Piero Polidoro

La comunicazione web degli istituti sismologici
Analisi semiotica del sito Ingv e di alcuni omologhi stranieri

in F. Comunello (a cura di), *Social media e comunicazione d'emergenza*, Guerini e Associati, Milano 2014

MATERIALI DI ANALISI

Indice

Testo di presentazione Ingv
(http://istituto.ingv.it/, home > l'istituto, 25 aprile 2014)

L'Istituto

Costituito nel 1999, **l'Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia** (INGV) raccoglie e valorizza le competenze e le risorse di cinque istituti già operanti nell'ambito delle discipline geofisiche e vulcanologiche: l'Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica; l'Osservatorio Vesuviano; l'Istituto Internazionale di Vulcanologia; l'Istituto di Geochimica dei Fluidi; l'Istituto per la Ricerca sul Rischio Sismico.

L'INGV è nato con l'obiettivo di raccogliere in un unico polo le principali realtà scientifiche nazionali nei settori della geofisica e della vulcanologia. Coopera con numerose università e altre istituzioni di ricerca nazionali e internazionali; è attualmente la più grande istituzione europea nel campo della geofisica e vulcanologia e una delle più grandi nel mondo. Le sedi principali si trovano a Roma, Milano, Bologna, Pisa, Napoli, Catania e Palermo.
La missione principale dell'INGV è il monitoraggio dei fenomeni geofisici nelle due componenti fluida e solida del nostro pianeta. All'INGV è affidata la sorveglianza della sismicità dell'intero territorio nazionale e dell'attività dei vulcani italiani attraverso reti di strumentazione tecnologicamente avanzate, distribuite sul territorio nazionale o concentrate intorno ai vulcani attivi. I segnali acquisiti da tali reti vengono trasmessi in tempo reale alle sale operative di Roma, Napoli e Catania, dove personale specializzato, presente 24 ore su 24, li elabora per ottenere i parametri dell'evento in atto.

L'INGV opera in stretto contatto con il Ministero dell'Istruzione, Università e Ricerca (MIUR) e ha legami privilegiati con il Dipartimento della Protezione Civile e con le altre autorità preposte alla gestione delle emergenze, sia a scala nazionale che a scala locale. Coopera inoltre con i Ministeri dell'Ambiente, della Pubblica Istruzione, della Difesa e degli Affari Esteri nel quadro di progetti strategici nazionali e internazionali.

L'INGV è particolarmente attento alla diffusione della cultura scientifica attraverso pubblicazioni per le scuole, mostre dedicate alla geofisica, ai rischi naturali e ambientali e pagine dedicate su Internet.

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Testo di presentazione Jma
(http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/en/Background/mission.html, home > about us > our missions, 25 aprile 2014)

Our missions

As part of Japan's government, the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) implements its services with the following ultimate goals in compliance with the Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) and the Meteorological Service Act:

- Prevention and mitigation of natural disasters
- Safety of transportation
- Development and prosperity of industry
- Improvement of public welfare

To meet these goals, JMA focuses its efforts on monitoring the earth's environment and forecasting natural phenomena related to the atmosphere, the oceans and the earth, as well as on conducting research and technical development in related fields. JMA also engages in international cooperation activities regarding both meteorology and seismology to meet Japan's international obligations and to promote partnerships with National Meteorological and Hydrological Services as well as various related international agencies.

Particular emphasis is placed on the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters, as Japan is prone to a variety of natural hazards such as typhoons, heavy rains and earthquakes. JMA, as the sole national authority responsible for issuing weather/tsunami warnings and advisories, is required to provide reliable and timely information to governmental agencies and residents for the purposes of natural disaster prevention and mitigation. In the event of a major earthquake or tsunami, senior government officials from the relevant ministries and agencies are summoned to the Prime Minister's Official Residence to respond to the disaster in an appropriate and coordinated way based on earthquake information and tsunami warnings issued by JMA.

In this way, JMA plays a vital role in natural disaster mitigation and prevention activities in the country through cooperation and coordination with relevant authorities, including the central government and individual local governments.

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Testo di presentazione Usgs
(http://www.usgs.gov/aboutusgs/, home > about Usgs, 25 aprile 2014)

ABOUT USGS

The USGS is a science organization that provides impartial information on the health of our ecosystems and environment, the natural hazards that threaten us, the natural resources we rely on, the impacts of climate and land-use change, and the core science systems that help us provide timely, relevant, and useable information.

