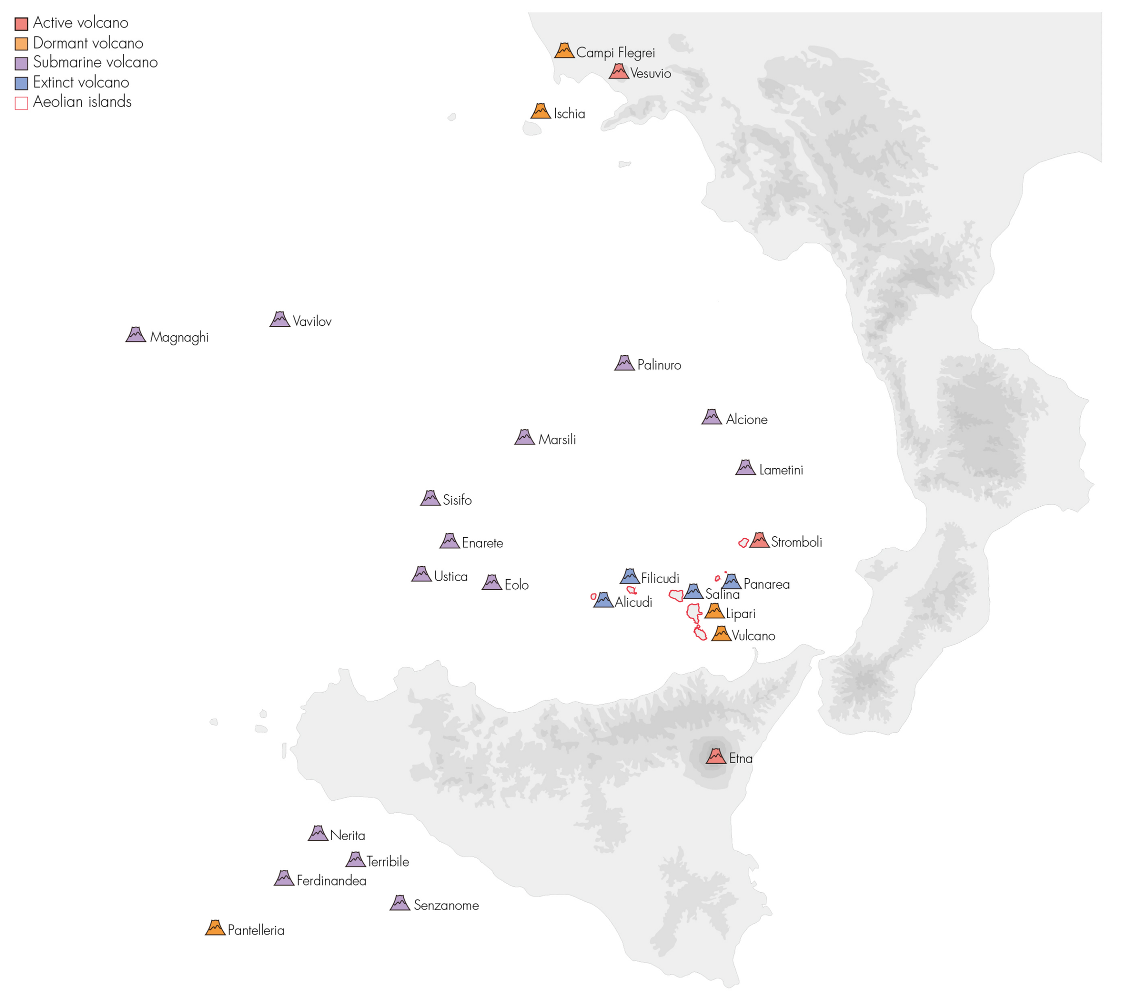
LANDSCAPE AND PROTECTION

VOLCANOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

