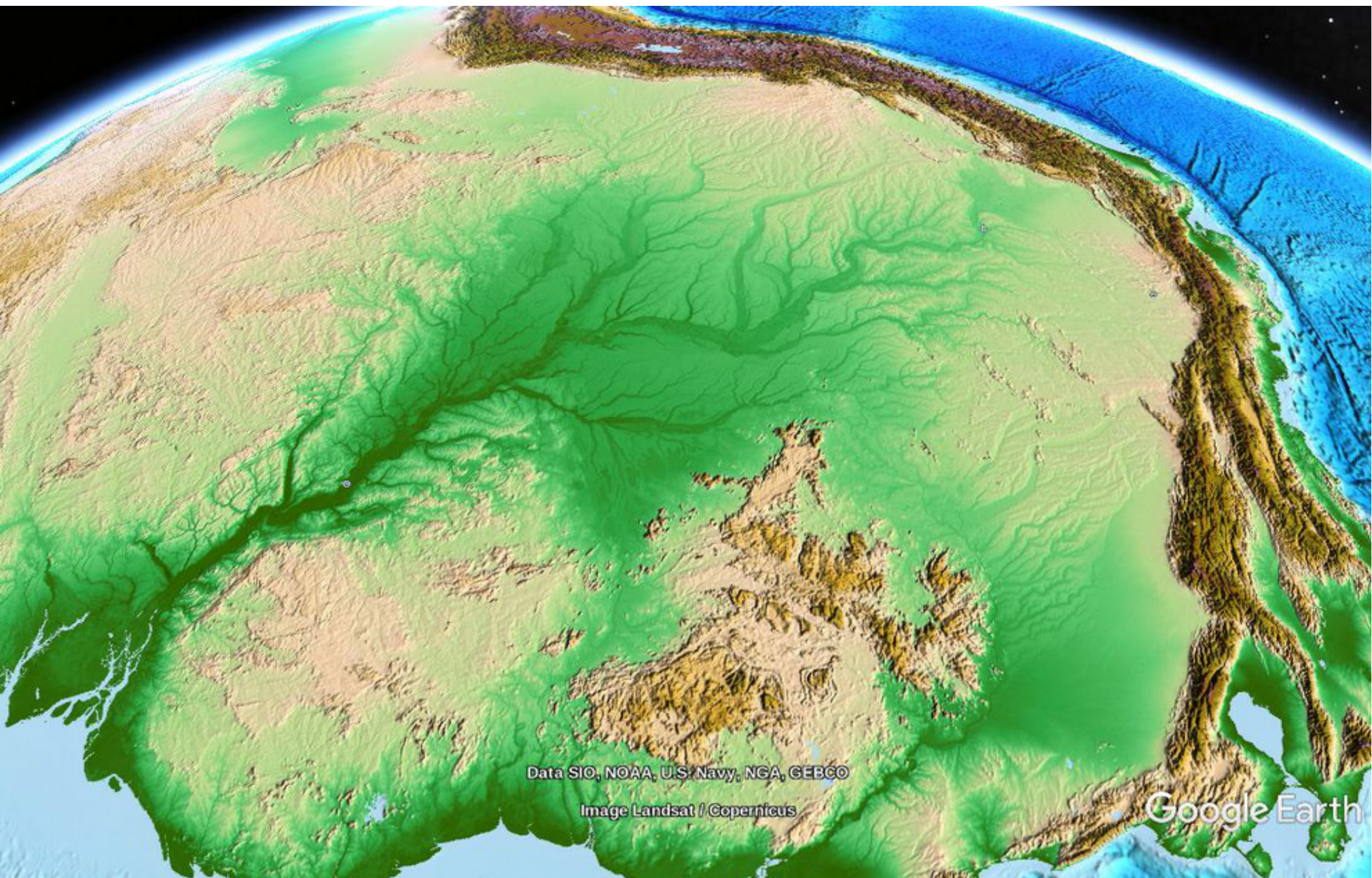


Rios e Tectônica

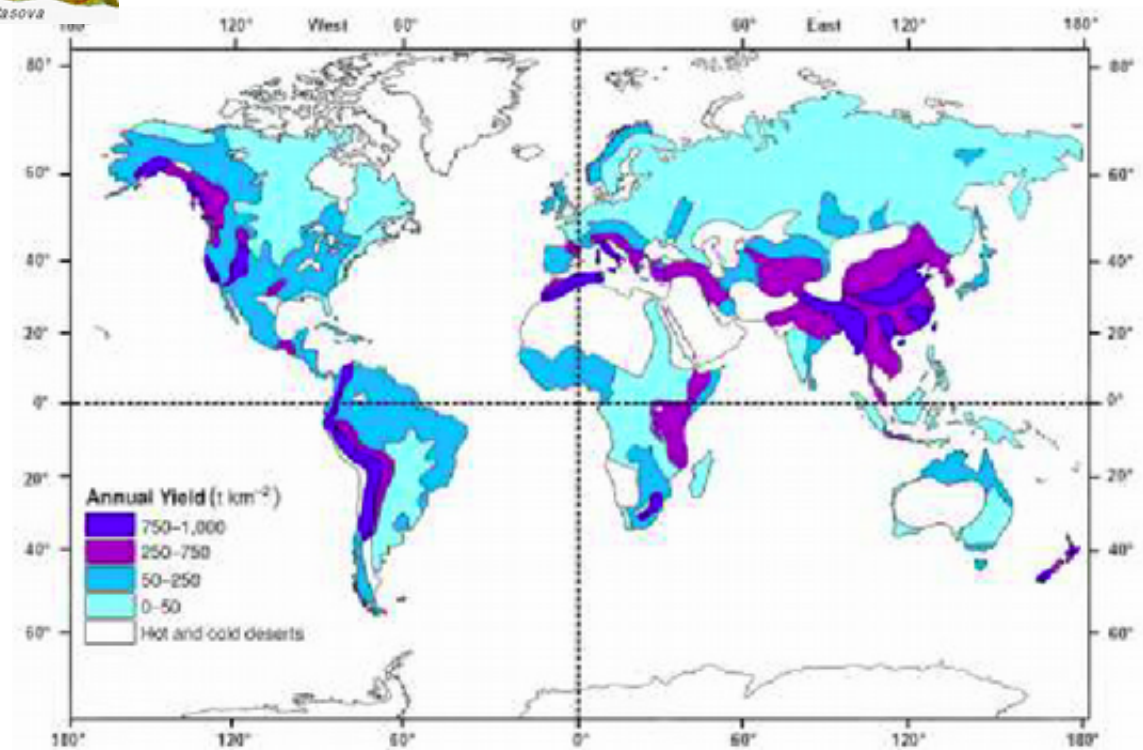
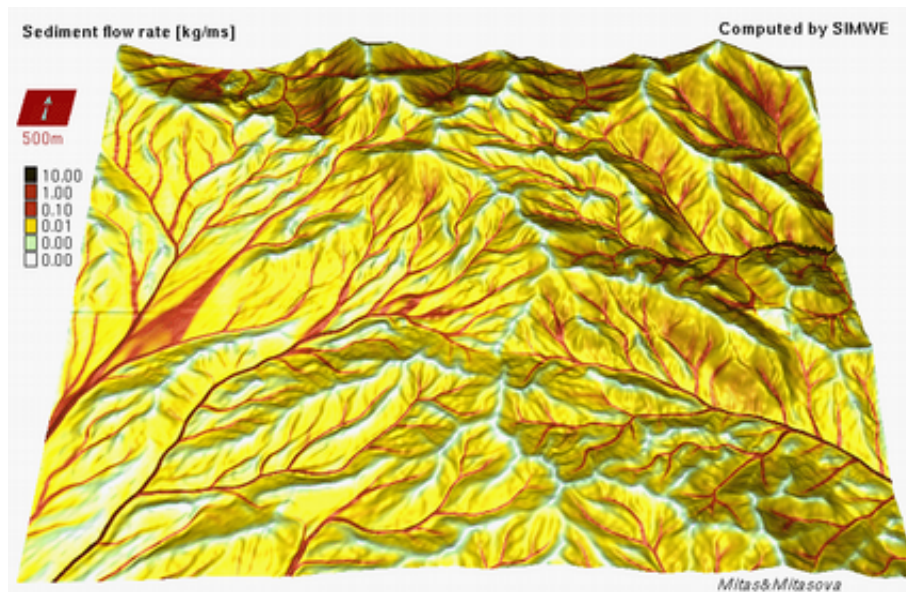


Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

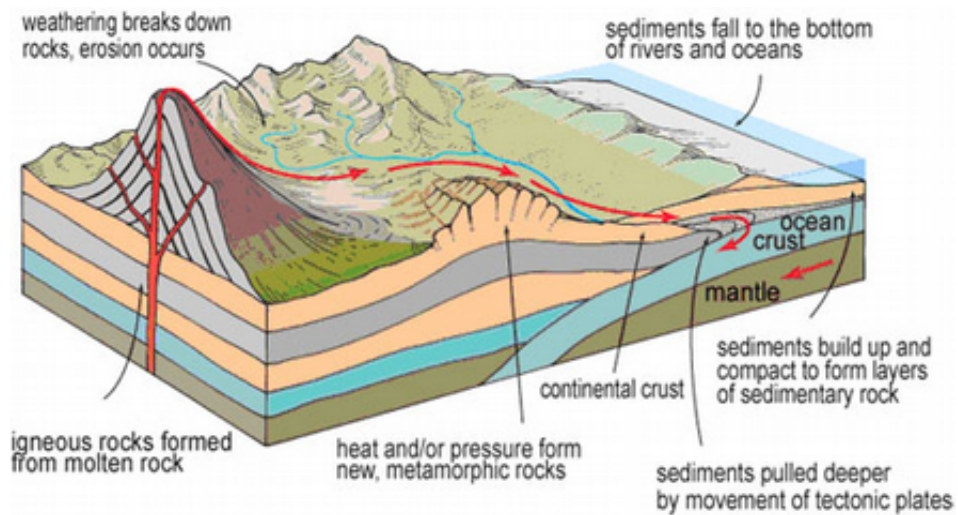
Image Landsat / Copernicus

Google Earth

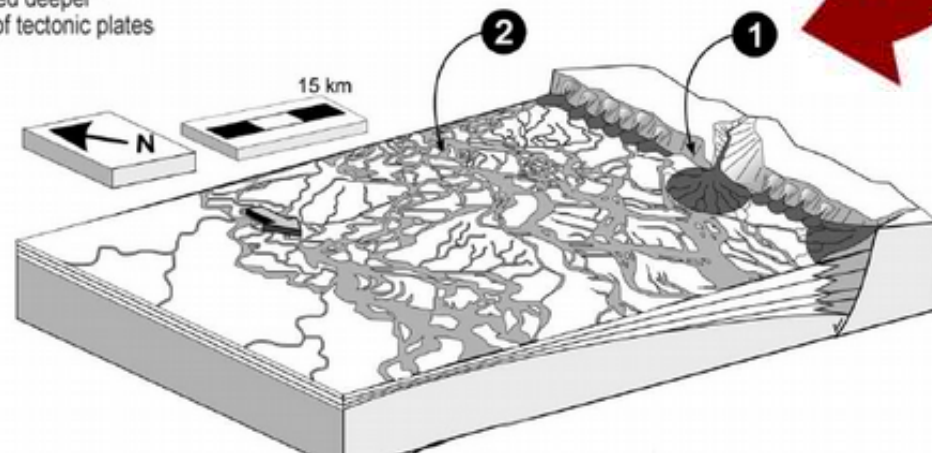
- Erosão – denudação e produção sedimentar



Geologia Sedimentar vs .Registro Sedimentar



Conceito de ciclos das rochas



Processos de superfície:
Registro em áreas subsidentes



Rochas e sucessões sedimentares

Erosão e transporte:

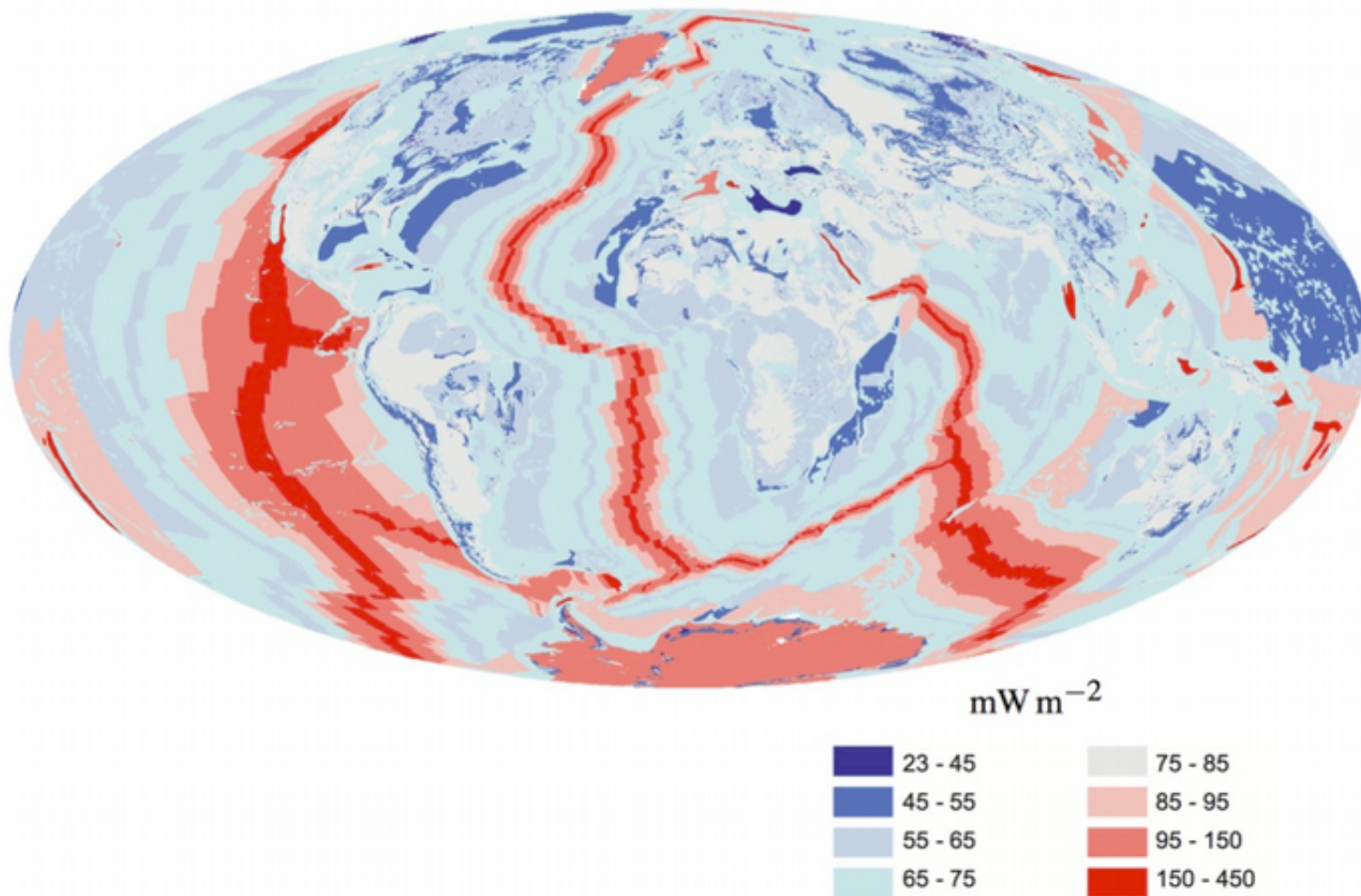
Sem registro!



Sem consequências?

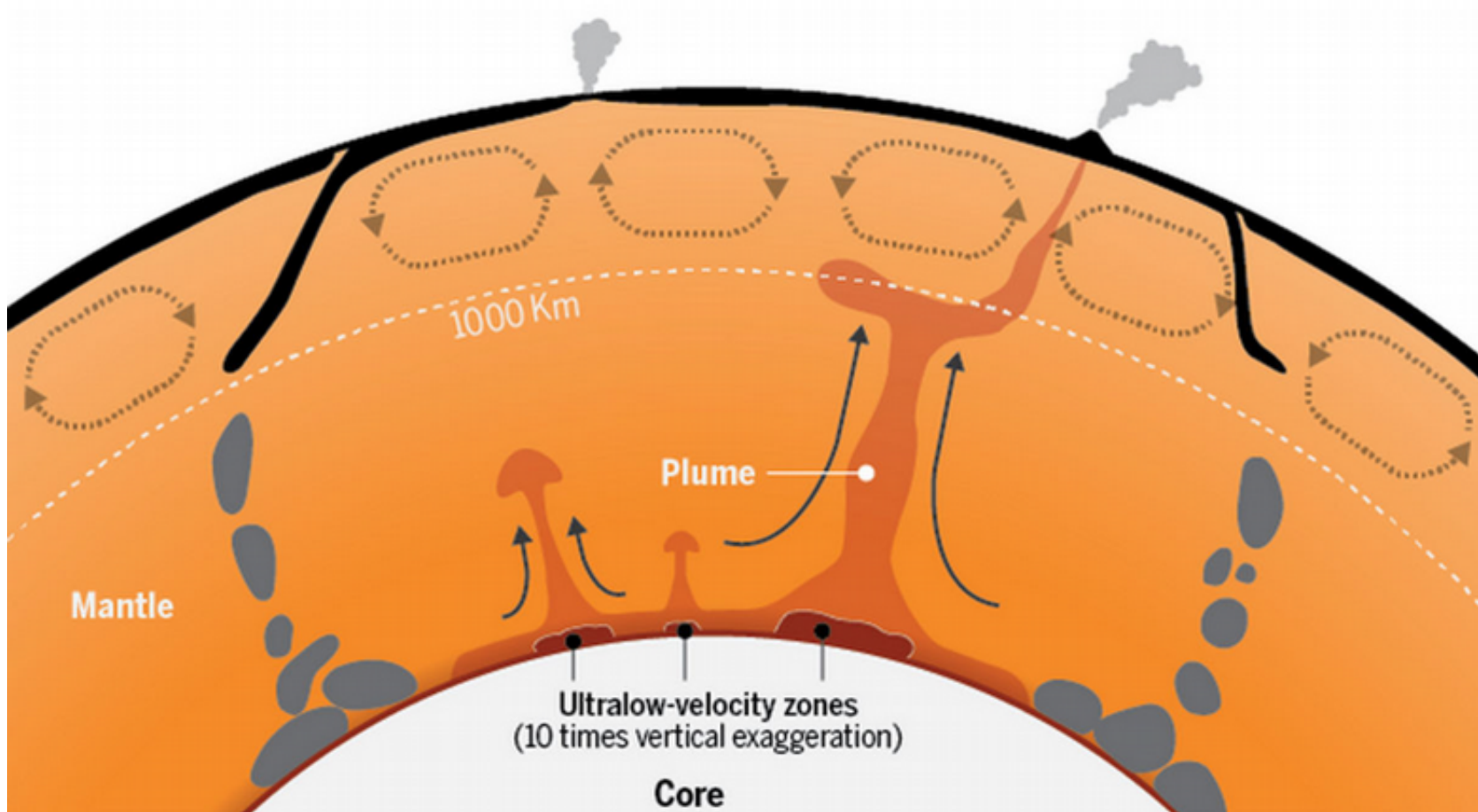
Fontes de energia e movimento na Terra

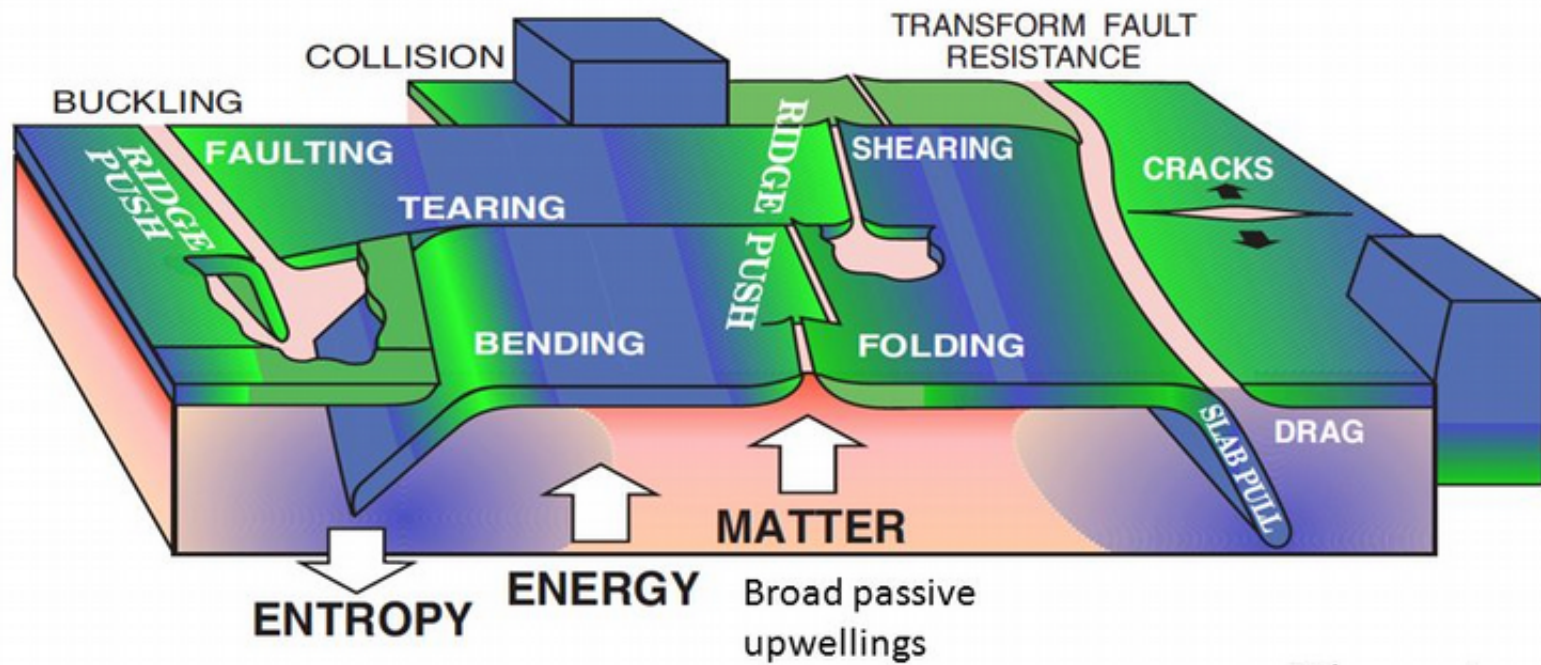
- Calor interno da Terra promove fluxo de 47 terawatts na superfície



