

TABLA DE CONTENIDO

1. Introducción	1
1.1 Hipótesis	5
1.2 Objetivos	6
2. Metodología	7
3. Resultados	9
3.1 CAPÍTULO I: Tectonic events in southern Patagonia as reflected by paleocurrent directions, detrital zircon ages, and palaeobotanical evidence in the Baguales Mountain Range, Chile.	11
Abstract	12
1. Introduction	12
2. Methodology	13
3. Geological setting	15
4. Lithostratigraphy and depositional environments	15
5. Palaeocurrent directions	20
6. Detrital zircons and radiometric ages	22
7. Zircon provenance areas	26
8. Paleobotany and paleoclimate	29
9. Discussion and conclusions	30
Acknowledgements	32
References	32
3.2 CAPÍTULO II: Evidence for microthermal forest dominated by <i>Nothofagus</i> in Patagonia: Palaeotemperature, palaeoprecipitation and palaeodiversity during the Oligocene as reflected by plant macrofossils in the Sierra Baguales, Chile	36
Abstract	37
1. Introduction	38
2. Methodology	40
2.1. Collection and preparation of fossils	41
2.2. Identification and classification	41
2.3. Univariate analysis	41

2.4. CLAMP analysis	42
2.5. Rarefaction analysis	42
2.6. Diversity analysis	42
3. Geological setting	43
4. Results	45
4.1. Diversity and richness estimation	45
4.2. Paleoclimate	49
5. Discussion	52
5.1. Diversity and composition	52
5.2. Paleoclimate	54
6. Conclusions	56
Acknowledgements	57
References	57
4. DISCUSIÓN	64
5. CONCLUSIONES FINALES	71
6. BIBLIOGRAFÍA	74

ÍNDICE DE FIGURAS

CAPÍTULO I:

Figure 1: Locality map of South America and the Baguales Mountain Range showing tectonic elements and Tertiary fossil leaf localities	13
Figure 2: Geological map of the Baguales Mountain Range	14
Figure 3: A) Vertical dike intruding Estancia 25 de Mayo Formation. B) Pyroclastic bed (LPL) in the Estancia 25 de Mayo Formation	16
Figure 4: Measured stratigraphic column of the Tres Pasos and Dorotea Formations in Cerro Guido. A) Turbidites; B) <i>Palaeophycus</i> ; C) <i>Cruziana</i> ; D) Fish trails (undichnia); F) Oyster bank; G) Wood and leaf fragments; H) <i>Psilonichnus</i> ; H) <i>Skolithos</i>	16
Figure 5: Measured stratigraphic column of Dorotea Formation at Las Tetras de las Chinas. A) Bivalves; B) Oysters; C and D) <i>Arenicolites</i> ; E) Arthropod; F) Arthropod trails; G) Wave ripples; H) Trough cross-lamination; I) Rib-and-furrow structures; J) High-angle tabular and trough cross-lamination; K) upper flow regime horizontal lamination	18
Figure 6: Measured stratigraphic columns of Man Aike Formation at Las Tetras de las Chinas and Chorrillo Jabón. A) Outcrop of Man Aike Formation at Chorrillo Jabón; B) Herringbone cross-lamination; C) Bivalves; D) Gastropods; E) and F) <i>Skolithos</i>	19
Figure 7: Measured stratigraphic columns of Río Leona Formation in Las Murallas and Chorrillo Jabón. A) and B) Outcrops of Río Leona Formation at Las Murallas and Chorrillo Jabón; C) and D) Well preserved fossil leaves; E) Wood fragment in conglomerate; F) tree trunk in life position	20
Figure 8: Measured stratigraphic columns of Estancia 25 de Mayo Formation at Las Murallas and Cerro Cangrejo. A) Outcrop of Estancia 25 de Mayo Formation and LPL bed at Las Murallas. B)	21

Gastropods, *Turritella* and crabs ; C) - E) Brachiopods; F) Oysters

Figure 9: Measured stratigraphic column of Santa Cruz Formation in Morro Bayo (after Bostelmann et al., 2013). A) Outcrops of the Santa Cruz Formation; B) Vertebrate bone; C – D) Tabular cross-lamination; E – F) Trough cross-lamination; G) Epsilon cross lamination; H) Insect trails 22

Figure 10: Rose diagrams of palaeocurrent directions in the different formations of the BMR. A) Dorotea Formation; B) Man Aike Formation; C) Estancia 25 de Mayo Formation; D) Río Leona Formation; E) Santa Cruz Formation 23

Figure 11: U-Pb detrital zircon ages in sample PTO-123 and ZR-FB-1 from the Dorotea Formation 24

Figure 12: U-Pb detrital zircon ages in sample Zr-FB-2 from the Dorotea Formation and U-Pb detrital zircon ages in sample Zr-PTO-77 from the Man Aike Formation 25

Figure 13: U-Pb detrital zircon ages in sample Zr-PTO-81 from the Río Leona Formation and U-Pb detrital zircon ages in sample Zr-Bag-25 from the Río Leona Formation (after Ugalde, 2014) 26

Figure 14: U-Pb detrital zircon ages in sample ZR-LF-002 from the Santa Cruz Formation (after Bostelmann et al., 2013) 27

