

MARINE GEOHAZARDS IN EUROPE

A hidden threat to coastal settlements and the Blue Economy

Expert Group on Marine Geohazards
Position Paper 26





EMB Science Webinar

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A hidden threat to coastal settlements and the Blue Economy

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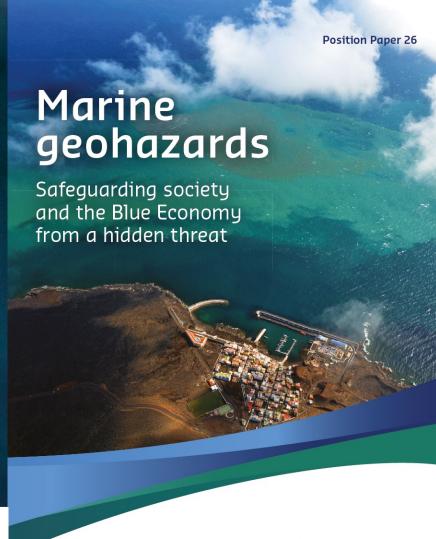




EMB Science Webinar

Marine Geohazards
pose a significant
threat to:

- coastal population
- development of Blue Economy







MARINE BOARD

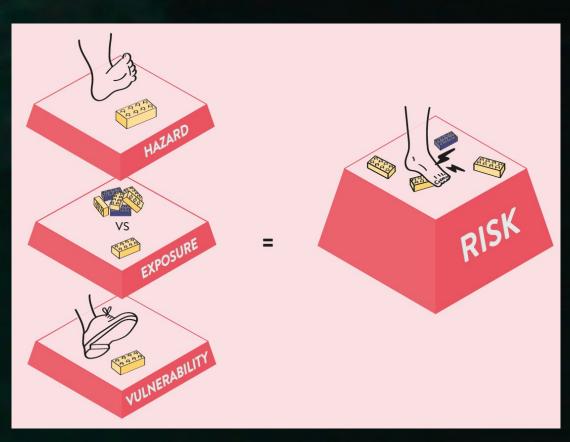
MARINE BOARD

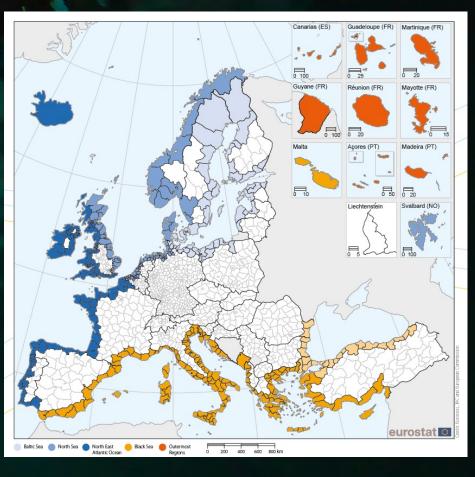
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Is Risk from Marine Geohazards Increasing in Europe?

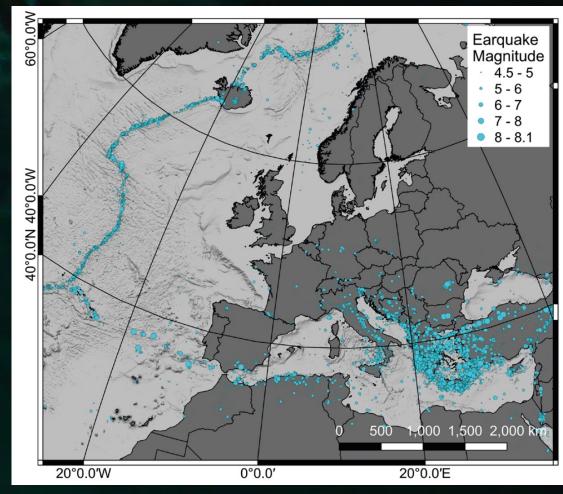
Risk is the product of hazard, exposure and vulnerability.



