



CosmoCruise 2015

A quick guide to your
trip at the edge of
discovery



CosmoCruise 2015

This 8-day Mediterranean cruise offers an opportunity to explore parts of Spain, Italy, and France. The cruise departs from Barcelona on Wednesday September 2nd, 2015 at 18.00 (PM) and returns back to Barcelona on Wednesday September 9th, 2015 at 9.00 AM. The conference program leaves everyday some hours of free-time between the morning and afternoon session so you can (re)discover the cities visited by the cruise, or explore the ship and enjoy its many amenities.



Itinerary

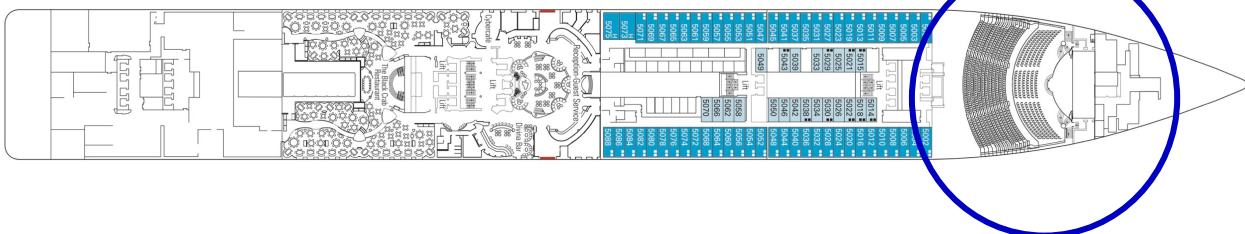
Naples, Rome, Vernazza, Cannes and Palma de Mallorca



Conference Rooms

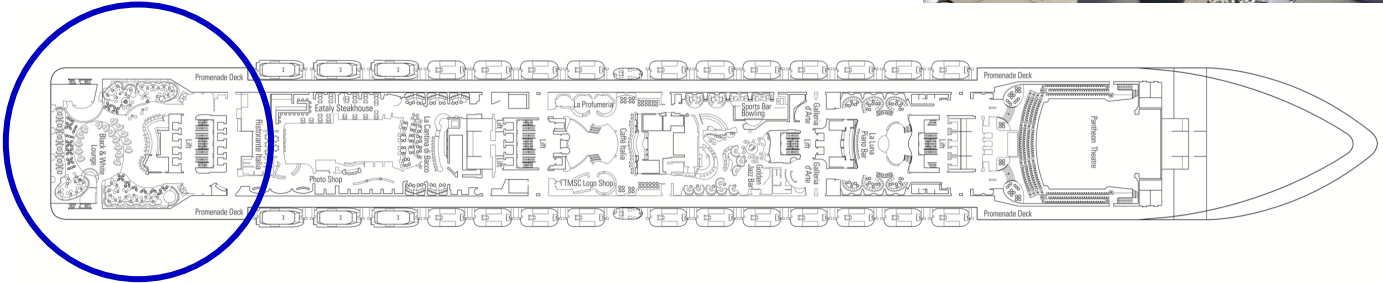
Theatre

Deck 5 Saturno



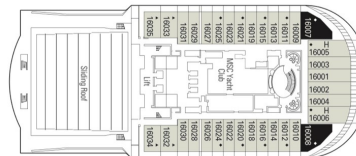
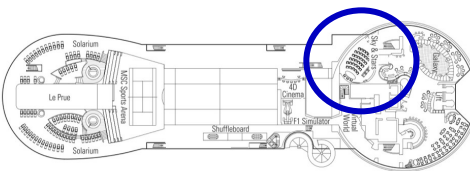
Black and White

Deck 7 Apollo

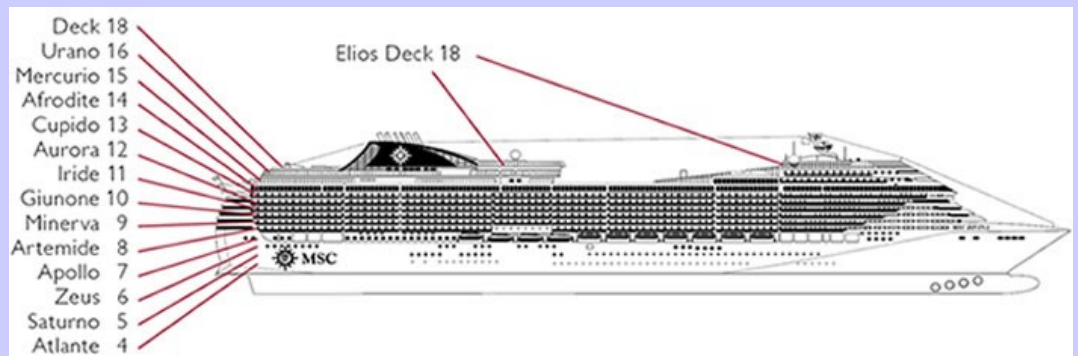


Sky and Stars

Deck 16 Urano

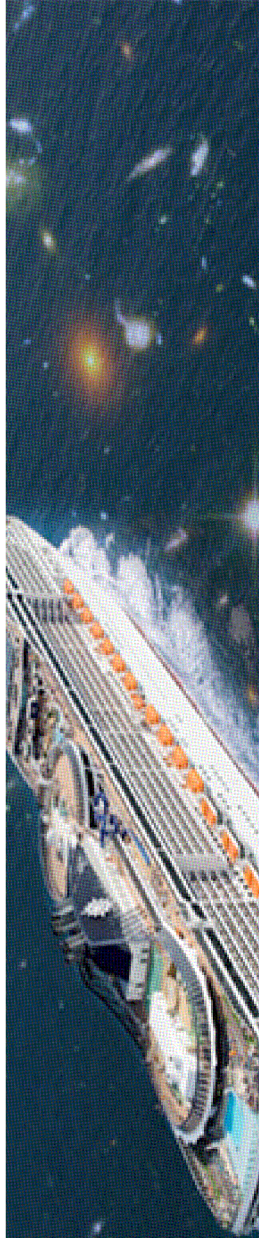


MSC Divina



Cosmo Cruise 2015

September 2 - 9, 2015



	THURSDAY SEPT 03	FRIDAY SEPT 04	SATURDAY SEPT 05	SUNDAY SEPT 06	MONDAY SEPT 07	TUESDAY SEPT 08
BEGIN - END	7:45 AM - 11:00 AM	7:45 AM - 11:00 AM	7:45 AM - 11:00 AM	7:45 AM - 10:00 AM	7:45 AM - 10:30 AM	9:00 AM - 11:00 AM
LOCATION	THEATRE	BLACK & WHITE	BLACK & WHITE	BLACK & WHITE	BLACK & WHITE	SKY & STARS
CHAIR	G. De Zotti	A. Albrecht	D. Scott	J. Gaskins	K. Dolag	
	<p>7:45 AM Welcome Presentation J. M. Diego</p> <p>8:00 AM RESULTS FROM THE PLANCK MISSION N. Mandolesi</p> <p>8:55 AM CMB Lensing Results from ACTPol Temperature and Polarization Data N. Sehgal</p> <p>9:20 PM ON CMB MONOPOLES AND DIPOLES D. Scott</p> <p>10:15 AM Topology of the Universe from Planck CMB Data D. Pogosian</p> <p>* * * *</p> <p>11:00 AM Speed Networking (LOCATION: TBD)</p>	<p>7:45 AM PRESENT STATUS OF INFLATION AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES A. Starobinsky</p> <p>8:40 AM Reheating Predictions in Single Field Inflation J. Cook</p> <p>9:05 AM INFLATION AFTER PLANCK 2014 M. Bucher</p> <p>10:00 AM Role of Nonlinear Electromagnetic Field in Inflationary Magnetogenesis R. Koley</p> <p>10:25 AM Emptiness of the Universe as a Cause of Inflation and Dark Energy L. Marrochnik</p>	<p>7:45 AM COSMOLOGICAL PARAMETERS WITH PLANCK M. Migliaccio</p> <p>8:40 AM Constraining Primordial Magnetic Fields with CMB Anisotropies D. Paoletti</p> <p>9:30 AM Constraints on Dark Radiation from Cosmological Probes G. Rossi</p> <p>9:55 AM Is Dark Energy Phantom- like? What do the Recent Observations Tell Us? S. Pal</p> <p>10:20 AM Does the Universe Behaves as a Normal Thermodynamic System? D. Pavòn</p>	<p>7:45 AM DARK MATTER SEARCHES G. Bertone</p> <p>8:40 AM New Avenues to Detect Sub-GeV Dark Matter R. Essig</p> <p>9:05 AM Signals of Asymmetric Dark Matter from Galactic Center Pulsar Implosions J. Bramante</p> <p>9:30 AM Dark Matter Properties and the CMB M. Kopp</p>	<p>7:45 AM THE INTERSTELLAR MEDIUM OF GALAXIES IN SIMULATIONS: PREDICTIONS FOR FUTURE TELESCOPES (ALMA; SKA) C. Lagos</p> <p>8:40 AM Compact Structures of Extragalactic Radio Sources in the Cosmological Context L. Gurvits</p> <p>9:05 AM Detection of the Missing Baryons with Kinetic and Thermal SZ Effect Y. Z. Ma</p> <p>9:30 AM Gamma-Ray Bursts and Cosmology R. Preece</p> <p>9:55 AM CHIME: Status Report and Forecasts K. Smith</p>	<p>9:00 AM ROUND TABLE 1 Future of Cosmology</p> <p>10:00 AM ROUND TABLE 2 The Dark Sector</p>
SESSION BREAK	All Day at Sea 11:00 AM - 3:00 PM	Naples 11:00 AM - 4:15 PM	Civitavecchia 11:00 AM - 5:30 PM	La Spezia / Vernazza 10:00 AM - 5:30 PM	Cannes 10:30 AM - 4:00 PM	Palma de Maiorca 11:00 AM - 4:00 PM

