STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF ARARIPE BASIN:DEPOSITIONAL SYSTEMS MAPPING

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The Araripe Basin is located in Northeast of Brazil, occupying an area of approximately 8,000 km2. Facies were described and 6 depositional systems were identified: (1) Fluvial Braided and Eolian System (Neo-Ordovician to Silurian): Represented in the Araripe Basin by fluvial and eolian sediments of Mauriti Formation, included in Beta Tectono-Sequence. (2) Shallow Lacustrine, Fluvial and Eolian System (Neo-Jurassic): Constitute the Brejo Santo (shallow lacustrine sediments) and Missão Velha (fluvial braided sediments) formations, included in the Pre-Rift Tectono-Sequence. (3) Fluvial-Lacustrine Sin-Tectonic System (Neocomian): Corresponds to Abaiara Formation (shallow lacustrine, deltaic-lacustrine and fluvial meandering), included in the Sin-Rift Tectono-Sequence. (4) Fluvial-Lacustrine Carbonate System (Aptian-Albian): Represented by the Rio da Batateira Formation (fluvial sandstones) and Crato Member of the Santana Formation (lacustrine carbonates), included in the Post-Rift Tectono-Sequence. (5) Transitional-Evaporitc and Shallow Marine System (Meso-Albian): Constituted by the Ipubi (evaporitcs sediments) and Romualdo (association of lagoonal and shallow marine environments facies) members of the Santana Formation and by the Arajara Formation (fine-grained siliciclastic of lacustrine and shore face environments), included in the Post-Rift Tectono-Sequence. (6) Fluvial Braided and Meandering System (Albo-Cenomanian): Constitute the flat cover of the Chapada do Araripe. Corresponds to Exu Formation (fluvial sandstones and conglomerates) belonging to the Post-Rift Tectono-Sequence.