



“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



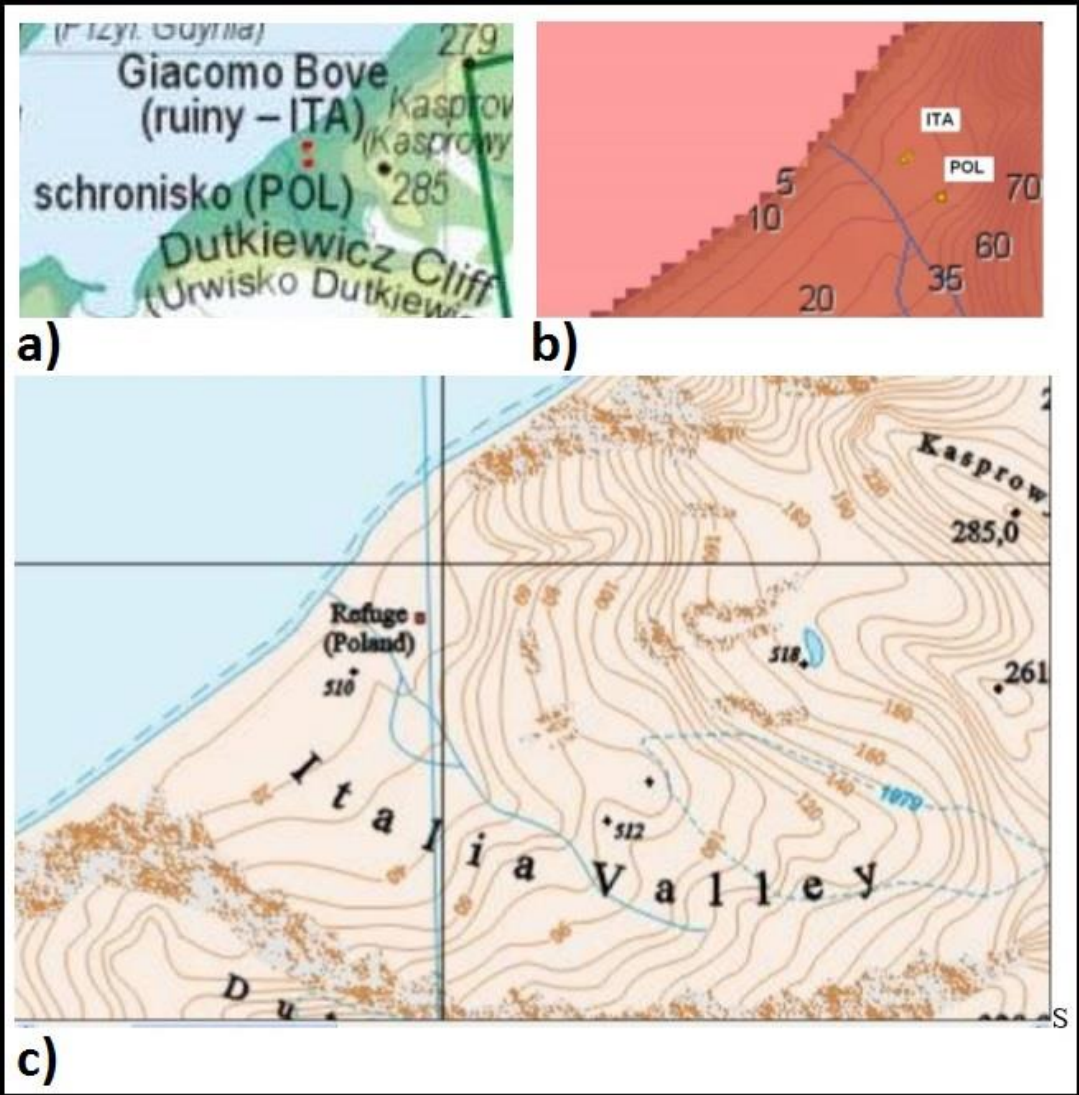
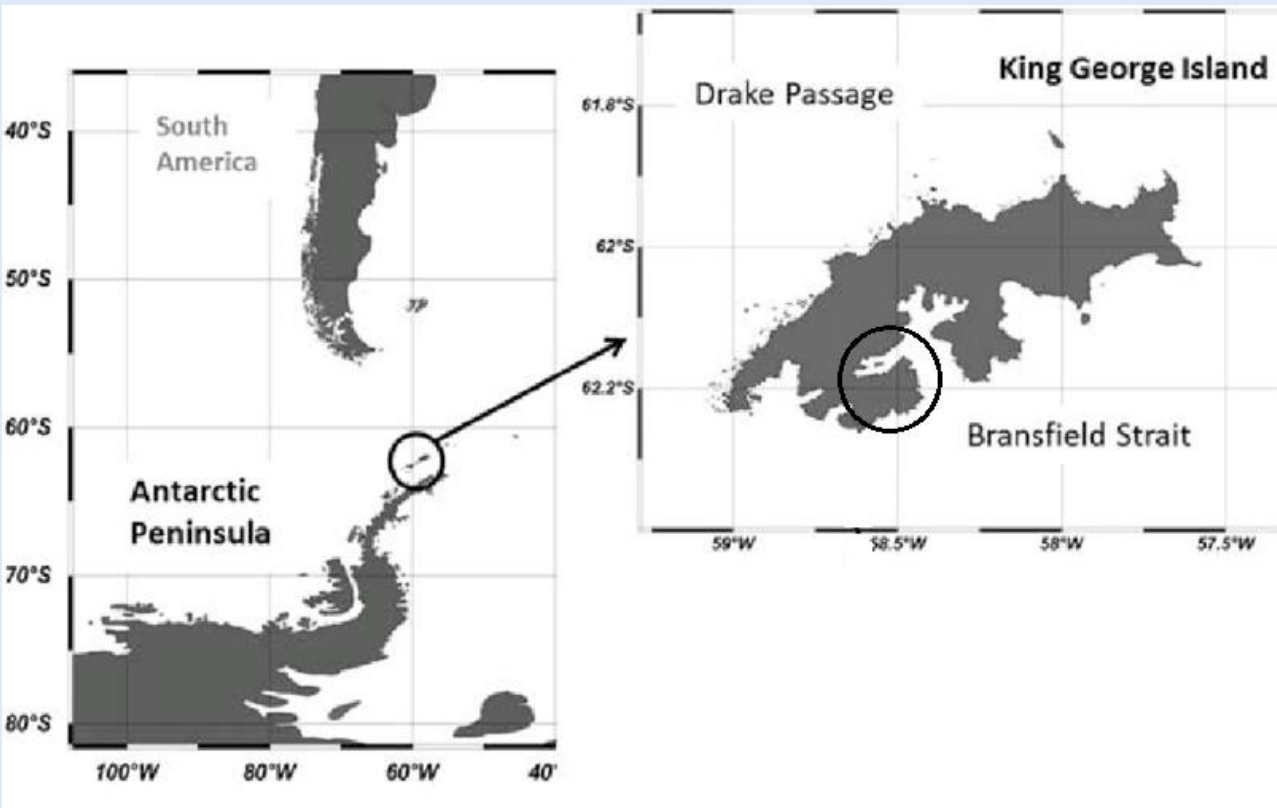
Contesto: mentre la Polonia erige una nuova base a 4 km dai resti della Bove, l'Italia resta a guardare e pensa all'Artico.