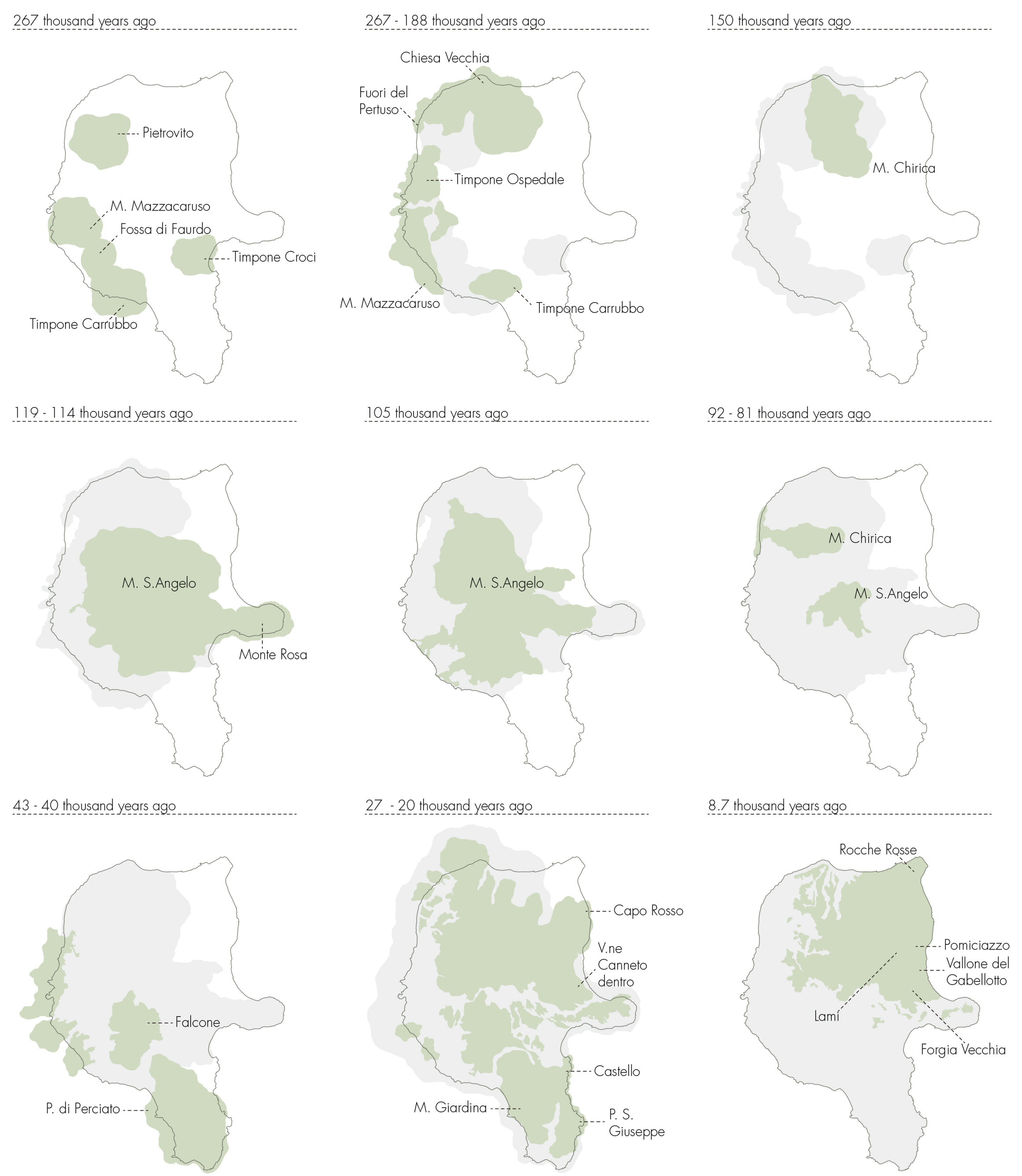
SOURCES

VOLCANO DISTRIBUTION OF SOUTH ITALY



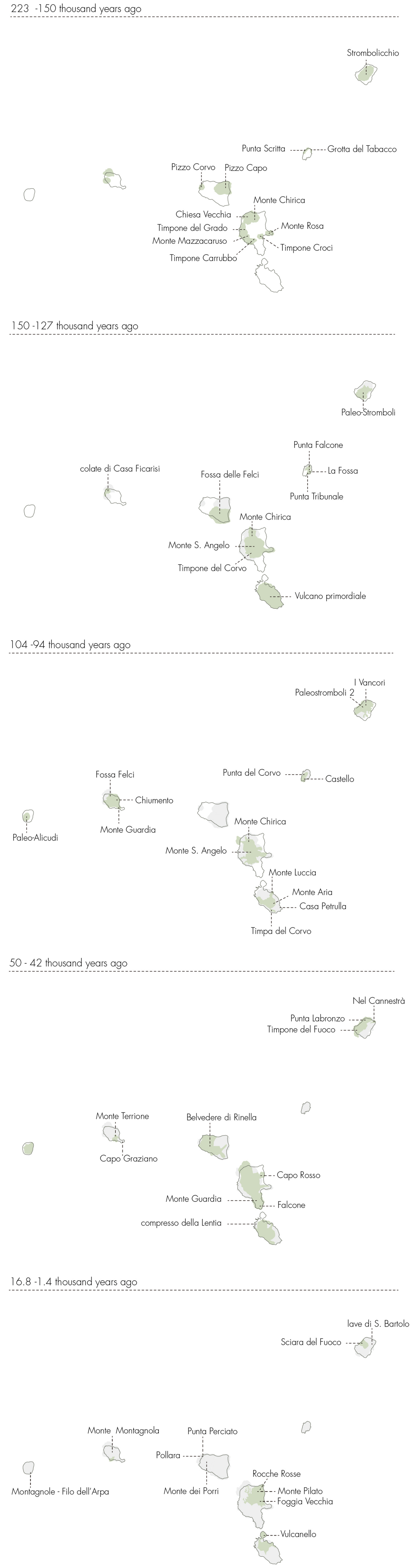
