

ANALISIS DE LA CARTA GEOMORFOLOGICA DE LA CUENCA DEL MAPOCHO ANALYSIS OF THE MAPOCHO BASIN'S GEOMORPHOLOGICAL CHART

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ABSTRACT

The Mapocho basin (Central de Chile) is divided into two morphotectonic styles by the Mapocho fracture. In the northern section, of the Santiago depression an intense monoclinal warping and a deep alveolar excavation evidence important uplift of the western border. In the southern section, the asymmetry is stronger than the former one and inverse, giving a fault angle depression.

This fracturation of the depression's bottom has affected both the conditions of sedimentation and the drainage patterns, causing antecedence phenomena and antagonistic effects between tectodynamics and external morphogenesis.

Concerning present tectonics and seismicity, the presence both of different tectonic compartments and depositional landforms in the depression, is possibly more important than the faults themselves in the explanation of the distribution of seismic intensities.

In the northern section of the depression there is a characteristic combination between alluvial cones and "glacis" (bahadas). Moreover, marshy terraces correspond to bad drainage conditions. In the southern section, in exchange, the central compartments are occupied by proximal cones and distal terraces.

Slopes are presented as slope systems and a new classification supported on the structure and the external dynamics is used. At the same time, the concept of dissection balance allows relate slopes and talweg dynamics. Therefore, it can be known if the more important morphogenetic processes are present or ancient.

So, the fluvial landforms at the depression's bottom are inherited. In the present conditions it is unlikely the transport of coarse sediments from the high mountain toward the depression. Moreover, the torrential and sheet wash morphologic systems are also inherited. Present through put of material from active slopes toward beds and depressions is possible only during heavy storms of rainy years.

1. CONCEPCION DE LA CARTA (Ver mapa fuera de texto)

Este tipo de carta está concebido como una base para la comprensión de los procesos morfogenéticos actuales. Así, la clasificación de los fenómenos está orientada a mostrar encadenamiento entre ellos. Como las formas son señaladas en su estado actual, ello supone en gran parte una herencia del Cuaternario, de modo que el grado de actualismo de los procesos varía mucho siguiendo las categorías de formas. Por ejemplo, los taludes de la alta cordillera son de funcionamiento actual; en cambio, los grandes conos de las deyecciones del piedmont no lo son. Por lo tanto, ambas formas tienen un significado distinto en la morfogénesis regional actual. Mientras los primeros se comportan como acumuladores de corto término, los segundos lo hacen como acumuladores de largo término. Así, los procesos de erosión, transporte y acumulación actuales estarán regulados por el grado de actualismo de los acumuladores.