MORNING SESSION

	THURSDAY SEPT 03	FRIDAY SEPT 04	SATURDAY SEPT 05	SUNDAY SEPT 06	MONDAY SEPT 07	TUESDAY SEPT 08
BEGIN - END	3:00 PM - 5:30 PM	4:15 PM - 7:00 PM	5:30 PM - 7:00 PM	5:30 PM - 7:00 PM	4:00 PM - 7:00 PM	4:00 PM - 7:00 PM
LOCATION	BLACK & WHITE	BLACK & WHITE	BLACK & WHITE	BLACK & WHITE	BLACK & WHITE	BLACK & WHITE
CHAIR	<i>A. Refregier</i>	<i>N. Sehgal</i>	<i>J. Merten</i>	<i>G. Bertone</i>	<i>C. Lagos</i>	<i>J. Kovac</i>
AFTERNOON SESSION	<p>3:00 PM B-MODE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SOUTH POLE <i>J. Kovac</i></p> <p>3:55 PM Non-gaussian Imprints of Primordial Magnetic Fields from Inflation <i>R. K. Jain</i></p> <p>4:20 PM Higher Order Momentum Analysis as a Powerful Test of the Planck CMB Maps <i>D. Molinari</i></p>	<p>4:15 PM WEAK LENSING <i>A. Refregier</i></p> <p>5:10 PM Weighted Randoms for Multi-epoch Surveys: Application to CFHTLenS and KiDS <i>C. Morrison</i></p> <p>5:35 PM The Concentration-Mass Relation from CLASH <i>J. Merten</i></p> <p>6:00 PM Cluster Cosmology and Growth Probes with High-Resolution CMB Experiments <i>M. Madhavacheril</i></p> <p>6:25 PM Observational Evidences for Existence of the Magnetic Monopole and its Significance <i>Q. Peng</i></p>	<p>5:30 PM INFLATION, TUNING AND MEASURES <i>A. Albrecht</i></p> <p>6:25 PM Inflation with Entanglement Between Scalar and Tensor Modes <i>N. Bolis</i></p>	<p>5:30 PM HIGH-ENERGY ASTROPARTICLES AND DARK MATTER <i>J. Gaskins</i></p> <p>6:25 PM Dark Matter in the Hubble Frontier Fields Clusters <i>J. M. Diego</i></p>	<p>4:00 PM GALAXY-AGN CO-EVOLUTION: A PHYSICAL APPROACH <i>G. De Zotti</i></p> <p>4:55 PM The Magneticum Simulations <i>K. Dolag</i></p> <p>5:20 PM Large Scale Structure Formation with the Schroedinger Method <i>C. Uhlemann</i></p> <p>5:45 PM Cosmology with Combining Power Spectra and Bispectra <i>Y. Song</i></p> <p>6:10 PM Surprise Talk <i>TBD</i></p>	<p>4:00 PM BEYOND THE COSMOLOGICAL STANDARD MODEL <i>A. Joyce</i></p> <p>4:55 PM On the Phenomenology of Extended Brans-Dicke Gravity <i>N. Lima</i></p> <p>5:20 PM Exploring Cosmic Rays by Balloon, Satellite and Space Station Experiments <i>P. Picozza</i></p> <p>5:50 PM Holography for a Non-Inflationary Early Universe <i>K. Hinterbichler</i></p> <p>6:15 PM Superluminalities in EFT <i>G. Goon</i></p>
7 PM	DINNER (Buffet and Designated Restaurant)					



DAILY CRUISE STOPS AND DOCKING SCHEDULE

DAY	THURSDAY SEPT 03	FRIDAY SEPT 04	SATURDAY SEPT 05	SUNDAY SEPT 06	MONDAY SEPT 07	TUESDAY SEPT 08
DOCKING	ALL DAY AT SEA	8:00 AM - 7:00 PM	7:00 AM - 7:00 PM	8:00 AM - 2:00 AM (Sept 7)	10:30 AM - 7:00 PM	2:00 PM - 12:30 AM (Midnight)
PLACE	MEDITERRANEAN SEA	NAPLES	CIVITAVECCHIA	LA SPEZIA	CANNES	PALMA DE MALLORCA

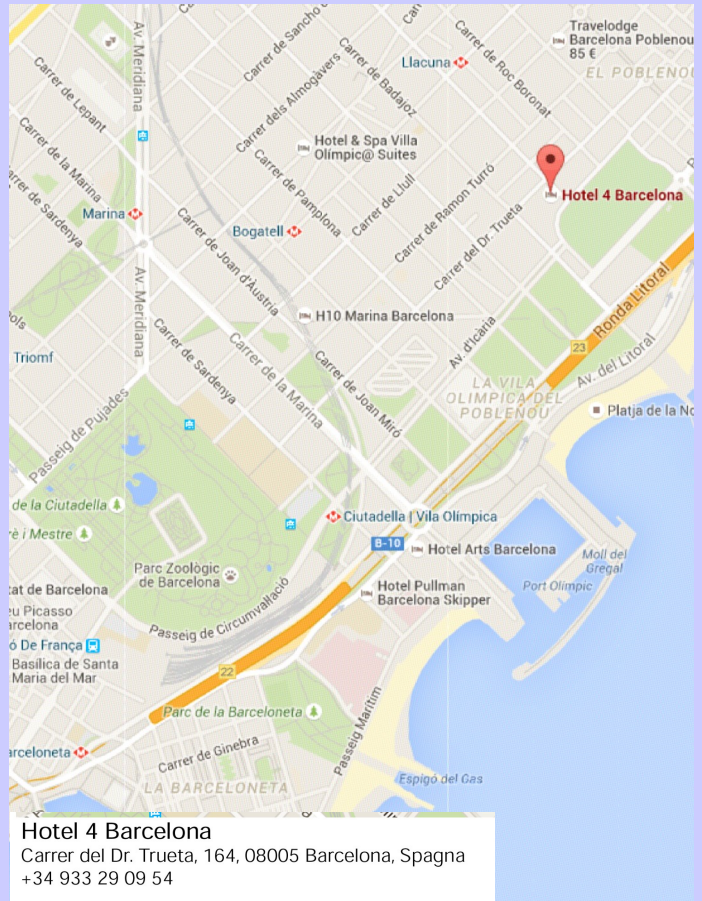
* INVITED TALKS: 50 + 3 | REGULAR TALKS: 20 + 3

