



Session 28

Structure and Seismicity in the Central Mediterranean, Pannonian, and Carpathian Region: from seismic networks and experiments to seismic catalogues and models

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The tectonic evolution in the area has been shaped by spatially complex subduction of oceanic lithosphere and continental collision. The resulting mountain chains formed by the Apennines, Alps, Dinarides, Hellenides, and Carpathians are characterized by intense seismic activity. The lithospheric structure and seismically active faults have to be studied in detail to understand processes governing active deformation and associated geohazards in the area. Continuous densification of permanent seismic networks as well as temporary projects both at regional and local scales yield an increasing amount of high-quality seismological data that will improve our understanding of the structure and seismicity in the area essentially. The application of new methods will allow to lower the detection threshold of seismic events, to improve the location accuracy, to determine source mechanisms consistently and to homogenize seismic catalogues. New imaging techniques provide high-resolution images of the deep structure at regional scales. We aim at collecting research on spatial-temporal distribution of seismic events detected by local networks, on seismotectonics as well as on passive seismic imaging of the crust and upper mantle. We also welcome multidisciplinary studies on the geodynamic causes of active plate deformation.