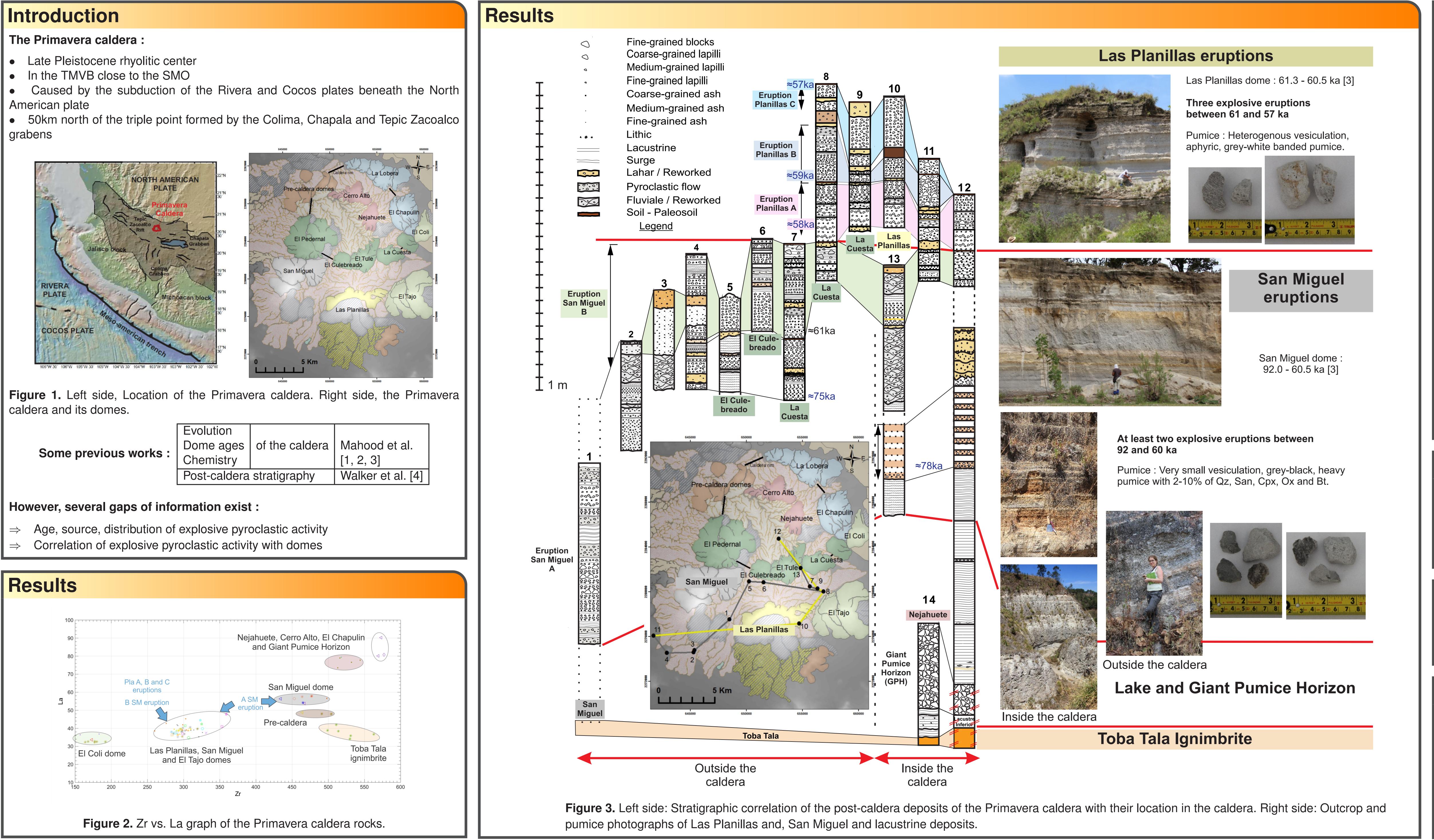


Evolution Dome ages Chemistry	of the caldera	Mahood et al. [1, 2, 3]
Post-caldera stratigraphy		Walker et al. [4]