EVOLUTION OF LIPARI ISLAND

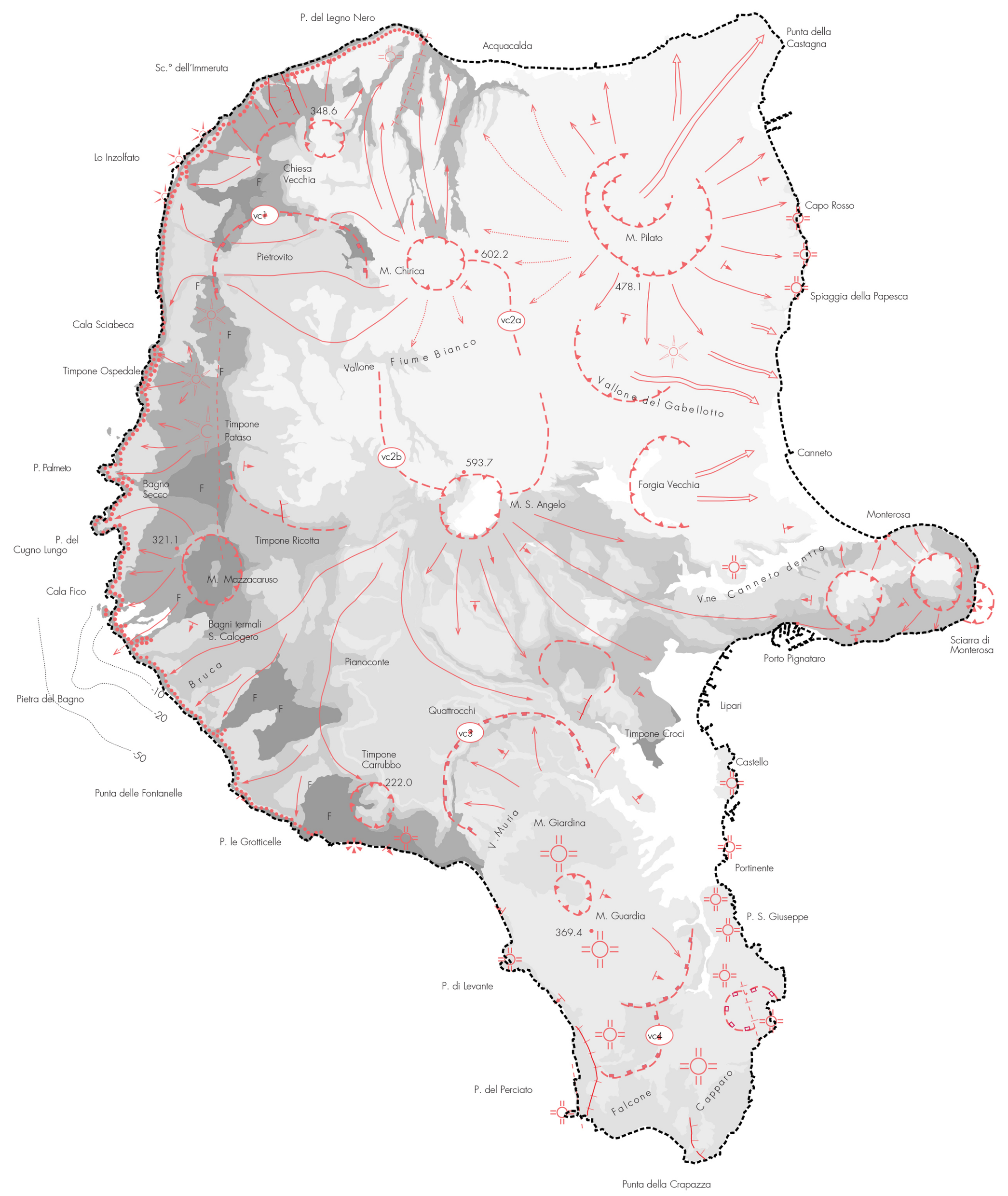
present boundary
volcano products
pre-exist volcano products



