

4th MS-NatMedDay

NATURAL MOLECULES AND MOLECULAR COMPLEXES

February, 15-16, 2024

Salerno



How to get Salerno?

By Train

Travelers can get to Salerno Central Station by High Speed or by traditional train services supplied by Trenitalia (Trenitalia website) or Italo (ITALO website).

Alternatively, travelers may arrive to Naples Central Station by High Speed or by traditional train services supplied by Trenitalia (Trenitalia website) or Italo (ITALO website), then they may take the BUS from Via Galileo Ferraris (300 meters far from Naples Central Station) to the Salerno Central Station.

Provider: Flixbus, Sita Sud

Travel time: 60-120 minutes

By Plane

From Naples-Capodichino Airport to Salerno Central Station

The travelers may reach Salerno Central Station by some different providers.

Provider: BUSITALIA (Line 119), AIR Campania, Marozzi, Flixbus.

Travel time: 80-140 minutes

From Naples-Capodichino Airport to Naples Central Station

The travelers can get to Naples Central Station by Alibus service provide by ANM (Neapolitan Transit Company)-direct line connecting the airport to the railway station in Garibaldi Square.

Provider: ALIBUS

Service frequency: 20 minutes (ANM Website)

Travel time: 15 minutes

Then they may take the BUS or TRAIN respectively from Via Galileo Ferraris and Garibaldi Square to Salerno Central Station (see above).

How to get the Conference Venue?

From Salerno Railway Station to Salerno Municipio

Provider: BUSITALIA (Line 6)

Travel time: 5 minutes

Service frequency: 30 minutes

Conference venue can be reached on foot along the main street (corso Vittorio Emanuele) or walking along the seafront (in about 20 minutes from the Salerno Railway Station)

Tourist Information

What you can visit in Salerno

Salerno

Salerno city is a fantastic and beautiful tourist destination in its own right and has a great deal to offer. During the Middle Ages, Salerno prospered greatly under the rule of the Lombard Dukes and was renowned as the first centre of medical studies and learning through its prestigious Salernitan Medical School. Today Salerno has become a favorite destination for travelers looking for a more calm, yet nonetheless fascinating, spot to visit ancient historical sites, dazzling beaches, nature parks, and real southern Italian food. Salerno province has two sites inscribed to UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Amalfi Coasts and Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park.

Salerno Cathedral

More commonly known as the Duomo, Salerno Cathedral is the most important and historic church in the city and has stood since the 11th century. A 56m high bell tower sits at the rear of the cathedral that displays an ornate top dome complete with decorative artwork in an Arabic/Norman style. The crypt, which is believed to house the remains of Matthew the Apostle, is a vaulted room with a basilica plan divided by columns. It was restored to a design by Domenico Fontana and his son Giulio in 1606-1608, with marble decorations added in the eighteenth century. All the ceiling frescoes are painted by Belisario Corenzio and depict scenes from the Gospel of Matthew, as well as some episodes of the history of Salerno.

Minerva's Garden

In this space of extraordinary cultural value, today identifiable in the area of the Minerva's Garden, were cultivated some of the plants from which the active principles used for therapeutic purposes were derived. Matteo Silvatico also carried out a real teaching activity to show the students of the Salernitan Medical School the plants with their name and their characteristics.

Gods' Pathway

Its name is "Sentiero degli Dei", Gods' Pathway, a wonderful walk along Monti Lattari, the only way connecting all for several centuries between all the medieval villages of Amalfi Coast. The pathway is not just an amazing visual experience: all along the walk you can admire little corner of Campania one of the favorite havens for artists, painters, writers, musicians and all the great romantic men and women of the past.

Amalfi Cathedral

Amalfi Cathedral is a medieval Roman Catholic cathedral in the Piazza del Duomo. It is dedicated to the Apostle Saint Andrew whose relics are kept here. Begun in the 9th and 10th centuries, it has been added to and redecorated several times, overlaying Arab-Norman, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque elements, and finally a new 19th century Norman-Arab-Byzantine facade. The cathedral includes the adjoining 9th-century Basilica of the Crucifix. The bell tower was constructed between the 12th and 13th centuries in front of the first church, topped by an elaborate crown decorated with marble and majolica in the Arab-Norman style, also seen in other churches in southern Italy in this period.

Amalfi Coast

Amalfi Coast boasts a classic Mediterranean landscape, a sensual blend of both natural and cultural wonders. The breathtaking terrain includes dramatic coastline topography scattered with terraced vineyards, orchards, and pastures-often with enchanting views of the vibrant waters below. The natural beauty and picturesque landscapes of the Amalfi Coast have made it one of the most popular destinations of the world's jet set, earning it the nickname of "Divine Coast". An attraction to thousands of international tourists and was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997.

Ravello

Ravello is a little town situated above the Amalfi Coast in the province of Salerno. Its scenic location makes it a popular tourist destination, and was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Ravello was founded in the 5th century as a shelter place against the barbarian invasions which marked the end of the Western Roman Empire. Villa Rufolo placed in Ravello, on a ledge and it has become a famous attraction for thousands of visitors. The villa was mentioned by Giovanni Boccaccio in his Decameron and it is the place where Richard Wagner in 1880 was inspired for the stage design of his opera Parsifal.

Paestum Archaeological Park

Paestum was a major ancient Greek city on the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea in Magna Graecia. The ruins are famous for their three ancient Greek temples in the Doric order, dated from about 550 to 450 BC, which are in an excellent state of preservation. The city walls and amphitheatre are largely intact, and the bottom of the walls of many other structures remain, as well as paved roads. The site is open to the public, and there is a modern national museum within it, which also contains the finds from the associated Greek site of Foce del Sele.

Pompeii Archeological Park

The Archeological Park of Pompeii is an important archeological site with the ruins of the famous Roman city. Pompeii is a bunch of public and private buildings, monuments, paintings, mosaics and sculptures. The excavations and the remarkable state of preservation of the buildings give the imagine of a Roman city as a whole. That is the result of the peculiar burial caused by the Vesuvio Eruption in 79 AD. An attraction to thousands of tourists from around the world and was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997.