* MSC WELCOME TALK: SEPTEMBER 2 at 3:15 PM in the BLACK & WHITE

Practical Info

Pre-Registration

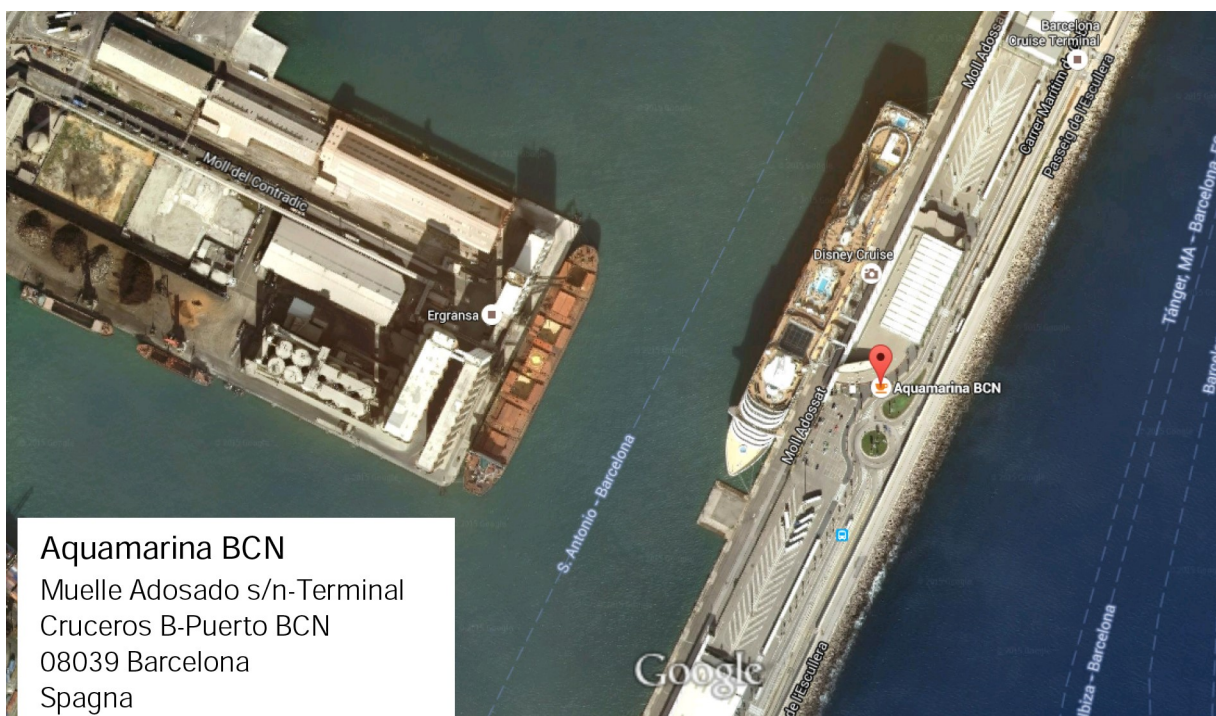
A pre-registration will take place on Tuesday September the 1st at the Hotel 4 in Barcelona, a chance to meet with the other participants and enjoy a glass of wine together.



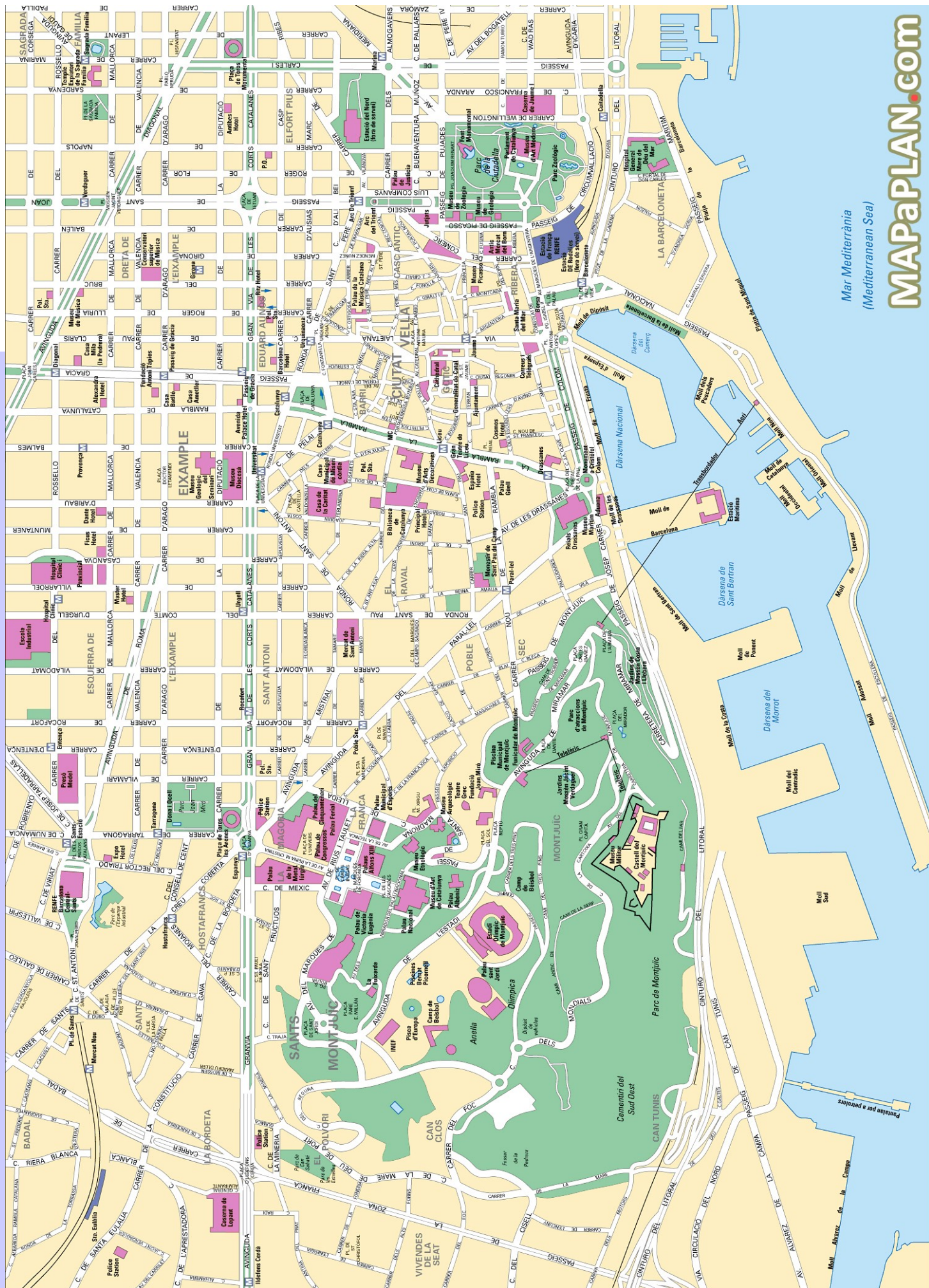
Boarding/Disembarking

Boarding will take place on Sept. 2nd between 1 pm and 5 pm. A registration desk for the conference participants will be located near the check-in desk of the cruise.

Disembarking will take place on Sept. 9th between 11 am and 12 pm.



Barcelona



Mar Mediterrània
(Mediterranean Sea)

MAPaPLAN.com

Naples

Naples is the capital of the Italian region Campania and the third-largest municipality in Italy, after Rome and Milan. Naples is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. Bronze Age Greek settlements were established in the Naples area in the second millennium BC.

Naples' historic city centre is the largest in Europe, covering 1,700 hectares (4,200 acres) and enclosing 27 centuries of history, and is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Naples has long been a major cultural centre with a global sphere of influence, particularly during the Renaissance and Enlightenment eras. In the immediate vicinity of Naples are numerous culturally and historically significant sites, including the Palace of Caserta and the Roman ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Culinarily, Naples is synonymous with pizza, which originated in the city.

Piazzas, palaces and castles

The main city square or piazza of the city is the Piazza del Plebiscito. Its construction was begun by the Bonapartist king Joachim Murat and finished by the Bourbon king Ferdinand IV. The piazza bounded on the east by the Royal Palace and on the west by the church of San Francesco di Paola, with the colonnades extending on both sides. Nearby is the Teatro di San Carlo, which is the oldest opera house in Italy. Directly across from San Carlo is Galleria Umberto, a shopping centre and social hub.

