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Vincent Regard, Marianne Saillard, Joseph Martinod, Laurence Audin, Sébastien Carretier, et al..
Renewed uplift of the Central Andes Forearc revealed by coastal evolution during the Quaternary.
2010. hal-00492568

HAL Id: hal-00492568

<https://hal.science/hal-00492568>

Preprint submitted on 16 Jun 2010

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Renewed uplift of the Central Andes Forearc revealed by coastal evolution during the Quaternary

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Running title

Quaternary Uplift of the Central Andes Forearc

Abstract

Most of the Pacific coast of the Central Andes, between 15°S and 30°S, displays a wide (a couple of kilometres) planar feature, gently dipping oceanwards and backed by a cliff. This morphology, usually of marine origin, is called *rasa*, and argues for a recent and spatially continuous uplift of the margin over the 1,500-km-long coastal region we describe. The cliff foot is found at a similar elevation (~110 m amsl) all over the studied area, with the exception of peninsulas such as the Mejillones Peninsula. The compilation of published chronological data and the extrapolation of re-appraised uplift rates provide evidence for a common cliff foot age of around 400 ka (i.e., Marine Isotopic Stage MIS 11). This, together with other geological constraints, indicates a Quaternary renewal of uplift in the Central Andes forearc after a late Pliocene quiescence or subsidence.

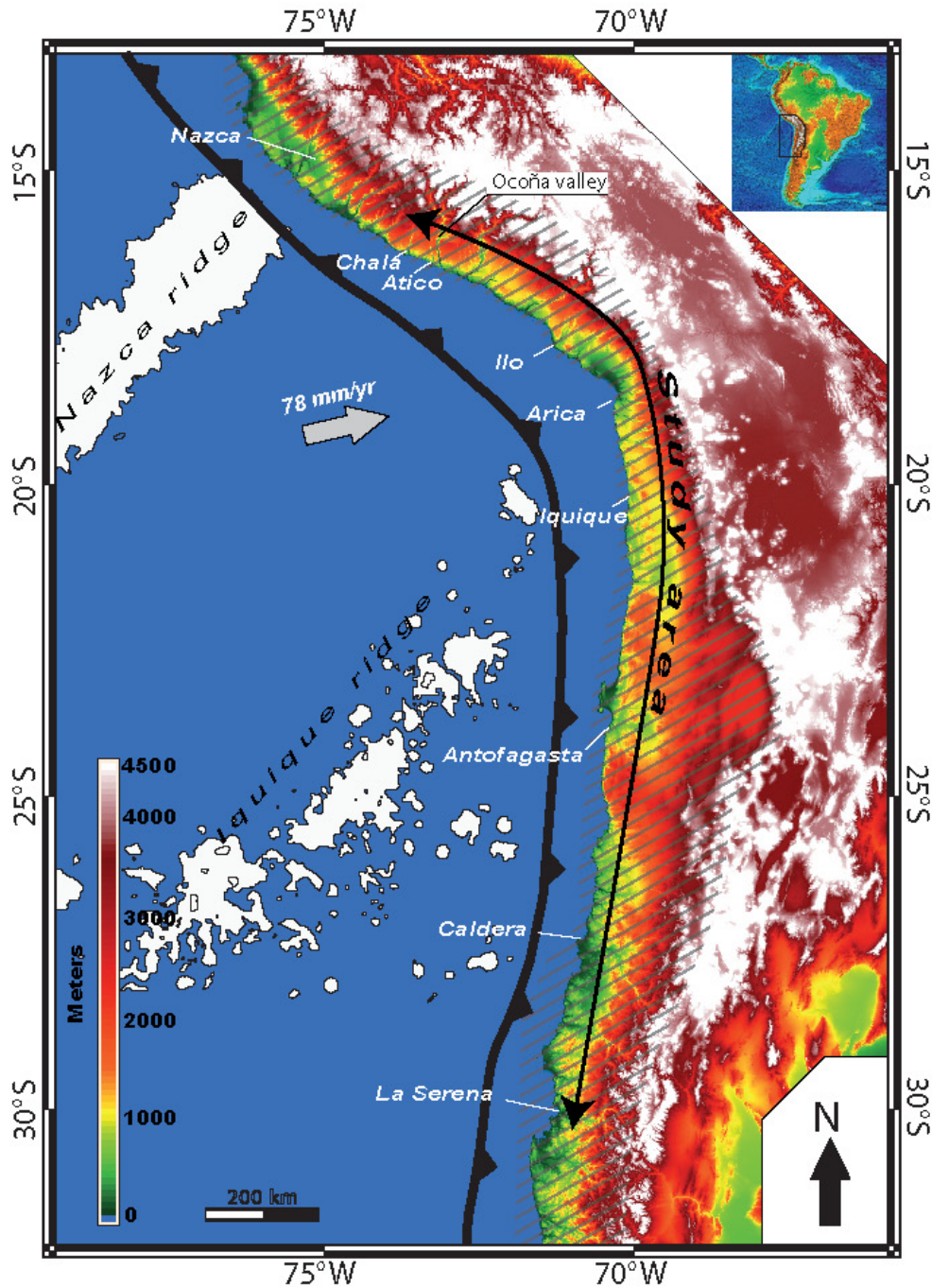
Key words. Andes, Quaternary, Subduction, Rocky Coast, Geomorphology, Marine Terrace

1 Introduction

How and when the Andes reached their current elevation is highly debated. Studies have mainly focused on the Oligo-Miocene uplift (see the review by Ehlers and Poulsen, 2009). There is clear evidence that the Central Andes forearc (Figure 1) was 1,000 m lower than today during mid-Miocene, as demonstrated by the occurrence of mid-miocene marine strata at ~1,000 m amsl (above mean sea level) (Huamán, 1985), and incision timing (e.g., Hoke et al., 2007; Schildgen et al., 2009; Schildgen et al., 2007; Thouret et al., 2007). Most of the uplift must have been achieved at the end of the Pliocene era, as indicated by a basalt flow we encountered at less than 250 m amsl near the bottom of the Ocoña valley, indicating that almost all the incision currently observed had already occurred; it has been dated some kilometres upstream, similarly near the valley bottom at 2.0 to 2.3 Ma (Schildgen et al., 2009;

