SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

July 13, 2007

UL004 Lessons from the 2004 Sumatra-Andaman earthquake and the Asian tsunami
Oral July 13, 2007 from 08:30 am to 09:30 am - Rectorate Main Hall
Conveners: Singh Ramesh

(Sponsoring ICWQ, ICCE, ICGW, PUB and ICT)
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 am - Department of Mathematics Room A0
Poster July 13, 2007 from 02:00 pm to 05:30 pm - Department of Mathematics Room A0
Conveners: Abesser Corrina, Wagener Thorsten, Nuetzmann Gunnar

HS2005 Water Quality and Sediment Behaviour of the Future: Predictions for the 21st Century (Sponsor ICWQS, ICCE, ICGW, PUB and ICT)
Oral July 13, 2007 from 08:30 am to 09:30 am - Department of Physics Room B
Poster July 13, 2007 from 02:00 pm to 05:30 pm - Department of Physics Room B
Conveners: Webb Bruce

HW1001 Isotope Tracing of Water Balance, Hydrodynamics and Hydrological Processes (Sponsor ICT)
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 am - Department of Mathematics Room A3
Poster July 13, 2007 from 06:00 pm to 08:00 pm - Rocca Paolina CERP
Conveners: Gibson John

HW2003 Analysis of Variability in Hydrological Data Series
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 am - Department of Physics Room C
Poster July 13, 2007 from 02:00 pm to 05:30 pm - Department of Mathematics Room 11
Conveners: Grimaldi Salvatore

HW2005 From Measurements to Calibration and Understanding of Predictions (Sponsor PUB with the support of ICWRS and ICGW)
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 am - Department of Physics Room A
Poster July 13, 2007 from 02:00 pm to 05:30 pm - Department of Physics Room A
Conveners: Savenije Hubert

HW2006 New Avenues for Contemporary Water Resources Management (Sponsor ICWRS)
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 pm - Department of Physics Room C
Poster July 13, 2007 from 02:00 pm to 05:30 pm - Department of Physics Room C
Conveners: Dietrich Joerg, Makropoulos Christos

HW3009 Loss of Knowledge (with support of WMO and UNITAR)
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 am - Department of Mathematics Room B3
July 13, 2007 from 02:00 pm to 05:30 pm - Department of Mathematics Room B3
Poster July 13, 2007 from 06:00 pm to 08:00 pm - Rocca Paolina CERP
Conveners: Askew Arthur

JMS015 Crustal structure and Tectonophysics - Large-scale multi-disciplinary programs for continental imaging
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 am - Department of Chemistry Room F
Conveners: Gage Kenneth

JSS015 Crustal structure and Tectonophysics - Large-scale multi-disciplinary programs for continental imaging
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 am - Law School Room 12
Conveners: Thiby Hans

SSS001 Seismic Observations And Interpretation
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 am - Law School Room 3
July 13, 2007 from 02:00 pm to 05:30 pm - Law School Room 3
Conveners: Storckh Dmitry, Satoh Haruo, Dewey James, Musson Roger, Hanka Winfried

SSS006 Education and Outreach
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 am - Law School Room 7
Conveners: Taber John, Suyehiro Kiyoshi

JVS001 Large-volume eruptions, including environmental effects
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 am - Department of Chemistry Room B
July 13, 2007 from 02:00 pm to 05:30 pm - Department of Chemistry Room B
Poster July 13, 2007 from 06:00 pm to 08:00 pm - Baldeschi Palace Main Hall
Conveners: Self Stephen, Graf Hans-F., Isaia Roberto

VS012 Cities on Volcanoes: looking at the links between volcanology and communities issues around volcanoes
(merged with VS020)
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 am - Academy of Fine Arts Room 6
July 13, 2007 from 02:00 pm to 05:30 pm - Academy of Fine Arts Room 6
Poster July 13, 2007 from 06:00 pm to 08:00 pm - Baldeschi Palace Main Hall
Conveners: Baxter Peter, Lindsay Jan, Orsi Giovanni, Howell Claire

VS016 Volcanic-plutonic provinces: a tool to understand magma genesis and geodynamics
Oral July 13, 2007 from 09:30 am to 12:30 am - Department of Chemistry Room C
July 13, 2007 from 02:00 pm to 05:30 pm - Department of Chemistry Room C
Poster July 13, 2007 from 06:00 pm to 08:00 pm - Baldeschi Palace Main Hall
Conveners: Poli Giampiero

VV001 Guidelines for the preparation of volcanic hazards maps
Oral July 13, 2007 from 02:00 pm to 05:30 pm - Department of Chemistry Room A
Poster July 13, 2007 from 06:00 pm to 08:00 pm - Baldeschi Palace Main Hall

VV003 Magmatic (fluid and melt) inclusion studies in active volcanoes magmatic systems
Oral July 13, 2007 from 02:00 pm to 05:30 pm - Academy of Fine Arts Library
Conveners: Pecceiello Angelo, De Vivo Benedetto
Etruscan civilization

This is the English name given today to the culture and way of life of a people of ancient Italy whom ancient Romans called Etrusci or Tusci. The Attic Greek word for them was Τύρρηνοι (Tyrrēnoi) from which the Romans of the republic developed Tyrheini (Etrusci), Tyrrhenia (Etruria) and Tyrrhenum mare (Tyrrhenian Sea). The Etruscans themselves used the term Rasenna, which was syncopated to Rasna or Raśna.

