

## **INTRAPLATE NEOTECTONICS: EXAMPLES FROM JUNDIAÍ - SP, SE BRAZIL.**

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This paper deals with the Cenozoic tectonic evolution inside an intraplate region, investigated near Jundiaí - SP, SE Brazil. The main focus is the role of faults and fractures in the formation, deformation and preservation of the sedimentary deposits. The methodology involved information from cartographic bases, aerial pictures, radar image and field trips to investigate the lithostratigraphic and structural features. The sedimentary deposits, Palaeozoic, Tertiary and Quaternary in age, are concentrated in a down-displaced zone, bounded by topographic highs linked mainly to NW-SE faults. Secondly NNE-SSW, NE-SW and E-W directions are also recognized. Normal NE-SW faults are associated to distensive regime of the opening of the Atlantic Ocean, causing the preservation of Palaeozoic rocks into the basement. The South American Plate drift to the West originated a clockwise transcurrent binary with NW-SE horizontal s1, vertical s2 and NE-SW horizontal s3, developing or causing the reactivation of normal NW-SE, transcurrent E-W and reverse NE-SW faults. An alluvial fan system, from Japi Range, is responsible for the Tertiary deposits. The faults development caused erosion of sediments now preserved only as remains due to tilting of the blocks accompanied by the formation of colluvial coverings. Presently, the occurrence of a structural and lithologic barrier (Itu Massif) determines the accumulation of sediments in the alluvial plains. Financial support of FAPESP (95/04417-3).