

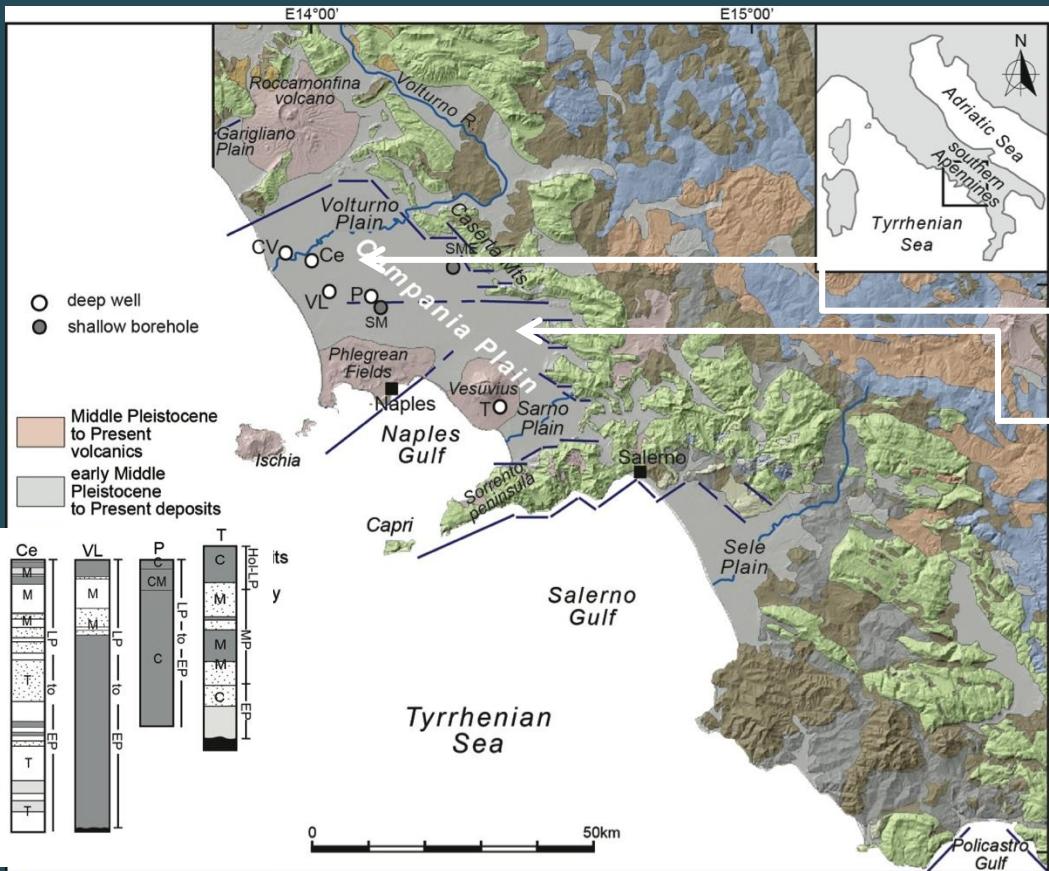
# LONG TERM Vs. CURRENT VERTICAL MOTIONS IN THE NORTHERN CAMPANIA PLAIN AREA (SOUTHERN ITALY)

A. Ascione<sup>1</sup>, S. Nardò<sup>1</sup>, C. Cerrone<sup>1</sup>, A. Santo<sup>2</sup>, S. Mazzoli<sup>1</sup>

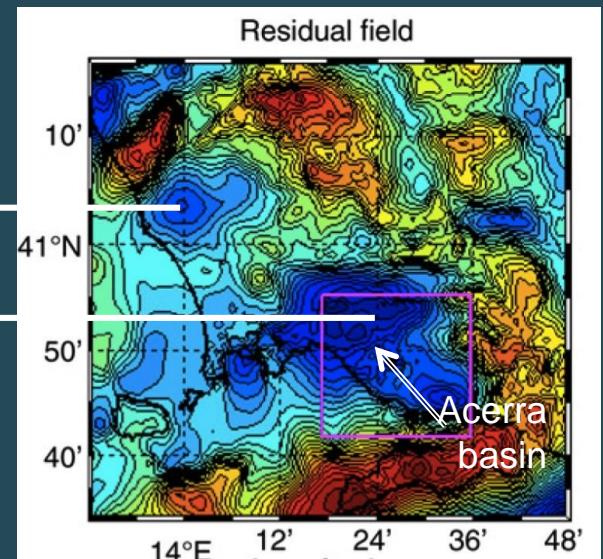
<sup>1</sup> Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, dell'Ambiente e delle Risorse - DiSTAR, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Napoli

<sup>2</sup> Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile, Edile e Ambientale - DICEA, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Napoli

# CAMPANA PLAIN: GEOLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL SETTING



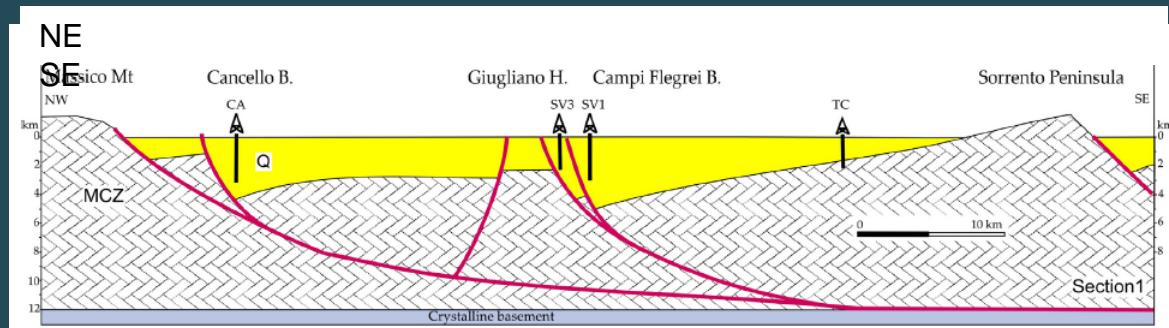
Gravimetric data



Cella et al. (2007, JVGR)

## MAIN FEATURES:

- Quaternary basin, locally >3000 m deep
- Volcanism active since Early Pleistocene
- Strong explosive volcanism in the last 300 ky

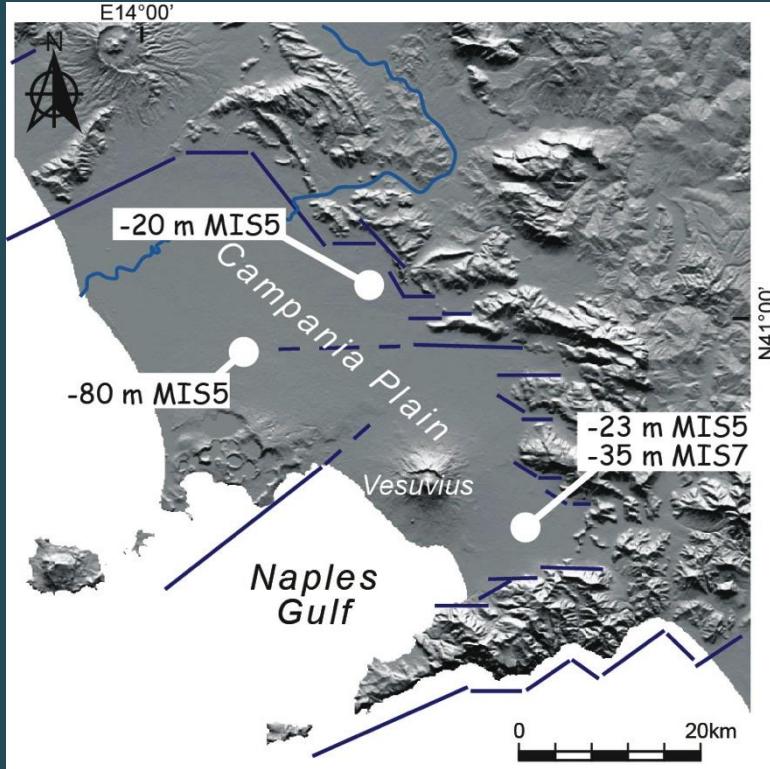


Milia & Torrente (2015, J Geodynamics)