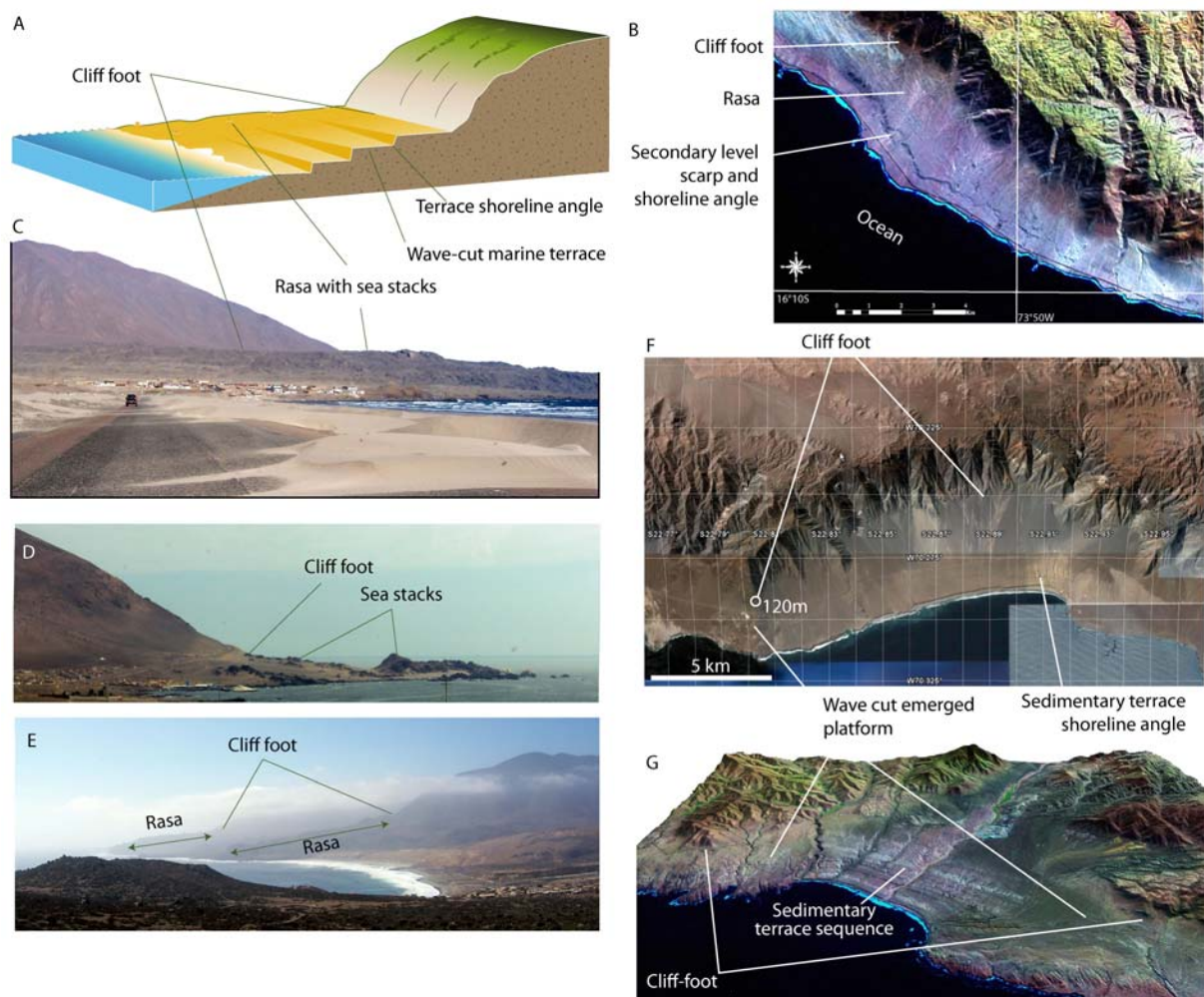
46 Thouret et al., 2007). Despite this, the coast presents many sequences of marine terraces and
47 beach ridges, attesting to Quaternary uplift (e.g., Darwin, 1846; Domeyko, 1848; Gonzalez et
48 al., 2003; Goy et al., 1992; Hartley and Jolley, 1995; Hsu et al., 1989; Machare and Ortlieb,
49 1992; Marquardt et al., 2004; Ortlieb et al., 1996a; Ortlieb et al., 1996b; Ota et al., 1995;
50 Paskoff, 1977; Quezada et al., 2007; Saillard et al., 2009). Nevertheless, marine terrace
51 sequences are not continuous (cf. Marquardt, 2005; Saillard, 2008).

52



53 **Figure 1. Central Andes topography (SRTM data) with the extent of the study area: the**
54 **central Andes forearc is hatched. The trench is shown; convergence velocity does not**
55 **vary much and the convergence vector is drawn for southern Peru, after Nuvel-1A**
56 **model (DeMets et al., 1990).**

58



59
 60 **Figure 2. Schematic and field illustrations of *rasa* surfaces. A *rasa* is a gently dipping**
 61 **wave-cut surface, limited at its continent side by a cliff foot. A) General sketch of a *rasa*,**
 62 **which locally can be occupied by marine terraces. B) Landsat image of a *rasa* in**
 63 **southern Peru. C) The *rasa* and cliff at Tanaka (northern limit of this study, 15.75°S,**
 64 **photo V. Regard); the cliff foot is at ~300 m amsl. D) ~50-m *rasa* near Ite (Puerto Grau**
 65 **and Punta San Pablo, 18.00°S, photo L. Audin). E) *Rasa* near caleta de Hornos**
 66 **(29.61°S); cliff foot is at 200-250 masl. F) Google Earth view of Hornitos (22.85°S),**
 67 **showing the continuity between Hornitos' sedimentary terraces and a wave cut *rasa*;**
 68 **the cliff foot is measured far from the colluvial wedge at 120 m amsl; the summit of the cliff**
 69 **there is at ~1,400 m amsl. G. Relief view of Chala Bay (15.8°S) showing the transition**
 70 **between the wave cut *rasa* and the terrace sequence.**

71 Another striking coastal feature of this region is defined by a morphology formed by a cliff
 72 bounding a gently sloping oceanward landform (Figure 2). This landform corresponds to a
 73 wave-cut landform with remnants of shore morphology such as seastacks or beach ridges
 74 (e.g., Hartley and Jolley, 1995; e.g., Marquardt et al., 2004; Ortlieb et al., 1996b; Paskoff,
 75 1970; Paskoff, 1977; Paskoff, 1978; Radtke, 1987; Saillard, 2008). It differs from a marine
 76 terrace as its slope and relief are too high to constitute a simple terrace. However, it is
 77 sometimes laterally connected to marine terrace sequences like in Chala (Peru, Goy et al.,
 78 1992; Saillard, 2008)(Figure 2A). Similar features have been described along the northern
 79 Spanish coast where it could be 1-2 Ma-old (Alvarez-Marron et al., 2008). There, the term
 80 "*rasa*" was used to define a planation surface due to repeated highstands superimposed on an

81 uplifting coast (Cueto y Rui Diaz, 1930; Hernandez-Pacheco, 1950). After its formation, a
82 *rasa* can be degraded by depositional (e.g. fan deposition or reoccupation) or erosional (e.g.
83 cliff degradation) processes, resulting in a less marked cliff-foot. Hereafter, we follow
84 Paskoff (1970) and refer to the coastal landform that we find relatively continuously from
85 Nazca, Peru to Valparaiso, Chile (Figure 1) as a *rasa* (Figure 2).

86 We present a compilation of the Southern Peru-Northern Chile *rasa* cliff-foot elevation. In
87 the literature, cliff-foot is often named as a shoreline angle or inner edge. In the following,
88 ‘cliff-foot’ refers to the foot of the main *rasa* cliff and ‘shoreline angle’ to the foot of the
89 secondary cliffs of the marine terraces (cf. Figure 2A). As in Northern Peru and Ecuador, we
90 consider that the *rasa*, and therefore its cliff-foot elevation, corresponds to repeated sea level
91 highstands superimposed on a “stable” or slowly uplifting rocky coast. In other words, only a
92 succession of different highstands can produce such a wide morphology. We discuss its
93 elevation distribution all over the study area in terms of uplift. Then, we review the literature
94 concerning Quaternary palaeoshore dating (and correlation to Marine Isotopic Stages (MIS))
95 and attempt to extrapolate it to date this shore platform formation and emersion. We finally
96 discuss the timing of *rasa* formation and forearc uplift along the coast of the Central Andes.

