



International Intensive Course on Geoparks 2009

« Earth Heritage and Nature Conservation: Geopark's Management and Action Plans on sustainable tourism »

**Lesvos Island - Greece
29 September – 3 October 2009**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF



Programme

International Year "Planet Earth"



International Intensive Course on Geoparks 2009

Earth Heritage and Nature Conservation: Geopark's Management and Action Plans on sustainable tourism

With the Contribution of

UNESCO – Greek National Commission

European Geoparks Network - EGN

Global Geoparks Network - GGN

Sponsored by

Ministry of Mercantile Marine, Aegean and Island Policy

Prefecture of Lesvos

Municipality of Eresos - Antisa

Organized by

University of the Aegean – Department of Geography

Natural History Museum of the Lesvos Petrified Forest

PROGRAM

	29/9	30/9	1/10	2/10	3/10
9.00-11.00	LECTURES	FIELD TRIP	LECTURES	FIELD TRIP	LECTURES
11.00-11.30	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE
11.00-14.00	LECTURES	FIELD TRIP	LECTURES	FIELD TRIP	WORKSHOP 3
14.00-16.00	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
16.00-17.30	WORKSHOP 1	FIELD TRIP	WORKSHOP 2	FIELD TRIP	FINAL DISCUSSION
17.30-18.00	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE
18.00-19.00	WORKSHOP 1	FIELD TRIP	WORKSHOP 2	FIELD TRIP	
20	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER

Tuesday 29 September

SESSION 1	Geoparks - Global strategy for Geoconservation and Sustainable Development
PLACE	Department of Marine Science – Amphitheatre
09.00 – 09.30	Welcome by Assoc. Prof. N. Soulakellis , President of the Department of Geography of the University of the Aegean (Greece).
09.30 – 11.00	European and Global Geoparks: Management tools and Evaluation procedures Prof. P. Mc Keever , Geological Survey of Northern Ireland UNESCO Geoparks Bureau Member – EGN Vice-Coordinator
11.00 – 11.30	Coffee break
11.30 – 12.45	Management plan and geo diversity action plan in the Lesvos Petrified Forest European and Global Geopark. Assoc. Prof. N. Zouros , University of the Aegean(Greece) UNESCO Geoparks Bureau Member – EGN Coordinator
12.45 – 14.00	Geoparks management tools: field educational and cultural activities. Examples from Psiloritis European and Global Geopark. Dr. Ch. Fasoulas , University of Crete, Natural history Museum of Crete. Greece
14.00 - 16.00	Lunch break
SESSION 2	Workshop
PLACE	Department of Geography – Room A
16.00 – 16.30	Creation of two working groups on Geoparks management and action plans. Organization of the participant’s presentations. Reviewer : Assoc. Prof. John Poch , Autonomous University of Barcelona, (Spain)
16.30 – 19.00	WORKSHOP 1 : Interpreting geology for the public Facilitator: Prof. P. Mc Keever , Geological Survey of Northern Ireland UNESCO Geoparks Bureau Member – EGN Vice-Coordinator
19.00	Dinner

Wednesday 30 September

SESSION 3	Geoparks: Geosite management, Interpretation, Communication and Geotourism development
	Field trip Natural History Museum of the Lesvos Petrified Forest
08.00	Departure from the Silver Bay Hotel to the Lesvos Geopark.
08.30 – 10.00	Earth heritage in Lesvos Geopark: 300 million years in 96 km. Examples of geosite interpretation for the public along the Lesvos Petrified Forest European and Global Geopark Ass. Prof. N. Zouros , University of the Aegean(Greece)
10.00 – 11.30	The Lesvos Petrified Forest Park Guided tour by N. Zouros and I. Valiakos , Natural History Museum of the Lesvos Petrified Forest.
11.30 - 12.00	Coffee break

12.00 – 13.40	Natural History Museum of the Lesvos Petrified Forest. Guided tour to the Petrified Forest Museum permanent exhibitions – Interpreting Earth heritage for the broad public Guided tour by N. Zouros and I. Valiakos , Natural History Museum of the Lesvos Petrified Forest.
13.40 – 14.30	WORKSHOP 2
PLACE	Museum Amphitheatre
	Operation of Museum / Interpretation centres in geoparks Museum’s strong points resume /Questions. Facilitator: Assoc. Prof. John Poch , Autonomous University of Barcelona, (Spain).
14.30 – 16.00	Lunch in the Museum by Anemotia Woman’s Cooperative
16.00 – 16.30	Sigri - Eresos
16.30 – 18.00	Visit to the Eresos Volcanic Geotopes. The Ancient Eresos Acropolis and Sappho . The Aristoteles – Theophrastus walk Ass. Prof. N. Zouros , University of the Aegean(Greece)
18.00 – 18.30	Coffee break
18.30 - 19.00	Eresos - Mesotopos
19.00 – 20.00	Local community involvement in sustainable economic Geopark activities Mesotopos Agrotourism Women Cooperative Discussion with the Cooperative Members
20.00 – 21.00	Dinner at the Mesotopos Agrotourism Women Cooperative

