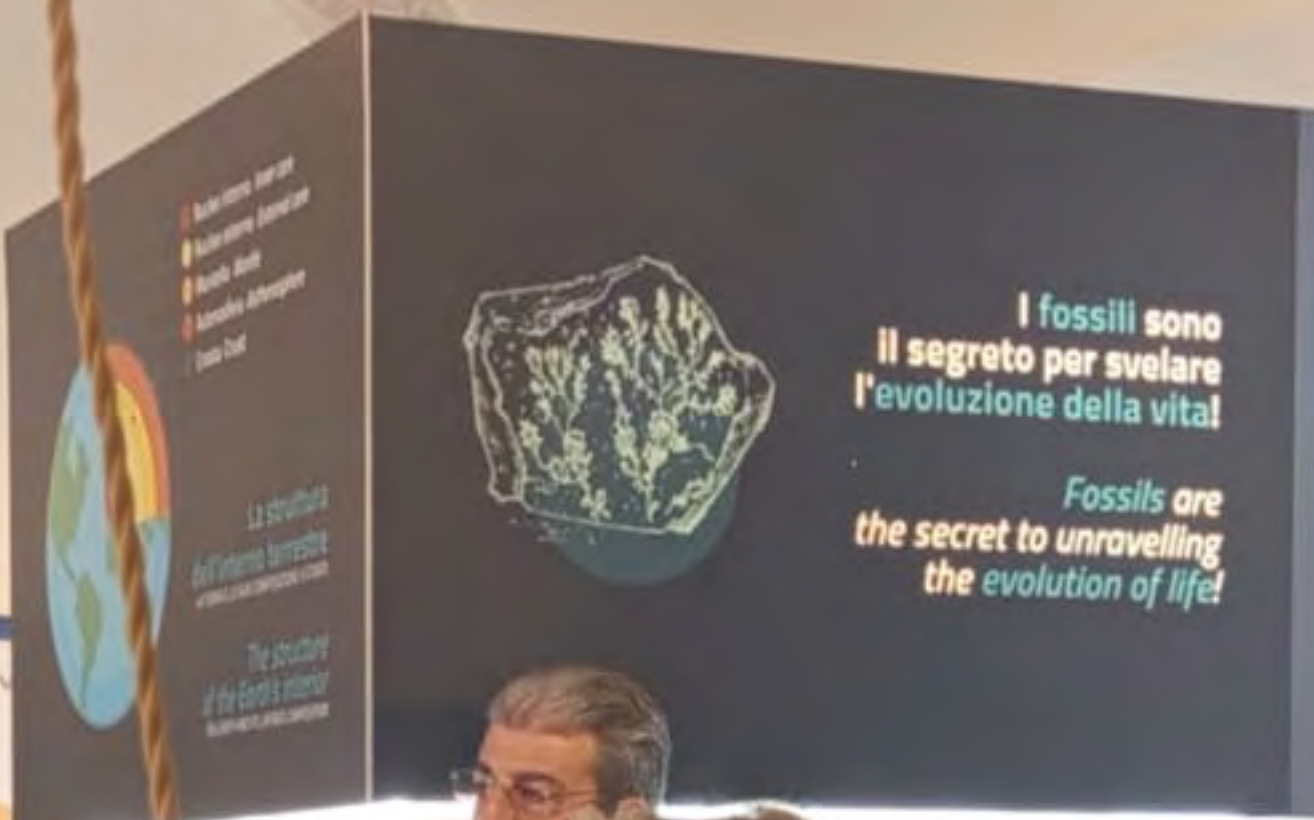






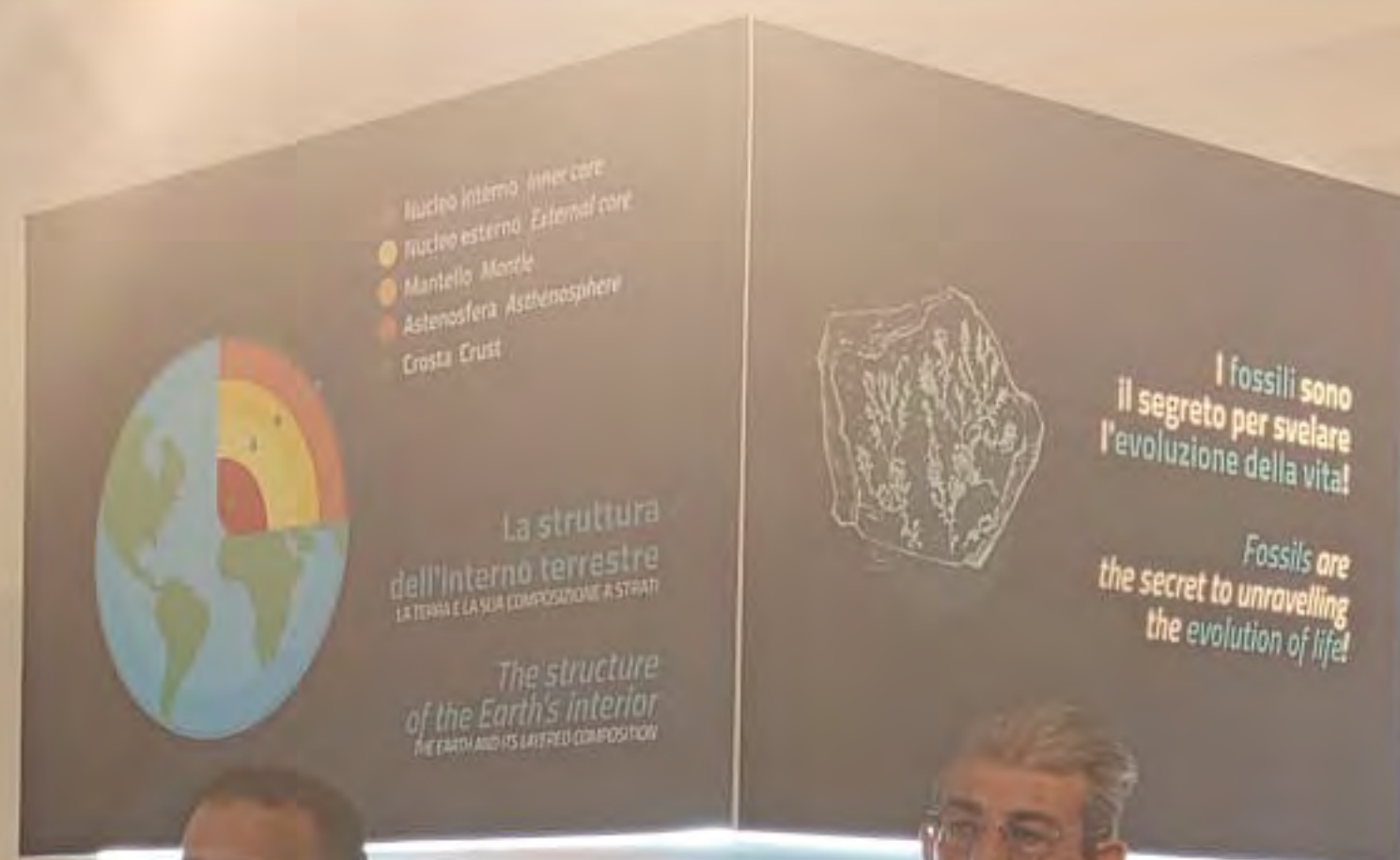




REDMI 13



09/11/2025 11:57









gasteropodi
gastropods

Schema di nummullite
Nummullite schema

Anatomia di un gasteropode vivente
Anatomy of a living gastropod

PC free

USB

proiettore

001/001 Pagina

Antonio Collisani

22 MAGGIO 1911 - 27 NOVEMBRE 1987

Nato a Petralia Sottana il 22 maggio 1911, proveniva da una famiglia profondamente radicata nel territorio, come testimonia un'iscrizione del 1671 nel Duomo locale. Sin da giovane mostrò un vivo interesse per l'arte, la storia e le tradizioni popolari, ereditato dal padre, con cui collaborò nella documentazione del patrimonio culturale madonita.

Appassionato di natura, esplorava le montagne circostanti, stringendo legami con contadini e pastori, da cui raccoglieva manufatti tradizionali, interpretandoli come espressione dell'ingegno umano. Partecipò attivamente alla vita culturale di Petralia come attore e scenografo nel teatro "Grillo".

Durante la Seconda Guerra Mondiale fu prigioniero in un campo in Arica, era noto come "the artist". Rientrato in Italia nel 1945, riprese la carriera di attore, mantenendo sempre vivo l'interesse per l'arte. Nel 1971 fondò la galleria "Persiana" a Palermo, che divenne punto di riferimento per artisti e intellettuali. Nel 1990, due anni dopo la sua scomparsa, fu celebrato come "un rabdo della bellezza", riconoscimento del suo amore per il bello in ogni sua forma.

Antonio Collisani in Petralia Sottana on 22 May 1911, he was born in a family deeply rooted in the territory, as testified by an inscription from 1671 in the local Cathedral.

From a young age, he showed a keen interest in art, history and popular traditions, inherited from his father, with whom he collaborated in the documentation of the local cultural heritage.

During the Second World War, he was a prisoner in a camp in Arica, known as "the artist". After returning to Italy in 1945, he resumed his career as an actor, always keeping alive his interest in art. In 1971, he founded the gallery "Persiana" in Palermo, which became a point of reference for artists and intellectuals. In 1990, two years after his death, he was celebrated as "a rabdo of beauty", a recognition of his love for beauty in every form.



Giuseppe Torre

06 SETTEMBRE 1939 - 19 GENNAIO 1996

Geologo e docente, Giuseppe Torre dedicò oltre trent'anni allo studio delle Madonie, affiancando la ricerca scientifica all'insegnamento presso l'Istituto Magistrale di Petralia Sottana. Collaborando con il prof. Giuliano Ruggieri, approfondì la geologia, la paleontologia e la tettonica dell'area, identificando il ciclo sedimentario "belice" del Miocene superiore.

Oltre alla Madonia, contribuì agli studi geologici sulla Valle del Belice dopo il terremoto del 1968, istituendo la "Formazione marnoso-arenacea della Valle del Belice". Il suo lavoro paleontologico portò al riconoscimento di sette nuove specie tra le quali portano il suo nome.

Collezione Torre
Questa collezione geo-paleontologica, donata dagli eredi di Giuseppe Torre, testimonia l'evoluzione geologica della Madonia e riflette il suo impegno nella ricerca scientifica accessibile alle future generazioni.

As geologist and teacher, Giuseppe Torre dedicated more than thirty years to the study of the Madonie, combining scientific research with teaching at the Istituto Magistrale di Petralia Sottana. Collaborating with Prof. Giuliano Ruggieri, he delved into the geology, paleontology and tectonics of the area, identifying the Upper Miocene sedimentary cycle "belice".

