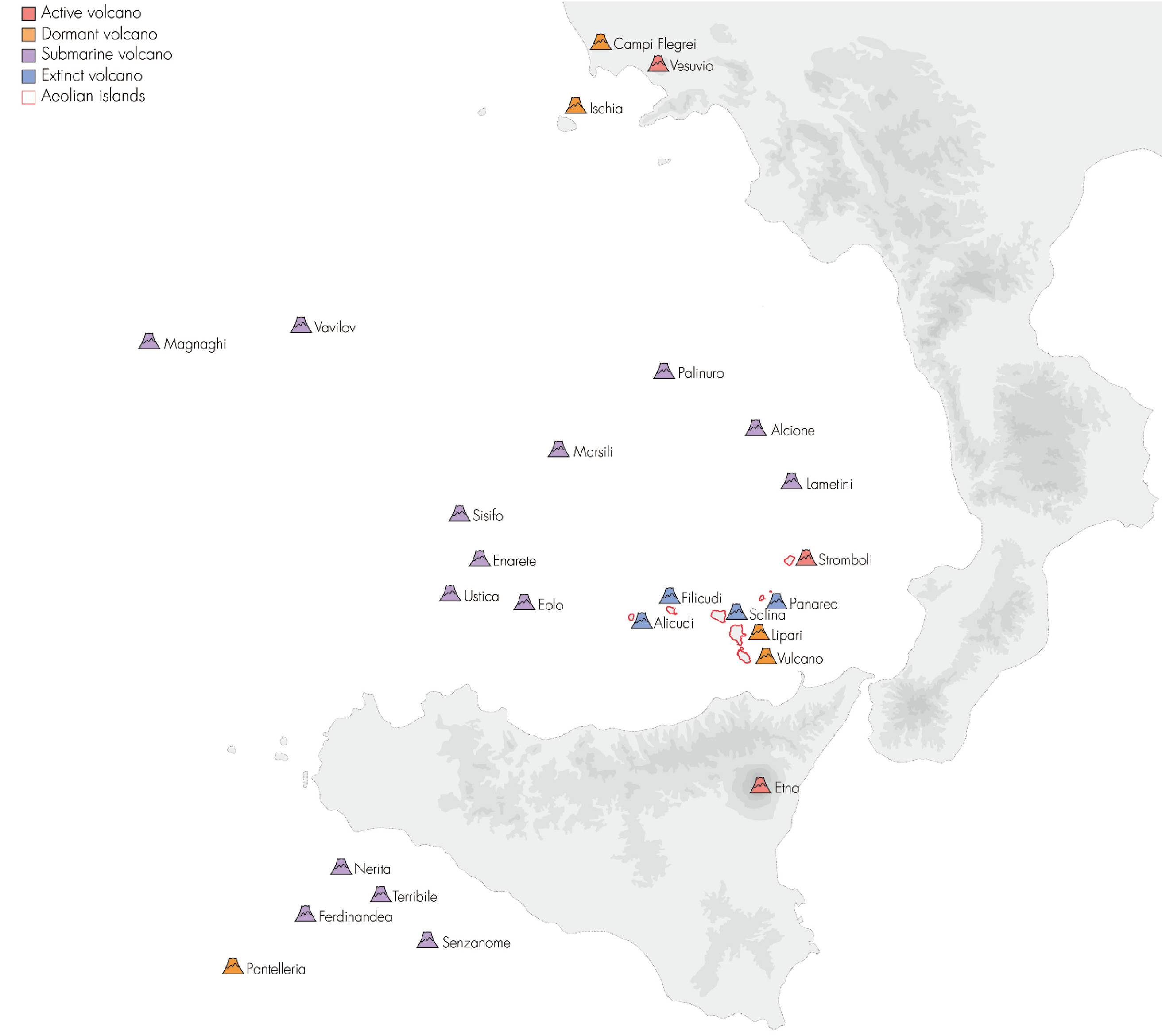


SOURCES:
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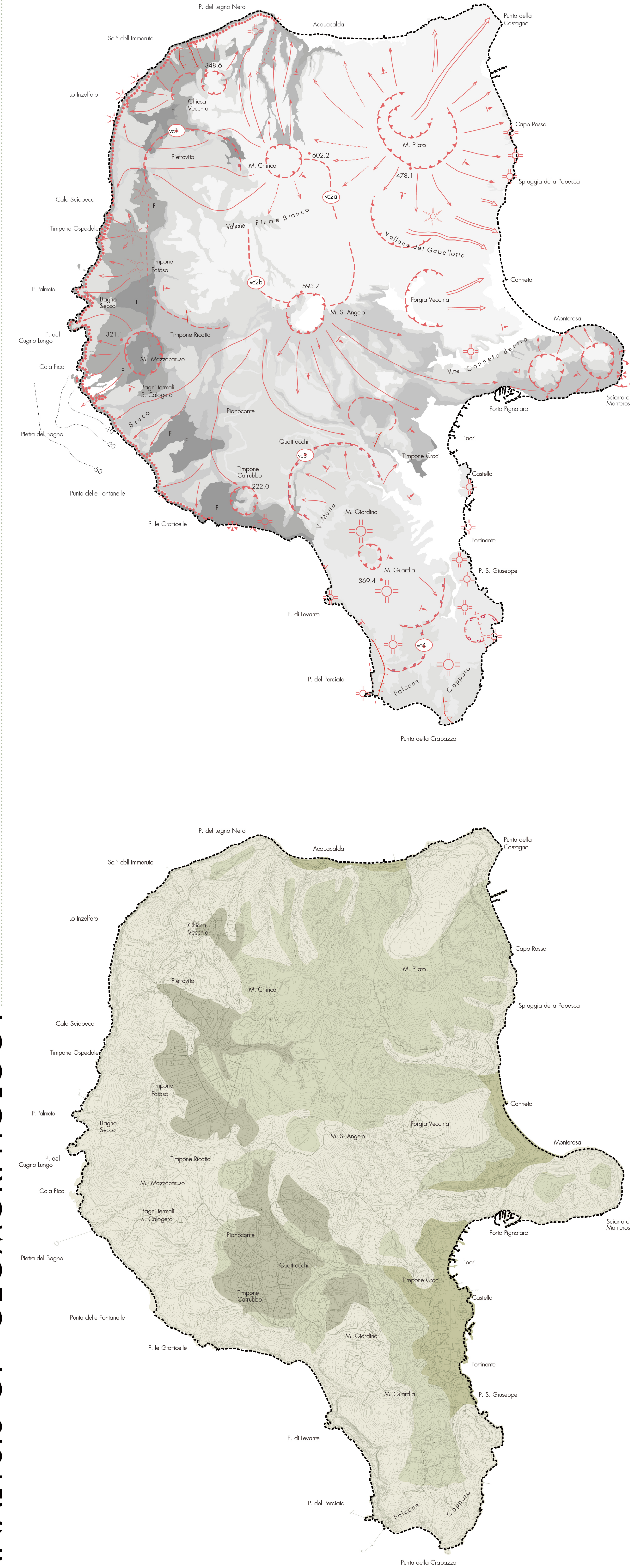
VOLCANO DISTRIBUTION OF SOUTH ITALY



EVOLUTION OF LIPARI ISLAND



EVOLUTION OF AEOLIAN ISLANDS



GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS 1:25000

- VOLCANIC FORMS**
- crater rim
 - feeder dyke
 - lava dome
 - spatter cone
 - eccentric spatter cone
 - main lava flow
 - coulee
 - direction of dispersion of pyroclastic deposits
 - bedding attitude
- ERUPTIVE EPOCH OF VOLCANIC**
- eruptive epoch 1: 267
 - eruptive epoch 2: 267-188
 - eruptive epoch 3: 150
 - eruptive epoch 4: 119-114
 - eruptive epoch 5: 105
 - eruptive epoch 6: 92-81
 - eruptive epoch 7: 43-40
 - eruptive epoch 8: 27-20
 - eruptive epoch 9: 8-7
 - eruptive epoch 0
- Year Unit: thousand years ago)
- STRUCTURAL FEATURES**
- volcanotectonic collapse rim
 - chronology of collapses
 - pit crater collapse
 - uncertain collapse rim
 - a) normal fault
 - b) tectonic lineament
- OTHER SYMBOLS**
- marine terrace deposits
 - recent continental sediments
 - recent continental sediments main hydrothermalized
 - depth contour line

GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS 1:25000

- GROUND DEBRIS
- Ground debris is debris that roll on the sides of the mountains which accumulate at the foot of rocky walls or steep slopes.
- OBSIDIAN
- Obsidian is a naturally occurring volcanic glass formed as an extrusive igneous rock.
