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## Excursion - the program of the 27<sup>th</sup> September 2018

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### Technical Visit to Epidaurus

For the second day of the 7<sup>th</sup> SPISE Workshop (Thursday, 27/09/18), a technical visit to Epidaurus has been arranged.

#### Departure

The day starts with the departure from Athens. At 08:00 in the morning, all participants will gather at Syntagma square, in the city centre, where two buses will be there to take them to Epidaurus.

The meeting point, Syntagma square (Image 1), is the most famous square, and amongst the most historic ones in the centre of Athens. It is right in front of the Greek House of Parliament and has always been a hot spot for Athenians and visiting tourists. The square is named after the Constitution that Otto, the first King of Greece, was obliged to grant after a popular and military uprising on 3 September 1843. It is located in front of the 19th century Old Royal Palace, housing the Greek Parliament since 1934. The name Syntagma (Greek: Σύνταγμα) also refers to the neighbourhood surrounding the square.



Image 1. Syntagma Square

#### Arrival at Olive farm & Orange farm

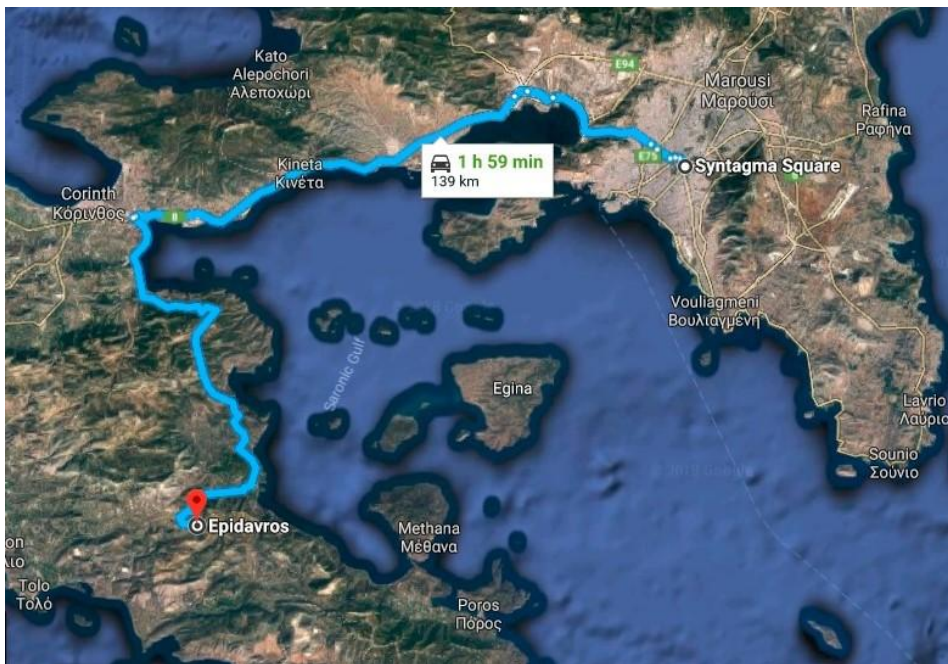
After a 2-hour trip (Image 2a), the participants will arrive at Epidaurus, and more specifically at a village near Epidaurus, named Dimaina (Greek: Δήμαινα) (Image 2b). In this small and traditional village the olive and orange farms are located.

There, after a coffee break, attendants will be divided in three groups and three demonstrations will take place, as described below:

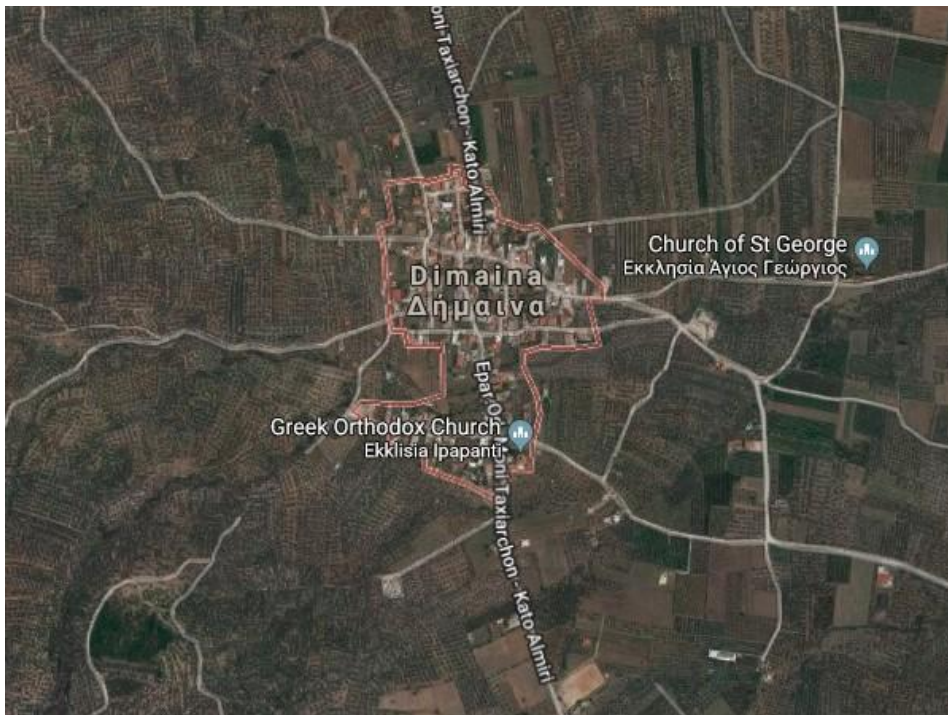
Group 1 (40 min): Brief introduction about the farm with special focus on pesticide application.

