The recognition in the field and through aereophotos of a large number of fault scarps, tectonic morphologies and other evidences of recent seismicity give indeed a huge amount of potential data to reconstruct the palaeoseismic avolution of the Rodia Fault and to calculate the time of recurrence and so estimate the seismic potential.

Also the Palaeozoic substratum shows straightforwards morphological features indicative of recent tectonic activity. The main striking feature is a system of triangular facets. They are developed at three different orders of magnitude probably representing three distinct periods of rapid uplift.

The kind of observations, applying pure geological and morphological methodologies, especially where no instrumantal seismic record exists, are necessary to evaluate the seismic risk of the area which is very close to the town of Larissa.

## EXAMPLES OF ALPIDE DEFORMATION FROM EPIRUS LOCAL ANOMALIES OR NEED TO RE-EVALUATE THE AMOUNT OF SHORTENING IN THE WESTERN HELLENIDES?

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Epirus, in NW Greece, comprises a sequence of Tertiary thrusts and represents the destroyed eastern passive margin of the Apulian platform. A large number of thrusts with a west-ward vergence as well as east-vergent back-thrusts occur in the area. W-E trending strike-slip fault zones play an important role in the Alpine evolution of the area.

Two examples of alpine deformation, both located along the Souli strike-slip fault zone, are presented. Detailed mapping and tectonic analysis of the structures has been carried out in both areas together with an attempt for palinspastic reconstruction of the tectonic units involved. Geological cross-sections have been made considering modern perspectives in geometry and kinematics on thrust and nappe tectonics. In the light of new geological and structural data a minimum amount of shortening greater than 50% of the original width of the Ionian zone in Epirus is proposed.