

NUEVAS EDADES K-Ar CENOZOICAS DE ROCAS VOLCANICAS DE LA CORDILLERA DE LOS ANDES, SUR ESTE DEL PERU

NEW CENOZOIC K-Ar AGES OF VOLCANIC ROCKS OF THE EASTERN HIGH ANDES, SOUTH PERU

M.G. BONHOMME*, M. FORNARI***, G. LAUBACHER**, M. SEBRIER** and G. VIVIER.

* Institut Dolomieu, UA 69 CNRS, rue M. Gignoux, 38031 Grenoble France.

** Orstom, 24, rue Bayard, 75008 Paris, France.

***Laboratoire de Géologie Dynamique Interne, Univ. Paris-Sud 91405 Orsay Cedex, France.

New K-Ar ages of Cenozoic volcanic rocks from the southeastern Peruvian Andes are presented in this paper. They will contribute to a better understanding of the tectonic and magmatic evolution of this region where geochronological data is still scarce.

North of Lake Titicaca, the new data provides evidence of various volcanic pulses of late Oligocene to Pliocene age. In the Crucero intramontane basin ($14^{\circ}20'S, 70^{\circ}W$), basaltic andesites, dacites, rhyolites and ash-flow tuffs interbedded in fluvial and lacustrine sediments yield ages in-between 25 and 22 Ma, characterizing a late Oligocene to early Miocene volcanic pulse. In the same area, large acid ash-flow tuffs and rhyolites, with ages ranging between 17 and 12 Ma demonstrate that the volcanism was also very active during mid-late Miocene. Finally, the younger ages show that the volcanism was still active during mid-Pliocene and Pleistocene in the southeastern Peruvian Andes.

TABLA 1
UBICACION, PETROGRAFIA Y DATOS ISOTOPICOS K-Ar DE LAS MUESTRAS ESTUDIADAS
LOCATION, PETROGRAPHIC AND K-Ar ISOTOPIC DATA OF THE SAMPLES STUDIED

Sample number	Latitude type	Longitude	Petrographic definition	Analysed fraction	K ₂ O %	40 Ar/Arad		t (Ma \pm 1σ)
						%	(n/r)	
1. CRUCERO REGION								
MS 82003	$14^{\circ} 18'S$	$70^{\circ} 04'W$	rhyo-dacitic tuff	FK	11.48	98.1	8.77	23.8 ± 0.3
MS 82006	$14^{\circ} 34'S$	$69^{\circ} 50'W$	rhyolitic	V	4.47	81.1	3.32	22.9 ± 0.8
				B	8.88	82.4	6.75	23.8 ± 0.4
MS 82007	$14^{\circ} 33'S$	$69^{\circ} 47'W$	andesite	R	2.56	54.2	2.058	24.8 ± 0.7
MS 82008	$14^{\circ} 32'S$	$69^{\circ} 46'W$	andesite	R	2.07	48.3	1.263	18.8 ± 1.8
MS 82009	$14^{\circ} 22'S$	$69^{\circ} 46'W$	andesite	R	1.97	39.1	1.574	24.6 ± 1.3
MS 82012	$14^{\circ} 18'S$	$70^{\circ} 07'W$	rhyolite	FK	10.90	96.8	7.84	22.2 ± 0.2
MS 82015	$14^{\circ} 13'S$	$70^{\circ} 08'W$	rhyolite	FK	10.19	97.2	7.41	22.4 ± 0.3
MF 271801	$14^{\circ} 17'S$	$70^{\circ} 03'W$	andesite	RI	1.32	20.9	1.016	23.7 ± 1.8
				RII	1.32	24.6	0.964	22.3 ± 0.7
PALCA 11	$14^{\circ} 42'S$	$69^{\circ} 41'W$	rhyolite	FK	7.57	81.5	3.10	12.7 ± 0.6
				B	8.80	78.5	3.44	12.1 ± 0.3
PO 232	$14^{\circ} 40'S$	$69^{\circ} 29'W$	acid tuff	V	6.19	27.8	0.76	3.79 (n.d.)
2. CUSCO REGION								
MS 82021	$13^{\circ} 37'S$	$71^{\circ} 42'W$	latite	R	3.77	8.99	0.880	7.2 ± 0.5
MS 82022	$13^{\circ} 38'S$	$71^{\circ} 43'W$	latite	R	3.89	18.18	0.074	0.89 ± 0.25

(1) R: whole rock, V: glass, B: biotite, FK: K-feldspar. Analytical procedure and constants in LAVENU et al. this volume

(2) R: roca total, V: vidrio, B: biotita, FK: feldespato y potasico. Métodos analíticos y constantes en LAVENU et al. este volumen.