

# Field trip and Annual Meeting N 2: Iberia May 9-14, 2023

During our second field trip to Iberia, which took place from May 9-14, we had a total of 19 participants, including 10 female geologists from USA, Canada, Spain, Morocco and Germany. Young geologists from Morocco.

## IGCP683

**Pre-Atlantic geological connections among northwest Africa, Iberia and eastern North America:  
Implications for continental configurations and economic resources**

### **Field trip #2 for IGCP 683 – Iberia, May 9-13, 2023 Preliminary Program:**

*May 8: Arrival in Madrid Airport. Transfer to Avila. Night in Navarredonda de Gredos*

*May 9: Visit to Gredos Mountains; magnificent outcrops of The Avila Batholith granitoids, their protoliths and associated mafic rocks. Transfer to Cáceres. Night in Cáceres*

*May 10: Visit to the Cabeza de Araya Batholith (Variscan) and Zarza la Mayor pluton (Cambrian-Ordovician). Transfer to Zafra. Night in Zafra*

*May 11: Visit to the Badajoz-Córdoba Shear Zone limiting the Central Iberian and the Ossa Morena zones. Night in Zafra.*

*May 12: Visit to the Ossa Morena Zone and the boundary with the South-Portuguese Zone. Transfer to Aracena. Night in Aracena*

*May 13: Visit to the South-Portuguese Zone: Pyritic Belt and North-Seville Batholith. Night in Seville*

*May 14: Transfer to Madrid Airport by bus*

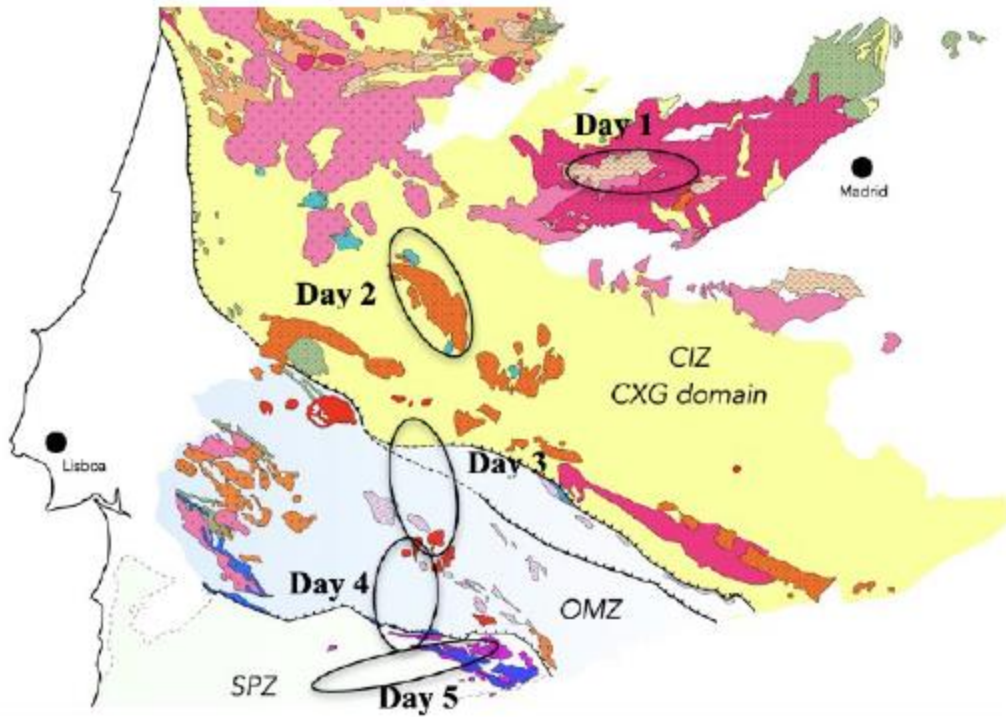


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## The field trip





During this fieldtrip, we visited exceptional and unique outcrops, had excellent discussions on the geology of Iberia and the correlation with USA, Canada and Morocco. It was also an excellent platform for young geologists to learn and network with senior geologists. Small villages with significant geoheritage potential and importance were also visited:









The fieldtrip include outcrops with high geological relevance as for example The Gerena massif (Sevilla region), which showcased

exceptional mingling structures resulting from different nature magmas interaction:





The Iberian Pyrite Belt, one of the world's largest concentrations of volcanogenic massive polymetallic sulphide deposits;



and also small villages and sites that are part of UNESCO's World Heritage sites as for example The Alcantaria Roman bridge, formed by the Ossa Morena orthogneisses.



