

Guide Geologiche Regionali 10 Itinerari Appennino Ligure Emiliano

L'opera, che completa il lavoro iniziato con la pubblicazione della carta di rischio archeologico di Cesena, si articola in tre sezioni. Nella prima vengono riportate e criticamente analizzate tutte le informazioni disponibili, sia di tipo documentario che provenienti da scavi e da ricognizioni sul terreno; nella seconda specialisti dei singoli periodi tracciano un racconto archeologico di Cesena e del suo territorio articolato per fasi cronologiche; nella terza sezione, la più innovativa, i curatori del volume tentano una valutazione del potenziale archeologico del territorio, ragionando anche su quello che ancora non si conosce dei depositi archeologici conservati, e predispongono le coordinate sulle quali basare le future opere di salvaguardia e le possibili campagne di ricerca.

Geological Heritage Conservation and Management IGM Geosites testimoni del tempo : fondamenti per la conservazione del patrimonio geologico Edizioni Pendragon Appennino Ligure Emiliano 10 itinerari Patrimonio Geologico, Conservaciony Gestion IGM Landscapes and Landforms of Italy Springer

Water of sufficient quality to serve as drinking water is termed potable water whether it is used as such or not. Although many sources are utilised by humans, some contain disease vectors or pathogens and cause long-term health problems if they do not meet certain water quality guidelines. Water that is not harmful for human beings is sometimes called safe water, water which is not contaminated to the extent of being unhealthy. The available supply of drinking water is an important criterion of carrying capacity, the population level that can be supported by planet Earth. Typically water supply networks deliver single or multiple qualities of water, whether it is to be used for drinking, washing or landscape irrigation; one counterexample is urban China, where drinking water can be optionally delivered by a separate tap. This book focuses on contamination, toxicity and treatment of drinking water.

The Etruscan city of Caere and eleven other Etruscan city-states were among the first urban centers in ancient Italy. Roman descriptions of Etruscan cities highlight their wealth, beauty, and formidable defenses. Although Caere left little written historical record outside of funerary inscriptions, its complex story can be deciphered by analyzing surviving material culture, including architecture, tomb paintings, temples, sanctuaries, and materials such as terracotta, bronze, gold, and amber found in Etruscan crafts. Studying Caere provides valuable insight not only into Etruscan history and culture but more broadly into urbanism and the development of urban centers across ancient Italy. Comprehensive in scope, Caere is the first English-language book dedicated to the study of its eponymous city. Collecting the work of an international team of scholars, it features chapters on a wide range of topics, such as Caere's formation and history, economy, foreign relations, trade networks, art, funerary traditions, built environment, religion, daily life, and rediscovery. Extensively illustrated throughout, Caere presents new perspectives on and analysis of not just Etruscan civilization but also the city's role in the wider pan-Mediterranean basin.

In AD 42, the Emperor Claudius initiated work on the construction of a new artificial harbour a short distance to the north of the mouth of the Tiber. The harbour facilities were enlarged at the instigation of the Emperor Trajan at the beginning of the second century AD, and Portus remained the principal port for the City of Rome into the Byzantine period. The surviving archaeological remains and comments by ancient sources make it clear that Portus lay at the heart of Rome's maritime façade. As well as being a key Mediterranean centre for passengers and for the loading, unloading, transshipment and storage of products from across the Empire, it was also designed to make an ideological statement about the supremacy of Rome in the world. Portus is, thus, of key importance to understanding Rome and her relationship to the Empire. The project that forms the subject of this book was designed to use non-destructive techniques of topographic and geophysical survey in combination with systematic surface collection to provide a new understanding of the plan of Portus. The work was undertaken between 1997 and 2002 as a collaboration between the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici di Ostia, the British School at Rome, and the Universities of Southampton, Durham and Cambridge. This volume presents the full results of the survey and uses them as the basis for a re-evaluation of the whole port complex. The geophysical survey results are interpreted in the context of earlier work at the site in order to offer new perspectives on the character and development of the site.