In addition to the Madonia, he contributed to the geological studies of the Belice Valley after the 1968 earthquake, establishing the "Marny-Arenaceous Formation of the Belice Valley". His paleontological work led to the recognition of seven new fossil species, three of which bear his name.

Torre Collection
This geo-paleontological collection, donated by Giuseppe Torre's heirs, documents the geological evolution of the Madonie and reflects Torre's commitment to the sharing of his research.

As a geologist and teacher, Giuseppe Torre dedicated more than thirty years to the study of the Madonie, combining scientific research with teaching at the Istituto Magistrale di Petralia Sottana. Collaborating with Prof. Giuliano Ruggieri, he delved into the geology, paleontology and tectonics of the area, identifying the Upper Miocene sedimentary cycle "belice".

In addition to the Madonia, he contributed to the geological studies of the Belice Valley after the 1968 earthquake, establishing the "Marny-Arenaceous Formation of the Belice Valley". His paleontological work led to the recognition of seven new fossil species, three of which bear his name.

Torre Collection
This geo-paleontological collection, donated by Giuseppe Torre's heirs, documents the geological evolution of the Madonie and reflects Torre's commitment to the sharing of his research.

As a geologist and teacher, Giuseppe Torre dedicated more than thirty years to the study of the Madonie, combining scientific research with teaching at the Istituto Magistrale di Petralia Sottana. Collaborating with Prof. Giuliano Ruggieri, he delved into the geology, paleontology and tectonics of the area, identifying the Upper Miocene sedimentary cycle "belice".

In addition to the Madonia, he contributed to the geological studies of the Belice Valley after the 1968 earthquake, establishing the "Marny-Arenaceous Formation of the Belice Valley". His paleontological work led to the recognition of seven new fossil species, three of which bear his name.

Torre Collection
This geo-paleontological collection, donated by Giuseppe Torre's heirs, documents the geological evolution of the Madonie and reflects Torre's commitment to the sharing of his research.

As a geologist and teacher, Giuseppe Torre dedicated more than thirty years to the study of the Madonie, combining scientific research with teaching at the Istituto Magistrale di Petralia Sottana. Collaborating with Prof. Giuliano Ruggieri, he delved into the geology, paleontology and tectonics of the area, identifying the Upper Miocene sedimentary cycle "belice".

In addition to the Madonia, he contributed to the geological studies of the Belice Valley after the 1968 earthquake, establishing the "Marny-Arenaceous Formation of the Belice Valley". His paleontological work led to the recognition of seven new fossil species, three of which bear his name.

Torre Collection
This geo-paleontological collection, donated by Giuseppe Torre's heirs, documents the geological evolution of the Madonie and reflects Torre's commitment to the sharing of his research.

As a geologist and teacher, Giuseppe Torre dedicated more than thirty years to the study of the Madonie, combining scientific research with teaching at the Istituto Magistrale di Petralia Sottana. Collaborating with Prof. Giuliano Ruggieri, he delved into the geology, paleontology and tectonics of the area, identifying the Upper Miocene sedimentary cycle "belice".

