



# *“Italia Valley (Penisola Antartica) rivisitata: dalla Base Giacomo Bove a un appello per il riconoscimento storico e nuove ricerche glaciologiche nel suo Cinquantennale”*

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Ass. cult. Adri-antartica di Trieste & Ass. cult. Giacomo Bove e Maranzana (Asti)



# Giacomo Bove – Base Bove – Renato Cèpparo



1852 - 1887



20/01/1976 – 4/10/1976



1916 - 2007



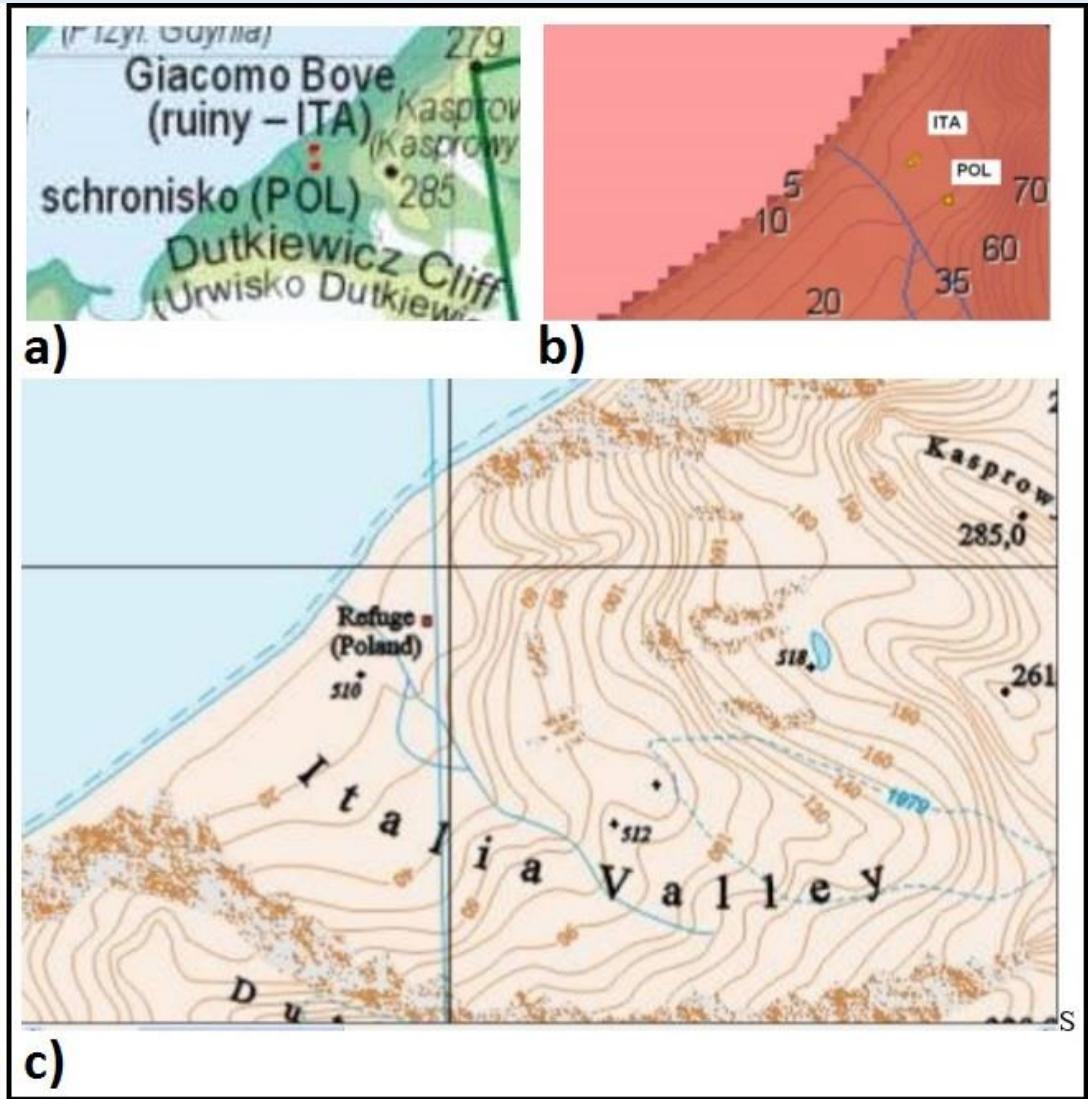
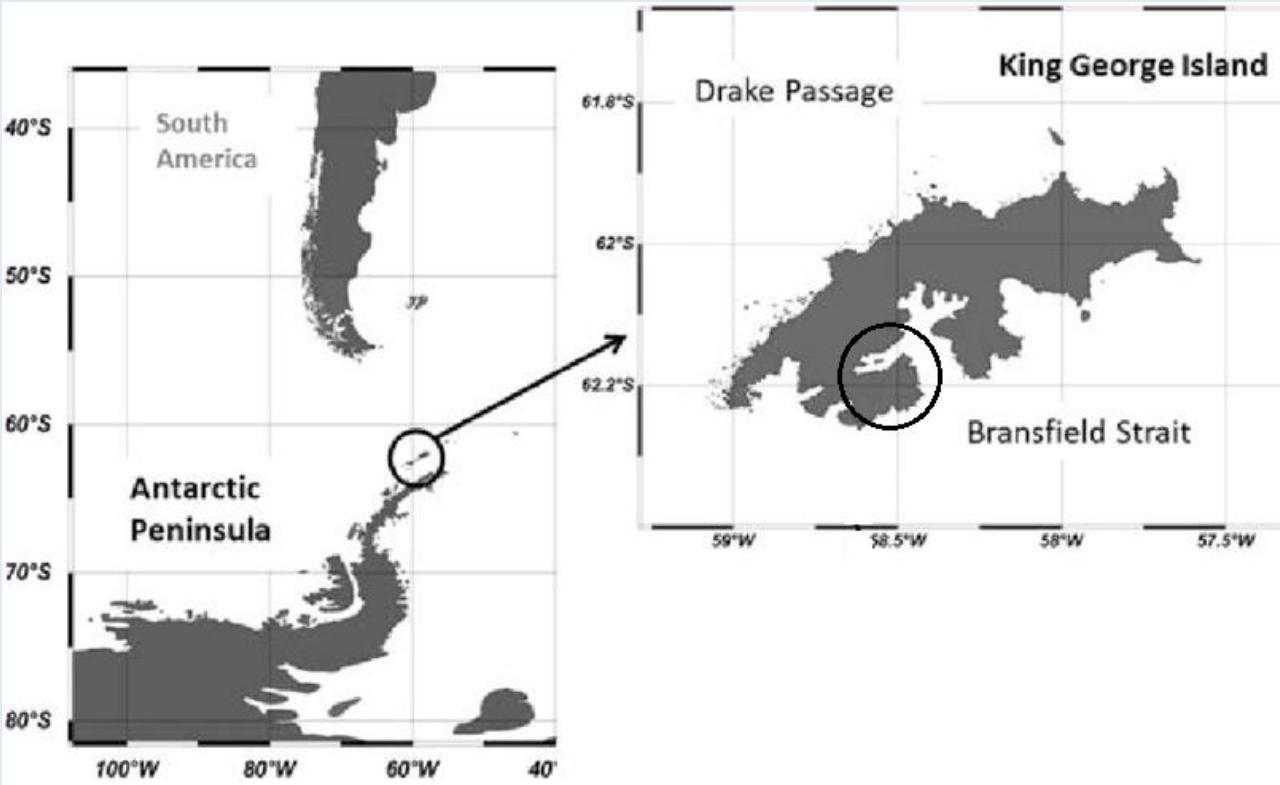
**Contesto:** mentre la Polonia erige una nuova base a 4 km dai resti della Bove, l'Italia resta a guardare e pensa all'Artico.

