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JNQ2T2 - BRYCEN ALEX

Ogni viaggio è l’incontro tra realtà, memoria e immaginario. "Appunti di viaggio" si svolge nelle savane, nelle foreste e nei villaggi dell’Etiopia e dell’Uganda, mentre con la memoria il protagonista rivive episodi di precedenti esperienze africane. Il lavoro nel field. Gli incendi. La terra brucia. Il Nilo grandioso e inquietante. Economia capitalistica e leggi del mercato. Individualismo sfrenato e ricerca del denaro a tutti i costi e in tutti i modi. La desolazione di paesi sovrappopolati. La violenza dei penultimi sugli ultimi. Un’Africa fatta di uomini, di sofferenza e di speranze. Ma anche di ambiente distrutto e vilipeso. Di animali cacciati e disprezzati. Fauna selvaggia protetta solo perché attrae turismo e soldi; ma non solo.

The five volume set LNCS 10960 until 10964 constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 18th International Conference on Computational Science and Its Applications, ICCSA 2018, held in Melbourne, Australia, in July 2018. Apart from the general tracks, ICCSA 2018 also includes 34 international workshops in various areas of computational sciences, ranging from computational science technologies, to specific areas of computational sciences, such as computer graphics and virtual reality. The total of 265 full papers and 10 short papers presented in the 5-volume proceedings set of ICCSA 2018, were carefully reviewed and selected from 892 submissions.

"A mano a mano che ci si allontana dall'orizzonte del XX secolo ... il personaggio del new englander Howard Phillips Lovecraft - poeta, narratore e saggista, oltre che epistolografo straordinariamente fecondo - comincia a delinearsi sotto il profilo critico come una delle figure più affascinanti, per quanto enigmatiche, di un'epoca tumultuosa" scrive Alan Moore nella sua Introduzione all'Edizione annotata. Nonostante una fortuna postuma praticamente senza precedenti, quando Lovecraft morì, a quarantasei anni, le sue opere erano apparse solo su riviste da strapazzo, ignorate dal pubblico e mortificate dalla critica. Oggi, a oltre un secolo di distanza, Lovecraft è sempre più riconosciuto come il padre dell'horror americano e della fantascienza, fonte di incalcolabile ispirazione per "generazioni di scrittori di horror fiction" (Joyce Carol Oates). Con lucida perspicacia e comprensione del quadro storico in cui l'autore di Providence visse e operò, Leslie S. Klinger caratterizza Lovecraft quale primo scrittore pulp a essere stato incluso al pari di maestri della caratura di Poe e Melville nel canone della moderna letteratura americana. Grazie a un'accurata analisi delle fonti e a un sempre ammirevole acume critico, Klinger riesce nell'impresa non scontata di ricontestualizzare Lovecraft correlandone la biografia singolarmente elusiva alla febbrile attività letteraria, e svelandoci così genesi ed evoluzione di un corpus narrativo di formidabile complessità. Nel corso della sua carriera, Lovecraft - "il Copernico dell'horror" (Fritz Leiber) - si è discostato nettamente dalla vulgata dei predecessori "gotici" e dalle sue maschere tradizionali (fantasmi, demoni, streghe), creando un vasto universo mitico in cui l'inconsapevole umanità non occupa che una nicchia del tutto trascurabile, destinata com'è a essere prima o poi fatalmente invasa da incommensurabili creature d'oltrespazio: entità sinistre, aliene, indifferenti. Le storie di Lovecraft, antesignano della weird fiction contemporanea, suggeriscono che il nostro pianeta, la realtà in cui viviamo, le nostre stesse radici biologiche ci legano a primordi indicibili, ad abiette e terrificanti presenze extraterrene, cui solo il caso impedisce di risvegliarsi da un plurimillenario letargo per porre fine una volta per tutte alla nostra sanità mentale e all'intera civiltà umana. Leslie S. Klinger raccoglie in queste pagine ventidue tra i migliori e i più agghiaccianti racconti di Lovecraft (da Il richiamo di Cthulhu a Le montagne della follia, a Colui che sussurrava nelle tenebre, La maschera di Innsmouth, Il colore venuto dallo spazio). Con il suo corredo di centinaia e centinaia di illustrazioni, tra le quali numerose riproduzioni a colori di fotografie, tavole e copertine originali di «Weird Tales» e «Astounding Stories» e oltre un migliaio di note, questo volume scandaglia in profondità l'abisso dal quale è sorto il mondo allucinato di H.P. Lovecraft fino a turbare il sonno immemoriale dei Grandi Antichi.

