

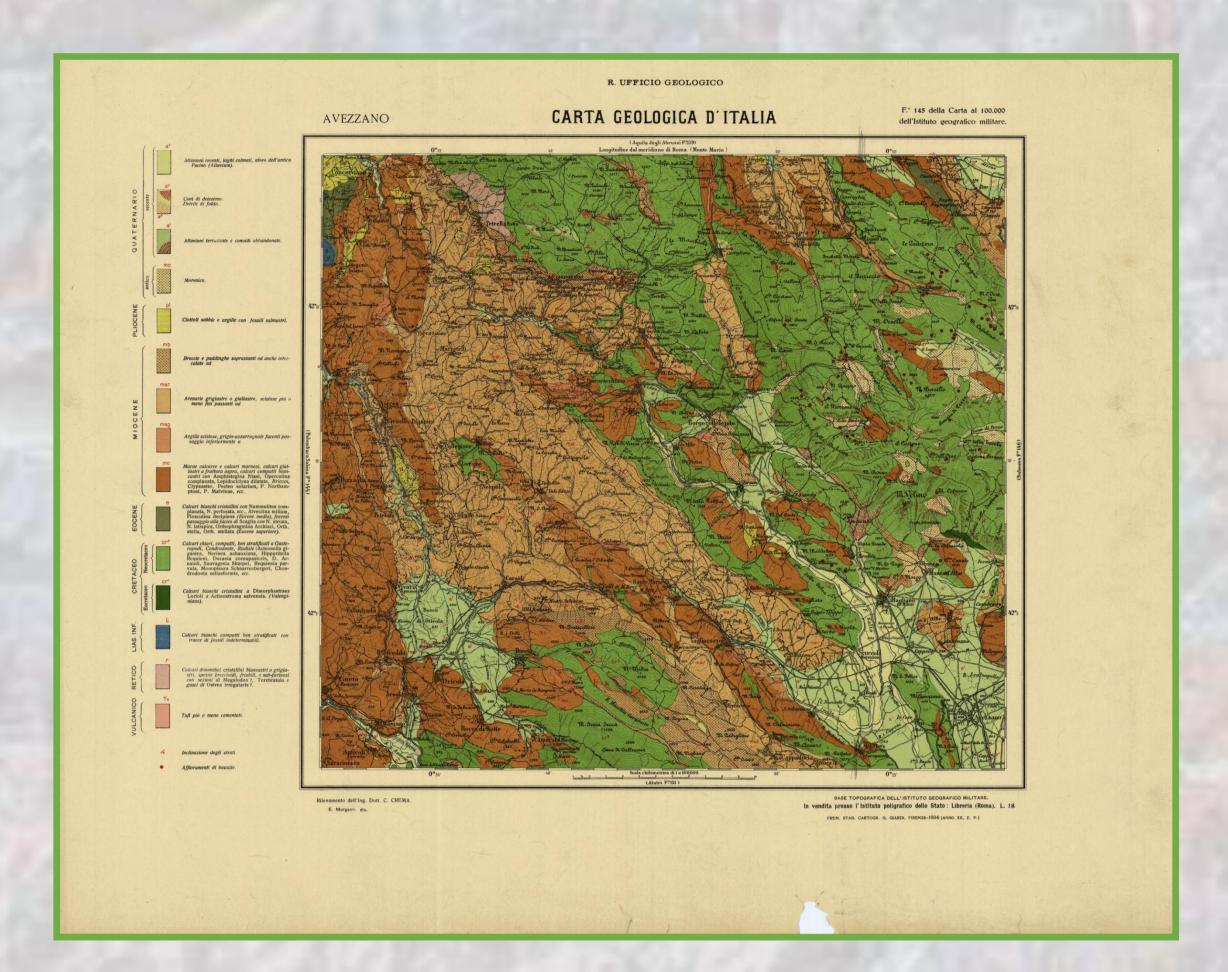
## Italian Geological Maps – More than a colored picture