**Finalità:** interessare la **comunità scientifica** affinché riprenda gli studi in Valle Italia e proponga una tesi laurea/dottorato

**Obiettivo:** sensibilizzare la **diplomazia scientifica** affinché finalmente proponga al MAECI la candidatura a sito storico.

**Natura mista del progetto:** privata e istituzionale; vedi progetto «Ambasciatori antartici» del Liceo Carducci-Dante di Trieste

# Ubicazione della *Italia Valley*



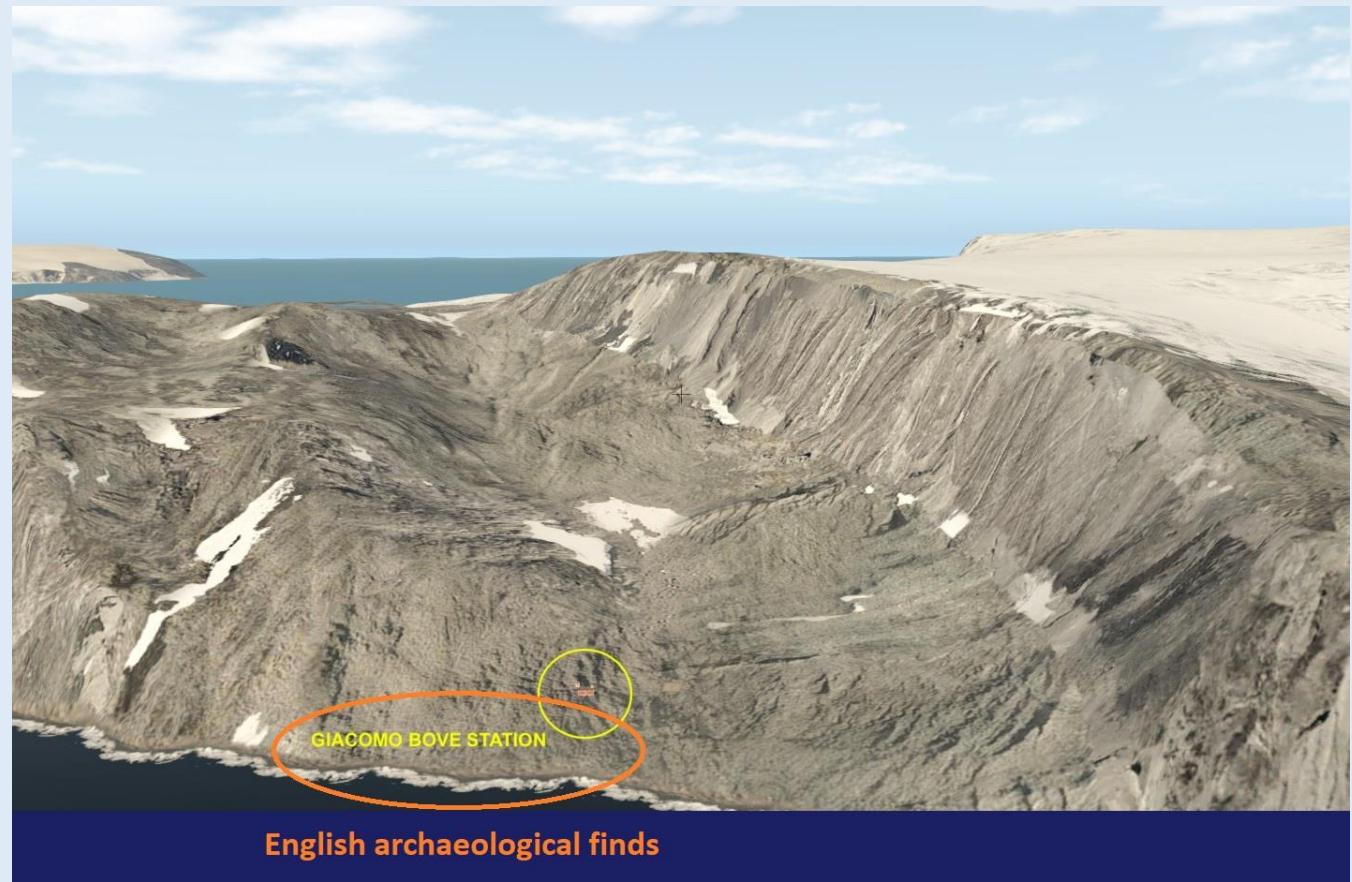


# Italia Valley: foto e modello digitale del terreno



Adriantartica  
Trieste - Italia

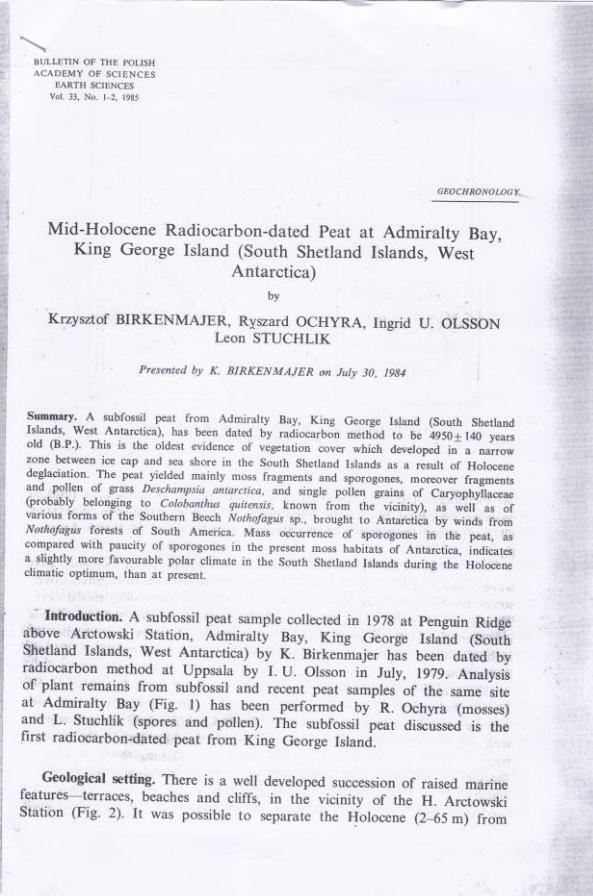
Italia Valley (courtesy of Ukraine)