FLOWPATH 2019, the 4th National Meeting on Hydrogeology, was held in Milan from 12th to 14th June 2019. According to the aim of the previous Editions of FLOWPATH, held in Bologna (2012), Viterbo (2014) and Cagliari (2017), the conference is an opportunity for Italian hydrogeologists to exchange ideas and knowledge on different groundwater issues.The objectives of the conference are:– To promote dialogue and exchange of scientific knowledge among young hydrogeologists;– To deepen the theoretical and practical aspects of our understanding on groundwater;– To update all the stakeholders, researchers and professionals on recent challenges in the hydrogeological sciences;– To encourage researchers, professionals and administrators to contribute to the improvement of water resources management.This Volume of Conference Proceedings contains the abstracts of oral and poster contributions accepted to FLOWPATH 2019. The abstract were evaluated by the Scientific and Organizing Committees. This volume contains 99 abstracts, submitted by Authors coming from Universities, Public Authorities and Private Companies of Italy and many other countries, such as Australia, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Malta, Morocco, Nigeria, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands, U.K., and U.S.A.The conference focuses on four themes of great importance:1. Groundwater Resource Management2. Fractured Rocks and Karst Aquifers3. Contaminated Sites4. Urban HydrogeologyThe content of the Conference Proceedings is organized according to the four topics of the conference. The keynote lectures open the sessions were they

were presented, followed by the scientific contributions in alphabetical order by first author's family name.

This volume covers major advances in the study of the geomorphology, hydrology, engineering geology and management of these specialized and fragile environments. The book will be valuable for geologists, engineers and geophysicists interested in karst, along with land planners, developers, and managers of show caves, natural parks and reserves in karst areas.
Tunnels and Underground Cities: Engineering and Innovation meet Archaeology, Architecture and Art contains the contributions presented at the World Tunnel Congress 2019 (Naples, Italy, 3-9 May 2019). The use of underground space is continuing to grow, due to global urbanization, public demand for efficient transportation, and energy saving, production and distribution. The growing need for space at ground level, along with its continuous value increase and the challenges of energy saving and achieving sustainable development objectives, demand greater and better use of the underground space to ensure that it supports sustainable, resilient and more liveable cities. This vision was the source of inspiration for the design of the logos of both the International (ITA) and Italian (SIG) Tunnelling Association. By placing key infrastructures underground – the black circle in the logos – it will be possible to preserve and enhance the quality of the space at ground level – the green line. In order to consider and value underground space usage together with human and social needs, engineers, architects, and artists will have to learn to collaborate and develop an interdisciplinary design approach that addresses functionality, safety, aesthetics and quality of life, and adaptability to future and varied functions. The 700 contributions cover a wide range of topics, from more traditional subjects connected to technical challenges of design and construction of underground works, with emphasis on innovation in tunneling engineering, to less conventional and archetypically Italian themes such as archaeology, architecture, and art. The book has the following main themes: Archaeology, Architecture and Art in underground construction; Environment sustainability in underground construction; Geological and geotechnical knowledge and requirements for project implementation; Ground improvement in underground constructions; Innovation in underground engineering, materials and equipment; Long and deep tunnels; Public communication and awareness; Risk management, contracts and financial aspects; Safety in underground construction; Strategic use of underground space for resilient cities; Urban tunnels. Tunnels and Underground Cities: Engineering and Innovation meet Archaeology, Architecture and Art is a valuable reference text for tunneling specialists, owners, engineers, architects and others involved in underground planning, design and building around the world, and for academics who are interested in underground constructions and geotechnics.

List of members in each volume.
Vols. for 1887- contains Bibliografia geologica italiana, 1886- published separately.