Thursday 1 October

SESSION 4	Geopark management and Action plan
	Department of Marine Science – Amphitheatre
09.00 – 10.10	Master plan guidelines to achieve a successful Geopark. An example in the Spanish Pyrenees Assoc. Prof. John Poch , Autonomous University of Barcelona, (Spain)
10.10 – 11.20	Management plan of of Qeshm Global Geopark, Iran. C. Eckhardt , Bergstrasse Odenwald European and Global Geopark (Germany).
11.20 – 11.50	Coffee break
11.50 - 12.50	Agrotourism and Geoparks Dr A. Kizos Department of Geography of the University of the Aegean (Greece).
12.50 – 13.50	Territorial management of Campos Gerais – A Geopark project Gil Francisco Piekarz , MINEROPAR (Brazil).
13.50 – 15.00	Lunch break
SESSION 5	WORKING GROUPS
PLACE	Department of Geography – Room A & B
15.00 – 17.00	Participant’s presentations WG – 1 (Room A) WG – 2 (Room B)

17.00 – 17.30	Coffee break
17.30 - 18.30	Participant's presentations WG – 1 (Room A) WG – 2 (Room B) Reviewer : Assoc. Prof. John Poch , Autonomous University of Barcelona, (Spain)
19.00	Dinner

Friday 2 October

SESSION 6	Lesvos Geopark – Future extension : Earth Heritage – Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage. Management of resources in a volcanic landscape
	Field trip
08.30	Departure from the Hotel
09.00 – 10.00	The ancient temple of "Messon"
10.00 - 11.00	The Museum of industrial oil olive production in Lesvos at Agia Paraskevi traditional oil press – EUROPA NOSTRA Award
11.00 - 11.30	The 1867 Agia Paraskevi earthquake geosite
11.30 - 12.30	The Mandamados traditional pottery making handcrafts "TSKALARIA" – a 3000 years old activity in Lesvos!
12.30 - 14.00	The Lepetymnos volcanic centre.
14.00 – 16.00	Lunch break in Skala Skamias
16.00 – 18.00	The Lepetymnos volcanic centre. The Molyvos volcanic dome and castle
18.00 – 19.00	The sunset from Molyvos/Ancient Mythimna the mythological birthplace of Arion.
19.30 - 21.00	Geoparks and Local development Petra Women Agrotourism Cooperative Lunch break
21.00	Departure for Mytilene

Saturday 3 October

SESSION 7	Geoparks - Global strategy for Geoconservation and Sustainable Development
PLACE	Department of Geography – Amphitheatre
09.00 – 10.00	Geotourism in Curitiba, Parana state, Brazil Gil Francisco Piekarz , MINEROPAR (Brazil).
10.00 - 11.00	Geoparks management tools: the role of centres of Earth heritage interpretation in raising public awareness. Dr. M. - L. Frey , Messel Pit WHS (Germany).
11.00 - 11.30	Coffee break
SESSION 8	WORKSHOP: 3
11.30 - 14.30	The Geopark concept – A revolutionary view for territorial development Facilitators: P. McKeever, M.L. Frey, N. Zouros Reviewer : Assoc. Prof. John Poch , Autonomous University of Barcelona, (Spain)

14.30 – 16.00	Lunch break
SESSION 9	WORKING GROUPS
PLACE	Department of Geography – Room A
16.00 – 17.00	Working groups – Final discussion and synthesis Reviewer : Assoc. Prof. John Poch , Autonomous University of Barcelona, (Spain)

INFORMATION ON CULTURAL HERITAGE

Sappho was an Ancient Greek lyric poet, born on the island of Lesbos. Later Greeks included her in the canonical list of nine lyric poets. Her birth was sometime between 630 and 612 BC, and it is said that she died around 570 BC. The bulk of her poetry, which was well-known and greatly admired throughout antiquity, has been lost, but her immense reputation has endured through surviving fragments.



Bust inscribed Sappho of Eressos, Roman copy of a Greek original of the 5th century BC. Capitoline museum Rome

