

In ancient times the reaping was one of the most involving events, since everybody - the owners of the land and the people from the near farms - participated in the work using the scythe. By the gleaning all the ears remained on the ground during reaping were picked up; from here the local expression "*se speculea*".

Gathering as many ears as one hand could hold, the *iermete* was calculated; 10 *iermiti* formed a sheaf ( *gregna*). All the wheat picked was transported to the farmyard by tying special containers fit for 10 sheaves, *li cancièddi*, on donkeys' backs.

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The threshing (*pisatura*) represented the final action: it consisted in spreading all the *iermiti* on the farmyard floor with the purpose to separate the wheat from the straw and the chaff. This operation took place with repeated passages of two oxen joint by the yoke, to which was fixed a big stone ( *lo triglio* ), while men repeatedly beat the *iermiti* with *tutuelle* (two joint clubs).

Also the wind - rose through the use of shovels and pitchforks (*ventula*) - contributed to separate the chaff from the wheat. A further phase of cleaning was sorting, carried out with a big circular container of the diameter of almost one meter and a wooden edge. A big party to thank God for the crops crowned this event.

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