Includes Atti della Giunta centrale di statistica, 1872-1880; Atti del Consiglio superiore di statistica, 1882-1939 and Atti della Commissione per la statistica giudiziaria e notarile, 1882/83-1908.
This book discusses how emerging groundwater risks under current and potential climate change conductions reduce available groundwater resources for domestic use, and agriculture and energy production. The topics discussed throughout this book are grouped into five sections; (i) Sea Level Rise, Climate Change, and Food Security, (ii) Emerging Contaminants, (iii) Technologies and Decision Support Systems, (iv) Surface Water-Groundwater Interactions, and (v) Economics, and Energy Production and Development. This book is unique and different from other groundwater hydrology books in that it uses a holistic approach in investigating the risks related to groundwater resources. This book will be of interest to a wide audience in academia, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and environmental entities. This book will greatly contribute to a better understanding of the emerging risks to groundwater resources and should help responsible stakeholders make informed decisions in this regard.

Deals with the methods of assessing the stability of rock slopes and the techniques of improving the stability conditions of natural and artificial slopes which are at risk. It also describes survey and measurement methods to model the behaviour of rock masses.
Los recursos hídricos representan un recurso estratégico muy importante a escala mundial; extensas áreas tienen tradicionalmente escasez de agua y, frente a ésta, las aguas subterráneas representan, en numerosas ocasiones, la solución al problema. El constante aumento de la demanda de agua pone estos recursos bajo un continuo estrés que, en algunos casos, lleva a la degradación de la calidad y cantidad de las aguas. El área de estudio representa una situación muy especial e internacionalmente conocida. En el Campo de Dalías se cultivan alrededor de 22.000 ha bajo plástico y debido a la paulatina mejora en las técnicas de cultivo y a las favorables condiciones climáticas es posible cultivar casi todo el año. El agua, en esta área semiárida, representa el fundamento y, a la vez, la limitación del desarrollo socioeconómico. Más del 80% del agua que se usa es de origen subterráneo y desde hace años los acuíferos presentan indicios de sobreexplotación. El Campo de Dalías es una llanura litoral del SE español con una superficie que se aproxima a los 330 km2. La llanura es interrumpida por la aparición de algunos escarpes y algunas formas cerradas, entre las cuales destaca la del entorno de Las Norias. Numerosas ramblas procedentes de la vertiente meridional de Sierra de Gádor recurren el Campo y, generalmente, no llegan al mar; sus aguas sólo discurren por ellas en ocasiones de altas precipitaciones (Pulido-Bosch el al., 1988). Éstas no superan los 300 mm/a e incluso a veces ni los 200 mm/a, debido a la variabilidad interanual e incluso mensual del régimen de lluvias. Los materiales acuíferos presentes son los carbonatos de los dos mantos alpujárrides, Gádor y Felix, las calcarenitas miocenas y pliocenas y algunos materiales cuaternarios de escaso espesor. Tradicionalmente, en el Campo de Dalías, se han distinguido tres unidades hidrogeológicas diferentemente denominadas según los distintos autores (Domínguez et al., 1986; Pulido Bosch et al., 1989; Molina, 1998; Pulido Bosch et al., 2000; Molina et al., 2001). Yo he adoptado la subdivisión por unidades hidrogeológicas propuesta por el G.I. Recursos Hídricos y Geología Ambiental que distingue tres unidades principales: Aguadulce, Balerma-Las Marinas y Balanegra. La geometría de estas unidades así como sus relaciones son complejas y, en parte desconocidas. En régimen natural la principal fuente de alimentación es la Sierra de Gádor. Sin embargo, el balance hídrico es negativo como consecuencia de los intensos bombeos que continúan desde hace décadas. Este trabajo de tesis se ha realizado con el objetivo de conocer las características hidroquímicas y los procesos fisicoquímicos que actúan en los sistemas acuíferos del Campo de Dalías y los eventuales cambios que se han producido a lo largo del tiempo. Para lograr el objetivo propuesto he diseñado e implementado una base de datos geográfica (geodatabase) para disponer de una herramienta que permita la gestión