Mission
The USGS serves the Nation by providing reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect our quality of life.

Who We Are
The USGS employs the best and the brightest experts who bring a range of earth and life science disciplines to bear on problems. By integrating our diverse scientific expertise, the USGS is able to understand complex natural science phenomena and provide scientific products that lead to solutions. Every day the 10,000 scientists, technicians, and support staff of the USGS are working for you in more than 400 locations throughout the United States.

What We Do
As the Nation's largest water, earth, and biological science and civilian mapping agency, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) collects, monitors, analyzes, and provides scientific understanding about natural resource conditions, issues, and problems. The diversity of our scientific expertise enables us to carry out largescale, multi-disciplinary investigations and provide impartial scientific information to resource managers, planners, and other customers.

- Our Programs and Science Topics
- Strategic Plan
- Laws, Policies & Guidelines governing USGS activities

How We Are Organized
The USGS is organized with a Headquarters in Reston, Virginia.
Thousands of USGS employees are working in every State in the Nation, with Regional Executives located in the Southeast, South Central region, Northeast, Midwest, Rocky Mountains, Northwest, Southwest and Alaska.

The following links provide information about our senior leadership, how we are structured, where we are located, and how to contact USGS employees:

- Acting Director, Suzette Kimball
- Directory of Key Officials
- Organization Chart
- USGS State Offices
- Directory of USGS Employees (Electronic Phonebook)
- Professional Pages

Our Budget and Peformance
Access primary budget documents, information about performance measures, and other various management reports.

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Working With Us
There are a variety of ways to interact with the USGS and its science. We invite you to explore the following information about doing business with us, partnering with our science programs, and being part of the USGS workforce.

Business Opportunities: The USGS
is interested in forming cooperative partnerships with organizations from all levels of government and industry. The following links provide information about doing business and partnering with USGS.
- Contracts and Grants Information

Science Partnerships and Opportunities: Explore the collaborative work the USGS is doing with other Federal agencies, non-government organizations, State/local and tribal governments and the private sector as well as additional opportunites to partner with us and further our science mission.
Learn more.

Cooperative Agreements: The USGS works with many other Federal agencies and the private sector to accomplish its science mission through formal memorandums of understanding and memorandums of agreement.
Learn more.

International Activities: The USGS carries out international activities as a complement to its domestic programs. Learn more about the scientific and technical assistance being provided in more than 100 countries.
Learn more.

Activities Related to Native Americans: Learn more about the work USGS does in cooperation with American Indian and Alaska Native governments—including research on water and mineral resources; animals and plants important to subsistence the environment, or the economy; natural hazards; and geologic resources.
Learn more.

Employment Opportunities: Your one source for information on job openings, including senior management positions, student employment, Postdoctoral and Upward Mobility Programs, and volunteering.
- Careers
- Volunteer

News & Events
USGS uses a variety of traditional and new media tools, including social media, to share information and help the public understand how science addresses some of our Nation's most pressing issues. We invite you to stay up-to-date with events and news using our Newsroom and various social media tools, and to join our community, tell us what you think, and let us know how we can better serve you!

Our History
The United States Geological Survey was established on March 3, 1879, just a few hours before the mandatory close of the final session of the 45th Congress, when President Rutherford B. Hayes signed the bill appropriating money for sundry civil expenses of the Federal Government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1879. Learn more.

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Testo di presentazione Gns Science

(http://www.gns.cri.nz/Home/About-Us/Our-History, home > about us > our history25 aprile 2014)

Our History

Demonstrating scientific excellence since 1865.

Since 1865 we have demonstrated scientific excellence in a country that straddles two tectonic plates, where earthquakes were first associated with geological faulting, and whose first Nobel Laureate, Ernest Rutherford, saw that radioactive isotopes could be used for geological dating.

Today, we continue these investigations, from the atomic to the planetary scale. These activities are expressed through our Māori name, Te Pū Ao, which means "the foundation, origin, and source of the world".

We are proud of our 140-year-old heritage inherited from *New Zealand Geological Survey* [1865-1990], *DSIR Geophysics Division* [1951-1990], *Institute of Nuclear Sciences* [1959- 1992], and *DSIR Geology and Geophysics* [1990-1992].