97 **2 Study area and geological setting**

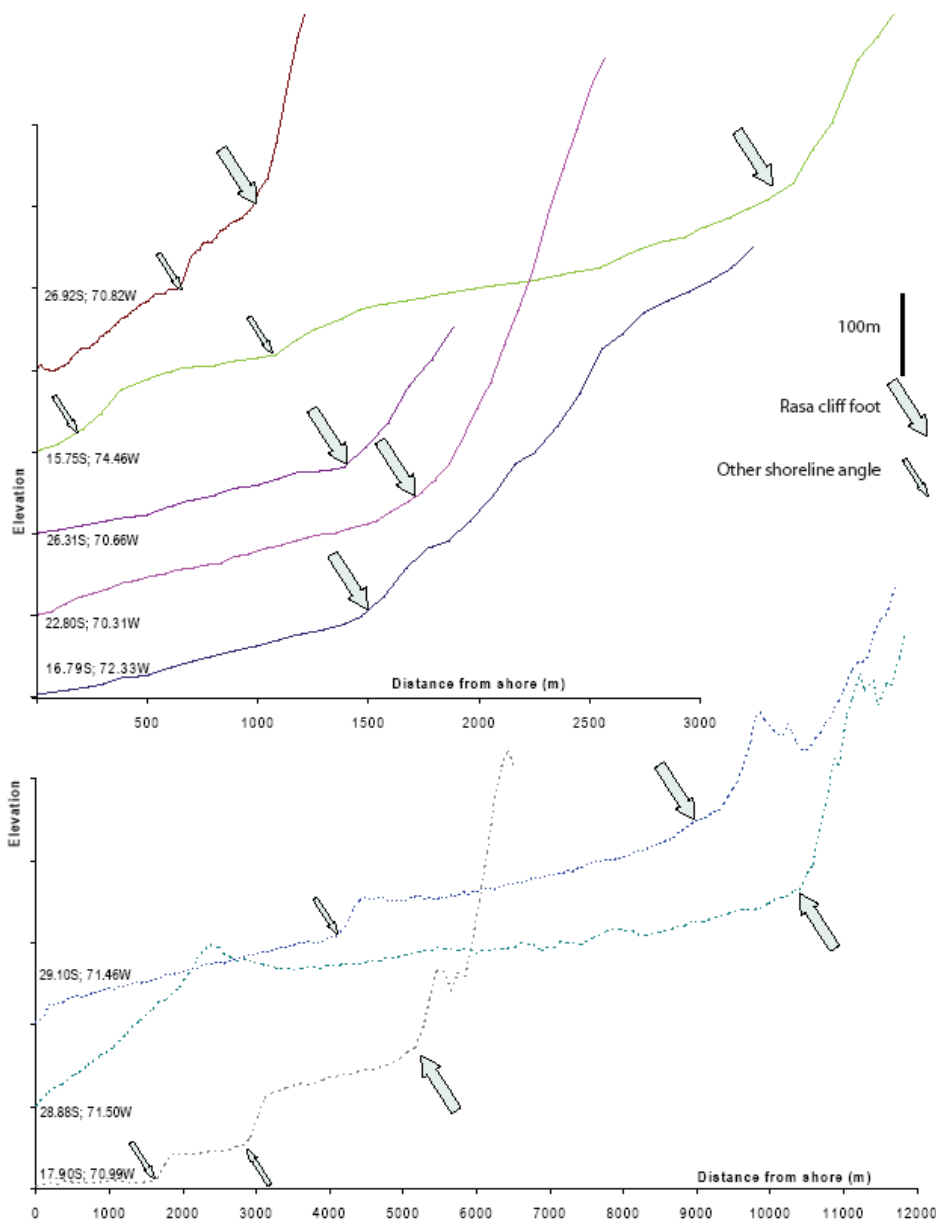
98 The study area extends for 1,800 km along the central Andean coast, from Tanaka to the
99 north (southern Peru, 74.4°W, 15.7°S) to the La Serena area to the south (northern Chile,
100 71.3°W, 30°S). We chose this study area because, as shown in this work, this segment of the
101 Andean coast is currently uplifting, and displays many uplifted geomorphologic features.
102 Further north, between Tanaka and Pisco, coastal uplift is accelerated by subduction of the
103 southward-migrating Nazca Ridge (Espurt et al., 2007; Hampel, 2002; Machare and Ortlieb,
104 1992; Regard et al., 2009; Wipf et al., 2008). In turn, north of Pisco, in the Lima area, the
105 coast segment is currently subsiding (le Roux et al., 2000), possibly related to the transient
106 response following the passage of oceanic ridge subduction.

107 Southward of La Serena, the morphological signal is harder to interpret, probably as a
108 result of the combined effects of greater complexity, and a greater dissection by the wetter
109 climate. The morphological complexity of the La Serena area could be interpreted as local
110 uplift induced by the nearby subducting Juan Fernandez ridge and its associated flat
111 subduction segment (Le Roux et al., 2005; Yañez et al., 2002). But, in contrast to the Nazca
112 ridge, whose meeting point with the coast is migrating southwards (Hampel, 2002), the Juan
113 Fernandez ridge has been subducting beneath the same coastal position since ~10 Ma (Yañez
114 et al., 2001), long before the formation of Quaternary uplifted shorelines. This segment of
115 Andean coast is usually marked by the Coastal Cordillera; it has relief in the order of ~1,000
116 m, except in the Arica bend between Ilo and Arica where the coast dips gently oceanwards.
117 The coastal relief is particularly well expressed in northern Chile between Arica and
118 Antofagasta, where the coastal geomorphology is described as an ocean-facing cliff (i.e.,
119 Gonzalez et al., 2003; Ortlieb et al., 1995). This relatively simple cliff-face coastal
120 morphology is interrupted by peninsulas such as Ilo, Mejillones or the area south of Caldera,
121 where some of the best preserved coastal sequences are preserved.

122 Marine terraces and *rasas* developed over the coastal batholith, forming the Coastal
123 Cordillera all along the study area (Gansser, 1973). Flat surfaces and depressions are located
124 to the east, between the Coastal and Main Cordilleras. They are often filled by Miocene or
125 older clastic sediments (for example the Moquegua Group in southern Peru (Huamán, 1985),
126 or El Diablo Formation in northern Chile (Tobar et al., 1968)). The marine origin of *rasas* is
127 attested by fossils found on them, the remains of sea stacks, the continuity with marine terrace
128 deposits and the ages they yield close to that of the neighbouring marine terraces (Hartley and

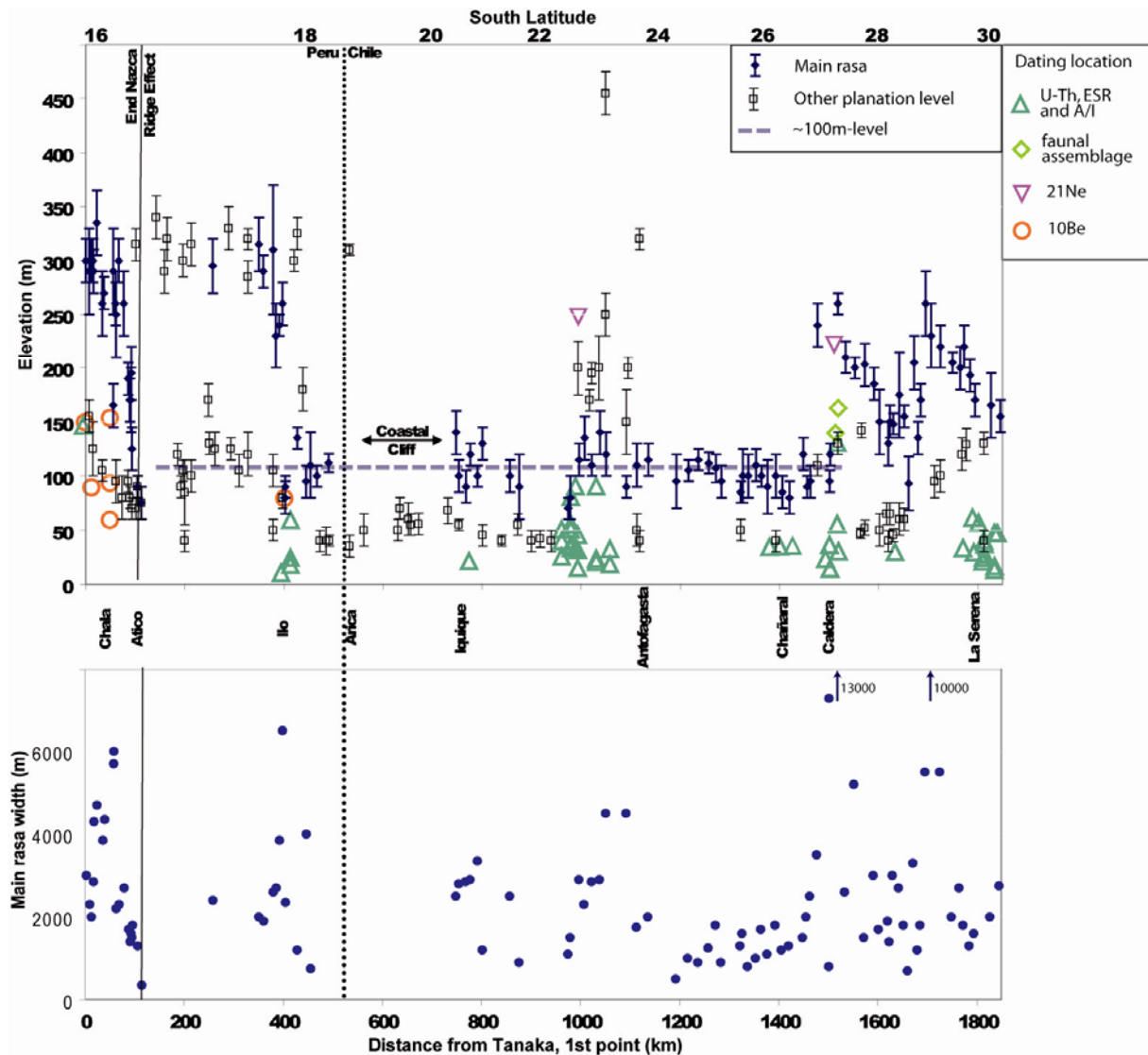
129 Jolley, 1995; Marquardt et al., 2004; Ortlieb et al., 1996b; Paskoff, 1970; Paskoff, 1978;
130 Radtke, 1987).

