



Alps-Caucasus Nature & Culture

**International / interdisciplinary summer-school
Innsbruck-Krasnodar (part 2)**

Innsbruck 2015, September 14-21
Programme

A joint activity of
University of Innsbruck (AT)
Austrian Academy of Sciences – ÖAW-IGF (AT)
Kuban State University Krasnodar (RU)
Free University of Bozen-Bolzano (IT)

Location:
Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck
Theologische Fakultät Innsbruck, Karl-Rahner-Platz 3, 1. Stock, Raum Nr. 102

Organisation: Kurt Scharr (ÖAW-IGF/University Innsbruck)

Gemeinsames im Vergleich

Die Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften (IGF) sowie die Universitäten von Krasnodar, Innsbruck und Bozen verbinden Forschungsschwerpunkte, die sich mit dem jeweils umliegenden Gebirgsraum – Kaukasus und Alpen – aus einer multidisziplinären Perspektive befassen. Es erscheint daher konsequent, wenn sich – auf Basis der seit einiger Zeit bestehenden Kooperation zwischen Krasnodar und Innsbruck – die wissenschaftliche Diskussion über entsprechend weit gespannte wie interdisziplinär angelegte Fragestellungen zu diesen Natur- und Kulturräumen im Rahmen einer Sommerschule widmet. Zwei gemeinsam geleitete Sommerschulen, die an beiden Universitätsstandorten jeweils interdisziplinär organisiert werden, sind Ausdruck dieser intensiven Zusammenarbeit. 2015 findet nunmehr der zweite Teil dieser Veranstaltung in Innsbruck statt, nachdem im Herbst 2014 eine Gruppe von Lehrenden wie Studierenden der Universität Innsbruck und Bozen im südrussischen Kubangebiet zu Gast war.

Während in Krasnodar der Kaukasus im Mittelpunkt stand, widmet sich die Innsbrucker Sommerschule hauptsächlich vergleichenden Aspekten des Ostalpenraums in Nord-/ Ost- und Südtirol. Neben einer wissenschaftlichen Tagung wird dabei den russischen wie österreichischen Studierenden auch der Kulturraum in Form von Exkursionen und kleineren Praktika näher gebracht.

Comparing common aspects

What the Austrian Academy of Sciences (IGF) and the universities of Krasnodar, Innsbruck and Bolzano have in common is a research focus on the local mountain areas – the Caucasus and the Alps – approached from a multidisciplinary perspective. As a logical consequence, a joint summer school – based on the existing cooperation between Krasnodar and Innsbruck – is dedicated to a far reaching debate on interdisciplinary issues in these natural and cultural spaces. This close cooperation is manifest in two joint summer schools, organised at both universities in an interdisciplinary way. The second of these summer schools is held in Innsbruck in 2015. It was preceded in autumn 2014 by a visit of a group of teachers and students from the universities of Innsbruck and Bolzano to the Kuban area in southern Russia.

While the focus in Krasnodar was on the Caucasus, the Innsbruck Summer School will centre on comparative aspects of the Eastern Alps in North/East and South Tyrol. Alongside the conference the Russian and the Austrian students will get to know the cultural space through excursions and short practical work.

PROGRAMME

14. Sep. Arrival of participants from Krasnodar (R.F.)
Ex1: Innsbruck I (K. Scharr)
15. Sep. **Ex2:** Innsbruck II – urban space and its inhabitants
 Nordkette, Innsbruck University (K. Scharr)

Wednesday – Sep. 16, 2015

Session 1
9:00-10:35

- 9.00 Opening: Univ.-Prof. Dr. Roland Psenner (Vice-rector for student affairs and teaching)
- Summer School 2015/2015 – Conception & Idea: PD Mag. Dr. Kurt Scharr
 Book-Presentation Summer-School 2014 Krasnodar

Panel 1

- 9:30 Bernhard FÜGENSCHUH
 (Dean Faculty of Geo- and Atmospheric Sciences, Geology, Innsbruck)

The Geology of Eastern Alps: An Introduction

According to recent studies the Alps are a quite complex orogen. While the early story involves Cretaceous and Tertiary orogeneses related to the subduction of two different oceans the Miocene evolution is characterized by a change in subduction polarity beneath the Eastern Alps.

