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**GEODYNAMIC EVOLUTION OF THE GULF OF MEXICO, SINCE LATE TRIASSIC TO BAJOCIAN, BASED ON PALYNOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICS, TECTONIC DATA AND METAMORPHIC QUARTZ ORIGIN FOR KNOWING ITS PALEOGEOGRAPHIC EARLY HISTORY.**

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New and revised data, permitted to reconstruct a new Triassic-Early Liassic Paleogeography where an incipient Hispanic Corridor could connect the Early Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, through the eastern South Georgia Rift and the western Portal del Balsas epicontinental sea. In Mexico, Triassic-Jurassic redbeds and salt units are located around and in the Gulf of Mexico, located in three anticlinoria: Huizachal, Huayacocotla, and Tlaxiaco. Palynostratigraphical data permitted to know that liassic sediments of three anticlinoria were deposited in the same El Alamar-Tlaxiaco Rift Basin, one of two half-grabens formed during Late Triassic, when North America was still part of Pangea. During this time the southern North America was composed by three blocks (Huizachal-Ouachita-Appalachian, Huayacocotla and Tlaxiaco), limited by two main Paleozoic faults and two active pre-Cambrian megashears. Mexican alignments, permitted to established three main Paleozoic Mexican blocks and a Mesozoic triple junction, formed by the Texas-Boquillas-Sabinas, Campeche Escarpment and Nautla arms. All palynostratigraphical and tectonic data allow reconstruct Triassic-Jurassic Paleogeography and conclude that an incipient Hispanic Corridor existed before the Gulf of Mexico, because the South Georgia Rift, was postulated as a Late Triassic-Liassic redbeds and flood basalt basin, which is the NE sector of the Huizachal-Ouachita Block, as a part of the Newark System. Following to SW, recently, in the central Gulf of Mexico, it was reported a Late Triassic-Liassic 5000 m "pre-salt sedimentary sequence", underlying the Bathonian-Callovian salt. This sequence has also the same age as the salt domes from the Eagle Milles Fm., in Texas and Louisiana; so, during this time early Atlantic waters arrived to the eastern Florida and a marine incursion advanced SW ward, through the South Georgia Rift and the "pre-salt sedimentary sequence", up to the sinking Huayacocotla Block, where Late Triassic-Liassic marine microfossils and Pacific-Tethysian ammonites and palynomorphs are present into redbeds deposited in the El Alamar-Tlaxiaco Rift Basin. In fact, during Liassic, Huayacocotla Block sank and Pacific and Tethysian waters with ammonites filled the basin named "Portal del Balsas", and advanced into the half-grabens, where marine palynomorphs found into La Boca Allofm., at the Huizachal Anticlinorium, and Rosario Fm., at Tlaxiaco Anticlinorium proven this event. Little later, in the intersection of Texas-Boquillas and Lázaro Cárdenas-Tampico faults a hot spot with triple junction appeared; the remnant hot spot is still present at the central Gulf of Mexico. A doming stage and cratonic erosion began, as shown the increasing upward presence of metamorphic quartz among redbeds from Huizachal and Tlaxiaco Anticlinoria. During Toarcian-Aalenian the doming stage increased when Huayacocotla and Tlaxiaco blocks and South America moved SW ward and the tethysian waters came into the Gulf of Mexico region from the SE. This

compressional movement increased the cratonic erosion and huge volumes of metamorphic quartz and rock fragments were transported W and SW ward by rivers and deposited above redbeds. These metamorphic sediments correspond to the Cuarcitica Cualac Fm., outcropping at Huizachal and Tlaxiaco anticlinoria. Later, the movement also uplifted the Triassic-Liassic sequences deposited in half-grabens; they were eroded and their clastic sediments deposited around the uplifted regions, as the redbed Cahuwasas Fm. with abundant pollenospores. As a product of the Bajocian-Bathonian rifting, early drifting and sinking stages of the hot spot evolution, the Hispanic Corridor formed across the early Gulf of Mexico as stated by the Bajocian mixed ammonites from Taberna Fm.

