

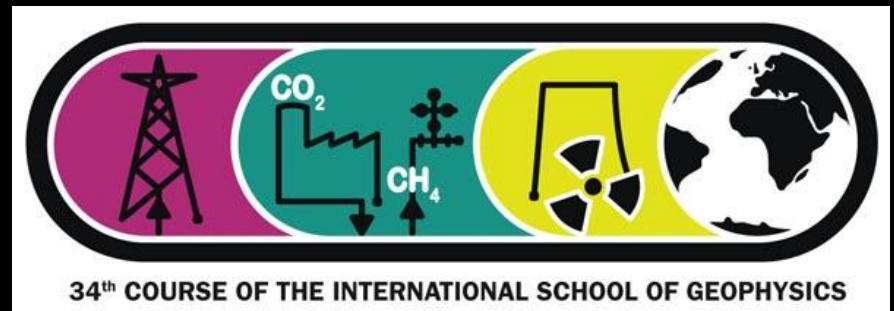
Introduction and Aims:

The Course will focus on geophysical & geochemical methods applied to the energy mix in densely populated countries, where different technologies require unique underground facilities and resources. The course will focus on synergies and incompatibilities of the underground use for a sound and equilibrated energy mixing and priorities for each region.

include:

- geological storage of natural gas and synergies/differences with
- geological storage of carbon dioxide;
- deep geothermal energy exploitation by the new technologies;
- nuclear waste disposal critical aspects and needs.

All these use of underground geological structures must be planned before an incongruent and irrational development of energy infrastructures

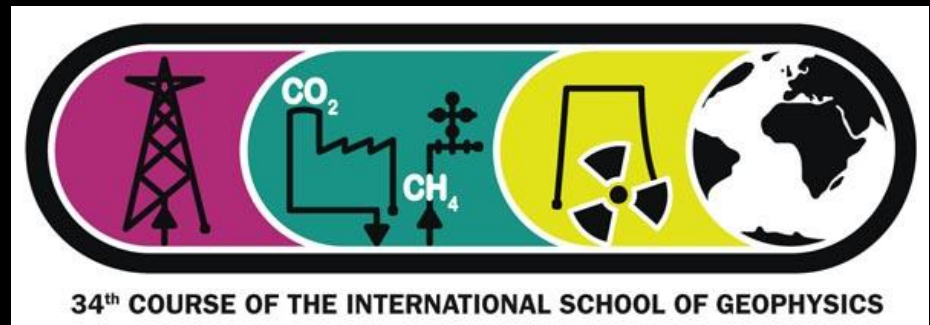


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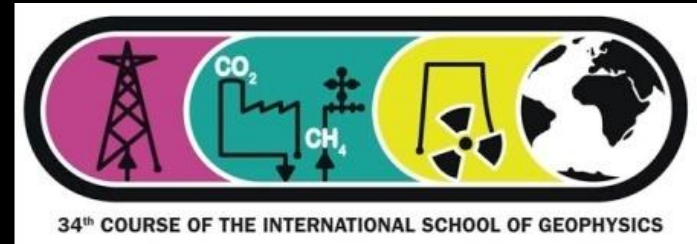
Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia
Amministrazione Centrale
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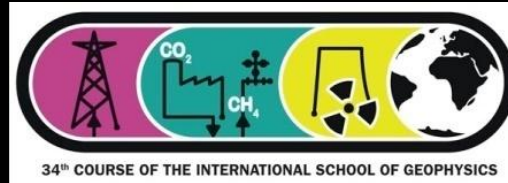
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Field Trip & Social Dinner on September, 29, 2010

Selinunte was one of the most important of the Greek colonies in Sicily, situated on the Southwest coast of that island, at the mouth of the small river of the same name, and 6.5 km west of that of the Hypsas (the modern Belice River).



Selinunte was the most westerly of the Greek colonies in Sicily, and for this reason was early brought into contact and collision with the Carthaginians and the native Sicilians in the west and northwest of the island. The former people, however, do not at first seem to have offered any obstacle to their progress; but as early as 580 BCE we find the Selinuntines engaged in hostilities with the people of Segesta (a non-Hellenic city), whose territory bordered on their own.

Segesta was the political center of the Elymian people, located in the northwestern part of Sicily.

According to the tradition used in Virgil's *Aeneid*, Segesta was founded jointly by the territorial king Acestes and by those of Aeneas' folk who wished to remain behind with Acestes to found the city of Acesta.

The belief that the name of the city was originally Acesta or Egesta and changed to Segesta by the Romans to avoid its ill-omened meaning in Latin is disproved by coins showing that Segesta was indeed the earlier name.

Segesta (*Egesta* to the Greeks) was one of the major cities of the Elymian people, one of the three indigenous peoples of Sicily. The other major cities of the Elymians were Eryx and Entella.

The population of Segesta was mixed Elymian and Ionian Greek, though the Elymians soon Hellenized and took on external characteristics of Greek life.



Temple at Segesta