Università di Trieste
LAUREA MAGISTRALE IN GEOSCIENZE
Curriculum Geofisico
Curriculum Geologico Ambientale

Anno accademico 2019 – 2020

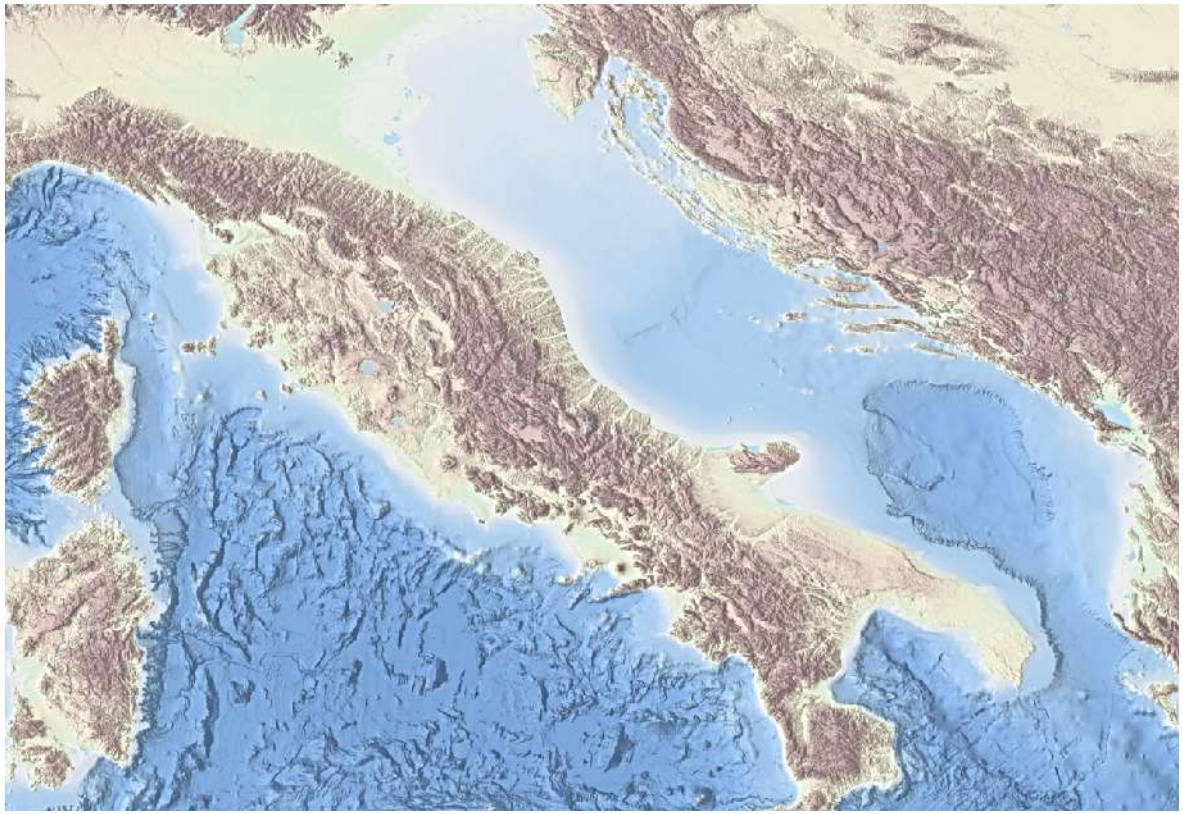
Geologia Marina

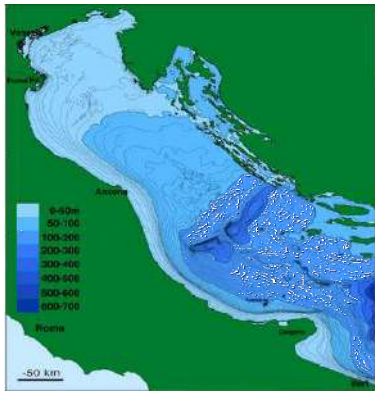
PARTE 5 - GEOLOGIA MARINA REGIONALE

Modulo 5.3 Mari Italiani – Adriatico

Docente
Valentina Volpi

General features and Morphology





Surface ~ 140 km^2

Length > 800 km

Depth
north: up to 75 m
centre: over 200 m (Fossa del Pomo)
south: max 1223 m

Coast

The coasts have a rocky character, with marly-arenaceous formations and prevailing limestones at the promontories of Conero, Gargano and Salento. The northwestern and Albanian coasts are generally low with the presence of lagoon; these are areas where the river contribution is high (e.g. Po Delta)., while it is not so for karstic areas. The eastern coasts are particularly complex with a lot of islands (i.e. Croatia, Dalmatia).

ADRIATIC REGION and ADRIA PLATE

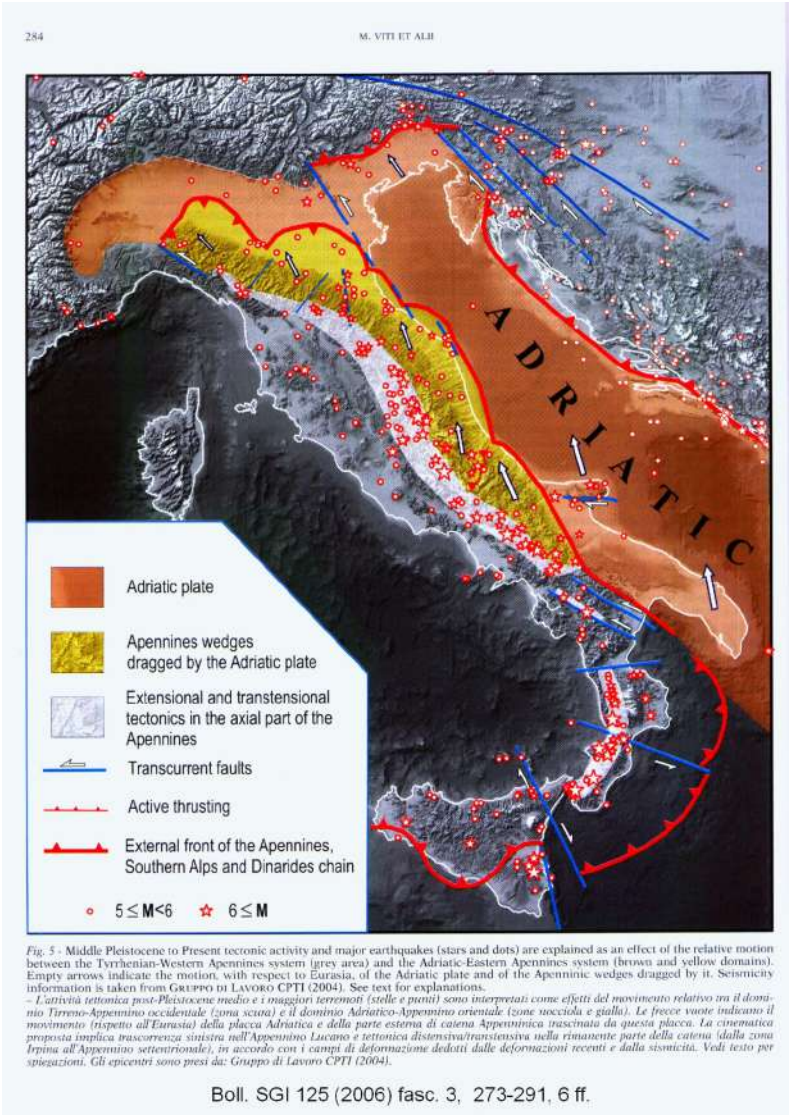


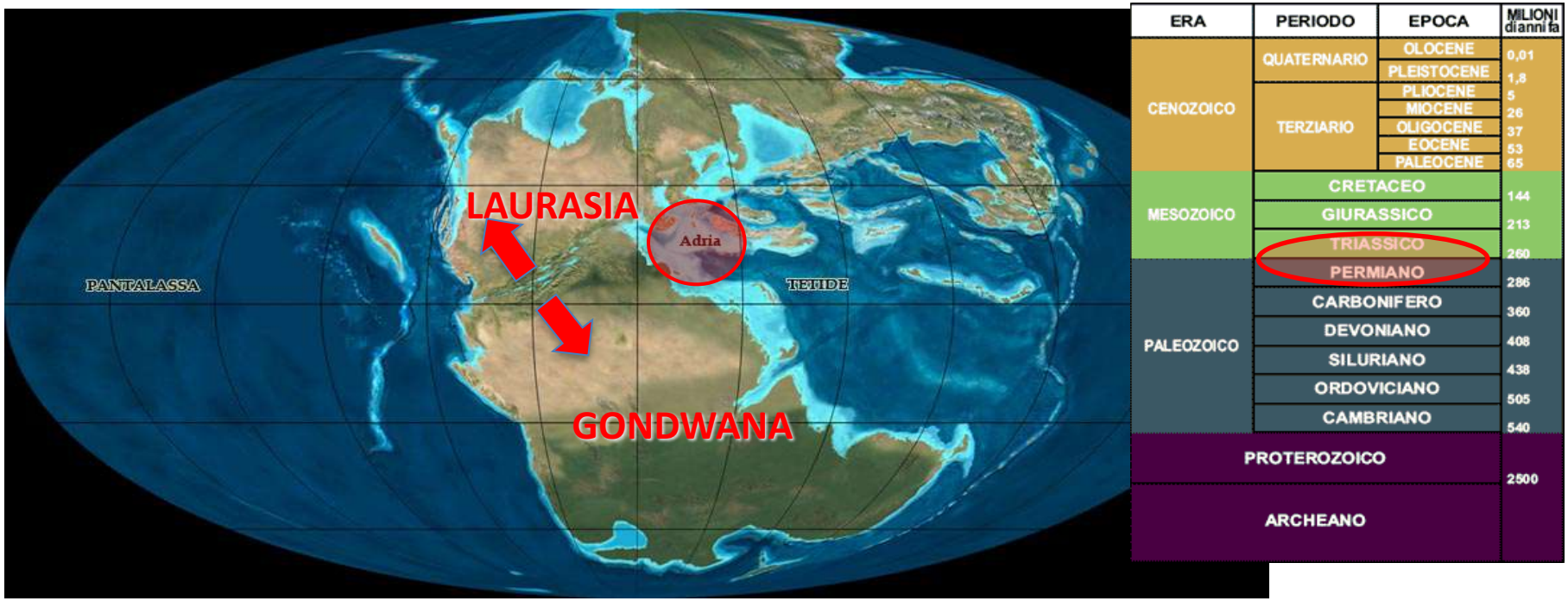
Fig. 5 - Middle Pleistocene to Present tectonic activity and major earthquakes (stars and dots) are explained as an effect of the relative motion between the Tyrrhenian-Western Apennines system (grey area) and the Adriatic-Eastern Apennines system (brown and yellow domains). Empty arrows indicate the motion, with respect to Eurasia, of the Adriatic plate and of the Apenninic wedges dragged by it. Seismicity information is taken from GRUPPO DI LAVORO CPTI (2004). See text for explanations.
– L'attività tettonica post-Pleistocene medio e i maggiori terremoti (stelle e pianti) sono interpretati come effetti del movimento relativo tra il dominio Tirreno-Appenninico occidentale (zona scura) e il dominio Adriatico-Appenninico orientale (zone viola e gialla). Le frecce vuote indicano il movimento (rispetto all'Eurasia) della placca Adriatica e della parte esterna di catena Appenninica trascinata da questa placca. La cinematica proposta implica trascorrenza sinistra nell'Appennino Lucano e tettonica distensiva/transtensiva nella rimanente parte della catena (dalla zona Irpina all'Appennino settentrionale), in accordo con i campi di deformazione dedotti dalle deformazioni recenti e dalla sismicità. Vedi testo per spiegazioni. Gli epicentri sono presi da: Gruppo di Lavoro CPTI (2004).

Boll. SGI 125 (2006) fasc. 3, 273-291, 6 ff.

(Viti et al., 2006)

Evolution of the Adriatic area

Late Paleozoic – early Mesozoic (330-250 Ma)



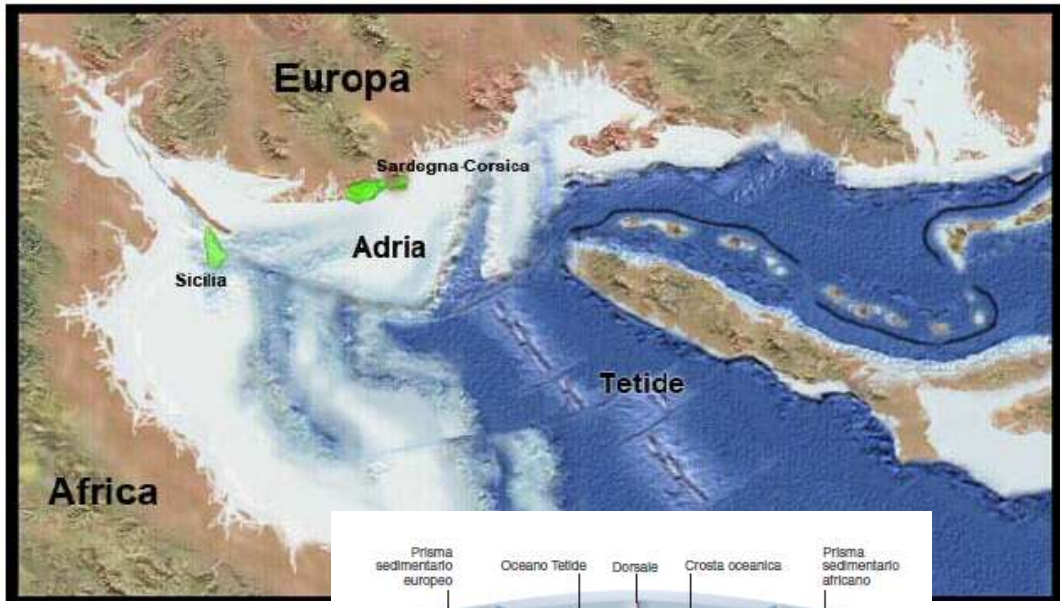
ERA	PERIODO	EPOCA	MILIONI di anni fa
CENOZOICO	QUATERNARIO	OLOCENE	0,01
		PLEISTOCENE	1,8
	TERZIARIO	PLIOCENE	5
		MIOCENE	26
		OLIGOCENE	37
		EOCENE	53
		PALEOCENE	65
MESOZOICO	CRETACEO		144
	GIURASSICO		213
	TRIASSICO		260
PALEOZOICO	PERMIANO		286
	CARBONIFERO		360
	DEVONIANO		408
	SILURIANO		438
	ORDOVICIANO		505
	CAMBRIANO		540
PROTEROZOICO			2500
ARCHEANO			

A single super continent will be the prologue of the geological history of the planet. Right along the line of separation of Pangea, began the story of future Italy. It is here where Adria, a promontory of North Africa, occupied entirely by Tetide, will be the origin of the Mediterranean and the Italian peninsula.

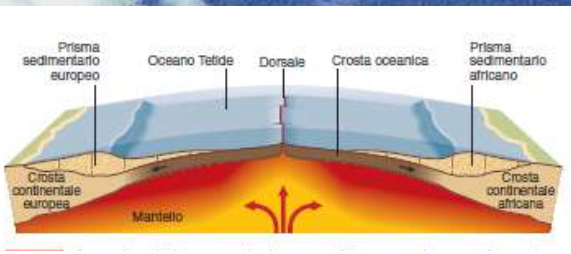
Evolution of the Adriatic area

Late Paleozoic – Early Mesozoic (330-250 Ma)

Isola di Andros nelle Bahama (dal satellite).
Le piane di marea, caratterizzate da ampie aree paludose dove l'acqua salmastra permane quando la marea si ritira, sono probabilmente molto simili a quelle dove, nel Triassico italiano, si formò la *Dolomia Principale*.



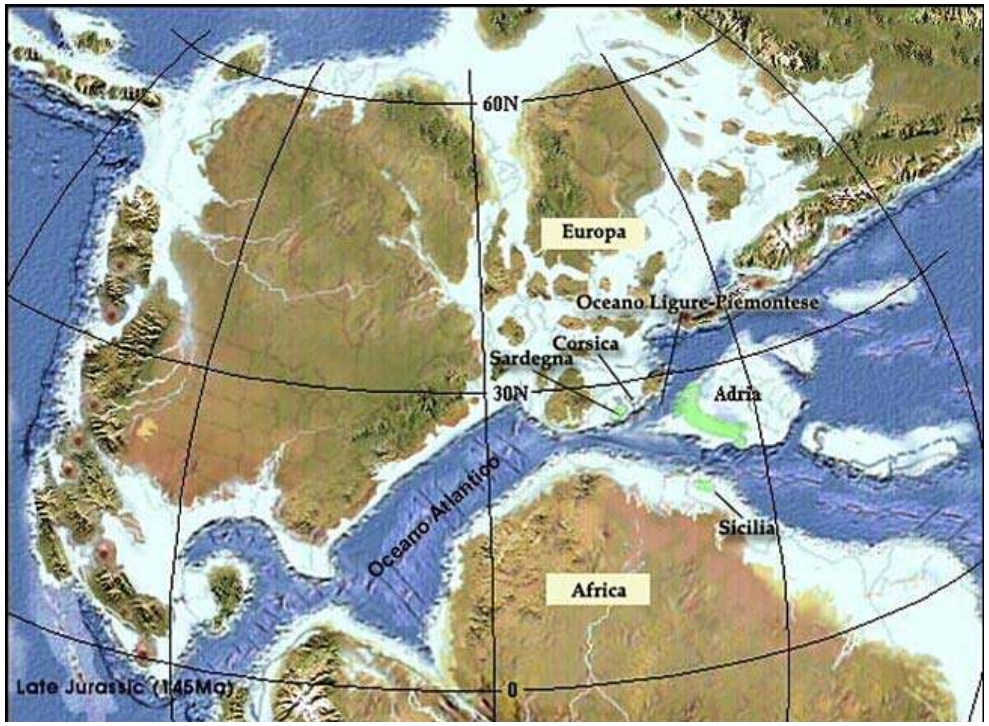
Gran Lago Salato, Utah.
Questo **lago salato,** nel quale l'intensa evaporazione fa depositare grandi quantità di sali, è probabilmente molto simile all'ambiente nel quale nel Triassico si formarono le *Anidriti di Burano*.

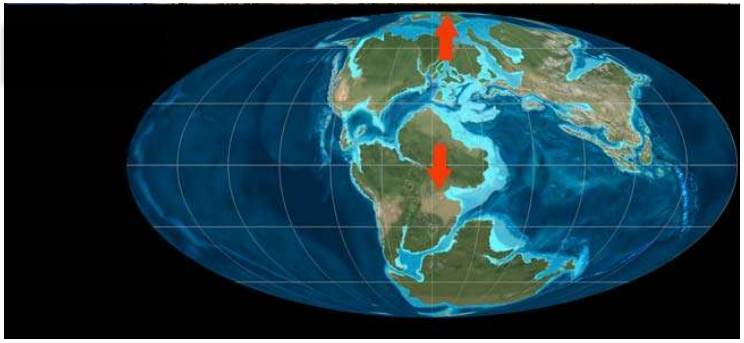


Italy, or rather what will become our territory, was on Adria plate and on its margins, in contact with the African and European plates. It was covered by an epicontinental shallow sea, surrounded by low coastal plains periodically invaded by tides. You can see the profiles of Sicily, and of Sardo-Corso block highlighted in green. The only areas emerged, with arid plains and dryed reliefs, were a small part of Tuscany and Sardinia that was on the coast of the European continent; the rest of the area were occupied by reefs and coral atolls, tidal plains, brackish swamps.

Evolution of the Adriatic area

Late Jurassic (150 Ma)

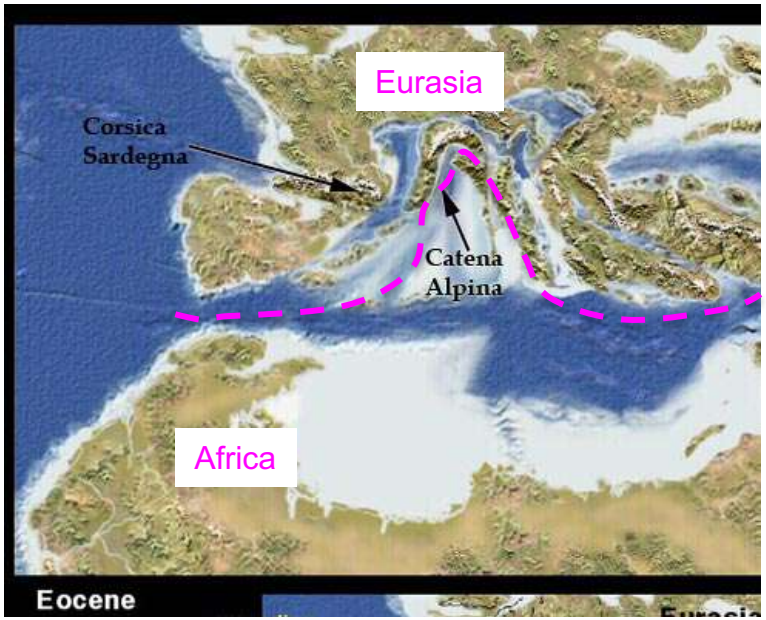




The separation that at the end of the Triassic period affected the center of Pangea widened more and more until, in the Middle Jurassic 180-160 Ma, America separates itself from Africa: the Central Atlantic Ocean is born.
This phenomenon had an important consequence on the Mediterranean area: Africa and Europe began to separate and the Ligurian-Piedmontese Ocean was created in the middle. Thus, two new continental margins were born, separated by the newborn Ligurian-Piemontese Ocean: the Adria to the east and the European coast to the west.

Evolution of the Adriatic area

Late Mesozoico – Early Cenozoic (65 Ma)

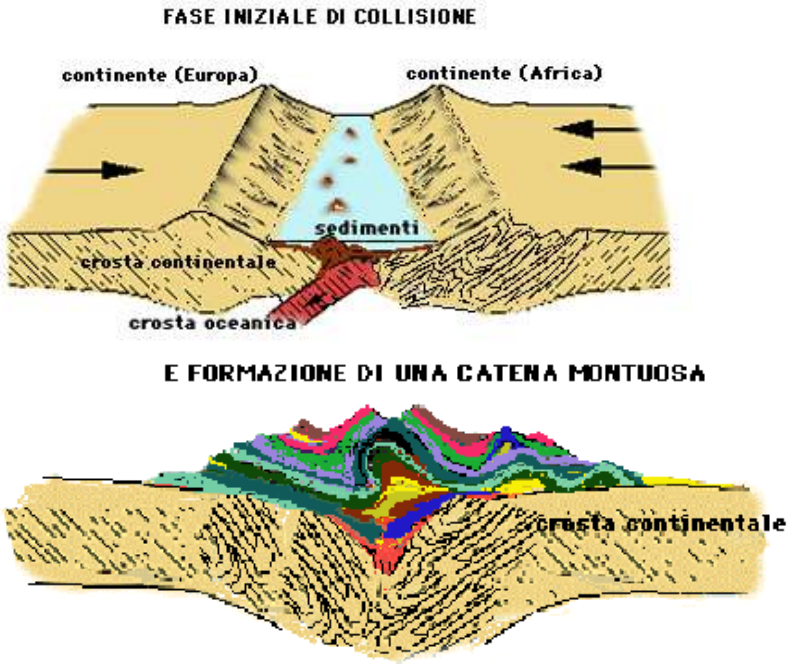


Origin of Alps

The rocks that formed the basement of the Tethys underwent a slow but continuous compression that emerged from the water of the ocean and gave rise to the system of thrust sheets and folds of the Alpine chain and the other mountains ranging from the north African Atlas, through the Pyrennes and Alps.

ERA	PERIODO	EPOCA	MILIONI di anni fa
CENOZOICO	QUATERNARIO	OLOCENE	0,01
		PLEISTOCENE	1,8
	TERZIARIO	PLIOCENE	5
		MIOCENE	26
		OLIGOCENE	37
		EOCENE	53
		PALEOCENE	65
MESOZOICO	CRETACEO		144
	GIURASSICO		213
	TRIASSICO		260
PALEOZOICO	PERMIANO		286
	CARBONIFERO		360
	DEVONIANO		408
	SILURIANO		438
	ORDOVICIANO		505
	CAMBRIANO		540
PROTEROZOICO			2500
ARCHEANO			

Starting from Cretaceous (140-66 m.a.) Europe and Africa changed direction and started to collide. The sediments deposited in the ocean between them were split and overlapped, part went deep and part was lifted on the continetal platforms.



Evolution of the Adriatic area

Upper Oligocene – Lower Miocene (25 - 18 Ma)

Rotation of the Blocco Sardo-Corso

From about 25 Ma, an ocean basin formed (Algerian-Provence basin) with the rotation of the Sardo-Corso block (which today includes Corsica and Sardinia).

ERA	PERIODO	EPOCA	MILIONI di anni fa
CENOZOICO	QUATERNARIO	OLOCENE	0,01
		PLEISTOCENE	1,8
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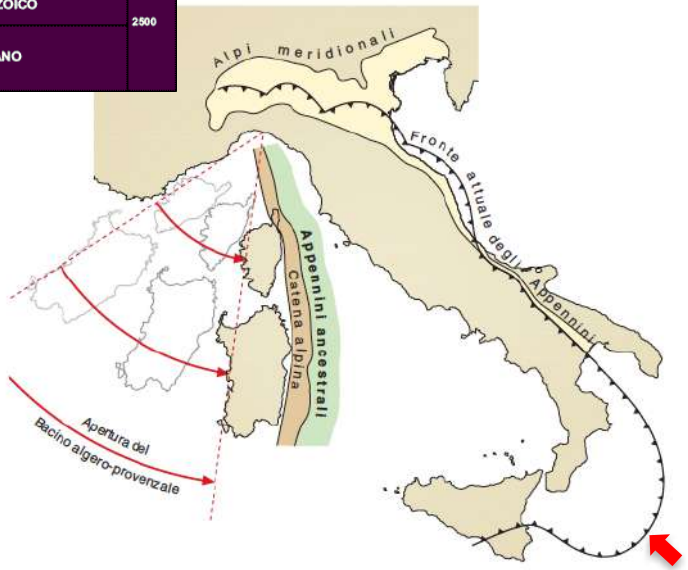
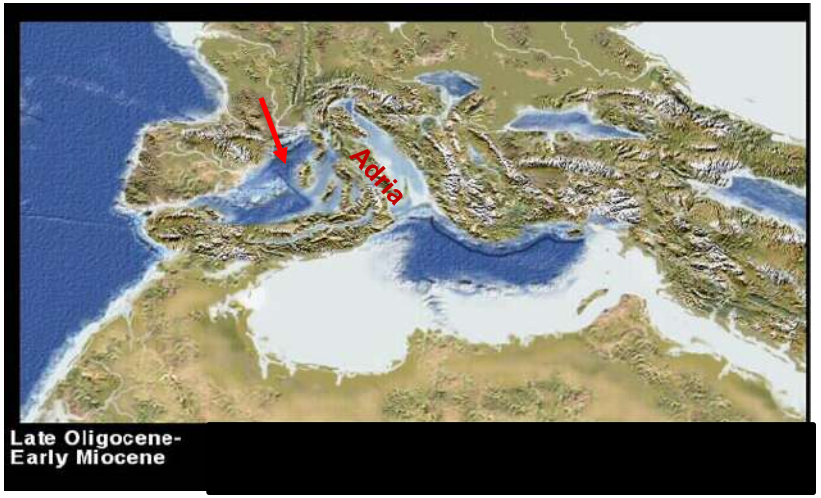
	CAMBRIANO		540
PROTEROZOICO			2500
ARCHEANO			





Apennines origin

The rotation toward south-east of the Sardo-Corso block, gave origin to the Apennine chain.

