July 12, 2007

US011 Modelling and simulation of geophysical flows: present and future
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Rectorate Main Hall
July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Rectorate Main Hall
Conveners: Neri Augusto

Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Department of Mathematics Room A0
July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Department of Mathematics Room A0
Conveners: Abesser Corinna, Wagener Thorsten, Nuetzmann Gunnar

HS2004 Quantification and Reduction of Predictive Uncertainty for Sustainable Water Resources Management (Sponsors ICLLAS, IAHS/WMO Working Group on GEWEX, ICRS, IAMS-ICCL and PUB)
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Department of Mathematics Room A2
July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Department of Mathematics Room A2
Conveners: Boehg Eva, Kunstmann Harald

HW1002 Patterns, thresholds and non-linearities: Towards a new theory of catchment hydrology (Sponsor PUB)
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Department of Mathematics Room B
Conveners: Webb Bruce

HW2003 Analysis of Variability in Hydrological Data Series
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Department of Physics Room B1
Oral July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Department of Physics Room B1
Poster July 12, 2007 from 06:00 PM to 08:00 PM - Rocca Paolina CERP
Conveners: Treoch Peter

HW2005 From Measurements and Calibration to Understanding and Predictions (Sponsor PUB with the support of ICRS and ICWG)
Oral July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Department of Physics Room A
Poster July 12, 2007 from 06:00 PM to 08:00 PM - Rocca Paolina CERP
Conveners: Savenije Hubert

HW3008 Changes to Hydrological Extremes and Water Quality (Sponsors ICWG and ICSW)
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Department of Mathematics Room 12
July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Department of Mathematics Room 12
Poster July 12, 2007 from 06:00 PM to 08:00 PM - Rocca Paolina CERP
Conveners: Bolgov Mikhail, Heiningger Peter, Hisdal Hege, Terens Thomas, Demuth Siegfried, Gustard Alan

HW1011 Cryosphere: Observations, processes, and future evolution (UCCS and IGS Workshop hosted by IAHS) (Merger JPSCS2004 and JPSCS2005)
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Department of Physics Room C
July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Department of Physics Room C
Poster July 12, 2007 from 06:00 PM to 08:00 PM - Rocca Paolina CERP
Conveners: Kaser Georg, Holland David, Gudmundsson G Hilmar

JMS002 Earth System Interactions
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Department of Physics Room A
Conveners: Brasseur Guy

JMS005 Aerosols, Biomass Burning and Precipitation
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 11:00 AM - Department of Chemistry Room G
Conveners: Lohmann Ulrike, Levin Zev

JMS008 Clouds and Radiation and Air-Sea-Ice Interactions
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Department of Chemistry Room A
Poster July 12, 2007 from 06:00 PM to 08:00 PM - Rocca Paolina CERP
Conveners: Lachlan-Cope Tom

JMS011 Monsoon Systems
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Department of Economics Main Hall
Conveners: Wu Guoxiong

JMS014 Ocean-Atmosphere Coupling
Oral July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Department of Chemistry Room G
(Poster July 12, 2007 from 06:00 PM to 08:00 PM - Rocca Paolina CERP)
Conveners: Wollf David, Sun De-Zheng

JMS016 Cryospherical Change and Sea Level
Oral July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Department of Pharmacy Room A
Poster July 12, 2007 from 06:00 PM to 08:00 PM - Rocca Paolina CERP
Conveners: Harangozo Steve, Holland David, Steffen Konrad

JMS024 Data Assimilation for the Atmosphere, Ocean and Land Surface
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Rectorate Room VIII
July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Rectorate Room VIII
Poster July 12, 2007 from 06:00 PM to 08:00 PM - Rocca Paolina CERP

Conveners: Swinbank Richard, Mu Mu

JMS029 Snow Avalanches Field Observations and Modelling (UCCS Symposium hosted by IAMAS)
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Department of Pharmacy Room A
Poster July 12, 2007 from 06:00 PM to 08:00 PM - Rocca Paolina CERP
Conveners: Schaffhauser Andreas, Betty Sovilla, Kleemayr Kari

JMS030 Extraterrestrial Ice (UCCS Symposium hosted by IAMAS)
Poster July 12, 2007 from 06:00 PM to 08:00 PM - Rocca Paolina CERP
Conveners: Lange, Prof. Dr. Manfred, Greve Ralf

MS007 Theoretical advances in atmospheric dynamics (ICDM)
Oral July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Department of Pharmacy (E Room) Room E
Poster July 12, 2007 from 08:00 PM to 08:00 PM - Rocca Paolina CERP
Conveners: Heifetz Eyal, Harnik Nili

MS010 Dynamics of Convectively-Coupled Equatorial Waves and the Madden-Julian Oscillation (ICDM)
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Department of Economics Room 2
July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Department of Economics Room 2
Conveners: Kiladis George

MS013 Topographic Effects on Weather and Climate (ICDM)
Oral July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Department of Chemistry Room F
Poster July 12, 2007 from 06:00 PM to 08:00 PM - Rocca Paolina CERP
Conveners: Gage Kenneth

