

STUDY OF THE BANDAMA VOLCANIC COMPLEX (GRAN CANARIA, SPAIN).

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The Bandama Volcanic Complex, Quaternary Age, represents one of the last phases of Gran Canaria's volcanic activity. It is formed by a scoria-cone and a caldera (mean diameter: 850 m., and mean depth: 200 m.). The stratigraphic sequence of Miocene and Pliocene materials which constituted the substrate and which are equivalent to a volume $\approx 0.2 \text{ km}^3$ can be seen in the walls of the caldera.

This complex developed at first with Strombolian-type eruptions characterized by the emission of pyroclastic rocks and lava flows of basanite composition. This activity was disturbed by intermittent phreatomagmatic phenomena that gave place to base surge deposits.

Detailed stratigraphic and cartographic studies make possible to differentiate proximal, middle and distal facies, with several sedimentary structures, such as imbricated channels, sand waves and plane stratification. These deposits have a total volume $\approx 0.02 \text{ Km}^3$ with a percentage of lithics lower than 20% in volume. The comparison between this volume and the aforementioned shows that it is impossible to think of an exclusively phreatomagmatic origin for the caldera, existing evidence of a possible collapse.

In some of the levels of fall pyroclasts, white-coloured siliceous xenolites with sizes lower than 8 cm. have been found.