Evolution of the Adriatic area

Messinian salinity crisis – Upper Miocene (~7 Ma)

ERA	PERIODO	EPOCA	MILIONI di anni fa
CENOZOICO	QUATERNARIO	OLOCENE	0,01
		PLEISTOCENE	1,8
	TERZIARIO	PLIOCENE	5
		MIOCENE	24
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		PALEOCENE	65
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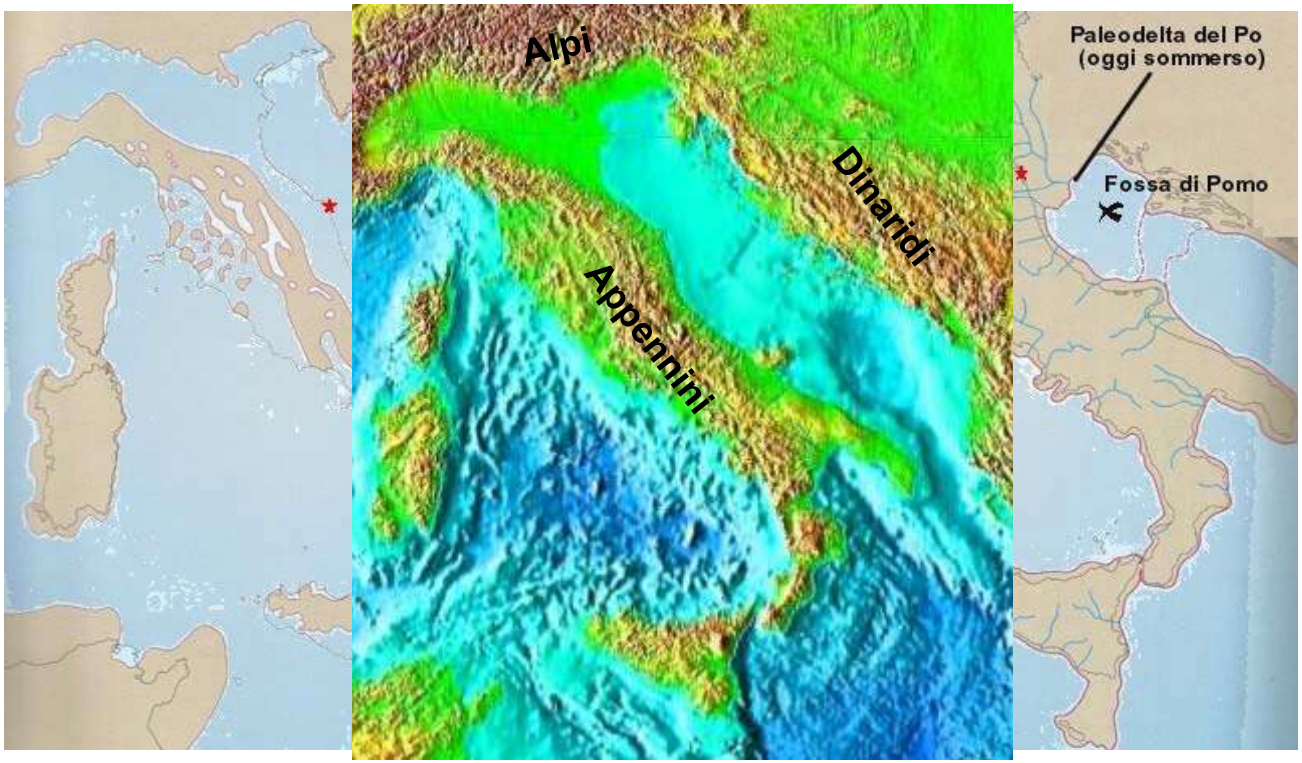
	CAMBRIANO		540
PROTEROZOICO			2500
ARCHEANO			

Approximately 6.9 million years ago, the slow approach and consequent collision between European and African plates led to the closure of the Strait of Gibraltar (other causes should be sought in lowering the sea level due to a glaciation and tectonic rise of the Mediterranean area). The Mediterranean became a closed sea, subject to intense evaporation, which resulted in a lowering of the water level with the consequent emergence of large areas.
About 3.5 million years ago water began to enter the Gibraltar Strait again: 3000 meters high waterfall began filling the Mediterranean basin. Of all this, there are still enormous evaporitic sequences, especially Messianic chalk, emerging from Sicily to Monferrato.

Evolution of the Adriatic area

Pliocene – Pleistocene (5 – 1.8 Ma)



ERA	PERIODO	EPOCA	MILIONI di anni fa
CENOZOICO	QUATERNARIO	OLOCENE	0,01
		PLEISTOCENE	1,8
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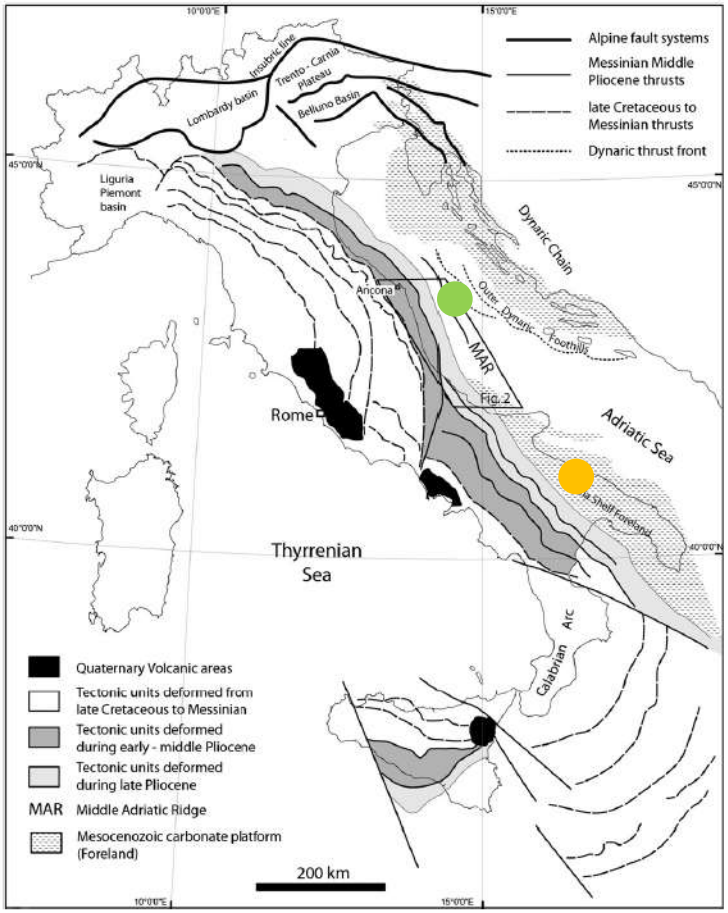
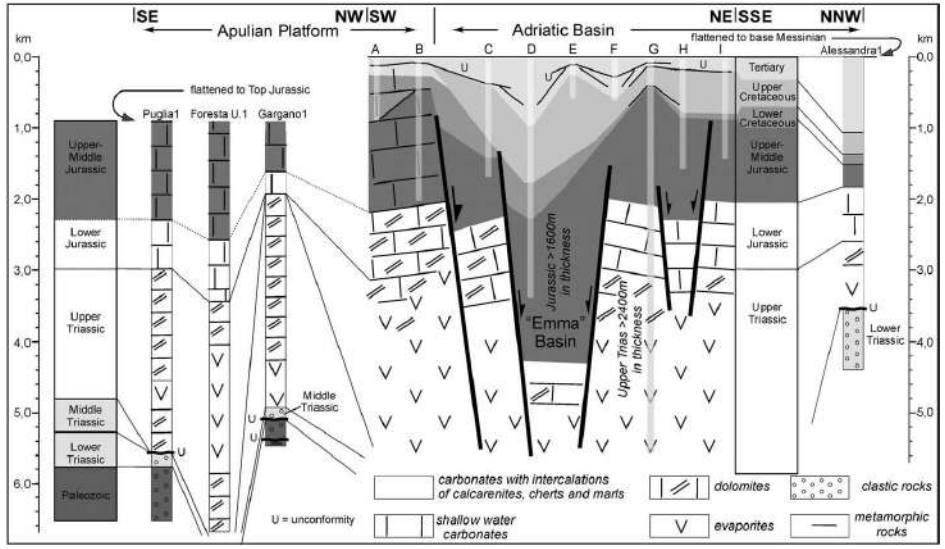
	ORDOVICIANO		505
	CAMBRIANO		540
PROTEROZOICO			2500
ARCHEANO			

Above, on the left, the Adriatic area in Pliocene time. Sea level was about 100 meters higher than the present level, Italy was similar to a large archipelago. To the right, Italy in the Pleistocene age; the sea level was 90-100 meters lower than the current one. The Padano plain extended to the south of Ancona (indicated in red) and the river Po flowed into the current Fossa del Pomo, now filled with sediments.

STRATIGRAPHY OF THE APULIAN PLATFORM AND ADRIATIC BASIN
(calibrated from wellbore data)

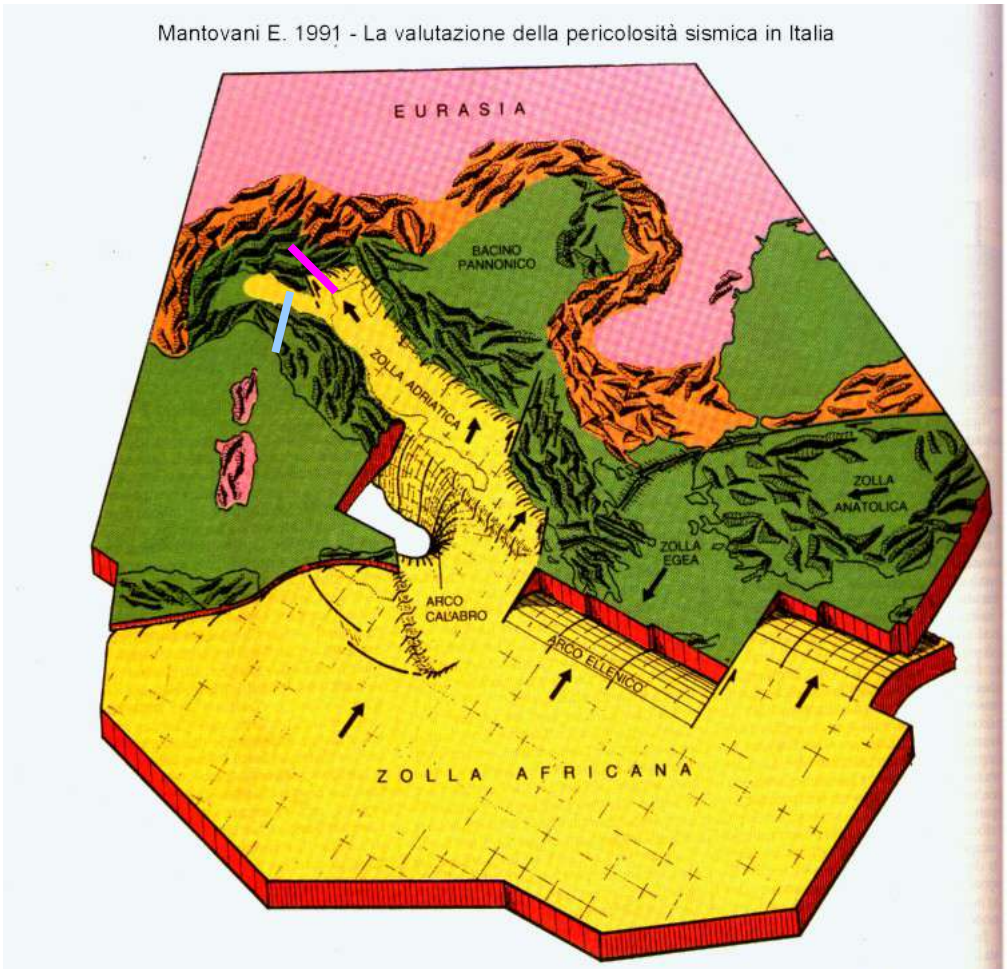


(Casero e Bigi, 2013)

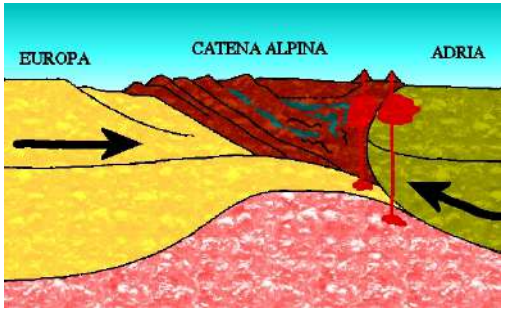


(Scisciani & Calamita, 2009)

PLATE MARGINS CONFIGURATION IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN



1)



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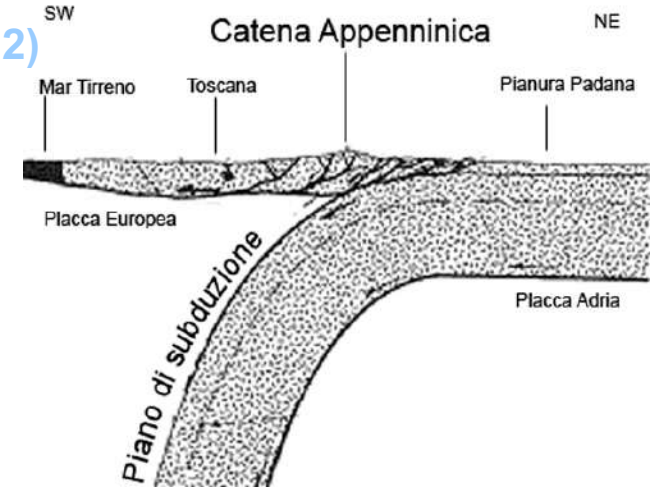
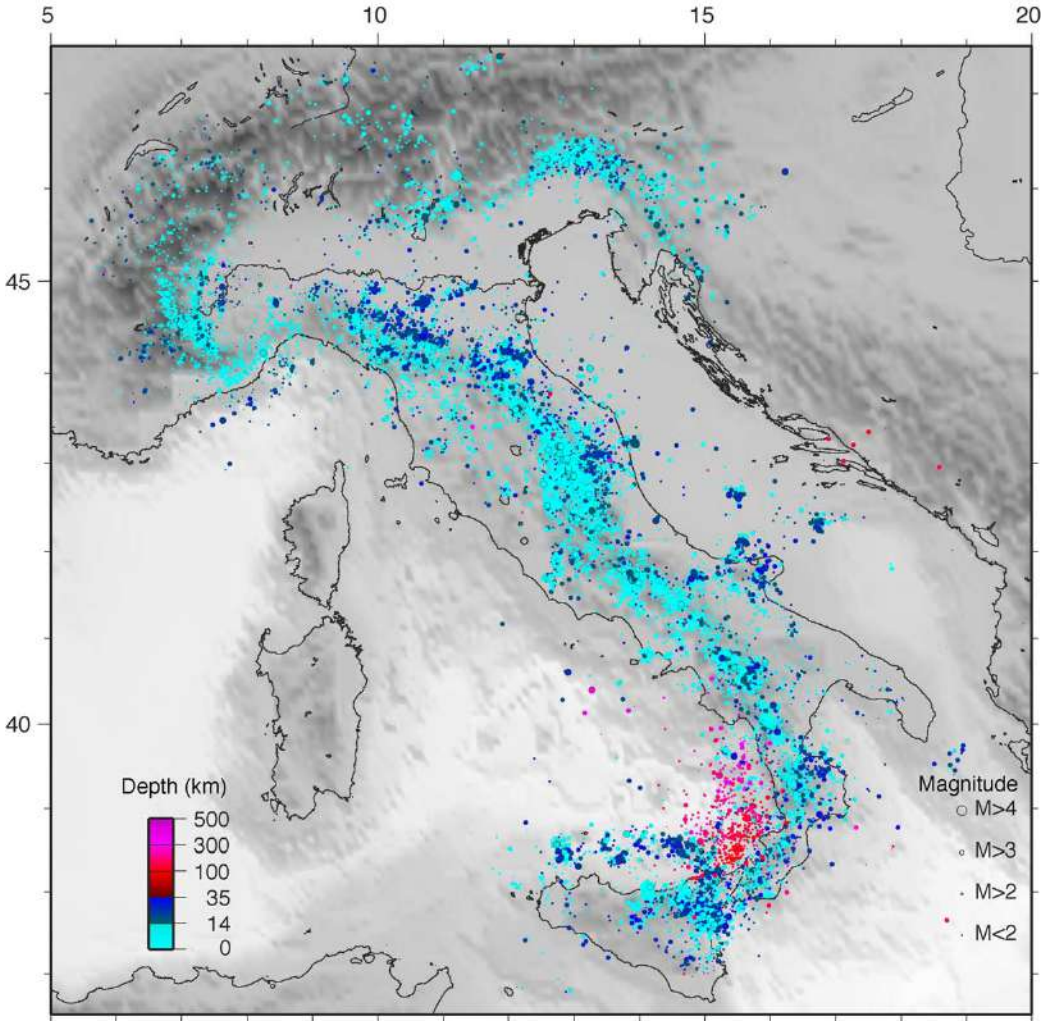


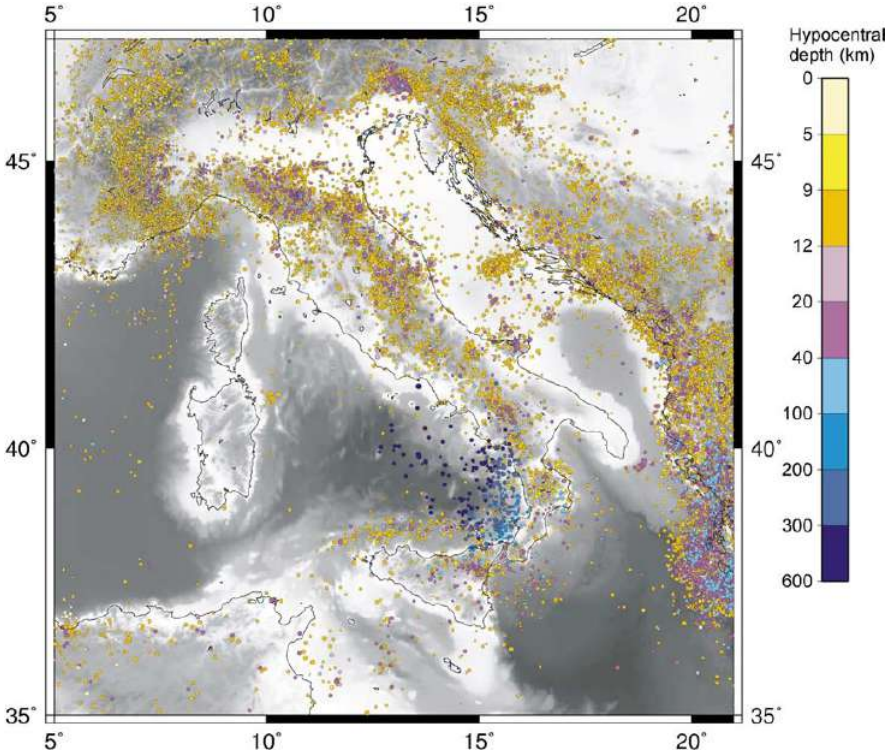
EARTHQUAKES LOCATIONS LIMIT THE BORDER OF THE ADRIA PLATE



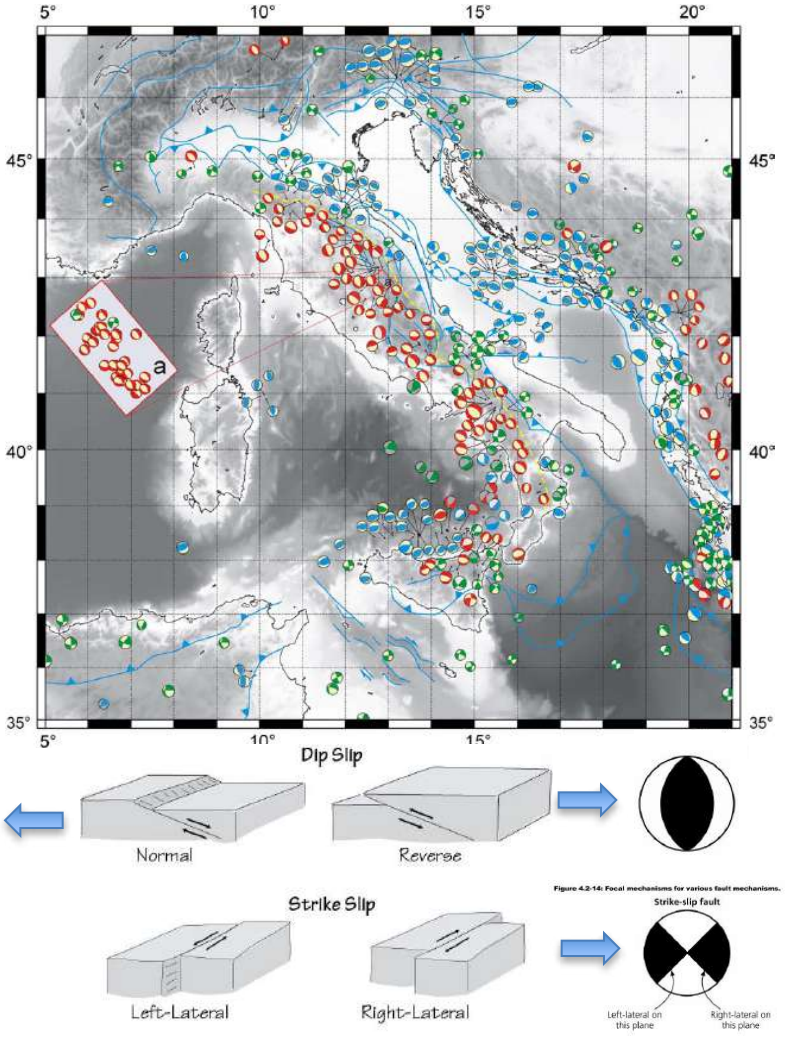
(Chiarabba et al., 2005)

SEISMICITY OF THE ADRIATIC REGION

Hypocentral depth (1977 -2007)

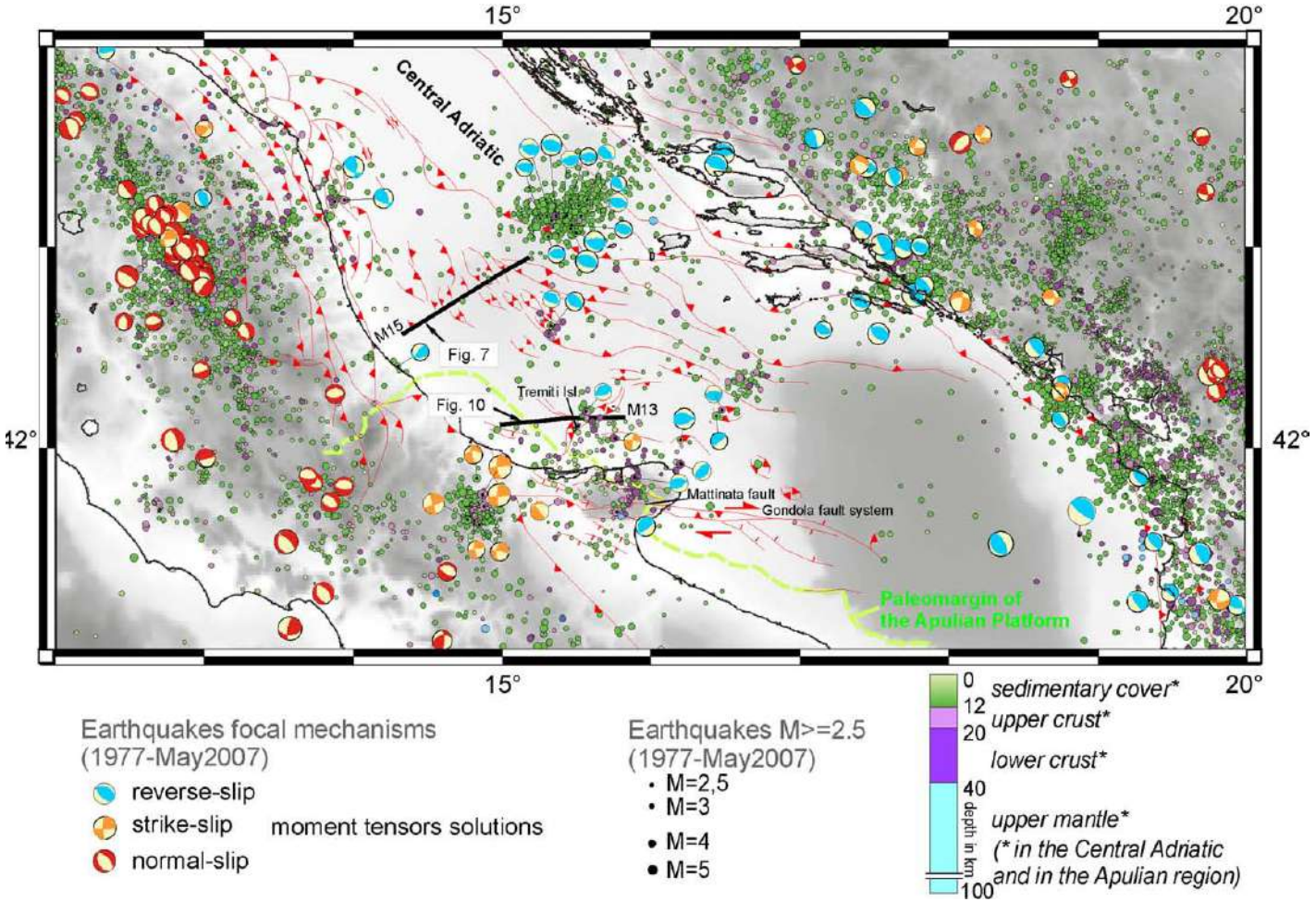


Focal mechanisms

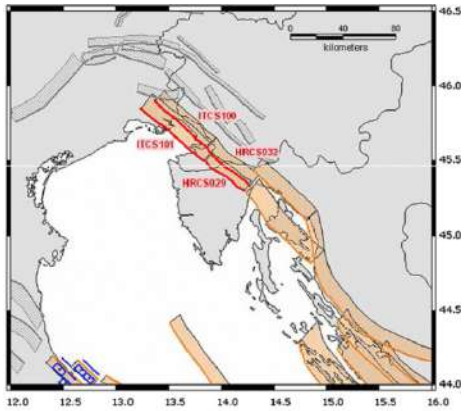


Scisciani et al., 2009

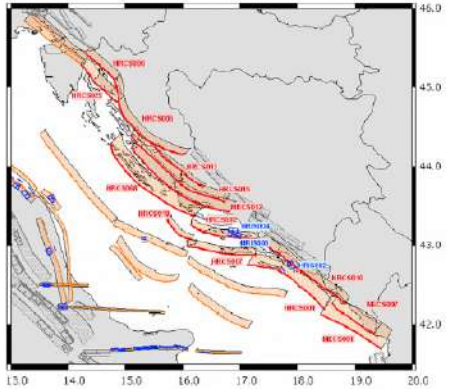
SEISMICITY OF THE ADRIATIC REGION



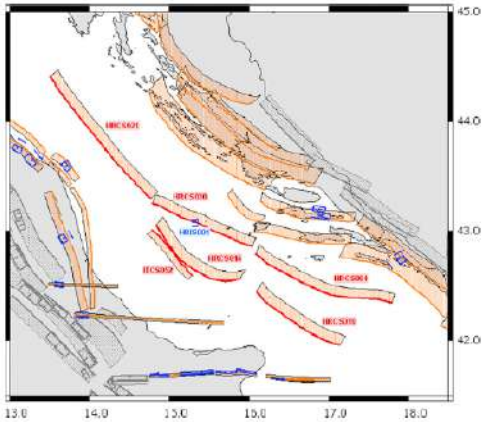
DISS INGV – Italian seismicity catalogue



