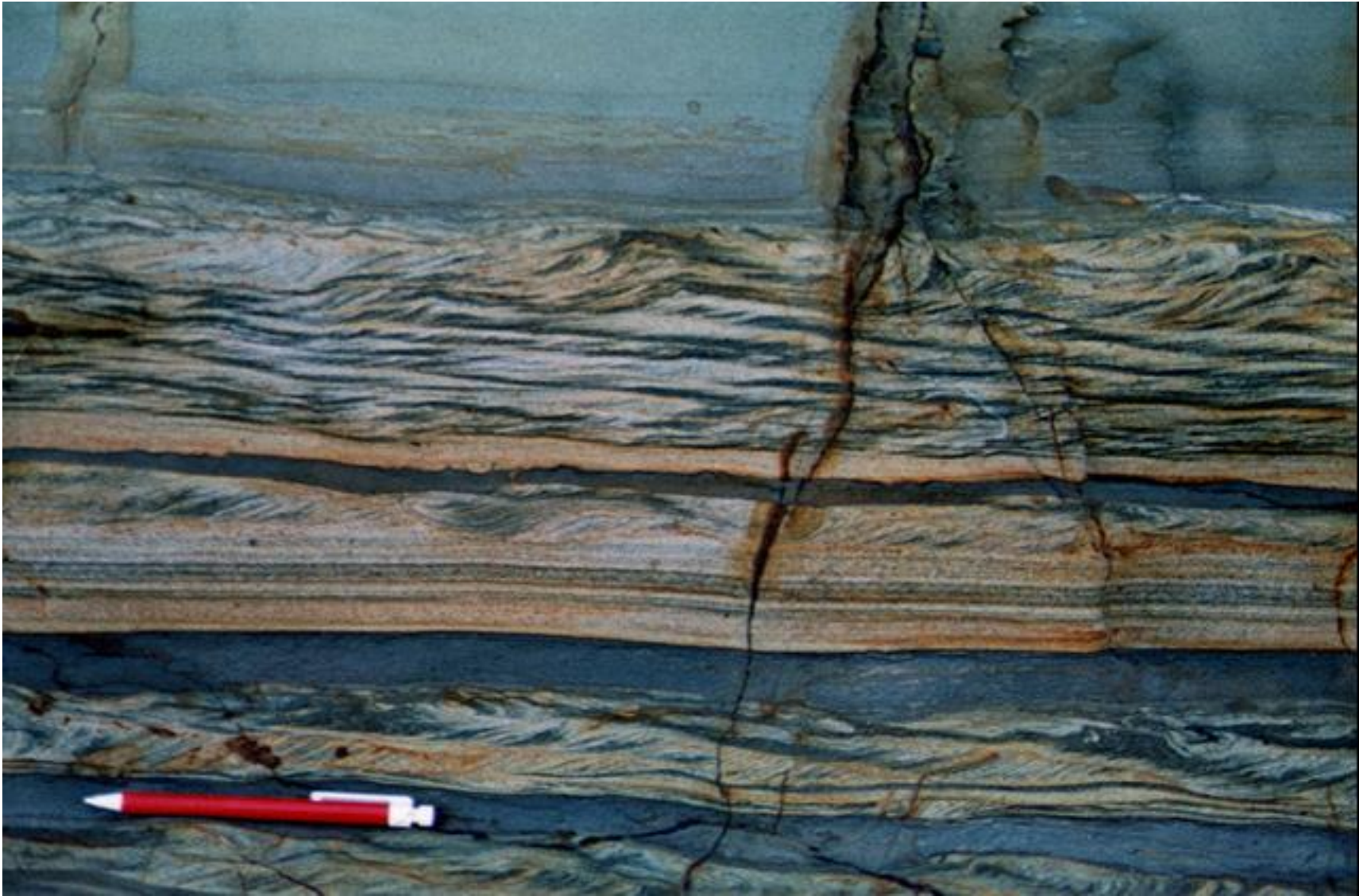


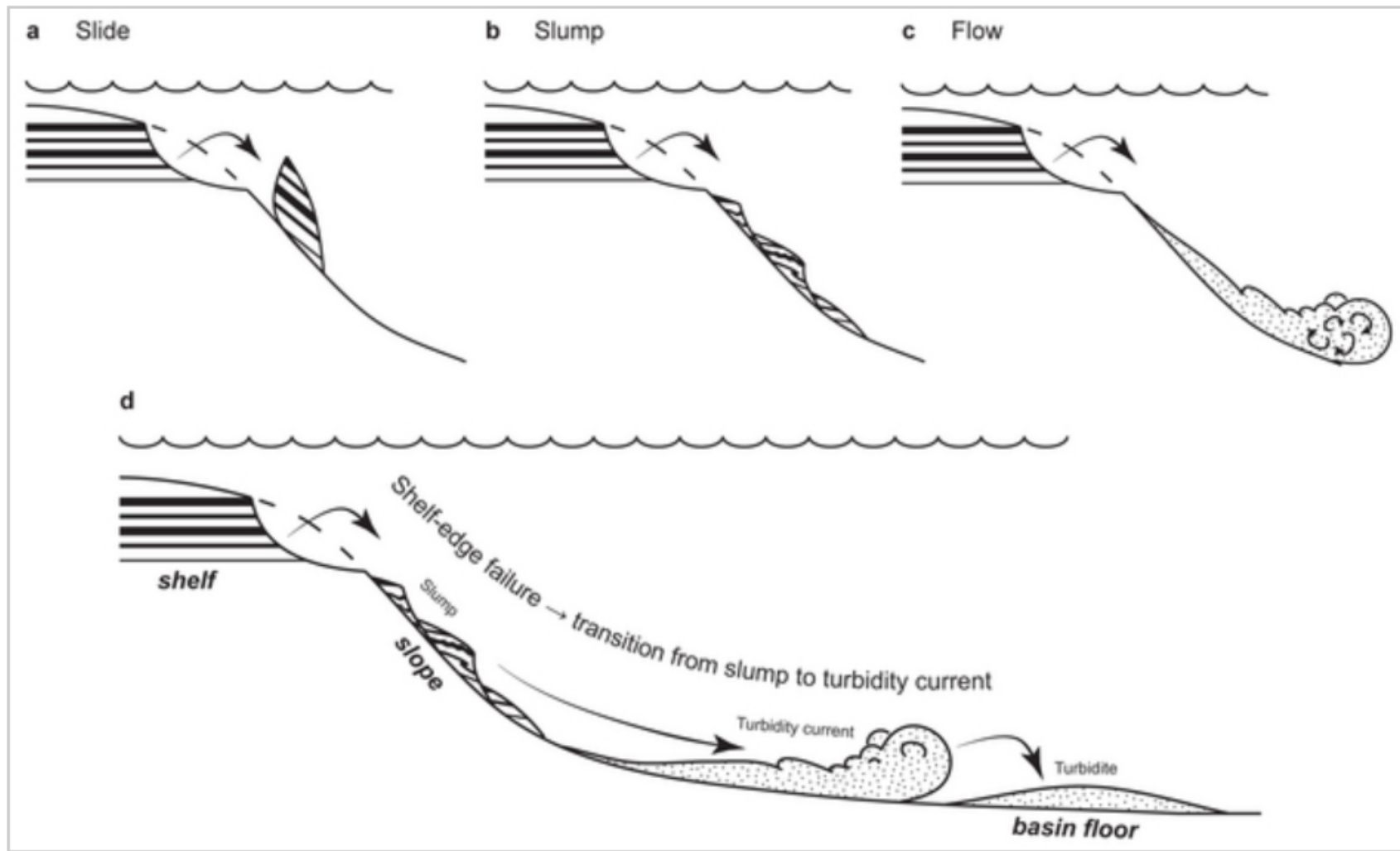
Correntes de turbidez & Leques submarinos