As distinguished by its own language, the civilization endured from an unknown prehistoric time prior to the foundation of Rome until its complete assimilation to Italic Rome in the Roman Republic. At its maximum extent during the foundation period of Rome and the Roman kingdom, it flourished in three confederacies: of Etruria, of the Po valley with the eastern Alps, and of Latium and Campania. Rome was sited in Etruscan territory. There is considerable evidence that early Rome was dominated by Etruscans until the Romans sacked Veii in 396 BC.

Culture that is identifiably and certainly Etruscan developed in Italy after about 800 BC approximately over the range of the preceding Iron Age Villanovan culture. The latter gave way in the seventh century to a culture that was influenced by Greek traditions and spread to the Etruscan neighbors in Magna Graecia, the Hellenic civilization of southern Italy.

The Etruscans are believed to have spoken a non-Indo-European language. Knowledge of their language is still far from complete. No etymology exists for Rasna. The etymology of Tusci is based on a beneficiary phrase in the third Iguvine tablet, which is a major source for the Umbrian language. The phrase is tursum ... numem, the Tuscan name, from which a root *Tursci can be reconstructed. A metathesis and an e-extension produce E-trus-ci.

The range of Etruscan civilization is marked by its cities. They were entirely assimilated by Italic, Celtic or Roman ethnic groups, and even in Europe as a whole. Their mtDNA is, in fact, similar to that of cattle typically found in Italy, and even in Europe as a whole. Another team of Italian researchers has shown that the mtDNA of cattle (Bos taurus) in modern Tuscany is different from that of cattle normally found in Italy, and even in Europe as a whole. Their mtDNA is, in fact, similar to that of cattle typically found in Italy, and even in Europe as a whole. Their mtDNA is, in fact, similar to that of cattle typically found in Italy, and even in Europe as a whole. Their mtDNA is, in fact, similar to that of cattle typically found in Italy, and even in Europe as a whole. Their mtDNA is, in fact, similar to that of cattle typically found in Italy, and even in Europe as a whole. Their mtDNA is, in fact, similar to that of cattle typically found in Italy, and even in Europe as a whole. Their mtDNA is, in fact, similar to that of cattle typically found in Italy, and even in Europe as a whole. Their mtDNA is, in fact, similar to that of cattle typically found in Italy, and even in Europe as a whole. Their mtDNA is, in fact, similar to that of cattle typically found in Italy, and even in Europe as a whole. Their mtDNA is, in fact, similar to that of cattle typically found in Italy, and even in Europe as a whole.

The Etruscan monuments provide a great deal of information about the society of the Etruscans, such as kinship and government. Mythology is to be distinguished from religion; however, the two are often intertwined, as is the case with the Etruscans.

Architecture

The Etruscans made lasting contributions to the architecture of Italy, which were adopted by the Romans and through them became standard to western civilization. Rome itself is a repository of Etruscan architectural features, which perhaps did not originate with the Etruscans, but were channeled by them into Roman civilization.

Literature

Evidenced only in references in later Roman authors, no literary texts have survived, though this does not mean there was no Etruscan literature.

Music

The instruments seen in Etruscan frescoes and bas-reliefs are essentially just different types of pipes, such as the plagiaulos (the pipes of Pan or Syrinx), the alabaster pipe and the famous double pipes, accompanied on percussion instruments such as the tintinnabulum, tympanum e crotale, and later by stringed instruments like the lyre and cithara.

Etruscan cities

The range of Etruscan civilization is marked by its cities. They were entirely assimilated byItalic, Celtic or Roman ethnic groups, but the names survive from inscriptions and their ruins are of aesthetic and historic interest in most of the cities of central Italy.
1. Town Hall, National Gallery of Umbria, Podestà Hall (Side Event)
2. San Mary of Marcy (Side Event)
3. POST, Perugia Workshop of Science and Technology (Side Event)
4. State Archive, National Archeological Museum (Side Event)
5. Rai, Italian Broadcasting Network (Multi Media Room)
6. O. Antinori School (Children Day Care)
   Saint Peter's Monumental Complex (Side Event), Seismic Observatory, Medieval Garden
7. Saint Giuliana Monumental Complex (Side Event)
8. Academy of Fine Arts (Press Room)
9. Centro Culturale (Press Room)
10. 110coffee Bar, LOC Headquarters, First Aid
Along Corso Cavour, in the small Giordano Bruno Square, the church of Saint Domenico is located; to the left there is the entrance to the last location of our itinerary, the museum we are going to visit today. Established in 1790, it has been located in the ex convent of Saint Domenico since 1948. A wonderful cloister welcomes us, one of the biggest in Perugia, just like for the Capitolare Museum. The visit begins on the ground floor with its sacred, precious chalices, relics and candleholders that make up an Etruscan-Roman section and a prehistoric one.