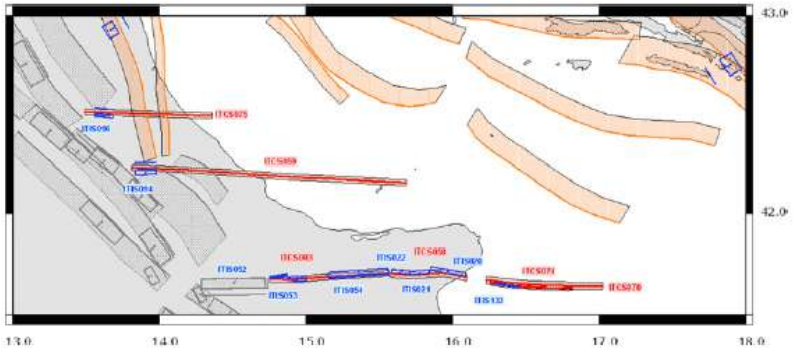
Region name	North-Eastern Adriatic
Region code	AD1
Structural setting	External Dinarides thrust belt
Principal faulting style	reverse to reverse-dextral strike slip
Largest Earthquake	14.08.1574 M_w 5.6 Lupoglav earthquake
Largest Tsunami	26.03.1511 I 2 Venice/Trieste tsunami



Region name	Eastern Adriatic
Region code	AD2
Structural setting	Internal and central part of External Dinarides thrust belt
Principal faulting style	thrusting, reverse to reverse-dextral strike slip
Largest Earthquake	06.04.1667 M_w 7.2 Dubrovnik earthquake
Largest Tsunami	06.04.1667 I 4 Dubrovnik tsunami

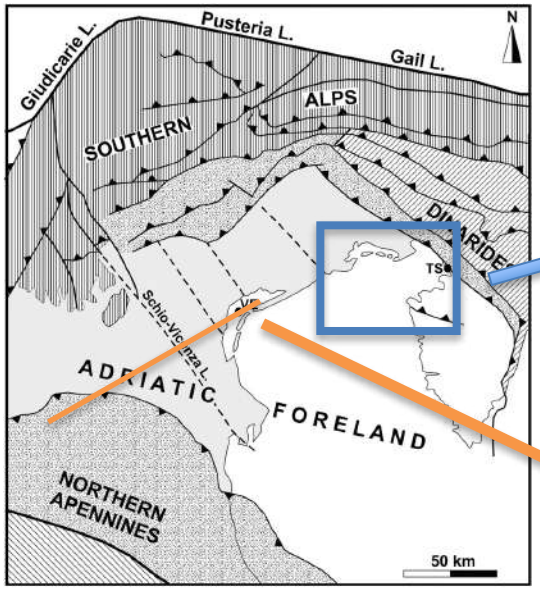


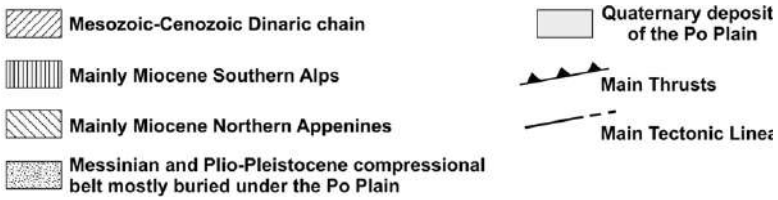
Region name	Central Adriatic
Region code	AD3
Structural setting	External parts of the External Dinarides and Apennines, Middle Adriatic
Principal faulting style	thrusting
Largest Earthquake	02.07.1844 M_w 5.6 Adriatic earthquake
Largest Tsunami	unknown



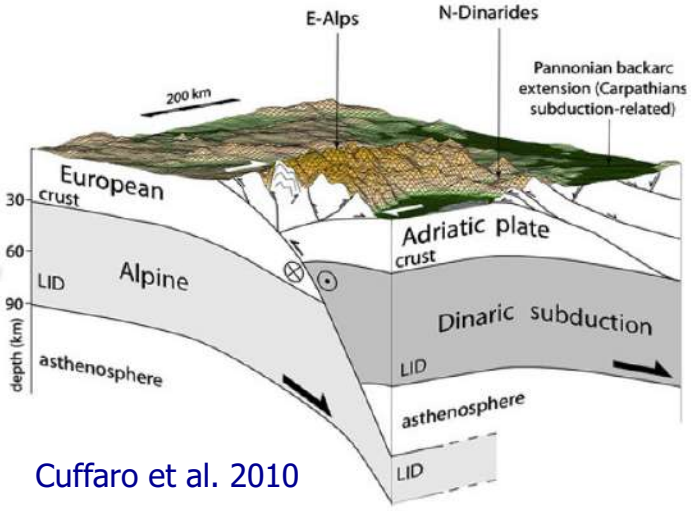
Region name	Southern Western Adriatic
Region code	AD4
Structural setting	Apulian foreland shear zone
Principal faulting style	dextral strike-slip
Largest Earthquake	30.07.1627 M_w 6.7 Gargano earthquake
Largest Tsunami	30.07.1627 I 5 Gargano tsunami

NORTHERN ADRIATIC

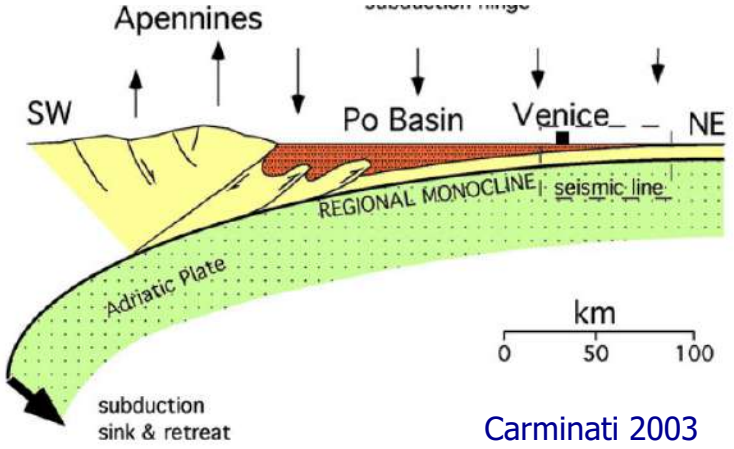




Structural map of the Northern Adriatic Sea region (modified from Castellarin et al., 2006).

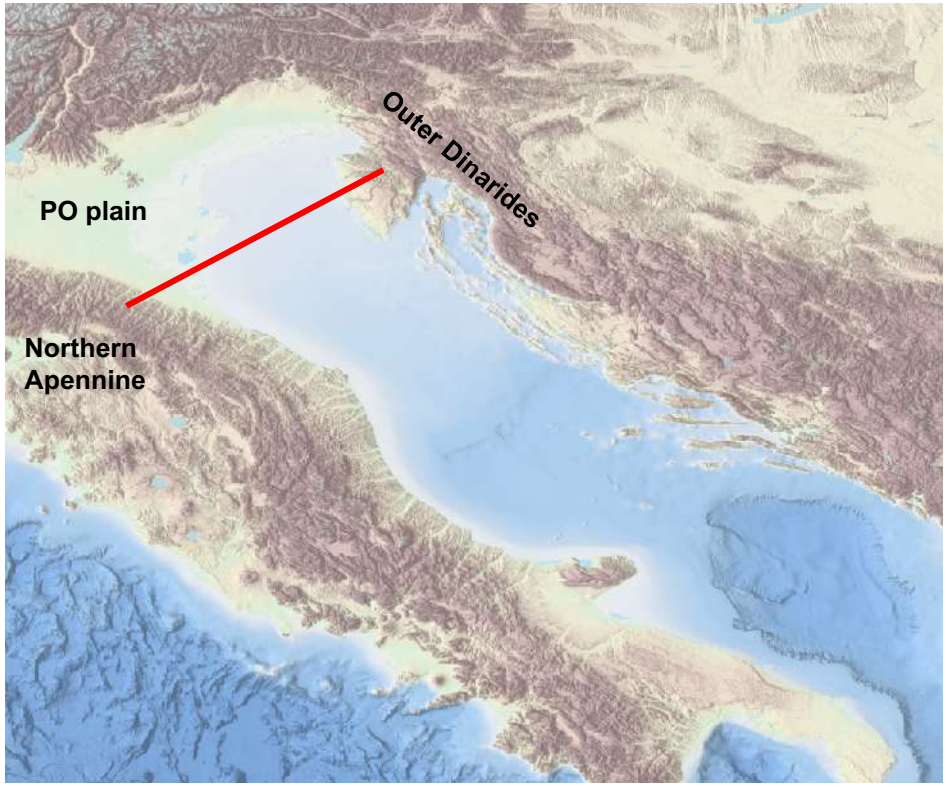


Cuffaro et al. 2010

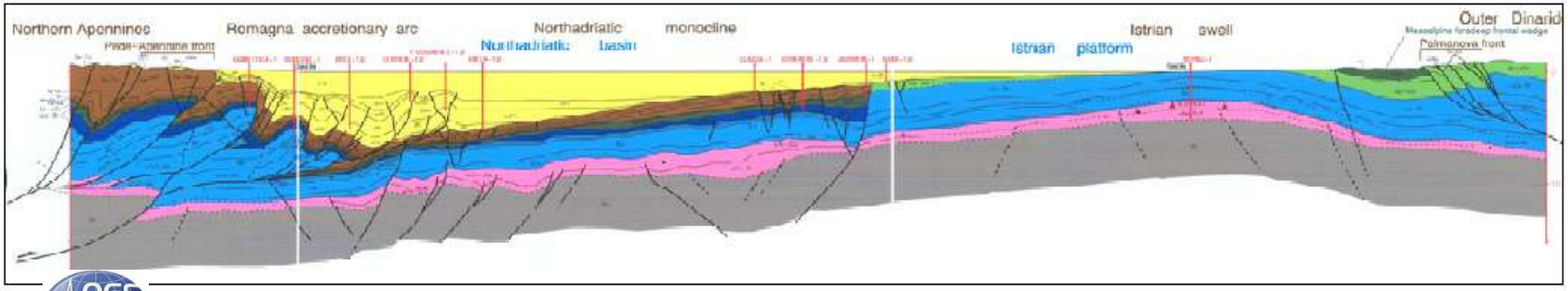


Carminati 2003

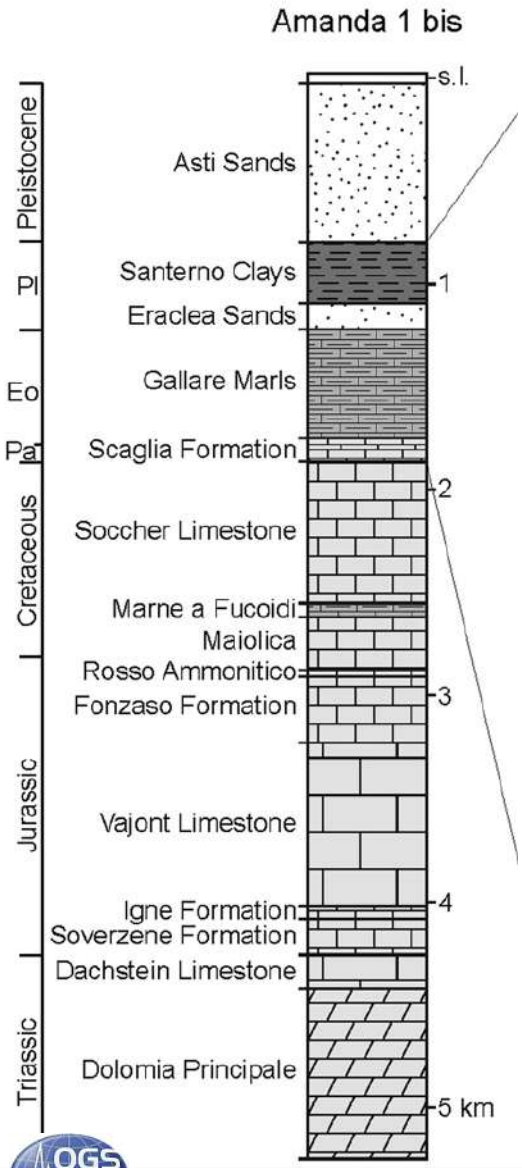
MORPHOLOGY AND PRESENT STRUCTURAL SETTING – NORTHERN ADRIATIC

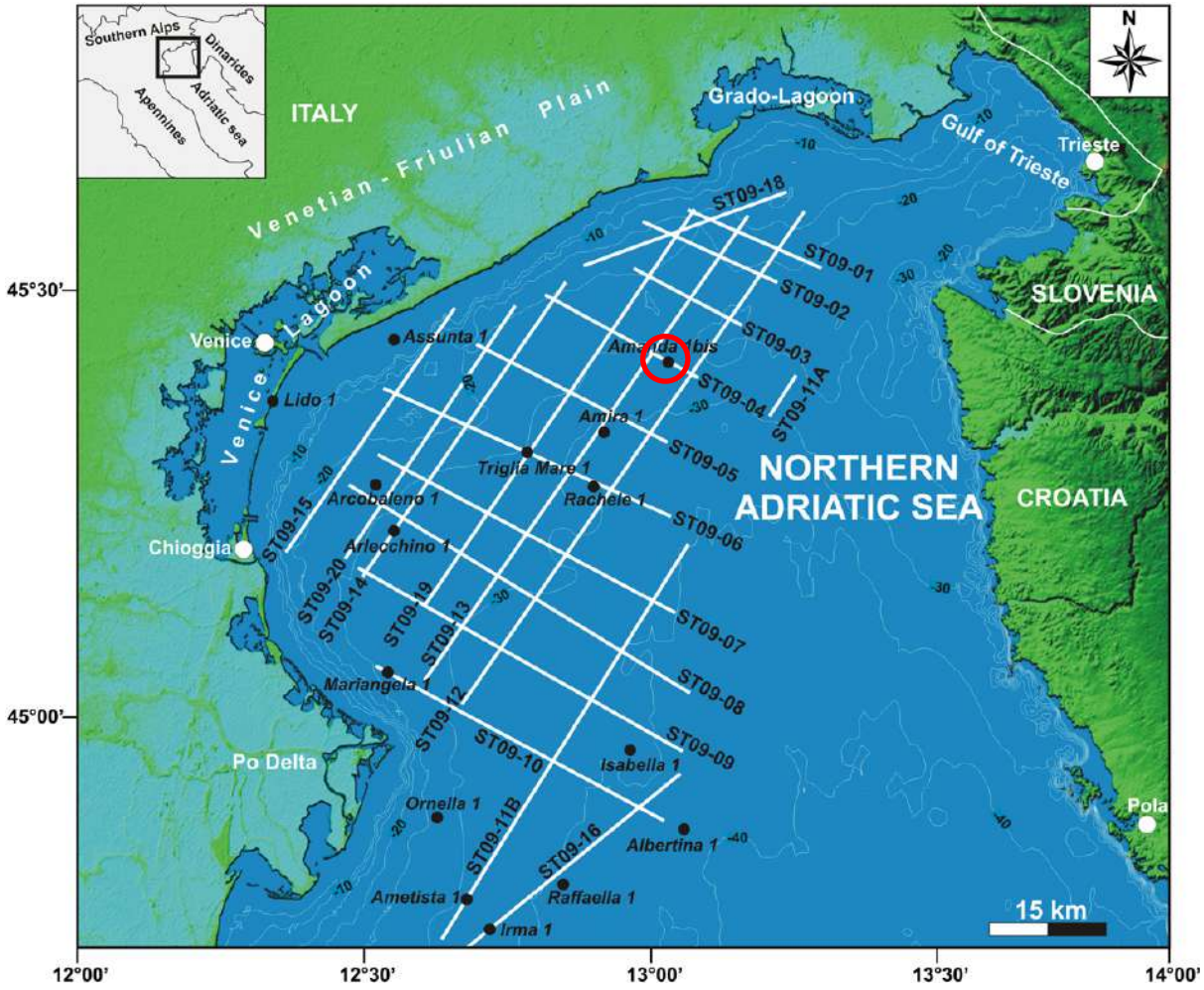


(Fantoni & Franciosi, 2010)



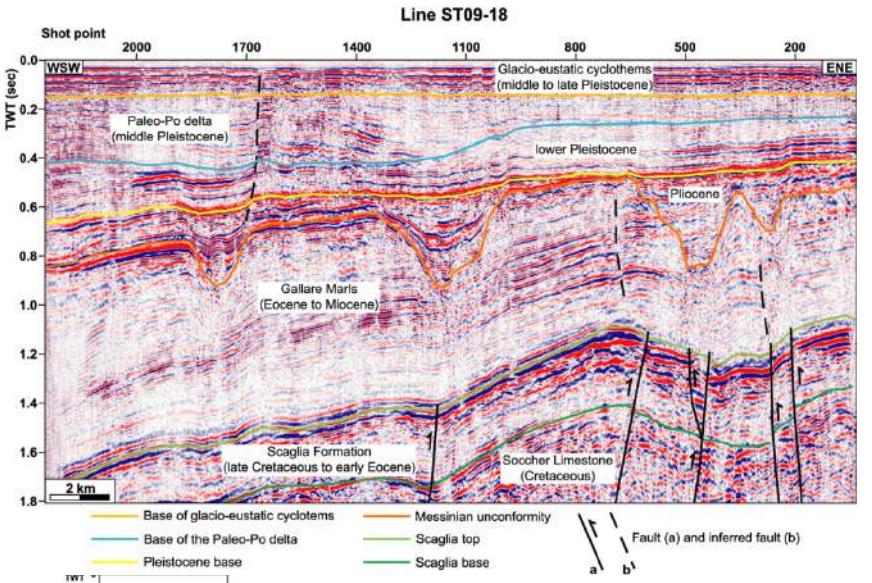
SCHEMATIC STRATIGRAPHY from AMANDA well data

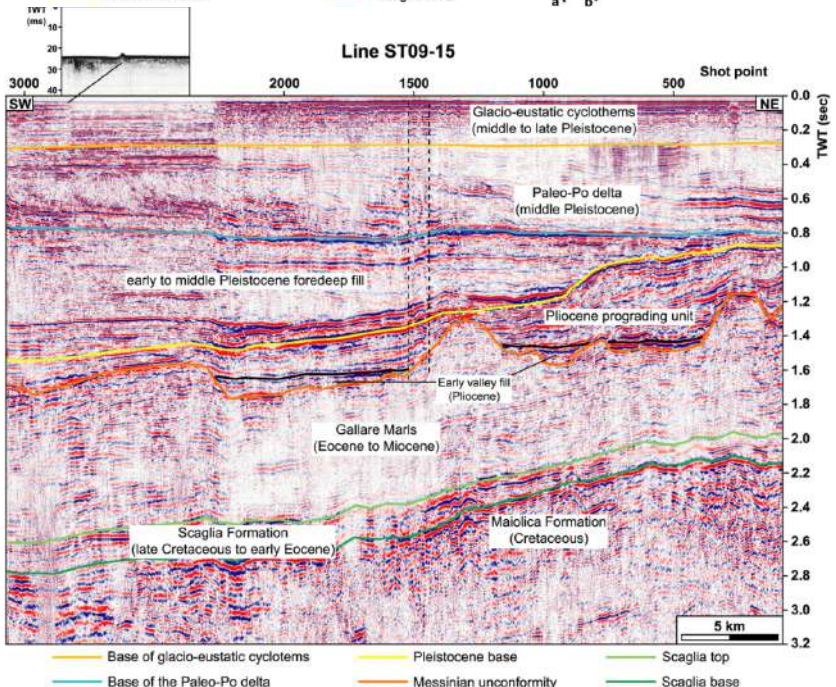


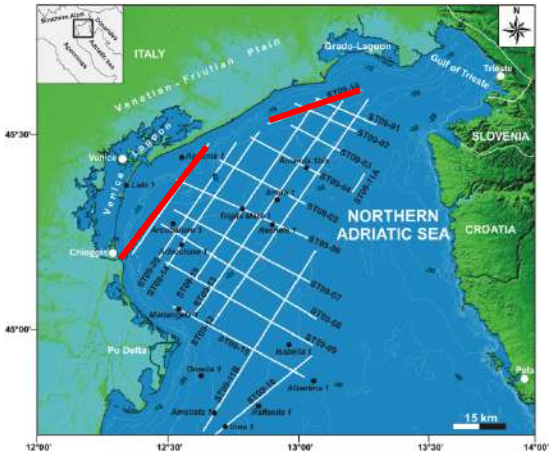


Donda et al., 2014. Deep-sourced gas seepage and methane-derived carbonates in the Northern Adriatic Sea. Basin Research (2014) 1–15, doi: 10.1111/bre.12087

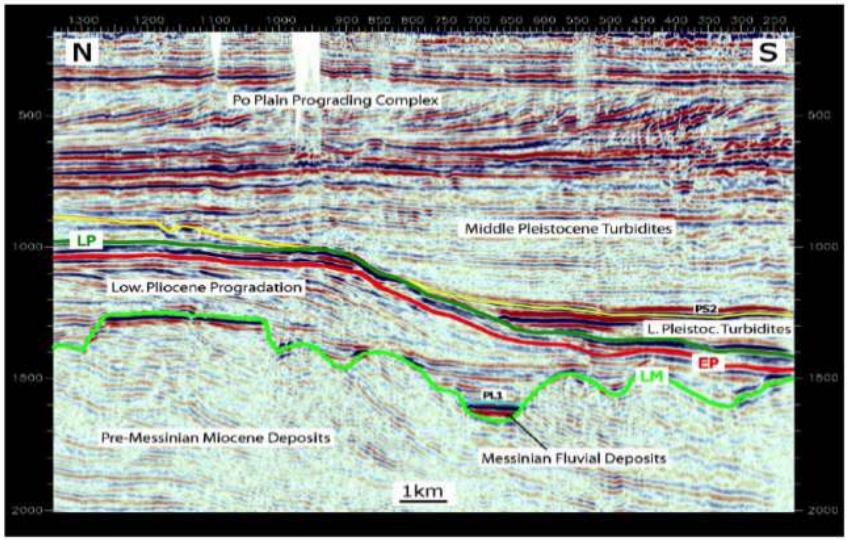
SEISMOSTRATIGRAPHY – NORTHERN ADRIATIC





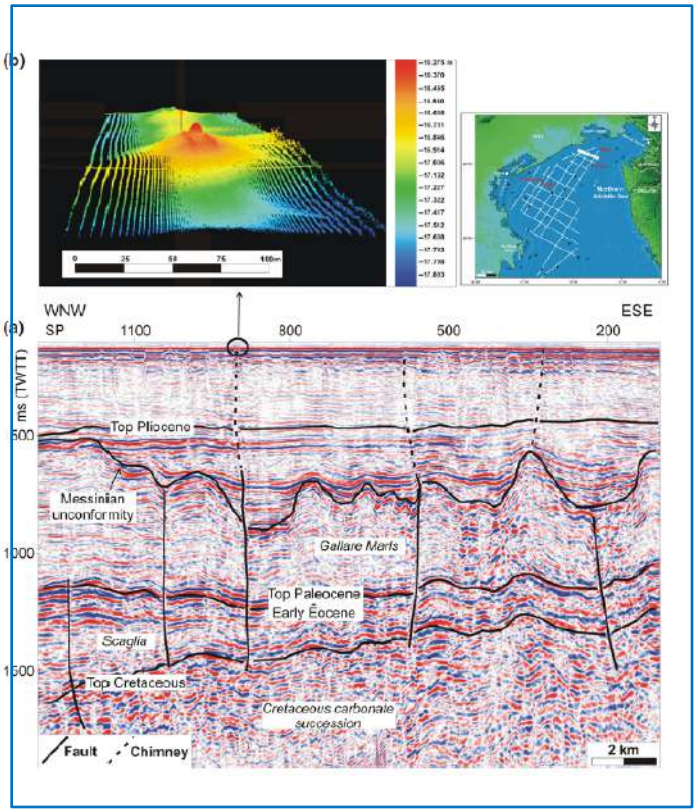


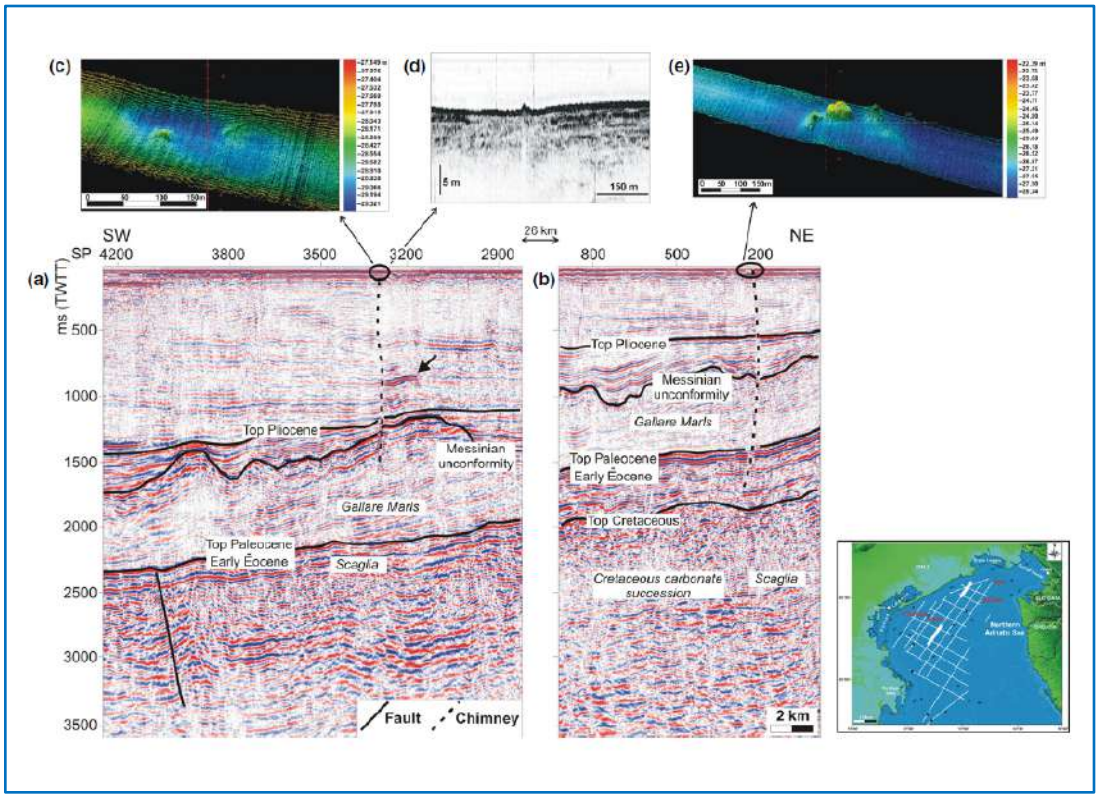
Donda et al., 2014. Deep-sourced gas seepage and methane-derived carbonates in the Northern Adriatic Sea. Basin Research (2014) 1–15, doi: 10.1111/bre.12087