131 **2.1 Cliff-foot**



132
133 **Figure 3. Example of profiles normal to the shore (the coordinates of the profiles at the**
134 **coast are indicated). All the profiles have the same vertical scale (100 m between**
135 **tickmarks) but the horizontal scale differs between top profiles (continuous line) and**
136 **bottom ones (discontinuous line). Greater and smaller arrows indicate, respectively, the**
137 ***rasa* cliff foot and other shoreline angles.**

138 Topographic analyses are based on Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) digital
139 elevation models (DEMs) with a spatial resolution of 3 arc seconds (~90 m) and a vertical
140 accuracy of ~10 m (Farr et al., 2007). We generated cross-sections normal to the shore where
141 the cliff-foot is clearly visible (see examples in Figure 3), and basement rock outcrops,
142 attested by the *rasa* surface shape and the presence of sea-stacks (cf. Figures 2B, 2C and 2D):
143 the sediment cover is thus negligible. We recorded cliff-foot elevations for each cross-section
144 along the coast (Figure 4).



145

146 **Figure 4. Top: cliff foot elevation of the main planar levels vs. distance from Tanaka.**
 147 **The main *rasa* is indicated by black diamonds whereas other levels are indicated by**
 148 **white squares. A level at ~100 m amsl appears clearly between Atico and Caldera**
 149 **(kilometres 100 to 1500). Before and after, the surface elevation trend is less clear. An**
 150 **upper level is found in southern Peru at ~300 m amsl, and a lower one at ~50 m amsl is**
 151 **found discontinuously all over the area. The ~110-m main level and lower level are**
 152 **progressively uplifted from kilometre 100 (respective elevations of 110m and 70 m amsl)**
 153 **to kilometre 0 (respective elevations of 300m and 150 m amsl), probably due to the**
 154 **subduction of the Nazca Ridge underneath. White triangles, diamonds and circles**
 155 **indicate dating locations and the technique used (see caption). Bottom: main *rasa* width**
 156 **(same points as top graph).**

157 This exercise revealed one to three planar coastal features in the study area (Figure 4).
 158 Among these surfaces, the main one has a width of between 1 and 3 km on average, and in
 159 some places reaches 10 km (Figure 4). It lies at 110 ± 20 m amsl between Atico and Caldera.
 160 This feature corresponds to a *rasa*, and is almost continuous in southernmost Peru and
 161 northern Chile, from Iquique to Caldera. In southern Peru, to the north of Atico this level is a
 162 well developed *rasa*. Its elevation progressively becomes higher and reaches ~300 m amsl in
 163 the Chala area. Between Atico and Ilo, this level is discontinuous and less clear (Figure 4).

164 In southern Peru, a level higher than the ~110 m amsl one is found in some places between
165 Tanaka and Ilo; it is not well preserved and stands mainly at ~300 m amsl. In Chile, planation
166 levels higher than the ~110 m one are only present near (and within) the Mejillones Peninsula
167 and southward from Caldera (Figure 4).

168 A lower surface, usually located between 40 and 60 m amsl (cf. Marquardt, 2005), is
169 present discontinuously all over the area, but without major variations in its elevation except
170 in the northernmost part, north of Atico. There, its elevation increases northward, similarly to
171 the ~110-m main level, and reaches 150 m amsl at the northern end of the study area
172 (Figure 4). This level is sometimes cut into the main *rasa* (see Figure 2C for example).

173 In the southernmost 300 km of the study area, the extensive *rasa* displays a wide range of
174 elevations (100-250 m) with no clear trends. We find this wide range to be typical in
175 uncommonly large rasas (i.e., greater than 4 km wide, Figure 3), such as around Mejillones or
176 Ilo, areas whose Quaternary uplift is known to be complex (Marquardt et al., 2004; Ortlieb et
177 al., 1996a).

178 **2.2 Chronological Constraints**

179 A significant number of studies have been conducted to date the Quaternary sequence of
180 shorelines (and particularly the marine terrace deposits). Dating was performed using amino
181 acids racemisation, electron spin resonance (ESR), U-Th, cosmogenic nuclide dating, or the
182 faunal content of the terrace (for shorelines related to MIS 11) (see references in Table 1).
183 Chrono-stratigraphic interpretations for each site (detail of individual dates are described in
184 additional material) allow us to determine an uplift rate based on the
185 paleoshorelines. Assuming that this uplift rate is representative of uplift since the
186 abandonment of the *rasa* surface final abandonment, we used this uplift rate to extrapolate the
187 age of the upper *rasa* cliff foot. We present the methodology and dates used and then discuss
188 the validity of our extrapolation.

189 **2.2.1 Methodology and dates used**

190 The age of the *rasa* could be evaluated using the following equation, assuming a constant

191 uplift rate over geologic times: $Age_{ESP} = \frac{z_{cf} Age_{Terrace}}{z_t - sl}$ where z_{cf} and z_t are the elevations of

192 the cliff foot and the terrace shoreline angle respectively, on which the extrapolation is made;
193 and sl is the highstand sea level. This hypothesis will be discussed below, because it has been
194 shown previously to be erroneous in the case of Altos de Talinay where the uplift rate varied
195 in time (Saillard et al., 2009). This exercise gives results for 16 sites (2 of them can each be
196 divided into sub-sites) for the age of the ~110 m amsl and upper levels (Figure 5 and Table 1).
197 The maximum distance between two evaluations is ~500 km (Figure 4). The dating results
198 found in the literature are compiled for each terrace of each site (details are in Table in the
199 additional material).