In 1992, Crown Research Institutes (CRI) were established by the New Zealand Government.

While our registered company name remains the *Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Limited*, in 2006 we re-branded to become *GNS Science*.

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Testo di presentazione Usgs Earthquake Hazards Program
(http://earthquake.usgs.gov/aboutus/, home > about us, 25 aprile 2014)

About Us

This web site is provided by the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) Earthquake Hazards Program as part of our effort to reduce earthquake hazard in the United States. We are part of the USGS Hazards Mission Area and are the USGS component of the congressionally established, multi-agency National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP). The USGS participates in the NEHRP with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the National Science Foundation (NSF). In the 2004 reauthorization of NEHRP by Congress, NIST has been given the lead role to plan and coordinate this national effort to mitigate earthquake losses by developing and applying earth science data and assessments essential for land-use planning, engineering design, and emergency preparedness decisions.

Earthquakes pose significant risk to 75 million Americans in 39 States. The USGS is the only Federal agency with responsibility for recording and reporting earthquake activity nationwide. Citizens, emergency responders, and engineers rely on the USGS for accurate and timely information on where an earthquake occurred, how much the ground shook in different locations, and what the likelihood is of future significant ground shaking.

The USGS estimates that several million earthquakes occur in the world each year, but many go undetected because they occur in remote areas or have very small magnitudes. The USGS now locates about 50 earthquakes each day; 20,000 a year.

The USGS is working to improve its earthquake monitoring and reporting capabilities through the Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS). In the past three years the USGS has installed approximately 300 new earthquake monitoring instruments in the San Francisco, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Anchorage, Reno, Las Vegas, and Memphis areas. Full implementation of ANSS will result in 6000 new instruments on the ground and in structures in at-risk urban areas, as well as a backbone of modern seismic instruments for the entire Nation. Once in place, the ANSS will provide emergency response personnel with real-time (within 5-10 minutes of an event) information on the intensity and distribution of ground shaking that can be used to guide emergency response efforts. Similarly, information on building "shaking" will equip engineers with the data they need to improve building designs in the future.

USGS External Earthquake Research Support

In addition to activities performed by USGS staff, expertise in earthquake studies that exist outside the federal government is applied through a substantial program of grants, cooperative agreements and/or contracts with universities, state, regional and local government agencies, and private industry. The USGS invites research proposals to develop information, knowledge and methods that will assist in achieving the goals of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP).
See External Research Support.