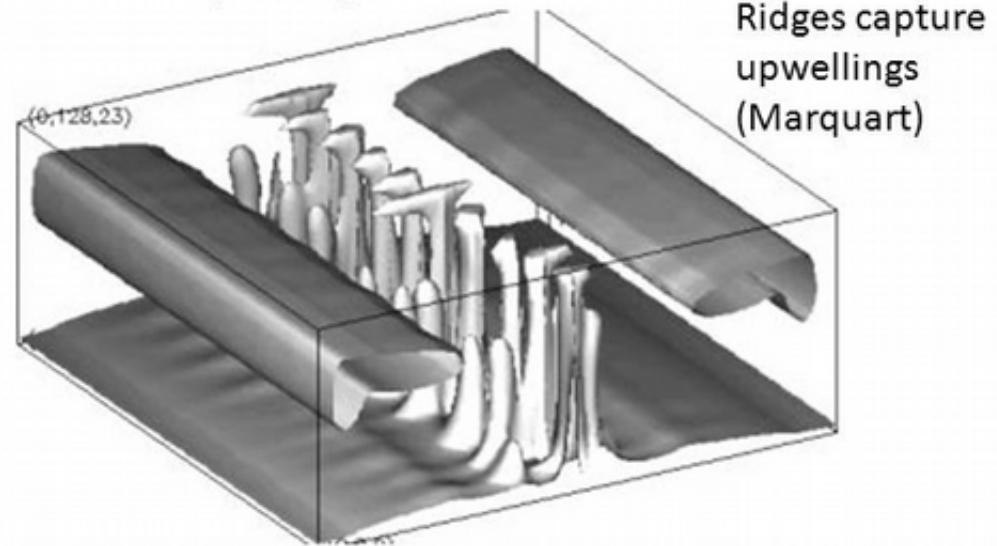
Expansão-contração térmica – convexão Astenosférica

Mudanças de fase – Eclogitos – motor principal





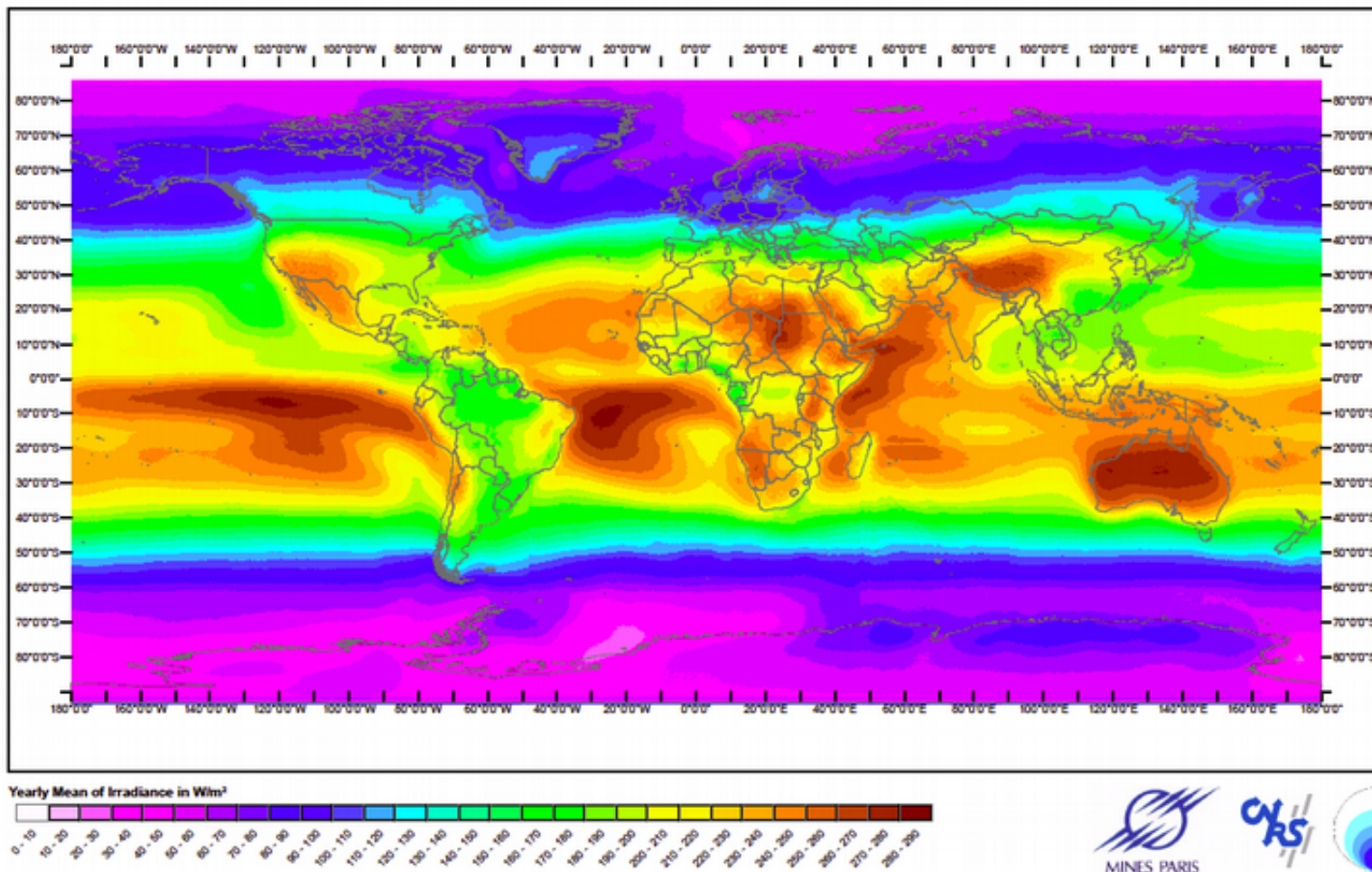
Top-Down Plate-Driven upwellings



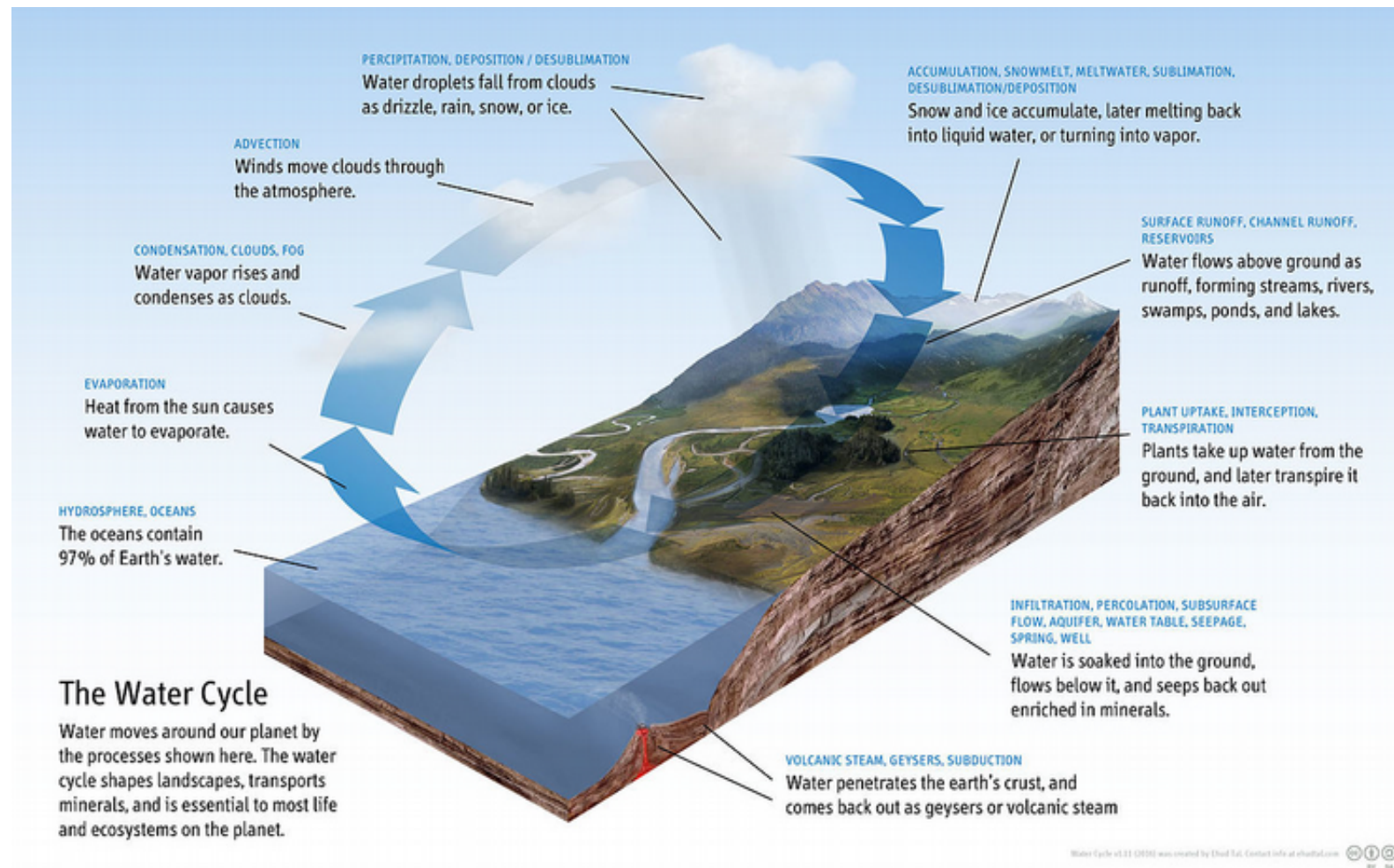
Fontes de energia e movimento na Terra

- Irradiação solar promove fluxo de 173.000 terawatts na superfície (3.700 x mais!)

Averaged Solar Radiation 1990-2004



- Mudanças de fase da água – motor do transporte sedimentar



Dinâmica externa: maior energia com menores efeitos?



Comparações:

18 milhões de km²

Massa da crosta continental:
 $1,4 \cdot 10^{18}$ ton

Vel: 1,45 cm/ano para oeste

Quantidade de movimento da
crosta: $800 \cdot 10^9$ kg*m/s



Comparações:

Os quatro maiores rios juntos

Amazonas, Orinoco, Paraná,
Madalena:

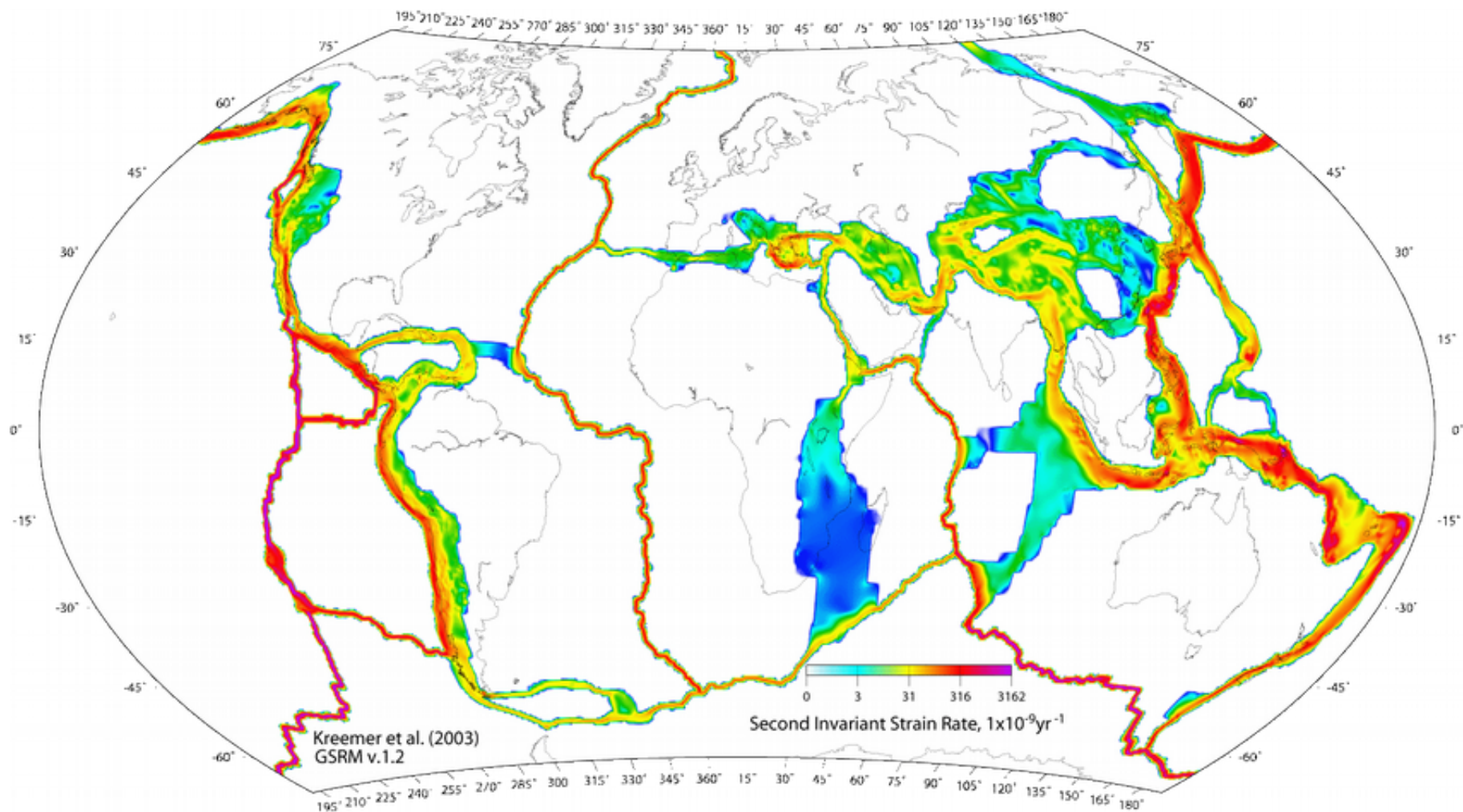
Fluxo de $2 * 10^9$ ton/ano

Distâncias de 10^6 metros

Quantidade de movimento:
 $400 * 10^9$ kg*m/s

Apenas na superfície e em 4 rios!

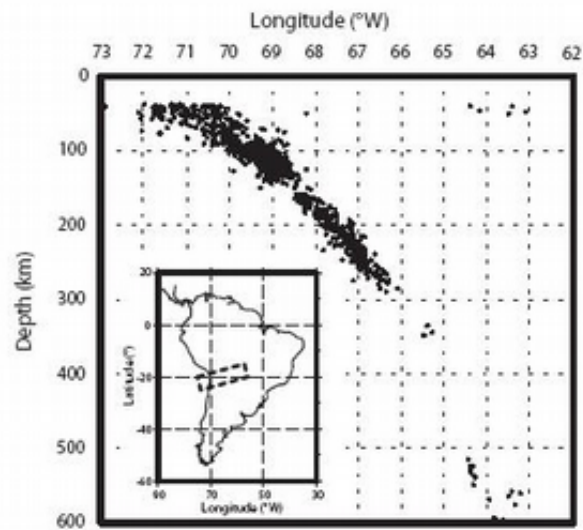
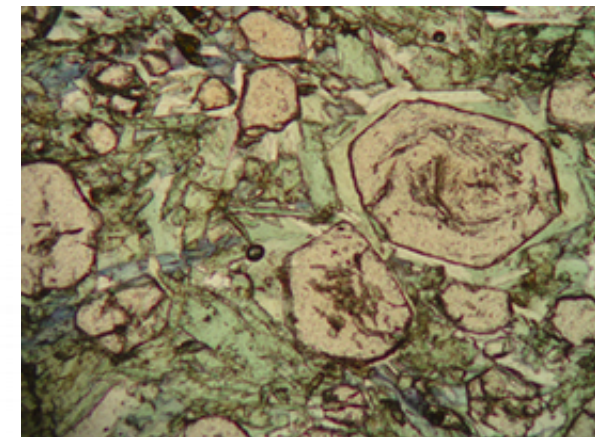
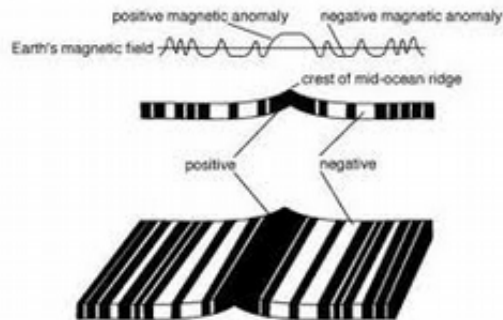
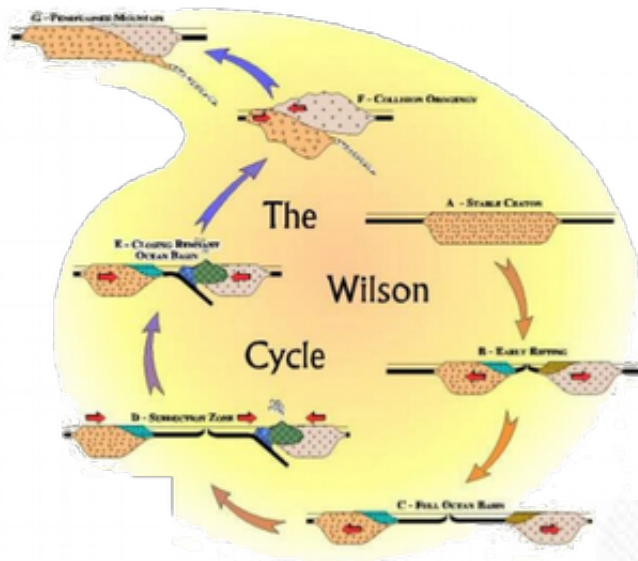
Comparações: deformação em orógenos

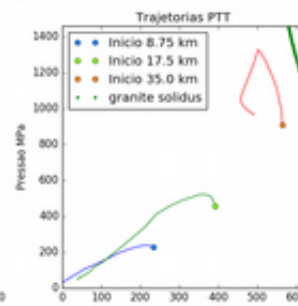
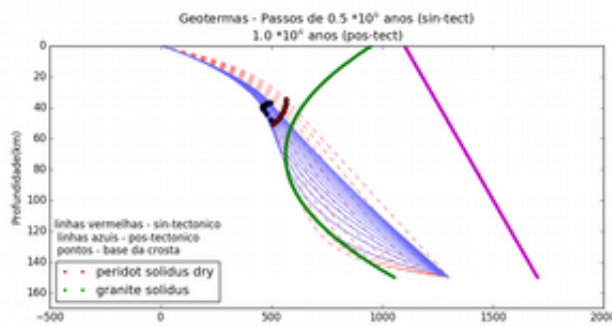
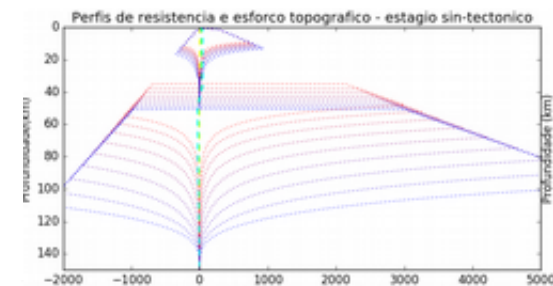
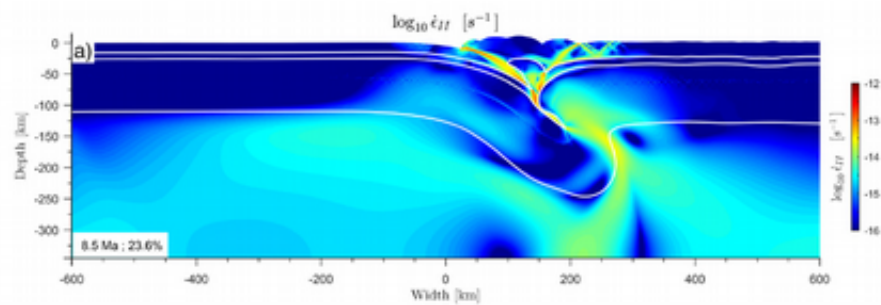
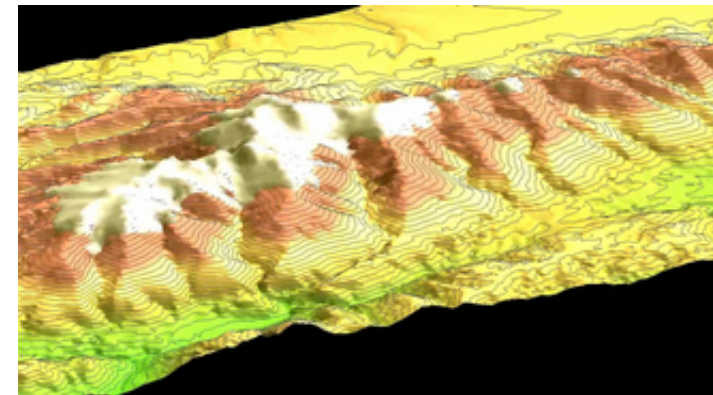
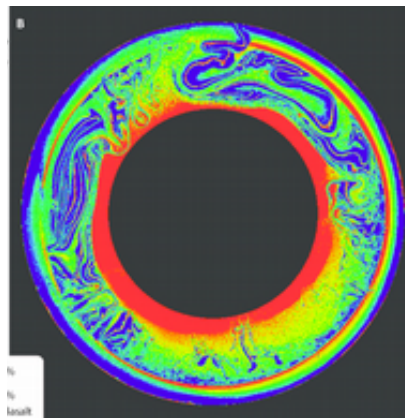
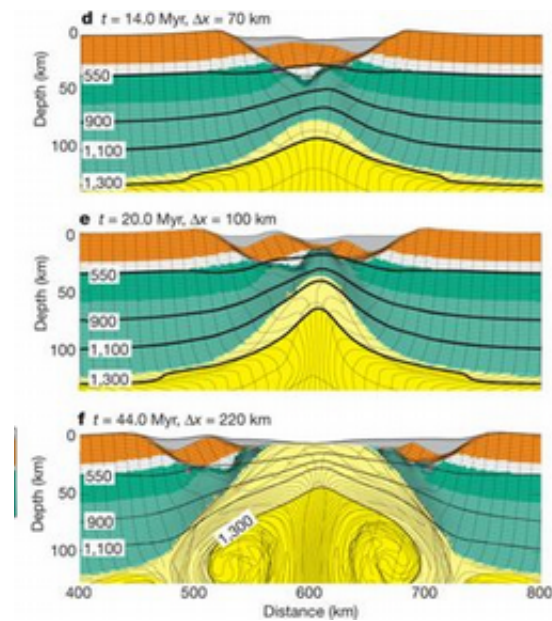


Taxas de deformação orogênica – $10^{-8} \text{ m}/(\text{ano} \cdot \text{m})$:
Em larguras de $10^5 \text{ m} = 10^{-3} \text{ m/ano}$

Na América do Sul $\sim 200 \times 10^8 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$ contra os $400 \times 10^9 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$ dos fluxos sedimentares !

