

Quaternary Geology of the “Rincão” Coastal Plain, SC, Southeastern Brazil.

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The studied area is located in Meridional Coast of “Santa Catarina” State, between 28°49'43" and 28°55'11" South latitudes and 49°13'08" and 49°24'35" West longitudes. The area goes on 15.7km along Atlantic Ocean, sticking out rearguard the lagoonal complex shaped by “Faxinal” Lagoon (Northward), “Esteves” Lagoon (Central) and “Mãe Luzia” Lagoon (Southward).

The geology of the Coastal Plain is constituted dominantly by quaternary and recent deposits and secundarily by elluviums and sedimentary rocks of “Paraná” Basin (Permian), that outcrop in Northwest and Southwest sectors.

The younger deposits are subdivided according to depositional systems (continental and lagoon-barrier) and ages (Undifferentiated Quaternary, Upper Pleistocene, Holocene and Recent).

The continental deposits (Undifferentiated Quaternary), associated to Basement rocks, embrace colluvium, alluvial fan and fluvial sediments, these ones come out in Southeast sector of the area, joined with older deposits of “Araranguá” River.

The lagoon-barrier deposits, allied to relative sea level changes during the Quaternary, comprehend eolic sediments recovering intertidal marine and lagoonal deposits, both of pleistocenic aged (120ka) and marine-beach deposit recovered by eolic sediments, eolian, lagoonal, fluvial, paludial and anthropogenic (shell-middens) deposits, every one of holocenic aged (5.1ka-present).

The recent deposits include eolian and lagoonal and littoral beach deposits, besides of technogenic deposit (coal residues), that outcrop in Northwest sector of the studied area.