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

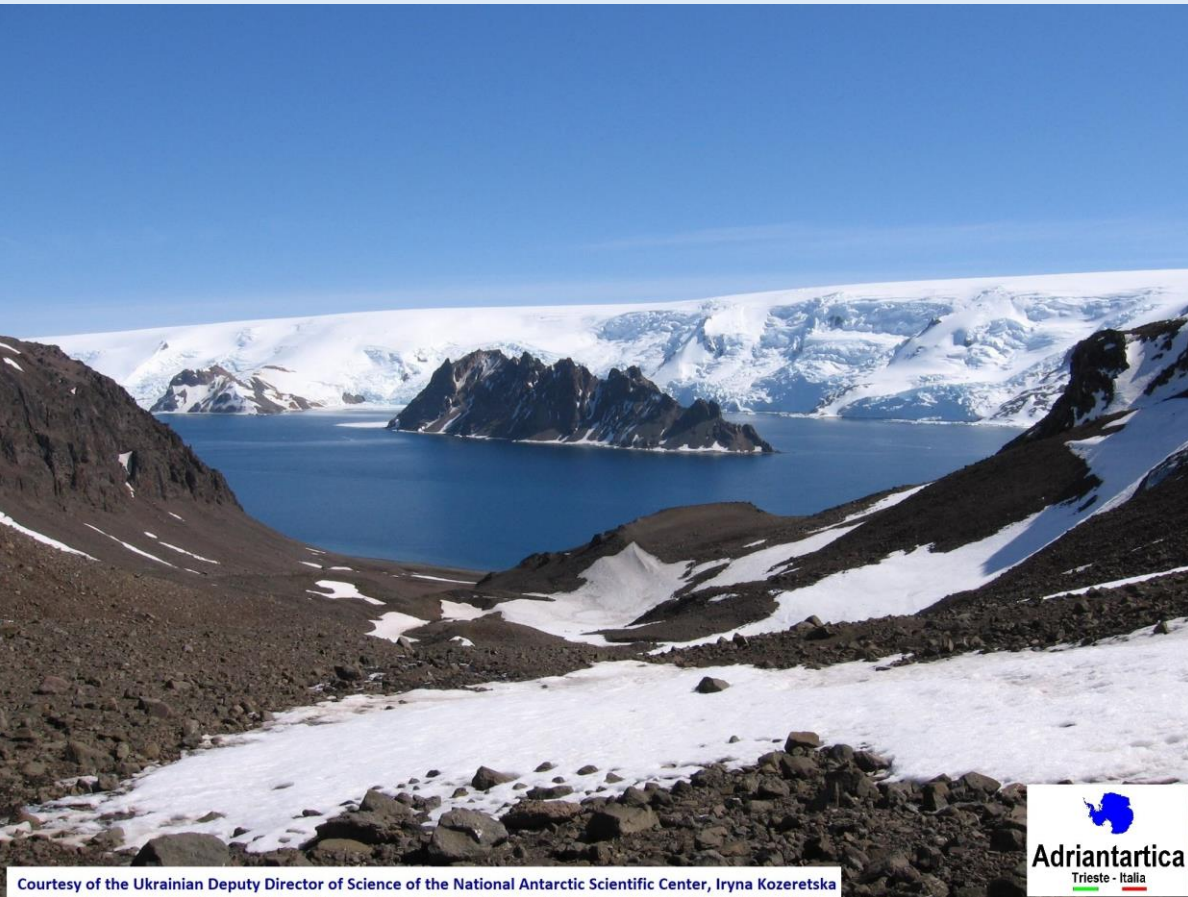
Obiettivo: sensibilizzare la **diplomazia scientifica** affinché finalmente proponga al MAECI la candidatura a sito storico.