Ghielmi, M., Minervini, M., Nini, C., Rogledi, S., Rossi, M., Vignolo, A., 2010. Sedimentary and tectonic evolution in the eastern Po-Plain and northern Adriatic Sea area from the Messinian to Middle Pleistocene (Italy). Rendiconti Scienze Fisiche e Naturali Accademia Lincei 21, 131e166

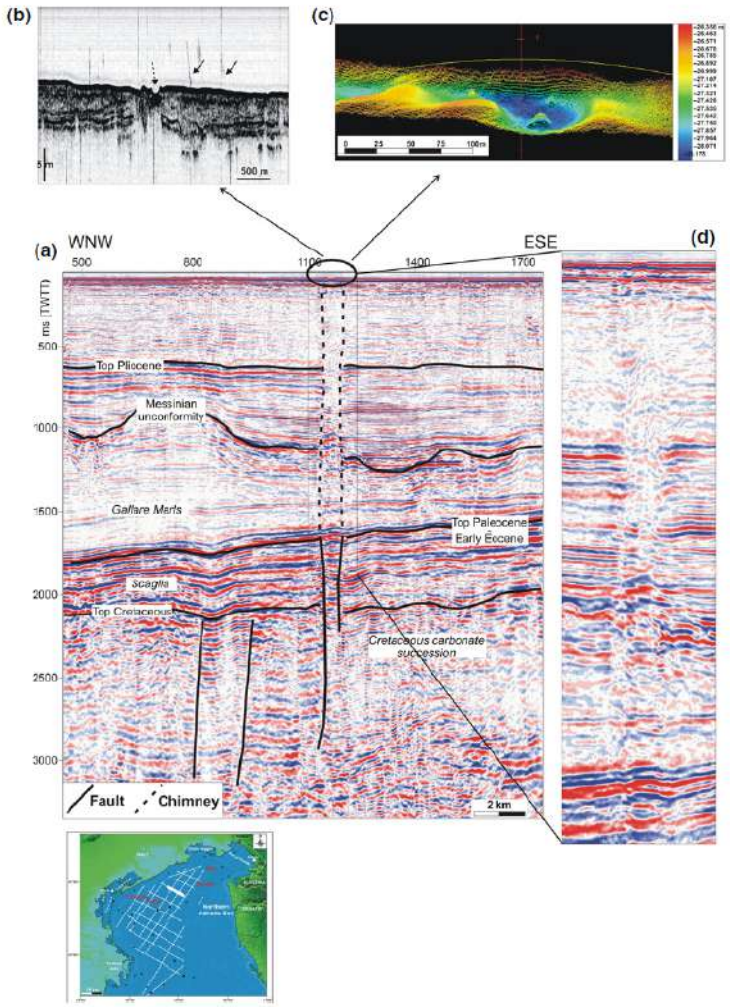
GAS SEEPS IN THE NORTHERN ADRIATIC

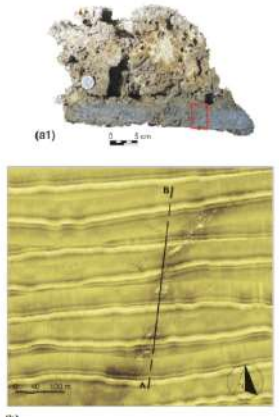


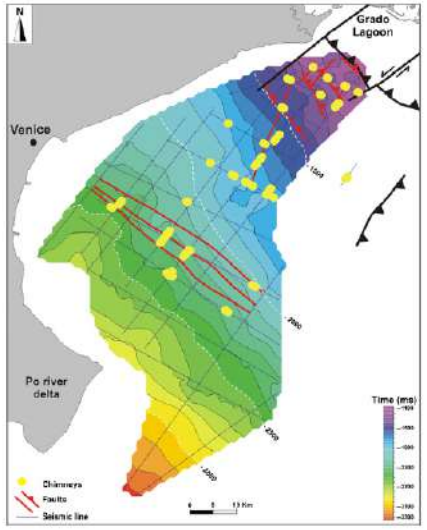


(Donda et al., 2014)

GAS SEEPS IN THE NORTHERN ADRIATIC

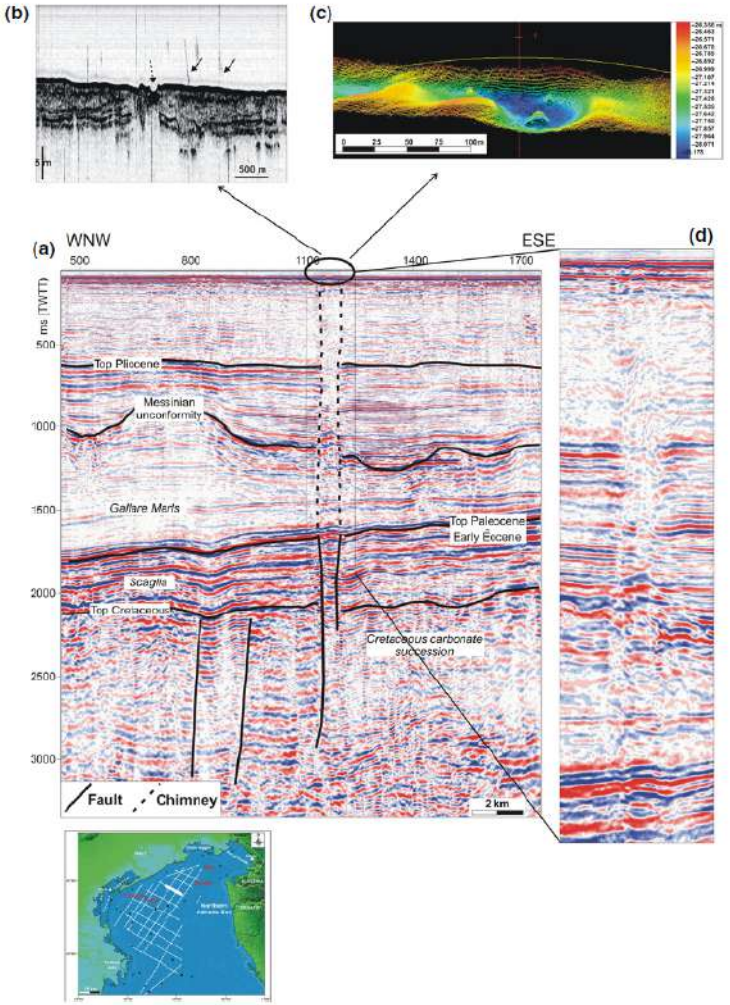


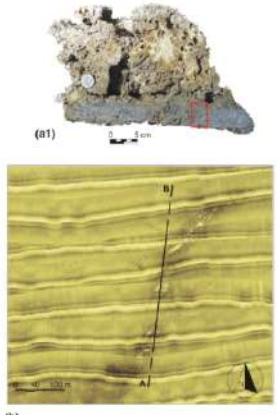


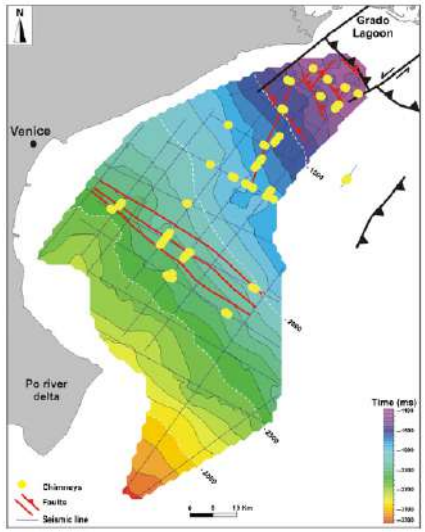


(Donda et al., 2014)

GAS SEEPS IN THE NORTHERN ADRIATIC



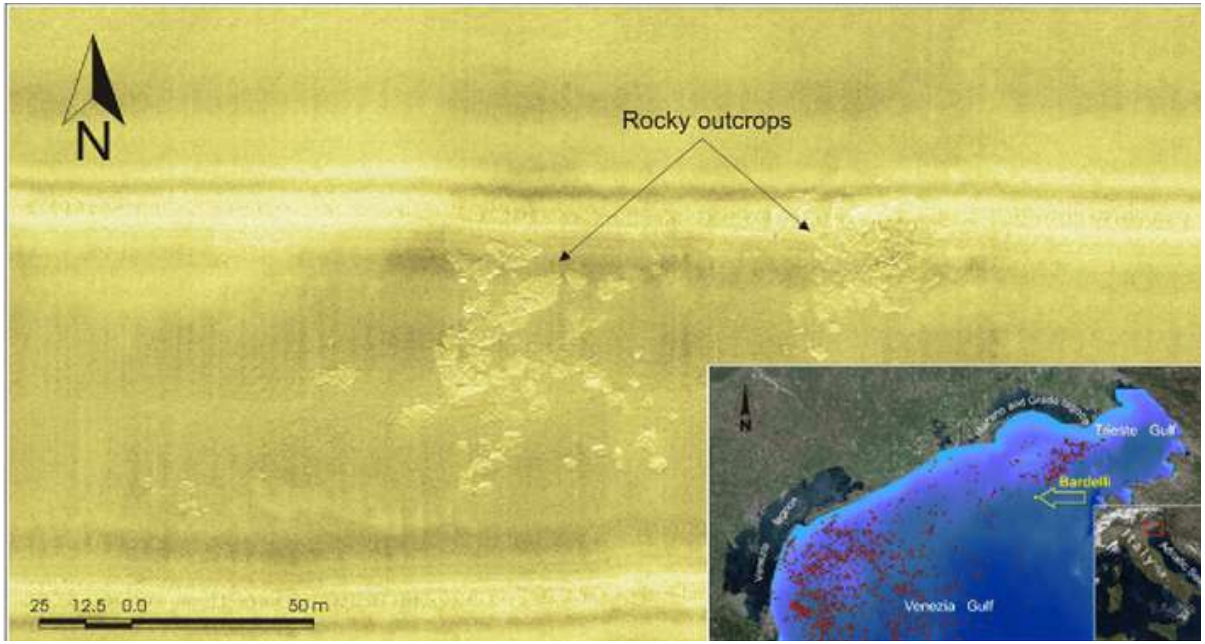




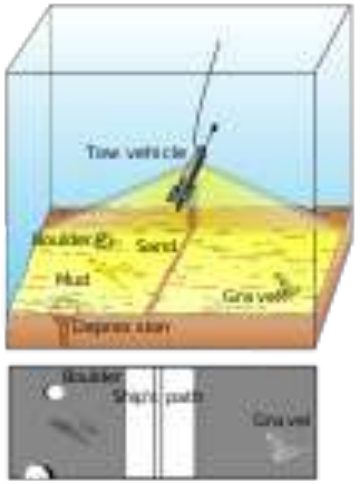
(Donda et al., 2014)

Trezze in the Northern Adriatic

Trezze, *grebeni* o *tegnue* are the names that locally, from Grado to Venice, are given to rock formations that rise from the sandy Adriatic seabed. They have a modest extension and constitute a "geological curiosity" which is not found in other parts of the Mediterranean. These "islands" of rock on sandy-muddy seabed are the ideal substrate for the establishment of sessile organisms (which must be anchored to the substrate) and thanks to the cavities and interstices present, provide shelter to the juvenile stages of many fish species. They represent a true oasis of biological wealth and biodiversity.

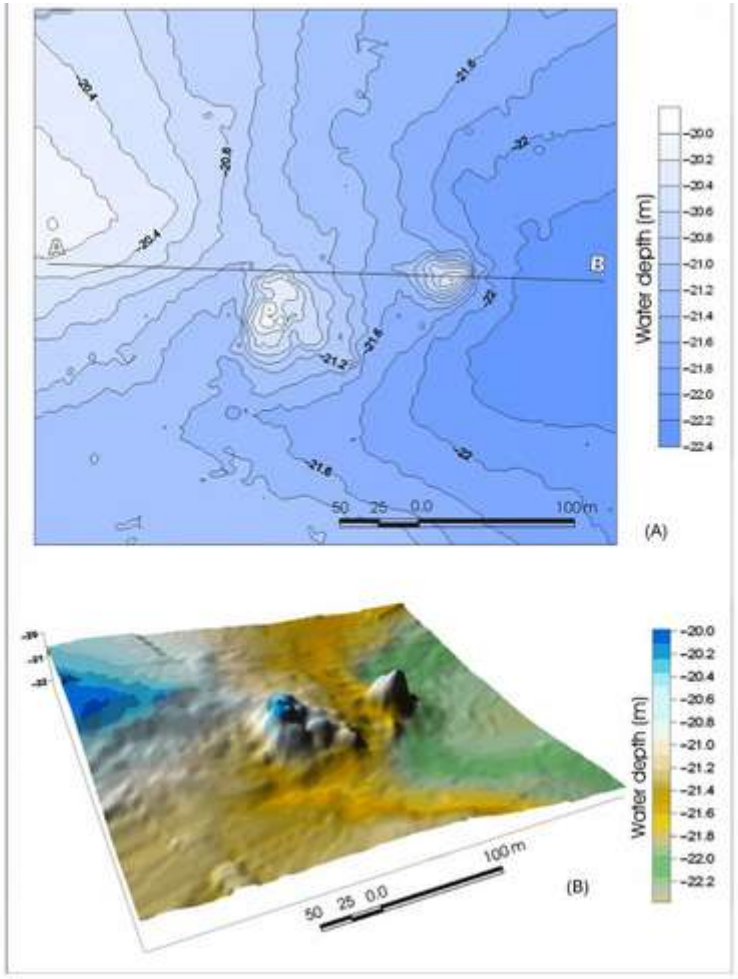


Side-scan sonar image of the seabed on a «trezza» (PhD thesis, Emiliano Gordini 2009)



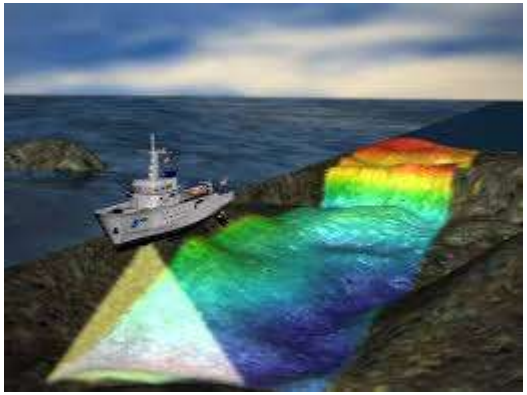
Side-scan sonar

Trezze in the Northern Adriatic



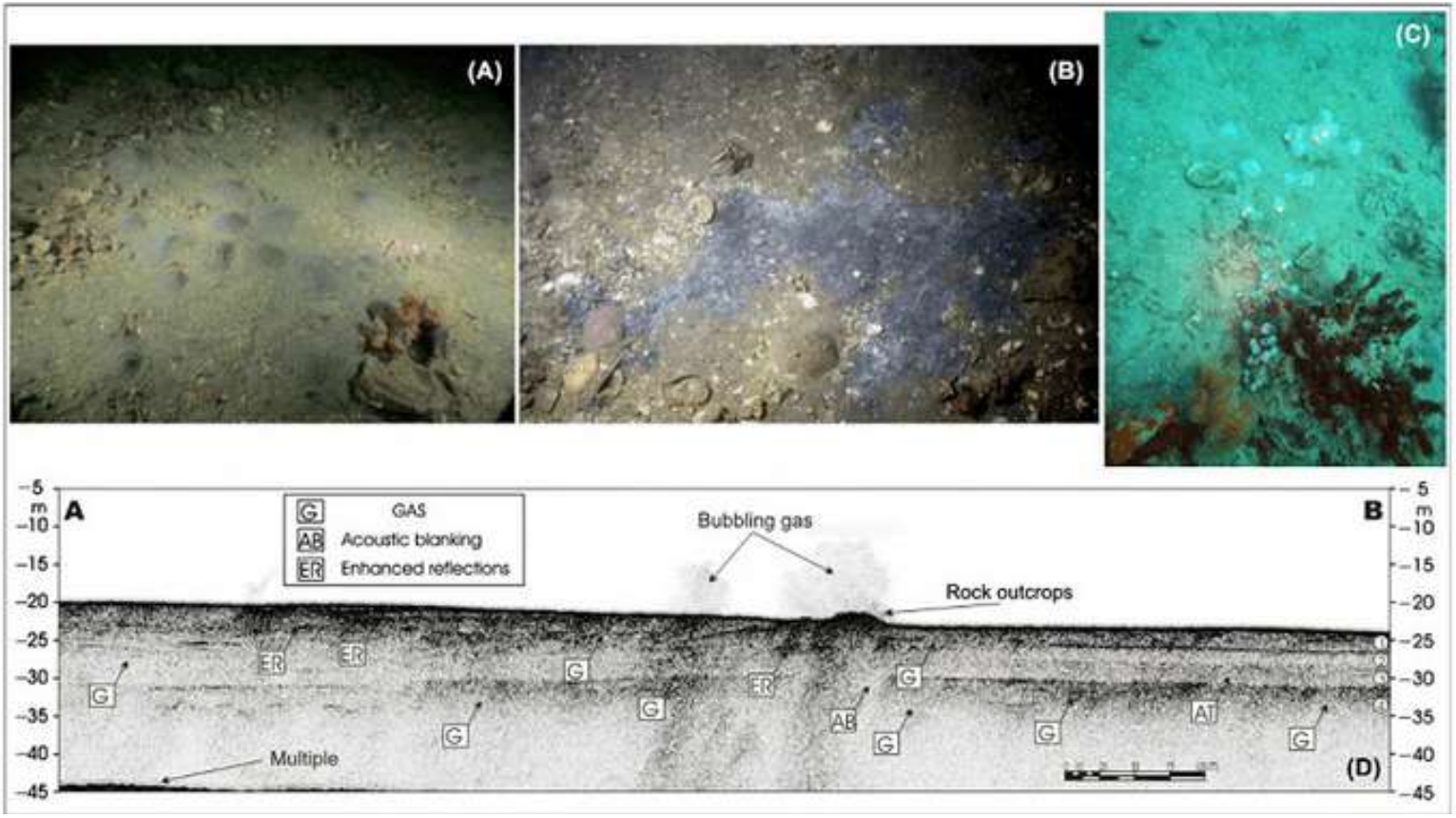
Multibeam bathymety on a «trezza» (PhD Thesis, Emiliano Gordini, 2009)

Their origin is related to processed linked to methane spills from the seabed. These rock formation have grown up as real tropical reefs by bioconstructing organisms such as calcareous alghae, madrepores, briozoas.. The calcareous skeletons of these organisms, stratifying one over the other, gave birth to the current outcrops that represent the coral reefs of the northern Adriatic.



Mutlibeam echosounder

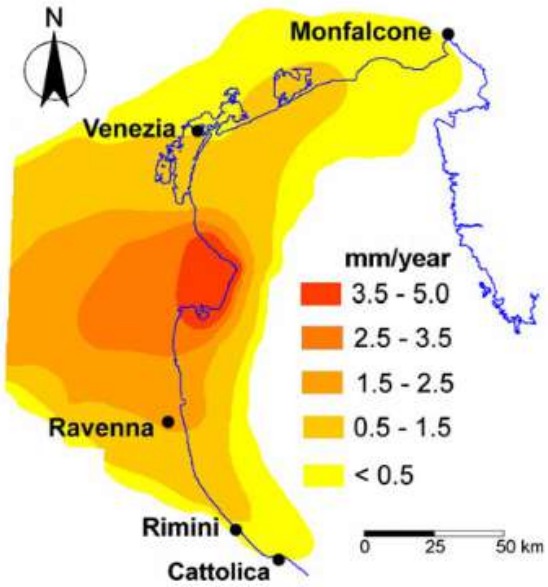
Trezze in the Northern Adriatic



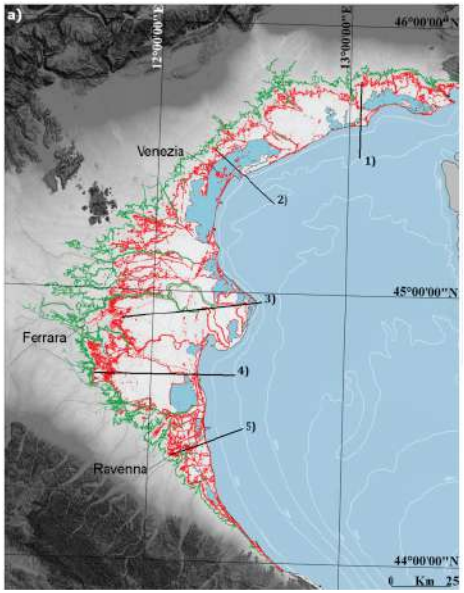
Affioramento sul fondo del mare dovuto ad una trezza, visualizzato con sismica ad altissima risoluzione dal sub-bottom chirp (Tesi Dottorato, Emiliano Gordini 2009)

SUBSIDENCE IN THE NORTHERN ADRIATIC

As a consequence of climate change and human-induced land subsidence, coastal zones are directly impacted by sea-level rise. Natural component of land subsidence is tectonic activity, glacial isostatic adjustment and sediment compaction. The anthropogenic component is a consequence of the land use and soil exploitation (i.e. pumping and gas extraction). During next decades, the combined effects of land subsidence and of the sea-level rise in consequence of climate change are expected to enhance the shoreline instability, leading to a further retreat.