Group 2 (40 min): Orange tree mist blower sprayers' inspection (one old and one new).

Group 3 (40 min): Olive tree mist blower (new one) and lance (demonstration and adjustment, with pole and sensitive paper).



(a)



(b)

Image 2 (a) Root to from Athens to Epidaurus, (b) Village of Dimaina

### Visit at the Olive Mill

After departing from the farm at 12:30, a visit at “Melas” Olive Mill (Image 3) is programmed. There, attendants will have a light lunch and, then, will be divided in two groups to participate in inspection demonstrations in two field stations in the olive grove of the mill.

Station 1 (30 min): CDA inspection demonstrations (Jaco Kole)

Station 2 (30 min): Micro granulator & slug pellet applicator inspection demonstration (P. Balsari, H. Wehmann, M. Manzone, R. Crook)

Discussion will follow about “Minor PAE inspection Workshop quality assurance”, chaired by J. Kole and H. Kramer.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Image 3. “Melas” Olive Mill

## Visit to Epidaurus archaeological site

Right after the demonstrations and discussions in the fields and at the olive mill, participants will have the opportunity to admire the ancient sites of Ancient Epidaurus (Greek: Αρχαία Επίδαυρος) (Image 4).

Reputed to be founded by or named for the Argolid Epidaurus, and to be the birthplace of Apollo's son Asclepius the healer, Epidaurus was known for its sanctuary situated about five miles (8 km) from the town, as well as its theatre, which is once again in use today. The cult of Asclepius at Epidaurus is attested in the 6th century BC, when the older hill-top sanctuary of Apollo Maleatas was no longer spacious enough. The asclepeion at Epidaurus (Image 5) was the most celebrated healing centre of the Classical world, the place where ill people went in the hope of being cured. To find out the right cure for their ailments, they spent a night in the enkoimeteria, a big sleeping hall. In their dreams, the god himself would advise them what they had to do to regain their health. Within the sanctuary there was a guest house with 160 guestrooms. There are also mineral springs in the vicinity, which may have been used in healing.



Image 4. Archaeological site of Epidaurus

The prosperity brought by the asclepeion enabled Epidaurus to construct civic monuments, including the huge theatre (Image 6) that delighted Pausanias for its symmetry and beauty, used again today for dramatic performances, the ceremonial hestiatoreion (banqueting hall), a stadium (Image 7) and a palaestra. The ancient theatre of Epidaurus was designed by Polykleitos the Younger in the 4th century BC. The original 34 rows were extended in Roman times by another 21 rows. As is usual for Greek theatres (and as opposed to Roman ones), the view on a lush landscape behind the stage is an integral part of the theatre itself and is not to be obscured. It seats up to 14,000 people.

The theatre is admired for its exceptional acoustics, which permit almost perfect intelligibility of unamplified spoken words from the proscenium or skênê (stage) to all 14,000 spectators, regardless of their seating. Famously, tour guides have their groups scattered in the stands and show them how they can easily hear the sound of a match struck at centre-stage. A 2007 study by Nico F. Declercq and Cindy Dekeyser of the Georgia Institute of Technology indicates that the astonishing acoustic properties may be the result of the advanced design: the rows of limestone seats filter out low-frequency sounds, such as the murmur of the crowd, and also amplify the high-frequency sounds of the stage.



Image 5. Ancient Asclepeion of Epidaurus



Image 6. Ancient theatre of Epidaurus



Image 7. Ancient stadium of Epidaurus

### Workshop dinner at Akrogiali Restaurant in Ancient Epidaurus

Akrogiali restaurant is a beautiful traditional restaurant at the seashore of Ancient Epidaurus, where the workshop dinner will take place at the end of the day. There, participants will have the opportunity to taste the traditional Greek cuisine.



(a)



(b)

Return to the hotel at 22:00.