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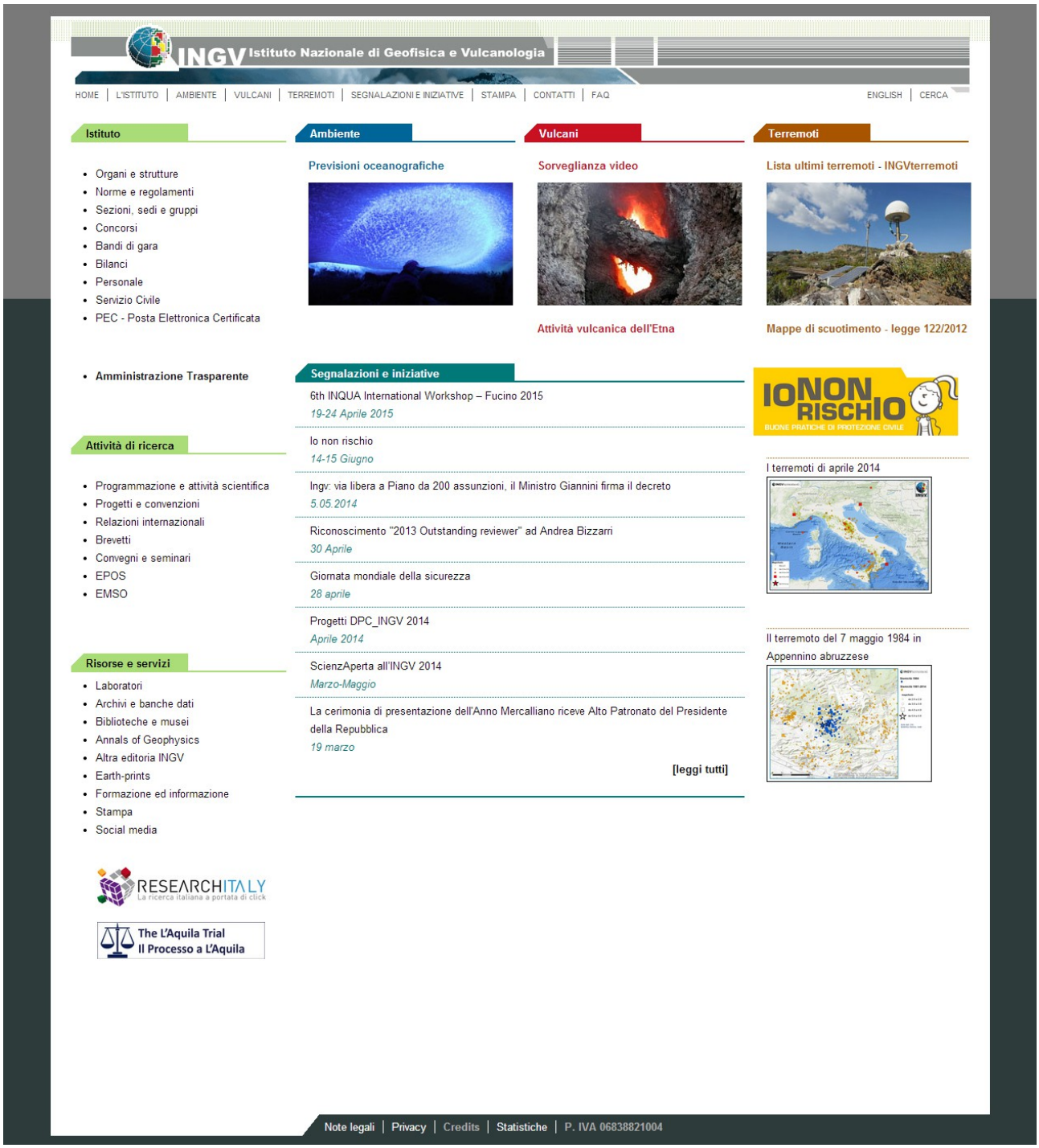
(http://www.ingv.it, 27 maggio 2014)



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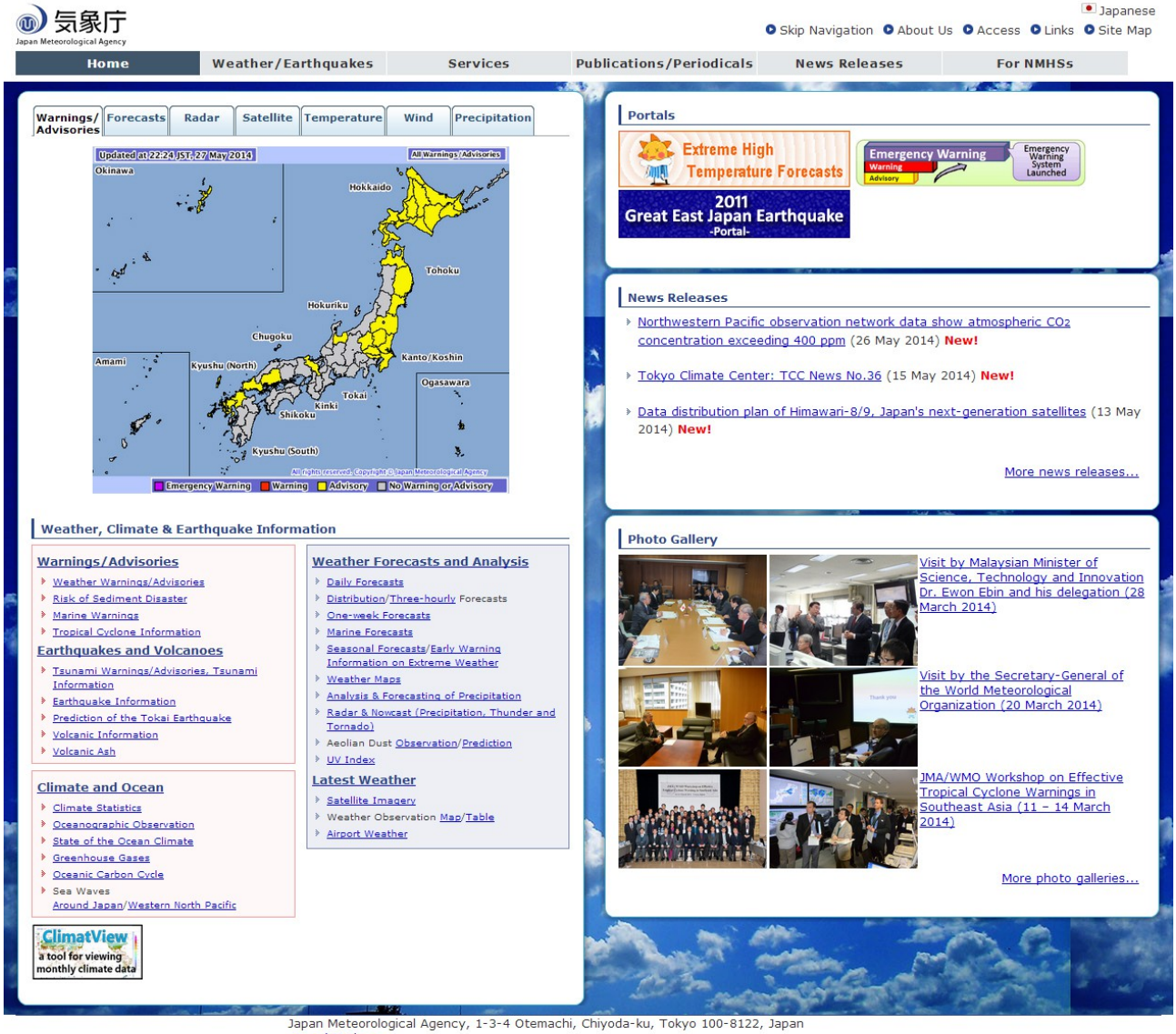