Recent natural land subsidence in the northern Adriatic coastal area (after Gambolati and Teatini 1998)

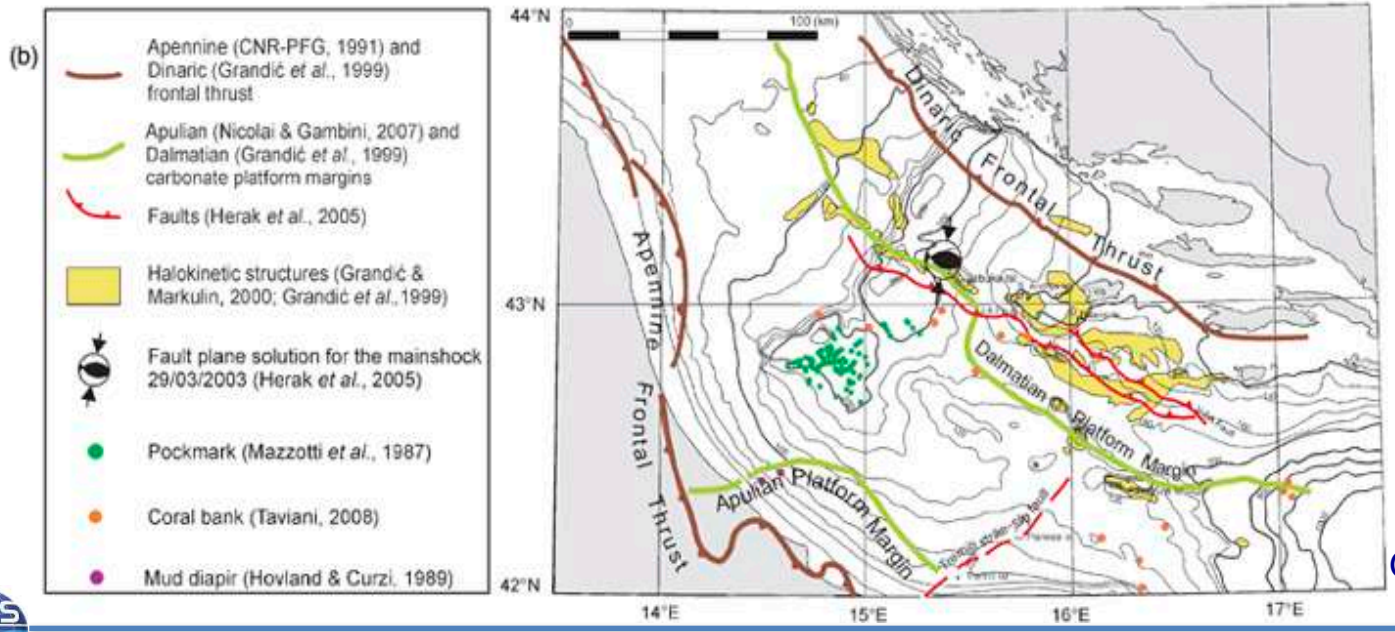


In the map, the limits of marine ingression expected for 2100 for the Rahmstorf scenarios (2007, red line) and the 5 m contour line (in green)

Area	IPCC 2013 AR5-8.5 min			IPCC 2013 AR5-8.5 max			Rahmstorf 2007 max scenario					
	km²	α (°)	distance (m)	km²	α (°)	distance (m)	km²	distance (m)	α (°)	slope max		slop
										marine	terrestrial	mar
North Adriatic	4616.7	0.51	59,132.0	4957.6	0.50	60,733.3	5451.7	61,280.4	0.49	0.79	0.01	0.24

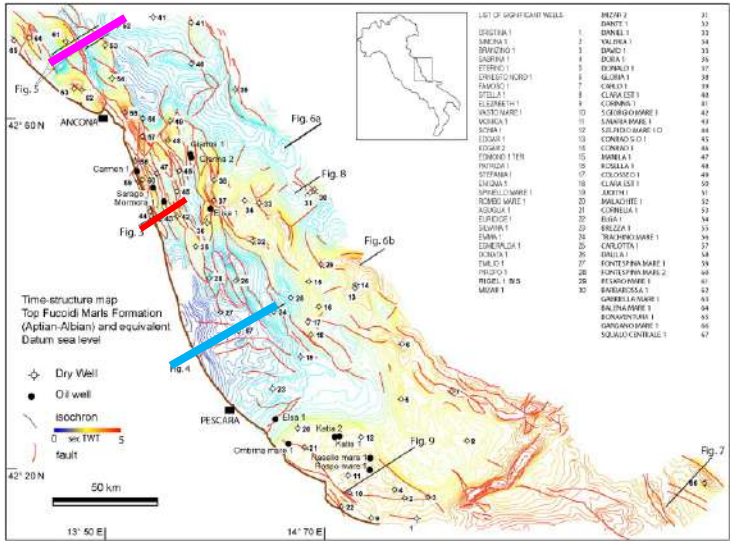
CENTRAL ADRIATIC
Structural setting

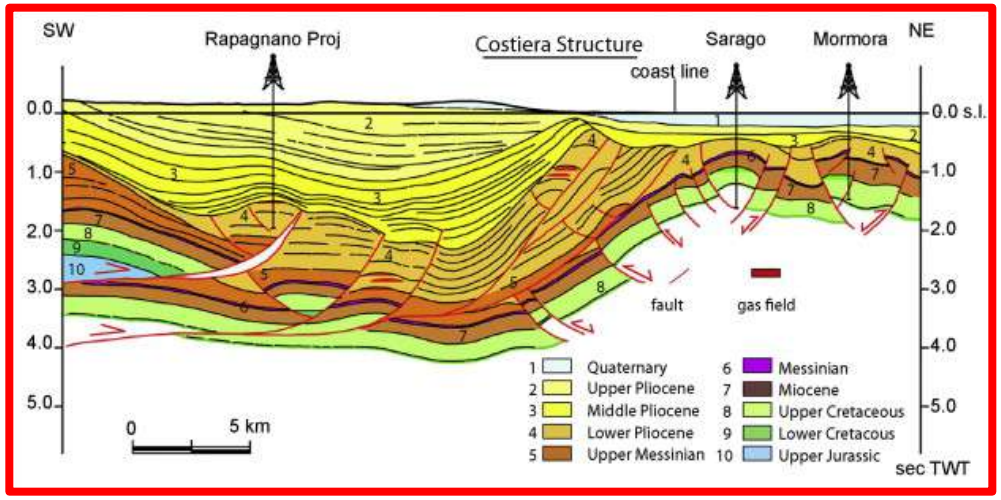
3 main deformation phases:
- extensional in the late Jurassic
- contractional/transtensional in the late Cretaceous
- compressional in the middle-late Pliocene and re-activation of pre-existing tectonic features

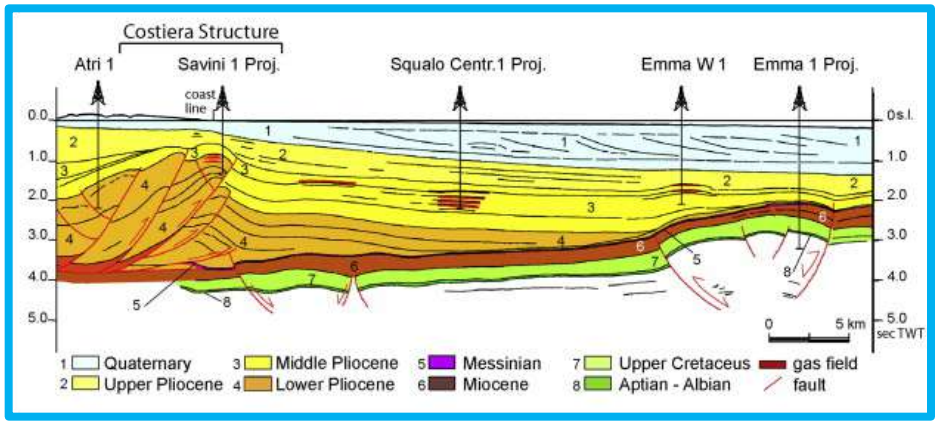


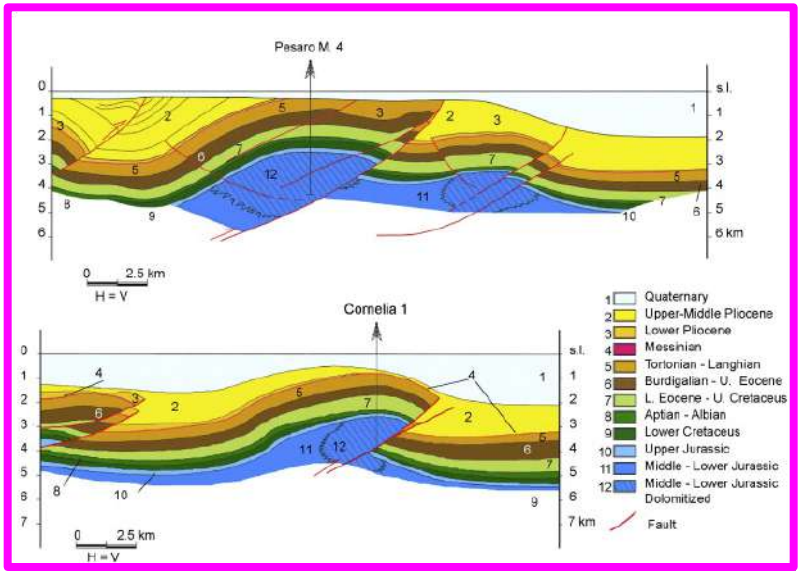
Geletti et al., 2008

CENTRAL ADRIATIC – Tectonic style



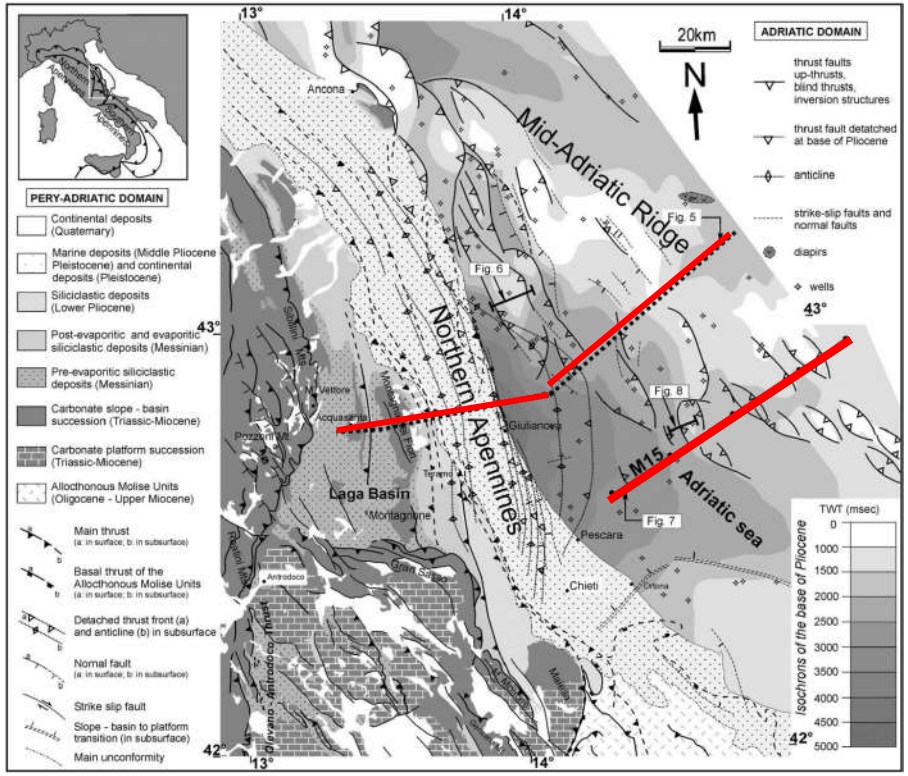


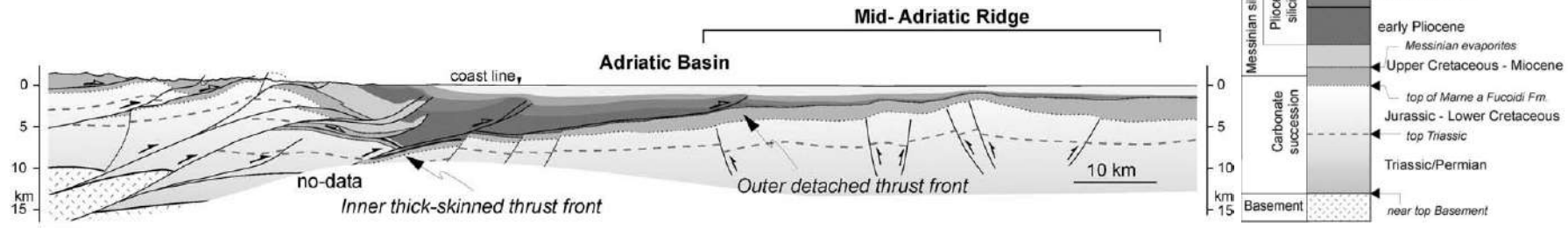




(Casero e Bigi, 2013)

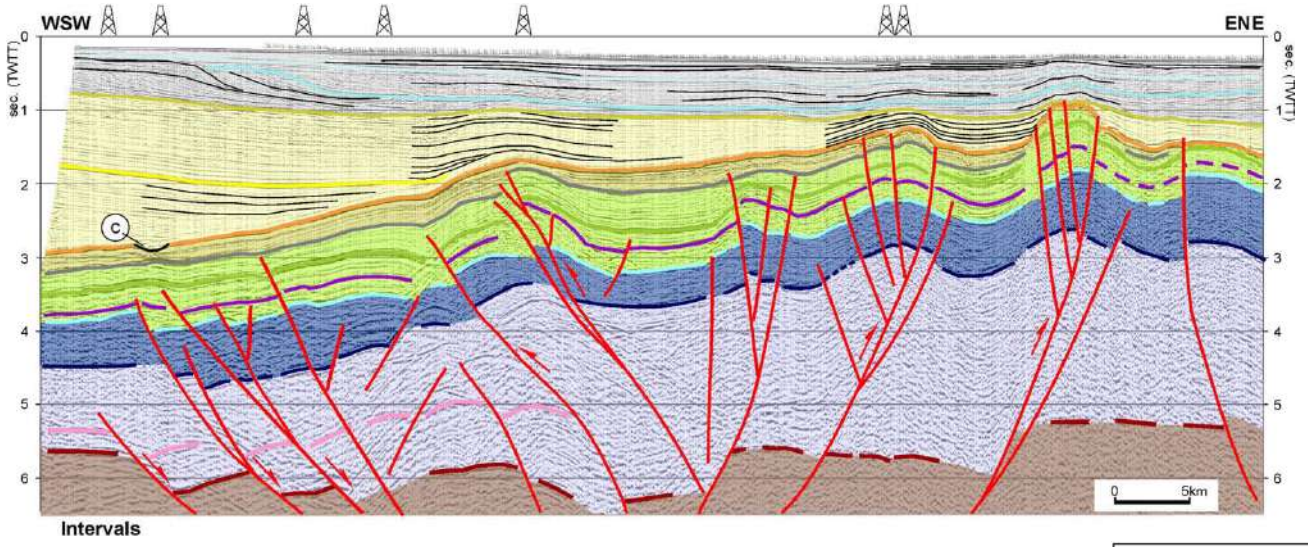
CENTRAL ADRIATIC
Mid-Adriatic Ridge

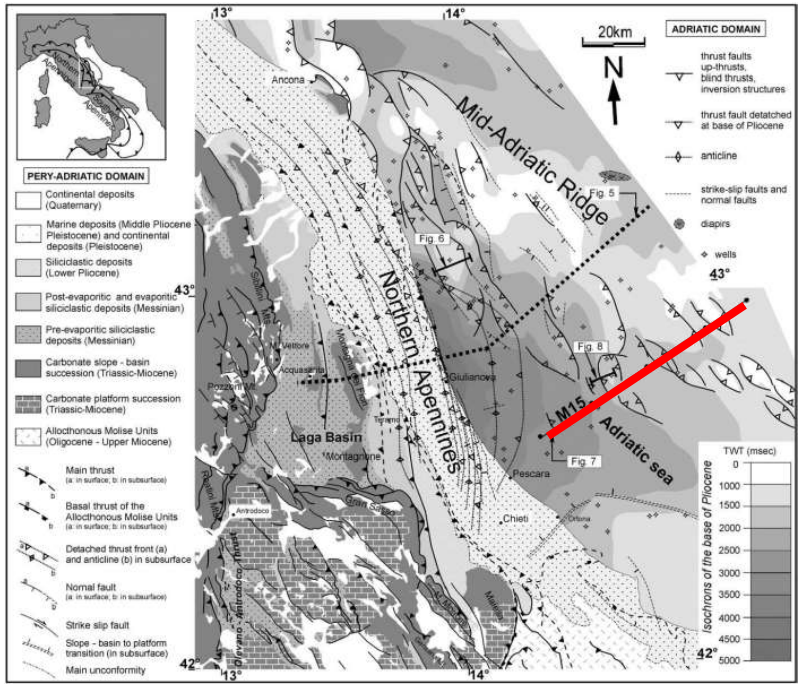




CENTRAL ADRIATIC

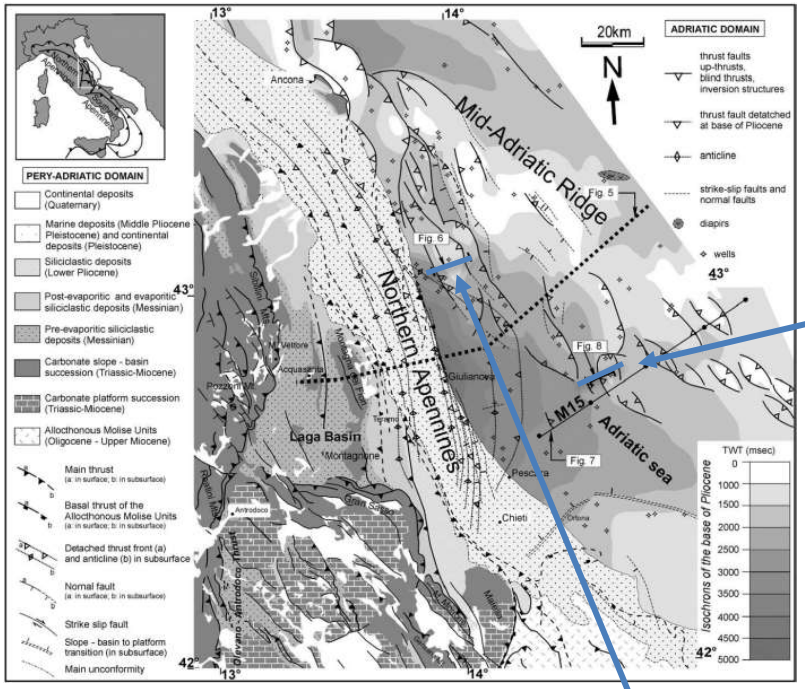
Mid-Adriatic Ridge

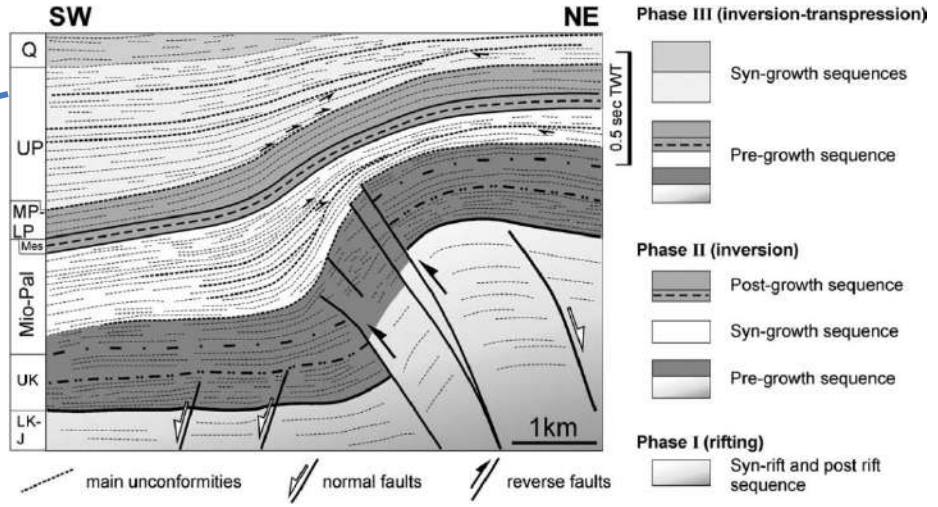


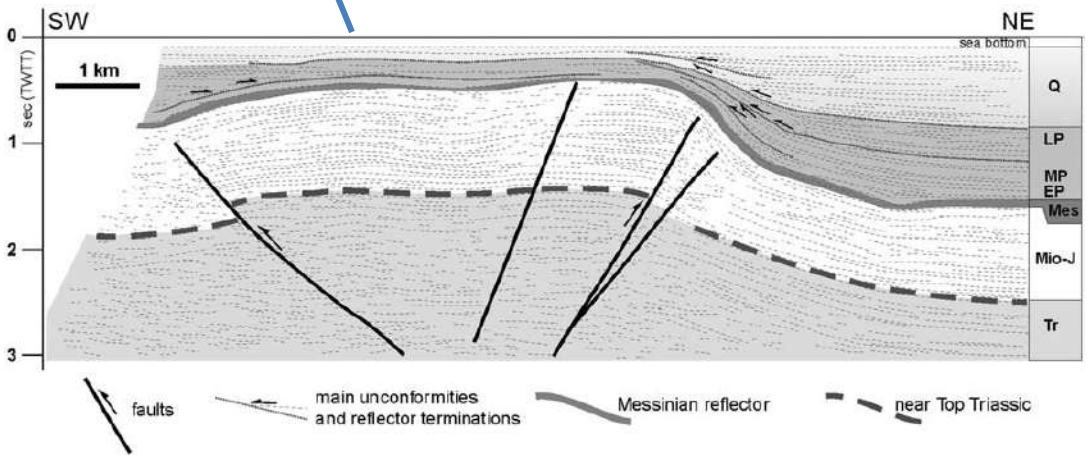


CENTRAL ADRIATIC

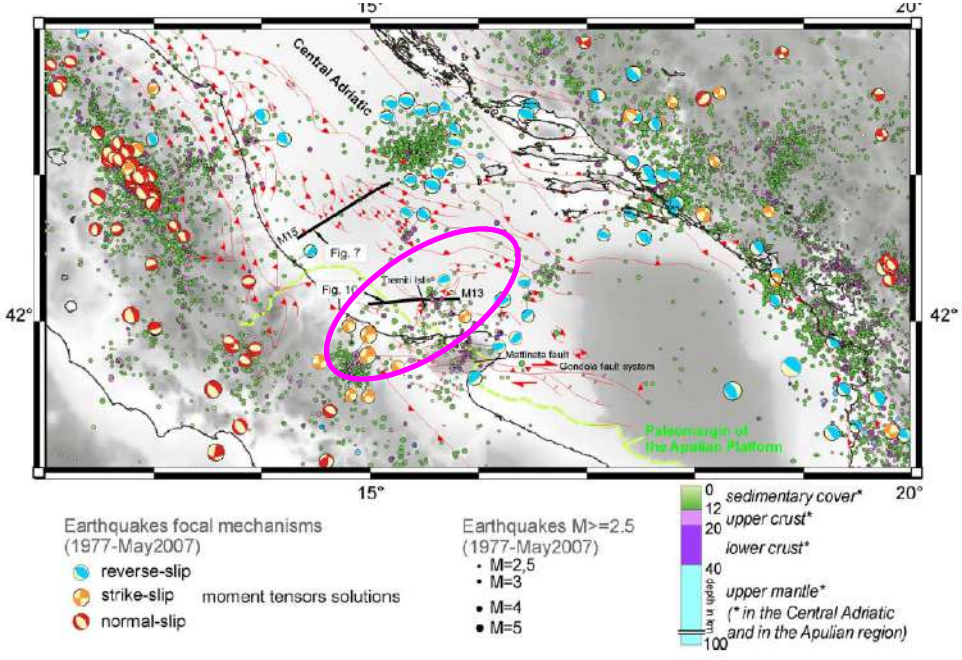
Mid-Adriatic Ridge

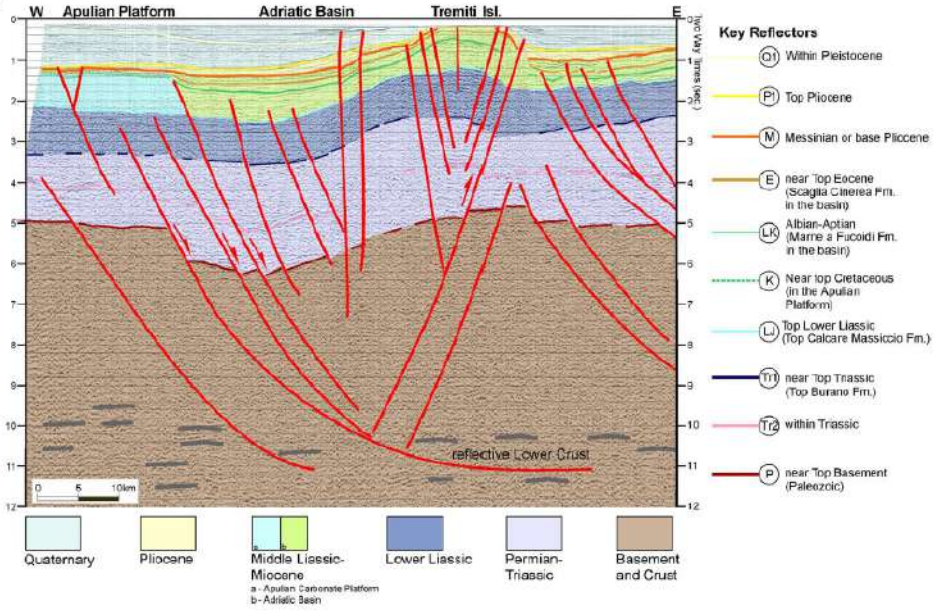






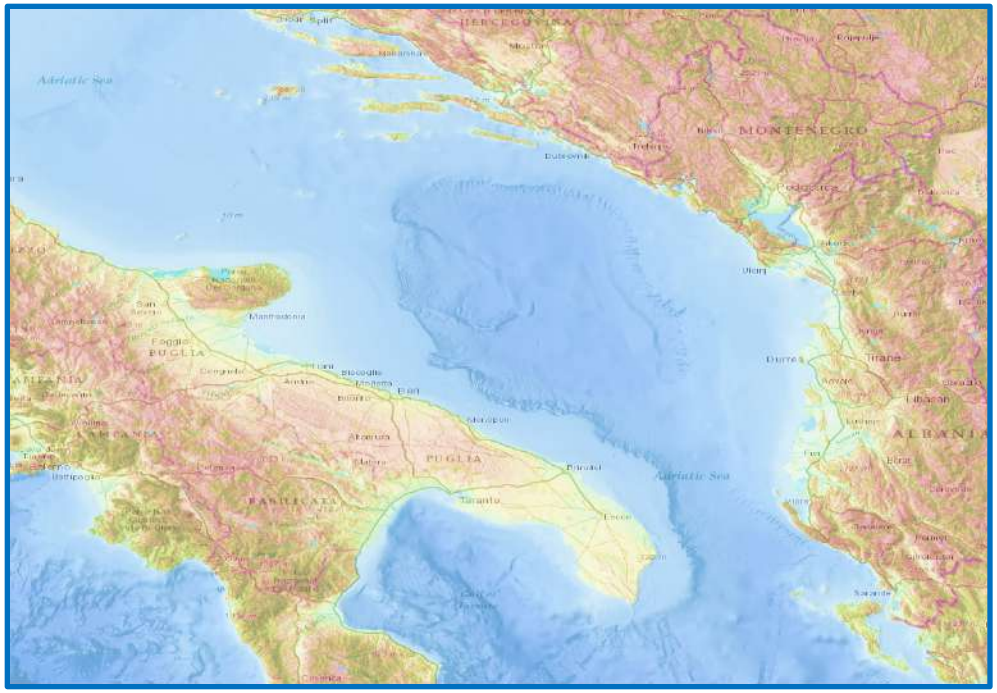
CENTRAL ADRIATIC
Tremiti Ridge





SOUTHERN ADRIATIC

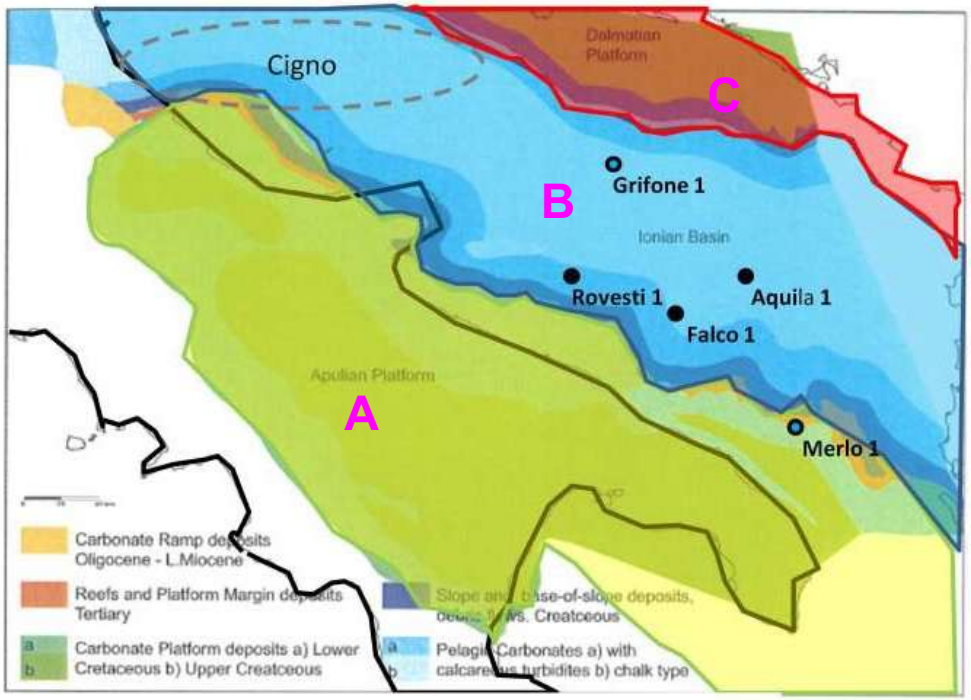
Bathymetry



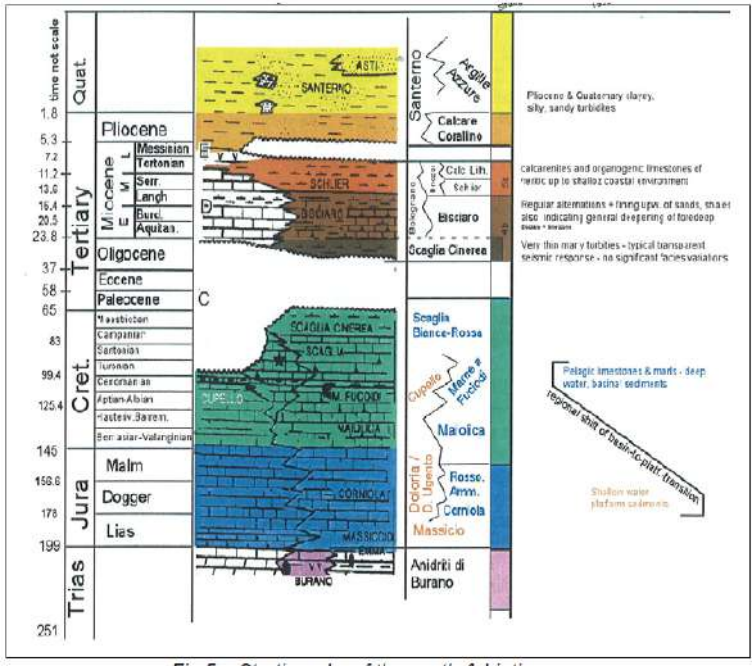
Structural sketch

SOUTHERN ADRIATIC

Stratigraphy



Modified after Nicolai & Gambini 2007



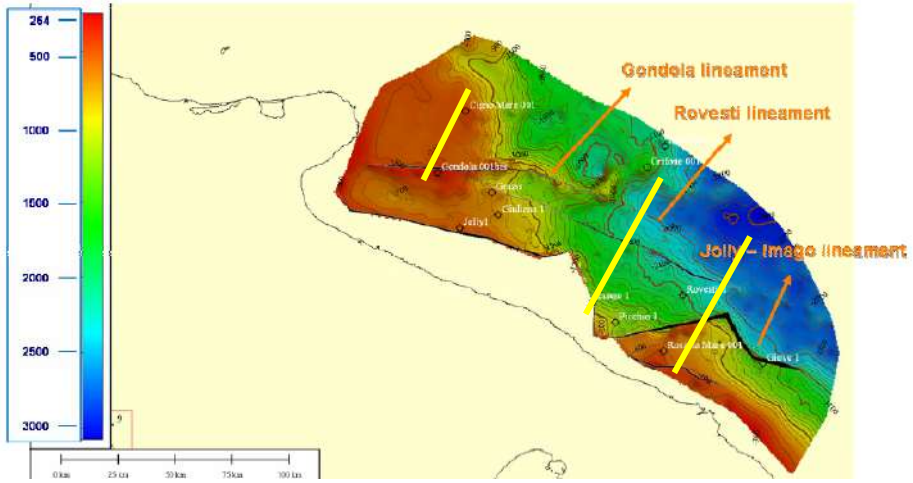
The Apulian zone (A), extending from Puglia region to the external sector of the Ionian islands (pre Apulian area), and characterized by thick carbonate Triassic to Miocene neritic sequences (> 6000 m).