Tectônica de Placas 1.0 – louvável abordagem aristotélica





Quais as implicações disso para a dinâmica interna?

Sem registro direto



Sem consequências?

- Produção sedimentar

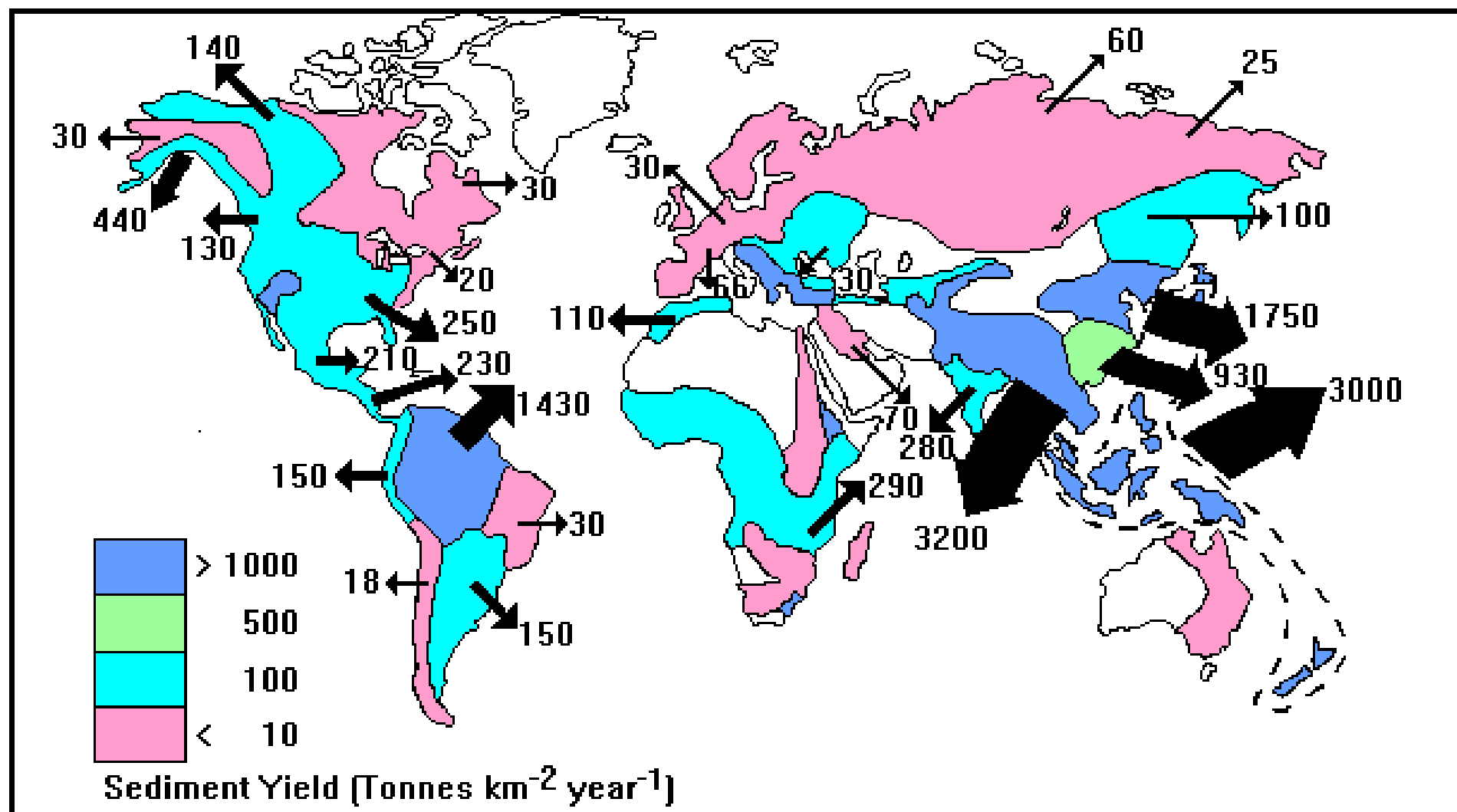
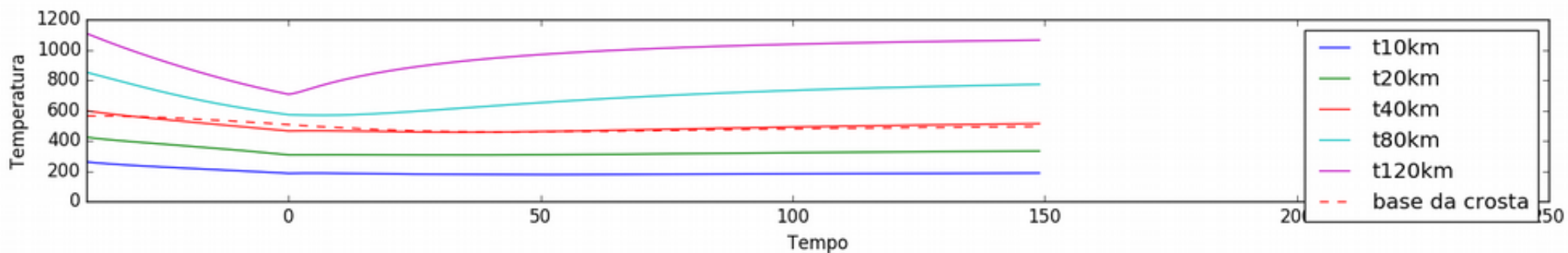
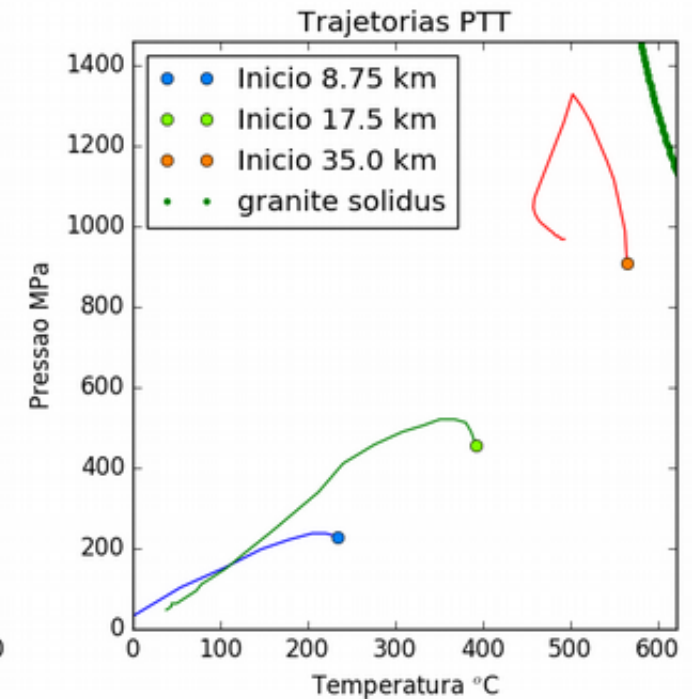
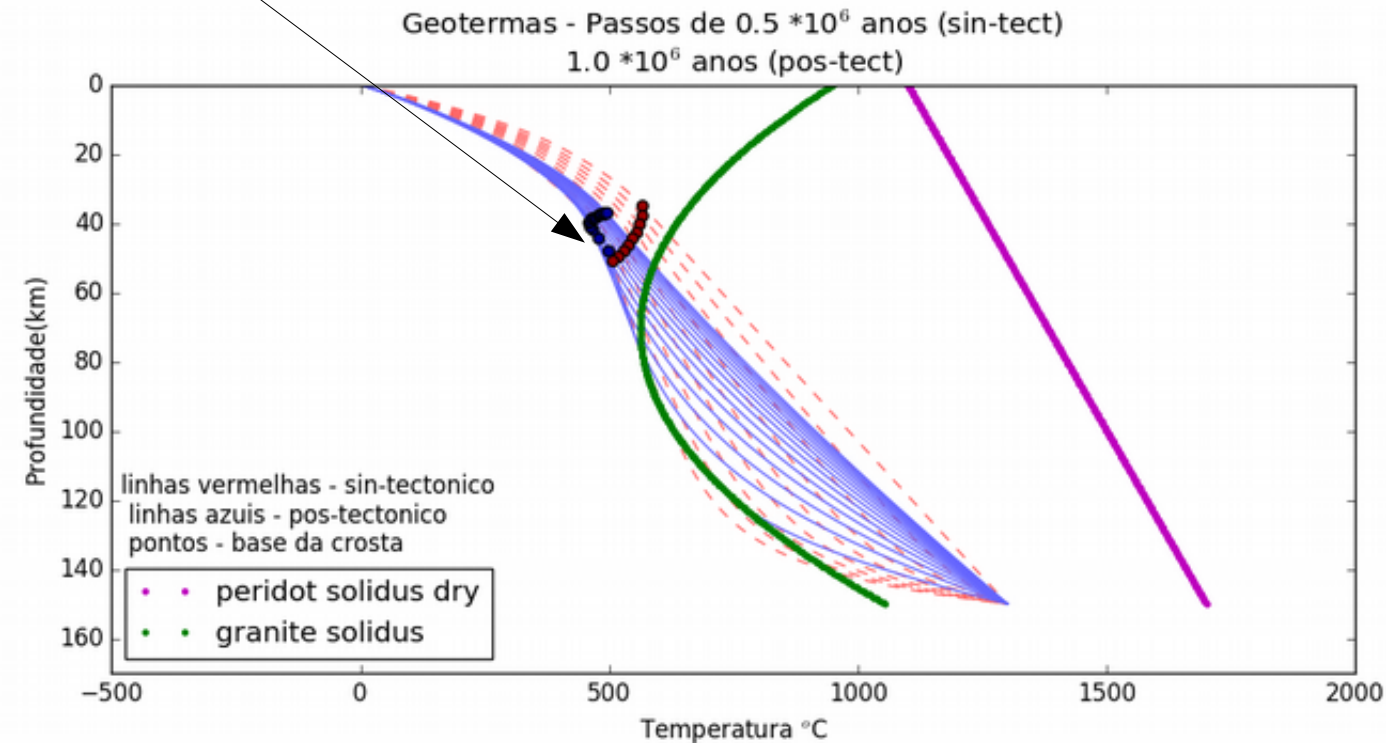


Figure 5 Global pattern of sediment yield, with river output of sediment to the oceans (tonnes $\times 10^6$) (Ref. 6). (Reproduced by permission)

Consequência I: resfriamento de orógenos

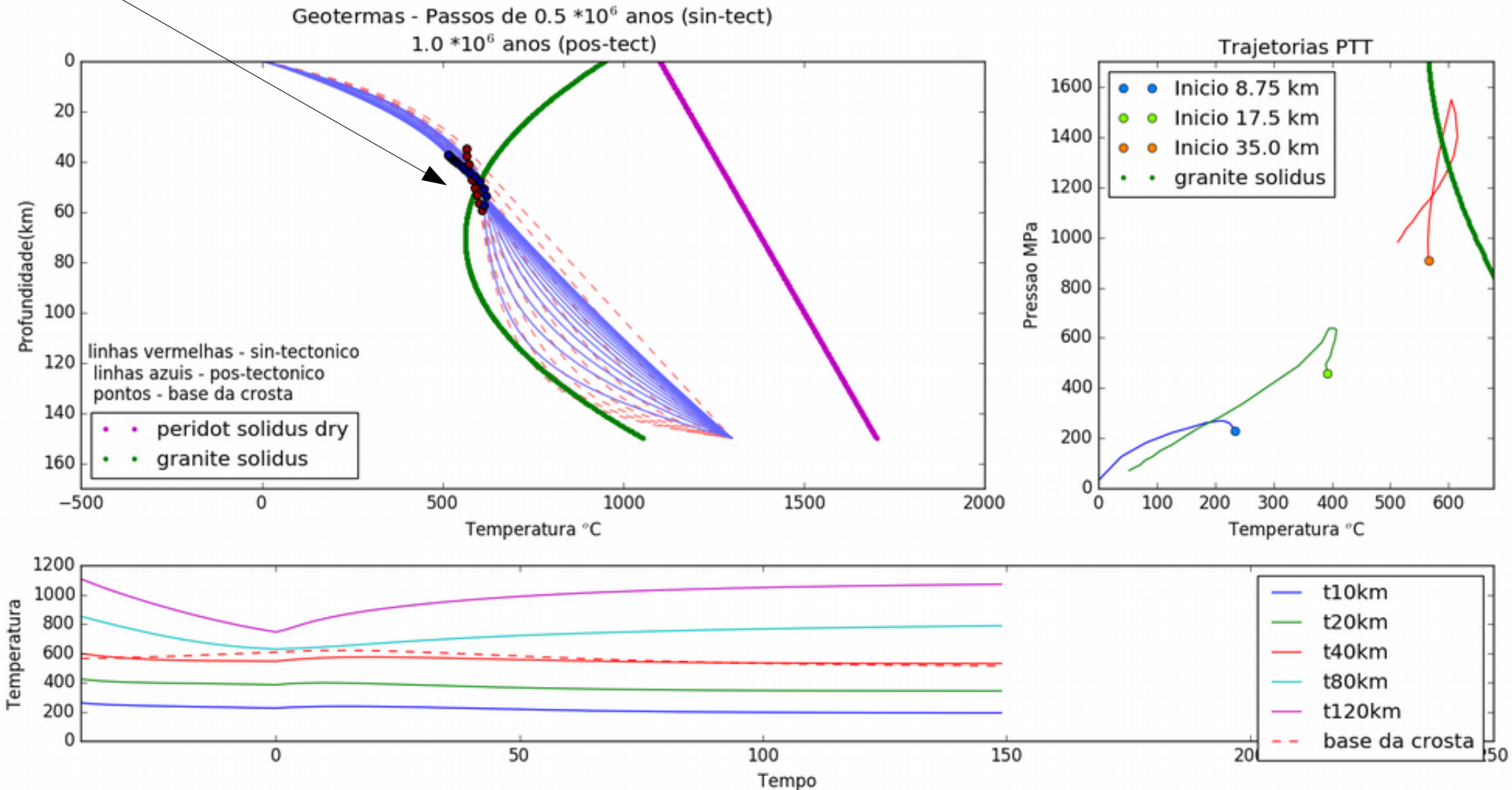
Sem fusão de crosta inferior



Produção de 3000 t/km² ano a 3000 m de altitude

Consequência I: resfriamento de orógenos

Fusão de crosta inferior



Produção de 1000 t/km² ano a 3000 m de altitude

Estilos orogênicos e estado térmico

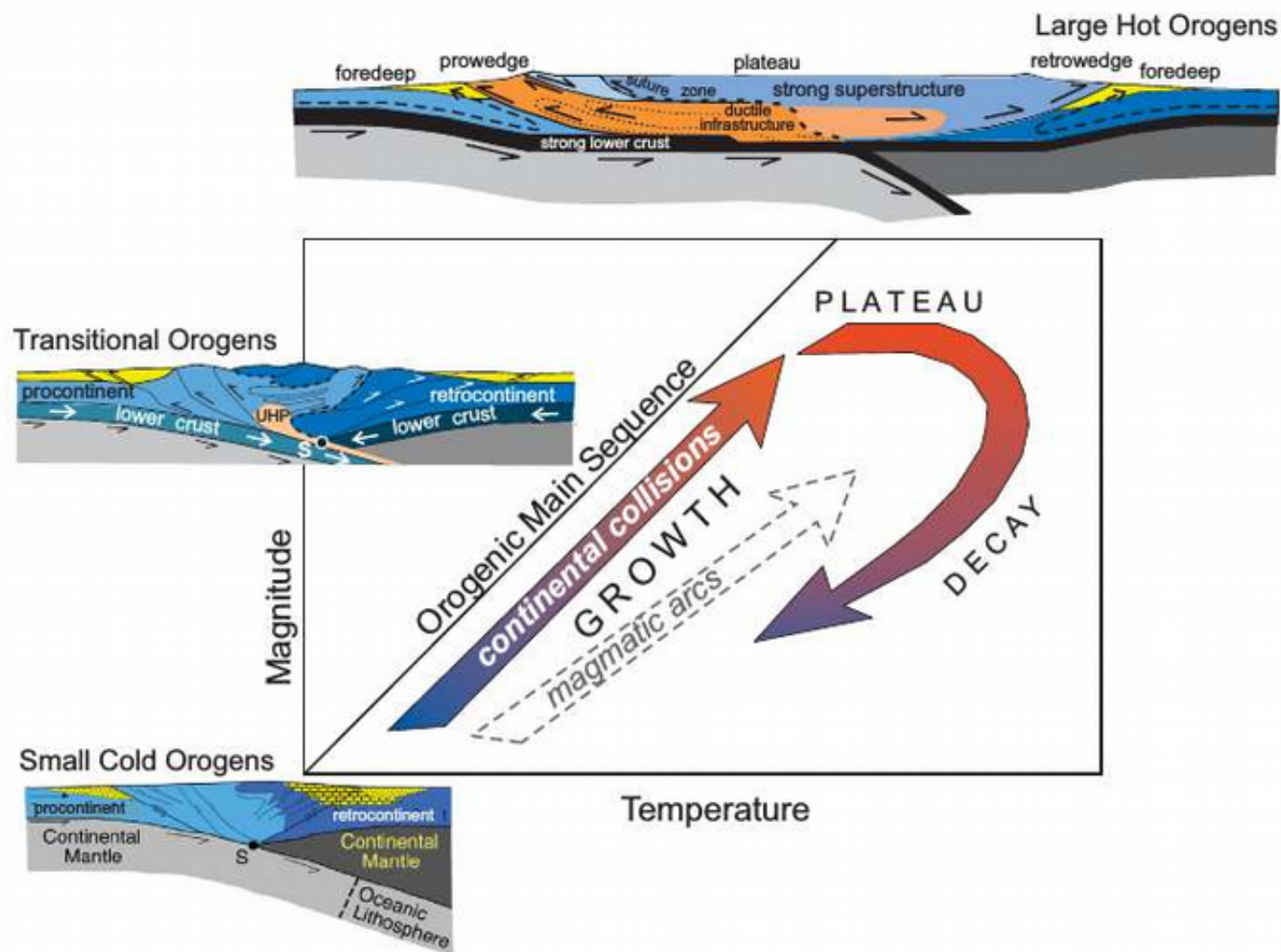


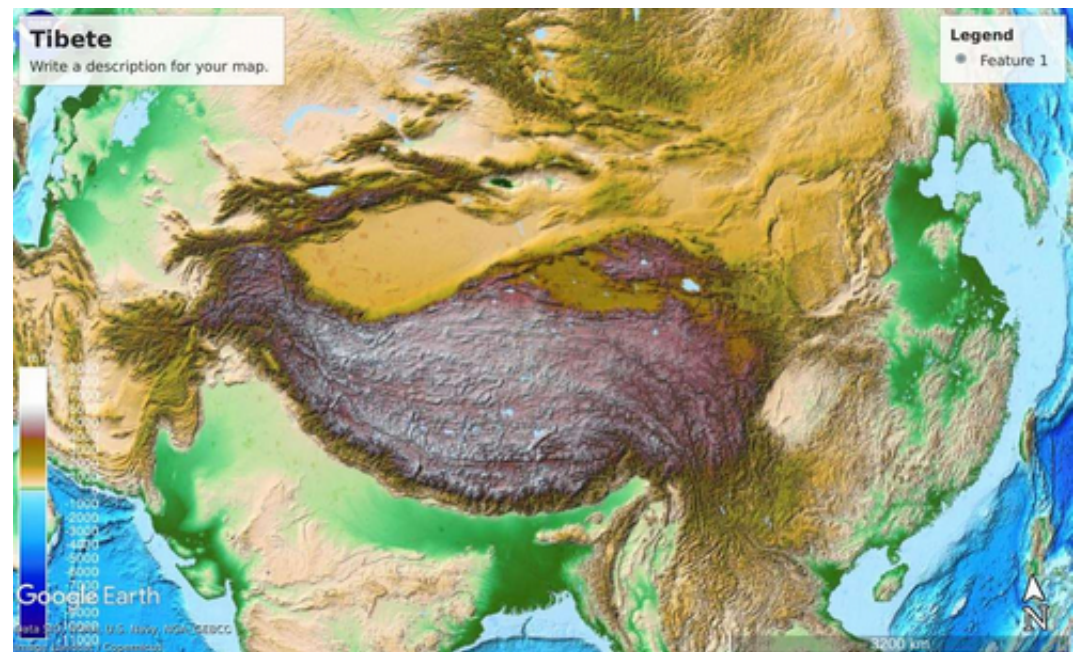
Figure 1. Conceptual orogenic temperature-magnitude (T-M) diagram showing growth from small-cold to large-hot orogens (after Beaumont et al., 2006). In collisional orogens, increasing magnitude and temperature both result from accretion and thickening of crustal material. In magmatic arc systems (not considered here), voluminous addition of mantle-derived magmas exerts an additional control on the evolution of the system. UHP—ultrahigh pressure; S—singularity.