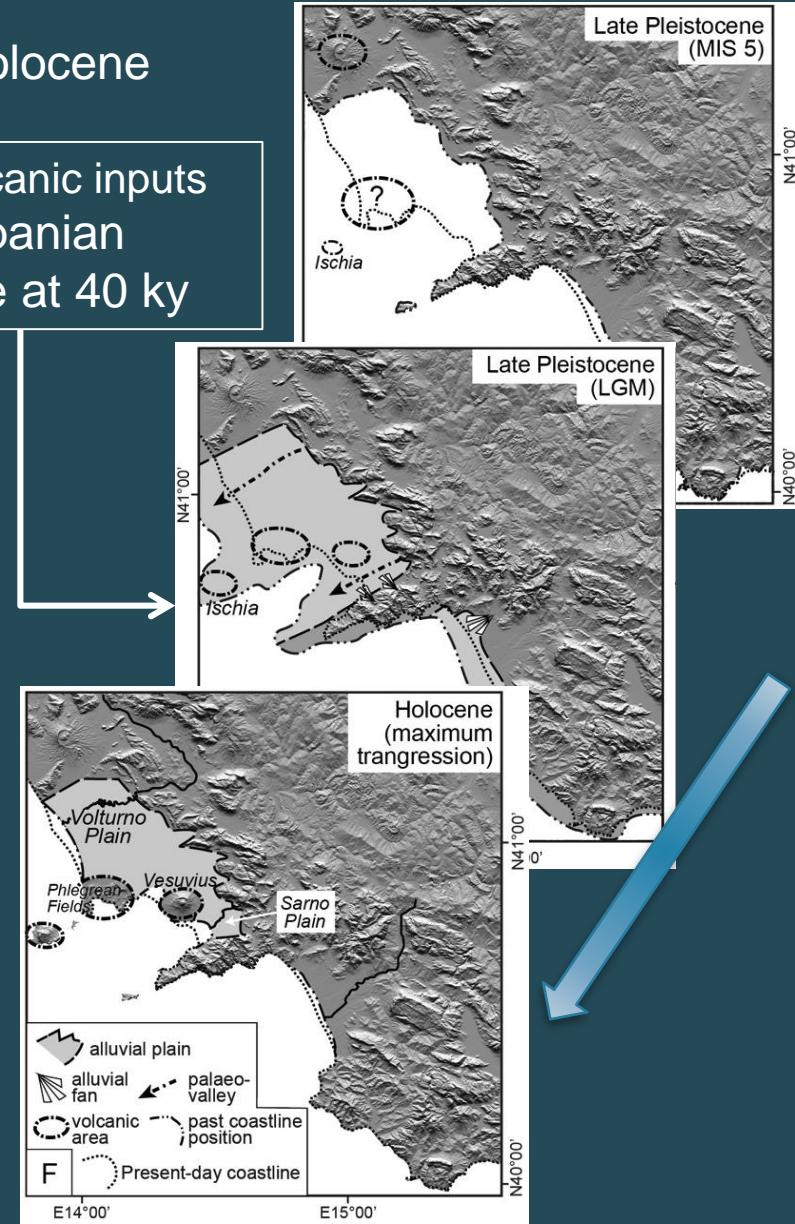
GNCTS 2016

# CAMPANIA PLAIN

## Post-MIS5 subsidence and Late Pleistocene - Holocene coastal progradation



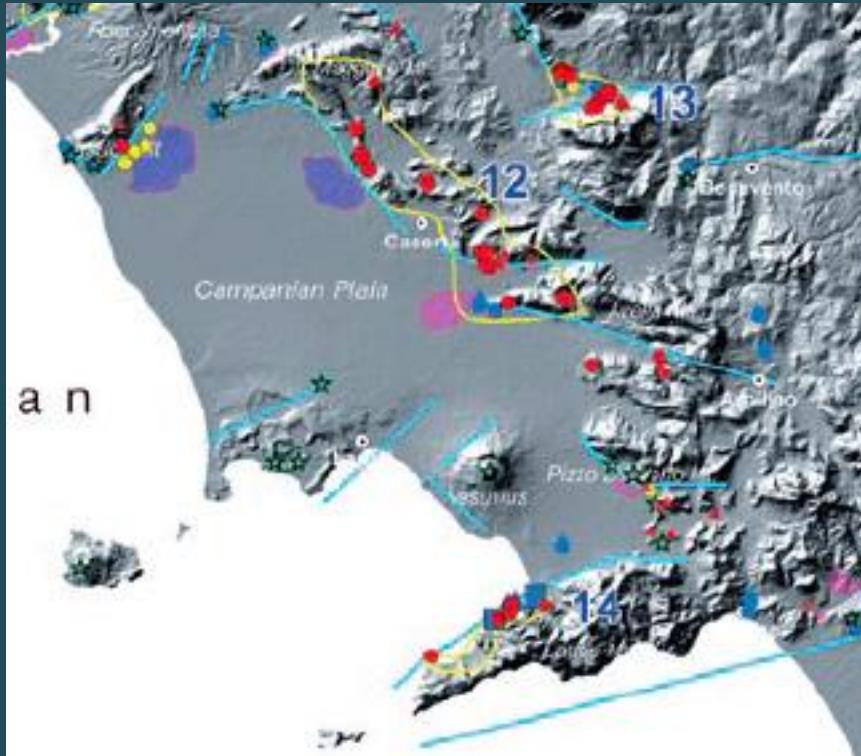
strong volcanic inputs  
e.g. Campanian  
Ignimbrite at 40 ky



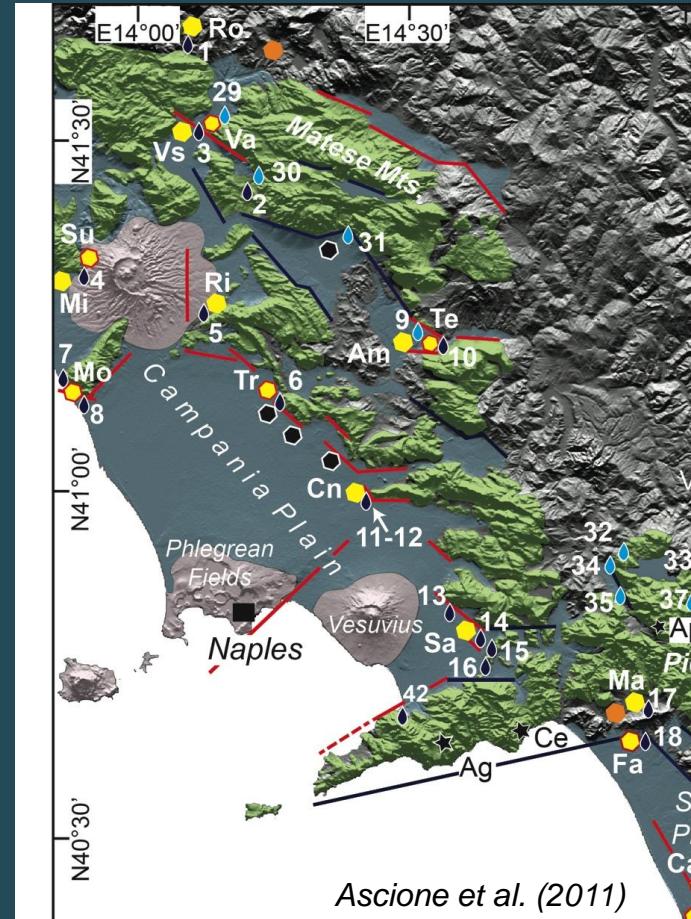
Data from (e.g.):

- *Bellucci et al. (1990)*
- *Romano et al. (1991)*
- *Scandone et al. (1991)*
- *Barra et al. (1994)*
- *Aprile & Toccaceli (2002)*
- *Cinque & Irollo (2004)*
- *Santangelo et al. (2010)*
- *Amorosi et al. (2012)*

- Mineral springs
- Travertine/tufa deposits, bearing a “crustal” signature
- Sinkholes

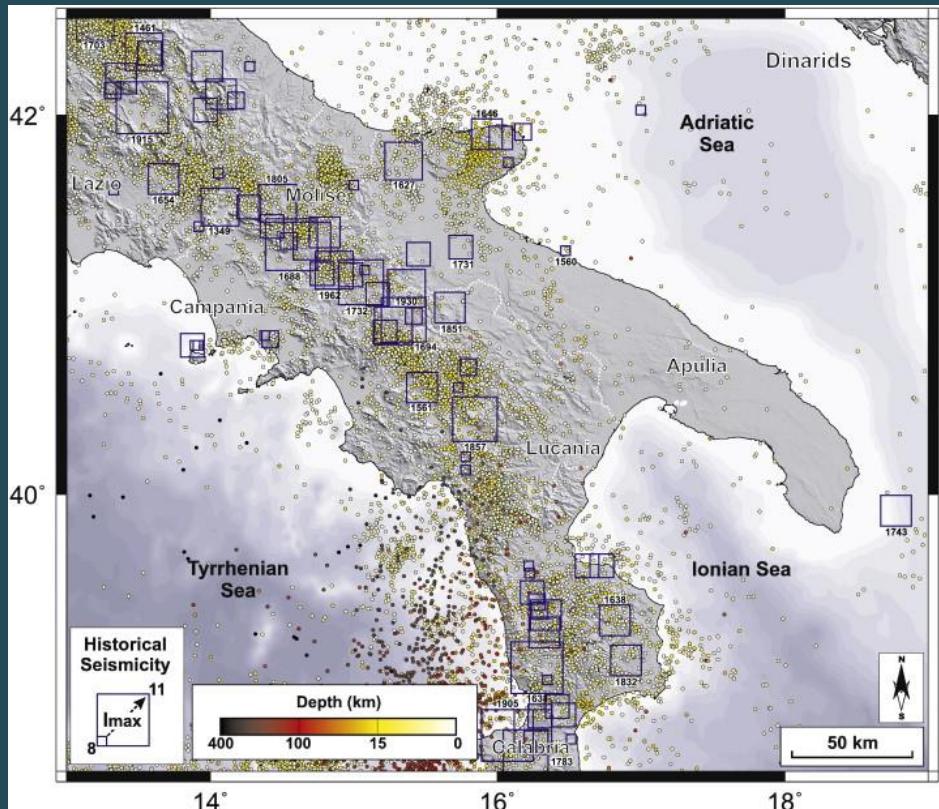


Santo et al. (2011)



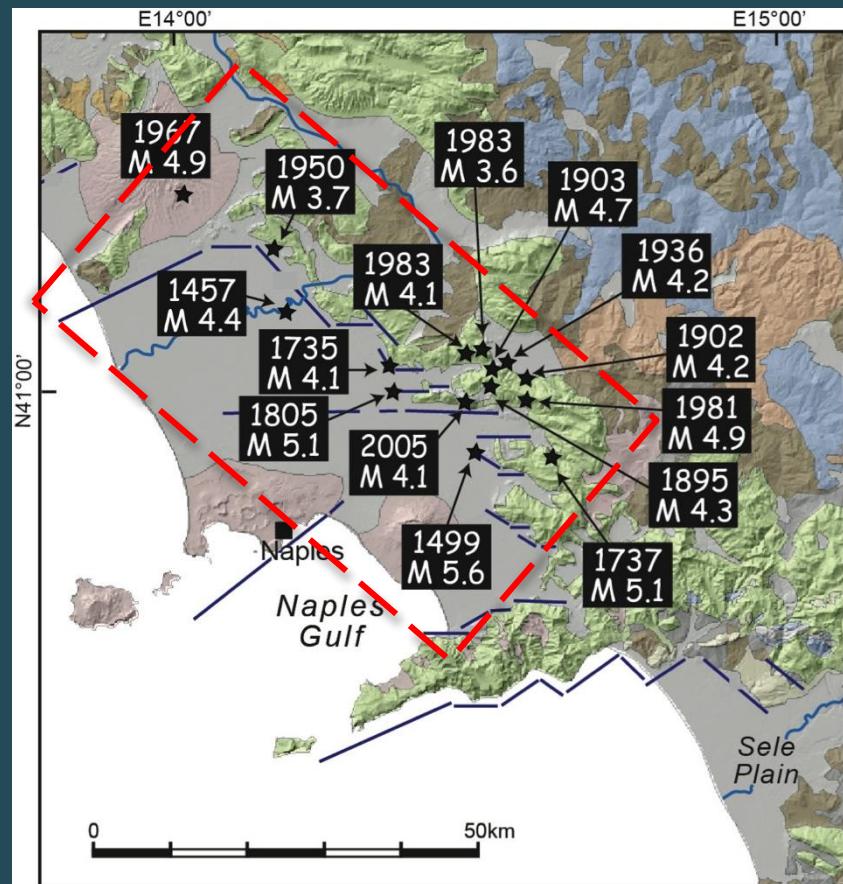
Ascione et al. (2011)

# HISTORICAL SEISMICITY



Ferranti et al. (2014, Tectonophysics)

