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территории составлена в двух вариантах. Помимо тектонической карты составленной по структурным этапам на стратиграфической и диастрофической основах, составлен и вариант по "времени деформаций", который предпочитает время и степень деформаций.

В докладе, кроме представления двух вариантов карт приведены достоинства и недостатки отдельных вариантов со сравнительной оценкой.

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THE ROLE OF PRECAMBRIAN STRUCTURES IN THE CONTINENTAL SEPARATION OF BRAZIL AND AFRICA

A study of basement structures within the Brazilian marginal basins, looking for indications pertinent to the initial rifting between Brazil and Africa, revealed important features of tectonic heritage. The basins were formed as a result of the typical development of a passive continental margin, in which heating and doming preceded rifting. The mesozoic episode of continental fracturing is simply a differential reactivation of a mosaic of lithological and structural discontinuities within the Precambrian basement, and the initial grabens and semi-grabens were totally conditioned by the pre-existing structures.

Brazil separated from Africa mainly along crustal segments formed or affected by the late Precambrian Brasiliano/Pan-African orogenic cycle. Where the structures were more or less parallel to the rifting, like in SE Brazil (Campos, Pelotas, etc.), the tectonic elements of the sedimentary basins were aligned accordingly. Where the coast line sharply truncated the basement trends, like in NE Brazil (Barreirinhas, Potiguar, Sergipe), initial rifting and subsequent tectonic features developed along transverse structures.

In Pará, Maranhão and Bahia, where the ancient São Luiz and São Francisco cratonic areas reach the coastline, subsidence was moderate, rifting less intense, and sedimentary sequences much thinner, indicating lower crustal mobility during the mesozoic reactivation.