MS018 The Role of the Stratosphere in the Climate System (ICOM, IREC, ICCL)
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Department of Pharmacy Room B
Conveners: Geller Marvin

JS0020 Tsunami: generation and hazard
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Law School Room 11
July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Law School Room 11
Conveners: Satake Kenji, Pelinovsky Efim, Dunbar Paula, Papadopoulos Gerassimos, Inamura Fumihiko

JS0030 Early-Warning Systems
Oral July 12, 2007 from 09:00 AM to 12:30 AM - Law School Room 7
July 12, 2007 from 02:00 PM to 05:30 PM - Law School Room 7
It holds the most complete collection of works of art from the XIII to the XIX in Umbria and one of the richest in Italy. A patrimony that has grown over the years: from the small collection of the Academic Foundation of Painting in the XVI century up to the collection dedicated to Pietro Vannucci: his collection enlarged also thanks to the donations of the works of the Church after the suppression of works of art during Napoleon’s era. Since 1878 the location has become the third floor of the Priori Palace. It was officially inaugurated in 1907 during the Exhibit of Sacred Art. A huge area had been reserved for the Umbrian School and for the Perugino who was the biggest representative of art inspired by the mystic-sentimental tradition in Umbria, land of saints and religious atmosphere. It was with the exhibit of 1907 that-renovation came about in terms of re-evaluating less idealized artistic expressions such as those dating back to the 200s and 300s or artists of the Baroque mannerism. After 15 years of renovation and 3000 works of art restored, in December last year 41 new rooms were open to the public in the National Gallery of Umbria. There are different itineraries dedicated to different exhibits, both didactic and cultural. The visit follows though a very specific chronological path. This is good since it is easy to get lost in here! Paintings, sculptures, books, clothes, jewels … indeed an extraordinary and priceless collection. As mentioned, the aim of this guide is not merely to list the works of art in the Gallery but to highlight some of the masterpieces it contains. Therefore, my first invite is to bear in mind Henry James’s words as he was passing through Umbria: “the first thought is to not be in a hurry and to observe all that your eyes encounter” this is a very valid advice also for today’s visit: we begin on the third floor where we can find the works dating from the XIII to the XV century down to the second floor where the XIX ones are located. The expression of Romanic art can be seen through the “Cristo Deposto”, one of the oldest works of art in the Gallery. It is from 1236. Look at the clothes that cover it. Gothic art is seen in the five Carrara marble sculptures. The author is Armolfdi di cambio who made them for a fountain in Piazza della Repubblica (near the Pavone theatre); the fountain was then demolished. Three of these sculptures represent a woman, and elderly man and a ill man who are looking on to a source of water which is clearly a symbol of salvation. You can see the tension in the body and the hands in the central figure in particular. Water is the main theme also in the two small fountains of the Fontana Maggiore by Giovanni and Nicola Pisano who represent the LUPA nursing the twins and Rome. There is a Madonna con il bambino (Madonna with child) anonymous, considered the most remarkable wooden statue in our region; the light in its color and the expression of love and tenderness towards the child is truly unique. We can now see two panels by Maestro dei Dossali di Montalbate with Saint Peter and Paul on one side and Ercolano and Lawrence on the other. Saint Ercolano is the patron of Perugia and you can see him holding the city in his hands (you can see the cathedral). The Renaissance period in Perugia was a very dynamic period of cultural exchanges brought about by the arrival of many foreign artists. One of beato Angelico’s masterpieces, the Politico di Domenico, a reference point for many local artists is an ode to light and great sense of perspective. This work tries to lay the bases for a new renaissance sacred art with a mystic tone where instead of praising man, he praises beauty. Benozzo Gozzoli is the author of Pala della Sapienza Nuova from the name of the Perugian college to which it was destined. The college hosted students who attended university and the Pala was a remembrance of moral and spiritual education. Many are the saints depicted holding books. The griffin, the symbol of the city is depicted also. The church if Saint Francis is to be seen as one wants to admire more works of this artist (it Is 45 km far from Perugia) . Piero della Francesca is the artist of politico di Sant’Antonio. He displays his spacious painting in this work, his great sense of perspective, the skill in playing with shades of color. Angelo’s clothes seem real by looking soft and colorful. There is an exhibit dedicated to this artist in Arezzo, Monterchi and San Sepolcro (Tuscany). On our way to the second floor we go by the sala del Papacello, where you can see local craftsmanship objects. On the second floor we can find Pietro Vannucci, also known as IL PERUGINO; some of his works are now in Tokyo for an important exhibition on “Perugin Pittor Divino” in the event called “Italian Springtime 2997”. You can see five more components of what was once a great bi-frontal altar: the politico di Sant’agostino. It has a very troubled history. In 1568 it was complete but then it went through many troubles and many paintings were brought to France during the Napoleonic era. Only some remained in Perugia. This in particular must have been a very great team effort given the time and people that worked on it. In 2004, a great exhibit was organized in his name where for the first time all of his works of this renaissance artist were displayed. Another famous artist is a contemporary of Vannucci and one of his followers is Bernardino di Bettp known as LUPA nursing the twins. His Pala di Santa Maria dei Fossi is one of the works which better reflect the artistic activities which influenced the Perugino. He displayed technical and decorative skills. His landscapes are wonderful. There are many works of this Perugian-born artist in Umbria. In Spello, in the college of santa Maria Maggiore frescoes showing Christ’s childhood and in the church of Sant’Andrea in Castello and in Città di Castello and in Orvieto. To honour this artist, an exhibit has been organized at the end of this year. You must therefore come back to Umbria. 