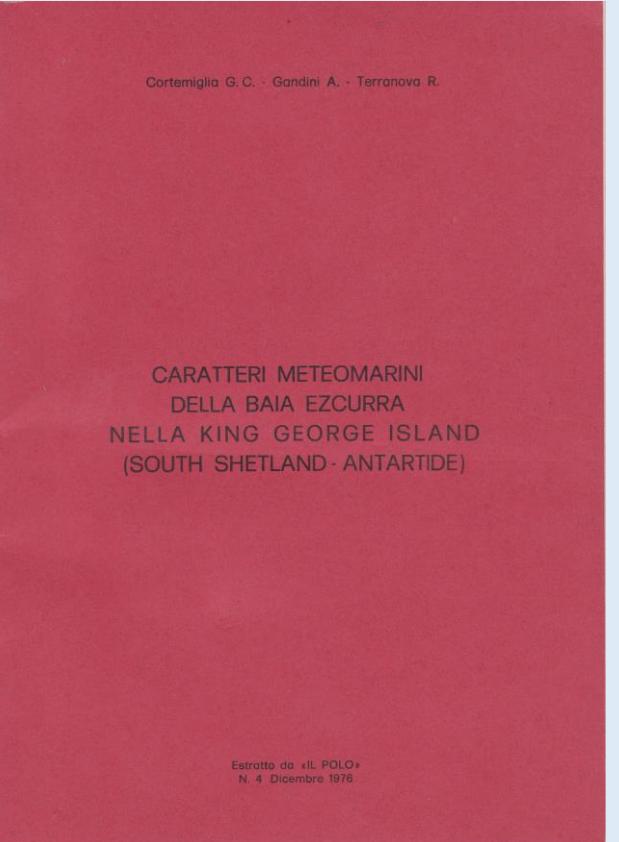
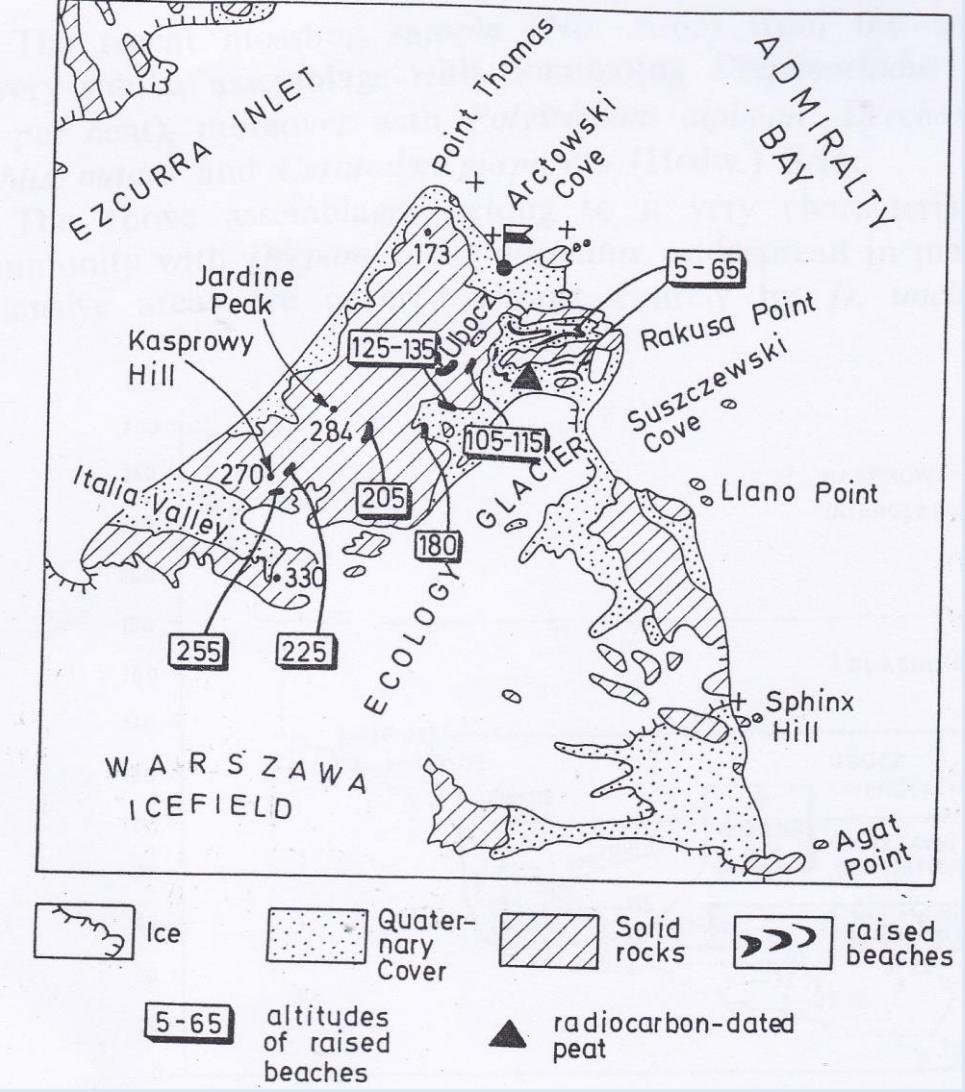
Antarctica4XPlane



# Spunti per riprendere la ricerca bibliografica



Birkenmajer



Cortemiglia e Terranova

Birkenmajer;  
Serrano;  
Lopez-Martinez;  
Manzoni;  
Cortemiglia;  
Terranova;  
Barbiero;  
Kaufmann (Alpi)





# Il ghiacciaio di roccia (Rock glacier) in Italia Valley, Serrano

**ELSEVIER**

Geomorphology 35 (2000) 145–162  
www.elsevier.nl/locate/geomorph

**GEOMORPHOLOGY**

Rock glaciers in the South Shetland Islands, Western Antarctica

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**Abstract**

Rock glaciers are found in the peripheral regions of Antarctica particularly in the Antarctic Peninsula region. Study of these features is relevant for the palaeoenvironmental reconstruction of maritime Antarctica because they are indicators of permafrost and periglacial conditions. This paper reports and analyzes the results of an inventory of rock glaciers and protalus lobes in the South Shetland Islands. Nine rock glaciers and eleven protalus lobes have been identified. All of them are located in recently deglaciated zones between 300 m a.s.l. and sea level and they cover an area of  $497 \times 103 \text{ m}^2$ . Tongue-shaped rock glaciers are more common than lobate types, being in general of medium and small sizes. They are talus rock glaciers (55%) and debris rock glaciers (45%), according the genetic classification. The lack of a preferred orientation suggests that there is no significant microclimate control on their distribution. They are related to particular morphodynamic situations. Estimated annual velocities, based on relationships with raised beaches and transported debris volumes, range between 2.4 and 97  $\text{cm year}^{-1}$ , within the ranges reported for other rock glaciers. Three groups of rock glaciers can be recognised: (a) those immediate postdating the last major ice recession, (b) rock glaciers younger than 200 years BP but pre-dating the Little Ice Age (LIA), and (c) rock glaciers formed during the LIA. © 2000 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

**Keywords:** rock glaciers; periglacial environment; geomorphology; Holocene; South Shetland Islands, Antarctica

**1. Introduction**

Rock glaciers are indicators of permafrost and periglacial conditions. They are generated in different cold climates, from arid to humid mountains or in glacial-periglacial transitional environments (Barsch, 1978, 1996; Harris, 1982; Haebler, 1985). Rock glaciers are relatively rare in oceanic environ-

