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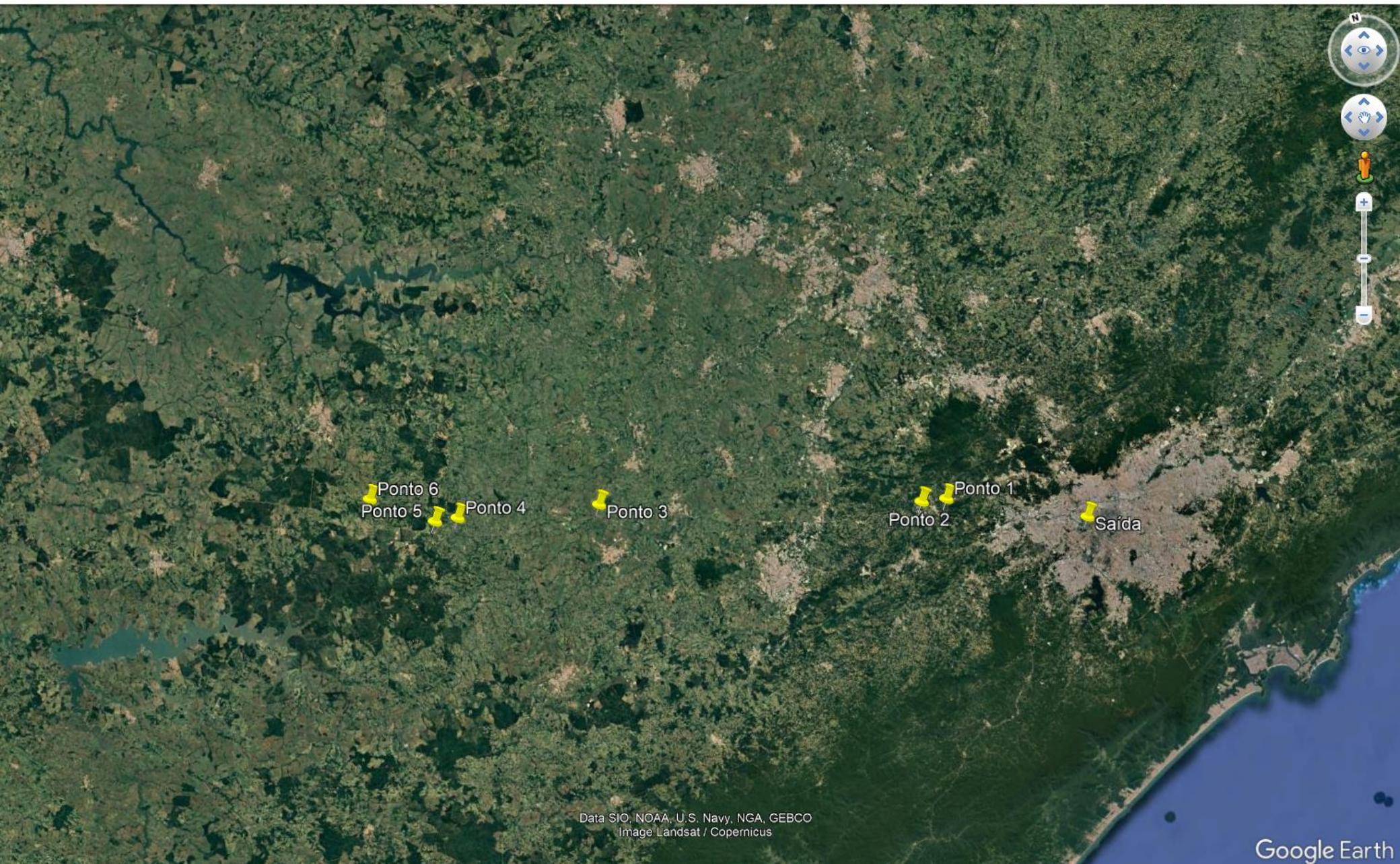
Universidade de São Paulo
Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas
Departamento de Geografia

CADERNO DE CAMPO

GEOMORFOLOGIA I (FLG0251)

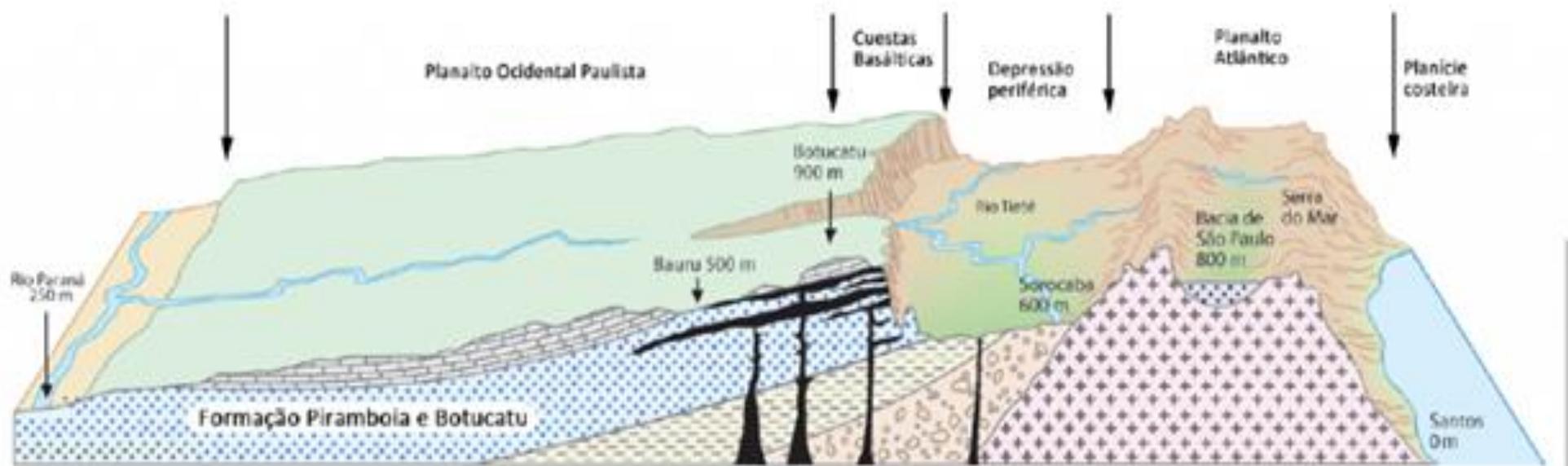
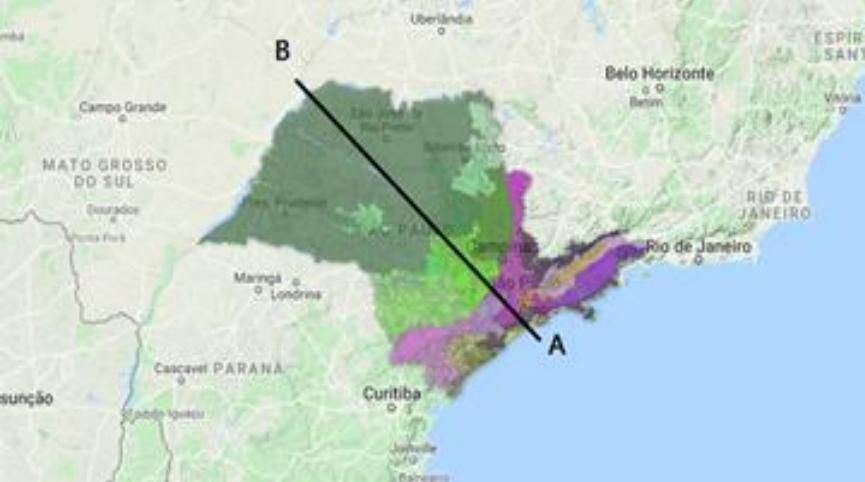
Período/Ano: 1º SEMESTRE/2023

