

syms = 0753965

GLACIOTECTONIC STRUCTURES IN THE UPPER ITARARÉ SUBGROUP (LATE PALEOZOIC)
NEAR CERQUILHO, STATE OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

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Siltstones, sandstones, conglomeratic sandstone and interbedded siltstones and fine sandstones containing carbonaceous beds/laminae and coalified plant fragments in the upper part of the Itararé Subgroup cropping out along cuts of a secondary road about 3,5 Km NW from Cerquilha, State of São Paulo, exhibit the following set of structures assigned a glaciotectionic origin: a) large, recumbent fold truncated by a low-angle, undulating, reverse fault plane overlain by deformed diamictite and conglomeratic sandstone and undeformed massive sandy diamictite including a basal large boulder 1,5m in diameter; b) smaller associated overthrusts; c) small internal faults and fractures in more competent sandstone; d) injection and crumpling of less competent siltstone between sandstone beds; and e) stretching (boudinage) of sandstone beds. The sedimentary sequence affected by the glaciotectionic deformation comprises fluvial channel and flood plain and associated lacustrine deposits that overlie a poorly exposed lower diamictite bed. The massive diamictite that rests on the deformed sequence is interpreted as a basal tillite probably associated with a readvance of the late Paleozoic glacier over the area. Measurement of the fold axis indicate ice movement towards the SW.