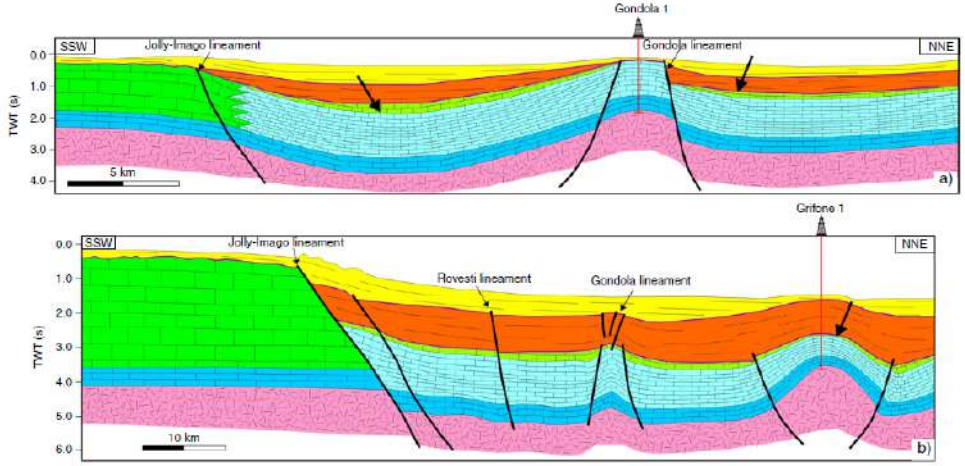
The Ionian zone, (B) It occupies the Southern Adriatic Sea area. Going further north it joins the Umbria-Marche Apennines, whereas to the west it outcrops in the eastern sector of the Gargano. It features neritic sediments up to the Early Jurassic (Early-Middle Lias), becoming pelagic up to the Middle-Late Eocene and finally terrigeneous (flysch) up to the Early Miocene.

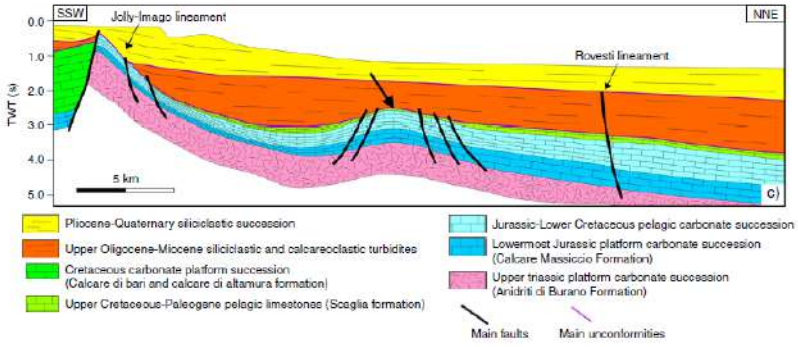
The Dalmatian zone, (C) outcrops along the Montenegro coastline, with neritic facies from the Triassic to the Middle Eocene and becoming flyshoidal from the Oligocene to the Early Miocene (Aquitanian).

SOUTHERN ADRIATIC

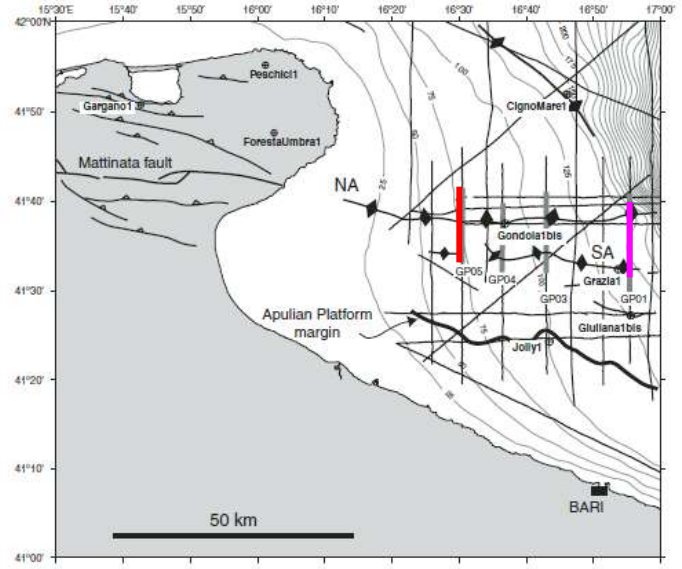
Structural setting

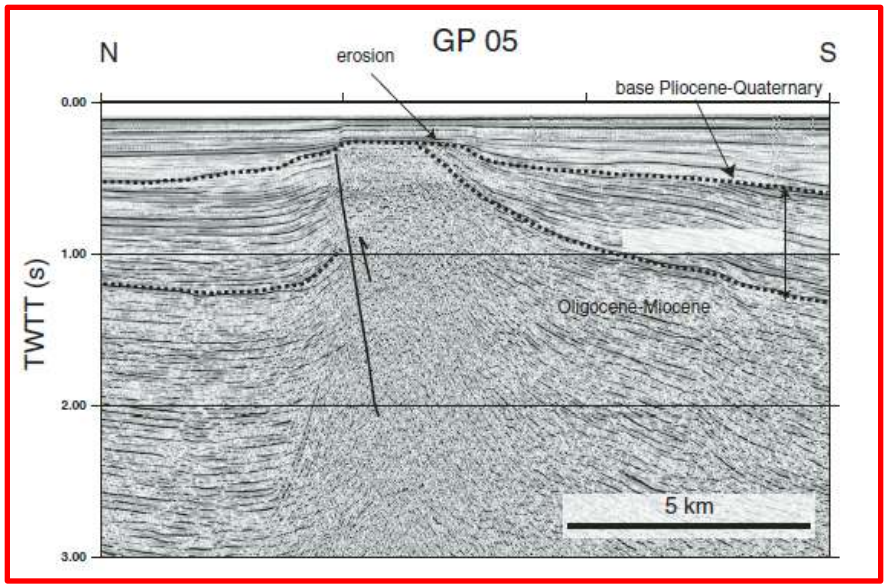


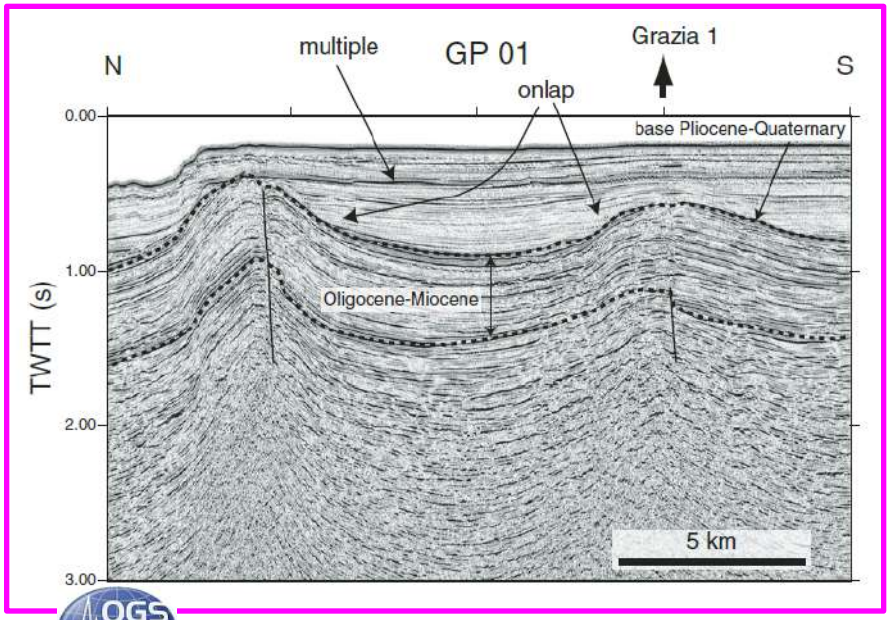


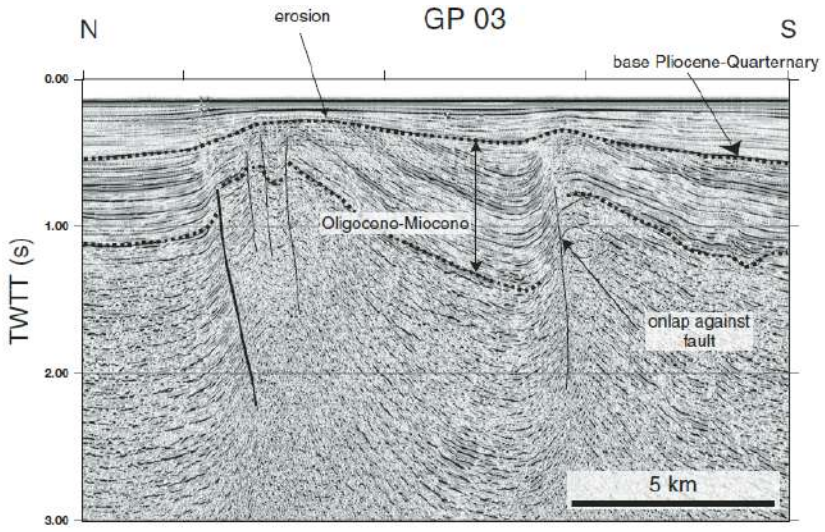


Volpi et al., 2014







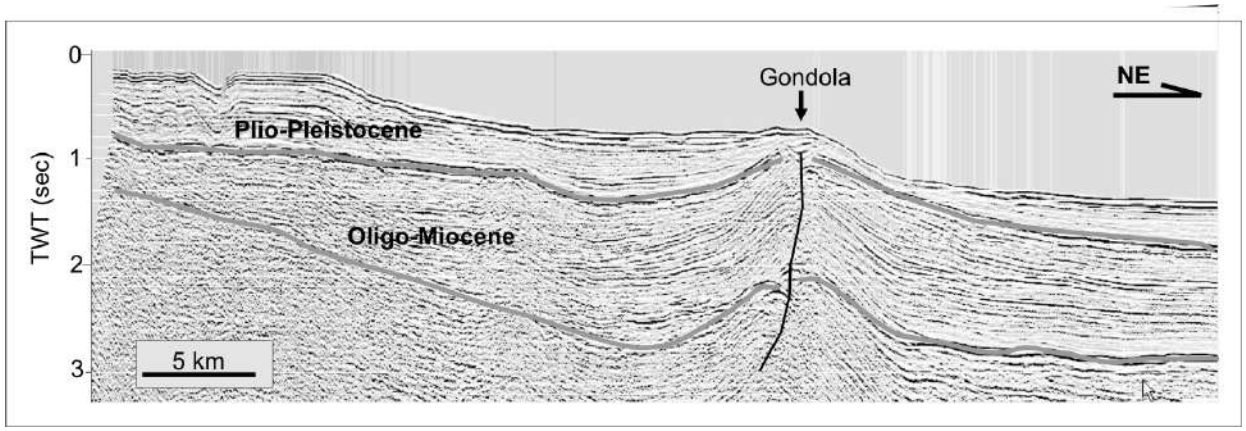


(Argnani et al., 2012)

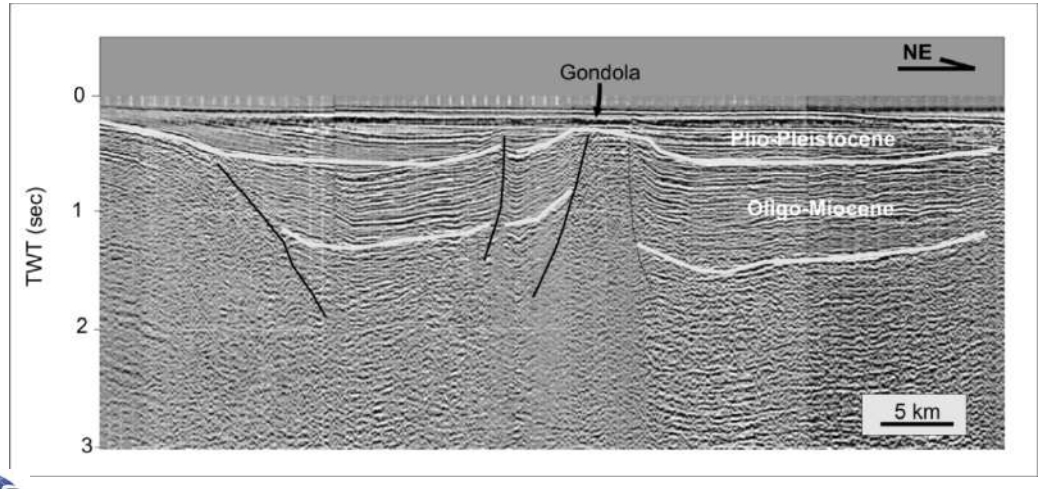
SOUTHERN ADRIATIC

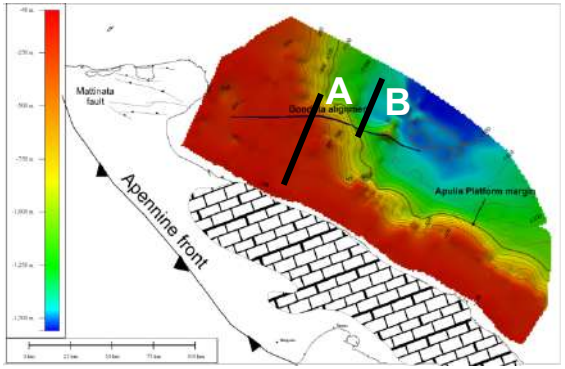
Gondola fault system

A



B

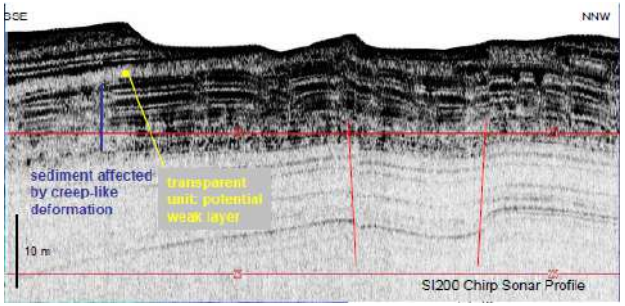


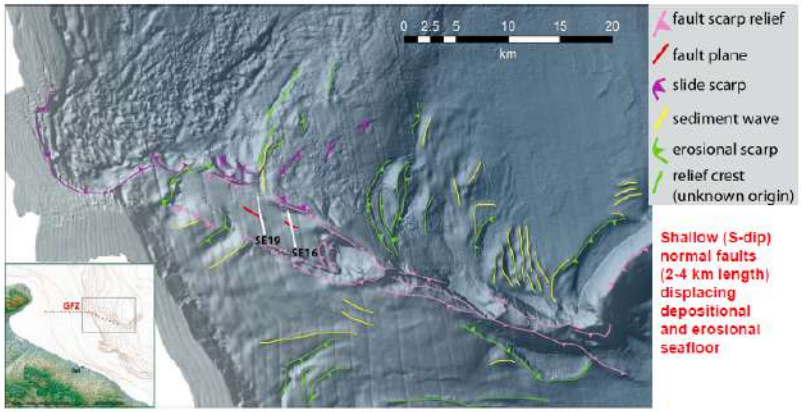


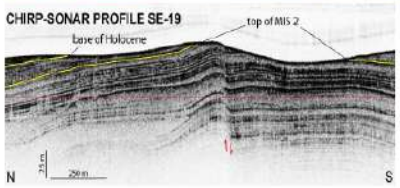
SOUTHERN ADRIATIC

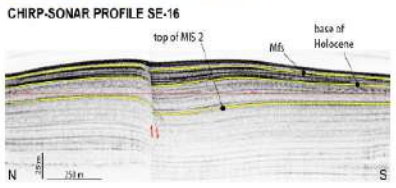
Gondola fault system

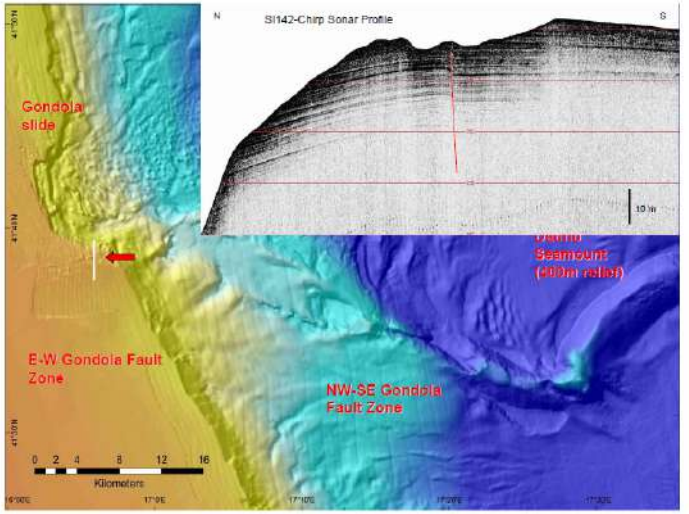
Seafloor evidence and shallow deformation







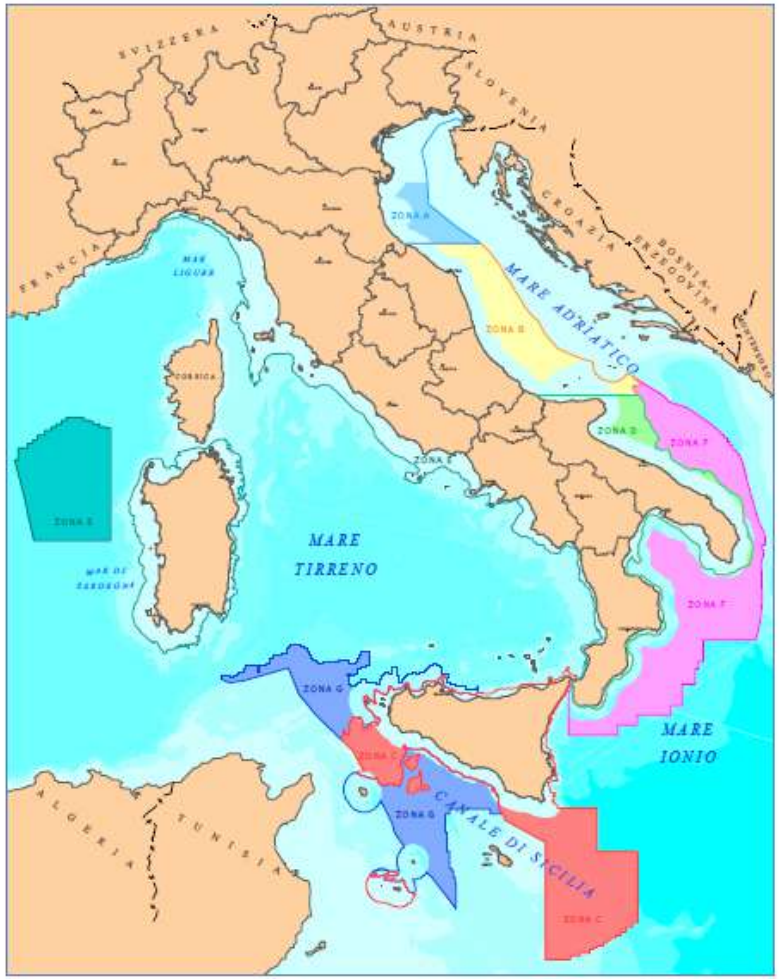




Ridente et al., 2010

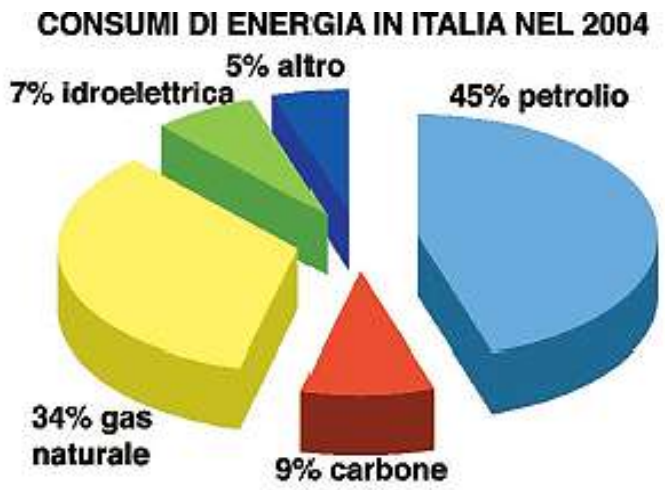
HYDROCARBON EXLORATION

Zone marine originariamente aperte alle attività minerarie (Flaborazione dell'Ufficio cartografia della DGRME)



Zone marine aperte alle attività minerarie e rimodulate con D.M. 8/08/2013 (Elaborazione dell'Ufficio cartografia della DGRME)

Sistema energetico in Italia



Energia elettrica prodotta in Italia (per fonte primaria, nel 2005)	
da prodotti petroliferi	10,2%
da gas	42,5%
da carbone	12,4%
da altro termoelettrico	6,7%
da rinnovabili (idroelettrica, geotermia ecc.)	14,3%
da importazione	13,9%

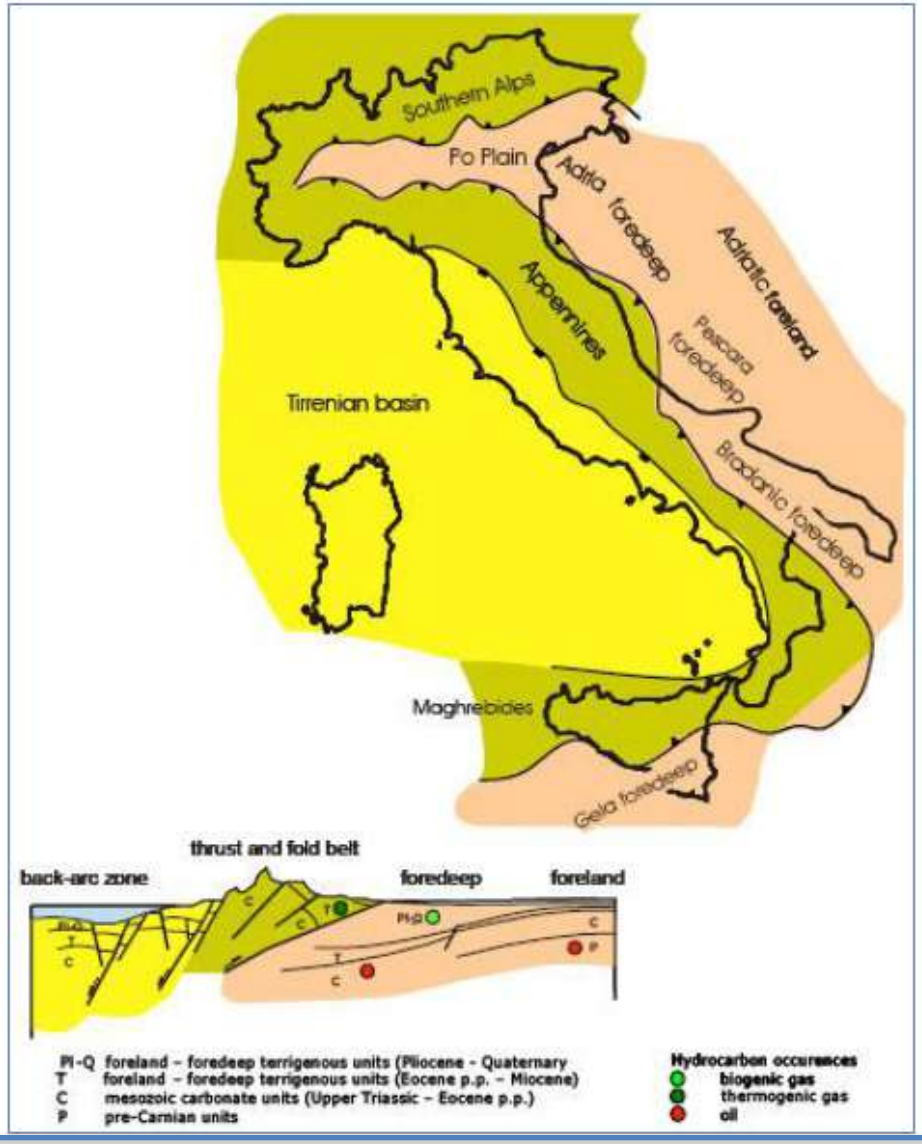
Il sistema energetico in Italia si basa sul petrolio e sul gas naturale:
- *petrolio* (45%);
- *gas naturale* (34%).