Responsável: Profa. Dra. Bianca Carvalho Vieira



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat / Copernicus

Google Earth



Estruturas geológicas e seus períodos e épocas de formação

Pré-Cambriano

Carbonífero

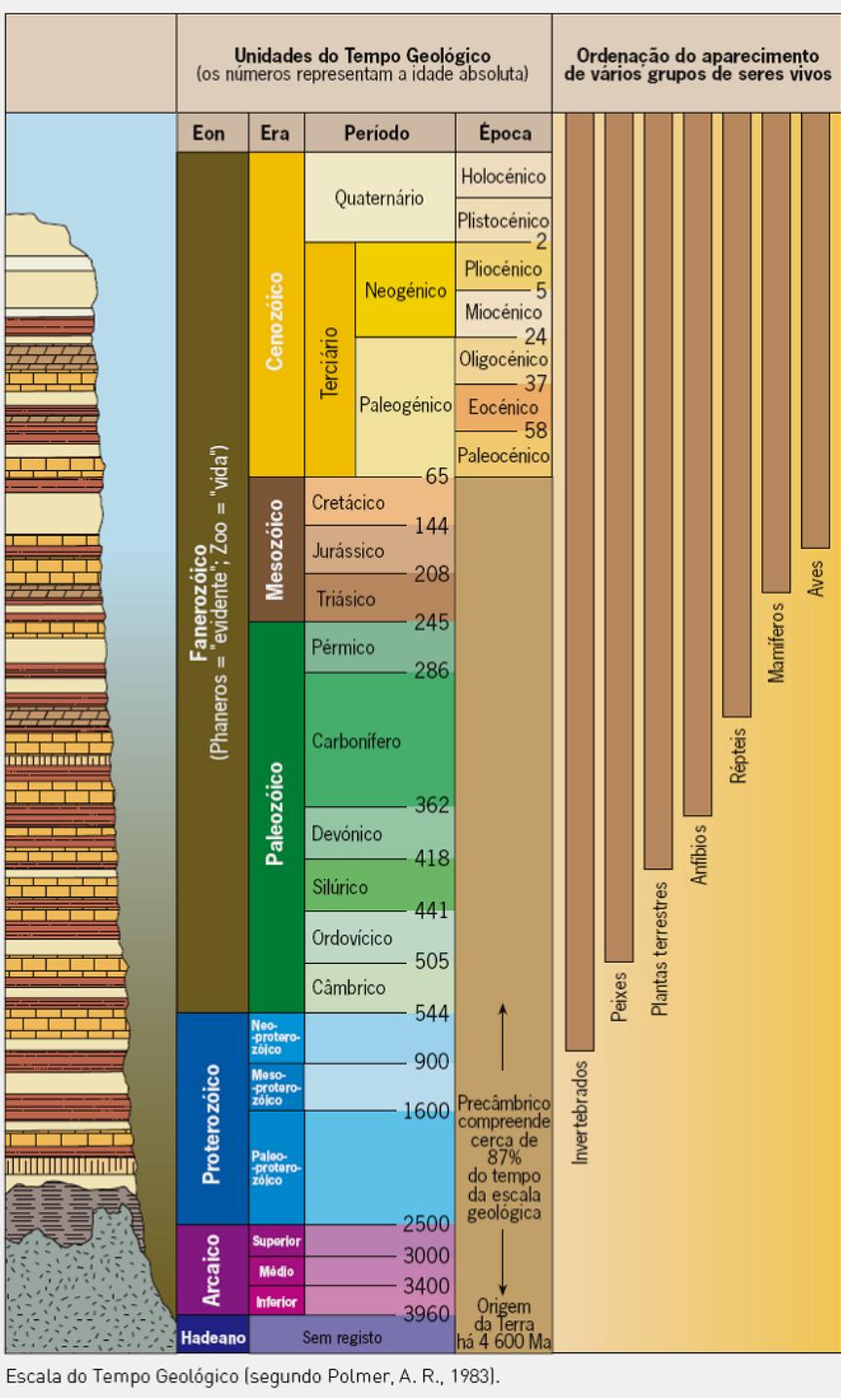
Permiano

Triássico e Jurássico

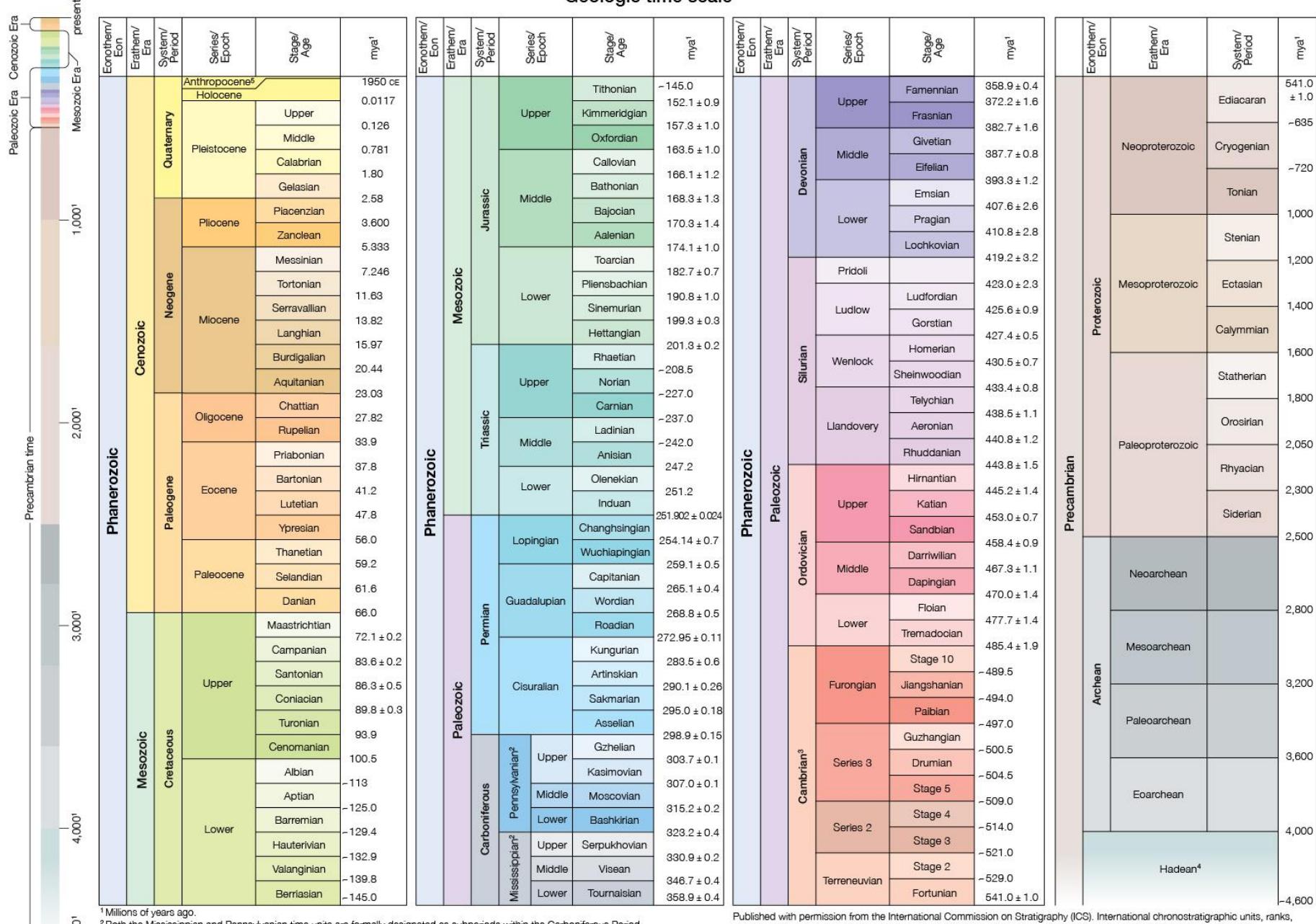
Cretáceo

Plioceno

Juro-cretáceo (intrusão e extrusão magmática)



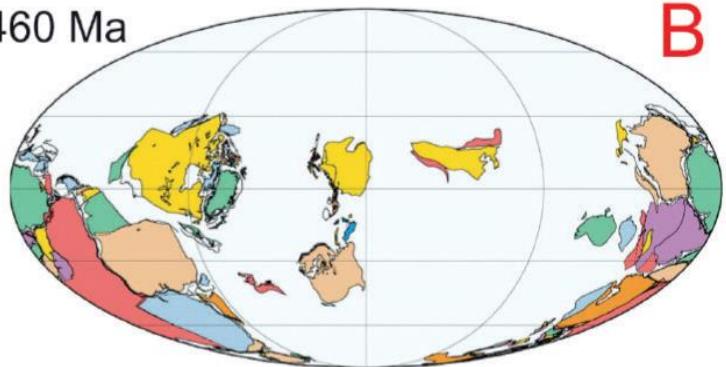
Geologic time scale

¹ Millions of years ago.² Both the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian time units are formally designated as subperiods within the Carboniferous Period.³ Several Cambrian unit age boundaries are informal and are awaiting ratified definitions.⁴ The Hadean Eon is an informal interval of geologic time.⁵ The Anthropocene Epoch was declared a formal interval of geologic time by the Anthropocene Working Group (AWG), International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS), in August 2016. The formalization of the interval still awaits confirmation by ICS and the greater International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS).

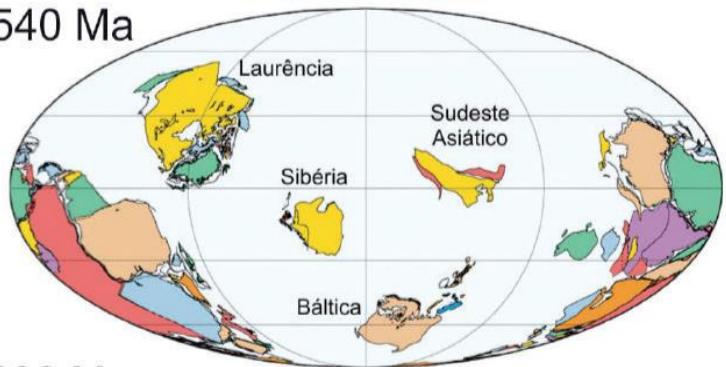
Published with permission from the International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS). International chronostratigraphic units, ranks, names, and formal status are approved by the ICS and ratified by the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS).

Source: 2016 International Chronostratigraphic Chart produced by the ICS.