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

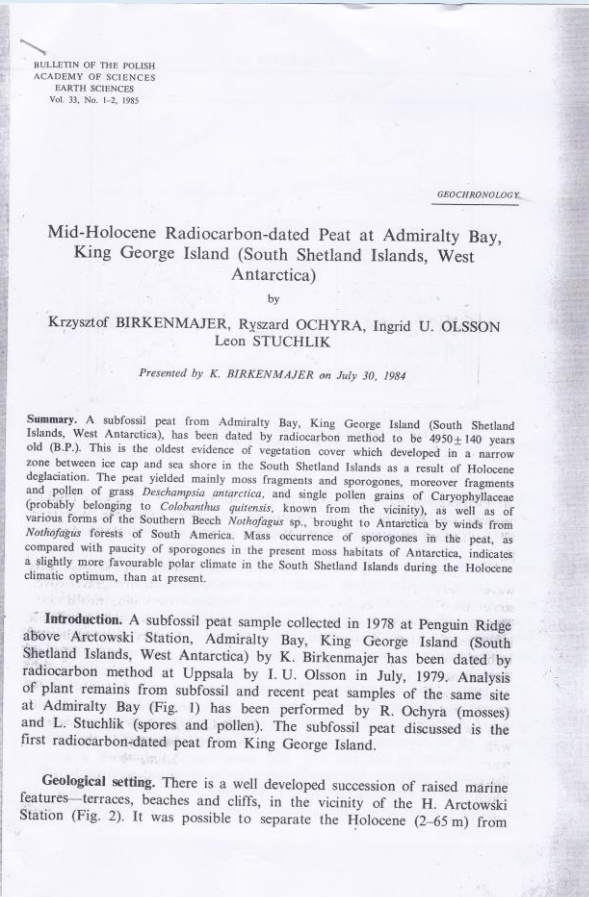


Italia Valley (courtesy of Ukraine)