Se l'abbazia cistercense di San Galgano in Toscana è un sito medievale di fama internazionale per le sue caratteristiche storiche, architettoniche e paesaggistiche, assai meno conosciute sono le vicende del suo abbandono e della sua destrutturazione. La ricerca appena iniziata nel 2019 a San Galgano suggerisce come l'archeologia abbia grandi potenzialità di scrivere pagine rilevanti che poco o niente interesseranno alla storia dell'architettura, ma molto a quella delle vicende del monumento e delle sue trasformazioni funzionali, economiche e ambientali nella strutturazione dei nuovi paesaggi postmedievali, con l'introduzione della mezzadria. Un tema storico di grande respiro al quale ci avvicina questo saggio, che rilancia implicitamente un'archeologia della mezzadria talvolta sfiorata dalla ricerca archeologica ma mai affrontata con uno scavo di questa qualità ed estensione, che sottolinea il passaggio da un monumento di dimensione europea a una rurale di piena marginalità. Il contributo di Giuliano Volpe si presenta originale e innovativo soprattutto per la metodologia, per una riflessione sulle inattese potenzialità anche qualitative del patrimonio e sul tema della delicatezza dell'intervento strutturale nel recupero dell'edilizia storica, che per le informazioni in sé, utili e importanti comunque per lo studio delle trasformazioni di un campione del centro storico medievale di Foggia, a seguito del terremoto che colpì questo centro nel XVIII secolo. Il gruppo di ricerca di Archeologia Medievale dell'Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia discute il contributo dei dati archeomalacologici per l'interpretazione dei processi formativi della stratificazione archeologica e della sua interpretazione. Il caso di studio, ubicato nel centro storico di Marano (Cupra Marittima) appare significativo, in quanto sottolinea il ruolo dello studio (qualitativo e quantitativo) della malacofauna per individuare le pause dei processi di crescita della stratificazione e la formazione di paesaggi ruderali, talvolta estesi, talvolta limitati invece a singoli ambienti. Chiara Maria Lebole e di Roberto Sconfienza presentano un importante approfondimento sul tema dell'architettura militare del Ducato di Savoia nel XVII secolo, in quanto gli Autori illustrano i risultati delle ricerche su Le difese campali fra La

Thuile e il Piccolo San Bernardo alla fine del XVII secolo, condotte come in altre occasioni con un'intensa interazione tra fonti scritte e fonti archeologiche. Il saggio di Luciano Mingotto sul restauro e sulle indagini stratigrafiche condotte durante il restauro della seicentesca villa Morlini-Trento a Costozza di Longare (Vicenza), a partire da questo case study suggerisce anche una riflessione più generale sul tema della tutela e della documentazione delle tracce delle trasformazioni nel tempo del patrimonio architettonico rappresentato dalle grandi ville aristocratiche d'età moderna e della fragilità dei resti delle azioni costruttive, funzionali o decorative.

List of members in each volume.

Viene presentata la carta archeologica medievale del territorio frusinate ricostruita sulla base di una ricognizione esaustiva del territorio, pur nei limiti imposti dalla persistenza di vaste zone boschive soprattutto a ridosso delle montagne, dal forte programma di industrializzazione, l'ampliamento irregolare degli insediamenti urbani e l'espansione edilizia fuori controllo, e dei dati desunti da ricerche di archivio. Adeguato spazio è stato dato alla raccolta e segnalazione dei toponimi, agionimi e fitonimi più significativi, che sono di estrema rilevanza nella ricostruzione del paesaggio medievale per comprendere l'estensione – o il ricordo – di aree boschive, colture, spazi aperti o luoghi sacri menzionati nelle fonti. Il volume è articolato in tre sezioni. Nella prima parte viene presentato un profilo del territorio analizzato nei suoi caratteri morfologici e negli aspetti storici e topografici. Seguono la schedatura dei singoli siti con la relativa cartografia e la bibliografia e gli indici analitici.