Petrolio e gas naturale sono anche le fonti più costose e soggette a sbalzi di prezzo.
Seguono a grande distanza:
- *carbone* (9%);
- *energia idroelettrica* (7%).

L'Italia importa dall'estero buona parte della fonte di energia.

L' Adriatico ospita più del 50% delle riserve italiane di gas ed un volume significativo di olio

LOCATION OF THE MAIN HYDROCARBON FIELDS AND STRUCTURAL SETTING

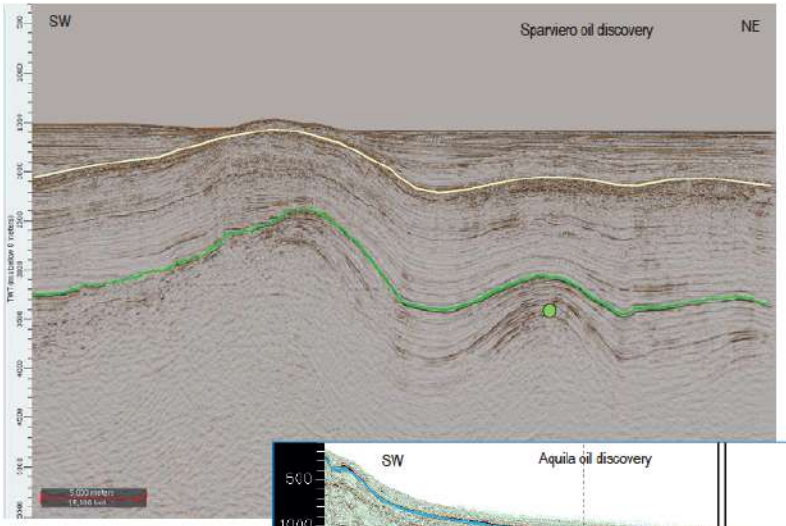


Hydrocarbon reservoirs

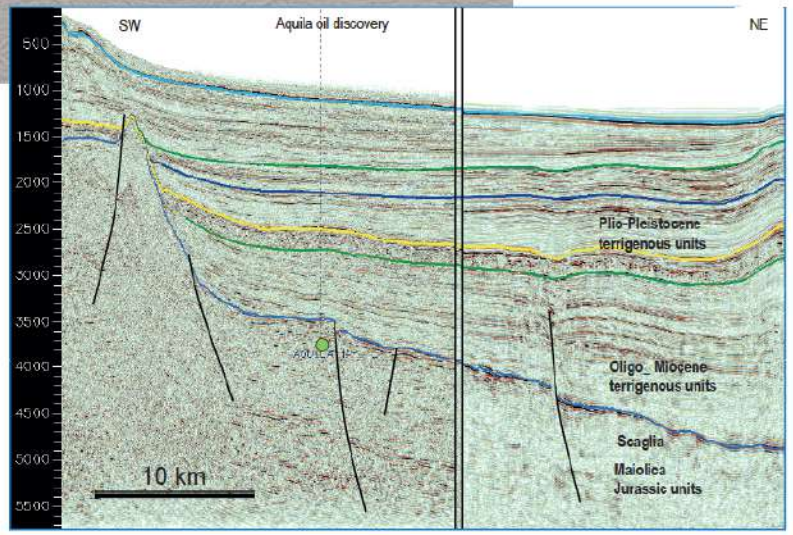
Oil

Gas

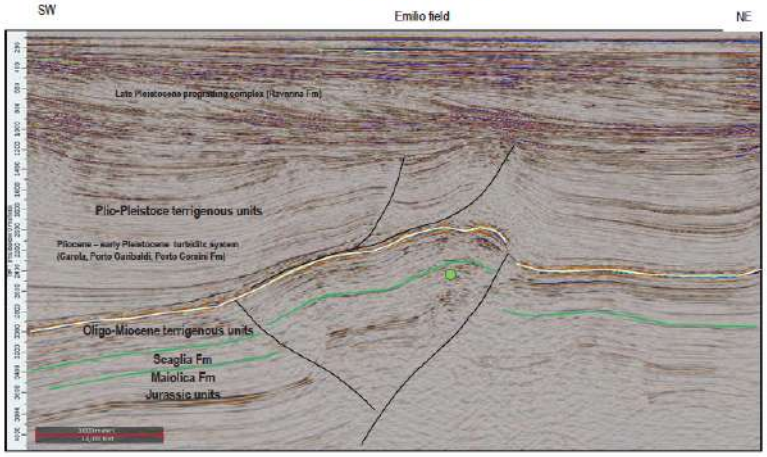
HYDROCARBON EXLORATION



Oil (and thermogenic gas) occurences



Structural (compressional) trap



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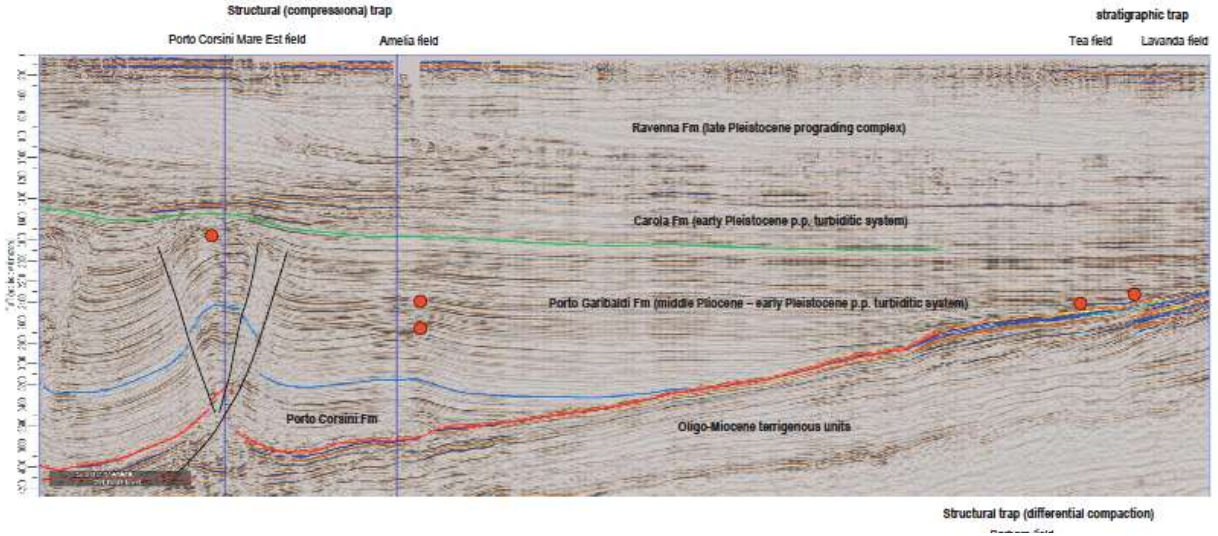
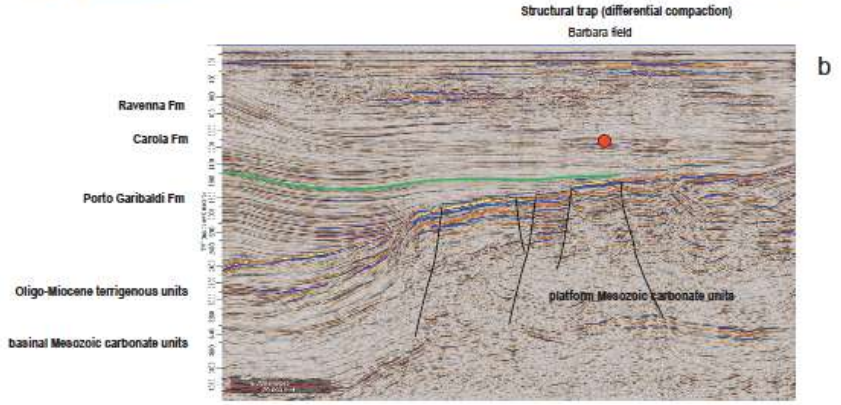
Cazzini et al., Journal of Petroleum Geology, Vol. 38(3), July 2015, pp 255-279

HYDROCARBON EXLORATION





Cazzini et al., Journal of Petroleum Geology, Vol. 38(3), July 2015, pp 255-279

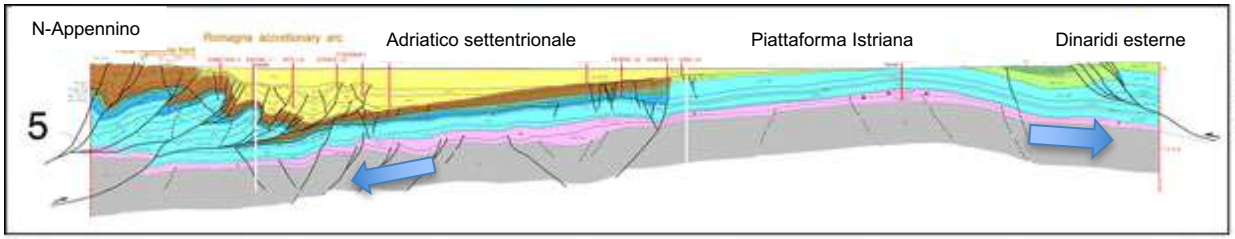
Marine strategy

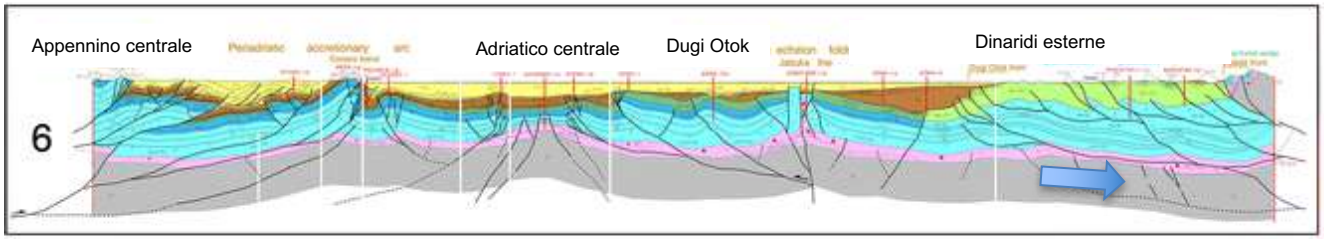
In recent years there has emerged the awareness that the marine environment is a heritage valuable and must be protected and safeguarded.

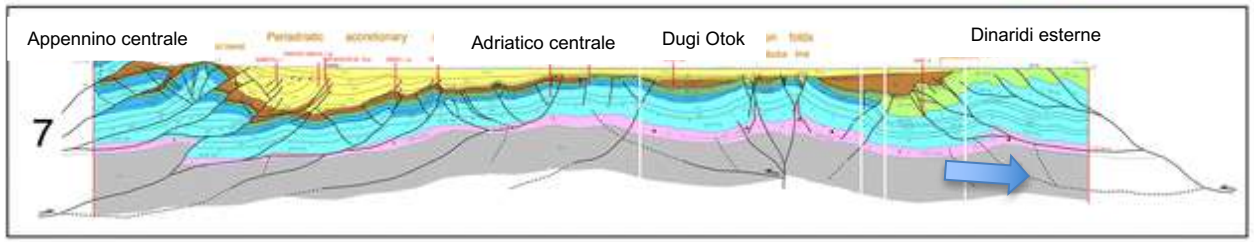
The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union have issued a directive (transposed in Italy on October 13, 2010), which aims to reach the 'Good State of Marine Waters'. This is a phase of preparation and study of all the most critical aspects and a program of measures to be taken This program also includes the Mediterranean and consequently the Adriatic.

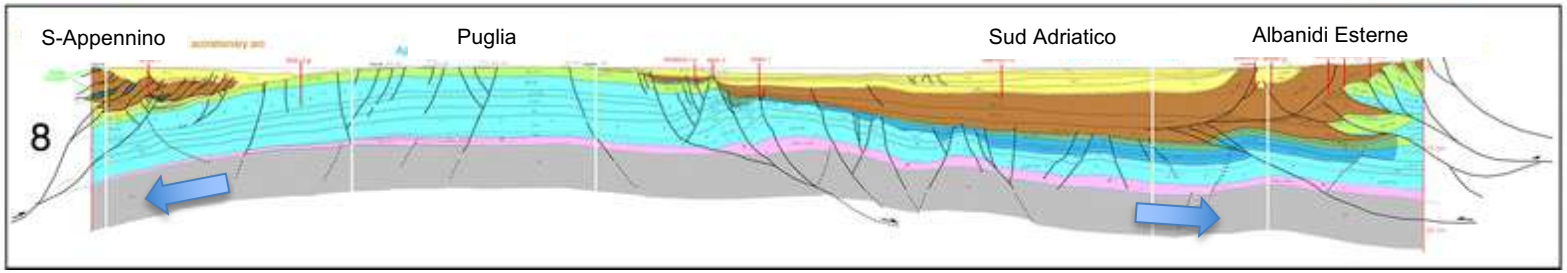
To know the marine environment (subsoil, water-bottom sea interface, water column and water-atmosphere interface) research plays a fundamental role.

Sezioni geologiche attraverso il Mare Adriatico









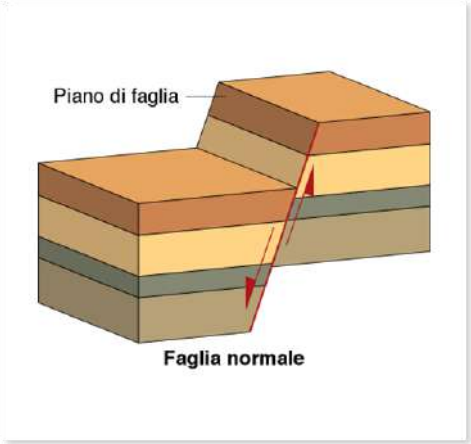
Fantoni and Franciosi (2008) (5, 6 and 7); Bertotti et al. (2001), eastward extension in Fantoni and Franciosi (2008).

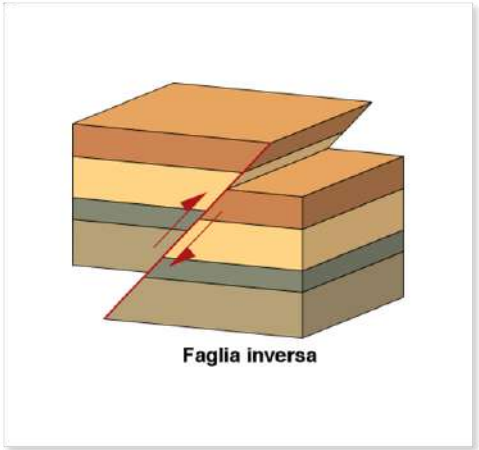
I terremoti avvengono lungo i margini delle placche o per fratture profonde

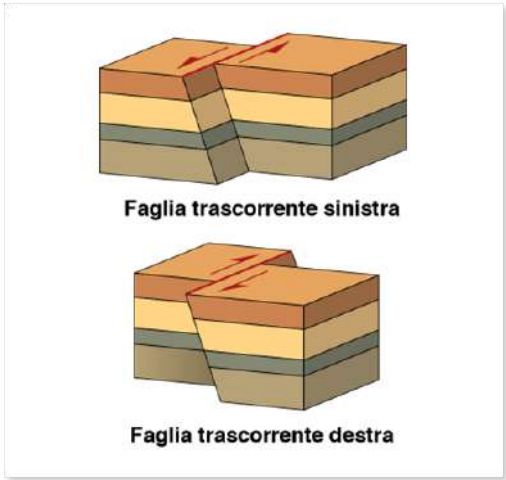
Le forze tettoniche piegano le rocce e possono deformarle fino a provocare delle fratture dette faglie.

Si chiama faglia una frattura della crosta lungo la quale due blocchi rocciosi si spostano l'uno rispetto all'altro.

Una faglia è una «frattura con scorrimento», cioè con spostamento relativo dei due margini. Il piano lungo il quale avviene il movimento relativo delle due parti è detto piano di faglia.

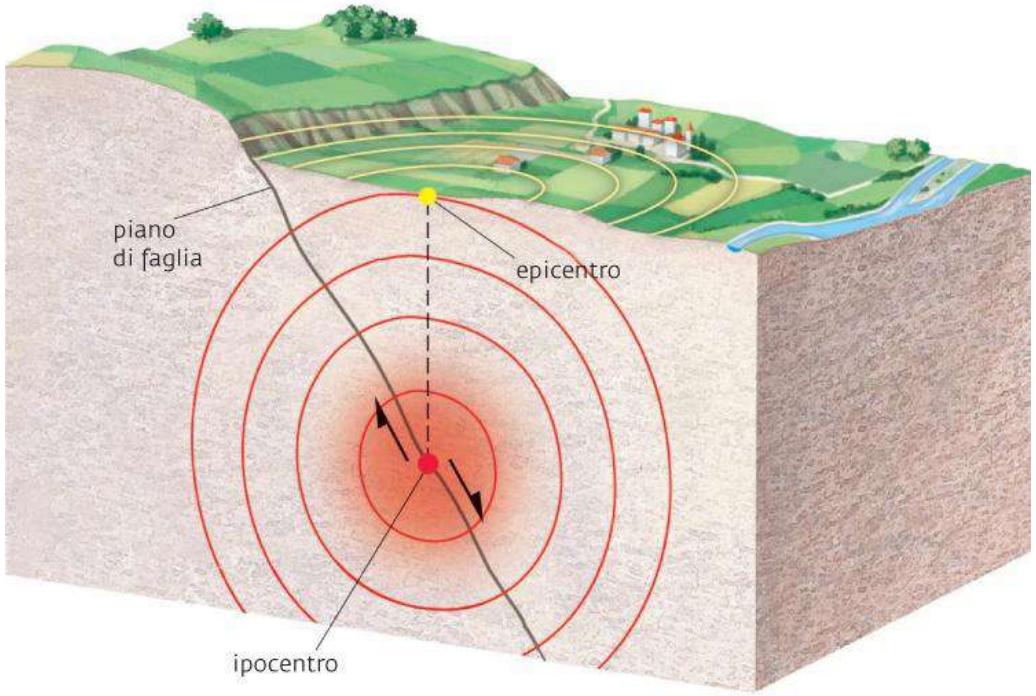






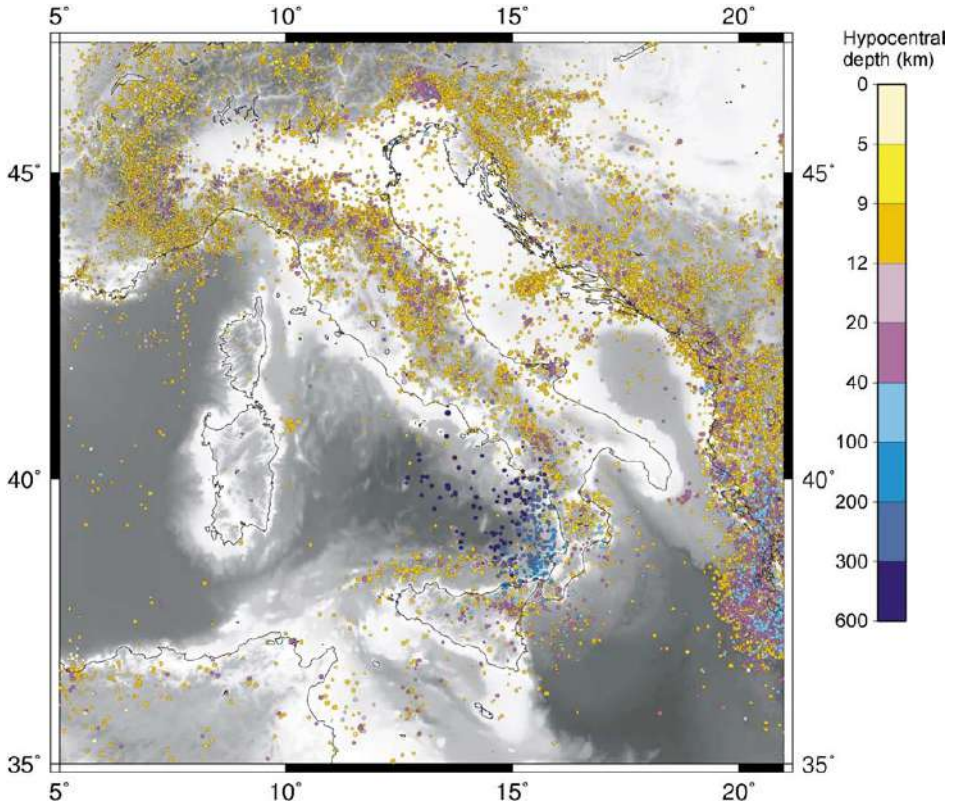
I terremoti avvengono lungo i margini delle placche o per fratture profonde (faglie)

Il punto di origine del sisma nel sottosuolo viene chiamato ipocentro.
Il punto della superficie terrestre situato sulla verticale dell'ipocentro viene invece chiamato epicentro.

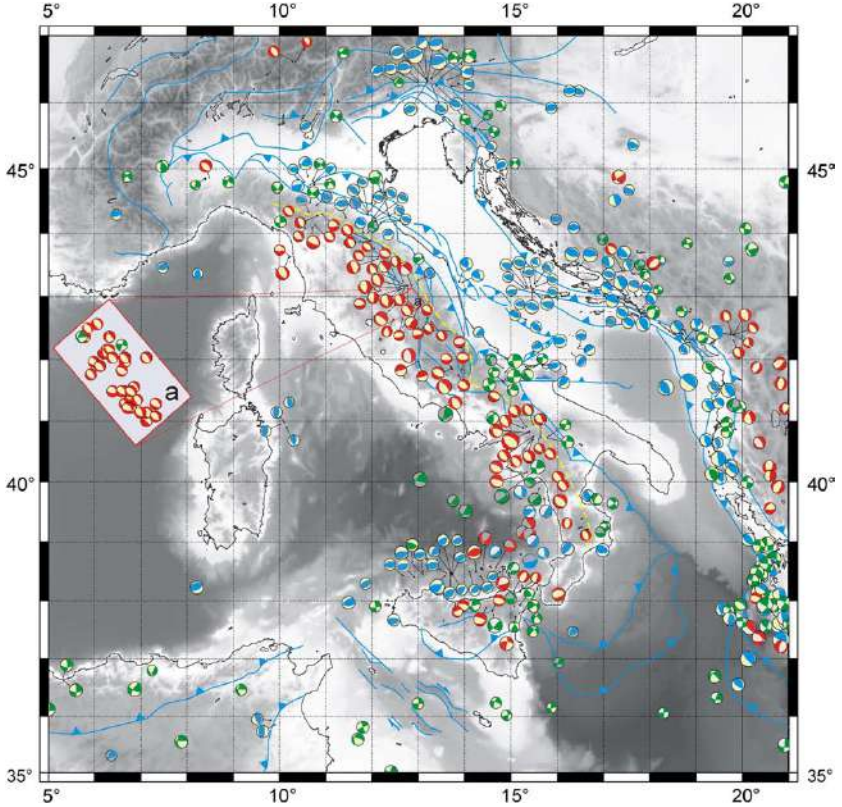


Sismicità

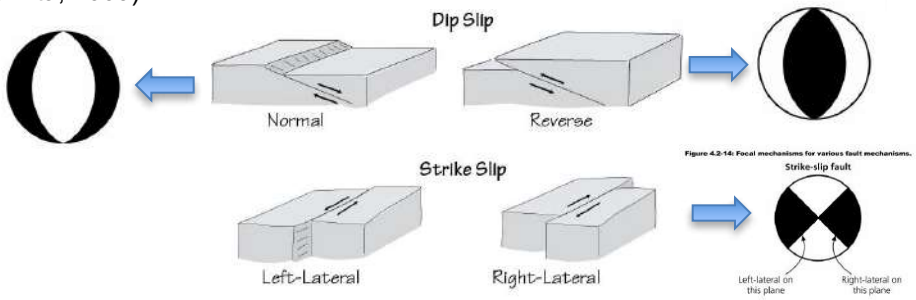
Profondità degli ipocentri



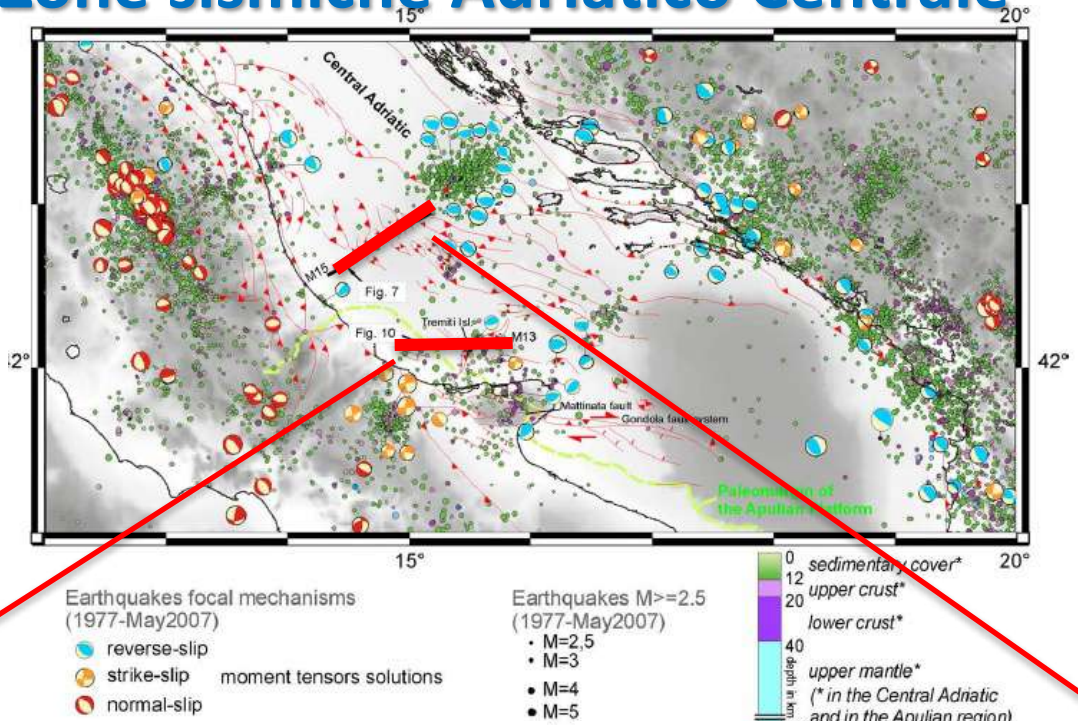
Meccanismi focali

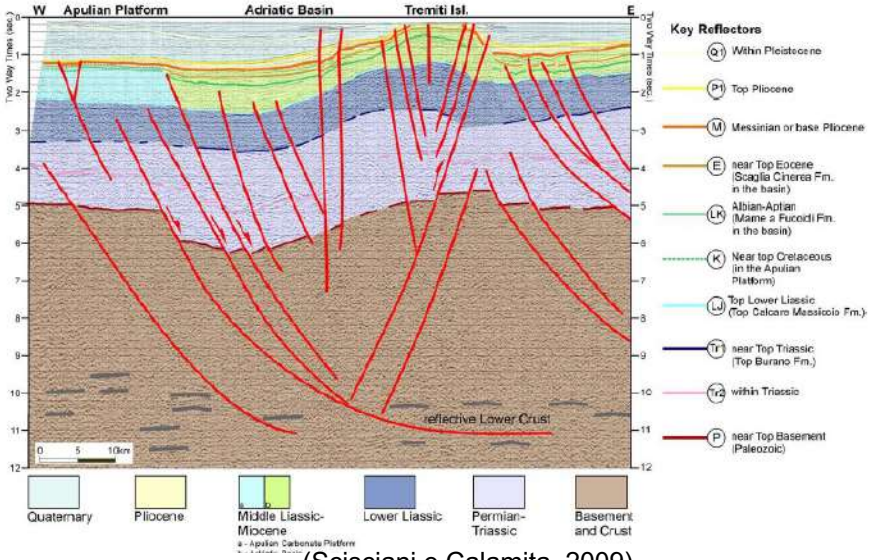


(Scisciani e Calamita, 2009)

