

The Central Andes had the largest volcanic eruption of the last 5000 years

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Field work conducted in Tafí del Valle (Tucumán, Argentina) on the ash deposits originated in the Cerro Blanco eruption. Credit: José Luis Fernández-Turiel

Cerro Blanco Volcanic Complex, located in the south of the Altiplano-Puna plateau, erupted around 4,200 years ago. But it was not an ordinary event. It was the largest eruption of the last 5,000 years in the Central Volcanic Zone of the Andes according to a new study published in the journal *Estudios Geológicos*. The estimated volume of ejected ash places this eruption amongst the largest eruptions of the Holocene Era (the last 11,700 years).

The research team was led by José Luis Fernández Turiel, researcher at Institute of Earth Sciences Jaume Almera of the CSIC (ICTJA-CSIC). Spanish researchers from the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and the Institute of Natural Resources and Agrobiology of Salamanca of the CSIC also participated in the study. They worked alongside Argentinian researchers from the National University of Mar del Plata, the National University of Tucumán and the University of Buenos Aires.

The authors of the study determined that the Cerro Blanco Volcanic Complex, located in the Argentine

province of Catamarca, was the source of the thick, high-volume volcanic ash-fall deposits that are still present today in a large area of north-western Argentina. The existence of these deposits was previously known, but not their origin.

Researchers studied 62 outcrops in the area and collected more than 230 ash samples during several field campaigns. In order to determine the origin of these ash deposits, the samples were analysed and characterized by different petrological and geochemical techniques.

"Now we can confirm that the [eruption](#) of Cerro Blanco volcano was the event that produced those large Holocene ash deposits that blanketed and cover a large area of the Puna and neighbouring areas of northwestern Argentina," says José Luis Fernández Turiel, leading author of the study.

The vegetal remains preserved in the sediment layers embedded below the ash deposits were dated using carbon 14. Researchers were able to establish that the eruption took place 4,200 years ago. They reconstructed the transport and the fall of the ash that created the deposits. The eruption of Cerro Blanco was so explosive that the ash was scattered over an area of about 500,000 square kilometres. Ash deposits originated by the eruption were identified and found 400 kilometres away from the volcano caldera, near the town of Santiago del Estero.

In addition, [pyroclastic flows](#) filled up the surrounding valleys with thick ignimbrite deposits, some of them located about 35 kilometres away from Cerro Blanco volcano. The emptying of the magmatic chamber caused by the eruption led to the collapse of the volcanic building and the formation of a complex volcanic caldera.

"The geodynamic context of the area determines large explosive eruptions. These are a type of eruptions characterized by rhyolitic magma, with

high silica and gas content," says Francisco José Pérez Torrado, researcher at the Institute of Environmental Studies and Natural Resources of the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

According to Perez Torrado, "the eruption was not annular, following the edge of the caldera; in this case it was focused on a point to the edge. It was an explosive eruption that pushed an ash and gas cloud at an altitude of almost 32 kilometres according to our simulations."

According to the study, the volume of deposited ash in this eruption was bigger than 170 cubic kilometres which lead to the researchers to estimate that the eruption of Cerro Blanco had a Volcanic Explosivity Index (VEI) of 7. This places the Cerro Blanco eruption among the largest volcanic global events of the last 10,000 years: it is similar to the eruption that occurred in the Island of Santorini which meant the end of the Minoan civilization. Moreover the volume of magma ejected by Cerro Blanco volcano eruption doubled to the magma ejected by the eruption of the Tambora volcano in 1815, which is thought to be the cause of a global cooling (1815 is known as "the year without summer").

The present study takes its origin from a previous project conducted to determine whether the high arsenic levels in the water of the Chaco-Pampeana Plain was related to ash-fall deposits of the Central and Southern Andes Volcanic Zones. It was during this work when the team of researchers began to characterize the ashes.

"We verified that the ash from the analysed deposits in the north came mainly from a single eruption, unlike in the south, which clearly came from different volcanoes," recalls Alejandro Rodríguez González, from the Institute of Environmental Studies and Natural Resources of the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

According to Fernández-Turiel, "our investigation changes the model of active volcanism of the Central Andean Volcanic Zone. Until now, it was thought that volcanism worked exactly the same, like in the south: many volcanoes with many eruptions over time. What we have seen in our

research is that there are few eruptions, but highly explosive and erupting large volumes of magma."

These findings offer researchers an excellent temporal milestone to study many geological, archaeological and paleoclimatic features, among others, which occurred around the middle Holocene in a broad geographical area of South America.

According to Norma Ratto, archaeologist at the Institute of Cultures of the University of Buenos Aires and CONICET (UBA-CONICET), "the determination of the scope and occurrence of this large eruption provides new information to interpret different aspects of hunter-gatherer societies which inhabited north-western Argentina during the Holocene, as the different occupation of the spaces, the changes in the mobility of the groups due to modification and alteration of routes that allowed the connection between different ecological environments, the changes in the ecosystems and the health of the prehispanic populations, among others topics."

More information: Fernandez-Turiel, J.L., et al. The large eruption 4.2 ks cal BP in Cerro Blanco, Central Volcanic Zone Andes: Insights to the Holocene eruptive deposits in the southern Puna and adjacent regions. 2019. *Estudios Geológicos*, 75 (1): e088
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Provided by Institute of Earth Sciences Jaume Almera

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