## NON-VOLCANIC SEISMICITY

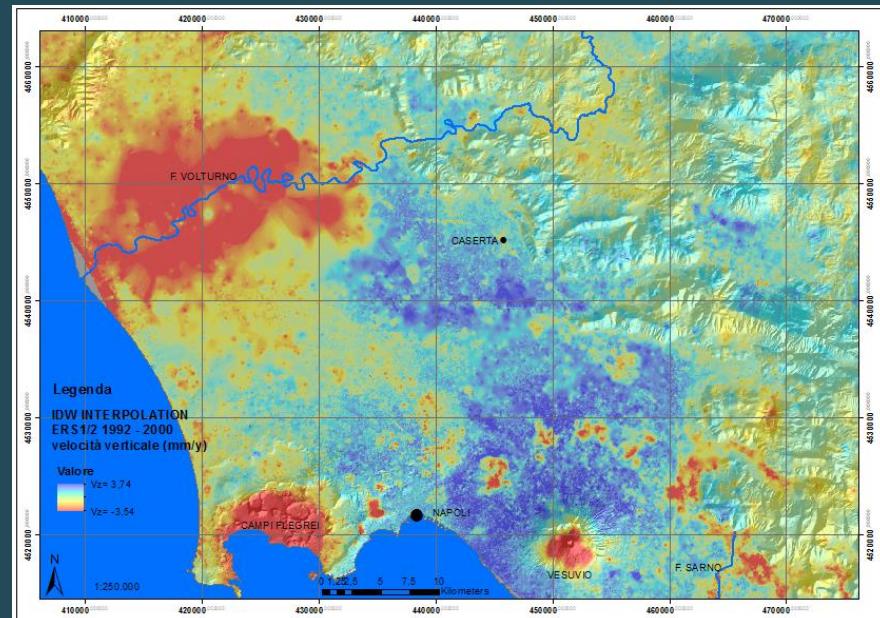
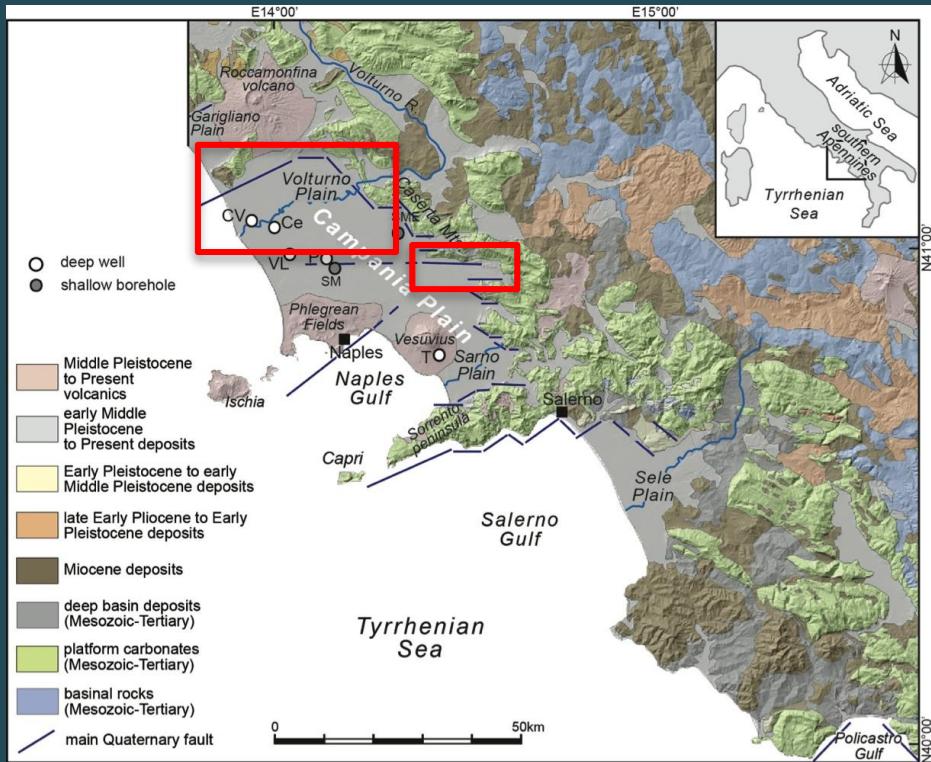


Dati da CPTI15 (Rovida et al., 2016)

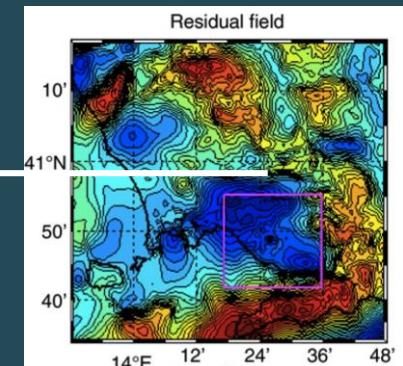
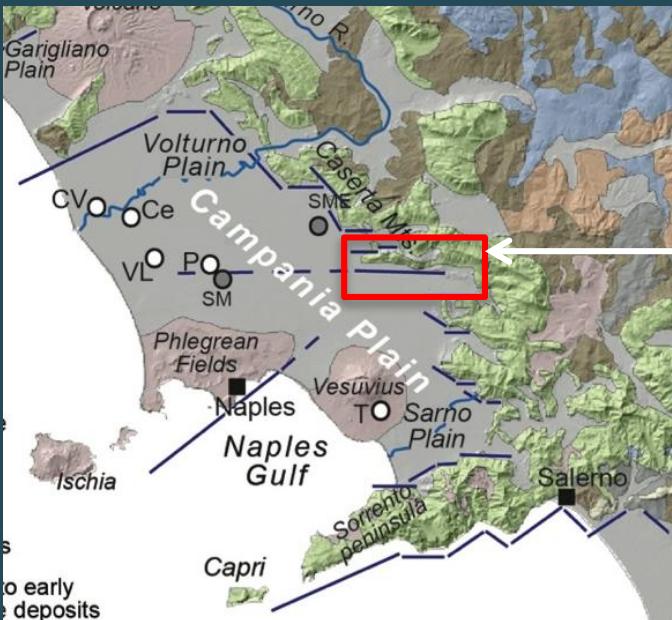
# Surface geology and geomorphological constraints to:

- Long-term Quaternary vertical motions and tectonics
- Late Quaternary – Holocene vertical motions

Analysis of current deformation based on satellite (SAR) data

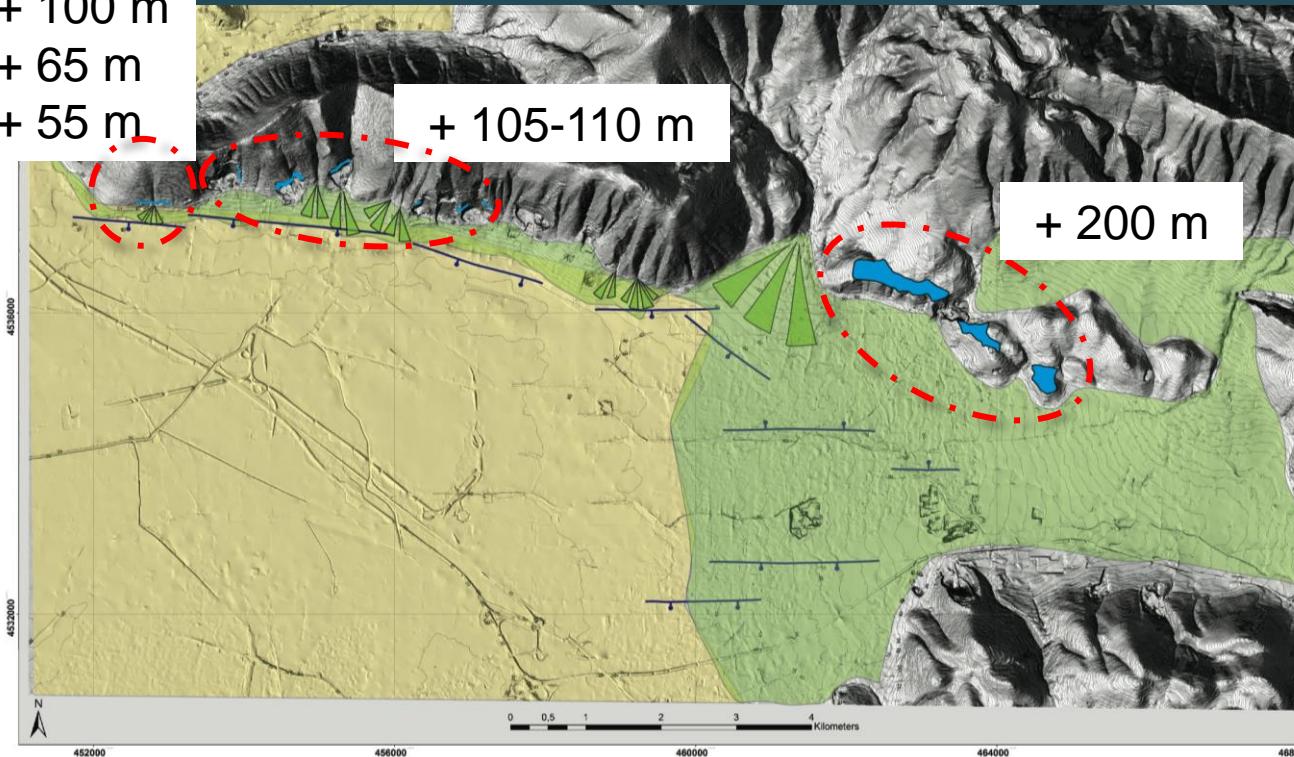


# CANCELLA AREA: MARINE TERRACES



Cella et al. (2007, JVGR)