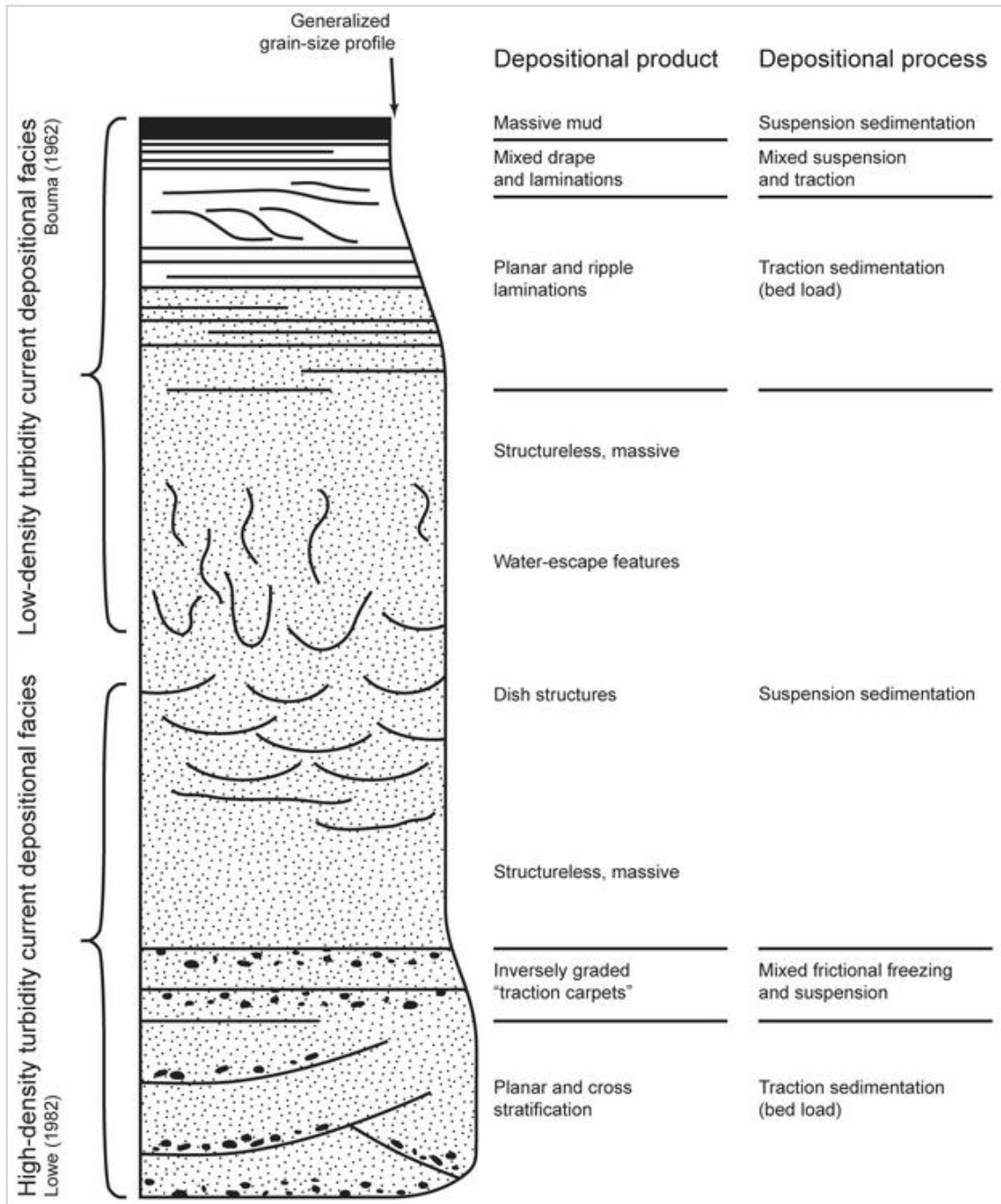
“Turbidito”