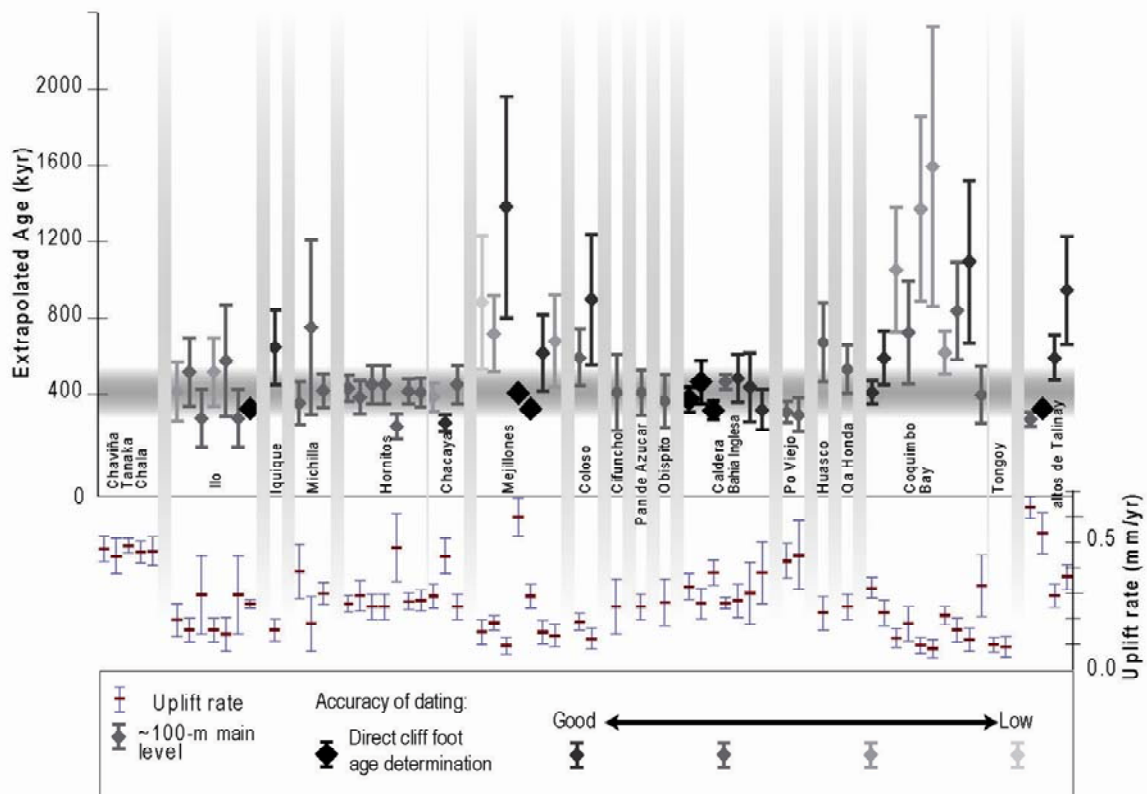
200 It is now widely accepted that terrace inner edges correspond to sea level highstands,
201 which are correlated to odd Marine Isotopic Stages (i.e. MIS 5, 7, 9 in Table 1)(e.g., Bradley
202 and Griggs, 1976; Keller and Pinter, 2002; Lajoie, 1986). Highstands are generally complex
203 with second order variations referred to as sub-stages (for example 5a, 5b, etc.). Each sub-
204 stage represents a long enough still-stand in sea level that can result in significant
205 morphogenesis, but generally interglacial maxima (or peaks) corresponding to the highest
206 highstands (e.g. MIS 5e) are best expressed in the landscape (Bull, 1985; El-Asmar, 1997;
207 Lajoie, 1986; Muhs, 1983; Pedoja et al., 2006b; Pirazzoli et al., 1993). Thus authors typically
208 relate terrace formation to one of the sea level highstands (column 'MIS' in Table 1), which
209 generally offer much more precise timing constraints than the reported dating results. In our

210 study we similarly preferred a correlation of shoreline angle to the peaks of past interglacials
 211 (in Obispito for example, Table 1 and additional material). These highstands (MIS or sub-
 212 stages) are relatively well known, at least in terms of timing, if not in terms of elevation of
 213 past sea levels relative to the modern one (e.g., Siddall et al., 2006) (see Table 1). Moreover,
 214 assigning the dates to an MIS allows taking into account the global sea level (sl) at this time:
 215 this is reported in Table 1 and used in the aforementioned equation to calculate the age of the
 216 *rasa* at the cliff foot. The associated error indicated in Table 1 is a result of propagation of the
 217 errors on Age_{MIS} the MIS (or substage) age, sl , the MIS sea level, z_{cf} , and z_t . Its complete
 218 expression is:

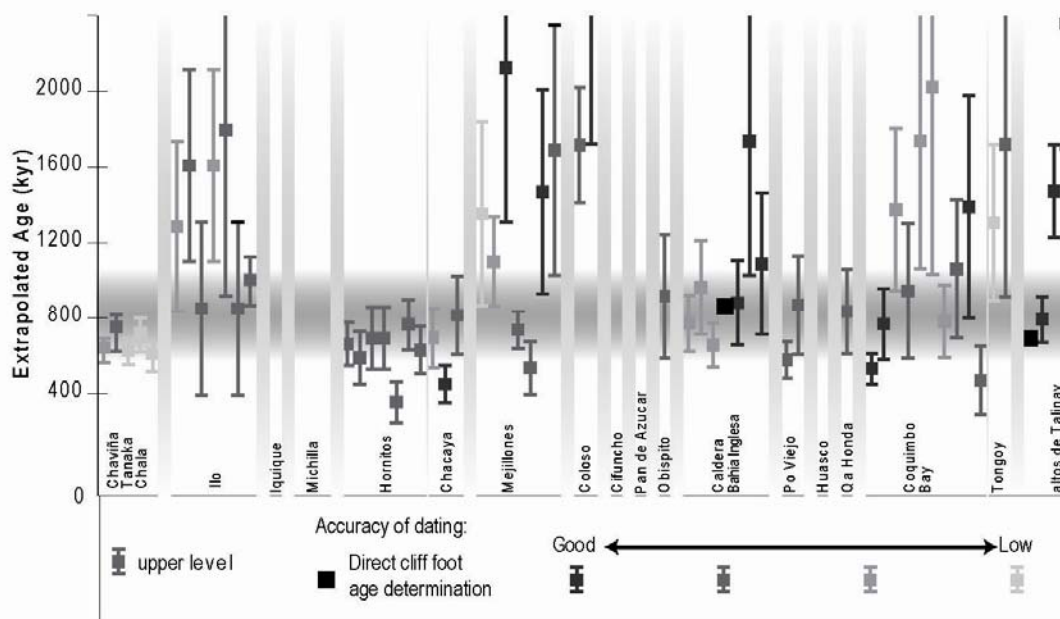
$$219 \quad \frac{\Delta(Age_{ESP})}{Age_{ESP}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta(z_{cf})}{z_{cf}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta(Age_{MIS})}{Age_{MIS}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta(z_t) + \Delta(sl)}{z_t - sl}\right)^2} \quad \text{where } \Delta(x) \text{ is the error on } x.$$

220 Rarely, *rasa* deposits or the erosion surface itself have been dated in a site close to the cliff
 221 foot (Table 1: Saillard et al. 2009 for Ilo and Altos de Talinay; Leonard et al. 1994, Marquardt
 222 et al. 2004, and Quezada et al. 2007 at Caldera/Bahia Inglesa). In these cases, there is no need
 223 to extrapolate the age; consequently, we derived these ages through direct dating and we
 224 regard them as particularly reliable (highlighted in Figure 5 and Table 1).

225 2.2.2 Results: extrapolated cliff foot ages



226
 227 **Figure 5a. Extrapolation of terrace ages to cliff foot for the main, ~100 m amsl level.**
 228 **Each datum comes from a different study (see Table 1). The calculated uplift rates are**
 229 **reported at the bottom. For each site (from north to south), the different evaluations are**
 230 **shown (see Table 1). Extrapolations that seem more reliable than others are highlighted**
 231 **in larger and bolder symbols (see text for why they are more reliable). Most of the**
 232 **extrapolated ages fall in the range, 400 ± 100 ka.**



233

234 **Figure 5b. Same as Figure 5a, for the upper level. Most of the extrapolated ages fall in**
 235 **the range 800 ± 200 ka, but they are more scattered than for the ~ 110 -m main level.**