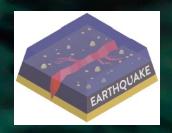


Earthquakes





Earthquakes

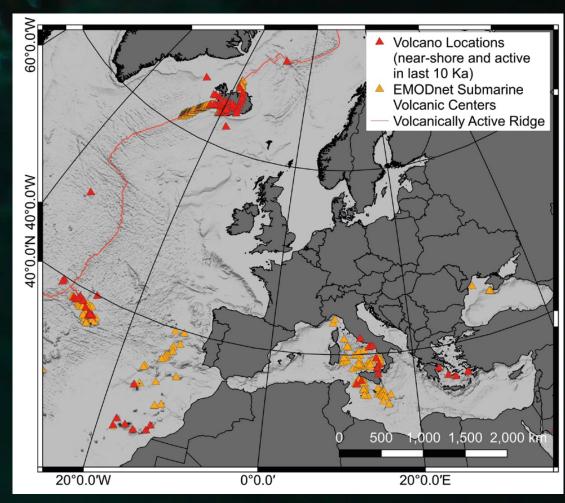


1908: Messina-Calabria Disaster



- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes

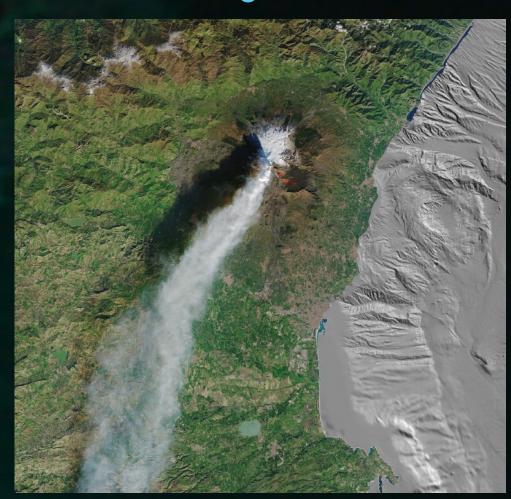




- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes



Mt Etna and its shorelinecrossing eastern flank



- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes



Santorini island: rim of a large caldera left after a super-eruption in the Bronze Age. A new volcano, Nea Kameni, is forming.





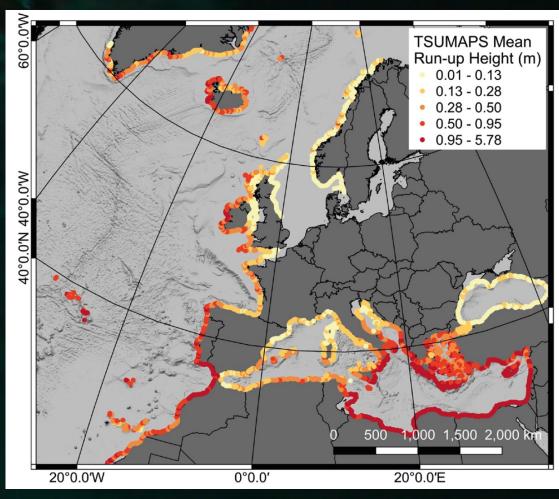
- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes
- Mass movements





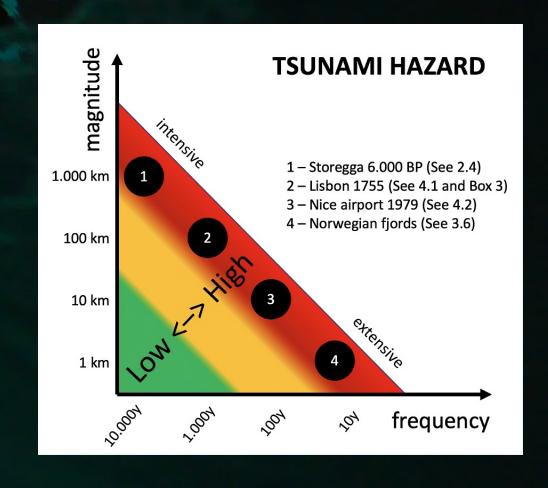
- Earthquakes
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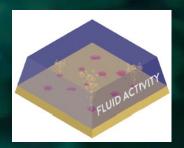