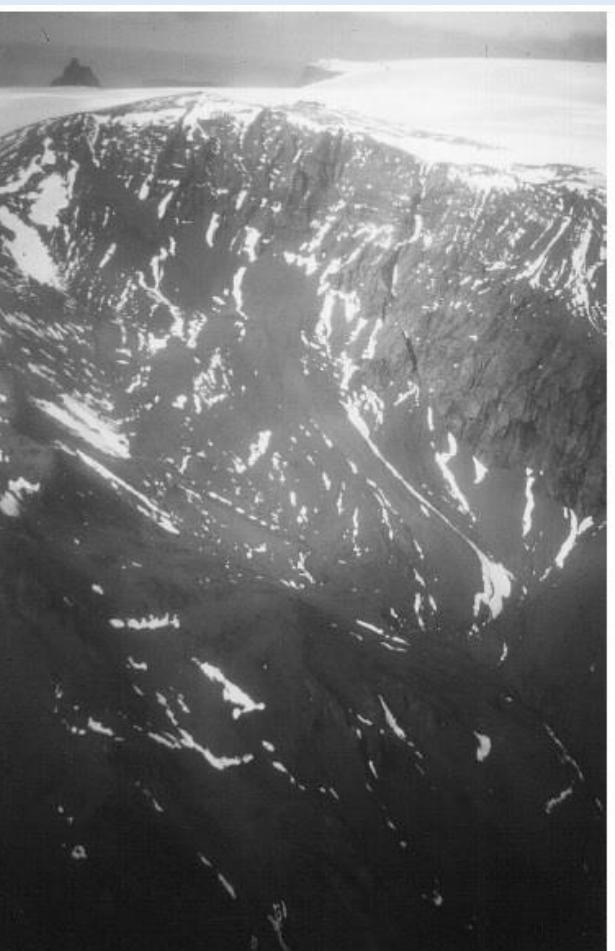
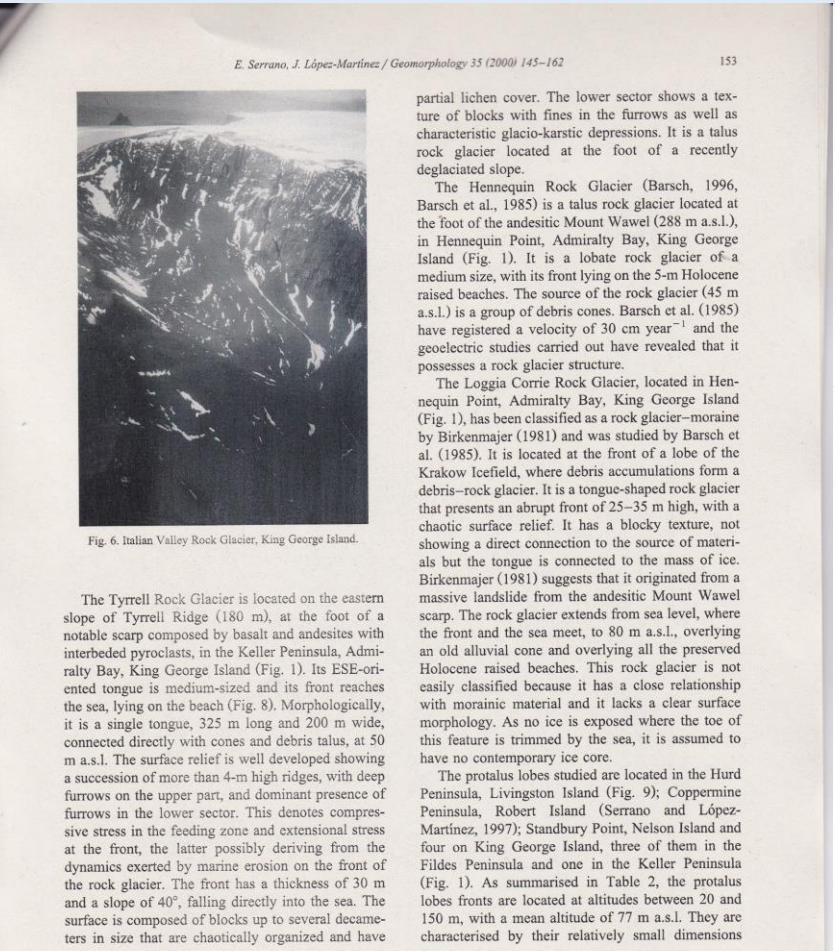
ments and they are conspicuous deposits in recently deglaciated zones. Their study is possible and particularly interesting in maritime Antarctica.

The South Shetland Islands are located between longitudes  $62^{\circ}45'W$  and  $57^{\circ}40'W$ , and latitudes  $61^{\circ}59'S$  and  $63^{\circ}40'S$ , and comprise 11 main islands aligned SW-NE (Fig. 1). The archipelago is a part of the Scotia Arc, limited to the south by the Bransfield Strait back-arc basin and to the north by the South Shetland Islands trench. The islands are formed of Late Palaeozoic to Quaternary rocks (e.g., Barton, 1965; Hobbs, 1968; Smellie et al., 1984). Of a total surface area of  $4700 \text{ km}^2$ , approximately 10% of the