Estilos orogênicos e estado térmico

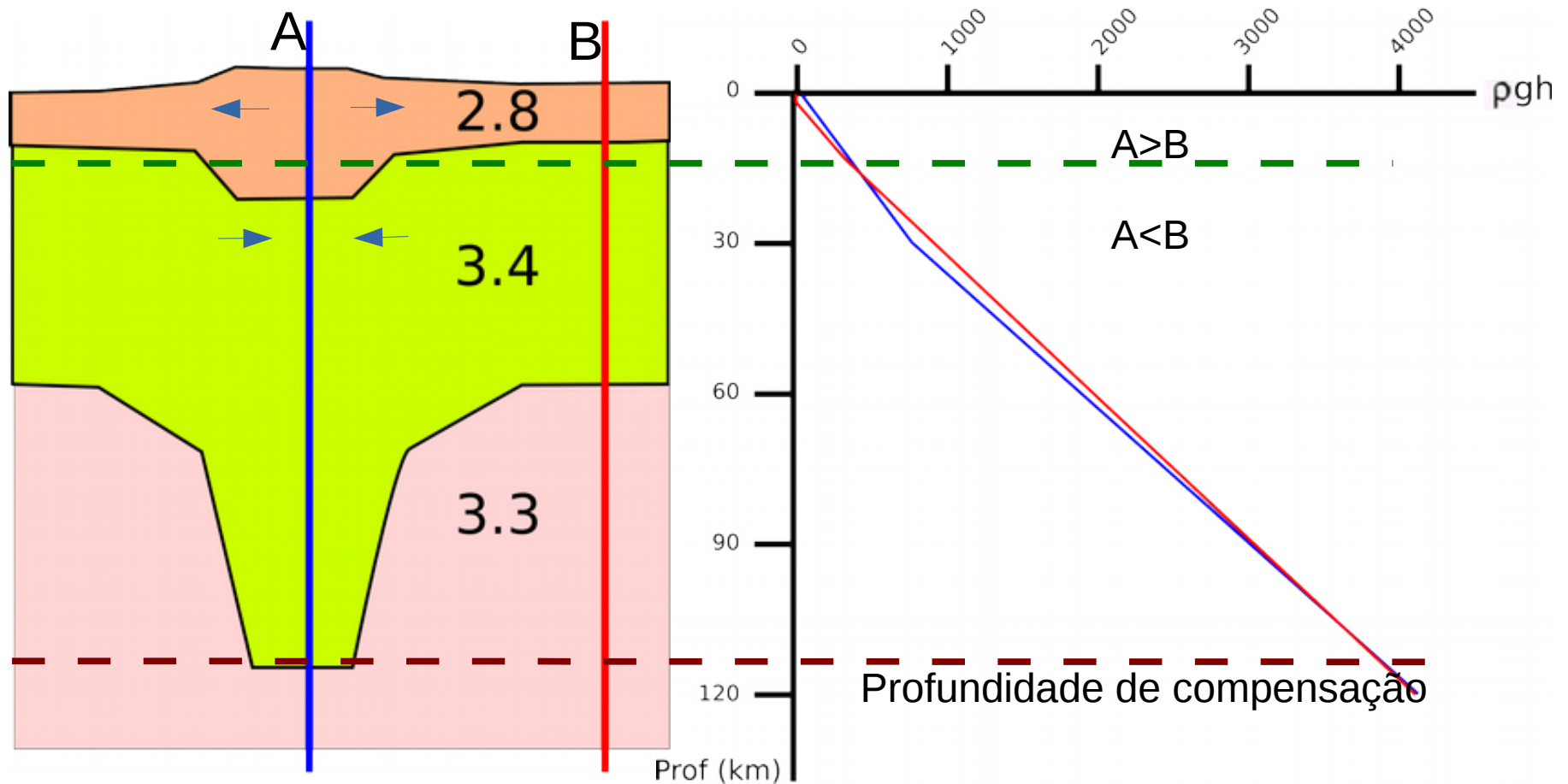
Frio



Quente

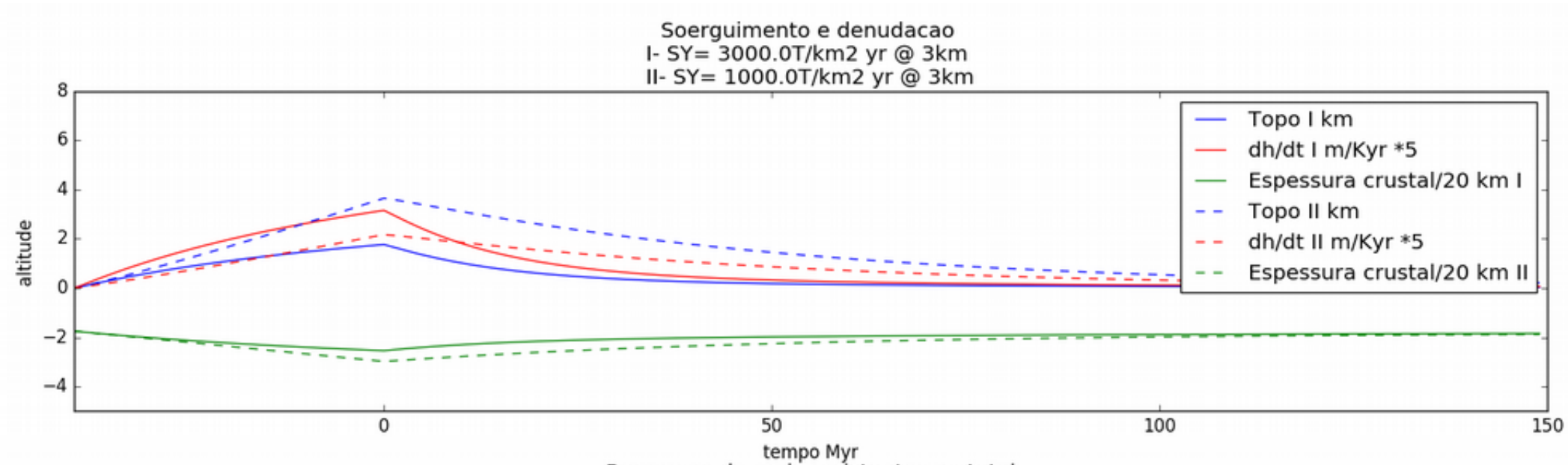


Consequência II: esforços topográficos



28 MPa de gradiente lateral de pressão litostática
por km de altitude
140 MPa no platô do Tibete

Denudação, altura e esforços topográficos

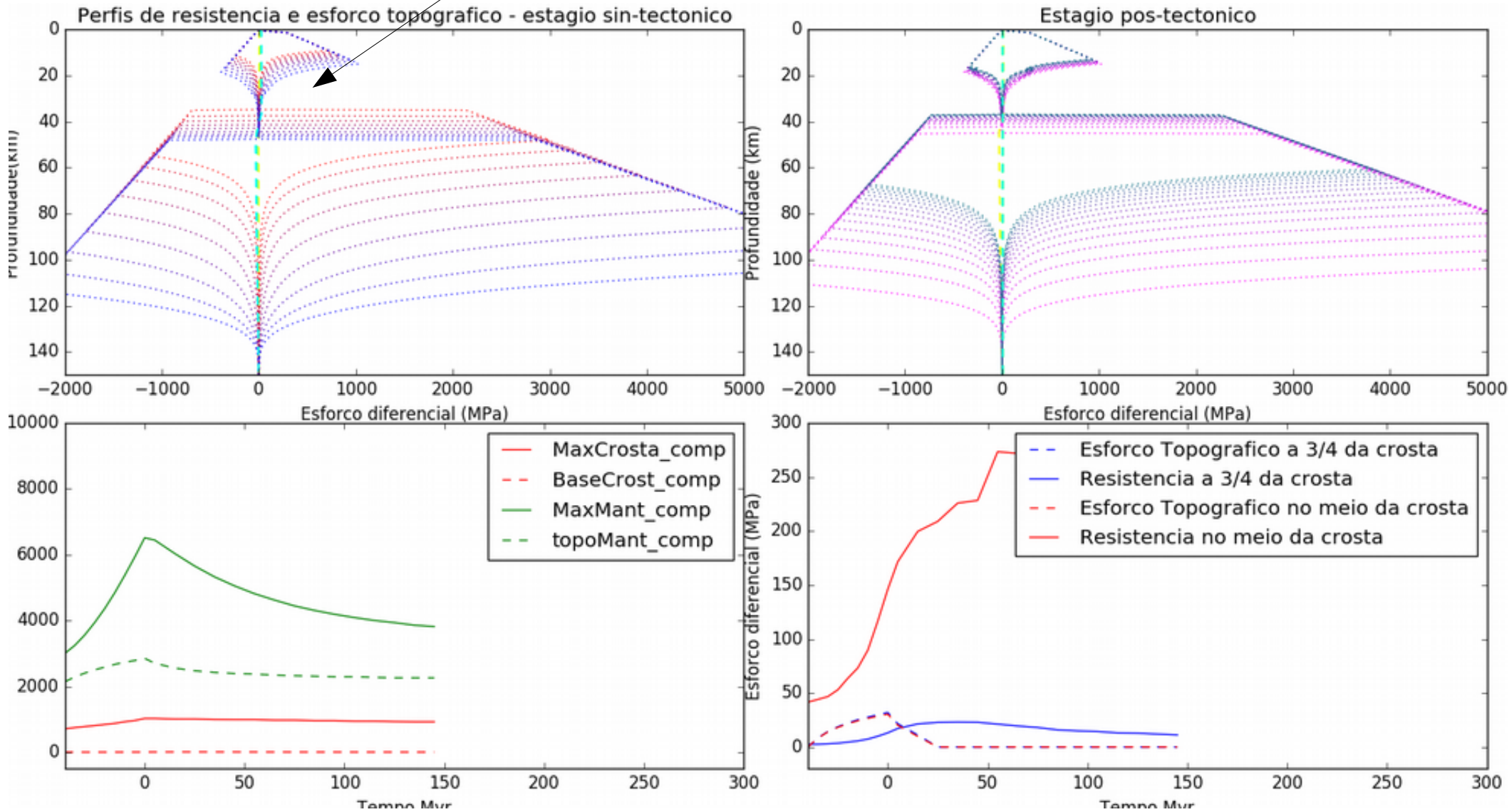


Esforço topográfico

- Altura de 4 km = 112 MPa
- Altura de 1,7 km = 47,6 MPa

Consequência III: perfis de resistência

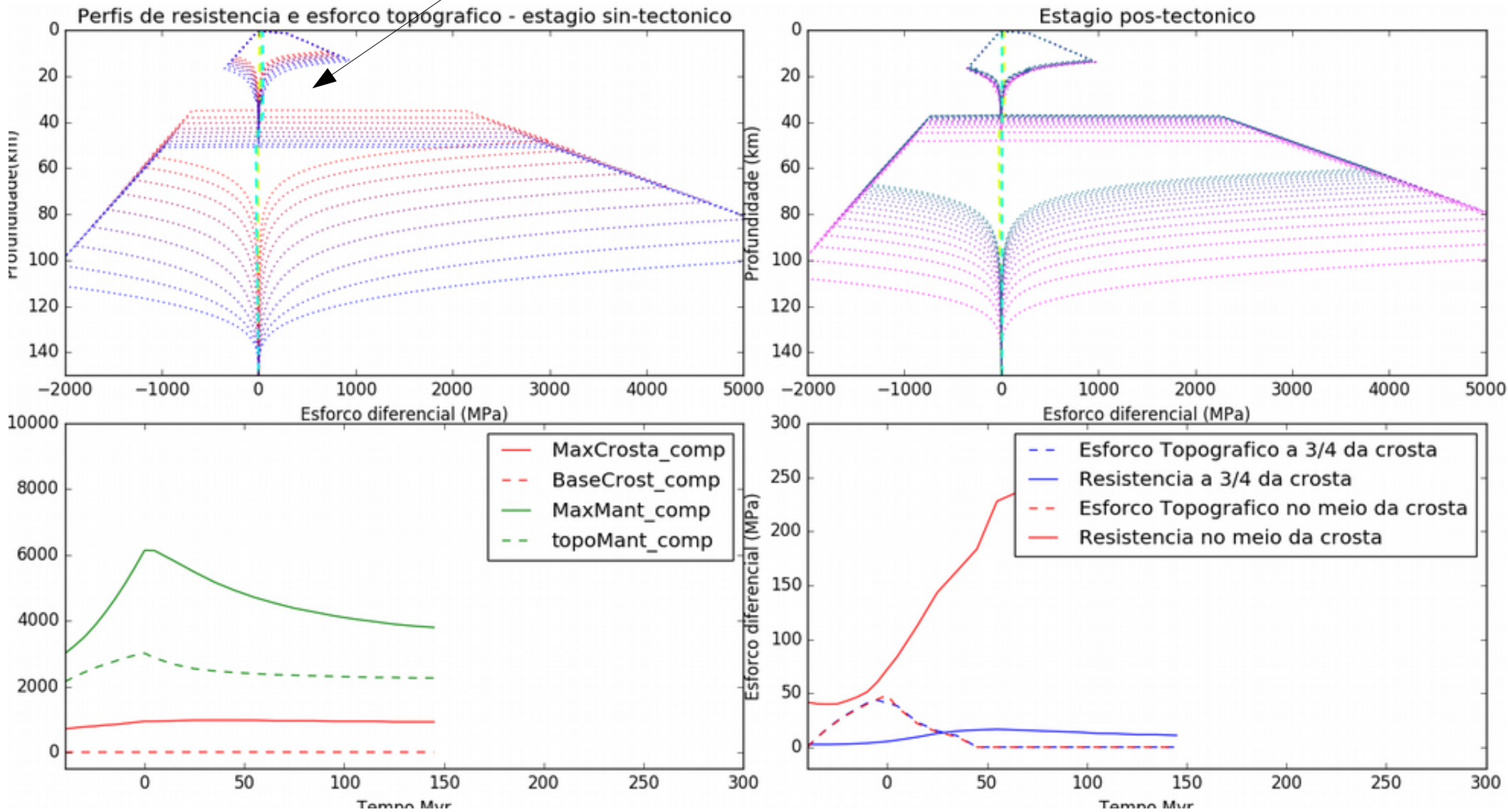
Esforço topográfico supera resistência apenas na crosta inferior



Produção de 5000 t/km² ano a 3000 m de altitude

Consequência III: perfis de resistência

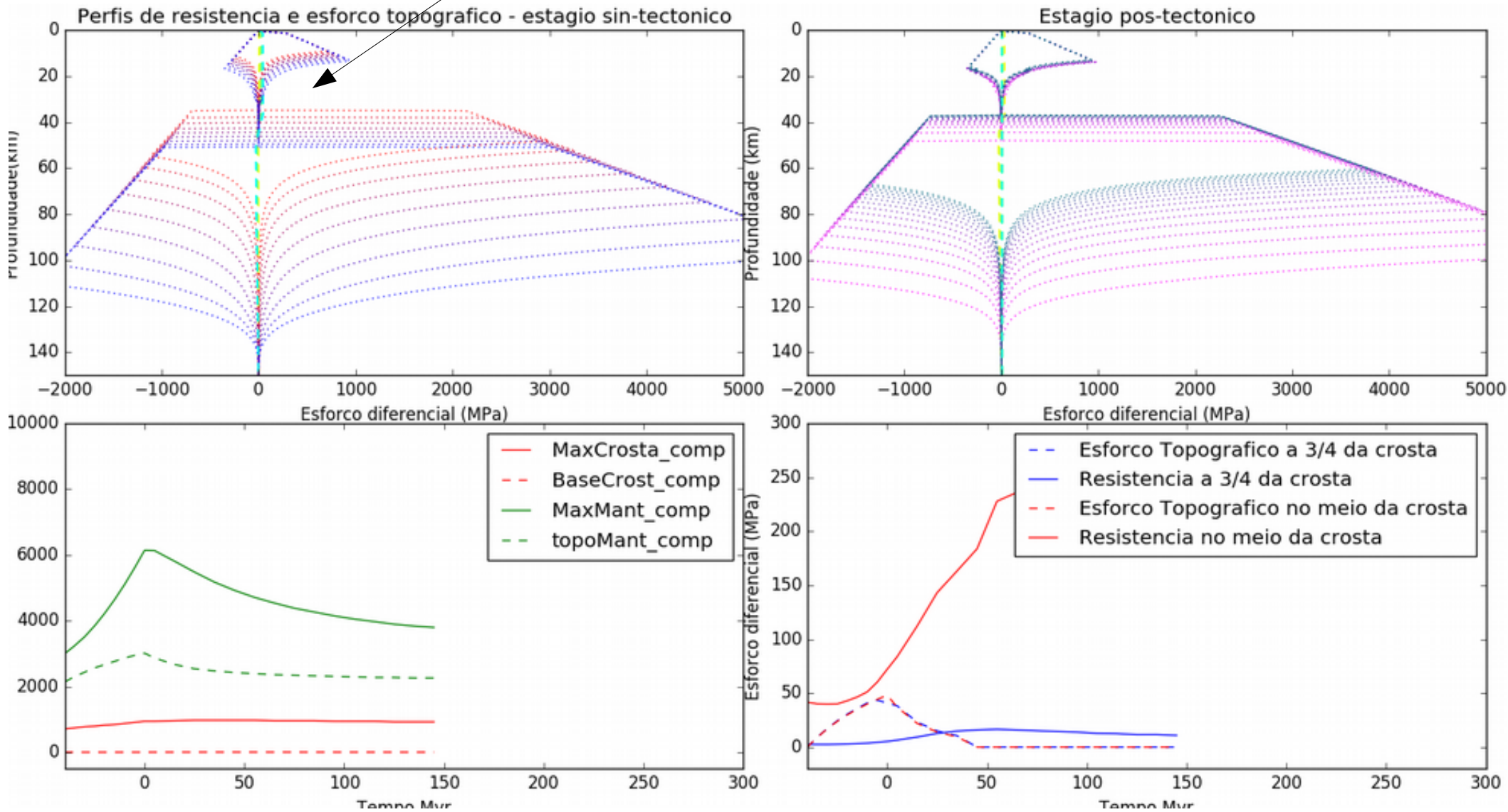
Esforço topográfico supera resistência apenas na crosta inferior



