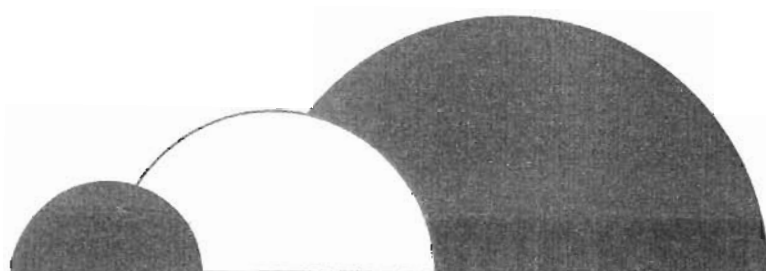


ISSN 1972-1552

Volume 2, 2007

Epitome



Geoitalia 2007

**Sesto Forum Italiano di Scienze della Terra
Rimini, 12 - 14 settembre 2007**



F I S T

Federazione Italiana di Scienze della Terra

capable to use the new technologies and 'digital illiterates', that are excluded because of the lack of technical cognitions, technological or lawyers barriers, or other impediments for the weaker social strata (old, blind or handicapped people), to which the library intends to give a good and actual support in order to reduce the cultural and technological discrimination.

W05-85 Orale Valera, Paolo

10.1474/Epitome.02.0085.Geitalia2007

WEB DIFFUSION OF INFORMATION: THE VARIOUS ANGLES OF HTML CODE

VALERA Paolo¹

1 - DIGITA - Department of Geoenvironment and Environmental Technologies - Faculty of Engineering - Cagliari University, Italy

Presenter e-mail: pvalera@unica.it

Key terms: HTML code; Website; Searchmotors; Users

The scientific community has a good opportunity today to acquire visibility, and in the same time, distinguishing from easy to specialized users, whether can obtain a comparison, also interdisciplinary, or to develop new collaborations. The publication of a website, preferably multi languages, is not only a new change to publicize the own work, but it's also a way to wake up the curiosity of experts of other disciplines who could find news and data clearly show, where the subjects deepening published in the site necessarily requires the webmaster specialized competence.

Without going to much into details about how to diffuse the results of a research, we could affirm that the required techniques obey to few and simple rules:

- 1) choice of keywords and site description;
- 2) position of the site through the first two pages of biggest searchmotors;
- 3) clarity and simplicity of exposition;
- 4) easy reading font;
- 5) extreme synthesis;
- 6) at least one image for page.

Concerning the first rule, we strongly suggest to use an average number of 3-5 keywords and to compose one row with not more than 7 words for the description of each website page.

The second point is the aim of site success considering that around 70% of users stop their attention at the searchmotors first page results and about 90% at the second one. Simple rules exist for a website good position in the more diffuse searchmotors, essentially based on small modifications to the html code of the individual pages.

Skipping the next three rules and going straight way to the last one, it is advisable to insert at least one ".gif" image per page in order to better describe what the user can read in each page.

Some more info and suggestions at the <http://www.paolov.net/provaci.html>, where it is also available a short HTML course.

WORKSHOP W06

La stratigrafia in Italia. Problemi attuali in salsa storica.

WORKSHOP W07

Nuove tecniche nucleari per l'ambiente.

WORKSHOP W08

Strutture e processi legati ai cold seeps contributo al progetto europeo HERMES.

WORKSHOP W09

TurBIOlence. Interazioni tra microscala e biologia in ambienti marini e lacustri.

WORKSHOP W10

Vulnerabilità delle Coste e degli Ecosistemi Marini Italiani ai Cambiamenti Climatici e loro Ruolo nei cicli del carbonio mediterraneo (Progetto VECTOR).

W10-86 Orale Agate, Mauro

10.1474/Epitome.02.0086.Geitalia2007

MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEISMOSTRATIGRAPHIC FEATURES AND EVOLUTION OF CAULONIA AND MARINA DI GIOIOSA CANYONS, OFFSHORE CALABRIAN MARGIN (IONIAN SEA)

AGATE Mauro¹, DI GRIGOLI Giuseppe², TESSAROLO Chiara², CORSELLI Cesare², MALINVERNO Elisa²

1 - Dip. Geologia e Geodesia - Università di Palermo

2 - Dip. Scienze Geologiche e Geotecnologiche - Università di Milano-Bicocca

Presenter e-mail: agate@unipa.it

Key terms: submarine canyon; continental slope; coastal erosion; calabrian margin

In the frame of the VECTOR Project the VulCost is a research topic that aimed at studying both geological setting and geomorphological features of the Calabria offshore between the villages of Monasterace and Siderno (Ionian Sea). The goal of the VulCost is to expect possible changes of the coastal environment induced by relative sea level fluctuations.

The Ionian Calabria coastal zone presently records strong tectonics and seismicity and is affected by fast uplift rate (1 mm/yr; Cosentino and Gliozzi, 1988). The offshore region shows a narrow (max 3, 5 km) continental shelf and a steep (4-5°), 1400 m deep upper slope. Along the slope are entrenched two main canyons, oriented NW-SE, that flow in the Plio-Quaternary Spartivento Basin.