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PII: S0169-555X(00)00034-9



# Primo confronto ghiacciai in Italia Valley ... dopo 50 anni !

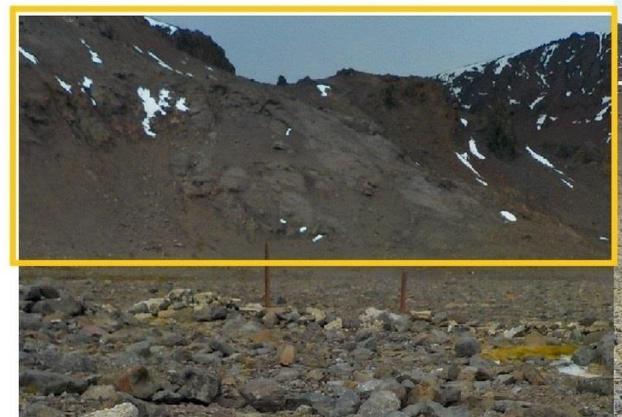
Confronto approssimativo 1976 - 2025: Valle Italia in Penisola Antartica

1 di 3



12 febbraio 1976: gli italiani chiudono la Base Bove per la normale chiusura inveranale, come fanno tutte le basi stagionali, con l'idea di ritornarci negli anni a venire  
...

Fotogramma dal documentario di Renato Cèpparo



49° Anniversario  
Ritiro del nevaio  
visibile sulla sinistra,  
dopo 49 anni.

Foto: cortesia della prof. Anna Jay e dr. Joanna Plenzler del Programma naz. polacco