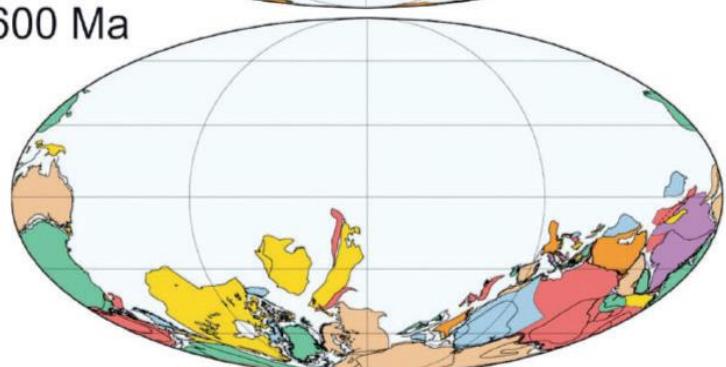
460 Ma



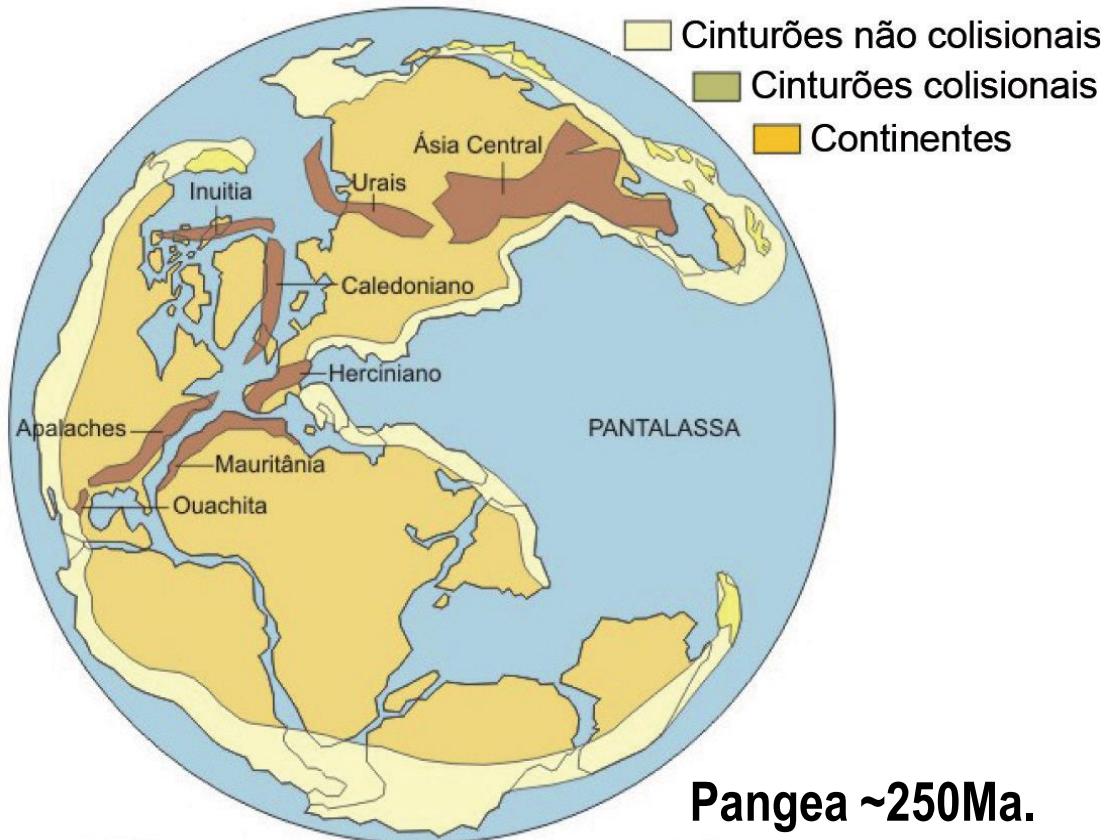
540 Ma



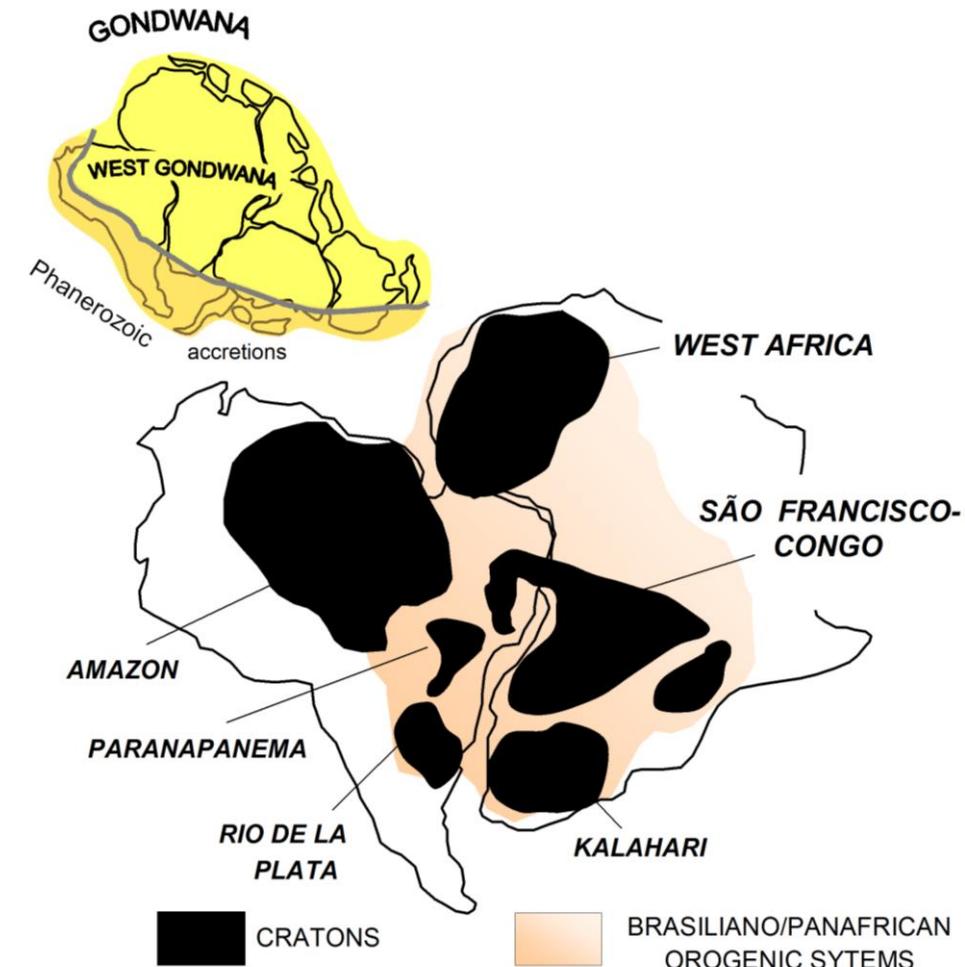
600 Ma



B

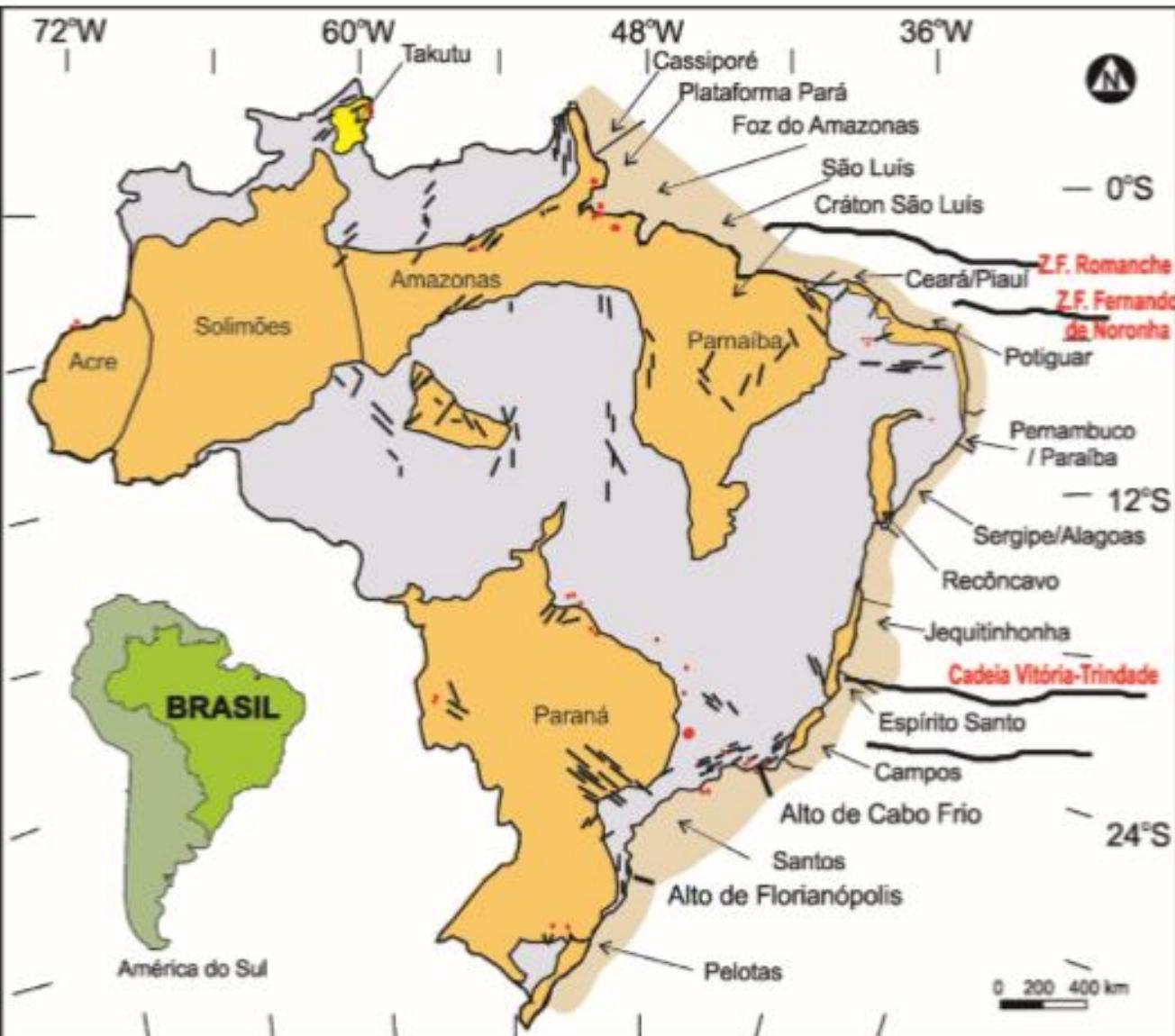


Megacontinente Gondwana ~500Ma

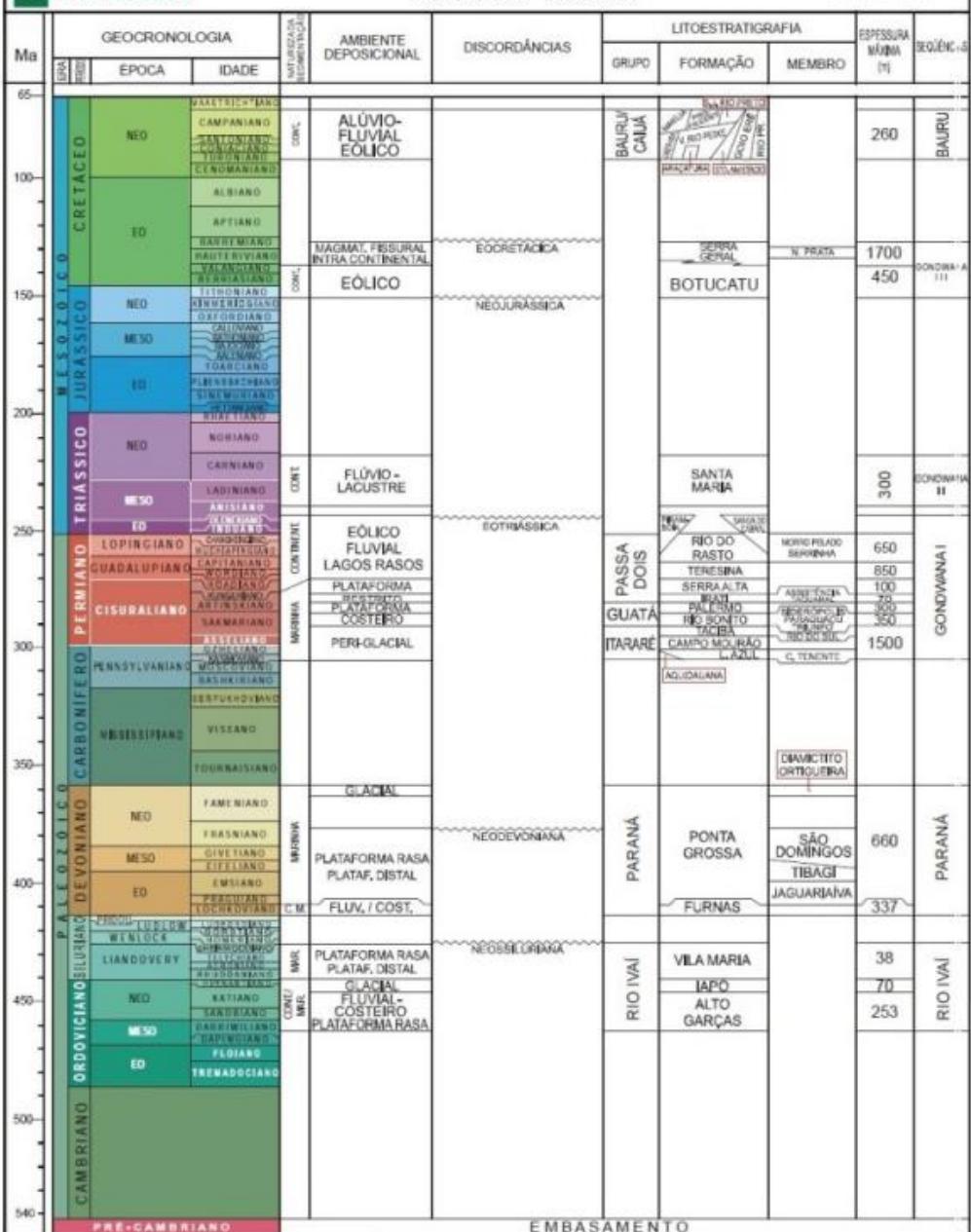


Crátons (em grego, *krato* = rígido): núcleos de rochas com raízes da litosfera antiga e fria que descem até cerca de 400 km de profundidade no manto inferior e se comportam com maior rigidez e resistência diante de processos térmicos e tectônicos posteriores.

de Alkmim F.F. (2015) Geological Background: A Tectonic Panorama of Brazil. In: Vieira B., Salgado A., Santos L. (eds) Landscapes and Landforms of Brazil. World Geomorphological Landscapes. Springer, Dordrecht



Modif. de Almeida 1986 e Mizusaki e Thomaz Filho 2004. In:
Almeida et al. Magmatismo Pós-Paleozoico no Brasil.