In addition to the Madonia, he contributed to the geological studies of the Belice Valley after the 1968 earthquake, establishing the "Marny-Arenaceous Formation of the Belice Valley". His paleontological work led to the recognition of seven new fossil species, three of which bear his name.

Torre Collection
This geo-paleontological collection, donated by Giuseppe Torre's heirs, documents the geological evolution of the Madonie and reflects Torre's commitment to the sharing of his research.

As a geologist and teacher, Giuseppe Torre dedicated more than thirty years to the study of the Madonie, combining scientific research with teaching at the Istituto Magistrale di Petralia Sottana. Collaborating with Prof. Giuliano Ruggieri, he delved into the geology, paleontology and tectonics of the area, identifying the Upper Miocene sedimentary cycle "belice".

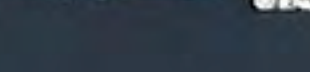
In addition to the Madonia, he contributed to the geological studies of the Belice Valley after the 1968 earthquake, establishing the "Marny-Arenaceous Formation of the Belice Valley". His paleontological work led to the recognition of seven new fossil species, three of which bear his name.



Ha identificato nuove specie fossili, tre delle quali gli sono state intitolate in riconoscimento del suo importante contributo.

He identified new fossil species, three of which were named after him in recognition of his important contribution.

Scopri di più
For more information



Francesco Minà Palumbo

10 MARZO 1814 - 12 MARZO 1899

Medico, naturalista e filantropo, Francesco Minà Palumbo fu il primo a esplorare sistematicamente le Madonie, studiandone geologia, clima, flora e fauna. Le sue ricerche, documentate nel museo di Castelbuono a lui dedicato, hanno dato un contributo fondamentale alla conoscenza scientifica della Sicilia.

Tra le collezioni sopravvissute, l'erbario è il più rilevante, contenendo l'intera flora delle Madonie e specie provenienti da tutta la Sicilia e dalle isole circostanti. Nonostante le perdite, la collezione entomologica rimane significativa, insieme a minerali, fossili, utensili preistorici e monete. Tra le sue oltre 400 pubblicazioni, spiccano gli studi sulle piante coltivate, in particolare sul frassino da marna e sul platocchia.

Nel museo è esposto il tradizionale processo di estrazione del sughero, ottenuto incidendo i rami dei frassini. Il sughero, trasformatosi in un alimento dolce e legittimo, diventò il simbolo della vita contadina e della tradizione agricola delle Madonie.

Minà Palumbo, the physician, naturalist and philanthropist, was the first to explore systematically the Madonie, studying its geology, climate, flora and fauna. His research, documented in the museum in Castelbuono dedicated to him, has given a fundamental contribution to the scientific research of Sicily.

Among the collections that have survived, the herbarium is the most important, containing the entire flora of the Madonie and species from all over Sicily and the surrounding islands.

Despite the losses, the entomological collection remains significant, along with minerals, fossils, prehistoric tools and coins. Among his more than 400 publications, stand out the studies on cultivated plants, in particular on the marna ash tree and the platocchia.

In the museum is exhibited the traditional process of cork extraction, obtained by incising the branches of the ash trees. Cork, transformed into a sweet and legitimate food, became the symbol of the peasant life and the agricultural tradition of the Madonie.

Minà Palumbo, the physician, naturalist and philanthropist, was the first to explore systematically the Madonie, studying its geology, climate, flora and fauna. His research, documented in the museum in Castelbuono dedicated to him, has given a fundamental contribution to the scientific research of Sicily.

Among the collections that have survived, the herbarium is the most important, containing the entire flora of the Madonie and species from all over Sicily and the surrounding islands.

Despite the losses, the entomological collection remains significant, along with minerals, fossils, prehistoric tools and coins. Among his more than 400 publications, stand out the studies on cultivated plants, in particular on the marna ash tree and the platocchia.

In the museum is exhibited the traditional process of cork extraction, obtained by incising the branches of the ash trees. Cork, transformed into a sweet and legitimate food, became the symbol of the peasant life and the agricultural tradition of the Madonie.

Minà Palumbo, the physician, naturalist and philanthropist, was the first to explore systematically the Madonie, studying its geology, climate, flora and fauna. His research, documented in the museum in Castelbuono dedicated to him, has given a fundamental contribution to the scientific research of Sicily.

Among the collections that have survived, the herbarium is the most important, containing the entire flora of the Madonie and species from all over Sicily and the surrounding islands.

Despite the losses, the entomological collection remains significant, along with minerals, fossils, prehistoric tools and coins. Among his more than 400 publications, stand out the studies on cultivated plants, in particular on the marna ash tree and the platocchia.

In the museum is exhibited the traditional process of cork extraction, obtained by incising the branches of the ash trees. Cork, transformed into a sweet and legitimate food, became the symbol of the peasant life and the agricultural tradition of the Madonie.

Minà Palumbo, the physician, naturalist and philanthropist, was the first to explore systematically the Madonie, studying its geology, climate, flora and fauna. His research, documented in the museum in Castelbuono dedicated to him, has given a fundamental contribution to the scientific research of Sicily.

Among the collections that have survived, the herbarium is the most important, containing the entire flora of the Madonie and species from all over Sicily and the surrounding islands.

Despite the losses, the entomological collection remains significant, along with minerals, fossils, prehistoric tools and coins. Among his more than 400 publications, stand out the studies on cultivated plants, in particular on the marna ash tree and the platocchia.

In the museum is exhibited the traditional process of cork extraction, obtained by incising the branches of the ash trees. Cork, transformed into a sweet and legitimate food, became the symbol of the peasant life and the agricultural tradition of the Madonie.

Minà Palumbo, the physician, naturalist and philanthropist, was the first to explore systematically the Madonie, studying its geology, climate, flora and fauna. His research, documented in the museum in Castelbuono dedicated to him, has given a fundamental contribution to the scientific research of Sicily.



Marcello Carapezza

22 MAGGIO 1911 - 27 NOVEMBRE 1987

Geochimico di fama internazionale, Marcello Carapezza ha dato un contributo fondamentale alla scienza italiana, orientando la ricerca verso la mitigazione dei rischi naturali. Professore di geochimica e promotore all'Università di Palermo, fu promotore del recupero del Palazzo Steri, oggi sede del Rettorato, e ottenne il premio dipinto La Vucciria di Renato Guttuso per l'ateneo. Fondatore della Scuola di geochimica di Palermo e dell'Istituto per la Geochimica dei Fluidi del CNR, portò la geochimica all'eccellenza internazionale.

Dopo il terremoto dell'Irpinia del 1980, guidò la realizzazione della prima mappa geochimica della Sicilia, basata su basi scientifiche, fondamentale per la prevenzione sismica.