- Obsidian is produced when felsic lava extruded from a volcano cools rapidly with minimal crystal growth. It is commonly found within the margins of rhyolitic lava flows known as obsidian flows, where the chemical composition (high silica content) induces a high degree of viscosity and polymerization of the lava. The inhibition of atomic diffusion through this highly viscous and polymerized lava explains the lack of crystal growth. Obsidian is hard and brittle and therefore fractures with very sharp edges. In the past it was used to manufacture cutting and piercing tools and it has been used experimentally as surgical scalpel blades.
- LIMESTONES
- Limestone is a sedimentary rock, composed mainly of skeletal fragments of marine organisms such as coral, forams and molluscs. Its major materials are the minerals calcite and aragonite, which are different crystal forms of calcium carbonate (CaCO₃).
- Limestone has numerous uses: as a building material, an essential component of concrete (Portland cement), as aggregate for the base of roads, as white pigment or filler in products such as toothpaste or paints, as a chemical feedstock for the production of lime, as a soil conditioner, or as a popular decorative addition to rock gardens.
- PUMICE
- Pumice, called pumicite in its powdered or dust form, is a volcanic rock that consists of highly vesicular rough textured volcanic glass, which may or may not contain crystals. It is typically light colored. Scoria is another vesicular volcanic rock that differs from pumice in having larger vesicles, thicker vesicle walls and being dark colored and denser.