

Continental and shallow-marine Proterozoic sediments of the Ituaçu Basin, south-eastern Bahia, Brazil

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The *Ituaçu Basin* is an intracontinental rift filled by sediments of the *Espinhaço Supergroup*, *Mesoproterozoic* in age. It is formed, from base upwards, by the following stratigraphical elements:

(I) pre-rift phase: *Lagoa das Covas Unit* - represented by a red bed sequence essentially composed of shallow water continental sediments deposited in a dry climate environment;

(II) syn-rift sediments: (i) *Fazenda Corcovado Unit* - upper fan debris flow deposits that had *Archaean terranes* as their sources; (ii) *Rio dos Remedios Unit* - volcanic and their sedimentary products (volcanoclastic rocks), in addition to eolian deposits; (iii) *Serra da Cabeça Inchada Unit* - a set of mid-fan, braided river and eolian lithofacies whose source areas were probably the quartzitic of *Jacobina Group* and the *Rio dos Remédios* volcanics; (iv) *Pastinho Unit* - eolian sediments accumulated in a sand sea or erg; (v) *Velhas Unit* - estuarine nearshore sediments deposited in a transitional marine/non-marine environment; (vi) *Morro do Ouro Unit* - a braided fluvial system reworked by waves and tides in a shallow marine transitional environment. This unit is a key element for the establishment of chronostratigraphic correlations, between alluvial and marginal marine deposits, and chronocorrelation with the marine surface of maximum flood (condensation surface).