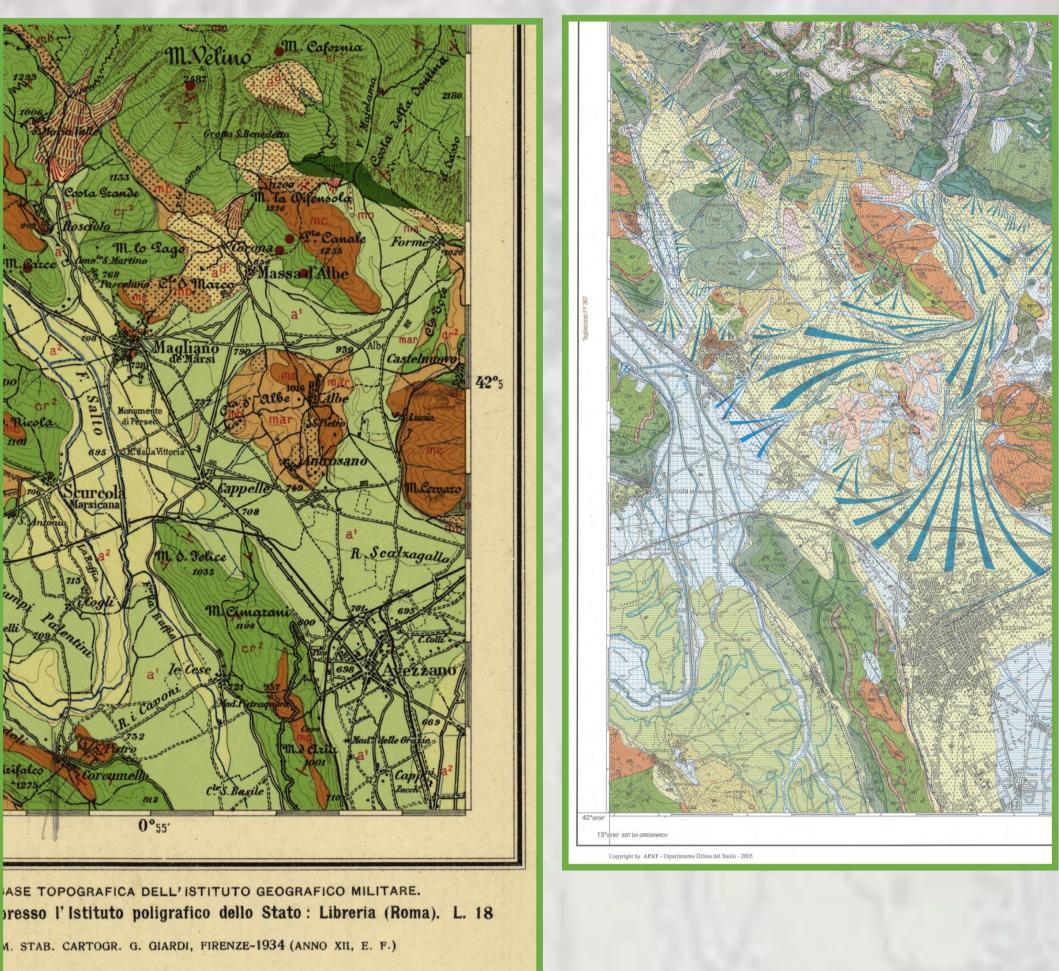
Using geological maps to support better policies for society



