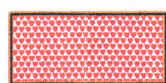


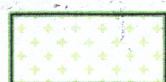
B) TERRENI QUATERNARI



dt - detrito di falda e di versante



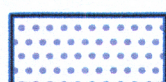
sb - sabbie



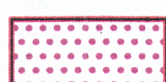
tp - terreni paludosi



a - alluvioni argillose e limoso argillose e terreni di bonifica



al - alluvioni limoso-sabbiose

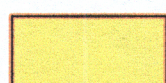


aq - alluvioni terrazzate ciottoli e ghiaie



cgp - conglomerati poligenici con scheletro ciottoloso arrotondato, di colore nocciola, sciolti o scarsamente cementati

C) COMPLESSO DELLO PSEUDOVERRUCANO



g1 - calcari oolitici (lias sup - dogger)



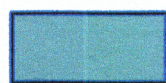
g - calcari grigi e marne laminate (lias medio)



cs - calcescisti, arenarie scistose e scisti argillosi (lias inf)



ps - conglomerati quarzosi ed arenarie rosse (pre-lias)



psv - pseudoverrucano s.l.-anageniti, arenarie, argilloscisti, calcari (cretaceo sup - eocene medio)

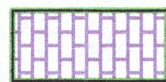
D) SERIE TOSCANA



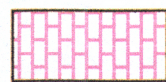
mg - macigno-arenaria quarzosa feldspato micacea, griglia (oligocene)



cn - calcereniti con nummuliti-depositi carbonatici stratificati, con abbondanti intercalazioni di brecciole gradate a macroforaminiferi (oligocene sup-miocene basale)



cm - calcare massiccio-calcare grigio, compatto, massivo (hettangiano)

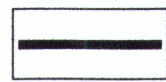


cv - calcare cavernoso-calcari dolomitici e dolomie nere stratificate, spesso brecciate (norico)

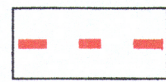


vr - verrucano-anageniti, quarziti, scisti filladici varicolori, quarzoareniti (paleozoico - trias superiore)

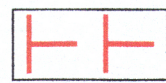
E) FAGLIE



- certa



- incerta/sepolta



- strati