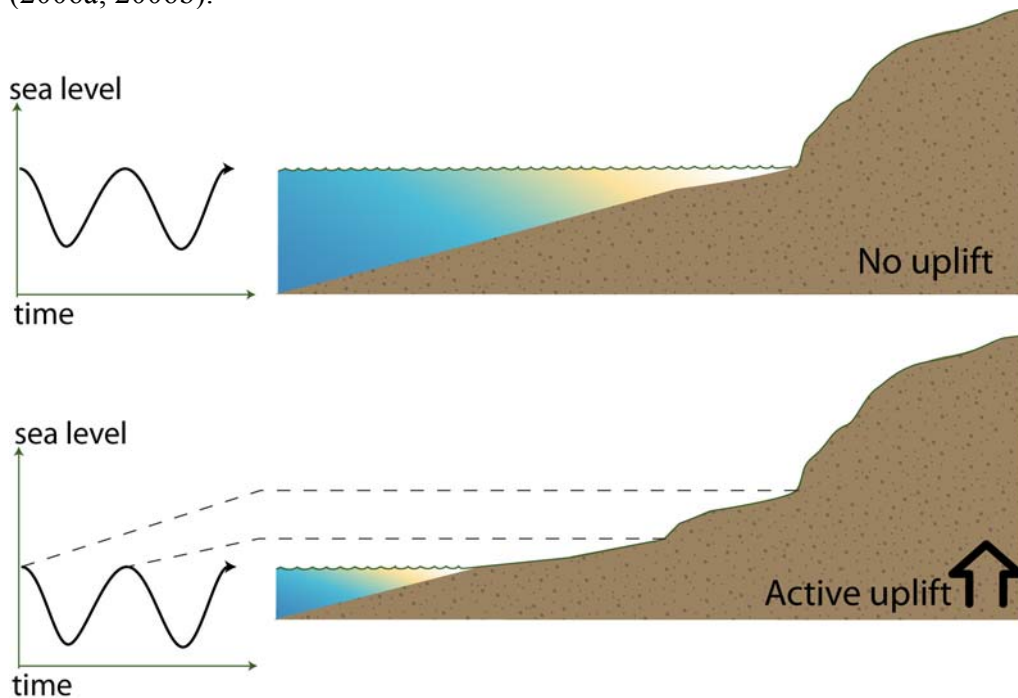
236 The ~ 110 m level age has been evaluated with our technique to $\sim 400\pm 100$ ka (Figure 5a
 237 and Table 1). A couple of sites display a different age, but they are located around the
 238 Mejillones Peninsula (Abtao and north Mejillones) and the Coquimbo-Tongoy Bay, areas
 239 already known for their tectonic complexity (Marquardt, 2005; Ortlieb et al., 1996b; Paskoff
 240 et al., 1995). Some sites yield different uplift rates depending on the terrace used, such as in
 241 Altos de Talinay and possibly at Abtao in the Mejillones Peninsula. In these two cases, we
 242 used the dated terrace with elevation closest to that of the cliff foot as being most
 243 representative (cf. Figure 5a and Table 1). Other sites display relatively similar uplift rates,
 244 regardless of the level of the dated terrace (sites Caldera/Bahia Inglesa, Chacaya/Hornitos, Ilo
 245 and possibly Abtao and the Coquimbo Bay, Figure 5a and Table 1). These sites give evidence
 246 for a constant (or slightly changing) uplift rate, different from the highly variable one
 247 calculated for the Altos de Talinay by Saillard et al. (2009).

248 For the 150 to 450-m upper level, in a similar way, we extrapolated uplift rates derived
 249 from dated terraces found at lower levels, or chose the closest terrace from which to derive
 250 uplift rates if there was evidence for variability. Despite a greater uncertainty, the data
 251 highlight a possible common cliff foot age for the different sites at around 800 ± 200 ka (cf.
 252 Table 1 and Figure 5b). We believe this age estimate is reasonable since this result is close to
 253 direct dating of the *rasa* at the cliff foot (Figure 5b) in Altos de Talinay (678 ± 51 10Be kyr,
 254 Saillard et al., 2009) and in Caldera (860 ± 110 21Ne kyr, Quezada et al., 2007).

255 **3 Discussion**

256 This work aims at defining Quaternary *rasa* development in the study area, before placing
 257 this story in the framework of Andean Cenozoic growth and rise. The study area displays
 258 some *rasas* between $\sim 16^\circ\text{S}$ and 30°S . These probably represent a period with steady sea level
 259 highstands, reaching quite the same level (Siddall et al., 2010), long enough to cut a high
 260 coastal cliff. This period was followed by uplift during which repeated highstands allowed for
 261 extensive wave-cut platform (*rasa*) development or terrace deposition probably in function of
 262 the palaeogeography and tectonics, as illustrated by the peninsulas (Marquardt, 2005;

263 Marquardt et al., 2004; Saillard, 2008; Saillard et al., 2009). This platform emerged and is
 264 preserved through fossilization of the abandoned cliff foot (Figure 6). In this scenario, the
 265 *rasas* in southern Peru and northern Chile can be regarded as evidence for a stage without
 266 uplift (platform underwater development) preceding an uplift period lasting until modern
 267 times. The coast shows a record of Quaternary uplift along more than 1,500 km, as indicated
 268 by the ~ 110-m main level. The lowermost level (~50m) is more continuous, in particular in
 269 areas not known for displaying emerged coastal features like northernmost Chile. This uplift,
 270 after a period of relative stability or subsidence, started at 400 ± 100 ka, based on our
 271 extrapolated age for the major *rasa* surface identified at ~110 m amsl. The age probably
 272 corresponds to MIS 9 and/or 11 (321 or 404 ka, respectively, the latter value being considered
 273 more representative). A higher shore platform, found only in Peru and in the Chilean
 274 peninsulas, could have an age extrapolated to around 800-1000 ka. This stage has possibly left
 275 remnants, not only in southern Peru and on the peninsulas, but also in northern Peru and
 276 southern Ecuador. Indeed, extensive marine landforms, locally called tablazos, are present
 277 there at ~300 m amsl with an age similarly estimated to be older than 700 ka by Pedoja et al.
 278 (2006a; 2006b).



279
 280 **Figure 6. *Rasa* development in relation to uplift. Top: initial stage resulting from a long**
 281 **period without uplift and shore platform underwater development. Bottom: emergence**
 282 **because of uplift. Glacio-eustatic cycles could be recorded by small features within the**
 283 ***rasa*.**

284 Indeed, our data emphasizes the particular setting of the peninsulas. The peninsula areas
 285 generally have a well-developed *rasa* of "standard" age (ca 400 ka), but they also have higher
 286 well-developed surfaces (possibly clustered around 800 ka). These observations correlate with
 287 other information regarding the MIS 11 sea level highstand. Observations from Siddall et al.
 288 (2006) indicate global, long-standing (at least 30 ka) high sea-levels during MIS 11. This
 289 could have driven extensive platform development. The question of why the peninsulas
 290 behave differently from the main onshore forearc remains open. They are all affected by
 291 Quaternary normal faults, whether they are shore-perpendicular as in Ilo (Audin et al., 2008),
 292 shore-parallel as in Mejillones (Delouis et al., 1998; Hartley and Jolley, 1995) or Tongoy (Ota
 293 et al., 1995), or slightly oblique to the coastline as in Caldera (Marquardt et al., 2004). On one
 294 hand, this observation supports the scenario proposed by Delouis et al. (1998), that the

295 peninsulas are active horsts which will subside when subduction erosion counterbalances the
296 uplift. On the other hand, our observations show no evidence for subsiding zones along the
297 coast, indicating that either the model is incorrect or that tectonic erosion does not yet balance
298 uplift.

