

Intro to the Geology & Paleontology of Panama



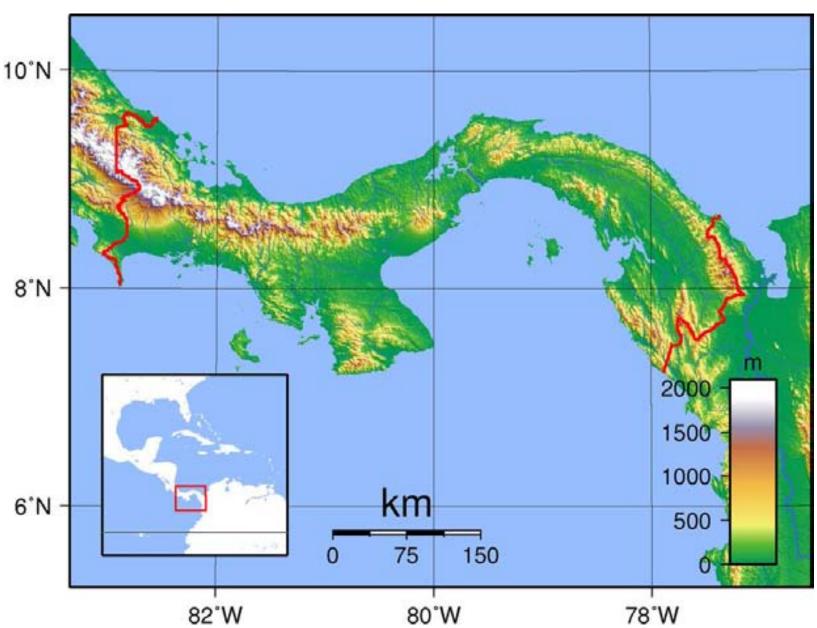
Aaron R. Wood, PhD

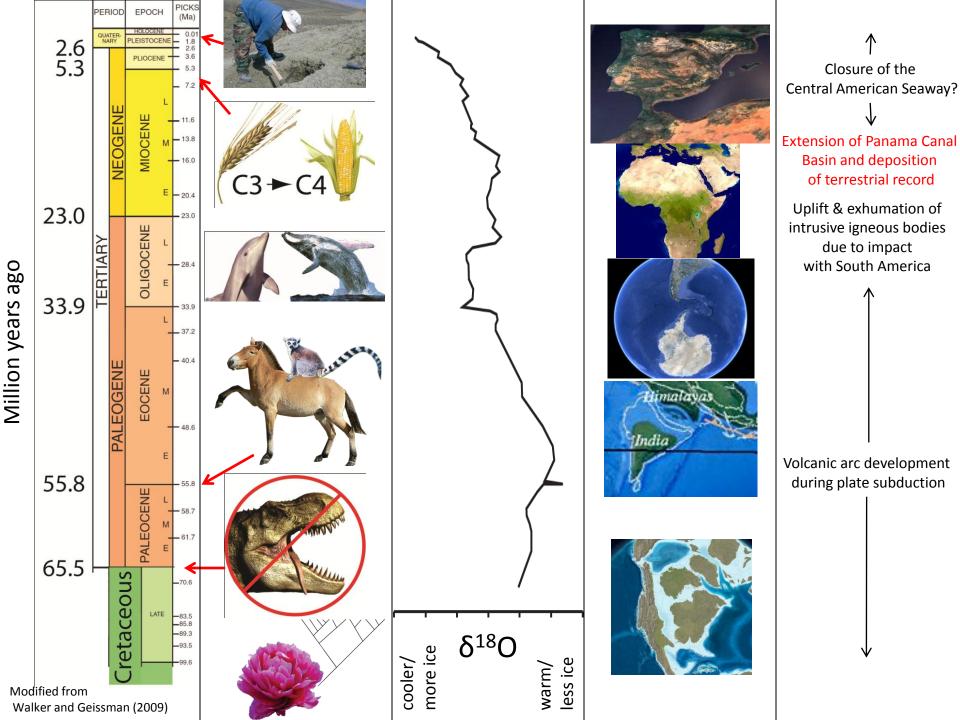






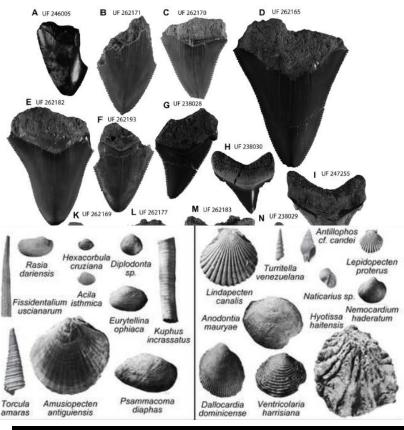
Panama Today

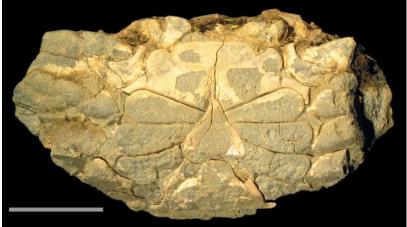


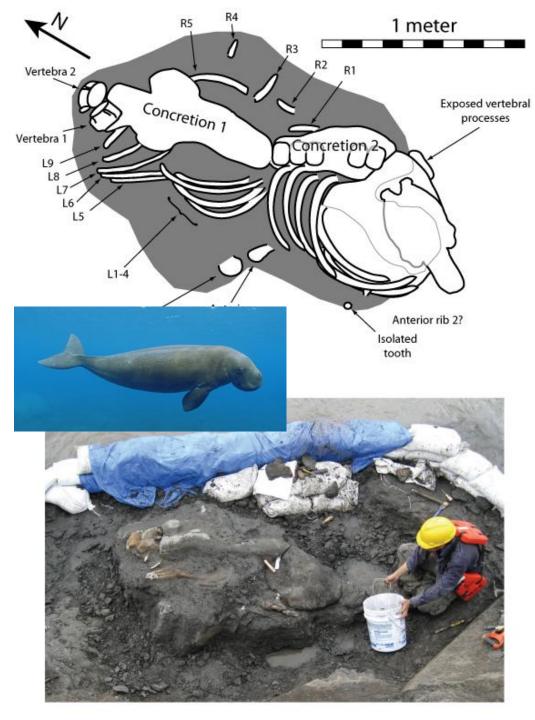




Culebra Fm.



