. Artés, continental magma, are in the hinge; in the core are the Eocene gypsum levels from the Fm. Súria and the salt levels from the Fm. Cardona.
Tordell fault	Very educational fault joining the Eocene red chalcolithic levels from the Fm. Artés and the grey lump chalcolithic levels from the Fm. Barbastro. This thrust dips southwards and lays white gypsum above older reddish sandstone. It is considered to be one of the most emblematic outcrops in the Geology of Catalonia.
Súria Plaster furnaces	Gypsum furnaces that used Eocene gypsum from the outcrops near Fm. Súria,
Sinkhole from the Joncarets quarter	Materials from the Fm. Artés consisting of sandstones and chalcolites affected by three subsidences in different stages of evolution, caused by infiltration of surface waters solving the salts of the Fm. Cardona.
Cal Barraquer brickyard	It is a furnace of brickwork (tiles, bricks...) with two openings, in good working condition.
Ca l'Oliver furnace	It is one of the biggest furnaces, although not in a very good condition.
Artés fold	It is one of the most southern folds towards the Pyrenees, within the Ebro Geological Depression.
Eix Transversal folds	Succession of many folds between Fm. Súria and the base of Fm. Artés. These folds are associated with the anticline of Santa Maria d'Oló.
Ice well in Santa Maria d'Avinyó	Interesting ice well or glacier included in this inventory since ice is also considered a georesource.

Viewpoint at Calders petrol station	It is a viewpoint from the northern area of the Ebro Geological Depression and of some areas from the Pyrenees.
Brick furnace in Castellgalí	Well preserved brick furnace or brickyard allowing to study the use of these constructions.
Anomaly of the Tower	Set of folds and faults affecting the materials of the Fm. Artés, located between the Gypsum Fault (south) and the anticline in Balsareny (north).
The Big “Gran” and the Liar “Mentidera” fountains	The Big Fountain is the name of the source supplying water to the village, known as Fountain of the Resclosella until the XVI th century. This source is close to the fountain of the Liar, which only gives water when it rains a lot but is dry the rest of the year.
Path viewpoint to the Calsina	This viewpoint gives to the central, southern and northern areas of the Ebro Geology Depression and some Catalanid sectors. There is a very clear view of Montserrat, Sant Llorenç del Munt and Serra de l'Obac.
Mineralisation of Can Carrera gully	Interesting mineralisation associated to red beds. Located in dark carbonate levels, interspersed with reddish materials, typical of pigmentary ferric oxides, of the F. Artés. The main mineral is azurite and malachite is minority.
Fold of Turó del Guix	Fold part of the fault Guix ensemble. This fold is a lying anticline leaving a synform morphology. There is a water source at the base of the hinge, in contact between the lime and the chalcólites.
Lime kiln Carrera	Apparently quite an old kiln, recently restored by Sallent Council. No historical reference has been found but the lime kilns in operation in the XX th century were quite different from this one. In the neighbourhood are small quarries and the place where ashes were poured.
Brickyard in Sant Feliu Sasserra	Well preserved brickyard.
Castelltallat mountain range	Markedly asymmetric mountain range, related to the anticline in Súria.
Lignite mine in Claret dels Cavallers	This area is conformed by a series of mining exploitations involved in the use of lignites from the Bages region. This exploitation is heavily damaged, but of great importance for being unique in the region.

The Brickyard	Relative to a clay exploitation formerly used as a brickyard. It was turned to a landfill after its industrial activity and later recovered in a protected wetland.
Santpedor fold	It is another one of the most southerly folds in the Ebro Geological Depression, towards de Pyrenees.
Costa de la Vila	Important outcrop of grey levels evidencing the transition from the Eocene to the Oligocene.
Serrat viewpoint	Observation point of the most southerly areas of the Ebro Depression.
Roller coasters “Muntanyes Ruses”	This area has developed very important bad lands (also known as roller coasters) on the Eocene chalcólites from the Fm. Igualada.
Can Vila hills	Example of inversion of the land relief, in this case developed through paleochannels occupying the highest peak areas between the reddish materials of the Fm. Artés (with chalcólite and sand levels) from the Eocene.
Banks of Coaner	Mig Mon Fault, a very asymmetrical non-faulty (as opposed to Súria’s) anticline, can be seen from this place. To the east, you can see how the diapiric structure of the anticline has broken the stratigraphically upper levels, with the chalcólithic levels of the Fm. Artés at the hinge and in the core, the gypsum levels from the Fm. Súria.
Saltpetre caves in Collbató	Karst example of conglomerate rocks following the characteristic joint of the massif we are in. Inside are some of the best speleothems in such environments.
Montserrat mountain range	Internationally renowned coastal example, with a spectacular display of the relations and changes of facies of this type of depositional environment. Very rare karst geomorphology, largely due to its joints and its outstanding slender needles. It definitely is a symbol and a landmark for Catalonia.
Sant Llorenç del Munt i l’Obac	Internationally renowned coastal example, larger than Montserrat. Very rare karst geomorphology, largely due to its joints although with rounder relieves than Montserrat, due to the separation of its fractures.

Collbató viewpoint of the progressive Conflict	Very educational example of the relationship between tectonic and sedimentation in the first tectonic movements giving rise to the Catalan coastal mountain range.
Salty Stream	Salty upwelling in non-salty terrains. It has created a halophilic habitat with very peculiar flora and fauna.
Puigberenguer (Manresa fauna)	River hill-shaped terrace at the centre of the capital where a great number of Quaternary mammals have been found. Educational place to explain the transition from loose gravel to cemented rock.
Malbalç	Deltaic sediments with one of the most relevant sedimentary structures and reefs registered in the territory. There have been important studies of sequential stratigraphy carried out.
La Seu caves	Typical sandstone formations of the Fm. Collbàs with significant sedimentary structures and cave morphology. Hexahidrite outcrops ($MgSO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$). Typical example of this kind of outcrops where this mineral was named for the first time in Catalonia. Manresa is a classical city for this rather rare mineral. Saint Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus, stayed in one of these caves for a few months.