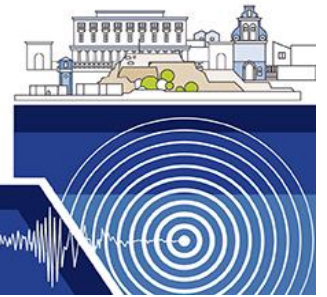


39<sup>th</sup>  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE EUROPEAN  
SEISMOLOGICAL COMMISSION

ESC2024

22-27 September 2024  
CORFU, GREECE



## Session 12 & 20

### Geodynamics and active faults in the Mediterranean Realm: Recent insights and innovations

Conveners:

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The Mediterranean Realm, where the African and Eurasian plates converge, is characterized by complex geological and tectonic history and can be considered a large natural laboratory. Regions belonging to this area, such as Tyrrhenian Sea, Sicily Channel, and Ionian Sea, are home of intense crustal deformation, volcanism, large earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and plate interactions as subduction zone and continental collision. In recent decades, numerous studies have tried to understand the distribution, geometry, slip rate, seismogenic potential, earthquake recurrence associated to active faults, and the relationships of these processes to fluids and mineral precipitation in fault zones.

This session aims to foster a discussion on the use of geological and geophysical data, merged with instrumental and historical seismic recordings, to identify active offshore structures, quantify the deformation they are capable of producing, evaluate their seismogenic and tsunamigenic potential, characterize related secondary effects as significant landslide phenomena in submerged and coastal areas. Moreover, it aims to present new research on the evaluation and quantification of the deformation at plate boundaries around the Central Mediterranean. We encourage contributions on latest advancements in seismology, tomographic imaging, geophysical and geodynamics modelling, tectonics, geology, geodesy, remote sensing, and paleoseismology. and evaluate the associated hazards.

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