

GEOLOGICAL AND PALEOMAGNETIC STUDIES IN THE LOCALITY OF CAMET, MAR DEL PLATA, BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

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In a cliff on the sea coast of Camet ($37^{\circ} 54' 20''$ S; $57^{\circ} 31' 25''$ O) a late Cenozoic sedimentary sequence was sampled for paleomagnetic analysis. The present work belongs to a more extensive research to establish a firm magnetostratigraphy in the costal area of Mar del Plata. Field work, consisting of differentiation of depositional/post-depositional facies, has also been taken into account. Representative samples for mineralogical, sedimentological and paleomagnetic analysis were obtained from different levels in the sedimentary sequence. Measurements of remanent magnetization (RM) were carried out with a cryogenic magnetometer at the Utrecht University (the Netherlands) and in the Paleomagnetic Laboratory of Buenos Aires (República Argentina). Stepwise alternate field (AF) demagnetization was performed until a peak of 80 mT and thermal demagnetization was carried out until 600 °C using a Schonstedt furnace. According to the methodology applied the B/M polarity boundary (0.78 Ma) is determined at the base of the studied sequence in sandy silt Pleistocene sediments. The paleomagnetic zonation established seems to be of value to order mammal fossil records in late Cenozoic sediments of the pampean region. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were performed at laboratory as at field along the costal cliffs of Mar del Plata. Susceptibility values tends to be lower in Bt clayey paleosols than in loess-like silts. .