

ERRATUM

The Geology of Chile

PANKHURST, R.J. & HERVÉ, F. 2007. Chapter 1. Introduction and overview.

The incorrect figure was printed for Figure 1.3. The correct figure and caption are shown below:

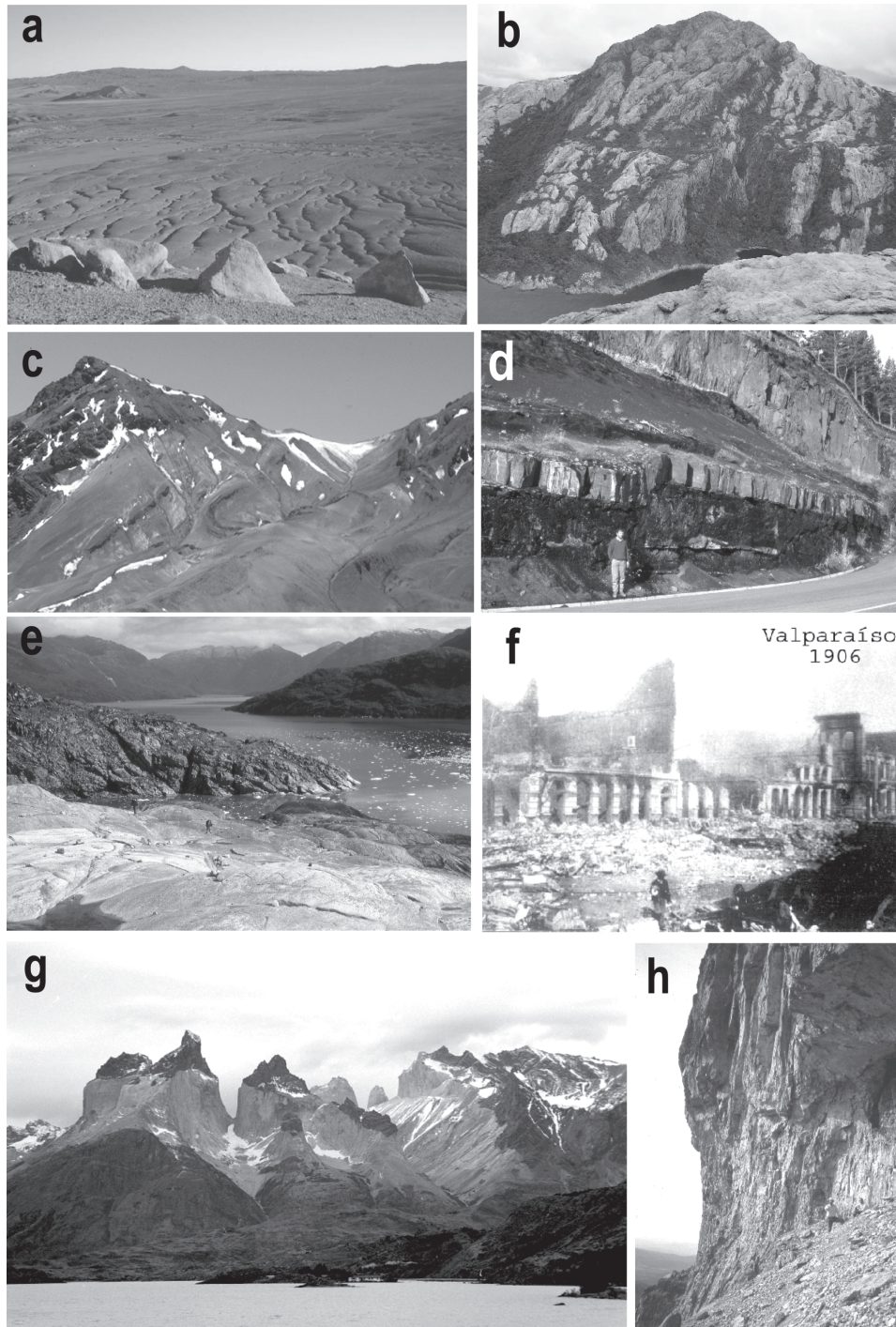


Fig. 1.3. (a) 'Piel y camanchaca' – a wind-sculpted feature of the Atacama Desert, where the hyperarid climate can result in the surface remaining undisturbed for thousands of years. (b) Carboniferous to Early Permian limestones in the Madre de Dios archipelago, part of an exotic terrane accreted to the southwestern margin of Gondwana (photo: Fernando Sepúlveda). (c) Thrust deformation in the Andes of Central Chile. The uppermost unit on the left (west) consists of Permo-Triassic volcanic rocks of the Pastos Blancos Formation, thrust over the overturned Miocene Tilito Formation. (d) Dolerite sills (?Tertiary) cutting Cretaceous black shales of the Katterfeld Formation, near Coyhaique. (e) Evidence of recent glacier recession in the South Patagonian Batholith, Seno Iceberg, where freshly exposed granite in the foreground lacks the otherwise dominant cover of lichen, grasses or shrubs. (f) Destruction of the city of Valparaíso by a major earthquake in 1906. (g) Torres del Paine, near Puerto Natales, a Late Miocene laccolithic body of pale granite emplaced in dark-coloured Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. (h) A 20-m thick ignimbrite flow of the Divisadero Formation (Cretaceous), Aysén.