EGU23 Media Tip Sheet: Science Art and Communication

Geoscientists are embracing creative techniques and approaches to study the impact of the past, findings of the present, and potential of the future: whether this is exploring lost and forgotten rivers, uncovering secrets of rocks that date back 300 million years, analyzing video game maps for their realism, or developing "geomojis" to understand geohazards and risk.

Living with water: Lost or Forgotten Rivers and Waterbodies in Manila and London

Many urban regions include lost or forgotten rivers, particularly as cities grow and bury rivers beneath the streets. To get glimpses into past and current 'lost' or forgotten rivers, researchers compiled many existing resources, including historical and current artwork (paintings, sculptures, photographs), books, literature, and museum exhibits for rivers in London (31 resources) and Manila (23 resources).

Mon, 24 April, 16:15–18:00 CEST (Onsite Poster)

Session EOS1.2

Inception Horizon: a case study in the science communication of groundwater through song

Groundwater is largely unobservable to the naked eye, so public perceptions of such underground resources are typically unclear. "Inception Horizon" is a case study in creative public engagement with groundwater and karst systems. The project took place over a three-year period, involving 30 members of the Mellow Tonics community choir and composer Norah Constance Walsh to create an original musical piece, two performances (one above ground and one in a cave) and an accompanying short film by the same name.

Tue, 25 April, 09:25–09:35 CEST

Session EOS1.1

Using Ancient Greek Myths to teach Geology in High School

Ancient Greeks had myths to explain most physical phenomena such as thunder, earthquakes, and landslides. How can today's educators and science communication professionals use these myths while teaching geology? From "nature punishes" to "the myth of Erysichthon," find out how the interpretation of myths can be used to extract meanings about the environment of the ancient ages.

Tue, 25 April, 16:15–18:00 CEST (Onsite Poster)

Session EOS5.2

The Secrets of Rocks: using the geologic heritage of the Pan de Azúcar National Park for earth science communication in the Atacama desert, Chile

In active tectonic regions such as the Chilean Andes, where earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and flash floods occur frequently, understanding these geological hazards is vital to protecting against them. The Pan de Azúcar National Park comprises an impressive display of rocks that tell a 300-million-year story, representing fundamental geological processes in the formation of the Andes. This exhibition project was developed through national public funds, with active participation of public, private, and academic institutions.

Tue, 25 April, 16:15–18:00 CEST (Virtual Poster)

Session EOS1.1

Can video game maps be deceptive in their realism?

As virtual worlds become more and more common, the maps created for them are playing an increasingly important role in shaping people's perceptions. Scientists investigate whether users perceive a boundary between virtual and real-world maps, and whether they are more attached to one or the other. They presented four main map representations: four main map city maps, topographic maps, historical maps and realistic terrain representations from satellite imagery. This study was supported by the Ministry of Innovation and Technology of Hungary from the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund.

Wed, 26 April, 10:50–10:52 CEST

Session EOS1.3

Using geomojis to communicate geosciences: from development to use

Certain geohazard symbols are already in use across the globe, such as those for chemical hazards or the 'rock fall' warning signs. Researchers are now working towards creating a clear system to enable specialists and non-specialists to communicate with each other. These geological pictograms, or "geomojis", bridge gaps between symbols and words, crossing language borders to understand geohazards and risk. Much of this work is done within a UNESCO Geoscience Programme project and a Franco-Mexican ECOS exchange project.

Fri, 28 April, 09:30–09:40 CEST

Session EOS1.4