

DEPOSITIONAL SEQUENCES AND PALEOENVIRONMENTAL EVOLUTION OF THE TUBARÃO SUPERGROUP (LOWER PERMIAN OF THE PARANÁ BASIN) IN THE BUTIÁ-MARIANA PIMENTEL COUNTIES (SOUTHERNMOST BRAZIL).

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Five third order depositional sequences comprise the studied sedimentary succession and constitute the transgressive system tract of a larger-scale, second-order sequence. The ideas herein presented were obtained through core description and gamma-ray and electrical logs correlation. The lowermost depositional sequence appears as a retrogradational parasequence set and includes a glacio-lacustrine facies association related to a transgressive system tract. The next depositional sequence includes a aggradational parasequence set which is overlain by a progradational parasequence set. It encompasses a possibly marine, glacial-influenced facies association ascribed to transgressive and high-stand system tracts. The third and fifth depositional sequences comprise a lower, progradational succession (late low-stand system tract) of alluvial and deltaic origin followed by a transgressive system tract associated with coal accumulation within a general back-barrier depositional system. The fourth depositional sequence is very poorly developed whereas the sixth one comprises mostly offshore, storm-influenced facies which present a general progradational trend. The available data suggest that most of the sequences were generated by tectonic movements, probably induced by a glacio-isostatic rebound. Some of the sequences boundaries are marked not only by the erosional truncation of the strata but also by laterite levels.