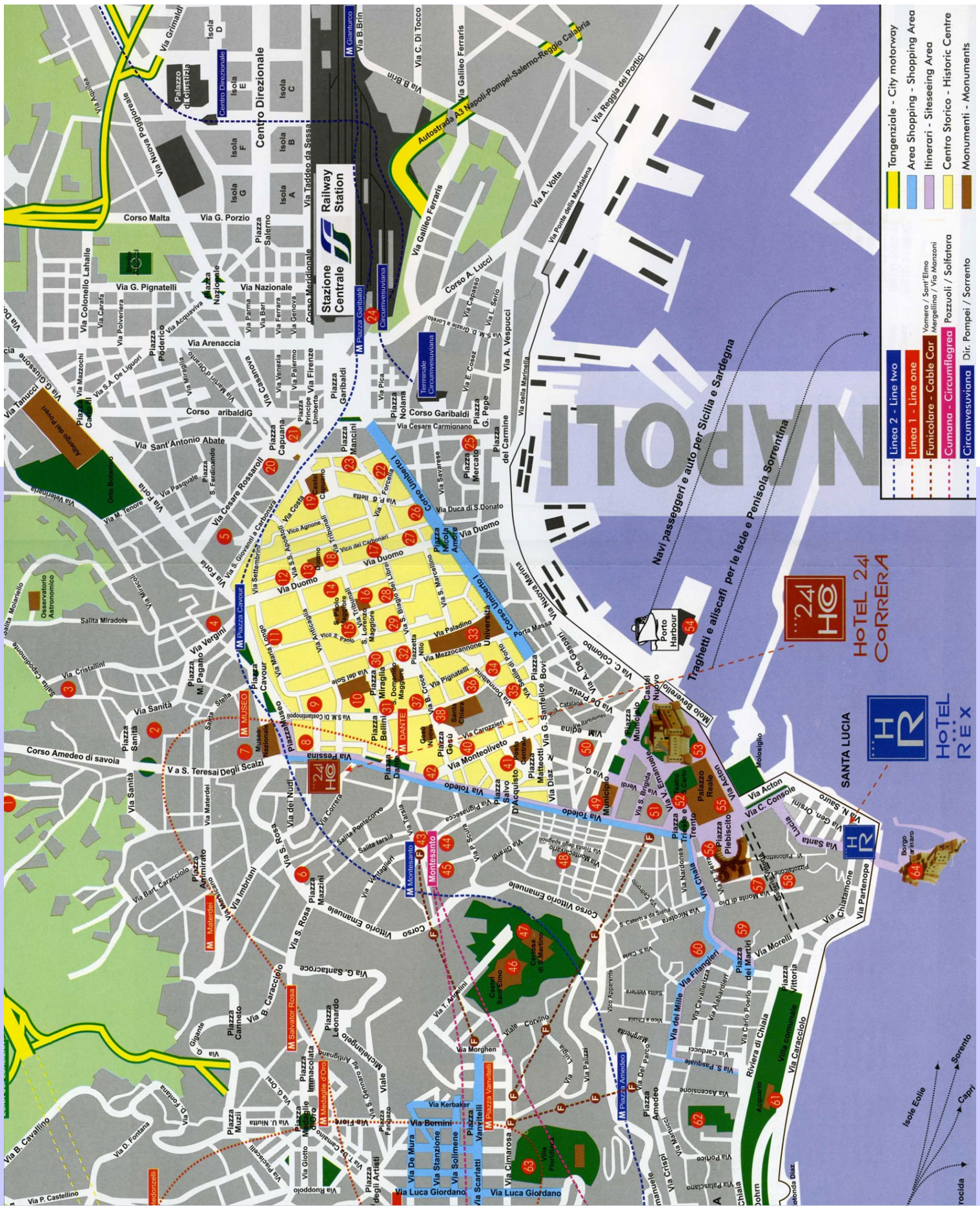
Naples is well known for its historic castles: the ancient Castel Nuovo, also known as Maschio Angioino, is one of the city's foremost landmarks; it was built during the time of Charles I, the first king of Naples. Castel Nuovo has seen many notable historical events: for example, in 1294, Pope Celestine V resigned as pope in a hall of the castle, and following this Pope Boniface VIII was elected pope by the cardinal collegium, before moving to Rome. The castle which Nuovo replaced in importance was the Norman-founded Castel dell'Ovo ("Egg Castle"), which was built on the tiny islet of Megarides, where the original Cumaean colonists had founded the city.

Another Neapolitan castle of note is Sant'Elmo, which was completed in 1329 and is built in the shape of a star. During the uprising of Masaniello in 1647, the Spanish took refuge in Sant'Elmo to escape the revolutionaries. The Vigliena Fort, which was built in 1702, was destroyed in 1799 during the royalist war against the Parthenopean Republic, and is now abandoned and in ruin. The Carmine Castle, built in 1392 and highly modified in the 16th century by the Spanish, was demolished in 1906 to make room for the Via Marina, although two of the castle's towers remain as a monument.

Museums

Naples is widely known for its wealth of historical museums. The Naples National Archaeological Museum is one of the city's main museums, with one of the most extensive collections of artifacts of the Roman Empire in the world. Previously a Bourbon palace, now a museum and art gallery, the Museo di Capodimonte is another museum of note. The gallery features paintings from the 13th to the 18th centuries, including major works by Simone Martini, Raphael, Titian, Caravaggio, El Greco, Jusepe de Ribera and Luca Giordano. The royal apartments are furnished with antique 18th-century furniture and a collection of porcelain and majolica from the various royal residences: the famous Capodimonte Porcelain Factory once stood just adjacent to the palace.

In front of the Royal Palace of Naples stands the Galleria Umberto I, which contains the Coral Jewellery Museum. Occupying a 19th-century palazzo renovated by the Portuguese architect Álvaro Siza, the Museo d'Arte Contemporanea Donnaregina (MADRE) features an enfilade procession of permanent installations by artists such as Francesco Clemente, Richard Serra, and Rebecca Horn. The 16th-century palace of Roccella hosts the Palazzo delle Arti Napoli, which contains the civic collections of art belonging to the City of Naples, and features temporary exhibits of art and culture. Palazzo Como, which dates from the 15th century, hosts the Museo Filangieri of plastic arts, created in 1883 by Gaetano Filangieri.



Although Naples is a wonderful city full of beauty and its inhabitants are usually very open and friendly, the city has a very high crime rate. Tourists and foreigners are especially targeted, therefore please be very cautious. Keep your belongings always under control and always beware of pickpockets. Do not trust anybody trying to sell you anything on the streets and for whatever problem refer to a police officer (in Italy we have three corps: "polizia", "carabinieri" or "vigili urbani")

Civitavecchia-Rome

Civitavecchia is a town and comune of the province of Rome in the central Italian region of Lazio. A sea port on the Tyrrhenian Sea, it is located 80 kilometres (50 miles) west-north-west of Rome, across the Mignone river. The harbour is formed by two piers and a breakwater, on which is a lighthouse. The name Civitavecchia means "ancient town".

The massive Forte Michelangelo was first commissioned from Donato Bramante by Pope Julius II, to defend the port of Rome. The upper part of the "maschio" tower, however, was designed by Michelangelo, whose name is generally applied to the fortress. North of the city at Ficoncella are the Terme Taurine baths frequented by Romans and still popular with the Civitavecchiesi. The modern name stems from the common fig plants among the various pools. And also next to the town is the location of the cruise ship docks. All major cruise lines start and end their cruises at this location, and others stop for short excursion days that allow guests to see Rome and Vatican sights. The trip to Rome takes 90 mins therefore be careful planning your visit to be on time for the afternoon session.



