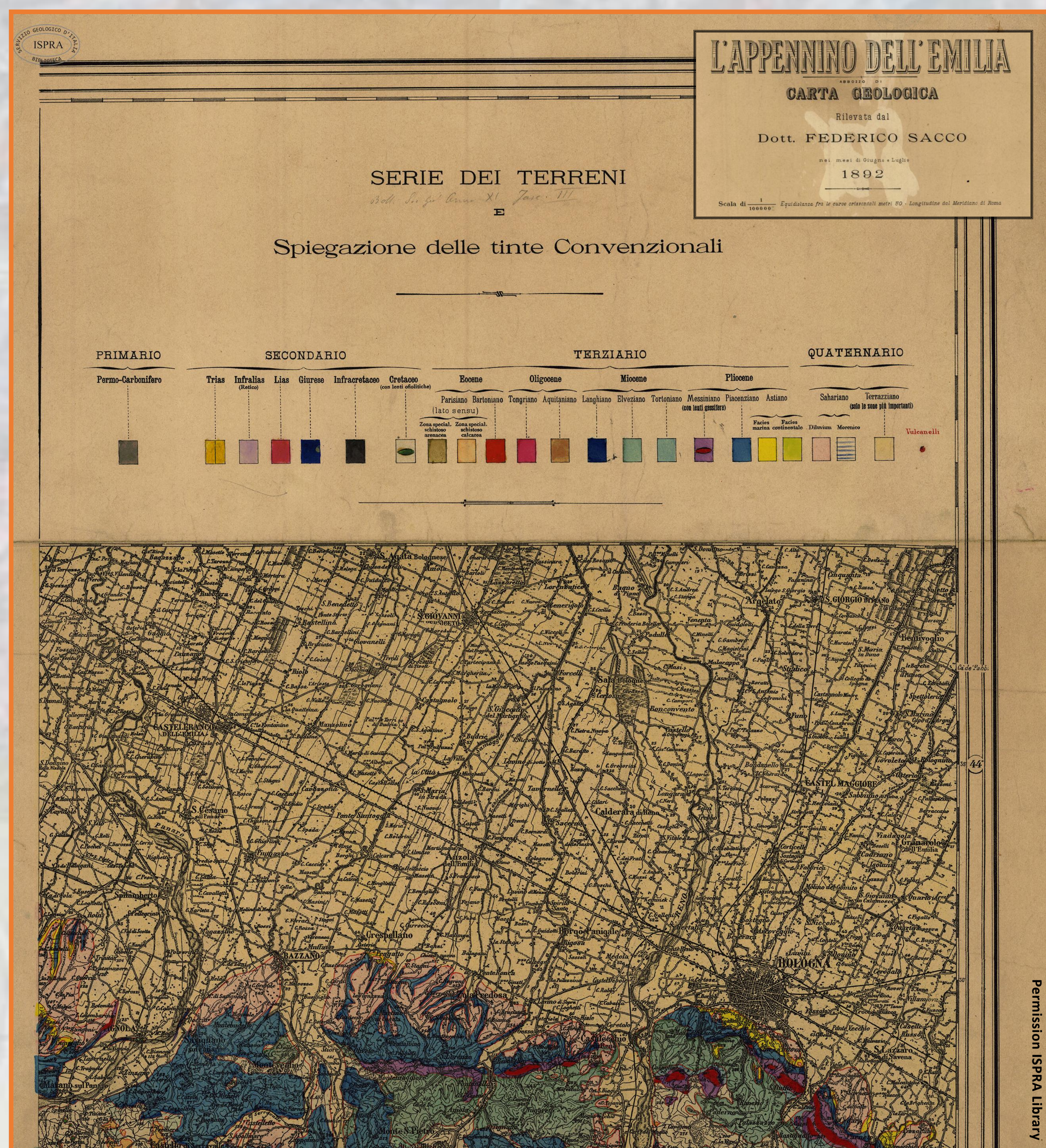


Po Plain Early days of cartography



The plain areas were neglected in the first generation of geological maps (Sacco, 1892); Quaternary deposits were very poorly differentiated according to their genesis.