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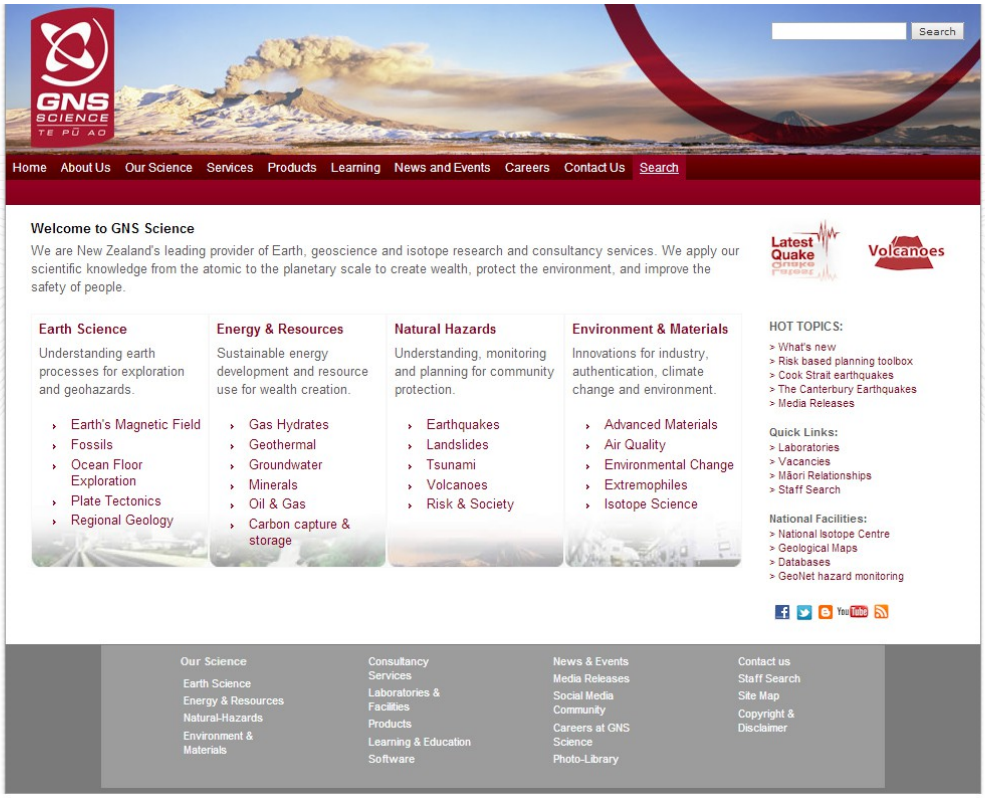