Prosegue	Chivivavechia	Santa Marinella	Santa Severa	Marina Di Cenetevi	Cenetevi Ladispoli	Torre In Pietra Pallidoro	Maccarese Fregene	Roma Aurelia	Roma S. Pietro	Roma Trastevere	Roma Ostiense	Roma Tuscolana	Roma Termini
→	5:00										5:55		
→	5:05										6:12		6:25
→	5:32	5:11	5:18	5:24	5:29	5:36	5:41			6:07	6:12	6:17	6:25
→	5:58	5:38		5:49	5:54		6:05			6:27	6:33	6:39	6:48
→	6:13	6:04	6:11	6:17	6:23	6:30	6:36			6:45	6:54	6:59	7:06
→	6:28	6:19	6:26	6:32	6:38	6:45	6:51			7:00	7:09	7:14	7:21
→	6:36	6:34	6:41	6:47	6:53	7:00	7:06			7:15	7:22	7:27	7:34
→	7:02	6:42		6:53	6:59	7:07	7:12			7:27	7:33	7:39	7:44
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→	7:30	7:27	7:34	7:41	7:46	7:53	7:59		8:08	8:15	8:20	8:27	8:40
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→	22:44	22:50		23:00	23:04					23:24	23:29	23:36	23:48

- Info:
* Soppresso
+ Rinumerato
+ Viaggia solo
O Orari/fermate diversi
- il sabato
■ la domenica
■ entrambi

Generato con **Time Train V3 Tool**

ICN	799
Reg	12223
Reg	23651
Reg	12225
Reg	7143
Reg	12227
Reg	23653
Reg	12229
Reg	12231
Reg	7157
Reg	7155
Reg	23655
IC	1571
Reg	23657
Reg	12235
RV	2335
Reg	7135
Reg	12233
IC	501
Reg	7301
Reg	12237
Reg	12239
RV	2337
Reg	12241
FB	9763
Reg	12243
Reg	12245
Reg	12247
Reg	12249
IC	505
Reg	12251
Reg	12253
RV	2339
Reg	12255
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Reg	23661
RV	2343
Reg	12261
FB	9777
Reg	12263
RV	2345
Reg	12267
FB	9781
Reg	12269
RV	2347

Civitavecchia → Roma

Orario relativo al 22/06/2015
Valido al più fino al 12/12/2015



Roma Termini	Roma Tuscolana	Roma Ostiense	Roma Trastevere	Roma S. Pietro	Roma Aurelia	Maccarese Fregene	Torre In Pietra Pallidoro	Cenetevi Ladispoli	Marina Di Cenetevi	Santa Severa	Santa Marinella	Civitavecchia	Prosegue
		0:03										0:48	→
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6:42	6:48	6:53	6:57	7:02	7:07	7:21	7:28	7:37	7:42	7:48	7:56	8:04	→
6:57												7:39	→
7:12	7:18	7:23	7:27	7:32	7:38	7:47		7:58	8:03		8:14	8:25	→
7:27	7:33	7:38	7:42	7:47	7:52	8:00	8:06	8:13	8:17	8:25	8:33	8:44	→
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8:42	8:48	8:53	8:57	9:02	9:08	9:17	9:23	9:30	9:35	9:41	9:49	9:59	→
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10:42	10:48	10:53	10:57	11:02	11:08	11:17	11:23	11:30	11:35	11:41	11:49	11:59	→
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12:42	12:48	12:53	12:57	13:02	13:08	13:17	13:23	13:30	13:35	13:42	13:50	13:59	→
13:12		13:21	13:25	13:30		13:42	13:49	13:57	14:02		14:12	14:19	→
13:42	13:48	13:53	13:57	14:02	14:07	14:21	14:28	14:37	14:41	14:48	14:56	15:04	→
13:57												14:37	→
14:12		14:23	14:27	14:32				14:51	14:56		15:06	15:13	→
14:42	14:48	14:53	14:57	15:02	15:08	15:17	15:23	15:30	15:35	15:41	15:49	15:59	→
15:12		15:21	15:25	15:30		15:42	15:48	15:55	16:00		16:10	16:18	→
15:42	15:48	15:53	15:57	16:02	16:08	16:23	16:29	16:36	16:41	16:48	16:55	17:05	→
15:57		16:07										16:45	→
16:12		16:23	16:27	16:32				16:51	16:56		17:06	17:13	→
16:42	16:48	16:53	16:57	17:02	17:08	17:22	17:29	17:37	17:42	17:48	17:56	18:04	→
16:57												17:39	→
17:12		17:22	17:26	17:31		17:43		17:55	18:00		18:10	18:17	→
17:27	17:33	17:38	17:42	17:47	17:53	18:02	18:08	18:15	18:19	18:26	18:34	18:44	→
17:42	17:48	17:53	17:57	18:02	18:08	18:17	18:23	18:30	18:34	18:41	18:49	18:59	→
18:12	18:18	18:23	18:27	18:32		18:49		19:00	19:05		19:15	19:22	→
18:27												19:06	→
18:42	18:48	18:53	18:57	19:02	19:08	19:17	19:23	19:30	19:35	19:42	19:50	19:59	→
18:57	19:03	19:08	19:12	19:17	19:23	19:32	19:38	19:45	19:49	19:56	20:04	20:14	→
19:12		19:21	19:25	19:30	19:36	19:45	19:51	20:04	20:10		20:20	20:28	→
19:42	19:48	19:53	19:57	20:02	20:08	20:17	20:23	20:30	20:35	20:41	20:49	20:59	→
20:12		20:23	20:27	20:32				20:51	20:56		21:06	21:13	→
20:42	20:48	20:53	20:57	21:02	21:08	21:17	21:23	21:30	21:35	21:42	21:49	21:59	→
21:12		21:21	21:25	21:30		21							

Rome

Rome is a city and special comune (named "Roma Capitale") in Italy. Rome is the capital of Italy and of the Lazio region. The city is located in the central-western portion of the Italian Peninsula, within Lazio (Latium), along the shores of Tiber river. Vatican City is an independent country within the city boundaries of Rome, the only existing example of a country within a city: for this reason Rome has been often defined as capital of two states.

Rome's history spans more than two and a half thousand years. While Roman mythology dates the founding of Rome at only around 753 BC, the site has been inhabited for much longer, making it one of the oldest continuously occupied cities in Europe.

Together with the Roman empire history, Rome has been one of the first major centers of the Italian Renaissance, and then the birthplace of both the Baroque style and Neoclassicism.

Rome today is one of the most important tourist destinations of the world, due to the incalculable immensity of its archaeological and artistic treasures, as well as for the charm of its unique traditions, the beauty of its panoramic views, and the majesty of its magnificent "villas" (parks). Among the most significant resources are the many museums - Musei Capitolini, the Vatican Museums and the Galleria Borghese and others dedicated to modern and contemporary art - aqueducts, fountains, churches, palaces, historical buildings, the monuments and ruins of the Roman Forum, and the Catacombs.

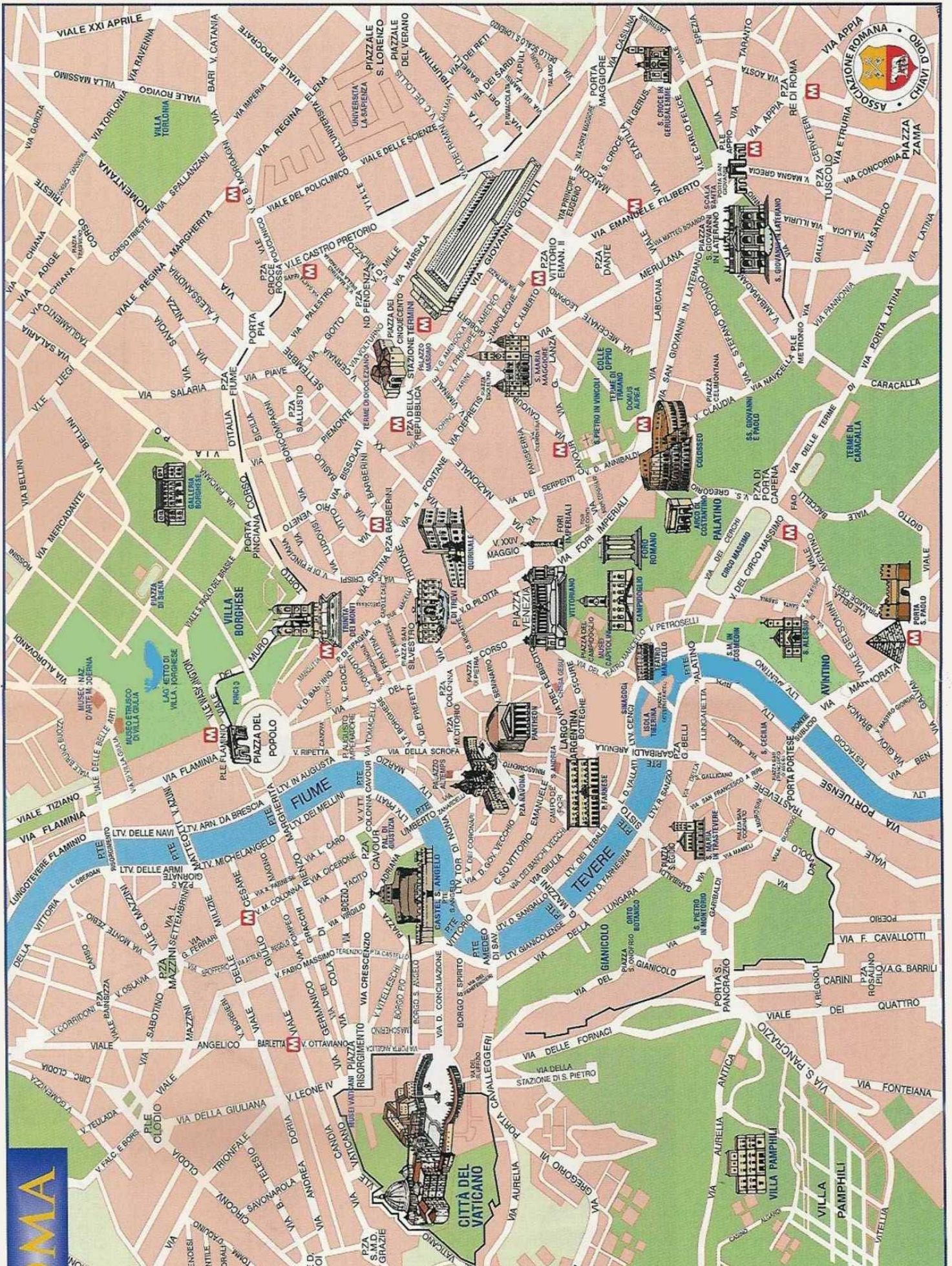
Rome contains numerous ancient sites, including the Forum Romanum, Trajan's Market, Trajan's Forum, the Colosseum, and the Pantheon, to name but a few. The Colosseum, arguably one of Rome's most iconic archaeological sites, is regarded as a wonder of the world.

