



## 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



## Preliminary Programme

**International Year "Planet Earth"**



## Tuesday 29 September

<b>SESSION 1</b>	<b>Geoparks - Global strategy for Geoconservation and Sustainable Development</b>
<b>PLACE</b>	<b>Department of Marine Science – Amphitheatre</b>
09.00 – 09.30	Inscription
09.30 – 10.00	Welcome by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Prefect of Lesbos <b>P. Bogiatzis</b>.</li> <li>• Assoc. Prof. <b>N. Soulakellis</b>, President of the Department of Geography of the University of the Aegean (Greece).</li> </ul>
10.00 – 11.15	European and Global Geoparks: Management tools and Evaluation procedures Prof. <b>P. Mc Keever</b> , Geological Survey of Northern Ireland UNESCO Geoparks Bureau Member – EGN Vice-Coordinator
11.15 – 11.30	Coffee break
11.30 – 12.45	Management plan and geo diversity action plan in the Lesbos Petrified Forest European and Global Geopark. Assoc. Prof. <b>N. Zouros</b> , University of the Aegean(Greece) UNESCO Geoparks Bureau Member – EGN Coordinator
12.45 – 14.00	Master plan guidelines to achieve a successful Geopark. An example in the Spanish Pyrenees Assoc. Prof. <b>John Poch</b> , Autonomous University of Barcelona, (Spain)
14.00 - 16.00	Lunch break
<b>SESSION 2</b>	<b>Workshop 1</b>
<b>PLACE</b>	<b>Department of Geography – Room A</b>
16.00 – 16.15	Creation of two working groups on Geoparks management and action plans WG – 1 (Room A) WG – 2 (Room B) Organization of the participant’s presentations <b>Reviewer :</b> Assoc. Prof. <b>John Poch</b> , Autonomous University of Barcelona, (Spain)
16.15 – 19.00	<b>WORKSHOP 1</b> <b>Interpreting geology for the public</b> <b>Facilitator:</b> Prof. <b>P. Mc Keever</b> , Geological Survey of Northern Ireland UNESCO Geoparks Bureau Member – EGN Vice-Coordinator
19.00	Dinner

## Wednesday 30 September

<b>SESSION 3</b>	<b>Geoparks: Communication and Geotourism development</b>
	<b>Natural History Museum of the Lesbos Petrified Forest</b>
08.00	Departure from the Silver Bay Hotel to the Lesbos Geopark.
08.00 – 10.00	Earth heritage in Lesbos Geopark: 300 million years in 96 km. Examples of geosite interpretation for the public along the

	Lesvos Petrified Forest Europaen and Global Geopark Ass. Prof. <b>N. Zouros</b> , University of the Aegean(Greece)
10.00 – 11.30	The Lesvos Petrified Forest Park Guided tour by <b>N. Zouros</b> and <b>I. Valiakos</b> , Natural History Museum of the Lesvos Petrified Forest.
11.30 - 12.00	Coffee break
12.00 – 13.20	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 <b>N. Zouros</b> and <b>I. Valiakos</b> , Natural History Museum of the Lesvos Petrified Forest.
13.20 – 14.00	<b>WORKSHOP</b> <b>Operation of Museum / Interpretation centres in geoparks</b> Museum’s strong points resume /Questions. <b>Facilitator:</b> Assoc. Prof. <b>John Poch</b> , Autonomous University of Barcelona, (Spain).
14.00 – 14.30	Sigri - Eresos
14.30 – 16.30	Lunch in Eresos
16.30 – 18.30	Visit to the Eresos Volcanic Geotopes. The Ancient Eresos Acropolis and <b>Sappho</b> . The <b>Aristoteles – Theophrastus</b> walk Ass. Prof. <b>N. Zouros</b> , University of the Aegean(Greece)
18.30 – 19.00	Coffee break
19.00 – 20.00	<b>Local community involvement in sustainable economic Geopark activities</b> Mesotopos Agrotourism Women Cooperative
20.00	Dinner

## Thursday 1 October

<b>SESSION 4</b>	<b>Geopark management and Action plan</b>
	<b>Department of Marine Science – Amphitheatre</b>
09.00 – 10.00	Geo-diversity Strategy of Andalucía. <b>Milagros Pérez Villalba</b> , Ministry of Environment of Andalucía, Coordination and Management of the Network of Natural Protected Areas of Andalucía RENPA, (Spain).
10.00 – 11.00	Management plan of of Qeshm Global Geopark, Iran. <b>C. Eckhardt</b> , Bergstrasse Odenwald European and Global Geopark (Germany).
11.00 – 11.30	Coffee break
11.30 - 12.30	Agrotourism and Geoparks <b>Dr A. Kizos</b> Department of Geography of the University of the Aegean (Greece).
12.30 – 13.30	Territorial management of Campos Gerais – A Geopark project <b>Gil Francisco Piekarz</b> , MINEROPAR (Brazil).
13.30 – 15.00	Lunch break
<b>SESSION 5</b>	<b>WORKING GROUPS</b>
<b>PLACE</b>	<b>Department of Geography – Room A &amp; B</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) <b>Reviewer :</b> Assoc. Prof. <b>John Poch</b> , Autonomous University of Barcelona, (Spain)
19.00	Dinner