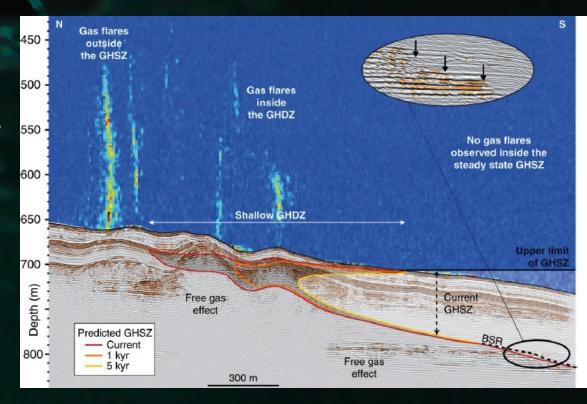
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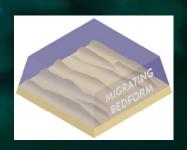
- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes
- Mass movements
- Tsunamis
- Fluid activity

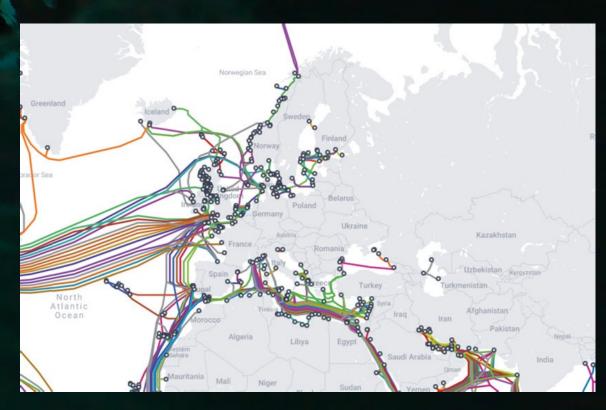






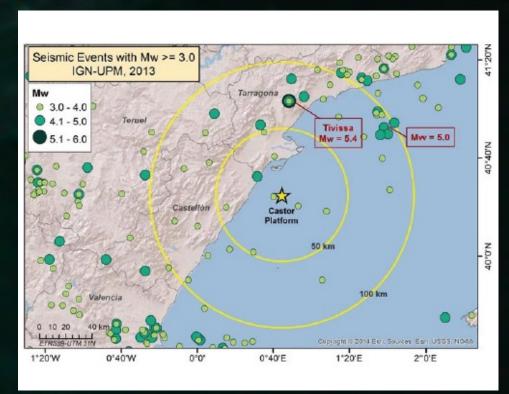
- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes
- Mass movements
- Tsunamis
- Fluid activity
- Migrating bedforms

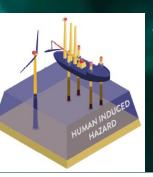




- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes
- Mass movements
- Tsunamis
- Fluid activity
- Migrating bedforms
- Human induced and

technological hazards





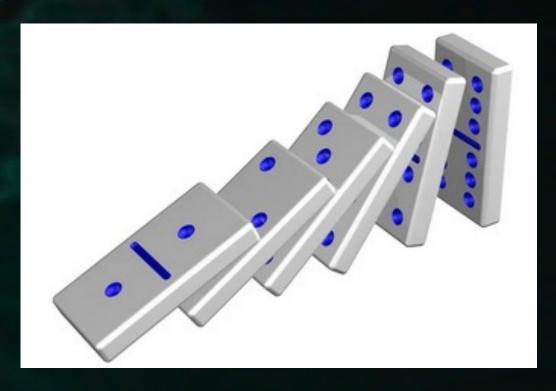
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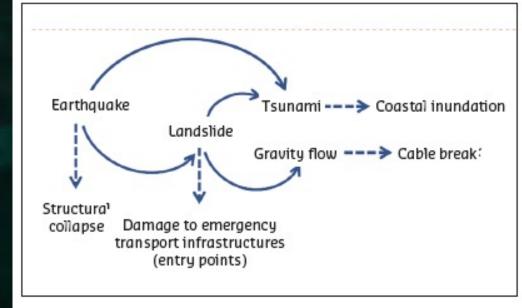


