

## **QUATERNARY NORMAL FAULTING AND UPLIFT IN THE CAPO VATICANO AREA (SOUTHERN CALABRIA, ITALY)**

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The Capo Vaticano promontory (Southern Calabria, Italy) represents a structural high bordered by Quaternary normal faults. In this peninsula six different strands of marine terraces with preserved inner edges have been recognized. Stratigraphic information combined with absolute dating recently proposed by some authors for different marine terraces allow us to identify the 125 kyr old marine terrace. Starting from this datum-line and considering the flight of marine terraces as a continuous set of morphological elements due to the interaction between tectonic uplift and eustatic sea level changes, the six different inner-edges of the observed marine terraces, have been ascribed to the last six principal high-stands of the eustatic curve occurred from 240 kyr to 60 kyr. The present distribution of these morphological features at different altitudes suggests that the Capo Vaticano Promontory has been affected by a differential uplift mainly related to the NE-SW trending major normal fault that bounds to the NW this area. Moreover, by the analysis of the distribution of the inner edges cropping out on both the uplifted footwall and the downthrown hangingwall of the WNW-ESE trending normal fault segment bounding to the south the Capo Vaticano, we finally defined quantitatively the activity of this fault segment during the last 240 kyr.