PANEL 4B

## Central Apennines: the Fucino and L'Aquila areas The official geological maps



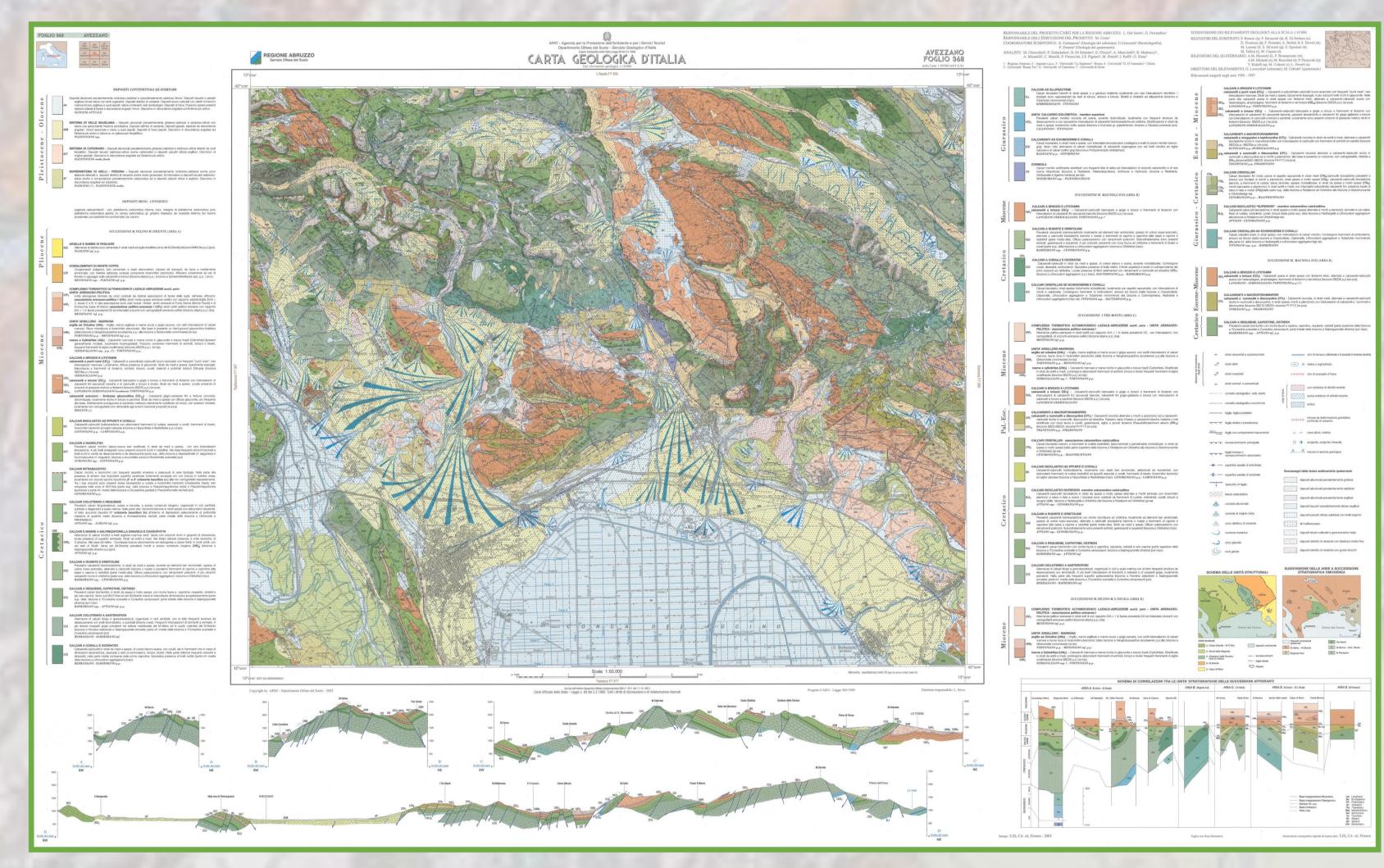


## Main points:

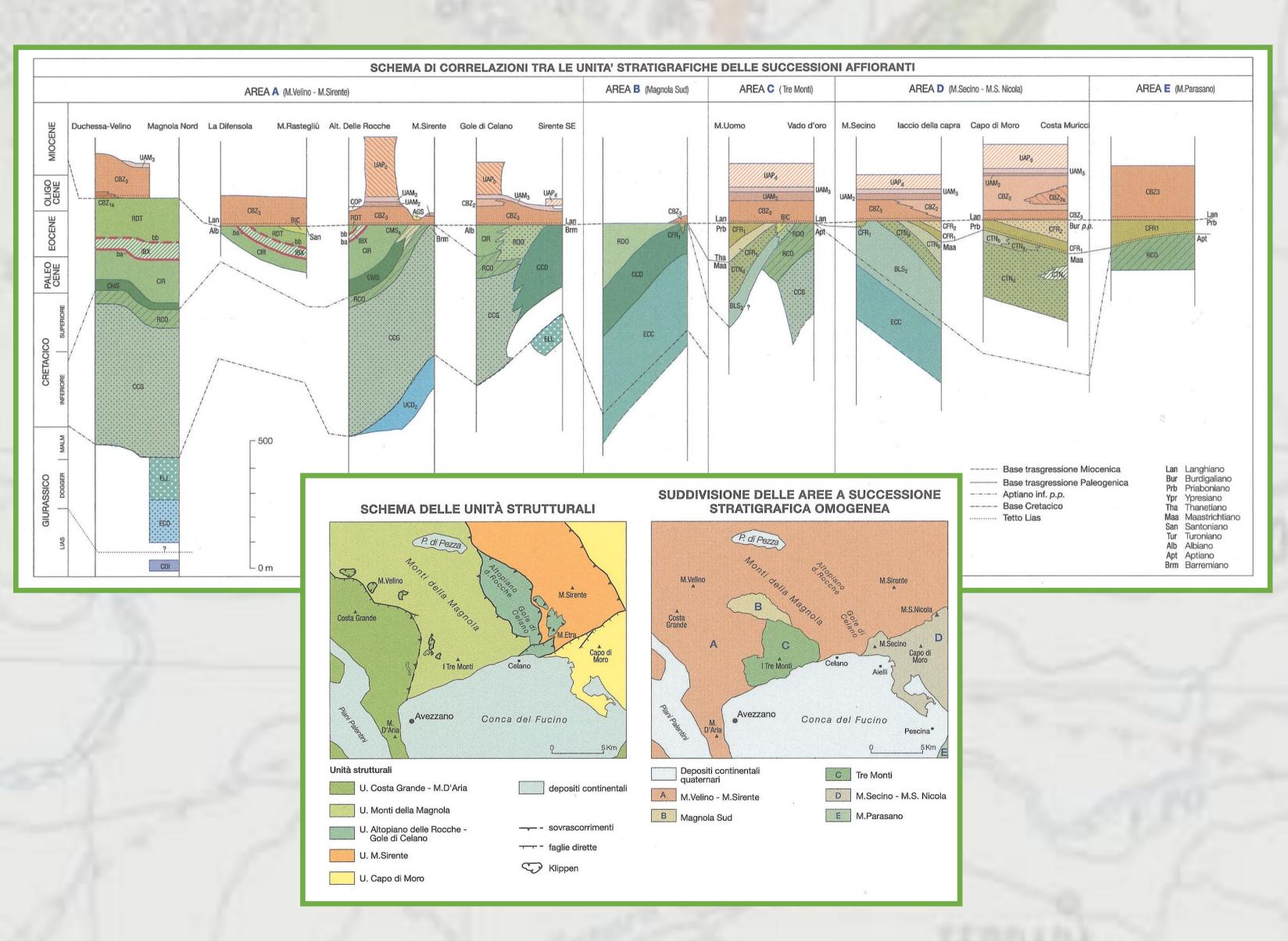
- 1) Sedimentary cover: lithostratigraphic classification, based also on biostratigraphic analysis, allows a detailed reconstruction of the relationships between and among units (see scheme of stratigraphic correlations).
- 2) Additional schemes are added to the geological map to support the description of sedimentary and structural history.
- 3) Quaternary deposits: the deposits are grouped according to the boundary surfaces and mapped in detail referring to the sedimentary facies.
- 4) Tectonics: structural elements are mapped, including cataclastic zones.