EVOLUTION OF AEOLIAN ISLANDS

present boundary
volcano products
pre-exist volcano products





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

- volcano-tectonic collapse rim
- vc1 chronology of collapses
- pit crater collapse
- uncertain collapse rim
- a) normal facult
  b) tectonic lineament

OTHER SYMBOLS

- marine terrace deposits
- recent continental sediments
- F recent continental sedimentsmain hydrotermalized
- depth contour line

SOURCES
www.googlemaps.it
www.wikipedia.com
www.comunelipari.it
www.istat.it
www.unesco.it
www.booking.com
www.tripadvisor.it
www.libertylines.it
www.traghetti.com

GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS 1:25000

river
disruption due to erosion
collapse or overturning
Complex landslide

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 ($CaCO_3$).

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

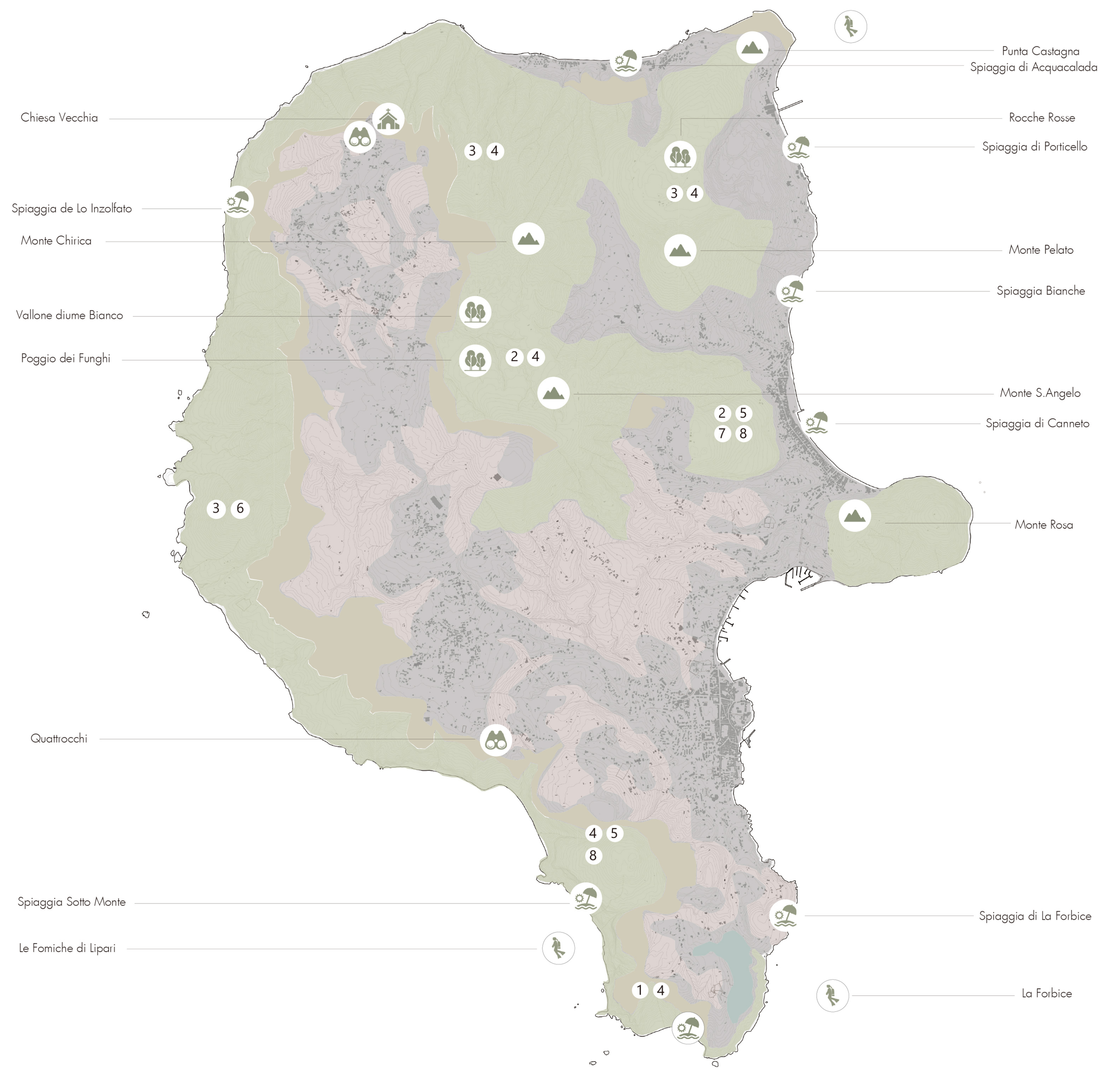
The volcanoes in the north-eastern part of the is-land of Lipari have spewed out immense masses of pumice in successive eruptions, the export of which was one of the main economic resources of the island for centuries until 2007 when the mining and processing ceased. In the modern age pumice is used in cosmetics and in industrial washing (stone wash). In construction is used to lighten the concrete and as acoustic and thermal insulation, both as a powder and in blocks or panels. It also has other uses mainly related to its absorbent and abrasive properties such as absorbing and filtering industrial oils and cleaning surfaces in general.

VEGETATION ANALYSIS OF LIPARI ISLAND

LANDFORM ANALYSIS 1:2 5000

- Beach
- Quarry
- Urban Area
- Agriculture
- Green Area With A Few Vegetation
- Green Area With A Lot Of Vegetation

NATURAL PRESERVATION AREA ANALYSIS 1:2 5000



- Diving Area
- Beach
- Relevant Forest
- Relevant Church
- View Point
- Relevant Mountain
- Primary Natural Preservation Area
- Secondary Natural Preservation Area
- Non-Preservation Area
- Urban Area
- (1) Asphodelus Microcarpus
- (2) Arbutus Unedo
- (3) Cistus Salvifoius
- (4) Erica Aborea
- (5) Fraxinus Ornus
- (6) Genista Radiata
- (7) Teline Monspessulana
- (8) Quercus Rotundifolia

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN AND NATIVE VEGETATION