Produção de 3000 t/km² ano a 3000 m de altitude

Consequência III: perfis de resistência

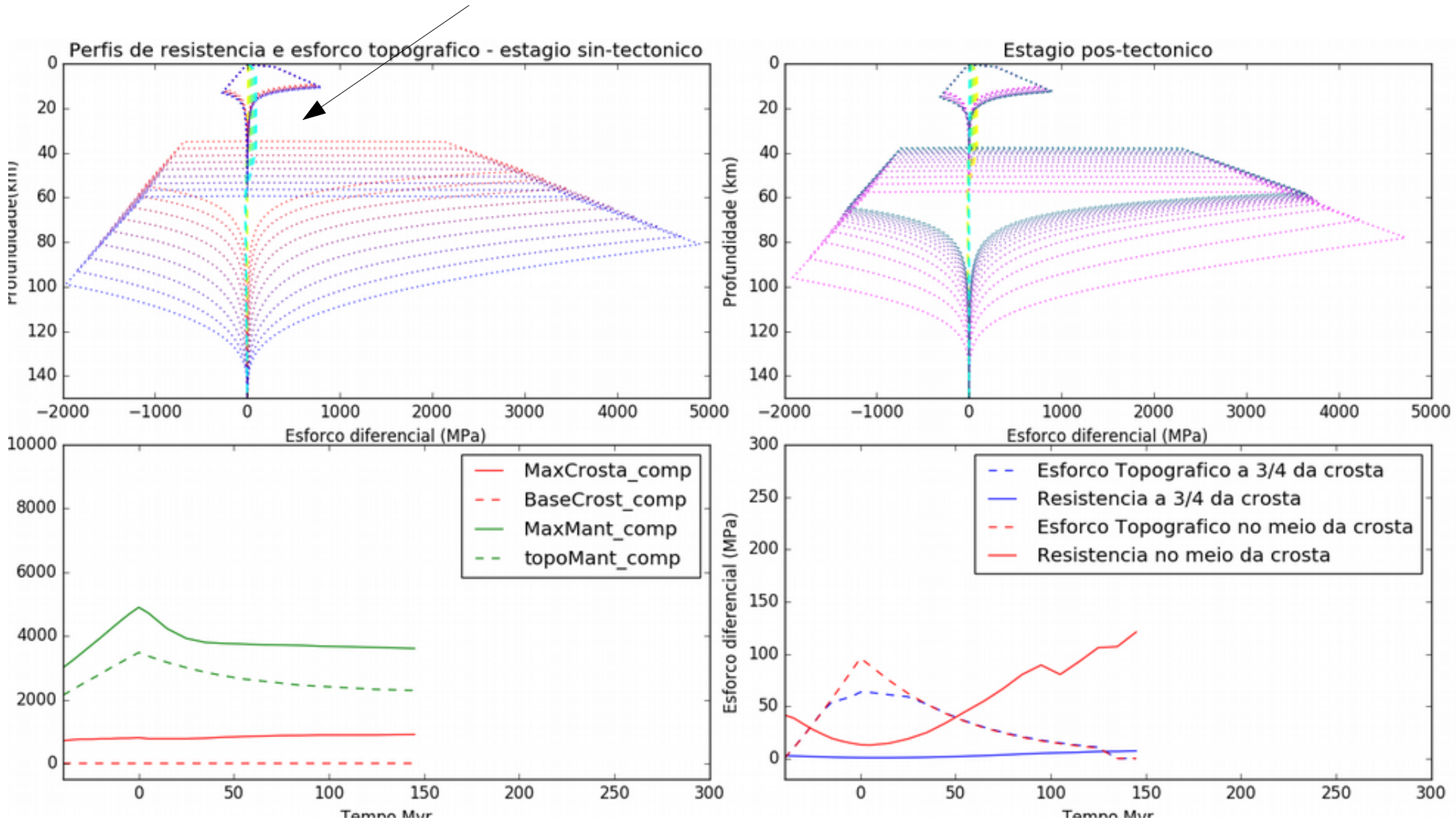
Esforço topográfico supera resistência apenas na crosta inferior



Produção de 3000 t/km² ano a 3000 m de altitude

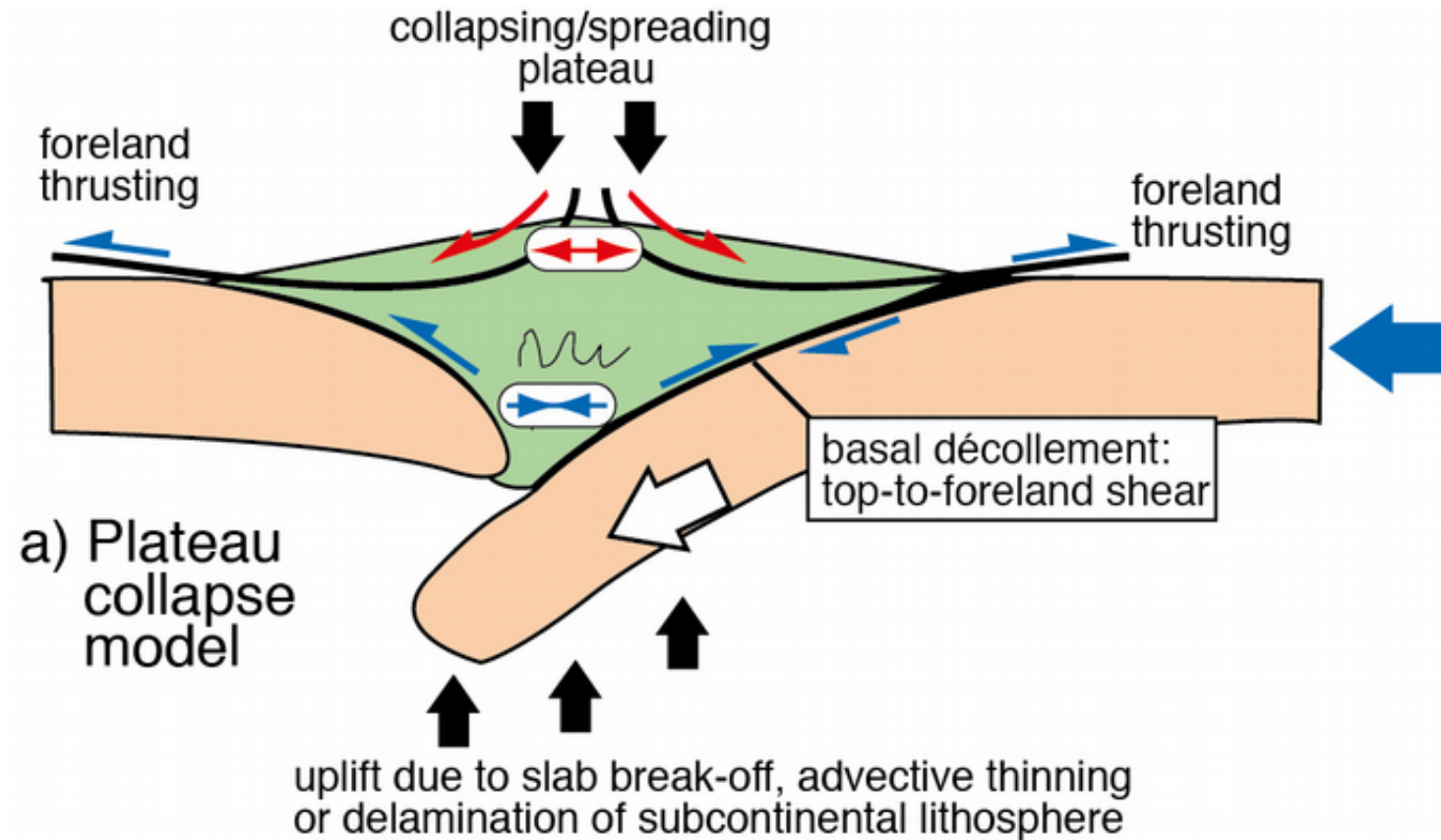
Consequência III: perfis de resistência

Esforço topográfico supera resistência na crosta média

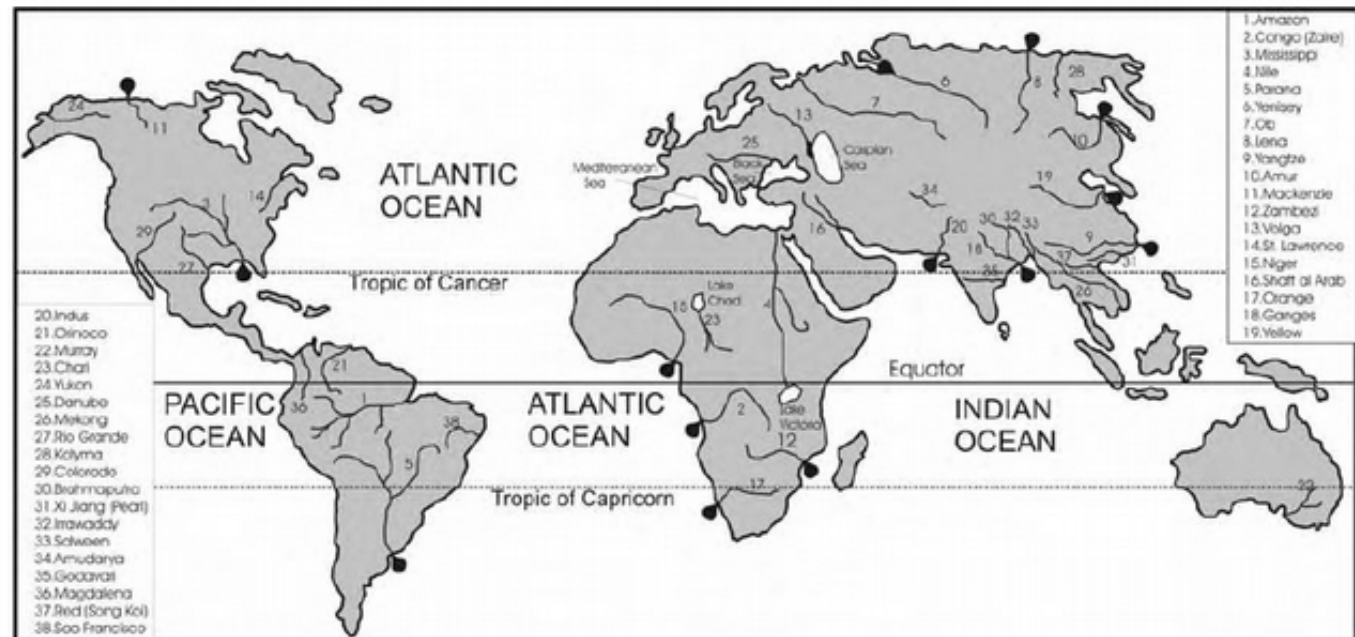
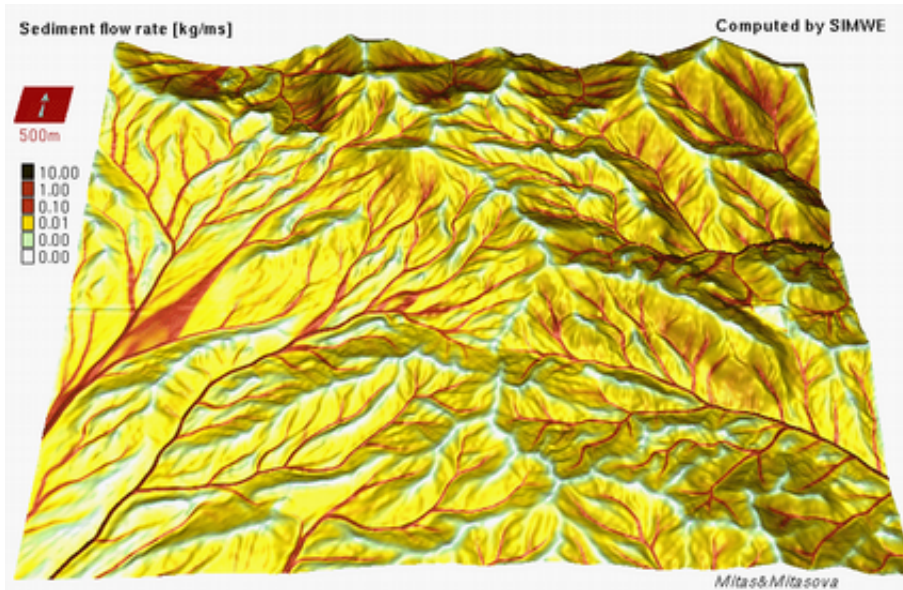


Produção de 1000 t/km² ano a 3000 m de altitude

Esforço vs. Resistência – deformação por esforço topográfico

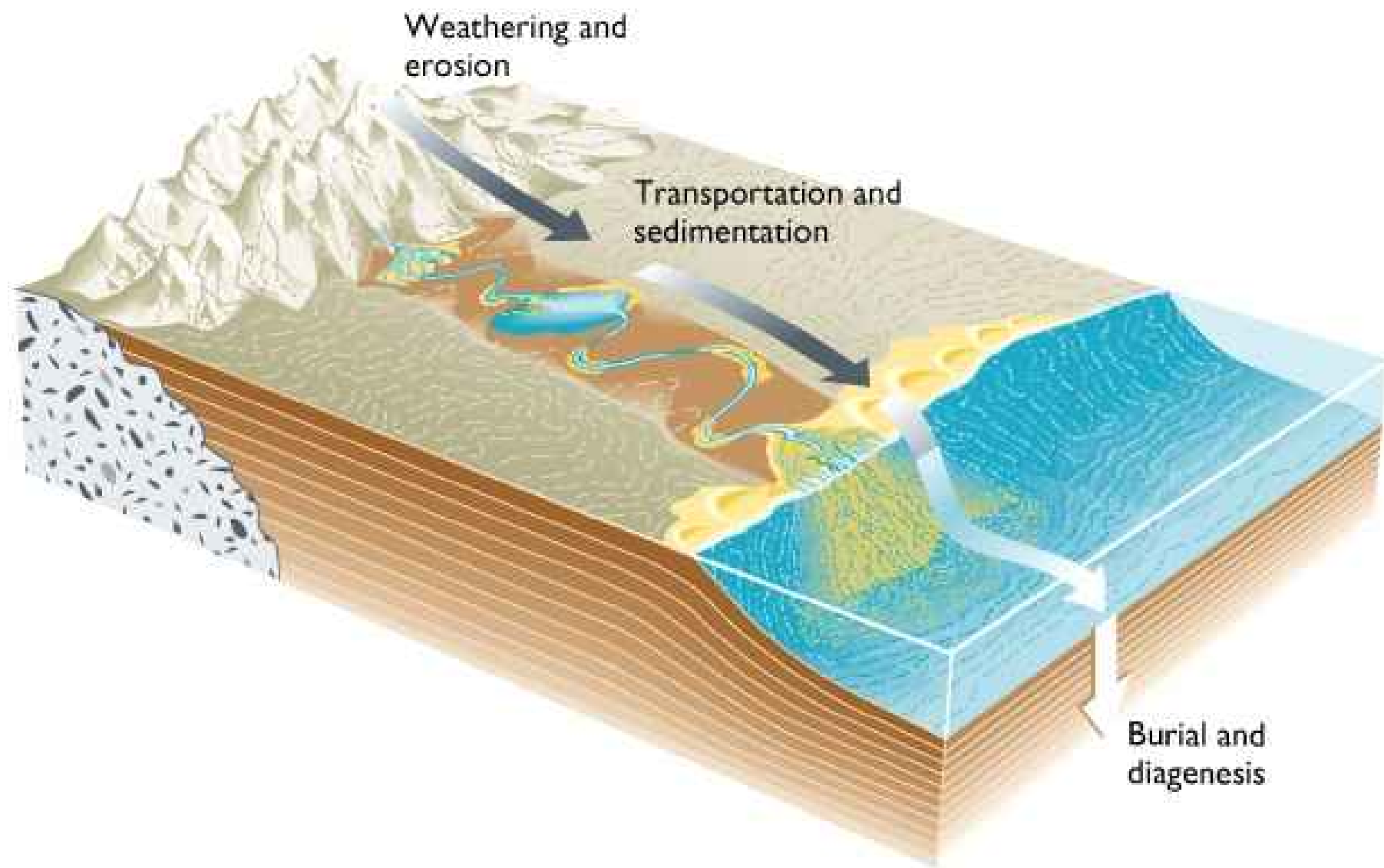


Rios – concentração dos fluxos sedimentares



Produção sedimentar

- Dinâmica interna da Terra – tectônica de placas e formação de bacias sedimentares.
- Sistemas de formação, transporte e deposição de sedimentos
- Influências climáticas
- Evolução dos controles externos durante a história da Terra



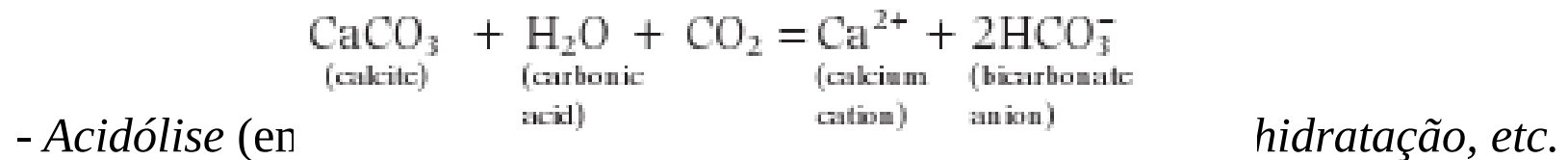
Intemperismo:

Físico – fragmentação sem alteração composicional. Aumenta a área específica e facilita a alteração química.

Químico – envolve reações com soluções aquosas: alteração mineralógica e retirada seletiva de elementos para as soluções:

- *Dissolução*- De minerais solúveis em água (dependendo de Ph e temperatura).

- *Hidrólise* – reação de minerais com a água. Ex: formação de argilas e íons em solução pela alteração de feldspato e quebra de calcita em íons.



Intemperismo químico



Intemperismo físico



O efeito da altitude

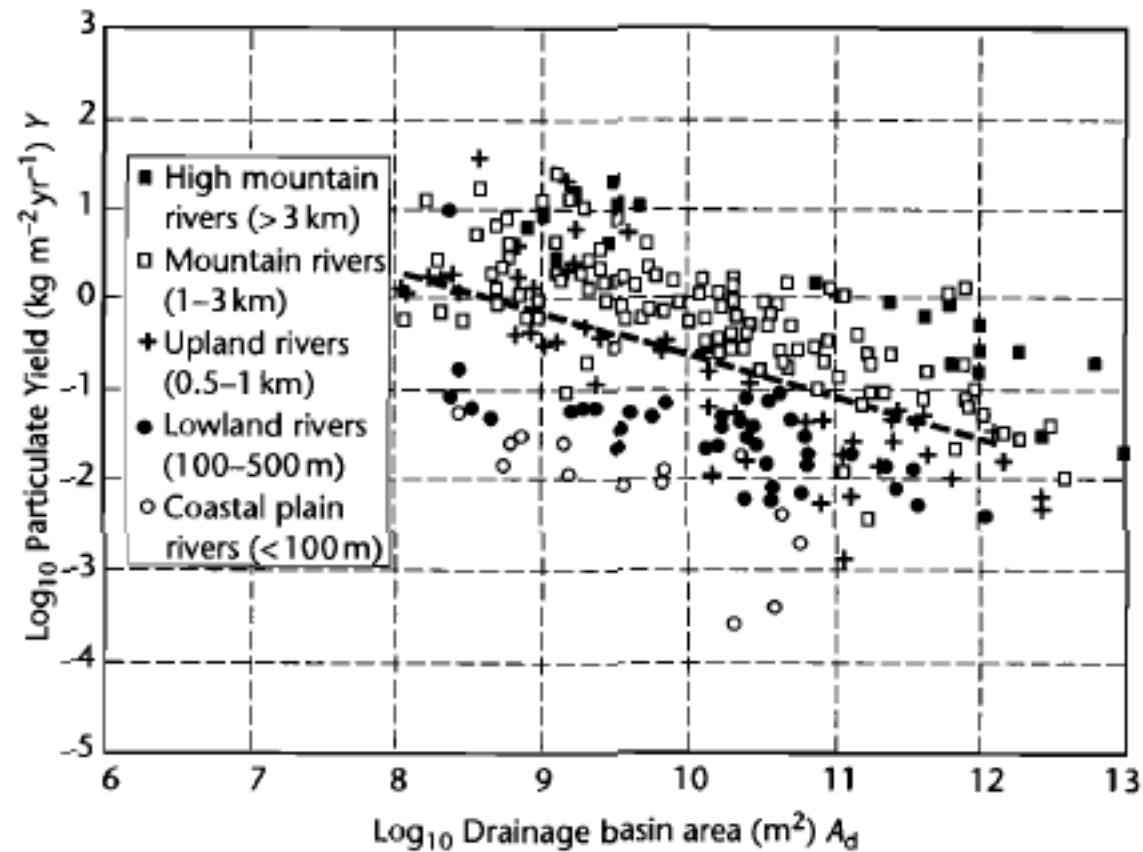


Fig. 7.7 Plot of drainage basin area versus particulate sediment yield for the elevation classes of rivers of Milliman and Syvitski (1992). The regression for all of the river data has the form $Y = \exp(9.18 - 0.46 \ln A_d)$. After Hay (1998). Reproduced courtesy of Elsevier.

O efeito do tipo de rocha denudada

Table 7.4 Rock types at the Earth's surface by percentage.

Class	Rock type	Percentage (by area)
Plutonic	Granite	10.4
	Gabbro and ultrabasics	0.6
Metamorphic	Marble	0.4
	Amphibolite	1.9
	Mica-schist	1.5
	Gneiss	10.4
	Quartzite	0.8
Volcanic	Basalt	4.15
	Andesite	3.0
	Rhyolite	0.75
Sedimentary	Quartz-arenite	12.6
	Arkose (felspathic arenite)	0.8
	Greywacke (lithic, argillaceous arenite)	2.4
	Shale	33.1
	Limestone and dolomite	15.9
	Evaporite (gypsum and halite)	1.3

Table 7.5 Weathering rates of major rock types, relative to granite.

Rock type	Weathering rate
Granite	1
Gneiss/schist	1
Gabbro	1.3
Sandstones	1.3
Volcanics	1.5
Shales	2.5
Other metamorphic	5
Carbonates	12
Gypsum	40
Rock salt	80

Table 7.6 Water discharge, suspended and solute loads, and mean elevation of world's major rivers.

River	Water discharge (m ³ s ⁻¹)	Suspended load (Mtyr ⁻¹)	Solute load (Mtyr ⁻¹)	Mean elevation (m)
Amazon	200,000	1150	223	426
Brahmaputra	19,300	520	61	2734
Columbia	7930	15	35	1329
Colville	492	520	6	469
Danube	6660	70	60	501
Dnepr	1650	2.1	11	152
Fraser	3550	20	11	1140
Ganges	11,600	524	75	890
Indus	7610	250	41	1855
Irrawaddy	13,600	260	92	758
Jana	920	3	1	703
Lena	16,200	12	88	602
Mackenzie	9830	125	64	634
Magdalena	6980	220	28	1203
Mekong	14,900	160	60	1062
Mississippi	18,400	400	125	656
Murray	698	30	9	266
Niger	6020	32	10	429
Nile	317	125	18	662
Ob	12,200	16	50	301
Orange	2890	91	12	1241
Orinoco	34,900	150	39	456
Parana	18,000	112	56	564
Po	1490	18	10	793
Rio Grande	95	30	2	1279
Shatt al Arab	1460	103	18	669
St. Lawrence	14,300	4	59	265
Xi Jiang	9510	80	132	670
Yangtze	28,500	480	226	1688
Yellow (Huang He)	1550	120	22	1885
Yenisei	17,800	13	65	749
Yukon	6180	60	34	741
Zaire	40,900	32.8	36	740
Zambezi	6980	48	15	1033

O aporte sedimentar para a bacia é o produto da produção sedimentar pela área de captação de drenagem, assim, rios com grande captação têm mais sedimento sendo transportado.