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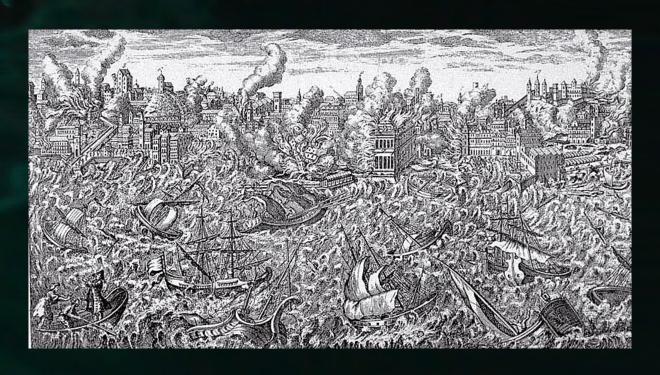
Cascading and / or cumulative events

- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes
- Mass movements
- **Tsunamis**
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- Migrating bedforms
- Human induced and
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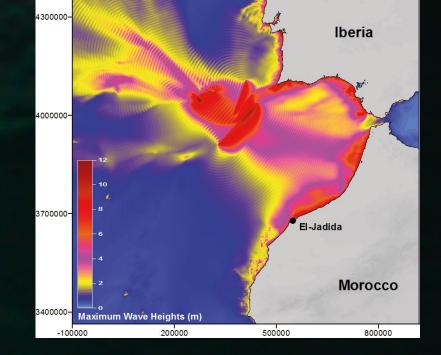


Cascading and / or cumulative events

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- Human induced and technological hazards
- Cascading and / or cumulative events



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Cascading and / or cumulative events

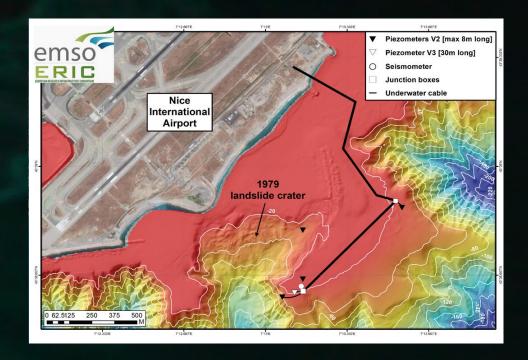
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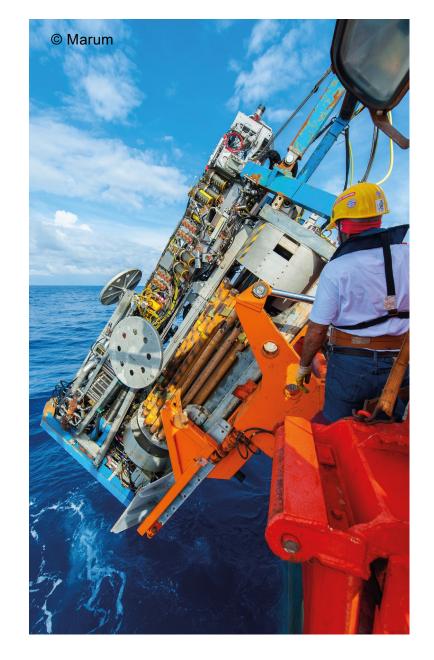
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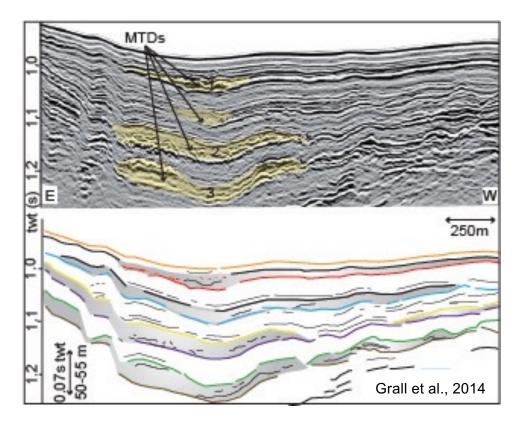


