

## DIPARTIMENTO DI CHIMICA Corso di Studio in Scienze Ambientali L32 Sede di Taranto

## SCHEDA INSEGNAMENTO: Geologia DOCENTE: Massimo Moretti A.A. 2019-2020

Degree Course in Environmental Sciences A.A. 2017/2018

Course	Geology	
SSD	GEO/02	
Year	2019-2020	
Code of Teaching	007900	
Semester	II	
Lecturer	Massimo Moretti	
CFU	8 (6 lessons + 1 laboratory + 1 field activity)	
Semester	from March 1st to June 15th	
Prerequisites	Physical Geography	
Prerequisites	The achievement of the training objectives requires the previous knowledge of i) topics of the first year of lessons (essentially Physical Geography) and ii) generic skills in scientific subjects. Workers and non-attending students possess these prerequisites in a way that is similar to those who attend.	
Formative objectives	<i>Knowledge and understanding skills</i> The expected results are essentially related with the knowledge of the dynamics of the Earth Planet. The tools of the scientific method applied to the	
	understanding of endogenous and exogenous processes are provided. The course is divided into theoretical lessons, laboratory and field trips in order to increase the student's ability to understand scale and magnitude of the physical processes of our planet.	
	Ability to apply knowledge and understanding	
	Students acquire skills related to the application of theoretical concepts to the temporal and spatial evolution of geological processes. This expected capacity must be the result of practical experiences and exercises in the lab and in the excursion: after these activities the students must prepare descriptive and interpretative texts. Judgment autonomy	
	Acquiring the ability to identify procedures that are methodologically adequate to describe, interpret and discuss complex interactions between different geological processes. Group and then individual corrections of the tests are aimed at improving the autonomy of the student. <i>Communicative Skills</i> It is expected that the student will acquire the ability to discuss the basic	
	concepts of Geology in a clear and exhaustive manner, using an appropriate scientific language. Attaining this goal, the discussions take place during the theoretical lessons and the tests. Learning ability	

	Expected results concern the ability of integrate basic knowledge through personal pathways. This goal is also pursued through examples of web resources with rigorous scientific material.		
Didactic methods	Lessons	Laboratory activities + Field Trip	Tot
Assisted teaching	54	15+24	93
Individual study hours	112	11	122
CFU	6	1+1	8
Evaluation Methods	<ul> <li>2 hours and collassification of student has pass course;</li> <li>the oral examt treated in the coll The exam score i) the student's preparation of excellent vote is evaluation criter</li> <li><i>Knowledge and</i> The student muddynamics of our described with <i>Ability to apply</i> The student is readistribution of <i>Judgment autor</i> The student is a geological procemethodological and/or the right <i>Communicative</i> The student muddynamics learn <i>Learning ability</i> The student muddynamics and the student muddynamics and the student muddynamic</li></ul>	on the classification of rocks rocks. The writtensists of a brief report that gives a describensists of a brief report that gives a describen of the rocks specimens. This test is not carried used the two intermediate tests that take provide the two intermediate tests that take provide the two intermediates of three question of the set participation in field exercises and activities the result of the satisfaction of most of the result of the satisfaction of most of the result of the satisfaction of the concepts of the major exogenous and exogenous provide the major exogenous or endogenous of the major exogenous or endogenous of the major exogenous or endogenous of the to identify a logical path between cause esses. The student demonstrates how approaches that describe a specific geolog procedure to solve a stratigraphic problem. <i>Skills</i> ust have acquired the ability to fully comed and to use a correct scient.	ription and the d out only if the blace during the s on the topics akes account of: ities and ii) the e field trip. An of the following s related to the cesses must be l scale l. s. aspects acquired s processes (eg collages, etc.). es and effects in to choose the ogical processes mmunicate the tific language.
Program of the Course	Geology and Earth	Sciences. The different scales of analysis as a sequences (distribution of continents and a	

## Part I - Geodynamics and Structural Geology The structure of the Earth. Chemical and rheological features of the lithosphere, asthenosphere and nucleus and depth of the main discontinuities. From the "Continental Drift" to the "Plate Tectonics". Divergent Plate Boundaries: from the rift to the passive margins. Convergent Plate Boundaries: type B and A subduction. The foreland basin: identification and evolution. Transform Plate Boundaries. The origin of the Plate motion. Structural Geology. Geodynamics and Structural Geology. The physical basis of deformation. Brittle tectonics. Terminology of faults elements: footwall and hanging-wall, fault plane, fault line, etc. Normal faults. Reverse faults. Strike-slip faults. Reverse flakes. Geodynamic domains of inverse faults. Reverse Fault Schematic and Field Examples. Erosion patterns of inverse faults. Swollen faults. Generality, recognition of righteous and sinister faults. Pull-apart baskets and push-up hoists. Strong and flower positive structures. The ductile tectonics. Terminology and geometric description of folds (axial plane, hips, hinge area, etc.). Classifications Thrust: Flat and ramp. Thrust succession in time and space (geometric implications), backthrusting and off-sequence thrust. Part II - Sedimentary basins and stratigraphy Sedimentary basins: definition. Classifications based on substrate type, geodynamic system, etc. The evolution of a Sedimentary Basin: sedimentation rate, subsidence rate, basin geometry and accommodation space, eustatic variations, climate. Introduction to Stratigraphy. Criteria for stratigraphic subdivisions. The four principles of Stratigraphy. Geometric relationships between stratigraphic units. Definitions of angular unconformity, paraconformity, disconformity. Onlap, toplap and downlap geometries. Exercises on geometric relationships (stratigraphic units, erosional surfaces, tectonic deformations and magmatic intrusions, etc.). Litostratigraphy, Biostratigraphy, Magnetostratigraphy, Cronostratigraphy and Geocronology, Ciclostratigraphy and UBSU, Sequence Stratigraphy. The Geological Maps. The relationship between stratigraphic contacts and topography. Examples of geological thematic maps (eg Mar Piccolo). Part III – Laboratory activities Definition of rock. Minerals and crystals. The litogenetic cycle. The Silicates. The most common silicates, their macroscopic recognition and their microscopic recognition. Magmatic rocks. Origin of magma and composition. Intrusive and effusive magmatic rocks. Sedimentary rocks. Diagenesis and components of a sedimentary rock (granules, pores, matrix and cement). The genetic classification of sediments and sedimentary rocks. Metamorphic rocks. Generalities

Textbooks	Grotzinger, J.P., Jordan, H.T. (2016). <i>Capire la Terra</i> . III Zanichelli Ed., 752 pp. Bosellini, A. (1978). <i>Tettonica delle Placche e Geologia</i> . Zanichelli, 144 pp. Bosellini, A., Mutti, E., Ricci Lucchi, F. (1989). <i>Rocce e successioni sedimentarie</i> . UTET, 396 pp. Germani et al., (2002). <i>Guida Italiana alla Classificazione ed alla Terminologia Stratigrafica</i> . Quaderni APAT, serie III, 9.
Other course materials	Doglioni, C. (1991). Una interpretazione della Tettonica Globale. Le Scienze, 270, 32-42 Doglioni, C. (1994). Elementi di tettonica. Il Salice. 162 pp. Doglioni, C. et al., (1994). The Puglia uplift: an anomaly" Tectonics, 13/5, 1309-1321 Slides of the Course Sepm strata Lecture of Sequence Stratigraphy. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TTxqCONVEuE&list=PLn9U983gm1uFTqBeew0tUkAucJKQ27Du