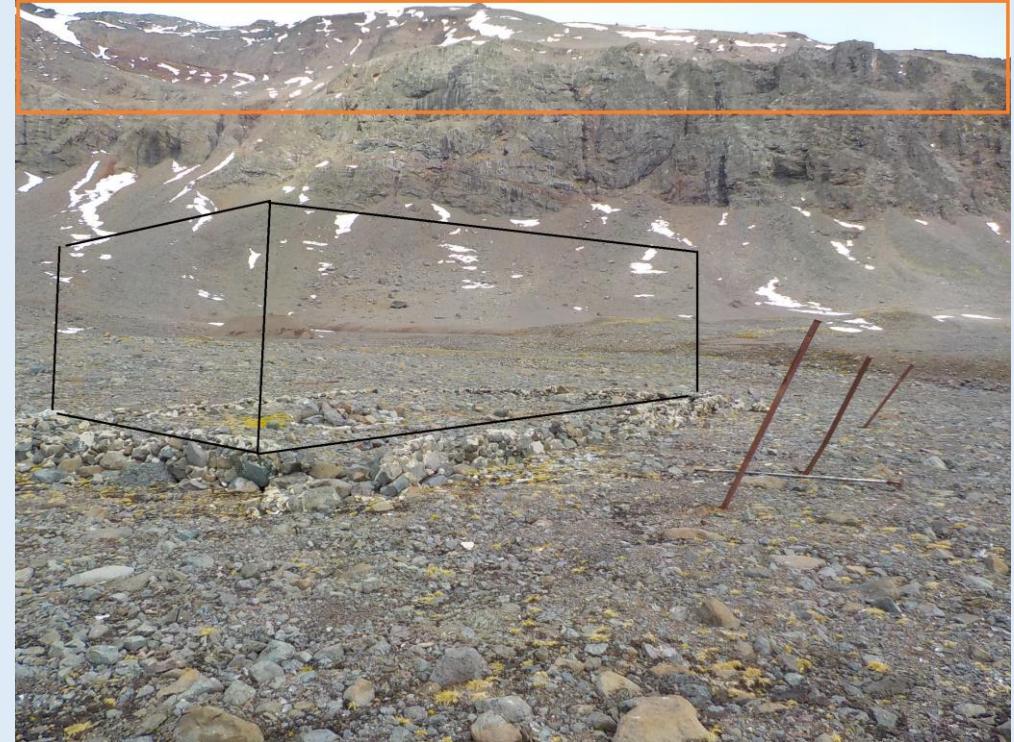


## Confronto 2 di 3



Fotogramma dal documentario di Renato Cèpparo

20/01/1976



Cortesia dr. Joanna Plenzler e dr. Anna Joy, Mod. jf

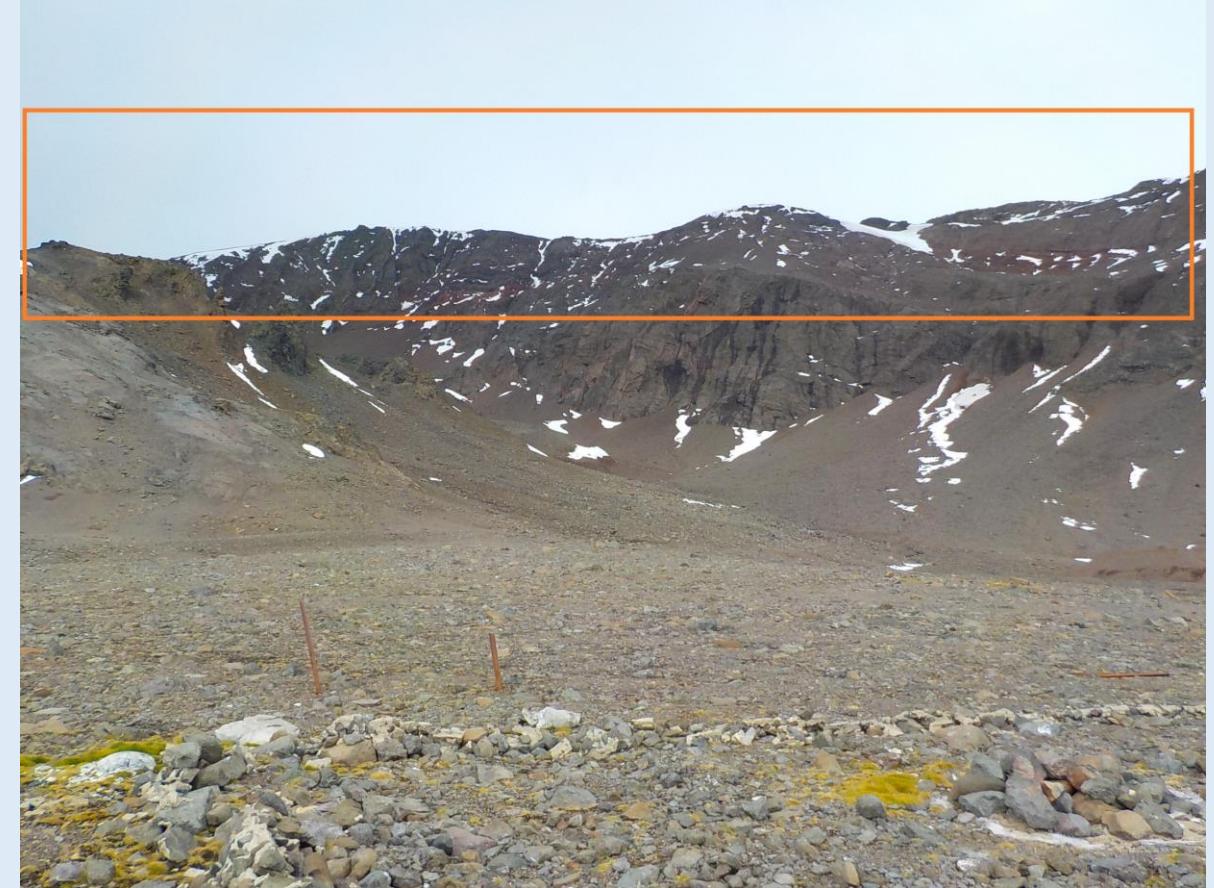
09/02/2025

## Confronto 3 di 3



Fotogramma dal documentario di Renato Cèpparo

20/01/1976



Cortesia dr. Joanna Plenzler e dr. Anna Joy, Mod. jf

09/02/2025

# Commenti & Nuova Arctowski (POL)

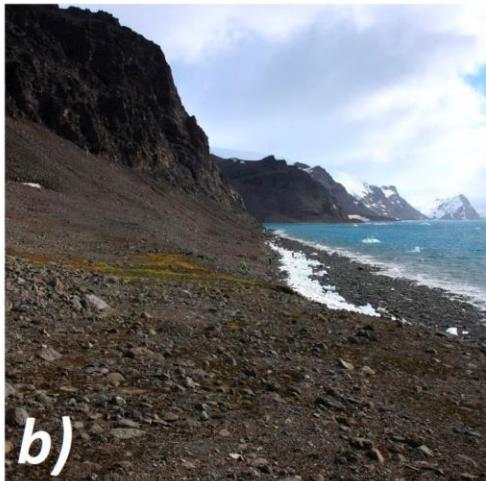
Seba G<[gleich.seba@xxxxx.yyy](mailto:gleich.seba@xxxxx.yyy)>

In King George Island the glaciers are retreating around 10m per year (Ecology glacier).

For example near Carlini station, ice field decreased 1 km in 30 years. On beginning station was located near ice field.



# Conservazione in remoto (*ex situ*)





# Progetto diplomatico dal 2010 ...



Amb. Fornara, 2012



Min. Tajani, 2023



Polacchi, 2025



# Richiesta di cortese nulla osta informale dei presenti per il testo della targa, o inviare: «Contrario» a [j.fabbri@virgilio.it](mailto:j.fabbri@virgilio.it)



**Giacomo Bove Station ruins, Italia Valley**

Lat: 62° 10' 19.76''S - Lon: 58° 31' 3.10''W

This is an Historic Site and preserved in accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty. It commemorates the Italian Antarctic expedition of 1975-76 led by Renato Cepparo who built the base in January 1976 and entitled it in memory of the 19th century explorer Lieutenant of the Italian Royal Navy Giacomo Bove.

In 1880 the hydrographer planned the first Italian Antarctic expedition which did not take place due to insufficient funding. After close relations between Argentina and Mr. Bove, in 1881-82 he was the scientific head of the Argentine Southern Expedition. The first part of the mission had the strong support and collaboration of Argentina and was going to be Antarctic, but it did not happen because of a shipwreck in 1882.