eficiente de toda la información disponible. Esta geodatabase y el ambiente SIG representan el punto central de mi trabajo alrededor del cual he desarrollado todo los tratamientos recopilados en esta memoria. Ésta está dividida en dos grandes partes; la primera dedicada a la implementación de la geodatabase y la segunda al tratamiento e interpretación de los datos hidrogeoquímicos y piezométricos. En los primeros capítulos he descrito el área de estudio y sus características principales. En el tercer capitulo he descrito todos los pasos y las fases de la creación de la geodatabase. En el cuarto capitulo se encuentra el análisis de las características hidrológicas orientado a definir algunas propiedades del la vertiente Sur de Sierra de Gádor-Campo de Dalías. Finalmente en los últimos capítulos se encuentran los tratamientos que he llevado a cabo para el análisis y la interpretación de las muestras recogidas durante los muestreos de 2001-2002. Los tratamientos realizados son: Dendrogramas, diagramas de cajas, análisis factorial, análisis de componentes principales (ACP), estudio variográfico y krigeage ordinario. He analizado e interpretado todos los datos, en función de las tres unidades hidrogeológicas usando los iones mayoritarios, algunos minoritarios y elementos traza para establecer los principales fenómenos fisicoquímicos que afectan a las aguas estudiadas. Los resultados han sido resumidos en un gran número de mapas realizados en entorno SIG que permiten identificar sobre el territorio las áreas afectadas y los procesos presentes en el área de estudio. He detectado una situación de estrés hídrico relacionado con la sobreexplotación y con el empobrecimiento de la calidad de las aguas estudiadas. Los procesos fisicoquímicos encontrados son múltiples; intrusión marina, lavado de materiales y evaporitas, movilización de salmueras, cambios hidroquímicos debidos a interconexión entre diferentes capas acuíferas y procesos hidrotermales. En el Campo existen sectores donde algunos de los procesos mencionados se dan a la vez, superponiéndose y dificultando su diferenciación. En el caso de Aguadulce, la presencia de diferentes niveles complica la interpretación de los datos ya que la geometría de éstos no es bien conocida. Sin embargo, se puede afirmar que la situación, en la fecha del estudio, es un paulatino abandono de las capas más superficiales y un intenso aprovechamiento del acuífero más profundo. Éste, por lo general, goza de aguas de buena calidad, pero ya hay evidencias de cambios en la calidad y de descensos en los niveles piezométricos, sobre todo en el entorno de Aguadulce, la zona de la costa y en los alrededores del Cosario. En la parte central del Campo, los bombeos de la unidad de Balerma-Las Marinas han sido abandonados paulatinamente debido a la mala calidad de las aguas. No obstante, la calidad no ha mejorado y se han medido valores elevados de nitratos. Sólo en casos puntuales he encontrado mejoría en la salinidad que puede relacionarse con la disminución de bombeos o una profundización de sondeos. La parte central de este acuífero es la que parece más afectada por el empeoramiento en la calidad aunque se registran subidas importantes en los niveles piezométricos. En ell extremo occidental las aguas son aprovechadas intensamente, la salinidad está aumentando y muy probablemente en la zona costera hay intrusión marina. De hecho, con el tiempo las captaciones han sido desplazadas hacia la sierra. En toda la unidad los niveles piezométricos medidos son negativos y, en ocasiones superan -30 m s.n.m.

This book focuses on the use of farm level, micro- and macro-data of cooperative systems and networks in developing new robust, reliable and coherent modeling tools for agricultural and environmental policy analysis. The efficacy of public intervention on agriculture is largely determined by the existence of reliable information on the effects of policy options and market developments on farmers' production decisions and in particular, on key issues such as levels of agricultural and non-agricultural output, land use and incomes, use of natural resources, sustainable-centric management, structural change and the viability of family farms. Over the last years, several methods and analytical tools have been developed for policy analysis using various sets of data. Such methods have been based on integrated approaches in an effort to investigate the above key issues and have thus attempted to offer a powerful environment for decision making, particularly in an era of radical change for both agriculture and the wider economy.

This textbook employs a technical and quantitative approach to explain subsurface hydrology and hydrogeology, and to offer a comprehensive overview of groundwater-related topics such as flow in porous media, aquifer characterization, contaminant description and transport, risk assessment, and groundwater remediation. It describes the characterization of subsurface flow of pristine and polluted water and provides readers with easily applicable tools for the design of water supply systems, drinking-water source protection, and remediation interventions. Specific applications range from groundwater exploitation as a drinking water supply to the remediation of contaminated aquifers, from the definition and safeguarding of drinking-water sources to the assessment of human health risks in connection with groundwater contamination events. The book represents an ideal learning resource for upper-undergraduate and graduate students of civil engineering, environmental engineering, and geology, as well as practitioners in the fields of water resource management and environmental protection who are interested in groundwater engineering and technical hydrogeology.