Lo sviluppo tecnico innovativo per il monitoraggio geochimico del territorio, applicato alla previsione delle eruzioni. Fu determinante negli interventi a Etna e sull'Etna, dove sostenne con successo il primo esperimento di monitoraggio geochimico di una colata lavica nel 1983.

Proveniente da una famiglia di Petralia Sottana, tornava ogni anno nella sua terra, condividendo il suo amore per le Madonie con amici illustri come Renato Guttuso, Sciascia. Uomo di scienza e cultura, unì alla ricerca scientifica una grande attività artistica e letteraria.

Of international fame, geochimist, Marcello Carapezza gave a fundamental contribution to Italian science, orienting research towards the mitigation of natural risks. Professor of geochemistry and promoter at the University of Palermo, he was the promoter of the recovery of the Steri Palace, now the seat of the Rectorate, and won the painting prize La Vucciria by Renato Guttuso for the university. Founder of the School of Geochemistry of Palermo and of the Institute for the Geochemistry of Fluids of the CNR, he brought geochemistry to international excellence.

After the 1980 Irpinia earthquake, he led the realization of the first geochemical map of Sicily, based on scientific bases, fundamental for seismic prevention.

The innovative technical development for geochemical monitoring of the territory, applied to the prediction of eruptions. It was decisive in the interventions at Etna and on Etna, where he successfully supported the first geochemical monitoring experiment of a lava flow in 1983.

Coming from a family of Petralia Sottana, he returned every year to his land, sharing his love for the Madonie with illustrious friends like Renato Guttuso, Sciascia. A man of science and culture, he united scientific research with a great artistic and literary activity.

Of international fame, geochimist, Marcello Carapezza gave a fundamental contribution to Italian science, orienting research towards the mitigation of natural risks. Professor of geochemistry and promoter at the University of Palermo, he was the promoter of the recovery of the Steri Palace, now the seat of the Rectorate, and won the painting prize La Vucciria by Renato Guttuso for the university. Founder of the School of Geochemistry of Palermo and of the Institute for the Geochemistry of Fluids of the CNR, he brought geochemistry to international excellence.

After the 1980 Irpinia earthquake, he led the realization of the first geochemical map of Sicily, based on scientific bases, fundamental for seismic prevention.

The innovative technical development for geochemical monitoring of the territory, applied to the prediction of eruptions. It was decisive in the interventions at Etna and on Etna, where he successfully supported the first geochemical monitoring experiment of a lava flow in 1983.

Coming from a family of Petralia Sottana, he returned every year to his land, sharing his love for the Madonie with illustrious friends like Renato Guttuso, Sciascia. A man of science and culture, he united scientific research with a great artistic and literary activity.

Of international fame, geochimist, Marcello Carapezza gave a fundamental contribution to Italian science, orienting research towards the mitigation of natural risks. Professor of geochemistry and promoter at the University of Palermo, he was the promoter of the recovery of the Steri Palace, now the seat of the Rectorate, and won the painting prize La Vucciria by Renato Guttuso for the university. Founder of the School of Geochemistry of Palermo and of the Institute for the Geochemistry of Fluids of the CNR, he brought geochemistry to international excellence.

After the 1980 Irpinia earthquake, he led the realization of the first geochemical map of Sicily, based on scientific bases, fundamental for seismic prevention.

The innovative technical development for geochemical monitoring of the territory, applied to the prediction of eruptions. It was decisive in the interventions at Etna and on Etna, where he successfully supported the first geochemical monitoring experiment of a lava flow in 1983.

Coming from a family of Petralia Sottana, he returned every year to his land, sharing his love for the Madonie with illustrious friends like Renato Guttuso, Sciascia. A man of science and culture, he united scientific research with a great artistic and literary activity.

Of international fame, geochimist, Marcello Carapezza gave a fundamental contribution to Italian science, orienting research towards the mitigation of natural risks. Professor of geochemistry and promoter at the University of Palermo, he was the promoter of the recovery of the Steri Palace, now the seat of the Rectorate, and won the painting prize La Vucciria by Renato Guttuso for the university. Founder of the School of Geochemistry of Palermo and of the Institute for the Geochemistry of Fluids of the CNR, he brought geochemistry to international excellence.

After the 1980 Irpinia earthquake, he led the realization of the first geochemical map of Sicily, based on scientific bases, fundamental for seismic prevention.

The innovative technical development for geochemical monitoring of the territory, applied to the prediction of eruptions. It was decisive in the interventions at Etna and on Etna, where he successfully supported the first geochemical monitoring experiment of a lava flow in 1983.

Coming from a family of Petralia Sottana, he returned every year to his land, sharing his love for the Madonie with illustrious friends like Renato Guttuso, Sciascia. A man of science and culture, he united scientific research with a great artistic and literary activity.





Francesco Minà Palumbo

10 MARZO 1814 - 12 MARZO 1899

Medico, naturalista e filantropo, Francesco Minà Palumbo fu il primo a esplorare sistematicamente la Madonie, studiandone geologia, clima, flora e fauna. La sua ricerca, documentata nel museo di Carloleone e nel giardino, hanno dato un contributo fondamentale alla conoscenza scientifica della Sicilia.

Tra le collezioni esposte, l'archivio è il più rilevante, comprendendo l'intera flora della Madonie e specie provenienti da tutta la Sicilia e dalle isole circostanti. Nonostante la povertà, la collezione entomologica è stata significativamente arricchita, grazie alle sue proprietà, in particolare in quanto a farfalle e località.

Nel museo è esposto il tradizionale processo di lavorazione della lana, che ha dato origine a prodotti di alta qualità, come i tessuti in lana di Montedison e i tessuti in lana di Montedison.

Francesco Minà Palumbo, the physician, naturalist, and philanthropist, systematically explored the Madonie, studying its geology, climate, flora, and fauna. His research, documented in the museum of Carloleone and the garden, has given a fundamental contribution to the scientific knowledge of the Sicily.

Among the collections on display, the archive is the most significant, including the entire flora of the Madonie and species from all over Sicily and the surrounding islands. Despite poverty, the entomological collection has been significantly enriched, thanks to his properties, particularly in the case of butterflies and localities.

In the museum is exhibited the traditional wool processing process, which has given rise to high quality products, such as Montedison fabrics and Montedison fabrics.

Francesco Minà Palumbo, the physician, naturalist, and philanthropist, systematically explored the Madonie, studying its geology, climate, flora, and fauna. His research, documented in the museum of Carloleone and the garden, has given a fundamental contribution to the scientific knowledge of the Sicily.

Among the collections on display, the archive is the most significant, including the entire flora of the Madonie and species from all over Sicily and the surrounding islands. Despite poverty, the entomological collection has been significantly enriched, thanks to his properties, particularly in the case of butterflies and localities.

In the museum is exhibited the traditional wool processing process, which has given rise to high quality products, such as Montedison fabrics and Montedison fabrics.