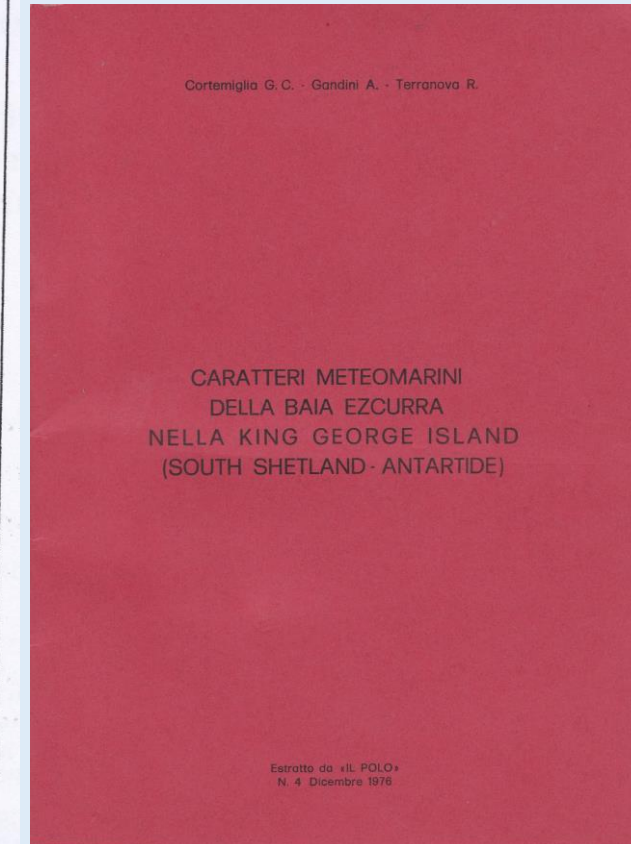
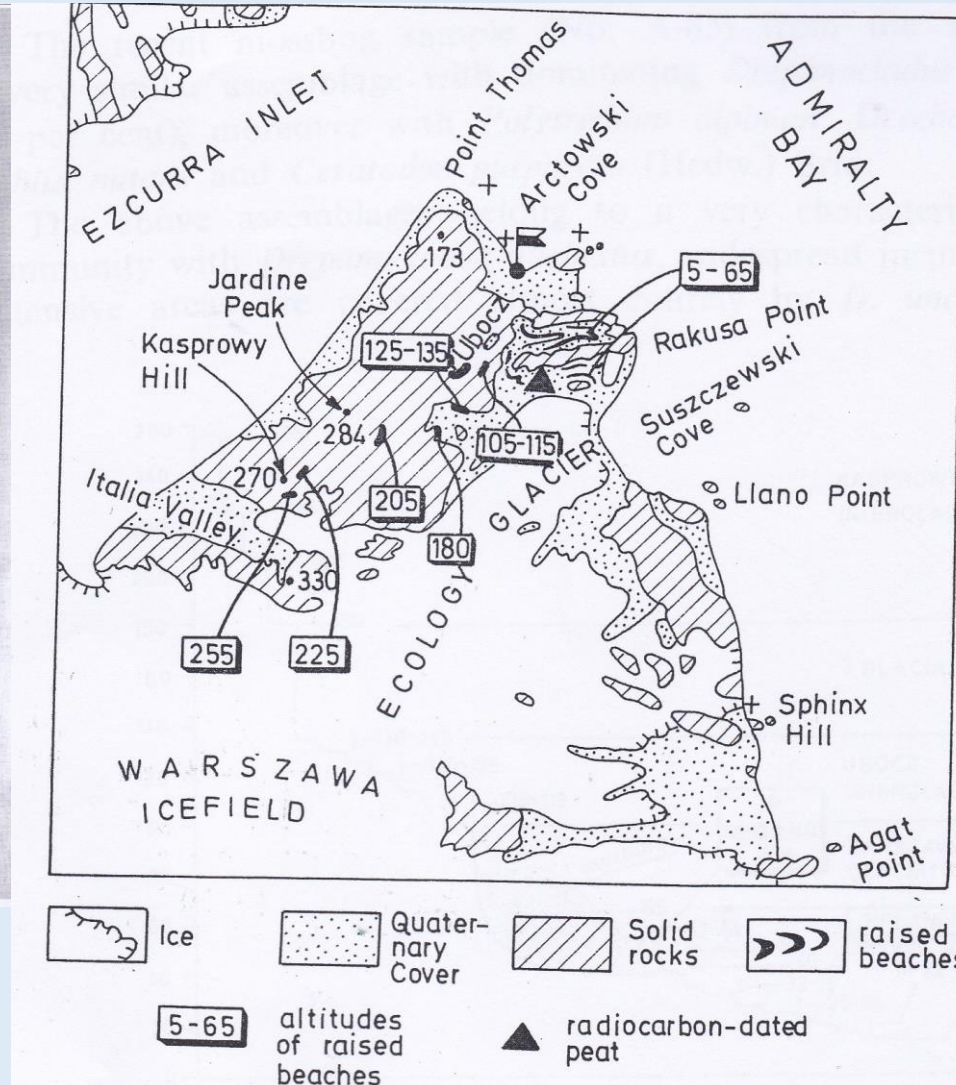


Antarctica4XPlane

Spunti per riprendere la ricerca bibliografica



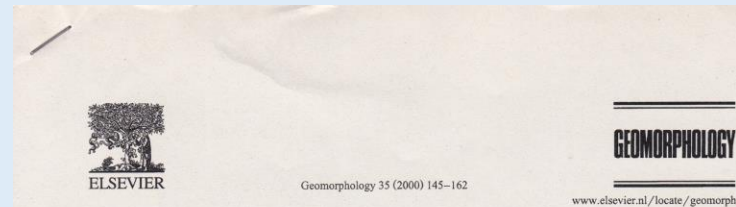
Birkenmajer



Cortemiglia e Terranova

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

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



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 × 103 m². 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 to 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 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 2000 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; Haeblerli, 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°45'W and 57°40'W, and latitudes 61°59'S and 63°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 km², approximately 10% of the

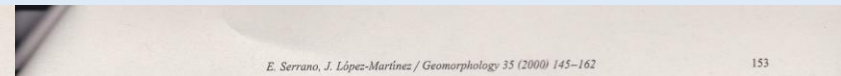


Fig. 6. Italian Valley Rock Glacier, King George Island.

The Tyrrell Rock Glacier is located on the eastern slope of Tyrrell Ridge (180 m), at the foot of a notable scarp composed by basalt and andesites with interbedded pyroclasts, in the Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island (Fig. 1). Its ESE-oriented tongue is medium-sized and its front reaches the sea, lying on the beach (Fig. 8). Morphologically, it is a single tongue, 325 m long and 200 m wide, connected directly with cones and debris talus, at 50 m a.s.l. The surface relief is well developed showing a succession of more than 4-m high ridges, with deep furrows on the upper part, and dominant presence of furrows in the lower sector. This denotes compressive stress in the feeding zone and extensional stress at the front, the latter possibly deriving from the dynamics exerted by marine erosion on the front of the rock glacier. The front has a thickness of 30 m and a slope of 40°, falling directly into the sea. The surface is composed of blocks up to several decameters in size that are chaotically organized and have

partial lichen cover. The lower sector shows a texture of blocks with fines in the furrows as well as characteristic glacio-karstic depressions. It is a talus rock glacier located at the foot of a recently deglaciated slope.