299 A similar renewal of uplift was deduced by Clift and Hartley (2007) on the basis of
300 offshore sedimentation. They suggested that the renewal took place after the upper Miocene-
301 Pliocene subsidence at around 2 Ma, with low accuracy on their timing constraints.
302 In northern Chile, the data compilation by Le Roux et al. (2005) indicates that except when
303 the Juan Fernandez Ridge passed into subduction, the Coquimbo area underwent slight
304 subsidence during late Miocene and Pliocene. The Andean forearc uplift was quantified in
305 Northern Chile to ~ 0.1 mm/yr in the precordillera between 26 and 8 Ma, dropping to ~ 0.02
306 mm/yr on average for the last 8 Ma (Fariás et al., 2005). More accurate dating indicates uplift
307 and canyon incision between ~ 10 and ~ 5 Ma (Hoke et al., 2007; Schildgen et al., 2009;
308 Schildgen et al., 2007), with no more than 250 m postdating the 2.0 to 2.3 Ma-old Ocoña
309 basalt in southern Peru (Schildgen et al., 2009; Thouret et al., 2007). Similarly, near Arica, the
310 2.55-2.7 Ma Lauca tuff is present at ~ 60 m amsl in the Lluta river, and between the Lluta river
311 and the Arica airport (Garcia et al., 2004; Wörner et al., 2000), whereas Quaternary marine
312 sediments crop out at a higher elevation, indicating Pliocene subsidence followed by uplift.
313 Our observations are more precise, both in timing and in the spatial extent of deformation.
314 Our estimated uplift rate is quite rapid (0.25-0.3 mm/yr), and cannot reasonably be
315 extrapolated in the Pliocene (1,000 m of uplift can be produced in less than 4 Ma), implying a
316 recent renewal or acceleration of uplift. Our observations also indicate that during the last 400
317 ka, the uplift is quite homogeneous all along our study area, with the exception of peninsulas
318 and the area where the Nazca Ridge is subducting. This argues for regional forearc uplift
319 instead of local effects that should show some segmentation along the studied coastline.

320 These data seem to require a mechanism of uplift (and preceding subsidence) operating at
321 deep crustal or lithospheric levels, such as subduction processes or lithospheric mantle
322 dynamics under the Central Andes. Proposed causes are multiple. It could be the result of a
323 changing Benioff zone dip, as proposed by Folguera et al. (2006) for the southern Andes (36-
324 39°S) and modelled by Guillaume et al. (2009). This would imply a slab steepening during
325 the Pliocene (subsidence) followed by Quaternary slab flattening: this remains to be proved.
326 Otherwise it could be caused by temporal changes in climate-driven trench-fill leading to
327 modifications in plate coupling (Lamb and Davis, 2003). Currently, no data support the
328 hypothesis of a wetter climate during the Pliocene, although a wetter climate would allow for
329 an increase in trench fill and subsidence due to diminished plate coupling.

330 **4 Conclusion**

331 Marine morphologies along the central Andes coast reveal that the forearc was uplifted
332 relatively continuously during the late Quaternary, apart from the peninsulas. This uplift is
333 attested by abandoned *rasa* surfaces found along the coast, and corresponds to a renewal of
334 uplift since at least 400 ka (MIS 11), after Pliocene quiescence or subsidence. For the
335 moment, no cause has been identified for this uplift renewal.

336 In the peninsulas, a higher level is found, with a proposed age of ~ 800 -1,000 ka, with
337 lower certainty. This indicates that peninsulas have been rising for a longer period of time,
338 allowing for a longer glacial-interglacial history to be traced in the geomorphic record. In
339 particular, they highlight that the MIS 11 sea-level highstand is important for coastal
340 morphogenesis, probably due to its long duration (Siddall et al., 2006).

341 **5 Acknowledgements**

342 C. Cavare-Hester has drawn the sketch contained in Figure 2A. We thank French
343 SHOM/INSU relief program (“rocky coast erosion: from observation to modelling”, led
344 by VR) and the IRD for support. S. Bensmihen is thanked for English corrections. Two
345 anonymous reviewers are warmly thanked for the extensive work they did to improve this
346 manuscript.

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541
542

543 **Tables**

544 **Table 1.**

545 Extrapolation of terrace ages to cliff foot ages. Data are a compilation taken from single
546 works (and papers); all the data are presented in the additional Table. Each datum is assigned
547 to a Marine Isotopic Stage (MIS); accuracy of this assignment is evaluated: 1: age is that of
548 cliff foot (bold-faced extrapolated ages); 2: good, assignment must be to the correct MIS
549 substage; 3: medium, the numerical age corresponds to a different substage to the one the data
550 are assigned to; 4: lower: the uncertainty is of the order of one interglacial; 5: low, the
551 uncertainty is of the order of a couple of hundred thousand years. The ancient sea level is
552 taken from relevant studies (Andersen et al., 2008; Shackleton et al., 1990; Siddall et al.,
553 2006). Data references are: 1-Saillard (2008); 2- Radtke (1987; 1989) ; 3-Leonard and
554 Wehmiller (1992) ; 4-Quezada et al. (2007); 5-Marquardt et al. (2004); 6-Leonard et al.
555 (1994); 7- GEOTOP, in Ortlieb et al. (1995); 8-Gonzalez, in Marquardt (2005); 9-Ortlieb et
556 al. (1996b); 10-Leonard and Wehmiller (1991); 11-Labonne and Hillaire-Marcel (2000); 12-
557 Ortlieb et al. (1992); 13-Ortlieb et al. (1996a).
558

559 **Table ADDITIONAL MAT 1.**

560 Terrace age data from literature. The column sample/MIS indicate if the age is the one of
561 the sample(s) analyzed (sample) or if it was adjusted to an interglacial highstand (MIS); when
562 many samples are available for any specific locality, they are numbered in order to follow
563 dates performed on one sample (frequent when ESR, U-Th or A/I are used) or dates coming
564 from different sample associations. 'inf' in '+' uncertainty indicates minimum values. When
565 many dates are available for one single place, an average value is calculated by weighting
566 with the inverse of uncertainty (the minimum values are not taken into account). Reference to
567 relevant papers are indicated; nevertheless, most of the data earlier than 1995 are reproduced
568 in Ortlieb et al. (1995) and Paskoff et al. (1995).
569