The first one holds priceless artifacts under the vaults. It is worth mentioning that a complete Etruscan tomb, the CUTU tomb was reconstructed. A landscaper found it while digging in 1983. It is very suggestive and skillfully reconstructed. The urns remind us of the ones we saw at the Ipoqegum of Volumni the inscriptions of which show the passage of the Etruscan language into Latin. The tomb contained a kottabos, a game of ancient Greece origin. Banquets ended with drinking wine; the last drop of wine in the chalice was thrown against a bronze circle on top of a column so that it dropped upon another circle underneath. Wine was seen as the synthesis between spirituality and daily life. The dead were venerated with wine.

We further find urns containing the ashes of loved ones; the urns are decorated so finely and beautifully that they were reproduced on an industrial scale. Some of the decorations are scenes from mythology and others are flowers and circles.

This section also includes the Cippo di Perugia, the longest inscription in the Etruscan language. The inscription is an agreement between two families on the ownership and use of a piece of land. On this floor we can find a very interesting collection of fine magical-religious amulets from all over the world donated by Giuseppe Bellucci, Perugian naturalist and anthropologist. In the prehistoric section, following a didactic itinerary, there is a bronze sword, one of the first examples of the era of iron found in Perugia. The sword has so called antennas on top of its handle. The sword dates back to the beginning of the iron era between the X and the VIII century BC. A careful visitor can observe wonderful examples of arrows, ceramics and many other interesting objects. The section is worth seeing with attention.

The museum hosts artifacts from Umbria and surrounding areas but also from farther away. They are divided into an Etruscan-Roman section and a prehistoric one.

In Umbria, we can still admire two cycles of frescos by this Italian painter: in Morra (near Città di Castello) in the Oratorio di San Crescentino and at Orvieto in the Cathedral. In ancient Sicily, Saint Onofrio was the saint to pray to if you were a young woman ready to marry. We shall come to the Renaissance period in the Sistine Chapel. In ancient Sicily, Saint Onofrio was the saint to pray to if you were a young woman ready to marry. In Umbria, we can still admire two cycles of frescos by this Italian painter: in Morra (near Città di Castello) in the Oratorio di San Crescentino and at Orvieto in the Cathedral.
A trip along the Umbrian Food and Wine

A trip to Umbria would not be complete without enjoying its cuisine. Excellent food and wine are just as much a part of the region’s charm as its forests, frescoes, and castles. The traditional dishes of each city or village are inextricably bound with the identity of the place itself.

Art&Museums
by Torgiano Rosso

Tradition is represented in every角落，and the wine is a key component of this rich cultural heritage. The pinnacle of the Umbrian cuisine is the pici, handmade pasta made with spelt flour and garlic, often served with a rich tomato sauce and a variety of vegetables.

The centuries-old cuisine of Umbria is a reflection of the region’s unique history and geography. The land, shaped by centuries of cultivation and natural selection, is home to a wide range of vegetables and wild herbs that are used in traditional dishes.

Umbria is rich in aromatic spices and herbs that are used to add flavor to the region’s cuisine. Some of the most common herbs include: wild fennel, oregano, sage, and bay leaves. These spices are often used in combination to create complex and balanced flavors.

In addition to the traditional Umbrian dishes, there are many modern creations that have evolved over time. These dishes often incorporate local ingredients and traditional techniques to create new, unique dishes that honor the history and culture of the region.

Today, Umbria is recognized as a center of wine production and gastronomy, and its reputation for excellent food and wine continues to grow.

The centuries-old cuisine of Lake Trasimeno, for example, offers such delicacies as carpaccia, tagliatelle "alla perugina", and pizza di Pasqua, a traditional Easter cake of Perugia. However, the most popular dish is the tellumofurio of truffles, which is enjoyed throughout the region.

Truffles are an integral part of Umbrian cuisine and are used in a variety of dishes, from pasta to soups and bread. While truffles are still available in the wild, they are also cultivated in the region.

Overall, the cuisine of Umbria is an expression of the region’s history, geography, and culture. It is a food that is enjoyed not only by those who live in the region, but also by visitors who come to experience the unique flavors and traditions of Umbria.

Enjoy!
IUGG XXIV General Assembly

Perugia July 2, 13, 2007

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