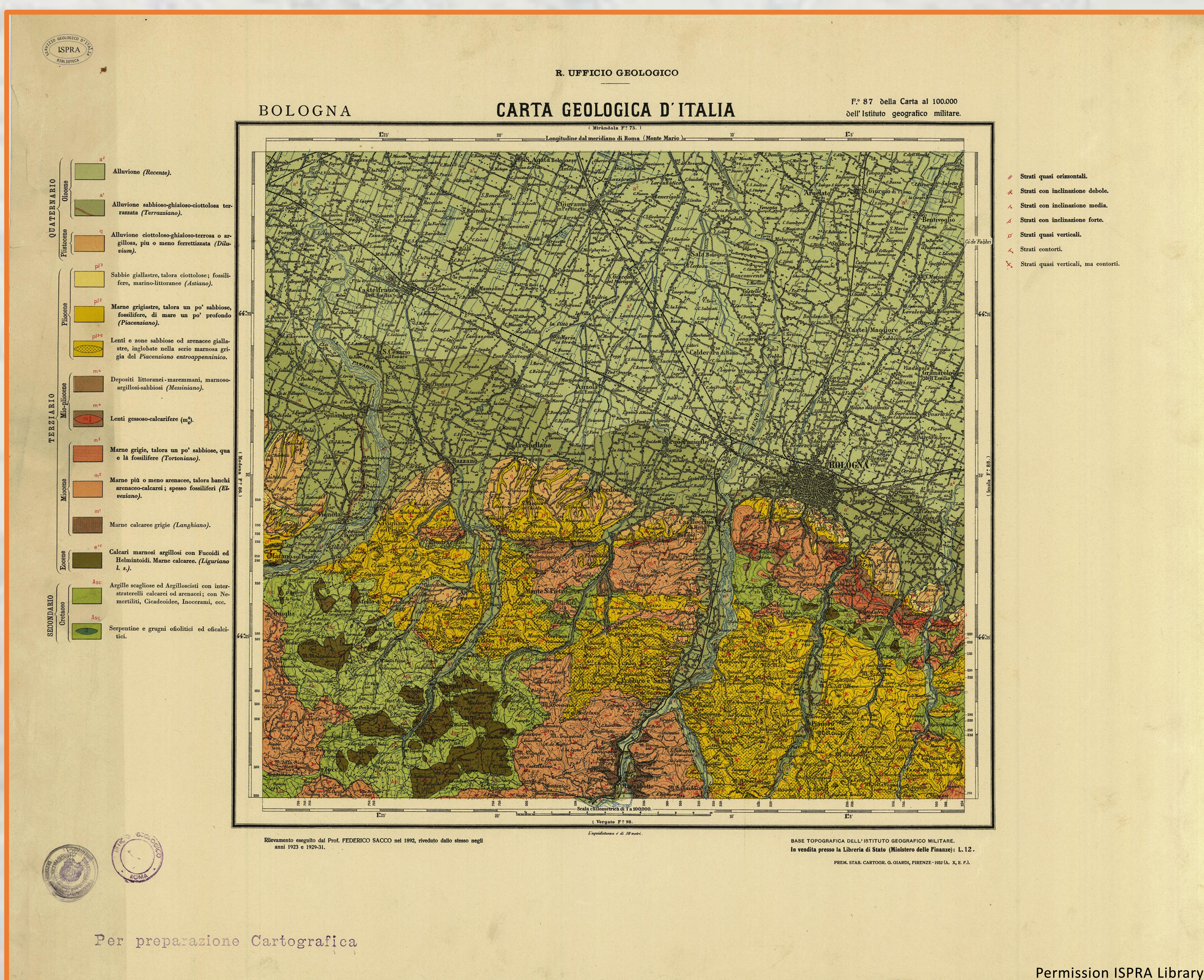
The term **Diluvium** was used for coarse superficial deposits formed by floods.

Terrazziano indicated the *alluvium* or alluvial deposits formed by slow and steady aqueous agents.

Terms such as Sahariano and Terrazziano were used for Stage names.

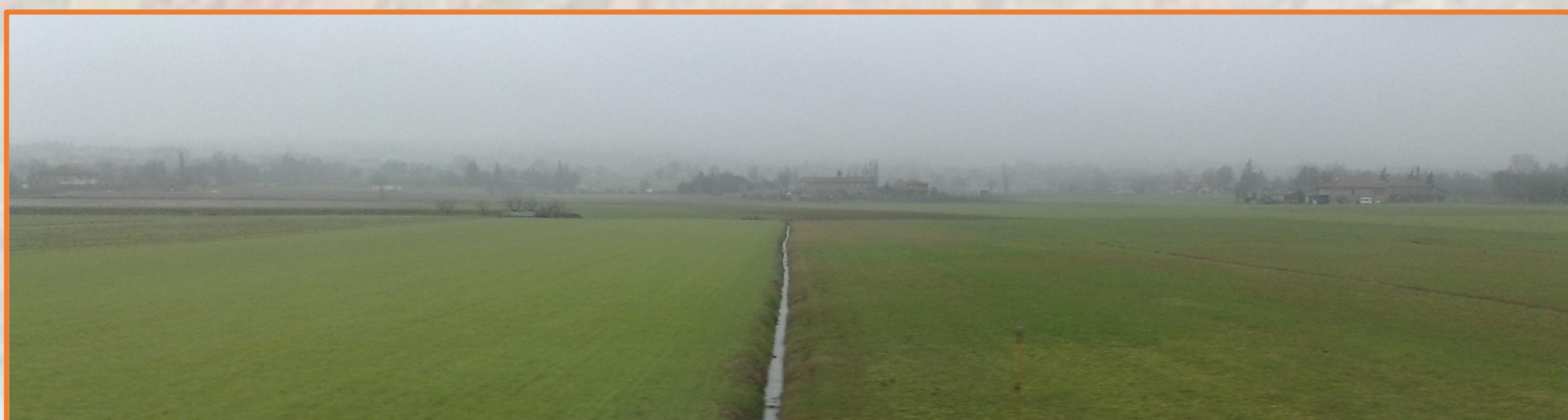
Main points:

- 1) The Quaternary sediments in the plain area are undifferentiated
- 2) Tectonic contacts are not mapped



30 years later his first field work and map (1892), Federico Sacco added new field data (1923, 1929-1931) and mapped again the same area (Sheet 87 “Bologna”, 1932).

In this new map (Carta Geologica d’Italia, 1:100,000 scale, I edition) the Quaternary deposits are subdivided in more units and “modern” chronological terms, such as “**Pleistocene**” (see legend) and “**Olocene**”, are adopted.



Geological knowledge and its representation in wide plain areas, “*where the essential is invisible to the eyes*” (de Saint-Exupéry, 1943), is a challenge for geologists