Rome contains a vast and impressive collection of art, sculpture, fountains, mosaics, frescos, and paintings, from all different periods. Rome first became a major artistic centre during ancient Rome, with forms of important Roman art such as architecture, painting, sculpture and mosaic work. Metal-work, coin die and gem engraving, ivory carvings, figurine glass, pottery, and book illustrations are considered to be 'minor' forms of Roman artwork.

Rome later became a major centre of Renaissance art, since the popes spent large amount of money for the constructions of grandiose basilicas, palaces, piazzas and public buildings in general. Rome became one of Europe's major centres of Renaissance artwork, second only to Florence, and able to compare to other major cities and cultural centres, such as Paris and Venice. The city was affected greatly by the baroque, and Rome became the home of numerous artists and architects, such as Bernini, Caravaggio, Carracci, Borromini and Cortona.

In the late 18th century and early 19th century, the city was one of the centres of the Grand Tour, when wealthy, young English and other European aristocrats visited the city to learn about ancient Roman culture, art, philosophy and architecture. Rome hosted a great number of neoclassical and rococo artists, such as Pannini and Bernardo Bellotto. Today, the city is a major artistic centre, with numerous art institutes and museums.

Rome has a growing stock of contemporary and modern art and architecture. The National Gallery of Modern Art, for example, has works by Balla, Morandi, Pirandello, Carrà, De Chirico, De Pisis, Guttuso, Fontana, Burri, Mastroianni, Turcato, Kandisky and Cézanne on permanent exhibition.



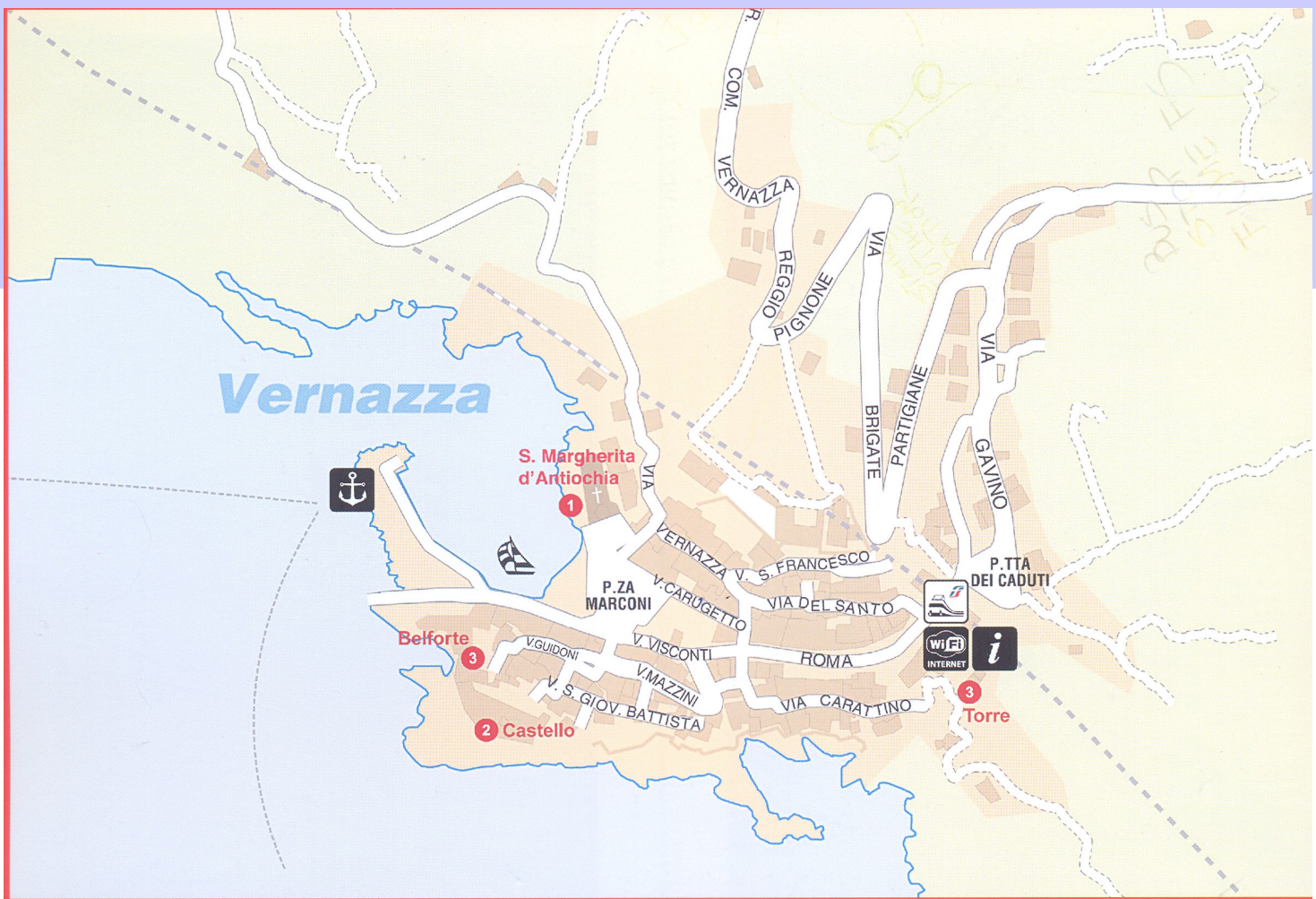
The Eternal city like all touristic cities is not free of bad people. Please again be very cautious especially on crowded places and public transportations. Keep your belongings always under control and always beware of pinpockets. Again for any problem refer to a police officer.

Vernazza Trip

Vernazza is one of the biggest “small towns” that form the famous touristic site “Le Cinque Terre” (UNESCO World Heritage). It is placed in the middle of Le Cinque Terre park, between Corniglia and Monterosso. It is a beautiful town on a marvellous blue sea with a medieval little castle which dominates the gulf, from which, after a little bit of stairs, you can lose yourself in a beautiful sight of the entire Cinque Terre natural park.

You can enjoy Vernazza walking through little streets full of colors, with their little shops in which you can find some peculiar souvenirs and the typical food of the region. One of the local delights is “Focaccia”, a leavened soft bread with olive oil and with dressings for every taste such as olives, cheese, little tomatoes, vegetables. Another deliciousness is “Farinata”, a very thin pizza-like food made with chickpea flour. We strongly recommend that you try some of these tasty local delights as you explore this beautiful town.

As you travel, you will find a lot of typical restaurants which serve Italian food and wine to enjoy a good meal. In Vernazza, you can explore the historical heritage by visiting the castle and a beautiful Church, which are located over the sea by the town square. Don't forget your swimming suit so that you can enjoy Vernazza's beautiful crystal clear sea.