+ 100 m  
+ 65 m  
+ 55 m



# MARINE TERRACES

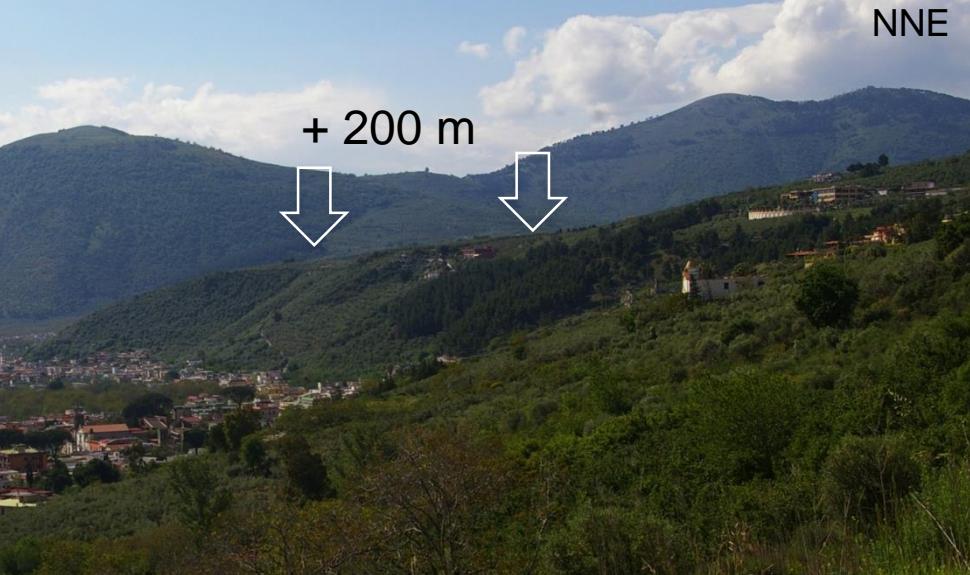


SSW

NNE



S



*Elphidium crispum*  
*Ammonia parkinsoniana*  
*Globigerina sp.*



*Elpidium crispum*  
*Ammonia parkinsoniana*

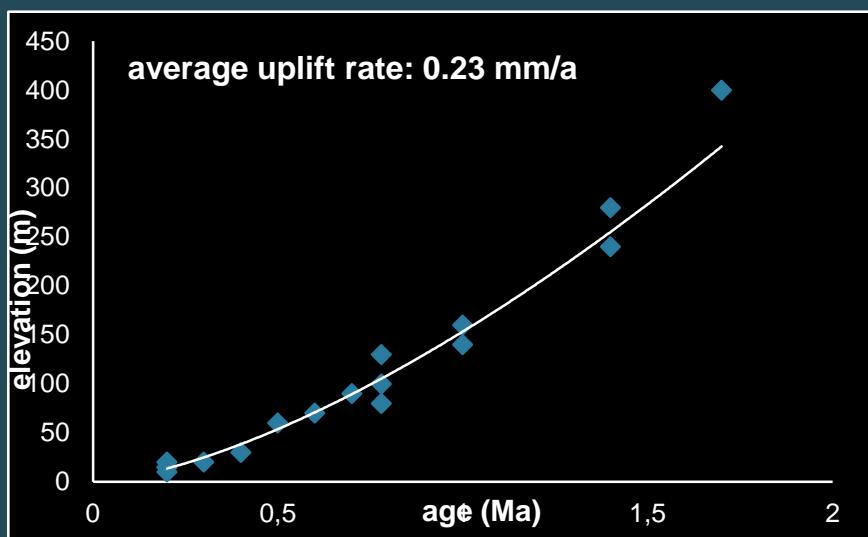
GNCTS 2016



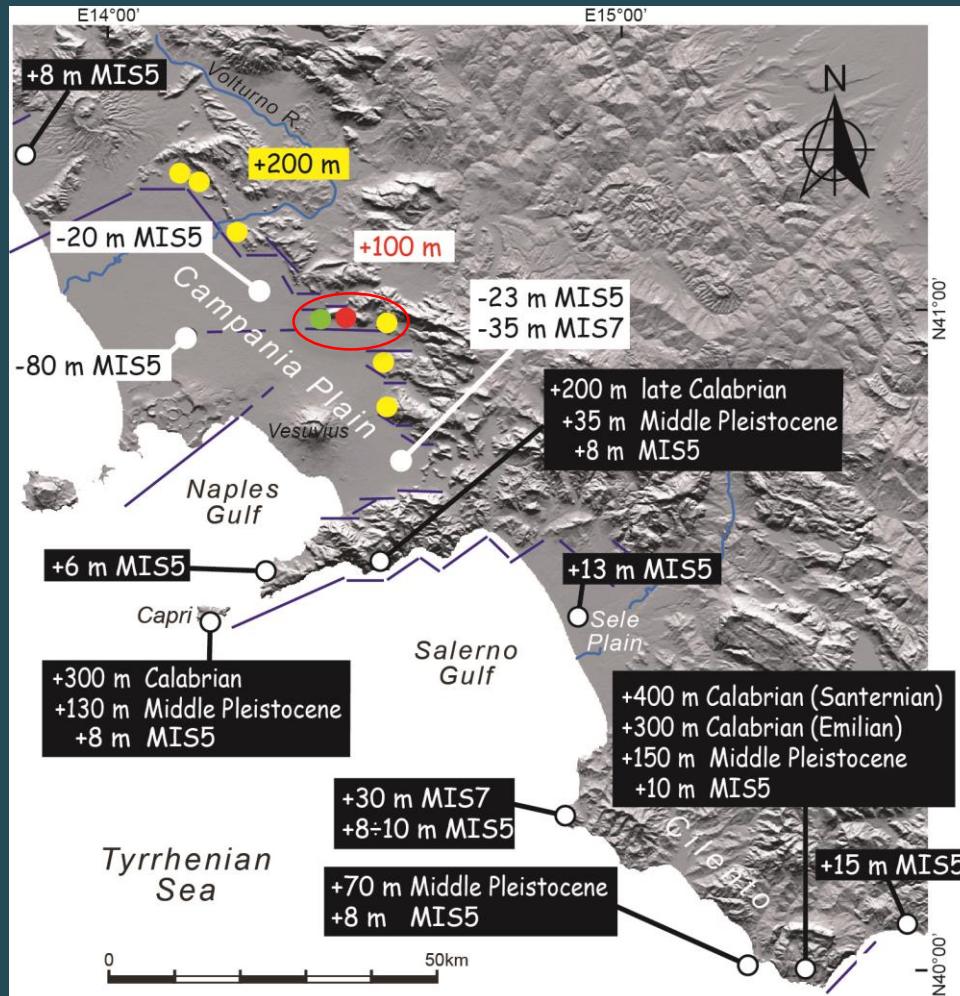
# MARINE TERRACES DISTRIBUTION

+ 200 m: MIS19-21(?) (c. 800 ky)

+ 100 m: MIS11 (c. 400 ky)

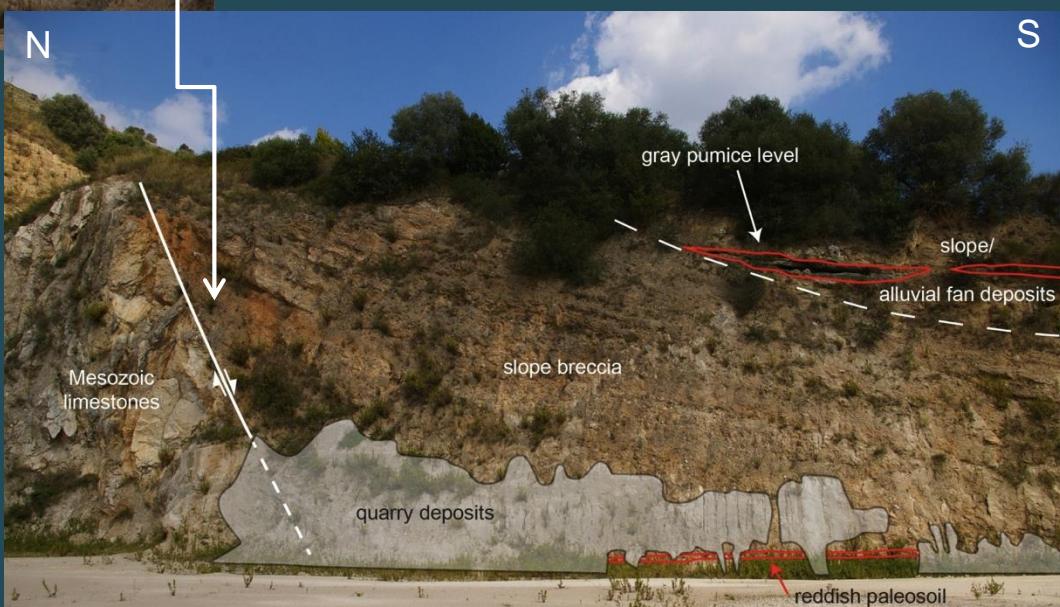
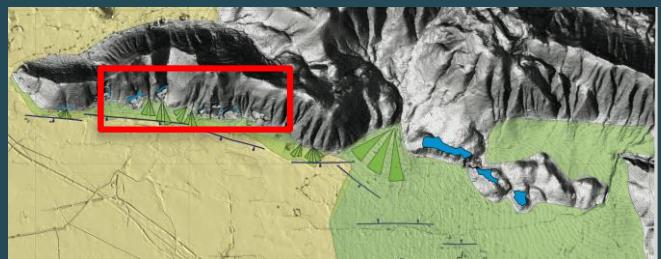


Tyrrhenian margin  
(Campania to northern Calabria)



# QUATERNARY FAULTING

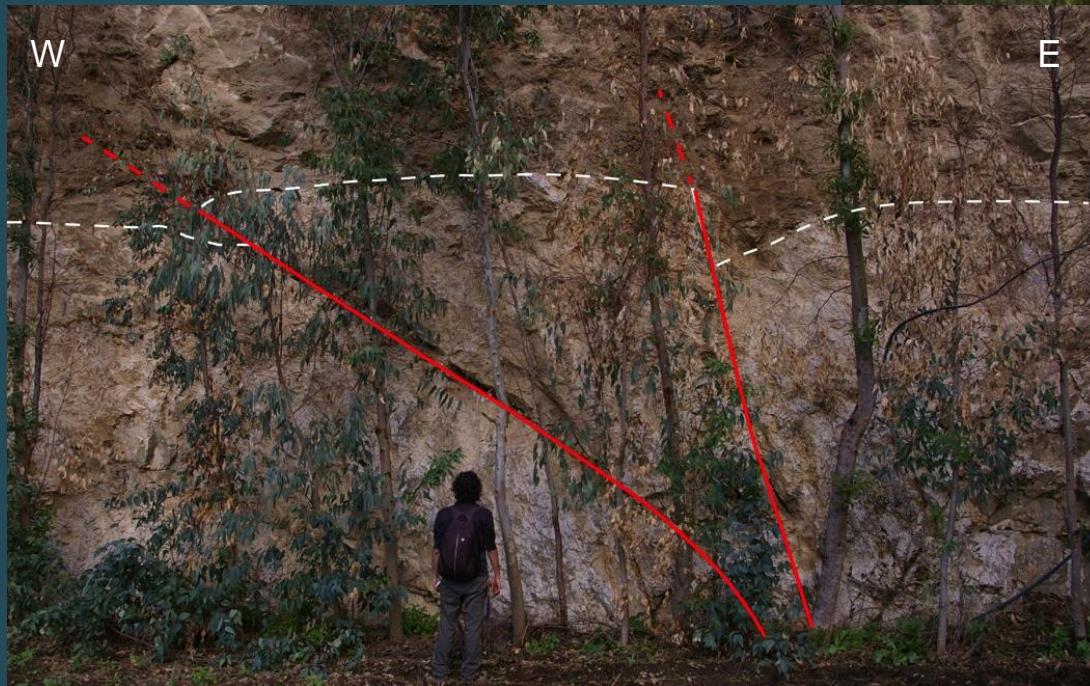
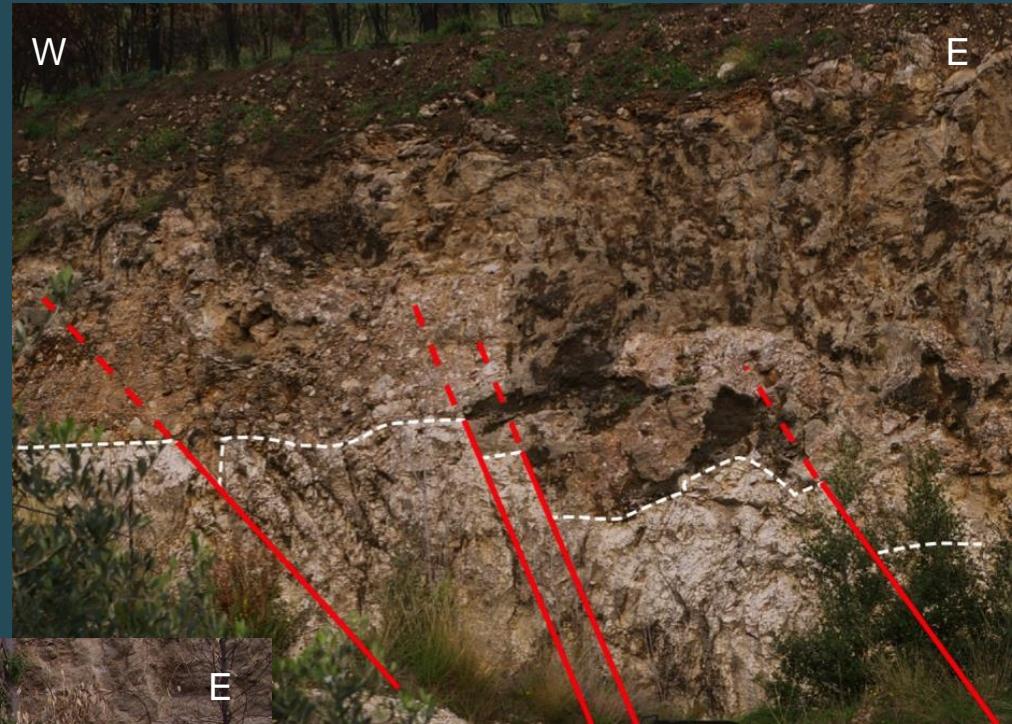
abrasion platform overlain by sand  
105 m a.s.l.