- 9:55 Igor G. RIZAEV (Geoinformatics, Krasnodar State University)

New technological level of geographical researches of the Caucasus: Geoinformatics

The Caucasus is a region situated between the Black and the Caspian seas and occupies an area of ~400,000 km². The department of geoinformatics at the Kuban State University has a rich research experience based on remote sensing and GIS technologies, obtained in the Caucasus area. One of the research projects is the study of the basin of Kuban River, Western Caucasus. Another kind of projects is research of ridges of the Greater Caucasus using the method of fuzzy classification. In addition, a study of vegetation of the Caucasian state nature biosphere reserve (UNESCO world heritage) was performed, during which the series of maps and calculated parameters of vegetation cover were obtained.

10:20 Martin RUTZINGER (Austrian Academy of Sciences, IGF-Innsbruck)

Vegetation Mapping in Mountain Environments using Close Range and Remote Sensing Techniques

Close range and remote sensing techniques are well suited to map vegetation stand properties, canopy structure and phenological changes in different scales. Area-wide mapping and high temporal and spatial resolution of sensors require workflows which are highly automated. High accuracy of results is required using derivatives in vegetation monitoring tasks in high alpine terrain.

Discussion/Questions

Break 11:00-11:30

Panel 2

11:30-13:00

11:30 Iris KATHAN (Forschungsinstitut Brenner Archive, Innsbruck)

Across the Alps. Tirol in 19th century travel writing

As a transit region Tirol has largely been formed through its literature. Many authors writing in German or other foreign languages have moulded it through their literature, thus constantly reinventing it. The focus lies on literary topography of the 19th century, which sustainably influenced the perception of Tirol.

11:55 Wolfgang HACKL (Germanistik, Innsbruck)

The Alps between „locus amoenus“ and literary memory space.

The contribution of painting and literature to the perception of the Alps is undoubted. Up to the 18th and 19th centuries they were perceived as a dangerous and exhausting barrier, but with the beginning of the modern age they developed into a space of sublimeness. The lecture outlines Alpine literature beginning with Albrecht von Haller's poem *The Alps* (1729/1732) up to contemporary literature, in which the ecological, economic and political aspects of the myths of Alpine nature and history are addressed

Discussion/Questions

Afternoon: **Ex3:** Suburbia (Wipptal) (K. Scharr)

Thursday – Sep. 17 2015

Session 2

Panel 3
9:00-10:30

9:00 Stefan ZERBE & Camilla WELLSTEIN (University of Bozen/Bolzano)

South Tyrol as a lab for ecological research

South Tyrol in the Southern Alps is a unique region with a very high variety of ecosystems and landscapes due to the variety of geology, climate, and altitudes. With its long-lasting cultural history, humans have developed manifold cultural land-use systems which are the basis in particular for agriculture and tourism. The working group of “Interdisciplinary Landscape Ecology” focuses on ecological research, sustainable land-use development, and ecosystem services. The presentation will give an overview on results and current activities, e.g. with regard to emerging ecosystems in high altitudes after glacier retreat, sustainable use of wood biomass, ecosystem services of traditional land-use systems, and biological invasions.

9:25 Stephanie RISSÉ (University of Bozen/Bolzano)

Trilingual education in South Tyrol: the paritetic school system in the Ladin Valleys

The “Autonome Provinz Bozen – Südtirol”, as it is officially called in German, or Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano – Alto Adige in Italian, also commonly referred to as Südtirol or Alto Adige has found its own way of dealing with a historical ethnic conflict. One cornerstone of this form of autonomy is the subdivision of citizens into language groups, a separation that was designed in 1945 to protect the German and Ladin-speaking minorities within the Italian state territory. The “paritetic” school in the Ladin valleys provides a trilingual education from childhood on. There is a proof that literacy in trilingual pupils undergoing alphabetization in the same time (Italian, German, Ladin) is not significantly different from L1 learners. This exceptional educational system brings astonishing results concerning literacy, text quality and language acquisition.