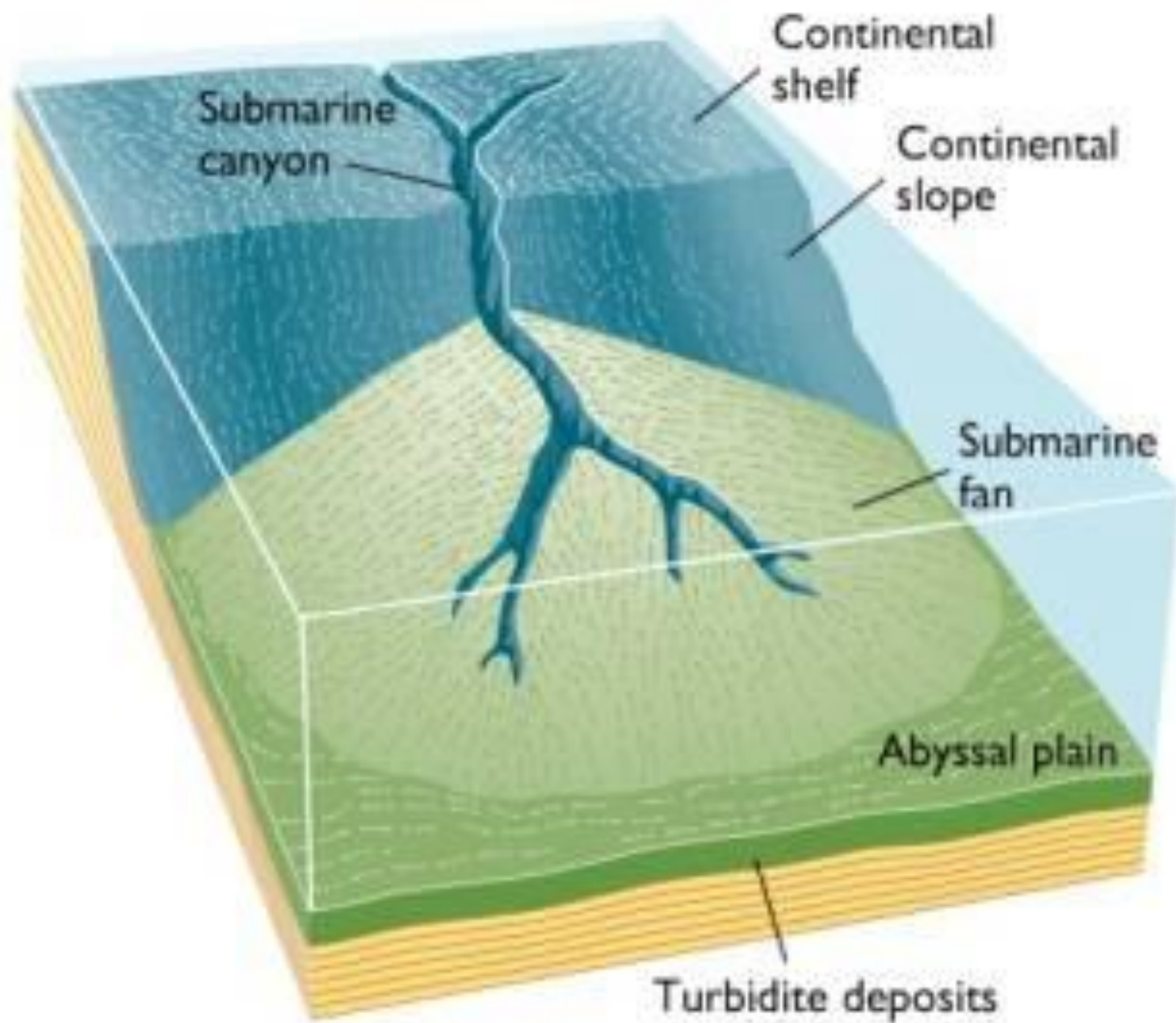


Corrente de turbidez

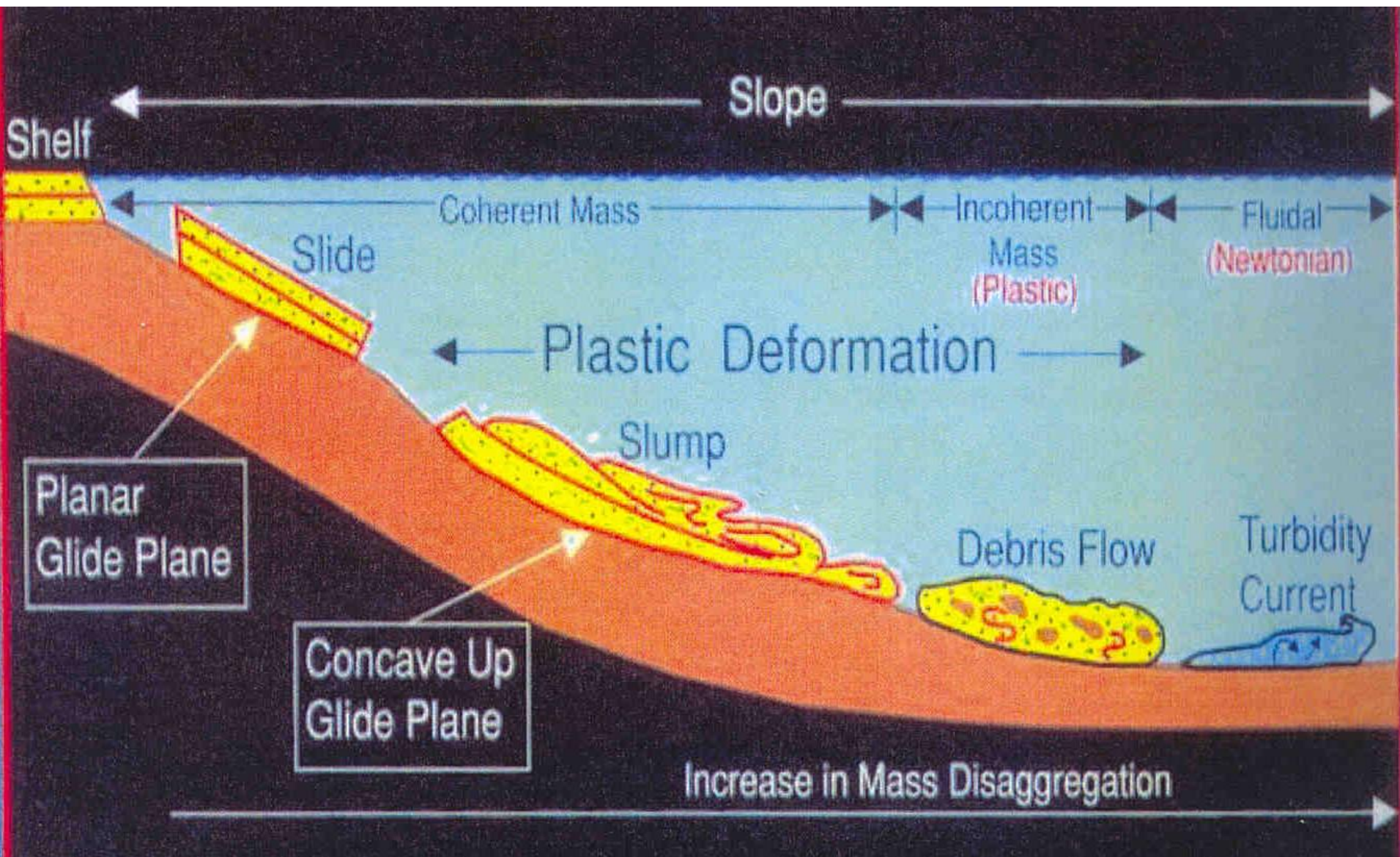
<https://youtu.be/8gYJJjxY8g0>





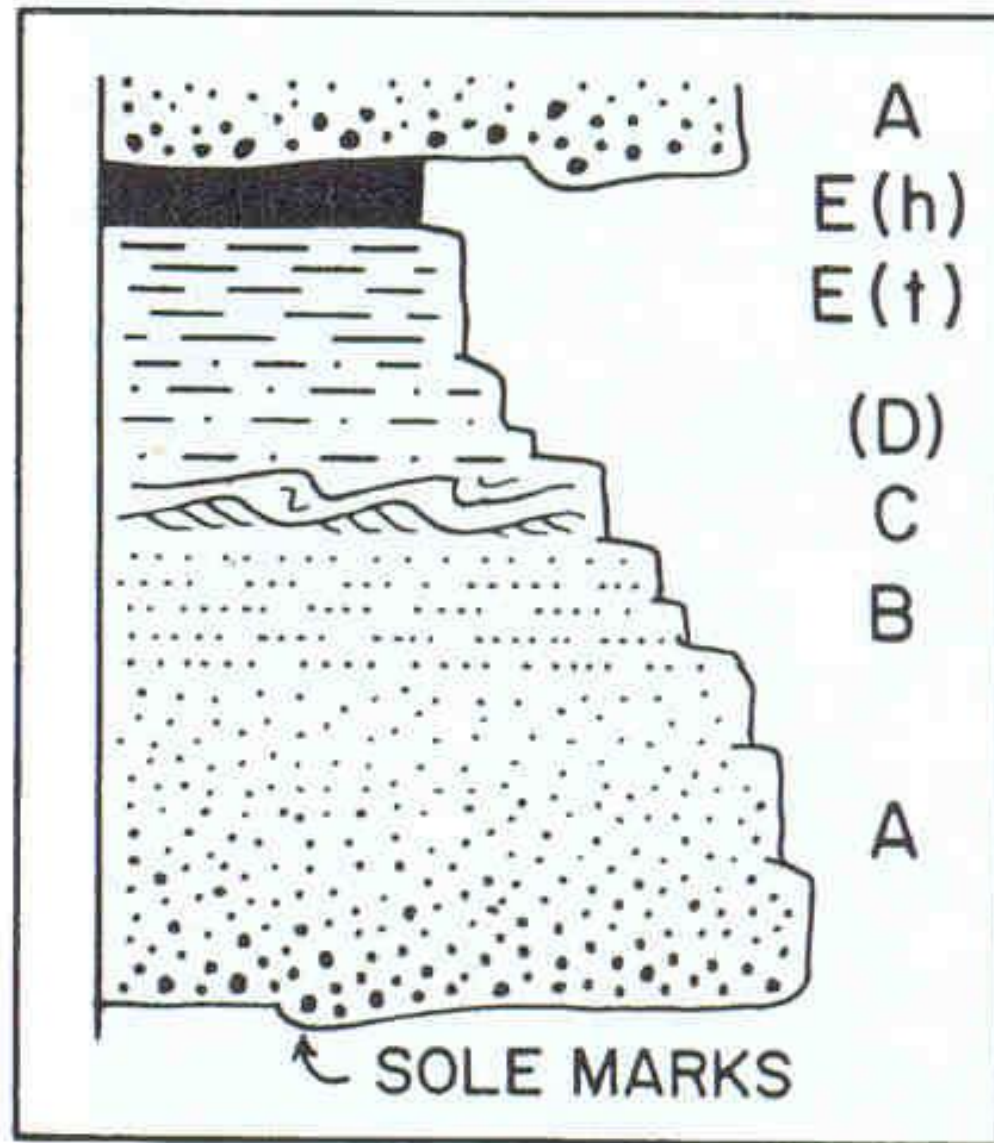


(a)