The Hennequin Rock Glacier (Barsch, 1996; Barsch et al., 1985) is a talus rock glacier located at the foot of the andesitic Mount Wawel (288 m a.s.l.), in Hennequin Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island (Fig. 1). It is a lobate rock glacier of a medium size, with its front lying on the 5-m Holocene raised beaches. The source of the rock glacier (45 m a.s.l.) is a group of debris cones. Barsch et al. (1985) have registered a velocity of 30 cm year⁻¹ and the geoelectric studies carried out have revealed that it possesses a rock glacier structure.

The Loggia Corrie Rock Glacier, located in Hennequin Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island (Fig. 1), has been classified as a rock glacier–moraine by Birkenmajer (1981) and was studied by Barsch et al. (1985). It is located at the front of a lobe of the Krakow Icefield, where debris accumulations form a debris–rock glacier. It is a tongue-shaped rock glacier that presents an abrupt front of 25–35 m high, with a chaotic surface relief. It has a blocky texture, not showing a direct connection to the source of materials but the tongue is connected to the mass of ice. Birkenmajer (1981) suggests that it originated from a massive landslide from the andesitic Mount Wawel scarp. The rock glacier extends from sea level, where the front and the sea meet, to 80 m a.s.l., overlying an old alluvial cone and overlying all the preserved Holocene raised beaches. This rock glacier is not easily classified because it has a close relationship with morainic material and it lacks a clear surface morphology. As no ice is exposed where the toe of this feature is trimmed by the sea, it is assumed to have no contemporary ice core.

The protalus lobes studied are located in the Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island (Fig. 9); Coppermine Peninsula, Robert Island (Serrano and López-Martínez, 1997); Standbury Point, Nelson Island and four on King George Island, three of them in the Fildes Peninsula and one in the Keller Peninsula (Fig. 1). As summarised in Table 2, the protalus lobes fronts are located at altitudes between 20 and 150 m, with a mean altitude of 77 m a.s.l. They are characterised by their relatively small dimensions



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

1 di 3

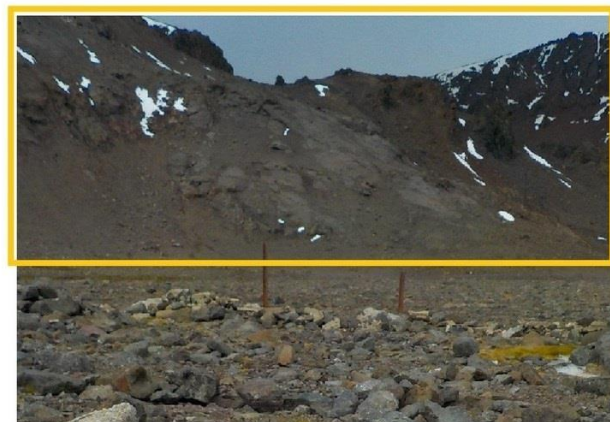
Confronto approssimativo 1976 - 2025: Valle Italia in Penisola Antartica



12 febbraio 1976: gli italiani chiudono la Base Bove per la normale chiusura invernale, 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.**

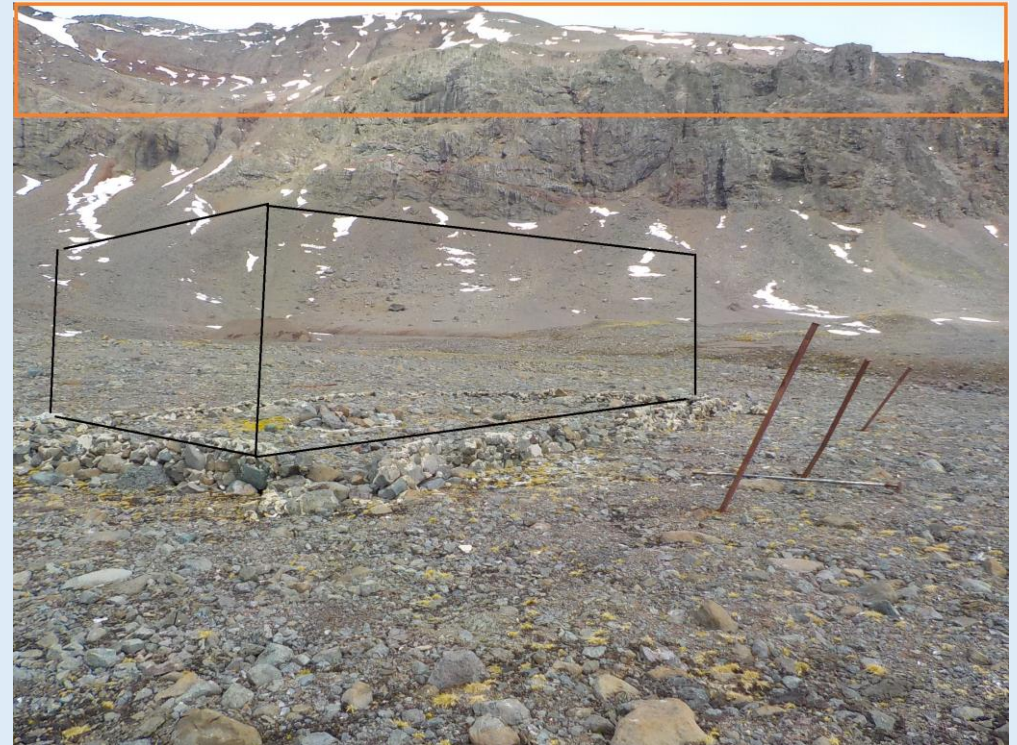
Foto: cortesia della prof. Anna Jay e dr. Joanna Plenzler del Programma naz. polacco