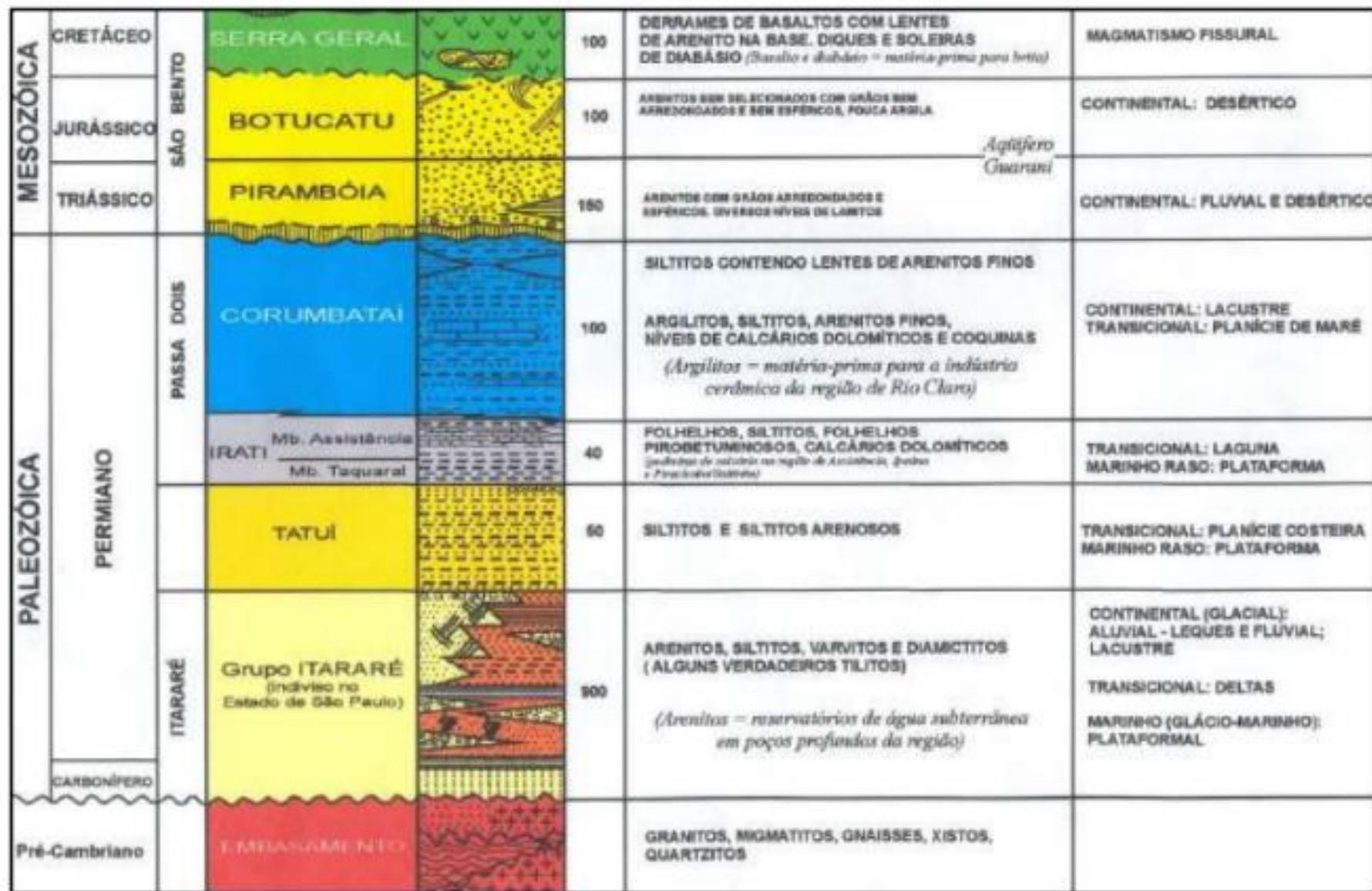
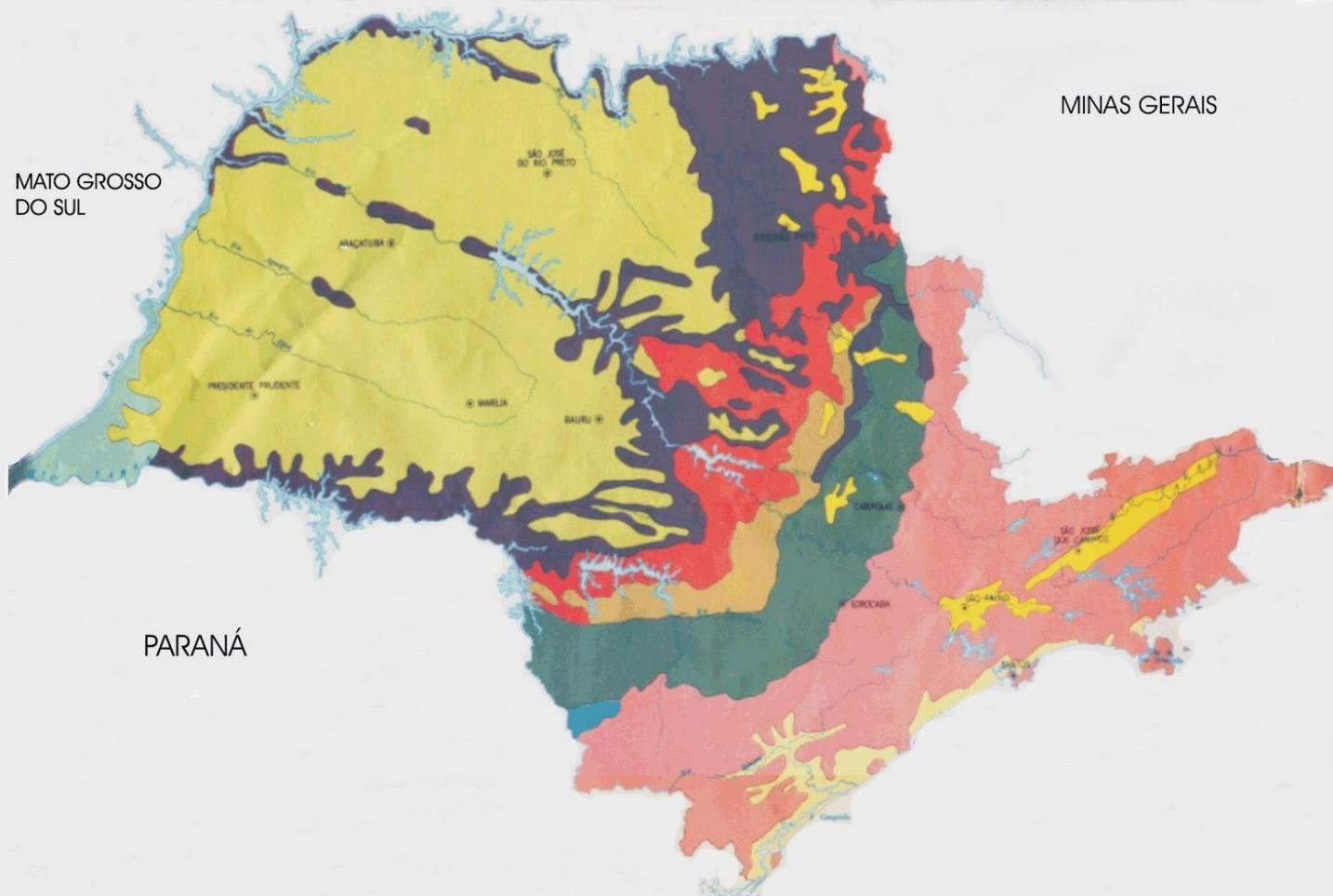


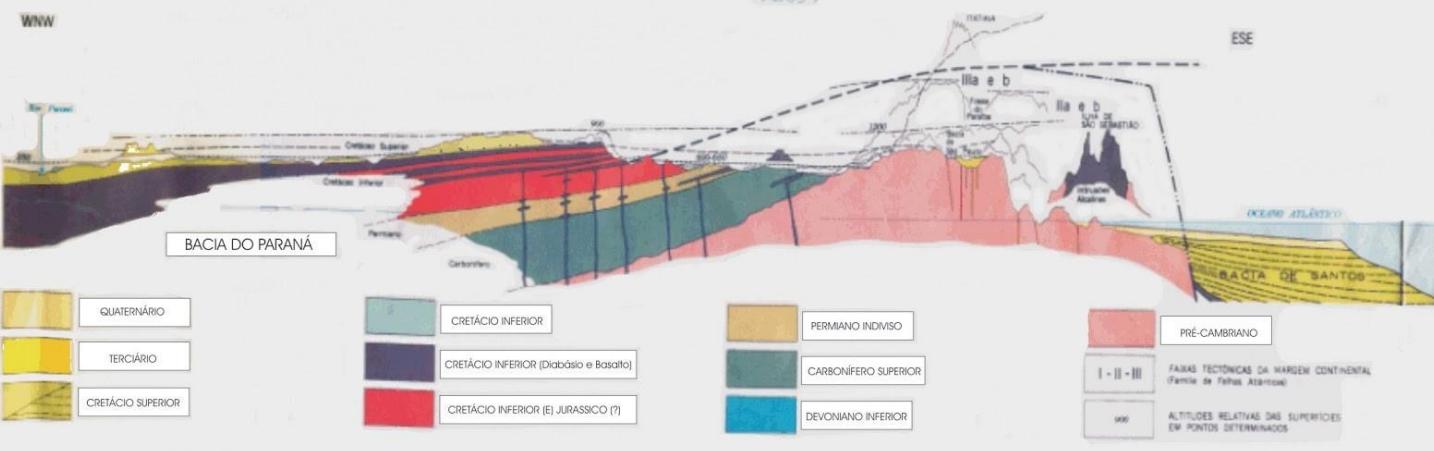
FIGURA 5 – Coluna Estratigráfica da Bacia do Paraná na região, segundo Perinotto (2008), mod. de Soares & Landim (1975).