Francesco Minà Palumbo, the physician, naturalist, and philanthropist, systematically explored the Madonie, studying its geology, climate, flora, and fauna. His research, documented in the museum of Carloleone and the garden, has given a fundamental contribution to the scientific knowledge of the Sicily.

Among the collections on display, the archive is the most significant, including the entire flora of the Madonie and species from all over Sicily and the surrounding islands. Despite poverty, the entomological collection has been significantly enriched, thanks to his properties, particularly in the case of butterflies and localities.

In the museum is exhibited the traditional wool processing process, which has given rise to high quality products, such as Montedison fabrics and Montedison fabrics.

Marcello Carapezza

22 MAGGIO 1911 - 27 NOVEMBRE 1987

Geochimico di fama internazionale, Marcello Carapezza ha dato un contributo fondamentale alla scienza italiana, orientando la ricerca verso la comprensione dei rischi naturali. Professore di geochimica e direttore dell'Istituto di Geochimica, ha promosso il recupero del vulcano di Monte Pelicciolo, oggi sede del Museo, e istituito il Museo di Geochimica e Vulcanologia.

Dopo il terremoto dell'agosto del 1980, guidò la realizzazione della prima mappa geologica d'Italia su basi scientifiche, fondamentale per la prevenzione sismica. Carapezza contribuì alla protezione della natura, in particolare con il recupero di Campi Flegrei e sull'Etna, dove insieme con successi il primo recupero di un vulcano.

Disegnando di una famiglia di Petroselinum, formata oggi nella sua terra di origine, contribuendo il suo amore per la Madonie con anni di lavoro come geologo e naturalista. Uomo di scienza e cultura, con alla ricerca scientifica una profonda sensibilità artistica e letteraria.

An internationally renowned geochemist, Marcello Carapezza made a fundamental contribution to Italian science, directing research towards the understanding of natural hazards. Professor of geochemistry and director of the Institute of Geochemistry, he promoted the recovery of the volcano of Monte Pelicciolo, now the seat of the Museum, and established the Museum of Geochemistry and Volcanology.

After the earthquake of August 1980, he led the creation of Italy's first scientific geological map, fundamental for seismic prevention. Carapezza contributed to the protection of nature, in particular with the recovery of Campi Flegrei and Mount Etna, where together with success the first recovery of a volcano.

Designing a family of Petroselinum, formed today in his land of origin, contributing his love for the Madonie with years of work as a geologist and naturalist. A man of science and culture, with a scientific research a deep artistic and literary sensitivity.

An internationally renowned geochemist, Marcello Carapezza made a fundamental contribution to Italian science, directing research towards the understanding of natural hazards. Professor of geochemistry and director of the Institute of Geochemistry, he promoted the recovery of the volcano of Monte Pelicciolo, now the seat of the Museum, and established the Museum of Geochemistry and Volcanology.

After the earthquake of August 1980, he led the creation of Italy's first scientific geological map, fundamental for seismic prevention. Carapezza contributed to the protection of nature, in particular with the recovery of Campi Flegrei and Mount Etna, where together with success the first recovery of a volcano.

Designing a family of Petroselinum, formed today in his land of origin, contributing his love for the Madonie with years of work as a geologist and naturalist. A man of science and culture, with a scientific research a deep artistic and literary sensitivity.

An internationally renowned geochemist, Marcello Carapezza made a fundamental contribution to Italian science, directing research towards the understanding of natural hazards. Professor of geochemistry and director of the Institute of Geochemistry, he promoted the recovery of the volcano of Monte Pelicciolo, now the seat of the Museum, and established the Museum of Geochemistry and Volcanology.

After the earthquake of August 1980, he led the creation of Italy's first scientific geological map, fundamental for seismic prevention. Carapezza contributed to the protection of nature, in particular with the recovery of Campi Flegrei and Mount Etna, where together with success the first recovery of a volcano.

Designing a family of Petroselinum, formed today in his land of origin, contributing his love for the Madonie with years of work as a geologist and naturalist. A man of science and culture, with a scientific research a deep artistic and literary sensitivity.

Mariano Valenza

04 AGOSTO 1947 - 25 LUGLIO 2018

Professore di Geochimica all'Università di Palermo, Mariano Valenza ha dato un contributo fondamentale alla scienza italiana, orientando la ricerca verso la comprensione dei rischi naturali. Professore di geochimica e direttore dell'Istituto di Geochimica, ha promosso il recupero del vulcano di Monte Pelicciolo, oggi sede del Museo, e istituito il Museo di Geochimica e Vulcanologia.

Dopo il terremoto dell'agosto del 1980, guidò la realizzazione della prima mappa geologica d'Italia su basi scientifiche, fondamentale per la prevenzione sismica. Carapezza contribuì alla protezione della natura, in particolare con il recupero di Campi Flegrei e sull'Etna, dove insieme con successi il primo recupero di un vulcano.

Disegnando di una famiglia di Petroselinum, formata oggi nella sua terra di origine, contribuendo il suo amore per la Madonie con anni di lavoro come geologo e naturalista. Uomo di scienza e cultura, con alla ricerca scientifica una profonda sensibilità artistica e letteraria.

An internationally renowned geochemist, Mariano Valenza made a fundamental contribution to Italian science, directing research towards the understanding of natural hazards. Professor of geochemistry and director of the Institute of Geochemistry, he promoted the recovery of the volcano of Monte Pelicciolo, now the seat of the Museum, and established the Museum of Geochemistry and Volcanology.

After the earthquake of August 1980, he led the creation of Italy's first scientific geological map, fundamental for seismic prevention. Carapezza contributed to the protection of nature, in particular with the recovery of Campi Flegrei and Mount Etna, where together with success the first recovery of a volcano.

Designing a family of Petroselinum, formed today in his land of origin, contributing his love for the Madonie with years of work as a geologist and naturalist. A man of science and culture, with a scientific research a deep artistic and literary sensitivity.

An internationally renowned geochemist, Mariano Valenza made a fundamental contribution to Italian science, directing research towards the understanding of natural hazards. Professor of geochemistry and director of the Institute of Geochemistry, he promoted the recovery of the volcano of Monte Pelicciolo, now the seat of the Museum, and established the Museum of Geochemistry and Volcanology.

After the earthquake of August 1980, he led the creation of Italy's first scientific geological map, fundamental for seismic prevention. Carapezza contributed to the protection of nature, in particular with the recovery of Campi Flegrei and Mount Etna, where together with success the first recovery of a volcano.

Designing a family of Petroselinum, formed today in his land of origin, contributing his love for the Madonie with years of work as a geologist and naturalist. A man of science and culture, with a scientific research a deep artistic and literary sensitivity.

An internationally renowned geochemist, Mariano Valenza made a fundamental contribution to Italian science, directing research towards the understanding of natural hazards. Professor of geochemistry and director of the Institute of Geochemistry, he promoted the recovery of the volcano of Monte Pelicciolo, now the seat of the Museum, and established the Museum of Geochemistry and Volcanology.