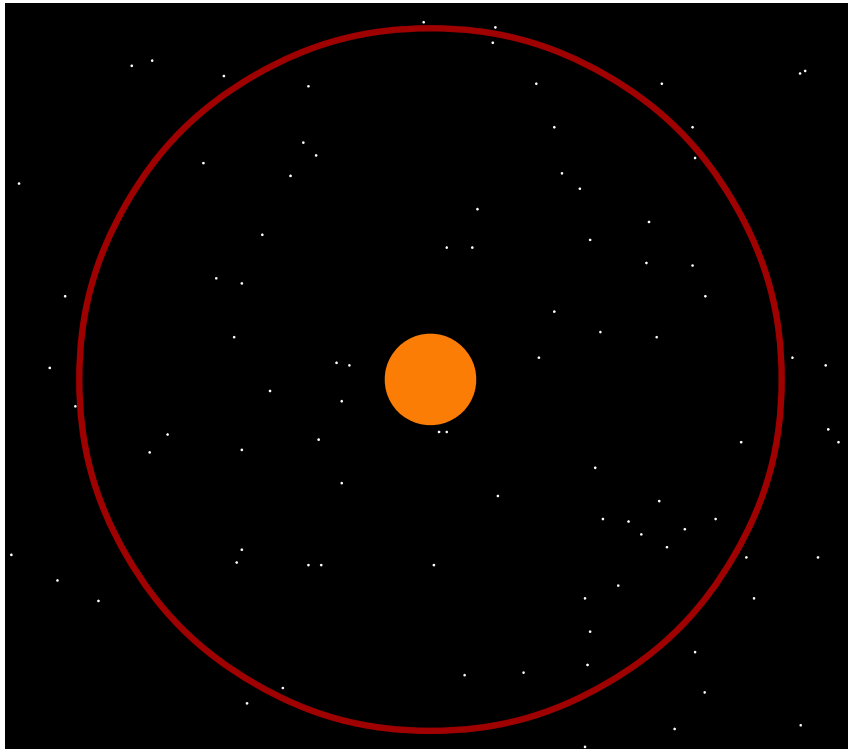
Variações no aporte de Sedimentos: Clima e tectônica

Variações induzidas por mudança climática:

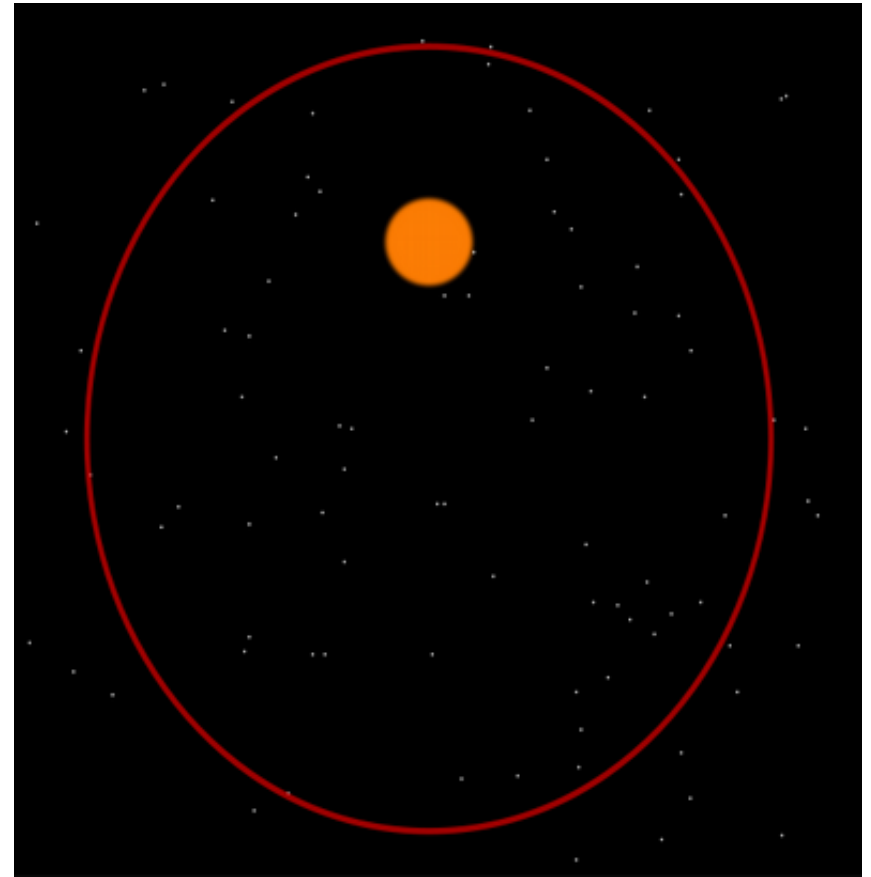
- Ciclicidade climática
- Migração de placas através das zonas climáticas
- Alterações na produção sedimentar
- Alterações do fluxo de sedimentos

Ciclicidade climática – Milankovitch

- Excentricidade
- Obliquidade
- Presceção do Equinócio



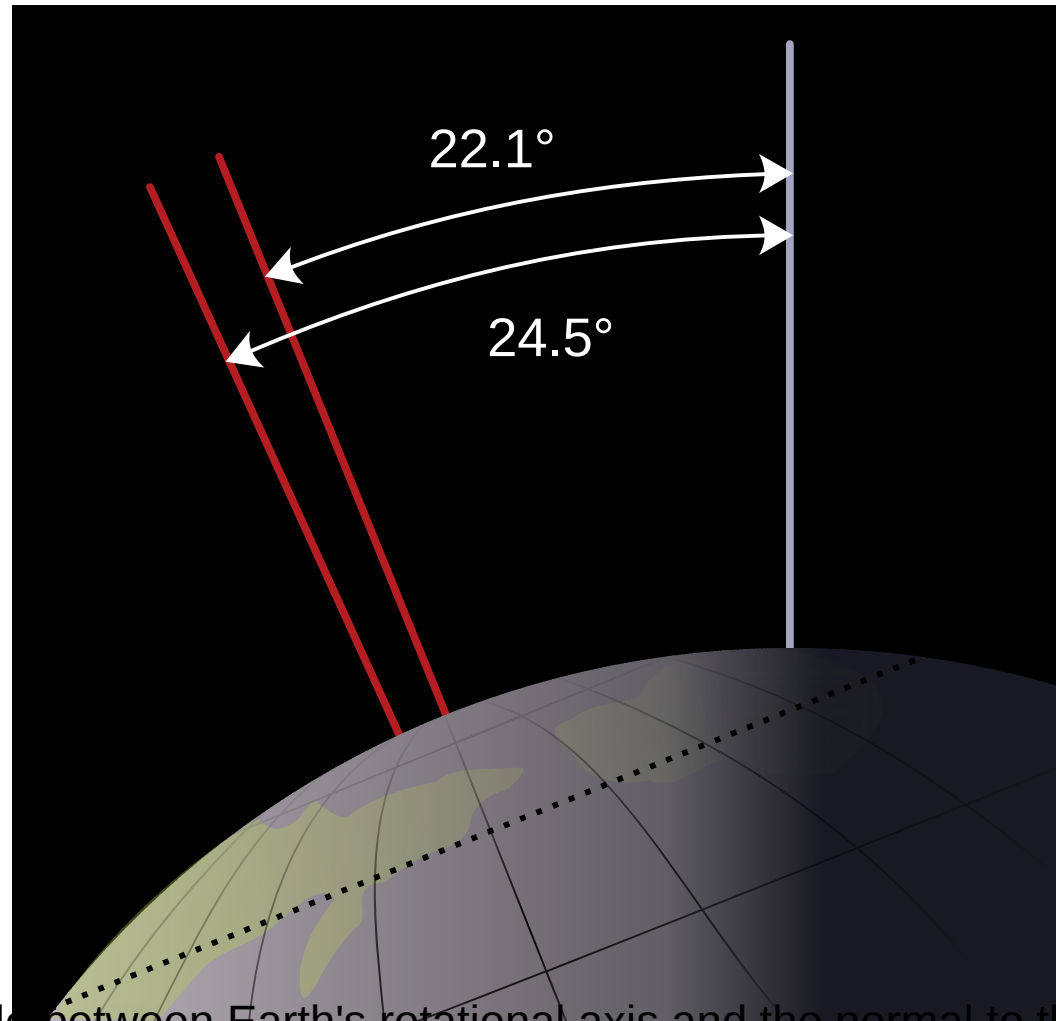
Excentricidade Zero



Excentricidade 0.5

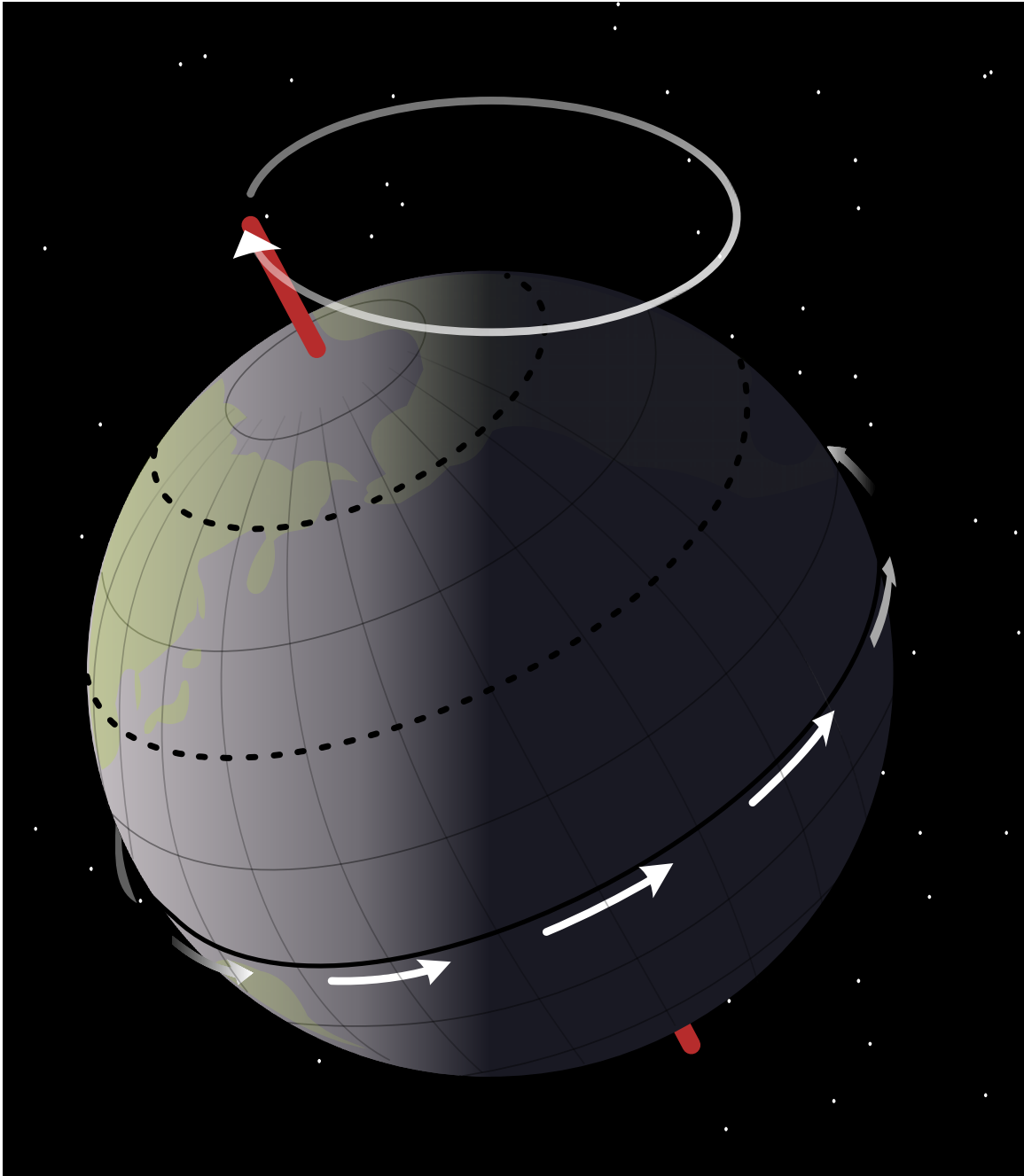
The Earth's orbit is an ellipse. The eccentricity is a measure of the departure of this ellipse from circularity. The shape of the Earth's orbit varies in time between nearly circular (low eccentricity of 0.005) and mildly elliptical (high eccentricity of 0.058) with the mean eccentricity of 0.028. The major component of these variations occurs on a period of 413,000 years (eccentricity variation of ± 0.012). A number of other terms vary between components 95,000 and 125,000 years (with a beat period 400,000 years), and loosely combine into a 100,000-year cycle (variation of -0.03 to $+0.02$). The present eccentricity is 0.017.

Variação da obliquidade (inclinação do eixo)



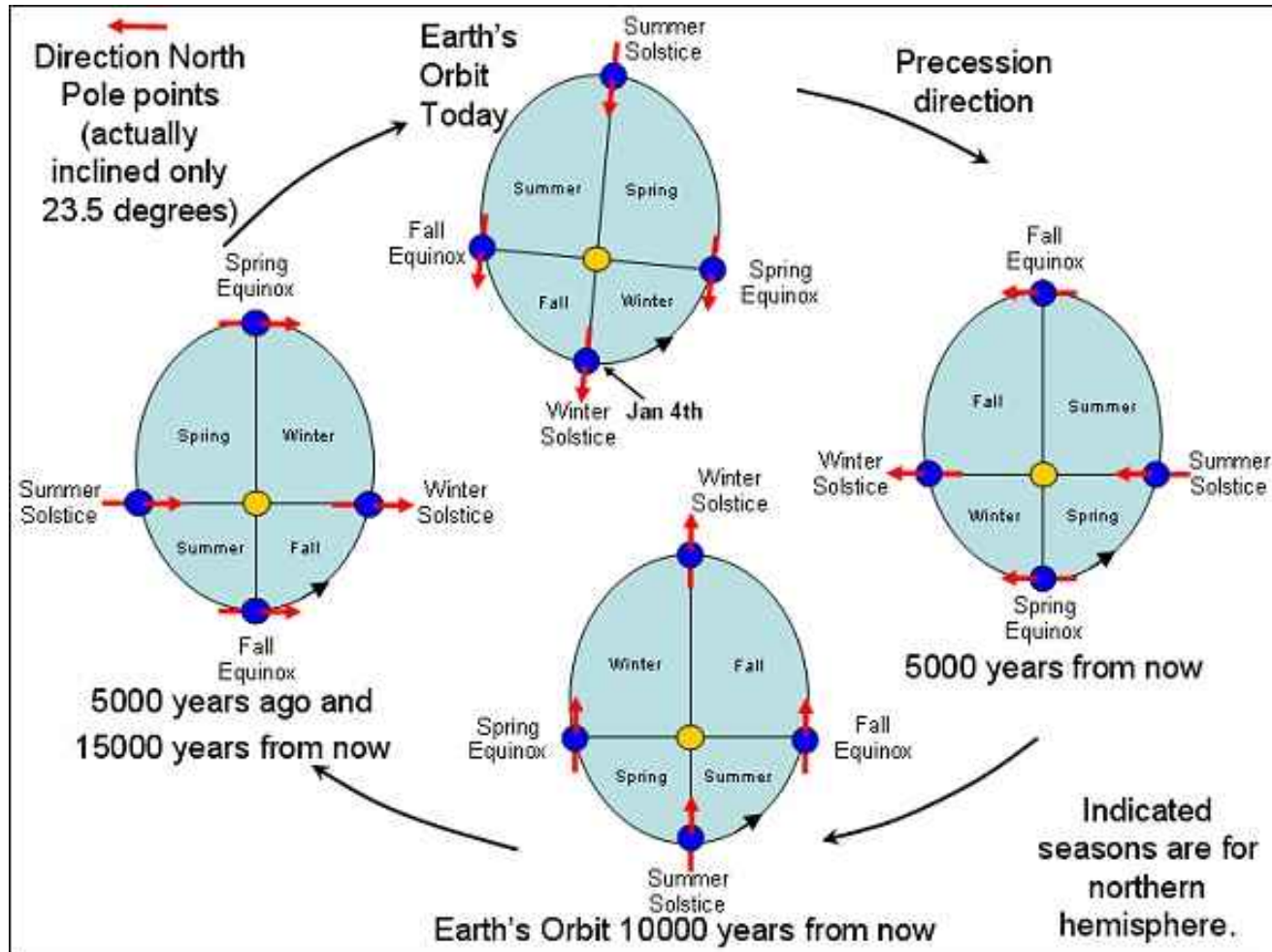
In addition, the angle between Earth's rotational axis and the normal to the plane of its orbit (**obliquity**) oscillates between 22.1 and 24.5 degrees on a 41,000-year cycle. It is currently 23.44 degrees and decreasing.

Presceção

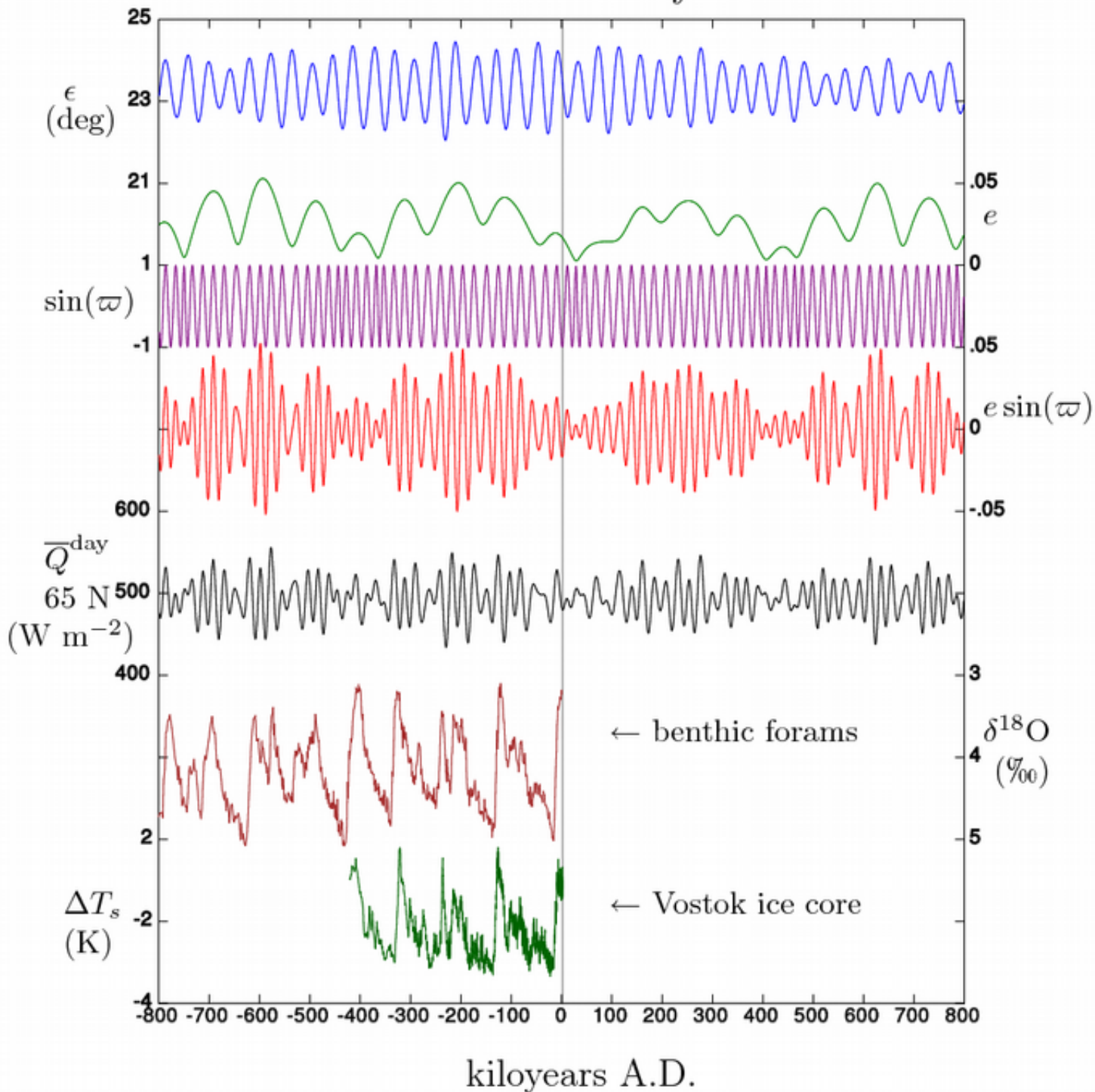


The Earth's **axis** completes one full cycle of **precession** approximately every 26,000 years. At the same time the **elliptical orbit rotates** more slowly. The combined effect of the two precessions leads to a 21,000-year period between the **astronomical seasons** and the orbit.