Courtesy of the Polish Antarctic Program 2025/26

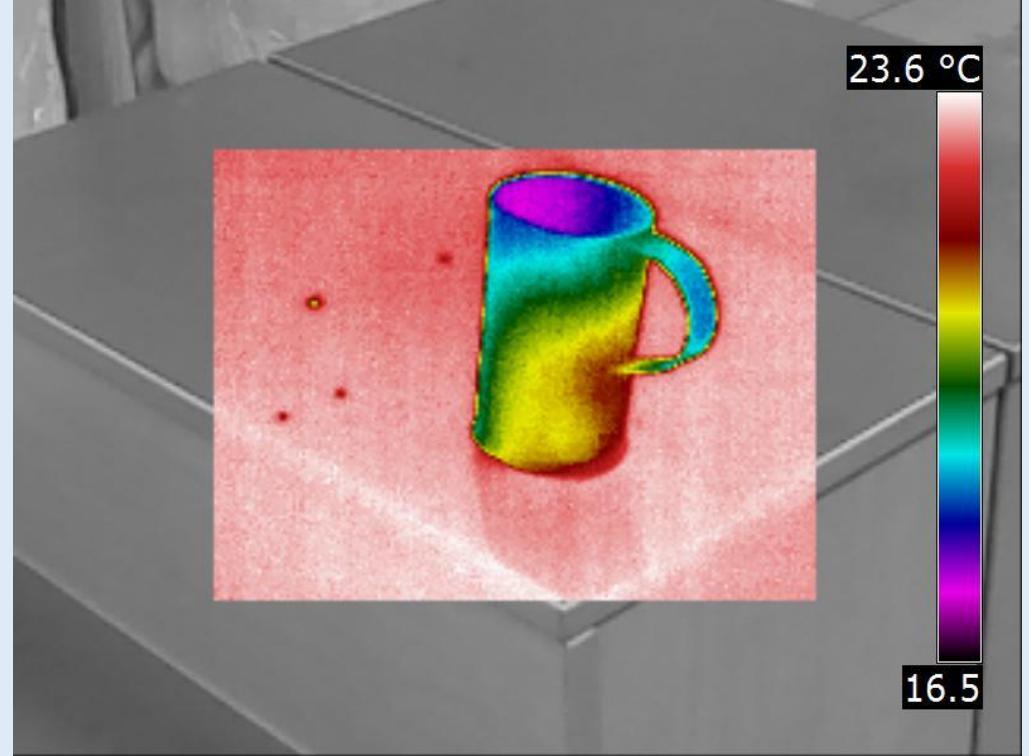
VII Convegno Nazionale di APECS Italy – 6 e 7 novembre 2025 dedicato all'Anno Internazionale della Conservazione dei Ghiacciai, proclamato il 21 gennaio 2025 da UNESCO e OMM. Biblioteca Universitaria di Genova/online.



# Historic Site and Monument: reperti inglesi e diplomazia scientifica. Forse qualcosa si muove per il nuovo HSM internazionale (UK-ARG-ITA) ...



MNA di Trieste, dal sito del Museo.



Fabbri, 2016

# Alcuni errori sui documenti del Trattato Antartico



KGI: Lions Rump a più di 20 km di distanza da Italia Valley!

## 5. Italian private expeditions

The largest and only independent Italian Antarctic expedition was led by Renato Cepparo in 1976-77 to the South Shetland Islands by the Norwegian ship *Rig Mate*. It was privately funded and fully self-sufficient, and had the aim of carrying out scientific measurements and leaving a permanent refuge on the Antarctic Peninsula. Fifteen men, among whom were the deputy leader Flavio Barbiero, a medical doctor, two divers, and four mountaineers who climbed seven peaks on King George Island, were put ashore at King George Island. The geologists Gian Camillo Cortemiglia and Remo Terranova were in charge of the scientific part. Cepparo and his companions landed on King George Island and erected a small building that they named after Giacomo Bove. Today the only remains are the abandoned walls of the station and a wooden table, inscribed by Ing. Admiral Flavio Barbiero. The area still keeps the name Italia Valley. In 2018 in Cervignano del Friuli (Italy), the Adriantartica NGO has made an "Italia Valley Antarctic Memorial" of this expedition, building a 1:1 replica of the wooden table and the ruins of the Renato Cepparo / Giacomo Bove Station as open-air part of an indoor permanent Museum of Italia Valley, an example of *ex situ* conservation.



Memoriale dell'Antartide menzionato al 43° ATCM di Parigi, prima breccia ufficiale nel muro dell'indifferenza, grazie agli Amb. Fornara e Zazo.

**Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Managed Area No.1 ADMIRALTY BAY, KING GEORGE ISLAND – Measure 14 – (2014)**  
A small hut named Campo Bove was built in Ezcurra Inlet in 1975 by the Italian expedition led by Giacomo Bove. It was **dismantled in March 1976**.

Errore: 4 ottobre 1976.



# Prossime targhe a Trieste: Molo Bersaglieri e Ist. Nautico

**Piccolo del  
20/11/1975**

**Per l'Antartide**

E' salpata alla volta di Montevideo la «Cristoforo Colombo», con nelle stive le ventidue tonnellate del materiale appartenente alla prima spedizione italiana in Antartide. Il materiale è stato imbarcato alla Stazione marittima di Trieste: in tutto settanta colli confinati dai tre centri di raccolta di Milano, Genova e Roncàde (Treviso).  
L'appuntamento con i componenti della spedizione è per il 3 dicembre. Sei giorni più tardi materiale e uomini saleranno verso l'Antartide a bordo di una nave argentina attrezzata per la navigazione in quei mari. Meta della spedizione è la Terra di San Martin, o penisola Antartica.

**A.G.B.&M.**  
ASSOCIAZIONE CULTURALE  
GIACOMO BOVE & MARANZANA  
Casa Museo G. Bove



La m/n C. Colombo salpa da Trieste con 22 ton di materiale prefabbricato per erigere la Bove  
13/11/1975



# Plastico 1:3000 della Italia Valley e modelli



Ben visibile il solco subacqueo scavato dal ghiacciaio che varrebbe la pena rilevare con tecniche sonar.





# I radioamatori a supporto del sito storico ... Grazie!



Grazie all'ARI di  
Milano e al  
MuseoScienza!



L'Associazione Radioamatori Italiani di Grado



Adriantartica  
Trieste - Italia