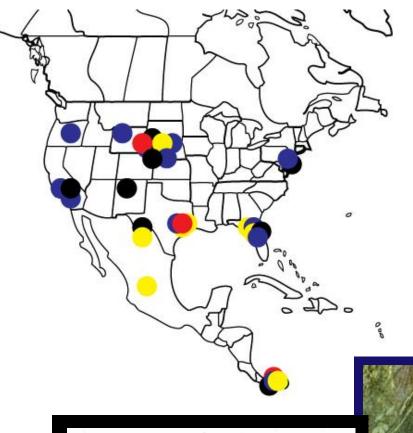


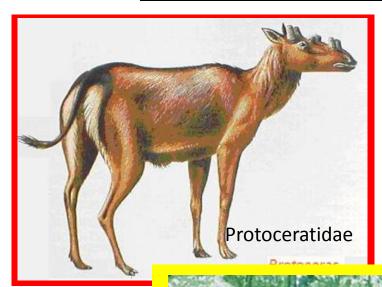


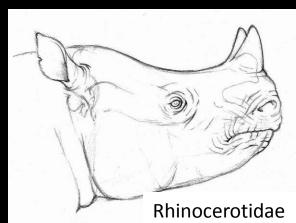


Camelidae

A Cosmopolitan Fauna

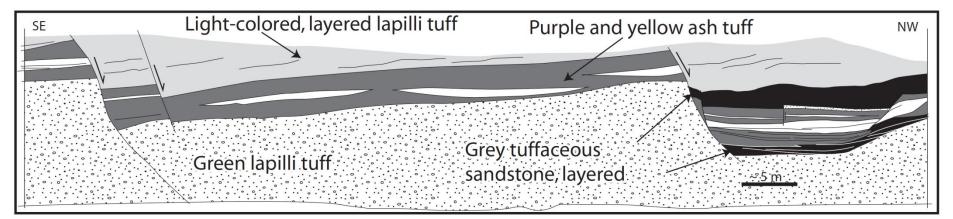








New exposures along the canal





Exposures in 10-20 years

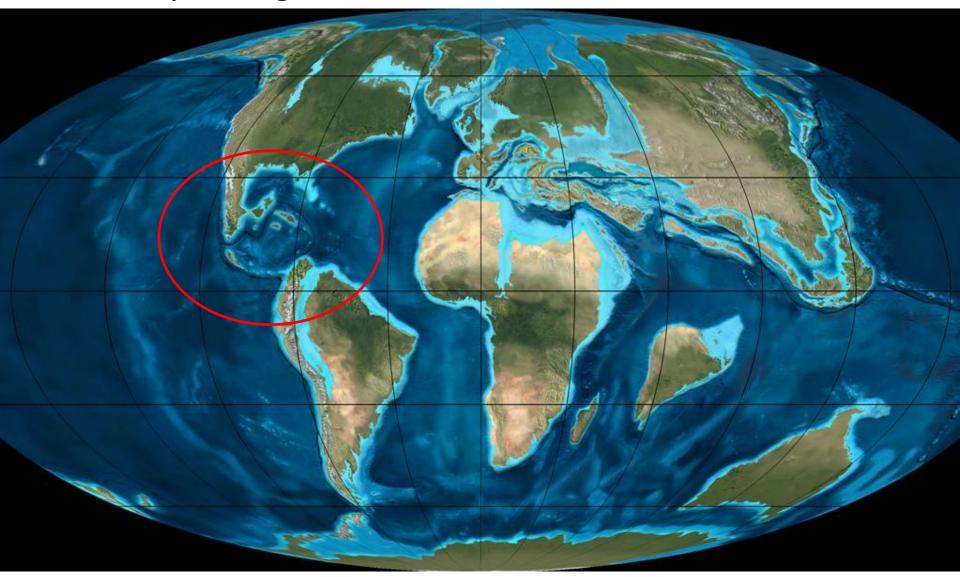


Prospecting beneath the lava flows

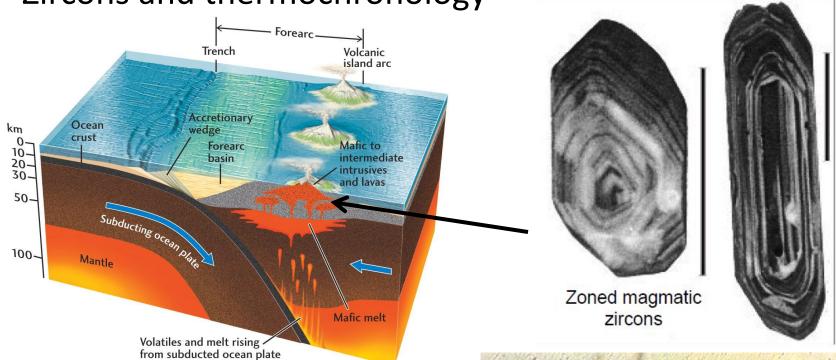