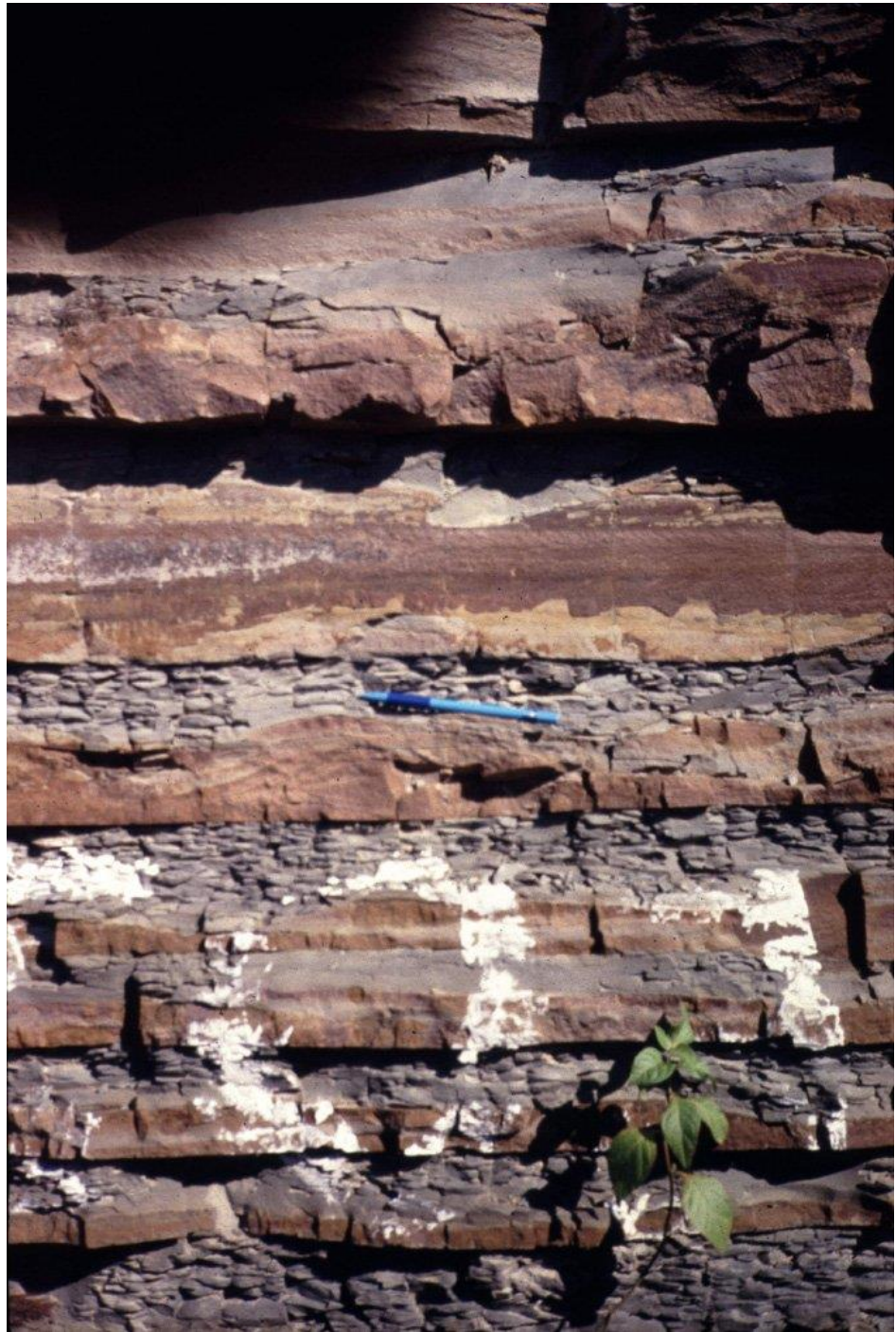




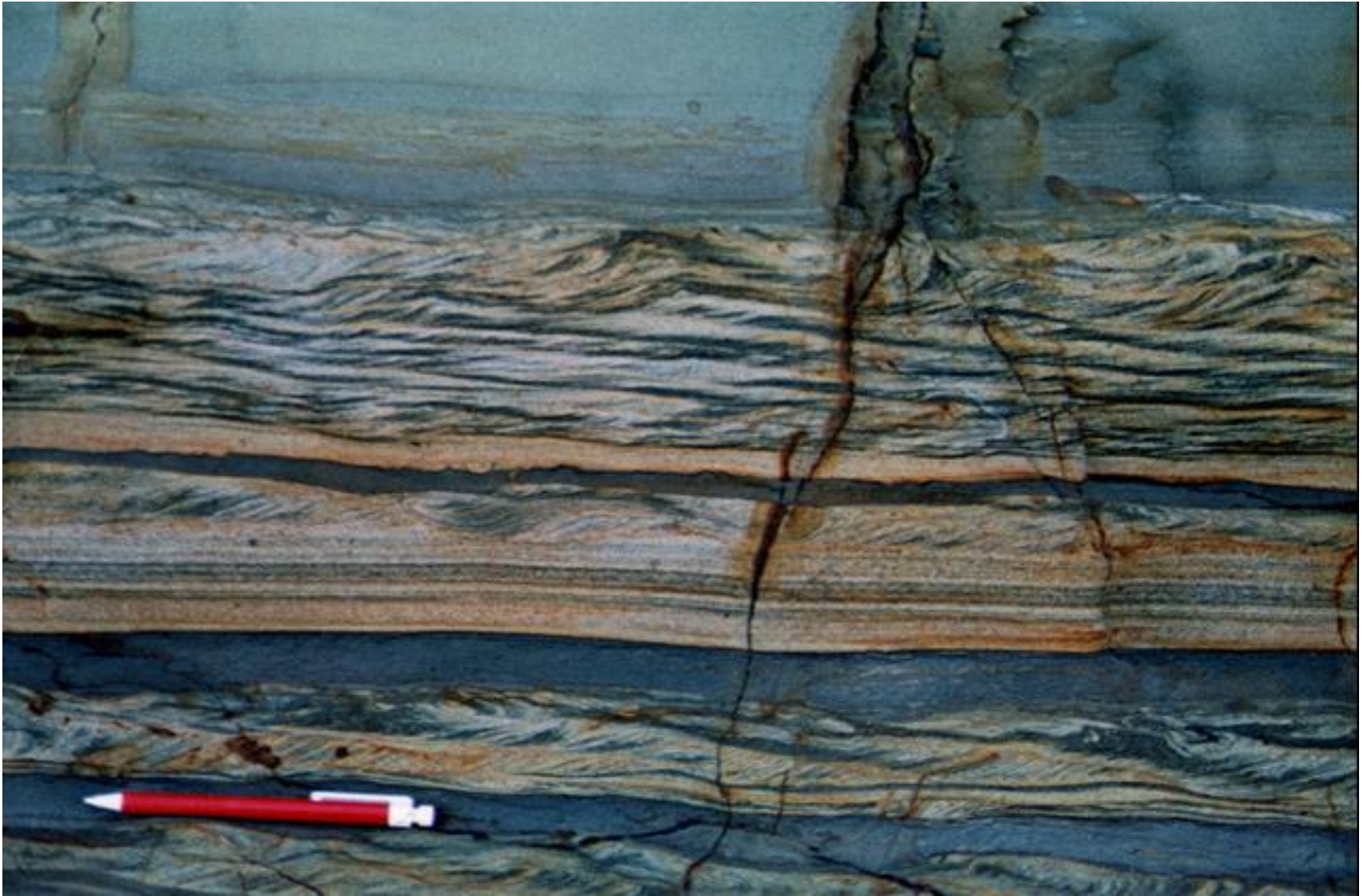
Sequência de Bouma