Presceção e as estações do ano



Milankovitch Cycles



Past and future Milankovitch cycles. **VSOP** allows prediction of past and future orbital parameters with great accuracy. ϵ is obliquity (axial tilt). e is eccentricity. ϖ is longitude of perihelion. $e \sin(\varpi)$ is the precession index, which together with obliquity, controls the seasonal cycle of insolation. $\overline{Q}^{\text{day}}_{65 \text{ N}}$ is the calculated daily-averaged insolation at the top of the atmosphere, on the day of the summer solstice at 65 N latitude. Benthic forams and Vostok ice core show two distinct proxies for past global sealevel and temperature, from ocean sediment and Antarctic ice respectively. Vertical gray line is current conditions, at 2 ky A.D.

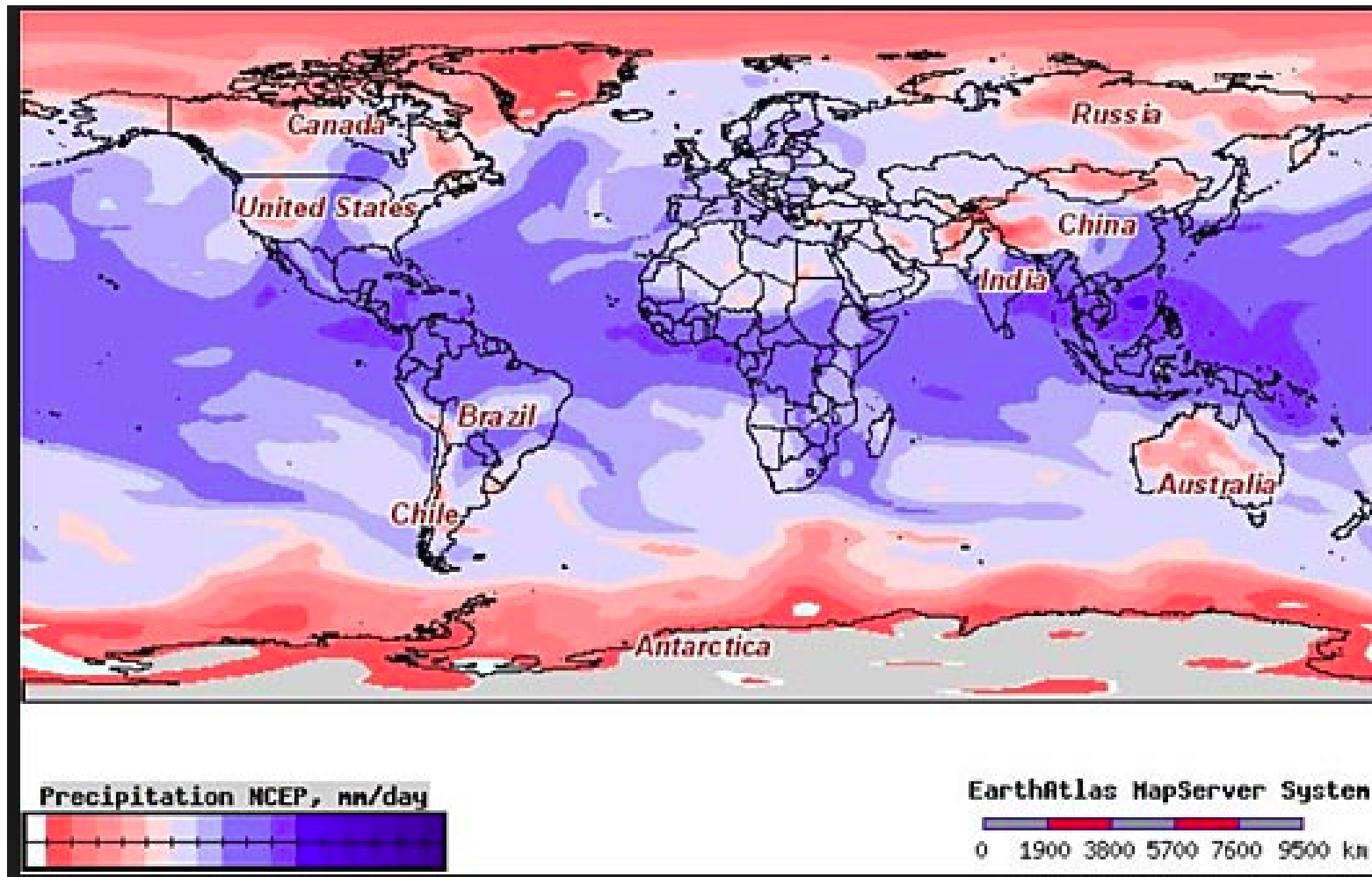
Variações aparentes por migração das Placas

Placas litosféricas movem-se a velocidades da ordem de centímetros por ano e podem atravessar zonas climáticas.

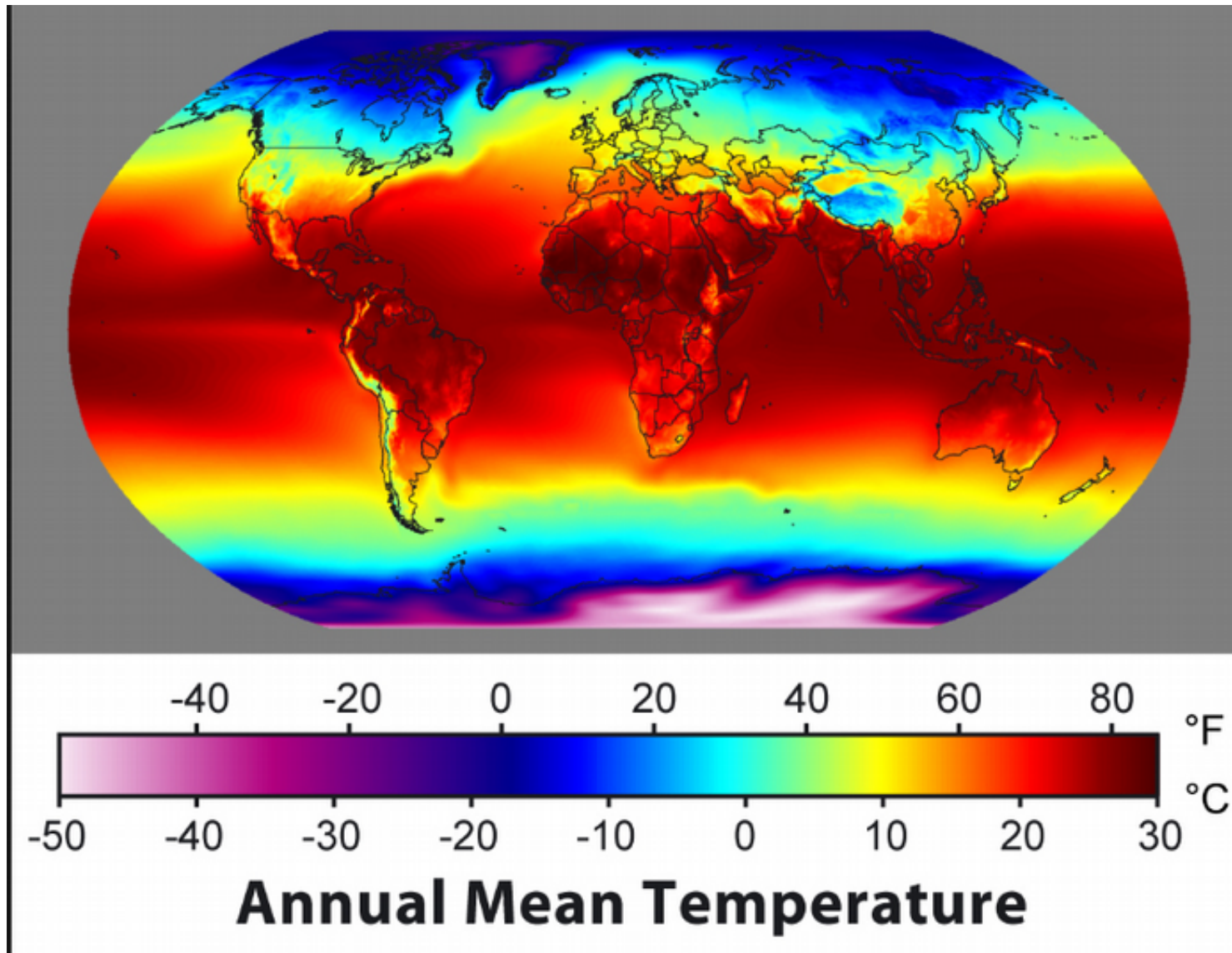
As mudanças climáticas aparentes no registro sedimentar são mais lentas e sem ciclicidade real.

O movimento de uma placa em direção a latitudes menores implica em aumento da precipitação e das temperaturas médias.

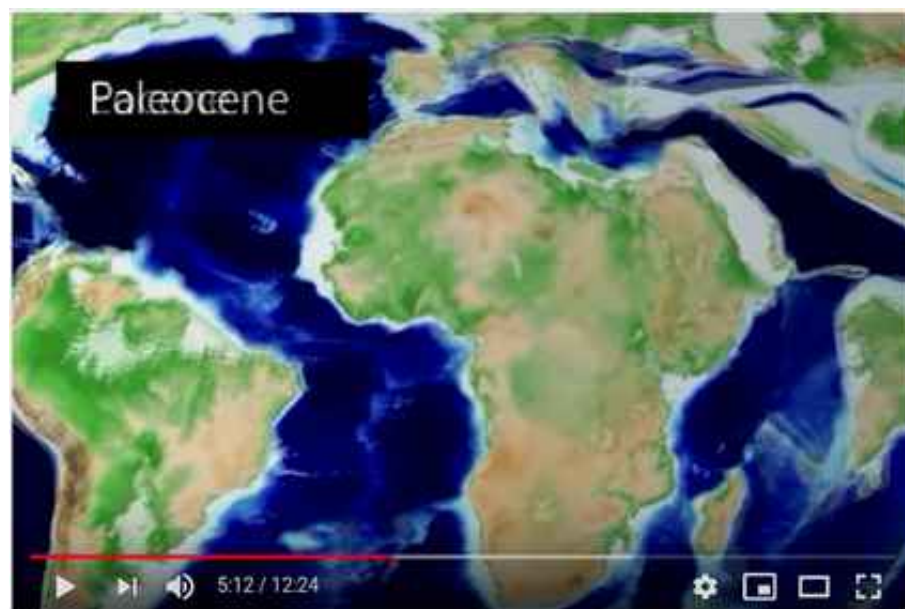
Distribuição da precipitação média anual



Distribuição da temperatura média anual



Paleogeografias regionais - continentalidade



Clima e tectônica – Alterações na produção sedimentar

Muitas equações empíricas foram propostas para o cálculo da produção sedimentar em uma bacia de drenagem.

Uma equação útil por considerar clima e declividade é a de Ludwig & Probst (1996):

$$SY = 0.02 * (R * S * VP)$$

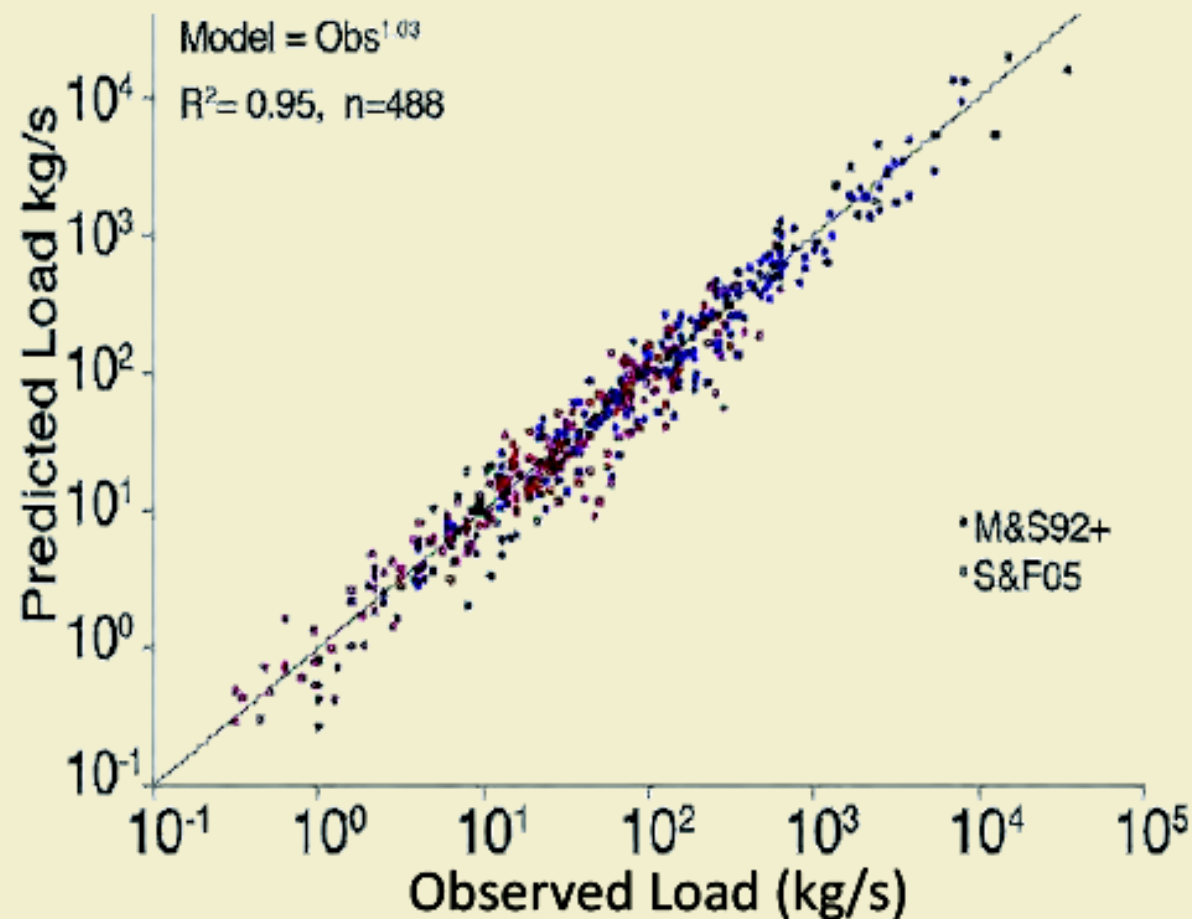
Onde SY= produção sedimentar (t/km²/ano)

R= runoff específico da bacia de drenagem (mm/ano) – vazão por unidade de área

S=declividade média da bacia de drenagem

VP=índice de variabilidade da precipitação =
 $P^2 \text{ meses} / P \text{ ano (mm/ano)}$

O modelo BQART



$$Q_s = w B \cdot Q^{0.31} A^{0.5} R \cdot T \text{ for } T \geq 2^\circ\text{C}$$
$$B = [1 + 0.09 A_g] L (1 - T_E) E_h$$

*Syvitski & Milliman, J
Geology, 2007,*

disentangled discharge
 Q from Area A with
 $A^{3/4} = 2.25 Q^{0.31} A^{1/2}$ and
added terms for:

L = lithology

A_g = glacier coverage

T_E = reservoir or
floodplain trapping
efficiency

E_h = human-influenced
erosion

BQART estimates are
on average within 38%
of the measured loads
on 488 global rivers.

$$Q_s = 0.0006 [1 + 0.09A_g] L Q^{0.31} A^{0.5} R T$$

Global range: $[1 - 10]$ $[0.5 - 2]$ $[0.5 - 15]$ $[10 - 2400]$ $[0.1 - 6.2]$ $[<2 - 30]$

$[O^7] =$ $[O^1]$ $[x4]$ $[O^1]$ $[O^2]$ $[O^2]$ $[O^1]$

River	Mt/y	% Ag	L	Q km ³ /y	A km ²	R km	T °C
Nile	364	0	1	110	2,026,000	3.8	25
Mekong	339	0	1	547	759,000	5.5	16

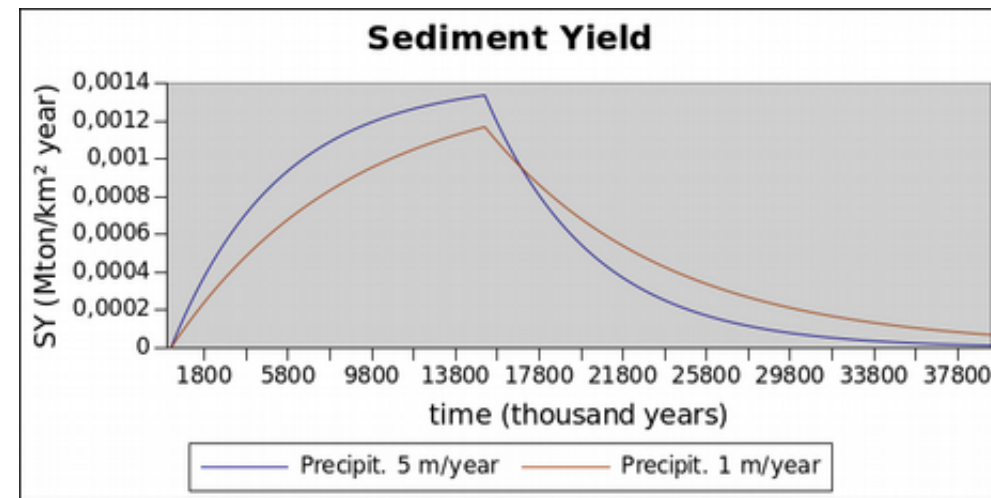
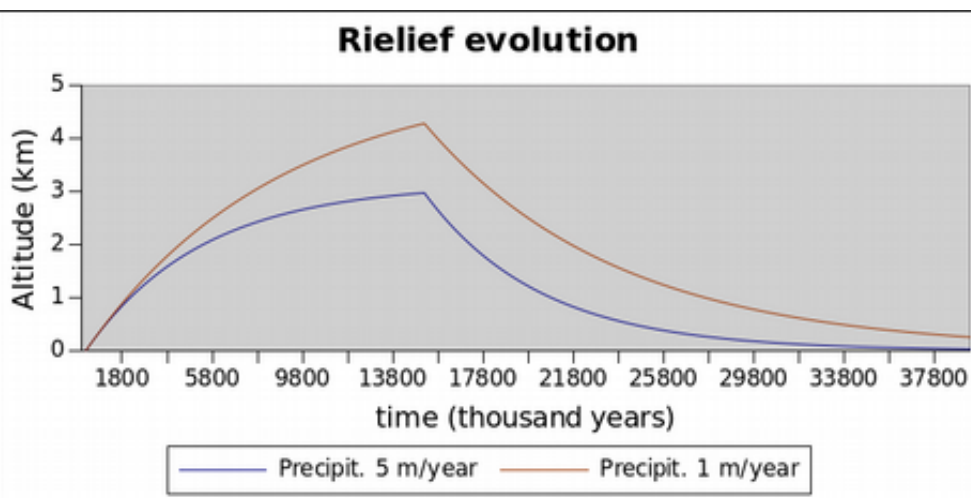
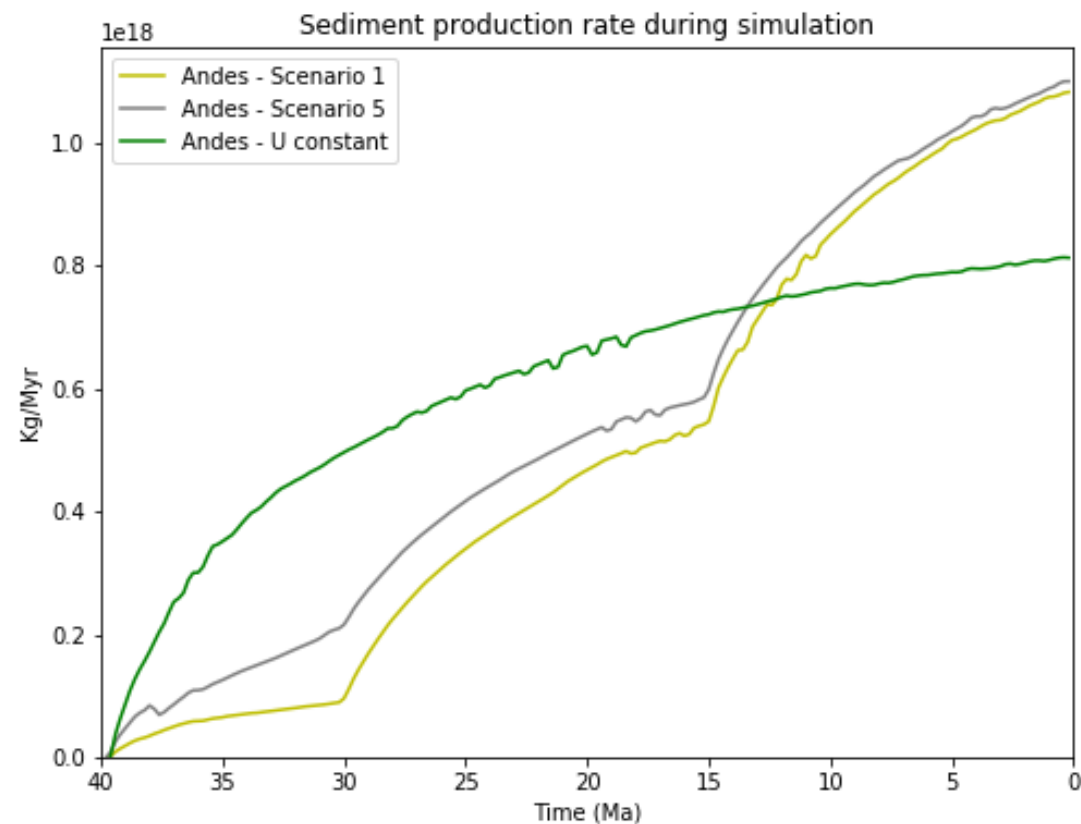
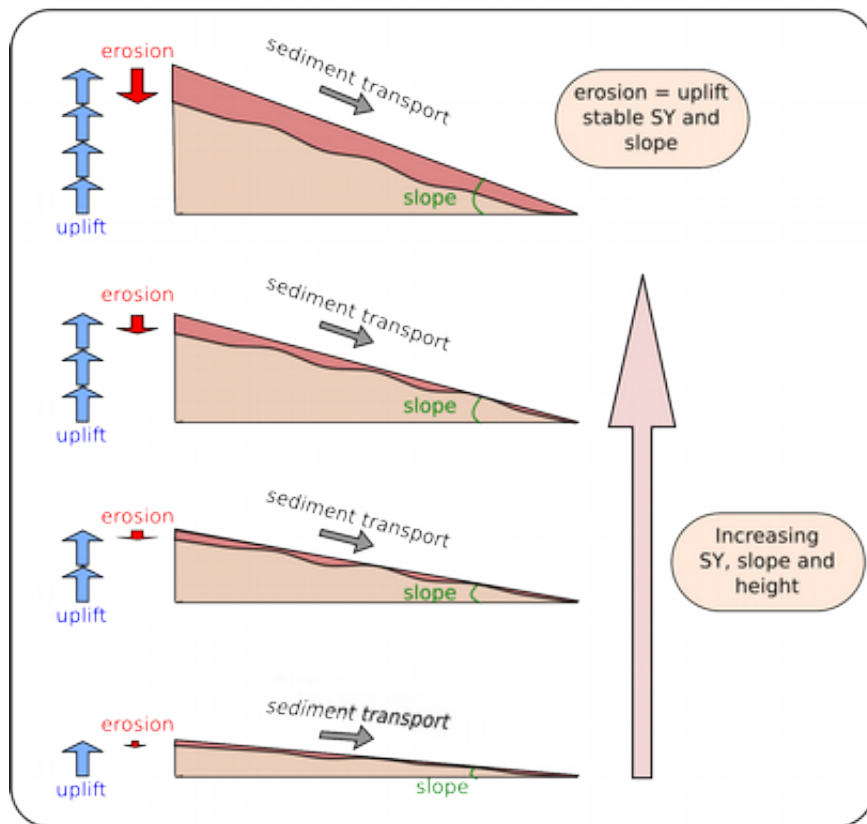
River	Mt/y	% Ag	L	Q km ³ /y	A km ²	R km	T °C
Colorado	116	0	1	22	638,000	3.7	8.0
Fly	119	0	1	179	64,000	4.0	12.0

River	Mt/y	% Ag	L	Q km ³ /y	A km ²	R km	T °C
Ebro	51	0	1	45	85,000	3.3	12.8
Amur	52	0	1	348	1,755,000	2.5	-7.0
Limpopo	52	0	1	26	380,000	2.3	21.0

Como os ciclos de milankovich são de alta frequência, e as reações de intemperismos lentas, a alteração intempérica é a média reslutante.