Confronto 2 di 3



Fotogramma dal documentario di Renato Cèpparo

20/01/1976



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

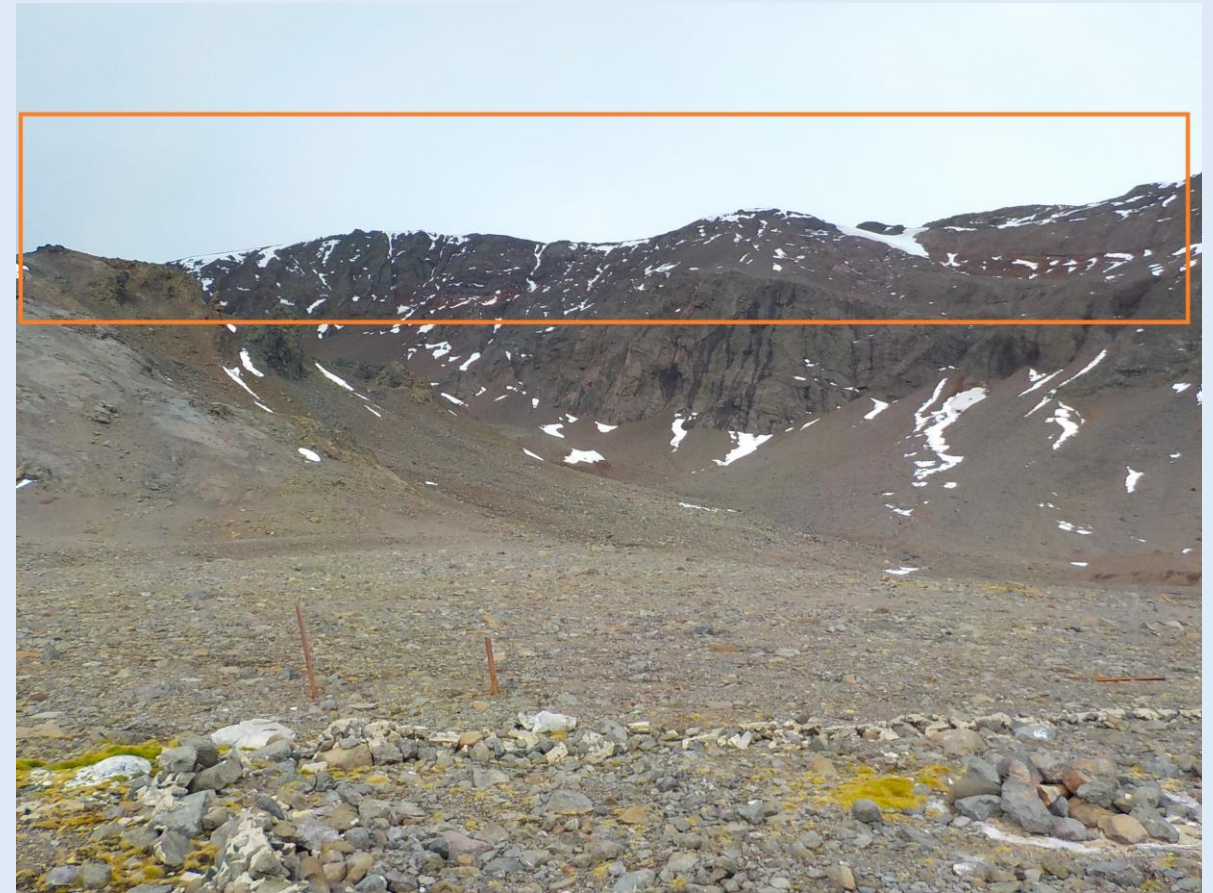
09/02/2025

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)

