

MONTE TUSCOLO

Monte Tuscolo | Lazio

Volcano: Alban Hill Volcanic Complex
Type: Stratovolcano

Volcanic mountain of the Alban Hills. The Tuscolani Mountains, together with Artemisio Mountains, constitute the ancient caldera of the Great Latium Volcano, which originated in the first evolutionary phase dating back to about 560.000/338.000 years ago.



ROCCA DI PAPA

Rocca di Papa | Lazio

Volcano: Alban Hill Volcanic Complex
Type: Stratovolcano

In the municipality of Rocca di Papa, in a predominant position over all the Castelli Romani, the important INGV Geophysical Museum stands out, one of the first geodynamic observatories in Italy, where it will be possible to retrace the history of scientific progress in an interactive way of our planet.



ARICCIA

Ariccia | Lazio

Volcano: Alban Hill Volcanic Complex
Type: Stratovolcano

Ariccia is one of the sixteen municipalities of the Castelli Romani. The historic core of the city of Ariccia is crossed by the ancient Via Appia. The current town developed around the original medieval village. Set on a tuff cliff, it is surrounded by hills of volcanic origin.



NEMI

Nemi | Lazio

Volcano: Alban Hill Volcanic Complex
Type: Stratovolcano

Nemi Lake is a small volcanic lake, 25 meters higher than Albano Lake, on the Alban Hills in the Castelli Romani area. It is a volcanic lake with characteristics similar to those of Albano Lake, compared to which it is considerably smaller.

From a geological point of view, it is part of the area known as the volcanic complex of the Alban Hills.



SOLFATARA

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Solfatara | Campania

Volcano: Phlegrean Fields
Type: Supervolcano

The Solfatara di Pozzuoli is one of the 40 volcanoes that make up the Campi Flegrei. Is located about 3 km from the city center of Pozzuoli. It is the crater of an ancient extinct volcano, in which fumaroles remain of sulfur dioxide, micro fractures of the ground, jets of boiling mud and a high soil temperature.

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POZZUOLI



Pozzuoli | Campania

Volcano: Phlegrean Fields
Type: Supervolcano

Bradyseism (from the Greek βραδύς bradýs, “slow” and σεισμός seismós, “shock”) is a phenomenon linked to volcanism consisting of a periodic lowering (positive bradyseism) or raising (negative bradyseism) of the soil level, relatively slow on the human time scale (normally it is in the order of 1 cm per year) but very fast compared to geological times. It is not perceptible in itself, but visually recognizable along the seashore, showing the progressive emergence or submersion of buildings, coasts, territories.

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POMPEI



Pompei | Campania

Volcano: Vesuvius
Type: Stratovolcano

The first seismic events already began in 62 a.C., with the collapse of several houses which were then rebuilt in the following years. Only a few years later, in 79, Vesuvius began its eruptive cycle which will then lead to the burial of some areas of Stabia, Pompeii, Herculaneum and many cities south-east of Vesuvius. The products first erupted by Vesuvius were basically pumice, then volcanic rocks originating from a magma filled with gas and cooled. Mixed with the pumice there are parts of rocks of another nature that were transported by the magma.

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HERCULANEUM



Herculaneum | Campania

Volcano: Vesuvius
Type: Stratovolcano

Herculaneum was first hit by burning clouds with a temperature of around 400° that traveled at a speed of over 80 km/h and then by mudslides that buried the city under a blanket of about 20m of volcanic material.

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VULGHINOPIOLI

SAN VINCENZO

San Vincenzo | Sicily

Volcano: Stromboli
Type: stratovolcano

The village of San Vincenzo is a prehistoric settlement located in the north-eastern part of Stromboli, in Sicily. The village was discovered in 1980 and then investigated since 2009, detecting neolithic, bronze age (culture of Capo Graziano I and II) as well as in Roman and medieval times. The Bronze Age village consisted of a series of terraces maintained with stones. On the various terraces stood the oval or circular houses, the largest of which even exceeded 10 meters in diameter. The dry stone walls were made up of local lava stones.



LAZZARO BEACH

Lazzaro Beach | Sicily

Volcano: Stromboli
Type: stratovolcano

Located in the southwestern part of the Stromboli island, it is made up of large boulders smoothed by the sea and the wind. The sea here is deep blue and slopes gently towards the open sea.



BLACK BEACH

Black Beach | Sicily

Volcano: Stromboli
Type: stratovolcano

Is the Ficogrande beach, north of Scari in the Stromboli island. It is located in front of the Strombolicchio and is made up of volcanic pebbles and black sand.



GINOSTRA

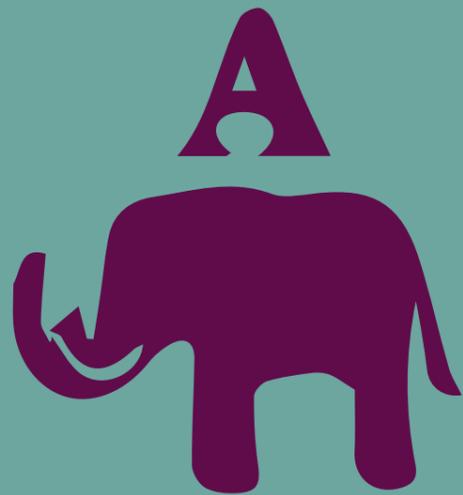
Ginostra | Sicily

Volcano: Stromboli
Type: stratovolcano

The small village is arranged as an amphitheater in the south-western part of the island of Stromboli and offers a view of some islands of the Aeolian archipelago, the Calabrian coast and Mount Etna. The upper part of the village is called Timpone. Here there is a prehistoric settlement of the Capo Graziano culture, dating back to the 17th - 16th century BC.



CATANIA



Catania | Sicily

Volcano: Etna
Type: stratovolcano

According to the Greek historian Plutarch, its name derives from the Sicilian *katane* (i.e. grater, a word of Indo-European origin), for the association with the roughness of the lava territory on which it stands, or also from the Latin *catinum* (basin, basin) for its natural conformation as a basin of the hills around the city or as a reference to the Piana basin.

TRECASTAGNI



Trecastagni | Sicily

Volcano: Etna
Type: stratovolcano

Trecastagni rises on the slopes of the Etna volcano, and is one of the municipalities located at the highest altitude. The territory is hilly and is surrounded by various volcanic cones of different ages and sizes (Monte Ilice, Monte Gorna, Monte San Nicolò, Tre Monti, Monte Serra).

BIANCAVILLA



Biancavilla | Sicily

Volcano: Etna
Type: stratovolcano

The municipality is located on the slopes of Etna, 513 meters above sea level, north-west of the city of Catania, on a magmatic slab that overhangs the Simeto valley, less than 4 km as the crow flies from the river. famous for the presence of asbestos mineral called Gianfangite.

ACICASTELLO



Acicastello | Sicily

Volcano: Etna
Type: stratovolcano

It is said that Aci Castello and the other Aci draw their origin from *Xiphonia*, a mysterious Greek city that has disappeared, probably today in the municipality of Aci Catena. The poets Virgil and Ovid gave birth to the myth of the foundation from the love story between a nymph called Galatea and a shepherd boy called Aci, but also from the cyclops Polyphemus (in turn in love with the beautiful Galatea).

ACITREZZA

Acitrezza | Sicily

Volcano: Etna
Type: stratovolcano

A small fishing town, Acitrezza is famous for its magnificent stacks, eight basalt rocks which, according to legend, are nothing more than the boulders thrown by the Cyclops Polyphemus against Ulysses in the episode narrated by Homer in the Odyssey.