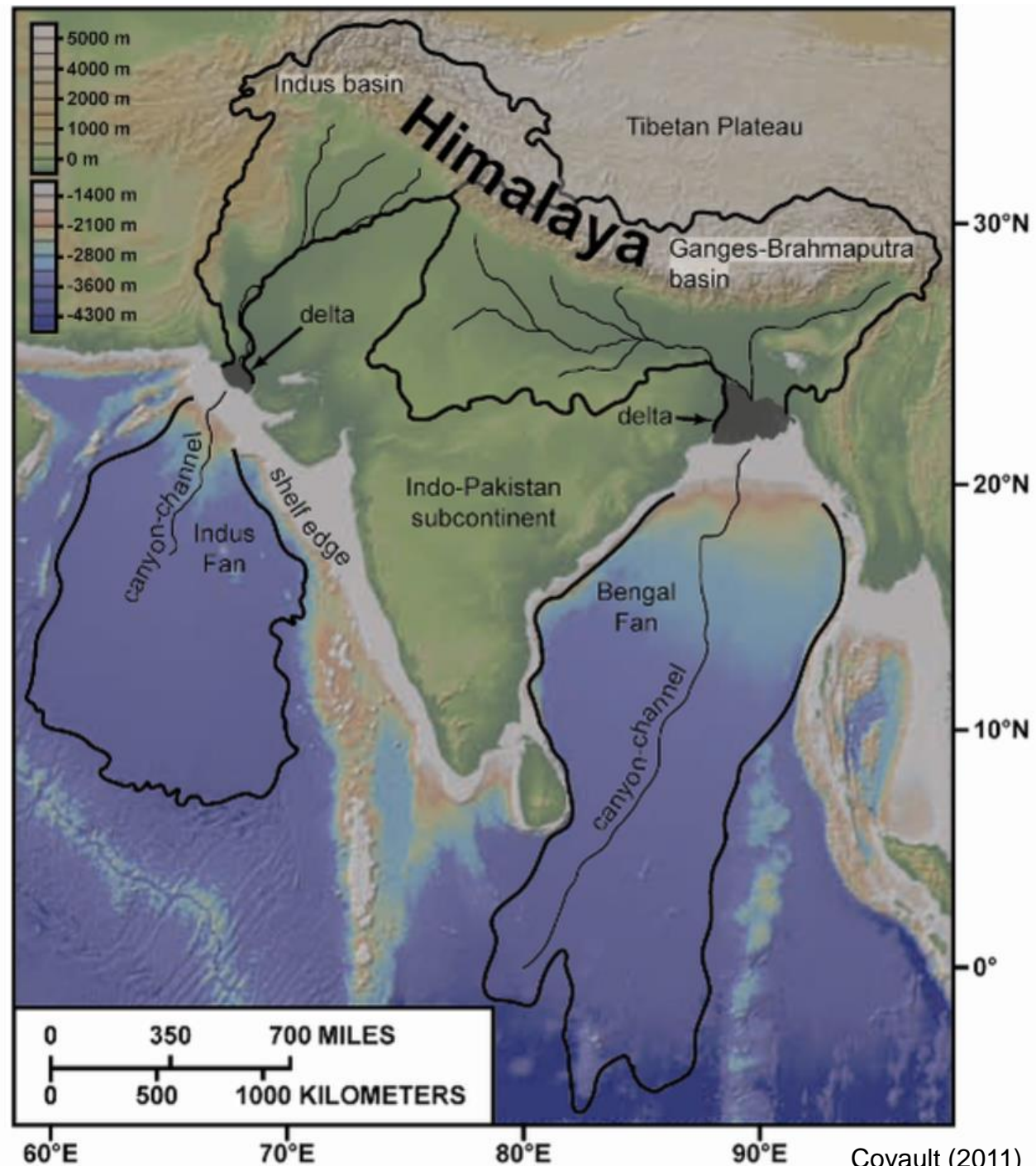


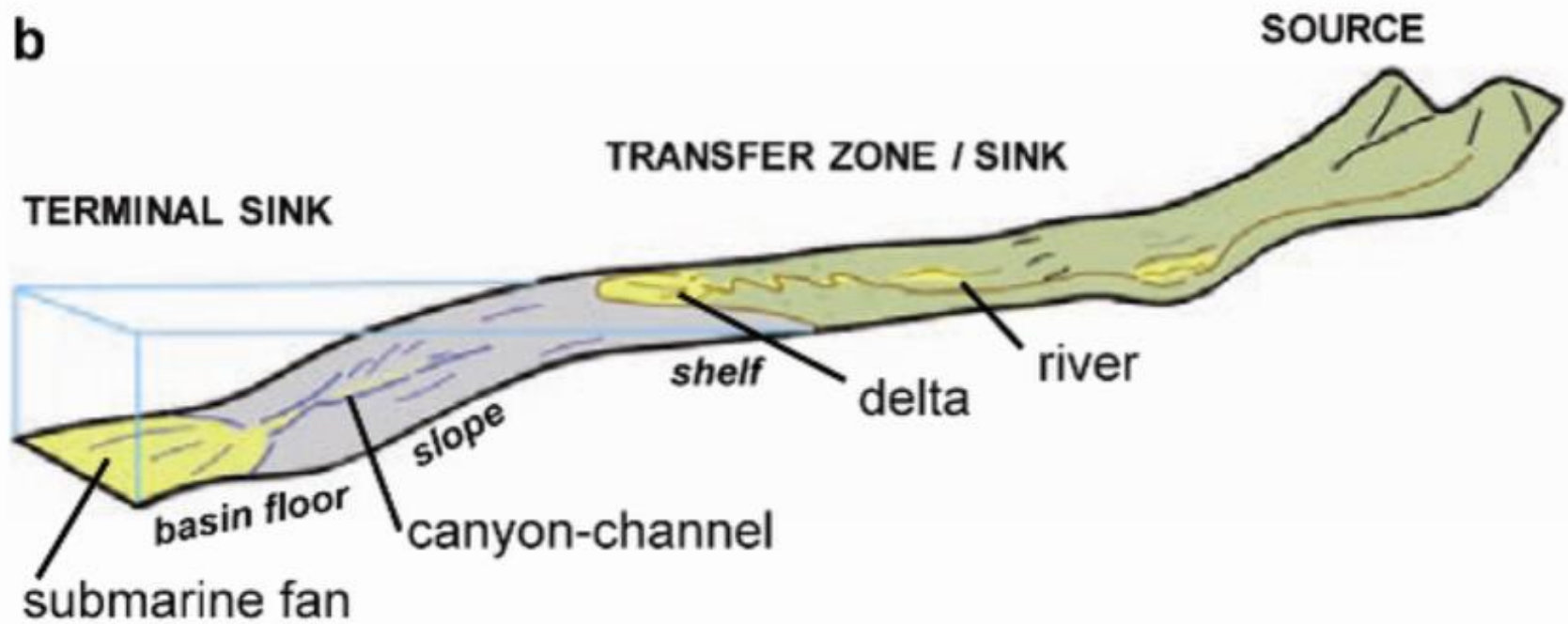