Cascading and / or cumulative events



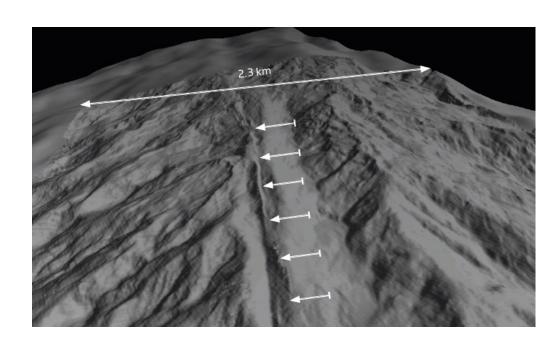
Seafloor drilling to extract samples and drill cores.



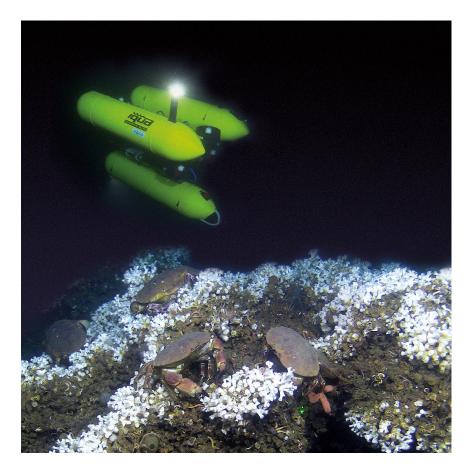


Mass transport deposits identified in seismic data.

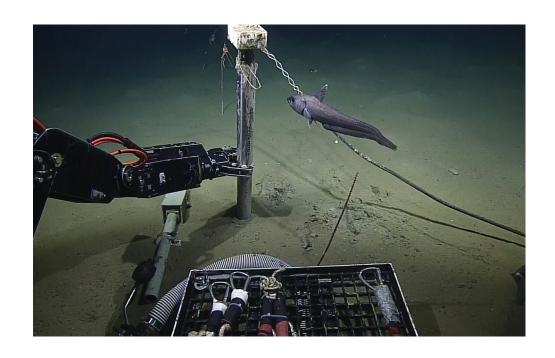


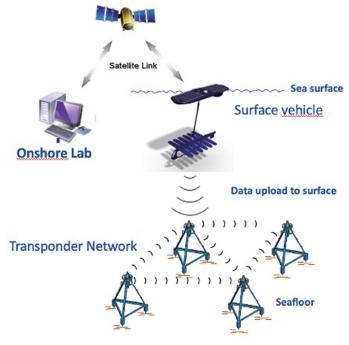


High-resolution seafloor map revealing a slipping fault on the flank of Mt Etna.



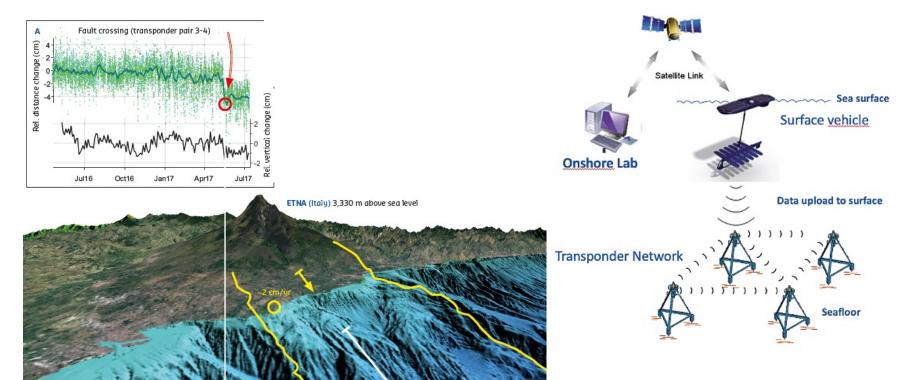
An autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) flying above the seafloor.