MINAS GERAIS

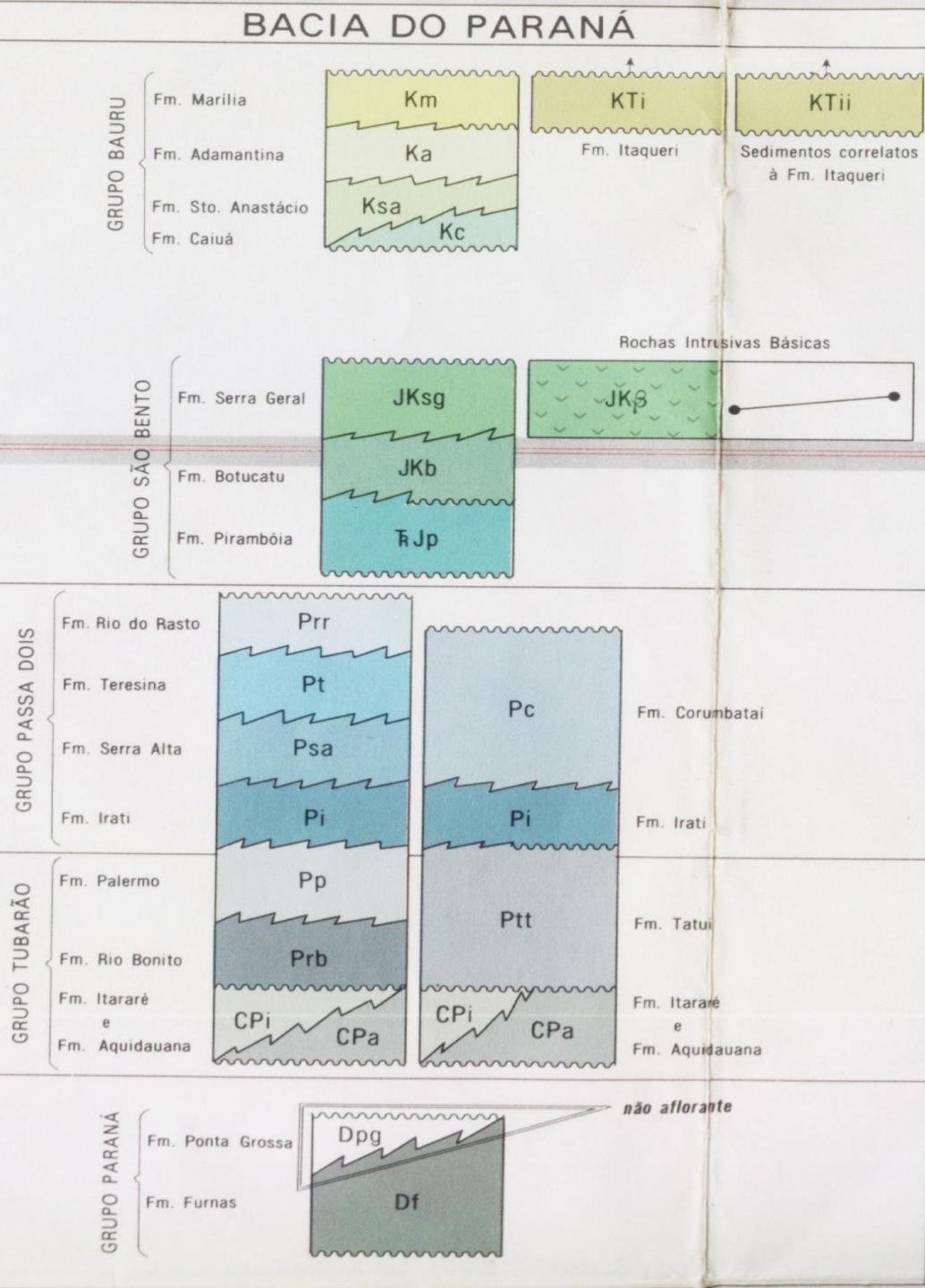
MATO GROSSO DO SUL

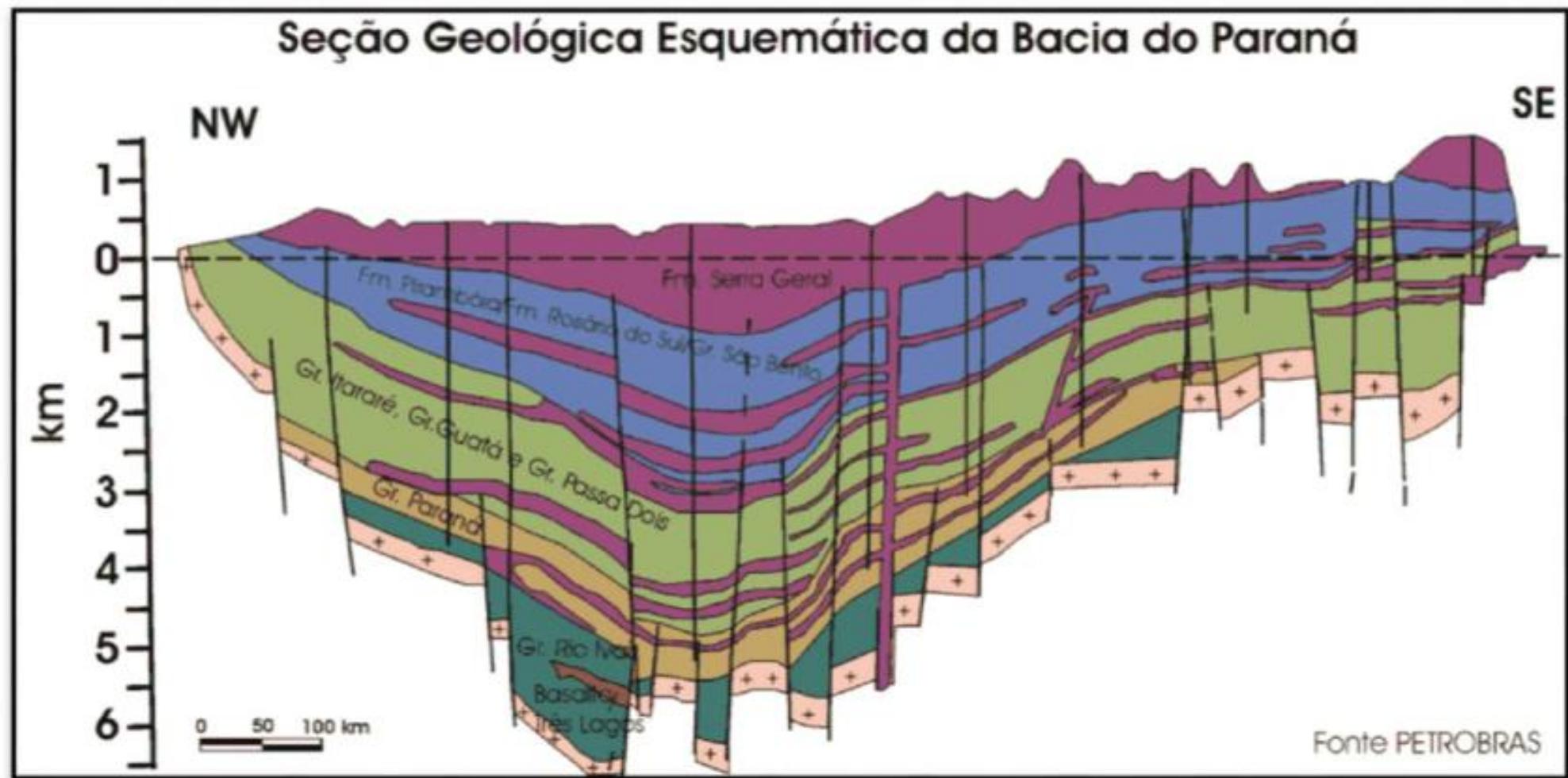


PARANÁ



BACIA DO PARANÁ





SUPERPOSIÇÃO LOCAL DAS UNIDADES LITOESTRATIGRÁFICAS
DA BACIA SEDIMENTAR DO PARANÁ NO CENTRO DA
CIDADE DE RIO CLARO - SP

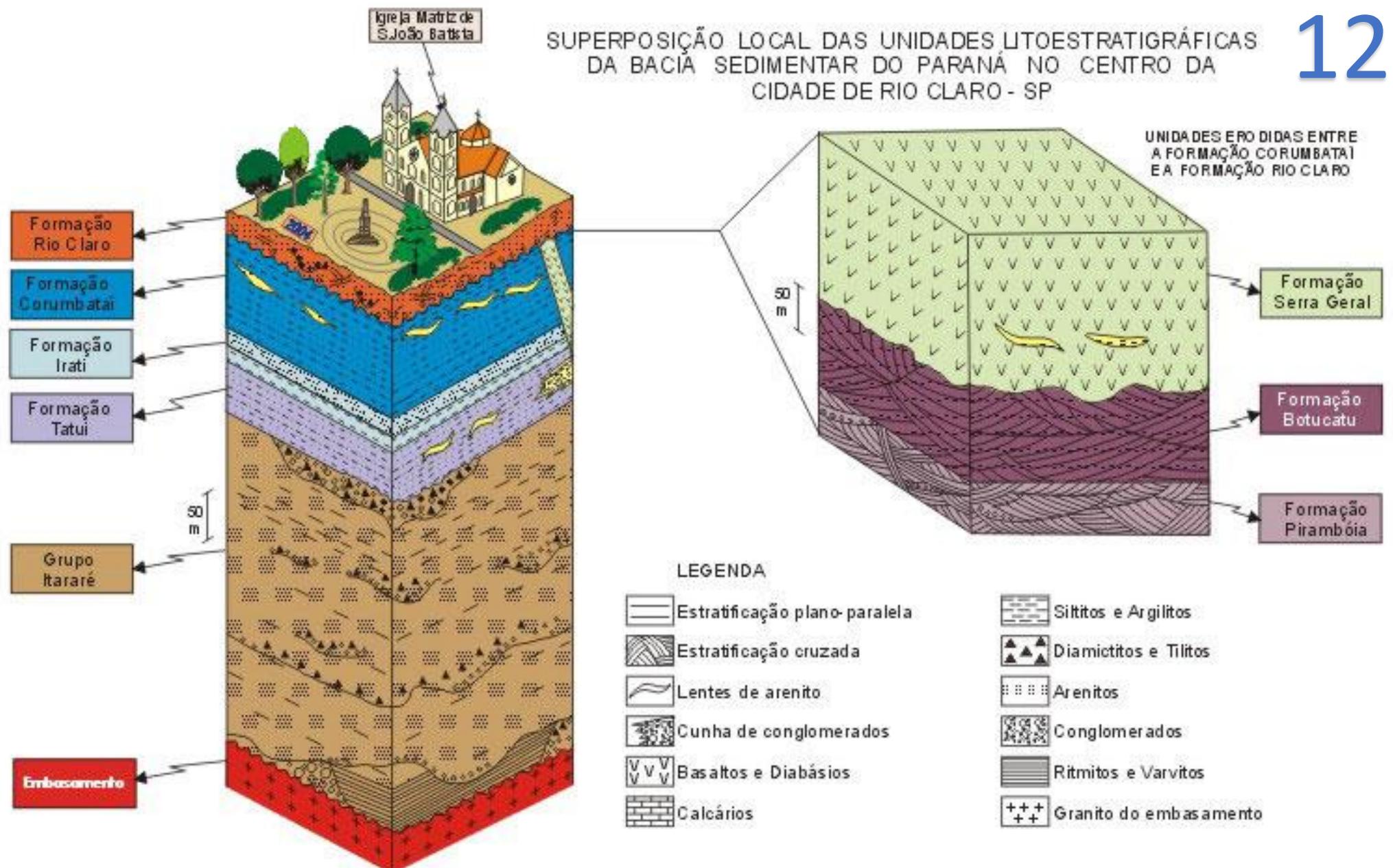
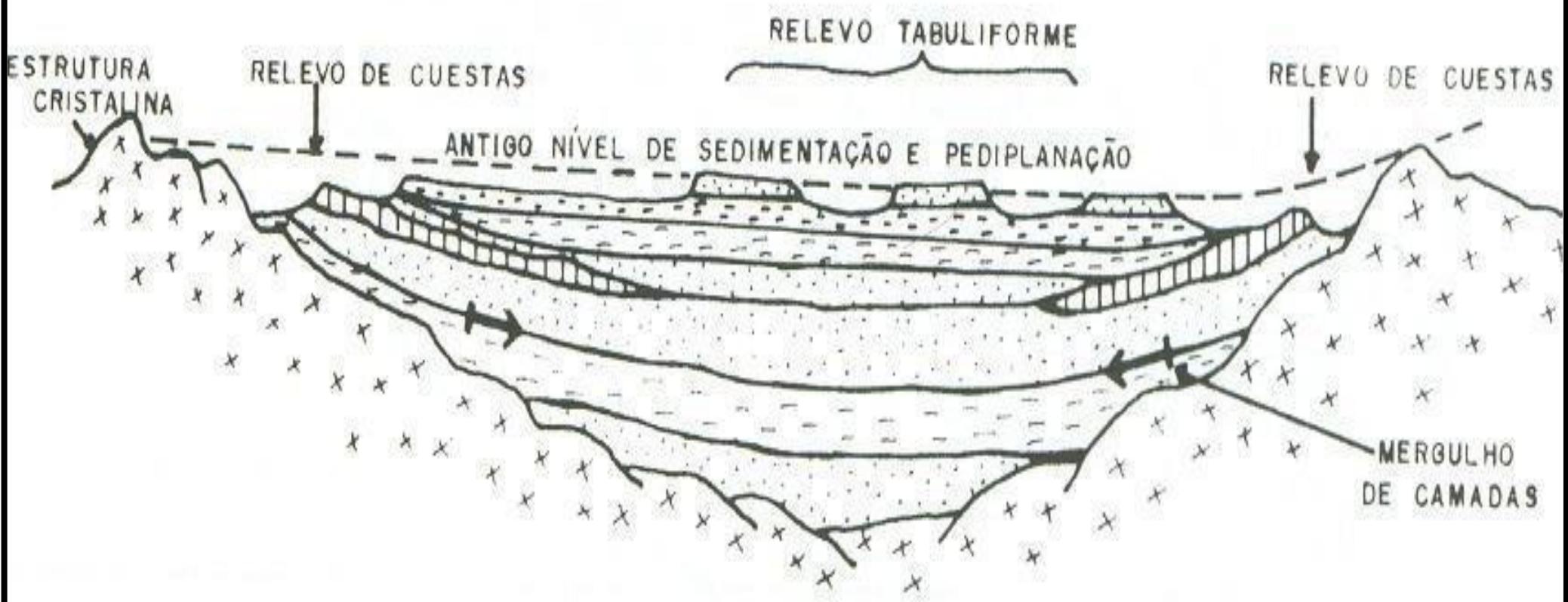


Figura 2 – Estratigrafia local da Bacia do Paraná na cidade de Rio Claro (SP), mod. de Perinotto & Zaine (1996)