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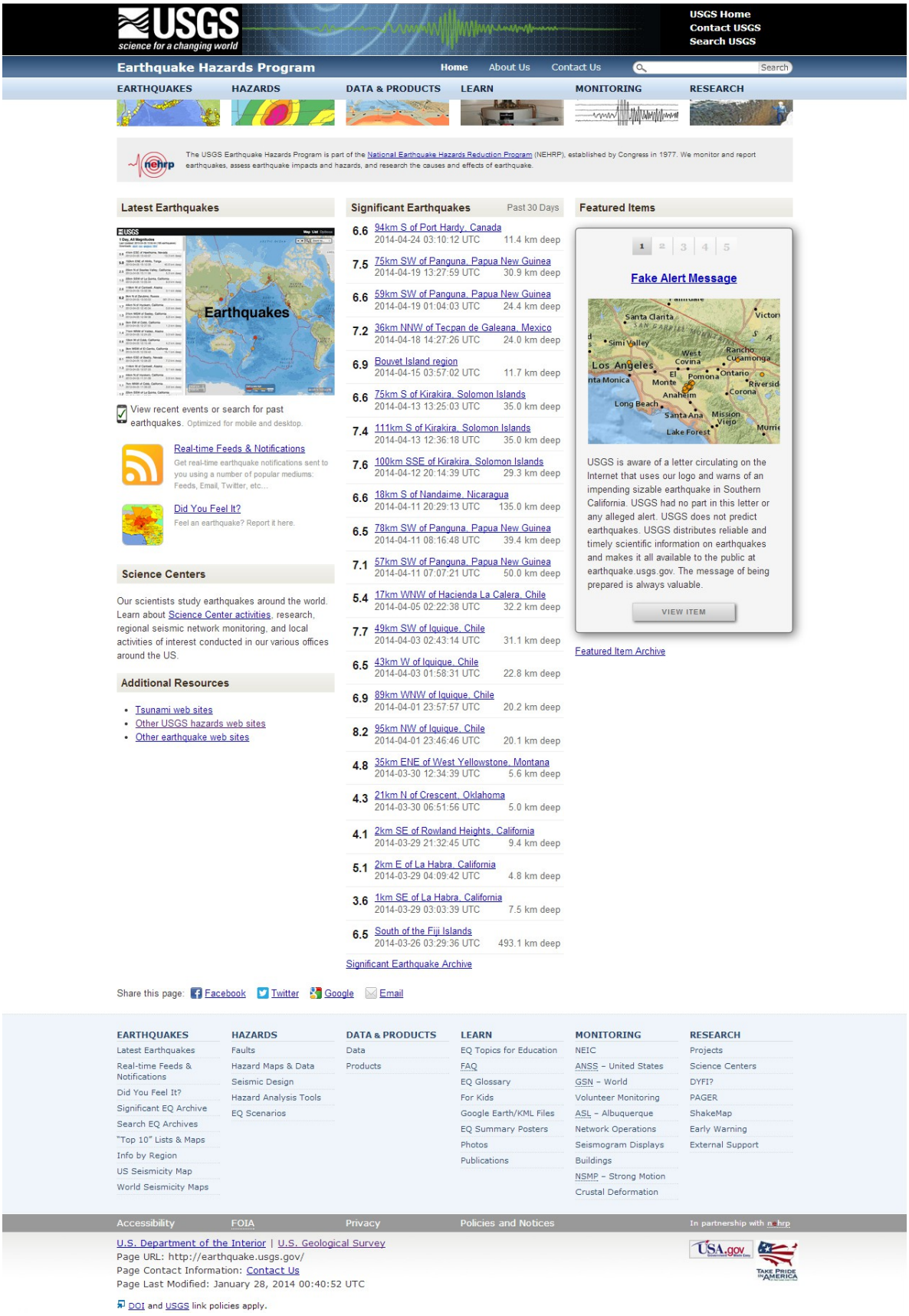

