

DEPOSITIONAL SYSTEMS OF THE UPPER PORTION OF THE CAMAQUÃ GROUP, NEOPROTEROZOIC-CAMBRIAN, RIO GRANDE DO SUL STATE, SOUTHERN BRAZIL

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The Camaquã Basin is located into Gaúcho Shield and is filled by siliciclastic rocks with intermediate volcanic rocks distributed in sub-basins separated by basement highs. The outcrop-based facies analysis of the upper portion of the Camaquã Group revealed four main stratigraphic successions named S1, S2, S3 and S4. This successions are generated mainly by coastal and marine processes, and secondarily by alluvial environments. The S1, recognized in the Santa Bárbara and Bom Jardim sub-basins, is composed of planar bedded pebbly conglomerates and conglomerates with boulders related to fan-delta deposits. The S2 and S3 occur in all the sub-basins. The S2 is represented by fine grained rhythmites, sandstones and siltstones associated with shallow marine turbidites and tempestites, and locally tidal flats and lagoonal environments. The S3 is composed mainly of planar bedded conglomerates with cobbles and boulders and cross stratified sandstones formed in fan-delta and alluvial systems. In some sub-basins, like Arroio Boici, the S3 is characterized by sandy-conglomeratic facies of a wide braided fluvial system. The S4, restricted to the Minas do Camaquã sub-basin, involves fine to medium planar to cross stratified sandstones of shallow marine and delta plain environments.