After the earthquake of August 1980, he led the creation of Italy's first scientific geological map, fundamental for seismic prevention. Carapezza contributed to the protection of nature, in particular with the recovery of Campi Flegrei and Mount Etna, where together with success the first recovery of a volcano.

Designing a family of Petroselinum, formed today in his land of origin, contributing his love for the Madonie with years of work as a geologist and naturalist. A man of science and culture, with a scientific research a deep artistic and literary sensitivity.

Antonio Collisani

22 MAGGIO 1911 - 27 NOVEMBRE 1987



Nato a Petralia Sottana il 22 maggio 1911, proveniva da una famiglia profondamente radicata nel territorio, come testimonia un'iscrizione del 1671 nel Duomo locale. Sin da giovane mostrò un vivo interesse per l'arte, la storia e le tradizioni popolari, ereditato dal padre, con cui collaborò nella documentazione del patrimonio culturale madonico.

Appassionato di natura, esplorava le montagne circostanti, stringendo legami con contadini e pastori, da cui raccoglieva racconti tradizionali, interpretandoli come espressioni dell'ingegno umano. Partecipò attivamente alla vita culturale di Petralia come attore e sceneggiatore nel teatro "Goffredo".

Durante la Seconda Guerra Mondiale fu prigioniero in un campo in Francia, era noto come "The artist". Rientrato in Italia nel 1945, riprese la carriera di scrittore, mantenendo sempre vivo l'interesse per l'arte. Nel 1951 fondò la galleria "La Puntaria" a Palermo, che divenne punto di riferimento per artisti e intellettuali. Nel 1963, due anni dopo la sua scomparsa, fu celebrato come "un re della bellezza", riconoscimento del suo apporto per il bello in ogni sua forma.

Antonio Collisani was born in Petralia Sottana on 22 May 1911, he came from a family rooted in the territory, as testified by an inscription from 1671 in the cathedral. From a young age, he showed a keen interest in art, history and traditions, inherited from his father, with whom he collaborated in the cultural heritage of the Madonie.

Passionately about nature, he explored the surrounding mountains, forming strong bonds with farmers and shepherds, from whom he collected traditional tales, interpreting them as expressions of human creativity, his fatherly interest in the culture as an actor and set designer in the "Goffredo" theatre.

During the Second World War, he was a prisoner in a camp in France, known as "the artist". He returned to Italy in 1945 and resumed his career, while keeping his interest in art alive. In 1951, he founded the art gallery "La Puntaria", which became a point of reference for artists and intellectuals. In 1963, two years after his death, he was celebrated as a "king of beauty", an acknowledgment of his role for beauty in all its forms.



Scoperta
Vucciria, il
preistorico
rinvenuti
reperti e con
grande valore

He discovered
access to
"Grotta del Vucciria"
a prehistoric cave with
important artefacts
ceramics of great
historical value
were found

Giuseppe Torre

105 SETTEMBRE 1939 - 19 GENNAIO 1996



Geologo e docente, Giuseppe Torre dedicò oltre trent'anni allo studio delle Madonie, affiancando la ricerca scientifica all'insegnamento presso l'Istituto Magistrale di Petralia Sottana. Collaborando con il prof. Giulio Ruggieri, approfondì la geologia, la paleontologia e la tettonica dell'area, identificando il ciclo sedimentario "Mabelliano" del Miocene superiore.

Oltre alle Madonie, contribuì agli studi geologici sulla Valle del Belice dopo il terremoto del 1968, istituendo la "Formazione marnoso-arenacea della Valle del Belice". Il suo lavoro paleontologico portò al riconoscimento di nuovi fossili, tra i quali portano il suo nome.

Collezione Torre

Questa collezione geo-paleontologica, donata dagli studenti, testimonia l'evoluzione geologica delle Madonie e le scoperte accessibili alle future generazioni.

Geologist and teacher, Giuseppe Torre dedicated more than thirty years to the study of the Madonie, combining scientific research with teaching at the Magistral Institute of Petralia Sottana. Collaborating with Prof. Giulio Ruggieri, he deepened his knowledge of the area's geology, paleontology and tectonics, identifying the "Mabellian" sedimentary cycle of the upper Miocene.

In addition to the Madonie, he contributed to geological studies in the Val di Belice after the 1968 earthquake, establishing the "Marnoso-arenaceous formation of the Val di Belice". His paleontological work led to the recognition of new fossils, some of which bear his name.

Torre Collection
This geo-paleontological collection, donated by students, testifies to the geological evolution of the Madonie and the discoveries accessible to future generations.

Contributed to the study of the Val di Belice after the 1968 earthquake, establishing the "Marnoso-arenaceous formation of the Val di Belice". His paleontological work led to the recognition of new fossils, some of which bear his name.

Francesco Minà Palumbo

10 MARZO 1814 - 12 MARZO 1893



Medico, naturalista e filantropo, Francesco Minà Palumbo fu il primo a esplorare sistematicamente le Madonie, studiandone geologia, clima, flora e fauna. Le sue ricerche, documentate nel museo di Castelbuono a lui dedicato, hanno dato un contributo fondamentale alla conoscenza scientifica della Sicilia.

Tra le collezioni sopravvissute, l'erbario è il più rilevante, contenendo l'intera flora delle Madonie e specie provenienti da tutta la Sicilia e dalle isole circostanti. Nonostante le perdite, la collezione entomologica rimane significativa, insieme a minerali, fossili, storielle e monete. Tra le sue oltre 400 pubblicazioni, spiccano gli studi sulle piante, in particolare sul frassino da manna e sul pistacchio.

È esposto il tradizionale processo di estrazione della manna, prodotto naturale ottenuto incidendo i rami del frassino. Il succo che cola si secca su l'aria, trasformandosi in un alimento dolce e leggero, noto da secoli per le sue proprietà lassative, diuretiche e ipocaloriche. La manna, forse introdotta in Sicilia, è un elemento distintivo della tradizione agricola delle Madonie.

Palumbo, the physician, naturalist and philanthropist, was the first to explore systematically the Madonie, studying its geology, climate, flora and fauna. His research, documented in the museum in Castelbuono dedicated to him, has given a fundamental contribution to the scientific knowledge of Sicily.

Among the collections that have survived, the herbarium is the most important, containing the entire flora of the Madonie and species from all over Sicily and its surroundings. Despite the losses, the entomological collection remains significant, along with minerals, fossils, stories and coins. Among his more than 400 publications, his studies on plants stand out, in particular on the manna ash tree.

The traditional process of extracting manna is also shown. The natural product is obtained by incising the branches of the ash tree. The resin that flows is dried in the air, transforming into a sweet and light food, known for centuries for its laxative, diuretic and low-calorie properties. Manna, possibly introduced to Sicily, is a distinctive element of the agricultural tradition of the Madonie.