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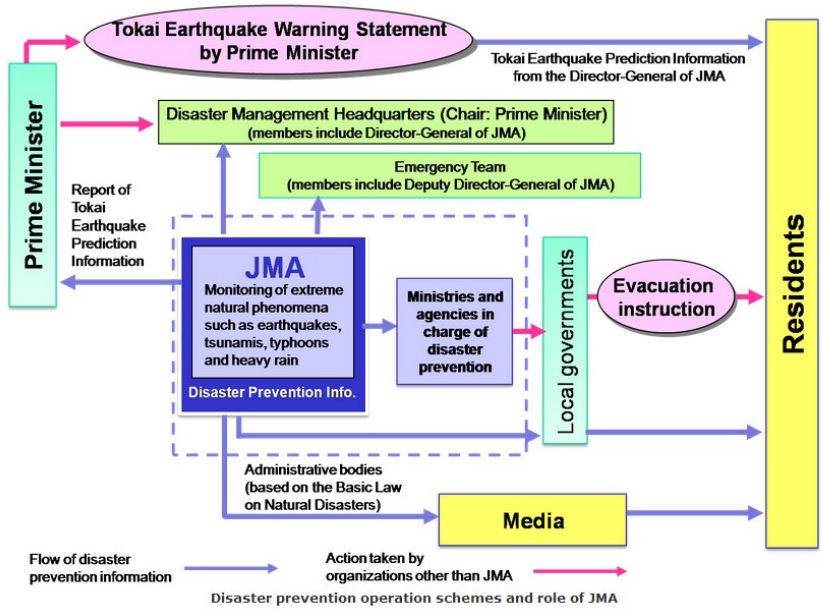

Disaster prevention operation schemes and role of JMA

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USGS science for a changing world

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U.S. Department of the Interior | U.S. Geological Survey
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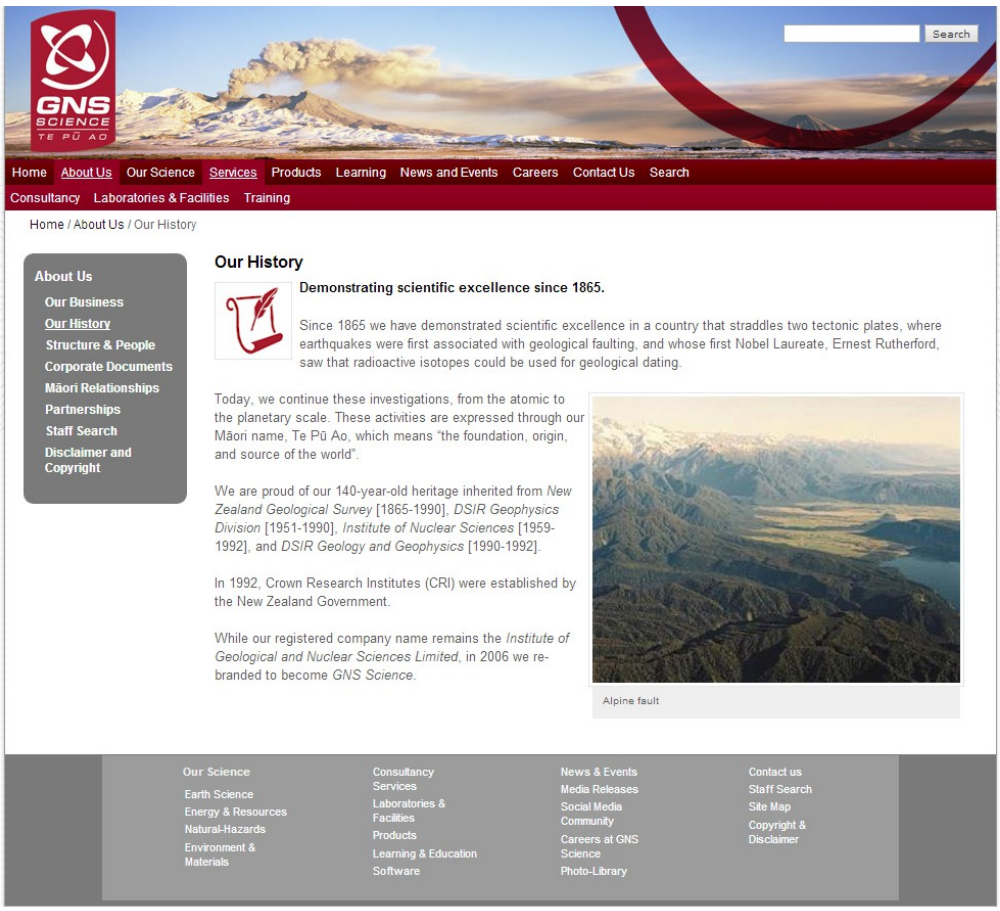

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