This paper focuses on the morphological and seismostratigraphic analysis carried out in the shelf - slope system with special regard to canyon evolution. The seismo-acoustic surveys have been performed on board of the R/V Universitäts (CoNISMa) by means of a 50 kHz MBES and a multi-frequency 2-9 kHz SBP, mapping a 350 km² wide area.

Longitudinal profiles along Caulonia and Marina di Gioiosa canyons are weakly upward convex; transversal profiles are U shaped with variable amplitude along the thalweg. The transversal profiles are not symmetric in the Caulonia Canyon where the northern flank is more sloping than the southern one. Almost three orders of tributaries merge in the main axial incisions, that are more than 1000 m entrenched inside sedimentary succession of the margin. Submarine canyons have been eroded mainly by two related processes: turbidity currents along the thalweg (Daly, 1936) and upward erosion induced by downslope eroding sediment flows (Pratson et al., 1994) along the flanks.

The preliminary results obtained from our survey reveal mass wasting is common on this sector of the Ionian Calabrian margin. In fact, also in the area outside the two canyons, gullies, slump scars and chaotic deposits have been recognized. Mass wasting and erosional process appear recent or still active. The canyon heads are less than 1 km far from the coast and, in the next future, their erosional ability could menace the coastal zone. As consequence of the fast uplift of the Calabrian margin, the canyon heads will get near the coastline, so the canyon drainage could seize the alongshore littoral transport; therefore the coastal budget will lost a lot of the sediment that will be transported basinward along the canyons.

Next steps of this Project are: 1) to expect as sea level changes will affect the canyon evolution and 2) to draw future scenarios for coastal area morphology. Cosentino D. and Gliozzi E. (1988) - Mem. Soc. Geol. It., 41, 653-665. Daly R. A. (1936) - Journal of Science, 31 (5th ser), 401-420. Pratson, L.F., Ryan, W.B.F., Mountain, G.S., Twichell, D.C. (1994) - G. S. A. Bull., 106 (3), 395-412.

W10-87 Poster Alabiso, Giorgio

10.1474/Epitome.02.0087.Geitalia2007

TEMPERATURE VARIATION IN THE MAR PICCOLO OF TARANTO (ITALY, MEDITERRANEAN SEA)

ALABISO Giorgio¹, GIACOMINI Mauro², RICCI Patrizia¹, MILILLO Matteo¹

1 - IAMC - C.N.R., Taranto, Talassografico "A. Cerruti", via Roma, 3, 74100 Taranto

2 - DIST, Università di Genova, Via Opera Pia, 13 - 16145 Genova, Italia

Presenter e-mail: g.alabiso@iamc.cnr.it

Key terms: global change; historical series; Mar Piccolo of Taranto; Mediterranean Sea; temperature

The aim of the present paper is to detect a possible temperature increasing trend in the Mar Piccolo basin (Taranto) in accordance to what observed in the western Mediterranean where a significant increase in the average temperature was registered. In fact, the increasing rate of global climate change observed in the last century is predicted to accelerate in the present century by the end of which temperature is expected to rise 1-3.5°C. In particular, enclosed coastal basins, like the Mar Piccolo, are more subject to temperature increase the effects of which can be enhanced by the confinement.

Observing climatic fluctuations is of the most importance in that it is well known that they strongly affect the marine biota and there are evidence that some observed biodiversity changes in the Mediterranean Sea are related to increasing seawater temperature. Therefore, the study of temperature variations is important to better understand the marine communities changes and, sometimes, to predict such changes.

To verify the existence of an increasing temperature trend in the Mar Piccolo basin, the historical data series, even though not continuous, in possession of the Institute of Coastal Marine Environment of Taranto was analysed. The above temperature data analysed come from a station (lat. 40°28'47" N, long. 17°15'38" E) located in the Primo Seno of the Mar Piccolo in the following periods: 1919-1923, 1932-1934, 1962-1969 and 1996-2006.

A non parametric test (X^2) was performed on raw data to single out significative variations of each monthly mean. Successively, on the raw data series, a mobile mean was calculated, by a linear model, to obtain 12 parameters for those years more represented in the measures, so eliminating every variation due to seasonality. On this group, consisting of 12 parameters for each year, the ANOVA was carried out followed by the algorithm of Duncan test to single out years homogeneous groups. The cluster analysis was performed to detect years homogeneous groups.

X^2 analysis pointed out that the various years are not significantly different; only 10 months out 324 are significantly different from the expected mean value. The calculation of the yearly tendencies did not show specific linear trends (both slopes and r^2 values being close to 0).

Examining the groups of years with similar characteristics, a some uniformity among contiguous years is detectable with the exception of the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 which are similar to those of the period 1996-2006, and the year 1996 which is similar to the period 1932-1934. Moreover, it is also clear that the recent years, except 1996, are comprised in the clusters where the highest mean values fall. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that, in the Mar Piccolo of Taranto, the trend to temperature increase is confirmed although the