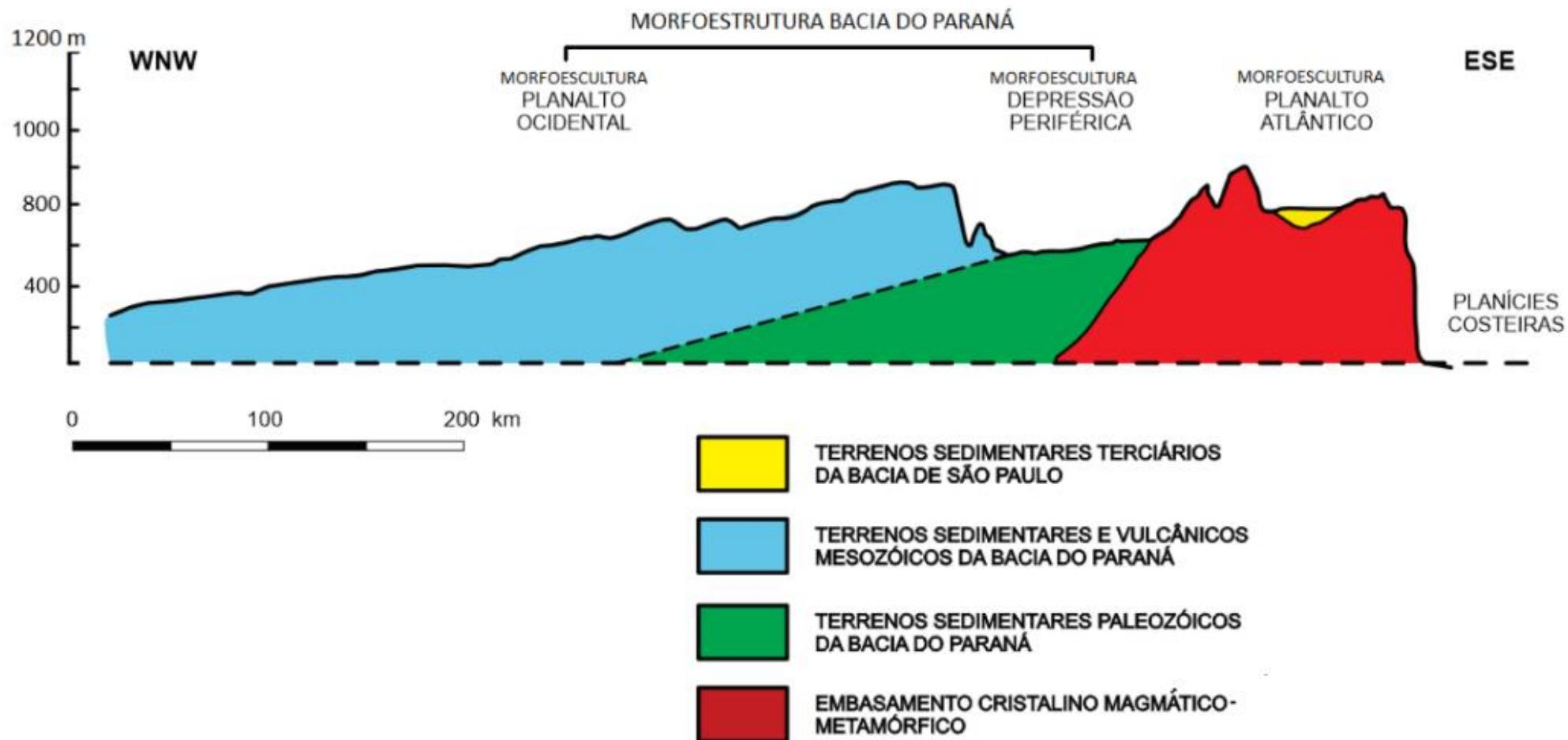
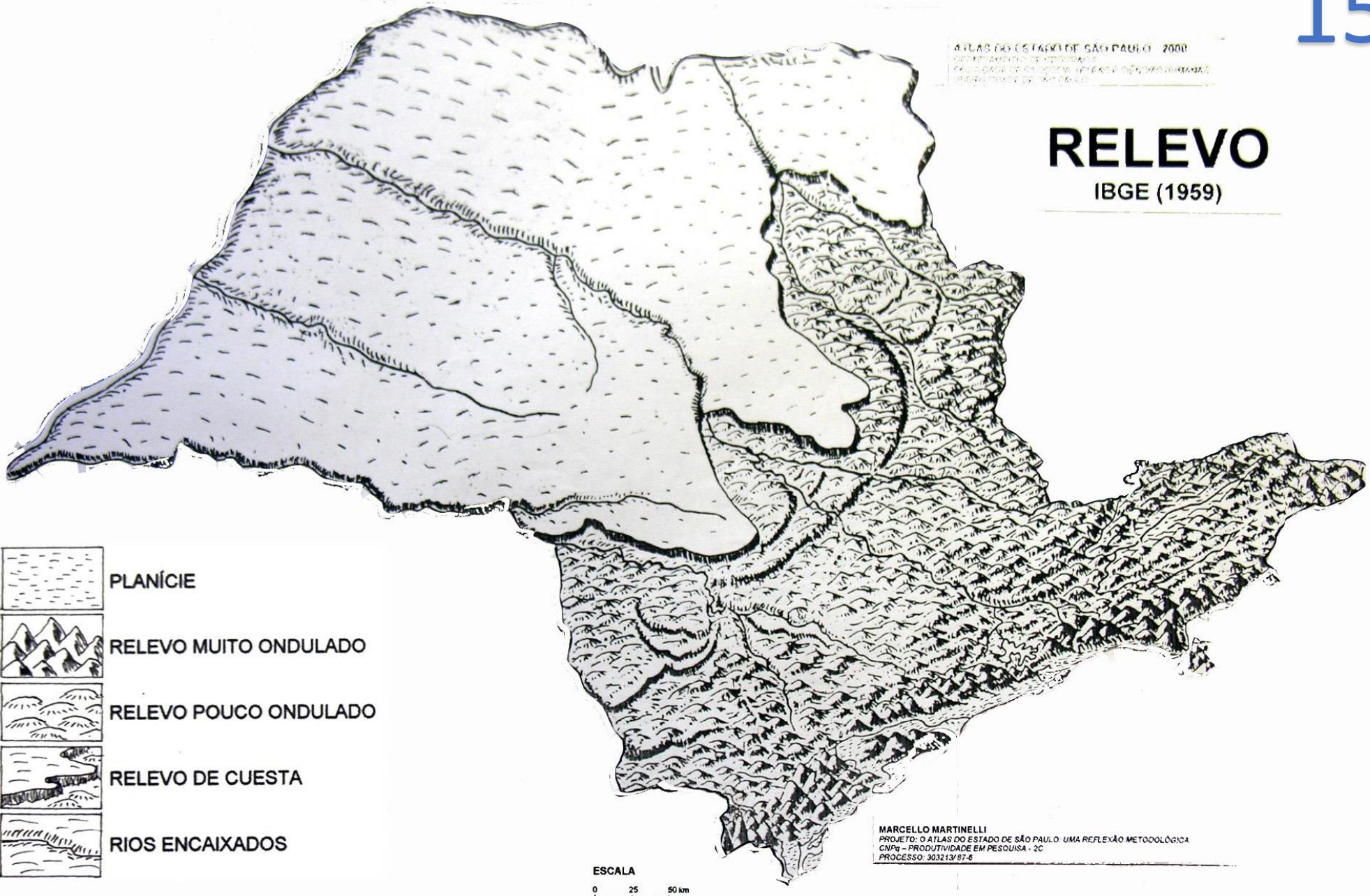
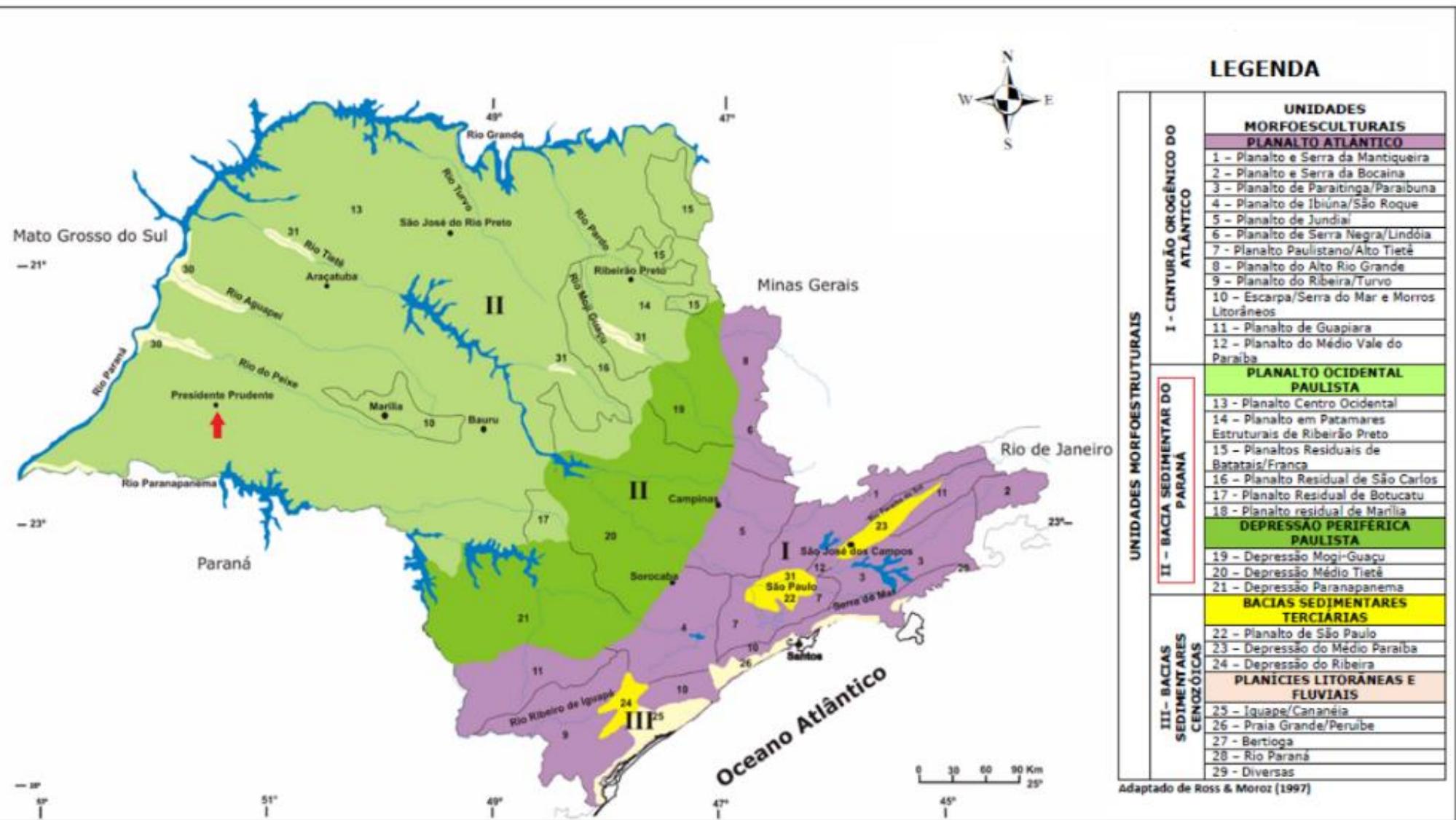
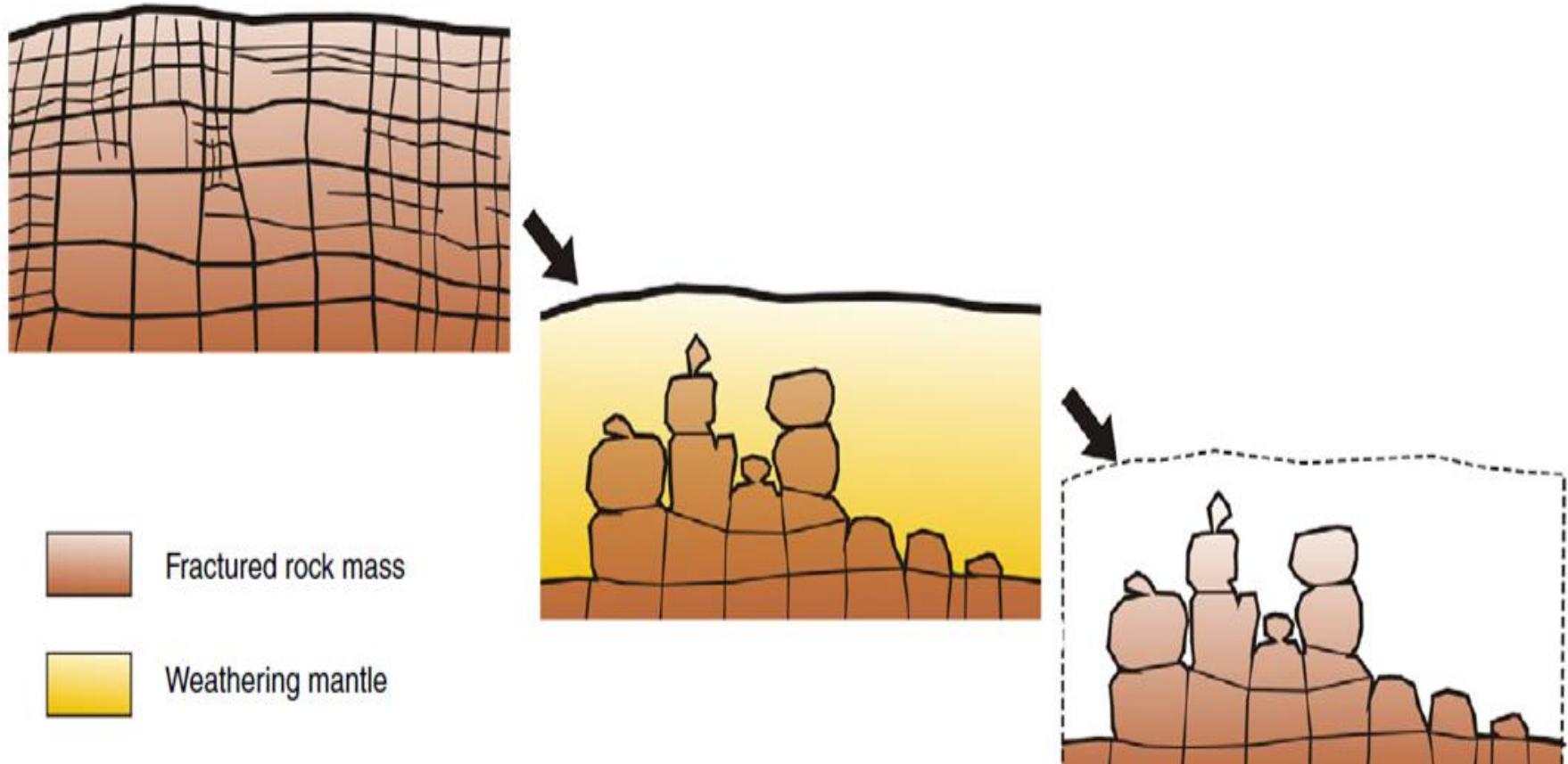
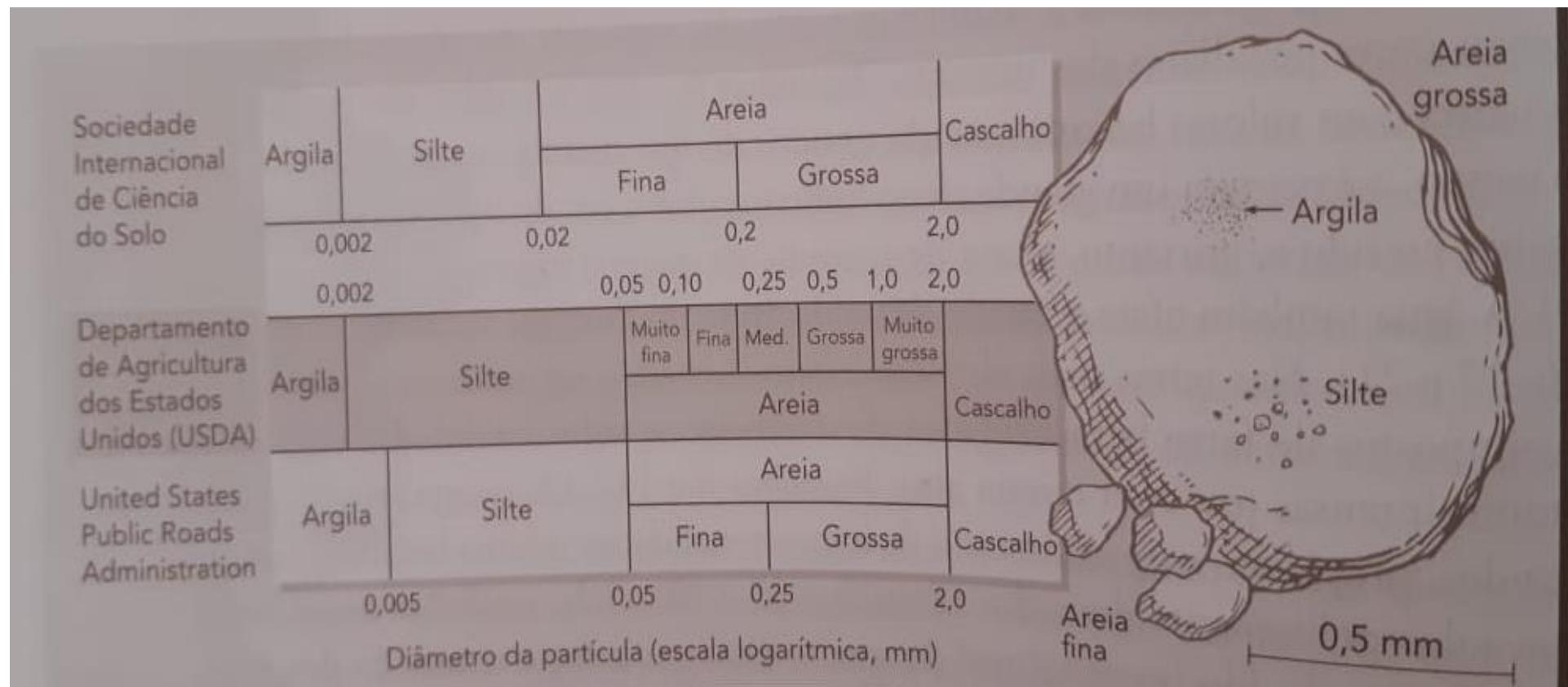