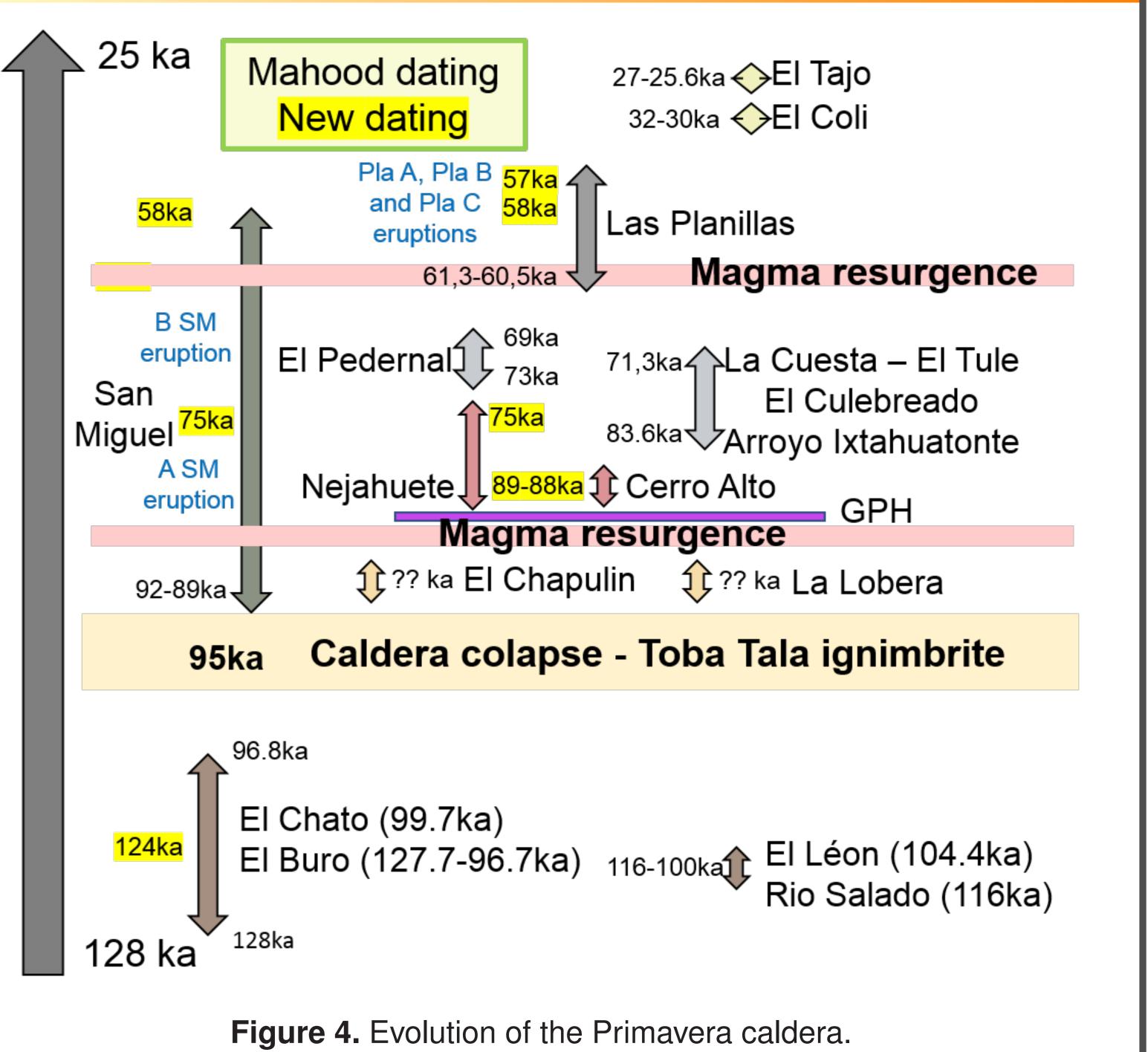


Stratigraphy of the post-caldera explosive volcanism of the La Primavera Caldera, Jalisco México

Delphine Roselyne Nathalie Sourisseau¹, José Luis Macías¹, Denis Ramón Avellán¹, Juan Pablo Uruchurtu² and Giovanni Sosa Ceballos¹ ¹ Instituto de Geofísica, UNAM Campus Morelia, México ² Centro de Geociencias, UNAM Campus Juriquilla, México



Discusion



Conclusion

From field description, componentry analyses, whole rock chemistry, and U/Th dating we propose that most of the post-caldera explosive activity of La Primavera came from two domes named San Miguel and Las Planillas emplaced outside the caldera southern rim. San Miguel had at least two eruptions between 92 and 60 ka and Las Planillas had three eruptions between 61 and 57 ka.

Acknowledgements

This study was funded by the Centro Mexicano de Inovacion en Energia Geotermica (CeMIE Geo) projects P15 to J.L. Macías. We thank F. Mendola for her technical support during the laboratory analyses.

References

- [1] G. A. Mahood. Geological evolution of a pleistocene rhyolitic center — sierra la primavera, jalisco, méxico. Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research, 8(2-4):199 - 230, 1980.
- [2] G. A. Mahood. A summary of the geology and petrology of the sierra la primavera, jalisco, mexico. Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth, 86(B11):10137-10152, 1981.
- [3] G. A. Mahood, G. and R. E. Drake. K-ar dating young rhyolitic rocks: A case study of the sierra la primavera, jalisco, mexico. Geological Society of America Bulle*tin*, 93(12):1232–1241, 1982.
- [4] G. P. L. Walker, J. V. Wright, B. J. Clough, and B. Booth. Pyroclastic geology of the rhyolitic volcano of la primavera, mexico. *Geologische Rundschau*, 70(3):1100– 1118, Oct 1981.