205-12 Poster Carlotto, Victor
LATE DEVONIAN GLACIATION IN THE NORTHERN CENTRAL ANDES: NEW EVIDENCE FROM PUCO, SAN ANTONIO NONATO AND TURVEN
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Keywords:ice age; glaciation; foredeep; Andes

The Late Devonian Lake Puc"o boreal paleomagnetic and potassium feldspar thermochronological data indicate an ice age environment in the southern Pampean foredeep, south of the Atuel Fault. The isotopic signature implies an ice age with a fluvial and glacial origin.

205-15 Poster Di Pasquo, Mercedes
MICROSPORES FROM THE TARIJA FORMATION (UPPER CARBONIFEROUS) AT ZANJA HORDA CROOK (SALTIA PROVINCE, ARGENTINA) AND ITS PALEOEVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE
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Keywords: Palynology; Paleotemperature; Tarija Formation; Upper Carboniferous; Argentina

The Tarija Formation is the most representative unit of the Macharetis Group, covering from the eastern border of the Cordillera Oriental to the subbasinal of the Salta River which is the northern boundary of the basin in the southeastern part of the country. The Tarija Basin is a large middle Miocene basin that is located in the center of the country, where the deposits belonging to the Tarija Formation are present. The sediments of the Tarija Formation are mainly composed of fine-grained clastic sediments, including sandstones, siltstones, and mudstones. The study of the microfossils found in the Tarija Formation provides important insights into the paleoenvironmental conditions and the paleoclimatic history of the area. The presence of microfossils, such as spores and pollen, can help to understand the depositional environment and the climate of the time when the sediments were deposited. The assemblage of microfossils found in the Tarija Formation suggests a temperate climate with a humid and tropical influence, which is consistent with the paleoenvironmental conditions of the region at that time.