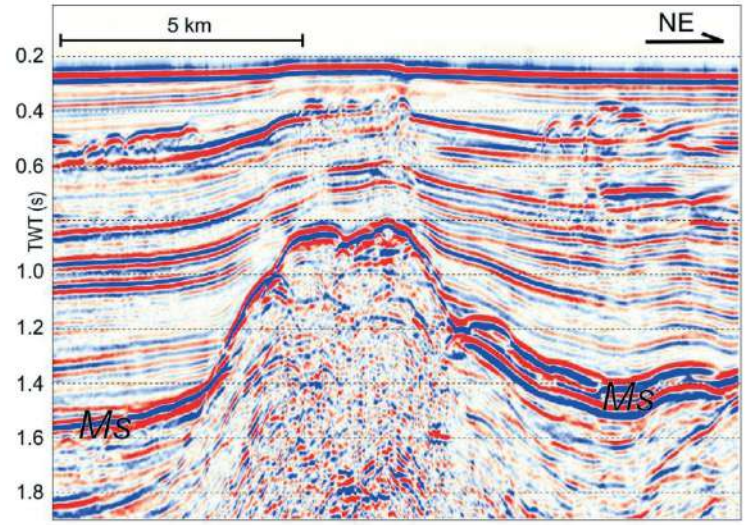


Zone sismiche Adriatico Centrale



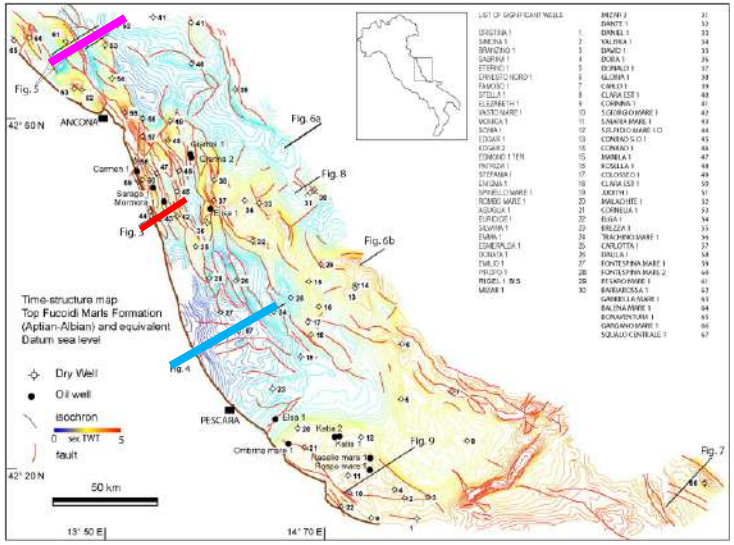


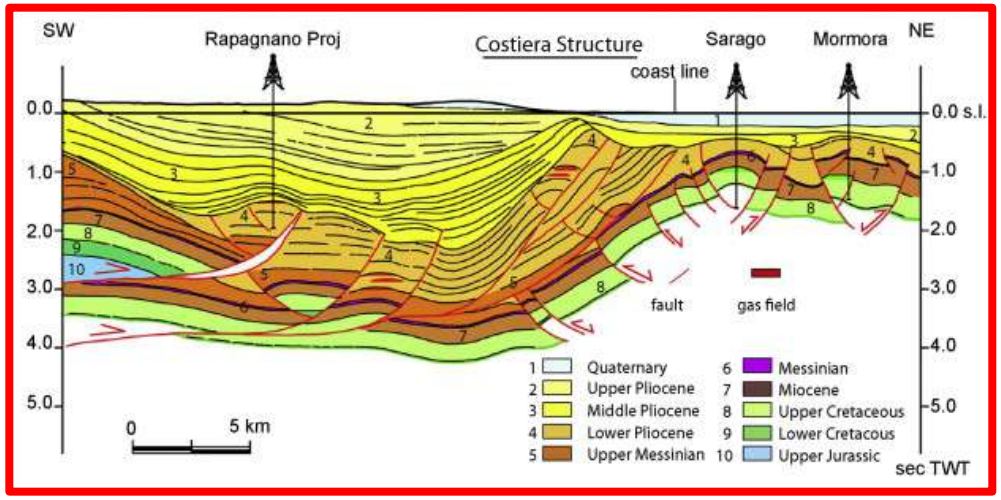
(Scisciani e Calamita, 2009)

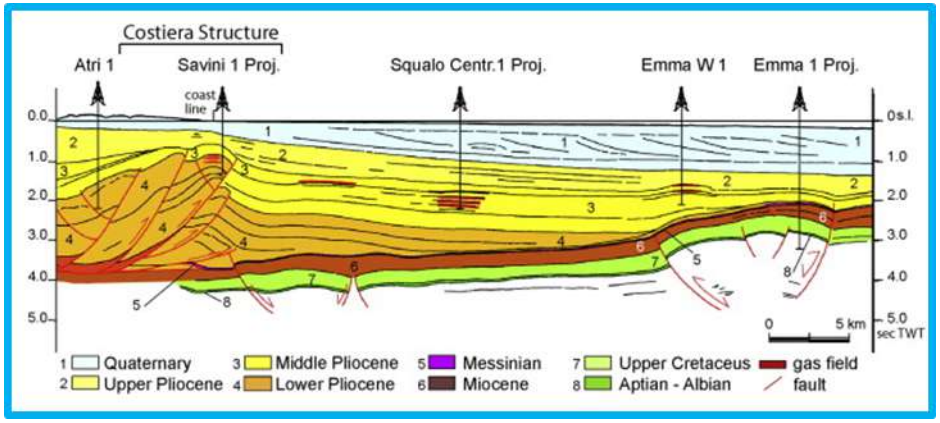


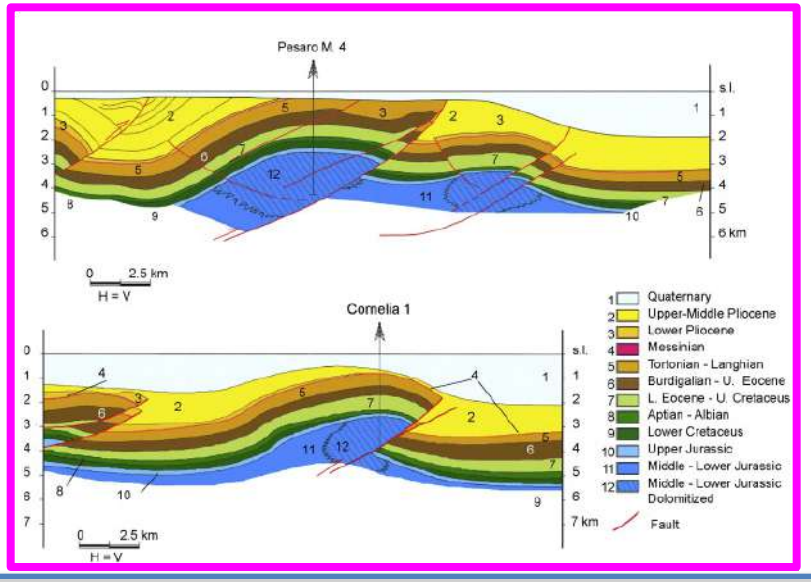
(Geletti et al., 2008)

Sismicità legata ai fronti appenninici







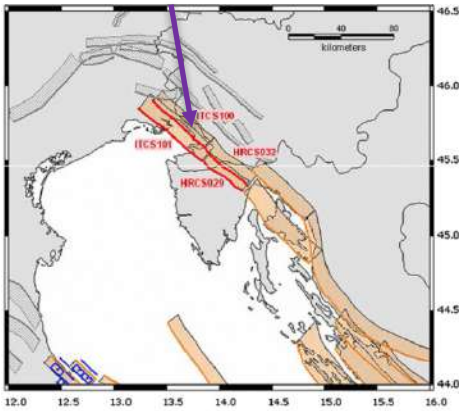


(Casero e Bigi, 2013)

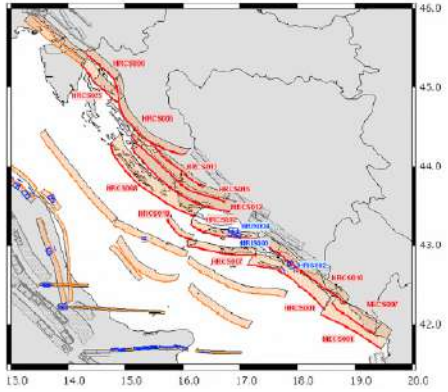
DISS INGV – Catalogo della sismicità in Italia

Mappatura delle faglie che potrebbero o che generano terremoti

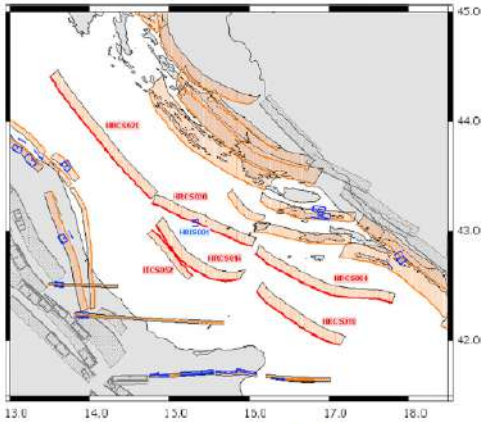
Non ci sono terremoti recenti



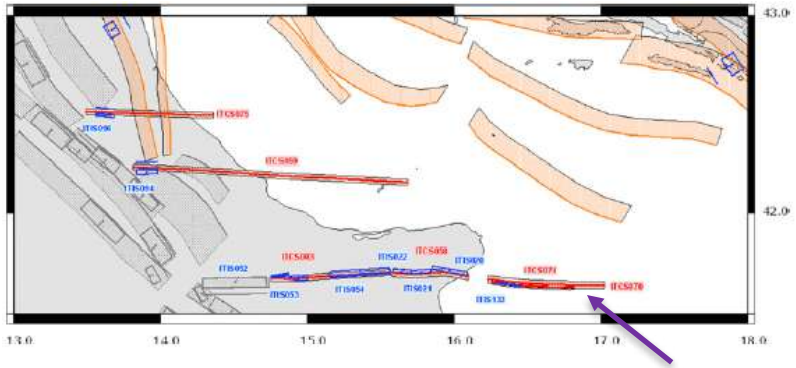
Region name	North-Eastern Adriatic
Region code	AD1
Structural setting	External Dinarides thrust belt
Principal faulting style	reverse to reverse-dextral strike slip
Largest Earthquake	14.08.1574 M_w 5.6 Lupoglav earthquake
Largest Tsunami	26.03.1511 I 2 Venice/Trieste tsunami



Region name	Eastern Adriatic
Region code	AD2
Structural setting	Internal and central part of External Dinarides thrust belt
Principal faulting style	thrusting, reverse to reverse-dextral strike slip
Largest Earthquake	06.04.1667 M_w 7.2 Dubrovnik earthquake
Largest Tsunami	06.04.1667 I 4 Dubrovnik tsunami

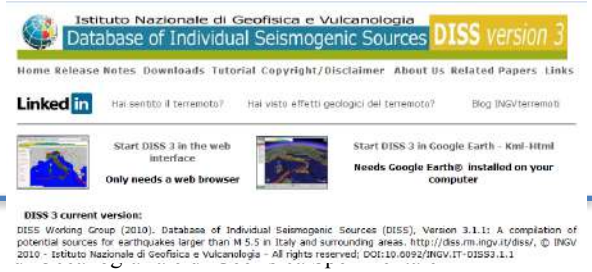


Region name	Central Adriatic
Region code	AD3
Structural setting	External parts of the External Dinarides and Apennines, Middle Adriatic
Principal faulting style	thrusting
Largest Earthquake	02.07.1844 M_w 5.6 Adriatic earthquake
Largest Tsunami	unknown



Quasi assenza di terremoti recenti

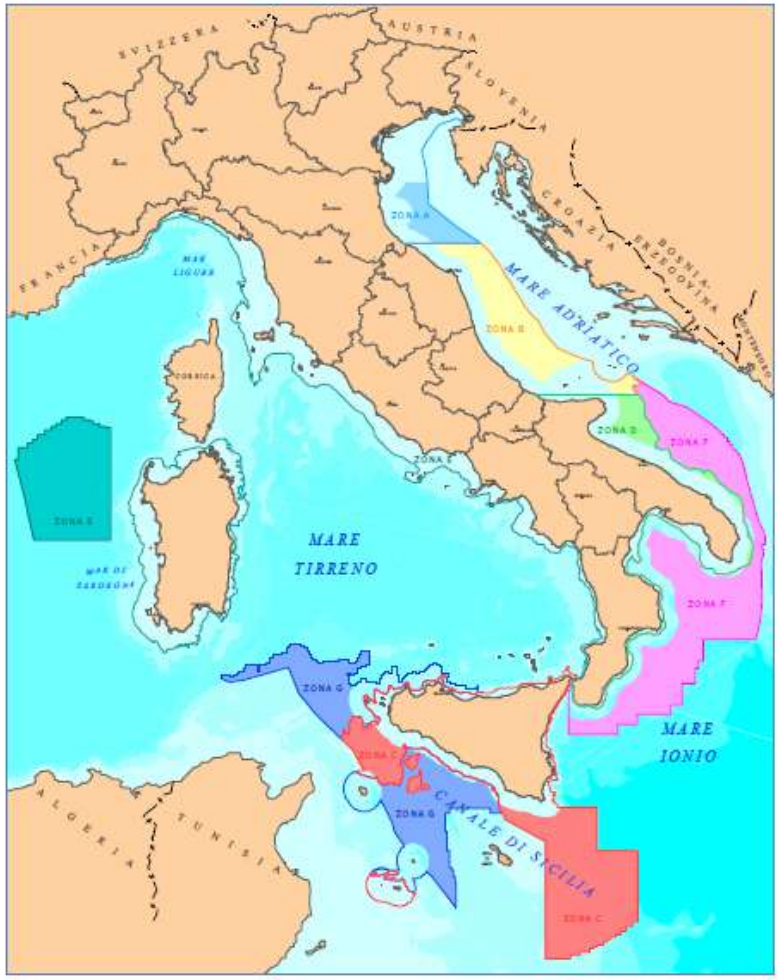
Region name	Southern Western Adriatic
Region code	AD4
Structural setting	Apulian foreland shear zone
Principal faulting style	dextral strike-slip
Largest Earthquake	30.07.1627 M_w 6.7 Gargano earthquake
Largest Tsunami	30.07.1627 I 5 Gargano tsunami



ESPLORAZIONE PER IDROCARBURI

Zone marine aperte all'esplorazione

Zone marine originariamente aperte alle attività minerarie (Elaborazione dell'Ufficio cartografia della DGRME)



Zone marine aperte alle attività minerarie e rimodulate con D.M. 8/08/2013 (Elaborazione dell'Ufficio cartografia della DGRME)

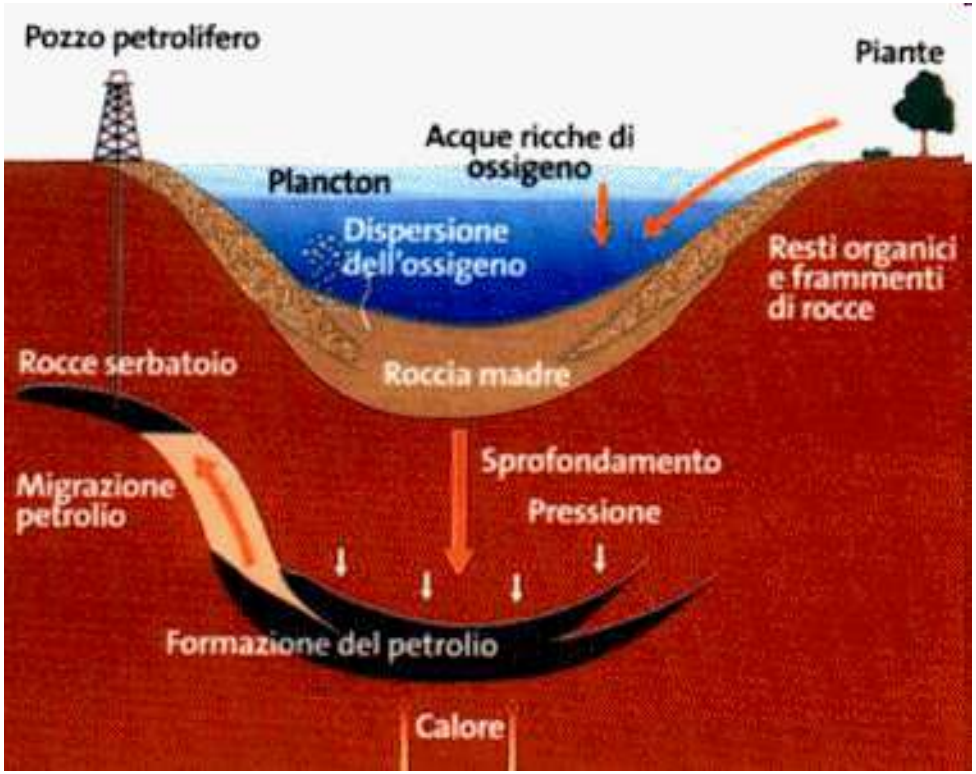
Combustibili fossili

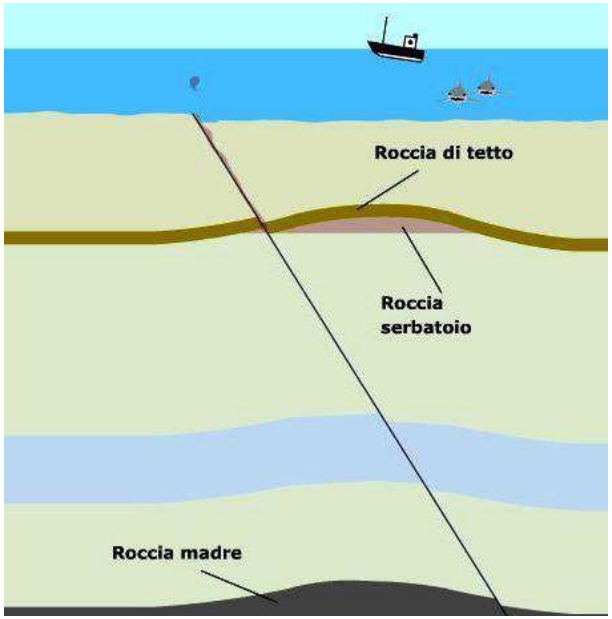
*Si definiscono **combustibili fossili** quei combustibili che derivano dalla trasformazione della sostanza organica in forme via via più stabili e ricche di carbonio.*

- *Carbone*
- *Petrolio*
- *Gas naturale*

Origine degli idrocarburi

Si sono formati dalla decomposizione di organismi animali e vegetali in ambiente anaerobico (scarso apporto di ossigeno) depositatisi sul fondo di bacini poco profondi

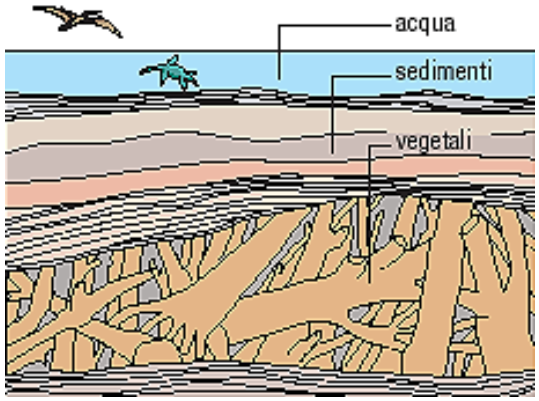




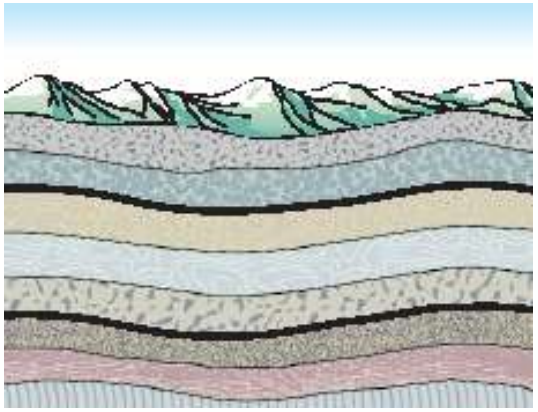
Origine degli idrocarburi

Origini del carbone

Foreste preistoriche:
il clima caldo-umido favorisce la crescita di grandi foreste con alberi molto fitti in Germania, Gran Bretagna, Cina ecc.



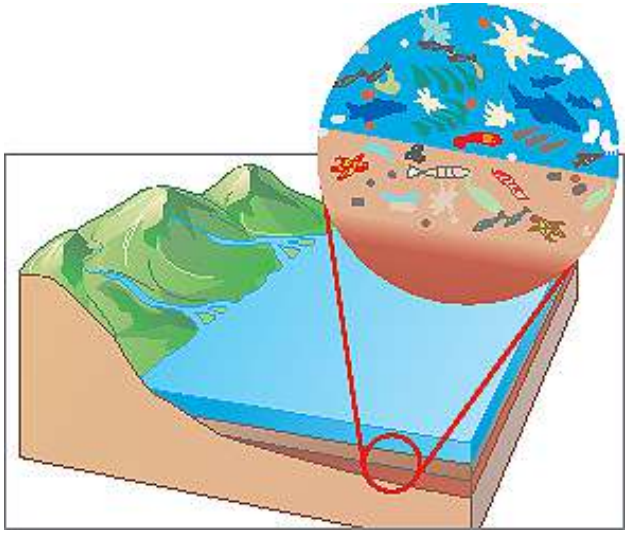
Carbonizzazione:
gli alberi sono coperti da fango che si trasforma in roccia. Nell'arco di milioni di anni i batteri "divorano" l'idrogeno e l'ossigeno del legno e resta solo il **carbonio**.

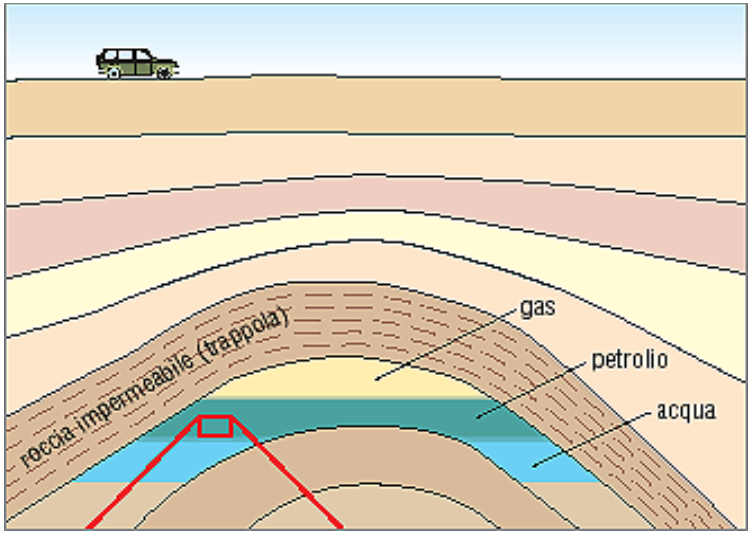


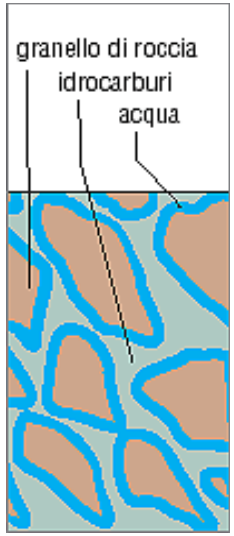
Giacimento di carbone:
nell'arco di milioni di anni si formano sullo stesso luogo nuove foreste. Si creano così diversi strati di carbone, separati da strati di roccia sterile.

Combustibili fossili

Origine del petrolio







Formazione del petrolio: il plancton che viveva milioni di anni fa negli specchi d'acqua interni è stato ricoperto via via da strati successivi di rocce sedimentarie. Senza il contatto con l'aria si è poi trasformato in idrocarburi.

Formazione dei giacimenti: i movimenti tettonici hanno formato le *trappole petrolifere*, costituite da uno strato impermeabile superiore e da uno strato poroso sottostante, contenenti gocce oleose di idrocarburi.

Giacimento: gocce di petrolio che occupano i vuoti della roccia porosa.

Combustibili fossili

Cos'è il gas naturale

Il gas naturale è un gas incolore e inodore, che pesa circa la metà dell'aria.
Esso è formato da metano per il 99% nei gas più puri, per il 90% nei meno puri.
Il passaggio allo stato liquido avviene diminuendo la temperatura o aumentando la pressione.
Il butano e il propano sono invece "gas di raffineria".