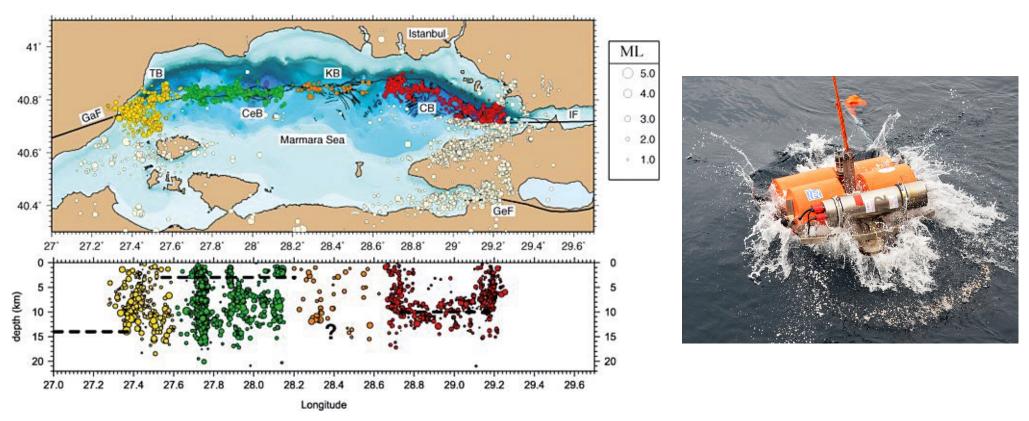
Putting sensors into the seafloor to measure physical properties of the subsurface.

Seafloor monitoring networks connect to satellites and surface vehicles to monitor earthquakes and seafloor deformation.

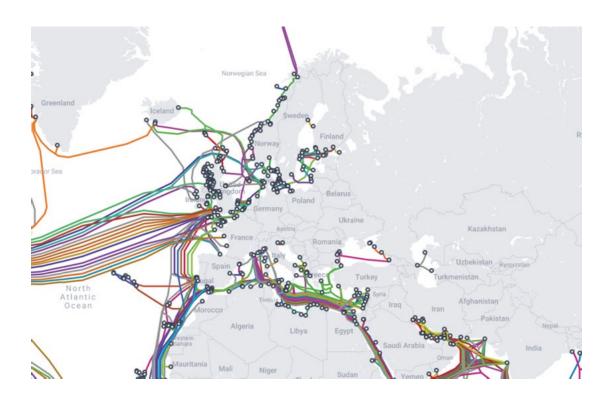


below sea level

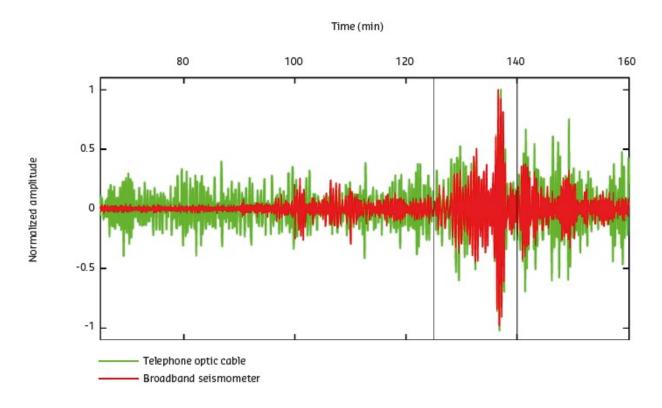
Detection of a 4 cm movement downslope on the flank of Mount Etna in Sicily.



Ocean Bottom Seismometers detect earthquakes at high resolution and reveal segmentation of fault zones.



Employ existing infrastructure for civilian dual use, e.g. use telecommunication cables as SMART sensors.



Record of an earthquake on a fibre-optic cable (green) and a broadband seismometer (red). The comparison shows the good phase correspondence between the two sensors.