An Oxyrhynchus papyrus from around AD 200 and the Suda agree that Sappho had a mother called Cleis and a daughter by the same name. Two preserved fragments of Sappho's poetry refer to a Cleis. In fragment 98, Sappho addresses Cleis, saying that she has no way of obtaining a decorated headband for her. Fragment 132 reads in full: "I have a beautiful child [*pais*] who looks like golden flowers, my darling Cleis, for whom I would not (take) all Lydia or lovely..." These fragments have often been interpreted as referring to Sappho's daughter or as confirming that Sappho had a daughter with this name. But even if a biographic reading of the verses is accepted, this is not certain. Cleis is referred to in fragment 132 with the Greek word *pais*, which can as easily indicate a slave or any young person as an offspring. It is possible that these verses or others like them were misunderstood by ancient writers, leading to the biographical tradition which has come down to us. Sappho's lifetime was a period of political turbulence on Lesbos and saw the rise of Pittacus. According to the Parian Marble, Sappho was exiled to Sicily sometime between 604 and 594 and Cicero records that a statue of her stood in the town-hall of Syracuse. Unlike the works of her fellow poet, Alcaeus, Sappho's surviving poetry has very few allusions to political conditions. The principal exception is fragment 98 which mentions exile and indicates that Sappho was lacking some of her customary luxuries. Her political sympathies may have lain with the party of Alcaeus. Though there is no explicit record of this it is usually assumed that Sappho returned from exile at some point and that she spent most of her life in Lesbos.



Statue of Theophrastus, Orto botanico di Palermo

Theophrastus (371 – c. 287 BC), a Greek native of Eressos in Lesbos,^[1] was the successor of Aristotle in the Peripatetic school. His interests were wide-ranging, extending from biology and physics to ethics and metaphysics. His two surviving botanical works, *Enquiry into Plants* and *On the Causes of Plants*, were an important influence on medieval science. There are also surviving works *On Moral Characters*, *On Sensation*, ***On Stones***, (the first systematic mineralogy) and fragments on *Physics* and *Metaphysics* all written in Greek. In philosophy, he studied grammar and language, and continued Aristotle's work on logic. He also regarded space as the mere arrangement and position of bodies, time as an accident of motion, and motion as a necessary consequence of all activity. In ethics, he regarded happiness as depending on external influences as well as on virtue, and famously said that "life is ruled by fortune, not wisdom." All the biographical information we have of him was provided by Diogenes Laërtius' *Lives of the Philosophers*. His given name was Tyrtamus, but he later became known by the nickname "Theophrastus", given to him, it is said, by Aristotle to indicate the grace of his conversation. After receiving his first introduction to philosophy in Lesbos he proceeded to Athens, and became a member of the Platonist circle. After Plato's death he attached himself to Aristotle, and in all probability accompanied him to Stagira. The intimate friendship of Theophrastus with Callisthenes, the fellow-pupil of Alexander the Great, the mention made in his will of an estate belonging to him at Stagira, and the repeated notices of the town and its museum in the nine books of his *Enquiry into plants* and his six books of *Causes of Plants* point to this conclusion. Aristotle in his will made him guardian of his children, including Nicomachus with whom he was close. Aristotle likewise bequeathed to him his library and the originals of his works, and designated him as his successor at the Lyceum on his own removal to Chalcis. Theophrastus presided over the Peripatetic school for thirty-five years, and died at the age of eighty-five according to Diogenes. He is said to have remarked "we die just when we are beginning to live". Under his guidance the school flourished greatly— there were at one period more than 2000 students, Diogenes affirms, and at his death, according to the terms of his will preserved by Diogenes, he bequeathed to it his garden with house and colonnades as a permanent seat of instruction. The comic poet Menander was among his pupils. His popularity was shown in the regard paid to him by Philip, Cassander and Ptolemy, and by the complete failure of a charge of impiety brought against him. He was honoured with a public funeral, and "the whole population of Athens, honouring him greatly, followed him to the grave." He was succeeded as head of the Lyceum by Strato of Lampsacus.

Arion was a legendary kitharode in ancient Greece, a Dionysiac poet credited with inventing the dithyramb. The islanders of Lesbos claimed him as their native son, but Arion found a patron in Periander, tyrant of Corinth. Although notable for his musical inventions, Arion is chiefly remembered for the fantastic myth of his kidnapping by pirates and miraculous rescue by dolphins, a folktale motif.



Arion on a sea horse, by William-Adolphe Bouguereau (1855)

According to a digression in Herodotus' account of the Lydian empire under the Mermnads occasioned simply by the appearance of the name of Periander, Arion attended a musical competition in Sicily, which he won. On his return trip from Tarentum, avaricious sailors plotted to kill Arion and steal the rich prizes he carried home. Arion was given the choice of suicide with a proper burial on land, or being thrown in the sea to perish. Neither prospect appealed to Arion, and he asked for permission to sing a last song to win time. Playing his kithara, Arion sang a praise to **Apollo**, the god of poetry, and his song attracted a number of dolphins around the ship. At the end of the song, Arion threw himself into the sea rather than be killed, but one of the dolphins saved his life and carried him to safety at the sanctuary of Poseidon at Cape Tainaron. This dolphin was catasterised as the constellation Delphinus, by the blessings of Apollo. Arion, according to Herodotus' brief excursus, then continued to Corinth by other means and arrived before the sailors that tried to kill him. On his return to Corinth, the king didn't quite believe Arion's fantastic story. The sailors believed Arion was dead in the sea, and on arrival in Corinth they told the king that Arion had decided to remain in Italy. After, Arion presented himself and they could no longer deny the truth.