# Lectures on
# GEOMORPHOLOGY OF ARGENTINA

## ASOCIACIÓN ARGENTINA DE CUATERNARIO Y GEOMORFOLOGÍA (AACYG)

March, 10-31, 2023 10 hs. (UTC-3)

International Geomorphology Week

### *Gondwanic landscapes*

*Jorge Rabassa, CADIC-CONICET, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina*

*The idea of most the Earth landscapes are extremely young, related to the late Pleistocene and Holocene times, applies to all the planet (Davisian Vision). Instead, the Gondwanic landscapes were generated in cratonic areas by deep chemical weathering during the late Mesozoic and the early Tertiary, when paleoclimates were different to the present. This type of landscapes are quite abundant in cratonic areas, being its geomorphic characteristics diagnostic (Gondwanic Vision) and applicable to the cratonic areas of South America and particularly, of Argentina.*

**March, 10th**

### *Landforms and processes in different environments of NE Argentina (Mesopotamia, Chaco and North Pampa)*

*Daniela Kröhling, CONICET-UNL- Santa Fe, Argentina*

**March, 17th**

*The Northeastern Argentine region (NEA) has a significant potential to investigate the interaction of multiple factors of the Quaternary dynamics. This presentation will focus on the process-based understanding of the landscape. The region comprises the geomorphic provinces of North Pampa Plain, Chaco Plain and Mesopotamia. It includes different geomorphic systems such as the Pampean loessic plain, the fluvial megafans of the Pampean Ranges of Cordoba, the Chaco coalescent megafans/distributive fluvial systems, the Paraná fluvial system, the Paraná fluvial megafan and the Parana delta, the Uruguay fluvial system and the planation surfaces of the Parana Basaltic Plateau, among others. Geomorphological units comprise a record resulting from exogenic and endogenic processes. Within the distal Central Andean foreland basin setting, the landscape units are interesting for the sea level oscillations analysis, the influence of neotectonics and climate variability.*

### *Tectonic geomorphology and seismic hazard studies*

*Dra. Laura Perucca, INGEO-UNSJ-CONICET San Juan, Argentina*

*The analyses of the tectonic geomorphology and ground deformation along the faults give relevant information about fault-systems evolution and the current tectonic activity. Surficial ruptures are generated by moderate to high earthquakes (stronger than 6 Mw) as one of their more dangerous effects. Based on this, it is necessary to know the fault-systems geometry in relation to the ground characteristics, hypocentre depth, distance to the epicentre, and the spatial distribution of anthropic infrastructure along or surrounding the faults, including their hanging wall and footwall locations.*

**March, 31th**

*The link will be sent by e-mail to the registered people.*

Registration form: https://forms.gle/jEnA2pW5muVtcVZ17

The lectures could be follow at https://www.youtube.com/@ianigla

Contact: aacyg.secretaria@gmail.com