Rita Rossetti

Useful information: Corso Vannucci, 19 Tel 075-5721009 (ticket office) 075-5741413 (museum) hours 8.30/19.30 (last admission 18.30) closed on Mondays
enjoy!

PIZZA STORY

In Medieval Age in Naples people used pizza to indicate: focaccia, baked schiacciate, pasta filled and fried. Today it’s the most known term and it’s used to indicate a meal made with a few ingredients (flour, water, yeast, olive oil, mozzarella).

PIZZA IN NAPLES

G. B. Basile in his work written in the napoletan dialect “Lo cunto de li cunti”, insert a tale “Le due pizzelle”, even though it’s not clear what it is talking about.

In the XVIII century was created pizza with tomato in several versions. Originally, pizzas were prepared outdoors in Naples streets; only in 1830 was opened a pizzeria, called Port’Alba. A few years later it became a place where artists and writers met: Gabriele d’Annunzio and Salvatore Di Giacomo used to go there as well. In the XIX century pizza became an important part of Naples cooking tradition.

KINGS AND PIZZA

During the Governor of King Ferdinando and Queen Carolina Borbone, there was an oven in their palace. Queen Carolina loved pizza, especially the white, red and green one.

In the summer of 1889 King Umberto I with Queen Margherita came to Naples for holidays, in Capodimonte castle. The Queen, who was told about pizza by artists invited, called Don Raffaele Esposito with his wife donna Rosa of the pizzeria “Pietro il Pizzaiolo”. They prepared the famous pizza with different ingredients: one with cheese and basil; another with garlic, oil and tomato; the third with mozzarella, tomato and basil, that is with the colours of Italian flag. This one pleased the Queen so much that Don Raffaele called this pizza Margherita… from that point started the history of pizza Margherita… from that time the pizzeria became an important part of Naples cooking tradition.

Italian Lesson:

Vorrei ordinare una pizza I would like a pizza. Dobbiamo aspettare molto tempo? Is there much time to wait? Buon appetito! Enjoy! Questa pizza è buonissima! This pizza is delicious! Il conto per favore The bill please Tenga pure il resto……Keep the change, thank you.

COFFEE STORY

The story of coffee is very ancient. In fact, we don’t know exactly the beginning of it. Its name maybe comes from the tableland Kaffa in Ethiopia, even though somebody thinks that was coffee to give the name to it.

The Term coffee could come from Turkish Kahve, meaning wine or exciting drinking. In Italy, one morning in 1570 Vettor Pisani discovered for the first time the coffee aroma. An Italian botanic doctor, Prospero Alfino, as he spent long time in Egypt, discovered this “flavour” and decided to bring it to his fellow-countrymen.

So, in 1683 he opened the first bar or coffee shop in Venice. The very first one was opened in 1554 at Costantinopoli. In Venice the plant of coffee was known as medicine but soon it was used to prepare this delicious drinking.

This new tradition spread all over Italy; in Turin, Milan, Genoa, Florence and Rome opened coffee shops that soon became important cultural centres, and meeting point of writers, politicians and artists. French people showed to like so much this new drink as well: it’s told that the writer Balzac used to drink 50 cups of coffee per day!

- To coffee was entitled the first Italian magazine funded by the Lombard brothers Pietro and Alessandro Verri, Cesare Beccaria and other members of “Accademia dei Pugni”. They used to talk about various topics: art, science, social life.
- French café · Spanish café · Italian café · Portuguese café · Romanian cafenea · German café · Dutch café · English coffee · Swedish café · Danese café · Norwegian café · Polish kawiarnia · Sloven kavarna · Serbian kafana · Ungarian kavehaz · Finnish kahvila · Turkish hahve · Indonesean kedai copi · Esperanto kafeo · Russian kafe · Greek kafeneion · Arab qahwa · Jewish baltar · Danish kavehoso · Japanese kafee · Swahili mkaaw · Persiano gahve · Hindi kaafi · Bengalesk kopi · Cingalesi kopi · Tamil kapi · Birman gra-pi · Thai gahfaa · Lao gahfhe · Cambogian caf · Vietnamese cà-phê · Chinese kafei · Cantonese gafe · Corean kopi · Malese kop - Tagalog kapé · In Naples there is the tradition of “suspended coffee”. Less having people can find a coffee homage paid by another person who left it suspended.
- In Italy, drinking coffee is a rite. In general, people drink it in the morning, after meals, or in the afternoon.

Italian Lesson:

Possvo aver un caffe espresso? May I have an espresso? Lungo (with more water), macchiatto (with milk) corretto (with alcohol).

Quanto zucchero? How many teaspoons of sugar? Dolce o amaro (sweet or bitter)
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Perugia July 2, 13, 2007

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