



Dr. Nikola Patzel, Chair of Working Group “Cultural Patterns of Soil Understanding”, has officially written a text about the activity of Dr Alavipanah in the 21<sup>st</sup> world congress of soil science as follows:

**International Union of Soil Sciences, Division 4, Working Group on Cultural Patterns of Soil Understanding**


Attestation for Prof. Dr. Sayed Kazem Alavipanah  
From University of Tehran (Iran)

Prof. Dr. Seyed Kazem Alavipanah attended two business meetings of International Union of Soil Science’s Division 4 at the 21<sup>st</sup> world congress of soil science in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in August 2018. And besides giving his own important presentation on “Soil in Rumi’s though, he participated actively on a range of discussions. He will also thought” be a contributing author to a book on Cultural Understanding of Soils. Also, Prof. Dr. Seyed Kazem Alavipanah helped the working group on Cultural Patterns of Soil Understanding by designing a logo for it to be used at presentations etc.

(الگو های فرهنگی برای درک خاک)



*Patrones culturales que inciden en la comprensión del suelo*  
*Padrões culturais presentes na compreensão sobre o solo*  
*Modèles culturels de la compréhension du sol*  
*Культурные традиции для понимания почвы*  
*Kulturelle Muster im Bodenverständnis*  
*Cultural patterns of soil understanding*  
 土壤理解の文化的パターン (土壤理解の文化様式)  
 الگو های فرهنگی برای درک خاک  
 النمط الثقافي لفهم التربة  
 토양의 문화적 이해



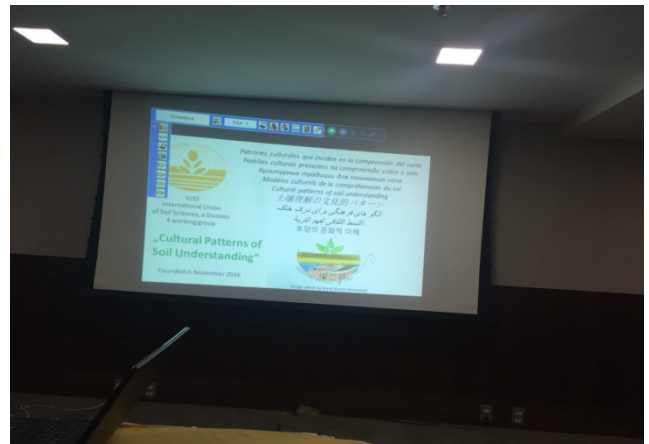
International Union  
of Soil Sciences

**Professor Dr. Seyed Kazem Alavipanah**, a faculty member at the University of Tehran, and a professor at the Department of Remote Sensing, delivered a speech at the fourth workshop of the conference. He presented a paper titled "The Soil Concept in Rumi's thought", co-authored with Jafar Jafarzadeh (Ph.D. in Remote Sensing from the University of Tabriz) and Dr. Kolsoom Ghazanfari (Faculty Member of the History Department of Tehran University).



As a divine creation, soil is a site where all natural beings of the solid earth develop and grow and eventually return to it in the process of decomposition and restoration of the natural world. The quality and the way of human interaction with the natural world is one of the most important issues in human life. Therefore, epistemic schools of thought seek to provide a model for the universe and its explanation, including a self-conceptualization of human beings and how they connect with the universe and its components. Since its birth on, Persian literature has dealt with nature, too; and its poets referred to the full range from art to science. One of these poets is Rumi whose writings reveal the connection and relation of human being with the natural world. The study of his poems confirms also Rumi's knowledge of topics related to the concept of soil. One of the ways to make a connection between human beings and the soil is human soil-eating (*khak-khwari-e ensan*). The issue of geophagy that Rumi proposes is the basis of creating a constructive approach to linking man with the universe; an approach in which the soil is the main substance of all natural beings and the context of development and the only source of their nutritional power. The objective of the present paper is to investigate and analysis the above-mentioned issue in Rumi's thought and to what extent his sayings are adopt our modern science.

The logo depicted by Dr. Alavipanah and the previous version of the text, written four years ago, was shown in Persian and Farsi in the first speech of the head of the working group on the screen and the monitor. Of course, the text, which was translated into Persian in the name of being the founding member of the international working group, was placed on the logo and was therefore approved in Persian in honor of Iran. Fortunately, thanks to God this year, we will approve the logo written and drilled by Dr. Alavipanah and will be used in presentations and letterheads.



Prof. Dr. Seyed Kazem Alavipanah, at the conference, outlined the concept and value of soil in Persian culture and poems of Persian poets, especially Maulana, and then showed the value and importance of coexistence with the desert and soil for Iranians.