Figure 15: U-Pb detrital zircon ages in sample ZR-LF-001 from the Santa Cruz Formation (after Bostelmann et al., 2013) 28

Figure 16: Fig. 16. Distribution of possible detrital zircon source rocks in southern South America and the Antarctic Peninsula. See text for reference 29

Figure 17: Palaeoclimatic and palaeodiversity evolution in Patagonia as derived from fossil leaf morphology 31

CAPÍTULO II:

Figure 1: Locality map of South America and the Sierra Baguales showing tectonic elements and Tertiary fossil leaf localities 40

Figure 2: Measured stratigraphic columns of Río Leona Formation at Las Murallas and Chorrillo Chico. A) Stratigraphic position of Alto Río Bandurrias (ARB) and Barranca de las Hojas (BDH); B) and C) Outcrops of Río Leona Formation at Las Murallas; D) Well preserved fossil leaves; E) Tree trunk in life position; F) Well preserved big tree trunk 44

Figure 3: Relative species abundance and composition of leaves sampled from BFF showing the universal "hollow curve" 45

Figure 4: Identified morphospecies in BFF. A) MNHN-SGO-PB-1771; B) MNHN-SGO-PB-1770 Cunoneaceae?; C) MNHN-SGO-PB-1767; D) MNHN-SGO-PB-1769 *Nothofagus*; E) MNHN-SGO-PB-1768; F) MNHN-SGO-PB-1765; G) MNHN-SGO-PB-1755 Dryopteridaceae; H) MNHN-SGO-PB-1745 Monimiaceae; I) MNHN-SGO-PB-1764 Myrtaceae; J) MNHN-SGO-PB-1762 Sapindaceae; K) MNHN-SGO-PB-1761; L) MNHN-SGO-PB-1760; M) MNHN-SGO-PB-1757 Fabaceae; N) MNHN-SGO-PB-1763 *Nothofagus*; O) MNHN-SGO-PB-1759; P) MNHN-SGO-PB-1758 Fagaceae?; Q) MNHN-SGO-PB-1756 Gesneriaceae; R) MNHN-SGO-PB-1751; S) MNHN-SGO-PB-1749; T) MNHN-SGO-PB-1748; U) MNHN-SGO-PB-1746; V) MNHN-SGO-PB-1744 Lauraceae; W) MNHN-SGO-PB-1753 Poaceae; X) MNHN-SGO-PB-1750 Grossulariaceae; Y) MNHN-SGO-PB-1743 Grossulariaceae Z) MNHN-SGO-PB-1740 Blechnaceae; AA) MNHN-SGO-PB-1741 Dennstaedtiaceae; AB) MNHN-SGO-PB-1742 Podocarpaceae; AC) MNHN-SGO-PB-1747 Berberidaceae. 47

Figure 5: Rarefaction curves of BFF, in which the number of morphospecies was derived from a sample strength of 3,746 fossil leaves, 3,000 from the ARB and 746 de from the BDH and diversity analysis reaching "cutoff" analysis at 200, 300 and 746 sample. Shannon-H and Simpson-1D diversity indexes for ARB and BDH 48

Figure 6: The canonical correspondence analysis (CCA) indicates that the temperature-related variables are associated with the CCA-1 axis and the precipitation-related variables are associated with the CCA-2 axis. CCA1: 69.8% CCA2: 17.9% and the cumulative variance of the first two axes is 87.7%, n=161 49

Figure 7: Temperature results employing multivariate method for Río Leona, Río Turbio, Laguna del Hunco, Palacio de los Loros, and Ligorio Marquez. Mean annual temperature (MAT); Warmest Month Mean Temperature (WMMT); Coldest Month Mean Temperature (CMMT); Number of Months with Temperatures Exceeding 10°C (GROWSEAS) 50

Figure 8: Precipitation results employing multivariate method for Río Leona, Río Turbio, Laguna del Hunco, Palacio de los Loros, and Ligorio Marquez. Growing Season Precipitation (GSP); Mean Monthly Growing Season Precipitation (MMGSP); Precipitation During Three Wettest Months (3WET); Precipitation During Three Driest Months (3DRY) 51

Figure 9: Synthesis of climatic results and diversity of Patagonia during the Cenozoic. A) Mean annual precipitation for the Cenozoic using univariate and multivariate method in fossil leaves; B) Mean annual temperature for the Cenozoic using univariate and multivariate method in fossil leaves C) and F) Global oxygen isotope curve for the Cenozoic (Zacho et al. 2001); D) Number of dicot for the Cenozoic in patagonia; E) Number of Nothofagidites and leaf Nothofagus like morphospecies for the Cenozoic in Patagonia 55

INDICE DE TABLAS CAPÍTULO I

Table 1: Depositional facies recognized in the Upper Cretaceous to middle Miocene stratigraphic succession of the Baguales Mountain Range 17

INDICE DE TABLAS CAPÍTULO II

Table 1: Identified morphospecies in BFF, 24 morphospecies of dicotyledons, 3 pteridophytes, 1 monocotyledons, and a gymnosperm. At the family level, an affinity of 18 morphospecies, so that the family affinity of only 11 morphospecies could not be assigned 46