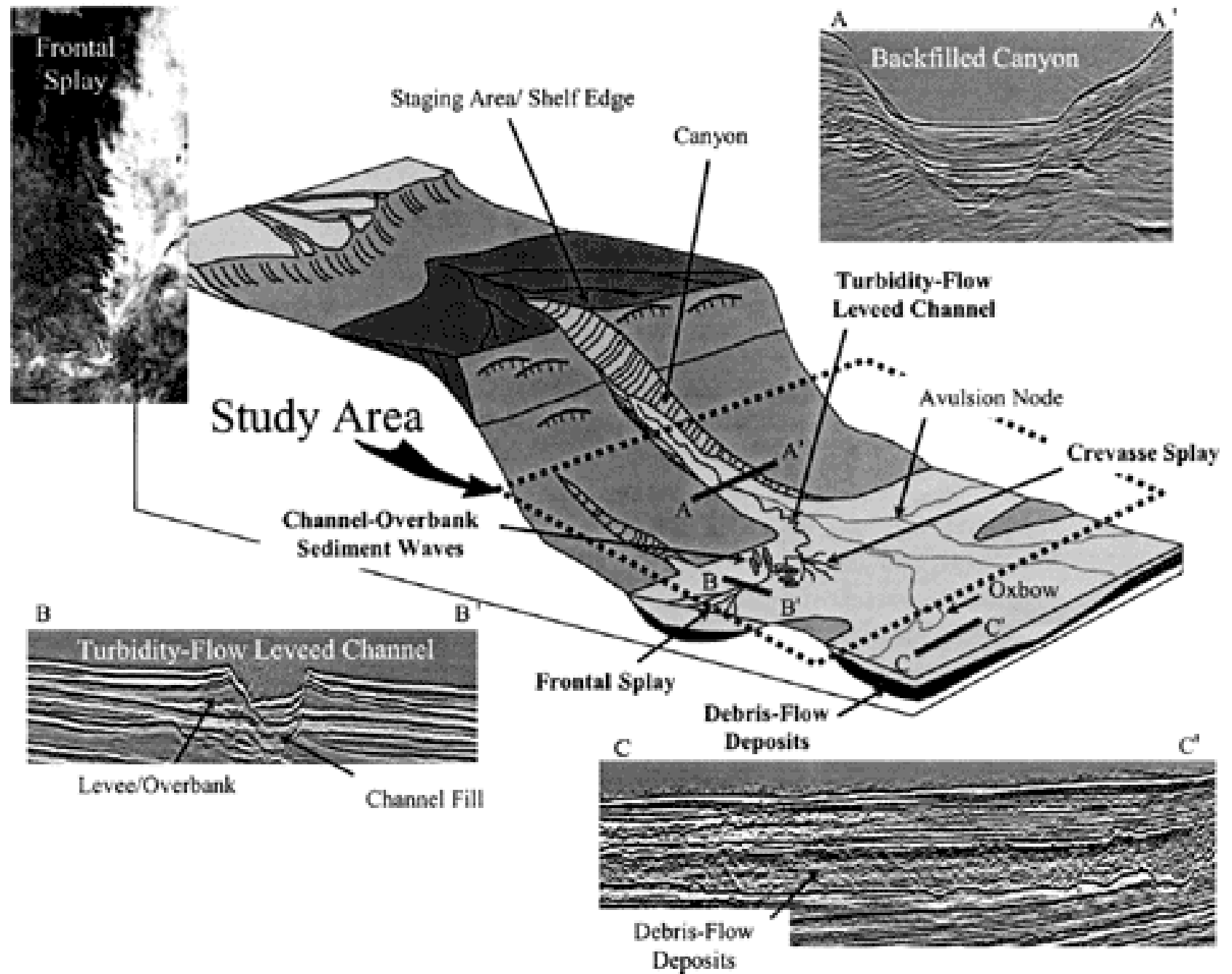
Quantas correntes de turbidez estão registradas neste depósito?