The volcanic rocks above our most productive fossil localities provide clues about how the Panama Canal Basin was formed.

65 million years ago



Zircons and thermochronology



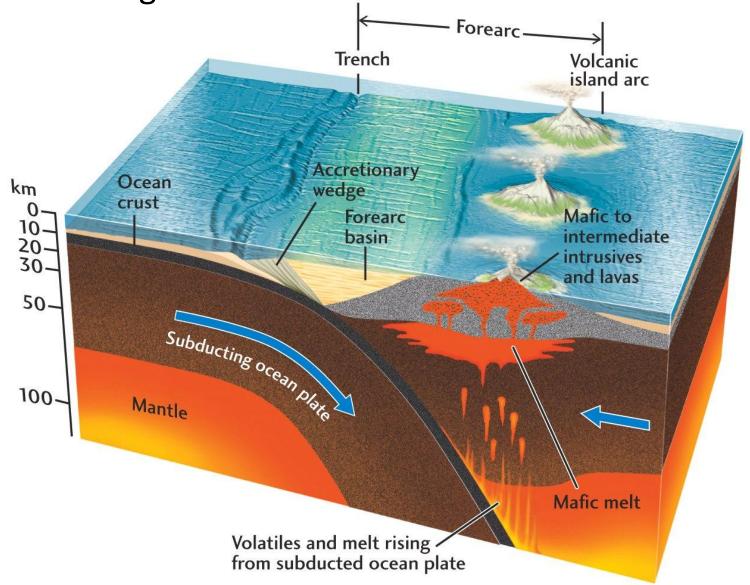
Zircons form in instrusive magmatic bodies and contain radioactive elements.

Above a certain temperature, emitted particles leave no tracks.

Below that temp, emitted particles leave distinguishable tracks that can be measured to determine time since cooling.

