## CHRONICLE OF THE POLISH GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY KRONIKA POLSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA GEOLOGICZNEGO





Tullio S. Pescatore – eminent geologist, Honorary Member of the Polish Geological Society, my dear friend and Professor of Geology at the University of Sannio in Benevento - passed away on May 30, 2012, at the age of 75. His professional career was primarily spent as Professor of Geology at the University of Naples (1962–1994), where he held the post of Director of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics (1976–1978). In 1994, he was invited by the Faculty of Science, University of Salerno, to be the Chair of Geology. In 1998, he moved to the University of Sannio in Benevento and from 1998-2001, he was the Dean of the Faculty of Science. From 2001–2004, he was the Director of the Department of Geological and Environmental Studies. It should be emphasized that he contributed to the creation of the University of Sannio in a major way and became the co-founder and co-organizer of the Faculty of Science at the University. He also contributed significantly to the development of the Department of Geological and Environmental Studies, and later on, skillfully steered this Department on its course.

Professor Pescatore was born on 27.11.1937 in Benevento and graduated from the University of Naples in 1960. In 1961, he was employed as an Assistant at this University and in 1962 as an Assistant Professor, teaching sedimentology and general geology. In 1974, he gained the rank of University Professor in the discipline of stratigraphical geology and was invited by the Faculty of Science, University of Naples to be the Chair of Geology, first as an Extraordinary Professor and, later, in 1978, as an Ordinary Professor. From 1994, he was invited by the Faculty of Science, University of Salerno, to be the Chair of Geology. Later on, after the creation of the University of Sannio, from 1998, he was appointed as the Chair of Geology, giving lectures on regional geology, geological surveying, and applied geology. Between the years 1980 and 1994, he also lectured on applied, marine geology and lithology at l'Istituto Universitario Navale, in Naples, and organized oceanographic cruises in the Tyrrhenian and Ionian seas to research the geology of the seafloor. In 1969, he was elected a Member of the Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts in Naples and in 1994, an Honorary Member of the Polish Geological Society. Professor Pescatore also held functions in other scientific organizations, including as the coordinator of several scientific projects of the National Research Council (CNR) and the Director of the Centre for Studies of the Campi Flegrei volcanic phenomena.

Tullio made numerous, very important contributions to geological research. He was one of the first geologists to initiate modern, sedimentological studies of flysch deposits and basin analysis in the Central Apennines. In particular, he helped to clarify the transportation and depositional processes, associated with the flysch of the Cilento area and to elaborate a palaeographical model of the relationship between the southern Apennines and their foredeep. This laid the foundation for modern interpretations of that part of the Apennine orogen. During his work at Naples, he was an important member of the Naples Group, which also was called the Naples (Geological) School. His achievements in the field of sedimentology were the reason for electing him as National Coordinator of the Informal Group of Sedimentology (GIS) of the National Research Council (CNR) in the 1990s.

A very important part of his research was devoted to regional geology, not only in the Central Apennines, but also in Sicily. The results of his research carried out either alone or with co-workers, had major implications for the understanding of the general geology, lithostratigraphy and tectonics of these areas and was presented in numerous papers. These studies made him an expert on the geology of the Southern Apennines. He also took part in the preparation of the local and regional, geological maps of the Central and Southern Apennines, such as the Structural Model of Italy (1:500 000), the Geological Map of Southern Italy on a scale of 1:250 000, the Geological Map of Central Lucania (Southern Apennines) on a scale of 1.50:000 and geological. map sheets on a scale of 1:50 000. His next field of interest was marine geology. He conducted research on the shelf of the Tyrrhenian Sea, where for example he proved that in the Gulf of Pozzuoli, a complex, sedimentary feature had developed, in response to sea-level change, volcano-tectonic movements and sediment supply. He worked also in the Gulf of Tarranto, where he and his co-authors, successfully traced the prolongation of the Apennine, and foredeep tectonic structures to the SE, under the sea. He also was interested in geoarchaeology, carrying out investigations on the plain of the

Sele River (Paestum), Pompeii, Basilicata and Benevento. He and his co-authors prepared several papers on a new, palaeogeographic reconstruction of these areas during the Holocene. Last, but not least in importance is Tullio's work, in connection with the very important problem of reducing the effects of future earthquakes in the urban areas of Campania and especially in the city of Benevento. Many of his numerous publications are still consulted today and are cited by contemporary workers

We cannot forget the close relationship of Professor Pescatore with Polish geologists. He was the initiator of fruitful cooperation between geologists from the Jagiellonian University and the University of Naples, and later, the University of Sannio. This cooperation resulted in a number of joint papers, regarding the lithostratigraphic and sedimentologic problems of the Cilento Flysch. I personally am grateful for his kind assistance in introducing me to the geological problems of the Apennines in the early 1970s. This contact later turned into a lasting friendship, which I always valued highly.

In addition to the wide range of geological problems in the Apennines, noted above, Tullio also was devoted to community work.

This short review of Tullio's work cannot do full justice to all of the achievements that earned him recognition as a scientist of distinction. Most of all, he will be remembered as a kind, modest, generous and very hospitable person.

Andrzej Ślączka

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