9:50 Wladislaw W. ULITIN
(Archaeology/Ethnology/Ancient & Medieval History, Kuban State University)

Trade relations between the Maeotian tribes of the Kuban and the ancient world based on the evidence of amphorae (end of the 7th century – first half of the 1st century BC)

The Kuban region inhabited from the 8th century BC to 3rd century AD by Maeotian tribes was one of the areas that had close trade relations with ancient world. Among

all categories of Greek imports, amphorae from the excavation of Maeotian burials and settlements have the utmost importance for the study of Graeco-Maeotian trade. Wine was the most important item of import to the barbarian territories, whilst olive oil import probably played an insignificant role in this trade. Based on amphorae material, three periods have been identified in trade relations between the Maeotian tribes of the Kuban and the ancient Greek world. According to an analysis of amphora material, we may conclude that, from the end of the 7th century BC to the first half of the 1st century BC, the Kuban region was involved in Graeco-barbarian trade and exported a large volume of agricultural products to a number of Black Sea and Mediterranean poleis. The volume, variety and distribution area of wine imports into Maeotian territories peaked in the 4th century BC demonstrate the significance of the Kuban region during this time as one of the important agricultural regions of the ancient world.

Discussion/Questions

Break 10:30-11:00

**Panel 4
11:00-12:30**

11:00 Vera V. MINENKOWA & / Anna V. KONOWALOWA (Economic, Social and Political Geography, Krasnodar State University)

Current trends in the development of tourism in the Western Caucasus

Tourism and recreational complex of the Western Caucasus (Russia) has high potential. Recent changes in tourism associated with the XXII Olympic Winter Games and XI Paralympic Winter games in Sochi and other global events, as well as with the new geopolitical conditions in Russia. All of the modern trends in the development of tourism in the West Caucasus and the consequences of these changes must be carefully analysed and studied.

11:25 Patrick KUPPER-BÜCHEL (History, Innsbruck)

Alpine National Parks in transalpine historical perspective

During the 20th century all Alpine countries engaged in creating national parks, arguably the most prestigious category of modern nature conservation. The Alpine parks, however, do not only differ widely regarding the dates of establishment but also regarding conservation concepts and practices. In my presentation I will outline the transalpine history of national parks: While park politics have been closely linked to national settings, the Alps have always provided a transnational space, allowing for transfers of multiple kinds across national borders.

Discussion/Questions

Conclusion Univ.-Prof. Dr. Andrea Zink (Institute for Slavonic Studies, Innsbruck)
 Univ.-Prof. Dr. Ernst Steinicke (Geography Innsbruck)

Afternoon: Ex4: Innsbruck – Olympic Village (K. Scharr)

Dinner / Evening Innsbruck

Friday, Sep. 18 2015

Ex5: North-Tyrol (Tirol)
 Stams (K. Scharr); Hall (A. Zanesco, A. Krassnitzer)

Saturday, Sep. 19

Ex6: South-Tyrol I (K. Scharr; St. Risse)

Brenner/Brennero
 Brixen/Bressanone
 Faculty of Education (UNIBZ)
 Prof. Liliana Dozza (Dean Faculty of Education UNIBZ)
 Bruneck/Brunico
 Messner-Mountain-Museum
 Christian Tschurtschenthaler (Deputee, diet of Autonome
 Provinz Bozen-Südtirol)

Sunday, Sep. 20

Ex7: South-Tyrol II
 Toblach/Dobbiacco, Dolomites (E. Steinicke)

Monday, Sep. 21

Ex8: East-Tyrol (10.00)
 Lienz (H. Stadler)

Tuesday, Sep. 22

Departure of participants (Munich/Krasnodar)



Die Durchführung wurde dankenswerter Weise ermöglicht durch folgende Institutionen

Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften
Institut für Interdisziplinäre Gebirgsforschung

Universität Innsbruck

- Büro für internationale Beziehungen
- Brennerarchiv
- Fakultät für Geo- und Atmosphärenwissenschaften
 - Institut für Geographie
 - Institut für Geologie
- Forschungsplattform Alpiner Raum
- Philologisch-kulturwissenschaftliche Fakultät
 - Institut für Slawistik
- Philosophisch-historische Fakultät
 - Institut für Archäologien
- Russlandzentrum der Universität Innsbruck (*Stiftung Russkij Mir*)

Freie Universität Bozen-Bolzano

- Land Tirol, Abteilung Südtirol, Europaregion und Außenbeziehungen*
- Tiroler Landesmuseen*
- Zisterzienser Stift Stams*
- Stadt Innsbruck*
- Stadt Bruneck*
- Stadt Lienz*



Freie Universität Bozen
Libera Università di Bolzano
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Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