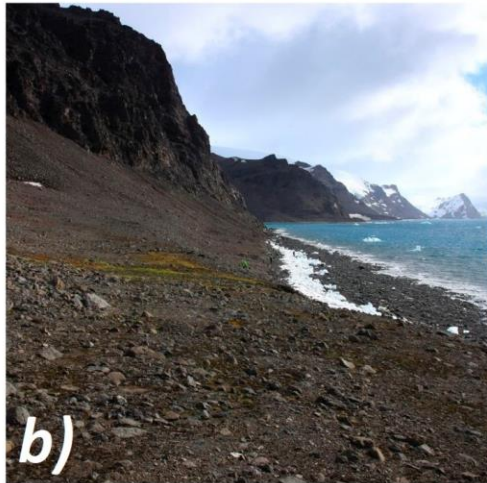
[Seba G<gleich.seba@xxxxx.yyy>](mailto:Seba.G@gleich.seba@xxxxx.yyy)

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



Amb. Zazo, 2018



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



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

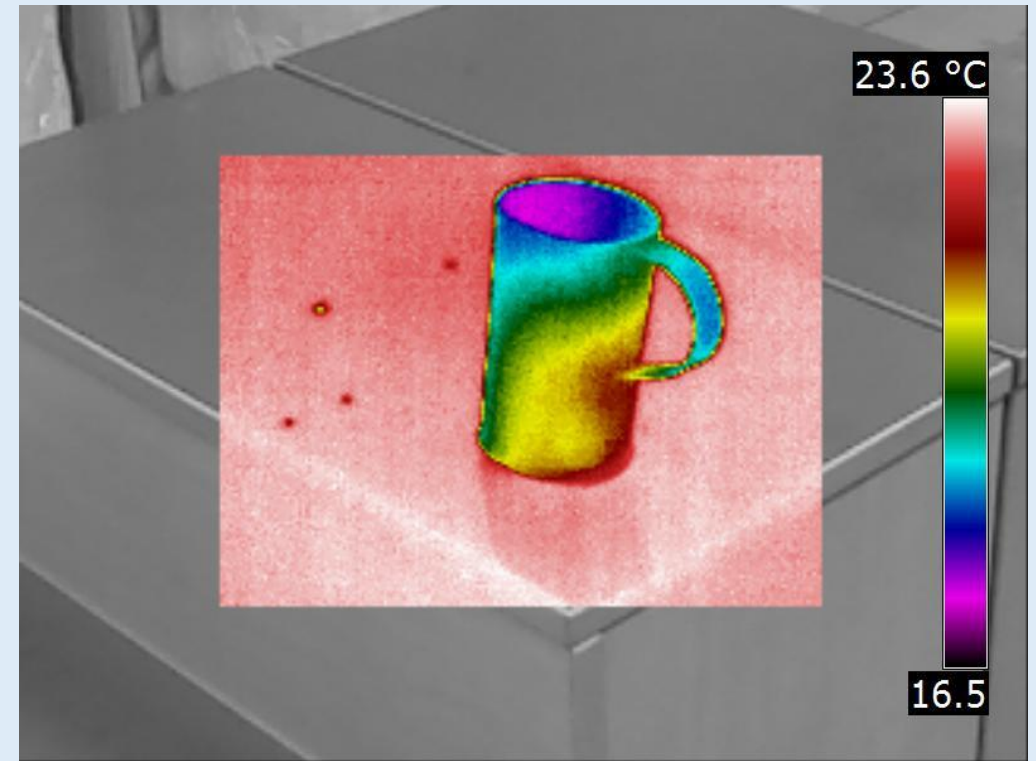


Courtesy of the Polish Antarctic Program, prof. Anna Jay (Head of Arctowski Station), photo: Mrs Joanna Plenzler, Ph.D. (11/02/'25)

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.

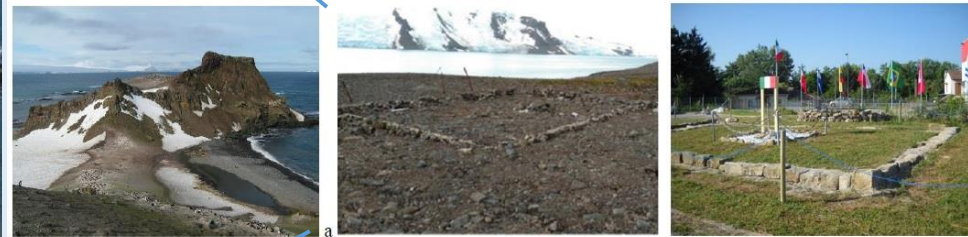


Fabbri, 2016

Alcuni errori sui documenti del Trattato Antartico

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.