Marcello Carapezza

22 MAGGIO 1911 - 27 NOVEMBRE 1987



Geochimico di fama internazionale, Marcello Carapezza ha dato un contributo fondamentale alla scienza italiana, orientando la ricerca verso la mitigazione dei rischi naturali. Professore di geochimica e rettore dell'Università di Palermo, fu promotore del recupero del Palazzo Steri, oggi sede del Rettorato, e ottenne il celebre dipinto La Vucciria di Renato Guttuso per l'ateneo. Fondatore della Scuola Geochimica di Palermo e dell'Istituto per la Geochimica dei Fluidi del CNR, portò queste istituzioni all'eccellenza internazionale.

Dopo il terremoto dell'Irpinia del 1980, guidò la realizzazione della prima mappa geologica d'Italia su basi scientifiche, fondamentale per la prevenzione sismica. Carapezza sviluppò tecniche innovative per il monitoraggio geochimico, contribuendo alla previsione delle eruzioni. Fu determinante negli studi sui vulcani Flegrei e sull'Etna, dove sostenne con successo il primo esperimento di una colata lavica nel 1983.

Carapezza, a member of the family of Petralia Sottana, brought every year to the Madonie with his friends a love for science and culture, united by research and a passion for letters.

Marian Valenz

04 AGOSTO 1947 - 27

Professore di Geochimica di riferimento per la formazione di rigore scientifico, passò gli importanti ruoli accademici, la Terra e Presidente del Corso di

Nel campo della ricerca, i vulcani, sviluppando tecniche avanzate sugli apparati idrotermali, un impatto significativo sul vulcanismo, Campi Flegrei ed Etna.

Direttore dell'Istituto di Geochimica Italiana, è stato un pioniere della geochimica a livello nazionale, grazie al suo lavoro, ha dato un contributo fondamentale alla vita culturale italiana e mantenendo sempre

Professor of geochemistry, he was a reference for the formation of scientific rigour, passing on important academic roles, the Earth and President of the Course of

In the field of research, volcanoes, developing advanced techniques on hydrothermal apparatuses, a significant impact on volcanism, Campi Flegrei and Etna.

Director of the Italian Institute of Geochemistry, he was a pioneer of geochemistry at the national level, thanks to his work, he made a fundamental contribution to Italian cultural life and always maintaining



museo civico
ANTONIO COLLISANI



100















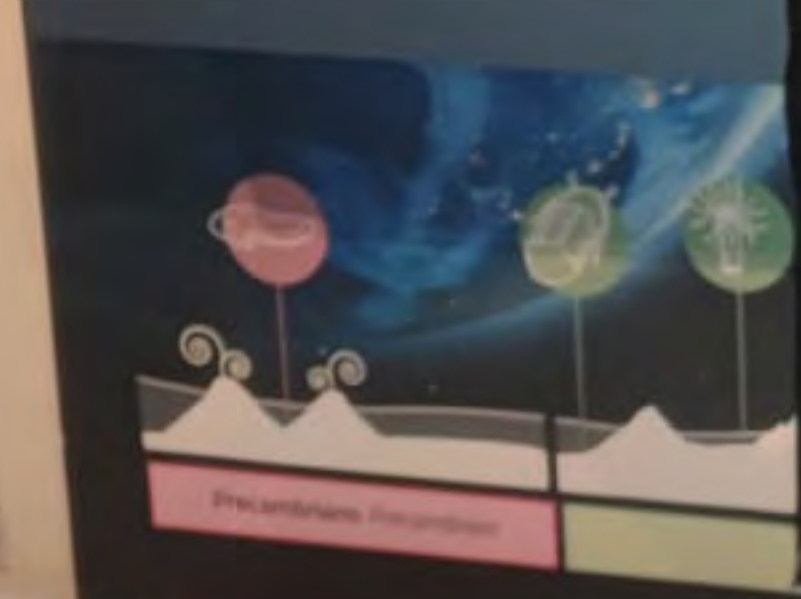




L'età della Terra e il sistema Terra-Luna The age of the Earth and the Earth-Moon sys

Le rocce terrestri più antiche risalgono a 4,0 miliardi di anni, mentre l'età del pianeta è stimata a 4,5 miliardi di anni grazie a datazioni radiometriche di meteoriti. Questa età coincide con quella delle rocce lunari più antiche, suggerendo un'origine comune. Inoltre, granuli di zirconio datano fino a 4,2 miliardi di anni fa.

The oldest terrestrial rocks are 4.0 billion years old, while the planet's age is estimated at 4.5 billion years thanks to radiometric dating of meteorites. This age coincides with the age of the oldest lunar rocks, suggesting a common origin. In addition, zirconium grains date back to 4.2 billion years.



La storia della Terra The history of the Earth



Mesozoica Mesozoic

Cenozoica Cenozoic

24 / 2025



Antonio
Collisani



Il 22 maggio 1911, giorno di una tempesta, Antonio Collisani, all'età di 16 anni, si reca a Porto Cervo per assistere a una gara di canoa. In quel momento, mentre si trova sulla riva, assiste a un evento che cambierà la storia della geologia italiana: la nascita del Monte Moro, un nuovo rilievo che si staglia improvvisamente dal mare.

Giuseppe
Torre

16 SETTEMBRE 1839 - 19 GENNAIO 1996



Geologo e docente, Giuseppe Torre dedicò oltre trent'anni allo studio delle falde, affiancando la ricerca scientifica all'insegnamento presso l'Istituto Regionale di Petrolio Sottano. Collaborando con il prof. Giuliano Ruggie, approfondì la geologia, la paleontologia e la tettonica dell'area, identificando il ciclo sedimentario "torreano" che caratterizza la zona.





Francesco Minà Palumbo

10 MARZO 1814 - 12 MARZO 1899



Medico, naturalista e filantropo, Francesco Minà Palumbo fu il primo a esplorare sistematicamente la Madonia, studiandone geologia, clima, flora e fauna. Le sue ricerche, documentate nel museo di Castelbuono a lui dedicato, hanno dato un contributo fondamentale alla conoscenza scientifica della Sicilia.

Tra le collezioni sopravvissute, l'erbario è il più rilevante, contenendo l'intera flora della Madonia e specie provenienti da tutta la Sicilia e dalle isole circostanti. Nonostante le perdite, la collezione entomologica rimane significativa, insieme a minerali, fossili, utensili preistorici e monete. Tra le sue oltre 400 pubblicazioni, gli studi sulle piante coltivate, in particolare sul frutteto da olio, sono gli studi più originali.

Nel museo è esposto il tradizionale processo di produzione del miele, dalla raccolta delle api all'elaborazione del prodotto finito, in un'aula a contatto con l'aria, trasformandosi in un allestimento unico per le sue proprietà lassative, diuretiche e ipocolesterolemizzanti. Gli Arabi, è un elemento distintivo della tradizione.

Francesco Minà Palumbo, the physician, naturalist and philanthropist, was the first to systematically explore the Madonia, studying its geology, climate, flora and fauna. His research, which is documented in the museum dedicated to him in Castelbuono, has made a fundamental contribution to the scientific knowledge of Sicily.