## Friday 2 October

<b>SESSION 6</b>	<b>Earth Heritage – Communication and Interpretation</b>
	<b>Department of Marine Science – Amphitheatre</b>
09.00 – 10.00	Geoparks management tools: the role of centres of Earth heritage interpretation in raising public awareness. Dr. <b>M. - L. Frey</b> , Messel Pit WHS (Germany).
10.00 - 11.00	Geoparks management tools: field educational and cultural activities. Examples from Psiloritis European and Global Geopark. Dr. <b>Ch. Fasoulas</b> , University of Crete, Natural history Museum of Crete. Greece
11.00-12.00	EU strategy for Protected Areas REPRESENTATIVE OF EUROPEAN COMMISSION
12.00 - 12.30	Coffee break
<b>SESSION 7</b>	<b>WORKSHOP: 3</b>
12.30 - 14.30	The Geopark concept – A revolutionary view for territorial development <b>Facilitator:</b> Dr. <b>G. Martini</b> , Reserve Geologique de Haute Provence (France)
14.30 – 16.00	Lunch break
<b>SESSION 8</b>	<b>WORKING GROUPS</b>
<b>PLACE</b>	<b>Department of Geography – Room A &amp; B</b>
16.00 – 17.00	Discussion on the Workshop 3 <b>Facilitator:</b> Dr. <b>G. Martini</b> , Reserve Geologique de Haute Provence (France)
17.00 – 17.30	Coffee break
17.30 - 18.30	Working groups – discussion and synthesis <b>Reviewer :</b> Assoc. Prof. <b>John Poch</b> , Autonomous University of Barcelona, (Spain)
19.00	Dinner

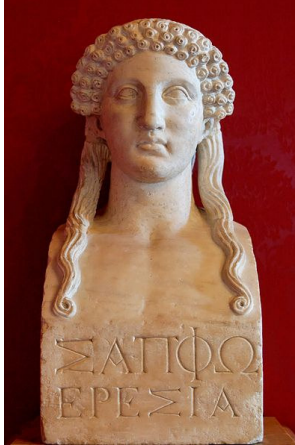
## Saturday 3 October

<b>SESSION 9</b>	<b>Lesvos Geopark – Future extension</b>
	<b>Management of resources in a volcanic landscape</b>
08.00	Departure from the Hotel
08.30 – 09.30	Geotourism potential and resources of the Lesvos European

	Geopark <b>N. Zouros - I. Valiakos</b> , Natural History Museum of the Lesvos Petrified Forest.
09.30 - 10.20	The ancient temple of "Messon"
10.20 - 10.40	The 1867 Agia Paraskevi earthquake geosite
10.40 - 11.30	The Museum of industrial oil olive production in Lesvos at Agia Paraskevi traditional oil press – EUROPA NOSTRA Award
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	<b>Geoparks and Local development</b> Petra Women Agrotourism Cooperative Lunch break
16.00 - 18.00	The Molyvos volcanic dome and castle
<b>SESSION 10</b>	<b>Final Discussion</b>
18.00 - 19.30	<b>Managing Geological Tangible and Intangible Heritage in Geoparks</b> Drinking coffee or tea and admiring the sunset from Molyvos/Ancient Mythimna the mythological birthplace of Arion.
20.30	Arrival in Mytilene - Dinner

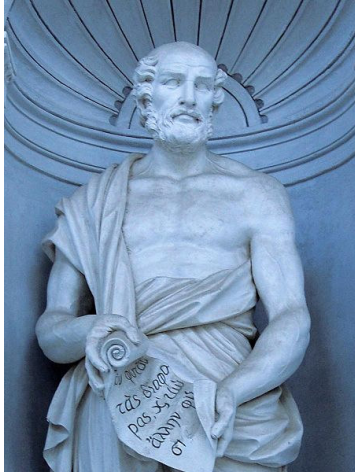
## INFORMATION ON CULTURAL HERITAGE

**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 Cleïs and a daughter by the same name. Two preserved fragments of Sappho's poetry refer to a Cleïs. In fragment 98, Sappho addresses Cleïs, 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 Cleïs, 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. Cleïs 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,<sup>[1]</sup> 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