Ciclos de Milankovich modificam R e VP, mas a resposta do clima local a variações na energia solar global não são homogêneas. Respostas contrárias podem ocorrer em diferentes regiões.

Soerguimento e erosão



Tectonic environments and sediment yield

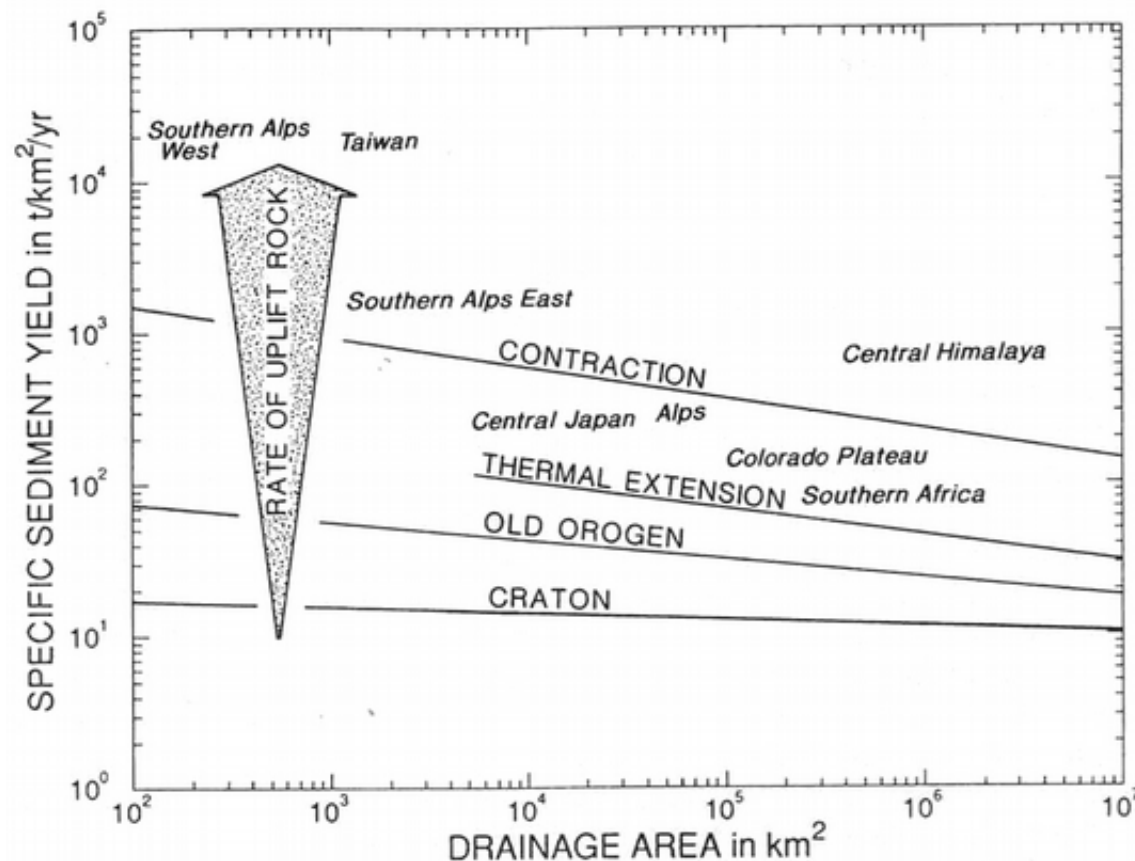
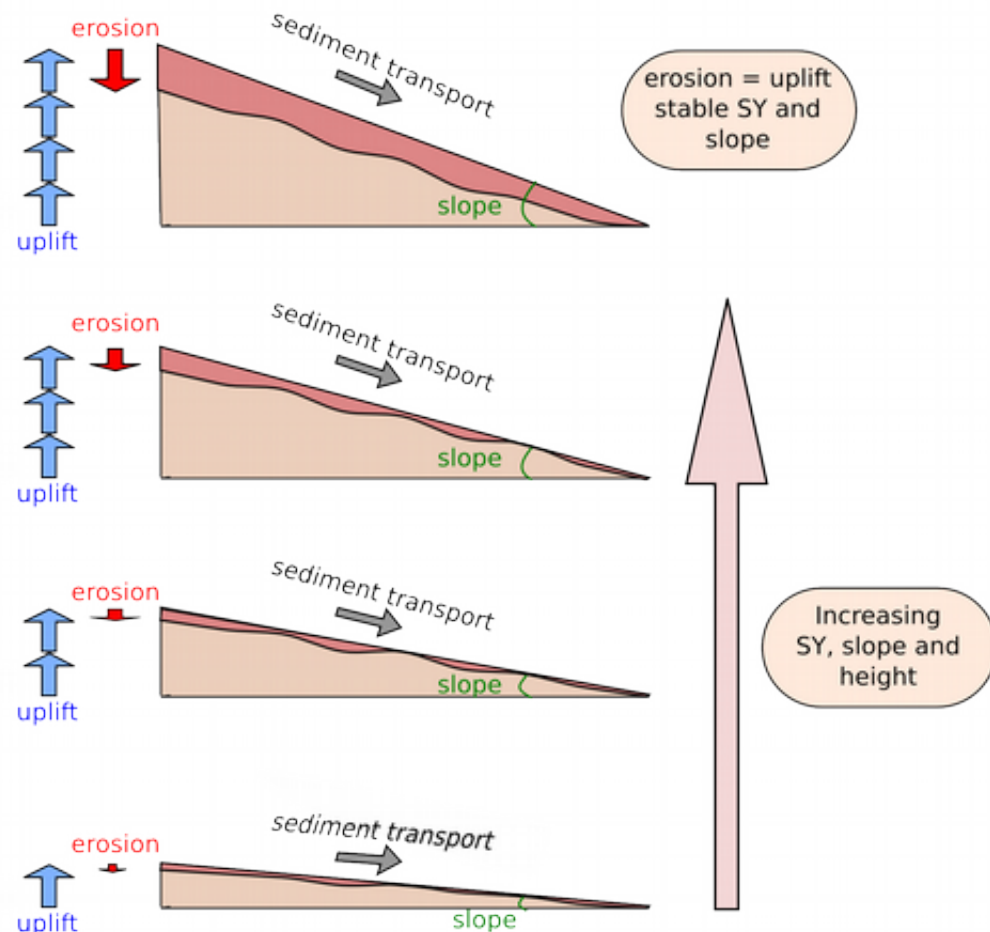
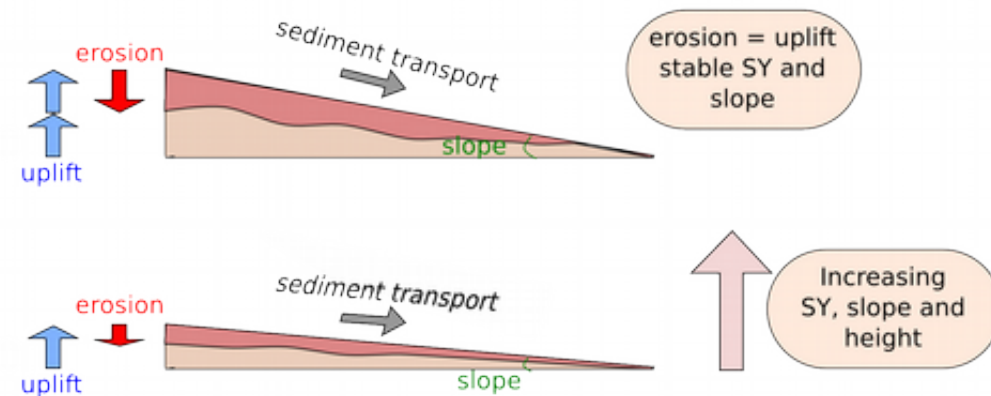


FIG. 4.—Least squares regression lines for four of the five subsets of drainage basins depicted in Figure 3. The regression line for catchments in a setting of thermal extension is tentative. The direction of increasing rate of vertical strain is indicated. Regions with relatively high rates of uplift of rock plot high with respect to the appropriate regression line, while regions with relatively lower rates of uplift of rock plot closer to, or below the regression line. Equations for the regression lines:

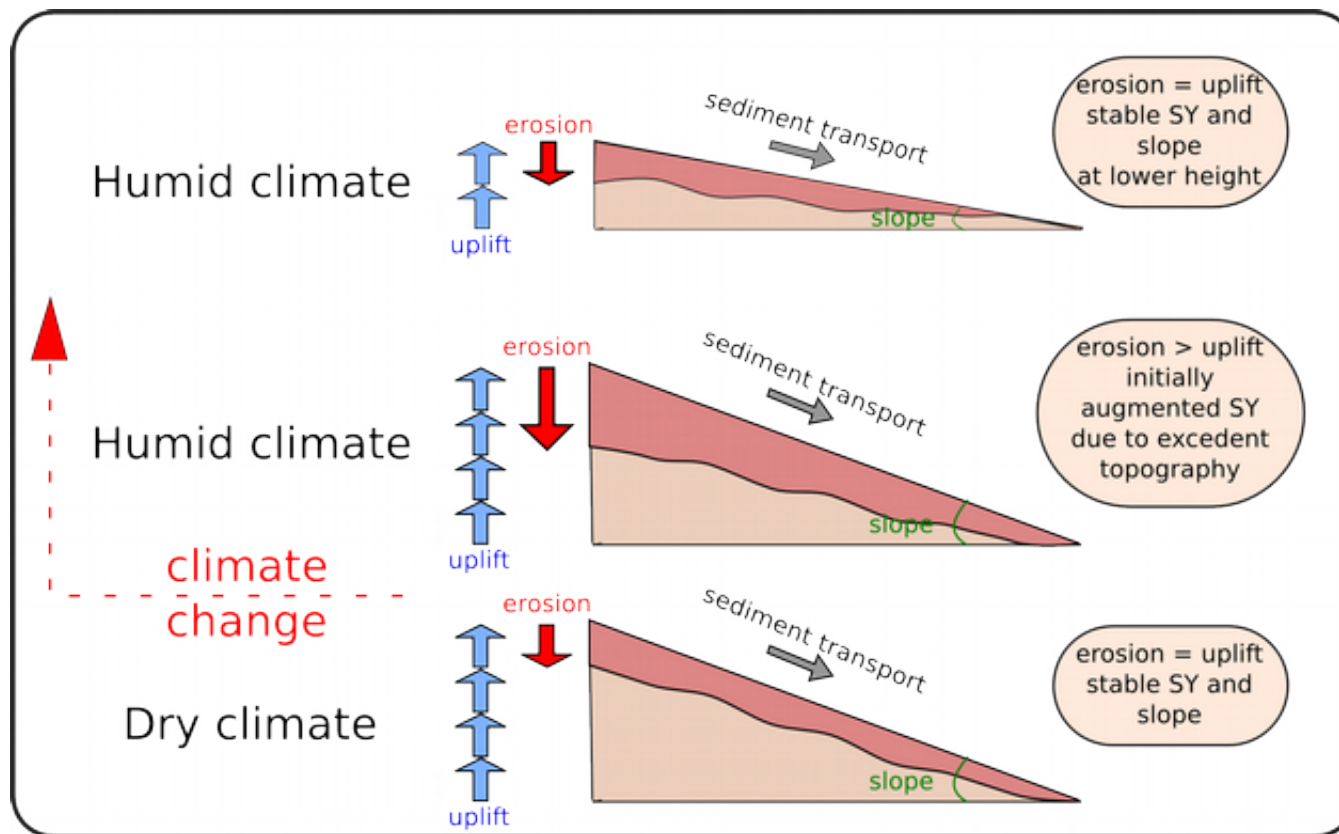
Dry climate or low erodibility



Humid climate or high erodibility

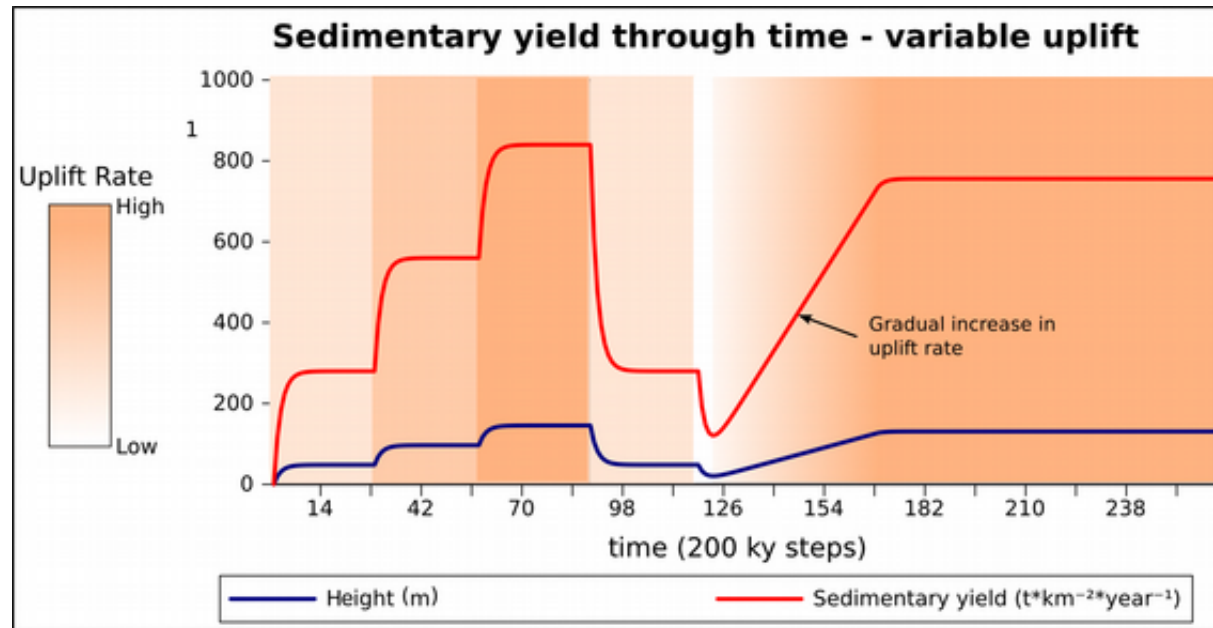


Effect of climate change on SY



Long-lasting changes in precipitation cause initial spike of SY and subsequent stabilization at the former level (with different height and slope)

Variable uplift and sediment yield



Changes in uplift rates cause durable change in SY – for each uplift rates there is one fixed SY (if all other variables are kept constant)

Fig. 11. Synthesis diagram showing the erosional and depositional patterns characterising the transient response of footwall catchments and hanging-wall basins to an increase in fault uplift rate as evidenced from the Central Apennines of Italy.

Effect of tectonic pulses

Retarded clastic advance

Q. Clevis et al. / Sedimentary Geology 163 (2003) 85–110

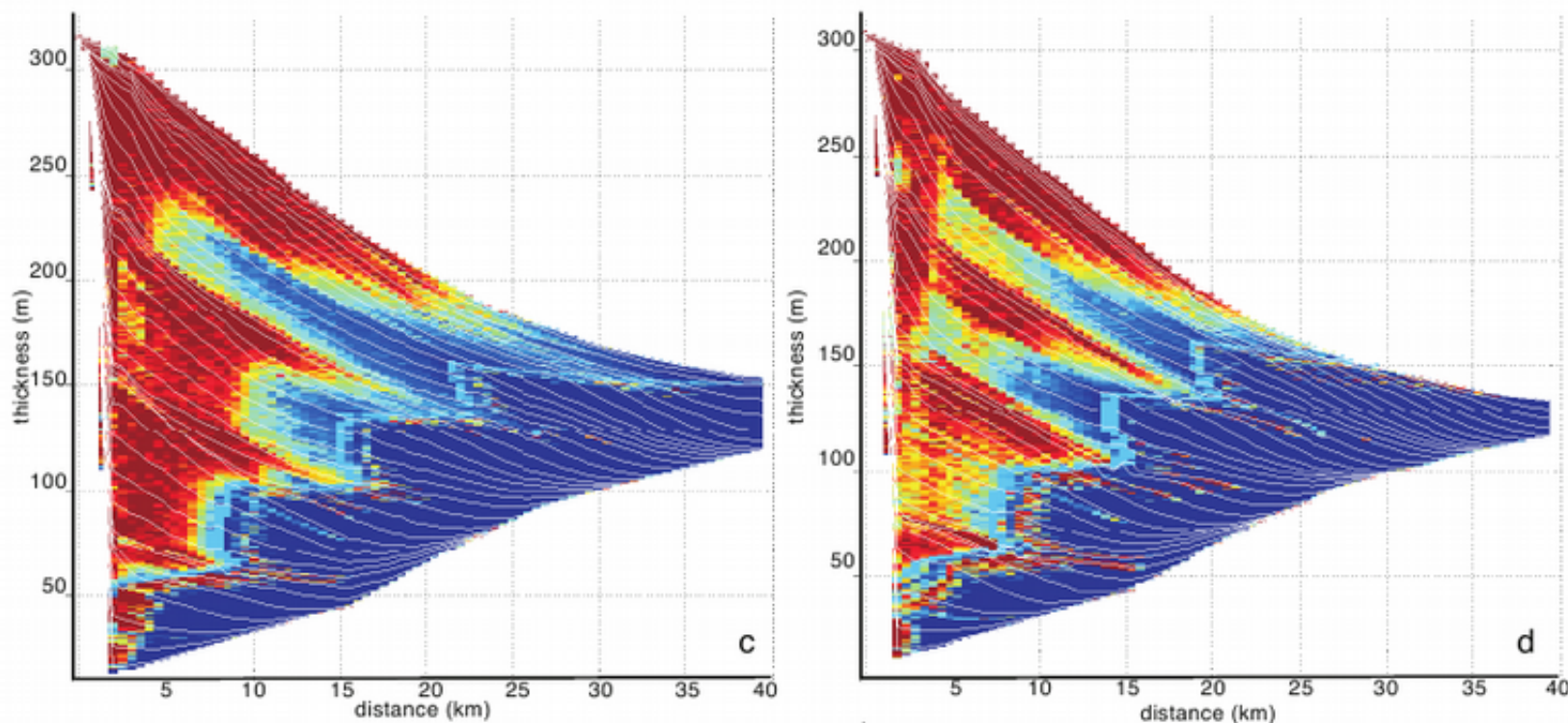


FIG. 63 (continued).—C) 3-D compressional-basin model with surface processes and grain-size sorting (Clevis et al., 2003). Cross sections (c, d) showing distribution of gravel during tectonic pulsation (200,000 yr period). Gravel progrades during tectonic quiescence. Sinusoidal sea-level fluctuation (period 100,000 years, amplitude 20 m) superimposed on tectonic pulsation shown in Part E.