The book deals with the most striking landscapes and landforms of Italy. Attention is given to landform diversity and landscape evolution through time which has been controlled by very diverse geological conditions and dramatic climate changes that have characterized the Italian peninsula and islands since the end of the last glaciation. In addition, various examples of human impact on the landscape are presented. Landscapes and Landforms of Italy contains more than thirty case studies of a multitude of Italian geographical landmarks. The topics and sites described in this book range from the Alpine glaciers to the Etna and Vesuvius volcanoes, taking into account the most representative fluvial, coastal, gravity-induced, karst and structural landscapes of the country. Chapters on the geomorphological landmarks of the cities of Rome and Venice are also included. The book provides the readers with the opportunity to explore the variety of Italian landscapes and landforms through informative texts illustrated with several color maps and photos. This book will be relevant to scientists, scholars and any readers interested in geology, physical geography, geomorphology, landscape tourism, geoheritage and environmental protection.

One quarter of the world's population lives in karst terrains, yet karsts are highly vulnerable to stresses caused by human activity. This book surveys human impact on karst water, showing that the increasing pollution of the environment has, to a great extent, spoiled sensitive karst ecosystems. This text examines such consequences and offers proposals for future solutions and strategies. Part One provides an overview of the functioning of karsts and of human interaction with karst environments over several millennia. Part Two consists of a systematic examination of the major areas of human activity

affecting karst waters, such as agriculture, industry, mining and water exploitation. Finally, Part Three views the effects on karst groundwater within a broader societal and legislative perspective and considers possible changes of methodology and approach.

From humble beginnings, Rome became perhaps the greatest intercontinental power in the world. Why did this historic city become so much more influential than its neighbor, nearby Latium, which was peopled by more or less the same stock? Over the years, historians, political analysts, and sociologists have discussed this question ad infinitum, without considering one underlying factor that led to the rise of Rome--the geology now hidden by the modern city. This book demonstrates the important link between the history of Rome and its geologic setting in a lively, fact-filled narrative sure to interest geology and history buffs and travelers alike. The authors point out that Rome possessed many geographic advantages over surrounding areas: proximity to a major river with access to the sea, plateaus for protection, nearby sources of building materials, and most significantly, clean drinking water from springs in the Apennines. Even the resiliency of Rome's architecture and the stability of life on its hills are underscored by the city's geologic framework. If carried along with a good city map, this book will expand the understanding of travelers who explore the eternal city's streets. Chapters are arranged geographically, based on each of the seven hills, the Tiber floodplain, ancient creeks that dissected the plateau, and ridges that rise above the right bank. As an added bonus, the last chapter consists of three field trips around the center of Rome, which can be enjoyed on foot or by using public transportation.

This book provides an updated list of the vascular flora of the National Park of Abruzzo, Lazio and Molise, incorporating the latest nomenclatural and floristic findings. The list of plants was extrapolated from a geographic database including all data from floristic or vegetational references and herbarium specimens concerning the Park area. This data storage tool was obtained from the database of Abruzzo vascular flora (Conti et al. 2010) and adapted to the study area by adding those areas of the Park falling in the regions of Lazio and Molise and their accompanying floristic and vegetational data. Analysis of the data has allowed gaps in the floristic knowledge of the Park, such as comparatively or completely unexplored areas, to be identified, together with those species records that still require confirmation and/or further study. On the basis of these deductions, fieldwork aimed at the collection of new floristic data was carried out. Verification of the correct identification of herbarium specimens collected in the past, as well as a systematic study of critical genera, were also important priorities.

This Special Issue outlines the role of geoheritage and geotourism as potential touristic resources of a region. The term "geoheritage" refers to a particular type of natural resources represented by sites of special geological significance, rarity or beauty that are representative of a region and of its geological history, events, and processes. These sites are also

known as “geosites” and, as well as archaeological, architectonic, and historical sites, can be considered as part of the cultural estate of a country. “Geotourism” is an emerging type of sustainable tourism, which concentrates on geosites, focusing on visitor knowledge, environmental education, and amusement. Geotourism may be very useful for geological sciences divulgation and may provide additional opportunities for the development of rural areas, generally not included among the main touristic attractions. The collected papers focused on these main topics with different methods and approaches and can be grouped as follows: i) papers dealing with geosite promotion and valorization in protected areas; ii) papers dealing with geosite promotion and valorization in non-protected areas; iii) papers dealing with geosite promotion by exhibition, remote sensing analysis, and apps; iv) papers investigating geotourism and geoheritage from tourists’ perspectives.

Vols. for 1887- contains Bibliografia geologica italiana, 1886- published separately.

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