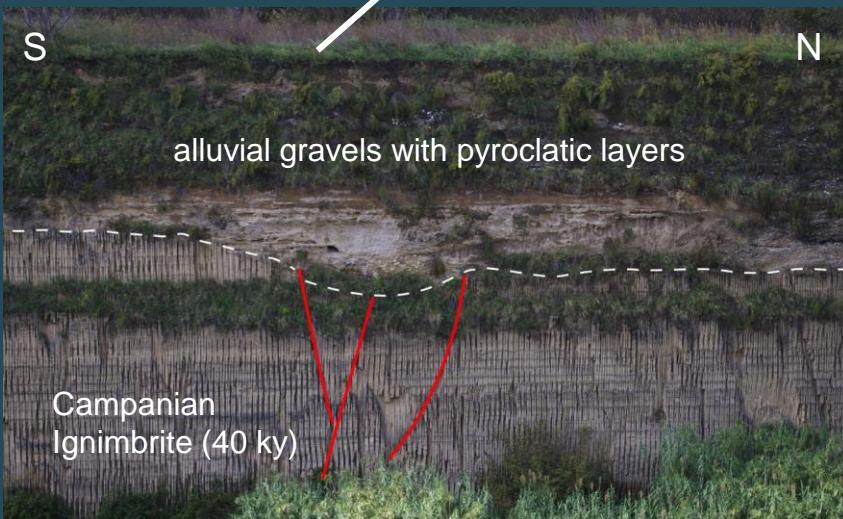
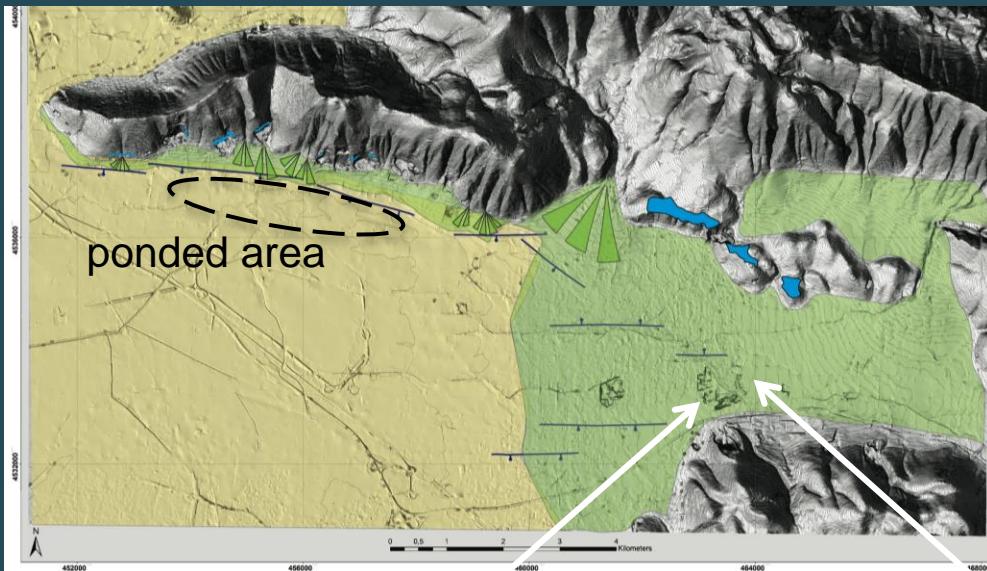
- Extensional faults trending around E-W
- Migration of activity towards the S



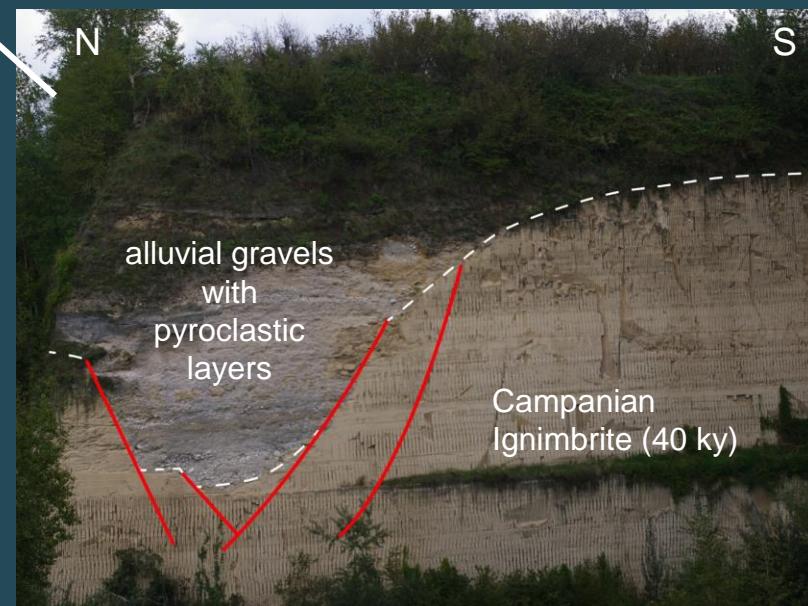
Oblique-slip NW-SE and around  
N-S trending transfer faults



# EVIDENCE OF POST-40 ky DEFORMATION

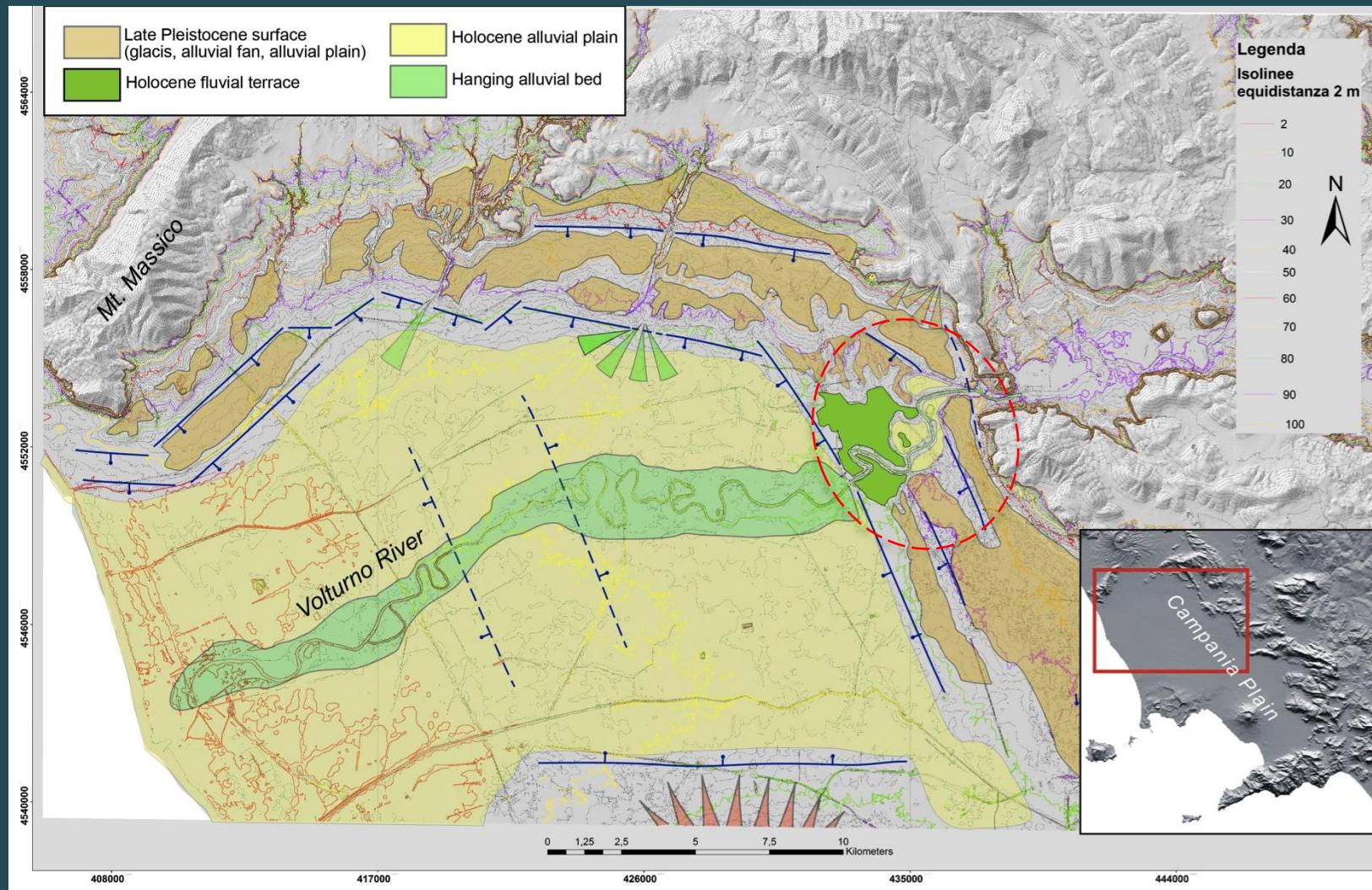


E-W trending fractures and faults



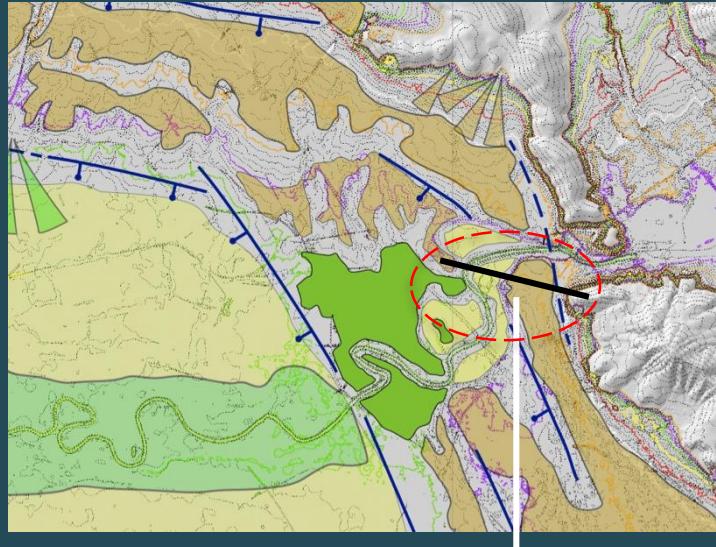
## NORTHERN AREA: VOLTURNO PLAIN

- rectilinear scarps bounding the Holocene alluvial plain
- asymmetrical topography of the plain

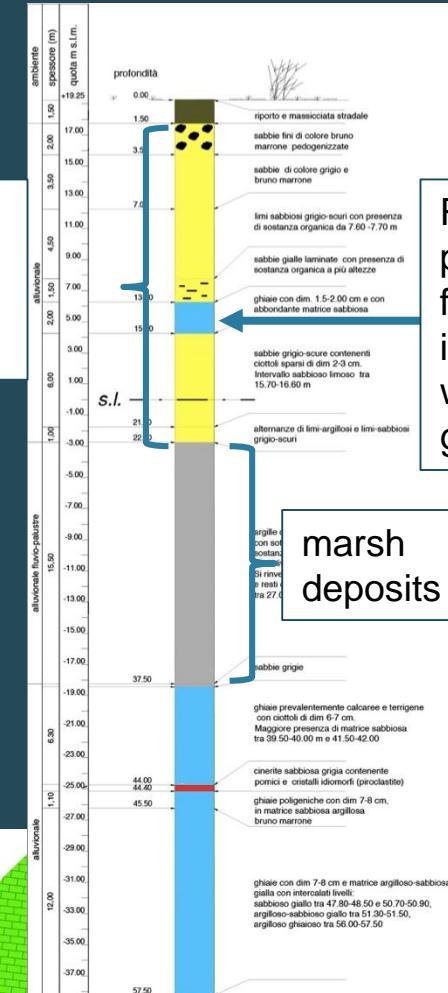


Pre-40 ky fault offsets are shown by offset of travertine deposits underlying the CI deposits