Leques submarinos

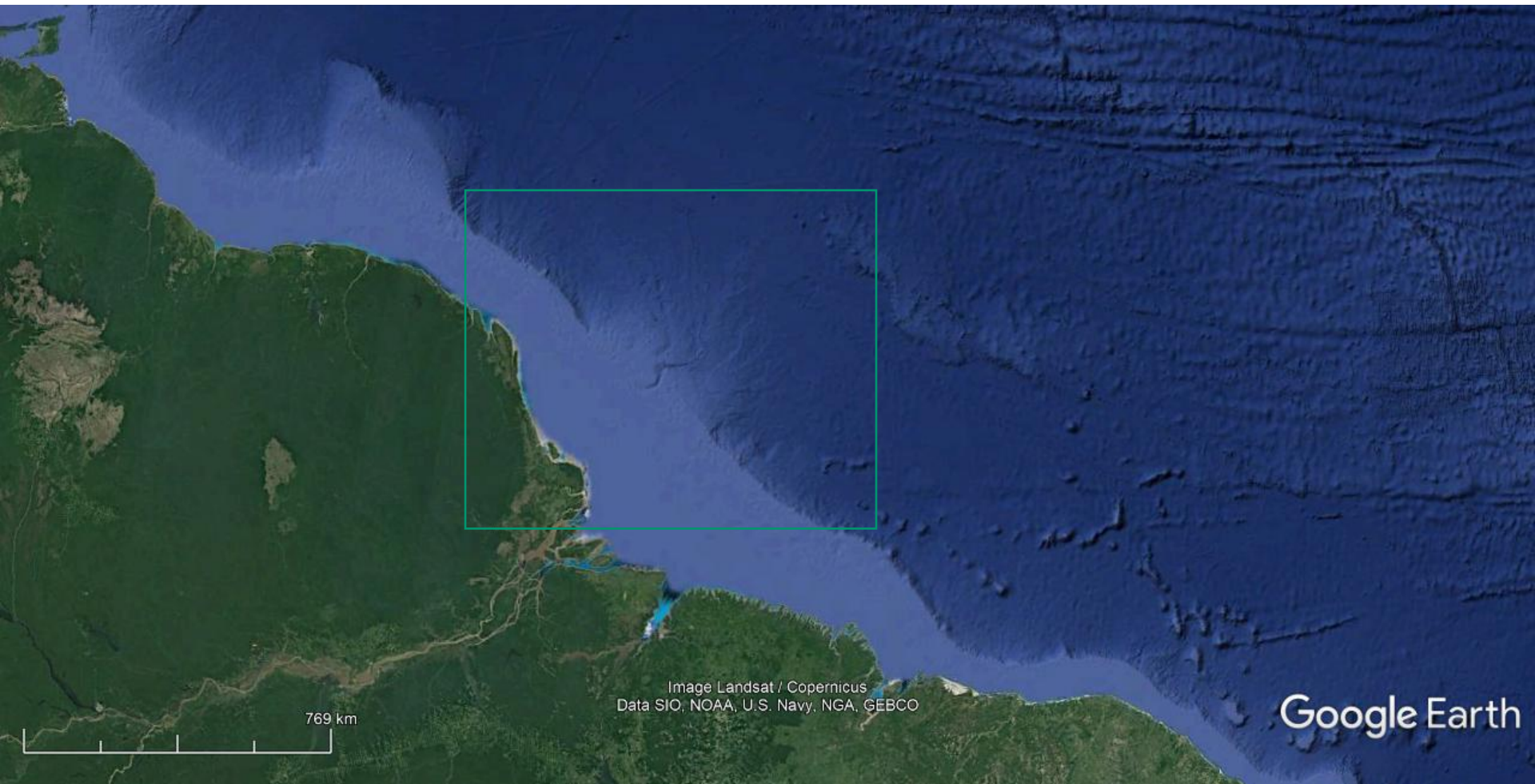




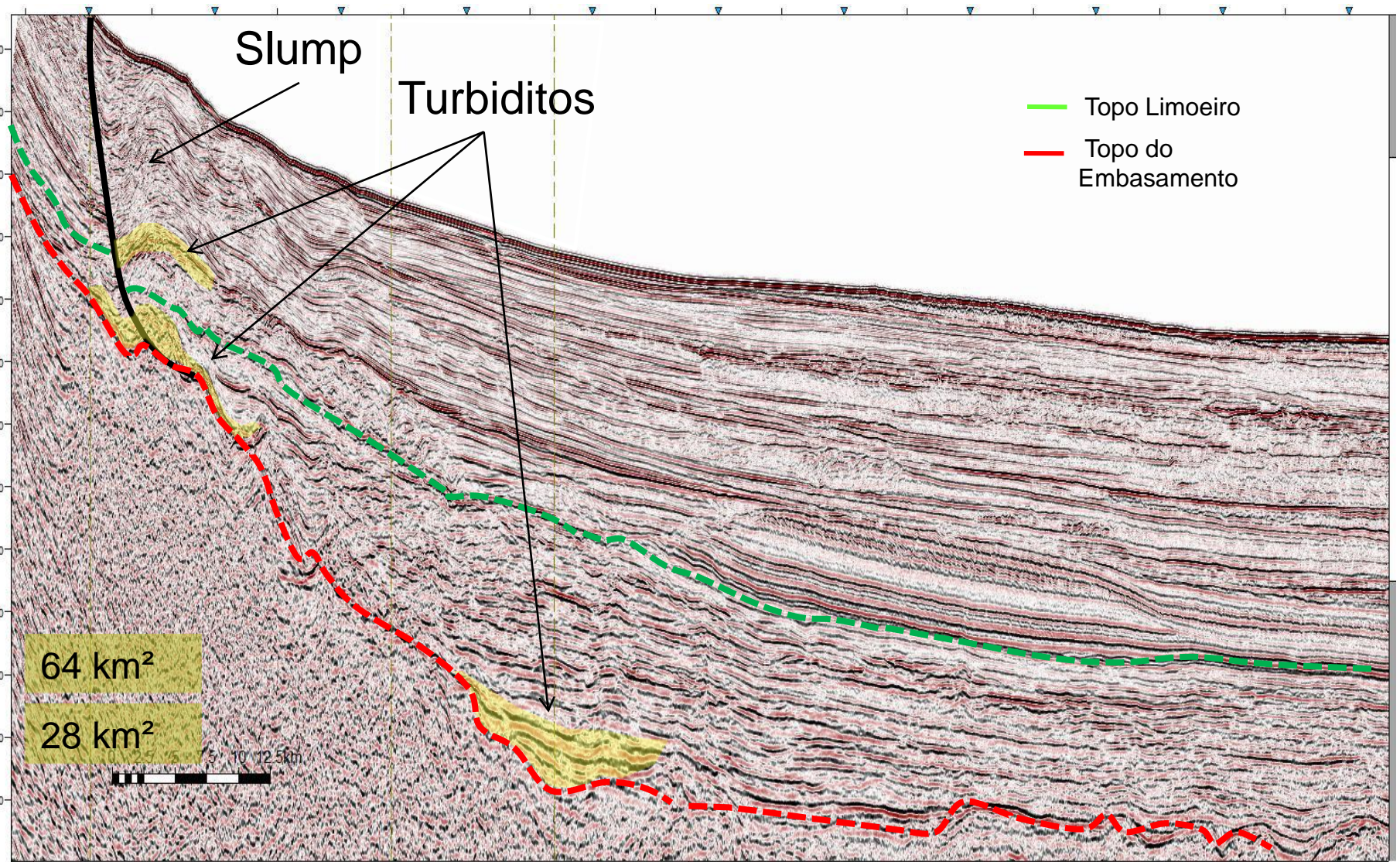


Schematic depiction of principle depositional elements in deep-water settings (After Posementier & Kolla, 2003).

Leque submarino



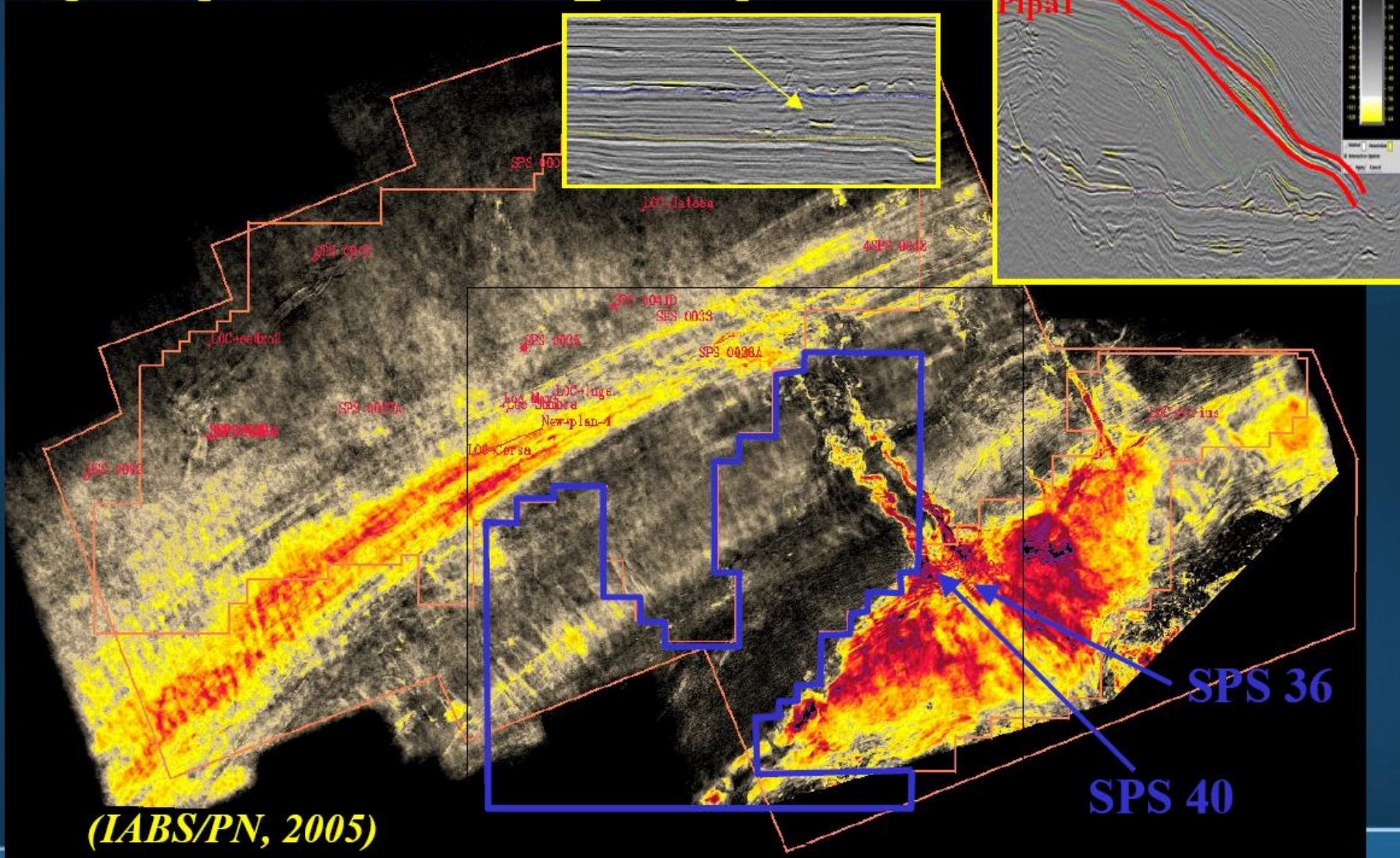
Foz do Amazonas





Seção campaniana da Bacia de Santos

Mapa Amplitude RMS K100_BasePipa





Submarine Fans and Canyon-Channel Systems: A Review of Processes, Products, and Models

By: Jacob A. Covault (*U. S. Geological Survey Eastern Energy Resources Science Center, Reston, USA*) © 2011 Nature Education 

Citation: Covault, J. A. (2011) Submarine Fans and Canyon-Channel Systems: A Review of Processes, Products, and Models. *Nature Education Knowledge* 3(10):4



Submarine fans receive sediment through canyon-channel systems and are the largest detrital accumulations on Earth. Their general characteristics and developmental models are reviewed.

Aa Aa Aa

<https://www.nature.com/scitable/knowledge/library/submarine-fans-and-canyon-channel-systems-a-24178428/>