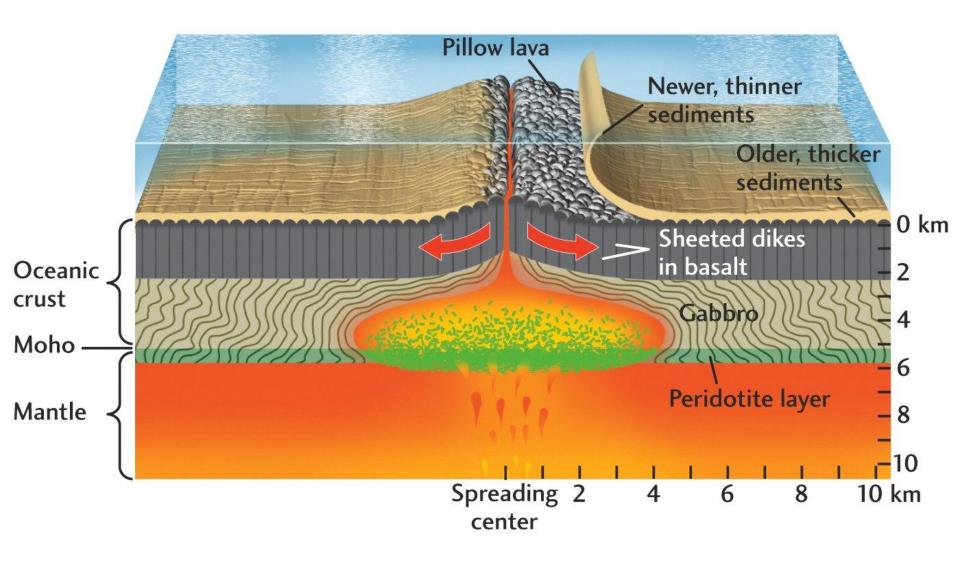


Hydrous melting at subduction zones



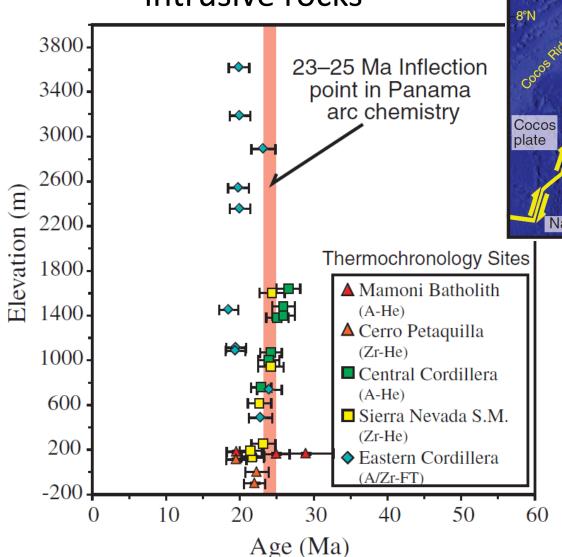
Magmas produced in this way have **high** concentrations of fluid mobile elements

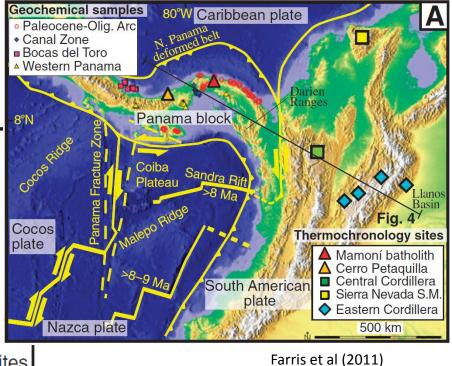
Decompression melting



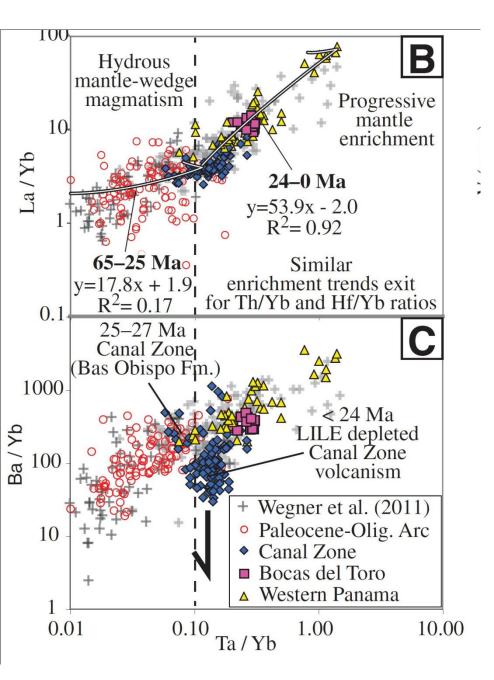
Magmas produced in this way have low concentrations of fluid mobile elements

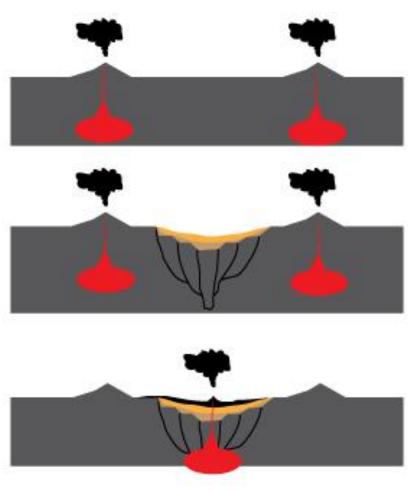
Fission track thermochronology of Panama-Colombian intrusive rocks





Fission track results show intrusives were all uplifted and cooled between 20 -30 million years ago





Geochemical evidence for switch from hydrous melting to decompression melting in Canal Basin

Reconstructed tectonic plate movements