LA SPEZIA

Cruise Terminal

On Foot path to the Station: via Chiodo-Via del Prione- Via Fiume

La Spezia Station

Stairs to the Station

Bus Stops Fiume FS

- 1 ATC Azienda Trasporti - Biglietteria - Info
- 2 ATC Transport Agency - Tickets - Info
- 3 Stazione Bus Urbani
- 4 Urban Bus Station
- 5 Stazione Bus Extra Urbani
- 6 Extra Urban Bus Station
- 7 Polizia Municipale
- 8 Municipal Police
- 9 Questura
- 10 Polizia Headquarters
- 11 Capitaneria di Porto
- 12 Harbour Offices
- 13 Dogana
- 14 Ufficio della Provincia - Prefettura
- 15 Provincia della Spezia Govern. Building
- 16 Palazzo di Giustizia
- 17 Love Courts
- 18 Municipio
- 19 Town Hall
- 20 Poste e telecomunicazioni
- 21 Monumento ai Gariboldi
- 22 Giardini Pubblici
- 23 Camera di Commercio
- 24 Chamber of Commerce
- 25 A.C.I. - Automobile Club Italia
- 26 A.C.I. - Automobile Club Italy
- 27 Pubblica Assistenza
- 28 Wellfare Assistenza
- 29 Battelli per gite nel Golfo
- 30 Pleasure boats for excursions in the bay
- 31 Museo Amedeo Lia
- 32 Amedeo Lia Museum
- 33 Museo Navale - Arsenale
- 34 Naval Museum
- 35 Palazzo delle Arti, Museo del Sigillo
- 36 Art gallery, Seal Museum
- 37 CAMEC Centro d'Arte Moderna
- 38 CAMEC Modern Art Museum
- 39 Museo dei Trasporti
- 40 Transport Museum
- 41 Museo Diocesano e Etnografico
- 42 Diocesan and Ethnographic Museum
- 43 Castello S. Giorgio
- 44 Museo Archeologico
- 45 S. Giorgio Castle Museum
- 46 Monastero dei Carabaldi
- 47 Monumento ai Gariboldi
- 48 Giardini Pubblici
- 49 Centro S. Allende
- 50 S. Allende Centre
- 51 Fondatazione di Mirko Basaldella
- 52 Mirko Basaldella's Artistic Fountain
- 53 Cattolico di Cristo Re
- 54 Cristo Re Cathedral
- 55 Chiesa S. Maria Assunta
- 56 S. Maria Assunta church
- 57 Teatro Livico
- 58 Civic Theatre
- 59 Biblioteca Civica
- 60 Civic Library
- 61 Biblioteca Begli
- 62 Library Begli
- 63 Centro Culturale Giovanile
- 64 Youth and Multimedia Cultural
- 65 Centro Filologico
- 66 Filologico Centre
- 67 Porto Mirabello
- 68 Porto Mirabello Touristic Harbour
- 69 Porto Lotti
- 70 Porto Lotti Touristic Harbour
- 71 Area Antezziata Camper
- 72 Campsite Area
- 73 Stadio "A. Picco"
- 74 Stadium "A. Picco"
- 75 Mercato del pesce e agroalimentare
- 76 Fish and food market
- 77 Terminal La Spezia Cruise Facility
- 78 La Spezia Cruise Facility Terminal
- 79 Centro Commerciale "Il Faro"
- 80 Shopping Centre "Il Faro"
- 81 Centro Commerciale "Kennedy"
- 82 Shopping Centre "Kennedy"
- 83 Centro Commerciale "Le Terrazze"
- 84 Shopping Centre "Le Terrazze"
- 85 Polo Universitario
- 86 University
- 87 Centro Filologico
- 88 Filologico Centre
- 89 Porto Mirabello
- 90 Porto Mirabello Touristic Harbour
- 91 Porto Lotti
- 92 Porto Lotti Touristic Harbour
- 93 Area Antezziata Camper
- 94 Campsite Area
- 95 Stadio "A. Picco"
- 96 Stadium "A. Picco"
- 97 Mercato del pesce e agroalimentare
- 98 Fish and food market
- 99 Terminal La Spezia Cruise Facility
- 100 La Spezia Cruise Facility Terminal

- Terminal Crociere
- Cruises Terminal
- Battelli
- Boats
- Stazione Ferroviaria
- Railway Station
- Bus Navetta per il centro
- Shuttle Service to the centre
- Cinema



www.turismoaliguriat.it

LIGURIA

VAL DI TIGERA

PISA

BARZANA

LEBICI

VAL DI TIGERA

PISA

BARZANA

LEBICI

Trip Details

The trip to Vernazza will be on Sunday September 6th. It starts in La Spezia where the cruise will be docked. We will leave together from the Cruise terminal and reach La Spezia train station by bus. Then, we will take the train to reach Vernazza. There, you will be free to go around, enjoy the place or take a swim, as you prefer. We will re-collect together in the afternoon at the train station and we will leave Vernazza by train reaching again the cruise terminal by bus from La Spezia station.

How to Go

The bus stop is in front of the Cruise terminal on the other side of the street. The name of bus stop is "Comune".

You can take the bus: number 3 to "Chiappa", line S or line L to "Fossitermi". The bus stop to get off is "La Spezia FS" or "Fiume FS."

The La Spezia station is about 2 Km far from the Cruise terminal, so you can even walk to it.

Stai visualizzando: Freccie Tutti i treni

Partenza	Arrivo	Durata	Treno
10:06 La Spezia Centrale	10:23 Vernazza	00:17	Regionale 24488
10:10 La Spezia Centrale	10:31 Vernazza	00:21	Regionale 1812
11:10 La Spezia Centrale	11:28 Vernazza	00:18	Regionale 24490
11:55 La Spezia Centrale	12:13 Vernazza	00:18	Regionale 24492
13:03 La Spezia Centrale	13:20 Vernazza	00:17	Regionale 11388
13:18 La Spezia Centrale	13:37 Vernazza	00:19	Regionale 24494

Partenze per: FERIALE FESTIVO

	06.03	06.18	06.33	06.43	06.54	06.58	08.00	08.30	08.45
FOSSITERMI	07.15	07.28	07.45	08.00	08.15	08.30	09.00	09.15	09.30
	08.45	09.00	09.15	09.30	09.45	10.00	10.00	10.15	10.15
	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	10.30	10.45	11.00
	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	11.15	11.30	11.45
	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	12.00	12.15	12.30
	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00	12.45	13.00	13.15
	16.15	16.30	16.45	17.00	17.15	17.30	13.30	13.45	14.00
	17.45	18.00	18.15	18.30	18.45	19.00	14.15	14.30	14.45
	19.15	19.30	20.00	20.15	20.30		15.00	15.15	15.30
							15.45	16.00	16.15
							16.30	16.45	17.00
							17.15	17.30	17.45
							18.00	18.15	18.30
							18.45	19.00	19.15
							19.30	19.45	20.00
							20.15	20.30	

Abilitata al servizio per disabili.

COMUNE SP136

3

Frangolino
Bivio Centro
Mareantona
Migliarina FS
Mazzetta
Kernaby
Osparedale
Comune
Chiedo
Marecò Nord
Fiume FS
Borza
Chiappa

FERIALE		FESTIVO																					
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	0	1		
52	07	12	09	09	09	09	09	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12								
	22	21	19	19	19	19	19	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27								
	27	27	29	29	29	29	29	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42								
	42	39	39	39	39	39	39	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57								
	57	49	49	49	49	49	49	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58								
	58	59	59	59	59	59	59																
FESTIVO		FESTIVO		FESTIVO		FESTIVO		FESTIVO		FESTIVO		FESTIVO		FESTIVO		FESTIVO		FESTIVO		FESTIVO		FESTIVO	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	0	1		
37	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	23	04	04	04	04	04	04	04								
	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	47	42	24	24	24	24	24	24								
								58	44	44	44	44	44	44	44								

How to Come Back

On the side, the time table of the train to go back to La Spezia. In yellow we have highlighted the train we should take in order to reach the cruise on time for the afternoon session.