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

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

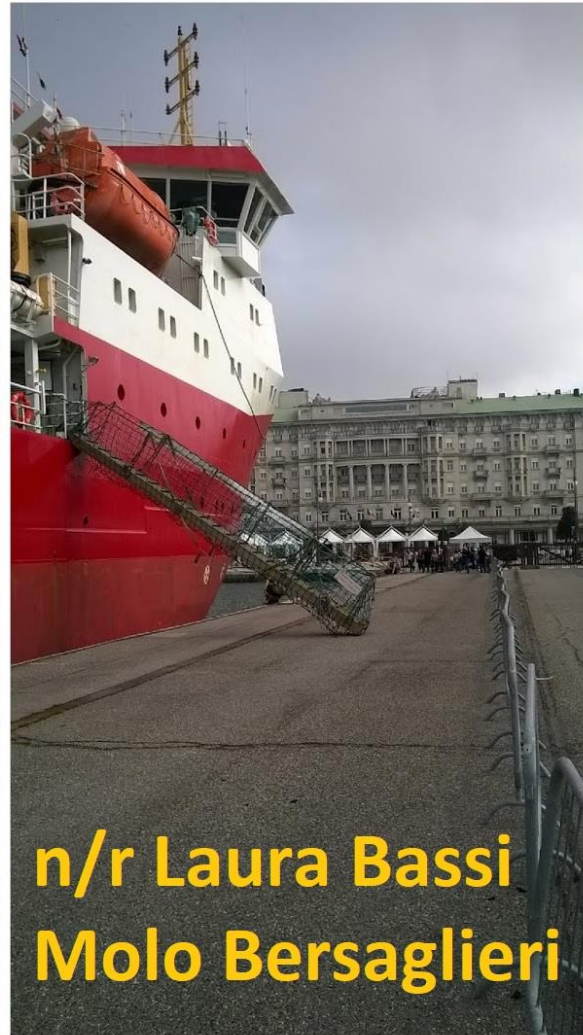
Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Managed Area No.1 ADMIRALTY BAY, KING GEORGE ISLAND – Measure 14 – (2014)

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**



**n/r Laura Bassi
Molo Bersaglieri**

Adriantartica
Trieste - Italia



sangiusto



Adriantartica ricorda le Spedizioni Cepparo (1975-76) e Barbiero (1977-78) in Penisola Antartica. Il 13/11/1975 il Cristoforo Colombo salpa da Trieste con 22 tonnellate di materiale per costruire la base "Giacomo Bove".

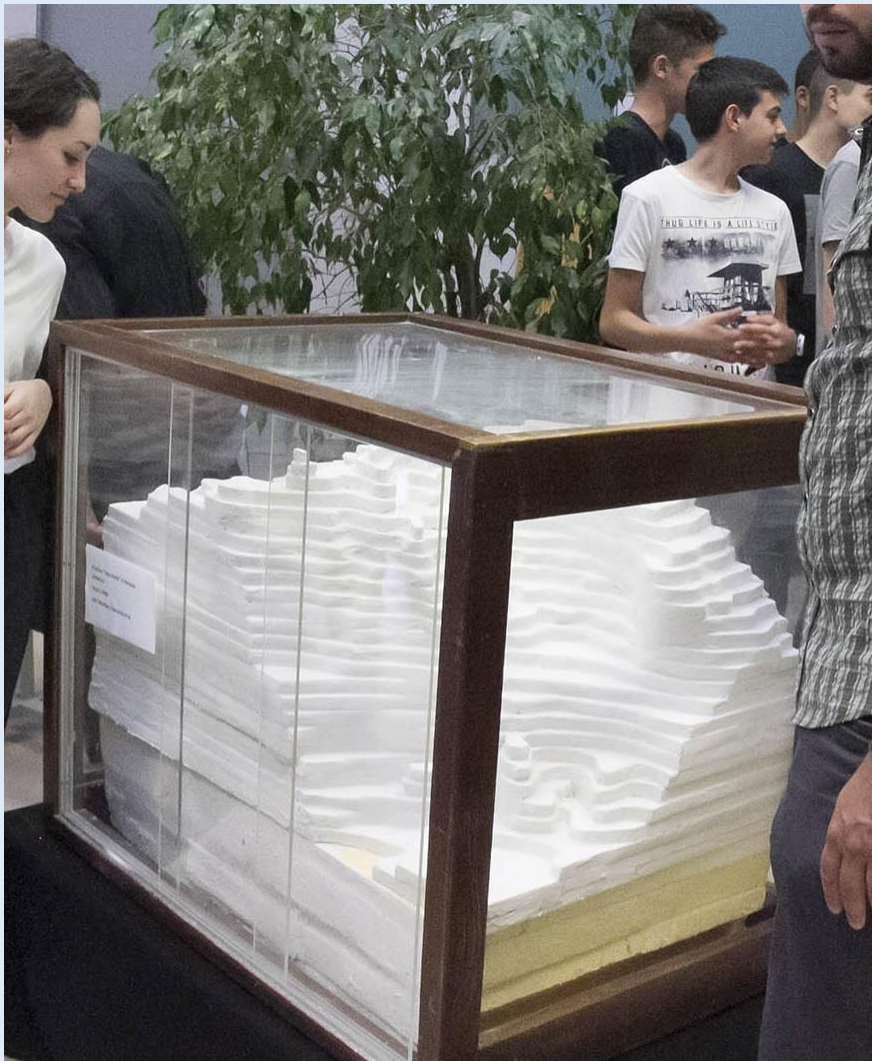


Flavio Barbiero erige il cartello presso le rovine della Base '78

Base edificata Bove nel 1976

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