Site Name	latitude (degrees N)	Age (kyr)	±	MIS	accuracy	Technique	Dated material	Terrace shoreline angle or sample elevation (m)			ancient sea level (m)				Main level				Upper level			
								±	Reference	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
altos de Talinay	-30.5	122	7	5e	2	10Be		25	3	1	3	3	0.18	0.05	170	20	943	285	425	15	2357	662
altos de Talinay	-30.5	225	12	7e	2	10Be	Surface exposure age, no erosion	55	5	1	-10	5	0.29	0.05	170	20	588	118	425	15	1471	245
altos de Talinay	-30.5	321	7	9c	1;2	10Be		170	20	1	-2.5	5.5	0.54	0.08	170	20	321	7	425	15	791	121
altos de Talinay	-30.5	690	10	17	3;1	10Be		425	15	1	-15	15	0.64	0.04	170	20	267	36	425	15	690	10
Tongoy	-30.25	122	7	5e	3	U/Th		14	2	1	3	3	0.09	0.04					155	15	1719	805
Tongoy	-30.25	404	7	11	5	U/Th		48	2	1	8	10	0.1	0.03					155	15	1305	412
Guanaqueros	-30.2	100	7	5c	3	U/Th & ESR		18	2	2	-15	10	0.33	0.12	130	10	394	149	155	15	470	180
Herradura	-30	122	7	5e	2	U/Th & ESR		17.5	2.5	2	3	3	0.12	0.05	130	10	1094	428	165	30	1388	589
Herradura	-30	122	7	5e	3	U/Th & ESR		22	2.5	3	3	3	0.16	0.05	130	10	835	255	165	30	1059	367
Herradura	-30	225	12	7e	4	U/Th & ESR	Marine shells in terrace material	37.5	2.5	2	-10	5	0.21	0.04	130	10	616	113	165	30	782	193
Herradura	-30	404	7	11	4	A/I		41	5	3	8	10	0.08	0.04	130	10	1592	734	165	30	2020	990
South Coquimbo Bay	-30	321	7	9c	4	A/I		28	5	3	-2.5	5.5	0.1	0.03	130	10	1368	484	165	30	1737	677
North Coquimbo Bay	-29.9	122	7	5e	3	A/I		25	5	3	3	3	0.18	0.07	130	10	721	271	170	15	943	357
North Coquimbo Bay	-29.9	404	7	11	4	A/I		58	5	3	8	10	0.12	0.04	130	10	1050	326	170	15	1374	430
Punta teatinos	-29.8	122	7	5e	2	U/Th & ESR		30	3	2	3	3	0.22	0.05	130	10	587	142	170	15	768	189
Punta teatinos	-29.8	225	12	7e	2	U/Th & ESR		62	3	2	-10	5	0.32	0.04	130	10	406	59	170	15	531	81
Quebrada Honda	-29.6	122	7	5e	3	U/Th & ESR	Marine shells in terrace material	24	3	2	3	3	0.17	0.05	80	15	465	161	180	35	1046	366
Huasco	-28.3	122	7	5e	3	U/Th & ESR	Marine shells in terrace material	30	5	2	3	3	0.22	0.07	148	10	669	207				
Puerto Viejo	-27.33	100	7	5c	3	U/Th & ESR	Marine shells in terrace material	30	3	2	-15	10	0.45	0.13	130	10	289	89	260	10	867	260
Puerto Viejo	-27.33	122	7	5e	3	U/Th & ESR		55	5	2	3	3	0.43	0.07	130	10	305	55	260	10	577	97
Caldera	-27.06	100	7	5c	2	U/Th	Marine shells in terrace material	23	2	2	-15	10	0.38	0.12	120	10	316	105	250	30	1087	375
Bahia Inglesa	-27.12	100	7	5c	2	U/Th & ESR		15	2	2	-15	10	0.3	0.12	130	10	433	179	260	10	1733	707
Bahia Inglesa	-27.12	122	7	5e	2	U/Th & ESR		36	5	2	3	3	0.27	0.07	130	10	481	125	260	10	881	222
Caldera	-27.15	860	15	21	3;1	21Ne	Surface exposure age, no erosion	224	0	4	0	20	0.26	0.02	120	10	461	39	224	6	860	15
Caldera	-27.12	404	7	11	1;4	Faunal assemblage	Terrace marine sediments	162	10	5	8	10	0.38	0.05	120	10	315	49	250	30	656	117
Morro de Copiapo	-27.1	500	10	13	1;4	U/Th	Marine shells in terrace material	130	10	6	0	20	0.26	0.06	120	10	462	114	250	30	962	251
Bahia Inglesa	-27.06	404	7	11	1;4	Faunal assemblage	Terrace marine sediments	139	10	5	8	10	0.32	0.05	120	10	370	65	250	30	771	150
Obispito	-26.45	122	7	5e	3	U/Th & ESR	Marine shells in terrace material	35	8	2	3	3	0.26	0.09	95	15	362	139	240	20	915	328
Pan de Azucar	-26.15	122	7	5e	3	U/Th & ESR	Marine shells in terrace material	33	3	2	3	3	0.25	0.05	100	20	407	117				
Cifuncho	-25.65	122	7	5e	3	U/Th & ESR	Marine shells in terrace material	34	2	2	3	3	0.25	0.04	100	20	394	104				
Coloso	-23.75	122	7	5e	2	U/Th & ESR	Marine shells in terrace material	18	2	2	3	3	0.12	0.04	110	20	895	344	320	10	2603	884
Coloso	-23.75	225	12	7e	3	U/Th & ESR		32	2	2	-10	5	0.19	0.03	110	20	589	149	320	10	1714	305
Abtao	-23.45	225	12	7e	3	ESR		20	5	2	-10	5	0.13	0.05	90	10	675	240	150	30	1688	662
Abtao	-23.45	225	12	7e	2	U/Th & A/I	Marine shells in terrace material	23	5	7	-10	5	0.15	0.05	90	10	614	201	150	30	1467	538
Abtao	-23.45	321	7	9c	1;3	U/Th & A/I		90	10	7	-2.5	5.5	0.29	0.05	90	10	321	7	150	30	535	140
Morro Mejillones	-23.1	404	7	11	1;3	21Ne	Surface exposure age, no erosion	250	20	8	8	10	0.6	0.07	250	20	404	7	455	20	735	98
Mejillones north	-23.05	122	7	5e	2	U/Th & ESR	Marine shells in terrace material	14.5	1	2	3	3	0.09	0.03	130	30	1379	581	200	30	2122	813
Mejillones north	-23.05	225	12	7e	4	U/Th & ESR		31	1	2	-10	5	0.18	0.03	130	30	713	199	200	30	1098	237

Mejillones north	-23.05	321	7	9c	5	U/Th & ESR		45	10	2	-2.5	5.5	0.15	0.05	130	30	879	352	200	30	1352	486
Chacaya	-23	122	7	5e	3	A/I		33	3	9	3	3	0.25	0.05	110	10	447	102	200	30	813	209
Chacaya	-23	225	12	7e	2	U/Th		90	10	9	-10	5	0.44	0.07	110	10	248	45	200	30	450	98
Chacaya	-23	321	7	9c	4	A/I		90	10	9	-2.5	5.5	0.29	0.05	110	10	382	73	200	30	694	157
Hornitos	-22.9	122	7	5e	3	U/Th & ESR		36	2	2	3	3	0.27	0.04	110	10	407	76	170	20	628	126
Hornitos	-22.9	225	12	7e	3	U/Th & ESR	Marine shells in terrace material	50	2	2	-10	5	0.27	0.03	110	10	413	65	170	20	765	133
Hornitos	-22.9	100	7	5c	3	A/I		33	3	9	-15	10	0.48	0.13	110	10	229	67	170	20	354	107
Hornitos	-22.9	122	7	5e	3	A/I		33	3	9	3	3	0.25	0.05	110	10	447	102	170	20	691	165
Hornitos	-22.9	122	7	5e	3	U/Th		33	3	9	3	3	0.25	0.05	110	10	447	102	170	20	691	165
Hornitos	-22.9	225	12	7e	3	A/I		55	8	9	-10	5	0.29	0.06	110	10	381	86	170	20	588	140
Hornitos	-22.9	321	7	9c	3	A/I		80	5	9	-2.5	5.5	0.26	0.03	110	10	428	68	170	20	661	116
Michilla	-22.7	122	7	5e	3	A/I	Marine shells in terrace material	39.5	2	10	3	3	0.3	0.04	135	20	417	87				
Michilla	-22.7	122	7	5e	3	U/th		25	10	7	3	3	0.18	0.11	135	20	749	458				
Michilla	-22.7	122	7	5e	3	U/th		50	10	11	3	3	0.39	0.11	135	20	350	112				
Iquique	-20.4	122	7	5e	2	U/Th & ESR	Marine shells in terrace material	22	2	2	3	3	0.16	0.04	100	15	642	198				
Ilo	-17.58	321	7	9c	1;3	10Be	Surface exposure age, no erosion	80		1	-2.5	5.5	0.26	0.02	80	15	321	7	250	30	1003	122
Ilo	-17.6	85	7	5a	3	U/th		10	3	12	-15	10	0.29	0.15	80	15	272	152	250	30	850	459
Ilo	-17.7	122	7	5e	3	U/th		20	5	12	3	3	0.14	0.07	80	15	574	293	250	30	1794	877
Ilo	-17.7	225	12	7e	4	U/th	Marine shells in terrace material	25	5	12	-10	5	0.16	0.05	80	15	514	178	250	30	1607	505
Ilo	-17.6	85	7	5a	3	A/I		10	3	13	-15	10	0.29	0.15	80	15	272	152	250	30	850	459
Ilo	-17.7	225	12	7e	3	A/I		25	5	13	-10	5	0.16	0.05	80	15	514	178	250	30	1607	505
Ilo	-17.7	321	7	9c	4	A/I		60	15	13	-2.5	5.5	0.19	0.06	80	15	411	155	250	30	1284	449
Chala	-15.85	122	7	5e	5	10Be and correlation		60	3	1	3	3	0.47	0.06					300	30	610	70
Chala	-15.85	225	12	7e	5	10Be and correlation	Surface exposure age, no erosion	94	3	1	-10	5	0.46	0.04					300	30	718	81
Chala	-15.85	321	7	9c	5	10Be and correlation		154	3	1	-2.5	5.5	0.49	0.03					300	30	625	64
Tanaka	-15.74	225	12	7e	3	10Be		90	10	1	-10	5	0.44	0.07					300	20	750	64
Chaviña	-15.6	321	7	9c	4	10Be		150	10	1	-2.5	5.5	0.48	0.05					300	20	642	45