

THE UPPER CRUST STRUCTURE OF THE SOUTHERN ALPS ALONG THE TRANSALP SEISMIC LINE

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The eastern Southern Alps, located to the east of the N Giudicarie Line, has been originated by polyphase compressional evolution of Tertiary age.

The oldest structural system corresponds to the Mesoalpine (Eocene) and early Neoalpine (Oligo-Miocene) compressional events, which originated the Dinaric structural system (NW-SE trending), recognised in the NE side of the Southern Alps.

The subsequent tectonic belt is the Valsugana Structural system, ENE-WSW trending, Serravallian – Tortonian in age. The intense activity of this compressional event is documented both by stratigraphic- structural data and by fission track studies which indicate uplifting of some 4 km in the hanging wall of the Valsugana overthrust between 12 and 8 Ma B.P.

The most external structures NE-SW trending are located in the Montello-Friuli zone which were generated by the Messinian-Pleistocene compressions (whose principal stress axis is NW striking).

The Transalp seismic line (350 km from Munich to Treviso) in the Eastern Alps has been acquired during 1998–199. A combined survey with vibrator-explosive source provide a good resolution in the upper crust and a deep lithospheric penetration.

The results of the vibroseis profile in the Italian sector of the line are in substantial agree-

ment with previous structural interpretation for the upper crust.

The profile shows along the foothill of the southern border of the orogenic chain, the Venetian foreland is thrusted by a large south-verging structure (S. Maria di Feletto-Montello Anticline, BVM thrust system in Fig. 1), involving both the syntectonic Paleogene-Pleistocene clastics and the underlying Mesozoic carbonatic units.

To the north, in the adjacent structural belt of the Southern Alps the Mesozoic carbonatic units are thrusted along three main south-verging over-thrusts (S. Boldo, Belluno and Valsugana lines). These thrusts involve the underlying crystalline rocks of the metamorphic basement, largely outcropping in the Gosaldo-Agordo nucleus (Valsugana structural system, VV in fig. 1). These main trusts are decakilometrically spaced with about 10 km in shortening and 5 km in vertical displacement component, each one.

In the northern part of the Southern Alps (Dolomites) the seismic profile shows the outcropping Triassic units affected by south- and north-verging thrusts whose surfaces involve the Variscan basement.

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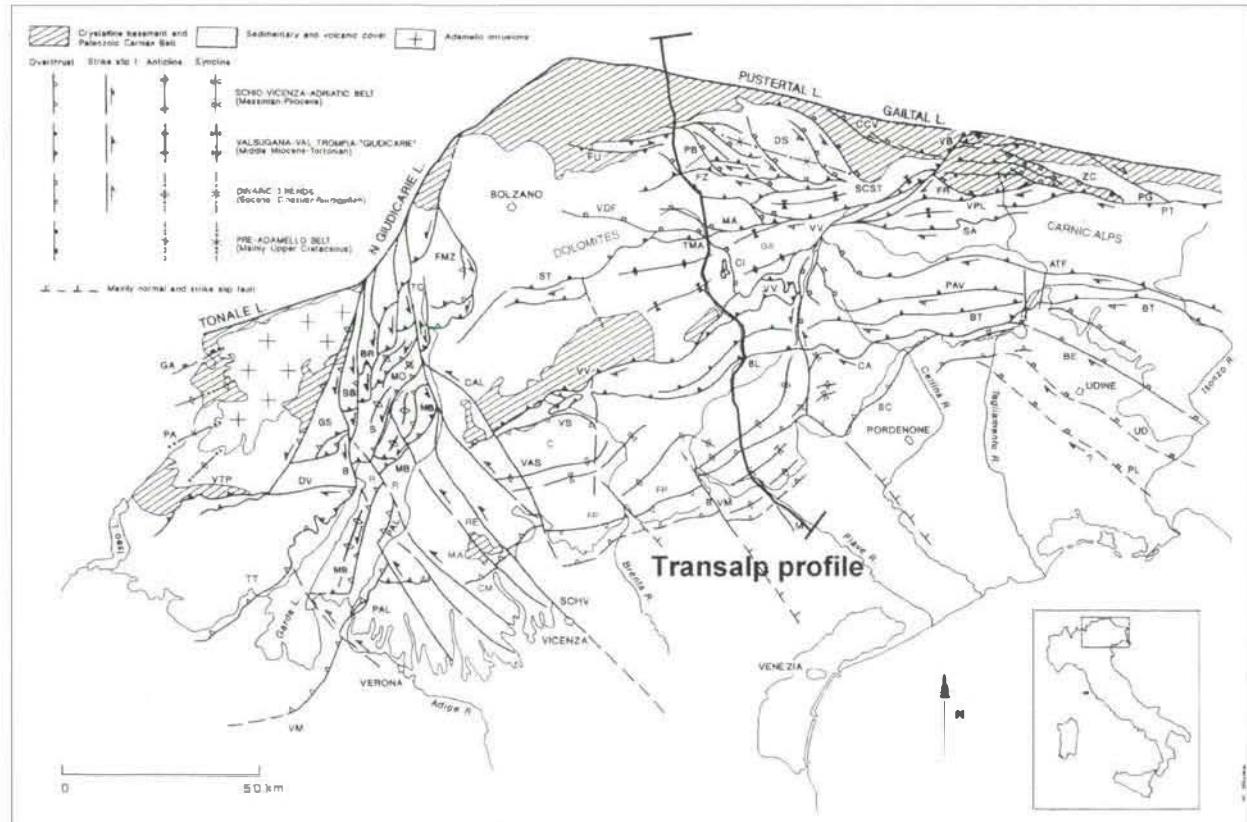
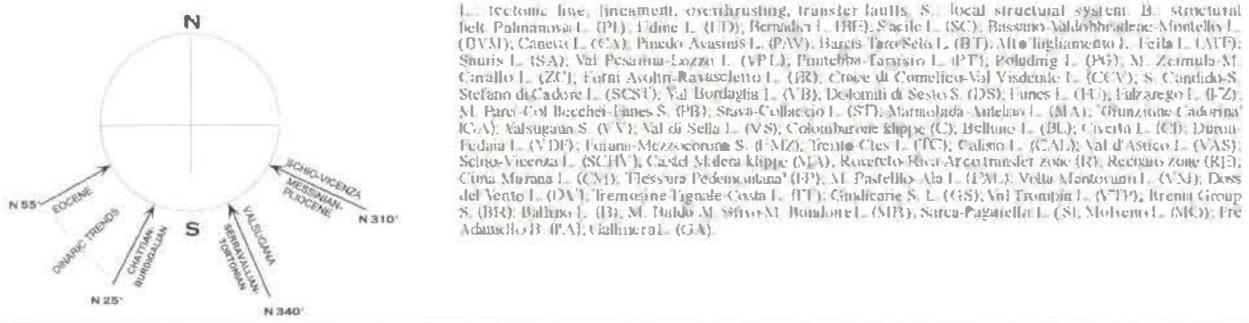


Fig. 1: Syntetic structural map of the eastern Southern Alps