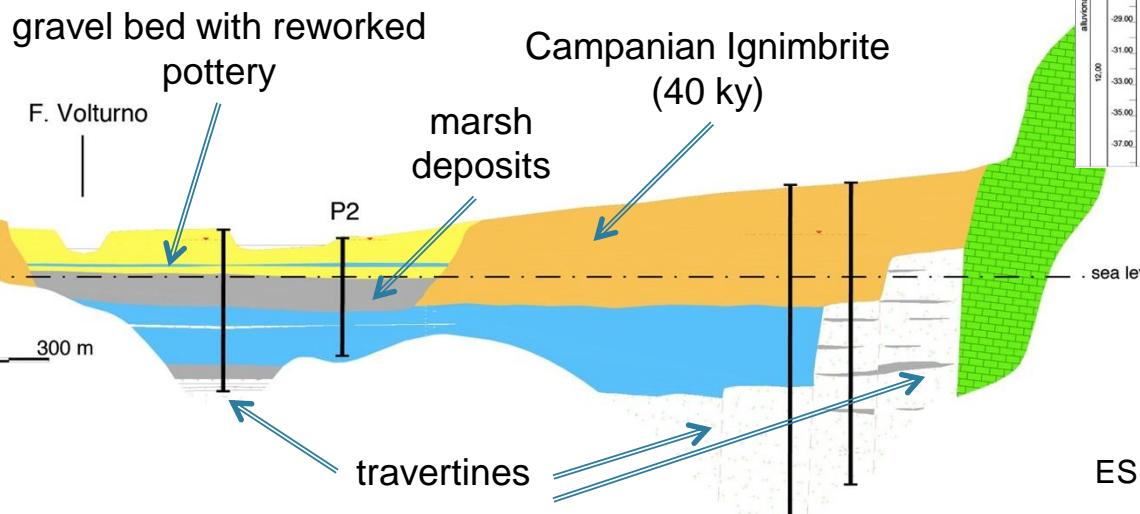
More than 15 m of fluvial aggradation in the last c. 2000 yrs suggest localised subsidence



fluvial  
sands  
and  
gravels

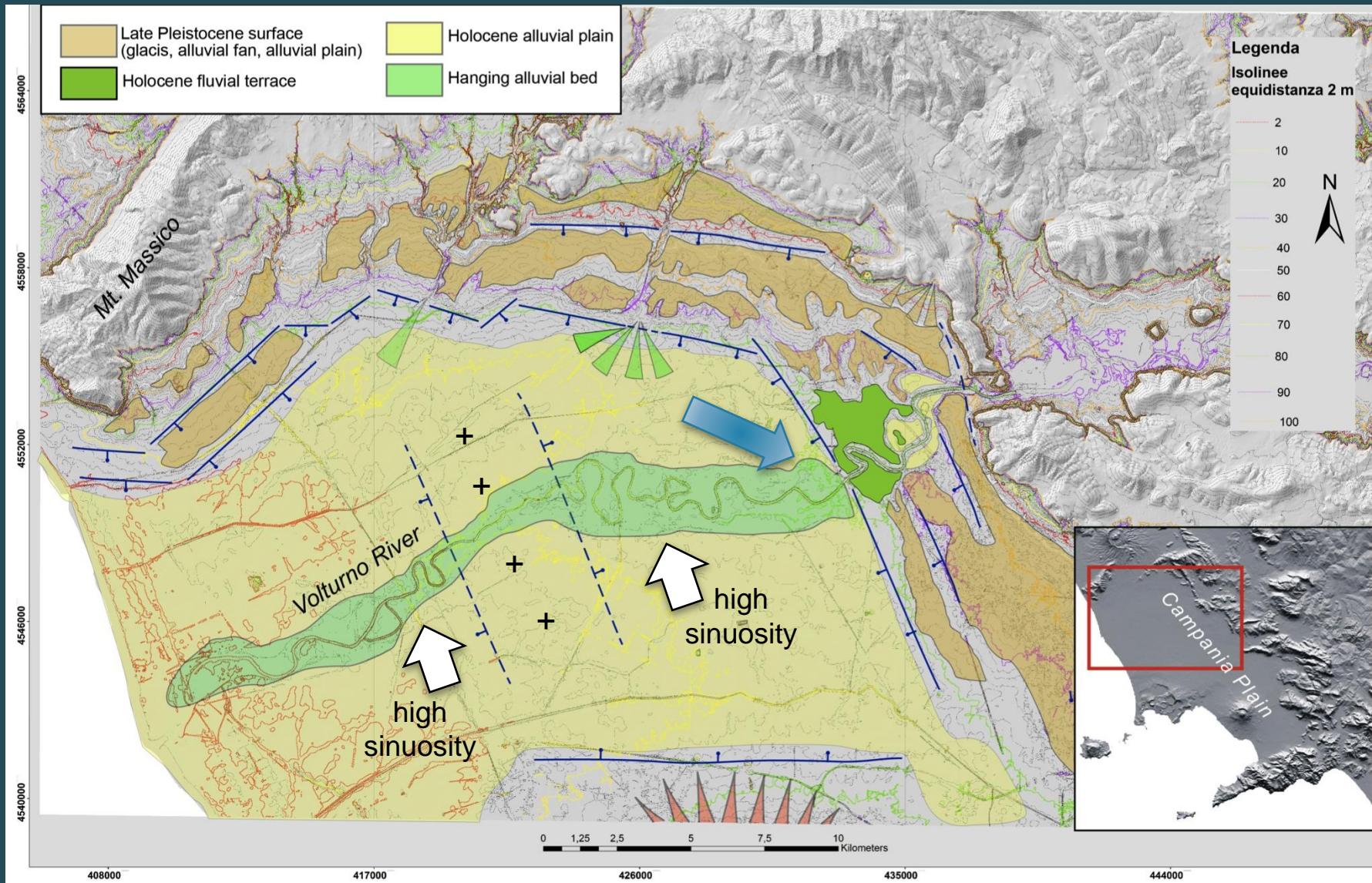


Roman(?)  
pottery  
fragments  
interspersed  
within fluvial  
gravels



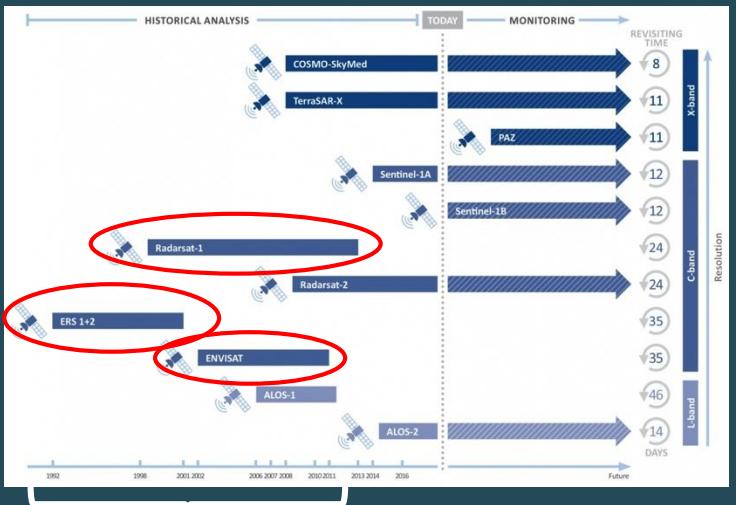
# HOLOCENE FAULT ACTIVITY

- incised vs. hanging Volturno River alluvial bed
- changes in the Volturno river pattern



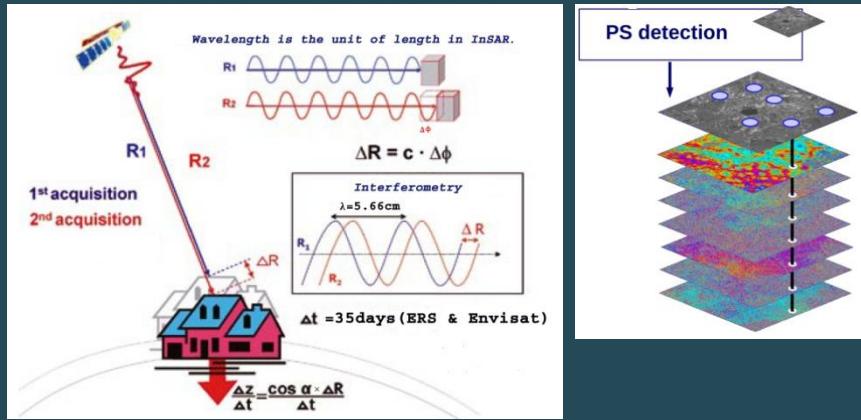
# CURRENT (LAST 20 yr) VERTICAL MOTIONS BY PSInSAR TECHNIQUE

