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11th European Conference on Computer Vision

5-11 September 2010
Heraklion, Crete, Greece

Important Dates

Conference Papers

Full Papers: March 17th, 2010

Notification: June 10th, 2010

Camera-Ready: July 1st, 2010

Workshop Proposals

Submission: February 15th, 2010

Notification: March 1st, 2010

Tutorial Proposals

Submission: April 15th, 2010

Notification: June 1st, 2010

ECCV 2010
ECCV 2010

Contact: eccv2010@ics.forth.gr

<http://www.ics.forth.gr/eccv2010>

The 11th European Conference on Computer Vision will be held in Heraklion, Crete, Greece during 5-11 September 2010.

ECCV is a selective single-track conference on computer vision comprising the highest quality, previously unpublished, papers. Contributions are sought on original research on any aspect of computer vision.

Topics include, but are not limited to:

- Sensors and Early Vision
- Image Features
- Color and Texture
- Segmentation and Grouping
- Image-Based Modeling
- Illumination and Reflectance Modeling
- Motion and Tracking
- Stereo and Structure from Motion
- Shape Representation
- Object Recognition
- Video Analysis
- Event Detection and Recognition
- Face Detection and Recognition
- Gesture Recognition
- Statistical Models and Visual Learning
- Medical Image Analysis
- Active and Robot Vision
- Image and Video Retrieval
- Cognitive & Biologically inspired Vision
- Vision Systems Engineering & Performance Evaluation

ECCV2010 will also include Tutorials, Workshops, Demonstrations and Industrial Exhibitions.

Looking forward to welcoming you to Heraklion.

The ECCV'2010 Organizers

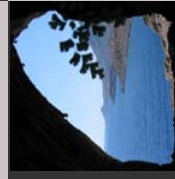


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ECCV 2010



Crete was the center of the Minoan civilization, which is considered the most ancient in Europe. It is often referred to as the "cradle" of European civilization. Little is known about the rise of ancient Cretan society, because very few written records remain, and many of them are written in the undeciphered script known as "Linear A". This contrasts with the superb palaces, houses, roads, paintings and sculptures that do remain.

In Ancient Roman times, Crete was involved in the Mithridatic Wars. Marcus Antonius attacked Crete in 71 BCE and was repelled. After a ferocious three-year campaign Crete was conquered for Rome in 69 BCE. Crete continued to be part of the Eastern Roman or Byzantine empire, a quiet cultural backwater, until it fell into the hands of Arabs in 824, who established an emirate on the island. In the partition of the Byzantine empire after the capture of Constantinople by the armies of the Fourth Crusade in 1204, Crete was eventually acquired by Venice, which held it for more than four centuries. During Venetian rule, the Greek population of Crete was exposed to Renaissance culture. During the 17th century, Venice was pushed out of Crete by the Ottoman Empire.

The Greek War of Independence began in 1821 and Cretan participation was extensive. Between 1821 and 1828, the island was the scene of repeated hostilities.

Today Crete is an island with one foot rooted in the past, the other stepping into the future. Heraklion is a dynamic and cosmopolitan town, particularly during the summer period when thousands of visitors are visiting the museums, archaeological sites and other places of interest. The city is also the scientific and commercial centre of the island. It has a strategic geopolitical position in the southeast basin of the Mediterranean Sea connecting three continents and many different cultures. The dynamic and imaginative combination of natural beauty, climate, strategic position, cultural heritage and scientific background has created an appropriate environment to add value to the broader entrepreneurial activity in the region and stimulate the local economy.