Figura 5. Perfil geológico-geomorfológico transversal simplificado do Estado de São Paulo. Baseado em Ponçano et al., 1981. Desenho de Hebe Pinheiro Lima Costa.

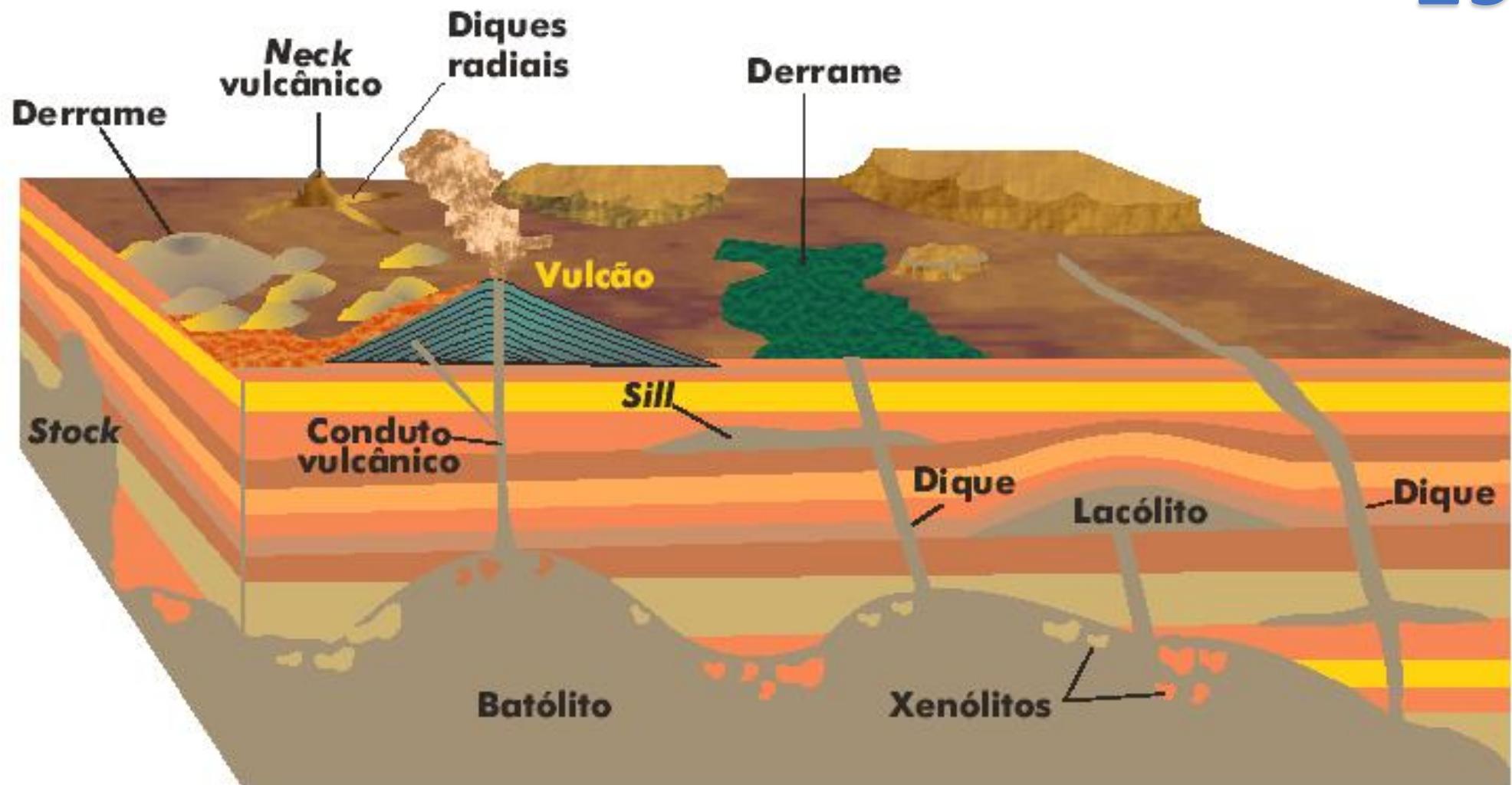








Brady, N.C. e Weil, R.R. (2013) Capítulo 2: A formação dos solos. In: Elementos da Natureza e Propriedades dos solos. Porto Alegre Editora Bookman. 30-64