## SAR satellites



1992-2010

## Permanent scatterers (PS) technique



**NUMBER OF ANALYSED PS**  
(Campania Plain area)

PS ERS D      **500.000**  
PS ERS A      **440.000**

PS RADARSAT D    **580.000**  
PS RADARSAT A    **460.000**

PS ENVISAT D    **1.500.000**  
PS ENVISAT A    **1.900.000**

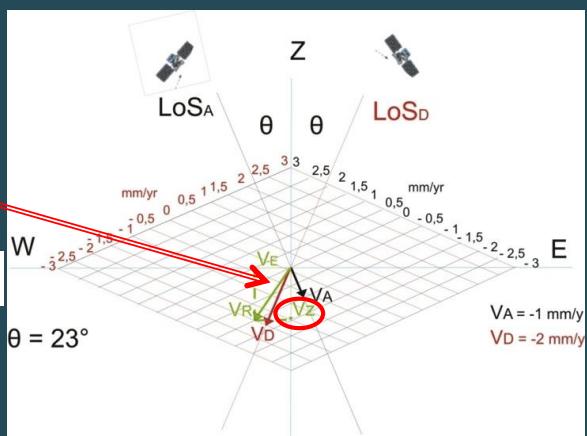
## VERTICAL MEAN VELOCITY

$$v_{East} \sim \frac{(v_{LOSD} - v_{LOSA})/2}{\sin(\theta)}$$

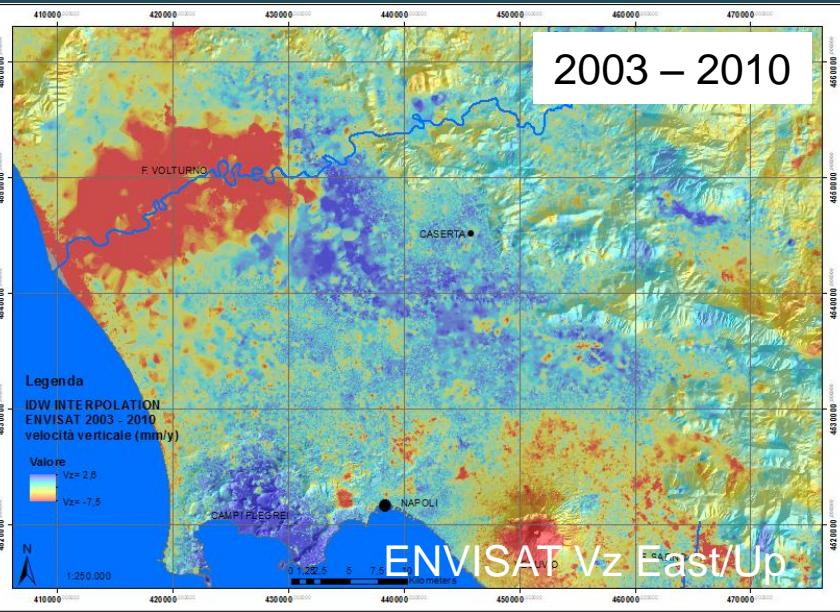
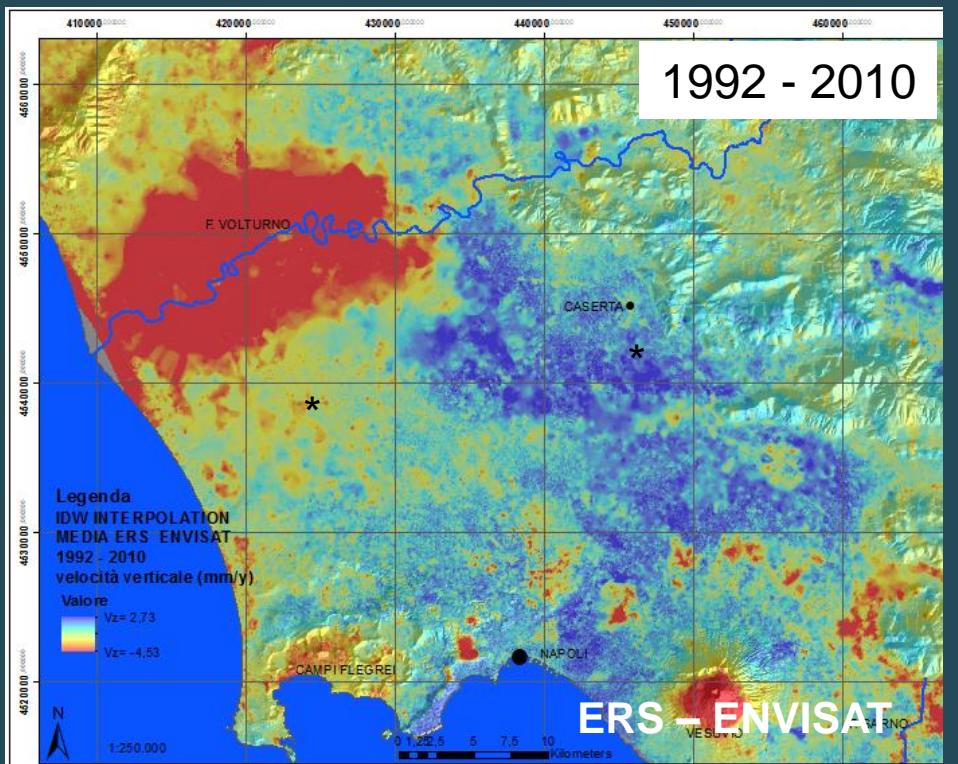
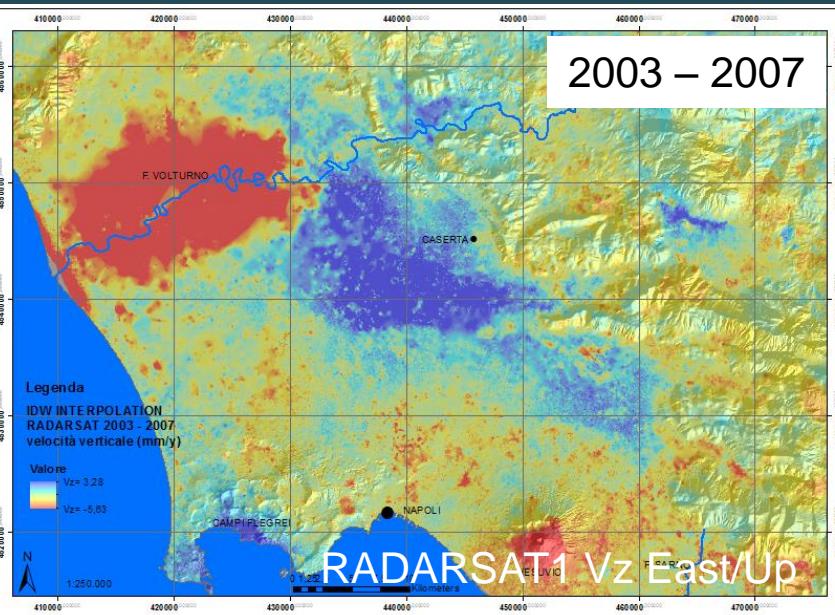
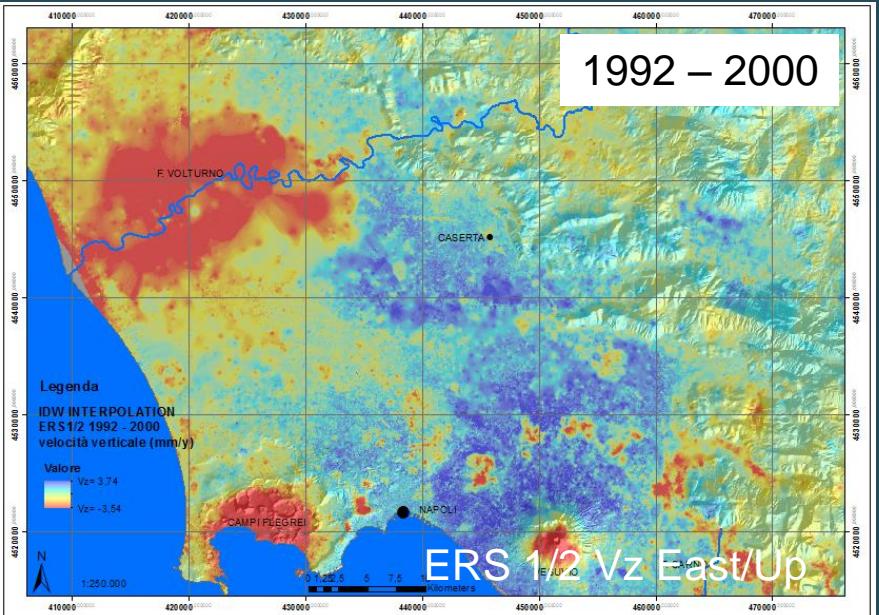
$$v_z \sim \frac{(v_{LOSD} + v_{LOSA})/2}{\cos(\theta)}$$

$v_{East}$ : vettore velocità media annua (mm/yr) orizzontale, lungo la direzione E-W;  
 $v_z$ : componente verticale del vettore velocità media annua (mm/yr).

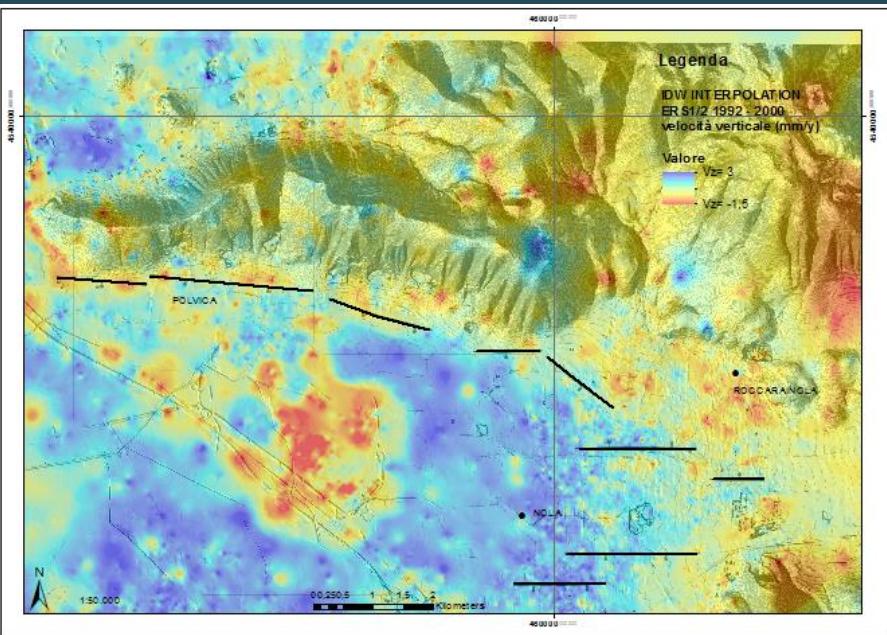
Lanari et al., 2007; Lundgren et al., 2004; Manzo et al., 2006



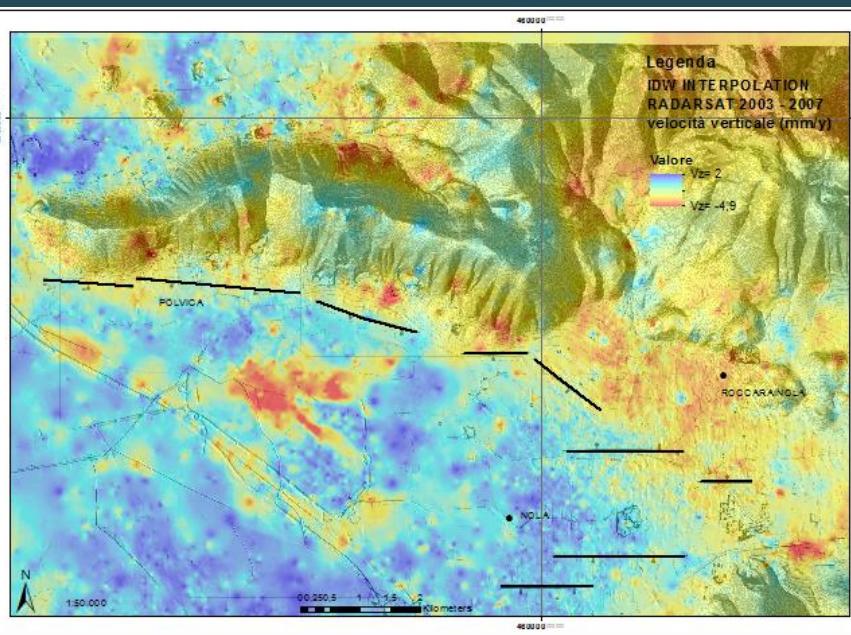
IDW GEOSTATISTICAL  
INTERPOLATION  
(50X50)