Of the surviving collections, the herbarium is the most significant, containing the entire flora of the Madonia and species from all over Sicily and the surrounding islands. Despite the losses, the entomological collection remains significant, along with minerals, fossils, prehistoric tools and coins.

The museum exhibits the traditional process of honey production, from the collection of bees to the final product, in a room in contact with the air, transforming it into a unique setting for its laxative, diuretic and cholesterol-lowering properties. The Arabs, a distinctive element of the tradition.

Medico, naturalista e filantropo, Minà Palumbo fu il primo a esplorare sistematicamente la Madonia, studiandone geologia, idrogeologia, clima, flora e fauna.

Physician, naturalist and philanthropist, pioneer of the systematic exploration of the Madonia, he studied its geology, hydrogeology, climate, flora and fauna in depth.

Marcello Carapezza

22 MAGGIO 1911 - 27 NOVEMBRE 1987



Geochimico di fama internazionale, Marcello Carapezza ha dato un contributo fondamentale alla scienza italiana, orientando la ricerca verso la mitigazione dei rischi naturali. Professore di geochimica e direttore dell'Istituto di Palermo, fu promotore del recupero del Palazzo Stori, oggi sede del Rettorato, e ottenne il celebre dipinto La Vaccina di Renato Guttuso per l'Ateneo. Fondatore della Scuola Geochimica di Palermo e dell'Istituto per la Geochimica del Fuoco del CNR, portò questo istituto all'eccezionale internazionale.

Dopo il terremoto dell'Epipio del 1908, guidò la realizzazione della prima mappa scientifica d'Italia su basi scientifiche, fondamentale per la prevenzione sismica. Carapezza sviluppò tecniche innovative per il monitoraggio geochimico dei vulcani, contribuendo alla previsione delle eruzioni. Fu determinante negli interventi ai Campi Flegrei e sull'Etna, dove sostenne con successo il primo esperimento di deviazione di una colata lavica nel 1983.

Discendente di una famiglia di Petralia Soprana, ha una lunga vita dedicata all'educazione, dedicandosi il suo amore per la Madonia con artisti come Renato Guttuso e Leonardo Sciascia. Uomo di scienza e cultura, con una ricerca scientifica e una profonda sensibilità artistica e letteraria.

An internationally renowned geochemist, Marcello Carapezza made a fundamental contribution to Italian science, directing research towards the mitigation of natural hazards. A professor of geochemistry and director of the Institute of Palermo, he was the promoter of the restoration of Palazzo Stori, now the seat of the Rectorate, and obtained the famous painting La Vaccina by Renato Guttuso for the University. Founder of the School of Geochemistry in Palermo and of the Institute for the Geochemistry of Fire of the CNR, he brought this institute to international excellence.

After the 1908 earthquake in Messina, he led the realization of the first scientific map of Italy, fundamental for seismic prevention. Carapezza developed innovative techniques for the geochemical monitoring of volcanoes, contributing to the prediction of eruptions. He was instrumental in the interventions at Campi Flegrei and Mount Etna, where he successfully supported the first experiment of lava flow diversion in 1983.

Descendant of a family from Petralia Soprana, he dedicated his life to education, dedicating his love for the Madonia to artists like Renato Guttuso and Leonardo Sciascia. A man of science and culture, with a scientific research and a profound artistic and literary sensitivity.

Il Museo "Marcello Carapezza" - Palermo

Ha dato un contributo significativo alla scienza italiana, sviluppando le basi per la ricerca sulla mitigazione dei rischi naturali.

He made a significant contribution to Italian science, developing the basis for research into the mitigation of natural hazards.



Mariano Valenza

14 AGOSTO 1947 - 25 LUGLIO 2018



Professore di Botanica, Mariano Valenza ha dato un contributo fondamentale alla scienza italiana, orientando la ricerca verso la mitigazione dei rischi naturali. Professore di botanica e direttore dell'Istituto di Palermo, fu promotore del recupero del Palazzo Stori, oggi sede del Rettorato, e ottenne il celebre dipinto La Vaccina di Renato Guttuso per l'Ateneo. Fondatore della Scuola Botanica di Palermo e dell'Istituto per la Botanica del Fuoco del CNR, portò questo istituto all'eccezionale internazionale.

Dopo il terremoto dell'Epipio del 1908, guidò la realizzazione della prima mappa scientifica d'Italia su basi scientifiche, fondamentale per la prevenzione sismica. Valenza sviluppò tecniche innovative per il monitoraggio botanico dei vulcani, contribuendo alla previsione delle eruzioni. Fu determinante negli interventi ai Campi Flegrei e sull'Etna, dove sostenne con successo il primo esperimento di deviazione di una colata lavica nel 1983.

Discendente di una famiglia di Petralia Soprana, ha una lunga vita dedicata all'educazione, dedicandosi il suo amore per la Madonia con artisti come Renato Guttuso e Leonardo Sciascia. Uomo di scienza e cultura, con una ricerca scientifica e una profonda sensibilità artistica e letteraria.

An internationally renowned botanist, Mariano Valenza made a fundamental contribution to Italian science, directing research towards the mitigation of natural hazards. A professor of botany and director of the Institute of Palermo, he was the promoter of the restoration of Palazzo Stori, now the seat of the Rectorate, and obtained the famous painting La Vaccina by Renato Guttuso for the University. Founder of the School of Botany in Palermo and of the Institute for the Botany of Fire of the CNR, he brought this institute to international excellence.

After the 1908 earthquake in Messina, he led the realization of the first scientific map of Italy, fundamental for seismic prevention. Valenza developed innovative techniques for the botanical monitoring of volcanoes, contributing to the prediction of eruptions. He was instrumental in the interventions at Campi Flegrei and Mount Etna, where he successfully supported the first experiment of lava flow diversion in 1983.

Descendant of a family from Petralia Soprana, he dedicated his life to education, dedicating his love for the Madonia to artists like Renato Guttuso and Leonardo Sciascia. A man of science and culture, with a scientific research and a profound artistic and literary sensitivity.







Ammonite



Ammonite
from the Cretaceous
of the North Sea
© British Museum, London







Nucleo interno: Inner core
Nucleo esterno: External core
Mantello: Mantle
Astenosfera: Asthenosphere
Crusta: Crust

La struttura
dell'interno terrestre
LA TERRA E LA SUA COMPOSIZIONE A STRATI

The structure
of the Earth's interior
THE EARTH AND ITS LAYERED COMPOSITION











Comune di
Petralia Sottana



LILIVM PETRAE



COMUNE DI
PETRALIA
SOTTANA



madonie
geopark



Sezione Geologica Madonie Unesco Global Geopark

GIUSEPPE TORRE



MUSEO CIVICO
ANTONIO COLLISANI
PETRALIA SOTTANA





















ROTARY CLUB



ALERMO NORD