In La Spezia the bus stop is in Via Fiume. To reach it, just go down the stairs in front of the train station, cross the street and turn left. You can walk to the Cruise terminal or take the buses number 3 to "Folattino", line S to "Sarzana" or line L to "Lerici". Get off in "Comune" where you left in the morning. Down you can find the time tables of the buses. *Look at the Red boxes "Festivo" since it will be Sunday.*

14:05 Vernazza	14:28 La Spezia Centrale	00:23	Regionale 33993	
14:15 Vernazza	14:35 La Spezia Centrale	00:20	Regionale 11389	
14:25 Vernazza	14:49 La Spezia Centrale	00:24	Regionale 24493	
15:27 Vernazza	15:49 La Spezia Centrale	00:22	Regionale 24495	
16:15 Vernazza	16:33 La Spezia Centrale	00:18	Regionale 24467	
16:31 Vernazza	16:50 La Spezia Centrale	00:19	Regionale 24497	
16:47 Vernazza	17:10 La Spezia Centrale	00:23	Regionale 34115	

Partenze per:	FERIALE							FESTIVO		
SARZANA (via LERICI P. Garibaldi)	06.20	06.51	07.17	07.47	08.17	08.47	07.22	07.52	08.22	
	09.17	09.47	10.17	10.47	11.17	11.47	08.52	09.22	09.52	
	12.17	12.47	13.17	13.47	14.17	14.47	10.22	10.52	11.22	
	15.17	15.47	16.17	16.47	17.17	17.47	11.52	12.22	12.52	
	18.17	18.47	19.17	20.01	21.43 ^b	22.38 ^b	13.22	13.52	14.22	
							14.52	15.22	15.52	
							16.22	16.52	17.22	
							17.52	18.22	18.52	
							19.22	19.52	21.43 ^b	
							22.38 ^b			
LERICI	06.16	06.20	06.36	06.51	07.02	07.17	07.22	07.37	07.52	
	07.32	07.47	08.02	08.17	08.32	08.47	08.07	08.22	08.37	
	09.02	09.17	09.32	09.47	10.02	10.17	08.52	09.07	09.22	
	10.32	10.47	11.02	11.17	11.32	11.47	09.37	09.52	10.07	
	12.02	12.17	12.32	12.47	13.02	13.17	10.22	10.37	10.52	
	13.32	13.47	14.02	14.17	14.32	14.47	11.07	11.22	11.37	
	15.02	15.17	15.32	15.47	16.02	16.17	11.52	12.07	12.22	
	16.32	16.47	17.02	17.17	17.32	17.47	12.37	12.52	13.07	
	18.02	18.17	18.32	18.47	19.02	19.17	13.22	13.37	13.52	
	19.32	20.01	21.43	22.38	23.43		14.07	14.22	14.37	
							14.52	15.07	15.22	
							15.37	15.52	16.07	
							16.22	16.37	16.52	
							17.07	17.22	17.37	
							17.52	18.07	18.22	
							18.37	18.52	19.07	
							19.22	19.37	19.52	
							21.43	22.38	23.43	
PORTOVENERE	21.37	22.32	23.40				08.45	09.15	09.45	
							10.15	10.45	11.15	
							11.45	21.37	22.32	
							23.40			

Cannes

Cannes is a city located on the French Riviera. It is a commune of France located in the Alpes-Maritimes department and host city of the annual Cannes Film Festival, Midem, and Cannes Lions International Festival of Creativity.

The city is known for its association to the international jet-set and its luxury hotels and restaurants.

The Promenade de la Croisette is the waterfront avenue with palm trees. La Croisette is known for picturesque beaches, restaurants, cafés and boutiques. Le Suquet, the old town, provides a good view of La Croisette. The fortified tower and Chapel of St Anne house the Musée de la Castre. A distinctive building in Cannes is the Russian Orthodox church.

Museums

The Musée d'Art et d'Histoire de Provence houses artifacts from prehistoric to present, in an 18th-century mansion. The Musée de la Castre has objects from the Pacific Atolls, Peruvian relics and Mayan pottery. Other venues include the Musée de la Marine, Musée de la Mer, Musée de la Photographie and Musée International de la Parfumerie.

The villas of Cannes

Cannes of the 19th century can still be seen in its grand villas, built to reflect the wealth and standing of their owners and inspired by everything from medieval castles to Roman villas. They are not open to the public. Lord Brougham's Italianate Villa Eléonore Louise (one of the first in Cannes) was built between 1835 and 1839. Also known as the Quartier des Anglais, this is the oldest residential area in Cannes. Another landmark is the Villa Fiesole (known today as the Villa Domergue) designed by Jean-Gabriel Domergue in the style of Fiesole, near Florence, which may be visited on appointment.

Île Sainte-Marguerite (St Marguerite Island)

It took the man in the iron mask 11 years to leave this tiny, forested island. The mysterious individual was believed to be of noble blood, but his identity has never been proven. His cell can be visited in the Fort of St Marguerite, now renamed the Musée de la Mer (Museum of the Sea). This museum also houses discoveries from shipwrecks off the island, including Roman (1st century BC) and Saracen (10th century AD) ceramics.

Île Saint-Honorat (St Honorat Island)

Cistercian monks are the only inhabitants of the smaller, southern St Honorat Island. Monks have inhabited the island since AD 410 and, at the height of their powers, owned Cannes, Mougins and Vallauris. Medieval vestiges remain in the stark church, which is open to the public, and in the ruins of the 11th-century monastery on the sea shore. The monks inhabit the Lérins Abbey and divide their time between prayer and producing red and white wines.

Palma de Mallorca

Palma de Mallorca is the capital and largest city of the autonomous community of the Balearic Islands in Spain. It is situated on the South coast of the island Majorca on the Bay of Palma.

Plaça d'Espanya

The Plaça d'Espanya is the transport hub of Palma. The Estació Intermodal caters for buses and trains (the latter controlled by TIB). The two old buildings home to the tourist information and several cafés sit either side of the two large escalators which lead into the Estació, which interestingly enough sits underneath a large and popular park. On the lawns are several glass boxes, which let in light and ventilation to the station below ground. There are also train-themed playing structures, each one shaped like a train carriage and named after towns along the line of the Ferrocarril de Sóller, a railway dating back to 1911 which has its Palma Station right next to the park. Just down the street from here a new bus station is under construction. At the centre of the plaza is a statue of James I, Conquistador of Majorca.[5]

Cathedral area

Palma is famous for La Seu, its vast cathedral originally built on a previous mosque. Although construction began in 1229, it did not finish until 1601 and local architect Antoni Gaudí was drafted in during a restoration project in 1901. The Parc de la Mar (Park of the Sea) lies just south overlooked by the great building which sits above it on the city's stone foundations. Between these two are the town walls. Here there is a vast blue and yellow canopy strung over a lower area, shading rows of wooden benches.

Old City

The Old City (in the south-east area of Palma behind the cathedral) is a maze of streets clearly hinting towards an Arab past. With the exception of a few streets and squares which allow traffic and are more populated with tourists most of the time, the walkways of this city quarter are fairly narrow, quiet streets, surrounded by a diverse range of interesting buildings, the architecture of which is comparable with those in streets of cities such as Florence (Italy), for example. The majority are private houses, some of which are open to the public as discreet museums or galleries. The Old City is also home to the Ajuntament (or Town Hall), the Convent of the Cathedral and the Banys Àrabs.

Banys Àrabs

The Banys Àrabs, or Arab Baths, one of the few remnants of Palma's Moorish past, are accessed via the quiet Ca'n Serra street near the Convent of the Cathedral, and include the lush gardens of Ca'n Fontirroig, home to Sardinian warblers, house sparrows, cacti, palm trees, and a wide range of flowers and ferns. The small two-roomed brick building that once housed the baths is in fact of Byzantine origin, dating back to the 11th century and possibly once part of the home of a Muslim nobleman.

The bath room has a cupola with five oculi which let in dazzling light. The twelve columns holding up the small room were pillaged from an earlier Roman construction. The floor over the hypocaust has been worn away by people standing in the centre, mainly to photograph the entrance and the garden beyond it. The whole room is in a rather dilapidated condition. The other room is a brick cube with a small model of the baths as they once were in the corner. Unfortunately one of the columns in this model has fallen over.



- 1 Fuente del Sepulcro
- 2 Fuente de la Princesa
- 3 Casa Bellotto
- 4 Consolato del Mar
- 5 Casa Oleo
- 6 Almudaina Arch
- 7 Casa Oleza
- 8 Casa del Marqués de Palmer
- 9 Arab Baths (Casa Font y Roig)

People

The crew of the cruise is always available to answer questions about your stay on the boat. For conference related issues instead please refer to the LOC members who will be on board.

Since we will not have free internet please ask us in person or if you cannot find us contact us by phone (since abroad better use sms when possible).



Jose Maria Diego
Tel: 0034 659946166



Diego Molinari
Tel: 0039 3398923122



Daniela Paoletti
Tel: 0039 3494240169



Diego Pavon
Tel: 0034 636398536

