SEISMIC-STRATIGRAPHIC CORRELATION OF THE CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM IN BOLIVIA BETWEEN RIVERS GRANDE AND PILCOMAYO

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A seismic-stratigraphic correlation of the Carboniferous sequences identified in 970 lineal kilometers of 2D seismic sections and in approximately 80 km2 of 3D sections in a study area located in Bolivia, South America, between 18° S and 21° 30 S latitude and 62° W and 63° 30' W longitude, encompassing part of the Subandean Piedmont and the Chaco Plains, is presented.All of the information was adjusted with the integrated information of more than 80 wells and 11 stratigraphic sections measured in the field.The main conclusions of this study are:· The Carboniferous sequences in the study area are younger in the South and increasingly older towards the North.· The sequences and supersequences are separated by erosive unconformities, related to glacieustatic variations. Also the tectonic pulses of the Hercinian Cycle may have been important in this process.· The correlation of the stratigraphic field sections and the well subsurface information show a marked difference with the seismic-stratigraphic sequences defined in this study. · A new proposal for the stratigraphy of the Carboniferous System in the Piedmont and the Chaco Plains in Bolivia is presented.