

# Einladung

Dienstag,  
9. April 2019

15.00 Uhr

An alle  
geowissenschaftlich  
Interessierten

**Naples and  
its active volcanoes:**  
history, geology and monitoring of  
Vesuvius and Campi Flegrei

(Neapel und seine aktiven Vulkane:  
Geschichte, Geologie und Monitoring am  
Vesuv und den Phlegräischen Feldern)

*Auskunft:*

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**Jacopo Natale**  
(University of Naples Federico II,  
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## Der Veranstalter

Geologische Bundesanstalt  
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## Zeit und Ort

Dienstag, 9. April 2019  
15.00 s.t.  
Geologische Bundesanstalt  
Vortragssaal

Folgen Sie bitte den Hinweistafeln!

## Erreichbarkeit

Mit öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln:

Schnellbahnstation „Rennweg“  
Straßenbahn „0“ (Neulinggasse)  
Autobus „4A“  
(Ungargasse / Neulinggasse)

Wenn Sie mit dem Auto kommen,  
beachten Sie bitte die  
Kurzparkzone!

## Der Vortragende

### Dr. Jacopo Natale

studied Geophysics and Volcanology at the *University of Naples Federico II* (Italy) where he currently holds a first-year Ph.D. position. His research relays on volcanological and structural geology surveying of volcanic areas in combination to analysis, interpretation and modeling of geophysical and geochemical data. The aim of his research is to unveil the past and present deformation processes that have taken place at Campi Flegrei caldera, one of the world's highest volcanic and seismic risk areas. He will also present his research work with a poster at EGU 2019 (1194-X2.276).



## Das Thema

History, geology and monitoring's state of art of Vesuvius and Campi Flegrei.

Naples (Southern Italy) has an incredible history since Greek times, which is often braided with its geological heritage. The bedrock of the town is very distinctive and tells a story of a thousand years of relationship between human being and volcanic activity. On the south-eastern side of the town there is a giant dormant volcano, making Naples' landscape one of the most recognized worldwide. Mount Vesuvius, with his distinctive profile, embraces the town and the surrounding villages with apparent calm (since 1944) but posing a constant threat on almost 3 million people. Moving to the west, incorporating part of Naples itself, there is a completely different volcanic area: the Campi Flegrei (literally "burning fields"), a large caldera characterized by explosive activity, which last erupted in AD 1538. This volcano is currently suffering volcanic unrest.

The history of these two volcanoes will be reviewed as well as the operating monitoring system. The dense network of instruments, installed by the *Osservatorio Vesuviano*, is recording numerous parameters in order to evaluate the state of activity of the volcanoes that, eventually, will resume their activity one day.