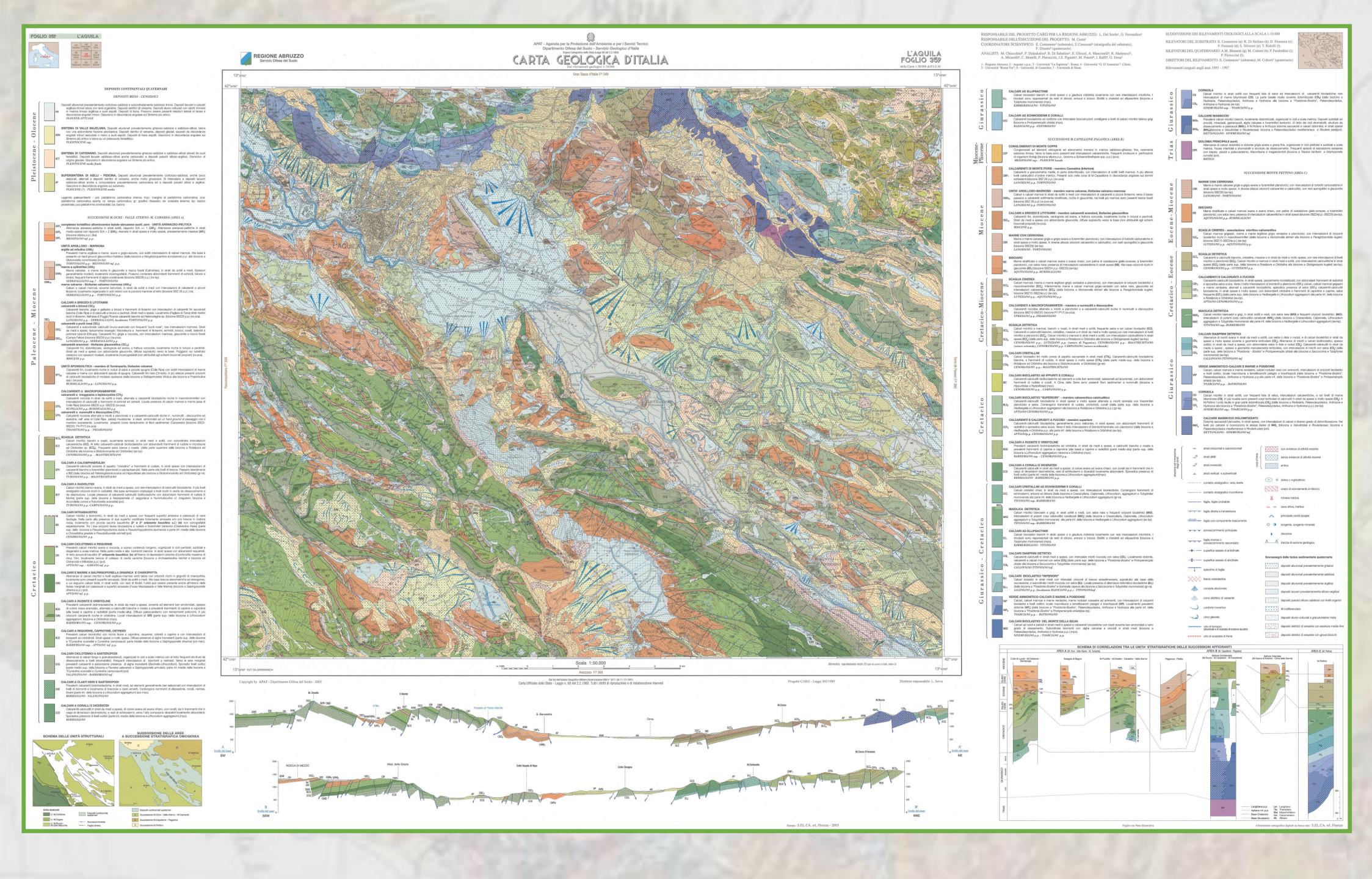
Eighty years after the Montani's map, the first 1:100,000 geological map of the Fucino area was published (Sheet 145 "Avezzano") in 1934.

The map is characterized by a higher detail of the mapped units, with an extended description of the lithology and a better age attribution.



A clear-cut change in the geological mapping of the Abruzzo region (Fucino and L'Aquila areas) is registered with the new geological maps at 1:50,000 scale (Sheet 368 "Avezzano", 2005). A modern approach to the description and subdivision of the geological units, both for the sedimentary cover and continental Quaternary, is highlighted by the great number of mapped units, thereby providing users with a detailed reconstruction of the paleogeographic and structural evolution.





The April 9<sup>th</sup> 2009 earthquake, Mw 6.3, hit the city of L'Aquila. The geological map (Sheet 359 "L'Aquila", 2005) has been a basic tool for several postearthquake studies and applications.