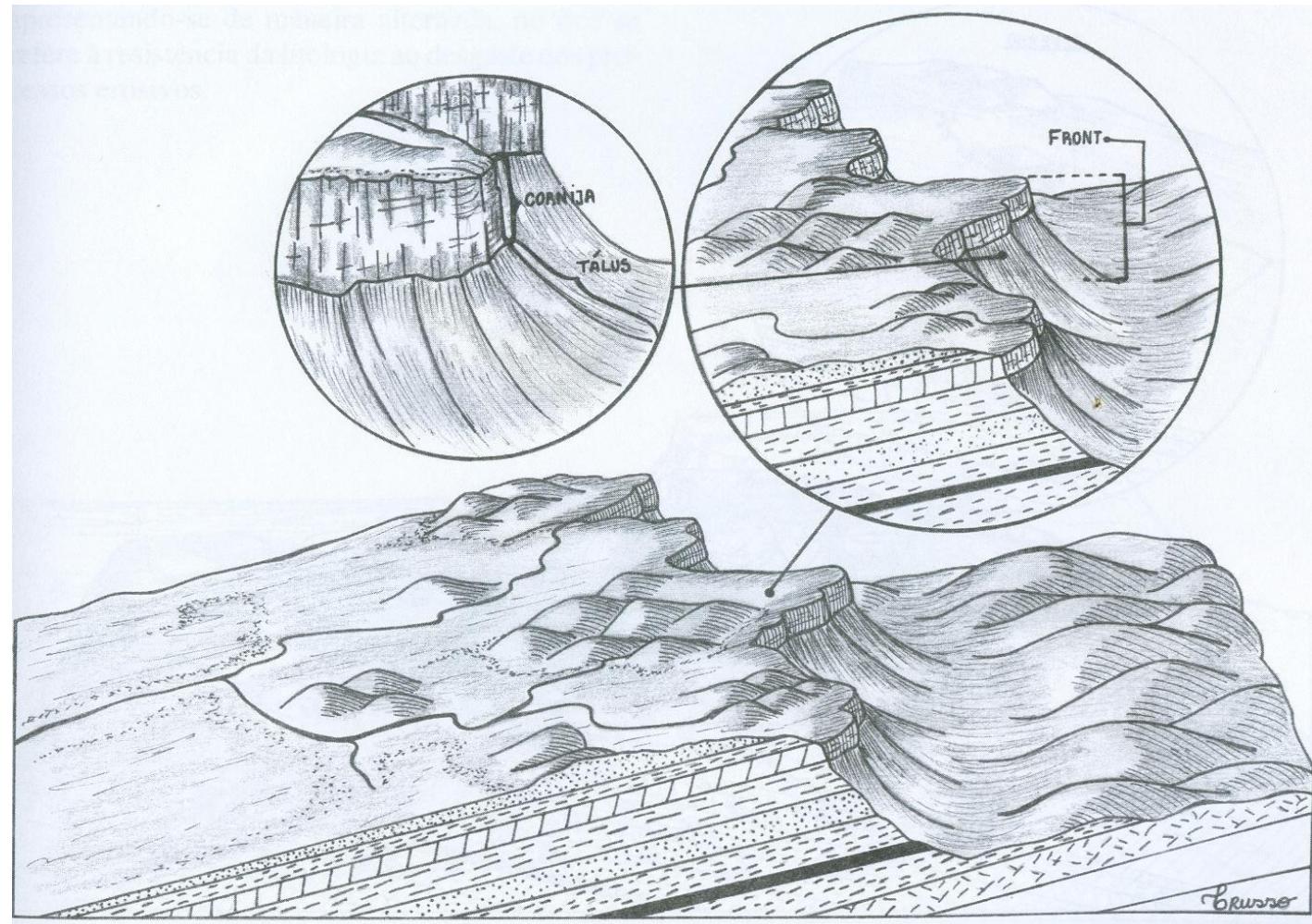


Fonte: Relevo de cuestas (formações Botucatu e Serra Geral) na borda da Depressão Periférica.

Ao fundo, no horizonte, a cidade de Ipeúna. (Foto: M. L. Assine)

<http://www1.rc.unesp.br/igce/ceapla/atlasv3/geologia.php>





FRONT:

**Vertente de maior inclinação.
É constituído pela cornija e
pelo tálus.**

CORNIJA:

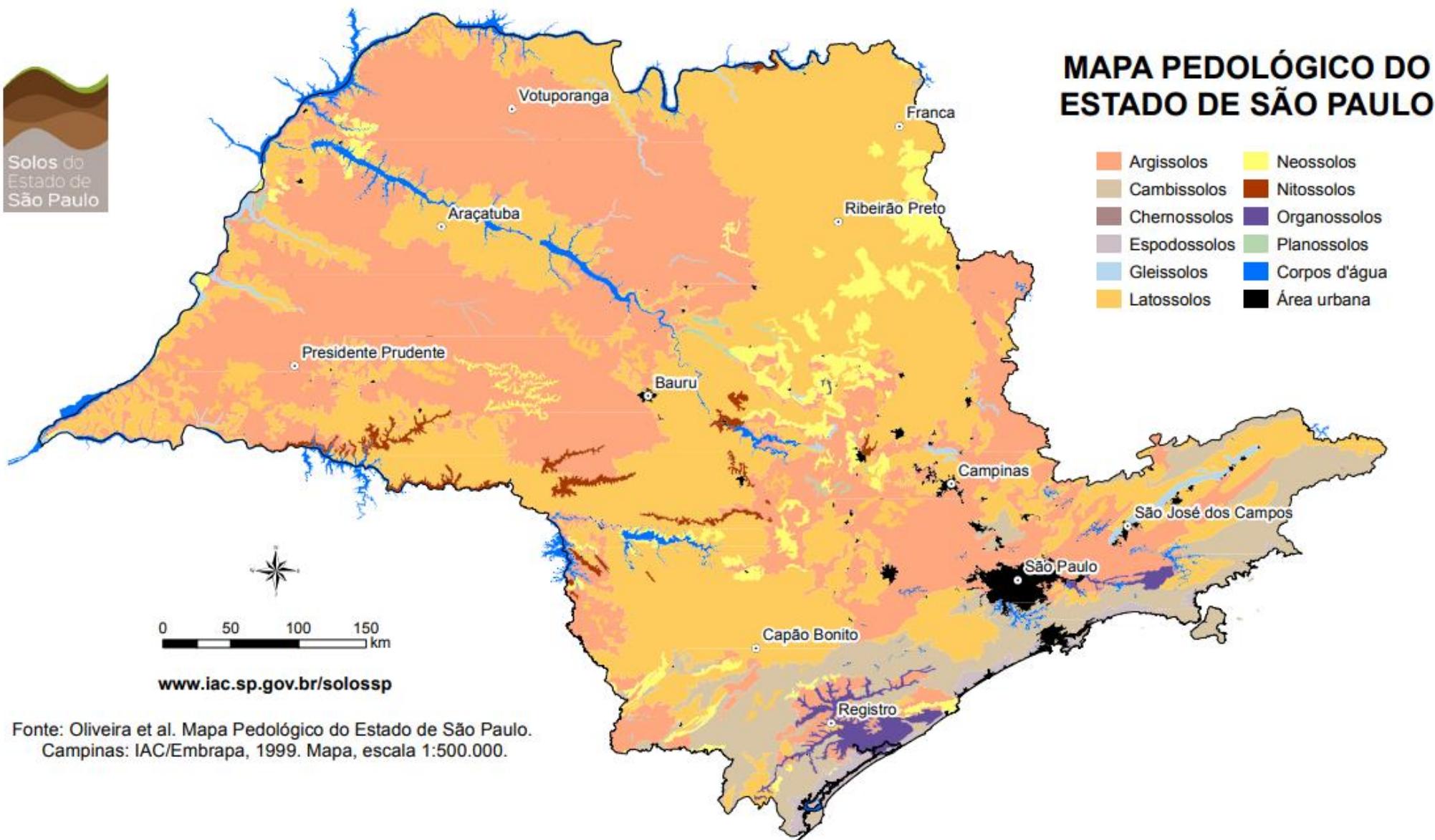
**Abrupto saliente constituído de
uma camada de rocha dura e
exposta.**

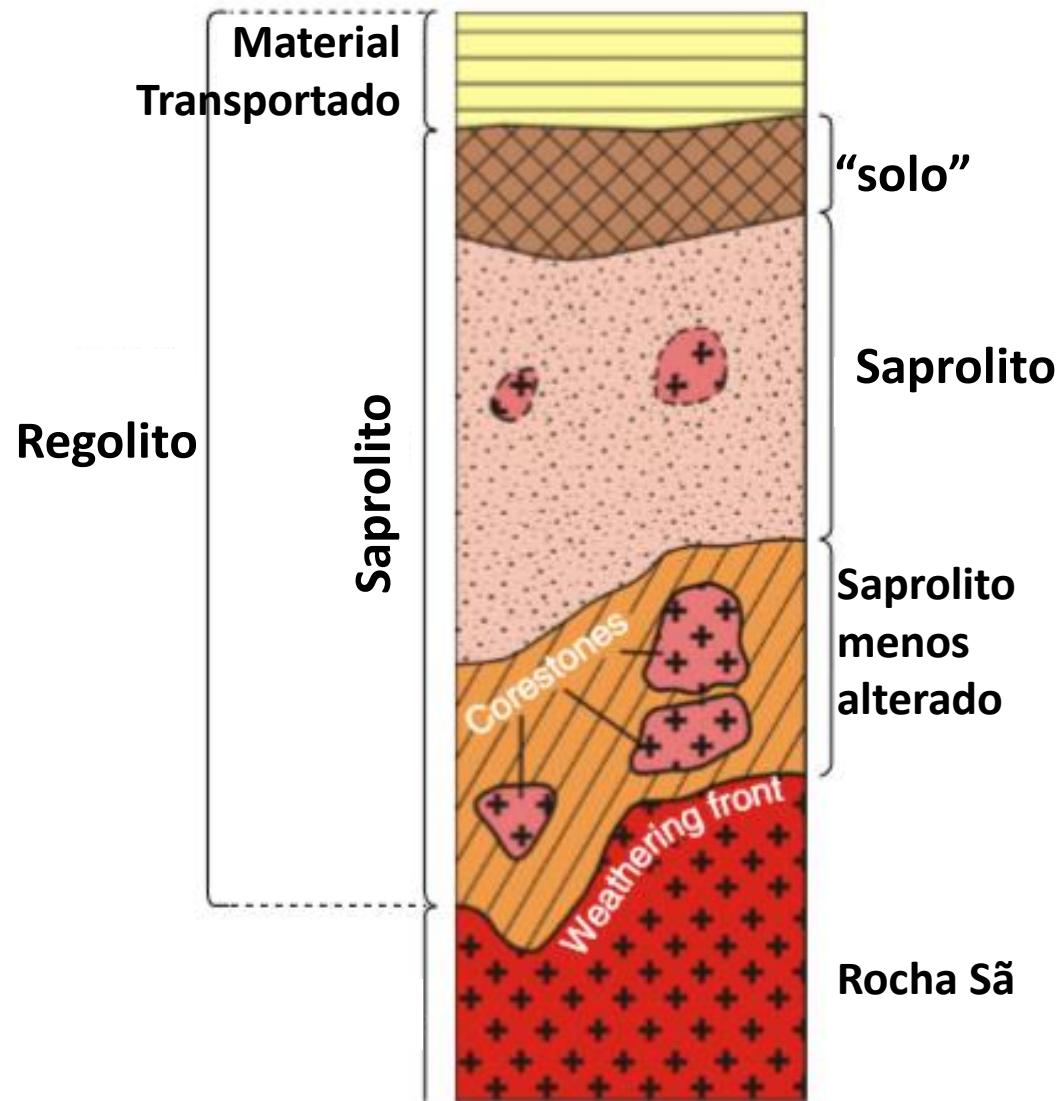
TÁLUS:

**Depósito gravitacional de
sopé de escarpa com forma
geral côncava e declividades
inferiores à cornija.**



Foto 14 – Exemplo de contato entre a Formação Serra Geral (basaltos) e a Formação Botucatu (arenitos eólicos).
Notar as escalas (pessoas) no canto direito inferior da foto. (Foto: M. Judite Garcia)
<http://www1.rc.unesp.br/igce/ceapla/atlasv3/geologia.php>





Increasing temperature