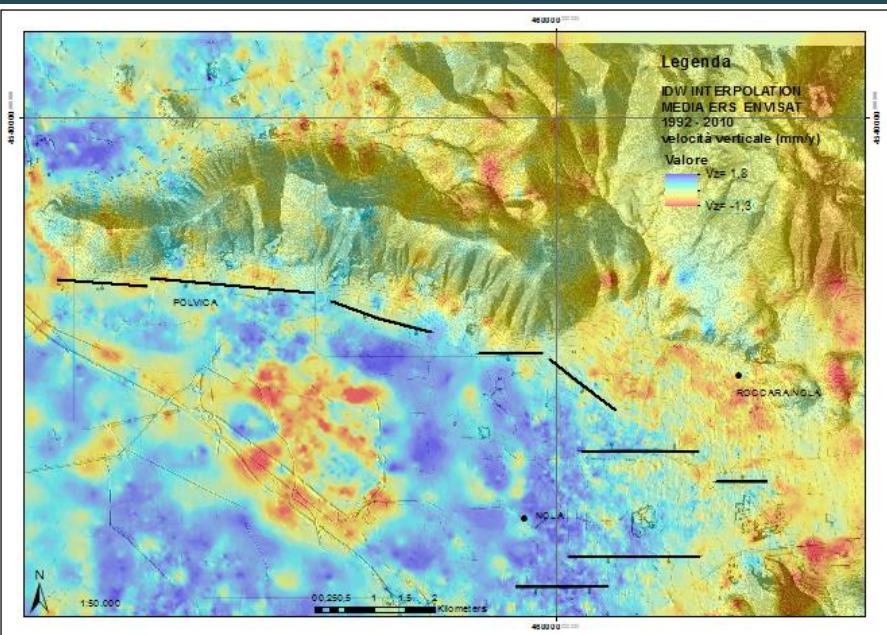
# ERS 1 / 2 1992 – 2000



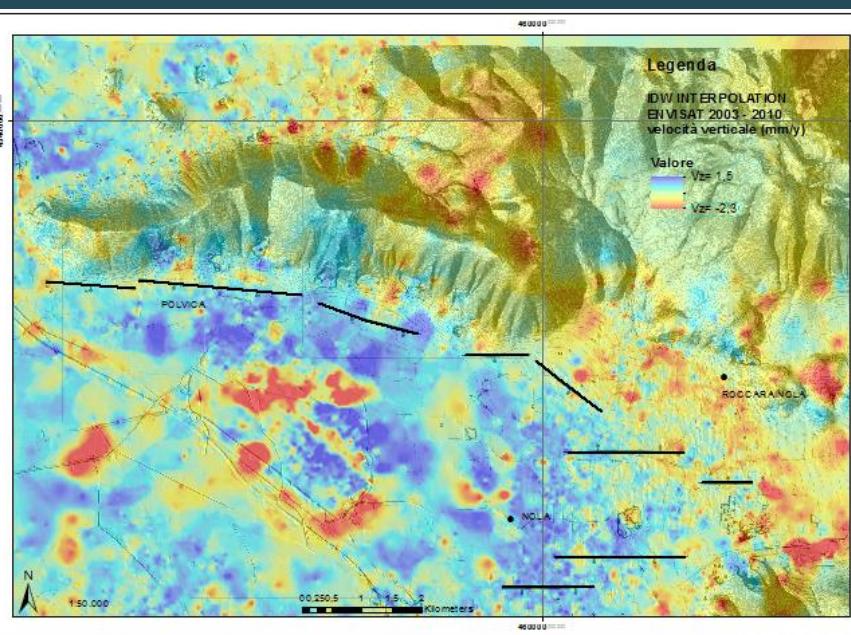
# RADARSAT1 2003– 2007



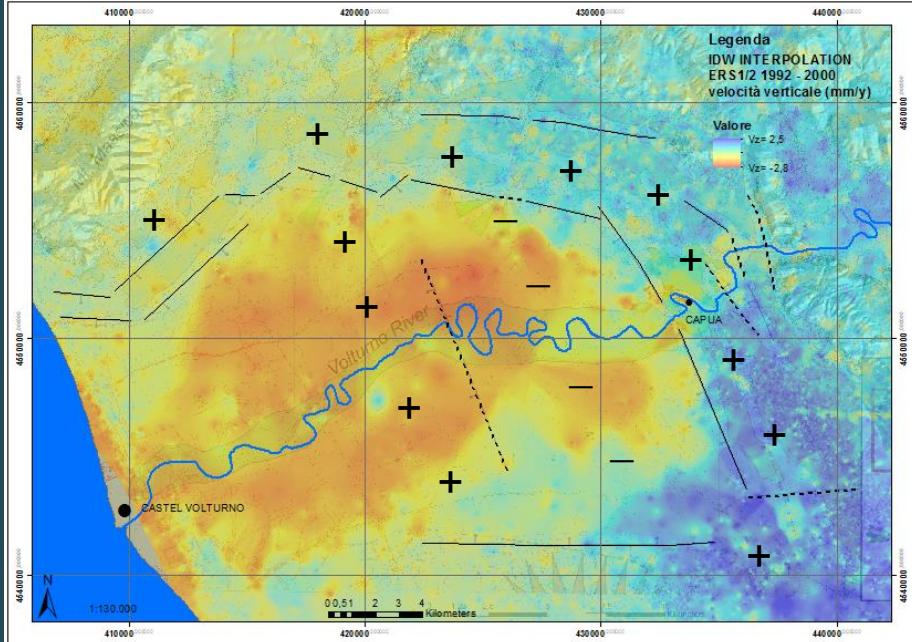
# MEAN ERS – ENVISAT 1992 – 2010



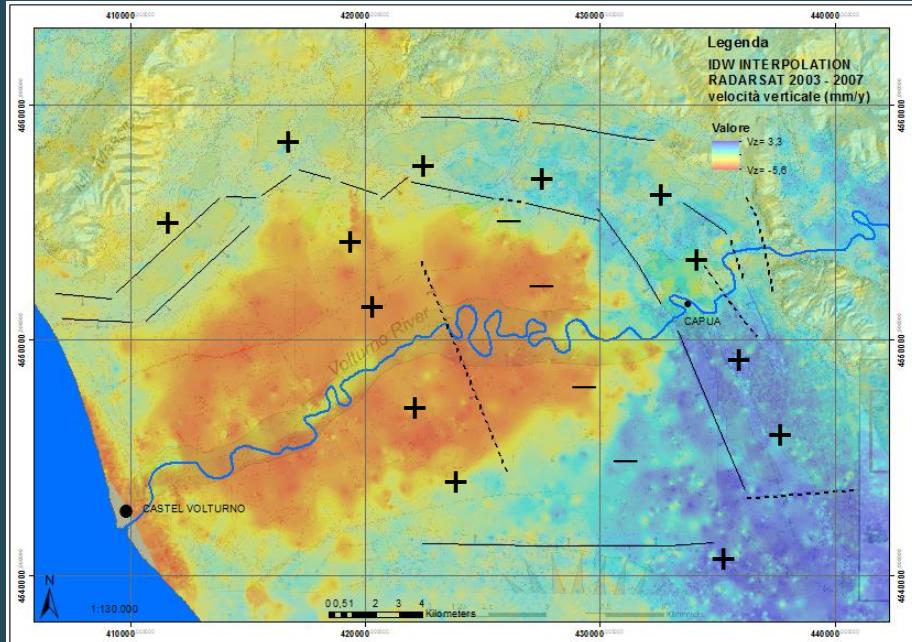
# ENVISAT 2003– 2010



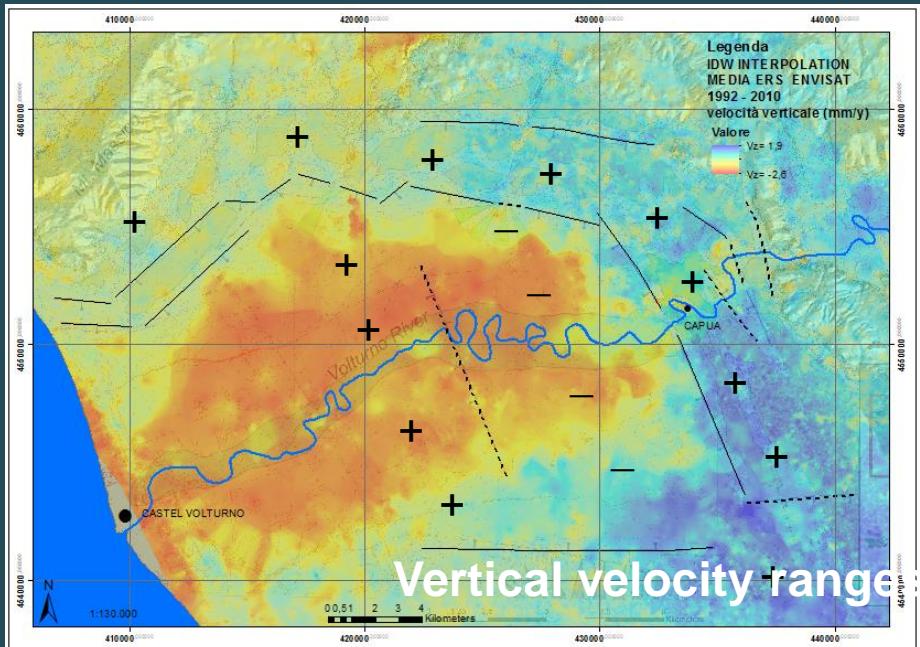
# ERS 1/2 1992 – 2000



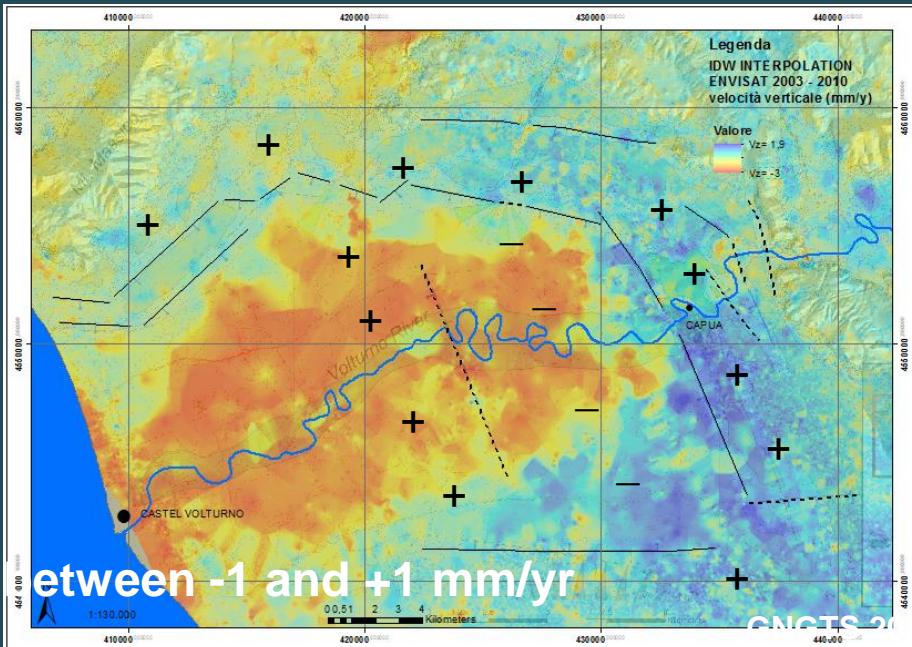
# RADARSAT1 2003– 2007



# MEAN ERS – ENVISAT 1992 – 2010



# ENVISAT 2003– 2010



Vertical velocity ranges  
between -1 and +1 mm/yr